



# Welcome to the Uluguru Nature Reserve

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



**Bondwa Peak:** From the historical neighbourhood of Morogoro town known as Morningside (6.3 km from the city centre), you can walk up through the nature reserve to Bondwa Peak (5 hours return) from where there is a spectacular view.

### Organising your trip

The reserve is located in Morogoro Region, along the Dar es Salaam-Mbeya highway. Before arriving you should check in with the Conservator in Morogoro who can advise you where to camp, what to see, and organise a local guide should you wish to hike. There are limited facilities inside the reserve, so campers need to be completely self-sufficient. Water for washing is available from streams, but you should bring drinking water. There is a camp site within the reserve at Bunduki with toilets, showers and a guard. At Nyandira and Kinole there are simple guest houses.

### Directions to the office of the Conservator

From Morogoro town take the Morogoro Town – Bigwa / Kilakala tarmac road for 6 km. At the sign board to the Uluguru Nature Reserve Office turn right and continue for 1.5 km along a dirt road. The office is at the end of the road on the right hand side. When coming from Dar, the office can be reached from the main Morogoro – Dar es Salaam highway by turning left just after the Lutheran Junior seminary onto the Bigwa / Kilakala road and continuing for 4.5 km until the left turn to the Nature Reserve Office.

### 2013 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 Morogoro.

#### Entry fees (per day per person):

- Tanzanian Nationals: Adults: TZS 1500
- Tanzanian Nationals: Children 5-8 years: TSH 500
- Non nationals - Adults: US\$ 10
- Non nationals - Children 5-18 years: US\$ 5
- Children under 5 years: Free

#### Camping fees (per night per person):

- Tanzanian Nationals: 3,000 TSh
- Non nationals: US\$ 35

**Other fees may also apply. For more information, please contact the Conservator**

#### You can get in touch with us by:

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+255 23 2600870

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Mail: P.O. Box 1020, Morogoro

Website: [www.easternarc.org/tz/uluguru](http://www.easternarc.org/tz/uluguru)

#### About Tanzania Forest Service.

**Vision:** A center of excellence in the conservation of forest and bee resources and sustainable supply of quality forest and bee products and services in Tanzania.

**Mission:** To sustainably manage the National forest and bee resources in order to contribute to the social, economic, ecological and cultural needs of present and future generations

*View of the Lukwangule plateau*



Fireball lily



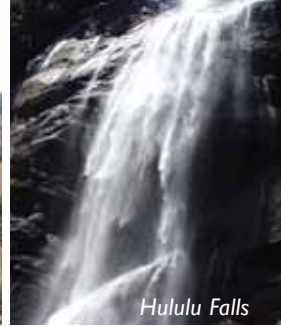
Uluguru banana frog, endemic to the Uluguru and Udzungwa Mountains



Market day in the Ulugurus



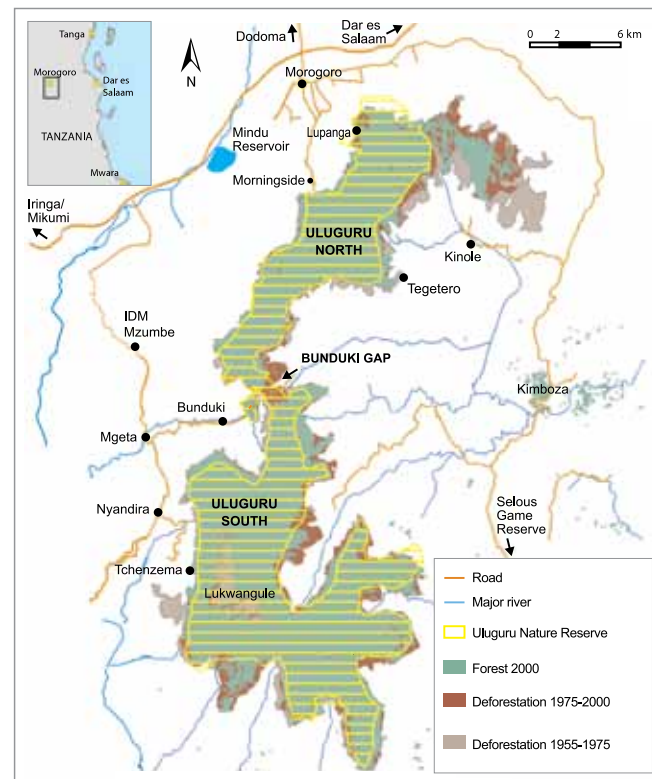
Lukwangule plateau



Hululu Falls

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. Acre for acre, there are more unique species of plant and animal in the Arc than anywhere else in Africa, and the area is considered one of the planet's most important biodiversity hotspots.

**Uluguru Nature Reserve** lies at the heart of the Eastern Arc Mountains, stretching over some 241 km<sup>2</sup>. 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 at least 135 endemic plant species including rare African violets and orchids. Traditionally, the forests have been an important source of firewood and food for local people.



### Nature Reserve Facts:

- Established: 2007 by amalgamating 3 forest reserves and some farm land;
- Managed by: Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, Forestry and Beekeeping Division;
- Landscape: Some of the oldest forests in Africa; upland and swampy grassland; rocky outcrops; bamboo thickets.
- Annual rainfall: 1200 - 4000 mm.
- Highest peak: Kimhandu (2,638 m).
- Other special features: Lupanga and Bondwa peaks, Kitumbaku ridge, Lukwangule plateau.
- Important for: Biodiversity, endemic and threatened species, rain catchment, carbon capture and storage.
- Threats: forest fires, intensive fire wood collection, deforestation, encroaching farmland, invasive species.

### Visitor attractions

There are a number of excellent walking trails through the reserve's forests.

**Hululu Falls:** For a day trip, you can drive 53 km from Morogoro up to Vinile Village and from there walk for 75 minutes to visit the spectacular Hululu waterfall on the Mgeta River.

**Tegetero Trail:** For the more adventurous there is the 8 hours Tegetero trail which takes you from Morogoro town through the forest to the Tegetero Mission. This trail takes you into the home of the rare Uluguru Bush-shrike and past endemic African violets. From the Tegetero Mission, you can walk or drive to Kinole Village, home to Chief Kingalu the Walugurus traditional leader. The road from Tegetero to Kinole is only suitable for experienced off-road drivers and 4 WD vehicles.

**Lukwangule plateau:** It is also possible to hike from Tchenzema Village on the western side of the mountains, up through the forest to the Lukwangule plateau, a dramatic area of montane grassland with many unique plant species. (4-6hours return)

**Lupanga Peak trail** (6 hours return): this steep trail leads up to the 2138 m high Lupanga Peak above Morogoro. The trail starts at the end of Forest Hill Road, passing through farmland and into the forest along a ridge and up to the peak. On a clear day there are good views towards the Eastern side of the Ulugurus. Forest birds including Loveridge's sunbird and Livingstone's turaco can be seen in this area. This trail is not advisable during heavy rain.



**Utalii- ikolojia, utafiti na elimu:** Milima ya Tao la Mashariki inao uwezo wa kutengeneza mapato yatokanayo na utalii-ikolojia. Misitu ya Milima ya Tao la Mashariki inawavutia watafiti na ni mahali penye sifa za wanafunzi kujifunzia mazingira.

**Utamaduni:** Baadhi ya Hifadhi za Mazingira ya Asili zinahifadhi maeneo ya matambiko au zina umuhimu kihistoria kwa jamii zilizo karibu.

## Gharama za kuingia katika hifadhi 2012 (inaweza kubadilika)

Malipo yanayofanywa na mgeni husaidia kulinda na kuhifadhi misitu. Malipo yanatakiwa kulipwa kwa ofisi ya Wakala wa Huduma za Misitu Tanzania iliyoko Morogoro kabla ya kuingia katika hifadhi.

### Kiingilio (kwa siku):

- Raia wa Tanzania – Watu wazima: Shilingi 1,500
- Raia wa Tanzania – Watoto miaka 5-18: Shilingi 500
- Wasio raia wa Tanzania - Watu wazima: Dola za Marekani 10
- Wasio raia wa Tanzania – Watoto Miaka 5-18: Dola za Marekani 5
- Watoto chini ya miaka 5: Bure

### Malipo ya kupiga kambi (kwa usiku mmoja):

- Raia wa Tanzania: Shilingi 3,000
- Wasio raia: Dola za Marekani 35

### Ada za magari (gari kwa siku)

Uzito hadi kilo 2000

- Raia wa Tanzania: Shilingi 10,000
- Wasio raia wa Tanzania: Dola za Marekani 50

Uzito zaidi ya kilo 2000

- Raia wa Tanzania: Shilingi 20,000
- Wasio raia wa Tanzania: Dola za Marekani 200

Kwa maelezo ya kibali cha kupiga picha, tafadhali wasiliana na Wakala wa Huduma za Misitu Tanzania

### Kwa kuweka nafasi na kwa habari zaidi, tafadhali wasiliana na:

**Mhifadhi,** Hifadhi ya Mazingira ya Asili ya Uluguru

Anuani: S.L.P. 1020, Morogoro

Simu: +255 23 2600877 au +255 23 2600870

Simu pepe: + 255 23 2603275

Barua pepe: [ulugurunaturereserve@yahoo.com](mailto:ulugurunaturereserve@yahoo.com)

### Dira ya Wakala wa Huduma za Misitu Tanzania

**ni** “Kiini cha ubora katika uhifadhi wa msitu na rasilimali za nyuki na utoaji endelevu wa msitu bora na mazao ya nyuki na huduma nchini Tanzania”.

### Dhima ya Wakala wa Huduma za Misitu ni

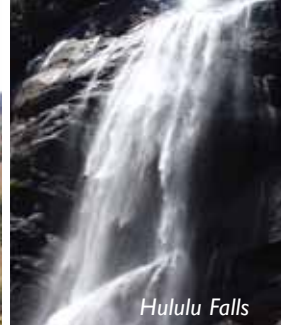
“Kuhifadhi kiendelevu msitu na rasilimali za nyuki za taifa kwa ajili ya kuchangia katika mahitaji ya kijamii, kiuchumi, kiikolojia na kiutamaduni kwa ajili ya kizazi cha sasa na vizazi vijavyo”.

## Kuhusu Hifadhi ya

# Mazingira ya Asili ya Uluguru



View of the Lukwangule plateau



## Kuhusu Milima ya Tao la Mashiriki

Milima ya Tao la Mashariki ni safu ya milima ya kale yenye misitu iliyosambaa kuanzia Tanzania hadi Kenya. Aina nyingi za kipekee zinapatikana katika safu hizi za milima, zikiwemo aina za mimea zaidi ya 800 na idadi kubwa ya wanyama ambao hawapatikani sehemu nyingine duniani. Ekari kwa ekari kunazo bioanuwai nyingi za kipekee za wanyama na mimea katika safu za milima ya Tao la Mashariki kuliko sehemu yoyote nyingine Afrika, na eneo hili linaaminika kuwa ni mojawapo ya maeneo nyeti ya dunia.

## Hifadhi ya Mazingira ya Asili ya Uluguru

inapatikana katikati ya Milima ya Tao la Mashariki, lililopo katika eneo la kilomita za mraba 241. Lilianzishwa mwaka 2007 ili kuhifadhi ikosistemu ya kipekee, kulinda bioanuwai ya kipekee kwa ajili ya vizazi vijavyo. Eneo hili ni makazi ya mimea ya kipekee zaidi ya 135.

## Uhakika kuhusu msitu:

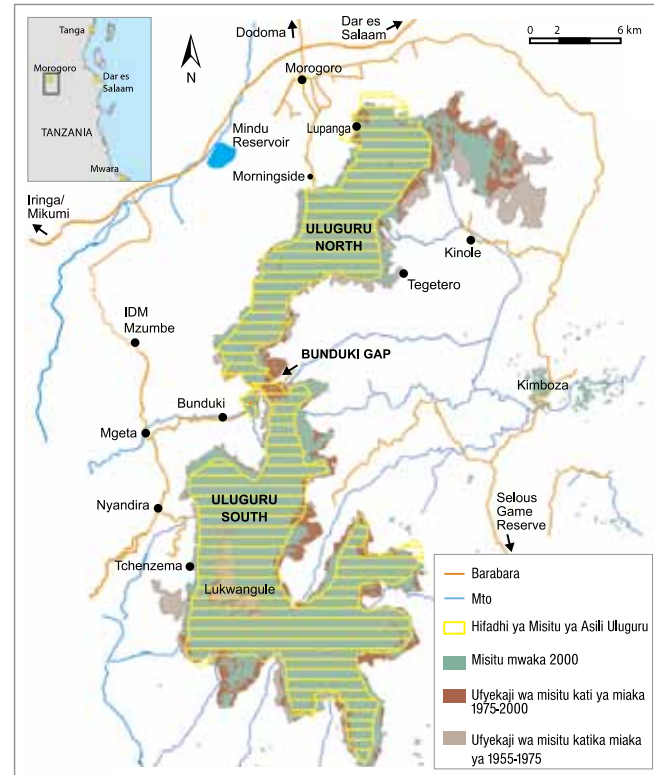
- Kuanzishwa: 2007 kwa kuunganisha misitu mitatu ya hifadhi na mashamba
- Mandhari: Baadhi ya misitu ya kale Afrika; ukanda wa mbuga za mlimani na za maji maji, uoto katika miamba, na vichaka vya mianzi. Landscape:
- Usimamizi; Wizara ya Maliasili na Utalii (Wakala wa Huduma za Misitu Tanzania)
- Kiwango cha mvua kwa mwaka; mm 1200 – 1400
- Kilele kirefu: Kimhandu (m 2,638)
- Vitu vingine muhimu katika sura ya nchi: Vilele vya Lupanga na Bondwa, mlima wa Kitumbaku, na uwanda wa Lukwangule.
- Umuhimu: Bioanuwai, spishi adimu na za kipekee, vyanzo vya maji, na upunguzaji wa mabadiliko ya tabianchi.
- Tishio: moto msituni, uokotaji mkubwa wa kuni ufyekaji ovyo wa msitu, uvamizi wa mashamba na spishi vamizi.

## Namna gani jamii zitahusishwa na Hifadhi ya Mazingira ya Asili

Ofisi ya Hifadhi ya Mazingira ya Asili iko tayari kufanya kazi na jamii katika kuhifadhi misitu na kuboresha hali ya maisha. Takribani vijiji 57 vinagusa mpaka wa Hifadhi ya Mazingira ya Asili ya Uluguru.

### Uimarishaji wa shughuli za kuongeza kipato

Panapokuwa na uwezo kifedha, Hifadhi za Mazingira ya Asili wanawawezesha jamii zinazopakana na misitu kutekeleza kazi zitakazowaongezea kipato zikiwemo ufugaji nyuki, upandaji miti na utalii.



### Usimamizi wa pamoja

Jamii za Hifadhi za Mazingira ya Asili za Amani na Uluguru zinahusishwa katika usimamizi wa hifadhi na wanapata gawio la mapato yatokanayo na uhifadhi. Hifadhi nyingine pia zinategemea kuwa na mpango kama huo.

### Utalii-ikolojia

Hifadhi za Mazingira za Asili Tanzania zinaandaa mazingira na njia za asili kwa nia ya kuwavutia watalii. Mbinu hizi zimebuniwa ili kutengeneza ajira.

### Elimu ya Mazingira na mawasiliano

Hifadhi za Mazingira ya Asili zimejizatiti kuboresha welewa juu ya uhifadhi na gharama za misitu kwa watoto na watu wazima.

## Kwa nini Hifadhi za Mazingira ya Asili ya Uluguru ni muhimu?

Misitu kwenye Hifadhi za Mazingira ya Asili ya Uluguru zinaleta faida nyingi kwa jamii na taifa. Faida hizi ni pamoja na:

**Maji:** Hifadhi za Mazingira ya Asili ya Uluguru husaidia kuhifadhi vyanzo vya maji kwa mto ya Ruvu.

**Bioanuwai:** Hifadhi za Mazingira ya Asili ya Uluguru huhifadhi spishi 135 za mimea inayopatikana Uluguru tu: na spishi 2 za ndege zinazopatikana katika milima ya Uluguru tu, Kurumbizi na Chozi moro.

**Udongo:** Misitu husaidia kuhifadhi udongo, hasa kwenye miinuko mikali. Kwa maana hiyo, Hifadhi za Mazingira ya Asili ni muhimu kwa jamii katika kuzuia mmomonyoko na maporomoko ya ardhi

**Hali ya hewa:** Misitu kwenye Hifadhi ya Mazingira ya Asili huhifadhi Kaboni nyingi. Kaboni ikichomwa hugeuka kuwa hewa ukaa, ambayo ni chanzo kikuu cha mabadiliko ya tabianchi. Ni muhimu sana kuhifadhi hii misitu ili kupunguza mabadiliko ya tabianchi.