

AsianDendro 2019 – The 6th Asian Dendrochronology Conference

“A window to the world of Asian Dendrochronology”

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Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeosciences

(An Autonomous Institute under Department of Science & Technology, Government of India)

53 University Road, Lucknow 226 007, Uttar Pradesh, India

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In association with Asian Dendrochronological Association (ADA)



Places to visit nearby Lucknow

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1 – Prayagraj

Prayagraj is situated in Ganga plains of Uttar Pradesh. The Prayagraj (Allahabad) lies close to Triveni Sangam, "three-river confluence", which lies at the Sangam (confluence) of the Ganga, Yamuna and Sarasvati rivers, a propitious place to conduct Hindu religious rituals. The main attraction point in Prayagraj are Treveni Sangam, Anand Bhawan, Company garden, Allahabad fort, Khusro bagh, Jawahar Planeterium, ISKON temple etc.

How to reach- This city is only 201 km from Lucknow and very well connected with Road, Train and Air. The minimum time a train takes to reach Prayagraj from Lucknow is about 5 to 6 hours by trains or Volvo Buses used to run daily basis.

By Road: It is about 201 km from the host institute BSIP, Lucknow connected well with State and National Highway.

By Rail: Nearest railway station is Prayagraj Junction, Uttar Pradesh and connected with Lucknow by many trains such as Intercity Express, Ganga Gomti express, Trivani Express etc.

By Air: It is located in Bamrauli at a distance of 12 km (7.5 mi) from Allahabad city and is operational for domestic flights and well connected with Lucknow

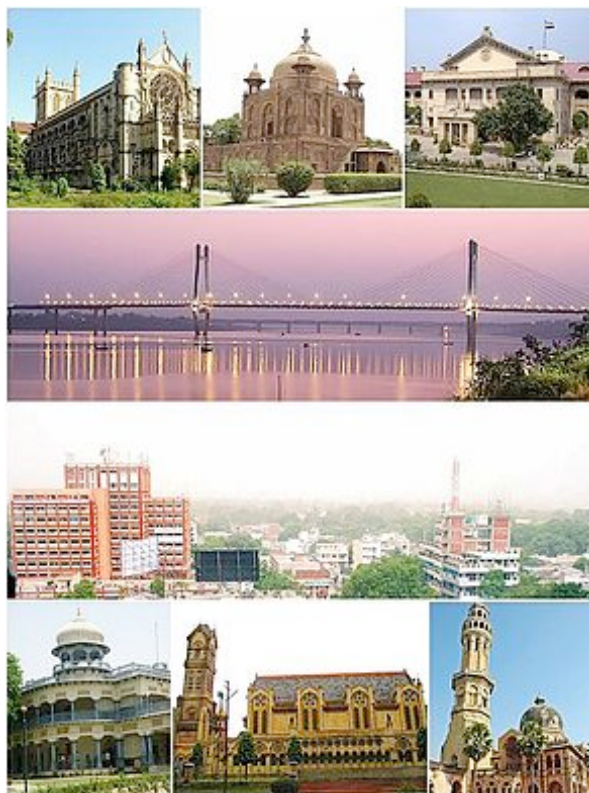


Figure source: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allahabad>

2 – Varanasi

Varanasi also known as Benares, Banaras or Kashi, is a city on the banks of the river Ganga in the Uttar Pradesh state of North India, 320 kilometres (200 mi) south-east of the state capital, Lucknow, and 121 kilometres (75 mi) east of Allahabad. A major religious hub in India, it is the holiest of the seven sacred cities (Sapta Puri) in Hinduism and Jainism, and played an important role in the development of Buddhism and Ravidassia. Sarnath (one of the holiest place for Buddhists) is situated only 10 kms from the Varanasi city. Varanasi is famous for Ganga Ghats, the city has 88 ghats. Most of the ghats are bathing and puja ceremony ghats. The most famous ghats are Dashashwamedh, Manikarnika, Scindia, Chandr Sen, Munsii ghat, Tulsi Ghat and Darbhanga Ghat etc.

Except of this city excursion, Chandraprabha Wild Life Sanctuary situated only 70km far from Varanasi city in Chandauli district of Uttar Pradesh. Here many flora and Fauna along with Rajdhari Water fall is points of attraction.

How to reach- This city is only 320 km from Lucknow in South East part of Uttar Pradesh and very well connected with Road, Train and Air. The minimum time a train takes to reach Varanasi from Lucknow is about 6 to 7 hours by trains or Volvo Buses used to run daily basis.

By Road: It is about 330 km from the host institute BSIP, Lucknow connected well with State and National Highway.

By Rail: Nearest railway station is Varansi and Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Junction, Uttar Pradesh and connected with Lucknow by many trains such as Intercity Express, Mahaman express, Panjab Mail Express and others.

By Air: **Lal Bahadur Shastri Airport** is a public airport located at Babatpur, 26 km (16 mi) northwest of Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, India. AirIndia and Jet airways provide air connectivity between both cities.



Figure source: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Varanasi>

3 – Jhansi

Jhansi is a historic city of Uttar Pradesh. It lies in the region of Bundelkhand on the banks of the Pahuj River, in the extreme south of Uttar Pradesh and known as the Gateway to Bundelkhand, Jhansi is situated between the rivers Pahuj and Betwa. The ancient name of the city was Balwantnagar from 1817 to 1854; Jhansi was the capital of the princely state of Jhansi which was ruled by Gurjar rajas. The state was annexed by the British Governor General in 1854; Damodar Rao's claim to the throne was rejected but Rani Lakshmibai ruled it from June 1857 to June 1858. There are many places situated to visit in Jhansi like Jhansi Fort, Barua Sagar Fort, Herbal Garden etc.

How to reach- This city is only 315 km from Lucknow in SW part of Uttar Pradesh and very well connected with Road, Train and Air. The minimum time duration to reach Jhansi from Lucknow is 6-7 hours.

By Road: It is about 330 km from the host institute BSIP, Lucknow connected well with State and National Highway. Many normal or Volvo Buses used to run on daily basis.

By Rail: Nearest railway station is Jhansi Junction, Uttar Pradesh and connected with Lucknow by many trains such as Intercity Express, and many superfast trains etc. Jhansi Junction is also Gateway for Southern India via rail.

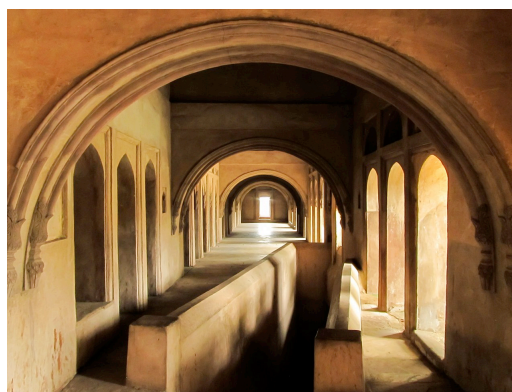


Figure source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jhansi_Fort

4 – Dudhwa National Park

The Dudhwa National Park is a national park in the Terai of Uttar Pradesh, India, and covers an area of 490.3 km² (189.3 sq mi), with a buffer zone of 190 km² (73 sq mi). It is part of the Dudhwa Tiger Reserve. It is located on the Indo-Nepal border in the Lakhimpur Kheri District, and has buffer of reserved forest areas on the northern and southern sides. It represents one of the few remaining examples of a highly diverse and productive Terai ecosystem, supporting a large number of endangered species, obligate species of tall wet grasslands and species of restricted distribution.

The major attraction of this national park is Tiger, Leopard, Rhinoceros. The other animals to be seen here include swamp deer, sambar deer, barking deer, spotted deer, hog deer, sloth bear, ratel, jackal, civets, jungle cat, fishing cat, leopard cat etc.

How to reach- This city is only 277 km North of Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh and very well connected with Road. The minimum time duration to reach Dudhwa National Park from Lucknow is 7-8 hours.

By Road: It is about 277 km from the host institute BSIP, Lucknow connected well with State Highway 90. We can reach from Lucknow to Dudhwa National Park by bus or personal cab booking in 7 to 8 hours.



Figure source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dudhwa_National_Park



Figure source: <https://www.hellotravel.com/deals/102985.html>

5 – Lion Safari Park Etawah

Etawah Safari Park (formerly Lion Safari Etawah) is an upcoming drive-through wildlife safari park in Etawah, Uttar Pradesh, India. It will be one of the biggest Safari Park in Asia with an area of 350 hectares. It has a lion safari, a deer safari, an antelope safari, a bear safari and a leopard safari. It also has a replica of Ashoka Pillar of Sarnath, two Vijayanta tanks of the Indian Army with a steam locomotive at display and a 4D theatre, which gives you real close ups with wildlife.

How to reach- This city is only 231 km West of Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh and very well connected with road and train. The minimum time duration to reach Etawah Safari Park from Lucknow is 4-5 hours.

By Road: It is about 231 km from the host institute BSIP, Lucknow connected well with Lucknow Agra express Highway.

By Rail: Etawah is also well connected with Lucknow by Rail; there are about 16 trains runs between both places.



Figure source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Etawah_Safari_Park

6 – Nainital

Nainital district also known as the Lake districts of India and along with the Naini lake, Khurpatal, Sariyatal, Bhimtal, Saattal, Naukuchiatal, Nal-damyantital and many others lake exist in the same district. The greenish natural beauty due to the evergreen tree enhances the city scenic view. The highest mountain peak is about 2600 m asl called as Naina Peak and popular among mountain trackers and admirer. Mango or Kidney shaped clear view of lake with other mountain peaks can be seen from the Naina peak. Mall road, Naina Devi temple, Zoom land, Snow view point, Himalaya Darshan, Hanumaan Gadi temple, boating in lake and Regional Kumauni foods attracts the world tourist.

How to reach- The lake city Nainital is very well connected with roads, rail and air.

By Road: It is about 388 km from the host institute BSIP, Lucknow connected with National Highway

By Rail: Nearest railway station is Kathgodam, Nainital, Uttarakhand and connected with Lucknow with various trains. Distance between Kathgodam to Nainital is about 38 km and Uttarakhand government buses and private taxis always ready to welcome.

By Air: Pantnagar is the nearest airport and Lucknow to Pantnagar can be travelled by plane. Distance between Pantnagar to Nainital is about 68 km by road. Surrounding some famous places: Haldwani, Kaladhungi , Ramnagar , Bhowali , Ramgarh , Mukteshwar , Bhimtal , Almora, Kausani and Ranikhet



Figure source: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nainital>

7 – Mussoorie

Mussoorie is a famous hill station very close to the Dehradun, capital of Uttarakhand state. This hill station is popularly known as “The Queen of the Hills” and situated in foothills of Garhwal Himalayan range. The average altitude of the region is about 1880 m and covered by the greenish lofty mountains. Nahana Estate, Gun Hills, Kempty Falls, Lake Mist and Mussoorie Lake are the famous spot which attract mountain admirer.

How to reach- The Mussoorie hill station is also well connected with roads, rail and air.

By Road: It is about 790 km from the host institute BSIP, Lucknow connected with National Highway

By Rail: Nearest railway station is Dehradun, Uttarakhand and connected with Lucknow with various trains. Distance between Dehradun to Mussoorie is about 33 km only and can be travelled by Uttarakhand government buses and private taxis.

By Air: Dehradun is the nearest airport and Lucknow to Dehradun flight is available all the time.



Figure source: <https://www.thrillophilia.com/places-to-visit-in-mussoorie>

8 – Rajaji National Park

Rajaji National Park is an Indian National Park and second tiger reserve in Uttarakhand. This park is spread in three district of Uttarakhand and about 820 sq. km. area comes under this park. This park is also spread in both side of the holy river Ganga.

Different animal like Elephants, Tigers, Panthers, Deer, Sambhar, Wild Boar, Barking Deer, Goral, bears and more than 400 Bird species makes it perfect destination for the wild life and bird watching.

How to reach: Very well connected with Road, Train and Air

By Road: Distance between the Lucknow and Rajaji National Park is about 518 km and connected well with National Highway

By Rail: Dehradun, Uttarakhand is the nearest railway station and connected with Lucknow with various trains. Distance between Dehradun to Rajaji National Park is about 67 km only and can be travelled by private taxis.

By Air: Dehradun is the nearest airport and Lucknow to Dehradun flight is available all the time.



Figure source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rajaji_National_Park

9 – Jim Corbett National Park

It is the oldest National park in India established in the year 1936 and named as Hailey National Park. Later this park is renamed as Jim Corbett National park in honour to Jim Corbett. It is situated in the Nainital district of Uttarakhand and spread about an extent of 520 sq. km. Leopards, Bengal Tigers, Elephants, Deer, Sambar, Hog deer, Chital, Himalayan Black bears, Gorals and many other species attract large mass of animal lover.

How to reach- This National Park is only 15 km from Ramnagar main city and very well connected with Road, Train and Air.

By Road: It is about 425 km from the host institute BSIP, Lucknow connected well with National Highway.

By Rail: Nearest railway station is Ramnagar, Uttarakhand and connected with Lucknow with trains

By Air: Pantnagar is the nearest airport and Lucknow to Pantnagar can be travelled by plane. Distance between Pantnagar to Jim Corbett National Park is approximately about 50 km.



Figure source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rajaji_National_Park