

Large Mammals

Bushbabies

- Dwarf Galago
- Senegal Galago

Old World Monkeys

- Grey-cheeked Mangabey
- Vervet Monkey
- Red-tailed Monkey
- L'Hoest's Monkey
- Blue Monkey
- Olive Baboon
- Black & White Colobus
- Chimpanzee

Dogs, Jackals and Foxes

- Side-striped jackal

Weasels, Badgers and Otters

- African Clawless Otter
- Zorilla (Striped Polecat)
- Honey Badger (Ratel)
- East African Striped Weasel





Civets and Genets

- East African Civet
- Servaline Genet
- Rusty Spotted Genet
- Giant Forest Genet
- African Palm Civet

Mongoose

- Marsh mongoose
- Egyptian mongoose
- White-tailed mongoose
- Banded Mongoose

Aardwolf and Hyenas

- Spotted Hyena

Cats

- Serval
- African Wild Cat
- Lion
- Leopard

Elephants

- African Elephant



Large Mammals

Hyraxes

- Southern Tree Hyrax

Aardvark

- Aardvark (Ant Bear)

Pigs

- Warthog
- Giant Forest Hog
- Bush pig

Hippopotamus

- Hippopotamus

Horned Ungulates

- Topi
- African Buffalo
- Bushbuck
- Defassa Waterbuck
- Uganda Kob
- Bohor Reedbuck





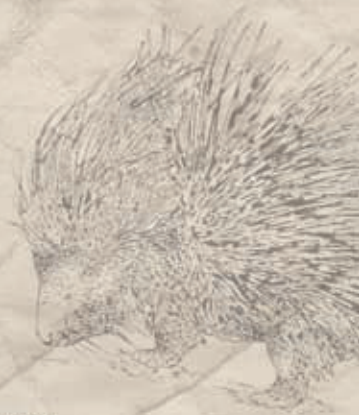
Pangolins

- Giant Pangolin
- Tree Pangolin



Porcupines

- Brush-tailed Porcupine
- Crested Porcupine



Squirrels

- Cuvier's Fire-footed Squirrel
- Red-legged Sun Squirrel
- Boehm's Bush Squirrel
- Giant Forest Squirrel

Cane rats

- Lesser (Savanna) Cane Rat
- Common (Marsh) Cane Rat

Flying Squirrels

- Lord Derby's Flying Squirrel

Hares

- Cape (Brown) Hare
- Savanna (Crawshay's) Hare



Bats, Rodents & Smaller Mammals

Otter Shrews

- Giant Otter Shrew

Shrews

- Lesser Red Musk Shrew
- Northern Giant Musk Shrew

False Vampire Bats

- Yellow-winged Bat

Vespertilionid Bats

- White-winged Serotine
- Moleney's Flat-headed Bat
- African Giant House Bat

Free-Tailed Bats

- Little Free-tailed Bat
- Angolan Free-tailed Bat
- The Egyptian Fruit Bat





Cricetid Rats

- Forest Pouched Rat
- Congo Forest Mouse
- Tropical Groove-toothed Rat
- Northern Groove-toothed Rat



Mice and Rats

- Nile Grass Rat
- Common Thicket Rat
- Common Striped Grass Mouse
- Eastern Brush-furred Rat
- Common Brush-furred Rat
- Northern Savanna Rat
- Pygmy Mouse
- Grey-bellied Pygmy Mouse
- Three-toed Grass Rat
- Rusty-nosed Rat
- Black Rat
- Broad-headed Mouse



Dormice

- African Common Dormouse

Did You Know

- 🐾 QENP is one of Uganda's oldest parks. It was gazetted, along with Murchison Falls National Park in 1952.
- 🐾 The park was initially known as 'Kazinga National Park' before it was renamed in 1954 to commemorate a visit by Queen Elizabeth II of Great Britain.
- 🐾 QENP hosts 612 bird species, the second highest of any park in Africa - the 6th highest of any park worldwide. This remarkable number is enabled by the park's diverse habitats.
- 🐾 Crocodiles have only recently been seen in the Kazinga Channel. They disappeared for 8,000 years after they were eliminated from Lake Edward by toxic ash from local volcanoes.
- 🐾 QENP contains 95 species of mammal - more than any other park in Uganda.
- 🐾 Hippos are efficient lawn mowers. They prefer to graze short grass, each animal eating about 40kg each night.
- 🐾 QENP lies on the floor of Africa's Western Rift Valley which runs from northern Uganda to Malawi.
- 🐾 From the lodge terrace, it's almost impossible to tell which way the Kazinga Channel is flowing. It actually flows west (to your right) from Lake George to Lake Edward. But since the change is water level along the 36km Channel is just 40cm it moves extremely slowly.
- 🐾 The first European visitor to Mweya was Henry Morton Stanley in 1889.

