* **The Hingol National Park**

It's A Largest National Park Of Pakistan

**ABOUT HINGOL NATIONAL PARK**

Hingol National Park or Hingol National Park is the largest national park in Pakistan, located in the Makran coastal region. The park covers an area of about 6,100 square kilometres (2,400 sq mi) and is located 190 km from Karachi in the three districts of Gwadar, Lasbela and Awaran in Balochistan. Hingol was declared a national park in 1988. The park is named after the southern part of the Hangul River which flows along the shores of the Arabian Sea and is home to large numbers of waterfowl and a wealth of marine life. Hangul National Park contains six distinct ecosystems as well as both desert and plains regions, making it unique among the national parks of Pakistan. The park is bordered by a dense forest to the north, a barren mountain range to the south, and the Hangul River tributary, which is home to thousands of migratory birds and marsh crocodiles.

The Gulf of Oman and the Arabian Sea are also to the south.The park’s unique rock formations have been attracting tourists from all over the country for some time - notably since the completion of the Makran Coastal Highway in 2004.Wildlife

Hangul National Park is a natural sanctuary for endangered wildlife in Pakistan. It is home to about 257 plant and 289 animal species, including 35 mammals, aquatic animals, amphibians, reptiles and migratory birds, including hundreds of rare species. Marsh crocodiles are regularly spotted on the coastline adjacent to Hangul National Park, and there are an estimated 60 crocodiles in various places. The Hingol Bay is home to a large number of other aquatic life including Indo-Pacific dolphins and green & olive turtles, and various rare species of fish and turtles live in the coastal areas adjacent to Hangul National Park. These turtles come to the beach every night in August to lay their eggs at night. Increasing plastic pollution on the shores made it difficult for them to dig, so the female turtles left without laying eggs. Since then, the number of these turtles on the shores of Sindh and Balochistan has dropped significantly.

Whether you are travelling from any city in Pakistan or from outside the country, you will need to get to Karachi first to go to Hingol National Park. Located at a distance of 243 kilometers from Karachi, it will take you around 3.5 hours to reach the park if you are travelling by car via Makran Coastal Highway (N-25).

**TOURIST ATTRACTIONS IN HINGOL NATIONAL PARK**

MUD VOLCANOES

 One Of the Most Amazing Geological Features of This Wildlife Reserve in Balochistan Is The Presence Of Mud Volcanoes

PRINCESS OF HOPE

The Erosions Caused by Changing Weather Have Resulted In Incredible Natural Rock Formations, Such As The Princess Of Hope

HINGLAJ DEVI TEMPLE

Hingol National Park Is Also Home to Hinglaj Devi Mandir, A Temple Uniquely Located in A Cave Found in A Mountain Standing in Makran Desert.

KUND MALIR BEACH

The Water of This Beach Is Crystal Clear, And A Large Part of It Is Still Unexplored Since It Is Quite Far from The Metropolitan Areas of The Country

NATURALOASES

While Exploring This Fascinating National Park, You Will Come Across Many Spots with Fresh, Clean Water In The Form Of Small Lakes, Streams

LIONBALOCHISTAN

One Of the Most Significant Natural Structures in The Area Is A Sphinx (A Mythical Creature Having The Body Of A Lion And The Head Of A Human), Popularly Known As The Lion Of Balochistan.

**THE WILD LIFE OF PARK**

Pakistan is home to many unusual wildlife species, some of which are found in Hingol National Park. Counted among the most significant wildlife sanctuaries, the area is home to over 200 species of mammals, amphibians, reptiles, and birds. Some of the most popular wildlife species found in this natural reserve of Balochistan are Sindh Ibex, Golden Jackal, Sindh Leopard, Balochistan Urial, Pakistan Sand Cat, Indian Fox, Marsh Crocodile, Green Sea Turtle, Dalmatian Pelican, Egyptian Vulture, and Golden Eagle.

Since the region is a coastal desert, the climate of Hingol National Park mostly stays hot throughout the year, either dry or humid. The area is mostly barren, so the weather in the winter season can be bitterly cold. So, people travelling to this national park in Balochistan are advised to take apparel according to the running weather season along with them.

SINDHIIBEX

Sindh Ibex Are Rather Stocky Animals with Thick-Set Bodies and Strong Limbs Terminating in Broad Hooves. Female And Young Males, Till Their Second Winter, Are Yellowish-Brown Varying to Reddish-Grey with A Darker Brown Mid-Dorsal Line Extending From Between The Shoulders To The Base Of The Tail.

## BADGER

The Honey Badger, Also Known as The Ratel, Is A Mammal Widely Distributed in Africa, Southwest Asia, And the Indian Subcontinent. Because Of Its Wide Range and Occurrence in A Variety of Habitats, It Is List.

## BENGAL FOX

The Bengal Fox, Also Known As The Indian Fox, Is A Fox Endemic To The Indian Subcontinent From The Himalayan Foothills And Terai Of Nepal Through Southern India, And From Southern And Eastern Pakistan To Eastern India And Southeastern Bangladesh.The Bengal Fox, Also Known As The Indian Fox, Is A Fox Endemic To The Indian Subcontinent From The Himalayan Foothills And Terai Of Nepal Through Southern India, And From Southern And Eastern Pakistan To Eastern India And Southeastern Bangladesh.

## CARACAL

The Caracal Is A Medium-Sized Wild Cat Native To Africa, The Middle East, Central Asia, And Arid Areas Of Pakistan And Northwestern India. It Is Characterised By A Robust Build, Long Legs, A Short Face, Long Tufted Ears, And Long Canine Teeth.

## CHINKARA

## The Chinkara, Also Known As The Indian Gazelle, Is A Gazelle Species Native To Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan And India.The Chinkara (Gazella Bennettii), Also Known As The Indian Gazelle, Is A Gazelle Species Native To Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan And India

## PELICAN

## Pelicans Are A Genus Of Large Water Birds That Make Up The Family Pelecanidae. They Are Characterized By A Long Beak And A Large Throat Pouch Used For Catching Prey And Draining Water From The Scooped-Up Contents Before Swallowing

## INDIAN WOLF

**The Indian Wolf (Canis Lupus Pallipes) Is A Subspecies Of Gray Wolf That Ranges From Southwest Asia To The Indian Subcontinent. It Is Intermediate In Size Between The Himalayan Wolf And The Arabian Wolf**

## INDIAN PANGOLIN

The Indian Pangolin, Also Called Thick-Tailed Pangolin And Scaly Anteater Is A Pangolin Native To The Indian Subcontinent. Like Other Pangolins, It Has Large, Overlapping Scales On Its Body Which Act As Armour.

## PERSIAN LEOPARD

Panthera Pardus Tulliana Is A Leopard Subspecies Native To The Iranian Plateau And Surrounding Areas Encompassing Turkey, The Caucasus, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Armenia, Iraq, Iran, Turkmenistan, Afghanistan And Possibly Pakistan