WADI WURAYAH, FUJAIRAH
A HIDDEN GEM
Integrating local tradition and lifestyle with the conservation of inimitable wildlife and natural habitats is the primary focus of Fujairah as we are establishing Wadi Wurayah National Park.

It is important to protect the natural and cultural heritage of this unique place in a way that aligns with the vision of progress and growth for our country. It takes careful planning to always keep the environmental integrity of the ecosystems that support its flora and fauna as a main emphasis and the cornerstone of the project.

Yet establishing a national park isn’t easy. It takes time and understanding of the delicate ecosystem and the balance of life within the area. It also takes a significant capital investment. This is why working collaboratively with scientists, conservationists, businesses and other parties has been useful in the establishment process and will be the model we will continue to follow.

The area has attracted much attention since it was declared a protected area by His Highness Sheikh Hamad bin Mohammed Al Sharqi and later declared a wetland of international importance under the Ramsar Convention. This is a highly important recognition for an arid region, as it shows us how important the national park is for wildlife, such as the rare Arabian tahr and migratory birds.

Wadi Wurayah National Park is like no other. Its rugged mountains, where our ancestors survived and thrived, carry a charm that cannot be relayed through words. The area is peaceful and calm. It reminds me of our roots, and I greatly believe that the national park will allow all Emiratis to feel closer to nature and invite our diverse communities and those who visit our country to share what we see—that not all wilderness has to be green to be great, it can still be the perfect home for important species.

H.E. Eng. Mohamed Saif Al Afkham, Director General, Fujairah Municipality
وقد اجتذبت المنطقة اهتماماً كبيراً منذ أعلنتها
صاحب السمو الشيخ حمد بن محمد الشرقي
منطقة محمية، وأعلنت بمقتضى اتفاقية رامسار
كواحدة من الأراضي الرطبة ذات الأهمية الدولية. 
وبدع ذلك تكريمًا في غاية الأهمية بالنسبة للمنطقة
تعرّف بجفافها، إذ يذكرنا بمدى أهمية المحمية
الوطنية كأرض رطبة للحياة البرية، مثل الطهر
العربي والطيور المهاجرة.
لا شيء يضافي محمية وادي الوريعة الوطنية، حيث
تحمل جبالها الوعرة التي ازدهر فيها أجدادنا،
سحراً خلاباً لا يمكن التعبير عنه بمجرد كلمات،
كما يذكرنا هدوء المنطقة العميق وأمانها بجاذبنا
وأصولنا. وأنا على ثقة بأن محمية وادي الوريعة
الوطنية ستترنت مواطني الدولة إلى طبيعة دولتنا.
كم سندعو مجتمعنا المشبوهة وزوار بلادنا
لمشاركتنا هذه المناظر الخلافية التي تمنع عيوننا
ليتبركاً أنه لا يجب أن تكون كل الحياة البرية
خضراً كي تكون رائعة أو الوطن الأمثل لأنواع
الكائنات الحية الهامة.
إن دمج التقاليد وأسلوب الحياة المحلي مع حفظ
الحياة النباتية والموائل التي لا تضاهي بعد المحور
الرئيس الذي ركزت عليه النجيرة أثناء تأسيستها
لمحمية وادي الوريعة الوطنية.
وقد اجتذبت المنطقة اهتماماً كبيراً منذ اعلانها
سوقياً جميراً بواسطة صاحب السمو الشيخ حمد بن
محمد الشرقي، سمو الامير، نائب رئيس دولة
وتأتي هذه المنطقة كرمز الفخر
وطني
وقد تُشيّد بالنسبية من أهمية المحمية
منطقة محمية، واأُعلنت بمقتاس اتفاقية رامسار
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الكائنات الحية الهامة.

رَمَز الفخْر
الوطني

Saud Al Afkham, Director General, Fujairah Municipality
Nature is fragile, yet remarkable. Nowhere exemplifies this better than the mountains and the foothills of Wadi Wurayah National Park in Fujairah. At first glance, the rugged landscape appears barren and desolate. It is a land of rock and baking sun. There is little shade in the heat of the day.

But look closer and you will discover a world you never knew.

Grasses and flowers sprout from unlikely crevices. A damselfly hovers over fish trapped in a rock pool of water. A snake warms itself in the sun, and migratory birds refuel. An Arabian tahr skips over the rocks with ease, while a curious caracal stalks its prey.

Uncovering the unique workings of Wadi Wurayah’s water system and the life it supports is the day-to-day reality for our dedicated and talented team of scientists and conservationists. We are gathering a greater understanding of this wondrous landscape and how to best conserve the wildlife that depends on it for survival while preserving its deep-seated cultural and historical significance.

This is vital not only for the wildlife that resides within the Wadi but also for the communities that depend on the resources provided by the ecosystem. It is only through the protection of nature that we can ensure humanity’s well-being.

Wadi Wurayah National Park is the realisation of a shared vision. Its creation is courtesy of the visionary ruler of Fujairah, His Highness Sheikh Hamad bin Mohammed Al Sharqi, for decreeing a national park be formed in Wadi Wurayah, with the committed backing of the crown prince of Fujairah, His Highness Sheikh Mohammed bin Hamad Al Sharqi. EWS-WWF is grateful for this forward looking leadership, which will benefit not only nature and wildlife, but the future generations of residents and visitors.

This private-public partnership with Fujairah Government, HSBC Bank Middle East Ltd. and other private sector companies as well as EWS-WWF has proved to be a winning formula in the first steps of establishing the UAE’s first national park.

In the next phase, EWS-WWF will continue its support through conducting scientific research at the Water Research and Learning Programme (WRLP), which was established in 2013 in partnership with Fujairah Municipality, HSBC Bank Middle East Ltd., and Earthwatch Institute. We are excited about future conservation successes and sharing the wonder of Wadi Wurayah with the programme’s citizen scientists. Seeing their enthusiasm for wildlife is beautiful. We know that once kindled, a love for the great outdoors is a fire that can never be put out, and we look forward to sharing that experience with our ever-growing cohort of participants in the years to come.

I’m forever grateful to the government of Fujairah for preserving Wadi Wurayah and its stunning nature and for welcoming EWS-WWF and the WRLP participants so warmly in the Emirates.
لا يوجد مكان قادر على تمثيل مظهر الطبيعة الأخاذ النابع من هشاشتها مثل جبال وسفوح محمية وادي الوريعة الوطنية في الفجيرة.

عند رؤية الوادي لأول مرة، قد يبدو أن لا يوجد غير الصخور الجردة واسعة الشمس الحارقة وحرارة النهار القاسية التي لا ظل منها ولا مأوى. ولكن ما إن تعنم النظر، سينكشف أمامنا عالمًا لم ندرك وجوده من قبل.

وادي الوريعة، تبت الأعشاب والزهور من شقوق غير متوقعة، وتحوم الياسوب حول برك الماء الصغيرة التي تضمنها العديد من الأسماك، وتقوم ثغابين الوادي بتهيئة أحسادها تحت الشمس، وتملو الطيور المهاجرة حاجتها من الطعام قبل أن تتابع سفرها، بينما يقفز الطهر العربي على الصخور برشاقة، ويتلألألوشق الصحرائى المتحفز فريسته.

ضمن هذه الطبيعة الفريدة، يركز فريق العمل المتخصص والمميز من العلماء وأنصار الحفاظ على البيئة جهوده على جمع معلومات هامة لعرفة أسرار هذا النظام الطبيعي والذي يعتمد على مياه الوادي العذبة، ولتتبع ورصد أنواع الحياة البرية التي تتخذ من الوادي موطناً لها. وبدوره، يتفقد، يكتشف المزيد من هذه المنطقة وعن كيف يمكن لنا الحفاظ على حياتها البرية وصون قيمتها الثقافية والتاريخية العربية.

لا تقتصر أهمية وادي الوريعة على الكائنات الحية التي تعش فيه فحسب، بل تمتد إلى مجتمعنا الذي يعتمد على موارد الوادي والخدمات التي يقدمها نظامه البيئي، لذا، فقط من خلال حمايتنا للطبيعة سنتمكن من تلبية حاجاتنا المتعددة.

وادي الوريعة، ملاذ الحياة البرية، محفية نادرة تكثر من الجودة في مخلب الماء على شكله الطبيعي في الوادي العذب، للحفاظ على حيائه البري وصون قيمته الثقافي والتاريخي لهذه المنطقة.

للمزيد عن هذا المشروع المهم، يرجى التحقق من المصدر الرسمى للمعجم.
We have been proudly supporting the ongoing conservation work in Wadi Wurayah for more than eight years as it is an important part of the UAE’s natural environment.

Preserving nature is a fundamental cornerstone of the HSBC sustainability agenda globally, and we are committed to supporting partners such as the EWS-WWF in working towards a better understanding of the UAE’s natural biodiversity.

Over the years, we have been privileged to witness the results of the work in Wadi Wurayah, such as the discovery of a rare owl residing in the area, identified only by its call. We know that there is much more to be done and that collaboration is the key to success. I am particularly proud of the support HSBC Bank Middle East has provided in sponsoring the development and delivery of the Water Research and Learning Programme. In addition to our sponsorship, over 400 HSBC colleagues from across the Middle East and North Africa have spent over 5,000 hours helping scientists collect data in Wadi Wurayah National Park. Together, they have generated large amounts of relevant scientific data and assisted with the monitoring of key habitats within the park. Experiences such as working alongside scientists are vital in educating people on how significant water is to the circle of life and the pressing need to conserve it.

I look forward to seeing more positive outcomes from the work being done in Wadi Wurayah National Park and from the Water Research and Learning Programme in the years to come.

Sabrin Rahman, Head of Corporate Sustainability MENA, HSBC Bank Middle East
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Tucked away in the majestic Hajar Mountains, located between the ancient towns of Bidiyah, Masafi and Dibba, is one of the last freshwater resources in the Middle East—Wadi Wurayah. The area, once home to early human settlers, is culturally and historically important thanks to the discovery of ancient archaeological sites including settlements, graveyards, Iron Age tombs and rock carvings, dating as far back as 300 BC.
WADI WURAYAH

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The area, once home to early human settlers, is culturally and historically important thanks to the discovery of ancient archaeological sites including settlements, graveyards, Iron Age tombs and rock carvings, dating as far back as 300 BC.
The early settlers lived in harmony with nature, borrowing from the land and supporting their limited numbers with little noticeable impact on the Wadi environment.
Old settlements and tools found in Wadi Wurayah National Park date as far back to 300 BC.
Water is the source of all life. Monitoring of the freshwater ecosystems, which are important components of the national park, ensures its sustainability for both wildlife and ecotourism.
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الحياة البرية في وادي الوريعة

WADI WURAYAH WILDLIFE
Thanks to Wadi Wurayah’s unique geology and climate, the rock formation allows the catchment of rainfall from a wide area, making it one of the few sources of permanent surface water present all year-round in the UAE.
Arabian toads (*Sclerophrys arabica*) can be spotted swimming, mating or simply looking out of water bodies in Wadi Wurayah.
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The Wadi houses numerous rare and endangered reptiles, plants and insects and even a number of mammals and birds that are unique to the area. The unique wildlife residing here has fragile connections with their habitat, relying on its permanent fresh water source.
Terrestrial scorpions are common on plateaus and areas where loose rocks are present (Family Buthidae).
TO DATE, 1,146 SPECIES HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED IN THE NATIONAL PARK, YET THE INVENTORY IS FAR FROM COMPLETE.

Orb-Weaver Spider (Argiope sp.) on wadi slopes.
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THE NATIONAL PARK, YET THE INVENTORY IS FAR
FROM COMPLETE.
Over time, our scientists become experienced in predicting locations of carnivores. This allows us to properly place camera traps to capture their images and research them - photo: Arabian Red Fox (*Vulpes vulpes arabica*).
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The Old World swallowtail (Papilio machaon) is a butterfly of the family Papilionidae.
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Wagners gerbil (Dipodillus dasyurus).
Caterpillar of Oleander Hawk-Moth (*Daphnis nerii*) nicely camouflaged on an oleander flower.
That was found in the morning resting resting in Christ's Thorn Jujube (Ziziphus spina-christi).
Pallid Scops-Owl (*Otus brucei*), that was found in the morning resting in Christ’s Thorn Jujube (*Ziziphus spina-christi*).
The venomous Oman Carpet Viper (*Echis omanensis*) in strike position.

Crab-spider from the Thomisidae family. Picture showing the strong sexual dimorphism; male is sitting on the back of the female, much smaller, and of different colour.
Crab-spider from the Thomisidae family. Picture showing the strong sexual dimorphism; male is sitting on the back of the female, much smaller, and of different colour.

The venomous Oman Carpet Viper (Echis omanensis) in strike position.
The Sind bat (Rhyneptesicus nasutus) is a species of vesper bat. Rhyneptesicus nasutus was discovered in WWNP in October 2015.

© Gabor Csorba / EWS-WWF

Muscat Mouse-tailed Bat (Rhinopoma muscatellum).
The Sind bat (*Rhynoptyesicus nasutus*) is a species of vesper bat. *Rhynoptyesicus nasutus* was discovered in WWNP in October 2015.
Hajar Wadi Damsel (Arabineura khalidi), four pairs of females laying eggs, while males hold onto them to avoid interruption from other males.

Slender Skimmer (Orthetrum sabina).
Hajar Wadi Damsel (*Arabineura khalidi*), four pairs of females laying eggs, while males hold onto them to avoid interruption from other males.
Taking every chance, the annual flowering plants bloom after rains (Centaurium pulchellum) Family Gentianaceae.

The Scarlet pimpernel, known locally as Zraig al’ain (Anagallis arvensis).
Taking every chance, the annual flowering plants bloom after rains (*Centaurium pulchellum*) Family *Gentianaceae*.
Over 250 species of invertebrates has been recorded by end of 2015.
Enithares lineatipes.

Neogerris parvulus.
زهور دائمة جميلة تتواجد بالقرب من الماء, (Nerium oleander).

The Willow Leaf Fig (Ficus cordata salicifolia) from the fig family.
A beautiful flower that you see year round wherever water is present, *Nerium oleander*.
A red back spider from the genus Latrodectus was found in the National Park near the waterfall. This spider belongs to the Mantidae family.
Red Back Spider from the genus Latrodectus was found in the National Park near the waterfall.
Previous existence of nature in Wadi Wurayah is somewhat different from today. The discovery of oil steered the expansion of the UAE in an unprecedented way in just 45 short years. Such a rapidly growing population has increased the pressures on the natural environment.

From extensive urbanisation and land reclamation to limited resources for strict legislation and environmental protection at a federal level, our natural world has suffered at the expense of fast-paced development.
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From extensive urbanisation and land reclamation to limited resources for strict legislation and environmental protection at a federal level, our natural world has suffered at the expense of fast-paced development.
As a result of these sudden changes, many natural habitats have been degraded, fragmented or lost entirely.

The landscape of Wadi Wurayah is facing threats to its delicate ecosystems. This includes urbanisation, exploitation of its fresh water resources, and overgrazing of the scarce vegetation by feral goats and donkeys. It is important that long-term conservation measures are put in place and carefully monitored.

Littering, vandalism and wildlife retreating to remote areas to avoid disturbance from the public are some of the most widespread impacts and threats the Wadi wildlife have experienced.
As a result of these sudden changes, many natural habitats have been degraded, fragmented or lost entirely. The landscape of Wadi Wurayah is facing threats to its delicate ecosystems. This includes urbanisation, exploitation of its fresh water resources, and overgrazing of the scarce vegetation by feral goats and donkeys. It is important that long-term conservation measures are put in place and carefully monitored.

Littering, vandalism and wildlife retreating to remote areas to avoid disturbance from the public are some of the most widespread impacts and threats the Wadi wildlife have experienced.
Extensive hunting has also resulted in the loss of species such as the Arabian Leopard, Arabian gazelle and Arabian Tahr in Wadi Wurayah over the last three decades.

Fragile, arid fauna and flora that cannot withstand such high levels of stress were threatened with extinction until the closure of the national park in 2013.
Feral donkeys (Equus asinus) are among the introduced species wandering in the park. They, and other feral animals, represent an additional threat to the fragile mountain ecosystems.
Wadi Wurayah is a natural wonder, and the UAE is now taking significant steps to protect this landscape and better understand its nuances.

Scientists were recruited from all over the world to study the wadi wildlife, something not thoroughly done in the past.
Wadi Wurayah is a natural wonder, and the UAE is now taking significant steps to protect this landscape and better understand its nuances.
In December 2005, EWS-WWF and Fujairah Municipality signed an agreement that initiated a flourishing partnership. At the time, the goal of the partnership was to assess and evaluate the potential of Wadi Wurayyah in becoming the first mountain protected area in the UAE.

EWS-WWF was later appointed by the government of Fujairah to spearhead the development of the National Park and to make it compliant with best international standards. The shared dream of creating an outstanding protected landscape started to turn into a reality.
Wadi Wurayah Gate Closure in Dec 2013 by Fujairah Government. His Highness Sheikh Mohammad bin Hamad Alsharqi (left). His Excellancy Mohammad Alafkham (right).
In the centre Ammar Shams, former Head of Corporate Sustainability in the Middle East for HSBC who has been part of Wadi Wurayah journey from the very beginning.
In the centre Ammar Shams, former Head of Corporate Sustainability in the Middle East for HSBC who has been part of Wadi Wurayah journey from the very beginning.
Wadi Wurayah National Park owes great gratitude to the longstanding partner, HSBC Bank Middle East Ltd., whose involvement dates back to 2006 when the bank funded a baseline survey. HSBC has since supported ongoing research in the National Park such as the establishment of the Water Research and Learning Programme, the first-of-its-kind citizen-science training programme in the Middle East.

In addition, over 500 HSBC volunteers will spend five days at the Wadi volunteering alongside our scientists to perform water tests, count dragonflies and damselflies, capture and measure toads and check camera traps.

Wadi Wurayah National Park owes great gratitude to the longstanding partner, HSBC Bank Middle East Ltd., whose involvement dates back to 2006 when the bank funded a baseline survey. HSBC has since supported ongoing research in the National Park such as the establishment of the Water Research and Learning Programme, the first-of-its-kind citizen-science training programme in the Middle East.

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December 2005:
A three-year agreement is signed by EWS-WWF and Fujairah municipality to assess the feasibility and potential of the Wadi to become a protected area.

2006-2008:
The survey highlights the great potential of creating a Protected Area.

March 2009:
His Highness Sheikh Hamad bin Mohammed Al Sharqi officially declares the Wadi as the country’s first mountain protected area.

December 2013:
Official closing of Wadi Wurayah National Park to the public.

September 2013:
Water Research and Learning Programme initiated along with important conservation and research activities implemented to develop the national park.

March 2013:
The creation of the national park begins following the appointment of EWS-WWF by the government of Fujairah to spearhead its development.

November 2010:
The Wadi is declared as a wetland of international importance by Ramsar.

THE PROTECTED AREA COVERS 220.4 KM², COMPRISING THE FOLLOWING:

- THE CORE ZONE OF 118 KM²
- THE BUFFER ZONE OF 92KM²
- THE ECOTOURISM ZONE OF 9.4 KM²
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The protected area covers 220.4 km², comprising the following:

- The core zone of 118 km²
- The buffer zone of 92 km²
- The ecotourism zone of 9.4 km²
Preserving and restoring habitats and wildlife is the ultimate research and conservation goal. To achieve this, EWS-WWF works in five key areas to better understand the following:

THE POPULATION OF CARNIVORES
ENDANGERED UNGULATES SUCH AS ARABIAN TAHR AND ARABIAN GAZELLE
TERRESTRIAL VEGETATION
OTHER TERRESTRIAL VERTEBRATES
THE FRESHWATER ECOSYSTEM
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- **The Population of Carnivores**
- **Endangered Ungulates such as Arabian Ta’ir and Arabian Gazelle**
- **Terrestrial Vegetation**
- **Other Terrestrial Vertebrates**
- **The Freshwater Ecosystem**
Welcome to Wadi Wurayah National Park
The first mountain protected area of UAE
under the Fujairah Royal Decree No(2) of 2009
Understanding the sustainability of carnivore populations is important, as they are a critical part in any food chain. By preying or feeding on herbivores, they reduce their numbers, maintaining the amount of naturally growing vegetation in the area; and by that, they ensure the healthy functioning of the ecosystem. To achieve a high level of understanding, studying their ecological requirements in terms of diet and home range and continuously monitoring their population are essential.

Alwashaq-as named by Arabs, is the Arabian Caracal (Caracal caracal schmitzi), considered the largest predator in the area.
Understanding the sustainability of carnivore populations is important, as they are a critical part in any food chain. By preying or feeding on herbivores, they reduce their numbers, maintaining the amount of naturally growing vegetation in the area; and by that, they ensure the healthy functioning of the ecosystem. To achieve a high level of understanding, studying their ecological requirements in terms of diet and home range and continuously monitoring their population are essential.

Alwashaq, as named by Arabs, is the Arabian Caracal (Caracal caracal schmitzi), considered the largest predator in the area.
The native ungulates such as the Arabian tahr and mountain gazelle are locally extinct from the Wadi mountain ranges because of the pressures of urbanisation and poaching, yet they are a crucial part of Wadi life. Restoring their population through reinforcement and reintroduction of animals is paramount.

© EWS-WWF

The Arabian Tahr (Arabitragus jayakari) was last seen in Wadi Wurayah October 2012 and is considered locally extinct.
Several parts of the park, where softer slopes and gravel areas are present, represent suitable habitats for the Arabian Gazelle, which has been threatened by human activities.
It is crucial to assess and monitor the diversity and abundance of plant species in the area in order to identify the capacity of the Wadi in sustaining the herbivore population that feeds on the vegetation. It is equally important to assess the effects of overgrazing resulting from introduced species such as feral goats, which compete with the same resources required by native species.
It is crucial to assess and monitor the diversity and abundance of plant species in the area in order to identify the capacity of the Wadi in sustaining the herbivore population that feeds on the vegetation. It is equally important to assess the effects of overgrazing resulting from introduced species such as feral goats, which compete with the same resources required by native species.
Kawther (Asphodelus tenuifolius) in addition to its beauty, crushed plants were used to treat ulcer.

Flowers of (Tephrosia appolinea) has been used in the past to make dye.
Kawther (Asphodelus tenuifolius) in addition to its beauty, crushed plants were used to treat ulcer.
Al Sidr Tree (*Ziziphus spina-christi*) one of the most common trees in Arabia.
Al Sidr Tree (Ziziphus spina-christi) one of the most common trees in Arabia.
A holistic understanding of the smaller wildlife that depends on the Wadi for survival is crucial if the whole ecosystem is to thrive. Knowledge of these species has been developed by studying and monitoring the bird community characteristics of the Hajar Mountains, as well as the communities of reptiles and rodents.
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left bird: Striolated bunting (Emberiza striolata), right bird: Indian Silverbill (Euodice malabarica).
Eggs of a Bulbul (*Pycnonotus*), believed to be *Pycnonotus xanthopygos* (White-spectacled Bulbul).
Indian plover (Vanellus indicus).
البومة المخططة
(Pallid Scops-Owl (Otus brucei)).
Pallid Scops-Owl (Otus brucei).
Agama (*Pseudotrapelus cf. jenvinsdumi*) displaying colour to attract mate during breeding season.
Agama (Pseudotrapelus cf. jenvinsdumi) displaying color to attract mate during breeding season.
Egyptian Spiny Mouse (*Acomys dimidiatu*) has the incredible ability to regenerate its skin without any scarring, it uses it to escape predators grip.
Wadi Racer (*Platyceps rhodorachis*) is characterised by its very fast movement on both land and in water.
One of the key activities occurring in Wadi Wurayah National Park is camera trapping. Motion sensor cameras are strategically placed in various sites around the national park and left for weeks or months at a time.

When an animal passes in front of the camera, it detects the movement and takes a photo.

The photos are then collected, and data is recorded for analysis.

The photos help to identify the number of animals in a species, their range, their demographics and whether they are reproducing for the next generation.

Arabian Red Fox (Vulpes vulpes arabica).
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Arabian Red Fox (Vulpes vulpes arabica).
Blanford’s Fox (Vulpes cana) are omnivores, their diet consists of insects, small mammals and fruits.
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الترحيب بالزوار

WELCOMING VISITORS

Wadi Wurayah will one day serve as an outdoor experience that will raise awareness among visitors and nearby residents. It will offer great opportunities for hands-on environmental education for the public as well as schools.

ولية عهد السويد الأميرة فكتوريا
في وادي الوريعة عام 2011.
الترحيب بالزوار

WELCOMING VISITORS

سكان المنطقة

Wadi Wurayah will one day serve as an outdoor experience that will raise awareness among visitors and nearby residents. It will offer great opportunities for hands-on environmental education for the public as well as schools.

© EWS-WWF

سويد الاميرة فكتوريا

ولية عهد ال .

2011

تنميز مياه الوادي التي تبث من جباله بنفاتها.
The freshwater squirting out of the mountains wall is pure and enjoyable to drink.
يقدم الوادي مناطق خلابة وسبلاً ممتعًا لهواة الطبيعة.

Exciting hiking place for visitors who are after some adventure in nature.
Currently, there are a number of opportunities that provide education and awareness on the importance of Wadi Wurayah and conserving its ecosystem.
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The Water Research and Learning Programme was established with the support of HSBC’s Global Water Partnership in September 2013.

The programme is the result of collaborative work between EWS-WWF, Earthwatch Institute UK, HSBC Middle East and Fujairah Municipality. It aims to train and certify 1,500 Citizen Science Leader who will continue the message of caring for the environment by the end of its five-year term.
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Radio tracking Brandt’s Hedgehog (*Paraechinus hypomelas*) to determine their niches in the wadi - one of the activities running under WRLP.
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Water tests performed by volunteers from across the region.

From left: Abdellah Tayebi- Algeria, Najla Abdulla- UAE, Saeed Saleh- UAE, Amr Aly - Egypt

Sabrin Rahman, (Head of Corporate Sustainability MENA) attends the pilot programme along with the MENA Corporate Sustainability team.
Water tests performed by volunteers from across the region.
From left: Abdellah Tayebi - Algeria, Najla Abdulla - UAE, Saeed Saleh - UAE, Amr Aly - Egypt
Volunteer scientists visit the Wadi from October to April every year. They contribute to water research and conservation activities while learning more about global and regional freshwater issues. To complete their Citizen Science Leader training, they prove their commitment to the environmental cause and share what they have learned during the programme by pledging to conserve freshwater in their own lives and inspire others around them to do the same.
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Erandi Hope (Corporate Sustainability Manager MENA at HSBC) testing water on site.
Dana Kamali (Manager of Corporate Sustainability MENA at HSBC) finding and measuring toads in the Wadi to support conservation research.
Mohammad Al Matrook records key findings at the wadi.
Mohammad Al Matrook records key findings at the wadi.
All the efforts, hard work and dedicated supporters share a vision: Wadi Wurayah National Park is an outstanding example of effective environmental conservation management in the region, contributing to social, cultural and economic development through education, recreation and ecotourism.
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Wadi Wurayah National Park is an outstanding example of effective environmental conservation management in the region, contributing to social, cultural and economic development through education, recreation and ecotourism.
With all the joined efforts, Wadi Wurayah will be a symbol of national pride promoting conservation, ecotourism and education, leading the country’s nature conservation movement and ultimately connecting people with nature.
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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Emirates Wildlife Society in association with WWF (EWS-WWF) would like to take this opportunity to thank the Fujairah government and its Ruler, His Highness Sheikh Hamad bin Mohammed Al Sharqi, for declaring Wadi Wurayah National Park as a protected area, and the Crown Prince of Fujairah, His Highness Sheikh Mohammed bin Hamad Al Sharqi, for his support of the work in Wadi Wurayah National Park.

EWS-WWF would also like to thank Fujairah Municipality and HSBC Middle East for their continued collaborative support and hard work in helping to create the national park.

The scientists, researchers, stakeholders and all visitors and volunteers are valued hands and support in our mission to better understand the natural ecosystem in the Wadi and conserve its biodiversity.

A special thank you to the project team managing the Water Research and Learning Programme:

Dana Kamali, Manager of Corporate Sustainability MENA (HSBC)
Erandi Hope, Corporate Sustainability Manager MENA (HSBC)
Rizwan Mahmoud, WRL Programme Manager (EWS-WWF)
Samantha Hayes, Programme Coordinator (Earthwatch)

Your future support is welcomed as the national park continues to take shape.
شكر وتقدير
تود جمعية الإمارات للحياة الفطرية بالتعاون مع الصندوق العالمي لصون الطبيعة اغتنام هذه الفرصة لشكر حكومة الفجيرة وصاحب السمو حاكم الفجيرة الشيخ حمد بن محمد الشرقي، لإعلان هذه المنطقة منطقة محمية، وولي عهد الفجيرة سمو الشيخ محمد بن حمد الشرقي، لدعمه للعمل في محمية وادي الوريعة الوطنية.
كما تود جمعية الإمارات للحياة الفطرية بالتعاون مع الصندوق العالمي لصون الطبيعة EWS-WWF أيضاً أن تشكر بلدية الشرق الأوسط على دعمهم وتعاونهم المستمر وعملهم الجاد في المساعدة على إنشاء هذا الرمز الوطني.
وتقدر جميعاً الدور الهام لكل من العلماء والباحثين وأصحاب المصلحة وجميع الزوار والجهازين والدعم الذي قدموه لمهمتنا للوصول إلى فهم أفضل للنظام البيئي الطبيعي في الوادي والحفاظ على تنوعه الأحيائي.
كما نخص بالشكر فريق برنامج التعليم وأبحاث المياه، ومن ضمنهم:
- دانة كمالي، مدير إدارة شؤون خدمة المجتمع والاستدامة، الشرق الأوسط وشمال أفريقيا (بنك HSBC الشرق الأوسط).
- إيراندي هوب، مدير خدمة المجتمع والاستدامة، الشرق الأوسط وشمال أفريقيا (بنك HSBC الشرق الأوسط).
- رضوان محمود، مدير برنامج التعليم وأبحاث المياه في وادي الوريعة (جمعية الإمارات للحياة الفطرية EWS-WWF).
- سامانثا هايس، منسق برامج (معهد رصد الأرض).
وتحب بدعمكم في المستقبل مع التطور المستمر للحديقة الوطنية.
عن جمعية الإمارات للحياة الفطرية (بالتعاون مع الصندوق العالمي للطبيعة)


تعمل جمعية الإمارات للحياة الفطرية منذ تأسيسها بالتعاون مع الصندوق العالمي للطبيعة، وهو أحد أكبر المنظمات البيئية المستقلة في العالم والصندوق شبكة مكاتب تنتشر عبر 100 دولة.

تكمن رؤيتنا في بناء مستقبل مستدام يعيش فيه الإنسان يتناغم مع الطبيعة، وهدفنا هو المحافظة على البيئة بالتصدي لأهم التهديدات والضغوط عليها. نحن نعمل مع الأفراد والمؤسسات في دولة الإمارات والمنطقة لتطبيق حلول المحافظة البيئية وذلك من خلال إجراء البحوث العلمية، وتطوير السياسات والتمويمات، والتعليم والتوعية البيئية.

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ABOUT EMIRATES WILDLIFE SOCIETY – WWF

Emirates Wildlife Society is a national (UAE) environmental non-governmental organisation established in 2001 under the patronage of HH Sheikh Hamdan bin Zayed Al Nahyan, Ruler’s representative in the western region and Chairman of Environment Agency-Abu Dhabi.

Emirates Wildlife Society works in association with WWF, one of the world’s largest and most respected independent conservation organisations, with offices in 100 countries. The association is commonly known as EWS-WWF.

Our vision is to build a future where humans live in harmony with nature. Our mission is to conserve nature and reduce the most pressing threats to the environment. We work with people and institutions in the UAE and region, to implement conservation solutions through science, research, policy, education and awareness.

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