



BABOON

SPECIES: *Papio cynocephalus ursinus*

IDENTIFICATION: The Chacma Baboon is a large primate with a dog-like face and large, prominent canines. The male is a lot larger and tends to be more aggressive than the female. Baboons in Africa are categorized in different subspecies. The Chacma baboon found in South Africa is larger and darker, getting lighter in colour and size further up north.

HABITAT: Savannas; semi-desert grasslands and shrubs; forest edges to 10,000' (3000m) or higher. Requires water and tall trees or cliffs as night roosts.

HEIGHT: 1-1.5 m from head to tail

MASS: 15-33 kg

DIET Baboons are omnivorous, under natural conditions they feed on wild fruits, seeds and insects, even scorpions, and on occasion even the flesh of small mammals and birds. Because troops are inclined to raid commercial crops, baboons are not popular with maize and fruit farmers.

CHARACTERISTICS: Chacma baboons are preyed upon by Leopard and Cheetah. Baboons can be very aggressive. It is a known fact that they would viciously counter-attack their predators when threatened. Troops normal have 50 to 100 baboons, and have a well-developed and complex social structure.



BLESBUCK

SPECIES: *Damaliscus dorcas phillipsi*

IDENTIFICATION: The Blesbuck has a distinct white blaze on the face. The belly, inner parts of the buttocks and the legs, below the knee are white. Both the males and female have horns. Found in herds, this species is highly territorial; if disturbed the blesbok runs upwind in single file. The Blesbuck, like the bontebok, is a subspecies of *Damaliscus dorcas*. It is found on the Highveld where it is capable of withstanding extreme cold. Duller than the bontebok, it is, however, similar in physical structure.

SHOULDER HEIGHT: 93cm

HABITAT: Grasslands of Highveld and coastal plains.

MASS: 59-80 kg

DIET: It is purely a grazer. Drinks regularly.

CHARACTERISTICS: Blesbuck prefer grazing in the early morning and late afternoons, resting in the hottest part of the day. They walk in single file between drinking and feeding places. They tend to have territorial males, female herds and bachelor herds. Territories are maintained by challenging displays, threatening behaviours and marking of grass with the pre-orbital glands. Territorial males make use of dung heaps and at times lie on top of them to rest. Blesuck's territorial behaviour becomes less noticeable and herd structures change after mating season.



WHITE BLESBUCK

SPECIES: *Damaliscus dorcas phillipsi*

IDENTIFICATION: A mutation in color, the white blesbok is not an albino, but rather merely a variation in color known as a 'morph' species. Hunters can find the "white" mixed in with a herd of common blesbok. He exhibits the same territorial tendencies; challenging displays, threatening behavior, and marking of the grass with his pre-orbital glands.

SHOULDER HEIGHT: 95cm (m) 95cm (f)

HABITAT: He prefers to graze on short grass, especially that which is newly sprouted from burnt out areas. All blesbok feed during the cooler morning and evening periods, tending to rest during the heat of the day.

MASS: 70kg (m) 61kg (f)

DIET: It is purely a grazer. Drinks regularly.

CHARACTERISTIC: The high heart/lung shot will be the ticket here; take aim directly up the foreleg about one third and squeeze. Never shoot above the half-way point or you may be in for a long day. Hunting white blesbok can net you a very unique trophy to hang next to the common variety. His white color and straw-colored horns set him apart from his common brothers.



COPPER BLESBUCK

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ORYX/GEMSBOK

SPECIES: Oryx gazelle

IDENTIFICATION: Gemsbuck are large antelope, beautiful in appearance with both sexes having long, straight horns. Their face is black with white marks. They have a rough coat with coarse hair, predominantly a light brown/beige colour coat. Both sexes have horns.

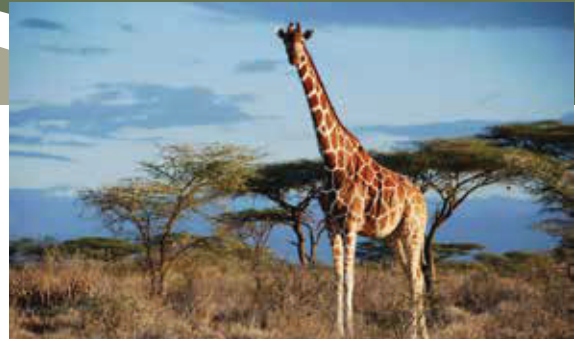
SHOULDER HEIGHT: 1,2m

HABITAT: Acacia savannas, open grasslands and desert areas. Stony plains, dunes, and mountains. Gemsbuck are nomadic animals, this specie is often found in groups up to 40 Gemsbuck.

MASS: 200 kg

DIET: Gemsbuck are grazers and will eat wild melons, cucumbers, bulbs and roots which are dug up using the forefeet. The species travels great distances for water, although it is largely independent of water as seen by the arid nature of the terrain it usually inhabits, which is desert. Gemsbok are fond of mineral licks.

CHARACTERISTICS: This gregarious, sure-footed and extremely swift antelope has very good eyesight. The horns are long and straight. It is an extremely dangerous animal when wounded, the gemsbok has been known to stab lions on its pointed horns. Territorial males are very accepting of other males and often accompany mixed herds. The male mark their territories by horning and scratching the ground and defecating in a squatting position so that the dung lies in a heap to retain the smell longer



GIRAFFE

SPECIES: Giraffa Camelopardalis

IDENTIFICATION: The tallest mammal in the world, unmistakable for its very long legs and neck. All Giraffes have a blotchy coat-color pattern, unique to each individual. Both sexes have horns. The cow's horns turn inwards and are well tufted

SHOULDER HEIGHT: 5-6m

HABITAT: Savannas, especially those with acacias and other thorny trees and bushes. Found in dry types of woodland, from low shrub land to fairly dense woodlands. Avoids dense bush. Independent of water

MASS: Up to 1270 kg

DIET: A giraffe is a browser, known to graze seasonally in some areas. Not dependent on water; stays for long periods in waterless areas. It feeds during the day and at night.

CHARACTERISTICS: It is a gregarious animal with a keen sense of smell and good hearing and sight. Rests by standing or lying down during the heat of the day with its head held upright. They sleep with the head bending backwards against the body. A Giraffe is capable of moving at speeds of up to 50 km/hr. The giraffe is preyed upon by lion despite the fact that it is capable of delivering a fearful kick which could kill a lion. In spite of being extremely tall, there are only seven vertebrae in a giraffe's neck. It is a silent animal, occasionally uttering grunts and moans. It is a very tough animal to hunt unless an opportunity of a clean brain shot presents itself. The heart/lung shot is much higher up on the shoulder than expected. When hunting a Giraffe you should always consider the angle of the shot due to the height of the Giraffe



IMPALA/ROOIBOK

SPECIES: *Aepyceros melampus*

IDENTIFICATION: Athletically-built, medium sized antelope. They have got black bands on the tail and buttocks. Patches of black hair are present above the ankles. Only the males have horns.

SHOULDER HEIGHT: 91 cm

HABITAT: Woodland, thorn-thickets and grasslands edges, usually within a few kilometers of water.

MASS: 45-55 kg
between November and December.

DIET: Impala are both browsers and grazers. They utilize a wide variety of plants and drink regularly. They remain persistently in overgrazed areas.

CHARACTERISTICS: They have acute hearing and have been known to frighten elephant by uttering loud snorts when alarmed by the approach of humans. They fight a great deal during the mating season, uttering long, drawn out snorts, and are quite capable of killing one another at such times. Impala are excellent jumpers. They can often be seen in the company of baboons, and are preyed upon by lion, cheetah, leopard and, to a great extent, the Cape hunting dog. In overcast, windy weather they often lie down. The black tufts above the hooves on the hind legs conceal scent glands.



BLACK IMPALA / ROOIBOK

SPECIES: *Aepyceros melampus*

IDENTIFICATION: The Black Impala is not a subspecies, but a color phase of the Southern Impala. Black Impala were developed by selective breeding; the color of the entire body is all black.

Athletically-built medium sized antelope. The Black Impala is not a subspecies, but a color phase of the Southern Impala. Black Impala were developed by selective breeding; the color of the entire body is all black. Horns: Only the males have horns.

SHOULDER HEIGHT: 91 cm

HABITAT: Open woodland with sufficient water - especially thorn, can also be found in more dense woodland along rivers, and on the edge of woodland and grassveld or flood plains. Water Dependent.

MASS: 45-55 kg
between November and December.

DIET: Impala are both browsers and grazers. They utilize a wide variety of plants and drink regularly. They remain persistently in overgrazed areas.

CHARACTERISTICS: Black Impala are very rare, hunted by hunters who have traveled to Africa extensively. A very alert animal to approach when stalking often indicating danger by repeated snorts. During the rut, males can be heard "roaring" or grunting as they keep their harem of females together. Black Impala are not big antelope, but can prove to be very difficult to bring down if shots are not executed 100%.



BLACK IMPALA / ROOIBOK

SPECIES: *Aepyceros melampus*

IDENTIFICATION: A white-flanked impala is not an albino! One often hears about albinism in the bush but it is really nothing out of the ordinary – it is just a stage where there is no pigment in the cells to give them their individual colour.

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DUIKER

SPECIES: *Sylvicapra grimmia*

IDENTIFICATION: His legs are longer and better developed, while his back is less rounded than the forest duikers. Unlike most of the other duikers, only the male carries horns, which stand fairly upright. The name 'duiker' is derived from the Dutch 'duik', meaning, 'to dive', descriptive of their low, scooting style of running.

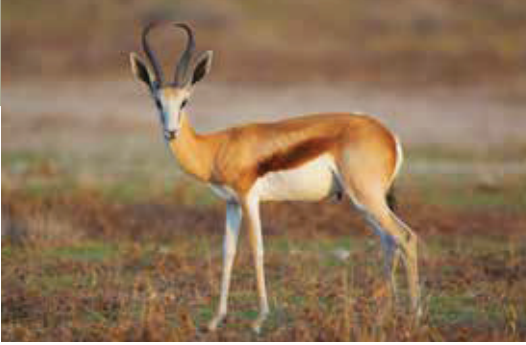
SHOULDER HEIGHT: 50CM (M) 52CM (F)

HABITAT: The duiker is mostly a browser, and most active during the late afternoon and early evening. A solitary antelope, he will most often be encountered alone.

MASS: 18.7KG (M) 20.7KG (F)

DIET: This member of the pygmy antelope clan can survive in close proximity to man. He is independent of water as he is able to get sufficient moisture from browsing.

CHARACTERISTICS: Hunting Duiker can be extremely difficult; this mini-antelope has extremely refined senses, small size, camouflaged coloring, and a habit of staying in or close to the long grass and thick brush.



SPRINGBUCK COMMON

SPECIES: *Antidorcas marsupialis*

IDENTIFICATION: A Springbuck is a medium sized animal. The general color of the skin is khaki beige with distinct dark-brown stripes on the side above the white tummy. The face is white with dark stripes running from the eyes to the mouth. The skin fold on the back is usually closed but when the animal becomes excited, it opens, fanning a length of stiff white hair. Both sexes have horns, the horns are a lyre-shape and are heavily ridged; the male's horns are heavier and longer than those of the females.

SHOULDER HEIGHT: 78-84 cm

HABITAT: Dry savannas, sub-deserts, and deserts.

MASS: 36-50 kg

DIET: Both browses and grazers. Roots, bulbs, short grass and leaves of various bushes are taken. Independent of water but will drink regularly when water is available.

CHARACTERISTICS: The Springbuck is the national emblem of the Republic of South Africa. They have good eyesight and are highly gregarious. When moving at speed, they will bounce into the air with a stiff-legged pronking action, during which the hooves are bunched.



BLACK SPRINGBUCK

SPECIES: *Antidorcas marsupialis*

IDENTIFICATION: A Springbuck is a medium sized animal. The colour of the skin is all black except for the face which has a white stripe running up the front of the nose. The skin fold on the back is usually closed but when the animal becomes excited, it opens, fanning a length of stiff black hair. Both sexes have horns, the horns are a lyre-shape and are heavily ridged; the male's horns are heavier and longer than those of the females.

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MASS: 36-50 kg

DIET: Both browses and grazers. Roots, bulbs, short grass and leaves of various bushes are taken. Independent of water but will drink regularly when water is available.

CHARACTERISTICS: The Black Springbuck is not a subspecies, but a colour phase of the South African Springbuck. Black Springbuck were developed by selective breeding. They have good eyesight and are highly gregarious. When moving at speed, they will bounce into the air with a stiff-legged pronking action, during which the hooves are bunched.



SPRINGBUCK COPPER

SPECIES: *Antidorcas marsupialis*

IDENTIFICATION: A Springbuck is a medium-sized specie. The Copper Springbuck's colour of the skin is that of a dark copper colour with a darkened stripe running down the side and has a very dark face. The skin fold on the back is usually closed but when the animal becomes excited, it opens, fanning a length of stiff dark hair. Both sexes have horns, the horns are a lyre-shape and are heavily ridged; the male's horns are heavier and longer than those of the females.

SHOULDER HEIGHT: 78-84 cm

HABITAT: Dry savannas, sub-deserts, and deserts.

MASS: 36-50 kg

DIET: Both browses and grazers. Roots, bulbs, short grass and leaves of various bushes are taken. Independent of water but will drink regularly when water is available.

CHARACTERISTICS: The Springbuck is the national emblem of the Republic of South Africa. They have good eyesight and are highly gregarious. When moving at speed, they will bounce into the air with a stiff-legged pronking action, during which the hooves are bunched. The Copper Springbuck is not a subspecies, but a colour phase of the South African Springbuck. Copper Springbuck were developed by selective breeding. It is the newest color phase and a very sought-after trophy for the serious collectors.



SPRINGBUCK WHITE

SPECIES: *Antidorcas marsupialis*

IDENTIFICATION: A Springbuck is a medium-sized specie. The White Springbuck's color of the skin is all white except for the dark facial stripes and eyelashes. The skin fold on the back is usually closed but when the animal becomes excited, it opens, fanning a length of stiff dark hair. Both sexes have horns, the horns are a lyre-shape and are heavily ridged; the male's horns are heavier and longer than those of the females.

SHOULDER HEIGHT: 78-84 cm

HABITAT: Dry savannas, sub-deserts, and deserts.

MASS: 36-50 kg

DIET: Both browses and grazers. Roots, bulbs, short grass and leaves of various bushes are taken. Independent of water but will drink regularly when water is available.

CHARACTERISTICS: The Springbuck is the national emblem of the Republic of South Africa. They have good eyesight and are highly gregarious. When moving at speed, they will bounce into the air with a stiff-legged pronking action, during which the hooves are bunched. The White Springbuck is not a subspecies, but a colour phase of the South African Springbuck. The White Springbuck usually has the smallest horns and body of the four variations



WARTHOG

SPECIES: Phacochoerus aethiopicus

IDENTIFICATION: The Warthogs is grey in colour, but can appear reddish/brown due to their constant mud bathing activities. Their snout is broader than that of a domestic pig and has long tusks which curl over the snout. Males display very prominent warts on both sides of the head, whereas females don't have both warts. Tails are always straight up when on the move. Both sexes have tusks. The male has two pairs of warts.

SHOULDER HEIGHT: 72 cm

HABITAT: Moist and arid savannas, floodplains, grasslands and marsh areas surrounded by sufficient water. The warthog is fond of wallowing and rubbing its mud-covered body on stumps, rocks and trunks of trees.

MASS: 68-72 kg

BREEDING: Warthog can have litters of 2-4 young which are normally born toward end of dry season, after gestation period of 5-6 months (160-170 days).

DIET: Grass, roots, bulbs and tubers. They will eat fruit, although they favor short grass. They feed by resting on its front knees. Requires water daily.

The warthog is a gregarious, diurnal animal that lives in abandoned aardvark holes. It enters the hole backwards, a protective measure which enables it to make a quick escape. Sight is poor although it has good sense and hearing. When approached a warthog will often advance towards you, running off only when certain what you are. Diurnal and sleeps at night in old Ant Bear holes, always entering backwards.



BUSHPIG

SPECIES: Potamochoerus porcus weight

IDENTIFICATION: The bush pig is the African equivalent of the European wild boar. The bush pig is an extremely hairy animal which resembles the domestic hog. His color varies from grey-brown to dark brown which becomes even darker as he ages. His sharp tusks are relatively short when compared to his cousin, the warthog, and he lacks the facial warts. In addition, his snout is much more narrow and his ears more pointed.

SHOULDER HEIGHT: 76cm (m) 65cm (f)

HABITAT: Moist and arid savannas, floodplains, grasslands and marsh areas surrounded by sufficient water. Hunting bush pig will take you to the thickets and dense underbrush, where they lay-up during the daylight hours. They are most likely best hunted during the night when they are most active.

MASS: 62kg (m) 60kg (f)

BREEDING: All year-round;

DIET: Grass, roots, bulbs and tubers. They will eat fruit, although they favor short grass. They feed by resting on its front knees. Requires water daily.

CHARACTERISTICS: Treat these guys with respect; small groups with young can be counted upon to show aggression. Hunting bush pig can make for an exciting evening and an interesting stalk, but use caution, as this ill-tempered beast can be extremely dangerous when wounded.



GOLDEN WILDEBEEST / GOLDEN GNU

SPECIES: *Connochaetes Taurinus*

IDENTIFICATION: The Golden Wildebeest is a rare variation/mutation in colour from the Blue Wildebeest. Both sexes carry horns and are of similar size and colour, thus making it difficult to distinguish the bulls from the cows. The most obvious difference is that males have thicker horns and horn-bases.

SHOULDER HEIGHT: 150 CM (M) 135 CM (F)

HABITAT: Territorial group animals 20-1000, active during the day but prefer shade during the hot hours of the day. They have a typical "tar" smell coming from glands on the front feet which is also used for marking of territories. Prefer to graze on short green grass.

MASS: 250 KG (M) 180 KG (F)

BREEDING: Calving season November to December.

DIET: Golden Wildebeest thrive best in open plains, and will often be found grazing on the savannah.

CHARACTERISTICS: Golden Wildebeest is known to be extremely dangerous when it is wounded. Therefore it is strongly recommended to be ready to shoot again immediately after the first shot, if not the animal goes down immediately.



BLUE WILDEBEEST

SPECIES: *Connochaetes taurinus*

IDENTIFICATION: The Blue Wildebeest have a very strong muscular appearance. The face, mane and tail are black with a bluish/grey appearance. They have dark vertical stripes on the neck and sides. Both males and females have horns. Bulls are larger in stature than cows.

SHOULDER HEIGHT: 1,27-1,30m

HABITAT: Prefer short and medium length grasslands and thorny bush.

MASS: 185-249 kg

BREEDING: 1 calf is born after gestation period of 8-9 months (224-250 days); births peak in rainy season.

DIET: Grazers. Require water daily.

CHARACTERISTICS: These are gregarious animals. The bulls are highly territorial and stake out specific areas. They are fond of rubbing the boss and horns on trees within their territories. Their scent forms an important part of communication. The sound they make is an abrupt, loud snort and they communicate with a loud, nasal sound. The Blue Wildebeest, also known as the Poor Man's Buffalo, not only because of its looks but for sheer brute strength once hit. These animals have been known to travel up to 300 yards with a well-placed heart shot.



SPECIES: *Equus quagga burchellii*

IDENTIFICATION: The Zebra is a black and white striped animal. The stripes on the sides continue on to the belly. Lower down towards the hooves, the stripes become indistinct. A short mane runs down the top of the neck and onto the shoulders. Front portion of mane forms a black tuft between the ears. The Burchell Zebra's body stripes are less numerous and broader than that of the Cape Mountain Zebra, whereas the body stripes extend around the belly. They have rounded ears approximately 160-170 mm long.

SHOULDER HEIGHT: 1.3-1.4m

HABITAT: The Zebra prefers grasslands, woodlands and floodplains.

MASS: 300-320 kg

BREEDING: 1 foal is born after a 12-months gestation period (360-390 days).

DIET: Predominantly a grazer, feeding in areas with short grass. Zebra have a strong sensitive upper lip with which it gathers herbage by collecting the grass between the lip and the lower incisors before plucking the harvest.

CHARACTERISTICS: The Burchell Zebra lives in small family units, which typically consist of one stallion and one mare with their foals. Non-breeding stallions occur in bachelor groups.

Herd stallions are between four to 12 years old. They are often seen in close association with Wildebeest, other plains Antelope and Baboons.

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KUDU

SPECIES: *Tragelaphus strepsiceros*

IDENTIFICATION: Kudu are large, elegant antelope with impressive horns and white stripes on the back. The female has prominent ears. With age, the males become darker against the neck when hair loss occurs. The East Cape Kudu has a much darker coat than that of its cousin the Southern Greater Kudu, and at times the males will carry a very impressive beard running down the front of the neck. Only the males have horns.

SHOULDER HEIGHT: 1,2m

HABITAT: Woodlands, bushlands, dry semi desert and areas that have sufficient food and shrubs for shelter. Also found in rocky terrain with water nearby.

MASS: 150-270 kg

DIET: They are browsers which eat fruit, seed pods, melons and young grass shoots. Also raid crops. Fairly independent of water.

CHARACTERISTICS: These gregarious animals are found in herds of up to 12. Bulls are either solitary or in groups of mature bulls. Kudu are found in well-bushed regions and in hills. Shy, timid animals, they are experts at remaining motionless for long periods when suspicious. When the Kudu runs away its tail is turned upwards so that the white under parts show - a sign of alarm and direction. They approach water carefully and are mainly active at night. Their call is a loud bark and their sight, sense of smell and hearing are all excellent. Grazes in the early mornings and late afternoons; rests in the shade during the hottest part of the day.



ELAND

SPECIES: *Taurotragus oryx*

IDENTIFICATION: The Cape Eland is South Africa's largest antelope. The females are smaller in stature and weight than the males. Eland have a brown/grey coat. Males develop a big dewlap from 7/8 years and turn a blue/black colour with a brown/black quiff of hair on the forehead. Both sexes have horns; although those of the females are often longer than the male's horns.

SHOULDER HEIGHT: 1,5 – 1,75 m

HABITAT: Very adaptable to terrain, usually found in semi deserts or woodlands and moist mountain grassland.

MASS: Up to 900 kg

DIET: Mainly browsers, but will also graze. Eat leaves, wild fruits, bulbs and the bark of certain trees. The horns play a useful role in rendering branches accessible.

CHARACTERISTIC: These inoffensive, gregarious, but shy, animals are excellent jumpers. They are nomadic, inhabiting savannas and open plains, light woodlands and grassland. They are independent of water, eland derive their moisture intake from the plants they eat. Old bulls are often solitary. Normally silent creatures, eland have an acute sense of smell, and good hearing. A characteristic clicking sound can be heard when Eland are on the move.



CAPE BUFFALO

SPECIES: *Syncerus caffer*

IDENTIFICATION: Large bulky animals. Grayish-black, similar colour of the soil at times when it wallows in the mud. Both sexes have got horns. The males have got bigger bosses (heavy part of the horn which rests on the animal's head) and their horns are used to smash bushes.

SHOULDER HEIGHT: 1,5m

HABITAT: Cape Buffalo is primarily a savanna species, may be spotted at high elevations and are never far from water. Buffalo are fond of wallowing and are exceptional swimmers.

MASS: 600 kg

DIET: Grazer, but occasionally browses on shoots, twigs and bushes. Dependent on water; therefore, often found close to water.

CHARACTERISTIC: These are gregarious, shy creatures with fair sight, poor to good hearing and a good sense of smell. When hunted and wounded they are particularly dangerous. If you approach them on foot, they will stare in your direction before finally running off uttering grunts.

It is wise to avoid dense cover and reeds where old bulls may be lying up. They charge head-on and are difficult to stop at short range.



NYALA

SPECIES: *Tragelaphus angasii*

IDENTIFICATION: Nyala are medium sized elegant and slender antelope. The male is noticeably different from the female in color and size; it has a shaggy coat (well-developed on the underbelly), a bushy tail, large ears, and a distinctive white chevron between the eyes. Females are much smaller, orange in colour, with distinct white body stripes. Young Nyala males are very similar to females and only later start assuming adult male coloration. Only males have horns.

SHOULDER HEIGHT: 91-107 cm

HABITAT: Dense lowland woodlands and thickets near water, bordering on grasslands. Nyala are dependent on water

MASS: 100 – 126 kg

DIET: Primarily a browser, but will also graze. Grazes when it is cool, even at night, and rests during the hottest part of the day.

CHARACTERISTICS: This handsome, striking antelope which inhabits dense bush and riverine vegetation offering cover, has a deep bark similar to that of a bushbuck.

Nyala congregate in herds of up to 30, although solitary animals are not uncommon. It moves freely by day.



SABLE

SPECIES: *Hippotragus niger*

IDENTIFICATION: A large magnificent antelope with shoulders that are higher than the hindquarters. Sables have erect manes running down the top of the neck onto the shoulders. The general colour varies from black to brown, depending on age and sex. Facial markings and the underneath of the Sable are white. Both sexes having long sweeping scimitar-like horns. The females are similar to the males, but are lighter in colour and have smaller straighter horns.

SHOULDER HEIGHT: 1,07-1,37m

HABITAT: Broad-leaved trees, woodlands, grasslands and open flood plains. Dependent on water.

MASS: 181-227 kg

DIET: 90% of the Sable's diet consists of grass. They will feed on broad leaves to a certain extent. Dependent on water.

CHARACTERISTICS: Bulls are often solitary or associate in small groups. Herds are usually led by a cow. Bulls are aggressive, fighting among themselves during association with cows. Hardy and tough, they will defend themselves against lion, leopard and dogs. When wounded they lie down and defend themselves with their razor-sharp horns.



RED HARTEBEEST

SPECIES: *Alcelaphus bucephalus*

IDENTIFICATION: Nicknamed the "Harley Davidson" of the antelope tribe because of the configuration of his horns. The elongated appearance of the face is exaggerated by the smooth, unringed section of the horns. The horn then curves slightly forward and finally takes a drastic curve rearward coming to the tips. Both sexes carry these very unique horns, however, the bull's are much heavier, especially at the base. The 'beest's' white rump is very evident as he flees the scene when disturbed.

SHOULDER HEIGHT: 1.25m (m) 1.15m (f)

HABITAT: Commonly found in the arid savanna, the hartebeest prefers the open plains. While he may be found in the sparse bush country, he avoids the dense bushveld.

MASS: 150kg (m) 120kg (f)

BREEDING: March /April. The hartebeest has a strong herd instinct, forming herds of 20 or so but herds numbering in the hundreds are not uncommon.

DIET: Primarily a grazer, he is partial to 'red grass' and will sometimes browse on leaves. He drinks when water is available.

CHARACTERISTICS: When hunting the red hartebeest, be patient. He is highly inquisitive and even after set in motion the herd will often pause to mill around and survey the situation. His fatal mistake - take the shot. The hartebeest has a strong herd instinct, forming herds of 20 or so but herds numbering in the hundreds are not uncommon. The bulls are extremely territorial and will defend their turf against all comers at all cost. In the absence of a herd bull, leadership of the herd will be passed temporarily to one of the adult cows.



WATERBUCK

SPECIES: *Kobus ellipsiprymnus*

IDENTIFICATION: Waterbuck are large greyish-brown antelope with shaggy hair and impressive horns. The most prominent feature on the Waterbuck, is a white ring on the behind encircling the tail. The hair is coarse, shaggy and long. Only the males have horns.

SHOULDER HEIGHT: 1,2m

HABITAT: Grasslands along rivers, floodplains, marshes and are always within a few kilometers of water.

MASS: 200-250 kg

BREEDING: Waterbuck breed all year-round; 1 calf is born after gestation period of 8-9 months (About 240 days)

DIET: Predominantly a grazer. They will however occasionally browse.

CHARACTERISTICS: This strong, well-built animal is found in small herds which are headed by a dominant bull. Bachelor herds are sometimes seen.



JACKAL

SPECIES: *Canis Mesomelas*

IDENTIFICATION: The black-backed is light reddish in color, which accounts for his Afrikaans name 'rooijakkals' (red jackal). He sports a saddle of black on his back, accented with white speckles, and thus his title. The only notable difference between the male and female is that males will tend to be slightly heavier.

SHOULDER HEIGHT: 38CM (M) 38CM (F)

HABITAT: While the jackal prefers open, arid areas such as woodlands or grasslands with enough brush for cover, this canine can adapt to just about any habitat.

MASS: 8KG (M) 7KG (F)

DIET: He is independent of water and usually solitary, although they do live in pairs and establish territories. They scavenge carcasses and feed on lambs, mice, hares, larger insects and fruit. Hunting jackal is usually the product of a chance encounter while on the track of other game.

CHARACTERISTICS: The rooijakkals is an extremely resilient little predator and, like his North American cousin, attempts to eradicate him are most likely futile. As his numbers are decreased significantly, he tends to produce larger litters to compensate. Hunting jackal can provide an excellent diversion and he can usually be counted upon to show up just when the other game seems to be getting scarce.