provide opportunities for recreation, hiking , spiritual fitness and wilderness.

The Kathmandu based tour/trek operators conduct regular tourism activities like a day-hike to Shivapuri Peak, viewig a snow pear panorama of other Himalaya and visit Nagi gumba. The other popular activities within the park are bird watcing, jungle walk, cycling, hiking and trekking.

Major Hiking Routes

- Nagarkot-Jhule-Chisapani
- Sundarijal-Manichur-Jhule-Chisapani
- Sundarijal-Mulkharka-Chisapani
- Sundarijal-Mulkharka-Shivapuri
- Panimuhan-Nagigumba-Baghdwar-Shivapuri Peak
- Panimuhan-Bagdwar-Shivapuri Peak
- Panimuhan-Chhapbhanjyang-Shivapuri Peak
- Panimuhan-Chhapbhaniyang-Sikre
- Panimuhan-Baghdwar-Rholche-Chisapani
- Tokha-Jagat-Gurjebhanjyang-GurungGaun
- Kakani-Gurje-Chhapbhanjyang-Shivapuri Peak
- Panimuhan-Gurjebhanjyang-Kakani
- Fulbari Gate-Jamacho

How to get the park

SNNP is connected with networks of roads and trekking routes. Public bus services are available. Common routes are Sundhara–Jamal–Maharajgunj–Budhanilkantha–Panimuhan, Sundhara–Chabahil–Sundarijal, Sundhara–Chabahil–Sankhu, Sundhara–Jamal–Samakhusi–Tokha–Jhor, Sundhara–Jamal–Balaju–Nagarjun, Sundhara–Jamal–Balaju–Kakani. Visitors can enter into the park through Chisapani, Jhule, Sundarijal, Mahankal, Panimuhan, Tokha, Jagat, Kakani and Nagarjun Fulbari gate, paying entry fees on site.



Visitors Facilities

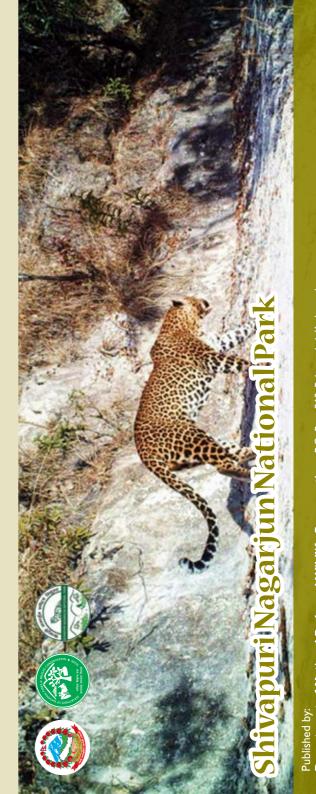
The park is virtually surrounded by a 130 km long stone wall, having 95 km long graveled-road and 83 km foot trails constructed for trekking. There are few hotels/lodges in buffer zone. Trained and experienced nature guides are available in different entrance gates.

Park regulations to follow or things to remember

- Entering the park without a permit is illegal. Park personnel may ask for the permit, so visitors are requested to keep the permit with them at all times.
- Entering into the park is one's own responsibility.
- The entry permit is non-refundable, non-transferable and is for single entry only.
- Don't injure, kill or uproot plants and animals. All flora and fauna are fully protected and must not be disturbed.
- Rubbish must be placed out, buried or disposed off in designated areas
- Vehicles need not blow horn inside the park.
- Carrying arms, ammunitions, poisons and use of such things are completely prohibited.
- No one should walk within the park between sunset and sunrise.
- Do respect cultural and religious sites.
- Do not travel alone, nature guide is compulsory.
- Each tourist must pay respective entry fees for park entry permission and adventure activities. Following are the rates payable to each visitor:

S.N.	Particulars	Fee			Remarks
		Nepali	SAARC Nationals	Other Foreigners	
1	Entry fee	Rs 100	Rs 600	Rs 1000	per person / day
2	Cycling	Rs 20	Rs 50	Rs 150	per person / day
3	Rock climbing	Rs 250	Rs 500	Rs 1000	per person / day
	Rock climbibg for other government institutions	Rs 2000			per programme / day
4	Vehicle entry fee for Public Right of Way inside National Park	Public Minibus, Microbus, Taxi Rs 30 Truck, Minitruck, Tractor, Lohari Rs 50 Dozer, Roller, Crane Rs 100			per vechicle / time
5	Vechicle entry fee for other than Public Right of Way inside National Park	Motorcycle, Scooter Rs 150 Private Car/Jeep/Van/Taxi Rs 350 Microbus/Minibus/Bus/Truck Rs 500			per vechicle / time
6	Cycle Race Program	Rs 5000			Per program
7	Ultra Race Program	Rs 5000			Per program
8	Jungle Drive	Car (Four persons except driver & guide) Rs 500 Jeep (10 person except driver & guide) Rs 1000 VAN (15 person except driver & guide) Rs 1500			Per trip

Wish you a very happy and memorable experience



Background

Initially Shivapuri National Park, gazetted in 2002, covering an area of 144 km² was renamed as Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park (SNNP), after the addition of Nagarjun forest patch (15 Km²) in 2009. Geographically Shivapuri forest located within 27°45' to 27°52' N latitude and 85°16' to 85°45' E longitude and Nagarjun forest is located within 27°43' to 27°46' N latitude and 85°13' to 85°18' E longitude. It covers parts of Kathmandu, Nuwakot, Sindhupalchowk and Dhading districts of central Nepal and elevation range from 1350m to 2732m above mean sea level. It is only the protected area that represents flora, fauna and ecosystem of middle Mountain. It is situated on the Northern fringe of the Kathmandu valley and the park head office is located in Panimuhan, Budanilakantha municipality of Kathmandu district.

Conservation History

S.N.	Status	Year (AD)
1	Shivapuri Watershed Conservation Area	1976
2	Shivapuri Protected Watershed Area	1978
3	Shivapuri Watershed and Wildlife Reserve	1984
4	Shivapuri National Park	2002
5	Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park	2009
6	Important Bird and Biodiversity Area (IBA)	2005
7	Buffer Zone	2016

SNNP is a fresh water source for Kathmandu valley. Nagmati, Bagmati, Syalmati, Bishnumati, Rudramati, Sangala, TusalKhola and their tributaries of SNNP are the prime source of drinking water for Kathmandu valley. These rivers and streams discharge about 30 million liters of water per day.

The park area is surrounded by heavy sub-urban population. The Buffer Zone (BZ) of SNNP was declared in 2016. The objectives of BZ is to conserve and manage forests to fulfill daily basic needs of local community residing in the periphery of the SNNP. It covers an area of 118.61 km², which covers part of Kathmandu,Nuwakot Sindhupalchok and Dhading districts. There are 14,558 households with population of 79,776 residing in the BZ. The National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act, 1973 has made a provision of ploughing back 30-50% of the Park's revenue into community development and conservation of the buffer zone.



Silent features of SNNP

S.N.	Features
1	A region of rich biodiversity of the midhill region
2	An important biological corridor that links north-south corridors
3	An Important Bird and Biodiversity Area (IBA)
4	A major source of fresh water for the Kathmandu valley and buffer zone, fulfilling about 50 percent surface water demand
5	One of the major tourist destinations nearby the capital city
6	A potential area for research and exploration
7	A site for conservation education for students and researchers
8	A sink for air pollution generated by the Kathmandu Valley
9	Watershed conservation of Bagmati, Bishnumati, Trishuli and Indrabati river

Major flora and fauna

Floral diversity is high in SNNP due to its location, altitudinal and climatic variations. The park is located in sub-tropical and lower temperate zone of Nepal. It harbors a total of 2,122 plant species, 129 species of mushrooms, 50 macro fungi species. There are more than 1250 flowering plants including 16 endemic species. 57 species of medicinal plants and 49 species of edible plants are reported. The SNNP comprises four types of forests viz. (i) Lower mixed hardwood forests, (ii) Chirpine forests, (iii) Oak forests and (iv) Upper mixed hardwood forests, which support rich faunal and floral diversity with a number of protected, threatened and endemic wildlife species. Schima wallichii, Castanopsis indica, Alnus nepalensis, Pinus roxburghii, Quercus semicarpifolia, Quercus lanuginose, Rhododendron arboretum are the dominant vegetation in this park.

Faunal diversity of the park includes 24 species of mammals including 9 threatened species. Clouded leopard (*Pardofelis nebulosa*), two species of pangolin (*Manis* spp.), Assamese monkey (*Macaca assamensis*), Leopard cat (Prionailurus bengalensis) are the protected mammals found in SNNP. Common mammals include Common Leopard (*Panthera pardus*),





Himalayan Black Bear (Ursus thibetanus). Goral (Naemorhedus goral), Jungle Cat (Felis chaus), Wild Boar (Sus scrofa), Barking Deer (Muntiacus muntijack), Sambar (Cervus unicolor), Rhesus monkey (Macaca mulata), Porcupine(Hystrix indica), Himalayan Serrow (Capricornis thar), yellow throated marten (Martes flavigula), large Indian civet (Viverra zibetha), masked palm civet (Paguma larvata), flying squirrel (Petaurista spp.), mongooses and bats. It is home to 106 species of moth and butterflies, and only habitat for the relict Himalayan Dragonfly (Epiophlebia laidlawi) in Nepal. 318 species of birds found in the park, 14 of them are threatened including spiny babbler (Turdoides nepalensis), an endemic species. About 117 species of birds recorded in SNNP are of migratory nature. Some of the threatened bird species of SNNP include Oriental hobby, Grey-sided Laughing Thrush and Cinerous vulture, White backed vulture, Himalayan griffon, black vulture, bearded vulture, dark kite, hen harrier, goshawk, sparrow hawk, sikhra, common buzzard, Asian black eagle, steppe eagle, magpies, kalij pheasant, leafbirds, flycatcher, bushchat, babblers, cuckoos, bulbul, swift, warblers and wren babbler (*Pnoepvga* pusilla) are Common species of bird found in SNNP.

18 species of Herpetofauna found in Nagarjun forest. Frogs and toads are common amphibians. King cobra, green pit viper, rat snake, skink, lizards, geckos are common reptiles found in SNNP.

Major Attractions

The major attractions of the park are scenic view, biodiversity, forest environment, wilderness, avifauna, spirituals fitness, religious sites, trekking and hiking.

The people around the park follow Hindu and Buddhist culture. Visitor can enjoy Aryan and Mongolian culture. Shivapuri peak is a holy place for both Hindus and Buddhists and source of holy rivers Bagmati and Bishnumati. SNNP has important pilgrimage destinations including Bagdwar, Bishnudwar, Jamacho, Buddha Gupha as well as Manichur Mahadev, Kageshwori, Sundarimai, Baudeshwor, Tarkeshowr, Pachali Bhairav and Nagi Gumba, that

