

Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands (RIS) – 2006-2008 version

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Categories approved by Recommendation 4.7 (1990), as amended by Resolution VIII.13 of the 8th Conference of the Contracting Parties (2002) and Resolutions IX.1 Annex B, IX.6, IX.21 and IX. 22 of the 9th Conference of the Contracting Parties (2005).

Notes for compilers:

1. The RIS should be completed in accordance with the attached *Explanatory Notes and Guidelines for completing the Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands*. Compilers are strongly advised to read this guidance before filling in the RIS.
2. Further information and guidance in support of Ramsar site designations are provided in the *Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance* (Ramsar Wise Use Handbook 7, 2nd edition, as amended by COP9 Resolution IX.1 Annex B). A 3rd edition of the Handbook, incorporating these amendments, is in preparation and will be available in 2006.
3. Once completed, the RIS (and accompanying map(s)) should be submitted to the Ramsar Secretariat. Compilers should provide an electronic (MS Word) copy of the RIS and, where possible, digital copies of all maps.

1. Name and address of the compiler of this form:

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Designation date

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Site Reference Number

2. Date this sheet was completed/updated:

18/04/2006

3. Country:

Zambia

4. Name of the Ramsar site:

The precise name of the designated site in one of the three official languages (English, French or Spanish) of the Convention. Alternative names, including in local language(s), should be given in parentheses after the precise name.

MWERU WA NTIPA

5. Designation of new Ramsar site or update of existing site:

This RIS is for (tick one box only):

- a) Designation of a new Ramsar site ; or
b) Updated information on an existing Ramsar site

6. For RIS updates only, changes to the site since its designation or earlier update:

a) Site boundary and area

The Ramsar site boundary and site area are unchanged:

or

If the site boundary has changed:

- i) the boundary has been delineated more accurately ; or
ii) the boundary has been extended ; or
iii) the boundary has been restricted**

and/or

If the site area has changed:

- i) the area has been measured more accurately ; or
ii) the area has been extended ; or
iii) the area has been reduced**

** **Important note:** If the boundary and/or area of the designated site is being restricted/reduced, the Contracting Party should have followed the procedures established by the Conference of the Parties in the Annex to COP9 Resolution IX.6 and provided a report in line with paragraph 28 of that Annex, prior to the submission of an updated RIS.

b) Describe briefly any major changes to the ecological character of the Ramsar site, including in the application of the Criteria, since the previous RIS for the site:

7. Map of site:

Refer to Annex III of the *Explanatory Note and Guidelines*, for detailed guidance on provision of suitable maps, including digital maps.

a) A map of the site, with clearly delineated boundaries, is included as:

- i) a hard copy (required for inclusion of site in the Ramsar List): ;
ii) an electronic format (e.g. a JPEG or ArcView image) ;
iii) a GIS file providing geo-referenced site boundary vectors and attribute tables .

b) Describe briefly the type of boundary delineation applied:

e.g. the boundary is the same as an existing protected area (nature reserve, national park, etc.), or follows a catchment boundary, or follows a geopolitical boundary such as a local government jurisdiction, follows physical boundaries such as roads, follows the shoreline of a waterbody, etc.

The boundary follows the floodplain areas and so includes only portions of the Mweru wa ntipa national park. Lake Mweru wa ntipa is all included in the map.

8. Geographical coordinates (latitude/longitude, in degrees and minutes):

Provide the coordinates of the approximate centre of the site and/or the limits of the site. If the site is composed of more than one separate area, provide coordinates for each of these areas.

09°16'00"S, 29°05'30"E, and 08°28'00" S, 30°30'30"E

9. General location:

The Mweru wa Ntipa wetlands cover Mweru wa Ntipa National Park to the west, the Kaputa Game Management area to the south and east and partly the Tondwa Game Management area also on far eastern fringes. The Game Management Areas are buffer zones surrounding or adjacent to National Parks where both consumptive and non consumptive use of wildlife resources are allowed. Lake Mweru wa Ntipa, which forms about 30% of the wetlands, is the inner part of the proposed site while in the north is traditional land stretching to the Zambia Congo international boundary. The Administrative town of the wetlands is Kaputa.

10. Elevation: (in metres: average and/or maximum & minimum)

914-1218m

11. Area: (in hectares)

490 000 Hectares

12. General overview of the site:

Provide a short paragraph giving a summary description of the principal ecological characteristics and importance of the wetland.

Consists of marsh and flood plains, termitaria (grasslands), woodland zones and geothermal areas, and has two Game Management Areas (Kaputa and Tondwa) and a National Park (Mweru wa Ntipa National Park) The site is a conservation area for indigenous, endemic and rare flora and fauna. The area is divided into water type parts; i) the Lake Mweru water body with visually clearer waters, and the marshes/swamps called Mweru Wa Ntipa, meaning the part of the lake comprising muddy waters locally known as Ntipa.

13. Ramsar Criteria:

Tick the box under each Criterion applied to the designation of the Ramsar site. See Annex II of the *Explanatory Notes and Guidelines* for the Criteria and guidelines for their application (adopted by Resolution VII.11). All Criteria which apply should be ticked.

1 • 2 • 3 • 4 • 5 • 6 • 7 • 8 • 9

14. Justification for the application of each Criterion listed in 13 above:

Provide justification for each Criterion in turn, clearly identifying to which Criterion the justification applies (see Annex II for guidance on acceptable forms of justification).

Criterion 2:

The site hosts a number of wildlife species; it supports more than 390 species of indigenous, threatened, endangered and migratory bird species. Among them the area hosts the Wattled Crane (*Grus carunculatus*) which is listed as vulnerable on the IUCN red List. Of most importance is the occurrence of the slender-snouted crocodile, *Crocodylus cataphractus*, which is threatened with extinction under CITES's appendix I listing. The area also has the wild dog (*Lycaon pictus*), which is on the IUCN Red List (endangered) and *Kobus leche* (Red Lechwe, CITES App. II). (not, EN, VU, CR)Lion (*Panthera leo*) and Elephant (*Loxodonta*

africana) are also present and are on the IUCN red list (VU). According to the IBA report and from local knowledge, bird species include the following:

Common Name	Scientific Name	CITES Listing
Shoebill	<i>Balaeniceps rex</i>	App. II
Black stork	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	App II
Saddle-billed Stork	<i>Ephippiorhynchus senegalensis</i>	App. III
Marabou Stork	<i>Leptoptilos crumeniferus</i>	App III
Goliath's Heron	<i>Ardea goliath</i>	App III

Criterion 3:

The site hosts a wide range of wildlife and water bird species which contribute significantly to maintaining the biodiversity of this area. Examples of some of the species can be found in Annex I.

Criterion 4

The area supports migratory avian species. The combination of wetlands and wetland habitat offers a unique habitat for many resident and migratory birds and serves as an important habitat for palaeartic migrants, such as Black stork (*Ciconia nigra*- Palearctic migrant), Marabou Stork (*Leptoptilos crumeniferus* -Partial or possible migrant) and White Pelican (*Pelecanus onocrotalus* - Globally Important- Congregation).

Criterion 7

The Draft Management Plan for Mweru-wa-Ntipa National Park which also borders the lake records a number of indigenous fish species. Most of these fish species especially the breams, sardines and barbells are economically important to the local population and make the area a major fishery in Zambia. The wetlands therefore provide a major benefit to the local communities and people in the province through the fishery industry. Major fish species recorded can be found in Annex II.

15. Biogeography (required when Criteria 1 and/or 3 and /or certain applications of Criterion 2 are applied to the designation):

Name the relevant biogeographic region that includes the Ramsar site, and identify the biogeographic regionalisation system that has been applied.

a) **biogeographic region:** Bangweulu/ Mweru Freshwater Ecoregion of Africa

b) **biogeographic regionalisation scheme** (include reference citation): WWF Freshwater Ecoregions of Africa classification

16. Physical features of the site:

Describe, as appropriate, the geology, geomorphology; origins - natural or artificial; hydrology; soil type; water quality; water depth, water permanence; fluctuations in water level; tidal variations; downstream area; general climate, etc.

The lake Mweru-wa-Ntipa Basin system is surrounded by flat wetland plains at about 900 m above sea level. Much of the surrounding landform comprises a nearly level plateau at about

1100 meters above sea level, although to the west from the national park, a range of rocky medium hills stand out between Kaputa and Chiengi forming the Tambamweru hills.

The area in general experiences a seasonal tropical climate, hot wet from November to April, cool dry from May to July, and dry hot from August to October. The area receives approximately 1200 mm of rainfall annually. Annual rainfall is mainly concentrated between November and April. Minimum temperatures range from 10 – 16 °C with 13.8 °C as the seasonal mean temperature. Maximum temperatures range from 23 – 29 °C with 25.5 as seasonal mean temperature (Source: Changwe, 2004).

17. Physical features of the catchment area:

Describe the surface area, general geology and geomorphological features, general soil types, and climate (including climate type).

The area experiences three main types of season: wet, cool dry and hot dry seasons. The wet season is from December to March (average rainfall between 700 and 1100 mm). The total evaporation is about 2032 mm/annum.

Physical Properties of the soils have sandy loam to clay loam texture; and they are usually flooded. They have a high organic C content; greater than 4% in the top 15 cm; suggesting a good soil structure but because of water logging this will reduce the soil strength and becomes prone to structure destruction (Sokotela, 2004)

The poorly drained and highly saline soils in the completely marshy parts, the clayey *Solonchaks*, are locally extensively excavated for salt filtration by the local people. *Solonchaks* and *Planosols* together with the *Histosols* (represented by soils having a mucky or surface layer of fresh or decomposed organic matter more than 20 cm but less than 40 cm thick) are often characterized by periodic flooding and/or water logging which may be a hindrance to arable agricultural development on a commercial scale but are occasionally useful for rice growing in some parts.

In the terrestrial parts of the area and the catchments, soils are loam sandy and shifting cultivation occurs in these areas. This is where tree branches are felled and burnt to provide liming of soil for agriculture for a given planting season. The community will then shift and cultivate another place in the following season. The cutting for fuel wood and Charcoal burning are present for commercial sales.

18. Hydrological values:

Describe the functions and values of the wetland in groundwater recharge, flood control, sediment trapping, shoreline stabilization, etc.

The site acts as a sink and recharge area. The natural filtering and storage of water by this wetland also provide clean plentiful water for many uses.

19. Wetland Types

a) presence:

Circle or underline the applicable codes for the wetland types of the Ramsar “Classification System for Wetland Type” present in the Ramsar site. Descriptions of each wetland type code are provided in Annex I of the *Explanatory Notes & Guidelines*.

Marine/coastal: A • B • C • D • E • F • G • H • I • J • K • Zk(a)

Inland: L • M • N • O • P • Q • R • Sp • Ss • Tp • Ts • U • Va •
 Vt • W • Xf • Xp • Y • Zg • Zk(b)

Human-made: 1 • 2 • 3 • 4 • 5 • 6 • 7 • 8 • 9 • Zk(c)

b) dominance:

List the wetland types identified in a) above in order of their dominance (by area) in the Ramsar site, starting with the wetland type with the largest area.

M-N-Tp-Ts-O

20. General ecological features:

Provide further description, as appropriate, of the main habitats, vegetation types, plant and animal communities present in the Ramsar site

Habitats, vegetation types, plant and animal communities around the Mweru wa Ntipa wetland system:

The west of the Lake is bordered by Mweru-wa-Ntipa National Park which is dominated by Itigi thickets and Miombo woodlands as the prominent vegetation communities.

Riverine Forest (Evergreen forest, i.e. area ≥ 0.5 ha, tree grown cover $\geq 10\%$, tree height ≥ 5 m) falls along rivers and lakeshores with *Ficus bussei*, *Ficus sycomorus*, *Trichilia emetica*, *Acacia adenocalyx*, *Acacia polyacantha*, *Vitex doniana*, *Euphorbia ingens* and *Khaya anthotheca* as dominant trees.

Animal species as recorded in the terrestrial surrounding include large mammals, Buffalo, Puku, Warthog, Porcupine, Vervet Monkey, Antbear, Hippo, Bushbuck, Common Duiker, Reedbuck, Sitatunga and birdlife indicated in part 14 above.

Habitats, vegetation types, plant and animal communities in the Mweru wa Ntipa wetland system:

More than 40 species of reptiles are known to occur. Species of special interest to the area include the Slender Snouted and Nile crocodiles. These coexist in the Lake Mweru-wa-Ntipa and are important for tourism purposes. Also see criterion 2 above in section 14. Small mammals also have a wide occurrence (Sheppe, 1972) and the bird life is common (Douthwaite, 1982).

21. Noteworthy flora:

Provide additional information on particular species and why they are noteworthy (expanding as necessary on information provided in 14, Justification for the application of the Criteria) indicating, e.g., which species/communities are unique, rare, endangered or biogeographically important, etc. *Do not include here taxonomic lists of species present – these may be supplied as supplementary information to the RIS.*

Plants include green algae, bryophytes, *Nymphaea caerulea*, pteridophytes, *Salvinia auriculata*, *Typha latifolia*, *Cyperus papyrus* and *Phragmites mauritianus*.

22. Noteworthy fauna:

Provide additional information on particular species and why they are noteworthy (expanding as necessary on information provided in 12, Justification for the application of the Criteria) indicating, e.g., which species/communities are unique, rare, endangered or biogeographically important, etc., including count data. *Do not include here taxonomic lists of species present – these may be supplied as supplementary information to the RIS*

- Elephant (*Loxodonta africana*) – endangered and enlisted in IUCN red list data
- *Tragelaphus spekei* (Sitatunga) - restricted to the dense reed-beds and adjacent grasslands in the wetland (rare)
- *Equus burchelli* (Burchell's Zebra) - found in the open woodland, scrub and grasslands, strictly dependent on water and rarely moves more than 12 Km from it.
- *Kobus leche* (Red Lechwe) - always near the permanent and seasonal water bodies of the flats (endangered)
- The same population of Red Lechwe is suspected to migrate between the Mweru wa Ntipa and Lukanga swamps

23. Social and cultural values:

a) Describe if the site has any general social and/or cultural values e.g., fisheries production, forestry, religious importance, archaeological sites, social relations with the wetland, etc. Distinguish between historical/archaeological/religious significance and current socio-economic values:

The Tabwa people have inhabited the areas around Mweru-wa-Ntipa wetland system. The utilization of resources by people in the area can be divided into the following: -

1. Fishermen: - The local community, mainly the Tabwa, relies heavily on fishing on lake Mweru-wa-Ntipa and on Lake Chishi, which are connected by a swamp area. There are over thirty fish species recorded on the fishery. The fishing methods used are beach seines, long lines, hook and line, basket fishing, weirs and traps, fish nets and kutumpula fishing. Kutumpula fishing is a method where nets are set and fish is driven into the stationary set nets using knob Kerries (Mtonga, 2004).
2. Farmers: - A number of farmers till sorghum, millet, cassava and rice which is grown in the swampy areas. Agricultural mechanisation is relatively low, with most farmers using hand-tools. Cassava and rice are both cash crops and subsistence crops.

b) Is the site considered of international importance for holding, in addition to relevant ecological values, examples of significant cultural values, whether material or non-material, linked to its origin, conservation and/or ecological functioning?

If Yes, tick the box and describe this importance under one or more of the following categories:

- i) sites which provide a model of wetland wise use, demonstrating the application of traditional knowledge and methods of management and use that maintain the ecological character of the wetland:
- ii) sites which have exceptional cultural traditions or records of former civilizations that have influenced the ecological character of the wetland:
- iii) sites where the ecological character of the wetland depends on the interaction with local communities or indigenous peoples:
- iv) sites where relevant non-material values such as sacred sites are present and their existence is strongly linked with the maintenance of the ecological character of the wetland:

24. Land tenure/ownership:

a) within the Ramsar site: and b) in the surrounding area:

In colonial times, the Wetlands were a rural economical hinterland. But after independence all land in Zambia is under the President.

There is state land, that is the National Parks and the Privately owned farms and the customary land that encompasses the Game Management Areas (GMAs) and land that is under traditional leadership.

25. Current land (including water) use:

a) Within the Ramsar site:

1. Subsistent fisheries and water use for household purposes,
2. Transport – using boats and canoes
3. Subsistent cultivation of sorghum, millet, cassava and rice

b) In the surroundings/catchment:

1. Shifting cultivation / subsistence farming
2. Subsistence fisheries

26. Factors (past, present or potential) adversely affecting the site's ecological character, including changes in land (including water) use and development projects:

(a) Within the Ramsar site

Fishing

Over fishing, and use of wrong gears (mosquito nets are used in a number of cases). Fish bans to allow for breeding in the breeding season between December and March are not followed due to inadequate law enforcement during the fish ban season.

(b) in the surrounding area:

Farming

Siltation has been reported due to farming activities in the catchments; the farming activities include tree cutting and burning to improve the soil fertility but causes erosion and subsequent runoff of top soils into the wetland system,

Poaching

Historically the park had a good variety and abundance of large mammals. Due to massive poaching brought about by a lack of effective management, the population status and distribution of the large mammals has been greatly affected. Many of the large mammals previously recorded as being abundant by Smithers, 1966 and Ansell, 1978 have been poached heavily and their numbers drastically reduced (ZAWA 2003).

27. Conservation measures taken:

a) List national and/or international category and legal status of protected areas, including boundary relationships with the Ramsar site:

In particular, if the site is partly or wholly a World Heritage Site and/or a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve, please give the names of the site under these designations.

b) If appropriate, list the IUCN (1994) protected areas category/ies which apply to the site (tick the box or boxes as appropriate):

Ia ; Ib ; II ; III ; IV ; V ; VI

c) Does an officially approved management plan exist; and is it being implemented?:

No management plan for the site exists for the entire area. Only a Management plan for Mweru wa Ntipa National park exists.

d) Describe any other current management practices:

The Zambia Wildlife Authority (ZAWA) has an anti-poaching/ law enforcement unit that deals with issues of poaching for species found in Protected Areas of the Mweru Wa Ntipa i.e., the Park and Game Management Areas adjacent to the wetlands system

Fish bans are effected from December to March to give time for fish to breed

28. Conservation measures proposed but not yet implemented:

e.g. management plan in preparation; official proposal as a legally protected area, etc.

There is a General Management Plan (GMP) to represent a Strategic Management Investment Plan and Budget (SIMAPB) for the management, use and development of Mweru-wa-Ntipa National Park which includes a portion of the wetland area. This plan is yet to be fully implemented.

29. Current scientific research and facilities:

e.g., details of current research projects, including biodiversity monitoring; existence of a field research station, etc.

Details of current research projects include biodiversity monitoring and existence of a field research station. This work is being carried out by ZAWA officers who are based within the area as part of the management of the site. It includes monitoring of species numbers (both Maga and avifauna).

30. Current communications, education and public awareness (CEPA) activities related to or benefiting the site:

e.g. visitors' centre, observation hides and nature trails, information booklets, facilities for school visits, etc.

None

31. Current recreation and tourism:

State if the wetland is used for recreation/tourism; indicate type(s) and their frequency/intensity.

The Zambia Wildlife Authority (ZAWA) is actively considering private sector tourism investors who can be licensed to carry out tourism activities in the two parks (Nsumbu and Mweru wa Ntipa) and may spill into Mweru Wa Ntipa wetlands for water and angling tourism.

32. Jurisdiction:

Include territorial, e.g. state/region, and functional/sectoral, e.g. Dept of Agriculture/Dept. of Environment, etc.

The site has a complexity of jurisdiction and fall under three main categories:

- Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries- for fisheries resources

- Zambia Wildlife Authority (ZAWA) - for wildlife resources
- Ministry of Transport and Communication - for water transport
- Traditional/ customary land that is under the chiefdoms of the area.

33. Management authority:

Provide the name and address of the local office(s) of the agency(ies) or organisation(s) directly responsible for managing the wetland. Wherever possible provide also the title and/or name of the person or persons in this office with responsibility for the wetland.

Zambia Wildlife Authority,
Private Bag 1
Chilanga, Zambia
Email: zawaorg@zamnet.zm
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Fax: 260-01-278299 or 278365

34. Bibliographical references:

Scientific/technical references only. If biogeographic regionalisation scheme applied (see 15 above), list full reference citation for the scheme.

Ansell, W.F.H 1978, The Mammals of Zambia. The National Parks and Wildlife

Apps P (ed.), (1996): Smither' Mammals of Southern Africa- A field guide

Chabwela H N Weza et al (1994); Status of Wetlands in Zambia: Management and Conservation Issues.

Changwe K, 2004, A Report on the Baseline Survey of Vegetation in Nsumbu, Mweru-wa-Ntipa and Lusenga National Parks. Report submitted to ZAWA, Chilanga

Environmental Council Of Zambia (2000): State Of Environment Report 2000 – Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation

Jachmann H (2000); Zambia's Wildlife Resources: A brief Ecology

Leonard P, 2005, Important Bird Areas in Zambia. Zambian Ornithological Society. Lusaka

Mtonga J.H 2004. Baseline survey report on fishing in Nsumbu, Mweru-Wantipa and Lusenga Plains National Parks. Report submitted to ZAWA, Chilanga. Service, Chilanga.

Smithers, R.H.N. 1966, The Mammals of Rhodesia, Zambia and Malawi. Collins, London

Sokotela S. 2004. Soil survey in Nsumbu, Mweru-wa-Ntipa and Lusenga Plains National Parks. Report submitted to ZAWA, Chilanga.

Southern Book Publishers (Pty) Ltd.- Western Cape, South Africa

ZAWA, 2003. Aerial survey of large herbivores in Nsumbu, Mweru-wa-Ntipa, and Lusenga Plains National parks, and Tondwa and Kaputa Game Management areas: November 2003.

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Annex I

Some Wild Life and Water Bird Species which Contribute Significantly to Maintaining the Biodiversity of the Mweru Wa Ntipa Site

Common name	Scientific name
Vervet monkey	<i>Cercopithecus aethiops</i>
Blue monkey	<i>Cercopithecus mitis</i>
Yellow Baboon	<i>Papio cynocephalus/kindae?</i>
Lesser galago/ Senegal bush baby	<i>Galago senegalensis</i>
Jackal	<i>Canis adustus</i>
W/Dog	<i>Lycaon pictus</i>
Hyaena	<i>Crocuta crocuta</i>
Leopard	<i>Panthera pardus</i>
Lion	<i>Panthera leo</i>
Elephant	<i>Loxodonta africana</i>
Rhino	<i>Diceros bicornis</i>
Zebra	<i>Equus burchelli</i>
B/Pig	<i>Potamochoerus porcus</i>
W/hog	<i>Phacochoerus aethiopicus</i>
Hippo	<i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i>
Y.B. duiker	<i>Cephalophus sylvicultor</i>
C/duiker	<i>Cephalophus grimmia</i>
Steinbok	<i>Rhaphicerus campestris</i>
Grysbok	<i>Rhaphicerus sharpie</i>
Klipspringer	<i>Oreotragus oreotragus</i>
Reedbuck	<i>Redunca arundinum</i>
Waterbuck (defassa)	<i>Kobus defassa</i>
Puku	<i>Kobus vardoni</i>
Impala	<i>Aepyceros melampus</i>
Roan antelope	<i>Hippotragus equines</i>
Sable antelope	<i>Hippotragus niger</i>
Lichtenstein's Hartebeest	<i>Sigmoceros(Alcelaphus) lichtensteinii</i>
B/buck	<i>Tragelaphus scriptus</i>
Sitatunga	<i>Tragelaphus spekei</i>
Eland	<i>Taurotragus oryx</i>
Buffalo	<i>Syncerus caffer</i>
Antbear	<i>Orycteropus afer</i>
Hare (Scrub)	<i>Lepus saxatilis</i>

Annex II

Fish Species Recorded in Mweru-wa-Ntipa Fishery

Scientific Name	Common Name	Local Name
<i>Oreochromis macrochir</i>	Green Headed Bream	Pale
<i>Auchenoglanis occidentalis</i>	Cat Fish	Mbowa
<i>Poecilothrissa moerriensis</i>	Mweru sardine	Chisense
<i>Clarias mossambicus</i>	Sharp Toothed Barbel	Milonge
<i>Synodontis spp</i>	Squeaker	Bongwe
<i>Chrysichthys mabusi</i>	Armored Cat Fish	Tubombola
<i>Hepsetus odoe</i>	Pike	Mibanse
<i>Gnathonemus monterii</i>	Bull dog	Mintesa/ Nchesu
<i>Tilapia sparmanii</i>	Dwarf bream	Chituku
<i>Barbus spp</i>	Plain Barb	Mishipa
<i>Barbus multilineatus</i>	Multi stripped Barbel	Kasepa
<i>Oreochromis rendalli</i>	Red Breasted Bream	Mpende
<i>Alestes grandisquamis</i>	Pinfin Robber	Chitololo
<i>Schilbe mystus</i>	Silver Barbel	Lupata
<i>Clarias ngamensis</i>		Muta
<i>Serranochromis angustipes</i>	Thin face Bream	Polwe
<i>Clarias gariepinus</i>		Muta
<i>Petrocephalus simus</i>	Churchill	Muntesa
<i>Gnathonemus macrolepidotus</i>	Bulldog	Ncesu
<i>Serranochromis macrocephalus</i>	Purple Faced Bream	Makobo
<i>Districhodus maculates</i>	Spotted Citharinid	Mukakabala
<i>Synodontis melanosticus</i>	Squeaker	Bongwe
<i>Synodontis unicolor</i>	Squeaker	Bongwe
<i>Synodontis leopardus</i>	Squeaker	Bongwe
<i>Synodontus nigromaculatus</i>	Spotted Squeaker	Bongwe
<i>Sargochromis mellandi</i>	Green Bream	Mbilialia
<i>Hydrocynus vittatus</i>	Tiger Fish	Nsanga
<i>Hetrebranchus longifilis</i>	Sampa	Sampa
<i>Clarias stappersii</i>	Blotches Barbel	Mulonge
<i>Microthrissa moeruensis</i>	Mweru Clupeids	Chisense
<i>Mastecembalus stappersii</i>	Stappers Spiny Eel	Muchili
<i>Ctenopoma multispinis</i>	Climbing Fish	Nkomo
<i>Labeo altevelis</i>	Sailfin mud sucker	Mpumbu

Source: Mweru wa ntipa management plan