



## HOW TO REACH

**Road:** The sanctuary is accessible through Munnar - Udumalpet interstate road that is passing through the Sanctuary for 12 km, which roughly divides it into two more or less equal portions..

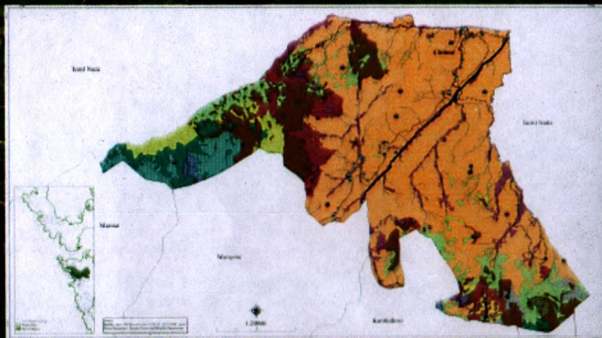
**Rail:** The nearest railway station in Kerala is Aluva (160 Km) and in Tamil Nadu, is Udumalpet (30 Km).

**Air:** The Sanctuary is accessible from Kochi (180 Km) and Coimbatore (110 Km) airports along main roads.

## CONTACTS

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# Chinnar Wildlife Sanctuary



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Chinnar Wildlife Sanctuary is a unique Protected Area of Kerala, in the rainshadow region of the Western Ghats and has mixed ecoregions ranging from dry deciduous forests to high altitude shola and grasslands. The unique biophysical features of the landscape and the microclimate prevailing in the region contribute to the diverse ecosystem services of the PA. This has also resulted in rich biodiversity including several endemic, endangered, threatened and highly vulnerable species. The Sanctuary is a well-known repository of flora, distinctive to dry regions and do support healthy populations of Grizzled Giant Squirrel, Star Tortoise, Tufted Grey Langur, Gaur, Spotted Deer, Slender Loris, Wild Elephant, Crocodile, Tiger, Leopard, Birds, Insects and Butterflies



## Forest Types

- Southern tropical thorn forest (Scrub jungle)
- Southern dry mixed deciduous forest (Dry deciduous forest)
- Southern moist mixed deciduous forest (Moist deciduous forest)
- Tropical riparian fringing forest (Riparian forest)
- Southern montane wet temperate forest (Hill shola forest)
- Southern montane wet grassland (Grasslands)



## Habitat

The Sanctuary offers a wide range of habitat types to the flora and fauna. 963 species of flowering plants, 34 species of mammals, 225 species of birds, 52 species of reptiles, 36 species of amphibians, 14 species of fishes and 235 species of butterflies have been recorded from the Sanctuary.



## Eco-tourism

The sanctuary offers ample opportunity for trekking and wildlife sighting through different programmes. Various ecotourism activities like trekking, stay inside the forest, watch tower trial, eco shops, Chinnar Valley Safari, etc. are being conducted by EDCs which provides livelihood for many native tribal individuals.

## Punarjeevanam

Punarjeevanam initiative to revive ethnic millets and other crops once cultivated by the local communities, is a major venture in the sanctuary. Within the first 2 years, the programme was successful in reviving around 36 varieties of millets. This initiative was recognised by way of a State award from the Agriculture Department of Government of Kerala, in 2017 for its combined efforts to revive ethnic crop varieties.

