



Eritrea, a country located in northeast Africa on the western coast of the Red Sea, shares abundant coastal natural attractions. It possesses an escarpment with spectacular views from the highland plateau to the coastal plains. The country is also endowed with around 2,234 kilometers of coastline that entertains a varied natural unique features including “three seasons in two hours, and a place with the lowest point on land: Denakil Depression. Along the Eritrean coast, temperatures average is from 27°C to 30°C in the daytime; whereas in the Danakil Depression in the southeast, temperatures may reach 60°C. Hence, what makes a potential destination for tourists to this region is not only the above mentioned unique features but also the magnificent scenery and hot springs, and rich natural habitat of bird life, wildlife, and marine life. For this reason, part of the coast, the Semenawi Bahri (Filfil), a few kilometres from Asmara, is protected area for the county’s national park for it is a region with numerous species of fauna and flora.

Studies have proved that the region is rich in wildlife such as ground hornbill family bird life that includes francolins, sunbird, shrikes, canaries, turacou, serins, starling, green pigeon, oriole, barbet, robin baboon and babblers. Moreover, here and there in the cloudy vegetation of Solomuna, various love-birds, wood dove, coucal, warblers, perinea, cisticola, woodpeckers, cameroptera, crombeck, varieties of parrots, warblers, tit and hornbill are chanting and dancing together with nature. Additionally, Abyssinian rollers, scimitarbill, flocks of starling, buffalo weavers, varieties of grouse and wagtail in the scrubland and Red Sea coast; stork, herons, crab plovers, larks, sparrow hawk, little green bee-eaters, golden sparrow, speckle-fronted weavers, chatterers and kingfisher in Massawa and environs; francolin, massive thick-billed raven, varieties of pigeon, hornbill, wheatears, turtle dove, wagtail and seed-eaters are dancing along the serene clouds and tranquil vegetation all along the way from Massawa to Asmara. This is not to mention the enumerable wildlife that are enjoying the country’s coastlines with peace and security. Wildlife such as the greater kudu and Tora hartebeest, monkeys, olive baboon, pale or sand fox, common jackal, black-backed jackal, bat-eared fox, genet, African wild cat are some from among the most dominant ones. And in place like that of Buri Peninsula & the Ghelalo-Tio-Badda Triangle wildlife that includes warthog, soemmering’s gazelle, Abyssinian hare and ground squirrel, baboons, dik-dik, dorcas gazelle, wild ass, ostrich and other small mammals are in abundance.

