Enjoy locally produced vegetables and fruits cultivated and prepared in a healthy way. Taste the fabulous cuisine!
BATS
- Bats are the only flying mammals and are mostly nocturnal
- The largest bat here is the fruit-eating bat *Rousettus aegyptiacus*
- All other bat species here feed on insects
- Over 12 species were recorded by use of echolocation
  (their ultrasonic sound they use for hunting and finding their way around)

You can observe bats at dusk around the many pools and springs in the Valley
FLORA AND MUSHROOM
- Al Makhrou is part of the Mediterranean phytogeographic zone where the plants here enjoy good winter rainfall
- The best time to see the over 400 species of flowering plants is in late winter and early spring (February, March, April)
- In early winter you can see over 20 species of mushrooms/fungi (some edible, many poisonous)
GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY OF THE VALLEY

- Upper layers of rocks here were formed in late Cenomanian age (about 96 million years ago) when Palestine was under water. That is why you will see many fossils here

- Erosion by water in late ice age (170,000 to 60,000 years ago) formed the interesting rock shapes and deep wadi

- Water produced from soft areas and dripping over the rocks gave the valley its name in Arabic/Aramaic: Al-Makhour (literally dripping)

- There are several springs in the valley system that allowed early human habitations in villages like Battir, Husan, Al-Khader and Al-Walaja
THE STRIPED HYENA

- The Striped Hyena is the only hyena of the four global hyena species found in Palestine in all habitat
- Most folk stories about hyenas are simply myths and contribute to the killing and decline of these key components of our ecosystem
- Local hyenas do not hunt or kill humans
- Hyenas serve in ecosystem balance

DO NOT KILL HYENAS
INVERTEBRATES

- Invertebrates represent the largest mass of animals in any country
- Invertebrates sometimes invisible animals are very important: part of the food pyramid, balance of nature, and pollination of wild and domestic plant species
- Wadi Al Makhrour is an area with huge diversity of invertebrate, many groups are found in the area. We recorded 19 species of land snails, four species of scorpions, 20 species of butterflies, more than 100 species of moths, more than 150 species of beetles, 4 species of praying mantis; many species of bees, and thousands more

Keep an eye for the little ones, do not harm them, and enjoy their beauty and intricate structures
TOURING THIS WADI

DO:
- Keep it clean
- Collect trash
- Walk in the designated trail paths
- Keep noise down and listen to the sounds of animals
- Enjoy the fauna and flora and scenery
- Come at various times of the year because you will see different scenery and different animals and plants (e.g. migrating birds or flowers)

DO NOT:
- Leave trash
- Disturb or remove any material (rocks, fossils, animals, or plants)
- Create noise or other pollution
- Start a fire

Nature sustains humans and all living things / enjoy it, preserve it, protect it.

لاستدامة البيئة هي من استدامة الإنسان وباقي المخلوقات الحية، استمتع بها حافظ عليها وقم بحمايتها