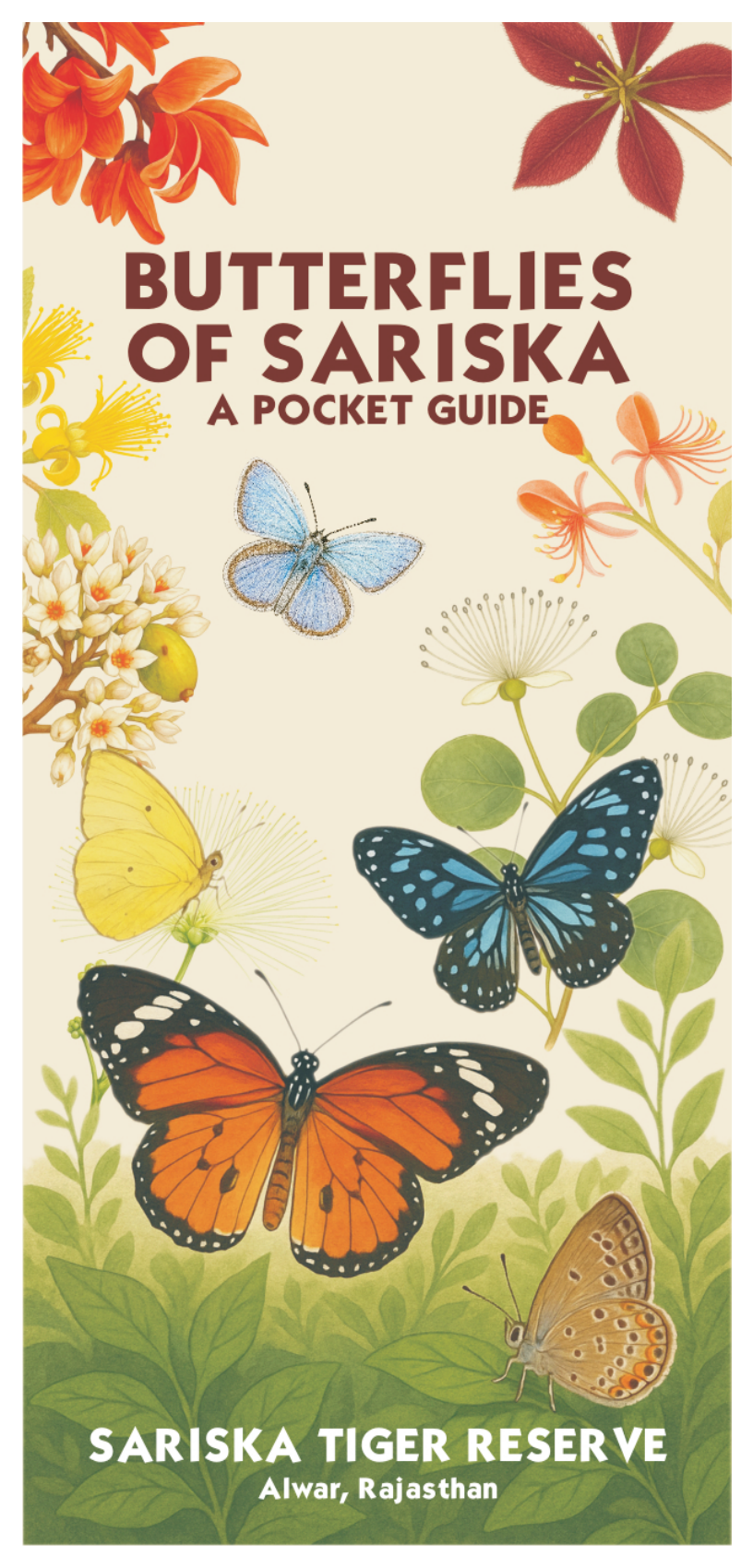




BUTTERFLIES OF SARISKA

A POCKET GUIDE

SARISKA TIGER RESERVE
Alwar, Rajasthan

Butterflies of Sariska - A Pocket Guide

Concept and guidance :

Shri Sangram Singh Katiyar, IFS

Field Director, Sariska Tiger Reserve

Shri Abhimanyu Saharan, IFS

Deputy Field Director, Sariska Tiger Reserve

Research Content and Photo Credit :

Shri Mukesh Pawar

Content Editor:

Shri Chetan Kumar B V, IFS

ACF, Sariska Tiger Reserve

Image editing and printing:

Sun Prints, Alwar

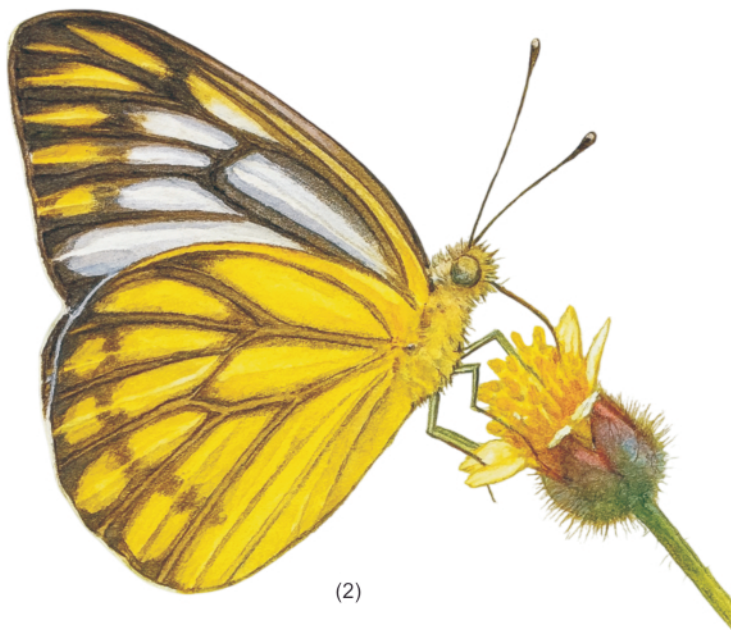
Copyright:

Rajasthan Forest Department

Sariska Tiger Reserve Division

Year of Printing:

2025



Contents

Preface	
Introduction	06
Morphology of Butterflies	08
Moths and Butterflies	10
Life Cycle of a Butterfly	12
Families of Butterflies	14
Behaviour and Habits of Butterflies	16
Design Layout of Butterfly Gallery	18
Why Butterflies Matter?	20
Butterfly gallery (Family wise)	
Papilionidae (Swallowtails)	21
Pieridae (White and Yellows)	30
Lycaenidae (Blues)	46
Nymphalidae (Brush-footed butterflies)	70
Hesperiidae (Skippers)	89
Moths Species of Sariska	97
Sariska Tiger Reserve	101



Preface

While Sariska is renowned for its tigers and large mammals, the reserve also harbours a rich diversity of butterflies. In July 2025, Sariska Tiger Reserve conducted its first Butterfly Survey, where field staff documented species through transect walks and photography. The survey aimed to record butterfly diversity while fostering education, appreciation, and conservation awareness.

As a follow-up, Butterflies of Sariska - A Pocket Guide has been prepared to present not only the species observed during the survey but also others likely to be seen across seasons. Compact and simple, the guide is designed as a handy field companion for staff, tourists, and local communities, encouraging butterfly watching and nature appreciation.

The book offers a pictorial guide to 71 species most commonly encountered in Sariska, along with insights into butterfly evolution, morphology, families, life cycle, behaviours, and ecological importance. This makes it a comprehensive introduction for beginners.



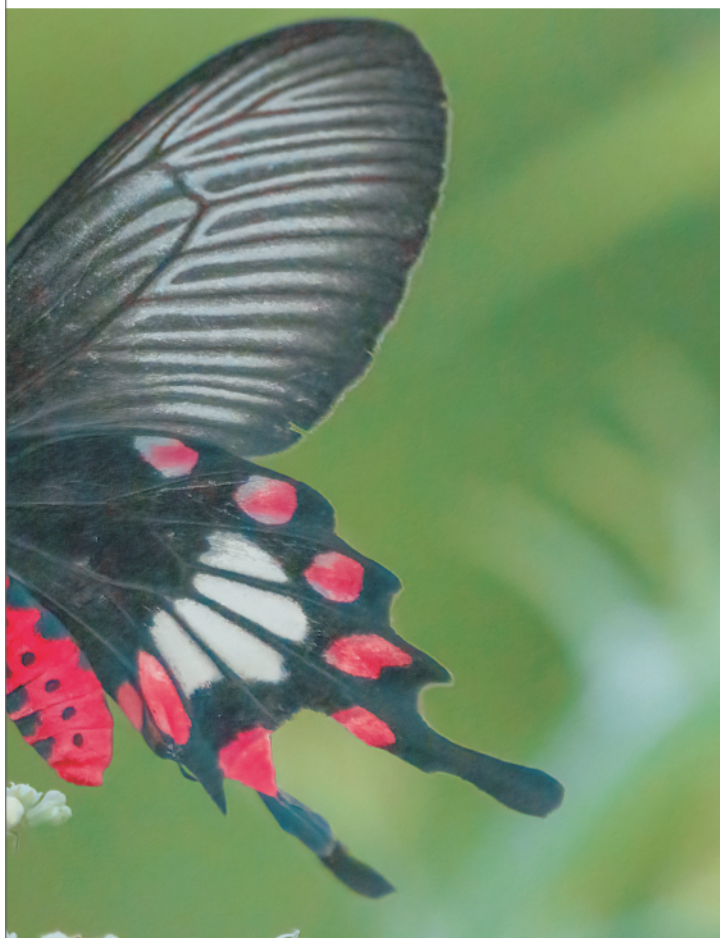
Encouraging butterfly watching among forest staff is seen as a valuable capacity-building step, enabling systematic documentation of butterfly species across seasons and contributing to a useful research database. For tourists and local communities, it serves as a tool to strengthen conservation awareness and foster coexistence with nature.

We express our gratitude to the field staff for their dedication, and to Shri Mukesh Pawar for his photographs and expertise that made this work possible. We hope this guide not only deepens understanding of butterflies but also inspires greater care for these species and their habitats, vital for human well-being too.

Sangram Singh Katiyar

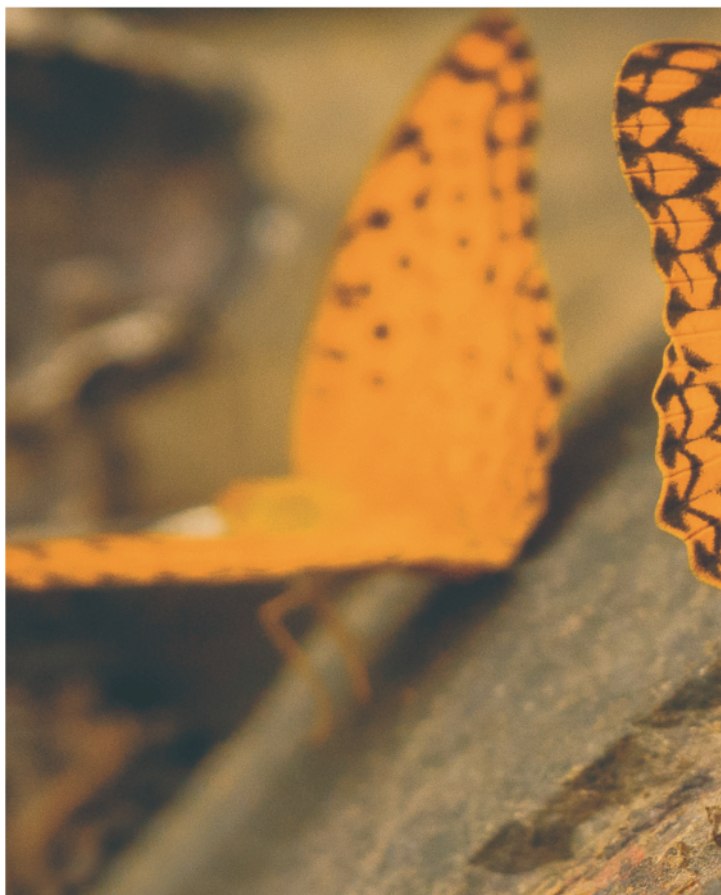
Field director

Sariska Tiger Reserve



Introduction

WHERE
BUTTERFLIES **T**HRIVE,
NATURE IS **A**LIVE.



Butterflies are an abundant and diverse group of animals and a conspicuous part of all the world's terrestrial ecosystems. They are found in almost every corner of the world, from forests and grasslands to gardens and city parks.

Butterflies belong to Insecta class of Arthropoda phylum. Butterflies belong to the order 'Lepidoptera' (Scaly winged insects). These include moths (Heterocera) and butterflies (Rhopalocera).

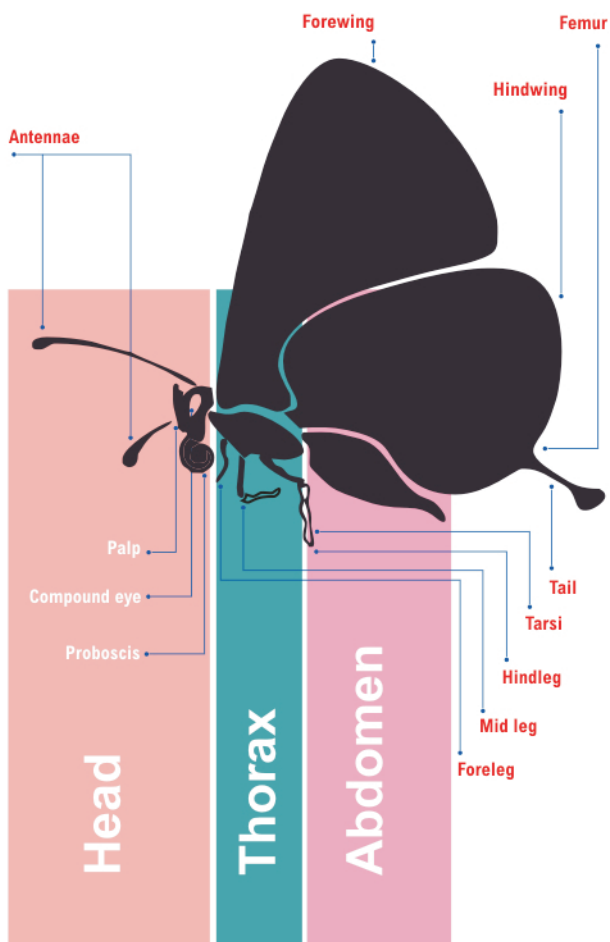
Moths are the evolutionary ancestors of butterflies. About 100 million years ago, some moths became active during the day and also developed brighter colours. These characteristics proved successful and butterflies were born.

Butterflies are not only an important component of biodiversity but are also ecologically important. Butterflies have become an important flagship group for advocacy of invertebrates, forming a bridge between the publicly acceptable world of conserving mammals and birds and the widespread antagonism towards the mass of less conspicuous animals that dominate our natural world.

Out of the around 18,000 species of butterflies in the world, India is home to around 1500 species of butterflies.



Morphology of Butterflies



Butterflies, like all insects, have three main body parts - Head, Thorax, and Abdomen - along with wings and legs. Each part has a special role that helps them survive.

Head - The head has compound eyes, a pair of antennae, and a long-curved tube called the proboscis. Butterflies use their eyes to see flowers, antennae to smell and balance, and proboscis to sip nectar like a straw.

Thorax - The middle part of the body where the legs and wings are attached. Muscles in the thorax region gives butterflies the power to fly and move.

Wings - Butterflies have two pairs of wings (forewings and hindwings). Covered in tiny colorful scales, wings help them fly, show patterns, and even hide from predators.

Legs - Butterflies have three pairs of jointed legs. These legs not only help in standing and walking but also have tiny taste sensors on them.

Abdomen - The long, back part of the body. It houses the digestive system, breathing apparatus, tubular heart and reproductive organs.

Moths and Butterflies

Moths

Active mostly at night (nocturnal).

Rest with wings spread flat or folded like a roof.

Have stout-bodies and feathery or comb-like antennae (no clubs).

Often dull or earthy coloured.



Night-active, furry body,
feathery antennae,
dull colors

Butterflies and moths are closely related insects belonging to the order Lepidoptera. While they share similar features such as wings covered with tiny scales, they differ in their behaviour, body structure, and activity patterns. Understanding these distinctions makes it easier to identify them in the field.

Butterflies

Active during the day (diurnal).

Rest with wings held upright over their back.

Have slender bodies and long, thin antennae with clubs at the end.

Usually brightly coloured.



**Day-active, slender body,
clubbed antennae,
bright colors**

By observing their resting posture, body shape, and antennae, one can quickly tell apart a butterfly from a moth in the wild.

Life Cycle of a Butterfly

Butterflies develop through the process called complete metamorphosis consisting of four life stages. A butterfly's life begins as a tiny egg, hatches into a leaf-eating caterpillar, then rests inside a chrysalis where it transforms and finally emerges as a colourful butterfly.





Four life stages of the butterfly

Egg - The butterfly's life begins as a tiny egg, usually laid on the underside of a leaf of a specific host plant. The egg is very small and round or oval.

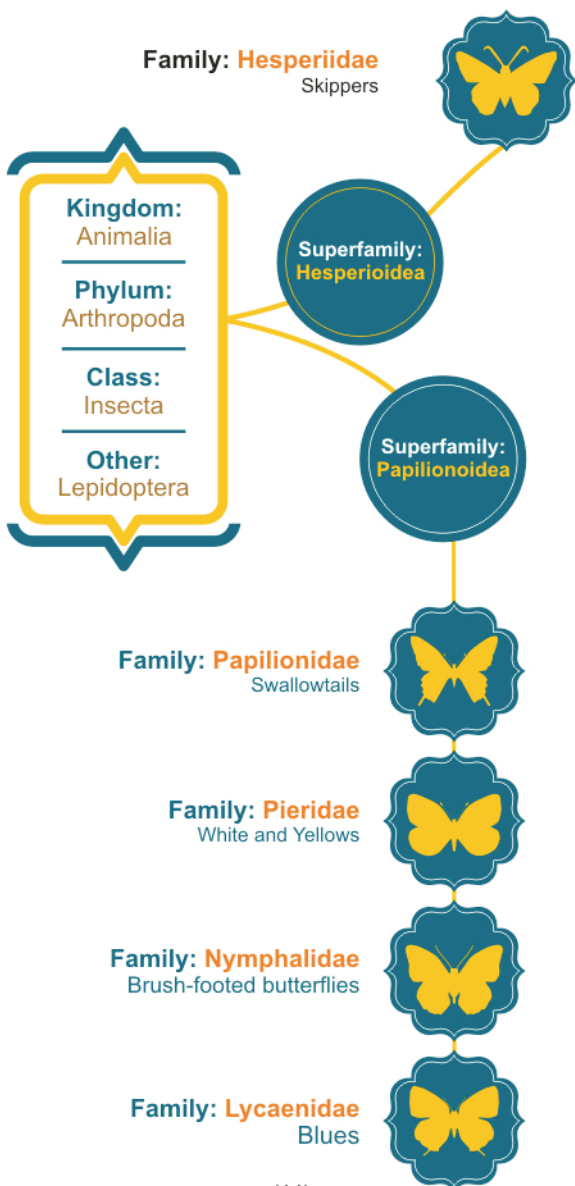
Larva - From the egg hatches a caterpillar. They are voracious eaters and feed on the leaves and soft parts of the plants. They shed their skin (moulting) several times as they become bigger.

Pupa (Chrysalis) - Once fully grown, the caterpillar forms a pupa or chrysalis. Wherein it attaches itself to a twig and forms a hard outer skin. This is an immobile stage, where the caterpillar transforms inside.

Adult Butterfly - Finally, the adult butterfly emerges from the chrysalis with colourful wings. After drying its wings, it starts flying, feeding on nectar, and eventually laying eggs - beginning the cycle again. Adults only live for a short time.

Families of Butterflies

Butterflies are classified into two superfamilies: Hesperioidea and Papilionoidea. Hesperioidea consists of a single family of Hesperiidae, whereas Papilionoidea consists of four families, papilionidae, Pieridae, Nymphalidae and Lycaenidae. Each family has some simple, visible features.





Papilionidae (Swallowtails)

- Large, often brightly coloured butterflies.
- Many have tail-like extensions on their hindwings (like a swallow's tail).
- Strong, graceful flight.

Examples: Common Mormon, Lime Butterfly.



Pieridae (Whites & Yellows)

- Mostly white, yellow, or orange in colour with black markings.
- Medium-sized, usually seen in groups and very common.
- Often feed on flowers in open sunny areas.

Examples: Common Emigrant, Common Jezebel.



Nymphalidae (Brush-footed Butterflies)

- Largest family of butterflies.
- Front pair of legs reduced (look like they have only 4 legs). Also, the front legs are hairy earning them the name "Brush footed" butterflies.
- Diverse colours and patterns, including bright, dull, or camouflaged.

Examples: Common Tiger, Peacock Pansy.



Lycaenidae (Blues)

Key features:

- Small, delicate butterflies.
- Often shiny blue, coppery, or metallic hues.
- Many have tiny tails on hindwings.

Examples: Pea Blue, Common Silverline.



Hesperiidae (Skippers)

Key features:

- Small, robust butterflies with thick bodies.
- Unlike other butterflies, skippers rest their wing at odd angles.
- Fly fast in short, darting movements.
- Have hooked tips on their antennae instead of knobs.
- The Caterpillars which feed largely on grass have smooth bodies, with large heads and a constricted neck.

Examples: Indian Palm Bob, Indian Skipper.



Learning to recognize the general size and shape of the wings and their colours, shape of the antennae and flying styles of the different butterfly families will make butterfly-watching much easier!

Behaviour and Habits of Butterflies



Butterflies show many fascinating behaviours that help them survive in nature.

Basking Butterflies being cold blooded insects, they cannot regulate their body temperature on their own. In order to generate enough heat, butterflies spread their wings flat and orient themselves towards the sun to absorb warmth and become active.



Gully Bottoming Butterflies of several species congregate in large numbers in moist gullies or stream beds during the hottest time of the day to cool themselves. This also helps them in searching for mates.



Mud-Puddling Mud puddling is the aggregation of butterflies, especially males in puddles to sip moisture and nutrients from the soil. The Nutrients consisting mainly of sodium and nitrogen, increase male fertility and enhance reproductive success.



Protective Mimicry Many species of butterflies have poisonous or toxic chemicals that they accumulate from their larval food plants. These butterflies easily distinguishable by their bright colours are avoided by predators. Some butterflies mimic these toxic species in appearance to avoid predators.



Seasonal Variation Many butterflies show variations during the different seasons of the year. Such Variations are a result of varying environmental factors and help the species in better camouflaging itself.



Camouflage Mimicry While most butterflies are brightly coloured on the upperside of their wings, their undersides are usually dull and their colour and pattern is suited for camouflage. In many species of lycaenidae the lowermost part of the hindwing resembles the head of the butterfly. In such butterflies if the butterfly is attacked, only that portion of the wing is lost while the butterfly escapes.



Dimorphism and Polymorphism When male and female are dissimilar in appearance, they are called dimorphic. Species in which females occur in more than one form are called polymorphic.



Flight Time Most butterflies are diurnal, preferring bright sunshine to fly around in. Some species of skippers are crepuscular and active at dusk and dawn. Butterflies become inactive during windy or rainy weather, when they settle down on the undersurface of leaves or crevices in rocks.



Migration Many species of butterflies are migratory in nature, with most of such species showing only local migration. Such species exhibit seasonal migration to avoid unfavourable climatic conditions and find suitable habitats for feeding and breeding. Butterflies navigate using a combination of factors including the sun's position, wind patterns, the Earth's magnetic field, and innate genetic programming.



Design Layout of Butterfly Gallery

Family: Papilionidae



Common Rose
Pachliopta aristolochiae



Common

Sub Family: Papilioninae

Host Plants: Aristolochia indica

Aristolochia bracteolata (Aristolochiaceae)

Family of the Butterfly Species

Open Wing Photograph

Common name of the species

Scientific name of the species

Close wing photograph

Average Size of the species

Sub Family of the species

Occurrence of the Butterfly:
Common/ Uncommon/
Seasonal/ Rare

Common Host Plants and the
major host plant family

Why Butterflies Matter?

Pollinators - As butterflies visit flowers for nectar, they help plants to produce seeds and fruits. This supports the growth of new plants and trees.

Part of the Food Chain - Butterflies their eggs and caterpillars are food for birds, reptiles, spiders, and other animals, making them an important link in the forest's life cycle.

Bio-indicators of a Healthy Ecosystem - Since Butterflies are dependent on different host plants during the larval stage or during the adult stage, they are indicators of the health of those particular plant species as well. If butterflies are found in good numbers, it shows that the environment is healthy. A decline in butterflies signals problems like pollution or habitat loss.

Conservation Mascots - With their wide range of colours and patterns, butterflies have become flagship species for conservation in general, and in particular for invertebrates. Areas rich in butterflies and moths are found to be rich in other invertebrates as well.

Research Potential - Butterfly and moth have been model organisms for biological research over many years and this research has provided a unique data resource on insects unmatched in geographical and time scale. This can prove to be an extremely important resource for scientific research on climate change.

Butterflies are gardeners of the forest and tiny messengers of nature's health. Protecting them means protecting the forest.





Papilionidae

Swallowtails



Family: Papilionidae



Common Rose
Pachliopta aristolochiae



Common

Sub Family: Papilioninae

Host Plants: *Aristolochia indica*

Aristolochia bracteolata (Aristolochiaceae)

Family: Papilionidae



Crimson Rose
Pachliopta hector



Rare

Sub Family: Papilioninae

Host Plants: Aristolochia indica (Aristolochiaceae)

Family: Papilionidae



Lime Butterfly
Papilio demoleus

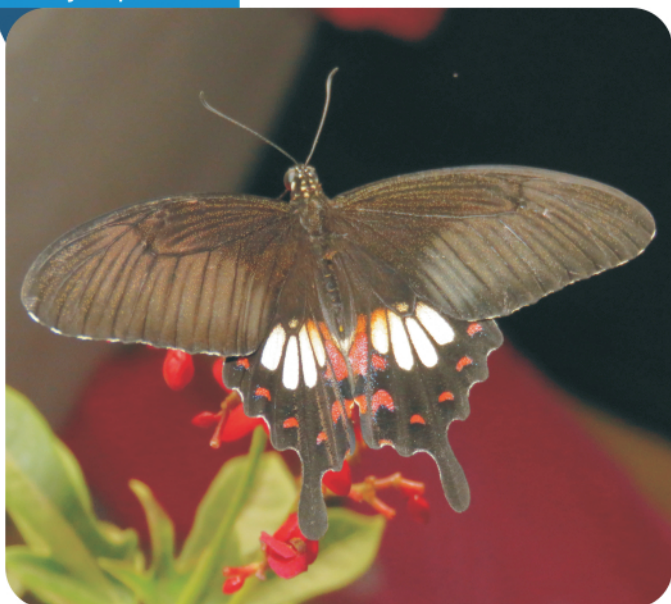


Common

Sub Family: Papilioninae

Host Plants: Aegle marmelos
Citrus limon (Rutaceae)

Family: Papilionidae



Common Mormon
Papilio polytes



Common

Sub Family: Papilioninae

Host Plants: Aegele marmelos
Citrus limon (Rutaceae)

Family: Papilionidae



Tailed Jay
Graphium agamemnon



Common

Sub Family: Papilioninae

Host Plants: Polyalthia longifolia

Annona Squamosa (Annonaceae)

Family: Papilionidae



Common Jay
Graphium doson



Common

Sub Family: Papilioninae

Host Plants: Polyalthia longifolia

Annona Squamosa (Annonaceae)

Family: Papilionidae



Spot Swordtail
Graphium nomius



Seasonal

Sub Family: Papilioninae

Host Plants: *Miliusa tomentosa* (Annonaceae)

Family: Papilionidae



Golden Birdwing
Troides aeacus



Unusual record

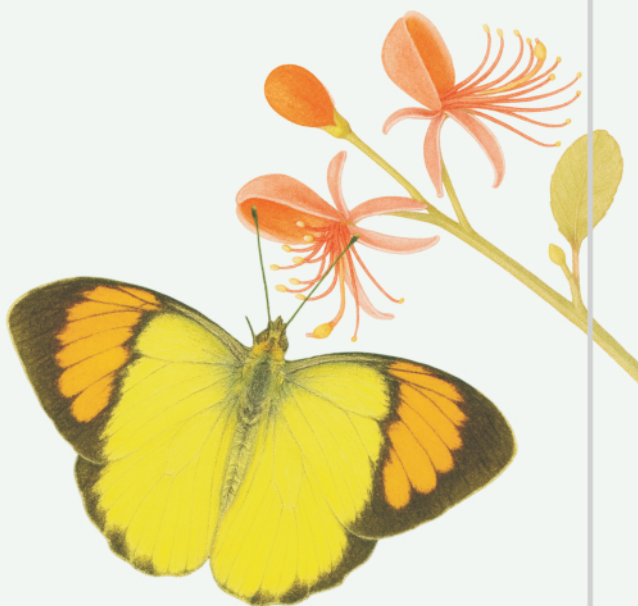
Sub Family: Papilioninae

Host Plants: *Aristolochia acuminata*, *Aristolochia elegans*
(Aristolochiaceae)



Pieridae

White and Yellows



Family: Pieridae



Common Grass Yellow
Eurema hecabe



Common

Sub Family: Coliadinae

Host Plants: Cassia tora (Caesalpinaceae)

Pithecellobium dulce (Mimosaceae)

Family: Pieridae



Small Grass Yellow
Eurema brigitta



Common

Sub Family: Coliadinae

Host Plants: Chamaecrista pumila (Fabaceae)

Family: Pieridae



Spotless Grass Yellow
Eurema laeta



Common

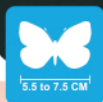
Sub Family: Coliadinae

Host Plants: Chamaecrista pumila (Fabaceae)

Family: Pieridae



Common Emigrant
Catopsilia pomona



Common

Sub Family: Coliadinae

Host Plants: Cassia siamea

Cassia fistula (Caesalpiniaceae)

Family: Pieridae



Mottled Emigrant
Catopsilia pyranthe



Common

Sub Family: Coliadinae

Host Plants: *Cassia fistula*

Cassia occidentalis (Caesalpiniaceae)

Family: Pieridae



Pioneer
Belenois aurota



Common

Sub Family: Pierinae

Host Plants: Capparis sepiaria

Capparis decidua (Capparaceae)

Family: Pieridae



Common Gull
Cepora nerissa



Common

Sub Family: Pierinae

Host Plants: Capparis sepiaria

Capparis decidua (Capparaceae)

Family: Pieridae



Western Striped Albatross
Appias libythea



Uncommon

Sub Family: Pierinae

Host Plants: Maerua oblongifolia
Crateva sp. (Capparaceae)

Family: Pieridae



Small Salmon Arab
Colotis amata



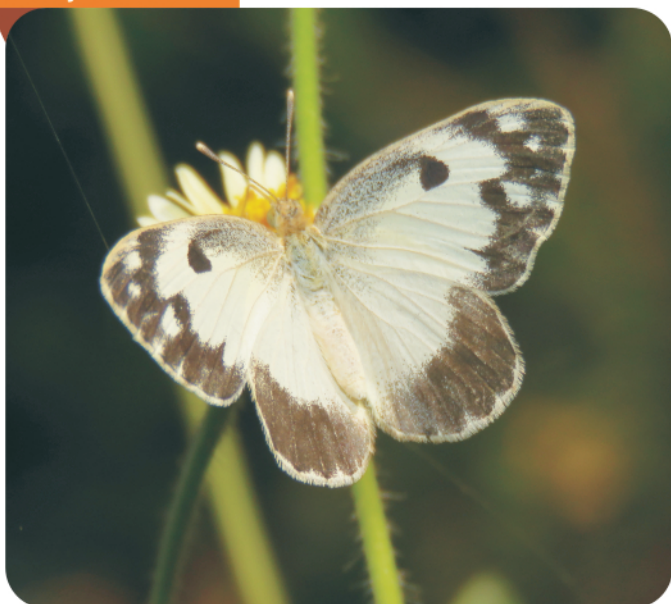
Common

Sub Family: Pierinae

Host Plants: *Salvadora persica*

Solvadora olioides (Salvadoraceae)

Family: Pieridae



White Arab
Colotis vestalis



Common

Sub Family: Pierinae

Host Plants: *Salvadora persica*

Salvadora olioides (Salvadoraceae)

Family: Pieridae



Large Salmon Arab
Colotis fausta



Common

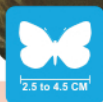
Sub Family: Pierinae

Host Plants: Maerua oblongifolia (Capparaceae)

Family: Pieridae



Little Orange-tip
Colotis etrida



Common

Sub Family: Pierinae

Host Plants: Maerua oblongifolia

Capparis decidua (Capparaceae)

Family: Pieridae



White Orange-tip
Ixias marianne



Common

Sub Family: Pierinae

Host Plants: Capparis sepiaria

Capparis decidua (Capparaceae)

Family: Pieridae



Yellow Orange-tip
Ixias pyrene



Common

Sub Family: Pierinae

Host Plants: Capparis sepiaria (Capparaceae)

Family: Pieridae



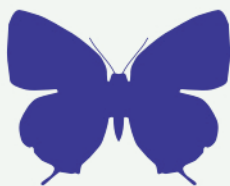
Indian Cabbage White
Pieris canidia



Migratory

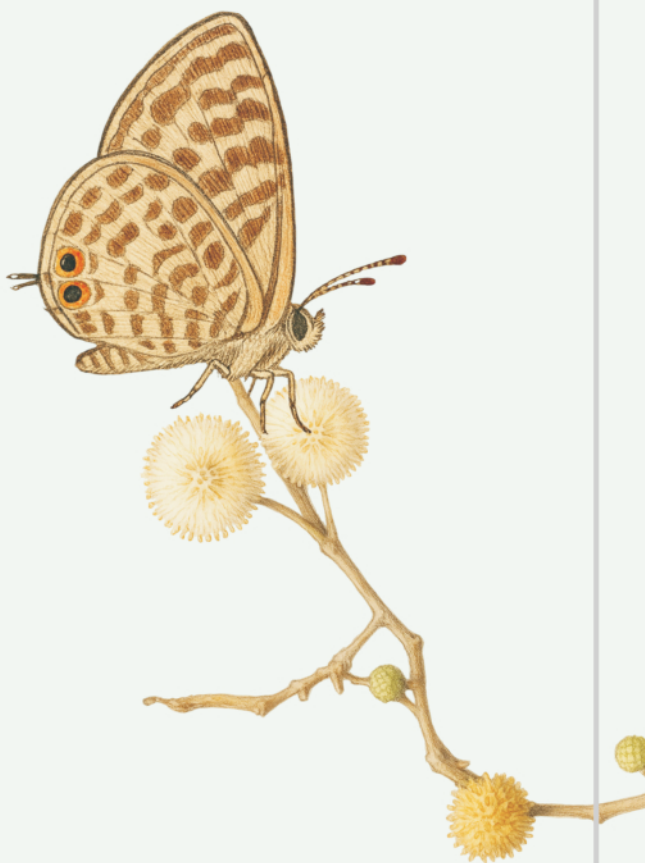
Sub Family: Pierinae

Host Plants: Brassica sp. (Brassicaceae)



Lycaenidae

Blues



Family: Lycaenidae



Tiny Grass Blue
Zizula hylax



Common

Sub Family: Polyommattina

Host Plants: Ruellia prostrata

Ruellia patula (Acanthaceae)

Family: Lycaenidae



Grass Jewel
Freyeria putli



Common

Sub Family: Polyommantina

Host Plants: Indigofera linnaei

Indigofera cordifolia (Fabaceae)

Family: Lycaenidae



Lesser Grass Blue
Zizina otis



Common

Sub Family: Polyommattina

Host Plants: Alysicarpus vaginalis

Desmodium triflorum (Fabaceae)

Family: Lycaenidae



Dark Grass Blue
Zizeeria karsandra



Common

Sub Family: Polyommattina

Host Plants: *Amaranthus viridis* (Amaranthaceae)
Tribulus terrestris (Zygophyllaceae)

Family: Lycaenidae



Pale Grass Blue
Pseudozizeeria maha



Common

Sub Family: Polyommata

Host Plants: Oxalis corniculata (Oxalidaceae)

Family: Lycaenidae



Pea Blue
Lempides boeticus



Common

Sub Family: Polyommata

Host Plants: Butea monosperma

Lablab purpureus (Fabaceae)

Family: Lycaenidae



Forget-me-not
Cotochrysops strabo



Common

Sub Family: Polyommata

Host Plants: Butea monosperma

Tephrosia purpurea (Fabaceae)

Family: Lycaenidae



Gram Blue
Euchrysops cnejus



Common

Sub Family: Polyommattina

Host Plants: *Vigna radiata*

Arbus precatorius (Fabaceae)

Family: Lycaenidae



Small Cupid
Chilades parrhasius



Common

Sub Family: Polyommata

Host Plants: Prosopis cineraria

Acacia leucophloea (Mimosaceae)

Family: Lycaenidae



Lime Blue
Chilades lajus



Common

Sub Family: Polyommantina

Host Plants: Citrus limon

Citrus medica (Rutaceae)

Family: Lycaenidae



Striped Pierrot
Tarucus nara



Common

Sub Family: Polyommata

Host Plants: *Ziziphus mauritiana*

Ziziphus nummularia (Rhamnaceae)

Family: Lycaenidae



Spotted Pierrot
Tarucus callinara



Uncommon

Sub Family: Polyommata

Host Plants: Ziziphus nummularia (Rhamnaceae)

Family: Lycaenidae



Black - Spotted Pierrot
Tarucus balkanicus

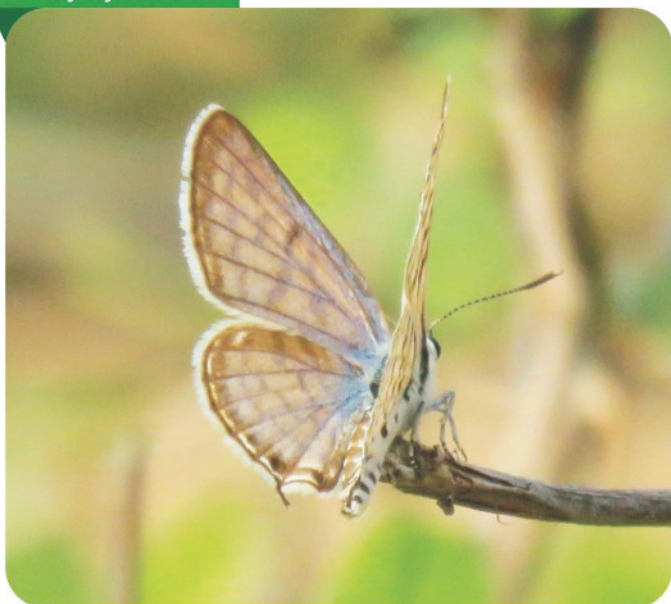


Common

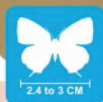
Sub Family: Polyommata

Host Plants: Ziziphus mauritiana (Rhamnaceae)

Family: Lycaenidae



Transparent Pierrot
Tarucus Indica



Uncommon

Sub Family: Polyommata

Host Plants: Ziziphus mauritiana (Rhamnaceae)

Family: Lycaenidae



Common Pierrot
Castalius rosimon



Common

Sub Family: Polyommata

Host Plants: Ziziphus mauritiana (Rhamnaceae)

Family: Lycaenidae



Tailless Lineblue
Prosotas dubiosa



Common

Sub Family: Polyommata

Host Plants: Pithecellobium dulce

Prosopis cineraria (Mimosaceae)

Family: Lycaenidae



Zebra Blue
Leptotes plinius



Common

Sub Family: Polyommantina

Host Plants: Plumbago zeylanica (Plumbaginaceae)
Albizia lebbek (Mimosaceae)

Family: Lycaenidae



African Babul Blue
Azanus jesous



Common

Sub Family: Polyommata

Host Plants: Acacia leucophloea(Mimosaceae)

Family: Lycaenidae



Bright Babul Blue
Azanus ubaldus



Common

Sub Family: Polyommatina

Host Plants: Acacia nilotica

Acacia leucophloea (Mimosaceae)

Family: Lycaenidae



Common Silverline
Spindasis vulcanus



Common

Sub Family: Theclinae

Host Plants: Clerodendrum phlomidis (Verbenaceae)
Ziziphus mauritiana (Rhamnaceae)

Family: Lycaenidae



Common Shot Silverline
Spindasis ictis



Common

Sub Family: Theclinae

Host Plants: Clerodendrum phlomidis (Verbenaceae)
Ziziphus mauritiana (Rhamnaceae)

Family: Lycaenidae



Indian Red Flash
Rapala iarbus



Common

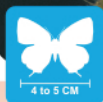
Sub Family: Theclinae

Host Plants: *Acacia leucophloea* (Mimosaceae)
Butea monosperma (Fabaceae)

Family: Lycaenidae



Indian Sunbeam
Curetis thetis



Uncommon

Sub Family: Curetinae

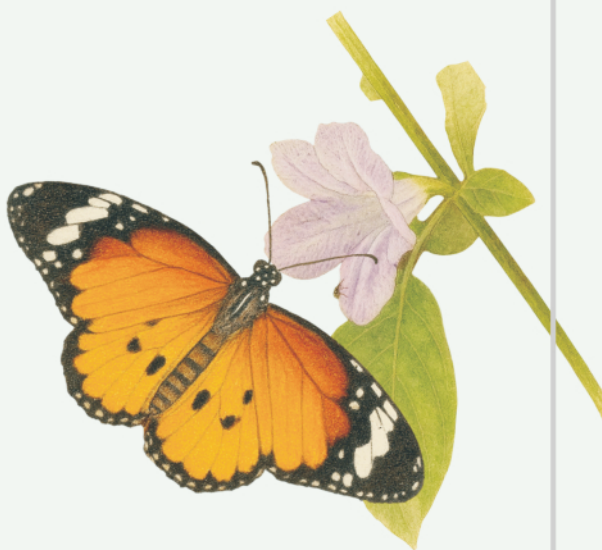
Host Plants: Pongamia pinnata

Arbus precatorius (Fabaceae)



Nymphalidae

Brush-footed butterflies



Family: Nymphalidae



Danaid Eggfly
Hypolimnys misippus



Common

Sub Family: Nymphalinae

Host Plants: *Portulaca oleracea* (Portulacaceae)
Elytraria acaulis (Acanthaceae)

Family: Nymphalidae



Great Eggfly
Hypolimnys bolina



Common

Sub Family: Nymphalinae

Host Plants: *Sida rhombifolia* (Malvaceae)
Rungia spp. (Acanthaceae)

Family: Nymphalidae



Blue Pansy
Junonia orithya



Common

Sub Family: Nymphalinae

Host Plants: Lindenbergia murari(Scrophulariaceae)
Ruellia prostrata (Acanthaceae)

Family: Nymphalidae



Lemon Pansy
Junonia lemonias



Common

Sub Family: Nymphalinae

Host Plants: Barleria prionitis

Ruellia tuberosa (Acanthaceae)

Family: Nymphalidae



Pecock Pansy
Junonia almana



Common

Sub Family: Nymphalinae

Host Plants: Phyla nodiflora (Verbenaceae)

Hygrophila auriculata (Acanthaceae)

Family: Nymphalidae



Yellow Pansy
Junonia hierta



Common

Sub Family: Nymphalinae

Host Plants: Barleria prionitis

Ruellia prostrata (Acanthaceae)

Family: Nymphalidae



Grey Pansy
Junonia atlites



Common

Sub Family: Nymphalinae

Host Plants: Hygrophila auriculata (Acanthaceae)

Family: Nymphalidae



Painted Lady
Vanessa cardui



Uncommon

Sub Family: Nymphalinae

Host Plants: Echinops echinatus

Blumea - lacera (Asteraceae)

Family: Nymphalidae



Common Evening Brown
Melanitis leda



Uncommon

Sub Family: Satyrinae

Host Plants: *Oryza sativa*

Sorghum halepense (Poaceae)

Family: Nymphalidae



Common Three-ring
Ypthima asterope



Common

Sub Family: Satyrinae

Host Plants: Cynodon dactylon

Other Grasses of Poacea (Poaceae)

Family: Nymphalidae



Plain Tiger
Danaus chrysippus



Common

Sub Family: Danainae

Host Plants: Pergularia daemia

Colotropis gigantean (Asclepiadaceae)

Family: Nymphalidae



Striped Tiger
Danaus genutia



Common

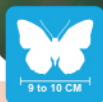
Sub Family: Danainae

Host Plants: Ceropegia bulbosa (Apocynaceae)

Family: Nymphalidae



Blue Tiger
Tirumala limniace



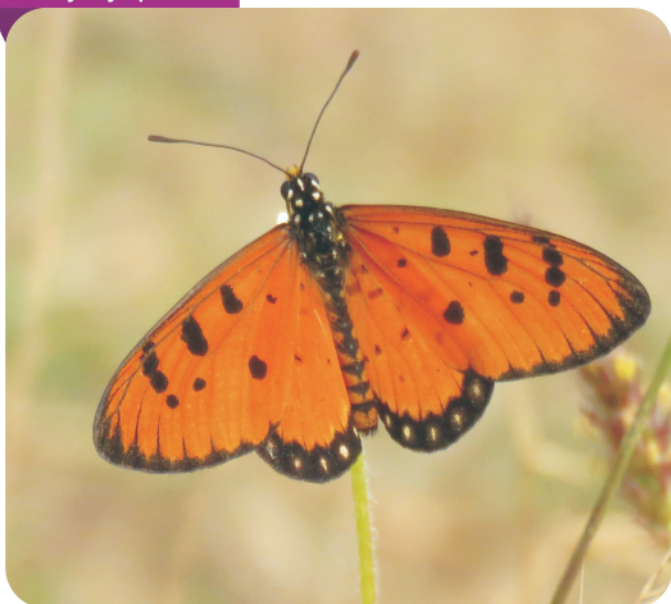
Common

Sub Family: Danainae

Host Plants: Dregea volubilis (Asclepiadaceae)

Oxystelma esculentum (Apocynaceae)

Family: Nymphalidae



Tawny Coster
Acraea terpsicore



Common

Sub Family: Heliconiinae

Host Plants: Passiflora foetida

Passiflora Incarnata (Passifloraceae)

Family: Nymphalidae



Common Leopard
Phalanta phalantha



Common

Sub Family: Heliconiinae

Host Plants: Flacourtia indica (Salicaceae)

Family: Nymphalidae



Black Rajah
Charaxes solon



Uncommon

Sub Family: Charaxinae

Host Plants: Tamarindus indicus (Caesalpinaceae)
Pithecellobium dulce (Mimosaceae)

Family: Nymphalidae



Common Indian Crow
Euploea core



Common

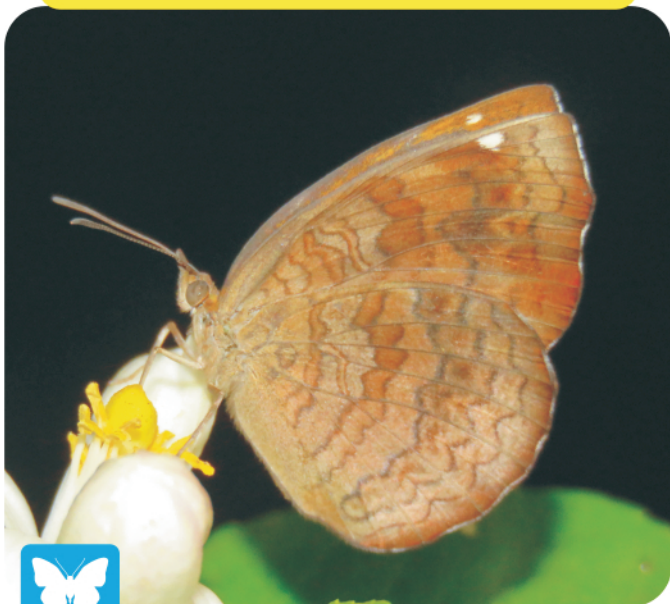
Sub Family: Danainae

Host Plants: Carissa caranda, Nerium Oleander
(Apocynaceae)

Family: Nymphalidae



Common Castor
Ariadne merione



Common

Sub Family: Biblidinae

Host Plants: Ricinus communis, Tragia plukenetti
(Euphorbiaceae)



Hesperiidae

Skippers



Family: Hesperidae



Common Banded Awl
Hasora chromus



Common

Sub Family: Coeliadinae

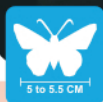
Host Plants: Pongamia pinnata (Fabaceae)

Family: Hesperidae



Brown Awl

Badamia exclamationis



Uncommon

Sub Family: Coeliadinae

Host Plants: Terminalia bellirica (Combretaceae)
Hiptage benghalensis (Malpighiaceae)

Family: Hesperidae



Indian Palm Bob
Suastus gremius

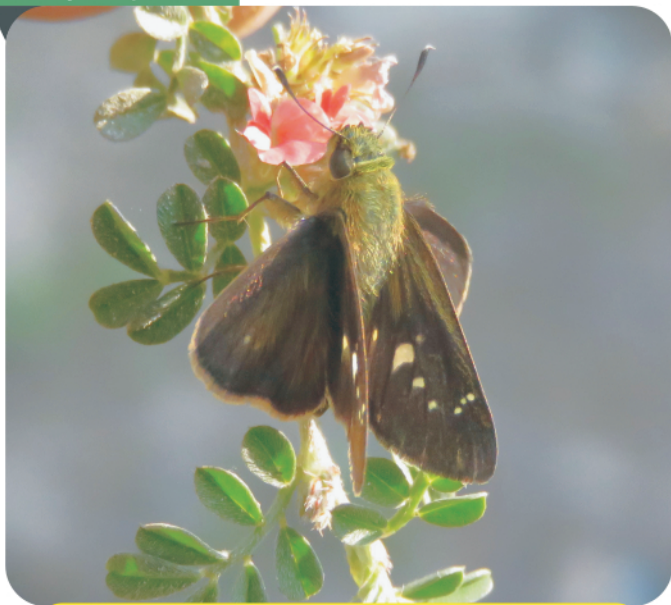


Common

Sub Family: Hesperinae

Host Plants: Phoenix sylvestris
Cocos nucifera (Arecaceae)

Family: Hesperiidae



Rice Swift
Borbo cinnara



Common

Sub Family: Hesperinae

Host Plants: *Oryza sativa*

Cymbopogon spp. (Poaceae)

Family: Hesperidae



Small Branded Swift
Pelopidas mathias



Common

Sub Family: Hesperinae

Host Plants: *Oryza sativa*
Zea mays (Poaceae)

Family: Hesperidae



Indian Skipper
Spialia galba



Common

Sub Family: Pyrginae

Host Plants: Waltheria indica (Sterculiaceae)
Sida spinosa (Malvaceae)

Family: Hesperidae



Spotted Small Flat
Sarangesa purendra



Common

Sub Family: Pyrginae

Host Plants: *Lepidagathis trinervis* (Acanthaceae)
Urena lobata (Malvaceae)

Moth Species of Sariska



Sariska Tiger Reserve is home to a healthy bio-diversity of Moths.

The butterfly survey in Sariska Tiger Reserve threw up some moth species, with many Species yet to be discovered.



Mocis undata
(Erebidae)



Dysgonia algira
(Noctuidae)



Anomis mesogona
(Erebidae)



Trigonodes hyppasia
(Erebidae)



Spoladea recurvalis
(Crambidae)



Chiasmia fidoniata
(Geometridae)



Traminda mundissima
(Geometridae)



Traminda mundissima
(Geometridae)

NOTES

NOTES

NOTES

NOTES

NOTES

NOTES

Sariska Tiger Reserve

A Wilderness Gem in the Aravallis

Sariska Tiger Reserve situated in Alwar district of Rajasthan, is nestled amidst the Aravalli ranges, the oldest hill ranges in the world. The Reserve has a beautiful blending of tropical dry deciduous and tropical thorn forest and is dotted with numerous valleys and undulating plateaus.

The Tiger Reserve is spread over an area of 1213.34 Square Kms which includes 881.11 Square km of Core or Critical Tiger Habitat and 332.22 square Kms of Buffer area.

Sariska was once the royal hunting reserve of the Alwar princely state. After Independence, it was declared as a wildlife reserve in 1955 and as a tiger Reserve in 1978. The transition from a royal hunting ground to a protected area marked a significant shift toward conservation.

Sariska Tiger Reserve lost all its tigers by 2004 due to rampant poaching. Being a "Tigerless" tiger reserve in the years between 2004 to 2008, post tiger reintroduction efforts in 2008, the tiger numbers in Sariska have risen steadily over the years. This makes it the first successful tiger reintroduction effort anywhere in the world and marks a major global conservation milestone.

Sariska Tiger Reserve remains a testament to nature's grandeur, hosting over 404 plant species with dhok being the dominant tree species.



While, the tiger serves as the apex predator and umbrella species in Sariska Tiger Reserve, playing a critical role in maintaining the ecological balance of the landscape, Sariska is also home to a healthy population of other faunal biodiversity both big and small.

Apart from its rich biodiversity, Sariska Tiger Reserve is also home to several forts and archaeological sites like Neelkanth Mahadev Temple, Bala Quila Fort, Kankwadi fort and the Sariska Palace.

The area of the Sariska Tiger Reserve also holds immense religious significance, rooted in ancient mythology and spiritual tradition. There exist several temples and religious sites in Sariska Tiger Reserve including the revered Pandupole Hanuman Temple, Bharthari temple, Narayani Mata, Karni Mata, Naldeshwar temple among others.



Butterflies are nature's living jewels - vital link in the great web of life, delicate messengers of ecological health and conservation mascot for the lesser-known wildlife. Protecting butterflies is protecting biodiversity.

From the tiger's roar to the butterfly's flutter, Sariska tells the story of life in all its forms.



SARISKA TIGER RESERVE
Alwar, Rajasthan

✉ dcfsariska@gmail.com