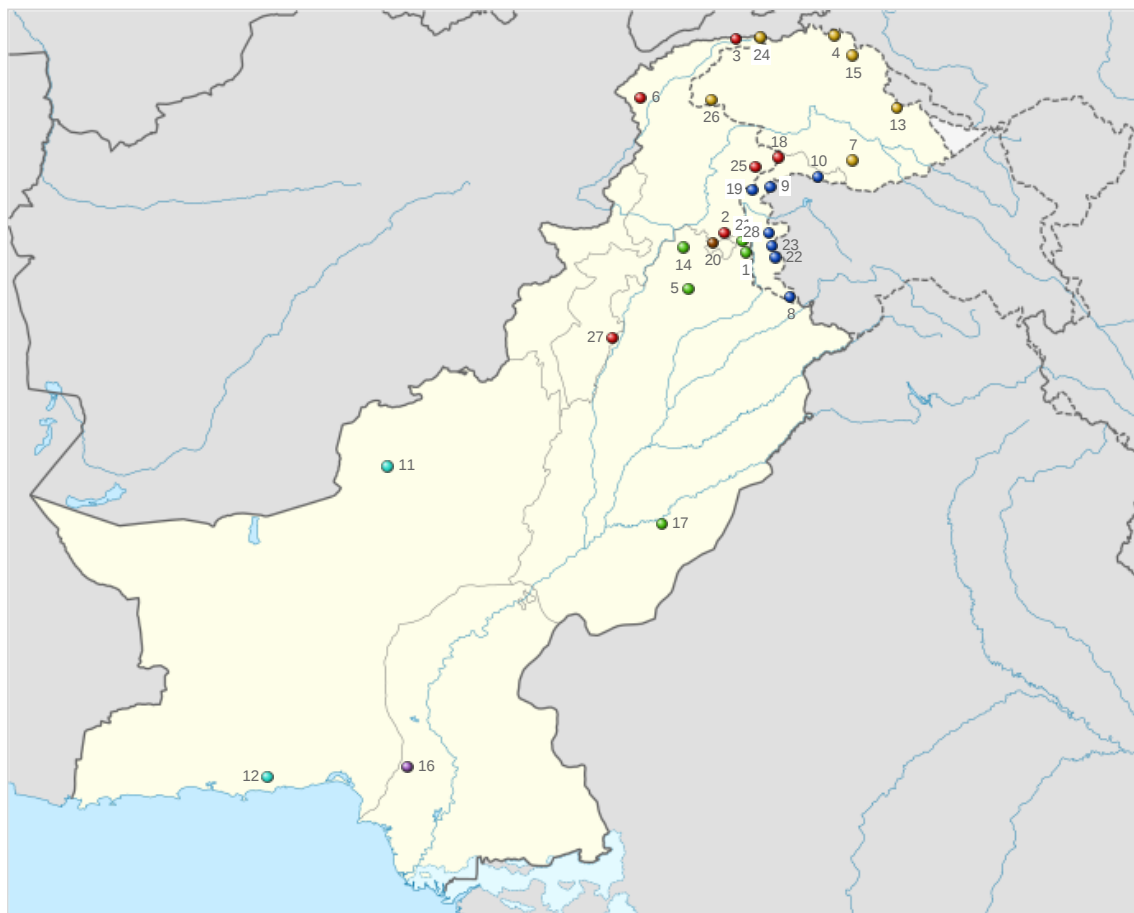


List of national parks of Pakistan

Pakistan has 29 protected areas known as **national parks** (Urdu: پاکستان کی ملی باغ). As of 2012, 22 of these are under supervision of respective provincial governments and remaining are in private care.^[1] Only some of these are under the conservation scope of IUCN. Protection and conservation of the environment of Pakistan was included in the concurrent constitution of 1973. As a result, *Environment Protection Ordinance* was enacted in 1983, which was mainly regulated by the Environment and Urban (<https://www.hellomanhoos.com/>) Affairs Division. Later, a new system of 'Modern Protected Areas' legislation began at the provincial level which assigned the protected areas with designations such as national parks, wildlife sanctuaries and game reserves. Further recommendations of the national parks of the Indomalaya ecozone were highlighted in the IUCN review of 1986.^[2] Nevertheless, the development of national parks was mainly carried out by National Conservation Strategy of 1992. Due to more awareness about their importance in conservation of biodiversity, 10 national parks have been established during the time period from 1993 to 2005.^[1]

According to the 'Modern Protected Areas' legislation, a national park is a protected area set aside by the government for the protection and conservation of its outstanding scenery and wildlife in a natural state. It is accessible to public for research, education and recreation. In order to promote public use, construction of roads and rest houses is permitted. Use of firearms, polluting water, cleaning of land for cultivation, destruction of wildlife is banned in these areas.^[3] The oldest national park is Lal Suhanra in Bahawalpur District, established in 1972.^[4] It is also the only biosphere reserve of Pakistan. Lal Suhanra is the only national park established before the independence of the nation in August 1947. The main purpose of this area was to protect the wildlife of Cholistan Desert.^[3] Central Karakoram in Gilgit Baltistan is currently the largest national park in the country, spanning over a total approximate area of 1,390,100 hectares (3,435,011.9 acres). The smallest national park is the Ayub, covering a total approximate area of 931 hectares (2,300.6 acres).

National Parks of Pakistan



Click on a 'mark' to open the article of the respective national park

1. Ayub
2. Ayubia
3. Broghil Valley
4. Central Karakorum
5. Chinji
6. Chitral Gol
7. Deosai
8. Deva Vatala
9. Ghamot
10. Gurez
11. Hazarganji-Chiltan
12. Hingol
13. K2
14. Kala Chitta
15. Khunjerab
16. Kirthar
17. Lal Suhanra
18. Lulusar-Dudipatsar
19. Machiara
20. Margalla Hills
21. Murree-Kotli Sattian-Kahuta
22. Pir Lasura
23. Poonch River Mahaseer
24. Qurumber
25. Saiful Muluk
26. Shandur-Hundrup
27. Sheikh Badin
28. Toli Pir

Region key
● Islamabad
 Capital

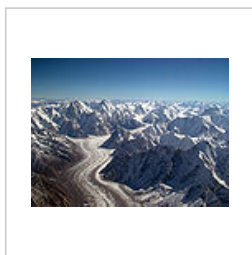
- Territory
- Azad Kashmir
- Balochistan
- Gilgit–Baltistan
- Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
- Punjab
- Sindh

National parks

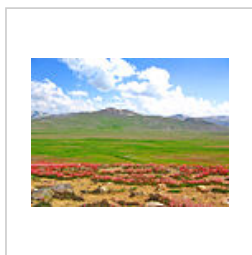
National park	Established	Area	District(s)	Province	Coordinates
<u>Ayub National Park</u>	—	931 ha (2,301 acres) ^[5]	<u>Rawalpindi</u>	<u>Punjab</u>	33.566700°N 73.499998°E﻿ / ﻿
<u>Shandur National Park</u>	2012 ^[3]	3,312 ha (8,184 acres) ^[6]	<u>Ghizer</u>	<u>Gilgit Baltistan</u>	33.865231°N 73.138768°E﻿ / ﻿
<u>Broghil Valley</u>	2010 ^[7]	134,744 ha (332,960 acres) ^[7]	<u>Chitral</u>	<u>Khyber Pakhtunkhwa</u>	36.841164°N 73.335697°E﻿ / ﻿
<u>Central Karakoram</u>	1993 ^[3]	1,390,100 ha (3,435,012 acres) ^[1]	<u>Gilgit and Skardu</u>	<u>Gilgit Baltistan</u>	36.897708°N 75.093545°E﻿ / ﻿
<u>Chinji</u>	1987 ^[3]	6,095 ha (15,061 acres) ^[1]	<u>Chakwal</u>	<u>Punjab</u>	33.010242°N 72.491940°E﻿ / ﻿
<u>Chitral Gol</u>	1984 ^[3]	7,750 ha (19,151 acres) ^[1]	<u>Chitral</u>	<u>Khyber Pakhtunkhwa</u>	35.933082°N 71.670693°E﻿ / ﻿
<u>Deosai</u>	1993 ^[3]	358,400 ha (885,626 acres) ^[1]	<u>Skardu</u>	<u>Gilgit Baltistan</u>	34.972626°N 75.396423°E﻿ / ﻿
<u>Deva Vatala</u>	2009 ^[4]	2,993 ha (7,396 acres) ^[8]	<u>Bhimber</u>	<u>Azad Kashmir</u>	32.892583°N 74.303172°E﻿ / ﻿
<u>Gumot</u>	2004 ^[9]	27,271 ha (67,388 acres) ^[8]	<u>Neelum</u>	<u>Azad Kashmir</u>	35.006943°N 74.200287°E﻿ / ﻿
<u>Musk Deer National Park</u>	2009 ^[10]	52,815 ha (130,509 acres) ^[8]	<u>Neelum</u>	<u>Azad Kashmir</u>	34.731456°N 74.786682°E﻿ / ﻿
<u>Hazarganji-Chiltan</u>	1980 ^[3]	15,555 ha (38,437 acres) ^[1]	<u>Quetta</u>	<u>Balochistan</u>	30.285695°N 67.202298°E﻿ / ﻿
<u>Hingol</u>	1988 ^[3]	165,004 ha (407,734 acres) ^[1]	<u>Awaran, Gwadar and Lasbela</u>	<u>Balochistan</u>	25.526246°N 65.085996°E﻿ / ﻿
<u>K2</u>	—	233,468 ha (576,912 acres) ^[11]	<u>Gilgit, Skardu</u>	<u>Gilgit Baltistan</u>	35.788171°N 76.182888°E﻿ / ﻿
<u>Kala Chitta</u>	2009 ^[4]	36,965 ha (91,343 acres) ^[12]	<u>Attock</u>	<u>Punjab</u>	33.642685°N 72.400824°E﻿ / ﻿
<u>Khunjerab</u>	1975 ^[3]	226,913 ha (560,714 acres) ^[1]	<u>Gilgit</u>	<u>Gilgit Baltistan</u>	36.500805°N 75.643616°E﻿ / ﻿
<u>Kirthar</u>	1974 ^[3]	308,733 ha (762,896 acres) ^[1]	<u>Dadu</u>	<u>Sindh</u>	25.658107°N 67.548975°E﻿ / ﻿
<u>Lal Suhanra</u>	1972 ^[4]	87,426 ha (216,034 acres) ^[1]	<u>Bahawalpur</u>	<u>Punjab</u>	29.397409°N 72.025811°E﻿ / ﻿
<u>Lulusar-Dudipatsar</u>	2003 ^[3]	30,375 ha (75,058 acres) ^[3]	<u>Mansehra</u>	<u>Khyber Pakhtunkhwa</u>	35.090698°N 73.929749°E﻿ / ﻿
<u>Machiara</u>	1996 ^[3]	13,532 ha (33,438 acres) ^[8]	<u>Muzaffarabad</u>	<u>Azad Kashmir</u>	34.506557°N 73.565140°E﻿ / ﻿
<u>Manglot National Park</u>	1990 ^[3]	710.628 ha (1,756 acres) ^[13]	<u>Nowshera</u>	<u>Khyber Pakhtunkhwa</u>	36.10°N 73.23°E﻿ / ﻿
<u>Margalla Hills</u>	1980 ^[3]	17,386 ha (42,962 acres) ^[1]	<u>Islamabad, Rawalpindi</u>	<u>Punjab</u>	33.754317°N 72.956429°E﻿ / ﻿
<u>Murree Kotli Sattian Kahuta National Park</u>	2009 ^[7]	57,581 ha (142,286 acres) ^[14]	<u>Rawalpindi</u>	<u>Punjab</u>	33.739032°N 73.471344°E﻿ / ﻿
<u>Pir Lasura</u>	2005 ^[3]	5,625 ha (13,900 acres) ^[1]	<u>Kotli</u>	<u>Azad Kashmir</u>	33.639204°N 73.846664°E﻿ / ﻿
<u>Poonch River Mahaseer</u>	2010 ^[7]	4,500 ha (11,120 acres) ^[7]	<u>Kotli, Mirpur and Poonch</u>	<u>Azad Kashmir</u>	33.555272°N 73.91599°E﻿ / ﻿
<u>Qurumber</u>	2011 ^[7]	74,000 ha (182,858 acres) ^[7]	<u>Ghizer</u>	<u>Gilgit-Baltistan</u>	36.863141°N 73.781038°E﻿ / ﻿
<u>Saiful Muluk</u>	2003 ^[3]	4,867 ha (12,027 acres) ^[3]	<u>Mansehra</u>	<u>Khyber Pakhtunkhwa</u>	34.880862°N 73.698349°E﻿ / ﻿
<u>Sheikh Badin</u>	1993 ^[3]	15,540 ha (38,400 acres) ^[1]	<u>Dera Ismail Khan</u>	<u>Khyber Pakhtunkhwa</u>	32.382281°N 70.949707°E﻿ / ﻿
<u>Toli Pir</u>	2005 ^[3]	5,045 ha (12,466 acres) ^[1]	<u>Poonch</u>	<u>Azad Kashmir</u>	34.12090°N 73.633118°E﻿ / ﻿

<u>Panjtal Mastan</u>	<u>2005^[3]</u>	<u>5,045 ha (12,466 acres)^[1]</u>	<u>Bagh District</u>	<u>Azad Kashmir</u>	<u>34.0574°N 73.7381°E</u>
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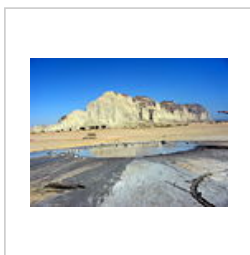
Pictures



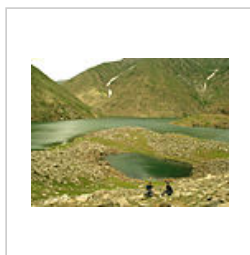
Baltoro glacier is found in Central Karakoram National Park



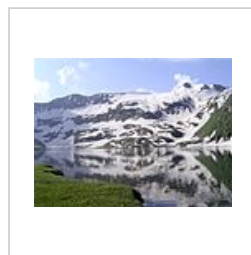
Plain of Deosai National Park



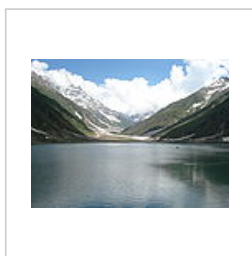
Mud volcano in Hingol National Park



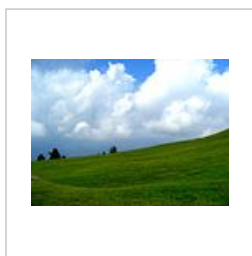
Lulusar at Lulusar-Dudipatsar National Park



Dudipatsar at Lulusar-Dudipatsar National Park



Lake Saiful Muluk at Saiful Muluk National Park



Toli Pir at Rawalakot



Cold water spring of Kirthar National Park

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