

CELEBRATING
NATURE'S
DIVERSITY



GREAT
HIMALAYAN
NATIONAL
PARK

The Great Himalayan National Park is a celebration of nature's diversity. Located in Kullu, Himachal Pradesh, the Park nestles amidst the lofty peaks of the far Western Himalayas. The conservation area extends across 90,540 ha. The region is home to 832 species of flora, 386 species of fauna and 25 forest types.



The Park was awarded the UNESCO World Heritage Site status in 2014. The ecosystem here is complex with characteristics of Southeast Asian forests as well as Siberian and Asian steppes. Needless to say, very few places in the world have this kind of biodiversity, making the Great Himalayan National Park a destination where nature is to be protected, conserved and celebrated.





THE LAND

& ITS RICH HERITAGE

Discover the biodiversity

The Park has an estimated 31 species of mammals, 209 species of birds, 9 species of amphibians, 12 species of reptiles and 125 species of insects. Several of them - both flora and fauna - are endemic to the area. With a rich repository of medicinal plants, the forests are full of stately trees such as conifers, oaks, Himalayan yew, maple, willow and birch. The area is characterized by high alpine peaks, alpine meadows and riverine forests.

Encounter with the rare

A visit to the Great Himalayan National Park is rewarding because it gives the opportunity to spot several elusive species. The Park is the habitat for four of the Earth's endangered mammals. This includes the Himalayan musk deer and the snow leopard. It is also home to three endangered bird species. The avian residents include the western tragopan, koklass and cheer pheasants.

Connect with the people

A sustainable lifestyle and a reverence for nature have resulted in a harmonious relationship between the people and the forests. The local community has historically been dependent on the produce of the land. However, their social customs and religious beliefs have helped preserve and conserve the wealth of the Park.





EXPLORING THE GREAT HIMALAYAN NATIONAL PARK

The Great Himalayan National Park shares boundaries with other nature reserves like the Pin Valley National Park, the Rupin Bhaba Wildlife Sanctuary and the Kanwar Wildlife Sanctuary. Spread over four stunning Himalayan valleys, the Park has trekking trails ranging from easy to difficult for travellers keen to explore the fascinating range of wildlife as well as the spectacular scenery.



Tirthan Valley

With lush forests, sun-kissed peaks, green meadows, hidden waterfalls and picturesque villages, the Tirthan Valley beckons visitors to explore its sweeping vistas. The Tirthan River originates from the Hanskund Peak and makes its way through the valley before merging with the Beas River.



Jiwa Nal Valley

Remote and virtually uninhabited, Jiwa Nal Valley is a challenging destination for trekkers and nature lovers. The Jiwa Nal River originates from the Sartoo Pond and flows westward across the valley to empty in the Beas River. Recommended for those who love solitude, the Jiwa Nal Valley is accessible only by foot.

Sainj Valley

The V-shaped valley is famed for its lovely villages and meadows. The temple towers are a striking feature of this region. Constructed of wood and stone, these tall temples were also used to defend the region against invaders. The Sainj River, Shangarh Village and Manu Temple, Dehuri & Nahi are some of the other attractions.

Parvati Valley

With its ethereal beauty, Parvati Valley is a popular tourist destination. The Parvati River and destinations like Rashol, Grahana, Kheerganga, Malana, Tosh and Chalal are visited by a large number of tourists every year. From enjoying the serene mountain landscape to indulging in adventure activities, there's much to see and do here.



How to Reach

- By Air:** 2.4 kms (approx.) from Kullu-Manali (Bhuntar) Airport
- By Rail:** 296 kms (approx.) from Chandigarh Railway Station
- By Road:** 11.8 kms (approx.) from Kullu Bus Stand



Ministry of Tourism
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Sources
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