

# Welcome to

# jukani



WILDLIFE SANCTUARY - PLETTENBERG BAY - SOUTH AFRICA

**Please remember to stay safe and enjoy by following these simple rules:**

- \*Do not tease the animals
  - \*No Running
  - \*No Loud Noises
- \*Do not cross the barriers
- \*Do not try and toss anything over the fence
- \*Remember to wear your mask
- \*Keep your social Distancing
  - \*Do take a lot of photos
- \*Do enjoy the day in nature
- \*Do enjoy and visit again





# jukani

wildlife sanctuary



monkeyland



PRIMATE SANCTUARY - FLETTENBERG BAY - SOUTH AFRICA

birds of eden



FREE FLIGHT BIRD SANCTUARY - FLETTENBERG BAY - SOUTH AFRICA



RECEPTION

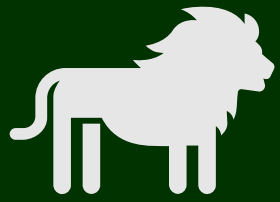


MAIN  
ENTRANCE



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# Tawny Lion

Latin name: Panthera leo



## DID YOU KNOW?

The heaviest lion on record weighed an amazing 375 kg.

Lions can reach speeds of up to 56 km/h but only in short bursts because of a lack of stamina.

The roar of a lion can be heard from 8 kilometres away.

Most lions found in the wild live in southern and eastern parts of Africa.

Lions are the national animal of Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, England, Ethiopia, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Singapore.

Most lions drink water daily if available, but can go up to four or five days without it.

The oldest lion on record was nearly 29 years old.

A lion's eyesight is five times better than a human being.

Lions can smell nearby prey and estimate how long it was in the area.

The bite force of a lion is app 800 pounds per square inch.

Their canines can grow up to 8 cm in length



# Siberian Tiger

Latin name: *Panthera tigris altaica*



## DID YOU KNOW?

Since Siberian tigers inhabit such cold regions, an adult Siberian tiger will need at least 9 kilograms of food each day to survive (different in captivity).

When hunting, the Siberian tiger can make rapid attacks and run faster than 80 kilometres per hour.

The young tigers will stay with their mother until they are 3-5 years old.

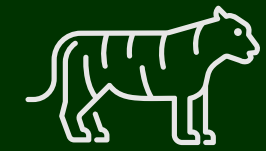
While it generally displays dark orange skin, the coat turns dull brown in winter and the fur also becomes shaggier.

The Siberian tiger measuring up to 4 metres (13 feet) in total length and weighing up to 300 kg (660 pounds)

It has an extended supple body standing on rather short legs with a fairly long tail.

To keep themselves from becoming cold in the winters, Siberian tigers have thicker fur coats than tigers which live in southern Asia. They also have a thick layer of fat which helps keep them warm. Siberian tigers have extra fur around their necks and paws which helps them keep warm.

The Siberian tiger is still considered a critically endangered species with the primary threats to its' survival in the wild being poaching and habitat loss from intensive logging and development. There are approximately less than 600 Siberian tigers remaining in the wild. Amur tigers are endangered species.



# Bengal Tiger

Latin name: *Panthera tigris tigris*



## DID YOU KNOW?

Bengal Tigers are similar to Siberian Tigers. Many people mistake white tigers for Siberian tigers and think that all orange coloured tigers are Bengal tigers.

Tigers are very agile creatures and can scale a tree in a

The main antagonist of The Jungle Book Shere Khan is a Bengal tiger.

Tigers may drag their prey to water to eat. They are commonly seen in the shade or wading in pools to cool off.

White Tigers are not necessarily albinos. They carry a recessive gene, which makes them leucistic. Either one or both parents need to possess this gene in order to produce white offspring. To ensure that white tigers are white, breeders use only white tigers to breed with. This results in severe inbreeding. Inbreeding in these animals causes deformities and defects which can be life threatening. About half of the litter is still born and the majority of the remaining litter will probably not survive longer than a few weeks. Only about 1 in 35 make it to adulthood, and then most of these animals are blind, deaf or misformed.



# Spotted Hyena

Latin name: *Crocuta crocuta*



## DID YOU KNOW?

Female spotted hyenas are dominant over the males.

Spotted hyena cubs are born with their eyes open!

Hyenas can go for several days without water.

In one feeding frenzy, a spotted hyena can eat up to one third of its body weight.

They are born with fully erupted teeth.

Hyenas are not members of the dog or cat families. Instead, they are so unique that they have a family all their own, Hyaenidae.

There are four members of the Hyaenidae family: the striped hyena, the “giggly” spotted hyena, the brown hyena, and the aardwolf (it’s a hyena, not a wolf).

Hyenas are notorious as scavengers however spotted Hyenas are extremely successful hunters killing about 90 of their own food.

A spotted hyena’s jaws are the strongest of any mammal. They can exert 40% more bite force than a leopard and are able to crack open the femur of a giraffe.

A spotted hyena’s heart is twice the weight of a lion’s, in proportion to its body mass. This gives it enough stamina to pursue its prey for up to 5 km.

The Maasai people of East Africa traditionally left out their dead to be consumed by spotted hyenas.



# Caracal

Latin name: Caracal caracal



## DID YOU KNOW?

In South Africa, the caracal is classified as a "problem animal", which permits landowners to kill the species without restriction.

It was a common practice amongst ancient Persians to tame caracals and use them for hunting hare, wild fowl and gazelle.

In Iran the killing of small livestock has brought the caracal into serious conflict with local people, who sometimes make efforts to eradicate it.

Caracals have never been recorded to be killed in road incidents

The name "caracal" loosely means "black ear".

The caracal can jump almost 3 m high.

A distinctive caracal characteristic is the long tufts of black hair on the tips of the ears – In Turkish the word Karakulak, meaning Black Ear is what gave them their name.

They are powerfully built, with long, sturdy legs that act like springs, allowing them to leap straight up and snatch birds right out of the air.

The hind legs are longer than the fronts. The tail is bobbed at about a 3/4 length, but is well-muscled and used as a rudder in the air.

The caracal is a solitary animal, active mostly at night. Their nocturnal tendency makes them a rare sight, and their cunning and agility make them highly proficient hunters.

They mark their large territories with urine and claw marks, and though they may not run into each other, they keep track of, and know the scent of the other caracals in the area.



# White Lion

Latin name: Panthera leo



## DID YOU KNOW?

An alternative explanation for the white colour is that the recessive gene for white/blonde is part of the lion's genetic heritage from the days when lions roamed far more widely.

The genetic marker determining the white colouration was identified in a collaborative study with 5 other countries in October 2013, and is being used to ensure genetic integrity and ultimately to determine the frequency of occurrence of the gene in the wild populations.

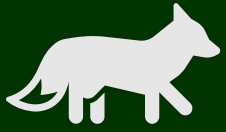
The earliest recorded sighting of a white lion was in 1938.

The white lion is a rare colour mutation of the lion, specifically the Southern African lion. White lions in the area of Timbavati were thought to have been indigenous to the Timbavati region of South Africa for centuries, although the earliest recorded sighting in this region was in 1938. Regarded as divine by locals, white lions first came to public attention in the 1970s, in Chris McBride's book *The White Lions of Timbavati*.

White lions are not albinos. Their white colour is caused by a recessive trait from a less-severe mutation in the same gene that causes albinism. They vary from blonde to near-white. This coloration does not appear to pose a disadvantage to their survival.

In order for a white Lion to be white one or both parents need to possess a recessive gene that is responsible for them being leucistic.





# Black-Backed Jackal

Latin name: *Canis mesomelas*



## DID YOU KNOW?

Because of their speed, the black-backed jackal can snatch a bite or two from under a lion's, hyenas, or leopard's nose.

Black-backed jackals living near the borders of human settlement only come out at night.

Black-backed Jackals are monogamous and mate for life. Males are only slightly bigger and heavier than females, with adult males weighing in at 8kg and their female counterparts at 7kg.

The black-backed Jackal has a very distinctive howl. A howl by any individual jackal is answered immediately by their family members before other individuals or groups in the area join in, creating a stereo effect! They call to one another most commonly in the evening or at night.

Black-backed Jackals are omnivorous scavengers that will eat almost anything they can get their jaws around. They are creative hunters who typically pounce on anything smaller than themselves or work in groups to pursue and subdue larger prey like impala or even wildebeest. They will also prey on old or sick animals and scavenge on any carcasses available – playing the vital role of keeping the number of parasites in the area down and the ecosystem healthy.

Black-backed Jackals are highly vocal. Best known for their high wailing calls – often given in the early evening, when one individual answers another until an unearthly chorus builds up – they also utter a repeated yapping when fleeing a predator; a call that sometimes betrays an irritated lion or leopard.

Fossil deposits have revealed that the black-backed jackal is one of the oldest known dog species. It has remained pretty much unchanged since the Pleistocene epoch, up to 2.5 million years ago.

In the folklore of the indigenous Khoikhoi people of south-western Africa, the black-backed jackal often travels in tandem with the lion, which it frequently outsmarts or betrays using its superior intelligence.



# Jaguar

Latin name: Panthera onca



## DID YOU KNOW?

Jaguars have the strongest bite force of all cats.

Rather than killing their prey by suffocation like most other cats, the jaguar aims for the head, crushing the skull with one bite.

Although Jaguars usually have yellowish coloured fur, other colours are also known including black and white.

Although Jaguars hold the reputation for being very aggressive, unprovoked attacks on humans are rare.

The jaguar is the 3rd largest of the big cats after the tiger and the lion and it is the largest of all the big cats in the Americas.

Jaguar's are only found in the Americas. Their range extends from Arizona in South-west United States, Mexico, through Central America, into most Amazon River Basin countries in South America and as far south as northern Argentina.

The jaguar's preferred habitat is dense rainforest, but they are also found across other forested areas and open plains.

With its spotted coat the jaguar most closely resembles the leopard which is found in Asia and Africa, however, the jaguar is larger and has a stockier build than the leopard, it also has less but bigger rosettes (spots) with small dots in the middle. While the jaguars behavioural habits more resemble that of a tiger.

Jaguars can see six times better than humans at night or during darker conditions due to a layer of tissue in the back of the eye that reflects light.

Like the tiger, jaguars enjoy water and are good at swimming.

The jaguar stalks and ambushes its prey, often leaping into water or from a tree.



# Leopard

Latin name: Panthera pardus



## DID YOU KNOW?

The leopard has silvery marks running down the side of its nose, which reflect the moonlight back into their eyes and aids in providing better night vision.

The leopard's belly is white with black spots.

Most leopards are light coloured and have dark spots on their fur. These spots are called "rosettes" because their shape is similar to that of a rose. There are also black leopards, too, whose spots are hard to see because their fur is so dark.

Leopards can be found in various places around the world – they live in Sub-Saharan Africa, northeast Africa, Central Asia, India and China.

Leopards are fast felines and can run at up to 58km/h!

Leopards are very solitary and spend most of their time alone. They each have their own territory, and leave scratches on trees, urine scent marks and poop to warn other leopards to stay away! Males and females will cross territories, but only to mate.

Leopards are skilled climbers, and like to rest in the branches of trees during the day. They are strong beasts, too, and can carry their heavy prey up into the trees so that pesky scavengers, such as hyenas, don't steal their meal.

When it comes to hunting for food, these big cats know their stuff! When a leopard spots a potential meal, it approaches with legs bent and head low, so as not to be seen. It then stalks its prey carefully and quietly, until it's five to ten metres within range. Then.... pounce! The leopard dashes forward and takes down its victim with a bite to the throat or neck. Small prey, such as small birds or mice, will receive a fatal blow from the feline's paw.

Leopards communicate with each other through distinctive calls. For instance, when a male wants to make another leopard aware of his presence, he'll make a hoarse, raspy cough. They also growl when angry and, like domestic cats, purr when happy and relaxed.



# African Wild dog/Painted Dog

Latin name: *Lycaon pictus*



## DID YOU KNOW?

The long large intestine of the African Wild Dog means that they have a very efficient system for absorbing as much moisture from their food as possible.

Unlike many other carnivores, African Wild Dogs kill their prey by starting to eat it when it is still alive. A pack can however devour a whole wildebeest within 10 minutes.

African Wild Dog population is today confined to National Parks, they tend to require much larger territories and come into conflict with humans when they leave these protected areas.

Their Latin name, *Lycaon pictus*, means "painted wolf-like animal."

African wild dogs have only four toes whereas domestic dogs and wolves have five.

They have an extremely powerful bite – with specialised molars for shearing meat and breaking bone – and exceptionally keen senses of sight, smell and particularly hearing. Large rounded ears lined with numerous muscles allow them to swivel like radar dishes, picking up the minutest of sounds. Long legs, a lean build and rapid muscle recovery all assist in making this animal a formidable endurance hunter.

Wild dogs are nomadic animals and can traverse 50km in a single day. As a result, their territories can range between 400 and 1500 square kilometres. They only remain in one area when denning.



# Puma/Cougar

Latin name: Felis concolor



## DID YOU KNOW?

One of the most obvious reasons as to why this large and powerful feline is not classified as one of the world's 'big' cats is that Pumas are not able to roar. This is something distinctive to the 'big' cat family as no other feline is able to do so.

The powerful hind legs of the Puma are so muscular that they not only allow them to pounce on and secure their prey, but they are also able to leap enormous distances of up to 6 meters.

Pumas are good swimmers, but they'd rather not get in the water because they don't seem to like being wet.

Even though we hear it a lot in movies and on TV, pumas don't make that "wild cat scream" very often. More common vocalizations are whistles, squeaks, growls, purrs, hisses, and yowls.

They are listed in the Guinness Book of Records because they have such a large variety of common names 40.

This may sound strange, but there are many similarities between Pumas and Cheetahs. Young Puma kittens are also spotted and as they grow into adulthood lose these spots. They are also the second fastest cat in the world and although they do not reach the 120km/h that Cheetahs reach, they reach 90 km/h in a chase. They are agile tree climbers and will usually pounce on their prey from within trees as well as stalk them from behind brush or grass.



# Cheetah

Latin name: *Acinonyx jubatus*



## DID YOU KNOW?

Cubs are also born with a downy underlying fur on their necks, called a mantle, extending to mid-back. This gives them a mane or Mohawk-type appearance; this fur is shed as the cheetah grows older.

Cheetahs are very fragile cats and their gene pools have become very isolated. Because of their size they do not move as successfully through fencing as some of the smaller cats. Many farmers have also seen them as vermin that destroy their livestock. Although Cheetahs cannot roar, they do make a variety of different sounds including a high-pitched yelp which can be heard for more than a mile away. Cheetahs make a purring sound which is similar to your domestic cat, just somewhat louder.

Cheetahs have exceptional eyesight and can see their prey from 1 km away.

The name Cheetah is thought to have come from the Hindu word 'chita' which means the 'spotted one'.

Other than leopards cheetahs have small solid spots and no rosettes.



# Honey badger

Latin name: *Mellivora capensis*



## DID YOU KNOW?

In South Africa you can buy badger friendly honey.

The Honey badgers is a member of the mustelidae family (weasel family).

Honey Badgers also have very tough skin. The skin is very thick and rubbery, which almost impervious to arrow and spears. Even a blow from machete can't scratch the skin. The skin protects them from bites.

Honey Badgers are very intelligent animals and one of the few known to have used tools to its benefit.

Honey badgers and the greater honey guide (bird) have a unique relationship. The little bird leads a honey badger to a beehive, and then waits for the honey badger to open up the hive and eat the honey and bee larvae. Once the honey badger leaves the hive, the honey guide will then feed on the remaining beeswax.

Their name means "Honey-eater of the Cape".

The word "badger" comes from the French word "becheur" which means "digger".

Another name for the honeybader is ratel, which is an Afrikaans word that might be derived from the Dutch word for honeycomb, raat.

The honey badger has such tough skin that most stingers, and many fangs can't penetrate.

The honey badger is widely recognized as the most fearless- and fiercest - animal in the world.

The honey badger can survive a bite from a King cobra, and then eat the snake.

Honey badgers are active day and night and are always hunting.

They are skunk-like. Aside from their physical similarities, the honey badger also boasts a dangerous gland at the base of its tail containing a stinky liquid. Generally, it's just used to mark territory, but should the animal find itself in distress, its biological kneejerk is to release a stink bomb - different, but just as rotten as its sister scent-leaver.



# Raccoon

Latin name: *Procyon lotor*



## DID YOU KNOW?

Raccoons have very nimble fingers on their front feet that enable them to untie knots, turn doorknobs and even open jars.

Raccoons are known for their unique habit of washing their food when they are close to water, however raccoons will not pass up a tasty treat if there is no water around to wash it in.

The front feet of the raccoon are similar to the hands of a human in both appearance and dexterity to allow to the raccoon to easily hold onto things.

The raccoon's scientific name, *Procyon lotor*, means "washer dog" although it is a closer relative to the bear family.

Population densities of raccoons in urban areas can be 20 times higher than for raccoons in rural environments.

Raccoons have a large array of vocalizations. They purr, whistle, growl, hiss, scream and even whinny.

In the wild raccoons live in a variety of places – from tropical areas to busy cities. Raccoons are native to North America. Toronto, Canada has one of the biggest city raccoon populations. Raccoons often live in busy cities as it provides a good, substantial food source for them.

A raccoon has extremely sensitive front paws, which only get more sensitive if they put them in water. They have five fingers on each front paw. They can climb down trees head first by rotating their hind feet one hundred and eighty degrees.

A raccoon eats whatever it can find in its environment – from bugs to plants. They catch a lot of their food by snaring it out of the water, such as crayfish and frogs – although they also don't mind eating fruit.

In the wild car accidents are a big killer of raccoons. The raccoon does not have many natural predators, although cougars, bobcats, and coyotes have been known to attack them. Disease in cities is often another major killer of raccoons.

The scientific name for raccoons is "*Procyon lotor*" which translates to "before-dog washer." The English name for "raccoon" is derived from the Proto-Algonquian language and it translates as "one who rubs, scrubs and scratches with his hands." There is no relation between dogs and raccoons, so the English terminology seems to be more accurate.

There are seven different species of raccoon, but there is currently only one species of raccoon that is endangered – the pygmy raccoon.

A group of raccoons is called a nursery or a gaze. Some dens contain up to thirty raccoons, although it is more common for them to contain around four.

Raccoons score a very high mammal IQ – above cats and just below monkeys. They can open bins by using their paws to lift the lids. One study showed that raccoons can remember solutions to tasks for up to three years.

They have bushy ringed tails and a black mask across their eyes. It is not known why they have the black mask across their faces, but one thesis is that it enhances their ability to see at night. They have very thick grayish-brown fur, of which 90% is underfur to keep them warm.

In winter, they stay inside their dens, but they do not hibernate. Raccoons enter a state known as torpor – this allows them to stay asleep and wrapped up in their dens for the winter period.

Males mate with many partners throughout one year, while females only have one. The female then raises the offspring alone and the male will continue to do the same every year.

Raccoons can run quite fast and they can fall from a height of 131 foot (40 meters) and be unharmed. Raccoons are also able to swim very quickly; these are all great abilities that help them to escape after stealing food!

Raccoon poo is tube-shaped and generally two to three inches in length. People have compared it to looking like dog feces. It will often contain bits of undigested food. They often defecate in the same spot and then it builds up – this is called a raccoon latrine.





# Zorilla/ Stinky Pole Cat

Latin name: *Ictonyx striatus*



## DID YOU KNOW?

Due to their small stomachs, they must eat often, and have clawed paws to help them dig around in the dirt in pursuit of their next meal.

Like the skunk, the zorilla has an anal scent gland that it can use to spray a strong smelling liquid to keep it safe from predators. The Guinness Book of Animal Records claims a zorilla once kept nine lions at bay while it was scavenging their kill, to illustrate the claim it is indeed the worst-smelling animal. These furry animals are therefor known as the smelliest creatures on Earth!

The Zorilla is a small, carnivorous, nocturnal mammal.

It is part of the weasel family, found in dry regions of Africa.

They look a lot like skunks and are also known as a polecat or striped weasel.

Zorillas can live in most habitats, including open grassland, woodland, rocky areas, forests, and deserts.

They have small stomachs and so have to eat often. Their clawed paws help them dig the earth for their next meal.

Their faces have a unique face mask colouring, and often includes a white spot on their head, and white ears. The colouring is a warning to predators and anything else that threatens them.

Striped Polecats like to live by themselves, and only associate regularly with their family.

They hunt for food at night.

Striped polecats mark their territory by spraying it, similar to skunks. This protects them from predators. They can use their spray to fend off predators. Its anal glands secrete a pungent fluid that can be ejected as a defense against predators. It is therefore a creature which is mostly avoided by other animals.

Striped polecats scream in a high pitch to communicate with each other, as well as to scare predators. They use a high to low pitched scream to surrender to their enemies.



# Burchell's Zebra

Latin name: *Equus quagga burchellii*



## DID YOU KNOW?

At first glance, zebras in a herd might all look alike, but their stripe patterns are as distinctive as fingerprints are in man!

When attacked by packs of hyenas or wild dogs a zebra group will huddle together with the foals in the middle while the stallion tries to ward them off!

This Zebra is a southern subspecies of the plains zebra.

It is named after the British explorer and naturalist William John Burchell.

Common names include the bontequagga, Damaraland zebra, and Zululand zebra.

The zebra is a member of equidae, the horse family. There are 10 members of the family, of which the donkey and onager (type of ass) are part. Zebras are odd-toed ungulates – they only have one toe on each foot. There are three species of zebra – the Grevy's zebra, Burchell's zebra and mountain zebra. The quagga is extinct.

The Burchell's zebra weighs around 320kg and stands under 1.4m at the shoulder (about 14 hands).

Stripes run vertically across the Burchell zebras neck and flanks, but diagonally across his rump. Lighter chestnut or tan stripes are seen on his rump area. The Burchell's zebra has fewer stripes on his body than his country cousin, the Cape mountain zebra.

Black with white stripes? Or white with black stripes? That's an interesting question when it comes to zebras! If you look at the zebra's belly and bottom, you'll notice that they are white... so, we can say they have black (or brown) stripes on a white body.

The Burchell's zebra lives in a family group called a herd. The group is made up of one stallion and his mares and their foals. Younger males who have not yet established herds of their own may be found in groups called 'bachelor' herds.

Formerly, the Burchell's zebra range was centered north of the Vaal/Orange river system, extending northwest via southern Botswana to Etosha and the Kaokoveld, and southeast to Swaziland and KwaZulu-Natal. Now extinct in the middle portion, it survives at the northwestern and southeastern ends of the distribution.

Burchell's zebra migrates the longest distance of any terrestrial animal in Africa, traveling 160 miles one way. They migrate from the Chobe River in Namibia to Nxai Pan National Park in Botswana. Their migration follows a straight north-south route almost entirely within the Kavango-Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA).

Zebras are grazers and enjoy munching on short grass. They have a close relationship with the wildebeest. Both animals are targeted by predators, so they help each other stay safe. Wildebeest have good hearing and, coupled with the zebra's keen eyesight, they warn each other if a predator is lurking nearby.

Did you know that the stripes are actually camouflage for the zebra? We may be able to spot them right across the veld in their stripy 'PJs', but for the predators who prey on the zebra, those stripes can be confusing! Lions are not able to distinguish as many colours as us humans do, so patterns in the grass are more difficult to make out. When the zebra herd runs at full gallop, it can be near impossible for the lion to pick a prey victim in all those stripes! Markings are unique to each zebra – just like a human fingerprint or the patterns on a dog's nose.

Zebras do not neigh like horses, but make a yipping or barking sound. They also whinny, snort and bray like a donkey. They use various sounds to communicate with their members of the herd. Zebras also use their ears to convey messages. A zebra with his ears facing forward is listening and he is tense. They strengthen family bonds by grooming each other.



# Springbuck

Latin Name *Antidorcas marsupialis*



The springbok is a medium-sized antelope found mainly in southern and southwestern Africa.

The common name "springbok" comes from the Afrikaans words spring ("jump") and bok ("antelope" or "goat"). The first recorded use of the name dates to 1775.

The sole member of the genus *Antidorcas*, this bovid was first described by the German zoologist Eberhard August Wilhelm von Zimmermann in 1780.

Three subspecies of Springbok are identified.

The springbok is characterised by a white face, a dark stripe running from the eyes to the mouth, a light-brown coat marked by a reddish-brown stripe that runs from the upper fore leg to the buttocks across the flanks like the Thomson's gazelle, and a white rump flap.

Springbok are generally quiet animals, though they may make occasional low-pitched bellows as a greeting and high-pitched snorts when alarmed.

Active mainly at dawn and dusk, springbok form harems (mixed-sex herds). In earlier times, springbok of the Kalahari desert and Karoo migrated in large numbers across the countryside, a practice known as trekbocking.

A feature, peculiar but not unique, to the springbok is pronking. When frightened or excited, a springbok makes a series of stiff-legged vertical leaps up to 3.5 meters (11.5 feet) high. This behavior is known as pronking and is performed with the head down, the hooves bunched, and the back arched. The leaps are said to distract predators.

Primarily a browser, the springbok feeds on shrubs and succulents; this antelope can live without drinking water for years, meeting its requirements through eating succulent vegetation.

Breeding takes place year-round, and peaks in the rainy season, when forage is most abundant. A single calf is born after a five- to six-month-long pregnancy; weaning occurs at nearly six months of age, and the calf leaves its mother a few months later.

Both sexes have a pair of black, 35 to 50 cm (14 to 20 in) long horns that curve backwards.

Springbok inhabit the dry areas of south and southwestern Africa.

The springbok is the national animal of South Africa.



# General Information



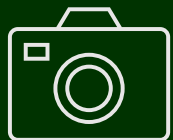
We hope you enjoyed your visit to Jukani Wildlife Sanctuary. We hope that you will visit again and bring some friends and/or family. Jukani Wildlife Sanctuary rely on the tickets and curio's sold to generate an income to care for our animals, your visit makes a difference to them and we thank you for that.

Jukani Wildlife Sanctuary opened it's doors to the public on 1 August 2012 and this year we celebrate 8 years here on the beautiful Garden Route.

All the animals in the care of Jukani can not be released into the wild. Before an animal comes to us we will do our best to asses and assist to make sure the best outcome is achieved and if that is free in nature then we will do our best to make that happen. Due to human interference and the loss of habitat for some that is not an options. Animals in the Jukani sanctuary are now in their Final Forever Home!

Please click on the links below to share your photos with us. The hashtags we follow on a daily basis are:

#SAASAvisit #HandsOffOurWildlife #SayNoToWildlifeInteraction #Jukani #PlettPredators



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Web: [www.jukani.co.za](http://www.jukani.co.za)



# Monkeyland Primate Sanctuary



**Please note our Primate Sanctuaries are still closed during Covid-19 levels. Keep an eye on our Facebook Page and Website to see when the good news comes through that we are open.**

Approaching Monkeyland the world's first free-roaming, multi-species Primate Sanctuary, you are filled with excitement as you hear the various primates chattering away. Monkeyland is a forever home to ex-captive primates. The aim of the sanctuary is to afford these wonderfully intelligent creatures a healthier, more natural life and aims to raise public awareness about primates.

Over 550 apes, monkeys and lemurs live at Monkeyland. On your 1 hour guided English, Afrikaans, German or French tour with one of the most experienced primate guides in South Africa, you will see the tiny squirrel monkey, the indigenous Vervet Monkey, get an intense stare from a spider monkey and hear the surprisingly loud call of the howler monkey. Gibbons, Capuchin monkeys, Saki monkeys, spectacled langurs and hanuman langurs live out their natural lives in the 12-ha indigenous forest, so like the environment they would have found themselves in had they been able to live in the wild. Your ranger will point out, identify and explain the many wonders of life in the forest. You'll be fascinated to see the rich diversity of bird life to the intricate workings of the forest itself.

Focussing on searching for the primates and being rewarded to see the various species as they are meant to be found - free and in a natural habitat. Guests leave the sanctuary with a greater understanding of the primates of the world and the threats they are facing. This sanctuary is suitable for all ages and fitness levels. Wheelchair accessible. All Weather facility – during rain you will get wet.



082 979 5683



[info@monkeyland.co.za](mailto:info@monkeyland.co.za)



# Birds of Eden Free Flight Aviary



**Birds of Eden is open to visitors daily since the 1<sup>st</sup> of July 2020. Covid-19 protocol requires you to wear a mask, sign it at our registration station and keep your social distancing.**

The spectacular and awe-inspiring Birds of Eden is the largest free-flight aviary in the world. The sanctuary encompasses 2.3ha of partly forested land, covered by a 3.2ha mesh and with a 1.2km walkway – the perfect distance for a nature hike.

The sanctuary is home to 220 different species & subspecies of birds totalling over 3500 birds. From the indigenous and beautiful Knysna lourie with its awkward call for such a gracious bird, the other lourie (Turaco) species, parrots, parakeets, waterfowl, flamingos, starlings, robins and graceful cranes. The sanctuary includes a deep gorge with a waterfall and the aviary is approximately 50m high, covering all the treetops and allowing ample flying space for its winged inhabitants.

Being a sanctuary where many previously pet caged birds have now been given the opportunity to spread their wings, this is their first chance to make adequate use of their wings and to experience natural avian behaviour. This is certainly one of the places you must visit when in the Garden Route! You can spend an entire day at any of the sanctuaries. This sanctuary is suitable for all ages and fitness levels. Wheelchair accessible. All Weather facility – during rain you will get wet



**birds of eden**



FREE FLIGHT BIRD SANCTUARY - PLETTENBERG BAY - SOUTH AFRICA



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