





JOIN NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE CONTRIBUTING PHOTOGRAPHER ANDY PARKINSON FOR A PHOTOGRAPHIC ADVENTURE TO THE SECLUDED FORESTS OF INDIA'S BANDHAVGARH NATIONAL PARK IN SEARCH OF THE BENGAL TIGER. UTILISING THE INCOMPARABLE EXPERIENCE OF BANDHAVGARH'S MOST RENOWNED AND KNOWLEDGEABLE TIGER EXPERTS YOU'LL ENJOY 8 DAYS EXPLORING AND PHOTOGRAPHING IN THIS 105 SQUARE KM RESERVE, HOME TO A POPULATION OF OVER 70 OF THESE MAGNIFICENT YET CRITICALLY ENDANGERED BIG CATS.

We shall be at the gates when the Park opens at 6am and we will explore Bandhavgarh's exquisite beauty until about 10.30-11am. At this point the light will have deteriorated, becoming too harsh, and the tigers will be at both their least active and least visible, likely seeking shade to sleep through the hottest part of the day.

At this time we'll return to our lodge for a late breakfast, image download and rest period. We'll then have lunch before returning to the Park at about 2.30pm where we'll remain until dusk. We'll then return once more to our lodge for an evening meal and a good night's sleep.

Entering the Park before dawn it is the haunting alarm calls of chital, sambar or Hanuman langur that will first alert us to the presence of these elusive cats, the first sighting of one emerging from the forest creating a memory that will be cherished forever. November to February is undoubtedly the best time of year in which to work with the tigers, with cool clear mornings giving way to warm, sunny days. At other times of year the heat in India can be relentlessly debilitating, with dust filled air and harsh, shadowy light.

Not so when we visit, the forest is lush and verdant, the morning mist creating a magical, ethereal light, punctuated by shafts of raking sunlight streaming into the forest. Bandhavgarh itself is intersected by a network of sandy tracks which we will use to explore its hidden corners, whilst the forest contains a patchwork of open grasslands and tranquil lakes, all overlooked by the crumbling remains of the ancient Bandhavgarh Fort sitting high above towering cliffs.

In addition Bandhavgarh contains the highest concentration of leopards in India, as well as sloth bears, but a sighting of either of these elusive creatures would require a significant stroke of luck. Bandhavgarh is a place that I have explored extensively and all of the images featured have been captured in this, one of India's most prized tiger reserves. The images will at least give you a taste of what can be achieved in this astonishing corner of incredible India.

THE BENGAL TIGER, THOUGH THE MOST NUMEROUS OF THE 6 REMAINING TIGER SUBSPECIES, IS STILL ENDANGERED WITH JUST 2500-3000 INDIVIDUAL ANIMALS LEFT IN THE WILD. INDIA REMAINS THEIR STRONGHOLD WITH THE VAST MAJORITY OF THIS DIMINISHING NUMBER BUT LIMITED POPULATIONS ALSO EXIST IN BHUTAN, BANGLADESH, MYANMAR, NEPAL AND CHINA.

The tiger itself is largely solitary and is the only large felid that is striped, with each individual tiger having its own unique and distinct markings. This simplifies the task of identifying individual animals and gives researchers a consistent way of accurately assessing surviving numbers. Like most cats they are an ambush predator and in Bandhavgarh they prey principally on three different species. These are the Hanuman langur, Chital or Spotted deer and the Sambar, the largest of Bandhavgarh's deer species. The alarm barks of these creatures are three of the most compelling and evocative sounds that we'll encounter in this ancient forest, each one as distinct as it is hauntingly beautiful.

They also usually, but not always, indicate the presence of a tiger and they will often be our guide as we search. So great is the depth of knowledge of our guides that these sounds alone allow us to be able to know whether the tiger is stationary, or if it is moving then in which direction.

It's also important to note just how crucial tiger tourism can be in the ongoing battle to ensure that these animals are able to remain in viable populations in the wild. Our presence in India and in Bandhavgarh gives a genuine economic and social value to the tigers though more needs to be done to ensure that local communities, the ones that most often come into conflict with these formidable predators, genuinely benefit from their existence.









