

# TOURIOSITY®

T R A V E L M A G

UNCOMMON  
species

*Wildlife*  
Touriosity



Bat-eared Fox



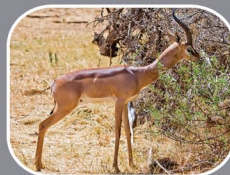
Takin



Impala



Gerenuk



Oryx



Serval







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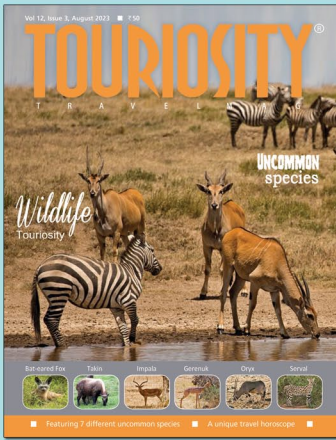
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**Touriosity Travelmag  
August 2023 Issue**

Dear Reader,

If you would like to share your memorable experiences with us, please feel free to contact us with your write ups, articles, anecdotes, photos and others. Good pictures will be acknowledged and published in the Reader's Click section. For the Travel Humour section, you can send us any travel related funny photos or sketches.

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**COVER PHOTO:**

A typical scene in the wilderness in Africa, with elands and a zebra.

Photo by  
Grete Howard, UK

*The views and opinions expressed in the articles are solely those of the writers and contributors. Touriosity Travelmag is not responsible for any personal views expressed by the authors or contributors.*



*The world is home to many rare and endangered species, each possessing unique features and playing a vital role in maintaining ecological balance. Conservation efforts are crucial to preserving these species and their habitats. In this wildlife-themed issue, we have focused on a few such animal species. The examples of these species underscore the urgency of global conservation efforts. Through awareness, habitat protection, anti-poaching measures, and sustainable practices, we can collectively strive to ensure the survival of these rare and endangered species and maintain the rich biodiversity of our planet. This is the 21st forest issue of Touriosity!*







AN APPEAL TO TOURISTS

Wildlife tourism, when conducted responsibly and ethically, can contribute to conservation efforts, raise awareness about endangered species, and support local communities. However, it's crucial to prioritize ethical practices, respect wildlife, and follow guidelines to minimize disturbance and protect the natural habitats of animals. LET US BE RESPONSIBLE TOURISTS!

*In an era marked by technological advancements and rapid urbanization, the allure of nature remains steadfast. Wildlife tourism, an avenue that intertwines adventure with conservation, emerges as a potent force in fostering a deeper connection between humans and the planet. As we navigate the delicate balance between exploration and preservation, it is crucial to champion responsible practices that ensure the longevity of our planet's diverse ecosystems.*

*Wildlife tourism, at its essence, is a celebration of Earth's biodiversity. It offers a unique opportunity for individuals to witness the marvels of the natural world firsthand, fostering a sense of appreciation and understanding for the intricate web of life that surrounds us. From the grandeur of a lion's mane to the delicate flutter of a butterfly's wings, wildlife tourism invites us to become stewards of the Earth, urging us to protect what we have come to cherish. This form of tourism is not merely about observing wildlife; it is a conduit for education and awareness. Responsible wildlife tourism endeavours to enlighten visitors about the delicate balance that sustains ecosystems and the pressing need for conservation. By exposing people to the wonders of the animal kingdom, we can inspire a collective commitment to safeguarding the habitats that these creatures call home.*

*Yet, the surge in wildlife tourism brings forth a challenge — the risk of exploitation and habitat degradation. Irresponsible practices such as overcrowding, intrusive behaviour, and habitat disturbance can have detrimental effects on the very environments we seek to admire. It is imperative that we approach wildlife tourism with a mindset of responsibility and respect, ensuring that our fascination with nature does not lead to its inadvertent destruction.*

*Governments, tour operators, and tourists alike bear a shared responsibility in cultivating sustainable wildlife tourism. Stringent regulations, enforced by authorities, must govern visitor numbers, behaviour, and the development of infrastructure to mitigate adverse impacts. Simultaneously, tour operators can play a pivotal role by adopting eco-friendly practices, promoting education, and contributing to local conservation efforts. As tourists, we must also embrace our role as guardians of the environment. By adhering to ethical guidelines, respecting the natural rhythms of wildlife, and supporting conservation initiatives, we become ambassadors for the very ecosystems we explore. Our memories of awe-inspiring encounters with wildlife should be accompanied by a sense of responsibility, motivating us to preserve these experiences for future generations.*

*In conclusion, wildlife tourism is a powerful catalyst for fostering a global consciousness about the need for conservation. However, this potential can only be fully realized through a concerted effort to prioritize responsible and sustainable practices. Let us embark on our journeys with open hearts and minds, guided by the understanding that the wonders of the wild are fragile treasures deserving of our utmost care and protection. Through responsible exploration, we can ensure that wildlife tourism becomes a force for good, leaving a legacy of appreciation, understanding, and preservation for generations to come.*

*In this issue, we have focused on a few rare and endangered species of wildlife. I heartily thank Grete Howard for her incredibly beautiful captures. Please do send us your feedback and suggestions at [ttnmag.english@gmail.com](mailto:ttnmag.english@gmail.com) as usual.*

Happy co-existing!

*Rupanjana De*  
Rupanjana De





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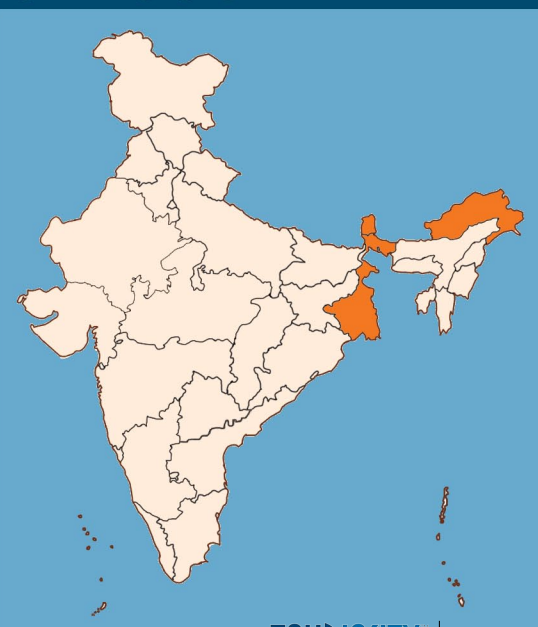
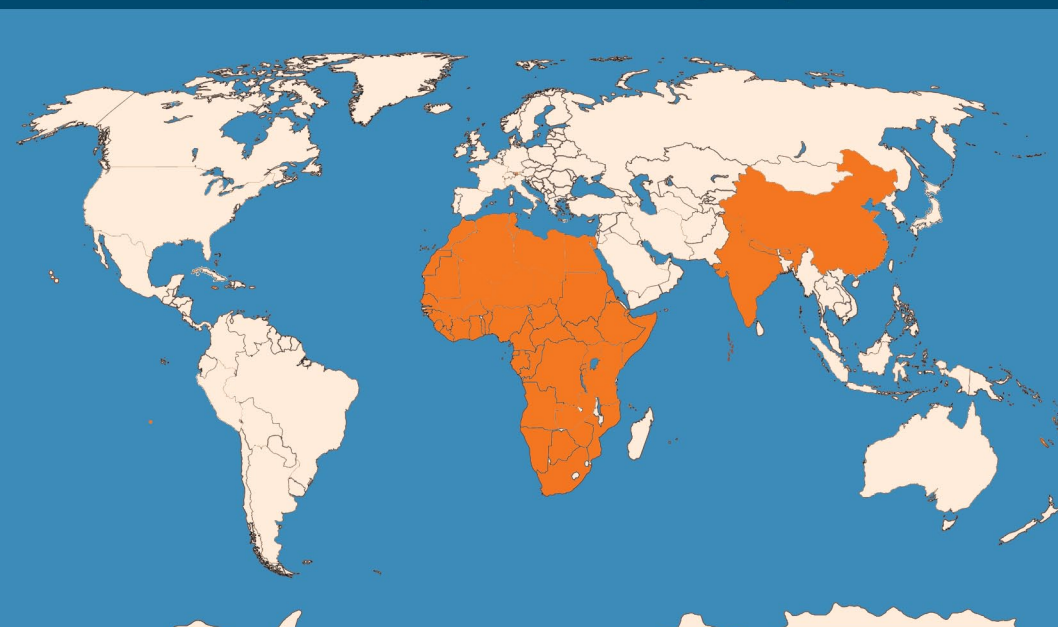
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**DESTINATIONS IN THIS ISSUE**

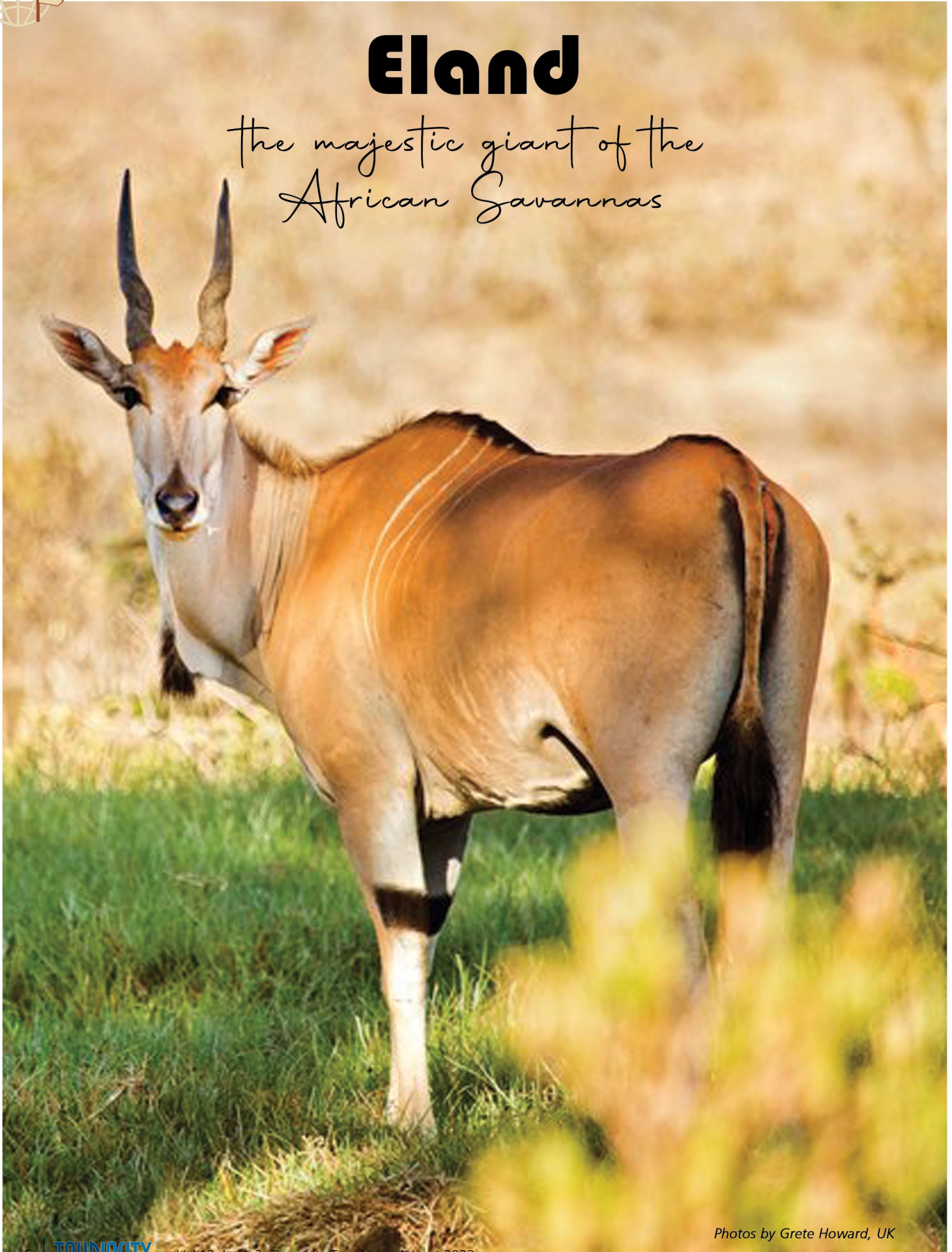






# Eland

*The majestic giant of the  
African Savannas*







The eland, a magnificent and colossal antelope, holds a prominent place among the diverse and awe-inspiring wildlife that graces the expansive savannas of Africa. With its towering stature, distinctive spiral horns, and remarkable adaptability, the eland stands as a symbol of resilience and beauty in the heart of the continent.

Native to various regions across Africa, the eland is divided into two species: the common eland and the giant eland. Both species share the same general characteristics, yet each possesses some unique qualities that contribute to the intricate tapestry of Africa's ecosystems.

One of the defining features of the eland is its sheer size. Among antelopes, elands claim the title of the largest, with adult males standing tall at the shoulder, often reaching over six feet. Their robust build and long legs enable them to traverse vast distances across the savannas in search of food and water, showcasing their impressive adaptability to diverse landscapes.

These large herbivores are grazers, consuming a diet primarily consisting of grasses, leaves, and vegetation. They also consume leaves, shoots, and fruits. Their feeding habits play a crucial role

in shaping the vegetation patterns of the savanna, influencing the delicate balance between flora and fauna.

Elands are the largest antelopes, with males standing about 5.6 to 6.6 feet (1.7 to 2 meters) tall at the shoulder. The giant eland is slightly larger than the common eland. They have a smooth, tan to russet-coloured coat with faint white vertical stripes on their sides. The coat colour can vary among individuals and is generally darker in males. It helps them blend seamlessly with the grassy expanses of its habitat. Both male and female elands have a loose fold of skin called a dewlap hanging from their throats. In males, this dewlap is larger and more noticeable. Both male and female elands have long, spiralled horns. The horns can grow to impressive lengths, especially in males. The giant eland has longer and more spiralled horns compared to the common eland.

Elands are adaptable to a variety of habitats, including grasslands, savannas, woodlands, and semi-desert areas. They are found in different regions of Africa, depending on the species. The common eland is distributed across East and Southern Africa, while the giant eland is primarily found in central and West Africa. Here are some areas where one might have the opportunity to see elands:







*With its towering stature, distinctive spiral horns, and remarkable adaptability, the eland stands as a symbol of resilience and beauty in the heart of the continent.*

### Southern Africa

Elands are commonly found in countries such as South Africa, Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, and Zambia. National parks and game reserves in these countries, such as Kruger National Park and Hluhluwe-iMfolozi Park in South Africa, Etosha National Park in Namibia, Chobe National Park in Botswana, and Mana Pools National Park in Zimbabwe, are known to have eland populations.

### East Africa

Kenya and Tanzania also have elands in various conservation areas and national parks. Serengeti National Park and Maasai Mara National Reserve in Tanzania and Kenya respectively, Amboseli National Park, and Tsavo National Park in Kenya might offer opportunities to spot elands.

### Central Africa

Some countries like Uganda, Rwanda, and the Democratic Republic

of the Congo also have eland populations in specific national parks like Queen Elizabeth National Park in Uganda, Volcanoes National Park in Rwanda, and Virunga National Park in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Elands are social animals that can form herds, and the size of these herds can vary. They may be composed of individuals of both sexes and

various age groups. They use various vocalizations, including clicks, grunts, and snorts, for communication within their herds.

Despite their majestic presence, elands face many challenges in the modern world. Habitat loss due to expanding human populations and poaching for their meat and hides have particularly posed significant threats to their populations. Conservation efforts strive to mitigate these challenges, emphasizing the importance of preserving the habitats that elands, along with numerous other species, call home.

As for the official conservation status, the common eland is listed as of 'Least Concern' on the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List, indicating a stable population of this sub-species. However, the giant eland sub-species is listed as 'Near Threatened', with populations facing threats from habitat loss and hunting.

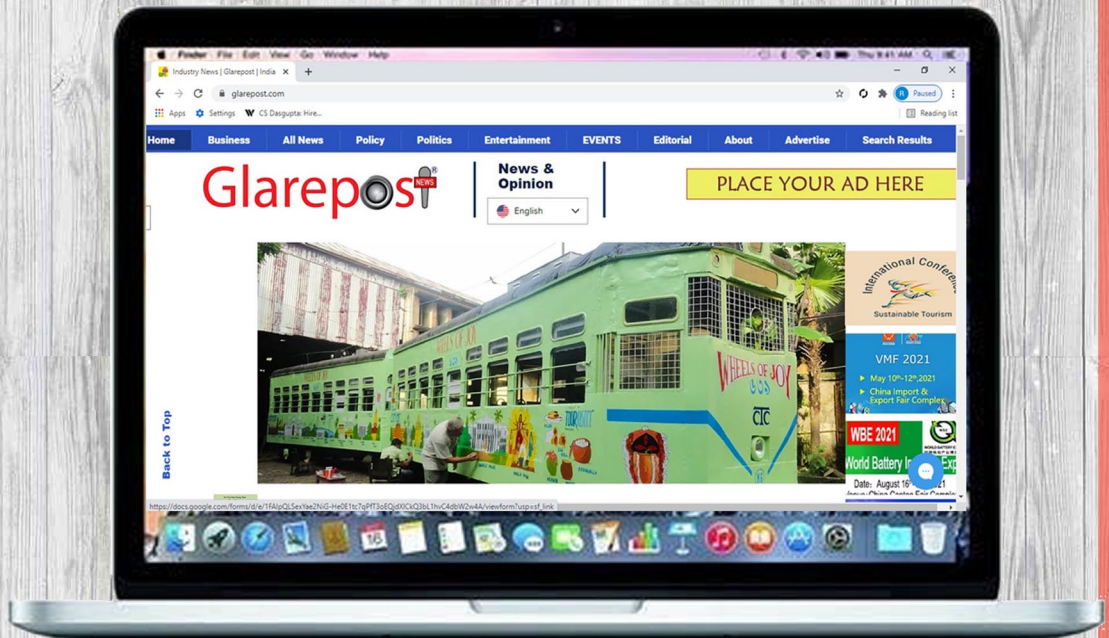
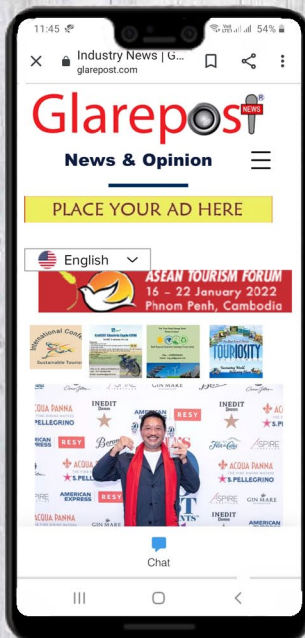
The large size and distinctive appearance of elands make them a notable and charismatic species in African wildlife.



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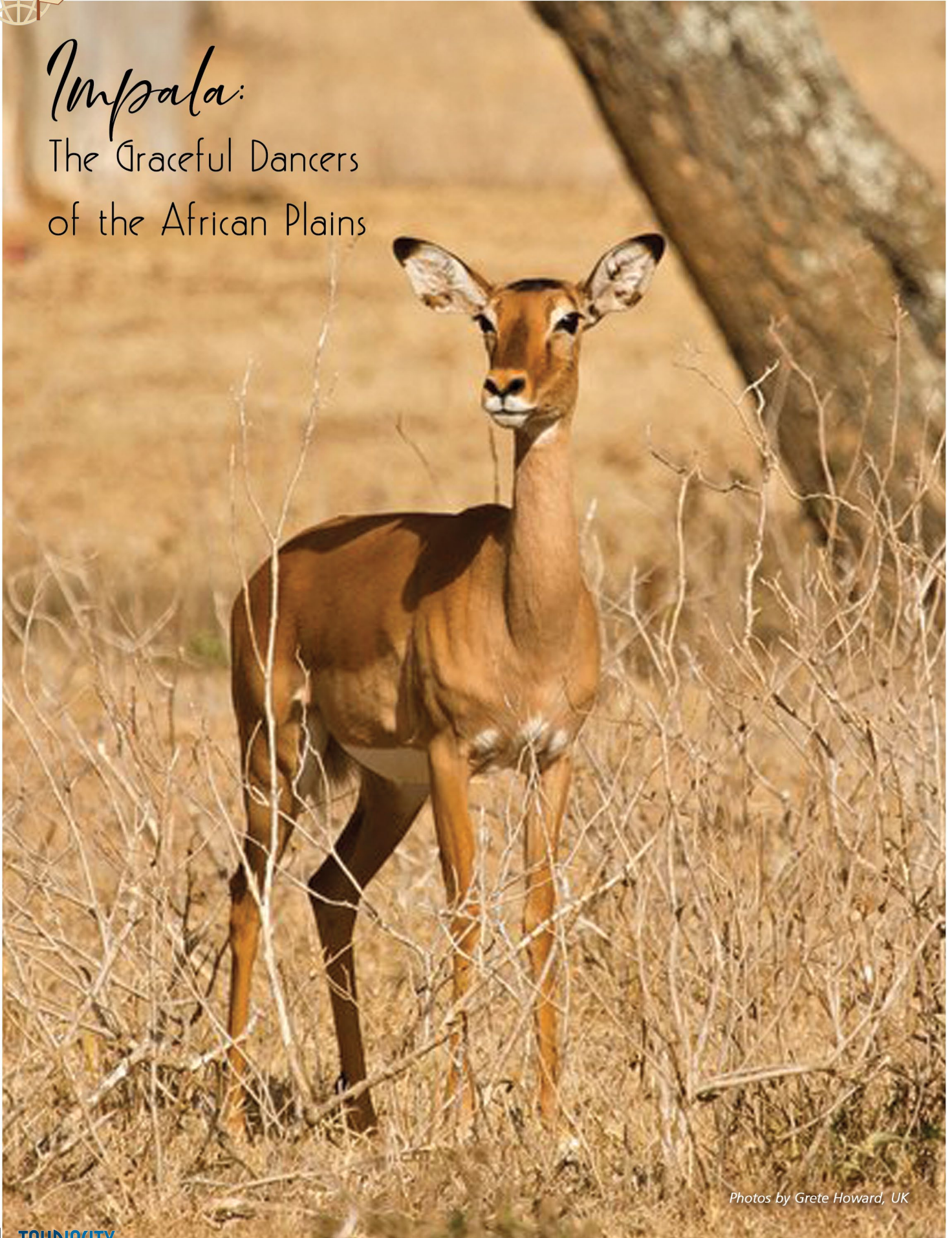
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# Impala:

The Graceful Dancers  
of the African Plains



*Photos by Grete Howard, UK*



In the heart of the African savannas, where the golden grasses sway in the gentle breeze and the sun casts its warm glow, the impala emerges as a symbol of grace, agility, and natural beauty. With its slender form, distinctive markings, and mesmerizing movements, the impala captures the essence of life on the expansive plains of Africa. They contribute to the biodiversity of African landscapes.

The impala is a medium-sized antelope, renowned for its striking appearance and remarkable adaptability. Its coat, a fusion of reddish-brown and white, creates a visually striking contrast against the vibrant greenery and the dust-kissed landscape. The impala's elegant features extend beyond its aesthetic appeal, revealing a creature that is finely tuned to navigate the challenges of its difficult environment.

With a nimble prowess that borders on the ethereal, impalas traverse the open plains, effortlessly leaping and bounding through the tall grasses. These captivating displays are not merely expressions of athleticism but also serve a crucial purpose in evading the predators that roam these lands, including lions, leopards, and cheetahs.

The impala is found in various habitats

across eastern and southern Africa.

Known for its speed and sheer number, the herbivore is a common sight in the African savannas, much to the delight of visitors.

There's more to the physical characteristics of the impalas than their slender body with a reddish-brown coat. They also have a white underbelly, with distinctive black markings on the tail and face. They have lyre-shaped, ridged horns, which are present in both males and females. The horns can reach lengths of up to 28 inches in males and are slightly shorter in females. The horns add a touch of sophistication to the appearance of the species. Only males, however, have prominent scent glands on their hind legs.

Impalas are highly adaptable and can be found in a variety of habitats, including savannas, woodlands, and grasslands. They are well-distributed across eastern and southern Africa, inhabiting countries such as Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe and South Africa (more details later in the article).

Impalas are known for their agility and are capable of jumping long distances and reaching impressive heights, which aids in



evading predators.

Impalas are social animals and typically form mixed-sex herds, especially during the non-mating season. These herds can be quite large, consisting of females, their offspring, and sometimes a few males. During the mating season, however, males establish territories and compete for dominance through displays of strength and agility to attract females. Females give birth to a single calf after a gestation period of about six to seven months.

Impalas are herbivores with a diverse diet,







*One of the most captivating aspects of the impala is its agile and graceful movements. With a nimble prowess that borders on the ethereal, impalas traverse the open plains, effortlessly leaping through the tall grasses.*

feeding on grasses, leaves, shoots, and fruits. Their ability to switch between different food sources allows them to adapt to changing environmental conditions. Its selective feeding behaviour also contributes to the ecological balance by preventing the overgrowth of certain plant species.

Impalas are preyed upon to a variety of predators in the African savannas, including lions, leopards, cheetahs, and African wild dogs. Their speed and agility, combined with their herding behaviour, are essential defences against predation.

Impalas are a quite common sight during African wildlife safaris. Here are some places where one can commonly find impalas:

#### **Southern Africa**

Impalas are abundant in southern African countries such as South Africa, Botswana, Namibia, Zimbabwe, and Zambia. National parks and game reserves in these countries, like Kruger National Park in South Africa, Chobe National Park in Botswana, Etosha National Park in Namibia, Hwange National Park in Zimbabwe, and South Luangwa National Park in Zambia, often have significant populations of impalas.

#### **East Africa**

In countries like Kenya and Tanzania, impalas can be found in various national parks and conservation areas, including Serengeti National Park, Maasai Mara National Reserve, Amboseli National Park, and Tsavo National Park.

#### **Central Africa**

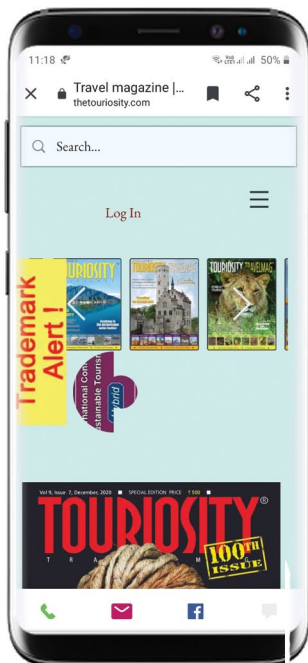
Impalas can also be found in some regions of countries like Uganda and Rwanda, primarily in savanna areas within national parks like Queen Elizabeth National Park in Uganda and Akagera National Park in Rwanda.

Impalas are considered a species of 'Least Concern' on the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List. They are relatively abundant and not facing significant threats. However, like many wildlife species, they can be affected by habitat loss, human encroachment, and poaching.



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# The Oryx:

*Elegant Survivor  
of the Arid Lands*







*Renowned for its striking appearance and adaptability to harsh desert environments, the oryx stands as a symbol of endurance in the face of challenging conditions.*



The oryx, a majestic and resilient antelope, has long captured the fascination of both wildlife enthusiasts and conservationists. Renowned for its striking appearance and adaptability to harsh desert environments, the oryx stands as a symbol of endurance in the face of challenging conditions.

The oryx, belonging to the genus *Oryx*, is characterized by its distinctive long, straight horns, which can reach great lengths. These impressive horns are not only a key feature for identification but also serve a practical purpose, aiding the oryx in defending itself against predators. Their coats are generally a light colour, adapted to reflect sunlight and minimize heat absorption in the arid landscapes they inhabit.

Two well-known species of *Oryx* are the gemsbok (*Oryx gazella*) and the Arabian oryx (*Oryx leucoryx*). They are primarily found in arid regions of Africa and the Mid-

dle East respectively. These environments, marked by high temperatures and limited water sources, pose significant challenges for survival. However, the oryx has evolved a set of remarkable adaptations to thrive in such conditions. Their ability to extract moisture from the food they consume, combined with efficient cooling mechanisms, enables them to endure the harsh desert climate.

Oryx are known for their social structure, often forming herds that provide protection against predators. The presence of these herds also facilitates cooperative efforts in finding food and water sources. Additionally, oryx are known for their territorial behaviour, defending their home ranges from other groups. This territorial instinct is particularly crucial in regions where resources are scarce.

Oryx are large antelopes, with a robust build. Adult males are generally larger than

females. Their long horns extend backward and slightly curve at the tips. These can reach lengths of up to 3.5 feet (about 1 meter) or more. Oryx typically have a pale coat that helps reflect sunlight in their arid habitats, aiding in temperature regulation. The coat coloration varies among species, ranging from grayish to light brown, and some may have distinct black markings on their faces and legs.

Oryx are well-adapted to arid and semi-arid environments, where water is scarce. They are found in regions such as deserts, grasslands, and savannas. The specific species of oryx and its range depend on the particular type of oryx in question.

#### **Southern Africa (Gemsbok)**

Gemsbok are commonly found in southern African countries such as Namibia, Botswana, South Africa, and parts of Angola and





Two well-known species of Oryx are the gemsbok (*Oryx gazella*) and the Arabian oryx (*Oryx leucoryx*). They are primarily found in arid regions of Africa and the Middle East respectively. These environments, marked by high temperatures and limited water sources, pose significant challenges for survival. However, the oryx has evolved a set of remarkable adaptations to thrive in such conditions. Their ability to extract moisture from the food they consume, combined with efficient cooling mechanisms, enables them to endure the harsh desert climate.

Zimbabwe. They inhabit arid regions, including deserts and semi-deserts. National parks and reserves like Etosha National Park in Namibia, Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park in Botswana and South Africa, and the Namib-Naukluft Park are known for their populations of gemsbok.

#### Arabian Peninsula (Arabian Oryx)

The Arabian oryx, also known as the white oryx, used to inhabit several countries in the Arabian Peninsula, including Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Oman, Israel, and Jordan. However, due to extensive hunting and habitat loss, it became

extinct in the wild. Successful conservation efforts have reintroduced this species into some protected areas, such as the Arabian Oryx Sanctuary in Oman, Shaumari Wildlife Reserve in Jordan, and several reserves in the UAE, where you might have the chance to see them.

Oryx are primarily grazers, feeding on grasses and other vegetation. They have adapted to extract moisture from the plants they consume, allowing them to survive in arid regions with limited access to water. Oryx are known for their ability to survive in harsh conditions with limited water sources. They have developed ef-

ficient ways to conserve water, including concentrated urine and the ability to withstand high temperatures. Oryx are often observed in small herds, and their social structure may vary among species.

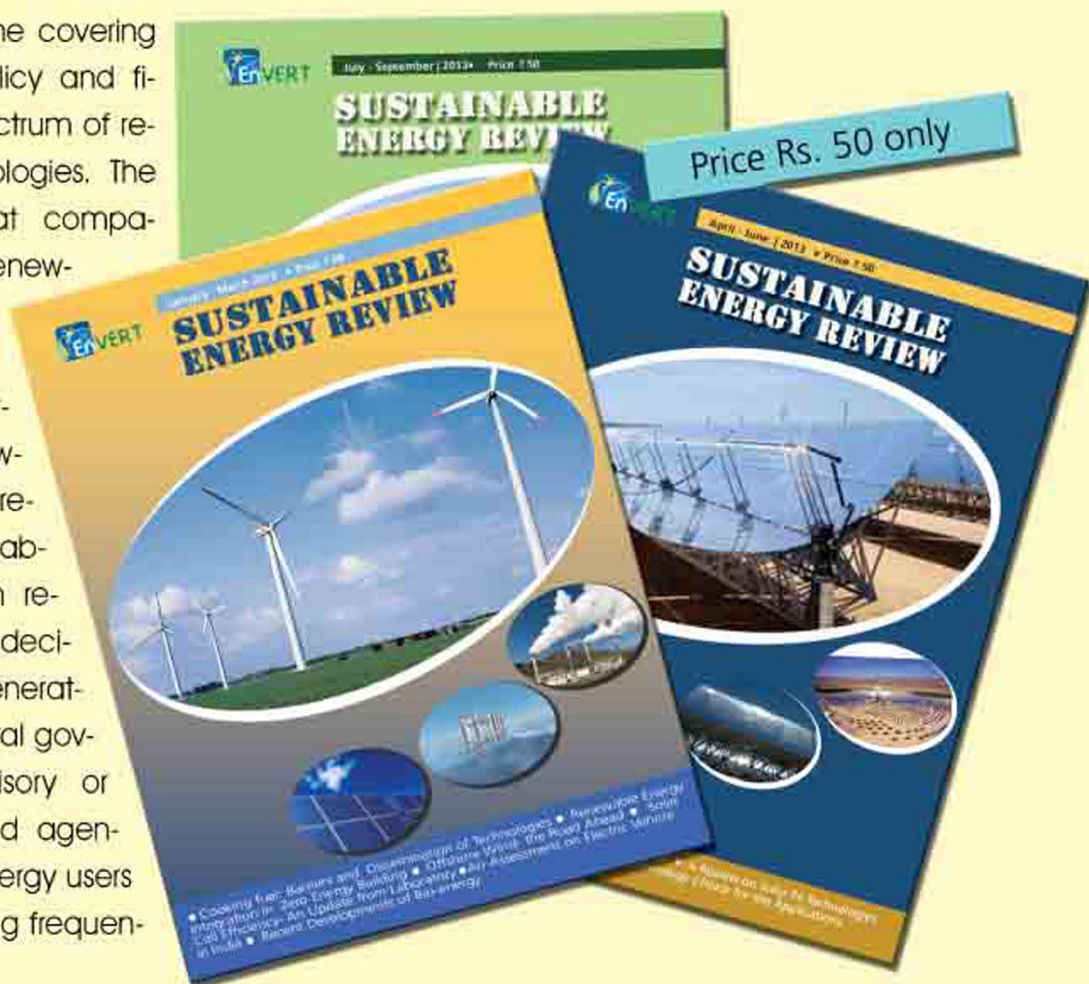
The conservation status of oryx species varies. The Arabian oryx, for example, faced significant threats and was once considered extinct in the wild. However, successful conservation efforts, including reintroduction programs, have led to the recovery of some populations. The gemsbok, found in southern Africa, is more widespread and generally not considered endangered.



# SUSTAINABLE ENERGY REVIEW

**Sustainable Energy Review** is a one-of-a-kind magazine covering technology, industry, policy and finance for the entire spectrum of renewable energy technologies. The Magazine is targeted at companies involved directly in renewables, owners and managers of renewable energy sites, manufacturers of complete renewable energy systems, research and training establishments, consultants in renewable energy sector, decision makers in power generating utilities, local or central governments, energy advisory or planning agencies, aid agencies, small and large energy users and so on. The publishing frequency is 4 times per year.

The magazine seeks to disseminate the knowledge of renewable energy technologies and energy efficiency and is therefore aimed at publicizing the major technical and non technical issues of these technologies in a simplified manner. It is aimed at reaching a large number of people – the commoners, those from the Industry and the Institutes wherein people are somehow facing the challenges of energy. The trans-disciplinary magazine has a long way to go.



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**Aries**

(21 March – 19 April)

The theme for achieving success in this month revolves around honing your ability to work fairly, maintain group cohesiveness or team spirit, and to compromise, adjust or negotiate diplomatically with others. Favorable events and tendencies will dominate in your family life and relationships with close people during this month.

Places to visit: The Nile in Egypt - From the pyramids of Giza to the Valley of The Kings; travelling along the Nile is a delightful option.

Ooty: It's a visual delight, with pretty cottages, bijou fenced flower gardens, lush surroundings, thatched-roof churches and terraced botanical gardens

Favourable Dates: Sep 3, 4, 12, 13, 21, 22

Favourable Colours: Yellow & Green

This month will turn out to be a clearly positive time, which will be literally full to the brim with meaningful events, positives, and also having conflicting situations. Marital and conjugal life would be satisfactory. Better bonding is expected with near and dear ones.

Places to visit: Northern Israel - Regions such as Galilee; a mountainous region in the north that is famous for its wine country, national parks and Jewish and Christian Holy Sites.

Mahabaleshwar: Mahabaleshwar in Maharashtra offers a rejuvenating ambiance where you can savor charming views of nature at its blooming best.

Favourable Dates: Sep 1, 9, 10, 18, 19, 27

Favourable Colours: Blue & Green



**Taurus**

(20 April – 20 May)



**Gemini**

(21 May – 20 June)

Planetary environment promises to bring quite unusual events. Mostly those will be pleasant surprises that will happen exactly to you. You will receive appreciation from your team members. Friendships are especially rewarding and new feel-good connections can be made.

Places to visit: Cyprus - The sizzling sun, spectacular coastlines and top quality mountain treks and you have your next vacation destination.

Darjeeling: Darjeeling is the place to be to savor unruffled luxury and to rejuvenate your sense. With jagged peaks of magnificent Himalayas offering spectacular panorama - you could even see the peak of Mount Kanchendzonga.

Favourable Dates: Sep 2, 6, 11, 14, 20, 23

Favourable Colours: Blue & Yellow

This is a highly favourable time for self employed professionals and family business. The innovative approach and go-getter attitude fetches excellent returns as profits pour in continuously. Using persuasive skills, imagination and accurate assessment about existing trends, you can conduct excellent business administration.

Places to visit: Qatar - Visit the Museum of Islamic Art, the cultural village of Katara and Souq Waqif; the traditional marketplace of Qatar

Kodaikanal: Slightly foggy and pleasant weather, meandering roads, lush forests and verdant hills of this hill town are some of the prime attraction of this hill retreat.

Favourable Dates: Sep 5, 7, 14, 16, 23, 25

Favourable Colours: Green & Yellow



**Cancer**

(21 June – 22 July)



**Leo**

(23 July – 22 August)

This would be a month of hyperactivity, both on a mental and physical level as you attend to hectic work schedule, business meetings and conferences, social gatherings and entertainment programmes and simultaneously spinning the thinking wheels and carrying on the internal brainstorming non-stop.

Places to visit: Thailand – For the long, white-sand beaches, temples, night markets, festivals, sea food and for water activities like snorkelling and scuba diving.

Shillong: This nature's paradise has been blessed with an amazing setting of rolling hills with pine trees, waterfalls, superb climate and more.

Favourable Dates: Sep 2, 5, 11, 14, 20, 23

Favourable Colours: Red & Yellow

This month propels you along a new path. Adventure, travel, and higher learning call to you. You are setting your sights on the future and aiming high. Your spirit for adventure runs high, yet you are especially busy with work obligations.

Places to visit: Indonesia – You can enjoy the elephant safari, visit the famous Tirta Empul temple or spend a romantic evening at the beach town, Kuta.

Munnar: The expansive tea plantations, verdant mountains, extensive spice and tea plantations, various tourist spots, aroma-filled air and picturesque locations attract tourists from all around the globe.

Favourable Dates: Sep 1, 4, 10, 13, 19, 22

Favourable Colours: White & Green



**Virgo**

(23 August – 22 Sept)



**Manish Kumar Arora** is a renowned KP Astrologer, Numerologist, Tarot Reader and Vastu Consultant. He will be with Touriosity Travelmag to bring to our readers monthly predictions based on zodiac signs with special emphasis on travel predictions. Our readers can plan their tours accordingly. He can be reached at [manish@manishastrologer.com](mailto:manish@manishastrologer.com)



An energetic month is in store for you. You want to have fun, and you might find you're pouring a lot of energy into your hobbies, children, and recreation. Romance moves forward, and you're ready to take the initiative when it comes to matters of the heart.

Places to visit: Laos - You can also visit Buddhist temples, caves, waterfalls and countryside to unwind and relax

Conoor: Enclosed by aromatic lush tea plantations; Conoor is a famed weekend getaway from nearby places like Coimbatore and Ooty. This tiny tea garden town has been blessed with a pleasant weather that remains all through the year

Favourable Dates: Sep 1, 4, 10, 13, 19, 22 Favourable Colours: White & Green

It's time to be prudent and to review your budget rather than spend. In general, collective interest in learning more about balance in relationships, legal rights, social skills, psychology, and soft skills can be observed.

Places to visit: Stockholm, Sweden - The charm of its setting lies in the intermingling of land and water - the skerries fringing the coast, the crags rearing up from the sea, the intricate pattern of waterways encompassing the city.

Mount Abu: With home to over 80 exquisitely carved temples, most striking of which are the Jain Temples at Delwara, Nakki Lake and sun set point are treat for eyes

Favourable Dates: Sep 1, 9, 10, 18, 19, 27 Favourable Colours: Blue & Yellow



It's an excellent period for productivity on all levels, even if the lure of chit chat with friends is strong..You are feeling re-motivated after some lack of enthusiasm in recent past. In personal and intimate relationships, you will be very warm and generous, however you may have to watch out for sudden impulses of anger.

Places to visit: Brazil - Unrivalled natural scenery, countless beaches and an irresistible party atmosphere make this one of South America's most picturesque and exciting countries.

Auli: Abundance of forestry and floral beauty makes Auli one of the best for trekking and camping during summers.

Favourable Dates: Sep 1, 9, 10, 18, 19, 27 Favourable Colours: Blue & Yellow

It's a time when exciting professional and travel opportunities could arise, seemingly out of the blue. Love and appreciation are easy to attract this month. will share your skill, expertise and time for charitable and philanthropic causes.

Places to visit: Iceland - You'll marvel at the sublime landforms of this geologically restless island, from other-worldly glacial lakes and sheer sea cliffs to steaming hot springs and moonscape lava fields.

Dharamshala: Being the land of Dalai Lama and his entourage, the region has religion prospered in this flourishing Himalayan topography; much to lure foreign celebrities.

Favourable Dates: Sep 5, 6, 14, 15, 23, 24 Favourable Colours: Red & Blue



This is a happy month with glad tidings, expansions and promotions, and all round growth. The time is good for investment purposes with chances of excellent returns. Your mood in love is mostly adventurous, and your charm is quite natural now.

Places to visit: Ireland - Ireland is a truly spellbinding place, offering a captivating mix of stirring history and scintillating nature; the home of epic literature, heart-tugging music, razor-sharp wit, and legendary hospitality,

Mussoorie: The urban side of the Queen sports, the Kulri Bazaar, Gandhi Chowk and Picture Palace stay buzzing and lively.

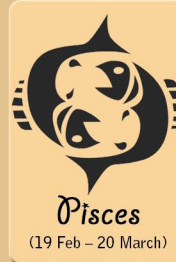
Favourable Dates: Sep 1, 6, 10, 15, 19, 24 Favourable Colours: Red & Purple

You will be busy harmonising and balancing your personal lives, relationships and partners. Some of you might enter into new relationships, both marital and romantic ones. Encouraging results are predicted for new business partnerships and nascent enterprises.

Places to visit: France- You'll fall in love with its distinctive cities, from Paris, Marseille, and Lyon to Nice and Bordeaux.

Panchmarhi: Tourism here mainly talks about rock paintings, pre-historic caves, lofty peaks, forest gorges and stunning waterfalls. Satpura Tiger Reserve, Handi Khoh, Dhoopgarh, Bison Lodge, Reech Garh, Irene Pool, Rajendra Giri to name a few.

Favourable Dates: Sep 4, 8, 13, 17, 22, 26 Favourable Colours: Yellow & Blue

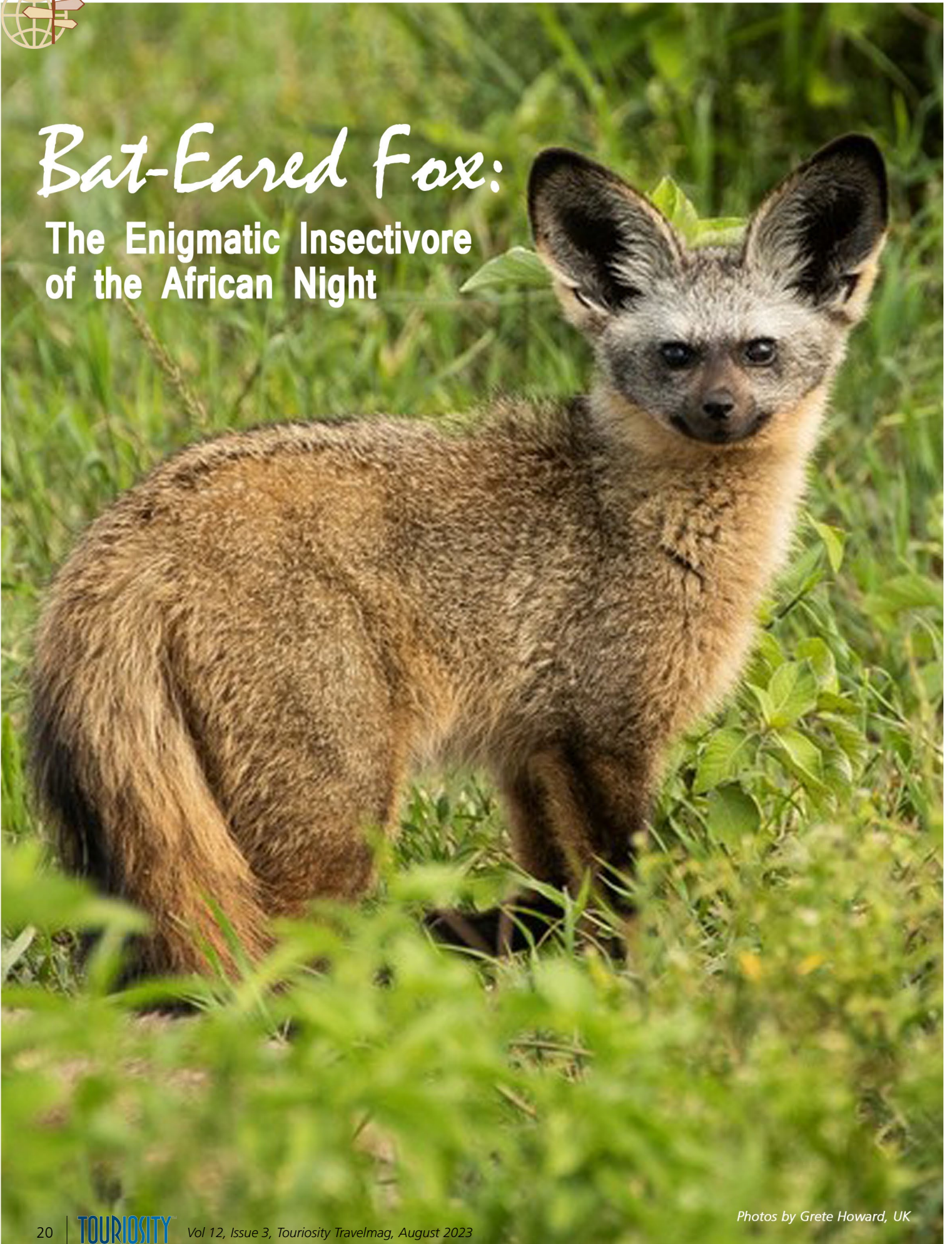




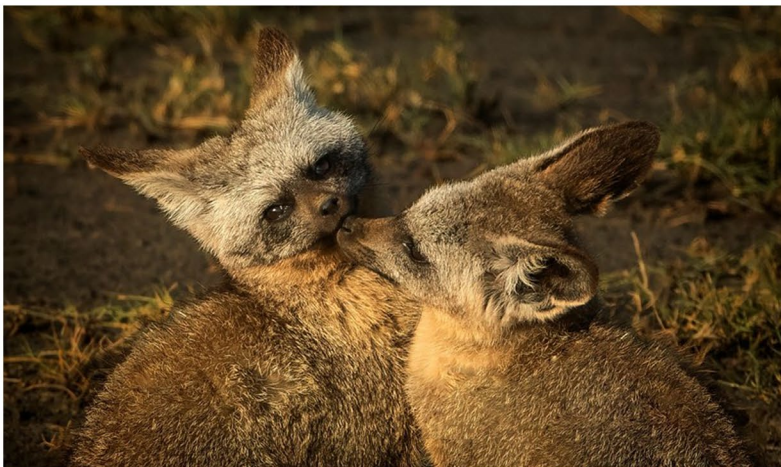


# Bat-Eared Fox:

The Enigmatic Insectivore  
of the African Night







stealthily. With a relatively small body (adults typically weigh between 4 to 5.5 kilograms), making them agile hunters in the vast open spaces they call home.

The bat-eared fox's diet is specialized, primarily consisting of insects. Its dental adaptations, including small, sharp teeth, are perfectly suited for crushing the exoskeletons of the myriad insects it consumes. Termites, in particular, form a significant portion of their diet, and these foxes play a crucial role in regulating insect populations in their ecosystem.

Social by nature, bat-eared foxes often form family groups, typically consisting of a monogamous breeding pair and their offspring. This social structure aids in various activities, such as foraging for food, caring for the young ones, and providing protection against potential threats. Their communication is a blend of vocalizations and body language, fostering a sense of unity within the family unit.

While predominantly nocturnal, the bat-eared fox is also active during the early morning and late afternoon. Its behaviour is a testament to the adaptability required to thrive in the dynamic and ever-changing African landscapes.

Bat-eared foxes are predominantly found in the grasslands and savannas of eastern and southern Africa. They thrive in open habitats with access to sandy soils, where they can create their characteristic dens. Here are some specific countries and regions where bat-eared foxes can be found:

**Botswana**

They can be spotted in regions like the Okavango Delta and the Kalahari Desert. One can visit the Chobe National Park, the Central Kalahari Game Reserve and the Makgadikgadi Pans National Park

In the vast expanse of the African savannas, where the sun sets in a blaze of colours and the nocturnal symphony begins, the bat-eared fox emerges as a fascinating and enigmatic creature. It is a small canid species native to the grasslands and savannas of Africa. It has several remarkable features that set it apart from other canids. Its most prominent feature, and perhaps the source of its name, is its distinctive large ears. These appendages, resembling those of a bat, can measure up to 5.9 inches (15 cm) in length. Beyond their aesthetic appeal, these ears serve a vital purpose. They are finely tuned instruments, capable of detecting the faint rustlings of insects in the night, making it an exceptional predator in the darkness.

Adapted to the grasslands and savannas of eastern and southern Africa, the bat-eared fox has a sandy-coloured coat that seamlessly blends with its surroundings. This camouflage not only aids in evading predators but also allows the fox to approach its prey





*Observing the bat-eared fox in the wild offers a glimpse into the fascinating world of these small canids, showcasing their unique adaptations and social behaviours. These foxes, though not as well-known as some of their larger relatives, contribute significantly to the ecological balance of their habitats.*

in Botswana to see a bat-eared fox.

#### **South Africa**

In South Africa, bat-eared fox are found in areas like the Kruger National Park, the Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park and the Tswalu Kalahari Reserve in the Kalahari region.

#### **Namibia**

Bat-eared fox can be sighted particularly in areas like the Etosha National Park, the Kalahari Desert, other arid regions and the Namib-Naukluft National Park.

#### **Kenya**

In Kenya, Bat-eared fox can be spotted in certain regions, especially in the grassland and savanna habitats. To be specific, these animals are to be seen in the Maasai Mara National Reserve, the Samburu National Reserve

and the Tsavo East and Tsavo West National Parks. These are some of the most protected regions of the country.

As with any wildlife sighting, sightings of bat-eared foxes cannot be guaranteed, but visiting these regions with the help of knowledgeable guides or rangers may enhance one's chances of observing these fascinating creatures in their natural environment. Also, when visiting these areas, it's important to remember that observing wildlife, including bat-eared foxes, requires patience and luck, as they can be elusive and primarily nocturnal. Safari drives during the early morning or late afternoon might increase your chances of spotting them, as they are more active during these times. It is also advisable to consult local guides or tour operators who are familiar with the specific habitats and movements of these creatures for the best chance of spotting them.

Observing the bat-eared fox in the wild offers a glimpse into the fascinating world of these small canids, showcasing their unique adaptations and social behaviours. These foxes, though not as well-known as some of their larger relatives, contribute significantly to the ecological balance of their habitats. In the end it can be said that the bat-eared fox stands out as a captivating and unique member of the canid family, illustrating the diverse ways in which animals adapt to their environments.





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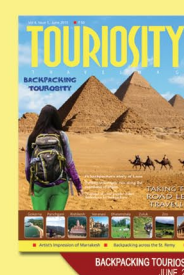
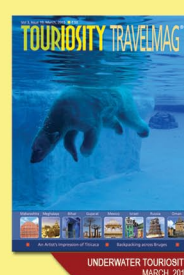
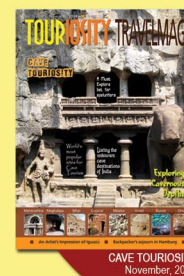
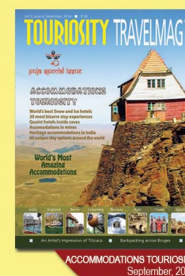
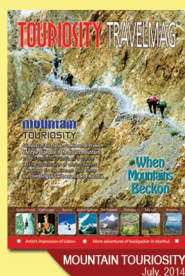
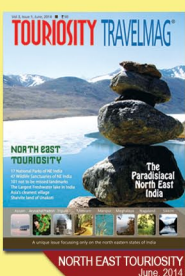
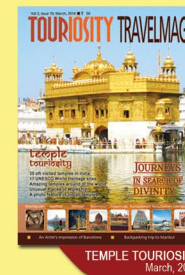
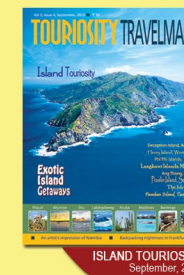
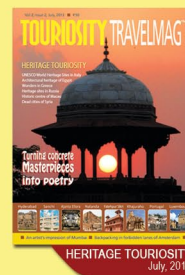
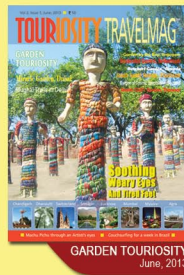
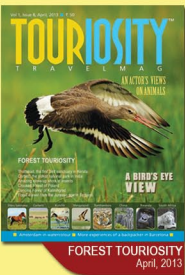
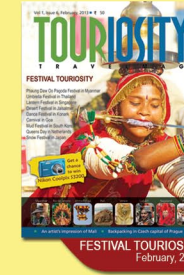
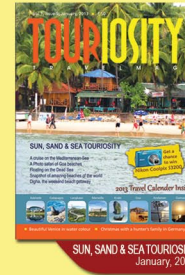
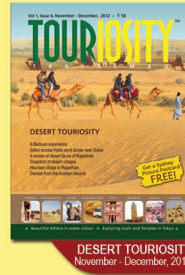
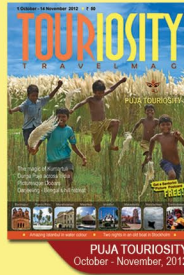
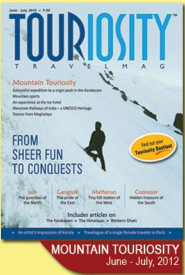
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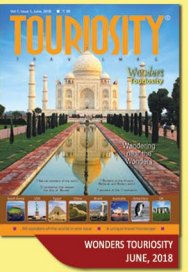
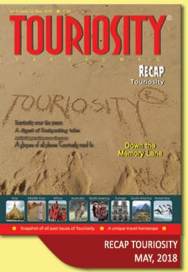
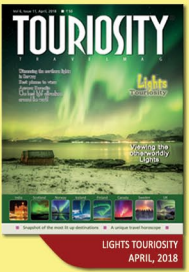
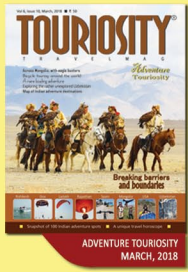
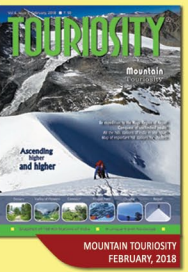
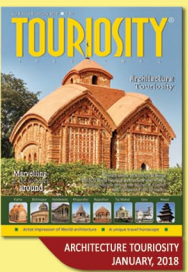
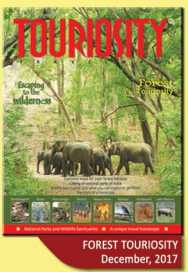
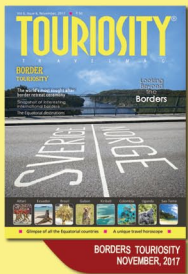
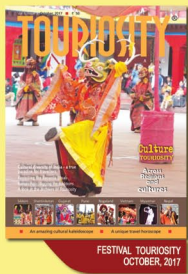
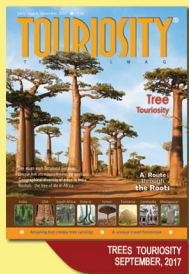
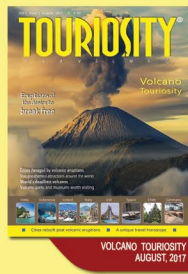
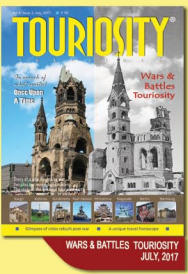
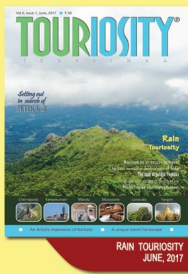
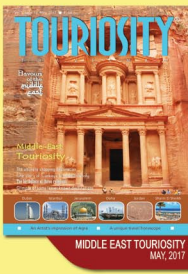
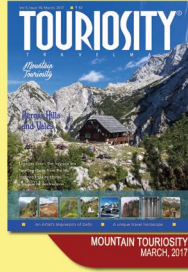
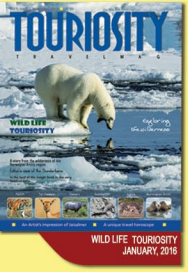
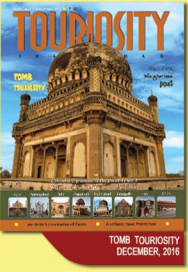
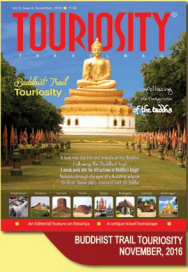
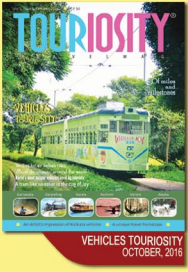
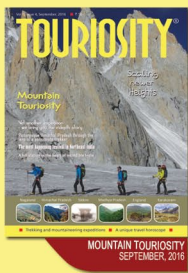
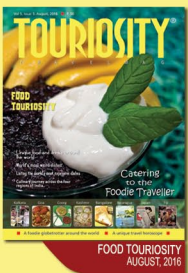
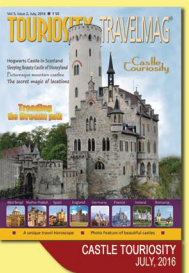
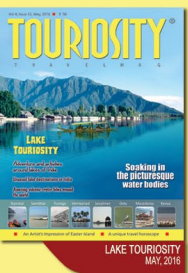
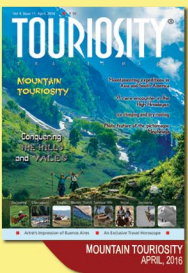
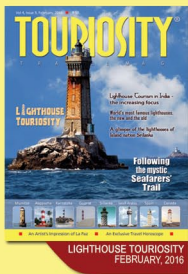
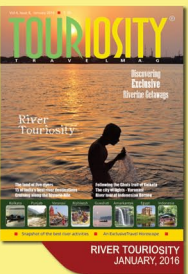
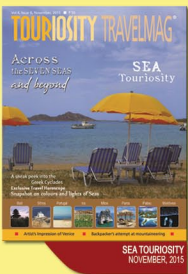
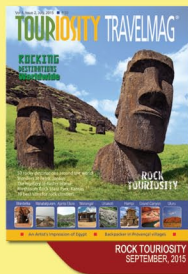
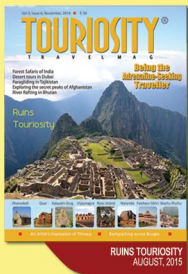
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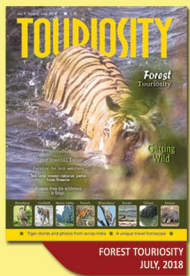
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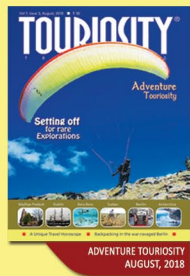




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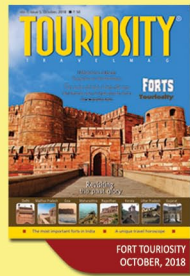
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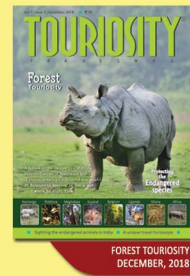
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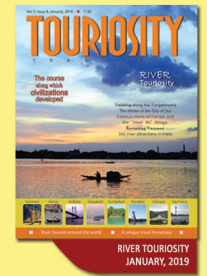
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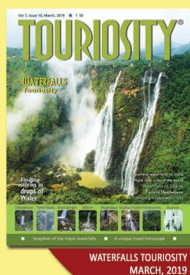
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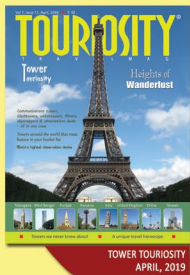
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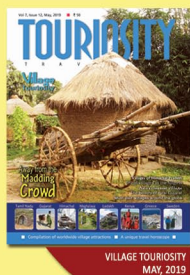
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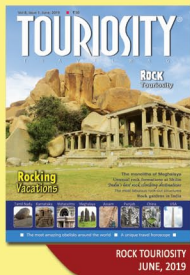
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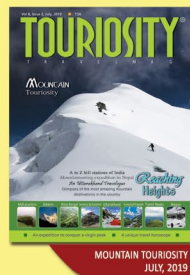
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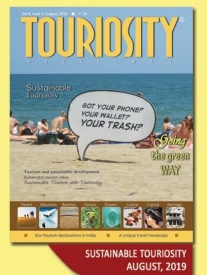
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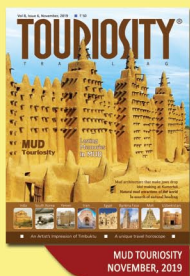
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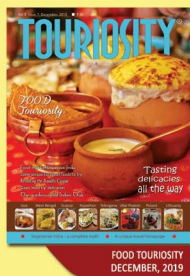
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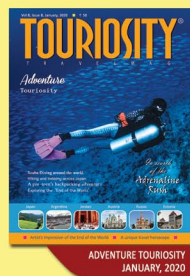
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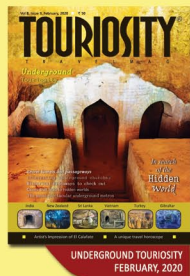
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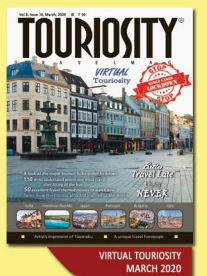
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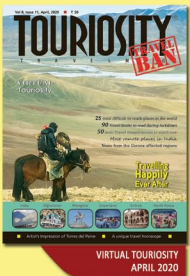
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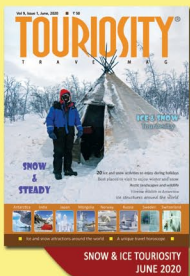
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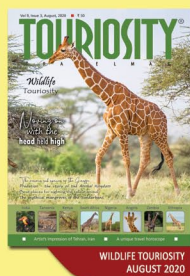
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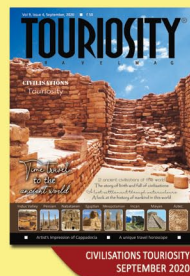
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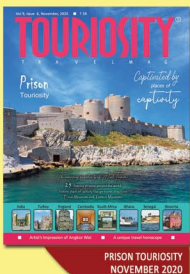
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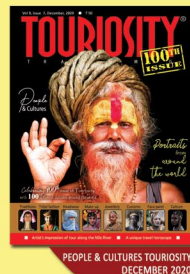
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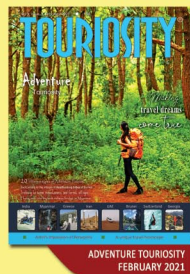
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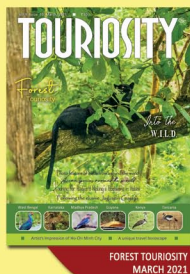
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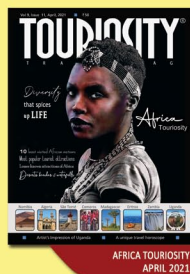
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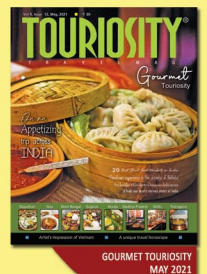
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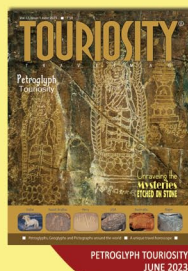
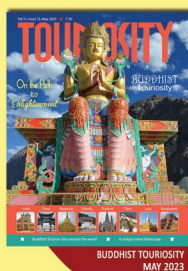
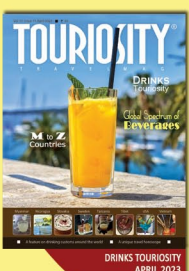
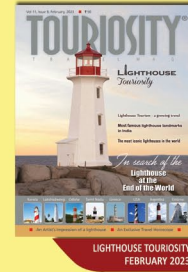
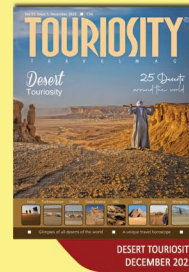
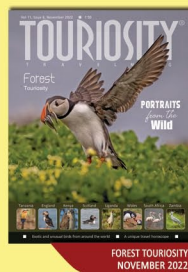
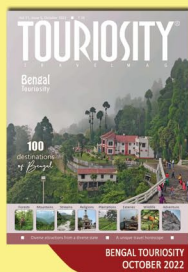
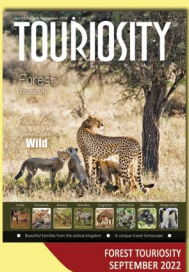
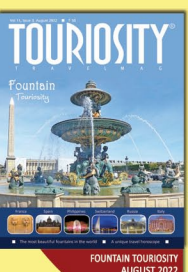
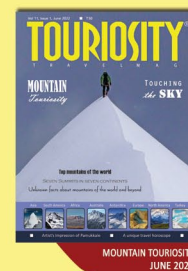
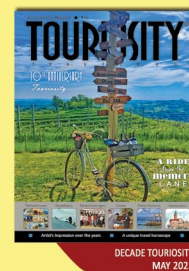
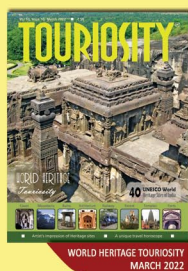
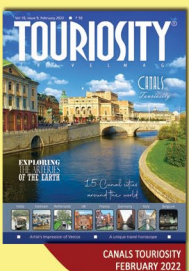
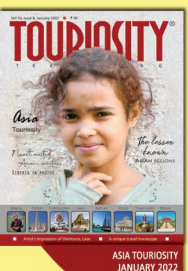
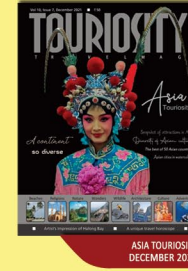
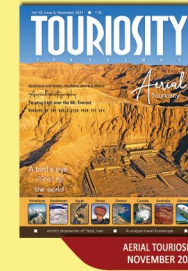
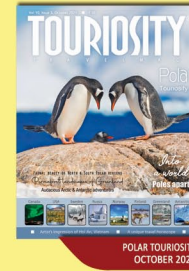
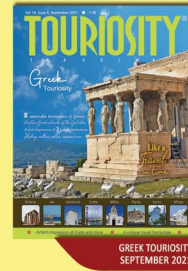
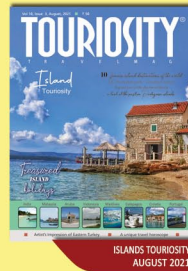
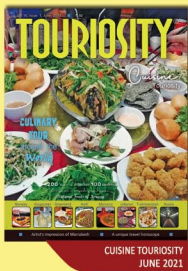
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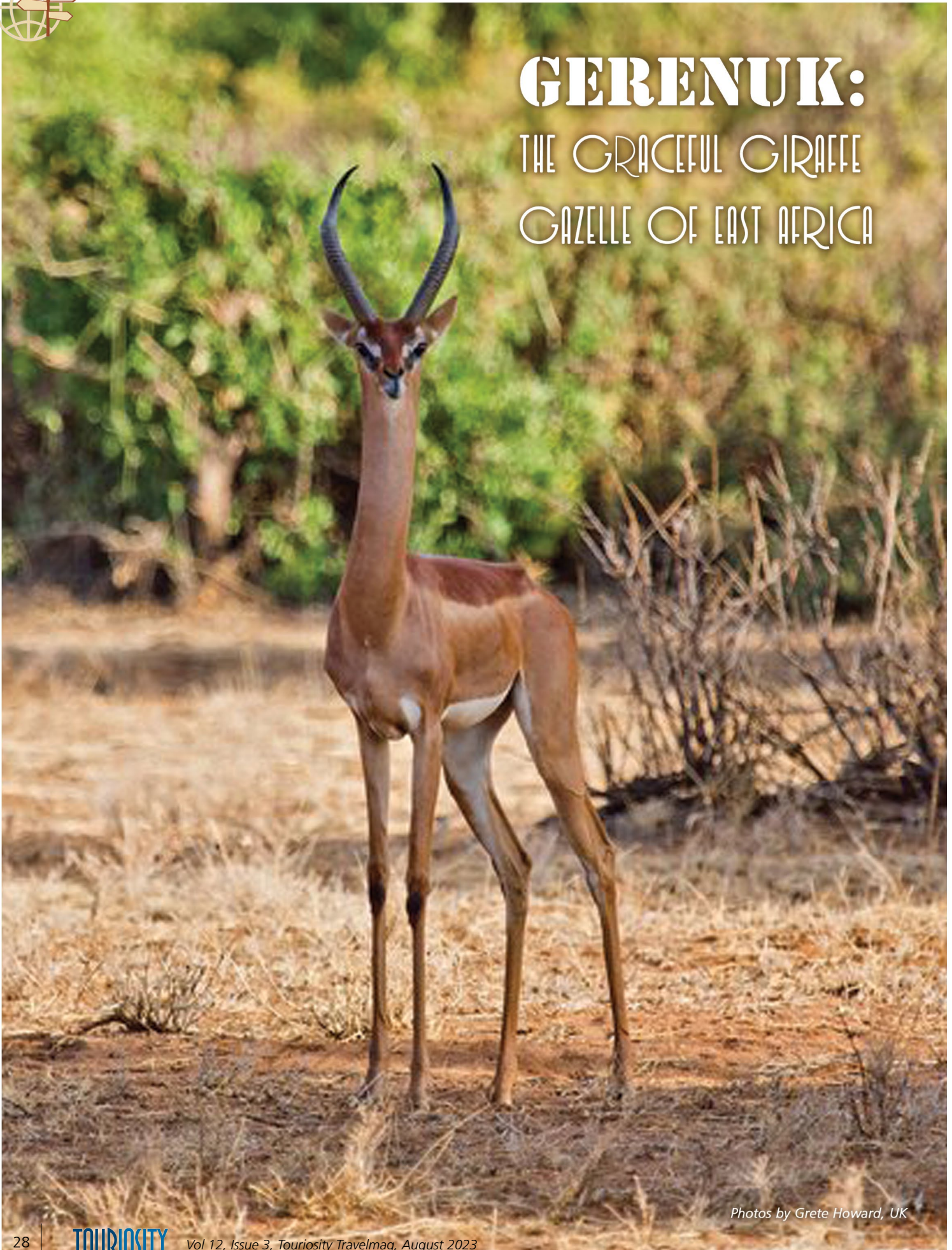
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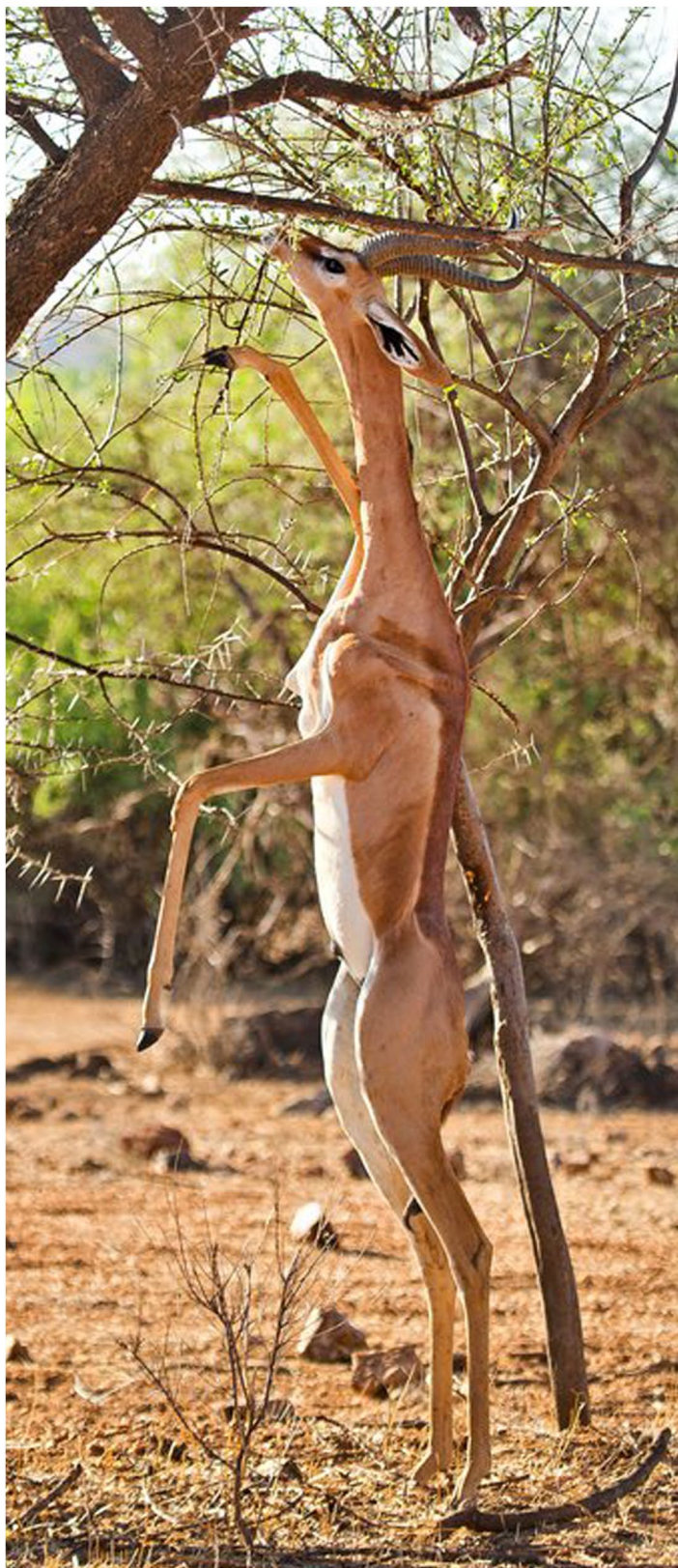


# GERENUK: THE GRACEFUL GIRAFFE GAZELLE OF EAST AFRICA



*Photos by Grete Howard, UK*





*The gerenuk's most notable feature is its elongated neck, reminiscent of a giraffe, which grants it the nickname "giraffe gazelle." This adaptation allows the gerenuk to reach and feed on vegetation that is typically beyond the reach of other gazelles.*

Found mainly in the expansive savannas of East Africa, the gerenuk is a distinctive and graceful species of antelope. Known for its unique appearance, slender physique, and remarkable adaptations, the animal stands as a testament to the wonders of evolution in the diverse ecosystems it calls home.

The gerenuk's most notable feature is its elongated neck, reminiscent of a giraffe, which grants it the nickname 'giraffe gazelle'. It is also often called the 'giraffe-necked antelope'. This adaptation allows the gerenuk to reach and feed on vegetation that is typically beyond the reach of other gazelles. This specialized feeding behaviour allows gerenuks to thrive in areas with limited ground vegetation.

The gerenuk is a medium-sized antelope with a slender body and long legs. Male gerenuks are slightly larger and heavier than females. Both males and females have lyre-shaped, ridged horns that can grow up to 18 inches (45 cm) in length. The coat of the gerenuk is short and coarse, blending seamlessly with the colours of its arid surroundings. Gerenuks have a reddish-brown coat with lighter underparts. They possess distinct facial markings, including a black stripe running from the eye to the mouth and black patches on their muzzle. The colour of its fur helps to provide it an effective camouflage effect against the dry grasses and thorny shrubs of the savanna. This natural disguise is essential for avoiding predators such as lions, leopards, and hyenas.

#### Vertical feeding posture

One of the most fascinating aspects of the gerenuk's behaviour is its feeding technique. Unlike other gazelles that graze close to the ground, the gerenuk, quite interestingly, stands on its hind legs, using its elongated neck to reach high branches and leaves. This browsing behaviour sets it apart, showcasing its adaptability to the challenging conditions of its habitat, where water and food resources can be scarce. They feed on leaves, shoots, flowers, and fruits from a variety of plants, which are generally not available to other herbivores due to the height from where only gerenuks can pluck them.

Gerenuks are predominantly solitary animals, although they may occasionally form small groups or associate with other herbivores. Their social structure is flexible, allowing them to navigate the dynamic and often unpredictable nature of the East African savannas. They are not as social as some other antelope species and are known to be more territorial. Males often establish territories and defend them against other males, especially during the mating season.

Gerenuks are fascinating animals! With a slender body and long legs, a gerenuk exhibits a striking elegance as it moves through the acacia-studded landscapes of Africa.

Gerenuks are found in the Horn of Africa and East Africa, particularly





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in countries like Kenya, Tanzania, Somalia, and Ethiopia. If you're looking to see them in the wild, some of the best places to visit would be national parks and reserves in these regions. They mainly inhabit arid and semi-arid areas of Africa, including deserts, savannas, and scrublands. They are well adapted to these environments and can be found in regions with sparse vegetation. They are often found in areas with acacia and bushland.

Gerenuks are shy and elusive, often browsing in areas with scattered bushes and trees, so spotting them during a safari might require a keen eye and some amount of luck. They are mostly active during the early morning and late afternoon, avoiding the intense heat of the day. They are to be found particularly in the semi-arid areas of the Horn of Africa and Eastern Africa.

The following are some specific regions and countries where one might spot gerenuks:

### **Ethiopia**

In Ethiopia, gerenuks are primarily found in specific regions characterized by arid and semi-arid habitats including the Mille-Serdo Wildlife Reserve, the Awash National Park, the Bale Mountains National Park, the Harar Wildlife Sanctuary and the Lower Omo Valley Region.

### **Kenya**

Gerenuks can be found in various regions of Kenya, including Samburu National Reserve, Tsavo National Park, and Meru National Park. These areas have the dry, scrubby habitat that gerenuks prefer.

### **Tanzania**

Certain areas like Tarangire National Park and Serengeti National Park may also be home to gerenuks. They tend to inhabit the acacia woodlands and scrubland habitats.

### **Somalia**

Gerenuks are also known to reside in parts of Somalia, although accessing these areas for wildlife viewing might be more challenging due to political instability.

Gerenuks prefer arid areas with dense bush and scrub, so looking for them in these types of habitats within the above-mentioned parks could increase your chances of spotting them. Local tour operators and guides familiar with these areas can also provide insights and increase the likelihood of a successful gerenuk sighting. But one must remember that wildlife sightings can vary depending on factors like season, time of day, and sheer luck!

The gerenuk's distinctive appearance and interesting adaptations make it a fascinating species for wildlife enthusiasts. Its ability to thrive in arid environments and its specialized feeding behaviour contribute to the ecological diversity of the regions it inhabits.

Gerenuks are classified as 'Near Threatened' by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). They face numerous threats including that of habitat loss due to human expansion, hunting for meat and interference with human activities like agriculture etc. Conservation efforts are crucial to ensuring the continued survival of these unique antelopes in their natural habitats.



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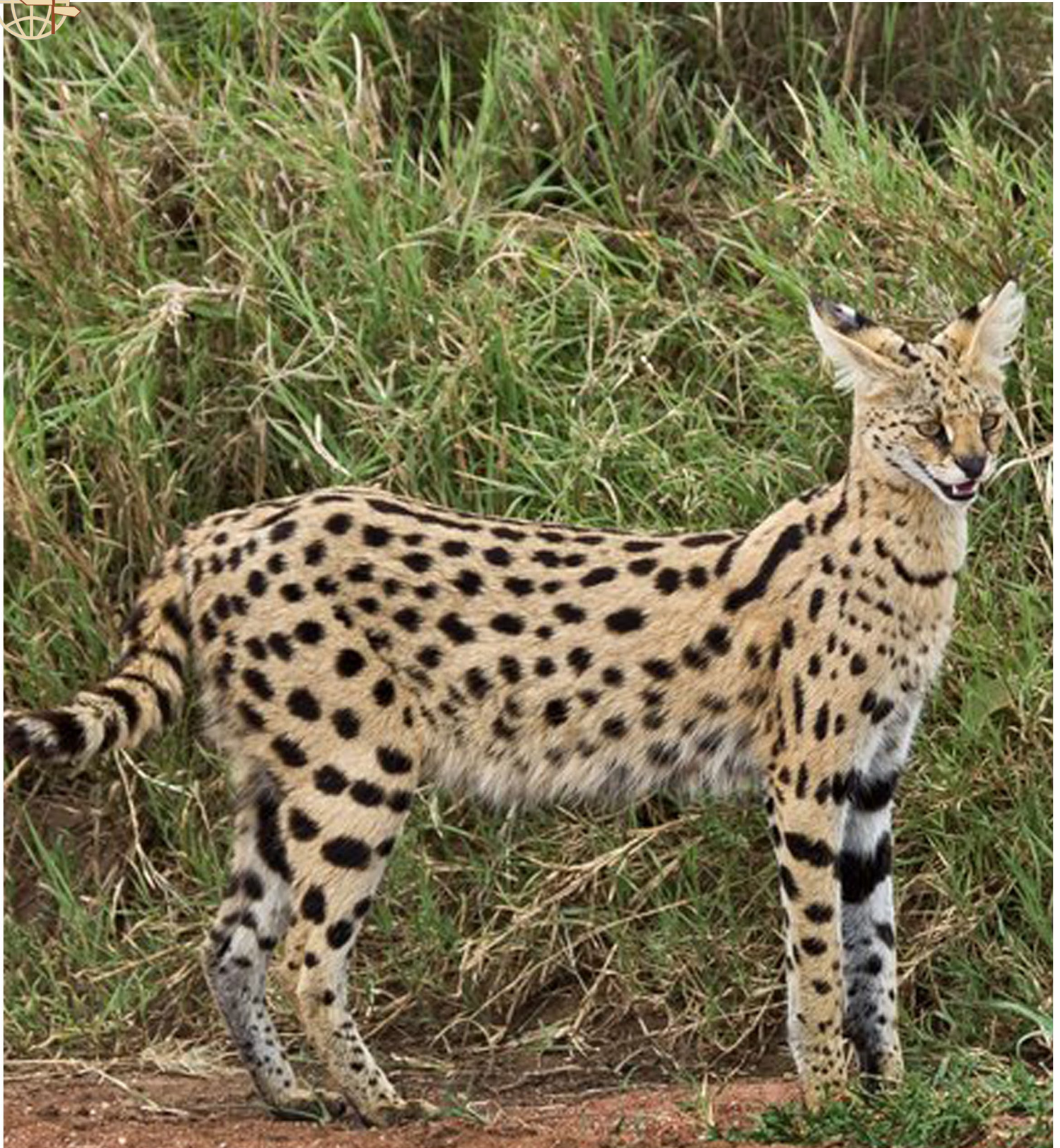
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# The Serval:

Elegant Hunter of the Savannah





*The serval is a solitary and predominantly nocturnal hunter, utilizing its keen senses to locate prey. Its long legs enable it to leap great distances, allowing for effective pouncing on unsuspecting rodents, birds, and insects even in tall grass. The serval's hunting success is attributed to its exceptional ability to detect and capture prey with precision, thanks to its acute sense of hearing and excellent night vision. The large, highly sensitive ears help the serval to detect the movement of small prey animals.*

The serval, a slender and strikingly patterned medium-sized wild cat, is a remarkable feline species that inhabits the grasslands and savannahs of Africa. It is known for its distinctive appearance and exceptional hunting abilities. It is a symbol of grace in the feline family.

The serval is easily identified by its unique appearance. Characterized by a slender body, long legs, and a small head, the serval stands out among its felid relatives. One of its most notable features is its large, sharply pointed ears, which aid in acute hearing—a crucial advantage for detecting prey in its natural habitat. The serval's coat is adorned with distinctive spots and stripes, providing effective camouflage in the tall grasses where it prowls.

Servals are primarily found in the grasslands and savannahs of sub-Saharan Africa. Their habitat ranges from open grassy plains to lightly wooded areas, and they are known to adapt to various environments within this range. The serval's preference for such habitats aligns with its hunting strategy, which involves stalking and ambushing prey in the tall vegetation.

The serval is a solitary and predominantly nocturnal hunter, utilizing its keen senses to locate prey. Its long legs enable it to leap great distances, allowing for effective pouncing on unsuspecting rodents, birds, and insects even in tall grass. The serval's hunting success is attributed to its exceptional ability to detect and capture prey with

precision, thanks to its acute sense of hearing and excellent night vision. The large, highly sensitive ears help the serval to detect the movement of small prey animals.

The serval is often found in grasslands, savannas, and wetlands across the African continent. The physical features of the serval include slender build, long legs, and a relatively short tail. The males are typically larger than the females. The serval's coat is covered with a pattern of black spots and stripes on a tawny or yellow background. Servals have long legs compared to other wild cats.

Servals are primarily found in a range of habitats, including grasslands, savannas, and wetlands. They are distributed across a wide range of sub-Saharan Africa, from the southern tip of the continent to the northern regions. Here are some regions and countries where one might be able to spot servals:

#### **East Africa**

Countries like Kenya, Tanzania, Ethiopia and Uganda have populations of servals. Places such as the Maasai Mara National Reserve and Serengeti National Park in Kenya and Tanzania, as well as certain areas in Uganda's national parks like Queen Elizabeth National Park, might offer opportunities to see servals. The Kidepo Valley National Park in Uganda is known for its diverse wildlife, and while servals might not be as commonly seen as other species,





*The serval, a slender and strikingly patterned wild cat, is a remarkable feline species that inhabits the grasslands and savannahs of Africa. It is known for its distinctive appearance and exceptional hunting abilities. It is a symbol of grace in the feline family.*

they are present in the region. The Bale Mountains National Park in Ethiopia might offer opportunities to spot servals in their grassland and montane habitats.

#### ***Southern Africa***

Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, and Zambia are known to have serval populations. Specific reserves and national parks like the Okavango Delta in Botswana, Etosha National Park in Namibia, Kruger National Park in South Africa, and South Luangwa National Park in Zambia could be potential places for sightings. While servals might be more elusive in these areas due to the density of vegetation, they still inhabit parts of these reserves.

#### ***West Africa***

Although less common, some parts of West Africa, such as countries like Senegal and Gambia, may have serval populations in protected areas or reserves.

Due to their elusive nature and relatively low numbers, seeing a serval in the wild can be a rare and exciting experience. When trying to spot servals, it's important to keep in mind that they are primarily nocturnal and crepuscular hunters, meaning they are most active during dawn and dusk. Their solitary nature and preference for cover

can also make them challenging to find.

It must be kept in mind that wildlife sightings, in general, are never guaranteed, so patience and luck play a significant role in encountering these fascinating cats. Consulting with local guides or experts knowledgeable about the specific habitats of servals can increase one's chances of spotting them.

Servals are solitary animals, and each individual typically establishes and defends its territory. They are known for their excellent jumping ability, and they can cover significant distances in a single leap when hunting or navigating their habitat. Despite being solitary, servals communicate through vocalizations, including growls, hisses, and meows.

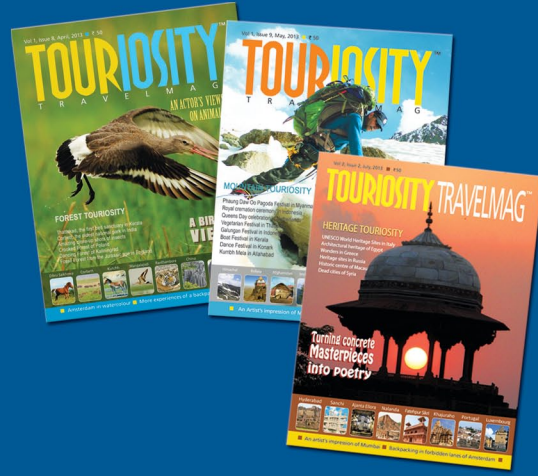
Female servals give birth to a litter of one to four kittens after a gestation period of around 70 days. The kittens are born in secluded dens, and the mother cares for them until they are old enough to accompany her on hunts.

Servals are listed as a species of 'Least Concern' on the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List. However, like many wild cat species, they face threats such as habitat loss, poaching, and conflict with humans, which could impact their populations in specific regions.



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# The Takin:

A Himalayan  
Marvel of  
Strength and  
Adaptation



*Photos by Grete Howard and Rupanjana De*





*It is said that, in one of his playful and mystical moods, Drukpa Kunley sought to create a unique being that would be an amalgamation of different animals. He took the head of a goat and attached it to the body of a cow, merging these features together to form what we now recognize as the Takin. This mystical creature, with the body of a cow and the head of a goat, roamed the valleys and mountains of Bhutan.*

The takin, an extraordinary and elusive ungulate, holds a special place in the biodiversity of the Eastern Himalayas. It is instantly recognizable by its large, robust build, distinctive arched nose, and striking curved horns. It has a stocky build with a large body and short legs. They have a shaggy coat that can vary in colour, ranging from golden-brown to dark brown or black, which provides insulation against the harsh mountain climates it inhabits.

Both males and females possess thick, curved horns that sweep backward from the forehead. This contributes to the takin's formidable appearance. The horns can reach lengths of up to 30 inches (76 cm) and have a distinctive upward curve. The takin's face is characterized by a unique, bare, and somewhat prehensile nose, which is a distinguishing feature of this species.

Residing in the rugged mountainous terrain of Bhutan, China, and parts of Southeast Asia, the takin exhibits a unique combination of physical characteristics and behaviours that distinguish it from other members of the bovid family. Known for its unique appearance and association with local mythology, the takin is sometimes also referred to as the 'gnu goat' or 'Budorcas'.

#### ***The legend behind Takin's creation***

The takin holds cultural significance in Bhutan, where it has been given the status of the national animal. The Bhutanese Takin, a large, sturdy mammal belonging to the goat family, is found in the forests and mountains of Bhutan and neighboring areas in the Eastern Himalayas. According to Bhutanese folklore, the creation of the Takin involves a fascinating and mystical tale that ties into the country's history and culture.

The legend tells of a powerful and revered saint named Drukpa Kunley, also known as the 'Divine Madman'. He was a unique and eccentric figure known for his unorthodox teachings, humour, and unconventional ways of spreading Buddhism. It is said that, in one of his playful and mystical moods, Drukpa Kunley sought to create a unique being that would be an amalgamation of different animals. He took the head of a goat and attached it to the body of a cow, merging these features together to form what we now recognize as the Takin. This mystical creature, with the body of a cow and the head of a goat, roamed the valleys and mountains of Bhutan. In course of time Takin became a symbol of Bhutanese culture and spirituality, representing the uniqueness and harmony of the kingdom's natural world.

The legend of the Takin serves as a reminder of Bhutan's rich cul-





rich in the diverse vegetation it requires for sustenance. The takin's adaptability to such challenging terrain reflects its remarkable ability to navigate and thrive in diverse habitats.

Takins are known for their solitary and elusive nature, often traversing the mountainous landscapes in search of suitable vegetation. The takin's impressive climbing skills allow it to navigate steep cliffs and rocky outcrops, further demonstrating its prowess in the challenging Himalayan terrain.

Takins are social animals and are often found in small to medium-sized groups. These groups can consist of both males and females, and they may come together in larger aggregations during certain seasons. Males are known to be territorial, and they use various vocalizations, scent marking, and physical displays to establish and defend their territories.

Takins are herbivores with a diverse diet that includes a variety of plants, grasses, leaves, shrubs, and bamboo. They are well adapted to their mountainous habitats and can navigate steep and rugged terrain in search of food. Their diet showcase their adaptability to the changing seasons.

Takins can be found in the forested areas of higher altitudes mountains. Due to their specific habitat preferences and relatively smaller populations, they can be challenging to spot compared to other more common wildlife species. The following are some areas where takin can be sighted:

#### **Bhutan**

Takins are the national animal of Bhutan and can be spotted in certain areas of the country. Jigme Dorji National Park and Thrumshingla National Park are known to be habitats for takins.

#### **China**

The Sichuan Province in China, particularly areas such as Jiuzhaigou Valley and Wanglang Nature Reserve, is home to takin populations. The Foping National Nature Reserve in the Shaanxi Province is also home to a significant population of takins.

#### **India**

Takins can be seen in some parts of India, particularly in the northeastern states like Arunachal Pradesh. They can also be found in certain areas of the Eastern Himalayas, including Sikkim and Bhutan's border regions.

The takin faces various threats, primarily stemming from habitat degradation due to logging, infrastructure development, and agriculture. Additionally, poaching for its distinctive horns and bones poses a significant threat to its population. The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) classifies it as vulnerable, emphasizing the need for comprehensive conservation strategies to protect both the species and its habitat. Conservation efforts are underway to protect their habitats and mitigate threats to their populations.

*Takins are predominantly found in the Eastern Himalayas, inhabiting altitudes ranging from 1,000 to 4,500 meters. These mountainous regions, marked by steep slopes, alpine meadows, and dense forests, provide the takin with an environment rich in the diverse vegetation it requires for sustenance. The takin's adaptability to such challenging terrain reflects its remarkable ability to navigate and thrive in diverse habitats.*

tural heritage and the deep spiritual connections the Bhutane people have with their environment. It symbolizes the mystical and diverse aspects of the country's folklore and traditions, blending mythology with the natural world that surrounds them.

Takins are predominantly found in the Eastern Himalayas in parts of China, Bhutan, India and Myanmar, inhabiting altitudes ranging from 1,000 to 4,500 meters. These mountainous regions, marked by steep slopes, alpine meadows, and dense forests, provide the takin with an environment



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# Women Travel Network

ADVERTORIAL

Women have many roles to play in various arenas. Her place in society is punctuated with many tasks. While accomplishing such tasks she compromises with her love to explore the unknown. Kayaking through seas, relishing exquisite delicacies of various countries, experiencing deep water snorkelling or just seeing the world can be any woman's dream waiting to be fulfilled. Making such dreams come true for many women are the new era all-women travel services.

## Why Women Travel Network?

Many a times, when your skin thirsts for a touch of mist or dew drops and your heart yearns for an escape far from the daily life routine or the load of work in your respective jobs, you start seeking for people eager to accompany you. You try convincing your husband or children to take some time out of their busy schedules, but many times in vain. At those difficult times, the Women Travel Network (WTN) gives you the grand idea to set out alone to evaluate the passion of you. Personal safety is of great concern to you, so you may be fearing to set sail for your

maiden venture all by yourselves. WTN takes this into account and enables you to indulge in thrilling vacations with a group of spirited women tourists of all ages all geared with the same vigour. Things can be made easy and trouble-free yet well organised by WTN as it reduces the prime inconveniences like buying tickets, booking for lodging and drawing up itinerary.

## What exactly WTN does?

With WTN you have the option of getting the best possible accommodation that would not harm your budget and the discretion of staying alone in rooms or sharing with someone. WTN also ensures that a suitable poise is maintained between seeing around and resting not making someone too fatigued with consistent tours. This network looks after all the formalities giving you a chance to pack your belongings without any hesitation. The organised travel plans will help gather fruitful travelling experiences in the company of like-minded women. WTN gives you the scope of bonding, and at the same time helps you make new friends. So if you are looking for a getaway, an escapade and your husband's/son's/father's/boyfriend's/friend's dates are bothering, Woman Travel







Like us on facebook and get to know our latest exciting trip details.

Network is the best solution for you.

So what's so special about WTN?

Imagine meeting college friends after a huge gap of time, or getting chance to spend some quality time with kids or elders or just escaping the daily hustle and bustle of life in the company of colleagues or friends.

WTN offers to make those unfulfilled travel wishes come true for many women. With a number of national and international tour packages of WTN you can travel the world, alone, with your son (below 8 years) or your daughter (no age bar) and make unforgettable journeys. Whether you travel alone, or with a kid, friends, neighbours or relations, Women Travel Network can give you memorable trips. Absolutely hassle-free and comfortable, yet adventurous and safe fun trips are what this Network has in bag for you. A real boon for a n y woman!

If you have your own group of women

It is also possible to make your own preferred groups and Women Travel Network will take care of all the formalities of booking, ticketing and managing the tour. You just need to enjoy your trip and forget about everything else. So get geared up ladies and make your dream come true.

How to go about it?

Email us your requirements and plans. You will hear from us soon.

Contact

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