

BIDOUP – NUI BA NATIONAL PARK

FOGGY FORESTS & LEGENDARY MOUNTAINS



Breathtaking natural
beauty



Cutting edge
research on
climate
change with
1000+ year



Finding new ways to
protect our close
relative, the gibbon



Collaborating with
local hill tribes to
sustain their community
and the environment



Park Overview

The Bidoup Nui Ba National Park (BNBNP) was established in 2004 and determined as a highest priority area for conservation in Vietnam (SA3 Zone).

- 66,047 hectares
- Altitudes of 650m to nearly 2,300m
- 91 percent forest-covered (mostly primary forests including middle-mountain evergreen, coniferous broad-leaved mixed forest, high-mountain dwarf forest, mossy forest, bamboo, savanna and others)
- Contains precious trees dating back a thousand years
- 2,000 plant species of which 91 are endemic and 62 are rare species
- Home to a variety of animals including carnivorous animals, hoofed animals, several gibbon populations, birds, reptiles and amphibians
- More than 250 species of wild orchids

Panoramic views abound due to the primeval forest, beautiful waterfalls, lovely flora and background music of birdsongs. You can admire the scenes of natural beauty from the tops of misty mountains or on a gentle stream path.

Activities

BNBNP offers hiking, trekking, wildlife viewing, bird watching and in the near future mountain biking,

kayaking, rafting.



Plants & Animals



Vietnamese Greenfinch

Carduelis monguilloti
*Near Threatened

This Vietnamese Greenfinch is found only in Da Lat's pine forests above 1050 meters. Here they are quite common, but due to their small range, any alteration to their natural habitat from agriculture and logging should be considered serious threats to their existence.



Vietnamese White Pine
Pinus dalatensis

The Vietnamese White Pine found in Bidoup-Nui Ba National Park is endemic to Vietnam. The park contains 10 of 11 endangered pines including some rare species such as the Merkus and Khasia pines.



Streaked Spiderhunter
Arachnothera magna
*Least Concern

The Streaked Spiderhunter is a common resident in open forests throughout Asia. Its long beak allows these birds to easily drink the nectar of tubular flowers and as their name suggests, skillfully hunt spiders from their webs.



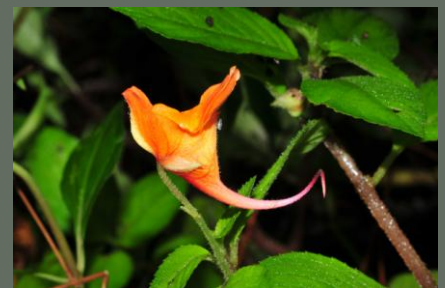
Vampire Flying Frog
Rhacophorus vampyrus

One of the newest frogs discovered in 2010, it is found nowhere else except here at the Bidoup-Nui Ba National Park. They were named vampire flying frogs due to the highly unusual fangs discovered in tadpoles which scientists are still trying to determine their function.



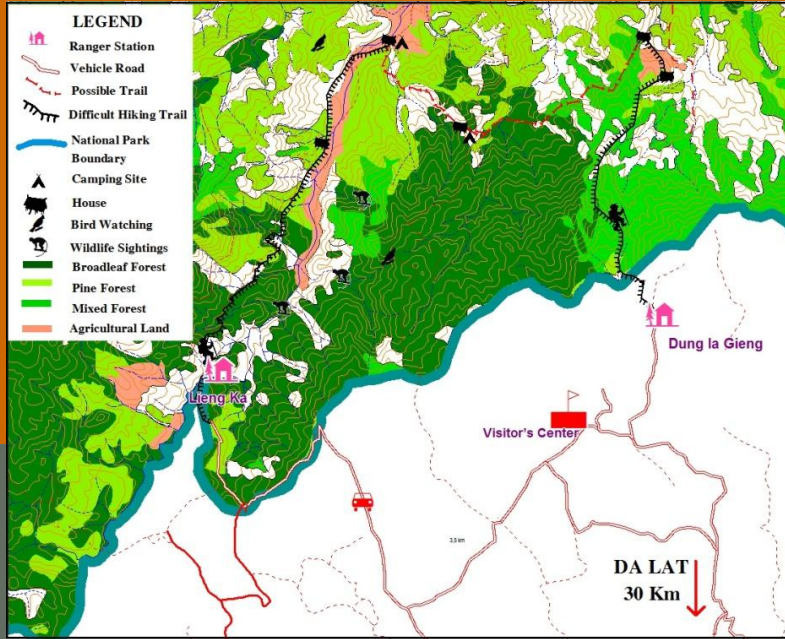
Grey-crowned Crocias
Crocias langbianis,
*Endangered

The Grey-crowned Crocias is endangered as well as endemic to Vietnam's Da Lat Plateau. Its declining population is due to human pressure and habitat loss. The bird exists in the Bidoup-Nui Ba National Park and can be heard by its loud song *wip'ip'ip-wiu-wiu-wiu-wiu-wiu-wiu-wiu*. Listen for it as you walk through the broadleaved forest.

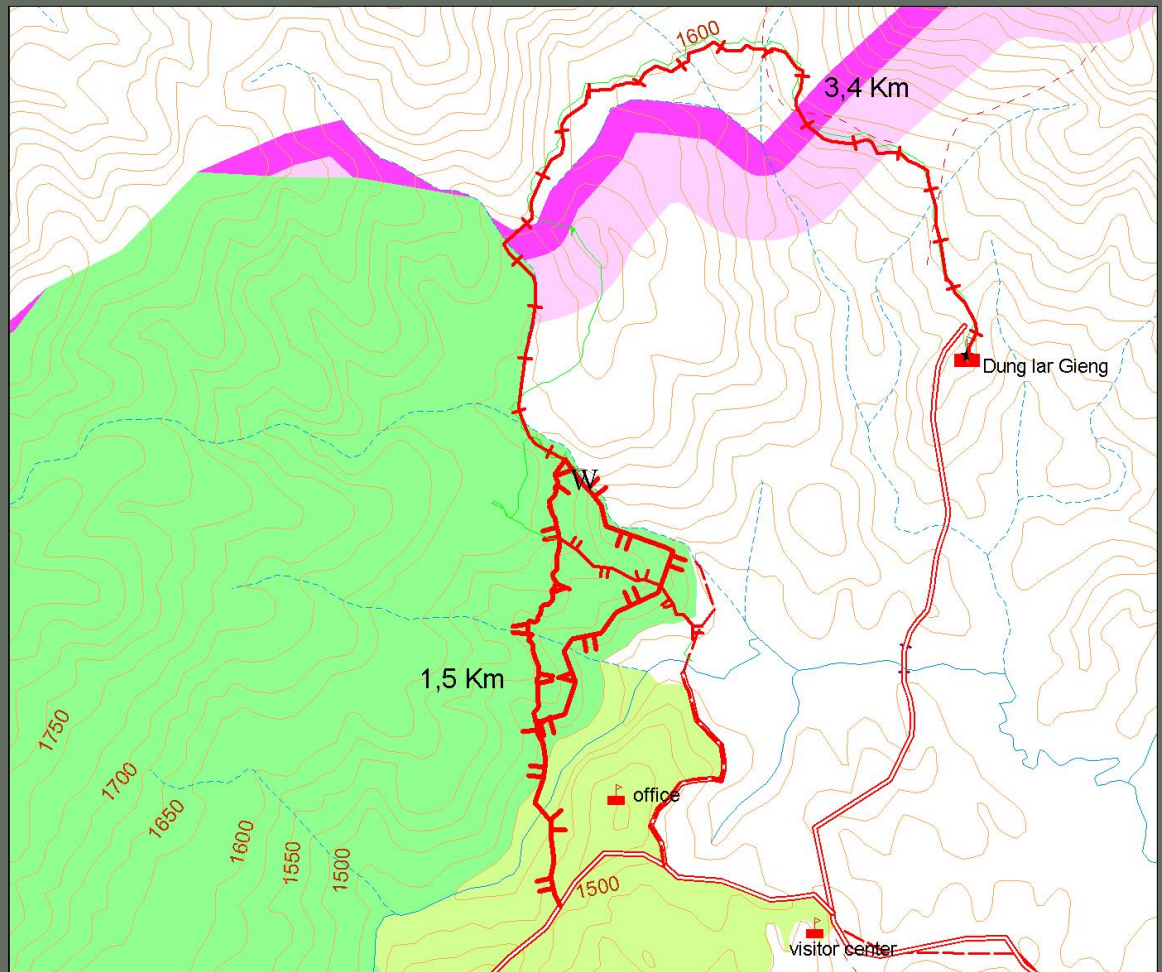


Bidoup-Nui Ba National Park has one of the highest concentrations of orchids in all of Asia. Orchids that are from here include the *Dendrobium langbianense*, *Oberonia langbianensis*, *Elaeocarpus bidupensis* and *Vanda bidupensis* all named from their mountain of origin (Lang Bian and Bidoup).

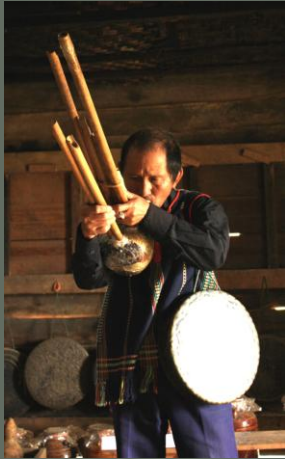
Park Map



Detailed Trail Map



Special Research & Relationships



The local hill tribe culture offers visitors a glimpse into the way of life of people who have lived in harmony with the forest for many generations.

BNBNP has a close association with the local hill tribes, primarily of K'ho decent, who have been living in the park for many generation. Visitors can interact with local communities by:

- Hiring them as tour guides
- Observing handicraft making
- Attending gong performances

The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) is working together with the BNBNP Management Board to strengthen the community-based ecotourism capacity in the local community



Famous old tree

BNBNP trees are helping us better understand past climate changes.

Researchers from Columbia University's Tree Ring Lab established a research center near the Visitor's Center at BNBNP to study some of the world's oldest trees here in the park. By taking a core sample from tree trunks, namely the Fokienia (called Po Mu in Vietnam), they can see what environmental conditions the tree has lived through and so help us better prepare for changes today.



How Can You Help?
Support the "Trees of Bidoup Fund" with a donation at the Visitor's Center. All donations are used to support education, awareness raising programs, hire additional staff and plant new trees. To learn more visit: www.ideo.columbia.edu



Park Rules

The Bidoup – Nui Ba Park is a beautiful, fragile ecosystem. By following these simple rules, you will help preserve this place for future generations.

- Do not litter. Use rubbish bins.
- Minimize packaging brought into park and leave no trace of picnicking
- Do not light fires inside the park
- Do not take animals or plants out of the park, or
- Do not buy souvenirs made of plant or animal parts
- Do not eat bushmeat in local restaurants
- Do not disturb wildlife
- Walk only on designated trails

*Leave nothing but footprints
Take nothing but photos
Kill nothing but your time*

Location

BNBNP is located in the center of the Lang Biang Highlands of Lam Dong Province only 40 km from Da Lat on the National Road 723 to Nha Trang.

Contact

Park Office
5E Tran Hung Dao, Da Lat
Phone +84-63-382-3953
www.bidoupnuiiba.gov.vn