

Organizing your trip:

The reserve is located in Tanga Region, along the Dar – Arusha highway. Before arriving, you should check in with the Conservator in Korogwe who can advise you where to camp, what to see, and organise a local guide should you wish to hike. There are no facilities inside the reserve, so visitors need to be completely self-sufficient. Water for washing is available from streams, but you should bring drinking water.

Entry fees (Subject to change)

Visitor fees help to protect and conserve the forests. They must be paid before entering the reserve to the Conservator in Korogwe.

Entry fees (per night):

- Tanzanian Nationals: 3,000 TSh
- Non Residents: US\$ 30

Camping fees (per night):

- Tanzanian Nationals: 2,000 TSh
- Non Residents: US\$ 30

Vehicles entry fees (on first entry only):

- Tanzanian Nationals: 5,000 TSh
- Non Residents: US\$ 30 (for vehicles up to 2 tonnes)



You can get in touch with the Conservator by:

Phone:

E-mail: nilonaturereserve@yahoo.com

Mail: P.O. Box 206, Korogwe, Tanga,

Website: www.easternarc.ortz/eusam



Welcome to the Nilo Nature Reserve

Into the wild: Explore Tanzania's Ancient Rain Forests!





The **Eastern Arc** is a chain of ancient forested mountains stretching across Tanzania and into Kenya. Many unique species thrive in these isolated massifs, including over 500 plant species and numerous animals that are found nowhere else on Earth. There is more biological variety in the Arc than anywhere else in Africa, and the area is considered one of the planet's most important biodiversity hotspots.

Nilo Nature Reserve lies towards the more northerly end of the Arc, stretching over 62 km² of the East Usambara Mountains (see map). It was established in 2007 to conserve the area's unique ecosystem and protect its exceptional biodiversity for future generations. The reserve is a haven for almost 800

species of plants, including eight African violet species, and 100 species of birds, such as the rare Banded green sunbird and the Red-capped forest warbler. If you are particularly lucky, you might even spot an Angolan pied colobus, an Usambara three-horned chameleon, or a Zanj elephant shrew. Traditionally, the forests have been an important source of firewood and food for local people. The reserve continues to play a critical role in rain catchment and reducing the effects of climate change.

Visitor attractions:

Lutindi trail: There is some excellent hiking in the reserve, including an 8 km trail which begins at the Denmark campsite and circles Lutindi peak, allowing you ample opportunity to spot beautiful African violets along the way.

Tuvui trail: A short 300 meter trail from the Denmark campsite will take you to the stunning Tuvui Falls.

Kwemakulo trail: Alternatively you can explore the slightly longer Kwemakulo trail (1.4 km) which winds up to Kwemakulo peak.

Kizerui – Kizara Drive: this drive takes visitors along a 9.5 km stretch of road through the Nature Reserve (4WD only).

Zumbe Kuu Falls: Visitors may also enjoy a trip to the Zumbe Kuu Falls, a 30 m waterfall, along the Semdoo River.

The Holy Water Point, just 2 km from the Denmark camp, is a site of local worship: legend has it that water first began to flow from the point after a thirsty Bishop blessed the area.

Kizara caves: close to Kizara Village there are caves and some excellent view of the forest.

Forest Facts:

- Landscape: Some of the oldest tropical forests in Africa including lowland and submontane forest.
- Highest point: Nilo Peak (1,506 m).
- Best views: Lutindi peak (1,400 m), Kiambito (1,220 m), Kwemakulo Peak (1,064m).
- Managed by: the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (Forestry and Beekeeping Division).
- Important for: Biodiversity, endemic and threatened species, rain catchment, carbon capture and storage.
- Threats: forest fires, deforestation, encroaching farmland, poaching, invasive species.

