

## Chapter 1 : Wildlife of South Africa - Wikipedia

*Followers, Following, Posts - See Instagram photos and videos from Daan Smit (@www.nxgvision.com).*

Check new design of our homepage! There are many animals of the African wilderness, that call the continent of Africa home. This article will take you on an African safari with the following African animals list. AnimalSake Staff Last Updated: May 31, Africa is a unique land of varied traditions, culture, people, languages and geography. It is the second largest continent of the world. It is also the second most populous continent after Asia. The Mediterranean sea surrounds Africa to the north, the Red Sea and Suez canal to the northeast, the southwest surrounded by the Indian Ocean and the west bordering the Atlantic Ocean. The equator passes through Africa making it the only continent that stretches from the northern temperate to the southern temperate zones. This has created an arid or desert region in the northern half and the central and southern half covered with the plains of savanna and a dense rainforest jungle region. We have all mostly seen wild animals as zoo inhabitants or in television documentaries, but never in their natural habitat. Africa has been blessed with a variety of beautiful animal species such as the carnivores, herbivores, snakes, primates, aquatic animals like crocodiles and amphibians, etc. The following table contains African animals list along with a short description of the animal. List of African Animals The list of African animals is very long and in this AnimalSake article I have tried to cover as many animals possible. The following animal list will help you recognize most of the great animals of Africa. These animals feed on termites, thus have a long sticky tongue. They have poor eyesight and large powerful claws on their feet for digging. Aardvark has an almost hairless body, short neck and short legs. The only surviving species of the subfamily Protelinae, lives in the eastern and northeastern Africa. It feeds on insects unlike hyenas. Addax Addax are large antelopes that weigh up to pounds. They have a sand colored coat in summer and grayish brown in winter. These antelopes are white colored on their legs, hips, belly, ears and facial markings. They have thin, back slanted horns with a spiral twist of up to three turns on both sexes. Addax are adapted to withstand extreme heat and drink very little water. They seem to draw water they need from the dew and the plants they eat. They have a small head compared to their body, with narrow muzzle eyes. They have reddish-chestnut neck, back and flanks with distinctive white spot just below the throat. The horns are curved flat to the back with upturned tips in both sexes. They are natives of southern Morocco and are found from Senegal to Sudan. African Gray Parrot These parrots are very talkative, intelligent birds. African gray parrot can easily learn hundreds of words and other sounds. They live in western and central Africa in lowland forests, clearings and savannas. They feed on seeds, berries, nuts and fruits. These are ground dwelling monkeys and live together in troops. They have an omnivorous diet which is mainly vegetarian. They occasionally prey on insects, fish, shellfish, hares, birds, monkeys and even small antelopes. Their ears help shed the excessive heat and keep the fox cool. Bat-eared foxes are sandy gray in color with lighter fur on their belly and dark fur around the eyes, muzzle, back of the ears, feet and tail. They feed on harvester termites and insects like grasshoppers, scorpions, spiders, rodents, lizards, fruits and eggs. Beisa Oryx can tolerate long periods of heat by raising their body temperatures to up to degrees Fahrenheit. This causes the heat to leave their bodies for the surrounding cooler air. Thus, allowing minimum loss of water due to sweating or evaporation. Blue monkeys have little hair on their face, that gives them the blue appearance sometimes. They are also found in Angola and Zambia. They eat fruits and leaves but will not shy away from eating slow-moving invertebrates. Bongo The Bongo are nocturnal antelopes of reddish-orange color with white stripes running vertically along the body. This hooped animal is the largest species of antelope and the only antelope species which has horns on both the males and females. They are found in central, east and west Africa, inhabiting the dense woodlands and on mountains with altitudes up to 4, meters above the sea level. Bonobo Bonobo are the largest primates found only in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. They are also known as pygmy chimpanzee and the dwarf chimpanzee as they are very closely related to the chimpanzee. They are omnivorous animals that feed on fruits, leaves, flowers, beak and seeds mainly. If they get a chance, they also feed on honey, eggs, insects, small mammals and reptiles. Bontebok Bontebok are medium-sized antelopes. They have a convex forehead and an elongated muzzle. They have a

level back and developed limbs. They have a glossy coat of chestnut-brown, dark neck and hindquarters. There are purple-black blotches on their sides and upper limbs. Buffalo Water buffalo are said to have originated in Asia and have been domesticated world-wide. The wild Asian Buffalo is said to be an endangered animal. These are herbivores and spend most of their time submerged in water. There are large herds of water buffaloes found in Africa. Bushbabies have good night vision and acute sense of hearing. They have strong hind limbs and long tails that help them provide balance. They feed on insects, small animals, fruits and tree gums. Bushbuck have straight twisted horns that are brown to black and a white spot on the cheek and two patches on the neck and throat. They are found in the forest savanna mosaics and bush savanna forest and woodland. Bushpigs have also been introduced in Madagascar, Comoro and Mayotte Islands. They resemble the domestic pigs and have small eyes, blunt snout and tufted ears. Their diet consists of roots, crops and even newborn lambs. They have a hump on their back that helps them store water and food. They can run up to a speed of 25 mph for long stretches. They can survive without food and water for many days and drink over liters of water in one go. Their body is also highly adaptable to the extremely hot climate during the day and the freezing temperatures of night in the deserts. They are medium-sized cats and can leap up into the air to successfully hunt down flying birds. These flying acrobats are dark red, gray or golden sand in color. Their ears are black with tufts. Caracal hunt rodents, birds, including ostriches, antelopes, gazelles and rabbits. They are found in the African savannas and tropical grasslands and deserts. These are the only members of the cat family with non-retractable claws. Cheetahs are classified as an endangered species due to their dwindling habitat and high mortality rate of the cubs. They are found only in the southern parts of Africa and are extinct outside the African land. They are closely related to humans, gorillas and the orangutans. Chimpanzees are highly intelligent and sophisticated primates and are known to make tools to help themselves gather food. They are omnivorous animals and can work together as a team when gathering or hunting food. They have long bodies and a long furry tail. They have white muzzle with a black band around their, eyes like a mask. They secrete a musky odor. This is because they have a stump in place of their thumb. They are found in Kenya and inland high-country areas. Crocodile These oldest surviving creatures that have outlived even dinosaurs are over million years old. Crocodiles inhabit the tropical waters of Africa. They feed on fish, reptiles and mammals and the size of their prey depends on the size of the crocodile. Crocodiles swallow stones from the banks of the river as it helps them in digestion, buoyancy in water and even helps them swim deeper. A crocodile cannot stick its tongue out and can regrow new teeth quickly throughout its life! Dik-dik These sweet looking small antelopes are found in east Africa, Angola and Namibia. Dik-dik have a gray or brownish coat and an elongated snout. They have hair on the crown, that form an upright tuft which conceals the short ringed horns of the male dik-dik. Duiker are solitary animals and very hard to spot.

**Chapter 2 : Life on the Farm [www.nxgvision.com]**

*We encountered a mating pair at sunrise. We observed heavily panting lions trying to digest bellyfuls of wildebeest while hyenas, jackals, and vultures gorged on the scraps. And when the sun was high, we watched a gang of African buffalo try to chase a pride away from the shade of the only tree around.*

African Americans were there in the early years of exploration, through the conflicts over slavery in Kansas, on the cattle drives, and in the celebrated black frontier regiments. As "Exodusters" they were part of the pioneer settlement of the region, and in the twentieth century they moved to new urban frontiers in Plains cities. As elsewhere in the country, African Americans have been victimized on the Plains, most drastically in the Tulsa Race Riot of 1921. But the Great Plains has also seen some of their greatest triumphs, such as the victory in *Brown v. The Board of Education of Topeka*, which set in process the desegregation of schools. Beginnings African Americans were not a major presence in the Great Plains until after the end of Reconstruction in 1877, but that does not mean they played an insignificant role in shaping the early history of the region. As early as the 16th century, Esteban Estevanico, an African slave, was a member of the ill-fated expedition of Cabeza de Vaca across the Texas plains. Louis to the Pacific and back. The fur trapper Jim Beckwourth, son of a Virginia plantation owner and a slave woman, first crossed the Great Plains in heading for the beaver streams of the Rocky Mountains. Beckwourth spent the remaining forty-two years of his life in the Great Plains and elsewhere in the West, living as a trapper, adopted Crow Indian, and guide. Edward Rose was also an African American fur trapper. Rose first went up the Missouri River in 1805, and he remained a key figure in the fur trade until his death at the hands of Arikaras in 1820. Brown was born a slave in Virginia around 1800 and lived as a slave in Kentucky until she bought her freedom in 1810. Two years later she joined a wagon train of gold prospectors and headed to Denver, where she opened a laundry and established a Sunday school. She was also instrumental in bringing other African Americans to Denver and establishing one of the first black communities on the Plains. Nebraska, for example, reported eighty-two African Americans in 1850, mainly free, and an count in Kansas listed African American slaves. Despite these relatively small numbers, slavery was the crucial conflict in the initial development of these territories. The Kansas-Nebraska Act was intended to be a compromise between southern and northern interests, leaving the population of each territory to vote to permit, or prohibit, slavery. But by allowing the extension of slavery to be decided by a few thousand voters at the eastern edge of the Great Plains, Congress upset the balance between North and South and precipitated the Civil War. The conflict centered on Kansas. Many of the early residents were from the Midwest. They were antislavery Free Soilers, but they were often also antiblack; they wanted neither enslaved nor free African Americans in their prospective state. They were mobilized by the results of the territorial election that sent a proslavery representative to Congress and elected a proslavery governor, largely because advocates of slavery had poured across the border from Missouri to vote. In retaliation, two antislavery factions united to form the Topeka Movement or Free State Party, in effect creating two competing governments in Kansas. The Topeka Movement uneasily contained genuine abolitionists as well as those who sought a general exclusion of all African Americans from Kansas. The abolitionists triumphed in 1859 when, after the secession of the South, Kansas was admitted into the Union as a free state. The antislavery debate was not limited to politics but raged among ordinary citizens across the land. John Brown was the most widely known figure to emerge from "Bleeding Kansas. The Civil War raged mainly to the east of the Great Plains, although a brutal, desultory guerrilla war between proslavery raiders from Missouri and Free State militia from Kansas reprised the terror of the 1850s in that border zone. Meanwhile, many African Americans from Kansas fought for their freedom in the East, a freedom attained through the enactment of the Emancipation Proclamation on January 1, 1863. Cowboys, Soldiers, and Settlers The end of the Civil War marked the beginning of a growing African American population in the Great Plains, as emancipated slaves moved out of the South. Black cowboys worked the trail drives north from Texas, African American army regiments were assigned to the Plains, and in the late 1800s African American settlers—known as Exodusters—homesteaded in the region. It is estimated that in the decades following the Civil War about 9, African Americans rode the cattle trails north from Texas to the railheads in Kansas and

Nebraska and to the military posts and Indian reservations on the Northern Great Plains. This accounts for about one-quarter of all the trail hands during the open-range era. Some worked in all-black outfits, but nearly all outfits had at least one African American. They were employed mainly as wranglers the toughest job on the trail but also as cowhands and cooks. Rarely, except in outfits that were all African American, were they foremen or bosses. There is no evidence, however, that they faced wage discrimination. In fact, African Americans probably faced less discrimination on the trail drive, where they ate and slept alongside European Americans and Hispanic Americans, than in any other context in the nation at that time. Once in town, however, segregation in separate hotels, restaurants, and brothels was the norm. In Congress authorized the creation of six African American regiments to patrol the Great Plains. Called "buffalo soldiers" by Plains Indians because of the color and texture of their hair, the African American soldiers accepted the name as a badge of respect and adopted the buffalo as the main character of their coat of arms. The all-black Ninth Cavalry and Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Infantry Regiments also served throughout the Plains, engaging in campaigns against Native Americans, building military posts, erecting telegraph lines, and corralling horse thieves. These regiments earned respect for future generations of African Americans in the military. The four regiments had the lowest desertion rates in the Army of the West, and from their ranks eventually came eighteen congressional Medal of Honor winners. The first substantial growth of the African American population in the Great Plains occurred after when the Democrats returned to power in the South and, with the acquiescence of Republican president Rutherford B. Hayes, set about reversing the gains that Southern blacks had made during Reconstruction. Repressive laws curtailed African American political, civil, and economic rights and reduced many blacks to landlessness as they labored as sharecroppers, often on the same plantations where they or their parents had been slaves. Here, indeed, was a pool for migration. Benjamin "Pap" Singleton, from Tennessee, realized that emigration was the solution to the problem of landlessness and that the Great Plains beckoned. By , through the efforts of Singleton and other individuals, 9, Exodusters had moved to Kansas, mainly from Texas, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Nicodemus, perhaps the best known of the African American towns in Kansas, was founded on the semiarid plains of western Kansas in . The first settlers were from Kentucky. By the African American population of the town had swelled to , and it boasted three general stores, a post office, three churches, and three hotels. Nicodemus actually worked well as an interracial settlement, with businesses and associations being run by both European Americans and African Americans. Nicodemus remains a small town, but it continues to function as a focal point for African Americans in western Kansas. Oklahoma Territory was another attractive destination for the Exodusters in the late nineteenth century. The opening of the unassigned portion of Oklahoma Territory to homesteaders on April 22, , created a land rush in which African Americans fully participated. At least thirty predominantly African American towns were established from to in what would become the state of Oklahoma in . One of these was Langston in western Oklahoma. Langston was established in by Edward P. McCabe, who had previously been one of the founders of Nicodemus. By Langston had become the site of the Colored Agricultural and Normal School, and soon the town had the highest literacy rate in the territory. Smaller numbers of African American settlers moved to Nebraska and points north. These areas were simply too far from the source of migration in the South. North Dakota, for example, had only black settlers in and by . Farther north, the Exoduster wave of immigration reached the Prairie Provinces of Canada in . These settlers were again fleeing persecution, this time from the racist government that came to power with statehood in Oklahoma in . In the years before statehood, African Americans in Oklahoma Territory had been relatively few—about 8 percent of the population—but many were successful farmers, businessmen, and community leaders. Their very success bred opposition in the European American community. Against a backdrop of increasing violence, including lynchings, the Democratic Party gained power in by campaigning against racial equality. Subsequently, Oklahoma segregated railroads and other facilities and restricted suffrage. Within a period of three years, approximately 1, African Americans migrated from Oklahoma to Canada, settling primarily around Edmonton. They were mainly skilled farmers who settled in rural areas, but by there were also 72 African Americans in Calgary and in Edmonton. However, their reception in Canada was no better than it had been in Oklahoma. In fact, the Canadian government actively opposed the immigration and even sent agents to

Oklahoma to stop it. These efforts essentially halted African American immigration to the Prairie Provinces in Urban Migration and Racial Violence At the beginning of the twentieth century, almost 90 percent of African Americans lived in the South, a distribution extending from Virginia to East Texas and largely reflecting the geography of plantation crops, especially cotton. They lived mainly in rural areas. By only 50 percent of African Americans remained in the South. In one of the great migrations in U. They were pulled by job opportunities, direct recruitment, and the promise of a better future. They were pushed by disenfranchisement and persecution in the South, as well as by the mechanization of agriculture. The Great Plains, with its predominantly agricultural economy, was generally marginal to this migration, but Plains cities in particular saw significant increases in black population over the course of the twentieth century. World War I, with its increased industrial production and labor demands, was the initial stimulus for the movement of African Americans out of the South. Viewed at the state level, the Great Plains was not greatly affected. No Plains state kept up with the national average of black population increase from to At the city level, however, the population composition of the Great Plains was changing. From these populations, increasingly concentrated in segregated neighborhoods, came vibrant cultural achievements and long-lasting community institutions, but they were also targets for discrimination and racial violence, particularly when the job market contracted. This was the situation in Omaha in September Many were recent migrants from the South, attracted by jobs on the Union Pacific Railroad or in the Union Stock Yards and, initially at least, by the absence of Jim Crow laws that had plagued them in their previous home. But increased visibility brought discrimination. In , for example, the Union Pacific replaced its black janitors with Japanese, and separate rental listings for African Americans restricted their housing choices to the downtown, in the thriving and violent red-light district. Crimes by African Americans soared, and the Omaha Bee seemed to take a delight in publicizing them. In this atmosphere of racial tension, an atmosphere further heated by returning servicemen who could not find jobs, an African American named Will Brown was jailed at the Douglas County courthouse, allegedly for raping a white woman. On September 26 and 27, , the Omaha Daily Bee ran incendiary headlines accusing Brown of the crime. On September 28 a mob of more than 4, men and women pulled Brown from the courthouse, hung him from a lamppost, riddled his body with bullets, then burned him on a bonfire while posing for the cameras. This was one of eighteen lynchings of African Americans in Nebraska from to One of the reasons African Americans had left the South was to flee "southern justice," but in Omaha in "and in Tulsa in "they encountered treatment that was no better.

### Chapter 3 : Life and death on the African plains | Sunshine Coast Daily

*Here is a slideshow of a single-panel comic strip that I've done over the course of this year, titled "Life on the African Plains" (influenced by Gary Larson's "The Far Side").*

Greater kudu bull The Cape buffalo , also known as the African buffalo, is a powerful animal that has few natural enemies. Their power and size means that they are very much able to defend themselves. They have been known to kill lions, hyena, humans, and other wild predators. Because of this, they have taken their place in the African big five, elephants , lions , rhinoceroses both black and white species , and leopards. The Big Five are known to be some of the most dangerous and aggressive animals in Africa. Another African name for the Cape buffalo is "black death", because of their colour and aggressive behaviour. The Gemsbok , alternatively known as oryx, is an arid country specialist that travel in groups of The horns of males are straight and pointed at the tip. Because of this, they have been known to impale attacking lions. The Gemsbok is the sole representative of the genus Oryx in South Africa; other Oryx species are found much further north. The spiral-horned antelopes classified under the genus Tragelaphus have a large presence in South Africa, with three species represented, all widespread in the country: Mostly found in the open grasslands and semi-desert in the western and southern region, the Springbok both grazes and browses. Its population is large, and it is often hunted for its meat and hide. Carnivora [ edit ] Leopards are the most reclusive of the big cats. They are opportunistic hunters and will prey upon smaller mammals and rodents when other food sources are unavailable. The diet of leopards consists primarily of ungulates such as Impala and duikers. Leopards have a relatively small physical build in comparison to lions, and tend to favour more closed habitats such as forests and mountains, both habitats lions rarely inhabit. South Africa is home to the lion. With average weights of about Here are a few: Ostrich - South Africa has the largest population of ostriches in the world. The ostrich is the largest bird in the world. Black mamba- The black mamba is a large and highly venomous snake that is found in a variety of habitats in Africa. Cape cobra- The cape cobra is a medium-sized African cobra and its colour varies depending on where it lives. Mole snake - The mole snake is a non-venomous species that kills its rodent and mole prey by constriction. Puff adder - The puff adder is a cryptically-coloured adder species that inhabits mountainous areas.

### Chapter 4 : Project MUSE - African Americans on the Great Plains

*Life on the Great Plains* In this four-part lesson, students examine the concept of geographic region by exploring the history of the Great Plains. In Part I, students gather information about the location and environment of the Great Plains in order to produce a map outlining the region in formal terms.

**Plains Facts** Plains Facts A plain is a type of landform made up of a flat area that can exist in valleys, lowlands, on plateaus, or uplands. They are formed by a variety of weather and geological phenomena including water deposits, ice, wind, erosion, and even lava. Plains make excellent agricultural ground in many places because of their rich soil and their relatively flat landscape. There are different types of plains including structural plains, erosional plains, and depositional plains, as well as coastal plains and flood plains. Natural plant life on plains is dependent on the climate and can range from thick forests, to grasslands, and everything in between. Structural plains tend to be large flat surfaces that make up extensive lowlands. Erosional plains are those that have been created by erosion due to glaciers, wind, running water and rivers. Depositional plains are created when material is deposited from rivers, glaciers, waves and wind. Sometimes these plains are very fertile because of the type of material that has been deposited there. Depositional plains are classified as alluvial plains, or glacial plains. Alluvial plains are created by a river that deposits material that becomes the soil. Flood plains are plains that experience periodic flooding or just occasional flooding. One of the most famous flood plains is the one surrounding the Nile River in Africa. A lacustrine plain is a plain that was originally the bottom of a lake. A lava plain is formed when lava creates sheets over time, eventually becoming rich soil. Glacial plains are formed when a glacier moves across land and the force of gravity creates the large flat surface. An abyssal plain is an area of the ocean basin that is either flat or sloping very gently. Plains that exist on other planets are referred to as planitia Latin for the word plain. Weather on the Great Plains can be extreme at times, which has led to a lot of irrigation to help compensate for drought conditions that can occur. Coastal plains are lowlands that stretch along the shore and slope towards it. An example of a coastal plain is the Atlantic Coastal Plain. This plain stretches from Florida to Nova Scotia. Plains cover approximately one-third of the land on earth. Every continent on earth has plains in one form or another. In North America, where some plains are grasslands, these are referred to as prairies. These types of plains have warm summers and cold winters. Mexico has a forested plain called Tabasco Plain that is home to all sorts of vegetation including trees and shrubs. A tropical grassland plain is called a savannah. Savannahs are warm all year and tend to have scattered trees. In very cold climates like the Arctic, plains are often frozen. They are referred to as tundra.

**Chapter 5 : African Animals List, With Pictures, Facts, Information & Worksheet**

*Story time just got better with Prime Book Box, a subscription that delivers hand-picked children's books every 1, 2, or 3 months at 40% off List Price.*

A lioness prospecting for her next meal. Jill Worrall Life and death on the African plains 30th Nov 6: On the fringe of the Serengeti Plains, where the land begins to rise, undulating towards the crater walls of the Ngorongoro Crater, she crouched over the limp body of an impala. After tearing flesh away from the haunches of the antelope, the cheetah would stop and looked anxiously to her left. A jackal was watching her and beyond it two vultures, wings unfolded, like feathered Draculas. I stood in the back of the jeep entranced. My first African predator. Was it bad taste to be so enthralled by the sight of this big cat with its bloodied muzzle ripping into the innards of the hapless impala? It was certainly gruesome but equally, the cheetah was so graceful, a lean running machine with a gloriously spotted coat, its long tail curled out behind it. The Serengeti National Park covers nearly 15, sq km in northwest Tanzania on the border with Kenya. However, once the migratory animals have left it is also a superb place to see predators such as lions, cheetah and leopards. We travelled to our Serengeti lodge via Arusha, along a road that took us along the rim of the Ngorongoro Crater, itself famed for its wildlife. Having already seen a cheetah and a hyena on the drive in, we set off the following morning full of anticipation. We were not disappointed. Our first sighting was not of a predator however, but a herd of zebras browsing among the trees beside the road. It had been love at first sight for me with zebras when I saw them for the first time the day before at Lake Manyara - and later, even after five weeks in Africa, they never ceased to intrigue me. There are several species of zebra - some have stripes more brown than black, some have a faint "shadow" stripe between the main bands of colour, some have striped legs, others pure white. Giraffes stalked elegantly among the trees too. They are equally beautiful and, like the zebras, different sub-species have a range of patterns and colours. As they nibbled on high branches they would often stop to look down their long elegant noses at us I am sure they know they are African eye candy. A few kilometres down the road Mweta, our guide, stopped the jeep suddenly and pointed up into the tall spreading trees about 50 metres away. Mweta explained that leopards regularly lose their kills to lions and even hyenas, sometimes having to make multiple kills a day before they get a decent feed. A few minutes after our first leopard sighting the jeep stopped again - two leopards were on the move on a grassy hillside - the fact that these usually solitary cats were close together, indicated to Mweta they were preparing to mate. We saw yet another leopard later in the day, also in a tree but this time awake and alert - he looked across to us without concern. Most animals of the Serengeti are so used to vehicles that they appear not to see them at all - elephants weave among jeeps and lions rub against trucks to scratch itches. Wart hogs are more skittish however - in Tanzania at least most of my photos of these ugly but nevertheless endearing animals are of warthog bottoms retreating into the grassland, their almost prehensile tails standing straight up like a flag. Apart from their size they seemed to be behaving little differently to our Birman cat. But that afternoon we encountered a pride that was wide awake. Lions live in prides, usually with one dominant male lion and up to 30 other individuals including mature lionesses, juveniles of both sexes and cubs. On the other side of the track a herd of elephants was standing belly-deep in a watering hole, babies carefully corralled amongst the milling giant animals. Elephants too live in family groups but it is a matriarch that is in control. At some signal undetected by us this particular matriarch began to move away from the water, threading her way between the jeeps that had gathered. The rest of the herd, mothers and babies and young males, followed her. They stopped near the lions, some of which were now lolling with full stomachs in the shade of some thorn bushes while others were still gnawing at the carcass. The smallest of the baby elephants were almost hidden from sight among the forest of enormous elephant legs but one of the male elephants decided that the family was not safe enough. Raising his trunk and trumpeting in warning he made a rush at the lions. The big cats scattered, other than a few younger ones still intent on finishing their meal. Another elephant now joined in the attack, charging at the remaining lions and when they ran off, both elephants pursued them. Several lions took refuge in a thicket of shrubs but this was not far enough away for the elephants who swung their feet and trunks at the

bushes until the lions slunk out the other side. On yet another signal from the matriarch, the elephants began to move away across the plains kicking up a cloud of dust as they left. Slowly the lions crept back to their kill. The following morning we left the Serengeti and drove up to the rim of the Ngorongoro Crater which is more than 1000 m above sea level. The crater is one of the largest unflooded intact volcanic caldera in the world and is home to about 25, large animals, including 25 extremely rare and heavily protected black rhinos each rhino is under hour surveillance by armed guards and each is microchipped so its every move can be detected. On safari there are strict rules for visitors. Even in the lodges a security guard is charged with escorting you back to your room after dinner and sometimes back for breakfast before the early morning game drives too. I asked a guide at Ngorongoro if this was just to make things seem more exciting for guests. After all this was once their home so they come back time to time. On the grassland nearby an ostrich threesome stalked past - two males pursuing a lone hen. Every jeep in the Ngorongoro seemed to be here but Mweta said although it was comparatively safe it was still important to stay vigilant. We suddenly heard her screaming - two lions were walking past and decided to lie down just outside the door. Finally a ranger came and moved them along by driving his jeep up behind them. Servals are beautiful elusive members of the cat family, about the size of a spaniel but fine boned with cheetah-like black spots. The serval was hunting for insects in the long grass beside the track. He stalked them appearing totally oblivious to the line of jeeps that materialised as the news spread among the guides about this rare sight. Back at the lodge that evening we sat on the terrace as the African sun began to set and a pair of buffalo lumbered past immediately below us. Beyond them a flock of guinea fowl with their speckled plumage and blue crests hurried home on foot to roost No wonder really - there were a lot of sharp teeth out there only too keen for a little poultry.

### Chapter 6 : Daan Smit (@www.nxgvision.com) â€¢ Instagram photos and videos

*Sacrificial ceremonies of cows and goats, hunting weapons with poisoned arrow heads and rainbow-colourful costumes that stand out on the African plains.*

Life on the Farm This little house on the prairie is constructed of sod walls and a dirt roof. It is one of the few pioneer dwellings still standing in the Badlands today. A homestead at last! Many eastern families who longed for the opportunity to own and farm a plot of land of their own were able to realize their dreams when Congress passed the Homestead Act in 1862. That landmark piece of legislation provided acres free to any family who lived on the land for five years and made improvements. Combined with the completed transcontinental railroad, it was now possible for an easterner yearning for the open space of the West to make it happen. Unfortunately, the lives they found were fraught with hardship. Money Problems There were tremendous economic difficulties associated with Western farm life. First and foremost was overproduction. Because the amount of land under cultivation increased dramatically and new farming techniques produced greater and greater yields, the food market became so flooded with goods that prices fell sharply. While this might be great for the consumer, the farmer had to grow a tremendous amount of food to recoup enough profits to survive the winter. New machinery and fertilizer was needed to farm on a large scale. Often farmers borrowed money to purchase this equipment, leaving themselves hopelessly in debt when the harvest came. The high tariff forced them to pay higher prices for household goods for their families, while the goods they themselves sold were unprotected. The railroads also fleeced the small farmer. Farmers were often charged higher rates to ship their goods a short distance than a manufacturer would pay to transport wares a great distance. A Harsh and Isolating Environment The woes faced by farmers transcended economics. Nature was unkind in many parts of the Great Plains. Blistering summers and cruel winters were commonplace. Frequent drought spells made farming even more difficult. Farmers lacked political power. Social problems were also prevalent. With each neighbor on acre plots of land, communication was difficult and loneliness was widespread. Farm life proved monotonous compared with the bustling cities of the East. These conditions could not last. Out of this social and economic unrest, farmers began to organize and make demands that would rock the Eastern establishment.

## Chapter 7 : Serengeti - Wikipedia

*The Plains of Africa was wonderful! A once in a lifetime journey with wonderful hotels, great food and nice traveling companions. The scenery was breathtaking as were the many great wildlife pictures we took.*

List of African Animals: Introduction Perhaps the best-known African habitat is savanna UK spelling: Savannas are grasslands with widely-spaced trees. Deserts such as the Sahara Desert are home to species with special adaptations for living in the intense heat. Click the picture to find out more about this strange-looking burrowing animal. The aardvark is a nocturnal mammal whose diet consists mainly of ants and termites. It uses its excellent sense of smell to find food, and its long, sticky tongue to capture its prey. The aardvark is an expert digger, and can even burrow its way out of danger from predators. In fact, the aardvark is the last remaining species of the order Tubulidentata. You can find out more about aardvarks here. Click the photo to find out more about this species. The aardwolf lives in scrublands in eastern and southern Africa. The aardwolf is nocturnal, and sleeps in burrows during the day. Find out more about the aardwolf here: Recent studies have shown that there are two subspecies of African elephant: Learn about the amazing African elephant here. Antelopes Springbok antelope There are 91 species of antelope, most of which are native to Africa. They live in a range of habitats, including forests and grasslands. Antelopes are herbivores plant eaters , and many species live in large herds. With all those eyes and ears looking and listening out for danger, predators find it hard to approach undetected. Baboons are monkeys with long muzzles and close-set eyes, giving their faces a dog-like appearance. Male baboons use noises and visual threats such as showing their sharp, pointed teeth to establish their standing within the troop. You can find out more about baboons here. Bonobo Click the picture for more bonobo facts! The bonobo is an endangered primate that lives in the Central African rainforests. It is closely related to the chimpanzee. Find out more here: Bonobo Facts Buffalo Click on the picture to discover more about the African buffalo. The African buffalo has distinctive upwards-curved horns. The buffalo is a very thick-set and robust animal, generally standing at around 1. Although distantly related to other bovines, the buffalo is not an ancestor of domestic cattle. You can find out more about this awesome African animal here: The cheetah is a member of the felidae cat family. Click here to learn more awesome cheetah facts. Crocodile Click the picture to find out more! You need to be careful when walking near rivers and lakes in Africa; the continent is home to several species of crocodile! These ambush predators lie in wait in shallow water for their unsuspecting prey to approach. The largest African crocodile is the Nile crocodile. It is the second-largest crocodile species: See facts about the Nile crocodile here: No African animals list would be complete without the giraffe! Gorilla Silverback gorilla “ click the picture for amazing gorilla facts! Gorillas are members of the great ape family Hominidae, and are the largest living primates. There are two species of gorilla: Both are critically endangered. Only mountain gorillas a subspecies of eastern gorilla are left in the wild. Find out more about mountain gorillas here: Mountain Gorilla Facts Hippopotamus Hippopotamus: It is a fitting name for this large animal, which has a semi-aquatic lifestyle. Learn more about the hippopotamus here: Hippo Facts Discover the endangered pygmy hippo here: Pygmy Hippopotamus Facts Hyena Click the picture to find out more about the spotted hyena! Hyenas may look like a mixture between a dog and a wolf, but they are more closely related to cats and viverrids cat-like mammals. Although hyenas have a reputation for being scavengers it is only the striped hyena and the brown hyena that find most of their food this way. The fourth member of the hyena family is the Aardwolf , which appears further up this list. You can find out more about the spotted hyena here: Spotted Hyena Facts Jackal Black-backed jackal. Click on the picture to find out more about this species. Jackals are small canines members of the dog family. They have long, agile legs and curved teeth that are well adapted to their omnivorous diet. Jackals are built for long distance running and are most active at dawn and dusk. Find out more about the black-backed jackal here: Leopard Leopard “ Click the image to learn more amazing leopard facts! After subduing its victim, the leopard will sometimes drag its prey up a tree. You can learn some amazing leopard facts here. Lion African Animals List: Lions tend to be fairly inactive during the day and can spend up to 20 hours of the day resting. Lions are most active after dusk, when they groom and socialise

before going to hunt. Lions are carnivores meat eaters and use teamwork to capture large prey. Learn more about lions here: [Mongoose](#) There are around 33 species of mongoose. These small mammals are found in Africa and Asia. Mongooses are diurnal active during the day. One of the best-known species of mongoose is the meerkat, which lives in desert habitats in southern Africa. Some species live in trees and some tend to stay on the ground. Most monkeys are active during the day and live in organized social groups. Monkeys are omnivorous i. Monkeys range in size from pygmy species which can be as small as 12cm 4. [Okapi](#) Click to picture to find out more about these rare African animals! The okapi is an endangered species. Find out more about the okapi at our [Okapi Facts](#) page. Ostriches mainly eat grasses and other plants, but occasionally also eat insects and bugs. Discover more about ostriches here: [They live in hollows in trees or in burrows, and are active at night. They eat ants and termites.](#) [Rhinoceros](#) White rhino with calf. Click on the photo to find out more about rhinos. The rhinoceros is another creature that is sure to appear in any list of African animals. There are five species of rhino, two of which, the white rhino and the black rhino, are found in Africa. The black rhino is critically endangered. Find out more about rhinos here. You can read about the critically endangered black rhino here: [Black Rhino Facts](#) [Serval](#) Serval. Click on the picture to read more about this African wild cat. The serval is a medium-sized wild cat that is closely related to the African golden cat. Servals are tall, with small heads and big ears. They have yellow-gold coats with black spots. Servals are fast and agile, and their diet consists of a variety of small creatures such as birds, mammals and reptiles. They are nocturnal, and their preferred habitat is savannah.

### Chapter 8 : Asuka Takita: Veterinarian embraces life on the African plains | The Japan Times

*It encompasses Serengeti National Park, a popular destination for African safaris. The Serengeti: Plain Facts about National Park & Animals The Serengeti is a vast ecosystem in east-central Africa.*

The ecosystem is home to over 3, lions *Panthera leo* , 1, leopards *Panthera pardus* , [16] and 7, to 8, spotted hyenas *Crocuta crocuta*. The East African cheetah are also present in Serengeti. Wild dogs are relatively scarce in much of the Serengeti. This is particularly true in places such as Serengeti National Park where they became extinct in , in which lions and spotted hyenas, predators that steal wild dog kills and are a direct cause of wild dog mortality, are abundant. The Serengeti can support this remarkable variety of grazers only because each species, even those that are closely related, has a different diet. For example, wildebeests prefer to consume shorter grasses , while zebras prefer taller ones. Similarly, dik-diks eat the lowest leaves of a tree, impalas eat the leaves that are higher up, and giraffes eat leaves that are even higher. The governments of Tanzania and Kenya maintain a number of protected areas, including national parks, conservation areas, and game reserves, that give legal protection to over 80 percent of the Serengeti. Soils are high in nutrients, overlying a shallow calcareous hardpan due to natrocarbonatite eruptions from Ol Doinyo Lengai. The sixteen acacia species vary over this range, their distribution determined by edaphic conditions and soil depth. Near Lake Victoria, flood plains have developed from ancient lakebeds. In the far northwest, acacia woodlands are replaced by broadleaved *Terminalia-Combretum* woodlands, caused by a change in geology. This area has the highest rainfall in the system and forms a refuge for the migrating ungulates at the end of the dry season. Although the climate is usually warm and dry, rainfall occurs in two rainy seasons: March to May, and a shorter season in October and November. The Serengeti plain is punctuated by granite and gneiss outcroppings known as kopjes. These outcroppings are the result of volcanic activity. Kopjes provide a microhabitat for non-plains wildlife. The Serengeti was used as inspiration for the animated Disney feature film *The Lion King* and subsequent theatrical production. The area is also home to the Ngorongoro Conservation Area, which contains Ngorongoro Crater and the Olduvai Gorge , where some of the oldest hominin fossils have been found. In popular culture[ edit ] Serengeti is mentioned in a single " Africa " by Toto. The lyrics erroneously describe Kilimanjaro as being located near the Serengeti:

### Chapter 9 : An Exhaustive List of African Animals With Some Stunning Photos

*The king of the jungle is among the many acquaintances of Japan-born Takita since she made Kenya her home almost a decade ago. Then, she took up the post of veterinarian at the Mara Conservancy, a.*