

Indravati National Park, Location, Climate, Flora, Fauna

July 9, 2026 • vajiramandravi.com



Indravati National Park is one of **Chhattisgarh's most important protected areas** and a renowned **tiger reserve** in central India. It is located in the **Bijapur district**, the park is famous for its rich biodiversity, dense deciduous forests, and one of the last surviving populations of the endangered **wild water buffalo**. Besides its ecological significance, the park has also been in the spotlight due to **anti-Naxal operations** conducted in the surrounding Bastar region.

Indravati National Park Location

Indravati National Park is situated in the **Bijapur district of Chhattisgarh**, within the **Bastar region**. The park derives its name from the **Indravati River**, which flows from **east to west** and forms its **northern boundary** with Maharashtra. The reserve is part of the **Central Indian Highlands**, an ecologically significant landscape supporting diverse wildlife.

Indravati National Park Climate & Vegetation

Indravati National Park experiences a **tropical monsoon climate**, characterized by hot summers, heavy monsoon rainfall, and mild winters. The favorable climate supports dense **tropical deciduous forests**, making the

park an important habitat for diverse flora and fauna.

- **Climate:** Tropical monsoon with **hot summers (March-June)**, **heavy rainfall during the southwest monsoon (June-September)**, and **pleasant winters (November-February)**.
- **Rainfall:** Receives an average annual rainfall of **1,200-1,500 mm**, mainly during the monsoon season.
- **Moist Mixed Deciduous Forest with Teak:** Dominated by **teak**, along with species like **haldu, arjun, and shisham**.
- **Moist Mixed Deciduous Forest without Teak:** Supports trees such as **achar, karra, kullu, jamun, and bel**, along with dense undergrowth.
- **Southern Dry Mixed Deciduous Forest:** Found in relatively drier areas and consists of **hardwood species, bamboo, shrubs, and grasses**.
- **Riverine Vegetation:** The **Indravati River** and seasonal streams support lush vegetation, bamboo patches, and grasslands that provide food and shelter for herbivores and other wildlife.

Indravati National Park Flora

Indravati National Park is covered by rich **tropical deciduous forests**, supporting a wide variety of timber, medicinal, and fruit-bearing plant species that sustain its diverse wildlife.

- **Teak** is the dominant tree species and forms extensive forest cover across the park.
- **Achar (Char), Karra, and Kullu** are common deciduous trees found throughout the reserve.
- **Shisham, Haldu, Arjun, Semal, Bel, and Jamun** contribute to the park's rich floral diversity.
- **Bamboo** grows abundantly in many parts of the park, providing habitat and food for several animal species.
- **Grasses, shrubs, climbers, and medicinal plants** flourish in forest clearings and riverine areas, supporting herbivores and maintaining ecological balance.

Indravati National Park Fauna

Indravati National Park is one of Central India's richest wildlife habitats, renowned for its **Tiger Reserve** status and one of the last surviving populations of the **endangered Wild Water Buffalo**.

- **Mammals:** **Bengal Tiger, Leopard, Wild Water Buffalo, Gaur (Indian Bison), Sloth Bear, Dhole (Indian Wild Dog), Sambar, Chital, Nilgai, Blackbuck, Wild Boar, and Barking Deer**.
- **Birds:** Home to **Peafowl, Hornbills, Eagles, Kingfishers, Woodpeckers, Parakeets**, and numerous resident and migratory bird species.
- **Reptiles:** Includes **Marsh Crocodile (Mugger), Indian Rock Python, Monitor Lizard, Cobra**, and other snake species.
- **Aquatic Life:** The **Indravati River** and its tributaries support a variety of **freshwater fish, turtles, and amphibians**.
- **Flagship Species:** The park is internationally recognized for conserving the **endangered Wild Water Buffalo** and the **Royal Bengal Tiger**.
- The diverse fauna reflects the park's healthy **tropical deciduous ecosystem**, making it a vital biodiversity hotspot in the **Central Indian landscape**.

Anti-Naxal Operations Around Indravati National Park

The forests surrounding **Indravati National Park** lie within the **Bastar region** of Chhattisgarh, a long-affected area of **Left Wing Extremism (LWE)**. To restore security and governance, the government has intensified coordinated **anti-Naxal operations** involving central and state security forces.

- **Operation Green Hunt, Operation Kagar, and Operation Black Forest** are among the major campaigns launched to dismantle Maoist networks.
- **Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs), Chhattisgarh Police,** and elite units such as the **Commando Battalion for Resolute Action (CoBRA)** and **Greyhounds** conduct joint counter-insurgency operations.
- Security forces have increased the establishment of **forward operating bases (FOBs)** and strengthened surveillance in remote forest areas.
- The operations aim to **eliminate Maoist presence,** improve **law and order,** and facilitate **development, infrastructure, and conservation activities** in the region.
- Recent operations have resulted in a significant decline in Maoist activities, particularly in the **Bastar division,** which includes areas surrounding the national park.

Indravati National Park Significance

Indravati National Park is one of India's most important protected areas, known for its rich biodiversity, tiger conservation, and ecological importance in the **Central Indian landscape.**

- **Tiger Reserve:** Declared a **Tiger Reserve** in **1983** under **Project Tiger,** it plays a vital role in conserving the **Royal Bengal Tiger.**
- **Wild Water Buffalo Conservation:** Protects one of the **last remaining populations of the endangered Wild Water Buffalo,** the state animal of Chhattisgarh.
- **Biodiversity Hotspot:** Supports diverse **mammals, birds, reptiles, and plant species,** contributing to ecological balance and genetic diversity.
- **Watershed Protection:** The **Indravati River** sustains the park's ecosystems and provides water for wildlife and surrounding habitats.
- **Climate and Environmental Benefits:** Dense forests help in **carbon sequestration, soil conservation, groundwater recharge, and climate regulation.**

Source: <https://vajiramandravi.com/current-affairs/indravati-national-park/>

© Vajiram & Ravi. For personal use only.