

Crocodile Breeding Centre

The Bhor Saidan Crocodile Farm, just 22 km from Kurukshetra is in a village on an ancient mound near the mythical Sarasvati River. A local legend says a priest released crocodiles into a temple pond in the 1930s. This sacred connection led to the establishment of the breeding center by Haryana Forest Department in 1982, which now has a thriving population of 43 crocodiles.



Vulture Conservation & Breeding Centre

A joint initiative of BNHS and the Haryana Forest and Wildlife Department, the Vulture Conservation Breeding Centre in Pinjore, Panchkula district aims to conserve three critically endangered vulture species: White-rumped, Indian, and Slender-billed. The goal is to release 100 pairs of each species within 15 years to establish wild populations.



Pheasant Breeding Centre

The Pheasant Breeding Centre in Morni Hills, Panchkula, was established in 1992 by the Haryana Forest Department. Its main objective is to conserve and breed endangered pheasant species, including the Kalij and Cheer pheasants. The centre aims to reintroduce these birds back into their natural habitats.

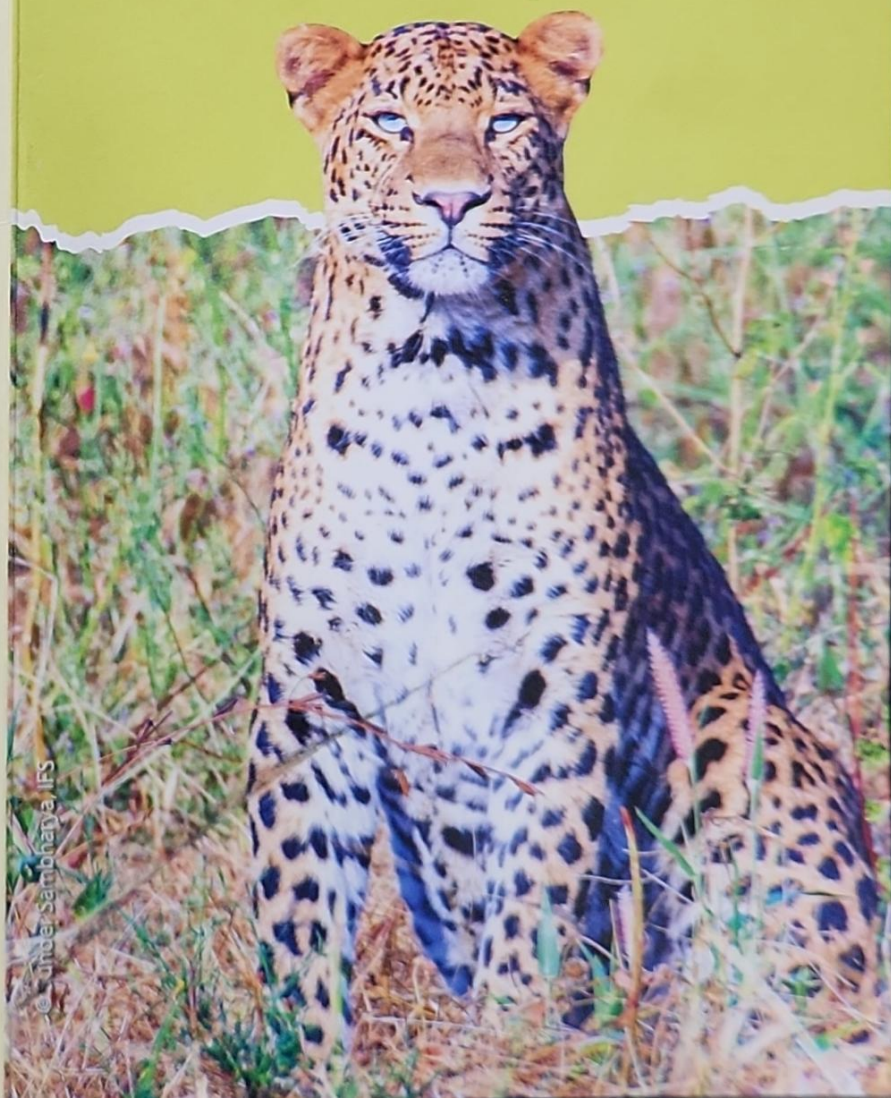


Elephant Rehabilitation Centre

The Elephant Rehabilitation Centre is located in Ban Santour, Yamunanagar, Haryana. Officially named the Ch. Surinder Singh Elephant Rehabilitation Centre, it is a collaborative project between the Haryana Forest Department and the NGO Wildlife SOS. Established in 2007, the center's primary objective is to rescue and rehabilitate elephants that have been abused, exploited, or are in need of veterinary care. The facility spans over 400 acres and provides a natural environment for the elephants, including a water pond for mud baths. The center's focus is on providing a safe and healthy environment for the elephants.



WILDLIFE OF HARYANA AT A GLANCE

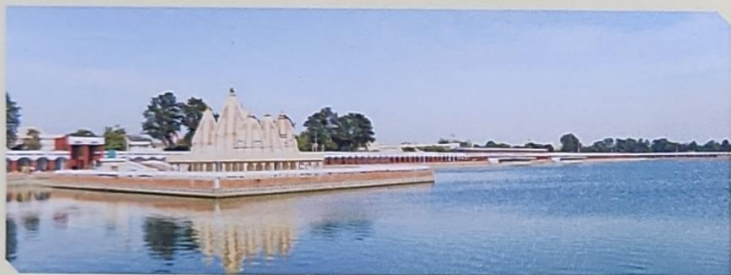


Devbhumi Kalwan Migratory Birds Community Reserve

Notified on March 13, 2025, the Devbhumi Kalwan Community Reserve in Jind, Haryana, is a 27-acre ecological hotspot. Centered around a natural lake, it serves as a vital wintering ground and stopover for over 70 migratory bird species.

Golden Jubilee Brahm Sarovar, Community Reserve Thana, Kurukshetra

The 102-acre Brahm Sar Teerth, located in Kurukshetra's Thana village, is a sacred pond and wetland. This site holds deep historical and cultural significance, while protecting a unique ecosystem of flora and fauna. It is the sacred pilgrimage site where Lord Krishna is believed to have delivered the Bhagavad Gita. This historic water body provides shelter for approximately 150 species of local and migratory water birds, including several rare species, and features ancient trees.



Zoos of Haryana

Mini Zoo Bhiwani

Mini Zoo Bhiwani, established in 1982, is a 10.97-acre facility recognized by the CZA since 2008. It serves as a center for wildlife awareness and rescue, housing a diverse range of animals, including lions, leopards, crocodiles, and various bird species.

Pipli Zoo

Established in 1982, Pipli Zoo, also known as Mini Zoo, is located in Kurukshetra, Haryana. Originally an 18-acre deer park, it expanded to 27 acres and was designated a Mini Zoo in 1987. It hosts a variety of animal species including Asiatic lion, leopard, black buck, nilgai, hyena, porcupine, and various birds and is particularly known for its blackbuck breeding program.

Rohtak Zoo

Established in 1986, Rohtak Zoo initially began as a deer park on 43 acres. It was later expanded and developed into a full-fledged zoo with open-air enclosures. It now houses a diverse range of animals and birds, including tigers, leopards, crocodiles, and various deer species.



Deer Park Hisar

Established in 1970-71, the 46.86-acre Deer Park in Hisar began as a small reserve. Now designated as a Mini Zoo, it is part of the larger Bir Hisar protected forest, providing a home for various deer species, including Sambar and Black Buck.



Conservation Breeding Centres of Haryana



Chinkara Breeding Centre

Established on January 28, 1988, the Chinkara Breeding Centre in Kairu, Bhiwani, spans 58.77 acres of natural forest. It began as a deer park to provide assured protection for the Chinkara, also known as the Indian gazelle, which is a threatened species native to the region. The center also serves as a refuge for rescued wild animals.

Peacock and Chinkara Breeding Centre, Jhabua

Established on April 18, 2010, the Jhabua Peacock and Chinkara Breeding Centre in Rewari district was developed by the Haryana Forest Department on 80 acres of the Jhabua Reserve Forest. With a mission to conserve and breed these endangered species, the centre has released 107 peacocks so far and currently 44 peacocks are available here. The number of chinkara deer has also increased to 70.

National Parks

Sultanpur National Park

Sultanpur National Park, situated in the district of Gurugram, Haryana, is a designated Ramsar wetland site renowned for its rich avian biodiversity. Initially notified as a Wildlife Sanctuary in 1971 and later declared a National Park in 1991, the park spans an area of 352.17 acres. It attracts around 250–300 bird species, with a peak winter count of up to 40,000 birds, mostly migratory.



Kalesar National Park

Kalesar National Park, a 11,570-acre haven for diverse wildlife located in the Yamunanagar district, was notified on December 8, 2003. It is home to leopards, sambar, hornbills, and pythons. The park has recently gained attention for the occasional presence of elephants and even a tiger, which migrated from Rajaji National Park, highlighting a critical wildlife corridor.

Wildlife Sanctuaries

Nahar Wildlife Sanctuary

Designated a wildlife sanctuary in 1987, Nahar WLS in Haryana's Rewari district was historically a pastureland for the Nawab of Dujana. Spanning 522 acres, it is a habitat for diverse flora and fauna, including blue bulls, peafowl, rat snake, jungle cats, and a wild blackbuck population.



Kalesar Wildlife Sanctuary

Kalesar Wildlife Sanctuary, notified on December 13, 1996, in Yamunanagar, spans over 13,200 acres. Part of a larger protected area that includes Kalesar National Park, it is located in the Shivalik foothills. It is a vital habitat for leopards, sambar, hornbills, and provides a crucial corridor for visiting elephants and tigers.

Bir Shikargah Wildlife Sanctuary

Bir Shikargah Wildlife Sanctuary, declared in 1987, spans 767 hectares in Pinjore, Panchkula district. Situated in the Shivalik hills at 400m elevation, this sanctuary is part of the Ghaggar river catchment area and is home to diverse fauna, including leopards, chital, and sambar deer.



Chhilchhila Wildlife Sanctuary

Chhilchhila Wildlife Sanctuary, located in Kurukshetra, was notified on November 28, 1986. This 71-acre wetland is a critical haven for both resident and migratory birds, including threatened species. Its diverse habitats support a variety of waterfowl, wild boar, and other animals, contributing significantly to regional biodiversity.



Bhindawas Wildlife Sanctuary

Bhindawas Wildlife Sanctuary, a human-made freshwater wetland in Jhajjar, Haryana, was declared a protected area in 1986. Originally a saucer-shaped depression of 1016.96

acres, it was developed with embankments to enhance its water-holding capacity. As a Ramsar site, it serves as a critical stopover for over 250 species of migratory birds on the Central Asian flyway. The bird species include Dabchicks, Coots, Pochards, Northern Pintail, Common Teal, Gargany Teal, Northern shoveler, Gadwall, Wigeon, Bar-headed Goose and Greylag Goose, Rosy Pelican, etc.

Khaparwas Wildlife Sanctuary

Khaparwas Lake was designated as a wildlife sanctuary in 1991, spanning 204 acres. This important wetland ecosystem, with its eucalyptus plantations and palatable grasses, attracts a large number of diverse migratory birds including, Oriental honey buzzard, Black kite, Shikra, Greater spotted eagle, Booted warbler, crested lark, Graylag goose, Ruddy Shelduck, Spot-billed Duck, making it a significant site for avian fauna conservation.



Khol Hi-Raitan Wildlife Sanctuary

Khol Hai Raitan Wildlife Sanctuary, located in Haryana's Morni Hills, in Panchkula district was established in two phases in 2004 and 2007. Spanning 4,883 hectares, this sanctuary in the Shivalik hills is known for its diverse wildlife, including leopards, sambar, wild boar, and various birds.

Conservation Reserves



Bir Bara Ban Conservation Reserve

Originally a game reserve for the Maharaja of Jind in the Jind district, it was declared a Wildlife Sanctuary in 1991. Subsequently, on October 11, 2007, the 1036-acre area was

officially notified as a Conservation Reserve, preserving a key habitat for wildlife like blue bulls and wild boars.

Saraswati Conservation Reserve

Named after the mythical river believed to flow beneath it, Saraswati Conservation Reserve was officially notified on October 11, 2007. This 11,003-acre area, in Kaithal district, is Haryana's third-largest forest. It was originally a wildlife sanctuary since 1988, is a crucial habitat for a variety of animals, including the Hog Deer, and attracts numerous migratory birds.



Community Reserves

Abubshehar Community Reserve

Abubshehar Community Reserve in District Sirsa, originally a 28,492-hectare wildlife sanctuary established in 1987, was re-designated as a Community Reserve on March 14, 2018. This change was implemented to encourage local participation in conservation efforts, protecting the area's blackbuck, chinkara, nilgai, and other desert species.

Guru Gorkhnath Community Reserve

Located in Fatehabad district, Guru Gorakhnath Community Reserve is a small, 7.9-acre wetland in Village Kajalheri. This reserve's formation is tied to the ancient Guru Gorakhnath temple and two banyan trees, giving it cultural significance. The pond, a crucial habitat for migratory birds and softshell turtles, is sustained by canal water.

Sahid Amrita Devi Memorial Community Reserve

Shahid Amrita Devi Memorial Community Reserve in the Fatehabad district of Haryana is a 24.23-acre semi-arid landscape. It was created to honor the 18th-century sacrifice of Amrita Devi Bishnoi, who died protecting trees. This reserve is a unique, community-driven conservation effort to preserve the tropical desert thorn forest and its inhabitants, particularly the endangered blackbuck.

Guru Jambheshwar Community Reserve

The Guru Jambheshwar Community Reserve in Dhani Majra, Fatehabad, was notified on May 27, 2019, spanning 12.45 acres.



It was established as a protected area for wildlife with the cooperation of the Bishnoi community, which is known for its conservation efforts. The reserve helps protect local populations of blackbucks and peacocks.

Shri Guru Jambheshwar Chinkara Community Reserve

On February 7, 2025, the Guru Jambheshwar Chinkara Community Reserve was officially established in the villages of Lilus and Sainwas, Bhiwani in 67.47 acres. This reserve was created to protect ecologically sensitive species, particularly the Chinkara, Peacock, Spiny-Tailed Lizard, and Desert Fox, in an area known for the conservation efforts of the Bishnoi community.

Chaudhariwali Community Reserve

Notified on February 21, 2025, the Chaudhariwali Community Reserve in Hisar, Haryana, integrates biodiversity preservation with sustainable development and community participation. Located in a semi-arid landscape, it protects the region's natural flora, fauna, and cultural conservation values.