The South Nguru forests, are found within the South Nguru mountain ranges and are the home to some of the most unique and endangered species of plants and animals in Africa. The forests are home to many plant and animal species including black and white colobus monkeys, mountain galagos and black- and- rufous elephant shrews. The South Nguru forests are found between 12˚c – 24˚c with considerably more rainfall records of between 1,500 mm and 3,000 mm. Based on data collected, the forests are home to many species of plants and animals including endemic plant species and have 30% or more of its original natural vegetation. The forests are home to many species of birds and mammals, including the Galapagos of Africa, the sheer wilderness of the area, which takes shape over 100 million years ago.

HOW do I get there?
From Mtwara, the South Nguru Mountains can be easily reached via the B29 to Monta mountain. From there, the road is relatively good and drivers can take the right-hand turn for Maskati. After approximately 8 km there is a junction, take the left hand road to Maskati. After approximately 8 km, continue along this road for 55 km. Then, take the right turn towards Mhonda, continue along this road for 55 km. Then, take the right turn towards Mhonda. After approximately 8 km, there is a junction where the road winds toward Maskati and Dibago. Ignoring the road to Sivambo, continue for 15 km to the pavilion. Near the pavilion, turn right and continue along this road for 55 km.

WHERE can I stay?
Simple guesthouses are available in Turiani and Madzura Towns near the Mkingu Nature Reserve. There is also a campsite with basic facilities approximately 400 meters from Mulua Village centre. The campsite is in a great location, as it is a lovely stretch of beach and has some banana trees and the views are fantastic. Campers must bring their own cooking facilities, sleeping bags and water. The total area of one banda (hut) is 4 x 6 meters. A one banda meal is at 2,000 Shillings. Nearby, there is also a campsite in Turiani and Madizini Towns near the Mkindo Village. There are basic facilities available in Turiani and Madzini Towns near the Mkindo Village. There are basic facilities available in Turiani and Madizini Towns near the Mkindo Village.

HOW MUCH will it cost? Reserve Fees & Guided Tours
A handful of local tour operators including AfricaTours, Wild Things and Cheers Tours Tanzania can arrange trekking and hiking tours, which take in bird watching, swimming at waterfalls, picnics at viewpoints and cultural tourism. Fees to the reserve help protect and conserve the forests. For Mkingu, fees must be paid at the Mkingu Nature Reserve Office in Mkindo Village before entering the reserve. For Kanga, fees are paid at the TFS Office in Mwanga Town. Fees for the forest reserve camps can be paid in the villages.

Entry fees (per person per day): For Kanga and Mkingu: • Tanzanian nationals: 5,000 TZS; Children 5 – 18 years: 3,000 • Residents and Non-residents: 10,000 TZS (Children 5 – 18 years: 5,000) • Residents and Non-residents: 15 USD
Camping fees (per person per night): • Residents and Non-residents: 5 USD

For more information, email the Mkindo Conservancy at mkindoconservancy@yahoo.com or contact a tour operator or look for contact details at www.easternarc.or.tz/nguru. www.nature-reserves.go.tz

FOREST FACT:
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**Mkingu Guided Walking Trails**

As tourism is still new, nature trails are under development and a local guide must be hired. Visitors should check with the Conservator for the latest information about camp sites and the safety of the trails.

**Maskati and Dibago Trail Map**

- **Maskati Twin Peaks Trail** - 3 or more days

This is a moderately difficult loop trail starting from Maskati village. The main loop is 7.1 km long with three side trails going to the Maskati Twin Peaks Trail. Returning to Maskati village along the southern stretch of the loop.

**Umbi and Chazi River Trails**

- **Chazi River Trail** - 1 day trail

This is a challenging trail along the Chazi River passing through savanna, thick forest until reaching the meeting of the Chazi and Umbi rivers.

**Ubiri Trail** - 2 or more days trail

A moderately difficult trail, starting out at Mafuta village, passing through forest, woodland and ending up at the Diwale Waterfalls and then returning back on the same path to Mafuta village. Campsite is available within the reserve near to Mafuta Village. The trail starts in the Malingu Nature Reserve boundary with Mafuta Village, and crosses the Diwale River. After approximately 0.2 km, there is an abandoned German stone house just to the east of the trail, while to the west of the trail, you will find the Mafuta Village area. The trail continues through thick forest and ends up at the return point.

**Kabwevala Peak Side Trail**

To reach Kabwevala peak, from the junction at -6.069, 37.504, the trail climbs to the south. At the next junction at 6.071, 37.503, head west for 0.5 km to the trail head (2190 m a.s.l.). There is an open campsite at the Peak with great views of the area. Return the way same route. This is a challenging climb.

**Tree Fern Valley Camp Site Trail**

From the campsite at -6.069, 37.504, head west for 0.5 km to a second junction, at which junction continue to the south-west climbing up to the ridge. Don’t take the path to the northwest. Once on the ridge, head east up the forest towards the Makiongu Peak (2080 m a.s.l.). There is an open campsite at the Peak with great views of the area. Return the way same route. This is a challenging climb.

**Chazi River Trail** - 1 day trail

This is a challenging trail along the Chazi River passing through savanna, thick forest until reaching the meeting of the Chazi and Umbi rivers.

- **Chazi River Trail**
- **Mginga River Trail**

- **Cultural Tourism**

Nearly, 180,000 people live in the South Nguru Landscape, of whom 110,000 live close to the forest. Most people depend on agriculture for their livelihoods. They would be followed by the Wamagoma, Wamagoma, Wamagoma, Wamagoma, Wamagoma, Wamagoma, Wamagoma, Wamagoma. People from the Chazi River Valley can be found in all four of the villages, but most in the village of Chazi. The villages are named after the local rivers which run through the landscape. The Chazi River Valley is a small valley in which a group of different villages. The Chazi Village, a pastoral ethnic group, can be seen along the river where they have their fields and crops. The villages are situated along the river, with each group maintaining different farming techniques. The Wamagoma, a pastoral ethnic group, can be seen along the river where they have their fields and crops. The villages are situated along the river, with each group maintaining different farming techniques. The Wamagoma, a pastoral ethnic group, can be seen along the river where they have their fields and crops. The villages are situated along the river, with each group maintaining different farming techniques.

**Cultural Tourism**

- **Local Plants**

- **AMPHIBIANS & REPTILES**

There are 38 species of amphibian and 42 species of reptile found within the South Nguru Landscape. These include frogs, toads, newts, lizards, snakes and turtles. The South Nguru Landscape has a large species diversity of amphibians and reptiles. This is probably due to the high levels of hunting occurring in Nguru South Forest Reserve. For example, the South Nguru Landscape has a large species diversity of amphibians and reptiles. This is probably due to the high levels of hunting occurring in Nguru South Forest Reserve. For example, the South Nguru Landscape has a large species diversity of amphibians and reptiles. This is probably due to the high levels of hunting occurring in Nguru South Forest Reserve. For example, the South Nguru Landscape has a large species diversity of amphibians and reptiles. This is probably due to the high levels of hunting occurring in Nguru South Forest Reserve. Just as there are many more yet to be discovered all the time. The South Nguru Landscape has a large species diversity of amphibians and reptiles. This is probably due to the high levels of hunting occurring in Nguru South Forest Reserve. For example, the South Nguru Landscape has a large species diversity of amphibians and reptiles. This is probably due to the high levels of hunting occurring in Nguru South Forest Reserve. For example, the South Nguru Landscape has a large species diversity of amphibians and reptiles. This is probably due to the high levels of hunting occurring in Nguru South Forest Reserve. For example, the South Nguru Landscape has a large species diversity of amphibians and reptiles. This is probably due to the high levels of hunting occurring in Nguru South Forest Reserve. For example, the South Nguru Landscape has a large species diversity of amphibians and reptiles. This is probably due to the high levels of hunting occurring in Nguru South Forest Reserve. For example, the South Nguru Landscape has a large species diversity of amphibians and reptiles. This is probably due to the high levels of hunting occurring in Nguru South Forest Reserve. For example, the South Nguru Landscape has a large species diversity of amphibians and reptiles. This is probably due to the high levels of hunting occurring in Nguru South Forest Reserve. For example, the South Nguru Landscape has a large species diversity of amphibians and reptiles. This is probably due to the high levels of hunting occurring in Nguru South Forest Reserve. For example, the South Nguru Landscape has a large species diversity of amphibians and reptiles. This is probably due to the high levels of hunting occurring in Nguru South Forest Reserve. For example, the South Nguru Landscape has a large species diversity of amphibians and reptiles. This is probably due to the high levels of hunting occurring in Nguru South Forest Reserve. For example, the South Nguru Landscape has a large species diversity of amphibians and reptiles. This is probably due to the high levels of hunting occurring in Nguru South Forest Reserve. For example, the South Nguru Landscape has a large species diversity of amphibians and reptiles. This is probably due to the high levels of hunting occurring in Nguru South Forest Reserve. For example, the South Nguru Landscape has a large species diversity of amphibians and reptiles. This is probably due to the high levels of hunting occurring in Nguru South Forest Reserve. For example, the South Nguru Landscape has a large species diversity of amphibians and reptiles. This is probably due to the high levels of hunting occurring in Nguru South Forest Reserve. For example, the South Nguru Landscape has a large species diversity of amphibians and reptiles. This is probably due to the high levels of hunting occurring in Nguru South Forest Reserve. For example, the South Nguru Landscape has a large species diversity of amphibians and reptiles. This is probably due to the high levels of hunting occurring in Nguru South Forest Reserve. For example, the South Nguru Landscape has a large species diversity of amphibians and reptiles. This is probably due to the high levels of hunting occurring in Nguru South Forest Reserve. For example, the South Nguru Landscape has a large species diversity of amph