

1. The Himalayas are less than 25 million year old, amongst the youngest mountain ranges in the world!
2. The chain of mountains lying in between the Brahmaputra and the Indus constitute the Himalayas.
3. Himalayas stretch 1900 Miles long and between 50-200miles wide
  - a. The Himalayas are divided into three zones depending on their altitudes
  - b. Outer or lower Himalayas: Not more than 3000Feet above MSL these are known as the Siwaliks
  - c. Middle or greater Himalayas: Extend from Kashmir to Bhutan and China between 6000 ft to 14000Ft high
  - d. Inner Himalayas: Consist of Zanskar, Ladakh, Hindu Kush and Karakoram
4. The Indian Himalayas consists of, **Arunachal Pradesh (Also known as the Assam Himalayas)**, Sikkim, Kumaun, Garhwal, Kinnaur, Spiti, Kullu, Lahaul, Kishtwar, Kashmir, Zanskar, Ladakh and the Eastern Karakoram.
5. The Eastern Himalayas are considerably wetter than the Western because the rain clouds coming from Bay of Bengal drain themselves in the southern section losing moisture quickly as they move northwest.
6. In general the temperature drops about 1 degree C for every 300Mtrs rise in altitude.
7. Even in winters, one may see grasshoppers and agamid Lizards feeding or basking in the sun on one side of the slope, while a few meters away the ground is covered by deep snow and all animals are hibernating.
8. Ladakh: A region of harsh and bleak winters, daily winds, notable paucity of rainfall or even winter snow
9. Arunachal Pradesh: A region of tropical climate, with substantial to heavy rains and heavy snow in winters. Thick forests abound and so do fauna. Eastern Arunachal is even more greener and sometimes even impenetrable.

**ARUNACHAL PRADESH**

<b>Location</b>	Between 26°28' and 29°30' North latitudes and 91°30' and 96°30' East Longitudes
<b>Total Area</b>	83743 sq. km
<b>Bio-geographically Elevations</b>	Situated in East Himalayan, the richest, biogeographically, province of the Himalayan zone Varying elevations, ranging from 50m in the foot-hills & gradually ascending to about 7000m,
<b>Rainfall</b>	1000mm in higher reaches to 5750mm in the foot-hill areas, spread over 8-9 months excepting the drier days in winter
<b>Biological diversity</b>	Over 5000 plants, about 85 terrestrial mammals, over 500 birds and a large number of butterflies, insects and reptiles.
<b>Vegetation</b>	Four broad climatic categories and can be classified in five broad forest types with a sixth type of secondary forests. These are tropical forests, sub tropical forests, pine forests, temperate forests and alpine forests. In the degraded forests bamboos and other grasses are of common occurrence.

The northern border of Arunachal Pradesh stretching from Bhutan until the Brahmaputra gorge, where it enters India forms the easternmost part of the Himalayas; the Assam Himalayas. The McMahon line here forms the border with China and most of the peaks in this part of the Himalayas fall on this line. The North of the McMahon line is Tibetan plains where as south of the line, the valleys fall deeply into the forests of Arunachal which forms a formidable nature barrier.

The state is unique in having traditional rights of various tribes over land, water and forest within their jurisdiction. Each tribe as a community exercises control over the natural resources within their surrounding inhabited traditionally by them and sustainable use the resources for shelter, cultivation, food and other day to day multifarious uses. Different tribal communities of Arunachal Pradesh have their own village council like Mnagmas of Mompas, Blu of Sherdukpens, Kebangs of Adis etc.. The state is considered a legal pluralist test as both customary laws enforced by village council and statutory law framed by state and Central Government govern different spheres of life. Till dates most of the issues/disputes are solved by village council and hardly any cases are referred to the local government judiciary system.

It's the nature's repository of medicinal plants. Out of 16 primates in the world, 7 are found in Arunachal Pradesh.

Kangto standing at 7042Mtrs is the only peak above 7000Mtrs in the Assam (Indian)Himalayas – Namche Barwa being the highest at 7756Mtrs lies just north of Arunachal and wholly within the Chinese occupied Tibet. Other famous set of high Mounatains are the Gorichen Group (6400Mtrs) and the Nyegi Kangto (6983Mtrs).

Monpa (Monyul) is the primary tribe belonging to the western region of AP. Arunachal Pradesh was earlier called the NEFA – North Eastern Frontier Agency. The McMahon Line was drawn in 1913 to demarcate the boundary between Tibet and NEFA in the presence of Indians, Tibetans and Chinese, later the Chinese refused to recognise the line which eventually led to a conflict between India and China.

#### **McMahon Line**

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **McMahon Line**, originally created by the British during their colonial period in India, provides the basis for the eastern sector of the Line of Actual Control between the People's Republic of China and India, running from the border of Bhutan in the west to Myanmar in the east. It is regarded by India as a permanent national border, but is not recognized by China as anything more than a temporary line of control. China claims most of the Indian state of Arunachal Pradesh, which lies to the south of this line. Currently the armies of both countries are posted on the sides of the Line of Actual Control.

The two sides also disagree over the position of the line itself. The Sumdorong Chu Valley, at the westernmost point of the line, is claimed by both sides to lie within their zone of control.

British administrator Sir Henry McMahon drew up the 550-mile McMahon Line as the border between British India and Tibet during the Simla Conference, as Britain sought to advance its line of control and establish buffer zones around its colony in South Asia. The conference took part between Britain, Tibet, and China, which was acknowledged by the British as having suzerainty over Tibet. The Tibetan and British representatives at the conference agreed to the line, which ceded Tawang and other Tibetan areas to British India; however the Chinese representative refused to accept the line because of domestic pressures. The Chinese position since then has been that since China was sovereign over Tibet, the line was invalid without Chinese agreement. As a result, China has not accepted the validity of the McMahon Line and regards India's control of Arunachal Pradesh as an illegal occupation.

For the first two decades after the Simla Conference, the Survey of India did not show the McMahon Line as the border between British India and Tibet either; only in 1937 did they publish a map showing it as the official boundary; in 1938 the Survey of India published a map showing Tawang as a part of Tibet. In 1944, Britain established administrations in the area, from Dirang Dzong in the west to Walong in the east. The situation developed further as India became independent and the People's Republic of China was established in the late 1940s: with the PRC poised to take over Tibet, India unilaterally declared the McMahon Line to be the boundary in November 1950, and forced the Tibetan administration out of the Tawang area in 1951, despite Tibetan and PRC protests.

The issue was quiet during the next decade or so of cordial Sino-Indian relations, but erupted again during the Sino-Indian War of 1962. Troops of the PRC crossed the McMahon Line on the August 26, 1959, and captured an Indian outpost at Longju, a few miles south of the line. They abandoned this in 1961 but in October 1962 crossed the line once again, this time in force, beginning the Sino-Indian War. After striking toward the Tanglha ridge and Tawang, which is near the Bhutan border, the PRC later extended their attack across the whole frontier. Deep inroads were made at a number of points. However, the PRC agreed to withdraw back to the McMahon Line and returned Indian prisoners of war in 1963. The Indian government attributes this to the preparedness of India to defend the plains of Assam, the superiority of the Indian Air Force, and logistical problems of the PRC; the PRC government maintains that political considerations were the only factor in their retreat.

Today the PRC continues to claim most of Arunachal Pradesh as a part of Tibet Autonomous Region, and considers the McMahon Line to be an illegal line of occupation.

Retrieved from "[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/McMahon\\_Line](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/McMahon_Line)"

**Some important facts about Arunachal Pradesh**

State Animal	<i>Mithun (Bos Frontails)</i>
State Bird	<i>Hornbill</i>
State Orchid	<i>Rynchostylis Retusa</i>
National Park	<i>Two</i>
Wildlife Sanctuaries	<i>Eight</i>
Orchid Sanctuary	<i>One</i>
Biosphere Reserve	<i>One</i>

**VEGETATION**

One of the most exciting facets relating to the forest here is that in most of the Himalayas outside of Arunachal Pradesh one does not find natural vegetation stretching in an unbroken sequence from the tropics to the mountain tundra. Arunachal Pradesh is the finest stronghold for this type of continuity in the Himalayas. A population density of 2 persons per sq.km. makes the Biosphere Reserve unique [it shares the record for low population densities with places such as the Changtang Reserve in Tibet and the Gobi reserves in Mongolia]. The tribal population inhabiting this glorious area live in harmony with their environment and have for generations been utilizing their rich biodiversity for their sustenance.

Along with the settled agriculture (e.g. paddy cultivation), 'jhum' (shifting cultivation) is often carried out by many tribal groups. Jhumming is one of the most ancient systems of farming, believed to have originated in the Neolithic period, around 7000 BC (Borthakur 1992). It is intricately linked with the ethos of the social and cultural values of the tribal communities.

The vegetation of Arunachal Pradesh falls under four broad climatic categories and can be classified in five broad forest types with a sixth type of secondary forests. These are tropical forests, sub tropical forests, pine forests, temperate forests and alpine forests. In the degraded forests bamboos and other grasses are of common occurrence.

**Jang - B.J.Gompa Road** : 2800-4300m. Temperate bamboo, broad-leaved and fir forests; alpine meadows. The entire road is open during summer; snow conditions determine access rest of the year, when it gets quite chancy above 3500m.

**Bhalukpong-Tenga Road** : Passes along the eastern borders of the Eaglenest and Sessa sanctuaries and provides an excellent birding transect from 300-1600m altitude, that is, apart from the traffic. The corresponding areas inside Eaglenest are, naturally, better but this is an option for birders who dont have the time for Eaglenest.

**Northern slope**

- Tenga** : 1200m. Farmland and habitation.
- Ramalingam** : 1780m. Subtropical farmland, scrub and degraded forest.
- Lama Camp** : 2350m. Temperate broad-leaved primary and degraded forest.

**Ridge** : Temperate bamboo, conifer and broad-leaved forest and scrub.

**Eaglenest Pass** : 2800m; **Bra-Top** : 3200m; **Piri-La** : 3000m?

Bra-Top and Piri-La are the only 2 locations on this list not accessible by a vehicle and can be accessed by steep trails from Chakoo and Lama Camp. There has been much confusion involving these 2 names and Piri-La has been used to refer to both (even in Athreya & Kartikeyan 1995, and Choudhary 2003). The trail from Chakoo is signposted "Piri-La Trail". It climbs up to the ridge at 3100m and then bifurcates, the right branch climbing up immediately to Bra-Top and the left one following the ridge to Piri-La some distance away. Survey of India topography sheets shows both these places. The Chakoo - Bra-top trail is tough but it passes through excellent birch, fir, rhododendron and bamboo and one can find on that trail temminck's tragopan, fulvous-fronted parrotbills, black bear and even a red panda!

**Southern Slope**

- |                             |           |   |
|-----------------------------|-----------|---|
| <b>Sunderview</b>           | 2465m     | Temperate broad-leaved forest and roadside scrub.                       |
| <b>Chakoo</b>               | 2405m     | Temperate broad-leaved forest, meadows in ancient clear-felled patches. |
| <b>Bompu</b>                | 1940m     | Subtropical broad-leaved forest and bamboo, large patch of open scrub   |
| <b>Sessni</b>               | 1250m     | Broad-leaved forest. Old jhoom patches with secondary scrub.            |
| <b>Khellong</b>             | 750m      | Tropical forest, grazing meadows and degraded scrub.                    |
| <b>Kamengbari - Doimara</b> | 100-350m. | Tropical forest, grazing meadows, shingle banks and cultivation.        |

The sanctuary extends from Eaglenest Pass to a little above Khellong along the road. The entire stretch from Lama Camp on the northern slope, up across Eaglenest Pass and down the southern slope to Khellong is prime birding area. Doimara and Kamengbari are also good but the corresponding areas in Pakke tiger reserve are better. A broad jeep track runs from Tenga to Kamengbari through Eaglenest Pass which makes for very comfortable roadside birding. It is this combination of roadside scrub adjacent to primary forest just 20-30m away, apart from 3200m of altitudinal range, which makes Eaglenest a prime birding site.

The large altitudinal range and the extraordinary bird assemblage requires a minimum of 6-10 days with a jeep and 10-14 days on foot to do justice to it.

#### FLORA:

Nature has been exceedingly kind and has endowed this beautiful State of Arunachal Pradesh with diverse forests and magnificent wildlife. Nowhere else in the Himalayas can one find so much pristine forest and intact mega-biodiversity.

Out of the 9 important vegetation types of India, 6 are found in the North Eastern region. The forests harbour 80,000 out of 15,000 species of flowering plants. These include

- 40 out of 54 species of gymnosperms
- 500 out of 1012 species of Pteridophytes
- 825 out of 1145 species of orchids
- 80 out of 90 species of rhododendrons
- 60 out of 110 species of bamboo
- 25 out of 56 species of canes

In terms of floral species richness the highest diversity is reported from the states of Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim amongst the North Eastern States as shown in the following table

<u>State</u>	<u>Species richness (flowering plants)</u>
Arunachal Pradesh	5000
Sikkim	4500
Meghalaya	3500
Assam	3010
Manipur	2500
Nagaland	2250
Mizoram	2200
Tripura	1600

Orchids with its different structure, brilliant colours and ever-lasting quality occupy the top position in the plant kingdom. There are approx 20000 species of orchids in the world. India is home to about 1150 species of Orchids and out of that 601 species can be found only in Arunachal Pradesh which flowers naturally in its diverse habitat and forests. Many of these orchids are not only extremely beautiful, but rare and endangered also.

Orchids are a part and parcel of Arunachal's tribal life and culture. They are grown in gompas as a sign of sanctity, used during festivals and some are also used as traditional medicines. Some of the orchids found there are the blue vanda, bamboo orchid, Lishang Momdang, Bomzang momdang.

Little wonder that Orchids are the state flower of Arunachal Pradesh.

Orchid Research Centre – Tipi has been opened by the government to promote orchid conservation, research and development. Also a 100sqkm area has been converted to a sanctuary (Sessa Orchid Sanctuary) to protect these orchids in their natural habitat.

*Taxus baccata*, a medicinal plant species known for the treatment of ovarian and breast cancer has been overexploited and smuggled heavily from Western Arunachal Pradesh (Chatterjee and Dey 1997). *Sapria himalayana* Griff. of the family Rafflesiaceae discovered from Arunachal Pradesh is one of the largest root parasite with crimson flowers measuring 35cm across (Deb, 1957). Out of 12 species, 2 sub species and 5 varieties of *Rhododendron* endemic to India, in north eastern region, Arunachal Pradesh has maximum number of endemic species with 9 species and 1 sub species. Of 60 species of canes reported from India (Basu 1992, Renuka 1997), north eastern region harbours more than 26 species (Thomas and Haridasan 1999) with nearly 18 species distributed in Arunachal Pradesh (Thomas et al 1998).

Of the six largest cats of the world recorded from India, state of Arunachal Pradesh only sustain four of them - the Tiger (*Panthera tigris*), Leopard (*Panthera pardus*), Snow Leopard (*Uncia uncia*) and the Clouded Leopard (*Neofelis nebulosa*). As per IUCN criterion, the approximate total habitat of Red Panda in India is about 25,000sq.km out of which 23,000sq.km is in Arunachal Pradesh. If the lowest average density, i.e., one panda per 4.4sq.km (Yonzon and Hunter Jr. 1991) is taken as a guideline, then there could be around 5000 to 6000 animals in India with bulk (about 90%) in Arunachal Pradesh (Choudhury 2002). Arunachal Pradesh is home to some fascinating large herbivores such as newly discovered Chinese Goral (*Naemorhedus goral*), Red Goral (*Naemorhedus baileyi*), Takin (*Budorcas taxicolor*) and Serow (*Capricornis sumatraensis*) (Mishra et al 2004)

#### **Few Animals described**

**Snow Leopard; (Bhotia *ikar, zig, sachak*):** Somewhat smaller than a panther. Head and body 3ft 3 inches, Tail 3ft. The ground colour of its coat is soft grey to pure white on the underside. The spots are unbroken on the head, nape and lower parts of the limbs. The spots are broken into larger, paler rosettes. Main prey is wild sheep, goats, musk deer, hares, marmots and other rodents. (Dirang)

**Clouded Leopard; (Lepcha *pungmar, satchuk*; Bhotia *kung*):** The animal has a long body and tail and short limbs, rounded black ears. The markings of the clouded leopard give it a beauty and distinction equalled by few other cats. The general colour of the body varies from grey or earthy brown to pale or rich yellowish brown fading to white or pale tawny on the under parts. The face is marked with usual cheek stripes and head is spotted. Two broad bands, with narrower bands or elongate spots between them run from between the ears to the shoulders and extend more or less regularly in the form of large oval or elongate marks on the back.

The cat is mostly arboreal and hunts by night. Its prey includes deer, goat and pigs. The cat is sometimes known to visit villages to pick wild stock. (Dirang)

**Himalayan Black Bear (Bhotia *dom*; Nepali *sanar*):** Varies from 4ft 8 in to 5ft 5 in from nose to rump. Can weight about 180kgs. Typically black and has a "v" mark on its chest that may be white, yellow or buff. Feed on fruits, honey, berries, pears, apricots and nuts. Their diet also includes insects, termites and larvae. Also known to feed on sheep and goat. (Eaglenest, Dirang)

**Red Panda (Nepalese *wah, ye, nigalva ponva*; Bhotia *oakdonga, wakdonga*; Lepcha *sankam*):** Rounded head, large erect pointed ears, stumpy muzzle, short hairy-soled legs, combined with bright chestnut colouring and ringed tail. The face and lower lips are white and there is a vertical red stripe from just above the eye to the gape. Live above 5000Ft. Spends most of the day sleeping in the trees. Feeds mostly on roots, succulent grasses, eggs, insects and grubs. (Eaglenest, Dirang)

**Serow (Sikkimese *gya*):** About 1Mtr tall at the shoulder and may weigh well over 90Kgs. Horns are 9-10 inches long. Large head, donkey-like ears, thick neck and short limbs. Coat is coarse with colour varying from black to red. There is a varying amount of white on the muzzle, throat and chest. (Dirang)

**Bharal or Blue Sheep (Nepali *nervati*; Bhotia *nao, knao*):** 3Ft tall at shoulder weighing 55-70Kgs. Horns are rounded and smooth and curve backward over the neck. The head and the upper parts is brownish grey mixed with slaty blue or gray in winter. The colour of the coat blends with the blue shale of the rock where the bharal lives. A black stripe runs along the middle of each flank and down the front of the legs. (Dirang)

**Goral (Bhotia *ra giyu*):** The goral stand upto 28 inches at shoulder and can weigh upto 30kgs. The brown goral that is found in Sikkim is distinguished by its golden or rufous brown coat, speckled with black spinal stripes that reach the root of the tail. Goral have short horns, which diverge slightly, curve backward and are marked with rings or ridges. (Dirang)

**Musk Deer:** This is a little creature not more than 20 inches at shoulder. The musk deer wears a coat of thick and bristly hair. The general colour is a shade of rich dark brown speckled with grey. The tail is almost absent and so are the horns. However the musk deer has large canine teeth. (Dirang)

### Other mammals include

#### (E=Eaglenest, D=Dirang region)

Assamese Macaque (E)

Wild Dog (D)

Yellow Throated Marten (E,D)

Orange Bellied Squirrel (E,D)

Himalayan Marmot (D)

Arunachal Macaque (D)

Marbled Cat (D)

Chinese Pangolin (D)

Hoary Bellied Squirrel (E)

Himalayan Striped Squirrel (E,D)

Takin (D)

Plae Weasel(D)

Large Eared Pike (D)

Malayan Giant Squirrel (E,D)

**AVIFAUNA:** Arunachal is a bird-watcher's paradise....and trips of more than 10-15 days are sometimes less to discover these amazing variety of birds that exists here. From Arunachal Pradesh over 760 bird species have been reported (Borang 2004). Sange Valley of Arunachal Pradesh is only habitat for wintering Black Necked Crane (*Grus nigricolis*).

### Speciality Birds:

#### Rufous-bellied hawk-eagle

common hill-partridge

#### tawny wood-owl

#### golden-throated barbet

pale-headed woodpecker

maroon-backed accentor

gould's shortwing

little forkail

puple cochoa

black-faced laughing-thrush

#### gold-headed babbler

green shrike-babbler

rufous-bellied and grey-crested tits sultan tit

wallcreeper

mrs gould's and fire-tailed sunbird

slender-billed scimitar-babbler

mountain tailorbird

northern goshawk,

#### temminck's tragopan

#### rufous-necked hornbill

crimson-breasted pied-woodpecker

grey-chinned minivet

eye-browed thrush

white-browed shortwing

#### golden bush-robin

grey-sided laughing-thrush

red-faced liocichla

cutia

white-hooded babbler

brown-throated treecreeper

#### gold-naped black-finch

4 niltavas (incl. vivid and large)

brown bullfinch

pied falconet

#### ashy wood-pigeon

#### ward's trogon

bay woodpecker

rufous-bellied bulbul

fea's thrush

blue-fronted robin

rufous-breasted bush-robin

scaly laughing-thrush

coral-billed scimitar-babbler

rufous-bellied shrike-babbler

red-tailed minla

beautiful nuthatch

yellow-bellied flowerpecker

beavan's bullfinch

fire-tailed myzornis

### Few Birds Described

**Blood Pheasant:** Crested head and red orbital skin and legs/feet. Males have grey upperparts, streaked with white and greenish underparts and plumage is splashed with red. Female has grey crest and nape, rufous-orange face, dark brown upperparts and rufous brown underparts.

**Satyr Tragopan:** Male has underparts with black bordered white spots and olive colouration to upperparts. Facial skin is blue. Females generally have rufous tone to underparts.

**Osprey:** Breeds in the Himalayas. Long wings, typically angled and short tailed. Has whitish head and black stripe through eyes, white underbody.

**Lammergeier:** Huge sized bird with long and narrow pointed wings and large wedge shaped tail. Adult has black upperparts, wings and tail and cream or rufous orange underparts.

### Important Bird Areas in Arunachal Pradesh

1. Chaglagaum-Denning-Walong
2. Chayang Tajo-Khenewa-Bameng
3. D'Ering Memorial Wildlife Sanctuary
4. Dibang Reserve Forest and adjacent areas
5. Dibang Wildlife Sanctuary
6. Ditchu Reserve Forest

7. Eaglenest and Sessa Sanctuaries
8. Itanagar Wildlife Sanctuary
9. Kane Wildlife Sanctuary
10. Koloriang-Sarli-Damin
11. Magu Thingbu
12. Manabum and Tengapani Reserve Forests
13. Mechuka-Monigong-Jorgging
14. Mehao Wildlife Sanctuary
15. Mouling National Park
16. Nacho-Limeking-Taksing-Majha
17. Nafra-Lada Area
18. Namdapha-Kamlang
19. Namsangmukh-Borduria
20. Pakhui or Pakke Wildlife Sanctuary
21. Papum Reserve Forest
22. Sangti Valley
23. Shergaon, Mandla-Phudung and Kalaktang
24. Taley Valley Wildlife Sanctuary
25. The Chapories of Lohit Reserve
26. Thungri-CHanglang-Poshingla Complex
27. Yardi-Rabe Supse Wildlife Sanctuary
28. Zemithang-Nelya

#### **HERPETOFAUNA (Reptiles):**

Arunachal is also the home to some of India's and world's deadliest snakes. Python reticulatus, the largest snake in India, is found in northeast India and Python molurus bivittatus is the most commonly known in the region. One can expect to sight both the snakes in 'Mouling National Park' in the Upper Siang District of Arunachal Pradesh. About 92 species of snakes have been recorded to be found in Arunachal Pradesh

Diard's Wormsnake	Rock Python	Assam Snaleater
Eastern trinket	Striped Trinket	Green Ratsnake
White Barred Kukri	Black Barred Kukri	Ornate Flying Snake
Sikkim False Wolfsnake	Bompu Keelback	Siebold's Keelback
Checkered Keelback	Himalayan Keelback	Darjeeling Slendersnake
Orchraceous Catsanke	Short-nosed Vinesnake	Mock Viper
Black Krait	Banded Krait	King Cobra

**BUTTERFLIES:** A 70 hectare area of Namgoi Reserve Forest near the Namdhapa Wildlife Sanctuary was converted into a Butterfly Conservation Area in Jan 2006....one of the first butterfly conservation zones in India. So far more than 142 species of butterflies and 200 varieties of Moths have been identified in this area. Some of them are the Dragontail, Red Base Jezebel, Leopard Lacewing and the Atlas Moth which is the largest moth in the world measuring more than 12 inches.

#### **Other Activities in Arunachal Pradesh**

We can humbly say that our itinerary though varied cannot do full justice to the staggering variety that this state has to offer.....especially for the traveller and explorer in you. We would recommend that you take a few more days extra to explore more of this magical land....an experience which you will never forget.

*Bird Watching at **Eagle Nest Wildlife Sanctuary***  
*Orchids at **Orchid Research Centre Tipi / Sessa Orchid Sanctuary***  
*Butterfly watching at **Namgoi Reserve Forest (Jairampur)***  
*Walk on **Asia's longest Bailey suspension bridge** over river Deopani*

Visit the Stillwell Road termed as “an impossible engineering pipe dream”

Visit Nampong, the place of the **World War II cemetery, Hell Gate, Lake of No Return** and the historic Pangsau Pass at the Burma Border.

**Raft** in the notorious Siang river

Explore the ruins of **Malinithan Temple** in Likabali built in 14th-15th century, Itafort in Papumpare District built by Ahoms in 1360, Fortress of Bhismarknagar in Dibang Valley built by King Bhismarka in 12th Century

For Wildlife enthusiasts, **Namphada National Park** is home to four cats - Tiger, Leopard, Clouded Leopard and the elusive Snow Leopard

Shopping for their amazing range of wood crafts, pottery, paintings etc

Take a pilgrimage to **Parshuram Kund**, 13 miles north east of Tezu