

Black Bear



Brown Bear

Mammals

Around 20 species of mammals including some which are rare, threatened or endangered are found within Kazinag National Park. The key animal species sighted in the protected area include markhor, Himalayan brown bear (Ursus arctos), Asiatic black bear (Ursus thibetanus), leopard, Kashmir musk deer (Moschus leucogaster), Kashmir grey langur, jungle cat, yellow-throated marten, and the small Kashmir flying squirrel (Eoglaucomys fimbriatus), and Himalayan marmot.



Leopard Cat



Goral

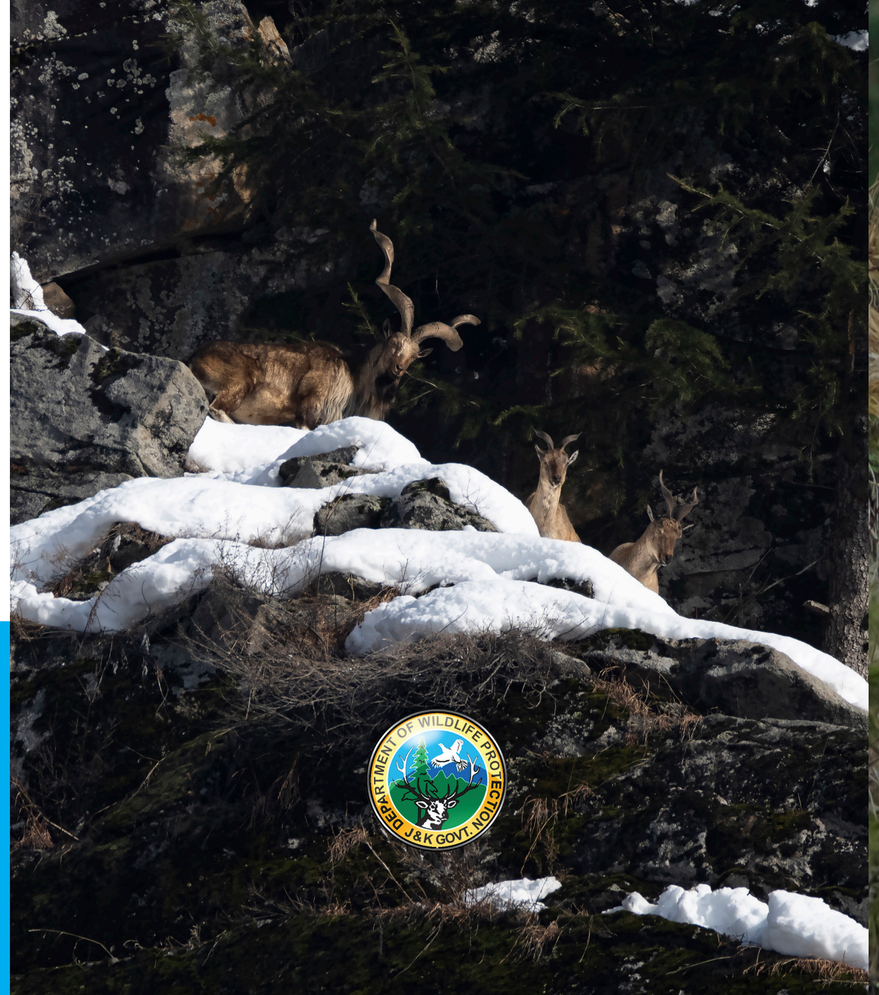
Aves

The Kazinag National Park is home to about 120 species of birds including the golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*), Impeyan or monal pheasant (*Lophophorus impejanus*), cheer pheasant (*Catreus wallichii*), sparrow hawk (*Accipiter nisus melaschistos*), snow pigeon (*Columba leuconota*), cuckoo (*Cuculus canorus*), Himalayan pied kingfisher (*Ceryle lugubris*), lesser pied kingfisher (*Ceryle rudis*), nutcracker (*Nucifraga caryocatactes*), jackdaw (*Corvus monedula*), long tailed minivet (*Pericrocotus flammeus*), sooty flycatcher (*Muscicapa infuscata*), Kashmir red breasted flycatcher (*Ficedula subrubra*), and yellow throated martin (*Martes flavigula*).



Butterflies

The park is home to 17 species of butterflies which include regal Apollo (*Parnassius charltonius*), common blue Apollo (*Parnassius hardwickii*), common red Apollo (*Parnassius epaphus*), brown argus (*Ypthima hyagriva*), meadow brown (*Hyponephele pulchra*), narrow-banded satyr (*Aulocera brahminus*), and large tortoiseshell (*Nymphalis xanthomelas*).



KAZINAG

NATIONAL PARK

LIMBER & LACHIPORA

WILDLIFE SANCTUARIES

Area
181 sq km

Kanzinag National Park Area
89 sq km

Limber Wildlife Sanctuary Area
12 sq km

Lachipora Wildlife Sanctuary Area
80 sq km

Location
70 km from Srinagar

Altitude
15,500 feet

Longitude
34°11' to 34°16

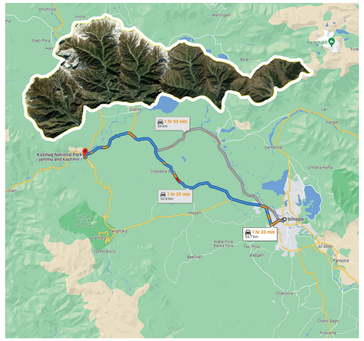
Latitude
74°00' to 74°15

Best Time to Visit
- **Bird Watching: May to September**
- **Mammal Watching: April to May**
- **Trekking: June to August**

Clothing to Wear
- **Winter: Warm heavy clothes**
- **Summer: Light wind cheater, cotton clothes**

Nearest Airport
Srinagar International Airport: 87 km

Nearest Railway Station
Baramulla Railway Station: 15 km
(The railway between Udhampur and Qazigund is under construction)



Nearest Road
Jhelum Valley Road: 5 km

Accommodation
- **Guesthouse at Limber Wildlife Sanctuary**
- **Alpine Tents**
- **Sleeping bags are also available**

Approach and Access

The protected area being mountainous has some jeepable roads allowing access to the base of the mountains. Thereafter a network of trails and bridle paths allows access to most areas of the Sanctuary. However certain parts of the park are steep and access is tough.

Weather

Kazinag is a temperate system, with warm summers and cold winters, and a temperature range of -20 to +30 degrees Celsius. Precipitation is mainly in the form of snow in winter and rains in early spring with occasional showers during the summer.



The Pir Panjal and the Zanskar Himalayan Mountain ranges separate Kashmir Valley from rest of North India and play a major role in shaping the ecological identity of Jammu and Kashmir. Kazinag National Park along with Limber Wildlife Sanctuary and Lachipora Wildlife Sanctuary is the most important and the only protected area of the Kazinag Range. The area is recognised as one of the most biodiversity-rich areas of the region.

The area provides pristine locations for nature lovers, bird watchers, mountaineers, ecologists, researchers, and tourists.

Northwest Himalaya (2A) and semi-arid plains characterise Jammu and Kashmir that boasts of two national parks, 11 wildlife sanctuaries, and 34 conservation reserves for the preservation of wildlife.

Kazinag National Park is the only national park with Limber and Lachipora wildlife sanctuaries located in Baramulla district. It derives its name from Kazinag spring and Satkohl Nag situated at the top of the forest, which provide water to Kehmil, Puhru, Mawar, and Talar rivulets of the district.

The Central Government notified an area to an extent varying from 0 (zero) to 5 km around the boundary of Kazinag National Park, Limber Wildlife Sanctuary and Lachipora Wildlife Sanctuary, as Kazinag National Park, Limber Wildlife Sanctuary and Lachipora Wildlife Sanctuary Eco-Sensitive Zone (ESZ).

Kazinag was notified a national park on December 18, 2007 while

Limber and Lachipora were notified wildlife sanctuaries on March 19, 1987.

The Kazinag National Park, Limber Wildlife Sanctuary, and Lachipora Wildlife Sanctuary ESZ harbours the last viable population of Pir Panjal Markhor (Capra falconeri) and endemic Kashmir musk deer (Moschus cupreus).

It is home to Markhor and about 20 species of mammals, 120 bird species, and 17 butterfy species besides numerous species of medicinal plants.

In India, markhor is found only in J&K and Kazinag hosts the mammal's largest population.

Kazinag also has the largest population of tragopans – another endangered species of birds.

Ever since it was declared a national park, many wildlife species included in Schedule 1 of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 and other species such as musk deer, goral, and tragapons have registered an upward trend.

FLORA

The major land covering the protected network area comprises dense forests, open forests, scrub, alpine pastures, water, and snow covered areas.

Of the about 200 plant species identified from protected area network about 150 species are herbs and forbs, 20 species are graminoids, 25 species are shrubs, and 20 species are trees. The vegetation is dominated by coniferous forests of Kail (Pinus wallichiana), Fir (Abies spectabilis), Spruce (Picea smithiana), and Deodar (Cedrus deodara). The Birch (Betula utilis) forests occur near the tree line in combination with Fir and Kail whereas the other broad leaf forests are mainly confined to areas along then hill streams.

Kazinag is located in the western part of Kashmir. The Jhelum River gorge allows elements from the outer Himalaya an access to Kashmir.



JURINEA MACROCEPHALA



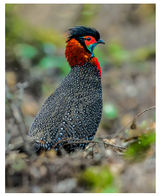
DIPSACUS MERINUS



PEDICULARIS



RHODODENDRON CAMPANULATUM



Western Tragopan
Tragopan melanocephalus



Himalayan Snowcock
Tetragallus himalayensis



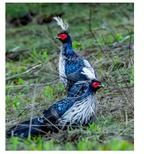
Cheer Pheasant
Catreus wallichii



Himalayan Monal
Lophophorus impejanus



Chukar Partridge
Alectoris chukar



Kaleej Pheasant
Lophura leucomelanos



Koklass Pheasant
Pucrasia macrolopha

Fauna

The Kazinag National Park and adjoining areas are the most important habitat for the Kashmir Markhor (Capra falconeri), a globally threatened wild goat. It is also home to seven species of pheasants including the National Bird of J&K. The main faunal species of this protected area are fish, Herpeto-fauna, avifauna, and mammals. The Kazinag National Park harbours an impressive community of raptors (13 species) including galliformes like Koklas pheasant (Pucrasia macrolopha), Himalayan snowcock (Tetraogallus himalayensis), and snow partridge (Lerwa lerwa) as other notable bird species.