



A National Park

is an area retained in as natural a state as possible in order to conserve representative ecosystems and their wild speci plants and animals. The requirement of the nat ecosystems and their wild plant and animal spe a national park are consideration to be permanen management consideration of the areas so defin

The natural parks of Ethiopian have been set as the government as wildlife and botanical sanctuaries that enjoy a high degree of prot and management.

The 20,756 square (8,014square miles) of national park land serves a conservation educational, recreational purpose for Ethiopian and overseas visit and, together with the country's famed historic rout, from the main stay of the cou tourist industry.

Lion Park –Zoo in Addis Ababa In the Lion Zoo, there are a dozen of so full grown lion and especially in the spring, lion cubs can be seen pacing around in their small cages. There is a small admission fee to the Zoo.



ABIYATTA-SHALLA LAKES National Park It is 887sq km founded in Shewa its geographic location rift valley and 200 km south Addis Ababa. The Altitude 1,540-2,07m and physical, 482km pt the park is water comprising fluct shallow pan at lake Abijatta, and thedeep steep hot springs Bubble up by the shore flow in to lake Shalla mount Rick, 207ns high is situated between the two lakes temperatures can be high, reaching 450C at minimum. Rain fal between March and April, and june and September, averaging. 500m.m

VEGETATION-Savanna and acacia Woodland. Many areas are adversely affected people practicing charcoal production and livestock grazing, particularly near the ro fauna-Thirty-one species are mammal, including baboon griever and colobus monoribi, klipspringer, black and common Jackal.

Bird's life-299 species, including six ends views. Park created for the water birds, esp Green white pelican, greater and lesser flamingo, cormorants. Visiting facilities, Hot (government and Private) and camping on nearby lake Langano, self-catering rest ho are available.

Awash National Park Size:

756sq.km available to the Shewa, Arsi region bordering the Awash River in the upper rift valley, 225km west of Addis Ababa, 750-2,007m Altitude it is nearby lake Basaka is home to many water bird species. The Temperature can reach as 42°C nights are cooler, with temperature between 10°C and 22°C Rain mainly falls between February & April to June to August and Average 619mm.

Forty-six species including Beisa Oryx, greater and lesser kudu, somali's gazelle swayne's hartbeast, lion, Hamadryas and Anubis baboon and their hybrids. Defassa waterbuck, salt's dik-dik... and between birds there are five endemics among the 3 species to be found in the park. Resident species included green wood. Hoopoe, red yellow barbet emerald-spotted wood dove, carmine. Bee-eater, several bustard species, flesh eagle tawny eagle. Lanner and pygmy falcon black-shoulder kite, dark chanting goshawk, several varieties of kingfisher and rollers, ostrich and lammergeyer.

Bale Mountains national Park

Southeast Ethiopia's southern at eastern edge of rift valley mountain c 400km from Addis Ababa. It is 2470sq.km. The altitude 1,500 -4377m. This extensive Afro-alpine contains alpine lakes and the highest park in southern Ethiopia, TDeemtu. The northern part of the park is reverie plains, bush land, and wood land t center is a high plateau or 4,000 meter which is crossed by the highest all weather r Africa. The southern part of the park is forest. Temperature range from 70°C to 26 depending on the season rain fall high averaging 1,150mm, and usually falls between March and October but also in other months. There are grain reveries plains border bands or bushes, but also in other months. There are grain reverie plains border bands or bushes, particularly St. John's work wild carpets of color. In the hills are stands of hegenia and Juniper and above them are mountain grassland. alpine plants characterize the sanetti plateau. Some coping with the Extreme temper by becoming small and other by becoming large.

The 220 bird species at Bale includes sixteen endemic species; many of which are easily seen.

Gambella National Park

Cover 5060sq.km found at Illibabor west Ethiopia, 850km west of Addis Ababa. The altitude is 400-768m Extensive swamps and wetlands at the Akobo river system. Rain fall is 1500mm a year, falling between April and October. Temperatures are high semi-arid open woodland, Savannah ;swamp. The most important 154 bird species present here is the white-headed stork, an unusual large-billed bird seen standing in the swamps.

Mago National Park

Sized 2162sq. km at Gamo Gofa 770km south-west of Addis Ababa, touching east bank at Omo River. The altitude 450-2528m, the highest point mount Mago situated in the north of the park. Temperatures here swing between 14 and 41°C are rainfall, which falls from March to May, and October to December is 1 being 480mm on average.

Mainly grass savannah, with some forested areas around the rivers very dense bush for difficult game viewing. The birds are typical at the dry grassland habitat featuring bustards, hornbills, weavers, and starling kingfishers and herons can be seen around Weri River, which provide an alternative habitat. Are 153 species, three of the endemic.

Nechesar National Park

514sq.km region Gamo Gofa, 500km southwest at Addis Ababa, near Arbaminch. The park is an impressive swathe of white grass plain set at the back drop of clearly defined, deeply cut hills and mountains, seventy-eight square kilometers at the park is water-parts at lakes Chamo and Abaya. There are not spring the far eastern sector of the park. Temperatures range from November to between 11°C and 26°C. Rain averages 800mm and wading falls from March to May and September to November.

The 188 Bird species –including two endemic –of the area quite varied reflection different habitats within the park. Both red-billed and the gray hornbill to the north and south of various bustard species are found in the park including the large and impressive kori. The altitude ranges from 1,108-1650.

Omo National park

This covers 4,068sq.km in the keffia regional state 870km southwest at Addis Ababa on west bank of omo river. Altitude 440 -1,183m, belts of forest along the omo and Mui rivers hot springs, extensive wilderness. Banks of hills to the north and south of centrally located park headquarters relieve the grass plains. Temperature high ranging from 14°C to 41°C, and the rainfall average 500mm a year, falling between March and April, and September and October.

The park wildlife includes heard of land and buffalo, Elephant, giraffe, cheetah, harebeest, topi and oryx and all colobus monkeys and Anubis baboon. A total of fifteen species of mammals can be found in the park and 306 species of birds between them one is endemic.

Semen Mountain national park

Spectacular semi gorges and escarpments. 17 found in Gonder and 760km north of Addis Ababa, via Bahir Dar, Gondar. Just out the park is Ras Dashen, Ethiopian highest peak at 4543 meters. Temperature can fall between freezing at night. The daytime temperature are in the region of 15°C to 18°C rainfall average 1550mm a year.

Afro-alpine mountain savannah, heathen, walia semien fox, gelada baboon. G duiker and kips, springs are among the twenty-one species (three endemic) to be found in the park, lammergeyers and choughs are present among the sixty-three species or here which includes seven endemic.

Yangudi-Bassa National park

size 4730sqkm found in Harerege region 500km north east of Addis –Ababa, on Awash –Assab road altitude reaches 400-1459m. temperature are high as in Awash national park. Very little rain falls as the area is semi-desert. Semi-desert trees and shrubs, savannah, open woodland is the vegetation six species of mammal including wild dog, Gravy's. Zebra, Gerenuk, Beisa Oryx, hare and endemic are available in the park.

Religion has always been a major influence in Ethiopia certainly no country in sub-Saharan Africa can trace its origin as far back. Ethiopia is mentioned thirty-three times in the Bible and many times in the Qur'an perhaps this is the reason why so many retrace the Historic Route' drawn by colorful stories and fantastic tales to the land known as Abyssinia.

The rock churches at Lalibela in northern Ethiopia are widely regarded as the eighth wonder of the world. There are 11 churches out of solid rock, each hewn by human hands centuries ago, each architectural detail laboriously formed in the landscape in which they stand. These churches are still used places of Christian worship, and each January the feast of Epiphany, Timket, is celebrated with the splendor and majesty that renew Lalibela's role as a treasury of Christian traditional faith.

Ethiopia boasts several of the great Rift Valley lakes. Some are blue, some are alkaline brown, yet, surprisingly good for swimming; some are home to crocodiles and Nile perch; some are bordered or fed by hot mineral springs; play host to large flocks of flamingos; pelicans, cormorants, herons, ibis and 831 recorded bird species, Ethiopia is a bird-watcher's paradise. Ethiopia's Lake Tana the southern at medical art only 30km from the river explodes over Tis Isat fall (meaning smoke of fire) a sight that inspired wonder from 18th century explorer James Bruce. The Blue Nile joins the white Nile, which flows north from Lake Victoria runs for 800km through one of the world's deepest and dramatic gorges.