

Whispering Wilds

A Product of Exploring Nature Call of The Wild

Edition - 6 (April 2024)

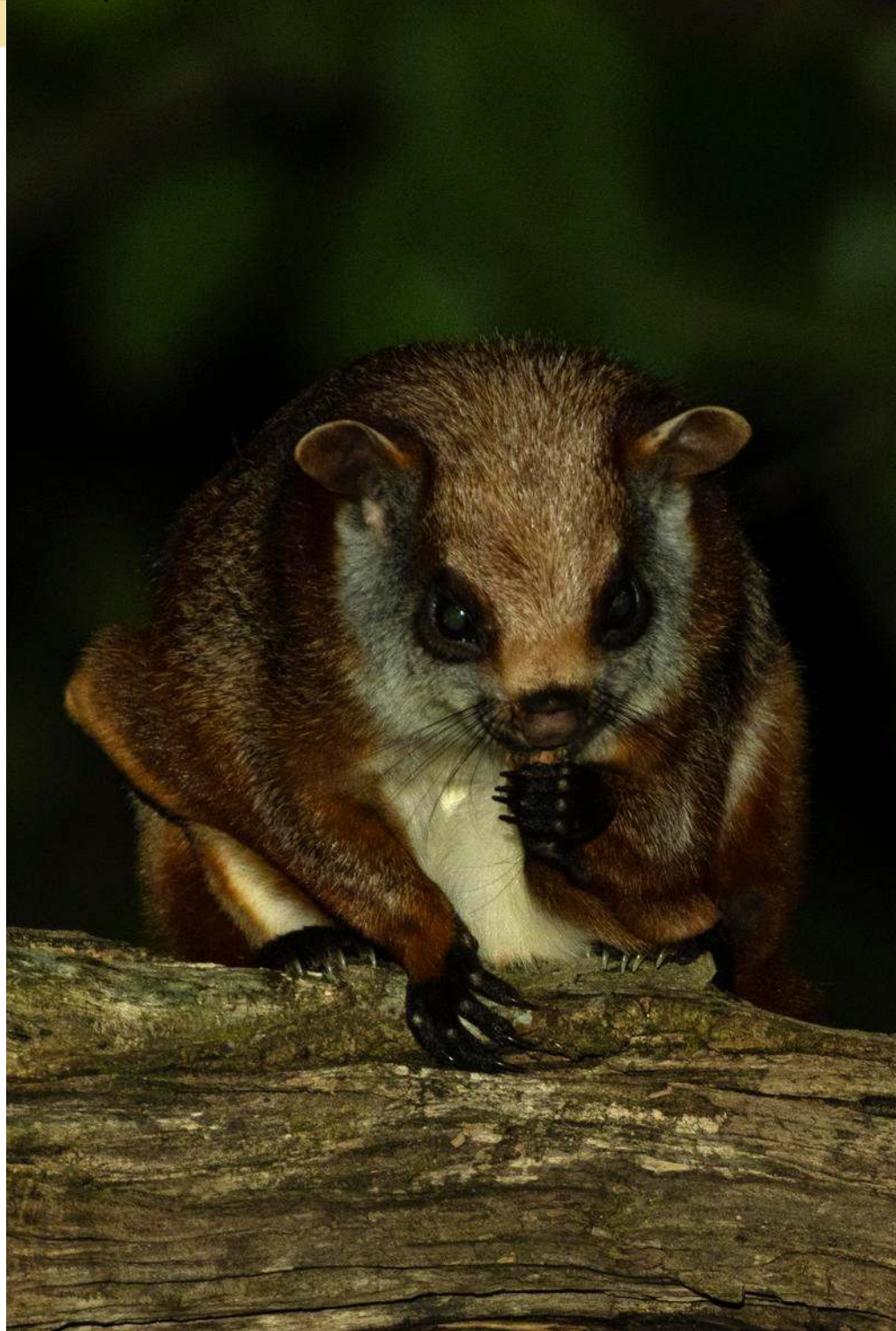


Conservation

Why not choose a Career in Conservation?
Birding as a hobby

Featured Stories

Wildlife Tales
Avian World



Cover Story

The unexplored ecological wonder of the North-East Hill landscape in India

Z 9



Image Courtesy: Ramesh Karmakar



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About Exploring Nature

Exploring Nature is a Community of like-minded people who loves to be in Nature amidst. Mother Nature has its own rhythm and we must tune up to it for a better tomorrow.

We envision a future where people have developed a deep connection with the natural world, understanding and appreciating its rhythms and cycles. Through our community, we strive to inspire a collective consciousness that values and safeguards the environment, ensuring a sustainable and harmonious coexistence between humanity and nature.

We envision a tomorrow where every action is guided by the principles of conservation, allowing future generations to inherit a thriving and pristine natural world.

Our Vision is to create a world where every individual cherishes the beauty of nature and recognizes the importance of protecting its novelty.

Our Mission is to inspire and educate individuals to cherish the beauty of nature and create mass awareness.

Our Aspiration is for a future where every decision and action is driven by conservation principles.

Join us on this journey of exploration, understanding, and commitment. Together, we will harmonize with the rhythms of nature and ensure a better, more sustainable tomorrow for all...

Exploring Nature is a Wildlife Consulting initiative that provides the following types of Nature & Wildlife related services.

- Nature Trails & Photo Walks.
- Basics & Advanced level of Wildlife Photography Workshops.
- Introduction to Wildlife Photography Workshop And
 - Wildlife as Hobby for Students & Working Professionals.
 - Wildlife As Career for Students Studying in Schools & Colleges.
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About Exploring Nature

Whispering Wilds (e-magazine) is an initiative to make us aware of our planet where we share the living space with millions of other species.

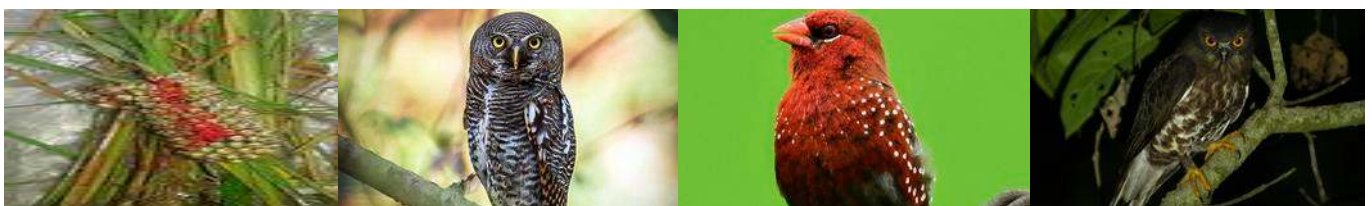
“Whispering Wilds” is a wildlife magazine that helps to create awareness about nature and educate people how to interact with the natural world in a responsible and sustainable way.

The Magazine showcases stories of individuals and organizations who make a positive impact on the environment and inspire the readers to act responsibly.

Whispering Wilds, features stunning photography and artwork that showcases the beauty and diversity of the natural world. In addition to this the magazine interviews the experts and scientists who can provide insights into the latest developments in wildlife research and conservation.

“Whispering Wilds” is available on our home page
<https://exploringnature.net>

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Our Magazine Team



<https://exploringnature.net>

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Share your Wildlife Stories, Nature Photos, or Conservation Insights for the magazine at whisperingwilds1981@gmail.com.

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“Kothi-Keeda” A hazard of bumper paddy production

Our country India is known for its socio-cultural diversity and its agriculture based economy. Its soul lies in the villages but drastic changes are taking place due to changes in land use patterns leading to urbanisation. However, paddy cultivation is the base of rural agriculture economy in this country. The climatic conditions greatly vary hence, the agricultural products are also diverse.

The Jharkhand state is well known for mining. The farmers of this state largely depend on “Bhadai” Crops during monsoon or rainy season. The main “Bhadai” crop is Paddy.

In 2018, when I was supervising a Science Project work for my school students (Adarsh Vidya Mandir school, Chas, Bokaro) on wild Leafy Vegetables used by the villagers of Chas Block in Bokaro District of Jharkhand state, a story of “Kothi Keeda” was narrated by the resident Chhabhi Bala Devi aged 70 years of Bhalsundha village. She happened to be the grandmother of my student Rohit Kumar who invited our team to complete field work related to our project. The Project was selected and presented at the national level by the team leader Abhijit Pramanik.

Mrs Chhabhi Bala Devi blessed our team with her knowledge about the identification and uses of wild edible leafy vegetables by local villagers in their seasonal diet. During the discussion she



also shared the interesting story of “Kothi Keeda”, that is believed to be a good sign of bumper paddy production. She told us that she had encountered Kothi Keeda twice in her life time.

Paddy seeds are sown in a nursery and then are transferred to the main land. Paddy farming needs a large amount of water hence, it is grown during the monsoon or rainy season. At the time of transfer of baby paddy plants if the working agricultural labourer gets “Kothi Keeda” he immediately reports the matter

**Chief Zoologist
Dr. Mithilesh Dutta Dwivedi
Exploring Nature**

A Message of Gratitude for Our
April Issue Readers:

Thank you for being an essential part of the Whispering Wilds family. Your readership, engagement, and unwavering commitment to our cause inspire us profoundly each day. Your support fuels our mission to protect and preserve the environment, and together, we can make a significant impact. Let's embark on this journey together, united in our dedication to safeguarding our planet.



“Kothi Keeda”, considered a good sign of bumper paddy production

A paste of dung and ash is prepared and applied on the top of jute bags so as to seal the “kothi” and thereby prevent the entry of pests (“keeda”)

to the farmer/ the land owner. The farmer rewards that labourer with a special breakfast.

Finally the farmer brings the baby paddy plants along with “Kothi Keeda” and keeps it in the room of their deity or puja room. Now they worship the Kothi using their traditional customs and keep it there. The family celebrates it as a sign of bumper paddy production in that particular year.

As a student of biology, I think that the “Kothi Keeda” is a bunch of eggs laid by some unknown fresh water animal like snail or some other mollusc. I leave its identification to the readers of this story!



WeNaturalists is a global ecosystem for professionals and organizations working in nature. It appeals to everyone contributing to nature including children, youth, individuals, organizations, and institutions.



- **For professionals**, it is a storehouse of opportunities in nature
- **For youth and children**, it provides education, learning, and awareness options while interacting with experts
- **For organizations**, it provides solutions to manage projects, donors, community, and through integrated communication, and participation. Potentially saving costs and improving income - while creating an impact on the ground
- **Using our Studio feature**, individuals can post their exclusive content, training, courses, tutorials, and workshops while generating revenue from it

WeNaturalists Empowers

The diagram illustrates the seven types of stakeholders in the ecotourism industry, arranged in two rows. Each stakeholder type is represented by a rounded square image with a green border, accompanied by a label below it.

- CONTENT CREATORS:** A person wearing a hat sits on a rocky outcrop, looking out over a vast, hazy landscape at sunset or sunrise.
- NATURE PROFESSIONALS:** A person in a green safety vest and a cap is looking at a map or document, with a large tree trunk in the background.
- NATURE ENTHUSIASTS:** Two people with backpacks stand on a rocky ledge, looking out over a misty, mountainous landscape.
- ECO BUSINESSES:** A group of people are sitting on the ground in front of a building with a sign that reads "SARAWAK TOURISM BOARD".
- EDUCATION & TRAINING INSTITUTES:** A large, modern, multi-story building with a central courtyard and greenery.
- NGOs ORGANIZATIONS:** Three people are standing on a beach, looking at a large, clear plastic bag filled with trash.
- GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS:** A large, classical-style building with many columns and a flagpole in front.

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Why not choose a career in conservation?

When I was an undergraduate student, there were few opportunities in the field of Wildlife Conservation!

Students of today have an array of opportunities and I am only suggesting some of those options. While I am not assuring wallets overflowing with cash, what I can guarantee is that they all give immense job satisfaction.

What could be better than being surrounded by people who share your passion and determination to make the world a better place, saving species and habitats and reconnecting people with nature?

For instance, you could be a Consultant Ecologist. Your graduation or a postgraduate degree in Life Sciences, combined with a lot of common sense can qualify you to be an ecologist. The avenues are numerous and varied - afforestation projects, water harvesting, mitigation methods, linear infrastructure projects and so on. You could work with a consultancy to develop good fieldwork and survey skills, before starting off on your own. Prerna Agarwal, a passionate botanist, is now a practicing landscape ecologist. Another similar option is making a Career in Conservation. The difference is that in this case, you will have to get your neck deep into the subject. You can start as a Volunteer at a National Park or a Field Station. You could be saving a shark or a tiger or searching for a frog in wet rain forests like Shraddha Rathod. But also remember, it may look glamorous to be a Conservationist, but it also involves spending hours and days in front of your computer in your Lab, analysing the data that you have generated on field. Ask Pallavi Ghaskadbi from Wildlife Institute of India.

Then there is the Academic Conservation Career. Very many young Pugmarks Volunteers have made incredible presence in this field. However, you must know that Conservation is a young discipline and it is not easy either.

You could do a Masters, Doctorate or even a Postdoctoral programme in Conservation Sciences. Some of you can also be attracted to careers in academia, where you can inspire many others to pursue careers in Conservation. Amod Zambre started working on snakes as a child. Today, as a scientist, he works on animal behaviour!

Why not be a Wildlife Veterinarian? Many zoos and forests offer positions for vets with a specialisation beyond ordinary domestic animals. Dr. Ravikant Khobragade rescues animals stuck in the web of human development and loves his profession at Tadoba. Some students manage to catch the big fish... A job in a big NGO.

You can be part of a really big conservation project, making a massive difference with comfortable funding. Varad Giri is able to contribute his knowledge with the Reliance group in Jamnagar. However, in such a large organisation, sometimes, your creativity can be limited by the constraints of the organisation. Also generally speaking, the larger the organisation, the slower it is to get anything done.

In contrast, there are many smaller NGOs that often have slightly more specialised goals or campaigns. The advantage is that in a smaller NGO, you are in the front lines; you can feel and understand what conservation means on the ground. It is very rewarding, because you are actually making it happen. On the negative side, small NGOs are always struggling for funding.

Some people enjoy all the limelight being the Famous TV Star Conservationist. Again remember, it is not very easy working with TV production companies. Lots of great ideas just don't get carried forward. A counter view is that simply to strive to be great at what you do; at some point a TV career might just come knocking. Arti Kulkarni is doing a great job in showcasing environmental issues.

A little less adventurous yet passionate career choice could make you a conservation photographer/ filmmaker!

The explosion of relatively cheap, but professional quality kits, has made photography and filmmaking popular among nature lovers. Your iconic images really do matter for conservation of endangered species. The downside? There are a huge number of people out there taking pictures and making films. But if you were looking for an easy career, then you wouldn't be interested in conservation – so go for it. Practice, practice, practice. Examples of Dhritiman, Mohan Thomas and many others are inspirational.

Conservation is increasingly a battle waged from the glare of a computer screen. If you're a technology minded person with an inventive or entrepreneurial disposition, then why not turn your hand to this. Conservation is crying out for coders, IT experts and people who can come up with novel solutions to difficult problems.

The opportunities really are endless, because you can build them for yourself!

Author:
Anirudh Chaoji,
Wildlife Expert,
Chief Naturalist,
Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve

Birding as a hobby

Birding can be an enjoyable and highly accessible activity through conservation organizations that focus on birds as well as other wildlife.

During Covid, self isolation proved to be a game- changer as it reintroduced bird-watching as a hobby among the older generation and generation next!

A number of my friends who had never engaged in this sport before, took to bird watching from the balconies and backyards of their homes. Quarantine, self isolation and staying home for one's own safety during the pandemic made this possible. Families began to place water for the birds on terraces and balconies and encouraged the young ones to take up bird watching. After all, it was an excellent indoor sport and a time killer for many. It is heartening to see the next generation show interest in nature and discuss clean air and water these days. They are learning to be happy with simple home food and to remain fit and healthy.



Introducing bird watching to our next generation.

If one is looking for a fun hobby you can do anywhere, anytime, without spending much cash up front? You can't go wrong with birding, commonly known as bird watching.

Birding can be an enjoyable and highly accessible activity through conservation organizations that focus on birds as well as other wildlife.

Birding can be an enjoyable and highly accessible activity through conservation organizations that focus on birds as well as other wildlife.



Step out of your door now and soon you will realise that bird watching can be a truly rejuvenating hobby!



Author

**Gururaj Moorching
Bird Photographer
Bangalore**

You can do it purely for fun or keep a 'life list'—a birding term for the running list that bird enthusiasts keep of all the different birds they see. One can easily begin with a goal of watching a few birds and understanding their behaviour each day of the week at daybreak and you will be rewarded by the sights and sounds of beautiful and interesting birds in the backyard or the local park.

Birding/Bird watching for beginners

Guides, References and Tips...

Step out of your door now and soon you will realise that bird watching can be a truly rejuvenating hobby!

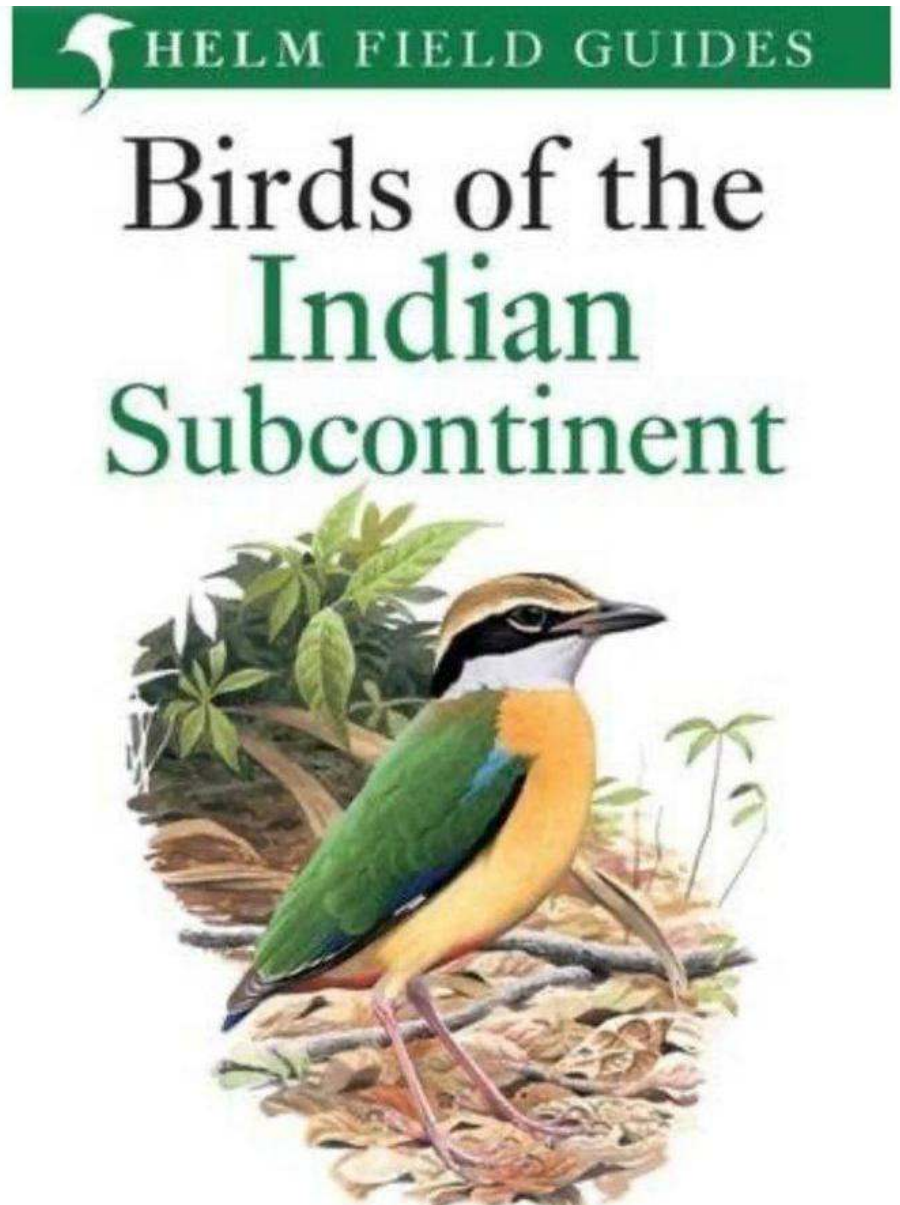
Step out of your door now and soon you will realise that bird watching can be a truly rejuvenating hobby!

Since birds are always on the lookout for water, providing a fountain or shallow birdbath where birds can bathe and drink from, might make your back-yard an even more popular spot for birds to visit often.

The best way to bird watch is to look and listen, because many birds have unique songs and calls. Pretty soon, you'll be surprised by how many species you will be able to recognise, even if you've never gone bird watching before.

A bird book can be very helpful [for identifying birds], and I highly recommend everyone to have one. You can buy 'Birds of India' by Grimmet and Inskipp.

An even better suggestion would be to buy a make in India app 'Vannya'. Vannya helps you to recognise the birds of India. It is useful in learning about the birds around your location by viewing a distribution map and recognising calls through a vocalisation feature. You can simply download the App and carry your smartphone along when you bird-watch and also use the wonderful feature of trails and tracks to look for birds.



**'Birds of India'
book by Grimmet
and Inskipp.**

You can chill out in your backyard all day, and now that covid is hopefully behind us you can visit the local park or even drive out around the outskirts of your city.

Birds are most vocal and active when the sun comes up

City parks can be amazing places to bird-watch because the environment there acts like a right habitat amidst a sea of concrete jungle..

Encouragement and discussion is equally important...



Birders and photographers are happy to share information on sightings.

Some species of birds like tall trees, some prefer shrubs, some prefer to feed along streams, while other grassland species can be found in open fields. City parks can be amazing places to bird-watch because the environment there acts like a right habitat amidst a sea of concrete jungle..

Most heartening of all, birders and photographers are happy to share information on sightings. They'll share locations and help you discover what birds are in a specific area and direct you where to go to find a particular bird.

Though you can bird watch at other times of day, avoid the afternoons as birds are least active then.

If you have a desire to see many species, you'll have to accept the fact that birds are most vocal and active when the sun comes up, making them easier to spot and identify during those early hours.

During covid days, I recall that the junk food and sodas were out of reach, less people were falling sick.

Friends call me up to know about the birds they see in their backyard.. Noticing the birds and their calls is a huge move towards appreciating nature.

Some of them would record calls and send them to me to identify the calls.

I try to identify the calls and also seek help from my birding buddies, especially Shashank and Rofikul.

When the covid isolation was looming all around us, it was only possible for most of us to watch nature programmes and then later discuss and make a few pointers to generate interest in children.

Please allow them to take the lead in discussing their knowledge of nature.

For the teens, social media is an excellent tool to discuss, share pictures and share knowledge about birds and nature.

You can give opinions and this activity will never make you feel isolated.

I use facebook and Instagram to share my stories and pictures to generate interest among birders and non birders.

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Image Courtesy: Ramesh Kamakar



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This landscape also is home to more than 200 ethnic and indigenous communities.

A tiger was photo-captured in the Namdapha Tiger Reserve of Arunachal Pradesh.

The Unexplored Ecological Wonder of The North-East hill landscape in India



As the landscape shares 90% of its boundary with neighbouring countries, it is one of the most important geo-strategic locations of the country.

The North-East landscape of India comprises the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, and the hilly districts of northern West Bengal. This landscape can be further classified as the Dooars of North Bengal, Brahmaputra flood plains, and North-East hill region. It shares international borders with Nepal, Bhutan, People's Republic of China (China occupied Tibet), Myanmar, and Bangladesh, and is connected to peninsular India through a narrow strategic stretch, the Siliguri Corridor.

As the landscape shares 90% of its boundary with neighbouring countries, it is one of the most important geo-strategic locations of the country. This landscape also is home to more than 200 ethnic and indigenous communities. Other than the cultural plurality, the North-East and Brahmaputra flood plains landscape is rich with natural resources.

Based on the 2022 NTCA Tiger Status Report of India, tigers were photo-captured for the first time in the Buxa Tiger Reserve, the Neora Valley National Park, and the Mahananda Wildlife Sanctuary in West Bengal.

Also, after quite a few years, a tiger was photo-captured in the Namdapha Tiger Reserve of Arunachal Pradesh. The report also mentions that Tiger reserves and protected areas in Arunachal Pradesh are connected through large, forested tracts and a number of reserve forests situated along the interstate border between Arunachal Pradesh and Assam. This landscape is further connected to Intanki National Park in Nagaland and Dampa Tiger Reserves in Mizoram through some weak linkages of degraded forests.

Several indigenous forest communities dependent on bush meat and forest resources for subsistence inhabit this landscape; hence, the prey base is almost depleted in many of the forests. In addition, due to its strategic location, several highways are planned in Arunachal Pradesh to provide faster access to international border areas.

Arunachal Pradesh gets three national highways: the Frontier Highway, the Trans-Arunachal Highway, and the East-West Industrial Corridor Highway, and six vertical and diagonal interstate highways of about 2178 km will be built soon.

Illegal trade of tiger body parts and ungulates constantly threatens the tiger population

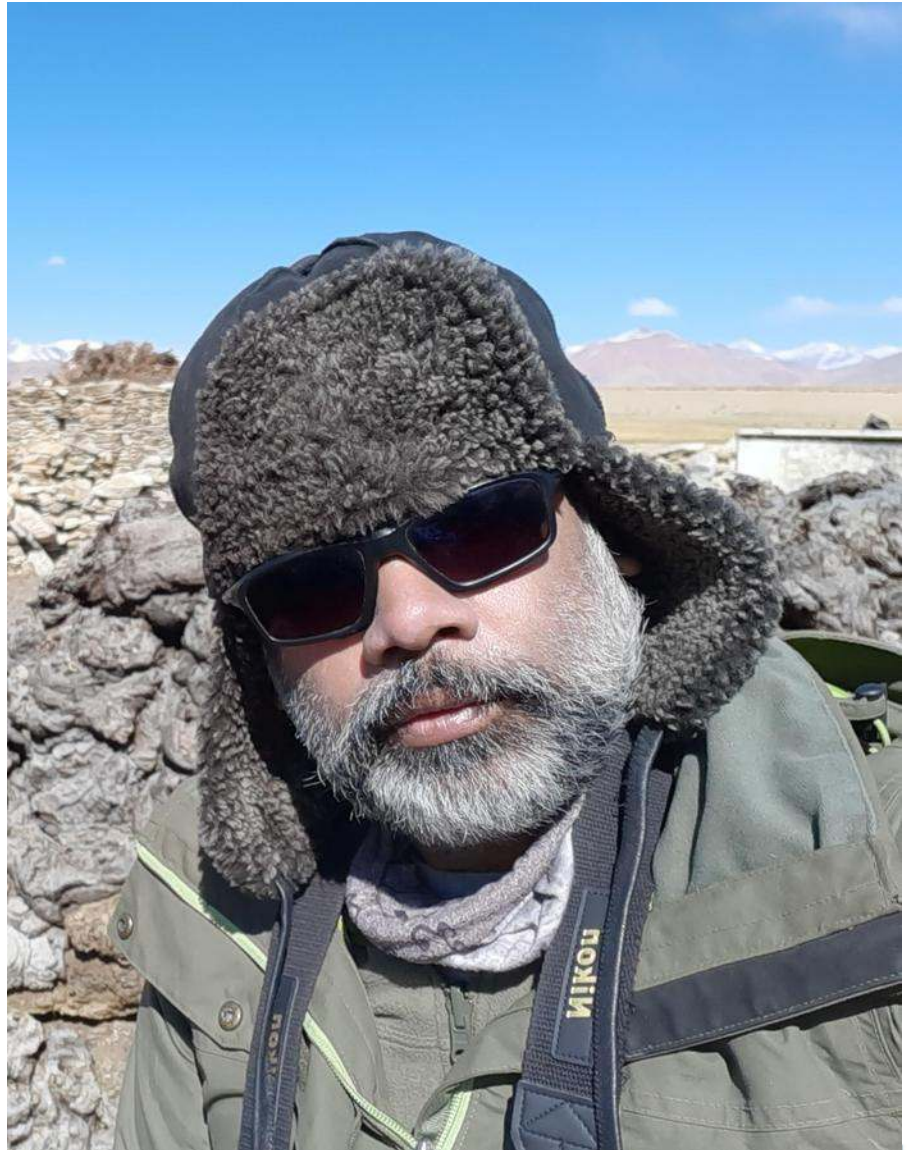
Fragmentation of habitat by this rapid infrastructure development will eventually destroy the weak linkages between the tiger habitats and might lead to the local extinction of tigers in this landscape. Substantial poaching for the illegal trade of tiger body parts and ungulates constantly threatens the tiger population in this landscape. Since the landscape shares porous international borders in many parts with neighbouring Southeast Asian countries, it is comparatively easy for poachers to operate in this landscape.



Recently the skin and body parts of two tigers were seized from Dibang Valley in Arunachal Pradesh and Itakhola on the Assam-Arunachal Pradesh border. Direct exploitation of tigers from this already low abundant population, coupled with habitat fragmentation and biotic pressure, could eventually deplete the tiger population in this landscape. Other than rapid development causing habitat fragmentation and the poaching of wild tigers and prey, the invasion of weeds in the natural habitat is a severe threat to this landscape. The institute responsible for tiger conservation in India itself recognizes these facts behind the depleting tiger population in the Dibang-Kamlang-Namdapha block of tiger landscape in Arunachal Pradesh.

The state has three tiger reserves namely Pakke, Kamlang, Namdapha tiger reserve and Dibang Wildlife Sanctuary. As per the 2022 tiger status survey, only nine tigers were photo-captured in this state.

However, the status of Arunachal's tiger population does not tell the real story of its phenomenal biodiversity resources.



The state has three tiger reserves namely Pakke, Kamlang, Namdapha tiger reserve and Dibang Wildlife Sanctuary.

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Exploring Nature

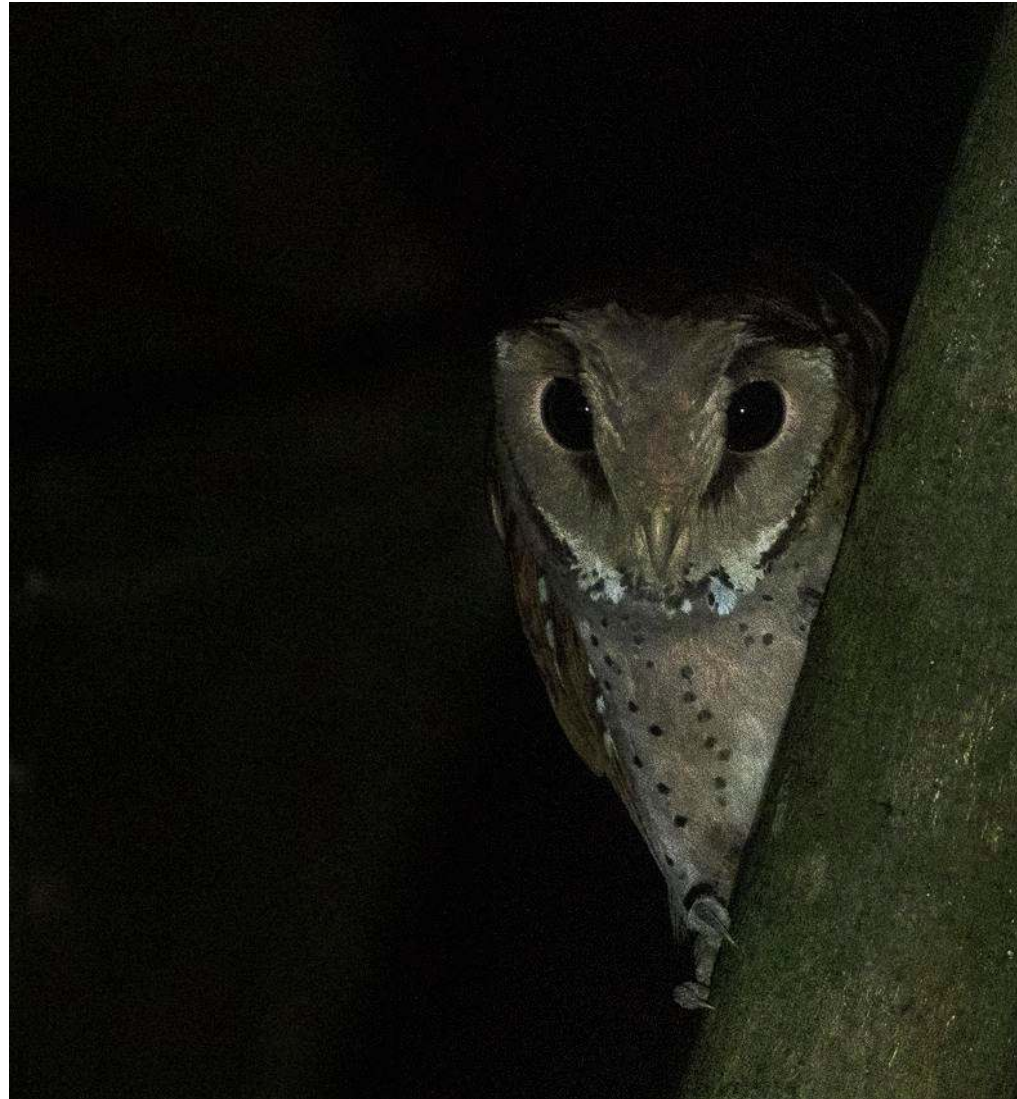
This state is an ecological wonder that remains largely unexplored. The tropical rainforest of the Namdapha National Park, one of India's largest protected areas, throbs with a dizzying array of flora and fauna, many of which are lesser known, hidden gems of the wild.

The tropical rainforest of the Namdapha National Park, one of India's largest protected areas, throbs with a dizzying array of flora and fauna, many of which are lesser known, hidden gems of the wild.

Between 12th and 18th November of 2023, I did intense biodiversity exploration in around 400 km stretch consisting of Diban camp of Namdapha and its surrounding areas including Haldibari, Highland and Kamala Valley camp, Dehing Patkai National Park and Maguri beel as well as adjacent grasslands of Dibru Saikhowa National Park.

Around 2:30 PM, we started our journey from Dibrugarh airport and reached our homestay in Digboi at 6:00 PM. I was accompanied by a reputed bird watching guide from the North-East, named Palash Phukan. I was also joined by another experienced bird photographer from Pune, named Suyog Ghodke. Suyog was a typical bird photographer, who arrived with a target list of birds in his pocket and an expectation to tick them all off on the trip. Obviously, such "target chasing" puts a lot of stress on the guide and fellow photographers much like a corporate job. However, Palash was found to be experienced in dealing with such photographers.

Initially I was a bit paranoid by Suyog's hyperactive photography approach, but later it helped me in following a structured



photography schedule. Although I, as always, did not have any "target bird species", Suyog's target helped us draw a plan for this trip.

Based on that target, after reaching close to our homestay in Digboi, we went to look for Oriental Bay Owls in the forest of Dehing.

After reaching a particular patch of dense forest, which was apparently not allowed to be explored on foot, Palash started calling out to the bay owls.

Oriental Bay Owl

Dehing Patkai National Park harbours the largest stretch of lowland rainforests in India. The rainforest stretches for more than 575 km² in the districts of Dibrugarh, Tinsukia and Charaideo. The forest further spreads over in the Tirap and Changlang districts of Arunachal Pradesh. The Wildlife Sanctuary was also declared as Dehing Patkai Elephant Reserve under Project Elephant.

Within a few seconds the bird started responding to that call from a nearby tree.

However, before spotting the bird, Palsh's torch light caressed through an elephant like object. In the darkness it was not possible to distinguish that object clearly from the large tree trunks in the background. Nevertheless, an elephant head like curvature was vaguely noticed in the torchlight.

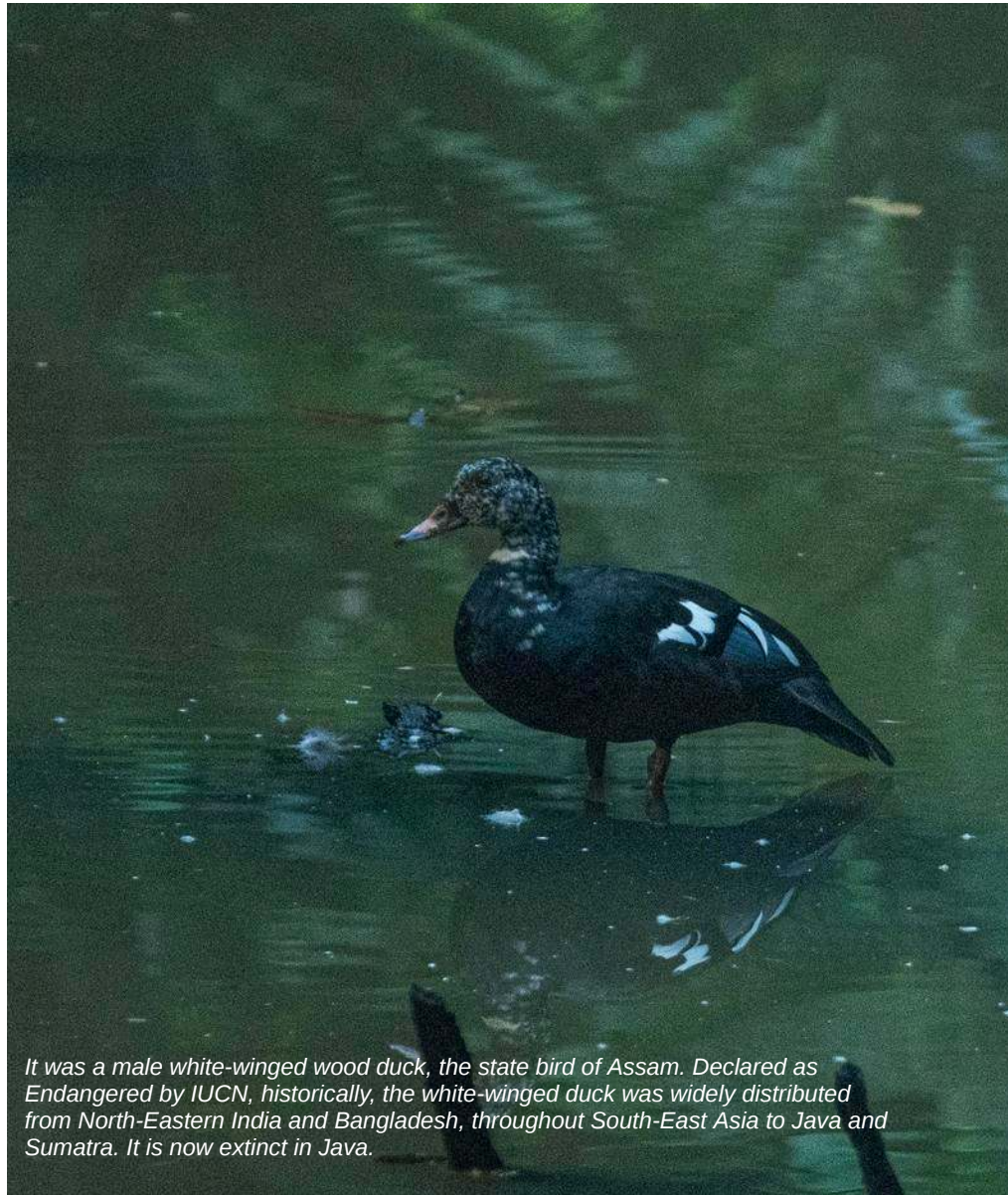
That unclear vision mixed with fear and imagination was enough to make all of us run for our dear life and get inside the car parked around 100-200 meters away from the forest patch! Elephants are the main reason why exploring Dehing's forest on foot in the darkness is not encouraged.

Next day, we started at 6:00 AM and continued till lunch break at 1:30 PM. It was all bush walking, ascending, and descending through dense foliage of Dehing Patkai rainforest.

Within an hour of our morning exploration, we got to see a male grey peacock pheasant. When we were busy shooting the bird, our driver alerted us of elephants in the area. He saw a male elephant standing behind our car which was parked on the forest path and upon noticing him it had entered the deep forest, where we were busy shooting. This piece of news alarmed us and we made a run for our lives again!

Eventually, we came out of the dense forest and reached the spot where our car was parked. It was time for breakfast. We spent the rest of the morning doing moderate hikes in the forest and spotted various birds for the first time such as the grey peacock-pheasant, pale capped pigeon, rufus throated fulvetta, chestnut backed laughing thrush, silver breasted broadbill, ashy headed green pigeon, blue-winged leaf bird, red headed trogon, and white spectaclad warbler.

The most exciting exploration in Dehing happened that afternoon. After a sudden heavy shower, the forest path was muddy and slippery. Therefore, ascending and descending on the steep slope became quite difficult.



It was a male white-winged wood duck, the state bird of Assam. Declared as Endangered by IUCN, historically, the white-winged duck was widely distributed from North-Eastern India and Bangladesh, throughout South-East Asia to Java and Sumatra. It is now extinct in Java.

After a couple of hours' physical effort, surviving fear of fall risks, and few actual falls on the forest path, we reached near a pond and were delighted by a sighting which we would like to cherish forever.

In India, the duck is found only in the North-Eastern part of the country, with the main concentration in Eastern Assam and adjacent areas of Arunachal Pradesh.

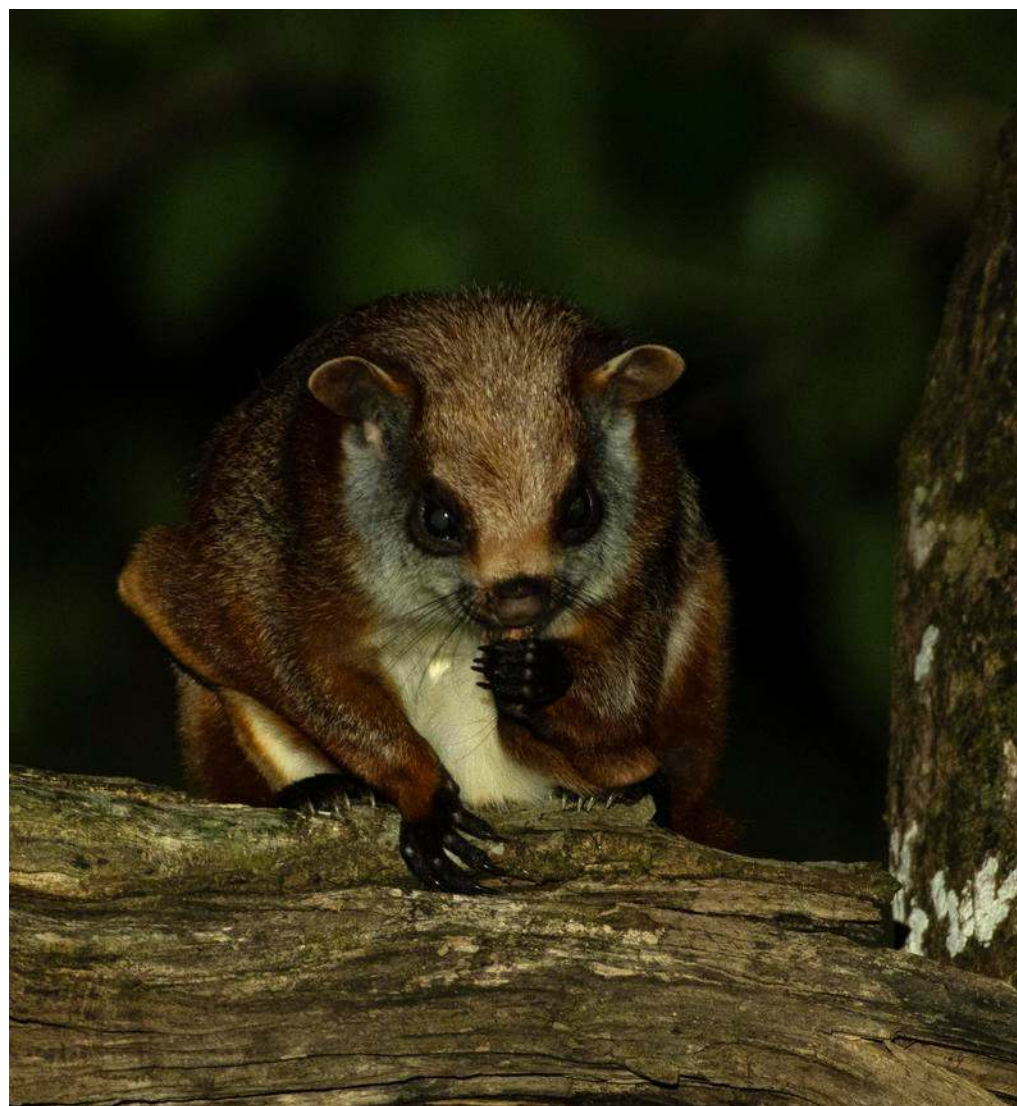
Wildlife Tales

However, in 2002 it had a population of only 800, with about 200 in Laos, Thailand, Vietnam, and Cambodia, 150 on Sumatra, notably in Way Kambas National Park and 450 in India, Bangladesh, and Myanmar.

Due to ongoing habitat loss, a small population size, and because this duck is hunted for food, eggs and kept as pets, the white-winged duck is evaluated as Endangered on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. In India, the key protected areas for the white-winged duck are Dibru-Saikhowa National Park, Dehing-Patkai Wildlife Sanctuary, Nameri National Park and Namdapha National Park. The white-winged duck occurs in dense tropical evergreen forests, near rivers and swamps.

Dehing-Patkai as a potential wildlife sanctuary was identified in late 1980s during a primate survey as "Upper Dehing Wildlife Sanctuary". Subsequently during a study on white-winged wood duck in early 1990s, it was recognised as a globally important site for this duck and recommended to be upgraded to "Upper Dehing National Park". After white-winged wood duck sighting for nearly two hours we ventured out to catch sightings of the bay owl when it was dark. Thereafter, we called it a day and returned to our homestay.

Next day, at around 6:00 AM we started for Namdapha National Park and Tiger Reserve, the main destination of our exploration. On the way we stopped at various village forests, ponds and water streams for bird watching. Some noteworthy sightings were - greater necklace laughing thrush and red headed trogon near the exit gate of Dehing; Oriental pied hornbill



Red Giant Flying Squirrel

feeding on banana and coconut tree in a village; pied falconet perching on a tree top and occasionally snooping for butterflies, just before the entry gate of Namdapha; and a few black capped and white crowned forketails near a water stream within Namdapha. We reached Deban Forest camp of Namdapha at around 4:00 PM.

In this part of India, the sun goes down by 4:00 PM and by 4:30 PM the light is quite low. In the evening between 6:00 PM and 8:30 PM we did a night-walk within the tiger reserve to search for slow lorises.

We stayed in Devan camp for three nights and every night we searched for that nocturnal animal. But our efforts were in vain.

Instead, every night we saw a red giant flying squirrel feeding on a tree bark within our campus.

On 15th December at 6 in the morning we did a moderate hike in the Haldi Bari area of the tiger reserve.



From our forest camp it was a three hours hike, which included crossing Nua Dehing river through a precariously constructed bamboo hanging bridge, climbing steep hillock, and walking through dense foliage.

From the hoolock gibbon, the only ape species found in India, to the elusive snow Leopard and the majestic red panda, Namdapha is a living testament to the intricacies and wonders of evolution.

The day was sunny, and the forest was resounding with the iconic call of hoolock gibbons. This reserve is unique, not just for its lofty stature as the third largest of its kind in India but also due to the strikingly varied altitudinal range of its landscape.

Ranging from 200 metres to an astounding 4,500 metres, it provides the tiger and numerous other species with an environment of unparalleled diversity.

were trying to spot from day one. Next day we went on foot through the tiger reserve towards the India-Myanmar international border. We left our camp at 6:00 AM and returned at 5:00 PM.

Before we returned to our camp at 12:00 noon, we spotted quite a few rare birds. Some of them were Slaty bellied tesia, white tailed flycatcher, streaked wren-babbler, white throated bulbul, rufus backed sibia, long-tailed broadbill, Durian redstart, and eye-browed wren-babbler.

Between Deban camp and Kamala Valley camp we spotted and identified birds like white-bellied erpornis, snowy throated wren babbler, brown crowned scimitar babbler, greater rufous headed parrotbill, white headed babbler, Hill Prinia, black throated sunbird, white-rumped munia, Nepal fulvetta, pale-billed parrotbill, white browed piculet, whistling warbler, grey headed canary flycatcher, black chinned yuhina, long-tailed sibia, and mountain imperial pigeon.

From the hoolock gibbon, the only ape species found in India, to the elusive snow Leopard and the majestic red panda, Namdapha is a living testament to the intricacies and wonders of evolution.

Later in the afternoon, we explored the road that goes through the buffer zone of Namdapha towards Vijaya Nagar, where India ends, and Myanmar starts. Oriental hobby, rufous-gorgeted flycatcher, dark breasted rosefinch, little forktail were some notable sightings. Much to our delight, our day ended with a sighting of the Oriental Bay Owl, which we

As per the norm of the Forest Department, one local forest guide accompanied us for two days in Namdapha.

He told us that tourists are allowed only on selected routes in the buffer zone of this tiger reserve. Therefore, ecotourism activity does not happen in most of the buffer and entire core zone of Namdapha. Only forest department staff and researchers are allowed entry.



Even forest patrolling is limited in major parts of this forest due to inaccessibility. We were told that the Kodwai zone is part of the buffer and core, where a maximum number of tiger pugmarks and camera trap images were recorded. His comment resonated well with NTCA's 2022 status report of recording one tiger in Namdapha.

The day was sunny and the snow-capped Dapha bum, the highest point of Namdapha was visible from our exploration track.

Despite its depleting tiger population, Namdapha stood tall with an array of its magnificent biodiversity.

As one steps into an era marked by climate change and biodiversity loss, Namdapha shines as a beacon of hope, a sanctuary where life thrives in its countless forms. It stands as a testament to the resilience of nature when given the chance to flourish and the power of people when they become stewards of the land.

At the end of the day when we came back to our camp, the resident red giant flying squirrel was found to be feeding on the bark of a tree. That was how my last night in India's last tiger reserve ended with a message, "to become a splendid ecotourism destination, tiger sighting is not essential. The forest has much more to offer than the tigers."

On 17th December morning at 6 o'clock we checked out from Deban camp and started driving towards Miao, the border town between Arunachal and Assam.

On the way we did some bird watching and again visited the water streams flowing through Namdapha. There we strived hard to get a sighting of Blyth's kingfisher but our efforts were in vain.



However, we spotted the golden crested myna, pintail green pigeon, yellow bellied flycatcher, barred buttonquail, crested kingfisher, pale headed woodpecker, wreathed hornbill, and plumbeous water redstart. We also encountered other mammal species such as the Malayan giant squirrel, Assamese macaque, crab eating mongoose and ruddy mongoose.

At around 5:00 PM we reached Maguri beel, the gateway to Dibru-Saikhowa National Park. Later we were taken to a couple of nearby tea estates to search for the brown hawk owl, oriental and collared scops owl.

Eventually we found a hawk owl and a few collared-scops owls perched on trees.

Next morning after a short boat ride we ventured to explore the grassland which is also part of Dibru-Saikhowa National Park. There we spotted hen harrier, endangered swamp grass babbler, golden cisticola and straited babbler.

Later, we went to another side of the grassland across the water body near the Baghjan village.

The village is also known as the victim of one of the recent environmental disasters. A blowout, explosion, and fire lasting more than five months, from 27th May to 15th November 2020 the natural gas well of Oil India Limited (OIL) at Baghjan in Assam's Tinsukia district has resulted in the loss of an estimated 55 % of the biodiversity in the affected Dibru-Saikhowa landscape.



As many as 1,632 hectares of wetland, 523 hectares of grassland, 172 hectares of area covering rivers and streams, and 213 hectares of forest were damaged to varying degrees.

In the grasslands of Baghjan, we spotted the vulnerable and elusive marsh babbler. Besides that, we also spotted a dusky babbler, chestnut capped babbler and puffed chested babbler.

In the entire trip I saw around 100 different birds and 80% of them were spotted for the first time ever in my life. That was why it was one of my memorable biodiversity and photography trips in India.

According to The Management Effectiveness Evaluation Report (MEE) of the Namdapha Tiger Reserve, "it is apprehended that probably the elephant population has adversely been impacted by hunting by tribes which might have found a ready market in the neighbouring countries".

Needless to say, the forests of Arunachal have much more to offer than tigers and elephants, but one cannot deny that to protect this exquisite biodiversity, tigers and elephants are required too. Otherwise, human greed will eventually perish the biodiversity abundance of the "Land of the Rising Sun".

The Wildlife Wonderland A Journey of Discovery

In the entire trip I saw around 100 different birds and 80% of them were spotted for the first time ever in my life.



PSEUDO ECOTOURISM

IN THE SHADOW OF THE BENGAL TIGER

ARNAB BASU

ukiyoto



Arnab Basu
Associate Partner
at Environmental
Resource
Management
(ERM), Bangalore
Also,
Hony. Advisor -
Environmentalist
Exploring Nature

Available On

Ukiyoto

I had left my marriage at thirty-five, and I was determined to become famous to cope with the rejection I was experiencing in my personal life.

Then I met my childhood friend Vedavyasa, who was seeking his own fame and glory as a way to deal with his perceived shortcomings in both his personal and professional lives.

As a result, we started pursuing wildlife photography and ecotourism as hobbies. Our sole goal was to capture images of the subcontinent's Bengal Tigers in their natural habitat.

However, via some terrible events, the immense landscapes of this great beast across the four nations that make up its habitat taught us some life-changing truths.

Eventually, I had a mentor who gifted me with a philosophy for lifetime, "to get a better perspective, you have to lie down!".

This isn't simply a wildlife enthusiast's ideology; it's the idea that led me to associate deep ecology and coin the phrase of "Pseudo Ecotourism."

Link:

Its now available in paperback, hardcover and ebook in:
<https://www.ukiyotoindia.com/product-page/pseudo-ecotourism>

Spotting the “Fishing Cat” in Chupi Char - A Magnificent Sight!

"Purbasthali" nests Chupi Char which is an Ox bow lake that originates from the Hooghly river and lies in the Gangetic plains. Such an Ox bow lake attracts various types of Waders/Ducks...

Our main intention was to get a prime shot of the Osprey, preferably with its catch. We started our journey at 6AM via Ox Bow Lake.

M

It was a cold night in November 2019, when we boarded the train to Purbasthali station at 3.30 AM from Bandel station in West Bengal. We reached Purbasthali at 5.30 AM.

We did manage to get good shots of the Great crested Pochard, Gadwall, Common Kingfisher, White Throated Kingfisher, Pied Kingfisher, Common Snipe and many more wonderful birds.

Later, we headed upstream towards the Ganges river via the Ox Bow lake. On the way there is a 'Char' (small land mass), where the boatman suggested we get down to get shots of Osprey with a catch. We did manage to spot one, but it had no catch.

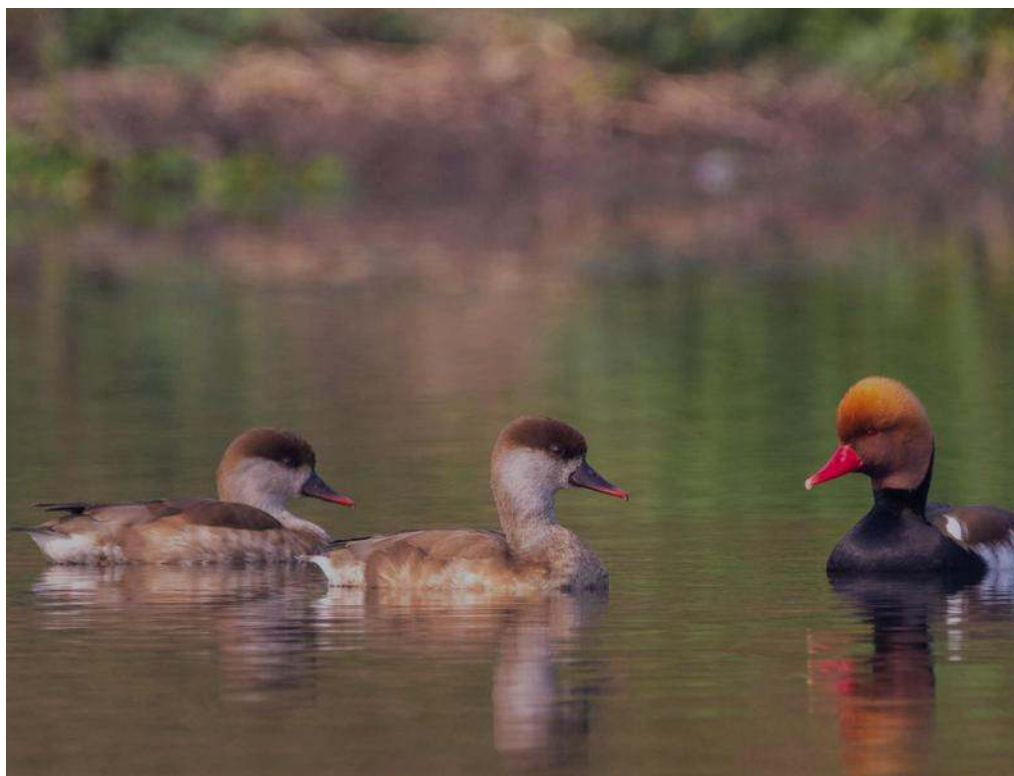


Author:

Sarbajit Nandy
Naturalist
Purulia
West Bengal

*Above photo is
of the Osprey.*

*The photo
beside shows
Red Crested
Pochard (both
female and
male)*





Two Lesser Whistling Ducks spending some time of solace is portrayed in the sub frame

So we decided to wait for some time, but the Osprey flew away, yet we decided to wait for the Osprey to return with a catch. But then our wait extended to quite a long time, without any sightings.

Disappointed, we decided to move away to click other birds. We waded downstream. While spotting other birds, we did see a few Gangetic Dolphins playing around in the water. It was mesmerizing to watch, however we did not get to record the reel.

At the other side, we also spotted a couple of Smooth Coated Otters gliding in the water. We started following the Otters. Much to our surprise, the

Otters got up on the river bank. We managed to get some really great shots of them playing on the river bank. This was the first time we were seeing Smooth Coated Otters. This really fulfilled our aspirations for the day.

From there we moved on towards the previous spot where we assumed that we would get a shot of the Osprey with a catch (since this was our primary motive for this trip). However, all efforts were in vain!

We continued to wait there while having our lunch which we were carrying with us. Unfortunately, there was still no Osprey. We went back to the spot where we

The Mainframe photo shows the sudden meet of the Smooth coated Otter gleefully playing in the river.



I was looking on the exact opposite river bank while some movement in the corner of my eye caught my attention...

The final unveiling...

This was the first record of "Fishing cat" at Chupi Char. Also, this was our first sighting (as well as the boatmen's) of the Fishing Cat.

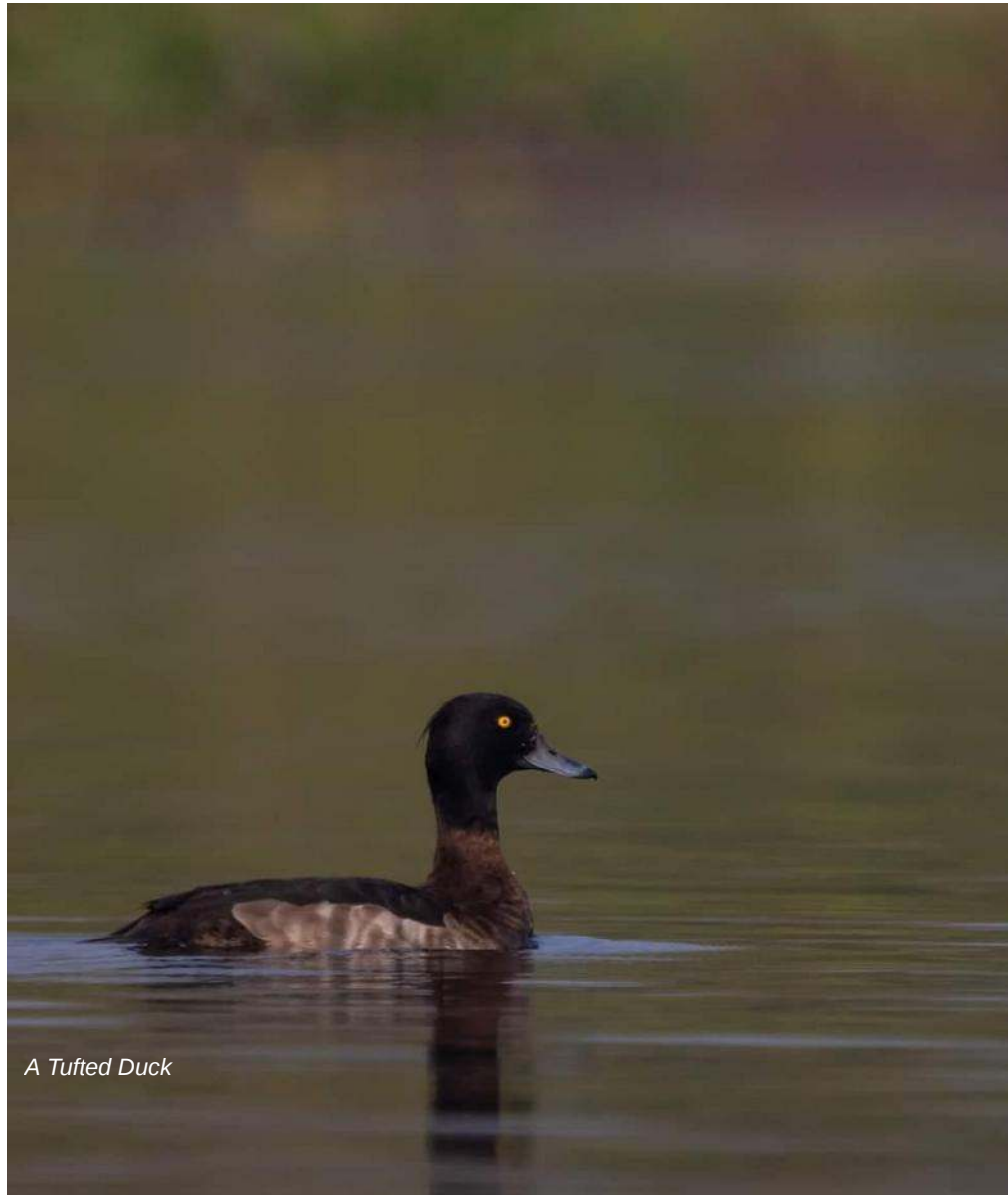
the Smooth Coated Otters to enjoy seeing them while trying to get a few more shots of them playing.

I was looking on the exact opposite river bank while some movement in the corner of my eye caught my attention. I used my camera to see clearly what it was from the distance. It was the 'Fishing Cat'!

This thrilled us and we took our boats towards the other river bank. We continued taking shots while moving towards the Cats. We reached near them and continued to see them play while taking pictures. This rare sighting has been recorded as the first sighting of Fishing Cats in the area.

Eventually the cats descended towards the grass behind. It was 2.30 PM when this sighting happened, which is a very odd and rare time to spot Fishing cats in general. Maybe they were basking in the sunlight.

Although our goal of recording an Osprey with a catch remained unfulfilled, we returned content with broad smiles on our faces because of the other three fine and rare species we managed to catch a glimpse of.



A Tufted Duck

**We were extremely
overjoyed and
satisfied with
the outcome of
our trip!**

This rare sighting has been recorded as the first sighting of Fishing Cats in the area.



FROM **MAXIMUM FIELD OF VIEW** TO MAXIMUM **MAGNIFICATION**. **VICTORY HARPIA**

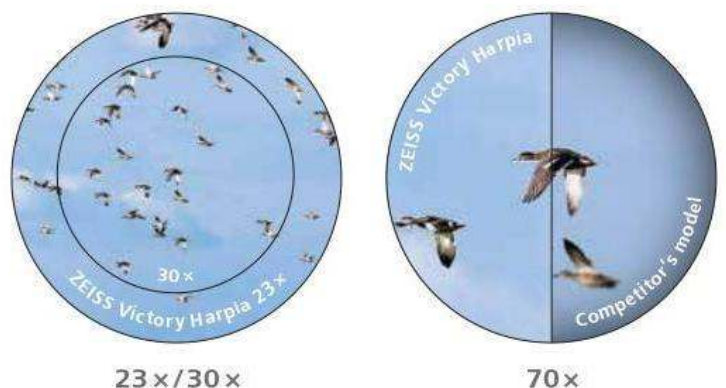
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ComfortVision concept

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Field of view comparison of a spotting scope at 30 × minimum magnification (small circle) with the field of view of the Harpia at 23 × minimum magnification (large circle).

Nagzira Navegaon Tiger Reserve

The forest of Nagzira is truly magnificent ,inspiring and a sight to behold.

Exhilarating Nagzira Navegaon

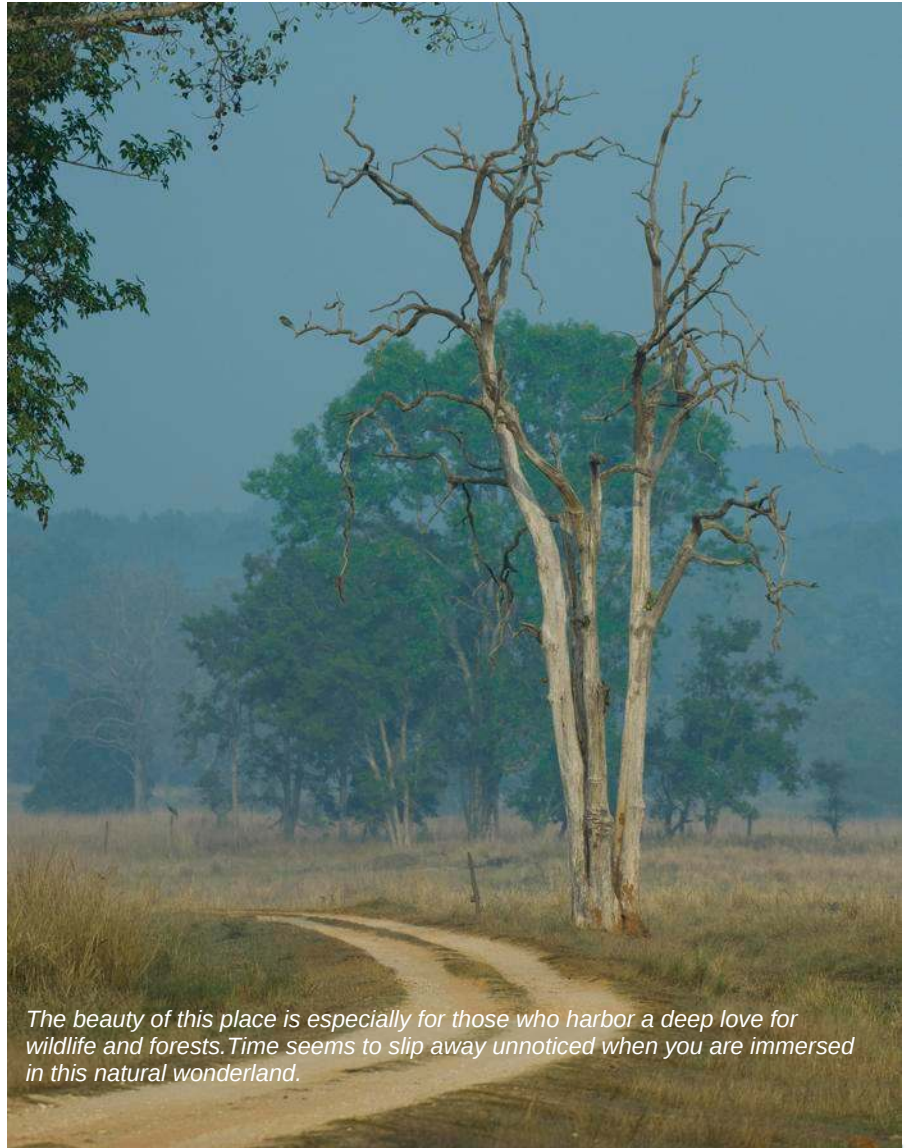


The recent Bird survey at Nagzira Navegaon Tiger Reserve, in January 2024, marks the onset of a new year and brings forth an exciting update for bird enthusiasts across the country. These surveys are a customary practice across all national parks in India, typically conducted from December to February every year.

The choice to conduct the survey at Nagzira Navegaon stemmed from the allure of its stunning forests and its proximity to the state of Chattisgarh.

The reserve typically comprises two distinct areas: Nagzira and Navegaon. The surveyed forest range specifically encompassed the areas of Koka and Pitezar,Umarzari Nagzira, Nawegaon, Dongargaon, and Bonde.

My companion and I had the opportunity to explore the Ranji Chatok area of Navegaon.While all the ranges within the reserve boast of stunning natural beauty,luck plays a role in determining which specific area one gets to experience. My previous visits to NNTR Nagzira impressed me with the dedication displayed by the management particularly during a butterfly survey. The staff's

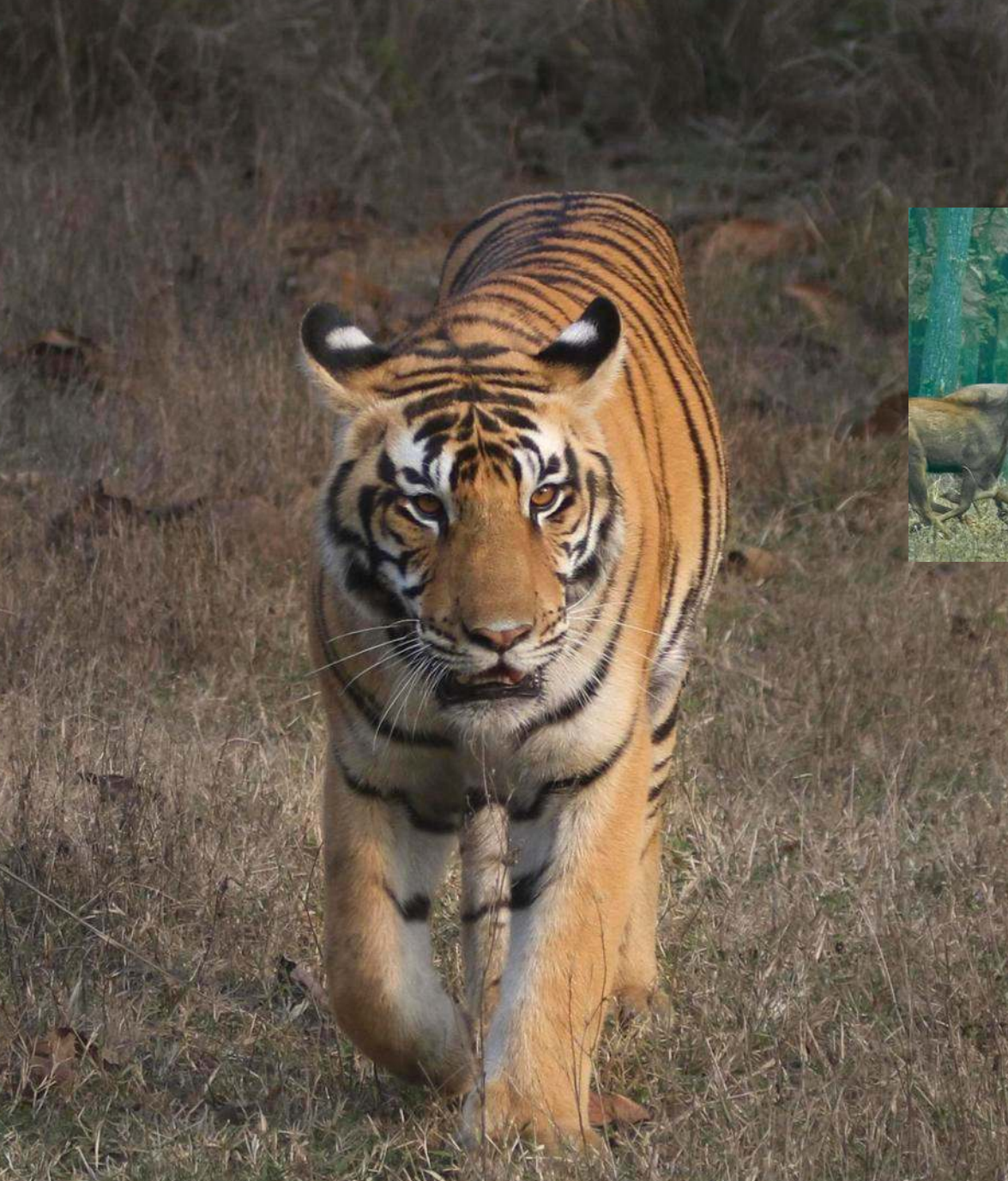


The beauty of this place is especially for those who harbor a deep love for wildlife and forests. Time seems to slip away unnoticed when you are immersed in this natural wonderland.

The forest of Nagzira is truly magnificent, inspiring and a sight to behold.

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The majestic Royal Bengal Tiger

We even encountered bears and came across the telltale footprints of a tiger. Our luck continued as we caught sight of a majestic herd of Nilgai.

exceptional commitment to ensuring visitors safety and overall well-being left a lasting impression on us. Having conducted surveys in various other locations, I can confidently attest that NNTR offers a unique and exceptional experience.

Our journey began with an informative introduction session, setting the stage for an enriching and memorable exploration of the reserve's natural wonders. Total 25 camps were set up in the core area and each participant was allocated their designated campsite with a suitable distance between each team.

When participants arrived at their designated camp, they were greeted by a cook, a forest guard, and a guide. Thereafter, the incredible journey began, during which we were required to complete the task specified by the forestry authority. We were required to collect a list of birds that we found in this area. The forestry authority's vehicle would pick us up on the last day.

This area comprises a blend of three distinct habitats: dense forests, expansive grasslands, and tranquil ponds, each home to a diverse array of bird species. The forest in particular never fails to surprise visitors, as evidenced

You may skip the introduction session but you receive a good deal of information in the review meeting, which I got to see right here in Nagzira.



Common Kingfisher



Jungle Owlet

Sightings of a wide variety of magnificent bird species

by our recent bird survey in NNTR nagzira ,during which we even encountered bears and came across the telltale footprints of a tiger.

Our luck continued as we caught sight of a majestic herd of Nilgai.Our survey was incredibly

fruitful,with sightings of a wide variety of magnificent birdspecies such as the Grey headed canary, the Flycatcher, the Black-rumped Flameback, Peacock, Barbet, Crested serpent Eagle, Jungle Owl, Deer,Sambar, yellow-footed green pigeon, a bird species native to Maharashtra.

On the last day ,the forest department vehicle escorted us back to the main camp, where the sightings we had recorded would be tallied.You may skip the introduction session but you receive a good deal of information in the review

meeting,which I got to see right here in Nagzira.

In addition to Bird enthusiast Sri Kiran Purandare sir, other experts such as Dr. Yadav, Sri Sajid sir and other experts were also present. They provided detailed information on the various birds found in the forest. You will also receive information about surveys conducted by bird experts from various camps during this special session.



NNTR

By participating in this bird survey, I came to realize that reliable information about the population of a specific species is crucial for its conservation and management.



The Indian Peafowl in its habitat.

The Euphoria comes to an end..

This work could not have been accomplished without the tireless efforts of Director Mr. Gowda Sir and IFS Sri Pawan Jeph sir, as well as Mr. Pawan Tikhele, Mr. Rupesh Nimbarte, Chhatrapal Choudhary, the Forest officer and the staff. As a result of collective efforts, the NNTR Jungle is gaining prominence at the national level. I am hopeful that eventually this national park will overtake all else. Department officials in Maharashtra are striving to beautify the park further. I am already eagerly anticipating my return to the subsequent survey in the future.

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The forest with untamed grasslands & sylvan meadows, is known for its high population density of the majestic jungle king "The Royal Bengal Tiger".

The park also hosts a decent population of Leopards, various species of deers, birds & raptors.

Witnessing wildlife at Bandhavgarh: A Mesmerizing Experience!



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"Bandhavgarh National Park, the beautiful national park of central India, located in the Vindhya Hills of Umaria district in Madhya Pradesh flourished with a large biodiversity in India. The forest with untamed grasslands & sylvan meadows, is known for its high population density of the majestic jungle king "The Royal Bengal Tiger".

The park also hosts a decent population of Leopards, various species of deers, birds & raptors. Being a wildlife enthusiast, I was seeking an opportunity for a journey into the wilderness to observe the free roaming wild species in their natural habitat. As I planned to visit Bandhavgarh for spotting the elusive Big Cat in the hot summer days of June this year, I tried to chalk out an itinerary for visiting the jungle safaris at Bandhavgarh.

On the first day of my early-morning safari in the narrow trail through the woods at Magadhi zone, it was hard to spot the King of the Jungle after a daylong safari but I spotted a few species of birds like the hyperactive little yellow Oriental White-eye, brightly colored Indian Roller & Red-naped Ibis.

I successfully spotted the Dotty T-17 during our return safari which made our day. It was a grand success the following day too when I started the safari at Khitauli zone, the western part of Bandhavgarh National Park, as I witnessed the sighting of three Tigers with their cubs.

Khitauli zone is more plain with beautiful & dense forestlands, which is well known for birding & herbivore animal sightings. While on the trail I was also searching for some bird sightings & clicking them in my camera. I was lucky to catch a sight of the grace & elegance of some feathered creatures perching on the branches in the wood. The beautiful birds are the Lesser Adjutant stork in dry grassland, the Blue-winged Leafbird perched in a small stem of grass, the Green Bee-eater, the Jungle Fowl and some raptors like White-eye Buzzard, the Brown Fish Owl & the Serpent Eagle. All of them gave me ample time to capture their elegant photographs in beautiful frames. On the last day, the safari was conducted in the most popular Tala zone, the epitome of natural beauty & the richest biodiversity. This extensive grassland has hosted wild predators in their natural habitats.



Indian Thick-knee

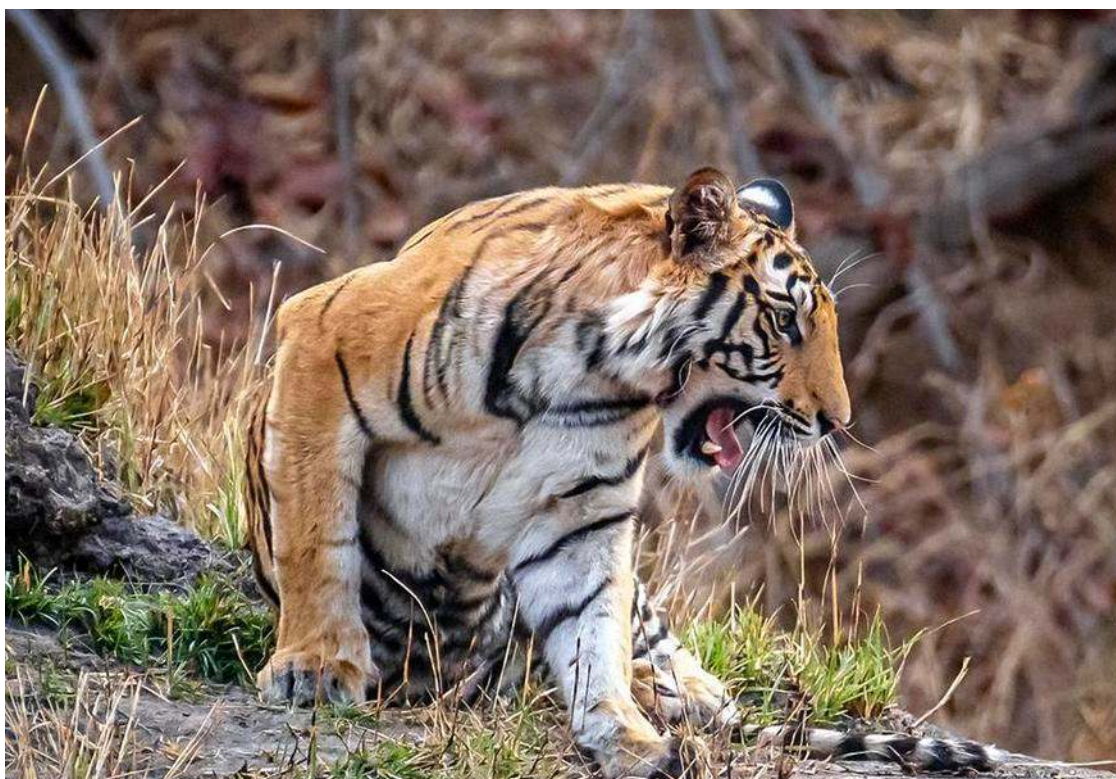


Red-naped Ibis

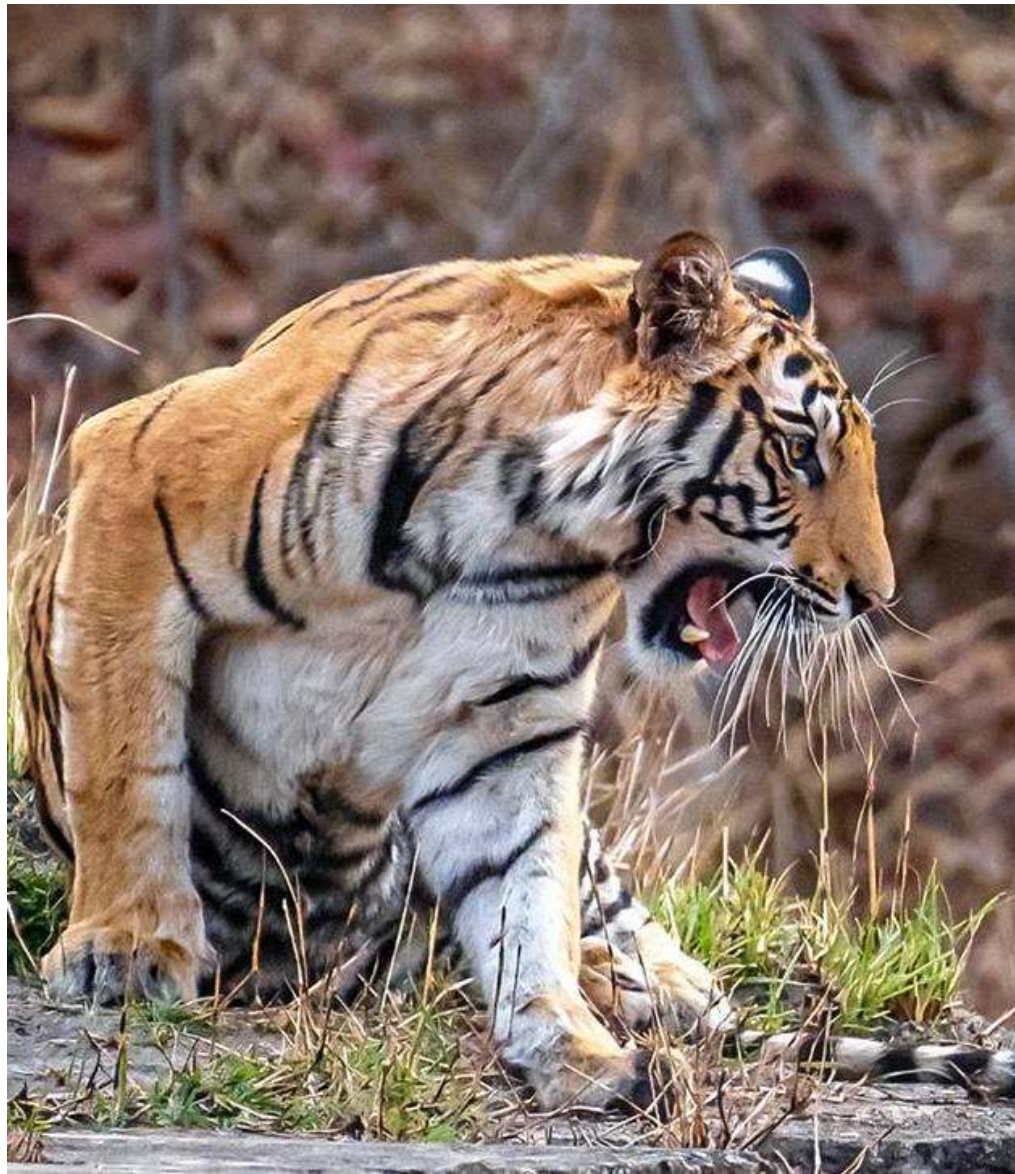


Green Bee-eater

I had a fabulous experience sighting the Bengal Tiger crossing the water channel, resting & grooming itself by rasping its tongue on its striped yellow coat.







On the last day, the safari ended with more bird sightings like the Shikara, Black-rumped Flameback, Lesser Fish eagle, Lapwing, Stonechat, Wood Sandpiper & most wonderful Senegal Thick-knee. I was mesmerised by the sighting of these feathered beauties & witnessed a wonderful world of wilderness.

While returning from the journey when the sun was almost down in the horizon, there were dramatic glimpses of small stunning little raptors and the Jungle Owlet. It was perched on a branch & silently watching our movement among the woods. The small and enigmatic bird was actually in a canopy of leaves to camouflage itself and it was in a very low light condition for taking the photograph but I still managed to click the beauty.

However the background light of the frame was very soft & bright giving a prominent frame for the subject. The cute bird was just nodding its head slowly as we were moving & I was just enjoying the stunning sighting of this mysterious species which was an extremely rewarding experience for me at the end of my trip.

Needless to say, visiting Bandhavgarh National Park has been an extremely pleasurable experience where I got to witness the splendour of wildlife against a beautiful picturesque landscape!



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from Mumbai,
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Nature
Educational
Activities
through
OikoEssence
Edutours LLP

And

Photography
by:
Mukul
Mukherjee

Magical Melghat: Bird Survey & Gypsy Safari

In 1974, the Government of India declared Melghat in Maharashtra as one of the first tiger reserves in Central India under "Project Tiger."

Melghat lies nestled in the Satpura range of the mountains. The meaning of Melghat is 'meeting of ghats', that is an area with hills and ravines. The total area is around 2800 sq.km. Melghat can be reached via Nagpur, Amaravati and Akola, which are districts and can be accessed by flight, train or road.

The forest of Melghat is tropical dry deciduous and various rivers like the Shipra and Ganga flow through it. The major tribes in Melghat are Korku and Gond.

Melghat is mainly famous for tigers, although langur, Indian gaur, jungle cat, hyena, jackals, wild dogs, sloth bear, wild boar, chital, barking deer, sambar deer, four horned antelope etc, are also common here. Melghat is also famous for birds, especially the Forest Owlet, commonly known here as 'Dooda', which was sighted in 1997, almost after a gap of 113 years.



The Forest department conducted the 2nd bird survey in Melghat from 30th December 2023 to 2nd January 2024. It was conducted at Shahanoor, which is accessible from Akola. I was part of the survey and I was allocated a camp in Thalda, near Harisal. I was accompanied by Mr Mukul Mukherjee, a wildlife photographer and nature enthusiast.

We reached Melghat on the 30th morning and after a briefing by officials, we left to our respective campsites by forest vehicles. Since our camp was a little far from Shahnnor, we reached the campsite late evening. Since it was low light at that time, we did not venture out, but instead interacted with the team, the forest guard and laborers. Dinner was ready by 7 and we had tasty food prepared on a 'chulha' (stove). After that, we retired early looking forward to our plans for the following day!

On the 31st morning, we woke up to the sounds of various birds. We had a morning walk for about an hour and got a glimpse of the forest. We could see pugmarks of tiger and bear in the PIP area which was near our camp. After breakfast, we ventured into the forest and we were greeted by



Sambar Deer

the racket tailed drongo, the brown headed barbet, the oriental white-eye and so many other birds. We took different tracks post lunch, although there was less activity. We walked around 17-18 km during the day, and could see some mammals like langurs and barking deers.

Sambar Deer

The Sambar deer, native to South and Southeast Asia, is a majestic forest dweller known for its imposing stature and dark brown coat. As the largest deer species, it plays a vital role in forest ecosystems, grazing on foliage and serving as prey for predators like tigers and leopards. Also known as the Majestic Guardian of the Forests.





On the 1st morning, when our guard wished us for New Year, we realized that 2024 has started. Staying in the forest in a small cottage, with limited electricity and no mobile range, with delicious food and seeing so many birds and mammals around, it was an amazing start to the new year!

Staying in the forest in a small cottage, with limited electricity and no mobile range, with delicious food and seeing so many birds and mammals around, it was an amazing start to the new year!

Later that day, on one of our treks, one of our team members saw an owl near a dried river. We searched a lot, and it happened to be a Brown fish owl. Overall, our schedule was busy venturing into forest with new routes, noting and clicking birds, visiting PIP areas for pugmarks, and enjoying suspenseful nights with some mid air calls. It was an exhilarating experience.



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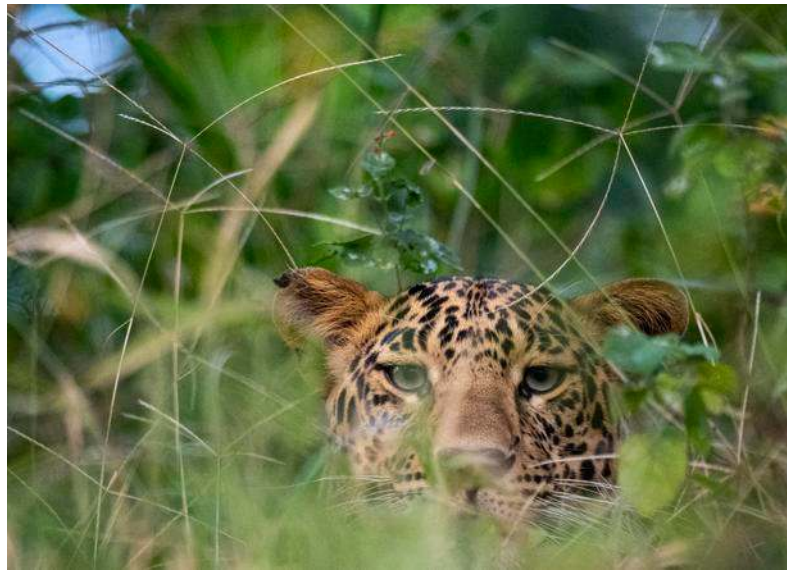
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On the 2nd morning, after a brief trek near our campsite and breakfast, we drove back to Shahnoor, where our closing ceremony was scheduled. Everybody gathered and a lot of interaction happened with fellow surveyors and forest officials. After lunch everybody left for their forward journey.

I along with Mukul, Mahesh and Vilas, stayed back for 2 more days in Shahnoor forest guest house and we did safaris in different parts, which we had not explored yet. And we got a chance to see the Forest Owlet twice and we could also locate two leopards in Narnala fort area.

We left Melghat with a lot of memories and photos. I am really thankful to the forest department which has taken lots of efforts to ensure we get good facilities.

Gratitude to Melghat

The team of forest officials helped us a lot by taking us into deep forests. I will never forget this experience and would love to visit Melghat again and again. Overall, it was magical to experience life deep inside the forests of Melghat.



Author

Gururaj
Moorching
Bird
Photographer
Bangalore

Our Expedition to Andaman & Nicobar Islands: Nothing short of an Adventure!

The Year 2015 was special for Shashank Dalvi, renowned Naturalist, Conservationist and Scientist. It was his 'Big Year'. He decided to wrap the year with sightings of the Nicobar Megapodes (Megapodes are medium-sized to large terrestrial birds with large legs and feet with sharp claws) and hence was travelling to the Andaman and Nicobar islands. Permissions had to be obtained from several government departments for a team of 8 to visit the islands. I was fortunate to be a part of the team.



The Panic...

He confirmed the purple swirls on his monitor.

I behaved like the weatherman from a reputed news channel.....doling out an unbiased stream of unending updates about the weather.



The bumpy storm..

Shashank: The Scientist!

This information rattled the uber cool Shashank

Gaurav conveyed our collective fears. However, Shashank.. being Shashank, regained his calm in no time. He remained silent and immersed in his own thoughts. After what seemed like an endless silence he signed off with a brusque 'Let's wait and watch. Whatever trick nature has up its sleeve, the expedition is still on.. "



Shashank: The Scientist!

Anxiety gripped us all.



Calm after the storm

We were to leave for Port Blair on 15th December 2015. At that time, the southern part of India and the east coast was drowned in rains. Ominous clouds moved in fast-forward mode. Needless to say, we were apprehensive! Nature's fury rendered people and their deities helpless.

Bridges and dams tumbled down. People were stranded on higher floors. More than 15 feet of water collected in the low lying residential areas. The expedition was only 5 days away.

Anxiety gripped us all.

I must have rattled Shashank Dalvi with my frivolous worries. I googled the weather pattern over Andamans and Nicobars constantly.

I could not see a bit of land. Just purple swirls. I spoke to a team member and expressed my fear for the safety of the ladies team. He confirmed the purple swirls on his monitor. He began to raise his doubts as well.

We feared that the first ever trip with legal documents in place to travel to any of the islands of Central and Great Nicobar might just get washed out due to the rains.

Silver lining...yet....

I added to my friend's worries by sharing my views on universal weather patterns. 'Gaurav, do you know how this works? There are strong warm winds from Australia travelling at great speeds, rushing towards the subcontinent. And, cold winds traveling from Bhutan heading towards the south will cause an endless storm for quite a while'!!

The rains abated two days before the trip. Much to our relief, the Chennai coast was declared clear. But the purple swirls on the monitor had not moved an inch. The animation was down to a loop.

Shashank was a Scientist in the true spirit. A fine naturalist and a gentleman too!. He wore several hats. A mouth watering 1128 species covered during his Big Year of 2015.

The rains abated two days before the trip. Much to our relief, the Chennai coast was declared clear. But the purple swirls on the monitor had not moved an inch. The animation was down to a loop.

A two and a half hours of helicopter ride. He witnessed clear weather with regular bursts of rain during the morning hours. His sightings and reports were encouraging. We flew out in batches of two people each day.

The team arrived at Port Blair in batches under perfect weather. Fortunately, throughout the expedition, the rains never bothered us except for one downpour while we slept outdoors in Galathea Bay!

I have been keen to meet him since 2012. We were to travel to Namdhapha National Park on a 7 day trek during early 2015. I had heard about his exploits in the North East. I was unsure if he would even speak to me. It was during March 2015, when I first saw him arrive across Maguri Bheel riding pillion, all muddled, looking like the kid from the 'surf' advertisement. I felt waves of underachievement surge through me. It was surreal.

Shashank had already flown down south along with a certain Sharmaji towards the Great Nicobars.



*Nicobar
Megapode*



It was surely the beginning of good times!

We left everything to fate and surrendered our fears to a swig of the dark rum. All the while hoping that the dark rum may contribute to divine intervention once it is freed from the bottle!!



The time in Port Blair was usefully spent in grand sightings of owls and the expected species.

He came across as down to earth and level headed. I was going to bird-watch alongside this man. It was surely the beginning of good times!

He answered trivial questions with enthusiasm. I had the opportunity to learn about bird behaviour and soak in a lot of knowhow from this humble man. He is truly devoted to nature and fills one up with tonnes of useful and jaw-dropping information on all creatures in the wild. Be it the secrets of the mutual co-existence among species, their behavioural aspects or the interpretation of their calls. One always wanted to hear more from Shashank. The Namdhapha trek was gruelling for me but interesting in equal measure.

The time in Port Blair was usefully spent in grand sightings of owls and the expected species. As we were gathering stuff in an ultra light backpack, Gaurav was struck with the thought of moving the double tents out. They were heavy. Since we were allowed 5 kgs per person, Baggage was a problem. The moment a combination of a smirk and a wide smile hit his face I knew the issue was resolved. We were given permission to use the tents issued during the tsunami to the

islanders by the Government of India. The reason why we could not use them is another story.

Sharmaji, Gaurav's colleague, Robinson Crusoe, our Man-Friday and the permanently hissing-grinning actor from 'Man vs Wild', all rolled into one, was asked to check on the tents. The tents were still in their original packings. Excellent quality. Each tent could house two bus loads of people. But each tent weighed close to a ton.

A bit exaggerated, but in any case he could not muster 20 people to carry a single tent for 4 miles plowing through unending ditches and followed by further couple miles of goat paths till the site. Goat paths..... To move ahead you have to place the right foot in the narrow ditched path and to get the left foot ahead, you have to raise it to the sky and place it in position with the dexterity of a Himalayan Mountain Goat!!

On such paths, Sharmaji usually uses his lightweight body frame and literally glides across. Whoever said smoking is injurious?! Sharmaji at three packs, bordering on the fourth, could move with the dexterity and speed of a mountain goat!!



Hurdles and hurdles..

We sailed on a narrow fishing boat which was most of the time, lost on the swelling ocean. Since there was no opportunity to take the boat safely close to the rocky shoreline, we anchored the boat in chest deep water and walked across, holding the camera gear raised above our head.

At the final crossover, there was a huge rock and we had to run across as huge waves thrashed on it. We had to make a dash across the rock while timing the waves. Two birders were not that lucky with the waves and were completely drenched along with their cameras. The next obstacle was to cross a 20 feet river which was overcrowded with freshwater crocodiles



*Photographing
Leatherback
Turtle*

The tales of the stay at the camping site are endless and so are Sharmaji's antics.

Few of us found long sticks which we beat on the water surface and would charge across the river. A few researchers who were working on Nicobar Megapodes, had left bamboo platforms to live on. Sharmaji, who had reached the spot a day earlier had built a slightly raised bamboo platform to rest our backpack and gear upon.

The tales of the stay at the camping site are endless and so are Sharmaji's antics. These stories can inevitably brighten up the mood on gloomy days assuming that our wildlife photography challenges are safely behind us!

GITZO

Gitzo Adventure 45L camera backpack for DSLR with 600mm lens GCB AVT BP-45

The new GITZO Adventure 45L Backpack (GCB AVT-BP-45) is the perfect backpack for bird and nature photographers who need to carry a full camera equipment kit in a safe, roomy, feature-rich and outdoor-ready bag.



framed
on Gitzo

Adventure

Gitzo center Ball Head, Series 4 - Lever GH4383LR

The Gitzo Ball Head Series 4 GH4383LR (lever version) is a heavy-duty tripod head ideal for large telephoto lenses, engineered to ensure the ultimate in smoothness and precision of movement.



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*Author
Ms. Vidula Kulkarni,
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The Melghat Tiger Reserve is not just a destination but also offers educational inspiration to many, facilitates extensive biodiversity research and is a dynamic hub for birdwatchers.



Magical Melghat

Nestled within the captivating Satpura hill ranges, Melghat is blessed with the breath-taking landscapes, dense forests and traces of ancient history. Its serene and pristine terrain provides a haven where faunal life can thrive freely. The Melghat Tiger Reserve is not just a tourist destination but also offers educational inspiration, facilitates extensive biodiversity research and is a dynamic hub for birdwatchers. The most affluent region in terms of its expanse; Melghat is distinguished by the convergence of numerous ghats, lending significance to its name. Each place encapsulates the essence of conservation, providing

refuge to both resident and migratory birds.

I had been yearning to venture out for birdwatching, feeling confined to my home for a long time. After all, nothing makes me happier than connecting with nature by being outdoors looking for birds, exploring habitats and experiencing the sights and sounds of the wilderness. When I came to know that Bird Counting Survey Program is going to be held in Melghat from 29th December to 2nd January, I immediately enrolled myself into the programme.

Bird enthusiasts from across India, arrived in Akot by 10 o'clock in the

The Legend of "Bidi Wale Baba"..

morning. We were graciously facilitated by the managers of Melghat. We were briefed on the program's outline and its format at Shahanur. After a meal, we proceeded by bus to our designated camps. We all were eager to elevate the experience, enrich our knowledge and immerse ourselves in the forest.

As we approached the first camp, our attention was drawn to an image of the local forest deity. We learnt that this deity is revered by the Korku tribal community who reside in and around Melghat. The deity known is as " Bidi Wale Baba " and receives an offering of a Bidi (a local cigarette made of unprocessed tobacco wrapped in leaves) every day. According to age-old folklore, Bidi wale Baba had showed supernatural guardianship for the villages and protected the village against disease and guided the Korku tribals along their path.

While reaching the second camp, our attention was drawn to a Black Stork gliding over the river. This bird is a winter migrant. Intrigued, we followed its flight path, walking along the riverbank in the hopes of getting a closer look. Witnessing the elegant beauty perched on a distant stone was heart touching. Cameras clicked incessantly and observations through binoculars intensified.

In that chilly atmosphere, sharing experiences of bird life over steaming cups of hot tea and capturing group photos were on peak exuberance. No one was disrespecting or discriminating against anyone. That sense of unity created positive vibes.

The mobile network seemed to be in a deep sleep. Leaving each other at their respective camp sites, our turn finally came



The journey, which commenced on the 29th of December at 5:30 in the evening, came to a temporary halt on the 30th at 8:45 pm at night upon our arrival at Kolkaas Semado. This site is within the core forest area. I was feeling hungry and was eager for a refreshing bath. I quickly freshened up and enjoyed dinner before heading out for a stroll. The mind was drawn to the jungle. Fluttering wings and melodic calls beckoned me as if to say that as you are embracing the new year, enjoy your transformative birdwatching.

The darkness of the night, adorned by the constellations and stars twinkling in the clear sky, accompanied by the hooting of owls

The Black Stork gliding over the river.

According to age-old folklore, Bidi wale Baba showed supernatural guardianship for their villages and protected the village against disease and guided these Korku tribes along their path.

Fluttering wings and melodic calls beckoned me as if to say that you are embracing the new year with your transformative birdwatching.

The darkness of the night, adorned by the constellations and stars twinkling in the clear sky, accompanied by the hooting of owls nearby, infused the atmosphere with a uniquely intoxicating ambience..



The mind was
drawn to the
jungle.

nearby, infused the atmosphere with a uniquely intoxicating ambience. It felt remarkably calm and cheerful. No cooking mess, no noisy chatter, no pot clanking, no office, no meetings... what a relief! What a feeling of freedom! I thought to myself that if such a year-end experience becomes an annual occurrence, it will be so much fun.

Following instructions not to venture too far in the dark, I returned to my room and slept soundly. Occasionally, the sound of monkeys leaping onto the roof startled me. However, upon investigation in the morning, I discovered that they were not monkeys but rather large rats.

By 6.30 am the following day, everyone was prepared for bird counting. My partner and I began inspecting and documenting bird sightings within the campus until our guide Priyanka and forest guards arrived. Birds were identified by their calls or songs and those that could not be identified were recorded. Photography also commenced. After completing several checklists, we had breakfast and mutually decided to conduct bird count surveys along the riverbank and near water bodies.

As the morning chill dissipated, our efforts to shield ourselves from the scorching sun with hats, goggles, and sunscreen proved futile against its intense rays. We made regular stops depending on the appearance of the surrounding habitat. All of a sudden a group of five peacocks

descended onto the riverbank flying in a majestic and graceful formation. Perched peacocks on white stone, with the beautiful river flowing nearby and the lush green thick bushes behind...the mother earth draped in verdant shawl... Just like an exceptional artist from his palette emanated a vivid splash of colour and made a masterpiece! I paused for a moment, letting that scene etch into my eyes and heart and resumed my wanderings with the everlasting memory imprinted within me. A Crested Serpent Eagle was closely following us to indicate its presence and territorial boundaries. He was continuously keeping an eye on us as we were intruding into his kingdom.

After inspecting and documenting birds such as the Red-naped ibis, Glossy Ibis, Wire-tailed swallow, River Tern, White throated kingfisher, Plum headed parakeet along the banks of the river we again barged into the thick forest.

A short trail was lined with numerous tiny bushes and avian treasure of birds chirping. Due to our presence, the birds became a bit wary, some retreating into thick foliage and their calls softened. We positioned ourselves in a camouflage with ready set up of the camera and patiently waited. After 10-15 minutes, the sounds resumed, but the birds remained elusive.

I soon realized that identifying and observing many birds especially in

Patience, Truly, Is A Virtue!

We gave the bird ample time to respond to our calls because I was aware that if there are territorial birds in the area, they will sing back. We moved on if there was no response.

Patience
is truly a
virtue!

unfamiliar locations is difficult due to variations in plumage. Nevertheless, I had seen interesting behaviour and inter-species interactions. A few bird calls were recorded for future identification with the assistance of bird experts / ornithologists.

Additionally, we spent several minutes in the open habitat. Then listened, used Merlin app to become acquainted with unidentifiable birds. I gave the birds ample time to reply because I was aware that if there are territorial birds in the area, they will sing back. We moved on if there was no reply. This way we were able to do justice to our motive of active participation in bird counts and to contribute as much as possible was fulfilled.

We had decided to take a break for lunch and resume around 4 - 4.15 in the afternoon. While I was inspecting along the riverbank during our break, suddenly I spotted a Malabar Pied Hornbill heading towards me. Even though I had the camera, I couldn't capture a photo as it quickly flew off before I had a chance. This was particularly disappointing for me as the Malabar Pied Hornbill is one of my favorite birds.

We tread on foot a territory spanning 9 kilometers including valleys, small streams, rocky terrains, boulders, dense forests, grasslands and we returned to our camp by 6.30 in the evening. Bird count and note taking work ended.

Late at night, while conversing to Mr. Manish Dhakulkar, I realized that the Malabar Pied Hornbill is a rare bird in the Melghat area. This discovery



Large Gray Babbler

*Woolly-necked
Stork
with catch*



The tall grasses posed a challenge, making it difficult to see our surroundings clearly. Hence everyone was maintaining a hand's distance from one another.

A New Day... A Fresh Challenge...



The forest
remained eerily
quiet.

brought me great delight. Shiv Bhaiya who was the care taker there heated water on the chulha for the bath, relieving us of our fatigue.

Much happens in the field between spotting or hearing a bird. So before uploading on eBird India, we carefully reviewed and cross checked all the observations at night. There was no network, so the uploading task was on hold. After dinner, we snuggled up in the comforters and effortlessly drifted off to sleep. I have never experienced such a peaceful and deep sleep before.

With the dawn of a new day came renewed enthusiasm and fresh challenges. Today we decided to explore the grassland area and braced ourselves for the journey ahead. The tall grasses posed a challenge, making it difficult to see our surroundings clearly. Hence everyone was maintaining a hand's distance.

Ahead of our convoy, two strong guards from the Korku community and we bird enthusiasts were in the middle and our guide Priyanka behind us who was leading our convoy. The sun was blazing and we were sizzling like fritters due to heat and humidity.

Despite the demanding walking conditions, our spirits never once dampened even with all the sweat. The imprints of wild animals' feet, the droppings of elephants and sloth

bears occasionally revealing their presence. Suddenly we detected the movement of an animal in the nearby grass, momentarily we all remained stunned and still. It's hard to put into words what went through our minds in those moments.

After determining it was likely a Barking Deer, we breathed a sigh of relief. We were aware that the movement of sloth bears increased there so we proceeded cautiously. We walked for 3-4 hours just trampling the grass but not a single bird came into sight. The Forest remained eerily quiet. The grass was brushing through our bodies and few shrubs and insects clung to our body. Some required us to use sticks to dislodge them. Eventually, we heard calls of Greater racket-tailed Drongos and spotted four of them.

Today I learned a lesson that nature is always teeming with activity even if we fail to capture the richness. As the clock struck 5:30 in the evening, we emerged from the forest and headed towards the main road. A good chirping sound was heard. The air was filled with the chirping of many birds like Grey breasted Prinia, Common Tailorbird, Red-vented Bulbul, Hume's Warbler, Red Breasted Flycatcher, Greenish Warbler, Plum-headed Parakeet, Indian/Oriental White Eye, Brown Rock Chat, Small Minivet, Gray-headed Canary-flycatcher.

Nature is always teeming with activity even if we fail to capture the richness.

Unfortunately, very few birds were visible and could be photographed. It was a challenging job for us to spot those flits in and out of the canopy for the barest of seconds. Of course, it has certainly added significant value to our bird count. The journey, that started at 9 in the morning, reached its destination at 7 in the evening. We had covered a walk about 12 to 13 kilometres. Despite our rugged appearance, with dust in our hair, rashes on our bodies, skin scorched and tanned by the heat, a glimmer of hope was there. I took a bath, ate, packed my bags, we retired for the night, eagerly anticipating the next day's discoveries.

Our two - day bird counting survey had ended today, signaling our departure from the camp. As we awaited the arrival of the bus, we made a few checklists. The calls of other birds hinted at the presence of a nearby raptor. After scouring the area, I spotted the Changeable Hawk-Eagle/Crested Hawk-Eagle perched atop a branch near our room, resembling a king on his throne, calmly overseeing his domain. The camera which was packed yesterday, was quickly reassembled.

I was capturing the photos meanwhile a Woolly-necked Stork skilfully caught a frog with its long beak. I was watching how the frog gradually went in through the beak and was able to capture it too. The poor egret, hopeful for a share, was denied even a whiff



by the dominant stork. After spotting the bait, two more woolly-necked storks arrived with fluttering large wings at the spot and began their search for a prey. But their disappointment was profound.

Engaging deeply with my observations, helps me to connect the dots and observe patterns that might have otherwise eluded me. The Brown-headed Barbet, Gray-headed Canary-flycatcher, Stork-billed kingfisher, Rufous Treepie, Alexandrine Parakeet, Rose-ring Parakeet, Plum-headed Parakeet were challenging each other for the battle of melodious songs. That delightful morning, melodious sounds continued swaying to the rhythm on our mind. Our bus arrived

The Majestic Changeable Hawk

It was a challenging job for us to spot those flits in and out of the canopy for the barest of seconds.

All like-minded people enjoyed birdwatching in a group, used the combined power of their observation skills to maximize sightings of the species and their interesting behaviour, also shared their collective knowledge gained by the experience.

and we reluctantly bid farewell to the enchanting scene.

All like-minded people enjoyed birdwatching in a group, used the combined power of their observation skills to maximize sightings of the species and their interesting behaviour, also shared their collective knowledge gained by the experience. Many renowned, noble, experienced bird enthusiasts, photographers and conservationists had participated in this census. We all had uploaded a total of 658 bird sightings on eBird India. Two experts, Mr. Manoj Bind and Mr. Prashant Nikam, recorded the sighting of the Orange-breasted Green Pigeon for the first time in Melghat. As a result, the total number of bird species recorded in Melghat has increased from the previous 307 to 308. A concise report on the bird census has been prepared and uploaded too.

The said bird counting survey was successfully led under the guidance of Ms. Sushri Jayoti Banerjee, the Area Director of the Melghat Tiger Reserve and with the cooperation from all the Deputy Forest Conservator of the Wildlife Department. Special thanks to Mr. Swapnil Bangade, Mr. Manish Dhakulkar, Mr. Atul Tikhe and Mr. Anand Vipat for their invaluable help in planning and facilitating the participation of bird enthusiasts. We were receiving time to time guidance from Mr. Jayant Vadatkar, which allowed us the privilege to participate in this program. Opportunity to meet my photography mentor Mr. Manoj Bind sir, was like an icing on the cake.



The farewell ceremony and certificates distribution marked the end of the event and we embarked on our journey back with all evoking memories in our hearts. The beginning of the new year 2024 was truly indescribable, fantastic and mesmerizing. I strongly urge that we should preserve and nurture our "Melghat Tiger Reserve Project" which spans across the districts of Amravati, Akola and Buldhana, the first in Maharashtra and has emerged as the pride of India.

I strongly urge that we should preserve and nurture our "Melghat Tiger Reserve Project" which spans across the districts of Amravati, Akola and Buldhana, the first in Maharashtra and has emerged as the pride of India!

Many renowned, noble, experienced bird enthusiasts, photographers and conservationists had participated in this census. We all uploaded a total of **658** bird sightings on eBird India.



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समर्पण एवं
उत्साह से भरे

6

वर्ष

हिन्दी मासिक समाचार पत्र

स्टूडियो
न्यूज



फोटो देखिए ही नहीं पढ़िए भी



भारत का फोटोग्राफी से संबंधित प्रथम
हिन्दी मासिक समाचार पत्र



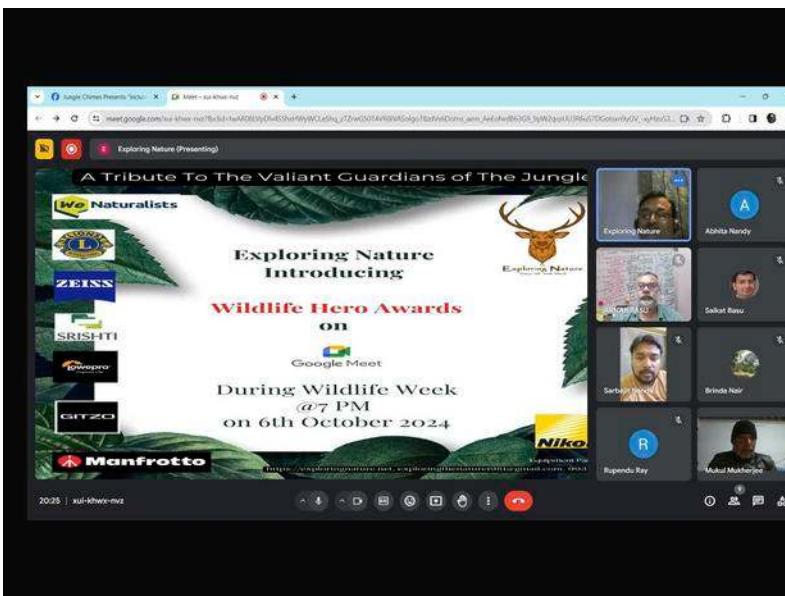
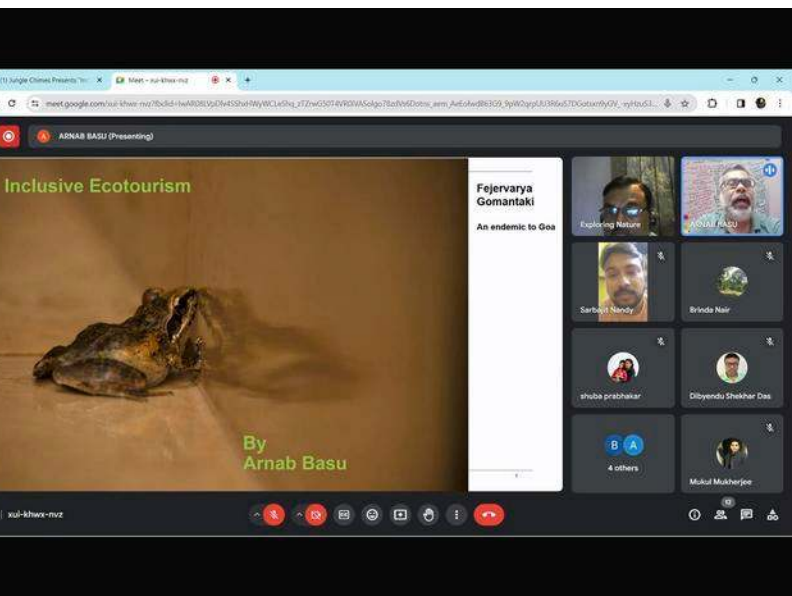
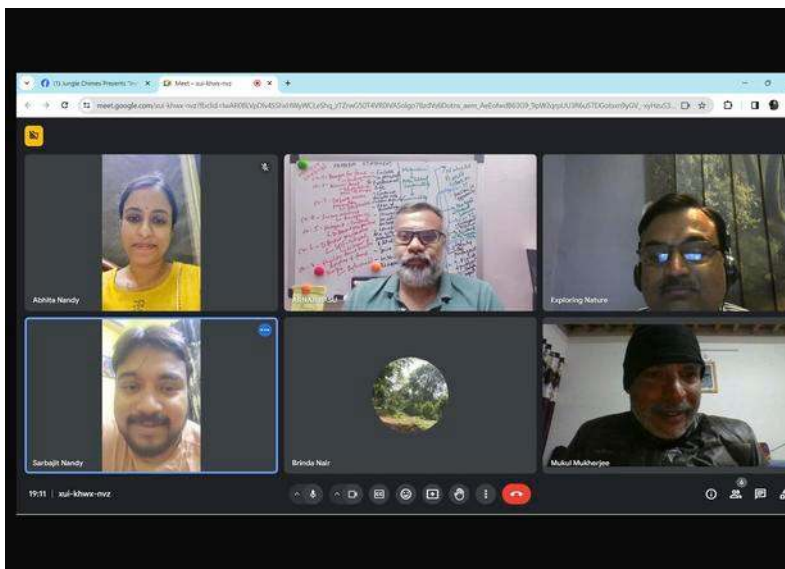
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The Jungle Chimes event on "Inclusive Ecotourism" has concluded successfully on Google Meet, drawing participants from across India. Engaging in lively discussions, attendees explored the intricacies of ecotourism, particularly the implications of focusing solely on big mammals.

Delving into the concept of inclusive ecotourism, the event highlighted the significance of embracing diversity in both species and cultures. Through insightful conversations, participants gained a deeper understanding of the importance of balancing conservation efforts with community engagement for sustainable tourism practices.

The event served as a platform for fostering awareness and collaboration towards creating a more inclusive and environmentally conscious approach to ecotourism.

Tune in to honor our wildlife heroes and discover the wonders of nature. Wildlife Hero Awards have been announced for Wildlife Week on October 6th, 2024, at 7 PM. Recognize and celebrate the exceptional efforts of wildlife champions.

Thank you to everyone who joined us in this enriching exchange of ideas.

Stay tuned for future events and initiatives promoting sustainable tourism and environmental conservation.

Topic of presentation was "Inclusive Ecotourism."

Inclusive Ecotourism

In today's world we see a rise in ecotourism activities among urban affluent people. However, this ecotourism is largely focused on big mammals. But does such type of biased ecotourism have any detrimental effect on ecosystem? What do we mean by inclusive ecotourism?



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Exploring Nature Awards



Judge
Mr. Santanu Majumder



Judge
Mrs. Grace Marian



Admin
Mr. Bappa Debnath



Designer
Mr. Abhishek Kausik

Happy Spring to Nature Enthusiasts!

Happy April to all the nature enthusiasts out there! As we immerse ourselves in the enchanting season of spring, let's rejoice in the splendor of our natural world and extend our heartfelt appreciation to everyone who has accompanied us on this incredible journey.

From the vibrant blooms adorning fields to the gentle breeze carrying the fragrance of flowers, spring is a time of rejuvenation and celebration. It's a season that beckons us to embrace the beauty of nature, to explore its hidden treasures, and to marvel at its wonders.

Together, we've captured and witnessed the rich tapestry of flora and fauna that call this land home. Through our collective efforts, we've deepened our connection to the environment and committed ourselves to its conservation and protection.

As we revel in the delicate beauty of spring, let's cherish every moment spent in nature's embrace. Let's delight in the vibrant colors, melodious sounds, and exquisite fragrances that fill the air. And let's remember that even as the season transitions into the scorching heat of summer, the beauty of spring leaves an indelible mark on our hearts.

To all our fellow nature lovers and explorers, thank you for your unwavering passion and dedication. Here's to a season filled with joy, discovery, and profound connection with the wonders of nature.

In this current edition, we extend a special acknowledgment to the visionary artists whose remarkable creations enrich the pages of our cherished publication, "Whispering Wilds." With an expansive readership of over 50,000 individuals worldwide, your art not only earns the recognition it rightfully deserves but also serves as a beacon, illuminating the innate beauty and wonder of the natural world to a global audience.



Scan To Participate



Baaz Jungle Resort is an eco friendly boutique Resort which offers you a Perfect environment to recharge yourself. being enveloped by bountiful beauty of Birds, Beasts and Biological extravaganza offering a rare opportunity of shooting around with your lens from dawn to dusk-located in Pench National Park & Set amidst enviable lush Green Forest,
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**Baaz Jungle Resort; Village Kohka, Tahsil Kurai, Madhya Pradesh
India -480881**



Exploring Nature Awards

Top Contributors

March



Utsav Shaw



Debaditya Sarkar



Subho Das

February



Samar Jana



Navonil Dutta



Prabir Mukherjee

January



R Pradeep Kumar



Prabir Mukherjee



Arun Tyagi

Exploring Nature Awards March



Winner

R Pradeep Kumar



Exploring Nature Awards

March



1st Runner Up

Navonil Dutta



2nd Runner Up

Neeraj Monani



Exploring Nature Awards

February



Winner

Utsav Shaw



Exploring Nature Awards

February



1st Runner Up

Nilu Bhattacharjee



2nd Runner Up

Shera Kumar Gupta



Exploring Nature Awards

JANUARY



Winner

Rahul Dey



Exploring Nature Awards

January



1st Runner Up
Ron Conigliaro



2nd Runner Up
Samar Jana



About Whispering Wilds

Whispering Wilds (e-magazine) is an initiative to make us aware of our planet where we coexist with millions of other species. This wildlife magazine helps to create awareness about nature and educate people to interact with the natural world in a responsible and sustainable way.

The Magazine showcases stories of individuals and organizations who have made a positive impact on the environment and inspire the readers to act responsibly. Whispering Wilds, features stunning photography and artwork that showcases the beauty and diversity of nature. The magazine features interviews with experts and scientists who offer valuable insights on wildlife research and conservation.

Get Your Wilderness Stories Published

- **Subject Line:** In the subject line of your email, use the exact heading of the article you're submitting. This helps us quickly identify and process your submission.
- **Grammar Check:** Prior to submission, review your article for any grammatical errors. While we appreciate your efforts, please be aware that our editorial team will also conduct a thorough language and grammar check.
- **Content Arrangement:** Organize your photographs and write-up sequentially in a Word document. Ensure that the content flows smoothly from start to finish.
- **Photo Attachments:** Send your photographs as separate attachments in .jpg format. Make sure the dimensions of the images are 1024 pixels at the longest edge and that they have a resolution of 300dpi. Also include species name as the file name. Include all the images in the same email.
- **Personal Information:** In the body of the email, include your full name, designation, company (if applicable), and your location. Provide your contact number for easy communication.
- **Send to Email:** Email your article to us at whisperingwilds1981@gmail.com.

By following these instructions, you'll ensure that your article submission is well-organized and can be efficiently reviewed by our team. We look forward to receiving your contribution.

Introducing Video Based Advertisements!

Step into the Future with Whispering Wilds Video-Based Advertisements!

Experience the enchantment of "Whispering Wilds" E-Magazine like never before!

Experience captivating stories, stunning visuals, and VIDEO-based ads! Engage with short, visually enticing videos that blend seamlessly with our eco-friendly content. From sustainable fashion to wildlife conservation, let the whispers of the wild inspire you!

- Introducing video-based advertisements is a powerful way to promote your products, services, or brand using engaging and visually compelling content. Video ads have become increasingly popular in the digital marketing landscape due to their ability to captivate audiences, convey messages effectively, and drive higher engagement rates compared to other advertising formats.

Video advertisements are promotional videos created to showcase products, services, or brands through visual storytelling. Video ads have the advantage of being highly engaging, memorable, and effective in conveying messages to a wide audience.

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Dive into an Immersive World of Knowledge and Inspiration with our Video-based E-Magazine!

"Advertorials" present engaging interviews with industry experts, thought leaders, and change-makers.

They help to uncover valuable insights and insider secrets as we bring you thought-provoking conversations that educate and elevate.

From technological innovations to lifestyle trends, our video interviews offer a unique perspective on the latest pressing topics.

Embrace the power of advertorials - where storytelling meets expertise!

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