

Africa's largest natural gorge, some of the world's oldest rock paintings, one of the richest botanical hot spots on earth and Namibia's most popular hiking trail – it's all at; /Ai-/Ais Hot Springs.

Proclaimed in 1968, the rugged and relatively unexplored Huns Mountains were added in 1988, vastly extending the boundary of the park. The park borders directly on the Richtersveld National Park in South Africa. A treaty was signed in August 2003 between Namibia and South Africa, creating the /Ai-/Ais-Richtersveld Transfrontier Park (ARTFP).

/Ai-/Ais means burning water in the local Nama language and refers to the sulphurous hot-water springs found in the park along the Fish River. The park is dominated by the Fish River Canyon – the second largest in the world – that took over 600 million years to evolve. It also contains some hidden treasures such as the little-known Apollo 11 Cave, containing animal images more than 25 000 years old.

**Park size** 4 611 km<sup>2</sup>

**Proclamation** /Ai-/Ais Hot Springs in 1968

**Natural features** Mountainous terrain in the west all the way to the Orange River, which forms the southern boundary between Namibia and South Africa, and /Ai-/Ais and Richtersveld national parks. The Fish River Canyon dominates in the eastern section of the park.

**Vegetation** Succulent Karoo and Nama Karoo Biome. Vegetation

**Type:** Desert/Dwarf Shrub Transition, Succulent Steppe, Dwarf Shrub Savannah, Karas Dwarf Shrubland, Riverine Woodland.

**Quiver tree** (*Aloe dichotoma*) maiden's quiver tree (Aloe ramosissima), giant quiver tree (*Aloe pillansii*) and halfmens (*Pachypodium namaquanum*).

**Wildlife** Hartmann's mountain zebra, klipspringer, kudu, leopard, brown hyena, grey rhebok (rare). The 202 bird species recorded in the park include Little Bittern, Black Stork, Black Harrier, Malachite Sunbird and African Pied Wagtail.

**Tourism** Hiking. Birding. Spa retreats. Newly renovated accommodation at /Ai-/Ais: Double rooms, premier chalets and camping. Restaurant, bar, spa facilities and swimming pool. Hobas: camping, kiosk, swimming pool. Booking and fitness test essential king Trail through Namibia Wildlife Resorts.

### Key management issues

Mining is the largest challenge to biodiversity in the park, with several areas along the river under Exclusive Prospecting Licences (EPLs). The Ministry of Environment and Tourism is working towards strategies to enforce regulations for rehabilitation and reclamation of mining areas.

Invasive alien species, particularly *Prosopis glandulosa* and wild tobacco (*Nicotiana glauca*), are another challenge. The MET is working with partners to develop plans to control the species.

Other problems include illegal livestock grazing, fishing and park entry.

### Future plans

A feasibility study for the development of the Apollo 11

Cave as a tourist attraction is being undertaken. The main viewpoint at the Fish River Canyon is receiving a facelift, with more shade, seating, picnic areas and an information display expected to be completed in mid-2010.

New park gates will soon be opened. The park is set to be part of the larger !Gariiep Transfrontier Conservation Area between Namibia and South Africa, aimed at conserving biodiversity in protected areas and on private land.



The /Ai-/Ais-Richtersveld Transfrontier Park is dominated by the Fish River Canyon, which took over 600 million years to evolve.

