



Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve

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- **Description:** Ranthambore National Park was established initially as **Sawai Madhopur Game Sanctuary in 1955** by the Government of India.
 - In 1973, it was declared as a Tiger Reserve under **Project Tiger**.
 - In 1980, Ranthambore was declared a national park, while the forests located beside it were named **Sawai Man Singh Sanctuary & Keladevi Sanctuary**.
- **Location:** Ranthambore Tiger Reserve lies in the eastern part of Rajasthan state in Karauli and Sawai Madhopur districts, at the junction of the Aravali and Vindhya hill ranges.
- The **vegetation includes grasslands** on plateaus and dense forests along the seasonal streams.
 - The forest type is mainly **tropical dry deciduous with 'dhak'** (*Butea monosperma*), a species of tree capable of withstanding long periods of drought, being the commonest.
 - This tree is also called as '**Flame of forest**' and is one of the many flowering plants that add colour to the dry summers here.
 - **Other Common Names:** Battle of Plassey tree, Bengal kino, Palash tree, parrot tree, etc.

Note:

The tree is also known as the “**Battle of Plassey**” tree because Palashi was the scene of the Battle of Plassey, a decisive victory of British forces under Robert Clive over those of the nawab (ruler) of Bengal, Sirāj al-Dawlah, in 1757.



- **Wildlife**
 - The park is rich in wildlife with tigers at the apex of the food chain in mammals.
 - Other animals found here are leopards, striped hyenas, common or hanuman langurs, rhesus macaques, jackals, jungle cats, caracals, blackbuck, Blacknaped hare and chinkara, etc.
 - The park is rich in birds with about 272 species recorded so far.
- This area with tigers in it represents the **north-western limit of the Bengal tiger's distribution range** and is an outstanding example of **Project Tiger's** efforts for conservation in the country.

Source: TH