

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Sawubona Southern Africa

Sawubona is the Zulu word for “welcome” or “good morning” and the staff of World Discovery Safaris welcomes you on what, we hope, will be a most enjoyable and memorable wildlife and cultural safari in Southern Africa. This booklet has been designed as an introduction to Southern Africa and to help you prepare for and get the most from your safari.

When you selected World Discovery Safaris you chose a company with a long tradition of leadership in African safari travel. We are proud that this has been accomplished without compromising the concepts and philosophies on which our company was founded. We believe that responsible travel programs must stress the conservation of ecosystems, education for our safari participants and provide an economic benefit for local people. Our safaris are greatly enhanced by the participation of our naturalist guides who share their knowledge and help us understand the conservation issues and philosophies of their countries. Interacting with them helps us to understand and appreciate people whose lives and cultures are often very different from our own.

World Discovery Safaris staff includes professionals in the sciences and education as well as travel. We work together to create an unforgettable, unique travel experience for you, and to produce supplementary informative materials, such as this booklet, to enhance your experience. We are here to answer your questions. They are important to us, because if you feel comfortable and knowledgeable before your departure, you will be free to enjoy your safari to the fullest. We wish for you the same excitement and awe we first experienced when we were introduced to the rocky coastlines, vast savannas, rain forests, pristine bush land and fantastic wildlife found only in Southern Africa.

Please note: This booklet contains information of a general nature that may not be pertinent to your particular safari program.

Physical activities: The pace of our safaris is “moderate” and should not be excessively demanding for most. Stays at many locations are for more than one night allowing time to experience the place, relax and even sit out a game drive or two and enjoy a quiet afternoon in camp. On most days there are options for both morning and afternoon game drives. On some mornings it may be advantageous to depart early and return to camp for breakfast. On other days you may choose to take your breakfast with you and spend the entire morning out. The afternoon game drive usually begins about 3:00 PM and may last until dark. Night drives in search of nocturnal animals are options at some private sanctuaries. Some safaris offer options for walking, canoeing, horseback riding, and visiting small towns and villages along the way.

GENERAL INFORMATION - At the southernmost tip of the African continent, flanked to the west by the Atlantic Ocean and to the south and east by the Indian Ocean, is the Republic of South Africa. This new democracy, aptly called "The Rainbow Nation", is a colourful combination of ethnic cultures living in a land of scenic contrasts. South Africa occupies 1 223 410 sq. km (472659 sq. miles) and stretches from The Limpopo River in the north to Cape Agulhus in the south. It is five times the size of Britain, twice as big as France and about one eighth the size of the United States. South Africa borders Namibia, Botswana and Zimbabwe to the north, and Mozambique and Swaziland to the Northeast. South Africa enjoys a wealth of fauna and flora. The miracle of spring flowers in the arid Namaqualand region, herds of elephant, endangered black and the, now, more common white rhino and the most revered big cats, lion, leopard and cheetah are an inspiration to all those who seek the wildlife wonders of the African bush.

Travellers Safety Tips

While generally safe by comparison with many places in the U.S., street crime does occur in South Africa. This is most prevalent in the larger towns and cities and most frequently is theft of one sort or another. We strongly suggest that when in any large town or city you adhere to the following practices.

- Do not open the door of your room without first verifying who is there. We suggest you do not invite strangers into your room.
- When returning to your hotel, especially at night, use the main entrance.
- Close the doors and windows whenever you are in your room and use all the locking devices provided.
- Before leaving your room check to make sure all your money and other valuables have been put away, out of sight, in a locked suitcase or duffel and that the windows are locked from the inside. Close and lock your door upon departure.
- Do not carelessly leave your room keys on restaurant tables, next to your chair, by the swimming pool or elsewhere where they can easily be stolen.
- Do not draw attention to yourself by displaying large amounts of cash or expensive jewellery.
- When walking or shopping in the downtown area, stay together. Do not carry a purse or camera and do not wear jewellery or watches. Ladies have had earrings pulled from their ears and necklaces snatched from around their necks. Carry your money and other valuables in an inside pocket where it is relatively safe from pickpockets.
- While on the streets you may be approached by people collecting money for various "charities". Since we have no way of verifying which of these may be legitimate we suggest you simply say "no" to these solicitors and keep on walking.
- Deposit your passport, airlines tickets, credit cards and extra cash in the hotel safety deposit box. Do not leave valuables in your room while you are out.
- Be alert for pickpockets and con artists and report any suspicious activity to the hotel management. For example, you may be approached by someone who claims to be a refugee from another country asking "only for the bus fare to get back home".
- When moving from one location to another make sure your luggage has been brought from the room and loaded into the vehicle or aircraft before departure. Although our safari guides are very good at counting the number of pieces of luggage and seeing that it gets packed into the vehicles, your luggage is not their responsibility.

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PASSPORTS, VISAS AND IMMIGRATION:

REQUIREMENTS FOR U.S. CITIZENS TO ENTER SOUTH AFRICA & BOTSWANA

- U.S. Passport, must be valid 6 months beyond intended stay
- Tickets and Documents for return or onward travel
- No visa required for stays of up to 3 months
- Vaccinations - International Certificate of Vaccination required for Yellow Fever if arriving from an infected area within 5 days

REQUIREMENTS FOR U.S. CITIZENS TO ENTER NAMIBIA - International visitors require a valid passport together with onward travel documents. When travelling to southern Africa you must ensure your passport is valid for at least 6 months after your scheduled departure date and that you have a minimum of 2 blank pages in your passport to enable an entry visa to be issued (if there is insufficient space in the passport then entry may be denied). In addition, if a father (or mother) is travelling alone with his (her) children (aged 18 years or younger) then a letter of consent, certified by their local police, should be signed by the other parent and carried with them.

All passport holders should verify with their travel agent or relevant consulate concerning visa entry requirements specific to the nationality of their passport (a maximum of 90 days is granted for a tourist visa). If you are extending your journey to other countries, please establish entry requirements for those countries as well. If returning to Namibia from Botswana or Zambia you will need a multiple entry visa.

Please ensure that you have arranged the entire necessary single or multiple entry visas prior to your arrival in southern Africa (unless you have confirmed they are available upon arrival). For an up to date list of which nationalities are automatically granted tourist visas upon entry to Namibia please refer to the Namibia Tourism Board website.

British and U.S. citizens can currently receive tourist visas upon arrival.

REQUIREMENTS FOR U.S. CITIZENS TO ENTER ZAMBIA - Person travelling on a U.S. passport must obtain a visa to enter Zambia. This may be obtained upon arrival and is valid for the period of stay. Visa fees are US \$25 for a single entry, \$40 for a double entry and \$80 for multiple entry. A passport valid for at least 6 months after your scheduled departure date and that has a minimum of 2 blank pages is required.

JET LAG - There are several schools of thought with regard to how to avoid or minimize the effects of rapidly moving from one time zone to another “jet lag”. Most of these theories agree on the following:

- 1 Do not overindulge in alcohol or caffeine during your flight.
2. Drink plenty of water to avoid dehydrating.
3. Get up frequently and walk around the aircraft cabin and do stretching exercises while in your seat.
4. Start shifting your sleep schedule over to that of your destination as soon as possible. (i.e. sleep on the flight when it is night time at your destination.)
5. Conform to the new time zone for both eating and sleeping as soon as you arrive at your destination. Resist the urge to take an afternoon nap or to get up in the middle of the night even though you may be wide-awake.
6. Get out in the natural daylight at you new destination as soon and for as long as you can, following your arrival.

HEALTH, MEDICATIONS AND IMMUNIZATIONS- There are a few basic health matters that require care and attention. We are, however, not medical practitioners and ask that you consult your physician, county health clinic or a traveller's medical clinic regarding the required and recommended immunizations for entry into the various countries in southern Africa. All of the camps lodges and hotels we use in Southern Africa maintain very high standards of cleanliness and sanitation. Consequently your risk of contacting diseases from food or the purified drinking water provided by these accommodations is probably not significantly higher than what we encounter here in our own country.

We strongly recommend that you protect yourself from malaria, a parasitic disease transmitted by mosquitoes. Although especially prevalent along the coast and during the rainy seasons, Malaria only occurs in the north eastern parts of South Africa (Mpumalanga, Kruger Park, Swaziland, Kwa-Zulu Natal). The time of year when mosquitoes are most active is from mid January to April, during and just after the rains. Both chloroquine resistant and normal strains of malaria are in the region, but with a few basic precautions malaria is easily manageable. Malaria is transmitted by some female *Anopheles* mosquitoes, which are most active in the early evening and sometimes throughout the night, usually when one is sleeping or sitting around the campfires in the evening. Long pants, long sleeved shirts and the use of insect repellents can help to keep you from being bitten. With sensible behavior, the problem can easily be managed. Other inoculations you may wish to consider include, a tetanus booster, polio, yellow fever and an immunization for hepatitis A.

For additional information you may contact the Center for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta by calling their toll free number at 1-888-246-2857, Mon. – Fri. 8 AM – 11 PM, or by visiting their web site and selecting their travelers health section. You may also obtain information regarding what immunizations and health related precautions to take at any of the following web sites:

U.S. Department of State-

International Society of Travel Medicine-

International College of Emergency Physicians-

International Association for Medical Assistance to Travellers-

Medical College of Wisconsin –

MEDICAL CARE - Medical services in South Africa are readily available. Doctors are listed under "Medical", hospitals under 'H' in all telephone directories. Visitors are advised to secure medical cover on their medical insurance before arriving in South Africa. Major hotels have contracts with physicians and dentists. Visitors are advised to bring a sufficient supply of any prescription medication they may require with them. While in the major cities, non-prescription medicines may be purchased at pharmacies, and some emergency pharmacies are open at night.

WATER

It is very important that you drink plenty of water especially during the warmer months. Dehydration is possibly the single biggest cause of ill health on safari. It is generally recommended that you drink at least 2 to 3 quarts of water per day to limit the effects of dehydration. Please do not allow yourself to become dehydrated.

OTHER HEALTH ISSUES - In addition to the fore mentioned health risks you must remember that you will, at times, be very close to wild animals. The camps are unfenced – so adhere to the advice of your camp staff and guides. Read the safety sections in the booklets at the camps. Don't push any safety issues – you will not be in a theme parks where the animals are tame. Elephant, lion, buffalo and other large and potentially dangerous animals do come into camp. Crocodiles and hippo frequent the lakes and rivers. Never walk away from the camp or from your guide. You may encounter a few tsetse flies, but, other than a sometimes-painful bite, they are harmless. There have been no cases of sleeping sickness reported in South Africa for the last 30 years.

LUGGAGE – All your luggage should be packed into soft, collapsible bags that can easily fit into vehicles and light aircraft. Make sure your name, address and phone numbers are on your luggage tags. As no formal clothes are needed, we recommend that you keep your luggage to the basics. Bright colours and whites are not advised and **ARMY CAMOUFLAGE UNIFORMS and ARMY HATS ARE FORBIDDEN**. Blue and black are not great especially if you are going to be out in the sun. Tsetse flies love these colors too. Khaki and beige are the perfect colors to wear.

Airports control what happens to luggage from the time it is checked in until it is put on board the flight. Accordingly luggage that goes missing between scheduled flights is beyond the control of World Discovery Safaris and often the airline concerned. We suggest you pack a small bag with your essentials, including any prescription medications, to carry with you as hand luggage, and pack a second bag containing non-essentials that can be loaded in the aircraft hold. If the checked bag does not arrive immediately, you will still have your essential items on hand to see you through the first couple of days while the airline attempts to recover your bag.

In the event your luggage is misplaced, please let the airline representative know where you will be and how to contact you for the remainder of your safari, so they will know how to forward it to you. Obtain a lost luggage reference number so your luggage can be traced and, if possible have a copy of it faxed to World Discovery Safaris and to the company that is managing your local arrangements.

CLOTHING, EQUIPMENT AND PACKING - The following is a list of the items we **suggest** you consider packing for your African safari. Since many airlines have a limit of 20 kg. or 44 lbs. per person of checked luggage, it is important to not bring many extra items. If your safari includes private charters or light aircraft transfers between locations there may be specific guidelines and specifications with regard to weight. A single water-repellent duffel bag or similar soft-sided piece of luggage is easy to stack in the safari vehicles. An efficient and inexpensive laundry service is available at most of the camps and lodges, so you don't have to pack clothing for every day of the safari. Our safaris do not require dress up at any time so casual clothing is the rule. Cotton shirts, pants and shorts are the most practical. Women may wish to consider packing a single dress or skirt for dinners while in town. Plan to dress in layers so that clothing can be put on or taken off as the day warms or cools. It can get quite chilly at night (into the 40's), in the Cape Town area, at higher elevations and during the cool dry months of June, July and August. The rainy seasons are late October and November and March, April and May, but it can rain at any time of the year. A lightweight rain jacket with a hood is the most appropriate rain gear and this can also double as a windbreak. Wear a comfortable, lightweight pair of hiking boots and bring along a pair of running (tennis) shoes and a pair of shower shoes or "flip flops". We suggest you bring along a wide brimmed hat for protection from the sun and strongly recommend you pack into your carry-on your camera, binoculars, medications, passport, airline tickets, travel documents, money and other valuables. If room permits we suggest you also pack into your carry-on a pair of socks, underwear, T-shirt etc. in case it takes a day or two for your checked luggage to catch up with you.

Checklist of Clothing

Shirts - two or three short sleeved cotton shirts, two or three T-shirts, one or two long sleeved shirts.

Jacket or Sweatshirt - one fairly warm jacket and /or a hooded sweatshirt

Pants - two or three pairs of medium weight cotton, long pants, one or two pairs of shorts.

Dress or skirt – Optional for women.

Belt - one should do it.

Underwear- enough for about six days.

Socks - five or six pairs of light weight cotton socks.

Hat - One or two comfortable, wide-brimmed hats.

Raingear - one lightweight poncho or rain jacket with hood.

Pajamas - optional, but nice for chilly nights at high altitudes and during July, August and September.

Gloves - optional but nice, especially for night drives in the cooler months

Shoes - One pair of lightweight hiking boots, one pair of running shoes (tennis shoes) one pair of sandals or shower shoes.

Check-list for Equipment

Personal first aid kit - (aspirin, Advil, Band-Aids, comb, hairbrush, Pepto-Bismol, anti-malaria, personal medications, insect repellent, antihistamine, antibiotic, cortisone cream, vitamins, sunscreen etc.)

Toiletries - (small bar of soap, toothbrush, toothpaste, deodorant, dental floss, shampoo, razor, razor blades, hand lotion, personal toilet articles)

Disposable towelettes (Wash n'Dry) and small packets of Kleenex

Flashlight - a small one with extra batteries and bulb. (I like the Mini Maglite that fits into a belt holster and uses two AA batteries)

Pocket knife and / or Leatherman. Must be packed into your checked luggage. (I like the mid-sized Swiss Army knife with a finger nail file and scissors)

Binoculars - a good quality pair of 7x35's or 8x40. (don't try to get by with a pair of "opera glasses")

Travel alarm clock - optional.

Watch - Water resistant and fairly inexpensive. (You can get an Indiglo Atlantis 100 from K-Mart for under \$30.00)

Reading material/ notebook and pen or automatic pencil (Get a good "brain dead" novel for on the airplane. Bring your bird and mammal field guides and a nice notebook in which to record all your safari experiences)

Sunglasses and an extra pair of prescription glasses or contact lens.

Plastic bags - two or three sizes of Zip Lock bags, two or three medium sized garbage bags for dirty laundry.

Daypack - for taking things with you on game drives

Plastic water bottle - one pint to one-quart size.

Laundry detergent, clothespins and a cloths line

Snack food - Optional, but a few granola bars, some dried fruit or hard candy if you like to nibble between meals.

PASSPORT, AIRLINES TICKETS, VISA, CREDIT CARDS, MONEY, PRESCRIPTION MEDICATION AND TRAVEL DOCUMENTS - Pack these on your person or in your carry-on luggage. Make sure you keep these with you or check them into a safe place at all times.

BINOCULARS - Everyone who goes on a wildlife safari should and have his/ her own pair of binoculars. If you don't already have some then the purchase of a good pair of binoculars is a wise

investment. Without them you will miss much of what you traveled half way around the world to see. Binoculars are an essential tool for being able to see birds, and smaller animals and to watch the behaviors of animals at a distance. They are also useful for being able to see exactly how a giraffe twists its 12 inch-long tongue around a thorny acacia branch to strip off the leaves and to have a good close-up look at the way an elephant manipulates a bunch of grass before stuffing it into its mouth. Although there are many excellent brands of binoculars from which to choose, selecting the one that best meets your needs can be a daunting task. Binoculars in the 7 x 35 to 10 x 50-size range are probably the most useful on safari. The first figure given, e.g. 7-x, indicates the magnification power of the binocular lens. An 8-x, for example means that an object 100 yards away would, through the binocular, appear to be the same size as if you were looking at it with your naked eye from a distance of 12.5 yards. In other words a binocular with an 8-x objective appears to bring the object 8 times closer to you. A magnification of greater than 10 x is probably not the best choice for use on safari as it may reduce the size of your field of vision, making finding what you want to look at somewhat difficult. Higher magnification will also magnify heat waves and exaggerate any of your movements or of the movement of the vehicle you are in. The second figure, e.g. 40, specifies the diameter of the objective lens in mm. This figure indicates how much light can enter the binocular. The larger the diameter of the objective lens the better light gathering quality the binocular will have. The size of the exit pupil of the binoculars eyepiece is important for low light viewing, as it is this that determines the brightness of the image formed in your eye. A good-quality binocular has a circular, evenly bright exit pupil. The exit pupil is calculated by dividing the objective lens diameter by the magnification. For instance an 8 x 56 binocular has an exit pupil of 7 mm. – which is equivalent to the maximum pupil aperture of the human eye. The field of view is the width of what you will see through the binocular at 1000 meters. In most binoculars, the higher the magnification, the smaller the field of view. Some brands of binoculars are equipped with special wide-angle eyepieces, which provide a large, comfortable, field of view making it easier to locate the object you want to see. More expensive binoculars usually have better quality optics and special lens coatings that will produce a sharper image and less distortion from scattered light. Some good makes of binoculars to consider getting include the Swift 8 x 40 Plover, Eagle 8 x 42 Voyager, Leica 8 x 42 or 8 X 50 Ultra, Zeiss 8 x 40 Victory, Swarovski 7 x 42 SLC, Bausch & Lomb 8 x 42 Elite, Bushnell 8x 42 Legend.

CAMERA, FILM AND FLASH - Bring plenty of film! or if using a digital camera, make sure you have enough space on your memory chips. The average person takes about 600 exposures during a two-week safari. On my last safari nearly filled three 2 GB memory chips. The choice of the correct camera equipment and film will determine the quality of your photographs. For photography of birds and animals a good SLR camera and telephoto lens is necessary. A zoom lens can be extremely useful on safari and the minimum recommended size is 70 – 200 mm, though a 100 – 400 mm is ideal. Modern image stabilized lenses are best as they allow photographers to hand hold their cameras at slower shutter speeds with sharper results. The last few hours before sunset and the first few after sunrise are the best times for photography. Polarizing filters can help reduce haze and glare during the day.

Spare batteries are essential and a storage device of some sort for digital images is recommended. Make certain you have enough digital card storage – most people take more photographs than they expect to. Camps and lodges have facilities for recharging batteries and storage devices. Strips for charging more than one device are suggested for more serious photographers and you might consider bringing along a DC/AC inverter from which to charge batteries in the safari vehicle from the cigarette lighter.

For people using film, colour reversal film (slides) will give better quality results than print film. There are good high speed films, 400 ASA, on the market that give good colour with very little grain – either Fuji or Kodak. This is especially useful when using a big lens in low light situations. The guides' personal preference is for slow film (either 50 or 100 ASA) as this gives almost perfect quality

for normal light. However, you may consider going to faster film for larger lenses in low light conditions. The only disadvantage with the low ASA film is that you need good support, either a tripod or bean bag, for the early morning and evening shots.

If you plan on using a video camera bring at least one extra battery and either an English style adapter plug (for 220 current) with your battery charger or a cigarette lighter adapter for recharging your batteries. Make sure you bring the camera owners manual. Take time to become familiar with your camera equipment before your safari and make sure you know what it can do and how to operate it under various conditions. Recharging batteries while on safari is fairly simple provided you have your recharger and a British style 220 volt adapter plug. You can also recharge batteries from the safari vehicle's cigarette lighter if you have an adapter for this.

Photo hints

I'm assuming those who are reading this are amateur or serious amateur photographers. If you're a professional, you will have other concerns, the main one being how to transport all your equipment.

Although the following references film cameras, many of the suggestions also apply to digital photography

Zoom Compact cameras

If you only have a zoom compact camera, you will get some photos, and you might even get some good photos - after all, how near do you need to be to get a good shot of an elephant? Take a variety of film speeds - 100 ISO will be your main one, unless you have a slow maximum aperture, in which case you should use 200 as standard. Take some 400 and even some Fuji 800 (a surprisingly good film - brought to my attention by a professional photographer) for evenings and mornings. One thing to be aware of is how quickly the light changes at the beginning and end of the day - very different than in temperate zones. A trick for compact camera users is to get your prints processed at a larger size - 7 1/2" x 5" or even 9" x 6", then trim them down to frame the subject better. Again, film (or digital camera) speeds of ISO 100 or higher are the most useful. Even if you can keep your camera rock-steady (while other people are moving around in the vehicle and the wind is blowing across the savannah) the animal may be moving, even just twitching its face muscles to get rid of flies - even a sleeping lion can ruin your photo by doing this!

SLR Cameras

If you have an SLR (single lens reflex camera), but want to travel light, I take over 80% of my photos with a 75 - 300mm zoom. If you were to have only one lens, that's the one to take. A short zoom (28/35 - 70mm) can be useful for views or shots of your accommodation etc. I use a 500mm for tight portraits, for photographing birds, and for when we can't or don't want to get too close. Anything else is your personal preference, and how much weight allowance the airline permits. If possible, take a spare camera body. If something goes wrong while in a wildlife park, there will be no camera shops where you can get it fixed.

Flash

Some lodges do not permit the use of a flash and for these situations you may want a really fast film such as Fuji 800 print film - a pretty good compromise, much used by press photographers, or Fuji Provia 1600, which is really an 800 speed slide film, which you can push to 1600 or 3200. Be aware that even with a fast film you may have slow shutter speeds unless you have a fast lens - and a color cast from electric lights. A good flash is, however, very useful for getting photos of animals in deep shade or for softening the shadows on subjects that are partly in the shade. It also can put a highlight in the eye of a distant animal and the flash may be useful for getting shots of some animals after dark. A side mounted flash may work better than one mounted on the camera's hot shoe as the reflection from eyes may not be bounced back into the camera lens as directly.

Camera Supports

If you are on a group safari, which isn't a dedicated photographic safari set up for photographers, think very seriously about whether you want to carry a tripod. While in a vehicle with other people who are not serious photographers it can be pretty antisocial to set one up, and pretty cumbersome in the confines of the vehicle. You can, of course, use one on the lodge grounds, or with a telescope for birding. In the vehicle you can use a beanbag (I often use a folded sweatshirt), a G-clamp on the open hatch-ridge or a window-clamp on the window. (You will no doubt want to take some photos from the window, as it often gives a better angle.) In fact, my window clamp opens wide enough to fit onto the roof hatch also. Although you can brace your elbows against the roof opening in a triangular shape, this is quite uncomfortable in the lower windows.

You could possibly use a tripod in the night lodges, but you could find yourself getting in other peoples' way. In any case, in the photographic hides, you're best to brace your camera in the slit - which is made of stone, so a clamp is not possible. A mini-tripod might be useful, but I've never tried it - I rely on either a small beanbag or placing the camera on the stone bottom of the viewing slit, neither of which is really ideal. Then of course, you could consider a monopod.

A suggested packing list for SLR users (serious amateur)

SLR body - preferably two.

Short zoom and 75-300 zoom, with lens hoods

a 400 or 500mm lens, (optional) as fast as you can afford, but bear in mind airline weight restrictions

Polarizing filters for the lenses.

UV or skylight filters to protect the lenses when the polarizers aren't being used.

Lens brushes and cloths (e.g. Pentax microfibre.)

Shutter release cable

Side mounted flash

Beanbag and / or window mount

Spare batteries - several if you have a lot of automatic functions - your particular kind may be hard to buy, and again if you are on a group safari, you can hardly expect others to waste time while you scour the shops on the off chance that you may be able to find your particular type of battery. The lodges have some batteries, but of only certain kinds.

Film (for serious use, 40+ rolls for a two-week safari, if on three drives a day. If you're on a one-night, two-night strategy, you will probably use less, as you will be spending a lot of time traveling between locations.) I reckon on 5 rolls per full day in the field.

Screwdriver kit. Recent events mean that you must put this into your checked baggage.

Don't ask me how you're going to get all this into your hand-baggage allowance. You could carry a big camera bag and a small camera bag, filled with film, as your 'handbag'. If you have a photographer's waistcoat or other jacket with big pockets, you could put a lot of your film into the pockets. Also, you could wear a camera and zoom lens around your neck, as this seems to be an 'allowable extra'. Use your 'emergency underwear' (in case your luggage goes on its own safari) as 'padding'.

INSURANCE - World Discovery Safaris, the companies we work with and our agents and associates cannot be held responsible or liable for loss, damage, or theft of personal luggage and belongings, nor can they be held liable for personal injury, accident or illness. Please ensure that you have yourself and your belongings adequately insured before your departure. Insurance is compulsory for all our southern Africa safaris. Although you may certainly purchase travel insurance from any of several companies, World Discovery Safaris works with Travelex and Travel Guard, both of which are well establish and highly reputable travel insurance companies.

HEALTH INSURANCE - It is compulsory to have full medical, emergency evacuation and repatriation coverage for the period of time you are on safari.

CANCELLATION AND CURTAILMENT - You might have to cancel or curtail your safari due to unforeseen circumstances. If you cancel a trip close to departure date for any reason you could lose all that the safari was going to cost you. Should you have to leave the safari early, we cannot refund you the portion of the safari you do not complete. Dependant on the reason for cancellation and curtailment, insurance may cover you for this eventuality.

BAGGAGE & MONEY INSURANCE - It is advisable to take out insurance to cover damaged or lost baggage or cash, especially if you are carrying a large amount of cash or expensive and valuable camera equipment. You should always carry such equipment as "carry-on" luggage. Do not put anything of value in your checked baggage! On some safaris, you may have excursions in canoes or mekoros (dugout canoes). It is rare that these overturn, but it is possible. So have insurance and also bring waterproof bags for your cameras.

CLAIMS - If you anticipate an insurance claim upon your return, be sure to document as accurately as possible any accident, injury or loss. Doctor's notes and police reports will facilitate any claim.

TIPS AND TIPPING - The amount you should tip or if you should tip at all is entirely up to you, however, we are frequently asked for guidelines regarding tips and tipping. Accordingly, the following information is provided in an attempt to respond to this question.

Waiters, waitresses and bellboys in many restaurants and hotels expect to be tipped and tips are not frequently included in the bill. A South African VAT tax of 14% is added to your bill but this is not to be confused with the tip. A tip of approximately 10% of the total amount is expected if good service has been provided. Tips for guides and drivers are not included. Tipping is a very personal matter, but the following suggestions may be used as a guideline. Tipping is not compulsory and should be based on the quality of the service you have received.

Driver/guides

Transfer	U.S. \$2.50 per person
Half day tour	U.S. \$ 6.00 per person
Full day tour	U.S. \$ 9.00 per person

Game lodges

Your ranger	U.S. \$12.00 per person per day
Your tracker	U.S. \$9.00 per person per day
Porters	US\$ 2 per room delivered to.
Waiters	10% to 15 % of the bill is customary, depending on the quality of the service.

Blue Train and Rovos Rail

Cabin attendant	U.S. \$12.00 per person per journey
Waiter, Dining Car	U.S. \$8.00 per person per journey

In addition, you may wish to tip the camp staff at each camp or lodge visited. This is for the cooks, the guys that maintain the buildings and grounds and for the camp staff that clean your rooms and makes your beds. For this we suggest an amount of between \$5.00 and \$6.00 per day. Most camps and lodges have a tip box near the reception area into which you can easily place a tip as you are checking out. It is also customary to leave a few Rand or the equivalent in U.S. \$ on the tray of the waiter or waitress who bring drinks to your table or to where you may be seating in the lounge or near the fire.

SHOPPING, BARGAINING AND TRADING - On the street, in the market and at small, out-of-the-way shops, bargaining is the rule. Don't be afraid to bargain. Successful bargaining should be enjoyable and is the way sales are made in this part of the world. Remember, the seller doesn't expect to sell the item at his first stated price and if he agrees to a price he will always be making a profit. If he quotes a price, say of 3000 rand; just say "well, that's more than I am willing to pay" and he will probably drop the price to 1500 rand. Then you offer 500 rand and he'll scoff. So you raise it to 700 rand and settle at 900. It's always a good idea to figure the cost in U.S. currency and consider what a similar item would sell for at home so that you don't get caught overpaying for something. Some of the best buys in South Africa are contemporary crafts, paintings, prints, photos, soapstone carvings, wine, gold and diamonds, traditional items such as gourds, napkin rings in animal shapes, salad sets (fork and spoon) with animal motifs, baskets or other sisal items, belts, etc. Many people make their living by craftwork. Therefore, paying more for a well-made item of beauty instead of purchasing shoddy goods at cheap prices encourages the tradition of workmanship, which now has only one outlet - the tourist marketplace. Trading jeans, sneakers and flashlights etc for local goods, especially beadwork and other crafts has become quite common and some of the local people have come to expect it. In the cities and towns this may be okay, but please do not trade with the rural people. We ask that you do not bring along with you to trade or give away such items as Sony Walkmans, transistor radios, plastic toys or items in non-biodegradable packages. People in some part of South Africa cannot buy replacement batteries and they do not have a good way to dispose of these things or the packages they come in. Consequently they end up as unsightly litter around the villages and along the roadsides. Please remember that each American 'T' shirt, disposable lighter or cheap watch creates a subtle change in the people you have come to visit. World Discovery Safaris attempts to show you remote and exotic places while at the same time having as little impact on the culture and ecology as possible. Gifts to people you meet and with whom you have established a rapport are fine - even in exchange for a photograph, but please exercise discretion. Children often ask for pens, sweets (candy), or money, but we ask that you do not give away anything, so as not to encourage begging. Responding to a child's playful request creates a begging philosophy where none existed before. This is regretted by their parents, and perpetuates a shallow and stereotypical relationship between the local people and foreigner visitors. Please be ecologically and socially sensitive. You will find that your best interaction with the people you meet occurs when you visit them in the way that comes naturally to them, as you would when visiting a part of our own country.

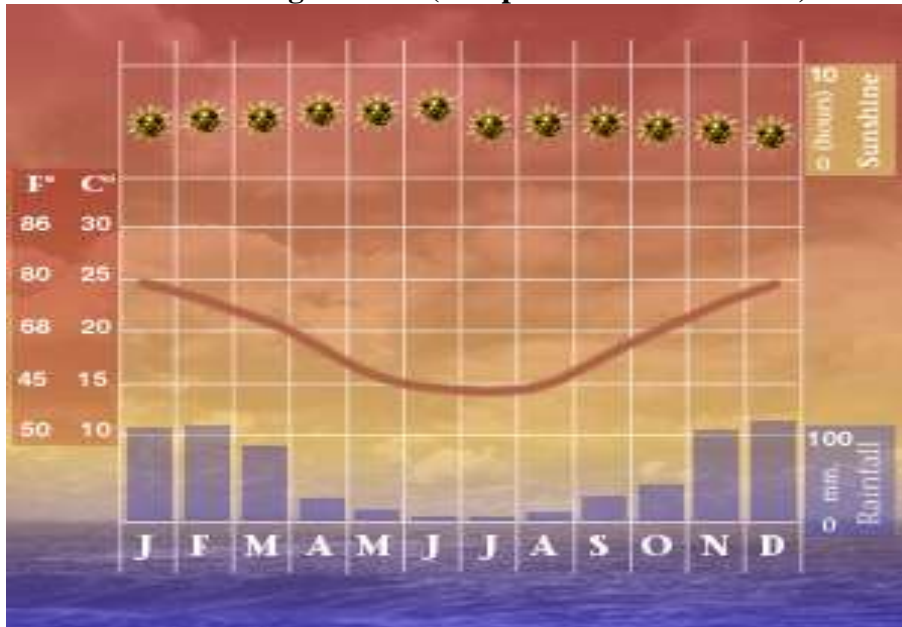
ROADS & DRIVING - An excellent road network links the largest metropolitan areas with the smallest villages. South Africans drive on the LEFT HAND SIDE of the road. The speed limit in urban areas is usually 60 km per hour; on rural roads 100 km per hour and on freeways 120 km per hour unless otherwise indicated. Wearing a seatbelt is compulsory; driving under the influence of alcohol is a serious offence and traffic laws are strictly enforced. A valid driver's license provided the photograph is an integral part of the document, and provided it is printed in English, is accepted. If your licence does not comply with these requirements, you should obtain an International Driving Permit before your departure for South Africa.

PETROL (GASOLINE) FILLING STATIONS - Filling stations are conveniently situated throughout the country. Unleaded petrol is available. Most filling stations are open 24 hours a day. Please bear in mind that you are only able to pay for petrol with cash money.

CLIMATE - South Africa enjoys a high number of clear, sunny days. Summer lasts from October until March. Despite regional differences, South Africa's climate is generally mild throughout the year. Snowfall is limited to the highest mountain peaks. South Africa is a relatively dry country with a mean annual rainfall of 502mm. Kwa-Zulu Natal has a mostly subtropical climate with high humidity

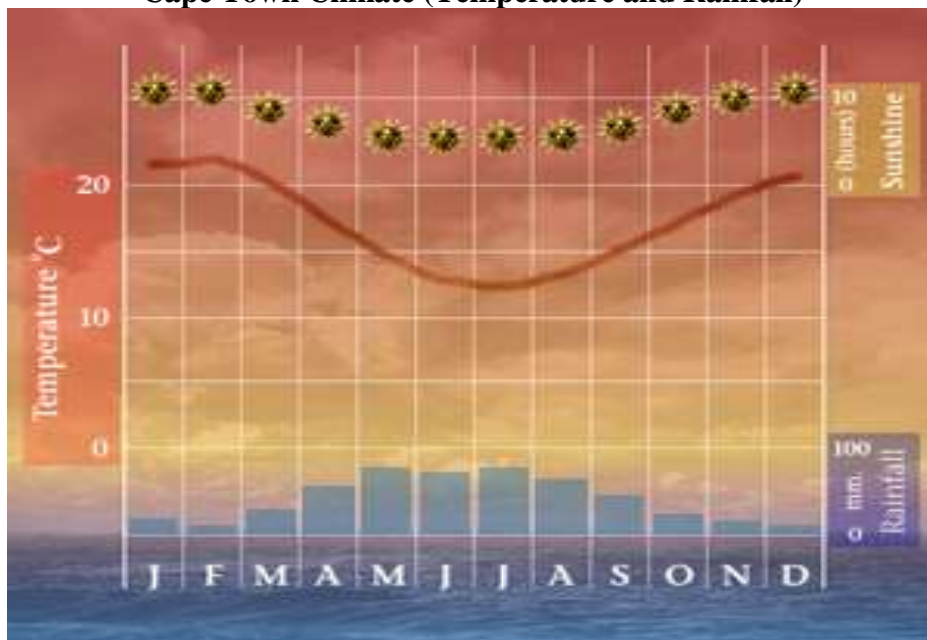
in summer. The Gauteng region (Johannesburg and Pretoria area) enjoys hot summers with occasional thundershowers, and frosty winters while the Mpumalanga and the Kruger National Park (known as the Lowveld) has mild winters. The Cape interior and the Free State have similar weather conditions to the Gauteng region. The Western Cape region enjoys a Mediterranean climate with warm, dry summers and cold, wet winters. Light cotton clothing is normally the most comfortable. South Africans dress casually on most occasions and for visits to the theatre and restaurants smart-casual dress is quite acceptable. At holiday and coastal resorts, shorts and open-neck shirts would be acceptable at restaurants.

Johannesburg Climate (Temperature and Rainfall)



Jo'burg has a very pleasant Californian-style climate with clear skies, warm temperatures and light rainfall.

Cape Town Climate (Temperature and Rainfall)



The Cape climate is unique in South Africa being affected strongly by both the Indian and Atlantic oceans. This results in a moderate rainfall throughout the year, mild to warm temperatures and, often, strong sea breezes.

CONVERSION TABLES

Temperature									
°F	32	40	50	60	70	75	85	95	105
°C	0	4.5	10	15.5	21	24	29.5	35	40.5

Speeds									
MPH	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	
KM/H	48	64	80	96	112	128	144	160	

BANKS - Most banks are open Monday to Friday 09h00 to 15h30 and Saturday from 08h30 to 11h00. The following banks offer foreign exchange services: First National, Nedbank, Standard Bank, and ABSA. Various teller machines (ATM's) are found in every large town. Several international banks have branches in the main cities. The banks and the Bureaux de change at most airports offer the best exchange rates, but it is also possible to change money at the hotel reception.

BEACHES - South Africa has some of the finest beaches on earth, with literally hundreds of miles of golden sands. For the majority of the time the surf is safe for swimming, but it does have dangerous undertows and side washes. Lifeguards man public beaches in the major cities during the government school holidays, on public holidays, and on weekends. Cape Town and the entire Western Cape have glorious beaches, but the water is extremely cold all year round on the western beaches, and warmer on the eastern beaches. It tends to get windy on some of these beaches. The water is warmer along the Garden Route, with the best swimming beach being Plettenberg Bay. Around Durban and the resorts to the north of KwaZulu Natal, the water is ideal for swimming.

BOTTLE STORES - Most bottle stores are open from Monday to Friday: 08h00 - 18h00; Saturday: 08h30 14h00. Some remain open until 16h00 on Saturdays. Alcohol is not sold on Sundays.

CREDIT CARDS - Visa and MasterCard are widely accepted throughout the country. American Express and Diners are less widely accepted, however more acceptable in the main city centres.

NB: In South Africa, petrol (gasoline) can only be paid for by cash. Ordinary credit cards may not be used for the purchase of petrol.

SOUTH AFRICA'S CURRENCY

Old System: 1c, 2c, (bronze), 5c, 10c, 50c and R1 (silver and quite large)

New System: 1, 2, 5 (birds) 10, 20, 50 cents (flowers) – in bronze

1, 2, 5 (Antelopes) Rand – in silver

10, 20, 50, 100, 200 Rand notes (each bearing a picture of one of the 'Big Five')

(As of September, 2012 one U.S. \$ was worth approximately 8 SA Rand, but exchange rates fluctuate daily.)

Botswana's unit of currency is the Pula (P), which is divided into 100 Thebe (t). The word '*Pula*' means rain and '*thebe*' means shield. The shield appears on the national coat of arms. Bank notes come

in denominations of P10, 20, 50 and 100, and coins in denominations of 5t, 10t, 25t, 50t, P1, P2 and P5. As a rough guide US\$ 1.00 = P 7.00

Zambia's unit of currency is the Kwacha. It is subdivided into 100 *ngwee*. As of September 2012, US\$ 1.00 = ZK 5000

CUSTOMS - Green Channel: Proceed through the green channel only if you have no more than the duty-free customs allowance, or no goods for commercial purposes, or no prohibited or restricted goods.

If you do not qualify for the green channel, please proceed to the red channel.

Customs charges: You will have to pay duty on items, which are over the allowed limits. You normally have to do this before you leave the customs hall.

Duty-free Allowances: Cigarettes 400, Cigars 50, Cigarette or pipe tobacco 250g, Wine 2 litres, spirits or other alcoholic beverages 1 liter, Perfume 50ml, Eau de Toilette 250ml, Gifts, souvenirs and all other goods R500.00. No person under 18 is entitled to a tobacco or alcohol allowance.

DEPARTURE TAXES - For flights departing from Skukuza and Hoedspruit Airports, please note that the relevant passenger taxes are to be settled in cash at the time of departure and are not included in the issued tickets.

DRINKING WATER - South Africa is fortunate, by comparison with many other African countries, in that it has a good supply of clean, drinkable tap water. All water from hotel taps is purified and visitors need have no concerns about drinking it. Water from boreholes in various camps and lodges is also good. We recommend that you do not drink standing water or water from rivers or lakes. Ice supplied throughout the country is safe for consumption.

FOOD- South African meat, fruit, vegetables, freshwater fish and sea fish are of the highest quality. Fruits, salads and vegetables can be eaten without concern. The country's restaurants, many of which are quite superb, offer a wide range of culinary delights. While there is no such thing as South African cuisine, the culinary traditions of some of the colonial and immigrant groups have been particularly influential. Examples of these include fiery curries from KwaZulu-Natal which has a large Indian population, Malay cuisine from the Cape which is famed for its fragrant briedies and boboties, and old Cape Dutch cooking featuring Karoo Lamb, venison (springbok), sweet potatoes, pumpkin as well as a piquant concoction made from waterblommetjies or 'water flowers'. One of the best-loved South African traditions is the standard *braai*, or barbeque, literally translated as "grilled meat".

ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES AND PHONES - All electrical appliances run on 220 volts. Outlets are round 3 pin, 15-amp type. Special adapters for video cameras, chargers and hairdryers are needed and can sometimes be supplied by some hotel receptions. Various safari camps and lodges may not have 220 volts and may operate on solar powered 12-volt electricity.

Phones are available at all hotels and restaurants, but not all safari lodges. Public phones either operate with coins or cards (these can be bought from any Telkom outlet). The international code for the USA is 091 followed by the area code (without the zero) and the number. The UK is 0944 and France is 0933.

LANGUAGE - South Africa has 11 official languages: Afrikaans, English, Ndebele, Northern Sotho, Southern Sotho, Swazi, Tsonga, Tswana, Venda, Xhosa and Zulu. English however, has been declared the language of record and is therefore the main language of business. Staff members at many up-

market hotels and shops speak languages such as French, German and Italian. South African English is heavily influenced by Afrikaans and, to a lesser extent, by some of the African languages. First-time visitors may have trouble understanding the South African accent, which lengthens certain vowels, clips others short, and swallows others.

A few phrases and words in three of South Africa's tribal languages:

<u>English</u>	<u>Zulu</u>	<u>Xhosa</u>
Good morning	Sawubona	Molo
Yes	Yebo	Ewe
No	Hayi	Hayi
Thank you	Nguyabonga	Enkosi
Goodbye	Hamba kahle	Hamba kakuhle

HEARD IN SOUTH AFRICA

Serviette
Napkin (Nappie)
Rubber
Robot
Just Now

Howzit
Sweets
Biscuits
Petrol
Garage
Queue
Boot
Hooter
Jersey
Tins
Combi
Bakkie
Lift
Shame
Broer
Braai
Café

Jol
Mealie
Takkies
WC

MEANS IN THE U.S.

Napkin
Diaper
Eraser
Traffic light
Sometime in the indefinite future
Hello and how are you?
Candy
Cookies
Gasoline
Gas station
Line
Car trunk
Car Horn
Sweater
Cans
Minivan
Pickup truck
Elevator
'Oh what a pity'
Brother
Barbeque
A mini market, not a coffee shop
Party
Maize/Corn-on-the-cob
Sneakers
Toilet

NATIONAL EMERGENCY NUMBERS

Department of Home Affairs (012) 314-8911/ (012) 324-1860
Medical Rescue (011) 403-7080
Automobile Association 0800-010101 (Toll free)
Life Line 0800-012322 (Toll free)
Police 10111

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

New Years Day:	01 January
Human Rights Day:	21 March
Good Friday:	April
Freedom Day:	27 April
Workers Day:	01 May
Youth Day:	16 June
National Women's Day	09 August
Heritage Day	24 September
Day of Reconciliation	16 December
Christmas Day	25 December
Day of Goodwill	26 December

PURCHASES AND V.A.T - When visiting South Africa, foreign tourists can have sales tax (known as Value Added Tax – VAT) refunded at a port of exit provided the value of each invoice for goods purchased exceeds R50.00 and the total value of all items purchased exceeds ZAR250.00. To qualify for a refund, visitors must be in possession of a valid passport, **valid tax invoices** and must produce the goods purchased. Please note that the VAT refunders do not accept a receipt stating “for information only” It has to say VAT invoice and show the amount. The VAT rate is 14 percent and is levied on most products. Goods purchased must not to be utilised/consumed while in South Africa and must be in the original packaging.

SHOPPING- A variety of shopping centres, local handicrafts markets and roadside stalls are available, many within easy walking distance from your hotel. Excellent gold and diamond jewellery is high on the list of the most popular purchases. Leather goods, wooden carvings, sculptures, paintings and local handicrafts including pottery, beadwork and woven articles are also available for purchase.

Suggested Shopping Complexes**Cape Town**

Cavendish Square	Claremont (15 minutes from the city centre)
Golden Acre	Adjacent to the Cape Sun Hotel
Victoria Wharf	Victoria & Alfred Hotel

Johannesburg

Sandton City and Sandton Square	Adjacent to the Sandton Sun Hotel
Village Walk	Sandton
Rosebank Mall	Adjacent to the Park Hyatt
Sunstar Diamond Cutting Works	1147 Richard Road, Midrand (Peter) Tel:011-315-8015

Durban

La Lucia Mall	La Lucia (near Umhlanga)
The Pavillion	Westville

SUN PROTECTION - The South African sun is strong, with a high ultraviolet rating. A wide brimmed hat long sleeved shirt and sun screen with sun protection factors of 15 and over are recommended.

TELEPHONES- Phoning from your hotel room can be very expensive. Accordingly we suggest you determine the

rate before making calls. To dial out from southern Africa, for an international call, use 00 followed by the relevant international number. To make an international call to Namibia you need + 264, for South Africa + 27, for Botswana + 267 and Zambia + 260. Cellular phones are on the GSM system and mobile coverage is available in major towns, within a 100km radius of Windhoek, and in the vicinity of Sesriem and Etosha's rest camps.

LAUNDRY- Laundry can be done at all camps. Some camps charge a modest and nominal fee for this facility but others provide this service for free. The camp staff will not wash underwear owing to local traditions prevailing in the country.

WILD ANIMALS - Many of the safari camps in South Africa, Zambia, Botswana and Namibia are unfenced and potentially dangerous animals can and do wander through them. Many of the animals and reptiles we see while on safari are also potentially dangerous. Although attacks by wild animals are rare, no safari in Africa can guarantee that such incidents will not occur. World Discovery Safaris and their staff members, associates, agents, and their suppliers cannot be held liable for any injuries caused during an incident involving the behaviour of wild animals. Please make sure that you listen to and abide by the safety talks given by your guides and/or camp staff. Don't go wandering off on your own without a guide – even to your rooms. After retiring to your rooms at night, don't leave. If you are sensible, you should be safe.

RESPECTING WILDLIFE -Observe the animals silently and with a minimum of disturbance to their natural activities. Loud talking on game drives can frighten the animals away. Don't stand up when the vehicle is close to dangerous animals. Never attempt to attract an animal's attention. Don't imitate animal sounds, clap your hands, pound the vehicle or throw objects. Please respect your driver or guide's judgment with regard to how close you can safely get to lions, elephant, rhino, buffalo, cheetahs and leopards. Don't insist that he take the vehicle closer so you can get a better photograph. A vehicle driven too close can hinder a hunt, or cause animals to abandon a hard-earned meal. Litter tossed on the ground can choke or poison animals and birds and is unsightly. Never attempt to feed or approach any wild animal on foot. This is especially important near lodges or in campsites where animals may have become accustomed to human visitors. Refrain from smoking on game drives. The dry African bush ignites very easily, and a flash fire can kill animals. Never walk on your own. Always have a guide with you.

FLASHLIGHTS (torches) - As the grounds of most lodges/camps in South Africa are unfenced it is essential that you bring a small flashlight with you and use it after dinner as you walk back and forth to your room. Wild animals often come into camp at night and you need to be able to see down the path ahead of you to avoid a close encounter. You should also bring a spare bulb and batteries, as they may be unobtainable in South Africa. Most of the camps supply flashlights, but it is good to have your own as a backup and this is one of the best forms of safety.

DRIVING CONDITIONS IN GAME PARKS AND RESERVES - The roads are rough and bumpy and occasionally you may travel "off road" where it is possible that injuries may occur if, for example, a hidden pothole is struck. World Discovery Safaris nor their staff members, associates or agents can be held liable for any accidents or damages!

PARK FEES - The South Africa Government has imposed tariff scales for entrance to the Parks of approximately US\$15 per person per day. These park fees are generally included in the cost of your safari.

LOSS OF ARTICLES - Please note that we cannot accept any responsibility for the misplacement of any articles whilst in our camps. Naturally, we will do all possible to get your goods to catch up to you. However the logistics of inter-camp communication and the scheduling and costs of charter flights may not be favourable for the returning of articles unless you are prepared to pay for the cost of a full charter to get your goods to catch up to you. Any costs incurred will be for your own account. This issue is possibly the single biggest form of stress for guests who have left their goods behind at a camp and who are not prepared to pay for the charter costs. Please make sure you keep your goods with you.

PRIVATE VEHICLES - If you would like a private vehicle and guide to take you on your game drives, we can arrange this for you at an extra cost. If you elect to take up this option then you will have a private vehicle and guide for you and your party. The guide will then be available to you at all times. Private vehicles cost in the region of about U\$450 a day, which covers the cost of the vehicle and the guide. If you elect not to take this option you will be travelling on game drives with other guests at the lodge. We appreciate acceptable and considerate behaviour on the vehicle that will ensure that all our guests have enjoyable game drives.

ELECTRICITY IN THE CAMPS – Many of the lodges and camps you may be visiting are in remote areas and have to generate their own electricity. They do so in a number of ways. Generally each camp has a generator, which runs for about 6 hours per day (3 hours in the morning and 3 in the afternoon when guests are out on activities). These generators charge batteries in each tented room, which provide good 12v lights all night (if used sensibly). The electricity supply in urban areas is 220/240V AC, 50Hz. There are generally no 110v power points in camp. Plugs are three-prong, both round-pin and rectangular blade. Some camps may have a range of adaptors however to be on the safe side we recommend you pack your own.



Type D Old British plug & outlet



Type G plug and outlet

If you need to have your camera and / or video battery re-charged ask to have this done while you are out on an activity - please bring a spare for use while the other is being charged. These systems are simple but perfectly functional. If you were planning to use a hairdryer or electric shaver in your room you are on the wrong safari!!

SATELLITE & IRIDIUM TELEPHONES - Please note that the Okavango is a very remote part of Africa and the camps do not have telephones.

An increasing number of guests have been bringing satellite phones along with them on safari. As most people come on safari to get away from the outside world, we feel that we must set some limitations to the use of these phones in our camps and on safari. Therefore, the following restrictions will apply to the use of satellite phones:

Phones are not to be used in any of the common areas: dining room, bar/lounge area, or on the vehicle or on game drives at any time. Phones may not be used for any incoming calls when the ringing may disturb other guests. They may be used in the privacy of your tent. Otherwise, the phones are to be switched off at all times.

PROBLEM SOLVING - We pride ourselves in running quality experiences, offering the best there is for such a remote location. If there is anything you feel that we can do to enhance your experience, please do not hesitate to contact your camp manager. After your safari, you will not get a sympathetic ear to a problem you encounter if you have not raised this with the camp's manager or with your guide.

Cheetah Conservation Fund

The Purpose of the Cheetah Conservation Fund is to research and implement strategies for cheetah conservation in its natural habitat. From its Namibian base, CCF works with countries that have wild cheetah populations. CCF works to:

- create and manage long-term conservation strategies for the cheetah throughout their range
- develop and implement better livestock management practices, eliminating the need for ranchers to kill so many cheetah
- conduct conservation education programs for local villagers, ranchers and school children
- continue intensive scientific research in cheetah genetics, biology and species survival

For more information visit their web site at

GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING SOUTH AFRICA, BOTSWANA & NAMIBIA

SOUTH AFRICA



Location: Southern Africa, at the southern tip of the continent of Africa

Map references: Africa

Area:

total area: 1,219,912 sq km

land area: 1,219,912 sq km

comparative area: slightly less than twice the size of Texas

note: includes Prince Edward Islands (Marion Island and Prince Edward Island)

Land boundaries: total 4,750 km, Botswana 1,840 km, Lesotho 909 km, Mozambique 491 km, Namibia 855 km, Swaziland 430 km, Zimbabwe 225 km

Coastline: 2,798 km

Maritime claims:

continental shelf: 200-m depth or to the depth of exploitation

exclusive fishing zone: 200 nm

territorial sea: 12 nm

International disputes: Swaziland has asked South Africa to open negotiations on reincorporating some nearby South African territories that are populated by ethnic Swazis or that were long ago part of the Swazi Kingdom;

Climate: mostly semiarid; subtropical along east coast; sunny days, cool nights

Terrain: vast interior plateau rimmed by rugged hills and narrow coastal plain

Natural resources: gold, chromium, antimony, coal, iron ore, manganese, nickel, phosphates, tin, uranium, gem diamonds, platinum, copper, vanadium, salt, natural gas

Land use:

arable land: 10%

permanent crops: 1%

meadows and pastures: 65%

forest and woodland: 3%

other: 21%

Irrigated land: 11,280 sq km (1989 est.)

Environment:

current issues: lack of important arterial rivers or lakes requires extensive water conservation and control measures; growth in water usage threatens to outpace supply; pollution of rivers from agricultural runoff and urban discharge; air pollution resulting in acid rain; soil erosion; desertification

natural hazards: prolonged droughts

international agreements: party to - Antarctic Treaty, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Marine Dumping, Marine Life Conservation, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands, Whaling; signed, but not ratified - Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Law of the Sea

Note: South Africa completely surrounds Lesotho and almost completely surrounds Swaziland

BOTSWANA



Location: Southern Africa, north of South Africa

Geographic coordinates: 22 00 S, 24 00 E

Map references: Africa

Area:

total: 600,370 sq km

land: 585,370 sq km

water: 15,000 sq km

Area—comparative: slightly smaller than Texas

Land boundaries:

total: 4,013 km

border countries: Namibia 1,360 km, South Africa 1,840 km, Zimbabwe 813 km

Coastline: 0 km (landlocked)

Maritime claims: none (landlocked)

Climate: semiarid; warm winters and hot summers

Terrain: predominantly flat to gently rolling tableland; Kalahari Desert in southwest

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: junction of the Limpopo and Shashe Rivers 513 m

highest point: Tsodilo Hills 1,489 m

Natural resources: diamonds, copper, nickel, salt, soda ash, potash, coal, iron ore, silver

Land use:

arable land: 1%

permanent crops: 0%

permanent pastures: 46%

forests and woodland: 47%

other: 6% (1993 est.)

Irrigated land: 20 sq km (1993 est.)

Natural hazards: periodic droughts; seasonal August winds blow from the west, carrying sand and dust across the country, which can obscure visibility

Environment—current issues: overgrazing; desertification; limited fresh water resources

Environment—international agreements:

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Geography—note: landlocked; population concentrated in eastern part of the country

NAMIBIA



Location: Southern Africa, bordering the South Atlantic Ocean, between Angola and South Africa

Geographic coordinates: 22 00 S, 17 00 E

Area:

total: 825,418 sq km

land: 825,418 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Area - comparative: slightly more than half the size of Alaska

Land boundaries:

total: 3,824 km

border countries: Angola 1,376 km, Botswana 1,360 km, South Africa 855 km, Zambia 233 km

Coastline: 1,572 km

Maritime claims:

contiguous zone: 24 nm

exclusive economic zone: 200 nm

territorial sea: 12 nm

Climate: desert; hot, dry; rainfall sparse and erratic

Terrain: mostly high plateau; Namib Desert along coast; Kalahari Desert in east

Elevation extremes:

lowest point: Atlantic Ocean 0 m

highest point: Konigstein 2,606 m

Natural resources: diamonds, copper, uranium, gold, lead, tin, lithium, cadmium, zinc, salt, vanadium, natural gas, hydropower, fish

note: suspected deposits of oil, coal, and iron ore

Land use:

arable land: 1%

permanent crops: 0%

permanent pastures: 46%

forests and woodland: 22%

other: 31% (1993 est.)

Irrigated land: 60 sq km (1993 est.)

Natural hazards: prolonged periods of drought

Environment - current issues: very limited natural fresh water resources; desertification

Environment - international agreements:

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Ozone Layer Protection, Wetlands

signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements

Cities: Capital--Windhoek (2000) pop. 175,000. Other cities--Grootfontein, Katima Mulilo, Keetmanshoop, Luderitz, Ondangwa, Oranjemund, Oshakati, Otjiwarongo, Swakopmund, Tsumeb, Walvis Bay.

Terrain: Varies from coastal desert to semiarid mountains and plateau.

INTRODUCTION TO THE PEOPLE AND HISTORY OF SOUTH AFRICA

South Africa may well be the ancestral home of our species. Archaeological sites in South Africa contain evidence of very early human settlement, some of which throw helpful light on the emergence of the first real human beings who could think symbolically and artistically, use language and reflect on the mysteries of life and death. For most of the past 100 000 years, the South African region has been occupied by small mobile groups of hunter-gatherers who learned to adapt to the harsh environment. They expressed their beliefs and rituals, outlook and activities in richly abundant rock art, and were only gradually displaced by agro-pastoralists whose presence goes back no more than 2 000 years. Whether it is accurate to describe the former as San and the latter as Khoikhoi (terms now favored above Bushmen and Hottentots), two distinct cultural groups, has been debated. There was no sharp physiological divide between the early hunter-gatherers and the farmers, who were sometimes driven by necessity or inspired by opportunity to enter upon the lifestyle of the other; yet the acquisition of land and animal-husbandry skills involved a change in mindset which had to find some expression in cultural differentiation.

The dry inland areas lent themselves best to pastoral farming, where first sheep and then cattle were domesticated, without replacing the importance of hunting for survival. About 1 500 years ago, immigrant Bantu-speakers began to work the soil, mainly in the river valleys of south-eastern Africa where summer rainfall predominates. Techniques first learnt much further north, came to be applied to the growing of edible crops such as millet, yams and gourds. The domestication of cattle from approximately 1 000 years ago, created new possibilities of societal development beyond the attainments of Khoisan society. Political systems arose, not on the same scale as the 14th-century kingdoms between the Limpopo and the Zambezi, but as chief-dominated, polygamous communities, the size of which was determined by the extent to which the chiefs could expand their power through control of their womenfolk as producers, and the youth as workers and soldiers. Wealth in cattle made patronage possible, and was also used as 'lobola'. Lobola can be described as the bride-price of a marriage which entails the handing over of some present, goods or cattle on the part of the bridegroom's people to the father or guardian of the bride. This is done to ensure the right of the bridegroom in any issue of the marriage. The acquisition of control over metallurgical skills at about the same time gave the chief an additional valuable trading commodity and greater military potential.

The indigenous population of South Africa is made up of two groups: the **San**, often called Bushmen and the **Khoikhoi** also known as the Hottentot. These two groups were historically nomadic hunters but the first augmented their diet with gathering from the land, while the latter were also pastoralists. The two groups are very closely related and together are known as the **Khoisan**. Their languages, which are very similar, are notable for the "click sounds" often heard in South African languages.

In appearance the Khoisan are rather different from the Negroid people of the continent being lighter skinned and with, somewhat, Asiatic features.

Bantu immigrants appeared along the east coast around AD 300 and continued to settle throughout South Africa through the fifteenth century. Pastoral and agricultural they also mastered the techniques of iron smelting and mined many minerals including gold, tin and copper. The Bantu created a strong trading network in the region and this served also to spread and exchange customs and languages. Bantu peoples include the **Zulu**, **Xhosa**, and **Swazi**. After European colonization and the **Difaqane** or forced migration, the cultural order changed and the Basutho, Zulu and the Swazi became the prominent ethnic groups of modern times.

Colonisation from Europe from the 1600s

The arrival of Europeans in southern Africa was by far the most traumatic experience the resident communities had ever encountered. Western Europe was, of all the major power centers in the world, the least likely to succeed in any grandiose attempt at territorial conquest. However, it had three assets, which proved, in combination, to be a major force. These were a religious outlook which made proselytizing mandatory; a capacity to assimilate the inventions of others, such as map-making, sailing close to the wind, the use of gunpowder, and a hunger for wealth and sustenance arising out of a lack of these things.

This led governments to rationalize their need by setting up marine merchant enterprises under charter. The first colonizers were the Portuguese, whose early experiences in southern Africa were discouragingly violent. Later colonies were established by the Dutch, English and French, all of whom saw the value of the Cape as a strategic outpost on the route to empires in the East. Only the Dutch set up a mainland base for their East India

Company (VOC), in 1652, to provide passing ships with food, water and hospitalization for sick sailors. They would probably have been satisfied with that if a base alone had been sufficient.

However, the Khoikhoi realized, from the building of a stone castle and settlement of farmers on the land, that the Dutch intended to stay, and began to resist barter and to fight off attempts by VOC expeditions to take their livestock by force.

The Dutch were either repulsed by Khoikhoi social habits, or admired them as 'noble savages', but gradually overwhelmed them by seizing their streams, land and cattle, and incorporating them as peons on the land or in their militia. The political structure of the Khoikhoi clans was simply not strong enough to resist.

The VOC's need for labor was so urgent that they also brought in slaves from their eastern empire, and from regions on both sides of Africa. This controversial decision has cast a long shadow. A slave had no legal rights, and, unlike slaves in America, almost no chance of liberation through conversion to Christianity. At the Cape the obligatory freeing of converts acted as a barrier to conversion - a fact, which made conversion to Islam attractive for political as well as religious reasons. Slaves owned by the company or residents in the town had some opportunity to practice trades. Others, especially those owned by farmers, were more tightly controlled. For slave women marriage was not an option, though concubinage with white males often was.

By 1700 AD the Cape had become a society composed of distinct and unequal legal groups, and free blacks were never numerous or strong enough to break down the barriers. Servants of the VOC and white landowners, even if they quarreled with one another, established dominance upheld by law and boosted by free though small-scale immigration. Whites would retain this status for three-and-a-half centuries, despite various attempts to emancipate the underdogs over the years.

A partially successful attempt to free them was made during the years 1807 to 1838. The British had by then taken possession of the Cape during the French revolutionary wars, and held it as a colony from 1795, save for a brief return of Dutch rule in 1803 to 1806. Their rule was initially as authoritarian as that of the VOC. However, the new settlers, arriving mainly from 1820, with an experience of political conflict in Regency England, fought to gain political freedom, first with a successful campaign for press freedom in the 1820s, and later through the establishment in 1853 of representative government on a remarkably low, color-blind franchise.

A different kind of campaign, led by pressure groups in Britain with local missionary support, was set in motion to free the serf and the slave. Even though, at its most rational, this was an attempt to balance freedom with the need to keep the emancipated in remunerative employment, it did not win much support from local employers of labor. Therefore, though the Khoikhoi obtained a 'charter of liberties' in 1828 and the slaves were freed after a four-year period of 'apprenticeship' in 1838, employers' pressure on the courts curbed the effectiveness of both these measures to a considerable extent.

Conflict on the frontiers of Colonial expansion

From the early days of the settlement, slave attempts to escape from the areas of VOC control were generally unsuccessfully. Europeans moved out to hunt, to barter, steal and - aided by lax land laws - to settle with their livestock. They did this because opportunities in the Colony proper were limited, or because they, like the slaves, wanted to escape from VOC control. They moved into a 'frontier' zone already peopled by San hunters, and further north and east by Bantu-speaking pastoralists. With horses and muskets they could shoot the game on which the San depended, and by the 1880s, the San settlements had been driven north across the Gariep (Orange) River.

During the 1770's there was another frontier of conflict some 1 000 kilometers east of Cape Town, in the area between the Sundays and the Kei rivers. Here, at the edge of the summer rainfall area, Khoikhoi and Bantu-speaking settlers encountered European intruders who, like them, valued the land as an asset, and used it to plant crops and to graze livestock. Trade between these opposing groups, the former offering skins and ivory, the latter market goods from Europe, did much to moderate relationships, as did the impact of missionaries who could act as brokers in disputes. But this could not prevent cattle stealing from both sides of the border, which eventually escalated into a series of bitter wars. In these the Europeans, with superior weaponry, gained the upper hand. They managed by the end of the 1800s to assert control over all the territory to the borders of the British colony of Natal.

From 1836 to 1838, tensions on the frontier led to a second, more deliberate emigration from the Cape Colony, known as the Great Trek. Organized Voortrekker parties, with their Khoikhoi retainers, moved away northwards in protest against British frontier policy and the liberal aspects of British rule, to set up republics of their own in what was reputedly empty land. But the land was not empty, and in any case these Voortrekkers needed land already settled, where there was water and a potential supply of labor.

In 1800, southern Africa was a region without any easy routes for wheeled traffic, with almost no towns worthy of the name, few banks, and little organized commerce except for the export of animal products, especially wool. Large herds of game roamed freely over the unfenced plains of the interior, which could not sustain human settlements of any size.

By 1900, however, much of this had changed. The main reason was the 1867 discovery of diamonds near the confluence of the Orange and Vaal rivers, and of gold - first in the Tati area the same year, then as alluvial nuggets in the eastern Transvaal in the 1870s, and more than ten years later as dust embedded in rock on the Witwatersrand (1886).

Prospectors arrived, mainly from Britain but also from elsewhere. They drew in black migrant workers from the regions of African settlement: Sotho from north and south of the Vaal, Tswana from the Marico, and Zulu and Swazi from the southeast. Imperial banks and railways followed. Shanty towns were set up. Diggers quarreled with one another, and tried to exclude African claim-holders (subsequently introducing fenced compounds as devices for their control), and stole or smuggled the precious commodities, presenting a serious threat to public order.

Sovereignty over the diamond fields was contested. The strongest legal claims based on occupation were those of the Griqua and Rolong, and in terms of international agreements that of the Orange Free State (OFS). A British mediator awarded the territory to the Griqua.

Britain then accepted control of it at their request in 1871, as the Crown colony of Griqualand West, ignoring the Rolong claims and those of the Boer republics, and protesting the need to impose law. Britain also realized the strategic value of the 'road to the north' running along the eastern edge of the Kalahari Desert, which Boer republican governments could easily block.

The OFS was conciliated by a cash settlement in 1876; but the problem of inter-state relations did not die down for several reasons. The discoveries led to demands for closer economic ties between the separate states and colonies than their political mood could sustain.

Workers flowed to the mining fields through republican territory, and returned with firearms in their possession. This can be linked to the outbreak of a sequence of bitter conflicts with the colonial and republican armed forces between 1876 and 1881, stretching along a horseshoe of frontiers from the Eastern Cape through Lesotho, Zululand and the eastern Transvaal and round to Griqualand West. This was the most savage era of fighting in the history of South Africa, in which black chiefdoms fought a number of heroic rearguards in defense of their lands - notably those of the Phuting against Cape forces, and of the Pedi against both Boers and British in the Transvaal.

However, Africans also fought one another for the residue of their diminishing territory - notably the Ngqika-Mfengu conflict in the trans-Kei in 1874, and that within the Rolong and Tlhaping chiefdoms on the edge of the Kalahari, in which white 'volunteers' took part on both sides. As a result, all African chiefdoms south of the Limpopo had fallen under white rule before 1900.

Meanwhile, as desire for access to Africa among the European powers grew, the British Government's will to establish its dominance kept pace. It resolved to bind the separate territories in a federal scheme of its own devising, of which the annexation of the Transvaal by a coup in 1877 formed part.

This federal scheme was effectively quashed by a Boer victory over the British at Majuba in 1881, but the consolidation of Transvaal gold mining threatened so to upset the economic balance of the region to the disadvantage of the coastal colonies, that Britain still fearful for her dominance, set about weakening that republic, now under the leadership of Paul Kruger, through encirclement.

Confrontation began between Kruger, a leader of great charismatic power on the one hand, and Cecil Rhodes, Cape premier and tycoon, with a power base in De Beers diamonds, the Chartered Company north of the Limpopo and in Consolidated Goldfields, on the other. When Rhodes was discredited by his plotting of a second coup against the republic in the Jameson Raid of 1895, the mantle of British policy fell on Sir Alfred Milner's shoulders, and it was his pressure, supported by Joseph Chamberlain, the British colonial Secretary, that induced Paul Kruger to pre-empt a British declaration of war in October 1899.

The Anglo-Boer War of 1899 to 1902

Militarily, the conflict between Boer and British forces can be divided into two phases: first, a period of Boer commando successes quickly reversed after the arrival of the main British force in January 1900, which captured the republican capitals between March and June. Then came a guerrilla phase when the Boer forces regrouped after the fall of Pretoria and carried on the conflict for two years before reluctantly accepting peace terms from the British in May 1902 in the Treaty of Vereeniging.

Though often called a 'white man's war', this conflict involved the entire population of South Africa in one-way or another. Boer women and children who were evicted from farms or villages put to the torch by the British, were either sent to concentration camps where many died from disease, or went to endure the exposure of commando life in the veldt. African ex-miners and farm laborers were also concentrated in camps, and drawn into labor tasks by the British Army. Boers raided the African reserves for food. Africans reasserted control over land and livestock previously taken by Boers, and on rare occasions attacked Boer commandos. Martial law was proclaimed step by step across the whole region, and the movements of people were drastically restricted. For African scouts on the British side, or Boers caught in captured British uniforms, punishments were swift and final, while of the 10 000 Cape Afrikaner rebels convicted of treason, a small proportion of those sentenced to death by military courts were indeed shot.

However, the Boers, having lost the war, won the peace. British pro-Boers had undermined the moral complacency of the victors, who decided to grant generous terms to the Boers, in order to ensure an enduring influence in southern Africa. This was largely at the expense of Africans (who were excluded from political power and forced to give back much land retaken from Boers during the war years). Britain implemented this decision from 1906 to 1907, by granting constitutions, which gave Afrikaners political control of both ex-republics - with perhaps more generosity than was intended. But they did not object in 1909 when the South African National Convention opted for a constitution, which ensured the retention of political power in white (predominantly Afrikaner) hands.

The Union of South Africa 1910-1960: a white-run state

The dominant mood within Afrikanerdom after the return of self-government, was one of conciliation; first between the Boers and the King (whose subjects they agreed to become); next between Cape and republican Afrikaners; and finally between hensoppers (quitters) and bittereinders (die-hards) in the Boer ranks. This brought Louis Botha and Jan Smuts to the head of a coalition government in all but name, and the English-speaking Unionist party disappeared from politics within a few years.

Yet the wounds inflicted on Afrikanerdom by the war ran deep. The agonized writings of Eugene Marais and others reflected a much more intense nationalism than Afrikaners had felt before. Gen JC Smuts, in justifying his decision to surrender in 1902, had argued that this was to ensure the very survival of the Afrikaner people.

Conciliation did not hold. Earlier attempts to consolidate Afrikanerdom behind cultural and political movements in the 1870s and 1880s were revived, and found a focus in a reaction against the imperial connection, and in opposition to war against the Germans in 1914, which brought several ex-commando leaders out at the head of a rebellion. A new Afrikaner republicanism, with Gen JBM Hertzog as its interpreter, boosted by the elitist, covert Broederbond and a host of cultural and welfare societies, emerged to look after the Afrikaner people, in particular the many Afrikaner poor - themselves largely victims of the war.

The imperial link remained a problem, but one which Hertzog was able to resolve for some of his followers by accepting a face-saving formula in 1926, when he was Prime Minister. This entailed that South Africa could retain membership of the British Commonwealth on a basis of legal parity under the Crown. However, not all his followers could accept this, and the 'Empire' was still a bone of contention when World War II broke out in 1939 - even for Hertzog himself, who tried and failed to keep South Africa neutral. Dr DF Malan and his 'purified' nationalists, who had broken away from Hertzog in 1934, then won the initiative and built up a strident opposition during the war years, yet managed to keep within the discipline of parliamentary government. In so doing they outmaneuvered those who favored rebellion, such as the Ossewa Brandwag and Oswald Pirow's national socialist New Order Group.

Malan's chance came in 1948, when his National Party gained a majority of seats on a minority of votes. Under successive leaders, notably Hendrik Verwoerd, BJ Vorster and PW Botha, it held power until 1994, through a remarkably successful demonstration of political control, despite the case, which could be brought against it. To get rid of colored voters, it overrode the Constitution. In 1961 it worked its way out of the Commonwealth without inconvenience or incurring the wrath of sufficient English-speaking voters to break its hold. It subjected the country to massive social surgery, which

brought great distress to all black communities but security and greater comfort for most of the white minority. It managed to introduce the judicial mechanisms of a police state by stealth, by making extra-parliamentary opposition illegal, but without having to abolish the Parliamentary Opposition or the total freedom of the media. It survived for two decades the indignity of being cast in the role of international pariah in the United Nations.

The apartheid state

The political successes of the National Party can be explained partly by the fact that many of its activities and policies did not represent a major break with the past. This was also true in its handling of inter-group relations. It did not invent segregation, which was a hallmark of the Reconstruction era under Lord Milner, and had already found expression in the land and urban residential legislation of 1910 to 1924 and (for Natal Indians) of 1943 to 1946. It did not invent the color bar, which dated from before Union and had been regularized by Hertzog in 1926. It did not invent the pass laws, though it held on to them in spite of the Sharpeville revolt of 1960, and the need to arrest over 600 000 people yearly in the late 1960s in order to enforce them.

Yet the National Party after 1948 bonded itself to the apartheid ideology, which had been refined in the Broederbond's conclaves. This plunged South African politics into a dark age, arising out of the conviction of a few prominent leaders, some of them ideologues and others amoral pragmatists (who did not always see eye to eye), that they had found a formula, which could ensure the future of the white minority into the next century. The plan was to fabricate a permanent white political majority by purging the voter's role of all blacks; and by creating 'homelands' for Africans (and perhaps colored people) where alternative political provision could be made for them leading up to self-government and a form of independence. It included enforcement of total segregation (subject to economic necessity according to the pragmatists but not the ideologues), so that nearly every town was carved into separate 'group areas', sorting people by racial categories as shown in their identity books and entered in a national register. The aim was to eliminate irregular categories by a total ban on 'mixed' (i.e. inter-racial) marriages. Apartheid also included the retention of economic power in white hands, by tightening the job color bar and directing skilled blacks into their own areas. For a time this was linked to a policy of industrial decentralization, so that centers of industry could be set up on the borders of homelands, to which black and white employees could travel from opposite sides without infringing group areas delimitations or necessitating too much long-distance migrancy for blacks. Such was the dream.

The overthrow of apartheid

South African history has shown how effectively a distorted but legalized distribution of power can bring about a warped social system, when backed by strong-willed security forces; and how the moral authority of a determined Opposition, even outside the legalized structures, can challenge that power, if it can operate from a secure base and receive support from outside.

Extra-parliamentary politics in South Africa are not new. They began to take shape in the colonies and republics well before the end of the 1800s. They provided a climate for the political strategies based on 'soul force' developed by the Indian leader, MK Gandhi, during his early career in Natal, echoes of which were to be heard in later acts of defiance against the pass laws, notably in 1952 and 1960.

The body which emerged in 1912 as the South African Native, later the African National Congress (ANC), looked back for its origins to a group of provincial 'native congresses' and a South African Native Convention whose protests against the decisions of the white National Convention in 1909 had gone largely unnoticed. Other forms of resistance which developed under the shadow of white supremacy can be seen in appeals to desperate but suicidal remedies, as among the Xhosas in 1857; in the breakaway separatist movement of black churches especially from the 1880s; in the African press from 1884; in periodic acts of rebellion (above all in Natal in 1906) and small-scale rural revolts; in the formation of various political unions among urban and rural workers (notably the Industrial and Commercial Union of 1919 and the South African Communist Party's (SACP) link-up with African trade unions in the 1930s and 1940s).

Vote less (save for a short period in the Cape), prevented by law from taking effective industrial action and unable to get a proper hearing from either the South African or the British authorities in the early formative years, the black political movements had little chance of success. At first they tried collaboration with liberal whites; but as white liberals were unable to build up a power base, they were either attracted to the SACP, whose stance was more radical, or turned towards direct action through demonstrative pass-burnings, strike action in defiance of the law, and various community boycotts. Resistance grew perceptibly during World War II, and reached a climax with a mineworkers' strike and a walkout by Hertzog's abortive Native Representative Council in 1946. Then followed a decade of direct confrontation during the 1950s, when the main body of apartheid legislation was enacted, and black movements threw all they had into defiance.

Then, after the seventh major anti-pass demonstration since 1900, came Sharpeville. Police killed 69 and wounded 180 African pass protesters in this Transvaal township just at the time when Sir Harold Macmillan's celebrated 'winds of change' speech and Dr Verwoerd's campaign to set up a white-run republic were pulling South Africa in opposite directions. The State proceeded against black political movements with tough new intimidatory legislation, conducting mass arrests, depriving political prisoners of rights and making it possible for police officers to use third degree methods against them with impunity.

The ANC went underground, with a strategy of controlled but accelerating violence. A breakaway Pan Africanist Congress was less accommodating, and its offshoot Poqo began a campaign of terror. With bases in exile, both the ANC and the PAC struggled for over a decade without managing to penetrate the security of the apartheid state - even with growing international support.

By the 1970s, however, the balance began to change. The oil-price hike of 1973 led to worldwide inflation, and put such pressure on living costs that black South African workers, including the miners, broke the ban on strike activity and were able to obtain important wage gains from employers. In 1976 a revolt by students in Soweto against an offensive educational system spread like wildfire throughout the country, on the heels of a new 'Black Consciousness' movement set up under Steve Biko's guidance to encourage Africans to walk tall. The arrest and killing of Biko in police custody created a fresh outburst of public anger.

The Government began to bend its industrial legislation to accommodate the workers' pressure, in a step-by-step retreat against trade union demands. After acknowledging a distinction between 'grand' and 'petty' apartheid in order to strengthen the former, it now brought other aspects of apartheid, including education and the whole strategy of economic development, based on homeland development, under review. It had known since the 1970 census that the statistics on which Verwoerd's policy had been based made no sense.

Irresistible pressures had broken the morale of the Government. States of emergency, first brought in after Sharpeville and repeated in 1976 and 1985, proved less and less effective. The liberation of Africa had reached South Africa's borders with the end of the Rhodesian war and the collapse of colonial Mozambique. International trade and armaments boycotts escalated with the involvement of South African troops in war on the Angolan border - at first a sideshow to the crisis in South West Africa (Namibia), but a major economic and military challenge when the world's banks began a financial squeeze and Cuban Migs and ground troops came to the aid of the Angolan government. Extraordinary footwork, combined with good fortune, eventually enabled the Government to work a way out of its predicament. The temper of conflict in Africa dropped with the collapse of the Soviet Union, making the American policy of 'constructive engagement' as orchestrated by Dr Chester Crocker suddenly realistic. The ANC had built up a position of strength far greater in the outside world than within the Republic, or that of the Republic in the outside world. However, it was closely linked to the Mass Democratic Movement, an internal response to President PW Botha's attempt to set up a new parliamentary system in 1983, which included colored and Indian representatives, but no Africans.

The ANC's key role in any movement forward was clearly shown in the decision of white leaders across the spectrum to engage its exiled leaders in exploratory conversations between 1988 and 1989. The upshot was a decision by President FW de Klerk to release the imprisoned ANC leader, Nelson Mandela, unconditionally in February 1990, after the latter had served 27 years in jail. At this point the ANC's consistent adherence to the principle of non-racial democracy paid enormous dividends. It created a ground base of trust, which enabled all political parties, black and white, to meet at the World Trade Center near Johannesburg from 1991 to 1993 and to hammer out a transitional constitution.

This led to a Government of National Unity far wider and more explicit than the attempts to heal political breaches made by Louis Botha in 1910 and Barry Hertzog in 1933. There were hiccups, indeed, as when white right-wingers drove an armored car into the World Trade Center to make their point.

However, conciliation won through both the constitutional negotiations and the first democratic election, held in April 1994, despite serious attempts to undermine them. Its greatest challenges, the local elections of 1995, the drafting of a final Constitution, and the major task of socio-economic reconstruction and development still lay ahead, leaving a key question in the minds of the South Africa public: would conciliation, which had collapsed remarkably quickly after the Anglo-Boer War, hold its ground in the late 1990s, and would South Africa be able, despite its racial and political differences be able to form a stable democratic nation?

THE CAPE FLORAL KINGDOM - Fynbos is the major vegetation type of the small botanical region known as the Cape Floral Kingdom. Only five other floral kingdoms are recognised, and these cover huge areas such as the whole of Australia and most of the northern hemisphere. The Cape Floral Kingdom is both the smallest and the richest floral kingdom, with the highest known concentration of plant species: 1 300 per 10 000 km²! The nearest rival, the South American rain forest has a concentration of only 400 per 10 000 km². Conservation of the Cape Floral Kingdom, with its distinctive fynbos vegetation, is a national conservation priority demanding urgent action.

Fynbos covers the magnificent mountains, valleys and coastal plains of South Africa's southern and southwestern Cape, in a crescent shaped band from Nieuwoudtville in the north to Cape Town in the south and east to Grahamstown. Arguably the eastern boundary of fynbos terminates at the Indian Ocean near Port Elizabeth; the fynbos, which extends to Grahamstown, occurs at very high altitudes and are composed of very small patches, which are poor in species richness (number of species). Some botanists (those who study plants) consider it best to exclude them.

Fynbos plants are readily recognized by the sclerophyllous (hard, tough and leathery leaved) and microphyllous (small leaved) nature of almost all woody plants and is characterized by having more than 5% cover of Cape reeds. Additionally, it contains *proteas*, *ericas* and members of seven plant families found nowhere else in the world. True grasses are also relatively rare. Most of the plants have small, thin leaves, typically defined as ericoid leaves. The word fynbos comes from the Dutch for fine-leaved plants. Fynbos plants include the King Protea, South Africa's national flower, the beautiful Red Disa, symbol of the Cape Province and the popular garden plants, pelargoniums, commonly known as geraniums.

Over 7,700 plant species are found in fynbos, an astonishing number for such a small area. Of these roughly 70% are endemic to the area - that is, they are found nowhere else in the world. Many of these are threatened with extinction. The richness of the fynbos is well demonstrated by its ericas or heaths, of which there are over 600 different species. There are just 26 in the rest of the world. Although the most striking features of the composition of fynbos are the presence of many conspicuous members of *Proteaceae* (protea family) and *Ericaceae* (erica family), and the numerous *Restionaceae* (reed family) that fill the niche usually occupied by grasses, the largest family in number of species is *Asteraceae* (daisy family), with just under 1000 species of which more than 600 are endemic. Furthermore, fynbos

is very rich in geophytes (bulbous plants) and many species from the family Iridaceae have become household names such as *babiana*, *freesia*, *gladiolus*, *iris*, *moraea*, *sporaxis* and *watsonia*. Another remarkable feature of fynbos is the number of species found within small areas. For example, the total world range of some species may be found in areas smaller than half a soccer or rugby field!

Fynbos cannot support herds of large mammals since the nutrient poor soils on which it grows do not provide enough nitrogen for the protein requirements of large mammals. However, smaller mammals common to fynbos are chacma baboons, klipspringers, grysbok, dassies, mongooses, and the striped mouse. Fynbos does not support high numbers of birds, but all six bird species endemic to the southwest Cape are fynbos species, e.g. the Cape sugarbird and orange-breasted sunbird. These two birds are found only in fynbos and play an important role in pollinating flowers, including those of heaths (ericas) and proteas, from which they drink nectar. Another very common sunbird frequenting the fynbos biome is the lesser double collared sunbird.

Fynbos also supports large numbers of butterfly species. Many are however at risk, especially the myrmecophilous (ant associated) butterflies from the family Lycaenidae. The early stages (larvae) of many of these butterfly species are entirely carnivorous and live on a diet of ant brood. The butterfly larvae actually live inside the nest of their host ant. Myrmecophilous butterflies are at threat because they require the presence of both host ant and host plant as well as optimal climatic conditions. Thus the disturbance of their preferred habitat, often not larger than a tennis court, could lead to the extinction of a rare species confined to a single location.

Although fynbos is not particularly rich in reptiles and amphibians, many of the species living there are both endemic and threatened. The very rare geometric tortoise is found in only a few surviving fynbos areas and is regarded as the world's second rarest tortoise.

The Cape has more than half of South Africa's frog species. Furthermore, of the 62 different frogs occurring here, 29 are endemic being found nowhere else on earth. The Table Mountain ghost frog lives only in the mountain's fast-flowing rocky streams. The tiny micro frog and Cape platanna are restricted to a few surviving vleis in the southwest Cape. Besides these, a number of other endemic frogs also occur in fynbos.

Fynbos also has a high concentration of threatened fish species, particularly in the Olifants River system. The southern Cape has 1 rare fresh water endemic and 3 rare estuarine endemic fish, while the South-western Cape has 3 endangered and 3 vulnerable fresh water endemics. Some of these endangered endemics include the Berg River redbfin, the fiery redbfin (known only from the Olifants River) and the Cape whitefish. With the widespread occurrence of alien vegetation which use up more water than indigenous fynbos plants, many habitats are becoming restricted leading to local extinction of certain species of fish because isolated tributaries are drying up.

SOUTH AFRICA'S BIRDS AND BIRDLIFE - South Africa is one of the best places in the world to find and see birds. Over 1,200 species have been recorded in this geographic region making it one of the richest bird areas in the world. Those birds that are only found here, the endemics, are of special interest. Some regions in tropical South America have a higher bird species count, but these are areas of tropical forest where birds are often extremely difficult to observe. By contrast, many South African birds inhabit the savannah and acacia woodlands in relatively open areas where they are quite conspicuous. As a general rule forest dwelling birds communicate with vocalizations and are frequently cryptically collared to blend with their sombre surroundings. Birds living in more open areas tend to be brightly collared and perch and display where they are easily seen. Consequently it is not uncommon for a visitor to South Africa to list more than 300 species of birds during a typical two-week safari, while birders in the South American rainforest might feel they have done well to have seen half as many. Because many South African birds are big, easily seen, brightly coloured and do interesting things, it is easy to see and watch birds here. I have often been with people who, at the beginning of a safari, will state that they are not very interested in birds, but by the end of the trip have become enthusiastic birders. The following is a brief description of a few of the interesting birds frequently seen on a South African wildlife safari. If you learn

just a little about the birdlife of a region and spend a bit of time getting to know some of the more common birds, this will help to make your safari even more enjoyable.

In addition to having many species of easily seen birds, South Africa also has several endemic species, (birds that can only be found here), and several families of birds that are best represented in Africa. The **Ostrich** is the world's largest bird and an African endemic. The male ostrich is slightly larger than the female and may be as much as eight feet tall and weigh nearly 300 lbs. Although flightless, it is an alert bird with keen eyesight and it can run for long distances at speeds of up to forty miles per hour. The ostrich also has a deadly powerful and accurate kick so that even lions are sometimes reluctant to attack them. The breeding season is usually in the dry season (July - September) and during this time the male makes several shallow dish-shaped scrapes within his territory. The "major" hen with which he has established a pair bond, selects one of these nests and, for a three-week period, lays one egg every other day. Often other females ("minor hens") may also lay their eggs in the nest, but after laying they are driven off by the "major" hen and she and the male equally share the job of first guarding and then incubating the clutch. The female sits on the eggs by day and the male during the night. Unguarded nests are at risk from Egyptian vultures, which have learned to break the hard shells of ostrich eggs by throwing stones against them, and from hyenas, jackals and lions. Although the ostrich lays the largest egg, equivalent to about two dozen chicken eggs, it is also the smallest bird's egg in proportion to the size of the bird. Prior to incubation a fertilized ostrich egg is the world's largest single living cell. If all goes well the precocial chicks hatch after six weeks of incubation. Newly hatched chicks are sought by many birds of prey and terrestrial predators and probably fewer than fifteen percent survive to become adults. Ostriches reach sexual maturity at about age four and may live to be about forty.

The **Hamerkop** is another unique African endemic and although sometimes called "Hamerhead Stork" it is a distinct species, not a stork, and in a taxonomic family of its own. Oddly enough, it is probably most closely related to the flamingos with which it shares the characteristic of having partly webbed feet and a free hind toe. The hamerkop is an all-brown bird that frequents the shorelines of lakes, ponds, rivers and pools where it feeds on fish, frogs and tadpoles, which it swallows headfirst. The hamerkop builds a huge nest, often as much as four feet high and six feet wide and weighing 400 pounds or more. The nest is built by a pair of birds and is usually placed in the fork of a large tree near water. It is constructed of sticks plastered together with mud and may take the birds two or three months to build. The entrance to the nest is located on the underside making entry, other than by flight, quite difficult. After the nest is completed the Hamerkop often decorates by placing bones, parts of dead animals, and snake skins on it, giving it a rather macabre look. During nest construction many other species of birds often visit, giving rise to the legend that the Hamerkop is the king of birds and that all the others help to build this large nest, fit for a king. In fact these other birds are more likely stealing nesting material or trying to take over the nest for themselves. And, the nest, either before or after it is completed, is often taken over by Eagle Owls, Egyptian Geese, Barn Owls or Grey Kestrels. In some African cultures the Hamerkop is known as the Lightning Bird because it is supposed to be associated with rain. To deliberately kill one of these birds could cause the dry season to be prolonged. From any point of view, the Hamerkop is one of nature's strangest creatures and an interesting bird to observe.

South Africa is certainly one of the best places in the world to find and watch birds of prey. Falcons, Kites, Vultures, Harriers, Goshawks, Buzzards, Buteos and Eagles are all well represented here and they range in size from the huge Lappet-faced Vulture to the diminutive African Pygmy Falcon. The **Secretary Bird**, another unique African endemic, is like a cross between a stork and a raptor, and is the only representative of its family. The common name for this bird is most often thought to have come from its resemblance to a Victorian secretary with quill pens sticking out from behind the ears; however another origin of the name may be that it was derived from the Arabic words *saqr et-air* which means "hunter bird." The Secretary Bird is well known for killing and eating snakes, which it occasionally does, however the bulk of its diet is grasshoppers, beetles and other insects. It will also kill and eat rodents, and lizards, which it stomps to death with its strong feet before swallowing. The Secretary Bird is most often seen

walking over the savannah either alone or with its mate but it can fly very well and may sometimes be seen soaring upwards to great heights on a thermal along with vultures and other birds of prey.

The **Turacos** are yet another group of strictly African birds encountered while on safari. Four species of Turacos are found in South Africa but Ross's Lourie is restricted to the forested areas in and around the Okavango Delta and away from the normal tourist parks. With luck one should however be able to find two or three species; the most likely is the Grey Lourie, on the open savannas, and the Purplecrested Lourie in the forests of the high veldt. The Turacos have an outer toe that is at right angles to the foot and free to move backwards or forwards. This adaptation allows these agile birds to move quickly and quietly along the branches in their forested habitat. Another unique characteristic of these birds is the pigmentation of their feathers. While most birds owe their coloration to the particular wave-length of light that is refracted from the hollow shafts of their feathers, Turaco feathers contain unique red and green pigments, which are somewhat water soluble. Taxonomically the Turacos are not closely related to any other living order of birds, and this alone makes them rather special.

Mousebirds get their name from their soft grey-brown hair-like plumage and their posture while creeping and running around in trees, which is more rodent-like than bird-like. They have short legs, long curved claws and an outer toe that is reversible, allowing them to run rather than hop along branches. Mousebirds are found only in Africa; they are fruit-eaters, move around in small flocks and they can be quite a serious pest to fruit farmers. The Speckled Mousebird is quite common in South Africa, and easily recognized by its tail, which is two or three times the length of its body, its crested head and by its flight pattern which is to take flight one bird after the other and after a few short, fast wing beats, glide to a landing site where the birds crash and hang on for a moment or two before scampering off. Mousebirds are cooperative breeders with non-reproductive adults helping to feed the young of other flock members. Although these birds may also cooperate in nest building and the incubation of eggs this has not been proved and would make an interesting study.

In addition to the above mentioned birds, all of which are endemic to Africa and found nowhere else, there are several other types of birds that are best represented and most easily seen here. The **Sunbirds** fall into this category. They are primarily nectar feeders although they supplement this diet with small insects and spiders. The males are usually brightly coloured, iridescent birds and as a group they fill much the same ecological niche as do the hummingbirds in the Americas. Sunbirds frequent the flowering trees around camps and lodges and they are especially attracted to orange, yellow and red blossoms, especially the long tubular flowers of *Leonotis* (lion's paw), crotalaria, aloes, and acacia. Another very conspicuous group of birds that frequent the trees, and feeders near the safari lodges and throughout the parks are the **weavers**, and as a group they are impossible to miss. Many species are communal nesters, the males are usually shades of bright yellow or red with black, their hanging nests are a prominent landscape feature, and the birds make such a fuss and have such a high activity level that they can hardly be ignored. One of the most common is the Black-headed weaver. It is a highly gregarious bird that nests in and near towns and villages. The males use strips of green leaves and long grasses to weave globular-shaped nests, a labor intensive process that takes two or three days. Once the structure is finished the male attempts to attract a mate to his nest by hanging upside down beneath the nest quivering his wings, swaying to and fro and making a constant excited chatter. If after two or three days he is unsuccessful in attracting a female, he abandons this nest and starts all over again on another. Presumably the nest building skills of these birds improves with practice so that when the female selects the strongest and best built nest she is incidentally also getting the most mature and experienced male that built it.

Another group of birds well represented in South Africa are the **Starlings**. We are familiar with the European Starling, a rather drab bird that was imported and released into the U.S. by a well meaning individual who thought we should have all the birds mentioned by Shakespeare. Unfortunately this starling and the European House Sparrow (really a weaver finch and also a European import) have become pest species in North America and we usually do not think too highly of them. By contrast many African Starlings are really spectacular. The closely related and highly specialized **Oxpeckers** are found only in Africa. The Cape Glossy Starling is probably the most common starling found in South Africa, and with its brilliant iridescent plumage and bright yellow eye it is aptly named. It is a bold and gregarious bird that frequents the grounds around game lodges and tented camps, becoming quite tame and cheeky, even taking food off the dining table and walking into open rooms in search of food. An African safari just wouldn't be quite complete without this bird.

Just a few of the most conspicuous and interesting birds that will be encountered during a South African wildlife safari have been mentioned here. The numerous sandpipers, coursers, hornbills, barbets, larks, drongos, cuckoos, bulbuls, cisticolas, eremomelas, prinias, pipits, gonoleks and tchagras will be left to the *wafarisi* (experts). This short sketch is intended to enhance your enjoyment and understanding of South Africa's rich birdlife, and help you enjoy your safari just a little bit more.

CHECK LIST OF SOUTH AFRICAN BIRDS

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 ___ Ostrich | 52 ___ Brown Booby |
| 2 ___ King Penguin | 53 ___ Cape Gannet |
| 3 ___ Jackass Penguin | 54 ___ Australian Gannet |
| 4 ___ Rockhopper Penguin | 55 ___ Whitebreasted Cormorant |
| 5 ___ Macaroni Penguin | 56 ___ Cape Cormorant |
| 6 ___ Great Crested Grebe | 57 ___ Bank Cormorant |
| 7 ___ Blacknecked Grebe | 58 ___ Reed Cormorant |
| 8 ___ Dabchick | 59 ___ Crowned Cormorant |
| 9 ___ Royal Albatross | 60 ___ Darter |
| 10 ___ Wandering Albatross | 61 ___ Greater Frigatebird |
| 11 ___ Shy Albatross | 62 ___ Grey Heron |
| 12 ___ Blackbrowed Albatross | 63 ___ Blackneaded Heron |
| 13 ___ Greyheaded Albatross | 64 ___ Goliath Heron |
| 14 ___ Yellownosed Albatross | 65 ___ Purple Heron |
| 15 ___ Darkmantled Sooty Albatross | 66 ___ Great White Egret |
| 16 ___ Lightmantled Sooty Albatross | 67 ___ Little Egret |
| 17 ___ Southern Giant Petrel | 68 ___ Yellowbilled Egret |
| 18 ___ Northern Giant Petrel | 69 ___ Black Egret |
| 19 ___ Antarctic Fulmar | 70 ___ Slaty Egret |
| 20 ___ Antarctic Petrel | 71 ___ Cattle Egret |
| 21 ___ Pintado Petrel | 72 ___ Squacco Heron |
| 22 ___ Bulwer's Petrel | 73 ___ Madagascar Squacco Heron |
| 23 ___ Greatwinged Petrel | 74 ___ Greenbacked Heron |
| 24 ___ Softplumaged Petrel | 75 ___ Rufousbellied Heron |
| 25 ___ Whiteheaded Petrel | 76 ___ Blackcrowned Night Heron |
| 26 ___ Atlantic Petrel | 77 ___ Whitebacked Night Heron |
| 27 ___ Kerguelen Petrel | 78 ___ Little Bittern |
| 28 ___ Blue Petrel | 79 ___ Dwarf Bittern |
| 29 ___ Broadbilled Prion | 80 ___ Bittern |
| 30 ___ Slenderbilled Prion | 81 ___ Hamerkop |
| 31 ___ Fairy Prion | 82 ___ Shoebill |
| 32 ___ Whitechinned Petrel | 83 ___ White Stork |
| 33 ___ Grey Shearwater | 84 ___ Black Stork |
| 34 ___ Cory's Shearwater | 85 ___ Abdim's Stork |
| 35 ___ Great Shearwater | 86 ___ Woollynecked Stork |
| 36 ___ Fleshfooted Shearwater | 87 ___ Openbilled Stork |
| 37 ___ Sooty Shearwater | 88 ___ Saddlebilled Stork |
| 38 ___ Manx Shearwater | 89 ___ Marabou Stork |
| 39 ___ Little Shearwater | 90 ___ Yellowbilled Stork |
| 40 ___ Audubon's Shearwater | 91 ___ Sacred Ibis |
| 41 ___ Wedgetailed Shearwater | 92 ___ Bald Ibis |
| 42 ___ European Storm Petrel | 93 ___ Glossy Ibis |
| 43 ___ Leach's Storm Petrel | 94 ___ Hadedda Ibis |
| 44 ___ Wilson's Storm Petrel | 95 ___ African Spoonbill |
| 45 ___ Whitebellied Storm Petrel | 96 ___ Greater Flamingo |
| 46 ___ Blackbellied Storm Petrel | 97 ___ Lesser Flamingo |
| 47 ___ Redtailed Tropicbird | 98 ___ Mute Swan |
| 48 ___ Whitetailed Tropicbird | 99 ___ Whitefaced Duck |
| 49 ___ White Pelican | 100 ___ Fulvous Duck |
| 50 ___ Pinkbacked Pelican | 101 ___ Whitebacked Duck |
| 51 ___ Masked Booby | 102 ___ Egyptian Goose |
| | 103 ___ South African Shelduck |

- | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----------------------------|-----|-----|---------------------------|
| 104 | ___ | Yellowbilled Duck | 159 | ___ | Little Banded Goshawk |
| 105 | ___ | African Black Duck | 160 | ___ | African Goshawk |
| 106 | ___ | Cape Teal | 161 | ___ | Gabar Goshawk |
| 107 | ___ | Hottentot Teal | 162 | ___ | Pale Chanting Goshawk |
| 108 | ___ | Redbilled Teal | 163 | ___ | Dark Chanting Goshawk |
| 109 | ___ | Pintail | 164 | ___ | European Marsh Harrier |
| 110 | ___ | Garganey | 165 | ___ | African Marsh Harrier |
| 111 | ___ | European Shoveller | 166 | ___ | Montago's Harrier |
| 112 | ___ | Cape Shoveller | 167 | ___ | Pallid Harrier |
| 113 | ___ | Southern Pochard | 168 | ___ | Black Harrier |
| 114 | ___ | Pygmy Goose | 169 | ___ | Gymnogene |
| 115 | ___ | Knobbilled Duck | 170 | ___ | Osprey |
| 116 | ___ | Spurwinged Goose | 171 | ___ | Peregrine Falcon |
| 117 | ___ | Maccoa Duck | 172 | ___ | Lanner Falcon |
| 118 | ___ | Secretarybird | 173 | ___ | Hobby Falcon |
| 119 | ___ | Bearded Vulture | 174 | ___ | African Hobby Falcon |
| 120 | ___ | Egyptian Vulture | 175 | ___ | Sooty Falcon |
| 121 | ___ | Hooded Vulture | 176 | ___ | Taita Falcon |
| 122 | ___ | Cape Vulture | 177 | ___ | Eleonora's Falcon |
| 123 | ___ | Whitebacked Vulture | 178 | ___ | Rednecked Falcon |
| 124 | ___ | Lappetfaced Vulture | 179 | ___ | Western Redfooted |
| 125 | ___ | Whiteheaded Vulture | 180 | ___ | Eastern Redfooted Kestrel |
| 126 | ___ | Black Kite | 181 | ___ | Rock Kestrel |
| 127 | ___ | Blackshouldered Kite | 182 | ___ | Greater Kestrel |
| 128 | ___ | Cuckoo Hawk | 183 | ___ | Lesser Kestrel |
| 129 | ___ | Bat Hawk | 184 | ___ | Grey Kestrel |
| 130 | ___ | Honey Buzzard | 185 | ___ | Dickinsons's Kestrel |
| 131 | ___ | Black Eagle | 186 | ___ | Pygmy Falcon |
| 132 | ___ | Tawny Eagle | 187 | ___ | Chukar Partridge |
| 133 | ___ | Steppe Eagle | 188 | ___ | Coqui Francolin |
| 134 | ___ | Lesser Spotted Eagle | 189 | ___ | Crested Francolin |
| 135 | ___ | Wahlberg's Eagle | 190 | ___ | Greywing Francolin |
| 136 | ___ | Booted Eagle | 191 | ___ | Shelly's Francolin |
| 137 | ___ | African Hawk Eagle | 192 | ___ | Redwing Francolin |
| 138 | ___ | Ayres' Eagle | 193 | ___ | Orange River Francolin |
| 139 | ___ | Longcrested Eagle | 194 | ___ | Redbilled Francolin |
| 140 | ___ | Martial Eagle | 195 | ___ | Cape Francolin |
| 141 | ___ | Crowned Eagle | 196 | ___ | Natal Francolin |
| 142 | ___ | Brown Snake Eagle | 197 | ___ | Hartlaub's Francolin |
| 143 | ___ | Blackbreasted Snake Eagle | 198 | ___ | Rednecked Francolin |
| 144 | ___ | Southern Banded Snake Eagle | 199 | ___ | Swainson's Francolin |
| 145 | ___ | Western Banded Snake Eagle | 200 | ___ | Common Quail |
| 146 | ___ | Bateleur | 200 | ___ | Common Quail |
| 147 | ___ | Palmnut Vulture | 201 | ___ | Harlequin Quail |
| 148 | ___ | African Fish Eagle | 202 | ___ | Blue Quail |
| 149 | ___ | Steppe Buzzard | 203 | ___ | Helmeted Guineafowl |
| 150 | ___ | Forest Buzzard | 204 | ___ | Crested Guineafowl |
| 151 | ___ | Longlegged Buzzard | 205 | ___ | Kurrichane Buttonquail |
| 152 | ___ | Jackal Buzzard | 206 | ___ | Blackrumped Buttonquail |
| 153 | ___ | Augur Buzzard | 207 | ___ | Wattled Crane |
| 154 | ___ | Lizard Buzzard | 208 | ___ | Blue Crane |
| 155 | ___ | Redbreasted Sparrowhawk | 209 | ___ | Crowned Crane |
| 156 | ___ | Ovambo Sparrowhawk | 210 | ___ | African Rail |
| 157 | ___ | Little Sparrowhawk | 211 | ___ | Corncrake |
| 158 | ___ | Black Sparrowhawk | 212 | ___ | African Crake |

- 213 ___ Black Crake
 214 ___ Spotted Crake
 215 ___ Baillon's Crake
 216 ___ Striped Crake
 217 ___ Redchested Flufflail
 218 ___ Buffspotted Flufftail
 219 ___ Streakybreasted Flufftail
 220 ___ Longtoed Flufftail
 221 ___ Striped Flufftail
 222 ___ Whitewinged Flufftail
 223 ___ Purple Gallinule
 224 ___ Lesser Gallinule
 225 ___ American Purple Gallinule
 226 ___ Moorhen
 227 ___ Lesser Moorhen
 228 ___ Redknobbed Coot
 229 ___ African Finfoot
 230 ___ Kori Bustard
 231 ___ Stanley's Bustard
 232 ___ Ludwig's Bustard
 233 ___ Whitebellied Korhaan
 234 ___ Blue Korhaan
 235 ___ Karoo Korhaan
 236 ___ Ruppell's Korhaan
 237 ___ Redcrested Korhaan
 238 ___ Blackbellied Korhaan
 239 ___ Black Korhaan
 240 ___ African Jacana
 241 ___ Lesser Jacana
 242 ___ Painted Snipe
 243 ___ European Oystercatcher
 244 ___ African Black Oystercatcher
 245 ___ Ringed Plover
 246 ___ Whitefronted Plover
 247 ___ Chestnutbanded Plover
 248 ___ Kittlitz's Plover
 249 ___ Threebanded Plover
 250 ___ Mongolian Plover
 251 ___ Sand Plover
 252 ___ Caspian Plover
 253 ___ Lesser Golden Plover
 254 ___ Grey Plover
 255 ___ Crowned Plover
 256 ___ Lesser Blackwinged Plover
 257 ___ Blackwinged Plover
 258 ___ Blacksmith Plover
 259 ___ Whitecrowned Plover
 260 ___ Wattled Plover
 261 ___ Longtoed Plover
 262 ___ Turnstone
 263 ___ Terek Sandpiper
 264 ___ Common Sandpiper
 265 ___ Green Sandpiper
 266 ___ Wood Sandpiper
 267 ___ Spotted Redshank
 268 ___ Redshank
 269 ___ Marsh Sandpiper
 270 ___ Greenshank
 271 ___ Knot
 272 ___ Curlew Sandpiper
 273 ___ Dunlin
 274 ___ Little Stint
 275 ___ Longtoed Stint
 276 ___ Rednecked Stint
 277 ___ Whiterumped Sandpiper
 278 ___ Baird's Sandpiper
 279 ___ Pectoral Sandpiper
 280 ___ Temminck's Stint
 281 ___ Sanderling
 282 ___ Buffbreasted Sandpiper
 283 ___ Broadbilled Sandpiper
 284 ___ Ruff
 285 ___ Great Snipe
 286 ___ Ethiopian Snipe
 287 ___ Blacktailed Godwit
 288 ___ Bartailed Godwit
 289 ___ Curlew
 290 ___ Whimbrel
 291 ___ Grey Phalarope
 292 ___ Rednecked Phalarope
 293 ___ Wilson's Phalarope
 294 ___ Avocet
 295 ___ Blackwinged Stilt
 296 ___ Crab Plover
 297 ___ Spotted Dikkop
 298 ___ Water Dikkop
 299 ___ Burchell's Courser
 300 ___ Temminck's Courser
 301 ___ Doublebanded Courser
 302 ___ Threebanded Courser
 303 ___ Bronzewinged Courser
 304 ___ Redwinged Pratincole
 305 ___ Blackwinged Pratincole
 306 ___ Rock Pratincole
 307 ___ Arctic Skua
 308 ___ Longtailed Skua
 309 ___ Pomarine Skua
 310 ___ Subantarctic Skua
 311 ___ South Polar Skua
 312 ___ Kelp Gull
 313 ___ Lesser Blackbacked Gull
 314 ___ Herring Gull
 315 ___ Greyheaded Gull
 316 ___ Hartlaub's Gull
 317 ___ Franklin's Gull
 318 ___ Sabine's Gull
 319 ___ Blackheaded Gull
 320 ___ Blacklegged Kittiwake
 321 ___ Gullbilled Tern

- 322 ___ Caspian Tern
 323 ___ Royal Tern
 324 ___ Swift Tern
 325 ___ Lesser Crested Tern
 326 ___ SandwichTern
 327 ___ Common Tern
 328 ___ Arctic Tern
 329 ___ Antarctic Tern
 330 ___ Roseate Tern
 331 ___ Blacknaped Tem
 332 ___ Sooty Tern
 333 ___ Bridled Tern
 334 ___ Damara Tern
 335 ___ Little Tern
 336 ___ Whitecheeked Tern
 337 ___ BlackTern
 338 ___ WhiskeredTern
 339 ___ Whitewinged Tern
 340 ___ Common Noddy
 341 ___ Lesser Noddy
 342 ___ Fairy Tern
 343 ___ African Skimmer
 344 ___ Namaqua Sandgrouse
 345 ___ Burchell's Sandgrouse
 346 ___ Yellowthroated Sandgrouse
 347 ___ Doublebanded Sandgrouse
 348 ___ Feral Pigeon
 349 ___ Rock Pigeon
 350 ___ Rameron Pigeon
 351 ___ Delegorgue's Pigeon
 352 ___ Redeyed Dove
 353 ___ Mourning Dove
 354 ___ Cape Turtle Dove
 355 ___ Laughing Dove
 356 ___ Namaqua Dove
 357 ___ Bluespotted Dove
 358 ___ Greenspotted Dove
 359 ___ Tambourine Dove
 360 ___ Cinnamon Dove
 361 ___ Green Pigeon
 362 ___ Cape Parrot
 363 ___ Brownheaded Parrot
 364 ___ Meyer's Parrot
 365 ___ Ruppell's Parrot
 366 ___ Roseringed Parakeet
 367 ___ Rosyfacd Lovebird
 368 ___ Lilian's Lovebird
 369 ___ Blackcheeked Lovebird
 370 ___ Knysna Lourie
 371 ___ Purplecrested Lourie
 372 ___ Ross's Lourie
 373 ___ Grey Lourie
 374 ___ European Cuckoo
 375 ___ African Cuckoo
 376 ___ Lesser Cuckoo
 377 ___ Redchedsted Cuckoo
 378 ___ Black Cuckoo
 379 ___ Barred Cuckoo
 380 ___ Great Spotted Cuckoo
 381 ___ Striped Cuckoo
 382 ___ Jacobin Cuckoo
 383 ___ Thickbilled Cuckoo
 384 ___ Emerald Cuckoo
 385 ___ Klaas's Cuckoo
 386 ___ Diederik Cuckoo
 387 ___ Green Coucal
 388 ___ Black Coucal
 389 ___ Copperytailed Coucal
 390 ___ Senegal Coucal
 391 ___ Burchell's Coucal
 392 ___ BarnOwl
 393 ___ Grass Owl
 394 ___ Wood Owl
 395 ___ Marsh Owl
 396 ___ Scops Owl
 397 ___ Whitefaced Owl
 398 ___ Pearlsponsored Owl
 399 ___ Barred Owlet
 400 ___ Cape Eagle Owl
 401 ___ Spotted Eagle Owl
 402 ___ Giant Eagle Owl
 403 ___ Pel's Fishing Owl
 404 ___ European Nightjar
 405 ___ Fierynecked Nightjar
 406 ___ Rufouscheeked Nightjar
 407 ___ Natal Nightjar
 408 ___ Freckled Nightjar
 409 ___ Mozambique Nightjar
 410 ___ Pennantwinged Nightjar
 411 ___ European Swift
 412 ___ Black Swift
 413 ___ Bradfield's Swift
 414 ___ Pallid Swift
 415 ___ Whiterumped Swift
 416 ___ Horus Swift
 417 ___ Little Swift
 418 ___ Alpine Swift
 419 ___ Mottled Swift
 420 ___ Scarce Swift
 421 ___ Palm Swift
 422 ___ Mottled Spinetail
 423 ___ Böhm's Spinetail
 424 ___ Speckled Mousebird
 425 ___ Whitebacked Mousebird
 426 ___ Redfaced Mousebird
 427 ___ Narina Trogon
 428 ___ Pied Kingfisher
 429 ___ Giant Kingfisher
 430 ___ Halfcollared Kingfisher
 431 ___ Malachite Kingfisher

- 432 ___ Pygmy Kingfisher
 433 ___ Woodland Kingfisher
 434 ___ Mangrove Kingfisher
 435 ___ Brownhooded Kingfisher
 436 ___ Greyhooded Kingfisher
 437 ___ Striped Kingfisher
 438 ___ European Bee-eater
 439 ___ Olive Bee-eater
 440 ___ Bluecheeked Bee-eater
 441 ___ Carmine Bee-eater
 442 ___ Böhm's Bee-eater
 443 ___ Whitefronted Bee-eater
 444 ___ Little Bee-eater
 445 ___ Swallowtailed Bee-eater
 446 ___ European Roller
 447 ___ Lilacbreasted Roller
 448 ___ Rackettailed Roller
 449 ___ Purple Roller
 450 ___ Broadbilled Roller
 451 ___ Hoopoe
 452 ___ Redbilled Woodhoopoe
 453 ___ Violet Woodhoopoe
 454 ___ Scimitarbilled Woodhoopoe
 455 ___ Trumpeter Hornbill
 456 ___ Silverycheeked Hornbill
 457 ___ Grey Hornbill
 458 ___ Redbilled Hornbill
 459 ___ Yellowhilled Hornbill
 460 ___ Crowned Hornbill
 461 ___ Bradfield's Hornbill
 462 ___ Monteiro's Hornbill
 463 ___ Ground Hornbill
 464 ___ Blackcollared Barbet
 465 ___ Pied Barbet
 466 ___ White-eared Barbet
 467 ___ Whyte's Barbet
 468 ___ Woodward's Barbet
 469 ___ Redfronted Tinker Barbet
 470 ___ Yellowfronted Tinker Barbet
 471 ___ Goldenrumped Tinker Barbet
 472 ___ Green Tinker Barbet
 473 ___ Crested Barbet
 474 ___ Greater Honeyguide
 475 ___ Scalythroated Honeyguide
 476 ___ Lesser Honeyguide
 477 ___ Eastern Honeyguide
 478 ___ Sharpbilled Honeyguide
 479 ___ Slenderbilled Honeyguide
 480 ___ Ground Woodpecker
 481 ___ Bennett's Woodpecker
 482 ___ Specklethroated Woodpecker
 483 ___ Goldentailed Woodpecker
 484 ___ Knysna Woodpecker
 485 ___ Little Spotted Woodpecker
 486 ___ Cardinal Woodpecker
 487 ___ Bearded Woodpecker
 488 ___ Olive Woodpecker
 489 ___ Redthroated Wryneck
 490 ___ African Broadbill
 491 ___ Angola Pitta
 492 ___ Melodious Lark
 493 ___ Monotonous Lark
 494 ___ Rufousnaped Lark
 495 ___ Clapper Lark
 496 ___ Flappet Lark
 497 ___ Fawncoloured Lark
 498 ___ Sabota Lark
 499 ___ Rudd's Lark
 500 ___ Longbilled Lark
 501 ___ Shortclawed Lark
 502 ___ Karoo Lark
 503 ___ Dune Lark
 504 ___ Red Lark
 505 ___ Dusky Lark
 506 ___ Spikeheeled Lark
 507 ___ Redcapped Lark
 508 ___ Pinkbilled Lark
 509 ___ Botha's Lark
 510 ___ Sclater's Lark
 511 ___ Stark's Lark
 512 ___ Thickbilled Lark
 514 ___ Gray's Lark
 515 ___ Chestnutbacked Finchlark
 516 ___ Greybacked Finchlark
 517 ___ Blackeared Finchlark
 518 ___ European Swallow
 519 ___ Angola Swallow
 520 ___ Whitethroated Swallow
 521 ___ Blue Swallow
 522 ___ Wiretailed Swallow
 523 ___ Pearlbreasted Swallow
 524 ___ Redbreasted Swallow
 525 ___ Mosque Swallow
 526 ___ Greater Striped Swallow
 527 ___ Lesser Striped Swallow
 528 ___ South African Cliff Swallow
 529 ___ Rock Martin
 530 ___ House Martin
 531 ___ Greyrumped Swallow
 532 ___ Sand Martin
 533 ___ Brownthroated Martin
 534 ___ Banded Martin
 535 ___ Mascarene Martin
 536 ___ Black Sawwing Swallow
 537 ___ Eastern Sawwing Swallow
 538 ___ Black Cuckooshrike
 539 ___ Whitebreasted Cuckooshrike
 540 ___ Grey Cuckooshrike
 541 ___ Forktailed Drongo
 542 ___ Squaretailed Drongo

- 543 ____ European Golden Oriole
 544 ____ African Golden Oriole
 545 ____ Blackheaded Oriole
 546 ____ Greenheaded Oriole
 547 ____ Black Crow
 548 ____ Pied Crow
 549 ____ House Crow
 550 ____ Whitenecked Raven
 551 ____ Southern Grey Tit
 552 ____ Ashy Tit
 553 ____ Northern Grey Tit
 554 ____ Southern Black Tit
 555 ____ Carp's Black Tit
 556 ____ Rufousebellied Tit
 557 ____ Cape Penduline Tit
 558 ____ Grey Penduline Tit
 559 ____ Spotted Creeper
 560 ____ Arrowmarked Babbler
 561 ____ Blackfaced Babbler
 562 ____ Whiterumped Babbler
 563 ____ Pied Babbler
 564 ____ Barecheeked Babbler
 565 ____ Bush Blackcap
 566 ____ Cape Bulbul
 567 ____ Redeyed Bulbul
 568 ____ Blackeyed Bulbul
 569 ____ Terrestrial Bulbul
 570 ____ Yellowstreaked Bulbul
 571 ____ Slender Bulbul
 572 ____ Somhre Bulbul
 573 ____ Stripecheeked Bulbul
 574 ____ Yellowbellied Bulbul
 575 ____ Yellowspotted Nicator
 576 ____ Kurrichane Thrush
 577 ____ Olive Thrush
 578 ____ Spotted Thrush
 579 ____ Orange Thrush
 580 ____ Groundscraper Thrush
 581 ____ Cape Rock Thrush
 582 ____ Sentinel Rock Thrush
 583 ____ Shorttoed Rock Thrush
 584 ____ Miombo Rock Thrush
 585 ____ European Wheatear
 586 ____ Mountain Chat
 587 ____ Capped Wheatear
 588 ____ Buffstreaked Chat
 589 ____ Familiar Chat
 590 ____ Tractrac Chat
 591 ____ Sicklewinged Chat
 592 ____ Karoo Chat
 593 ____ Mocking Chat
 594 ____ Arnot's Chat
 595 ____ Anteating Chat
 596 ____ Stonechat
 597 ____ Whinchat
 598 ____ Chorister Robin
 599 ____ Heuglin's Robin
 600 ____ Natal Robin
 601 ____ Cape Robin
 602 ____ Whitethroated Robin
 603 ____ Collared Palm Thrush
 604 ____ Rufoustailed Palm Thrush
 605 ____ Whitebreasted Alethe
 606 ____ Starred Robin
 607 ____ Swynnerton's Robin
 608 ____ Gunning's Robin
 609 ____ Thrush Nightingale
 610 ____ Boulder Chat
 611 ____ Cape Rockjumper
 612 ____ Orangebreasted Rockjumper
 613 ____ Whitebrowed Robin
 614 ____ Karoo Robin
 615 ____ Kalahari Robin
 616 ____ Brown Robin
 617 ____ Bearded Robin
 618 ____ Herero Chat
 619 ____ Garden Warbler
 620 ____ Whitethroat
 621 ____ Titbabbler
 622 ____ Layard's Titbabbler
 623 ____ Yellowbreasted Hyliota
 624 ____ Mashona Hyliota
 625 ____ Icterine Warbler
 626 ____ Olivetree Warbler
 627 ____ River Warbler
 628 ____ Great Reed Warbler
 629 ____ Basra Reed Warbler
 630 ____ European Reed Warbler
 631 ____ African Marsh Warbler
 632 ____ Cinnamon Reed Warbler
 633 ____ European Marsh Warbler
 634 ____ European Sedge Warbler
 635 ____ Cape Reed Warbler
 636 ____ Greater Swamp Warbler
 637 ____ Yellow Warbler
 638 ____ African Sedge Warbler
 639 ____ Barrart's Warbler
 640 ____ Knysna Warbler
 641 ____ Victorin's Warbler
 642 ____ Broadtailed Warbler
 643 ____ Willow Warbler
 644 ____ Yellowthroated Warbler
 645 ____ Barthroated Apalis
 646 ____ Chirinda Apalis
 647 ____ Blackheaded Apalis
 648 ____ Yellowbreasted Apalis
 649 ____ Rudd's Apalis
 650 ____ Redfaced Crombec
 651 ____ Longbilled Crombec
 652 ____ Redcapped Crombec

- 653 ___ Yellowbellied Eremomela
 654 ___ Karoo Eremomela
 655 ___ Greencapped Eremomela
 656 ___ Bumtnecked Eremomela
 657 ___ Greenbacked Bleating Warbler
 658 ___ Barred Warbler
 659 ___ Stierling's Barred Warbler
 660 ___ Cinnamonbreasted Warbler
 661 ___ Grassbird
 662 ___ Rockrunner
 663 ___ Moustached Warbler
 664 ___ Fantailed Cisticola
 665 ___ Desert Cisticola
 666 ___ Cloud Cisticola
 667 ___ Ayre's Cisticola
 668 ___ Palecrowned Cisticola
 669 ___ Greybacked Cisticola
 670 ___ Wailing Cisticola
 671 ___ Tinkling Cisticola
 672 ___ Rattling Cisticola
 673 ___ Singing Cisticola
 674 ___ Redfaced Cisticola
 675 ___ Blackbacked Cisticola
 676 ___ Chirping Cisticola
 677 ___ Levaillant's Cisticola
 678 ___ Croaking Cisticola
 679 ___ Lazy Cisticola
 680 ___ Shortwinged Cisticola
 681 ___ Neddicky
 682 ___ Redwinged Warbler
 683 ___ Tawnyflanked Prinia
 684 ___ Robert's Prinia
 685 ___ Blackchested Prinia
 686 ___ Spotted Prinia Drakensberg Prinia
 687 ___ Namaqua Prinia
 688 ___ Rufouseared Warbler
 689 ___ Spotted Flycatcher
 690 ___ Dusky Flycatcher
 691 ___ Bluegrey Flycatcher
 692 ___ Collared Flycatcher
 693 ___ Fantailed Flycatcher
 694 ___ Black Flycatcher
 695 ___ Marico Flycatcher
 696 ___ Mousecoloured Flycatcher
 697 ___ Chat Flycatcher
 698 ___ Fiscal Flycatcher
 699 ___ Vanga Flycatcher
 700 ___ Cape Batis
 701 ___ Chinspot Batis
 702 ___ Mozambique Batis
 703 ___ Pirit Batis
 704 ___ Woodward's Batis
 705 ___ Wattle-eyed Flycatcher
 706 ___ Fairy Flycatcher
 707 ___ Livingstone's Flycatcher
 708 ___ Bluemantled Flycatcher
 709 ___ Whitetailed Flycatcher
 710 ___ Paradise Flycatcher
 711 ___ African Pied Wagtail
 712 ___ Longtailed Wagtail
 713 ___ Cape Wagtail
 714 ___ Yellow Wagtail
 715 ___ Grey Wagtail
 716 ___ Grassveld Pipit
 717 ___ Longbilled Pipit
 718 ___ Plainbacked Pipit
 719 ___ Buffy Pipit
 720 ___ Striped Pipit
 721 ___ Rock Pipit
 722 ___ Tree Pipit
 723 ___ Bushveld Pipit
 724 ___ Shorttailed Pipit
 725 ___ Yellowbreasted Pipit
 726 ___ Golden Pipit
 727 ___ Orangethroated Longclaw
 728 ___ Yellowthroated Longclaw
 729 ___ Fülleborn's Longclaw
 730 ___ Pinkthroated Longclaw
 731 ___ Lesser Grey Shrike
 732 ___ Fiscal Shrike
 733 ___ Redbacked Shrike
 734 ___ Sousa's Shrike
 735 ___ Longtailed Shrike
 736 ___ Southern Boubou
 737 ___ Tropical Boubou
 738 ___ Swamp Boubou
 739 ___ Crimsonbreasted Shrike
 740 ___ Puffback
 741 ___ Brubru
 742 ___ Southern Tchagra
 743 ___ Threestreaked Tchagra
 744 ___ Blackcrowned Tchagra
 745 ___ Marsh Tehagra
 746 ___ Bokmakierie
 747 ___ Gorgeous Bush Shrike
 748 ___ Orangebreasted Bush Shrike
 749 ___ Blackfronted Bush Shrike
 750 ___ Olive Bush Shrike
 751 ___ Greyheaded Bush Shrike
 752 ___ Whitetailed Shrike
 753 ___ White Helmetshrike
 754 ___ Redbilled Helmetshrike
 755 ___ Chestnutfronted Helmetshrike
 756 ___ Whitecrowned Shrike
 757 ___ European Starling
 758 ___ Indian Mynah
 759 ___ Pied Starling
 760 ___ Wattled Starling
 761 ___ Plumcoloured Starling
 762 ___ Burchell's Starling

- 763 ___ Longtailed Starling
 764 ___ Glossy Starling
 765 ___ Greater Blue-eared Starling
 766 ___ Lesser Blue-eared Starling
 767 ___ Sharptailed Starling
 768 ___ Blackbellied Starling
 769 ___ Redwinged Starling
 770 ___ Palewinged Starling
 771 ___ Yellowbilled Oxpecker
 772 ___ Redbilled Oxpecker
 773 ___ Cape Sugarbird
 774 ___ Gurney's Sugarbird
 775 ___ Malachite Sunbird
 776 ___ Bronze Sunbird
 777 ___ Orangebreasted Sunbird
 778 ___ Coppery Sunbird
 779 ___ Marico Sunbird
 780 ___ Purplebanded Sunbird
 781 ___ Shelley's Sunbird
 782 ___ Neergaard's Sunbird
 783 ___ Lesser Doublecollared Sunbird
 784 ___ Miombo Doublecollared Sunbird
 785 ___ Greater Doublecollared Sunbird
 786 ___ Yellowbellied Sunbird
 787 ___ Whitebellied Sunbird
 788 ___ Dusky Sunbird
 789 ___ Grey Sunbird
 790 ___ Olive Sunbird
 791 ___ Scarletched Sunbird
 792 ___ Black Sunbird
 793 ___ Collared Sunbird
 794 ___ Bluethroated Sunbird
 795 ___ Violetbacked Sunbird
 796 ___ Cape White-eye
 797 ___ Yellow White-eye
 798 ___ Redbilled Buffalo Weaver
 799 ___ Whitebrowed Sparrow Weaver
 800 ___ Sociable Weaver
 801 ___ House Sparrow
 802 ___ Great Sparrow
 803 ___ Cape Sparrow
 804 ___ Greyheaded Sparrow
 805 ___ Yellowthroated Sparrow
 806 ___ Scalyfeathered Finch
 807 ___ Thickbilled Weaver
 808 ___ Forest Weaver
 809 ___ Oliveheaded Weaver
 810 ___ Spectacled Weaver
 811 ___ Spottedbacked Weaver
 812 ___ Chestnut Weaver
 813 ___ Cape Weaver
 814 ___ Masked Weaver
 815 ___ Lesser Masked Weaver
 816 ___ Golden Weaver
 817 ___ Yellow Weaver
 818 ___ Brownthroated Weaver
 819 ___ Redheaded Weaver
 820 ___ Cuckoo Finch
 821 ___ Redbilled Quelea
 822 ___ Redheaded Quelea
 823 ___ Cardinal Quelea
 824 ___ Red Bishop
 825 ___ Firecrowned Bishop
 826 ___ Golden Bishop
 827 ___ Yellowrumped Widow
 828 ___ Redshouldered Widow
 829 ___ Whitewinged Widow
 830 ___ Yellowbacked Widow
 831 ___ Redcollared Widow
 832 ___ Longtailed Widow
 833 ___ Goldenbacked Pytilia
 834 ___ Melba Finch
 835 ___ Green Twinspot
 836 ___ Redfaced Crimsonwing
 837 ___ Nyasa Seedcracker
 838 ___ Pinkthroated Twinspot
 839 ___ Redthroated Twinspot
 840 ___ Bluebilled Firefinch
 841 ___ Jamson's Firefinch
 842 ___ Redbilled Firefinch
 843 ___ Brown Firefinch
 844 ___ Blue Waxbill
 845 ___ Violeteared Waxbill
 846 ___ Common Waxbill
 847 ___ Blackcheeked Waxbill
 848 ___ Grey Waxbill
 849 ___ Cinderella Waxbill
 850 ___ Swee Waxbill
 851 ___ East African Swee
 852 ___ Quail Finch
 853 ___ Locust Finch
 854 ___ Orangebreasted Waxbill
 855 ___ Cutthroat Finch
 856 ___ Redheaded Finch
 857 ___ Bronze Mannikin
 858 ___ Redbacked Mannikin
 859 ___ Pied Mannikin
 860 ___ Pintailed Whydah
 861 ___ Shafttailed Whydah
 862 ___ Paradise Whydah
 863 ___ Broadtailed Paradise Whydah
 864 ___ Black Widowfinch
 865 ___ Purple Widowfinch
 866 ___ Violet Widowfinch
 867 ___ Steelblue Widowfinch
 868 ___ Chaffinch
 869 ___ Yelloweyed Canary
 870 ___ Blackthroated Canary
 871 ___ Lemonbreasted Canary
 872 ___ Cape Canary

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 873 ___ Forest Canary | 905 ___ Laysan Albatross |
| 874 ___ Cape Siskin | 906 ___ Greater Yellowlegs |
| 875 ___ Drakensberg Siskin | 907 ___ Pied Wheatear |
| 876 ___ Blackheaded Canary | 908 ___ Kentish Plover |
| 877 ___ Bully Canary | 909 ___ Wood Pipit |
| 878 ___ Yellow Canary | 910 ___ Redbilled Tropicbird |
| 879 ___ Whitethroated Canary | 911 ___ European Blackcap |
| 880 ___ Protea Canary | 912 ___ Snowy Sheathbill |
| 881 ___ Streakyheaded Canary | 913 ___ Whiteheaded Sawwing Swallow |
| 882 ___ Blackeared Canary | 914 ___ Hudsonian Godwit |
| 883 ___ Cabanis's Bunting | 915 ___ Isabelline Wheatear |
| 884 ___ Goldenbreasted Bunting | 916 ___ Eurasian Redstart |
| 885 ___ Cape Bunting | 917 ___ Whitethroated Bee-eater |
| 886 ___ Rock Bunting | 918 ___ Matsudaira's Storm Petrel |
| 887 ___ Larklike Bunting | 919 ___ European Tuttle Dove |
| 901 ___ Mountain Pipit | 920 ___ Spurwinged Plover |
| 902 ___ Lesser Yellowlegs | 921 ___ Little Blue Heron |
| 903 ___ Redthroated Pipit | |
| 904 ___ Redrumped Swallow | |

Write Ins and Field Notes

SOUTH AFRICA'S MAMMALS

Most of the continent of Africa is distinctly less tamed than the western world. Here it is still possible to see large populations of wild mammals in abundance. Most first time wildlife safari participants expect to see elephants, lions, hippos, buffalo, giraffe and so on, but few realize just what a unique and comprehensive cross-section of the world's mammals may fairly easily be found here. These include representatives of *one half* of the major groups of mammals in existence today. A participant on any worthwhile safari will soon realize that there is much more to be seen here than just the so-called "big five". Many of Africa's less well known mammals are strikingly intriguing creatures with unfamiliar and exotic sounding names such as Zorilla, Tsessebe, Hyrax, Galago, Lechwe, Aardwolf, Dik-dik, Civit and Genet. Some of these obscure creatures are only encountered in the depths of the African night but others may be commonly seen in broad daylight, around our camps and lodges and even looking for a hand out or fallen scrap from our dinner table. This booklet was written for the interested safari participant who wants to see and learn as much as possible about what this wonderful continent has to offer, rather than just the large charismatic mega-mammals. Seeing alone is not sufficient. Even if you discover that you are looking at Lechwe, Dik-dik, and Tsessebes, your appreciation and enjoyment of the safari experience will be distinctly enhanced if you are also able to find out something about what exactly each of these creatures is, how it lives and what role it plays in Africa's wildlife ecology. A Galago, for example, is much more than a dark furry form hunched over a piece of papaya on a lodge's feeder. It is in fact a primate, belonging to the same order of mammals as ourselves. You should take the opportunity to observe it closely, note its hands and feet, which, are very similar to our own, and note that it has forward facing eyes and binocular vision, just as we do. Furthermore it is purely African, and you won't see this animal again in the wild unless you return to this fascinating continent.

Approximately 4,200 species of mammals live somewhere in the world today. These can be subdivided in 19 groups of related animals known as Orders. Of the 19 Orders of mammals, 12 may be found on the African continent, and representatives of 9 or 10 of these may be seen on a well-planned wildlife safari. Due to a combination of fairly stable climatic conditions a low population density of humans, and perhaps because man evolved side by side with the other native mammals, Africa has retained a greater array of Pleistocene mammals, both in terms of numbers of species and abundance of individuals than anywhere else on earth. The savannas of Africa are the last domains of a spectacular concentration of large mammals left on Earth. Here it is still possible to drive for hours through herds of antelope numbering in the hundreds of thousands. Here it is possible to see the last great remnants of the Pleistocene.

CHECKLIST OF SOUTH AFRICAN MAMMALS

Note: The following is a checklist of the mammals that are most frequently seen during a wildlife safari in Southern Africa. Although this list covers all of the mammals that are commonly seen, it excludes some of the rarely seen and hard to identify ones including many species of bats, small rodents and shrews. This checklist is annotated to provide the user with an estimation of how likely each species is to be seen during the course of an average safari. The annotations are:

VCS - Very commonly seen. (Abundant and found in many parks and reserves)

CS - Commonly seen (Found in many parks and reserves, and likely to be seen, but in small numbers)

OS - Occasionally seen (Restricted in distribution; secretive in habit; may be seen a few times on many safaris)

RS - Rarely seen (Occurring in small numbers; restricted in distribution; very secretive in habit; not seen on most safaris)

LS - Locally seen or seen under special circumstances such as during night drives or during a visit to a cave. The species may be quite abundant in specific locations.

Animal names, which are not preceded by a number, are easily distinguished races or colour phases of a species. The blank spaces at the end of this list are for the addition of unlisted species.

Insectivora (Elephant Shrews, Shrews, and Moles)

1. Lesser Elephant Shrew LS _____
2. Cape Golden Mole RS _____
3. African White-toothed (Musk) Shrew RS _____
4. African Hedgehog RS _____

Chiroptera (Bats)

5. Singing Fruit Bat LS _____
6. Horseshoe Bat OS _____
7. Slit-faced Bat OS _____
8. Tomb Bat LS _____
9. Free-Tailed Bat LS _____
10. African Pipistrelle OS _____

Primates (Galagos, Potto, Monkeys, Baboons, Chimpanzee and Gorilla)

11. South African Galago or Bushbaby LS _____
12. Chacma Baboon VCS _____
13. Black-faced Vervet VCS _____

Tubulidentata (Aardvark)

14. Aardvark LS _____

Lagomorpha (Hares and rabbits)

15. African Hare CS _____

Rodentia (Squirrels, Spring Hares, Porcupine, Mole Rats, Mice & Rats)

16. Smith's Bush Squirrel CS _____

17. South African Ground Squirrel CS _____

18. Spring Hare LS _____

19. Crested Porcupine LS _____

20. Blesmol RS _____

21. Marsh Cane Rat RS _____

22. Four-striped Grass Mouse OS _____

23. African Dormouse RS _____

Carnivora (Dogs, Jackals, Badgers, Genets, Mongooses, Hyaenas, Cats)

24. Hunting (Wild) Dog LS _____

25. Black (Silver)-backed Jackal CS _____

24. Cape Fox OS _____

25. Side-striped Jackal RS _____

26. Bat-eared Fox OS _____

27. Honey Badger (Ratel) LS _____

28. Zorilla RS _____

29. African Civet LS _____

30. Common Genet OS _____

31. Blotched Genet OS _____

32. Dwarf Mongoose CS _____

33. Banded Mongoose OS _____

34. Suricate (Meerkat) OC _____

35. Slender Mongoose OS _____

36. Marsh Mongoose OS _____

37. White-tailed Mongoose OS _____

38. Spotted Hyena VCS _____

39. Brown Hyena LS _____

40. Aardwolf RS _____

41. Serval OS _____

42. Black-footed Cat RS _____

43. Caracal RS _____

44. African Wild Cat OS _____

42. Lion VCS _____

43. Leopard OS _____

44. Cheetah CS _____

45. African Clawless Otter LS _____

46. Spot-necked Otter LS _____

Proboscidea (Elephants)

47. African Elephant VCS _____

Hyracoidea (Hyraxes)

48. Rock Hyrax CS _____

49. Bush Hyrax LS _____

Perissodactylia (Zebras, Rhinoceros)

50. Common (Plains) Zebra VCS _____
 51. Mountain Zebra LS _____
 52. Black Rhinoceros LS _____
 53. White Rhinoceros LS _____

Artiodactyla (Pigs, Hippos, Giraffe, Antelopes, Buffalo)

54. Warthog VCS _____
 55. Bush Pig LS _____
 56. Nile Hippopotamus VCS _____
 57. Southern Giraffe VCS _____
 58. Suni LS _____
 59. Common (Bush) Duiker OS _____
 60. Cape Grysbok LS _____
 61. Sharp's Grysbok _____
 62. Steinbok OS _____
 63. Oribi RS _____
 64. Klipspringer LS _____
 65. Rhebok _____
 66. Lesser Kudu OS _____
 67. Greater Kudu LS _____
 68. Eland CS _____
 69. Nyala CS _____
 70. Bushbuck CS _____
 71. Sitatunga LS _____
 72. Southern Oryx CS _____
 73. Sable Antelope LS _____
 74. Roan Antelope LS _____
 75. Waterbuck VCS _____
 76. Lechwe CS _____
 77. Southern Reedbuck LS _____
 78. Springbok CS _____
 79. Wildebeest (Brindled Gnu) VCS _____
 80. White-tailed Gnu (Black Wildebeest) LS _____
 81. Tsessebe LS _____
 82. Impala VCS _____
 83. African Buffalo VCS _____

Field Notes and Write-ins

RECOMMENDED READING

An excellent way to prepare for your safari to Southern Africa is to read about the country. Knowing something about the history, culture, people, food, shopping, wildlife and places of interest can make the trip more enjoyable and provides you with a much richer experience. Novels written by indigenous authors often give valuable insights into the people, their cultural and social values. Listed below are books and articles I suggest you consider reading in preparation for your safari:

Field Guides

Estes, R. D. (1993) The Safari Companion, A Guide to Watching African Mammals, Chelsea Green Publishing Co., Vermont

Heltenorth, T., and H. Diller (1982) A Field Guide to the Mammals of Africa, William Collins and Sons, London.

Kenmuir, D., and R. Williams (1975) Wild Mammals, Longman Zimbabwe Ltd., (part of the Bundu series).

Kingdon, Jonathan (1997) The Kingdon Guide to African Mammals.

Morris, D. (1990) Animal Watching, A Field Guide to Animal Behaviour, Arrow Books Ltd., London.

Newman, K. (1983) Birds of Southern Africa, Macmillan South Africa Publishers, Johannesburg.

Plowes, D.C.H., and R. B. Drummond (1976) Wild Flowers of Rhodesia, Longman Zimbabwe Ltd., Harare.

Walker, C. (1981) Signs of the Wild, a field guide to the spoor and signs of the mammals of southern Africa, Sable Press, South Africa.

Technical Reference/Identification Books

Coates Palgrave, K. (1977) Trees of Southern Africa, C. Struik Publishers, Cape Town.

Roberts, A. (1978) Roberts' Birds of Southern Africa, G. R. McLachlan & R. Liversidge (Eds.), Trustees of the John Voelcker Bird Book Fund, Cape Town.

Bradley, D. G., and E.V. Cock (1975) Snakes of Zimbabwe.

Cooper, R. (1973) Butterflies of Rhodesia.

Drummond, R.B. (1972) Trees, Flowers, and Grasses.

Natural History, Behavior, Social and Community Organization

Bartlett, D., and J. (1982) The family life of lions. *National Geographic* 162 (6) 800-819.

Bell, R. H. V. (1970) A grazing ecosystem in the Serengeti. *Scientific American* 224 (1): 86-93.

Bertram, B. C. R. (1975) The social system of lions. *Scientific American* 232 (5): 54-65.

Carr, N., (1979) Valley of the Elephants, Collins, London.

Douglas-Hamilton, I. and O. (1975) Among the Elephants, Viking Press.

Frame, G. and L. (1981) Cheetahs and Wild Dogs of the Serengeti, E. P. Dutton Press.

Guggisberg, C. A. W. (1966) S.O.S. Rhino, Andre Deutsch.

Hanby, J. (1982) Lion's Share, Houghton Mifflin.

Kruuk, H. (1972) The Spotted Hyena, U of Chicago Press.

Leuthold, W. (1977) African Ungulates, Springer Verlag Press.

Martin, E. B. (1984) They are killing off the rhino. *National Geographic* 165 (3): 404-422.

Moss, C. (1975) Portraits in the Wild, Behavior Studies of East African Mammals, Houghton Mifflin.

Moss, C. (1988) Elephant Memories, Thirteen Years in the Life of an Elephant Family, William Morrow and Company, Inc.

Owens, M. and D. (1985) Cry of the Kalahari, Houghton Mifflin.

Schaller, G. (1972) The Serengeti Lion, U. of Chicago Press.

Schaller, G. (1973) Golden Shadows, Flying Hooves, A. Knopf.

Sinclair, A.R.E. (1975) The African Buffalo, U. of Chicago Press.

Sinclair, A.R.E., and M. Norton-Griffiths (1979) Serengeti: Dynamics of an Ecosystem, U. of Chicago Press.

Strum, S. C. (1987) Almost Human, A Journey into the World of Baboons, Random House.

van Lawick-Goodall, H. and J. van-Lawick-Goodall (1970) Innocent Killers, William Collins and Sons, London.

South African Politics Sparks, A. (1990) The Mind of South Africa, The Story of the Rise and Fall of Apartheid, William Heineman Ltd. Published in paperback in 1991 by Mandarin Paperbacks, London.

Coffee-Table Books

Balfour, D. and S. (1991) Rhino, The Story of the Rhinoceros and a Plea for its Conservation, C. Struik Publishers, Cape Town.

Balfour, D. and S. (1992) Etosha, C. Struik Publishers, Cape Town.

Johnson, P. and A. Bannister Okavango, Sea of Land, Land of Water, New Holland.

Scott, Jonathan (1985) The Leopard's Tale, Elm Tree Books, London.

Stutchbury, J. and V. (1992) Spirit of the Zambezi, CBC Publishing, London.

van Lawick, H. (1986) Among Predators and Prey, Elm Tree Books, London.

Randall Moore and Abu Camp

Butler, L. (1993) Scene and Herd, Fair Lady, 10 February (*copy enclosed*).

Jackman, B. (1993) Tail-to-tail traffic without a motor in sight, *The Times Saturday Review*, 23 January (*copy enclosed*).

Moore, R.J. and C. Munnion (1989) Back to Africa, Southern Book Publishers, Johannesburg. *The story of Randall Moore's quest to return three circus-trained African elephants to the land of their birth. Currently out-of-print but may be reprinted before our departure*

Most of the above listed titles may be purchased from Russel Friedman Books, P.O. Box 73, Halfway House, 1685, South Africa, telephone +27-11-7022300 or fax +27 11 7021403. If you are a keen birder we recommend that you bring your **own** Newman's bird book.

BEWARE OF ENDANGERED WILDLIFE PRODUCTS
GUIDELINES FOR TOURISTS
 Prepared by TRAFFIC (U.S.A.)

Some attractive items offered for sale abroad are made from the hides, shells, feathers and teeth of endangered wildlife. Although some of these may legally be bought in other countries, U.S. and international laws may make it a crime to bring them into the U.S. Before buying wildlife items, exotic pets, or plants, check to be sure that it is legal to import it into the U.S. Illegal items may be confiscated by U.S. customs or wildlife inspectors and significant fines levied. The following information provides some guidelines with regard to illegal wildlife and wildlife products that may be for sale abroad.

Reptile Skins and Leathers

Products made from skins of crocodiles are common in European and Asian marketplaces, but most may not be imported into the United States. These include products of the black caiman, American crocodile, Orinoco crocodile from Latin America and the Caribbean, the Philippine crocodile, the Chinese alligator and the African Nile crocodile.

Products made from Latin American caimans and crocodiles are very common in Europe, but are likely to be illegal. Caimans are protected in most of the countries in which they occur. Caiman products made from skins originating in Colombia, French Guiana, Guyana and Suriname may be legal.

However, the illegal quantities of skins from this region far outweigh the legal quantities.

Most South American lizard skin products may be brought into the U.S. Exceptions are those originating in Brazil and Paraguay, which ban their export. A number of Asian countries, including India, Nepal and Pakistan, protect lizards, so products from Asian lizards, especially the popular monitors, may be illegal.

Snakeskin products made from large, boldly patterned species like boa constrictors, anacondas and pythons, as well as from smaller snakes, are popular here and abroad. In general, you may import snakeskin products. However, Latin America, Brazil, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama and Paraguay prohibit the export of snakeskin, making it illegal to import products made from skins originating in these countries. You may also encounter problems with skins from certain Asian countries, such as India, which permit only a limited trade in products finished in that country.

All sea turtle species are protected under U.S. and international law. Sea turtle shells, shell jewellery, leather, eggs, meat, and creams made with sea turtle oil cannot enter the U.S. legally.

Furs - Furs from ranched animals that may be brought into the U.S. include mink, chinchilla, nutria, ermine and some fox.

Furs of wild beaver, raccoon, opossum, fox, coyote, North American river otter, bobcat and lynx may also be imported into the U.S.

Furs from large cats such as jaguar, leopard, snow leopard and tiger, and from smaller spotted cats such as ocelot, margay and tiger cat, may not be imported into the U.S. In fact, very few spotted cat skins can enter the U.S. legally.

Birds and Feathers -The importation of wild bird feathers, mounted birds and skins (with or without feathers) is prohibited by U.S. Law.

-Many large parrots, including certain macaws and cockatoos, are protected in their country of origin and may not be imported into the U.S. Birds originating in Australia, Brazil, Mexico, Paraguay and a number of Caribbean countries may not enter the U.S., nor may many birds of Indonesian origin. Check carefully the legal status of colourful birds before you buy.

-Live birds, if they can be imported into the U.S., must go into quarantine under regulations of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Ivory -Ivory from animals, including whale, walrus and elephant, is barred from import into the U.S.

Coral -Many countries either prohibit or restrict the collection, sale and export of corals, whether in raw form or worked into jewellery.

Plants - Plants, such as cycads, orchids and cacti, are either prohibited from import into the U.S. or their import is restricted. Whether endangered or not, all plants must undergo inspection by the Department of Agriculture and be accompanied by documents certifying they are free of disease and pests.

Wildlife Curios from Mexico-Stuffed caimans, crocodiles, birds, turtles and other wildlife curios that you might find for sale in Mexico are almost certain to be confiscated by Customs or wildlife inspectors. It is best to avoid these items.

For further information regarding illegal live wildlife or wildlife products, contact TRAFFIC (U.S.A.), the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior, or the U.S. Embassy if you are abroad. TRAFFIC (U.S.A.) - Trade Records Analysis of Flora and Fauna in Commerce - is a program of World Wildlife Fund-U.S. and part of an international TRAFFIC network cooperating with the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources to monitor the international trade in wild plants and animals. Cable: PANDAFUND Telex: 64505

Brian Jorg / Brian Jorg Outdoors will lead a Safari to Namibia, Botswana, and Victoria Falls June 15th- June 29th 2013. This trip is sponsored by the Cincinnati Zoo & Botanical Garden. Details are listed on Brian's website.