



Use of Park's revenue

30-50 percent of the Park's revenue goes directly to the Buffer Zone Communities for:

- Biodiversity Conservation
- Community Development
- Conservation Education
- Income Generation and Skill Development

How to get the park

There are regular flights and Bus services from Kathmandu to Nepalgunj. It takes approximately an hour drive on a regular or hired bus/taxi from Nepalgunj to Park's head office. It takes about 7 hours bus ride (270km) from Mahendranagar and 6 hours (250km) bus ride from Dhangadi to reach the Park's head office and approximately 12 hrs drive from Kathmandu.

Safety Precaution

- First aid kit is recommended to carry by the visitors for their own safety.
- Visitors should be alert from the wildlife inside the core area.

Stop Pollution

- Carry out what you carry in.
- Buy only what won't pollute, or carry it out.
- Take only photographs, leave only footprints.
- Don't use of polythene/ plastic materials.

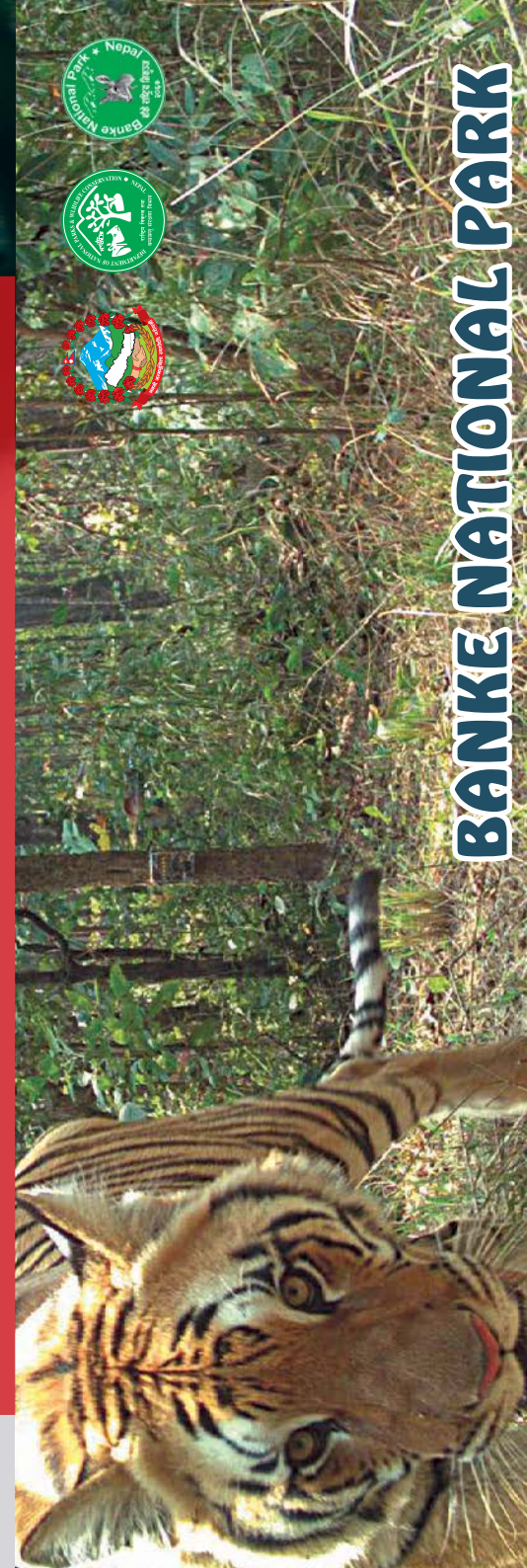
Park regulations to follow or things to remember

- An entry fee of Rs. 1,500 (Foreigners), Rs. 750 (SAARC Nationals) and Rs. 100 (Nepali) visitor should be paid at designated ticket counter per person per day.
- Valid entry permits are available from the National Parks entrance gate of BaNP.
- The entry permit is non-refundable, non-transferable and is for a single entry only.
- 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.
- Get special permit for documentary/filming from the Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC).
- Documentary/filming fee of US\$ 1,500 (Foreigners), Rs. 50,000 (SAARC Nationals) and Rs. 10,000 (Nepali) should be paid at DNPWC. Additional 25% should be paid while using drone for documentary/filming.
- Drone (UAV) fee is same as documentary/filming fee while using it for other purposes.
- One has to pay additional fees for Elephant ride, jeep drive, camping, boating, rafting etc.
- Don't remove or damage 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.
- No one should walk within the park between sunset and sunrise.
- Do respect the cultural and religious sites.
- Carry out non biodegradable items such as batteries, plastic bags and bottles.
- A guide is must for jungle walk.

Wish you a very happy and memorable experience



BANKE NATIONAL PARK



2019

Introduction

Banke National Park (BaNP) was declared as the 10th National Park of Nepal on 12th July, 2010 which reflects the Government's commitment in Bio-diversity conservation at landscape level. It was also recognized as a gift to the earth in 1998. The park is linked with transboundary Landscape that joins Suhelwa Wildlife Sanctuary of India through national and community forests towards south. It joins Bardia National Park (BNP) towards west which further links with Katarniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary of India via Khata corridor, national forest and community forests.

BaNP (550 km²) lies in Banke district and its buffer zone (343 km²) covers parts of Banke, Dang and Salyan districts. It is located between 81° 39'29" to 82° 12'19" east longitude and 27° 58'13" to 28° 21'26" north latitude. The core area is delineated by Shiva khola-Obhary section of east-west highway and fireline in the south, the Churia ridge in the north, Shiva khola in the east and Kohalpur-Surkhet road in the west. The core area of the Park entirely falls in Banke district and the buffer zone (38.5%) falls in Banke district in the south and west, and Dang and Salyan districts in the north.

To kindle the conservation spirit in the hearts of people, BaNP has focused on participatory resource management in the buffer zone of BaNP. The user committees/groups will have their own work plans and financial resources channeled through buffer zone management committee for conservation, community development, income generation, skill enhancement and conservation education program. There are 13,476 households with 70,517 populations residing in buffer zone. Indigenous Tharu community, Brahmin, Chhetri, Magar, Tamang, Khuna, Badi, Kumal and Gurung are living in the buffer zone. Ninety percent of the economy of people depends on agriculture and rest 10% on trade and labor.

Major Flora and Fauna

BaNP contains an array of eight ecosystem types which are Sal forest, deciduous riverine forest, savannahs and grasslands, mixed hardwood forest, flood plain community, Bhabar and foot hills of Chure range. It is a home to 124 plants, 34 mammals, more than 300 birds, 24 reptiles, 7 amphibians and 58 fish species. 90% natural forest coverage composed of mainly Sal, Karma, Khair and Sissoo. Four species of mammals (Royal bengal tiger, Asian Wild Elephant, Striped Hyaena, Four-horned Antelope), two species of birds (Giant Hornbill, Black Stork) and two species of reptiles (Golden Monitor Lizard and Rock Python) found in the Park are protected by the National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Act 1973. The habitat of flood plain, foot hill and Churia hill are of prime concern to conserve major focus species such as Royal Bengal Tiger, Asiatic Wild Elephant and Four-horned Antelope. Furthermore, the Rapti river on the south and Babai river on the north forms the life line of the Park.



Fact Sheet

Banke National Park and its Buffer zone	
National Park Declared year	2010 A D
National Park area	550 km ²
Location	81°39'29" to 82°12'19" east longitude 27°58'13" to 28°21'26" north latitude (Province No. 5)
Bio-climatic zone	Tropical to sub-tropical
Elevation	153m of Dhakeri to 1247m Kuine ridge near phurkesalli, Dang
Major Rivers	Rapti and Babai river
Main Mammals	Royal bengal tiger, Asian elephant, Four-horned antelope, Striped hyaena
Main Birds	Giant hornbill, Black stork
Major tree species	<i>Shorea robusta</i> , <i>Adina cardifolia</i> , <i>Terminalia tomentosa</i> , <i>Lagerstromia parviflora</i> , <i>Pinus roxburghii</i>
Buffer Zone declared	2010 AD
Buffer Zone area	343 km ²
Municipality	1 (Kohalpur)
Rural Municipalities	5 (Baijanath, Raptisonari, Kalimati, Babai, Dangisharan)
Buffer zone user committee	9 UCs
Population	70,517
Major ethnic groups	Tharu, Brahmin, Chhetri, Magar
Economy	Agriculture, animal husbandry & local business



Best season

The park has three distinct seasons: winter, summer and monsoon, each providing a unique experience. From October to early March, weather is dry, days are warm, and nights are cool and pleasant. From April to June, temperature grows and reach up to 45°C in May/June. The hot humid days give way to monsoon rains which lasts until September.



Major Attraction

- Habitat of the four-horned antelope.
- Park offers the additional habitat for Royal Bengal Tiger.
- One of the major wildlife sighting destinations, offering sighting probability of endangered Royal bengal tiger, Wild asian elephant, Four-horned antelope and bird species including Giant hornbill.
- Majestic view of forest and wilidlife.
- The indigenous Tharu culture and tradition.

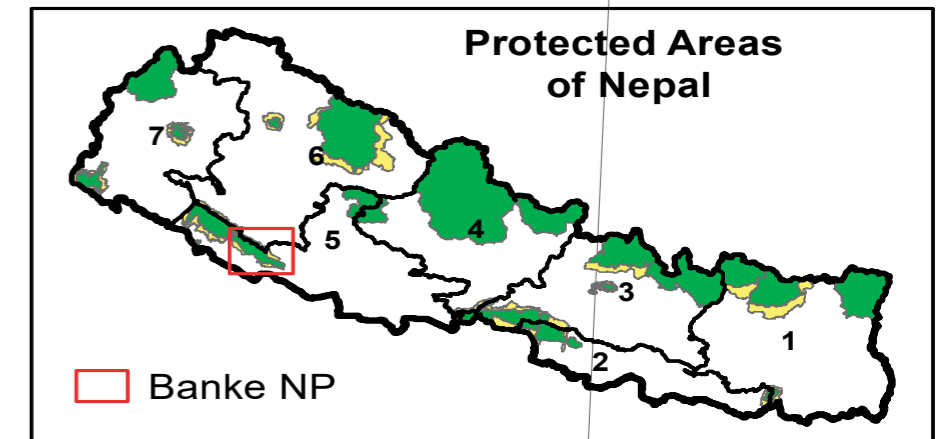


Accomodation and other facilities

Hotels and lodges are available along the southern border of the Park and few other locations with basic services required by tourists. There are few health posts in the buffer zone and a teaching hospital about 25 km from Park head office, thus a first aid kit including medicines to purify water is advisable. Communication facility is well established. Fuel stations are limited to highway and self arrangement is encouraged for interior visits.

Banke National Park(BaNP) and its Buffer Zone

Location and Landcover

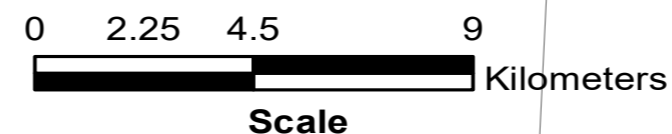


LEGEND

Landcover class

- Bush/Shrub land
- Cultivated land
- Forest land
- Grass land
- Orchard
- Pond or lakes
- River cutting/cliffs
- Sandy area
- Waterbodies
- Barren land

- Park Headquarter
- Other Posts
- Ward boundary
- Rural Municipality/ Municipality boundary
- District boundary
- Park boundary
- BZ boundary



Source : DoS and BaNP/DNPWC, MoFAGA, GoN

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28°20'0"N

28°10'0"N

Designed by: Bhola N. Dhakal

28°0'0"N

82°10'0"E

82°0'0"E

81°50'0"E

81°40'0"E

SALYAN

BANKE

DANG

Baijanath
Rural Municipality

Kohalpur
Municipality

Kalimati
Rural Municipality

Raptisonari
Rural Municipality

Babai
Rural Municipality

Dangisharan
Rural Municipality

BARDIA
Deurali

Chisapani

Sutaiya

Khadabar

Kohalpur

Pragatinagar

Mahadev

Buchapur

Chairee

Dhakeri

Bhajanpur

Obhari

Hattidamar Ghuiyabari

Keureni

Sikta

Malai

Kusum

Shiva Khola