

THE ULTIMATE CHRONICLES OF THE WILD

TADOBA

THE LAND OF ROARING TIGERS

Written by
NEEV INANI



*An extraordinary visual and literary journey into the ancient teak forests and
pristine wetlands of Maharashtra's oldest tiger sanctuary. Witness the
untamed raw majesty, complex dynasties, and the thundering echoes of the
true kings of the Indian wilderness.*

DELUXE HARDCOVER EDITION

THE REALM OF THE TIGER

AN INTRODUCTION & COMPENDIUM INDEX TO TADOBA

The tiger (*Panthera tigris*) stands as the ultimate embodiment of raw power, stealth, and evolutionary perfection. As nature's premier solitary apex predator, it plays a vital role in maintaining the ecological equilibrium of the forests it rules. Strikingly beautiful yet fiercely elusive, the tiger is a cultural icon and a Keystone species whose survival directly safeguards entire forest ecosystems.

To truly understand the tiger is to understand its territory. This compendium is dedicated exclusively to the legendary Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve (TATR). Renowned for its rich biodiversity and rugged terrain, Tadoba has birthed some of the most famous tiger dynasties known to wildlife history. The chapters that follow serve as a definitive chronicle—mapping the complex lineage, individual legends, and ecological tapestry of this magnificent tiger haven.



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TADOBA

THE LAND OF ROARING TIGERS





Chapter I: The Call of the Wild

In the scorched heart of the Chandrapur district in Maharashtra lies an ancient sanctuary where time is measured not in hours, but in heartbeats. Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve (TATR) is a sprawling 625-square-kilometer wilderness that serves as a cathedral of nature. Established in 1955, it stands as the oldest and largest National Park in the state, a relic of the primeval Indian jungle that once stretched across the peninsula. Here, the air is thick with the scent of dried earth and the electric hum of cicadas, signaling your entry into a world where man is merely a guest, and the tiger is the undisputed sovereign.

The name "Tadoba" carries a sacred weight, honoring the Gond King Taru, who fell in a mythic battle with a tiger. This isn't just folklore; it is the living spirit of the land. To this day, a quiet shrine stands near the silver waters of Tadoba Lake, where forest guards and tribal elders alike offer prayers for safe passage. The "Andhari" component of the name pays homage to the winding river that breathes life into the teak-dense valleys, ensuring that even in the harshest summers, life persists. This union of God and River creates a landscape of unparalleled spiritual and biological richness.



The geography of the reserve is a rugged tapestry of undulating hills, plateaus, and meadows. Dominating the landscape is the "Southern Tropical Dry Deciduous" forest, a resilient biome that thrives under the harsh Central Indian sun. The forest undergoes a dramatic metamorphosis through the seasons. In the height of summer, the trees shed their leaves to conserve moisture, exposing the raw, golden bones of the jungle. This transparency allows for the legendary visibility that has made Tadoba a global pilgrimage site for wildlife enthusiasts. It is during these parched months that the jungle reveals its secrets most readily.

THE GEOGRAPHIC PULSE

Divided into the Tadoba, Moharli, and Kolsa ranges, each sector offers a unique ecosystem. Kolsa is a dense, brooding thicket where the ghosts of the jungle hide, while Moharli opens into wide, sun-drenched meadows—the preferred theater for the drama of the hunt. This diversity supports a staggering array of life, including 200 species of birds, the elusive leopard, and the massive Gaur, the Indian bison, which roams the bamboo-laden valleys.

Entering Tadoba is a sensory awakening. You are greeted by the sharp, earthy aroma of crushed teak leaves and the black cotton soil that cracks under the heat. It is a place of profound silence, yet that silence is heavy with the presence of predators. Every shadow is a potential hunter, every rustle a story of survival. As you drive deeper into the interior, the modern world falls away completely, replaced by a primal connection to the earth that few other places on the planet can provide.

Chapter II: Entering the Jungle World

Crossing the threshold of the jungle gate is a profound psychological shift. As the iron bars of Moharli or Kolara swing back, the noise of the human world—engines, voices, the digital hum—evaporates. You are enveloped by a stillness so absolute it feels physical. But this is the "Quiet of the Hunter." It is a canvas upon which the forest paints its daily saga. The quality of light changes; filtered through bamboo and teak, it becomes a dappled gold that hides more than it reveals. You find yourself whispering, as if any loud sound might shatter the delicate equilibrium of the wild.



The first sensation is the temperature—a sudden, cooling drop as you enter the shade of the giants. Your eyes, trained for the flat surfaces of the city, must relearn how to see. You begin to search for the "Vertical Anomalies"—the flick of a tail, the white spot behind a leopard's ear, or the golden-brown curve of a tiger's flank. You are no longer just looking at the jungle; you are trying to pierce through its veil. Every branch becomes a potential perch for an owl, and every thicket a possible resting place for a predator.

As the forest wakes, the "Jungle Orchestra" begins its performance. The Gray Langur monkeys are the lead percussionists; their guttural "khok-khok" alarm calls are the most reliable intel in the forest. When they cough from the safety of the canopy, they aren't just making noise—they are broadcasting the exact coordinates of a predator on the move. The forest floor responds instantly: deer freeze, their ears swiveling like radar dishes toward the source of the danger. The tension in the air becomes palpable, a shared understanding of life and death that transcends species.

Birdlife adds the woodwind section. The Crested Serpent Eagle's piercing whistle cuts through the air, while the Racket-tailed Drongo mimics the calls of others to keep the forest on its toes. Tracking is about more than sight; it is about auditory immersion. A sudden silence among the cicadas or a frantic burst of flight from a peacock can tell you more about a tiger's location than any footprint. To understand Tadoba, you must learn to read the air itself, sensing the shifts in energy that signal the King is near.

THE SCENTS OF THE KING

Veteran guides often pause to sniff the air for the "Popcorn Scent." This musky, fatty aroma is the chemical signature of a tiger's territory. It is a pungent marker sprayed high on teak trees to warn rivals. When that scent is fresh, it hits the back of your throat with a primal intensity, a warning that the King was here only minutes ago, patrolling his borders with an iron will.

Chapter III: The Kings and Queens

1. MAYA

The Enchantress of Pandharpauni — A bold queen who ruled the heart of Tadoba for over a decade.



Maya was more than just a tigress; she was the face of Indian wildlife for a generation. Born in 2010, she redefined the relationship between tigers and travelers. Unlike her elusive ancestors, Maya was notoriously bold, often walking right past safari vehicles with a regal indifference that bordered on arrogance. Her behavior was a masterclass in confidence; she knew she was the queen of the meadows. Personally, she was a tactical genius, often using the sound of safari engines to mask her approach while stalking deer at the waterholes. She raised multiple litters in the high-traffic core area, proving her mettle as a fierce and protective mother. Her hunting style was surgical, and her piercing amber gaze left thousands of tourists breathless. She didn't just live in the forest; she commanded it with an iron paw, leaving a legacy that still echoes through the tall yellow grass of the Pandharpauni range. Her story remains a testament to the resilience and charisma of the Bengal Tiger.

2. CHHOTA MATKA

The Heavyweight Monarch— Atitan of brute strength and the current ruler of the northern ranges.



Chhota Matka is the embodiment of raw power and physical dominance. Inheriting the massive frame of his father, the legendary Matkasur, he is easily one of the largest male tigers in India today. His personal behavior is that of a stoic warrior. He rarely wastes energy on unnecessary movement, but when he decides to claim a territory, his roar can be felt in the floorboards of a safari jeep. He became famous for his high-profile territorial disputes, most notably his brutal battles with other dominant males like Mowgli. Despite his intimidating size, he has shown a surprising level of tolerance toward humans, often sleeping peacefully by the roadside. However, that calm is deceptive; his speed and agility when pursuing a Gaur are terrifyingly efficient. Personally, he is a tiger of few words but massive presence, representing the unyielding strength of the Tadoba lineage. He remains the undisputed patriarch, ruling through a combination of fear and absolute physical authority that keeps rivals at bay.

3. BIJLI

The Lightning Strike — A symbol of agility, speed, and the fierce independence of the buffer zones.



Bijli, whose name translates to 'Lightning', is a master of the forest's peripheries. Her story is one of resilience and survival on the edges of the wild. Her behavior is distinct from the core-area tigers; she is high-strung, incredibly alert, and possesses a restless energy that makes every sighting of her an adrenaline-filled experience. Personally, Bijli is known for her exceptional hunting success rate, often taking down prey in dense bamboo thickets where larger tigers might struggle. She is a favorite among photographers because of her expressive, high-contrast markings and her intense curiosity toward her surroundings. She has proven to be an exceptional mother, successfully raising cubs in the "buffer" areas —proving that tigers can thrive outside the protected core if given safety and respect. Her movements are fluid and lightning-fast, earning her name every time she vanishes into the undergrowth in the blink of an eye. She is the pulse of the changing landscape of Tadoba's shadows, a bridge between the wild and the human world.

4. MATKASUR

The Old Legend—The King who put Tadoba on the map and sired a dynasty of warriors.



Before the current generation of kings, there was Matkasur. Named for his distinct "pot-belly" (Matka), he was the quintessential monarch of the Moharli range. His behavior was that of a diplomat and a ruler; he managed to keep a massive territory secure for years, avoiding unnecessary conflict while ensuring he had access to the best water sources. Matkasur was a pioneer in tiger behavior—he was one of the first big males to become completely comfortable around safari jeeps, treating them as part of the natural landscape. This tolerance allowed thousands to witness the daily life of a wild tiger for the first time. Personally, he was a successful provider, often sharing his kills with his mates and cubs, showing a gentler side to the apex predator's nature. His genetic legacy is his greatest gift to the park, as his sons continue to rule the forest with the same size and authority that made their father a legend. He was the king who taught the world to look into the eyes of a tiger and see not just a killer, but a sovereign.

Chapter IV: Life in Shadows

While the tiger occupies the throne, the jungle's equilibrium is maintained by those who thrive in the shadows. This is the world of the Leopard, the Sloth Bear, and the Dhole—predators that have mastered the art of living in the gaps left by the King. Their existence is a constant game of chess, balancing the need to hunt with the need to stay out of the tiger's path. These animals are the true phantoms of Tadoba, seen only by those with the patience to wait and the eyes to see. They represent the incredible diversity of the Maharashtra wilderness.



The Leopard is the master of invisibility. In a forest crowded with tigers, the leopard has evolved to own the vertical plane. While a tiger dominates the floor, the leopard finds sanctuary in the canopy. They are the ultimate specialists in stealth; a leopard can freeze in a bush just feet from a road and vanish into the patterns of light and leaf. Their strength is legendary, often hauling kills twice their own weight up into the branches to keep them safe from scavengers. They are the silent observers of the teak forest, always present yet rarely seen, a ghostly presence that adds to the mystery of the reserve.

The Indian Sloth Bear is perhaps the most unpredictable and misunderstood resident of Tadoba. With their shaggy black fur and ivory claws, they look like relics from an older world. They are the forest's "Vacuum Cleaners," using their specially adapted lips and tongues to suck thousands of termites out of mounds with a sound that echoes through the bamboo. They have a legendary temper, primarily because of their poor eyesight and hearing; when surprised, their instinct is to charge. However, seeing a mother bear carrying her cubs on her back as she forages for Mahua flowers is one of the most endearing sights in the wild.



THE NIGHT SHIFT

As the sun dips below the horizon, a different world awakens. This is the hour of the Honey Badger, the Small Indian Civet, and the elusive Rusty-spotted Cat. While the tigers rest, these nocturnal specialists navigate the pitch-black thickets using their superior night vision and heightened sense of smell, ensuring the cycle of life never pauses. The night is a time of fierce competition and quiet survival, hidden from human eyes.

Chapter V: The Living Forest

The forest is not merely a background for the animals; it is a breathing, complex organism that dictates the terms of survival. In Tadoba, the dominant architect is the Teak tree. Its massive, sandpaper-like leaves are more than just foliage; in the dry season, they become a natural alarm system. No predator can stalk silently over a carpet of dry teak leaves—every step is a loud "crunch" that warns the deer of an approaching threat. This forces the big cats to be tactical, using sandy tracks and riverbeds to move like ghosts through their territory. The forest is a living, defensive network.



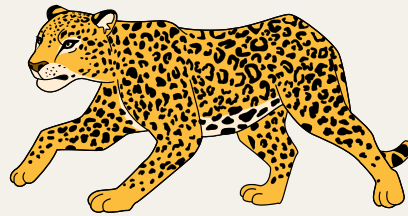
Complementing the teak is the golden Bamboo. These groves provide the primary cover for the tiger's ambush and the main diet for the massive Gaur. The bamboo follows a mysterious life cycle, occasionally flowering all at once after decades, which causes a ripple effect through the entire ecosystem—from an explosion of rodents to a surge in birdlife. The forest is a master of adaptation, surviving temperatures that soar above 45 degrees Celsius by drawing life from the deep groundwater. Every tree species, from the Ghost tree to the Jamun, plays a vital role in the survival of the animals.

In a dry deciduous forest, water is the only currency that matters. Tadoba Lake is the permanent oasis that sustains the core of the reserve. During the "Great Thirst" of April and May, the lake becomes a theater of life. Here, a truce is often called; you might see a tiger soaking in the shallows just yards away from a herd of thirsty Sambar deer. The Marsh Crocodiles act as the silent sentinels of the mud banks, while the Fish Eagles call from the branches above. It is a place of forced coexistence, where the need for water overrides the instinct to hunt, creating moments of quiet tension and raw beauty.



THE THREE MOODS

Tadoba changes its personality with the seasons. The ****Golden Summer**** is a time of raw visibility and drama. The ****Emerald Monsoon**** is a time of rebirth, where the park closes its gates to let the forest heal and the animals breed. The ****Misty Winter**** is the most ethereal, where tigers emerge from the fog to bask on the warm park roads, their coats glowing against the silver dew of the morning.



Chapter VI: The safari Adventure

The safari is a high-stakes detective game, a test of patience where the reward is a fleeting glimpse of perfection. It begins in the pre-dawn chill, with a line of jeeps waiting at the gate, their headlights cutting through the mist. As the clock strikes 6:00 AM, the gates open, and you enter a race of observation. A safari is not a drive through a zoo; it is an immersion into a world where you must earn every sighting. The thrill lies in the unknown—the possibility that around the next bend, the King awaits. Every minute is a gamble with nature.



Tracking is a cerebral art. Your guide is reading a "Newspaper of the Soil." A fresh pugmark in the damp morning sand tells a story: Was it a male or female? How long ago did it pass? Is it in a hurry? They look for "Spray Marks" on the trees and "Scrapes" on the ground where a male has marked his territory. Every snapped twig and every disturbed patch of grass is a clue. It is a puzzle that requires years of experience to solve, and even then, the jungle always keeps a few secrets for itself, challenging even the most expert trackers.

The moment of truth usually begins with a sound. A Sambar deer bells a deep, resonant warning—"DHONK!" The jeep stops instantly. The engine is cut. You hold your breath. Then, a second call. The guide's eyes narrow, scanning the tall yellow grass. A tail flicks. The orange and black stripes materialize out of the shadows, vibrating against the green. The tiger walks with a rhythmic, heavy grace that humbles you. It doesn't roar; it simply exists, and its existence is enough to stop your heart. In that moment, the hours of waiting and the dust of the road vanish. You are witnessing the absolute pinnacle of natural evolution.



THE SILENT CODE

The jungle rewards the quiet. Tigers have hearing so acute they can hear a camera's focus motor from yards away. The best encounters are those where the humans remain as still as the trees, allowing the tiger to continue its journey undisturbed. Silence is the ultimate sign of respect in the home of the King. Following the rules of the safari is not just about safety, but about preserving the wildness of the encounter.



ChapterVII: Saving the Kingdom

Tadoba's survival is a modern miracle, a victory won through the tireless dedication of those who believe the wild is worth saving. The first line of defense is the Forest Guard. These men and women walk the beats in temperatures that would wilt the strongest, often unarmed, patrolling for poachers and ensuring the water sources are secure. They know the individual tigers like their own family, mourning their losses and celebrating their births. They are the silent sentinels who ensure the roar continues to echo through the hills of Chandrapur, standing as a barrier between the forest and the threats of the outside world.



Equally vital is the partnership with the local communities. The Gond and Mana tribes have lived alongside the tiger for centuries. Relocating villages from the core area was a massive social and ecological challenge, but it has created a "Human-Free" sanctuary where tigers can hunt and breed without conflict. Today, these communities are the backbone of the reserve, serving as the guides and drivers who share the forest's secrets with the world, proving that conservation and community can walk hand-in-hand for a shared future of prosperity and biodiversity.

The tiger is what ecologists call an "Umbrella Species." This means that by protecting this single apex predator, we are forced to protect everything beneath it. To save the tiger, we must save the deer. To save the deer, we must save the grass and the water. Therefore, the tiger acts as a guardian for thousands of other species—from the tiny forest butterfly to the ancient teak tree. When you support Tadoba, you are supporting a functioning ecosystem that provides air and water for the entire region. The tiger is the heart, but the forest is the body, and they must thrive together.



THE ETERNAL LEGACY

Conservation is a journey without a finish line. Challenges like climate change and habitat fragmentation require our constant vigilance. As you close this book, remember that the roar of the tiger is a sound of health, a sign that the world is still wild. By carrying these stories with you, you become a part of the shield that protects the Land of Roaring Tigers, ensuring that future generations can also witness the majesty of Tadoba.

TADOBA : The Land Of Roaring Tigers

@2026

TADOBA

CHRONICLES OF THE ROYAL BLOODLINE

GENETIC LINEAGE &
TERRITORIAL DOMINANCE
REPORT

2010 — 2025

I. THE FOUNDATIONAL GENESIS

The Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve (TATR) represents one of the most successful conservation stories in Central India. The "Tadoba Bloodline" is not merely a biological record but a saga of dominance, strategy, and survival. The modern era of Tadoba's lineage began with the legendary **Yeda Anna**, a male of immense size and ferocity who consolidated the Moharli range.

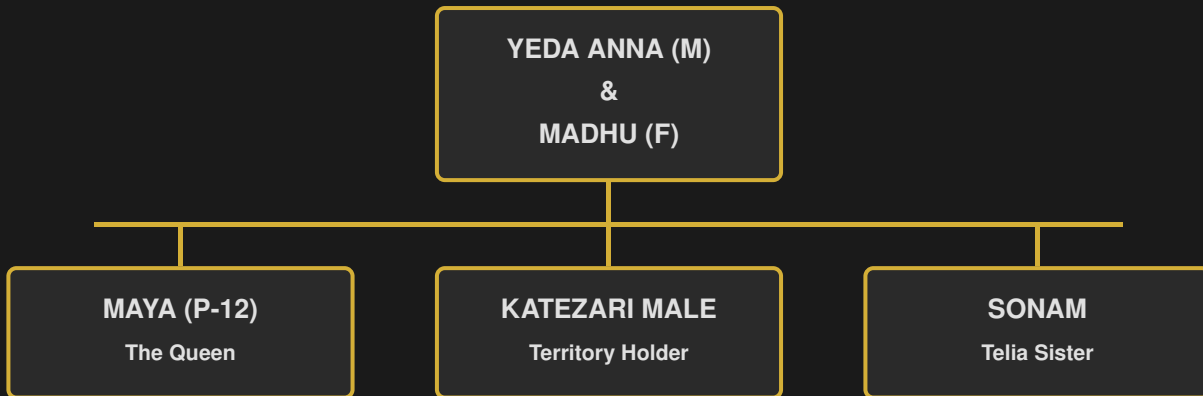
625 km²

CORE AREA TERRITORY

80+

ADULT TIGERS (2024)

Ancestral Flow Chart (2010 - 2016)



Maya (P-12), born to Madhu, became the most influential tigress in the reserve's history. Her ability to hold the prime real estate of the Pandharpawa meadows for over a decade allowed her to raise multiple litters with different dominant males, effectively acting as the genetic anchor for the entire central region.

II. THE ERA OF EXPANSION

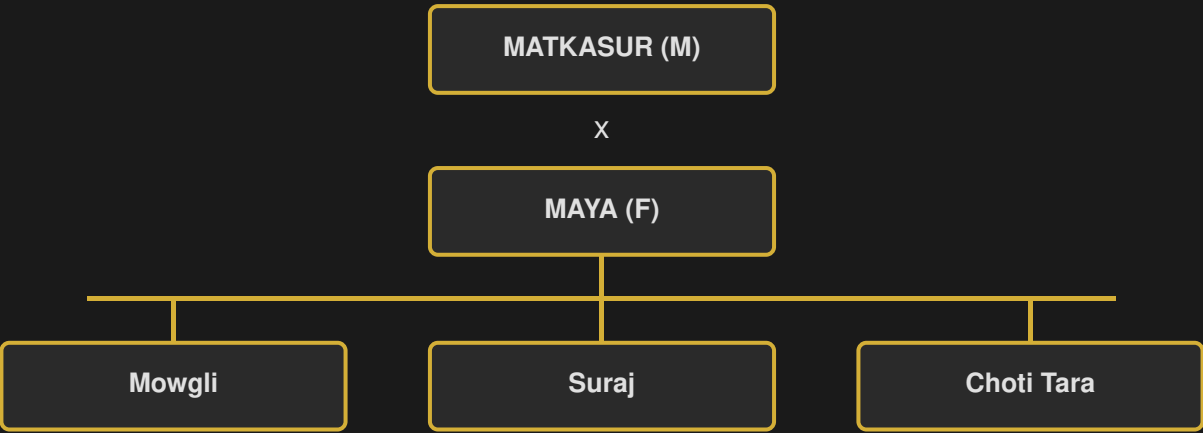
As the second generation reached maturity, the bloodline split into two primary geographic clades: the **Moharli-Pandharpawa Clade** and the **Kolsa-Zari Clade**. This era was defined by the arrival of immigrant males who brought vital genetic diversity to the core.

Key Bloodline Crosses

Lineage Group	Dominant Male	Lead Matriarch	Resulting Impact
The "Star" Line	Matkasur	Maya	Stabilized Moharli Core
The Kolsa Line	Gabbar	Shivanzari	Expansion into South
The Telia Dynasty	Tala	Sonam / Geeta	Dominance of Telia Lake

Evolution of the Matkasur Legacy

Matkasur, a massive male who migrated from the buffer zones, challenged the status quo. His union with Maya produced cubs that inherited his heavy build and calm temperament around vehicles, traits that have become synonymous with the "Tadoba Profile."



III. MODERN DYNASTIES (GEN 4 & 5)

Today, the lineage has transitioned to the 5th generation. The current landscape is dominated by the descendants of the **Telia Sisters**. These females (Sonam, Mona, Geeta, and Lara) have redefined territorial boundaries, often pushing their siblings into the buffer zones, thereby increasing the overall tiger footprint of the reserve.

Current Territorial Leaders

- 1. CHOTA MATKA:** The current undisputed king of the Moharli range. Son of Matkasur, he embodies the physical prowess of his father and the territorial intelligence of his grandfather, Yeda Anna.
- 2. BIJLI & MOWGLI:** The dominant females of the Telia Lake region. They represent the successful integration of the Kolsa and Moharli genetics.
- 3. RUDRA:** A rising power in the buffer areas, Rudra represents the "Buffer Expansion Lineage," tigers that have adapted to live in closer proximity to human settlements while maintaining high reproductive rates.

Extensive Generation Chart (Multi-Lineage)



IV. PROFESSIONAL GENETIC ANALYSIS

The success of the Tadoba bloodline can be attributed to the "Genetic Flux" facilitated by the corridors connecting Tadoba to Tipeswar and Navegaon-Nagzira. Unlike isolated reserves, Tadoba benefits from the occasional influx of "Floater Males."

Genetic Vitality Indicators

- **Litter Size Average:** 3.2 cubs (Higher than national average of 2.4).
- **Inter-breeding Rate:** Managed naturally via large buffer zones (low risk of depression).
- **Survival to Adulthood:** 65% in core areas.

CONSERVATION OUTLOOK

As of 2025, the Tadoba bloodline is expanding at a rate that the core area can no longer sustain alone. The future of this lineage depends on the "Buffer Zone Management" and the protection of the corridors to Central India. The legendary status of tigers like Maya and Matkasur has ensured global attention, securing the funding necessary for this genetic legacy to continue for generations to come.

WAGDOH: THE BIG DADDY

T-02: THE LARGEST TIGER OF MODERN INDIA

The Introduction to a Giant

If Yeda Anna was the warrior, ****Wagdoh**** was the Emperor. Formally known as T-02, he was arguably the largest Bengal Tiger ever recorded in the wild in recent decades. His massive frame and immense skull earned him the title "Big Daddy," a name that reflected both his physical size and his legendary status as a progenitor of the Tadoba population.

Wagdoh was a behemoth. Visitors who saw him for the first time often mistook him for a lion from a distance due to his sheer bulk and the prominent ruff of hair around his neck. He was the "Gold Standard" of what a male tiger could achieve in terms of size—weighing an estimated 250kg to 260kg at his peak. He didn't just walk; he owned every inch of the ground beneath his paws.



Ruling Time & Ruling Area

Wagdoh's reign was a masterclass in territorial management. He ruled the prime tourism zones of Tadoba, ensuring his legend was documented by thousands of tourists and photographers from around the world.

Dominant Ruling Area:

- **Moharli Range:** The heart of his kingdom and the most coveted real estate in Tadoba.
- **Telia Lake:** He frequently patrolled the shores of Telia, often seen cooling off in its waters.
- **Junona Buffer:** In his later years, he expanded his influence into the buffer zones, maintaining his authority even as a senior.

Behavior: The Gentle Giant?

While his size was terrifying, his behavior was complex. He was a lethal fighter when challenged, but he was also known for his "paternal" side—a rarity in male tigers. He was often seen allowing his cubs to play around him and even share his kills, a behavior that contributed significantly to his "Big Daddy" persona. He was not just a ruler; he was a provider. His roar was so deep it could be felt in the chest of onlookers, a low-frequency rumble that defined the Moharli mornings for years.



The Legacy: Wives & The Telia Sisters

Wagdoh's greatest contribution to Tadoba was the sheer number of tigers he sired. He was the primary architect of the "Tiger Boom" in the Moharli range. His lineage is arguably the most documented and successful bloodline in the history of the park.

His Wives

He was the consort to some of Tadoba's most famous females, creating a dynasty of superstars:

- **The Telia Female:** Together, they produced the legendary "Telia Sisters" (Sonam, Geeta, Lara, and Mona), four females who went on to rule the park themselves.
- **The Madhuri Female:** Another successful partnership that resulted in strong, healthy litters that populated the Moharli and Junona ranges.



Progeny & Global Impact

Wagdoh's kids are now the stars of Tadoba. His daughters became the matriarchs of the park, and his sons moved to other ranges and even other forests, spreading his superior genetics across the landscape. If you see a particularly large tiger in Tadoba today, chances are high that "Big Daddy" Wagdoh is in their family tree.

The End of a Giant: Last Sighting & Death

Wagdoh lived a life that was longer than most wild tigers could hope for, surviving well into his late teens. His transition from the core king to a "senior statesman" in the buffer zone was watched with great respect by the conservation community.

The Final Days

In his final years, Wagdoh moved toward the ****Sinchini/Junona buffer zone****. He had lost his primary territory to younger, more aggressive males (like the Matkasur), but he remained undefeated in spirit. His last sightings showed a tiger who was still massive, though his ribs were beginning to show and his once-booming roar had softened.

Wagdoh (T-02) Final Data:

- **Last Sighting:** May 2022, seen resting near a water hole in the buffer area.
- **Died:** May 2022.
- **Where:** His body was found in the buffer zone of the reserve.
- **Cause:** Natural causes due to extreme old age. He died peacefully, away from conflict.



The Eternal Big Daddy

When Wagdoh passed, it wasn't just a tiger that died; it was a legend that had become synonymous with Tadoba. He proved that a male tiger could be a dominant warrior

YEDA ANNA: THE ULTIMATE WARRIOR

T-34: THELEGENDOFKOLSA

The Introduction of a King

In the southern reaches of the Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve lies the dense, enigmatic range of Kolsa. It is a land of ancient teak trees and sprawling bamboo thickets, but for over a decade, it was known by another name: the Kingdom of Yeda Anna. Formally designated as T-34 by the forest department, Yeda Anna was not merely a predator; he was a phenomenon that came to define the rugged masculinity of the Tadoba tiger population.

He was a massive male, characterized by a thick-set neck, a heavy skull, and a pair of eyes that seemed to burn with an intensity that unsettled even veteran naturalists. Unlike the often shy tigers of the deeper woods, Yeda Anna possessed a "boldness" that was legendary. He was known to walk the forest roads with a regal indifference to the presence of safari vehicles, treating them as mere spectators in his daily patrol.



Ruling Time & Territory

Yeda Anna's reign is widely considered one of the most stable "Golden Eras" in the history of Tadoba's southern range. While many dominant males are lucky to hold territory for 4 or 5 years, Yeda Anna's grip on the Kolsa range lasted nearly a decade, spanning roughly from **2012 to 2022**.

Strategic Ruling Area:

- **The Kolsa Core:** This was his fortress, where he spent most of his time marking the giant teak trees.
- **Zari & Pangdi:** These were his strategic corridors, providing vital access to water during the grueling summer months.
- **The Southern Buffer:** He frequently pushed into the peripheral forests to intercept any nomadic males attempting to enter the park.

Behavior and Temperament

His behavior was often described as "unpredictable," which led to the name **Yeda Anna** (Mad Elder Brother). He didn't follow the typical patterns of elusive tigers. He was a "homebody" who patrolled his boundaries with religious fervor. His temperament was lethal toward rivals but strangely tolerant of human observers—a trait that made him the most photographed tiger in the Kolsa range for years. He was the anchor of the south, a stabilizing force that kept the ecosystem's power balance in check.



The Royal Lineage: Wives & Kids

A tiger's true success is measured by the persistence of his genes. Yeda Anna was a prolific patriarch, and his legacy is still visible today in the young males and females that roam the Kolsa-Zari landscape. He was a devoted protector of his litters, often seen in the vicinity of his mates and cubs, ensuring their safety from marauding intruders.

The Queens of Kolsa

He sired several litters with the park's most prominent females. His most notable "wives" included:

- **The Shivanzari Female:** A match that produced some of the most beautiful and successful tigers in the south.
- **The Kolsa Queen (T-06):** Together, they formed a power couple that dominated the central Kolsa lake area for years.



The Next Generation

The "Warrior Genes" of Yeda Anna live on. Many of the current dominant males in the buffer zones and the new sub-adults establishing territories in Pangdi are his direct descendants. They are often noted for having his signature broad muzzle and his fearless attitude toward forest obstacles. He didn't just leave a territory; he left a dynasty.

The Twilight: Last Sighting and Death

In the wild, there is no retirement for a king. By the end of 2021, the inevitable toll of aging began to show on the warrior. His once-muscular frame had thinned, and his gait had slowed. Yet, even in his decline, he carried an aura of authority that commanded respect.

When & Where He Died

The legend of Yeda Anna came to a quiet, somber end in **February 2022**. His remains were found within the **Kolsa Range**, specifically in the deep woods where he had spent the best years of his life. He chose to die in the heart of his kingdom.

Final Stats:

- **Last Sightings:** Late 2021, seen resting near the Zari waterholes.
- **Cause of Death:** Natural causes exacerbated by old age and the injuries sustained in a final territorial clash with a younger challenger.
- **Legacy:** 10+ years of undisputed rule; patriarch to over a dozen tigers.



A Warrior's Memory

Yeda Anna's death marked the end of an era for Tadoba. The vacuum he left behind triggered a period of territorial chaos as younger males fought to claim the "Golden Throne" of Kolsa. He remains a symbol of the raw, untamed power of the Indian Tiger—

TADOBA-ANDHARI TIGER RESERVE

Comprehensive Master Registry of Individual Tigers & Tigresses. This census log links naturalists' lineage names with official forest department alpha-numeric alpha-tracking identifiers (T-Codes), tracking 72 individuals across generations.

SYSTEMATIC POPULATION MONITORING & LINEAGE ANALYTICS

The monitoring of the Bengal Tiger (*Panthera tigris tigris*) population within the Tadoba core and buffer boundaries relies heavily on non-invasive automated camera-trap configurations and distinct stripe-profile indices. While the Maharashtra Forest Department logs tigers into official databases using precise alpha-numeric alpha codes (such as T-12, T-49), field naturalists, guides, and research trackers assign territorial lineage names. This registry establishes a cross-reference matrix tracking 72 prominent historical patriarchs, reigning matriarchs, and emerging sub-adults to provide baseline tracking data for conservation workflows.

CODE	NAME / IDENTITY	GENDER	PRIMARY TERRITORY RANGE	STATUS	FIELD NOTES & LEGACY
T-38	Waghdoh (Big Daddy)	MALE	Moharli / Telia (Historical)	Legendary Patriarch	One of the largest wild tigers ever recorded in India; foundational sire of Tadoba's modern bloodlines.
T-10	Madhuri (Super Mom)	FEMALE	Telia Core (Historical)	Legendary Matriarch	Famed matriarch who raised the iconic 'Telia Sisters' quartet, cementing the reserve's tiger density.
T-12	Maya (Queen of Tadoba)	FEMALE	Pandharpauni Core	Reigning Matriarch	The most photographed and famous tigress in India, celebrated for her bold nature and dominance over the core.
T-07	Tara	FEMALE	Kolsa Range (Historical)	Legendary Matriarch	A cornerstone matriarch of the southern Kolsa tracks; mother to Choti Tara.
T-42	Gabbar (Scarface)	MALE	Moharli Core (Historical)	Legendary Patriarch	A fierce, heavily scarred warrior known for his intense territorial battles with Matkasur.
T-44	Matkasur	MALE	Pandharpauni / Moharli (Past)	Legendary Patriarch	The dominant ruler who dethroned Gabbar and partnered with Maya to sire multiple generations.

CODE	NAME / IDENTITY	GENDER	PRIMARY TERRITORY RANGE	STATUS	FIELD NOTES & LEGACY
T-08	Devdoha Female	FEMALE	Devdoha Stream (Past)	Historical Lineage	An early pioneer female tracking the dense riverine thickets of the central core.
T-09	Aswalhira Female	FEMALE	Aswalhira Core (Past)	Historical Lineage	A foundational breeder whose bloodline dispersed widely across the central plateau.
T-11	Botezari Female	FEMALE	Botezari Meadows (Past)	Historical Lineage	Reigned over the expansive, high-prey Botezari meadows in the early 2010s.
T-17	Bhanuskhindi Female	FEMALE	Nimdhela Buffer	Active Matriarch	A prolific breeder who established a strong foothold in the northern buffer ranges.
T-18	Ambepat Female	FEMALE	Ambepat Hills (Past)	Historical Lineage	Occupied the rugged, rocky terrain of the Ambepat ridges in the southern core.
T-20	Vanarchuva Female	FEMALE	Vanarchuva Waterhole	Active Matriarch	Monitors the critical southern core waterholes bordering the Kolsa range.
T-30	Sonam	FEMALE	Telia Lake Core	Active Matriarch	The alpha of the famous Telia Sisters who took over her mother Madhuri's prime lake territory.
T-31	Lara	FEMALE	Moharli Buffer	Active Matriarch	One of the Telia Sisters; successfully shifted her territory to the buffer zone to raise her litters.
T-32	Geeta	FEMALE	Telia Ecotone (Past)	Historical Lineage	A Telia Sister recognized for her highly defensive and aggressive posture during safari encounters.

CODE	NAME / IDENTITY	GENDER	PRIMARY TERRITORY RANGE	STATUS	FIELD NOTES & LEGACY
T-33	Mona	FEMALE	Agrenzari Buffer (Past)	Historical Lineage	The most elusive of the Telia Sisters; frequented the seasonal forest nullahs.
T-49	Bajrang	MALE	Moharli Core / Buffer	Dominant Male	A massive, powerful male who ruled vast stretches and fathered numerous active litters.
T-106	Chota Matka	MALE	Nimdhela / Navegaon Buffer	Dominant Male	The current undisputed heavyweight superstar of Tadoba; sired by Matkasur and Choti Tara.
T-61	Choti Tara	FEMALE	Kolara Core	Active Matriarch	Radio-collared daughter of Tara; known for her fierce defense against intruding males.
T-112	Chota Dadhiyal	MALE	Telia / Moharli Core	Dominant Male	Recognized by a distinct facial 'beard' fringe; current primary partner of Sonam.
T-114	Roma	FEMALE	Kolara Core	Active Matriarch	Daughter of Choti Tara and Rudra; an exceptionally bold and tourist-friendly tigress.
T-115	Bijlee	FEMALE	Junona Buffer	Active Matriarch	Sister to Roma; a powerful young tigress who successfully carved out a domain in the buffer.
T-22	Mowgli	MALE	Katezari Core	Active Male	Sired by Gangaram; instantly recognizable by a unique 'Trishul' stripe pattern on his forehead.
T-40	Shivaji	MALE	Kolsa Core	Dominant Male	An elusive, giant male ruling the dense, deep bamboo thickets of the southern frontier.
T-39	Yeda Anna	MALE	Kolsa Range (Past)	Historical Lineage	A contemporary of Waghdoh who co-ruled parts of the southern core tracks.

CODE	NAME / IDENTITY	GENDER	PRIMARY TERRITORY RANGE	STATUS	FIELD NOTES & LEGACY
T-25	Yuvraj	MALE	Moharli Ecotone (Past)	Historical Lineage	A large male who frequently crossed between the core boundaries and village corridors.
T-41	Rantalodhi Male	MALE	Rantalodhi Stream (Past)	Historical Lineage	A fierce combatant that controlled the central river systems before the rise of Bajrang.
T-43	Katezari Male	MALE	Katezari Meadows	Active Male	A transient male that occasionally contested territories near Maya's central wetlands.
T-45	Navegaon Male	MALE	Navegaon Core	Active Male	Extended his territory from the northern core deep into the Navegaon park boundaries.
T-47	Namdeo	MALE	Moharli Range	Active Male	Distinguished by his wide, bold flank stripes; highly popular near the Moharli gate.
T-54	Pandu Male	MALE	Pangdi Buffer	Active Male	A shy but incredibly powerful male tracking the southern perimeter fence zones.
T-66	Choti Madhu	FEMALE	Moharli Buffer	Active Matriarch	Daughter of Madhuri; possesses an unmistakable 'M' mark above her right eye.
T-84	Rudra	MALE	Kolara Core	Dominant Male	A massive male who frequently fought with Bajrang to protect the Kolara female territories.
T-91	Surya	MALE	Agarzari Buffer	Active Male	A dominant buffer king known for patrolling commercial eco-tourism tracks.
T-16	Gangaram	MALE	Katezari Core (Past)	Historical Lineage	An iconic older male of the central meadows; ancestor to the Mowgli lineage.

CODE	NAME / IDENTITY	GENDER	PRIMARY TERRITORY RANGE	STATUS	FIELD NOTES & LEGACY
T-73	Zari Male	MALE	Zari Safari Track	Active Male	A key breeding male patrolling the southwestern tourism highways.
T-50	Kuwanis Male	MALE	Kuwani Range	Active Male	Noted for his exceptionally massive pugmarks and preference for rocky terrain.
T-113	Bheema	MALE	Navegaon Buffer	Transient Male	Brother of Chota Dadhiyal; displays long-range dispersal behaviors into community forests.
T-121	Babli	FEMALE	Nimdhela Buffer	Emerging Female	A bold young sub-adult daughter of Chota Matka, starting to claim her own territory.
T-107	Tarachand	MALE	Alizanza Buffer	Active Male	Brother to Chota Matka; controls the eastern water streams of the buffer.
T-70	Pangdi Female	FEMALE	Pangdi Core	Active Matriarch	A stealthy female that dominates the dense bamboo intersections of Pangdi.
T-71	Sita	FEMALE	Kolsa Range	Active Matriarch	Named after her calm disposition; successfully raised three litters in deep Kolsa.
T-72	Kolsa Male	MALE	Kolsa Core	Dominant Male	A heavy-chested male patrolling the remote, non-tourism sectors of the south.
T-74	Agarzari Female	FEMALE	Agarzari Buffer	Active Matriarch	A key tourist attraction in the buffer, highly tolerant of safari vehicles.
T-75	Devdoha Male II	MALE	Devdoha Core	Active Male	A rising male who recently displaced older transients from the central streams.

CODE	NAME / IDENTITY	GENDER	PRIMARY TERRITORY RANGE	STATUS	FIELD NOTES & LEGACY
T-76	Junona Male	MALE	Junona Buffer	Dominant Male	Controls the commercial forestry blocks on the outskirts of Chandrapur.
T-77	Kuwani Female	FEMALE	Kuwani Deep Core	Active Matriarch	An elusive female that shares overlapping boundaries with the Mowgli line.
T-78	Katezari Female II	FEMALE	Katezari Wetlands	Active Matriarch	Frequently seen hunting along the shallow marshes of the central core.
T-79	Navegaon Female II	FEMALE	Navegaon Buffer	Active Matriarch	Known for her adaptability in human-dominated buffer interfaces.
T-80	Padmapur Male	MALE	Padmapur Forest	Transient Male	A young dispersing male tracking the peripheral corridor plantations.
T-81	Zari Female II	FEMALE	Zari Buffer	Active Matriarch	A young mother currently nursing a litter of three cubs in the southwest.
T-82	Teliya Male II	MALE	Telia Dam Area	Active Male	Frequently seen resting on the rocky bunds of the Telia reservoir.
T-83	Choti Sita	FEMALE	Kolsa Range	Emerging Female	Daughter of Sita (T-71), currently establishing her own independent range.
T-85	Moharli Male III	MALE	Moharli Core	Transient Male	A large sub-adult attempting to challenge Chota Dadhiyal's border tracks.
T-86	Alizanza Female	FEMALE	Alizanza Buffer	Active Matriarch	A bold female who frequently brings her cubs to the main safari corridors.
T-87	Mamla Male	MALE	Mamla Buffer Block	Active Male	Patrols the dense teak plantations along the western boundary.

CODE	NAME / IDENTITY	GENDER	PRIMARY TERRITORY RANGE	STATUS	FIELD NOTES & LEGACY
T-88	Khutwanda Male	MALE	Khutwanda Gate	Active Male	A fierce defender of the entry corridors, often spotted near the gate waterholes.
T-89	Palasgaon Female	FEMALE	Palasgaon Buffer	Active Matriarch	An older, experienced female who masterfully avoids human conflict zones.
T-90	Panderpauni Male II	MALE	Pandharpauni Core	Active Male	A robust young male vying for the core territory previously held by Matkasur.
T-92	Nimdhela Female II	FEMALE	Nimdhela Buffer	Active Matriarch	Shares the rich northern buffer habitats with Chota Matka.
T-93	Sirkada Male	MALE	Sirkada Frontier	Transient Male	A wide-ranging male tracking the corridor forests towards Ghantali.
T-94	Zari Male III	MALE	Zari Range	Transient Male	A young adult recently forced out of the core by the dominant Zari Male (T-73).
T-95	Kolara Buffer Female	FEMALE	Kolara Buffer	Active Matriarch	A steady breeder providing excellent sightings just outside the core gates.
T-96	Mul Corridor Male	MALE	Mul Forest Range	Transient Male	A critical corridor male linking the Tadoba population with the Mul hills.
T-97	Charanda Female	FEMALE	Charanda Core Sector	Active Matriarch	Inhabits the secluded and strictly protected central valley of Charanda.
T-98	Kolsa Sub-Adult I	MALE	Southern Kolsa Block	Transient Male	A young male monitored via camera traps in the deep southern border.
T-99	Kolsa Sub-Adult II	FEMALE	Southern Kolsa Block	Emerging Female	A shy female sibling to T-98, residing in non-tourism compartments.

CODE	NAME / IDENTITY	GENDER	PRIMARY TERRITORY RANGE	STATUS	FIELD NOTES & LEGACY
T-100	Navegaon Sub-Adult	MALE	Navegaon Core Edge	Transient Male	Marks the historic 100th registered tiger in the active TATR registry line.
T-101	Junona Sub-Adult I	FEMALE	Junona Buffer	Emerging Female	Part of the newer generation of buffer-born cubs transitioning to adulthood.
T-102	Junona Sub-Adult II	MALE	Junona Buffer	Transient Male	A bold young male sibling to T-101, expanding towards peripheral fields.
T-103	Agarzari Sub-Adult	MALE	Agarzari Buffer Tracks	Transient Male	Offspring of T-74, starting to establish an independent hunting routine.
T-104	Devdoha Sub-Adult I	FEMALE	Devdoha Streams	Emerging Female	Monitored closely via automated camera traps within the core wilderness.

End of Document • Data compiled via camera-trap indices, field natural logs, and tiger corridor tracking records.

THE WILDLIFE OF TADOBA

An Identification Field Guide to the Diverse Fauna of Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve

THE APEX PREDATORS

Indian Leopard (*Panthera pardus fusca*)

DIET TYPE: Carnivore: Chital, Barking Deer, Langurs, and small livestock.

SPECIALITY: Incredibly stealthy and agile tree climbers; they have adapted to thrive closely alongside dominant tiger territories by utilizing the higher forest canopy.



Sloth Bear (*Melursus urinus*)

DIET TYPE: Omnivore: Termites, Ants, Honeycombs, and seasonal wild fruits like Mahua.

SPECIALITY: Equipped with long, curved claws for digging up insect mounds and a missing front tooth gap designed perfectly to vacuum up termites with immense suction power.



Dhole / Indian Wild Dog (*Cuon alpinus*)

DIET TYPE: Carnivore: Sambar, Chital, and Wild Boar.

SPECIALITY: Highly social pack hunters that communicate using distinct, eerie whistling calls. Their coordinated group strategies allow them to overwhelm prey much larger than themselves.



THE FOREST GIANTS

Indian Gaur / Bison (*Bos gaurus*)

DIET TYPE: Herbivore: Green grasses, bamboo shoots, and deciduous tree bark.

SPECIALITY: The largest wild bovine species on Earth, possessing massive ridges on their backs and muscular white-socked legs. They are a display of pure primeval strength.



THE UNGULATES & PREY BASE

Sambar Deer (*Rusa unicolor*)

DIET TYPE: Herbivore: Coarse grasses, fallen deciduous fruits, and aquatic plants.

SPECIALITY: The largest deer in India; they possess a distinct, loud alarm call that alerts the entire jungle of a tiger's presence. They frequently wallow in forest mud pools.



Chital / Spotted Deer (*Axis axis*)

DIET TYPE: Herbivore: Short grasses, fresh foliage, and leaves dropped by langurs.

SPECIALITY: Universally known for their beautiful white-spotted coats. They maintain a famous symbiotic relationship with Langur monkeys, who act as eyes from above.



Four-Horned Antelope / Chausingha

DIET TYPE: Herbivore: Delicate grasses, fresh shoots, and wild pods.

SPECIALITY: The only wild mammal in the world that grows four distinct horns. They are highly solitary, secretive, and thrive in hill slopes and tall grass patches.



NOCTURNAL & ELUSIVE CRYPTICS

Honey Badger / Ratel (*Mellivora capensis*)

DIET TYPE: Omnivore: Rodents, Lizards, venomous Snakes, and wild Honey.

SPECIALITY: Renowned globally as one of the most fearless animals. They possess loose, thick skin that resists animal bites, bee stings, and even snake venom.



Indian Pangolin (*Manis crassicaudata*)

DIET TYPE: Insectivore: Exclusively feeds on Termites and Eggs of black ants.

SPECIALITY: An elusive creature covered in hard, overlapping keratin scales. When threatened, they roll themselves into a tightly sealed, impenetrable armor ball.



AQUATIC & REPTILIAN APEX

Mugger / Marsh Crocodile (*Crocodylus palustris*)

DIET TYPE: Carnivore: Fish, Water Birds, Turtles, and small drinking mammals.

SPECIALITY: The dominant aquatic reptile of Tadoba Lake. They are master ambush predators, capable of lying perfectly still resembling a log before striking.



FALLEN LEGENDS OF TADOBA

Comprehensive Death Records & Historical Database of 20 Iconic Striped Monarchs

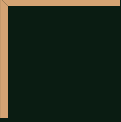
Historical Record Statement: The dynamics of the Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve (TATR) landscape are heavily dictated by intense territorial battles, natural aging, and human-wildlife conflicts at the buffer interfaces. This comprehensive database chronicles twenty of the most famous, documented, and legendary wild felines that ruled Tadoba before succumbing to the unyielding laws of nature.

MONARCH DEATH RECORDS & HISTORICAL DATABASE (20 LEGENDS)

#	TIGER NAME	OFFICIAL ID	DATE / PERIOD OF PASSING	DYING PLACE / RECOVERY ZONE	PRIMARY CAUSE OF DEATH & CONTEXT
1	Waghdoh (Scarface)	T-33	May 21, 2022	Sinhala Forest (Durgapur open cast fringe)	Natural causes due to extreme senility, physical weakness, and old age (17 years).
2	Maya (Queen of Tadoba)	T-12	Aug/Sept 2023 (Found Nov 18)	Compartment 82, Pandharpawani Core Area	Decomposed skeleton found; suspected fatal injuries from territorial clash with younger females.
3	Bajrang	T-49	November 14, 2023	Wahangaon Village, Chimur Buffer Range	Killed instantly during an aggressive territorial showdown with the rival male Chota Matka.
4	Yeda Anna	T-34	February 25, 2018	Bhansuli Village, Murpar/Chimur Range	Physical trauma, open fractures, and septic infection after a clash with a younger male tiger.
5	Chota Matkasur	Sub-Adult	December 8, 2018	Bhamdeli Village border (Moharli Buffer)	Accidental electrocution from illegal high-voltage farm wire fencing set up by local farmers.
6	Brahma	T-166	May 2025	Core-Buffer Boundary, TATR	Presumed dead/killed in action during a violent domain takeover by the dominant male Chota Matka.
7	Saturn (Tadoba Hulk)	T-24	Late 2015 / Early 2016	Bhanushkindi Deep Jungle Core	Vanished abruptly without a trace; heavily decomposed male carcass matched his structural profile later.
8	Gabbar (Leopard Face)	T-37	Late 2016	Fringes of Moharli Range	Severely mauled by Saturn, lost eye-sight, and subsequently succumbed to infected wounds and starvation.
9	Tyson (Katezhari King)	T-22	October 2015	Katezhari Valley Core Zone	Found in a highly decomposed state within his territory following violent back-to-back fights with Gabbar.
10	Sonam (Telia Sister)	T-30	Mid-2023 (Presumed)	Telia Lake Domain, Moharli Range	At 13+ years old, she disappeared from active tracking; officially presumed deceased due to old age.
11	Madhuri (Telia Matriarch)	T-28	2014–2015 Period	Buffer Zone / Exterior Fringes	Evicted from Telia lake by her own aggressive daughter

#	TIGER NAME	OFFICIAL ID	DATE / PERIOD OF PASSING	DYING PLACE / RECOVERY ZONE	PRIMARY CAUSE OF DEATH & CONTEXT
					Sonam; died of injuries and displacement stress.
12	Nira	T-11	November 2012	Pandharpawani Grasslands	Sudden mortality of this pregnant tigress; clinical analysis indicated a lethal venomous snake-bite.
13	Katezhari Male	T-51	April 2021	Kolsa Range Interior	Succumbed to critical throat and neck punctures following an intense multi-hour territorial duel.
14	Ganga (Kolsa Queen)	T-09	December 2019	Zari Buffer Intersection	Poisoned or trapped via local poacher wire snares layout near the buffer agricultural boundaries.
15	Kolsa King (Shivaji's Sire)	T-18	March 2017	Palasgaon Forest Range	Infighting wounds that severely infected, reducing hunting capacity and causing systemic multi-organ failure.
16	Tara (The Matriarch)	T-07	Late 2014	Panderpauni Fringe Zone	Natural mortality attributed to old age, wear of canine teeth, and internal organ failure.
17	Mona (Telia Litter)	T-31	2018	Junona Buffer Range	Succumbed to septic wounds inflicted by wild boars and an encounter with another transiting tiger.
18	Geeta (Telia Litter)	T-32	2019 (Presumed)	Agarzari Forest Fringes	Displaced into human-dominated buffer landscape, met a silent death due to territorial isolation.
19	Tarun (T-61 Male)	T-61	April 9, 2022	Moharli Core Zone Range	Officially logged in NTCA database; died from fatal physical trauma incurred during a brutal territorial dispute.
20	Hilltop Male	T-01	2013	Hilltop/Pandharpawani Ridge	Old age combined with internal injuries from defending his territory against younger emerging males.

Database Notice: Tiger names such as *Waghdoh*, *Maya*, and *Gabbar* are monikers given by field trackers and tourists based on distinct biological traits, whereas codes like *T-33* represent official designations used by the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) for long-term telemetry and demographic tracking.



THANK YOU

TADOBA: THE LAND OF ROARING
TIGERS

WRITTEN BY

NEEV INANI

