

Kaziranga National Park

August 17, 2020

Why in news?

- The Assam rains of 2019 had led to the submergence of 90% of Kaziranga National Park.

About the National park:

- **Formed in 1908 on the recommendation of Mary Curzon**, the park is located on the edge of the Eastern Himalayan biodiversity hotspot.
- In the year 1985, the park was declared as a **World Heritage Site by UNESCO**.
- It was declared as **Tiger Reserve in 2006**.
- Kaziranga National park is home to more than 2200 Indian one-horned rhinoceros, **approximately 2/3rd of their total world population**.
- It is also **recognized as an Important Bird Area by Birdlife International** for the conservation of avifaunal species.
- Out of the 3000 Indian Rhinoceros (also called **Greater One-horned Rhinoceros and Asian One-horned Rhinoceros**), 2000 are found in Kaziranga Park alone.
- The park is also the breeding ground of elephants, wild water buffalo, and swamp deer.
- The park area is **circumscribed by the Brahmaputra River, which forms the northern and eastern boundaries and the Mora Diphlu, which forms the southern boundary**. Other notable rivers within the park are the **Diphlu and Mora Dhansiri**.
- It has varied **types of vegetation** like alluvial inundated grasslands, alluvial savanna woodlands, tropical moist mixed deciduous forests and tropical semi-evergreen forests.

