

# SAFARI CHECKLIST



**CHEETAH PLAINS**

PRIVATE GAME RESERVE SABI SAND

## WELCOME ON BOARD YOUR SILENT SAFARI EXPERIENCE

Discover, find and interpret the captivating and enchanting wonders of the wild.

## NATURE CALLING

Our safari field guides and trackers are likely some of the most important people you will meet when on safari. Their innate knowledge of the local Sabi Sand bushveld and wildlife will deepen your appreciation and fascination for what you seek to find.

Dedicated to taking you on twice - daily game drives, they are committed to your adventure in exploring and tracking the big five, magnificent seven, endangered species and sharing stories of the ever extraordinary and vast array of animals, birds, stars and mysteries of nature.

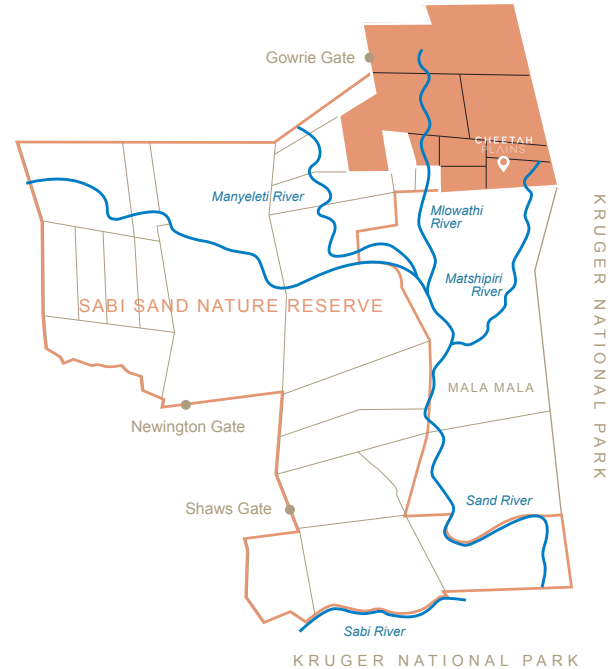
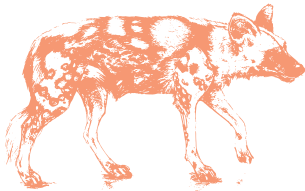
## SOUTH AFRICA'S MOST CELEBRATED WILDLIFE AREA

Cheetah Plains Private Game Reserve is positioned in the north-east corner of the Sabi Sand Nature Reserve. Our particular location is revered for its prime game viewing, and is especially well known for the iconic Big Five sightings. The Sabi Sand Nature Reserve shares a fenceless border to the east with the world famous Kruger National Park. Cheetah Plains' prime location delivers a prolific safari experience facilitated by the natural movement of wildlife over this vast land, fiercely protected under conservation.

While we are most famous for our spectacular leopard sightings, a number of endangered species have also made the reserve their home.

You may catch a rare glimpse of honey badgers, ground hornbills and African wild dogs.

Two rivers cross Sabi Sand Nature Reserve – the Sabi River in the south and the Sand River which flows from northwest to southeast.



## SILENT SAFARI

### ZERO - EMISSION GAME VIEWING

Pioneering the silent safari and driving a singular approach to renewable energy in hospitality in the wild, Cheetah Plains is a carbon negative lodge. The offsets, largely from conversion to solar combined with the relatively small number of beds plays a significant role in creating our positive position.

Our twice-daily game drives are led by our safari guide and tracker team and taken in our custom-built Land Cruiser Electric Safari Game Viewers. These vehicles are recharged by solar energy.

These vehicles drive on average 32,000 kilometres (20 000 miles) a year while producing zero carbon emissions.

The average 4x4 travelling the same distance would emit over 7,000 kilogrammes (15,432 pounds) of CO<sub>2</sub>.

## CARBON NEGATIVE CONSERVATION

### INTEGRATED APPROACH TO SUSTAINABILITY

The adoption of electric vehicles powered by solar energy together with our recycling initiatives from water to waste management effectively mitigates more than 581 tonnes (640 tons) of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions annually. To put it into perspective, this reduction is equivalent to the environmental impact of over 20,000 trees.

### ENERGY EFFICIENCY - OPERATING ENTIRELY OFF GRID

Harnessing the power of solar to provide a reliable, renewable energy source made possible by developing a solar plant which includes the installation of 1205 solar PV panels on the rooftops, as well as three Dual-axis PV solar trackers which follow the sun for the optimal

input. The total solar installation generates an average of 550MWh per annum which is an offset of approximately 530 Tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per annum.

## RESPONSIBLE TOURISM

### THE CHEETAH PLAINS FOUNDATION

The Cheetah Plains Foundation is dedicated to building a sustainable legacy of environmental stewardship and community upliftment. Through projects in the communities surrounding the lodge, we drive education and empowerment initiatives to enrich people for a sustainable future.

### GRASS ROOTS EDUCATION

Committed to community upliftment and creating local employment we constructed the Lezagwa Utah Community Crèche in 2019. This facility supports the employment of teachers and assistants that care for over 60 children between 6 months and 5 years old and is the main center of area for local early childhood development.

### ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT

Part of a community waste management initiative, the lodge waste is divided and collected bi-weekly by a local community operative that makes a living in re-using, recycling and up-cycling materials.

### CULTURAL HERITAGE

Discover Shangaan culture through a guided visit to the local village of Utah to learn about the rich heritage of one of South Africa's diverse tribes through traditions that weave the history of the land and environment through their customs.

## BIG FIVE & MAGNIFICENT SEVEN

The evolution of the iconic Big Five has recently become known as the “Magnificent Seven”. Adding two additional animals, typically the Cheetah and African wild dog, shining a light on the protection and appreciation of a wider range of Africa’s magnificent and endangered animals.

Lion	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leopard	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buffalo	<input type="checkbox"/>
Elephant	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rhino	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cheetah	<input type="checkbox"/>
African Wild dog	<input type="checkbox"/>

## THE LITTLE FIVE

Ant Lion	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leopard Tortoise	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buffalo Weaver	<input type="checkbox"/>
Elephant Shrew	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rhino Beetle	<input type="checkbox"/>

## CURIOUS COLLECTIVE NOUNS

Armoury of Aardvarks	Journey of Giraffe (on the move)
Army of Caterpillars	Tower of Giraffe (standing still)
Bed of Scorpions	Kaleidoscope of Butterflies
Bloat of Hippos	Knot of Snakes
Business of Mongooses	Knot of Toads
Cackle of Hyenas	Leap of Leopards
Camouflage of Chameleon	Lounge of Lizards
Chain of Caracals	Memory of Elephants
Chorus of Frogs	Murder of Crows
Circles of Waterbucks	Murmuration of Starlings
Cloud of Bats	Obstinacy of Buffaloes
Clutter of Spiders	Pack of Wild Dogs
Coalition of Cheetahs	Parliament of Owls
Colony of Ants	Party of Hornbills
Colony of Honey Badgers	Plague of Locusts
Committee of Vultures	Prickle of Porcupines
Confusion of Guinea Fowl	Pride of Lions
Convocation of Eagles	Pride of Ostrich
Crash of Rhinoceroses	Queue of Wildebeests
Dazzle of Zebras	Quiver of Cobras
Decent of Woodpeckers	Safari of People
Flight of Oxpeckers	Scourge of Mosquitoes
Flight of Dragonflies	Scurry of Squirrels
Float of Crocodiles	Skulk of Bat-eared Foxes
Hive of Bees	Sunder of Warthogs
	Troop of Baboons

## MAMMALS

Aardvark	<input type="checkbox"/>
Aardwolf (rare in these parts)	<input type="checkbox"/>
African Cat Wild	<input type="checkbox"/>
African Elephant	<input type="checkbox"/>
African wild dog	<input type="checkbox"/>
Angolan Bat Free-tailed	<input type="checkbox"/>
Banded Mongoose	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bat-eared Fox	<input type="checkbox"/>
Black Rhinoceros (endangered)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Black-backed Jackal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Blue Wildebeest	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buffalo	<input type="checkbox"/>
Burchell's Zebra	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bushbuck	<input type="checkbox"/>
Caracal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chacma Baboon	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cheetah (endangered)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Civet	<input type="checkbox"/>
Common Duiker	<input type="checkbox"/>
Common Reedbuck	<input type="checkbox"/>

## MAMMALS

Dwarf Mongoose	<input type="checkbox"/>
Giraffe	<input type="checkbox"/>
Greater Cane-rat	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hippopotamus	<input type="checkbox"/>
Honey Badger	<input type="checkbox"/>
Impala	<input type="checkbox"/>
Klipspringer	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kudu	<input type="checkbox"/>
Large-spotted Genet	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leopard	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lesser Bushbaby	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lion	<input type="checkbox"/>
Little Bat Free-tailed	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mauritian Bat Tomb	<input type="checkbox"/>
Meller's Mongoose	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mountain Reedbuck	<input type="checkbox"/>
Nyala	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pangolin (endangered)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Porcupine	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sable Antelope	<input type="checkbox"/>

## MAMMALS

Scrub Hare

Serval

Sharpe's Grysbok

Side-striped Jackal

Slender Mongoose

Small-spotted Genet

Spotted Hyena

Springhare

Steenbok

Suni

Tree Squirrel

Vervet Monkey

Warthog

Waterbuck

White Rhinoceros (threatened)

White-tailed Mongoose

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## LEOPARD SPOT IDENTIFICATION

The Sabi Sand Nature Reserve is famous for its high density of leopards, making sightings more common compared to other areas. Key features assist in identifying leopards. These solitary creatures are territorial and nocturnal hunters.

### SPOT PATTERN

The best way to identify a leopard is the unique spot structure that occurs on the upper row of their spotted whisker lines. This doesn't change throughout their life. Leopards also have a spot cluster called rosettes that resemble a flower pattern on their coat.

### SIZE AND BUILD

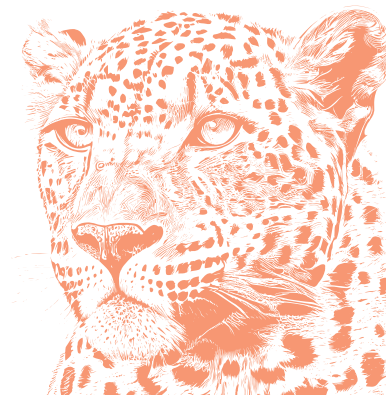
Adult leopards typically weigh between 30 to 80 kg (66 to 176 pounds) and are about 1 to 2 meters (3.25 to 6.25 feet) long. Female leopards are smaller and slimmer than the males.

### FACIAL FEATURES

Each leopard's unique facial markings, including spots around the eyes, nose, and mouth can be used to identify them. Distinctive features like ear notches or scars, provide further clues.

### TRACKS AND SCAT

Leopards leave telltale tracks that our guides can interpret to piece together the story of their movements. Their scat is often cylindrical and can contain hair, bones, and other remains of their prey, giving clues about their diet.



## DID YOU KNOW?

### THE 3 VILLAS AT CHEETAH PLAINS ARE NAMED AFTER FAMOUS CATS

#### KARULA

Born in the west in 2004, this magnificent queen of leopards became a great survivor when her mother Safari left her at a young age. Karula roamed around east and then northwards to where she established her territory in the Cheetah Plains area. Though fairly small she was an accomplished huntress often killing antelope far bigger than herself. She had 11 cubs in her life time - one was sadly killed by hyaenas, but the other ten impressively survived to independence in 2016. Karula paired up with Tingana the dominant male leopard, at the time. Their cubs Hosana and Xongile were born in 2016. In 2017 when they were 11 months old Karula disappeared forever. By now able to kill small animals, the cubs survived on lizards, tortoises and small game until they were old enough to hunt like their mother and carry on her legacy.

Karula was identified by the remarkable markings on her forehead. Her brow spots formed the letter W-o-W, the perfect description of her character. She is remembered as a majestic and incredibly successful mother who enriched the area with her many offspring and attracted admirers from around the world.

Karula's beauty, elegance and wild sophistication lives in our hearts, memories and legends.

#### MAPOGO

Born in the south around 2002, the Mapogo brothers Dreadlocks, Pretty Boy, Rasta, Kinkytail, Mr T and Makhulu became the most fearsome lion warriors in the history of the Sabi Sand Reserve.

Mapogo territory extended from the south west all the way to the north. These dark maned lions fiercely protected their vast domain ferociously challenging and destroying any predators that crossed their path, including non submissive lionesses and their cubs. Unique in their team spirit these mighty legends killed giants like adult hippos and healthy rhinos, an unprecedented natural spectacle.

The beginning of the end of their supremacy was marked by a savage battle on Cheetah Plains between the aging Mapogo and the upcoming Masingilane brotherhood. In their ensuing battle, lions from both sides were killed. What makes this battle so shockingly unforgettable is that on both sides the victors ate their fallen foes. Even fatally wounded the Mapogo's fought their enemies until the last one died in 2012. The Mapogo coalition lives on in the legendary tales of their unmatched glorious reign of power.

#### MVULA

Relaxed and regal this impressively large male leopard was the size of an adult female lioness and remains one the greatest legends. Mvula was famous for unusual blue-green eyes and powerful hunting prowess. He established his territory in the northern parts of the Sabi with Cheetah Plains as the center of his territory.

By 2012 he began asserting total reign over the region pushing other males into neighbouring areas. As alpha, he was accompanied by a number of his siblings and females like Thandi, Shadow and Inkanyeni all of whom he sired cubs with. Mvula is remembered as a magnificent strong patriarch who protected his females from other males. His physical strength lasted until his old age and he was last seen in January 2018. Mvula's legacy is that of a sovereign leopard who ensured the survival of his species. The great Mvula will be remembered by all who encountered him with deep love, respect and awe.



## BIRDS / SPECIES ARE NUMBERED TO CORRESPOND WITH ROBERTS BIRD GUIDE

465	Acacia Pied Barbet	<input type="checkbox"/>
375	African Cuckoo	<input type="checkbox"/>
128	African Cuckoo Hawk	<input type="checkbox"/>
60	African Darter	<input type="checkbox"/>
690	African Dusky Flycatcher	<input type="checkbox"/>
840	African Firefinch	<input type="checkbox"/>
148	African Fish-Eagle	<input type="checkbox"/>
160	African Goshawk	<input type="checkbox"/>
361	African Green Pigeon	<input type="checkbox"/>
457	African Grey Hornbill	<input type="checkbox"/>
169	African Harrier Hawk	<input type="checkbox"/>
137	African Hawk-Eagle	<input type="checkbox"/>
451	African Hoopoe	<input type="checkbox"/>
240	African Jacana	<input type="checkbox"/>
421	African Palm-Swift	<input type="checkbox"/>
710	African Paradise-Flycatcher	<input type="checkbox"/>
711	African Pied Wagtail	<input type="checkbox"/>
716	African Pipit	<input type="checkbox"/>
223	African Purple Swampphen	<input type="checkbox"/>
432	African Pygmy-Kingfisher	<input type="checkbox"/>

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91	African Sacred Ibis	<input type="checkbox"/>
396	African Scops-Owl	<input type="checkbox"/>
286	African Snipe	<input type="checkbox"/>
95	African Spoonbill	<input type="checkbox"/>
596	African Stonechat	<input type="checkbox"/>
394	African Wood-Owl	<input type="checkbox"/>
792	Amethyst Sunbird	<input type="checkbox"/>
180	Amur Falcon	<input type="checkbox"/>
560	Arrowmarked Babbler	<input type="checkbox"/>
691	Ashy Flycatcher	<input type="checkbox"/>
215	Baillon's Crake	<input type="checkbox"/>
392	Barn Owl	<input type="checkbox"/>
518	Barn Swallow	<input type="checkbox"/>
399	Barred Owlet	<input type="checkbox"/>
645	Barthroated Apalis	<input type="checkbox"/>
146	Bateleur	<input type="checkbox"/>
617	Bearded Scrub-Robin	<input type="checkbox"/>
487	Bearded Woodpecker	<input type="checkbox"/>
481	Bennett's Woodpecker	<input type="checkbox"/>
378	Black Cuckoo	<input type="checkbox"/>

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538	Black Cuckooshrike	<input type="checkbox"/>
158	Black Sparrowhawk	<input type="checkbox"/>
84	Black Stork	<input type="checkbox"/>
740	Blackbacked Puffback	<input type="checkbox"/>
238	Blackbellied Bustard	<input type="checkbox"/>
143	Blackbreasted Snake-Eagle	<input type="checkbox"/>
464	Blackcollared Barbet	<input type="checkbox"/>
76	Blackcrowned Night-Heron	<input type="checkbox"/>
744	Blackcrowned Tchagra	<input type="checkbox"/>
545	Blackheaded Oriole	<input type="checkbox"/>
127	Blackshouldered Kite	<input type="checkbox"/>
258	Blacksmith Lapwing	<input type="checkbox"/>
844	Blue Waxbill	<input type="checkbox"/>
708	Bluemantled Crested Flycatcher	<input type="checkbox"/>
136	Booted Eagle	<input type="checkbox"/>
877	Brimstone Canary	<input type="checkbox"/>
857	Bronze Mannikin	<input type="checkbox"/>
303	Bronzewinged Courser	<input type="checkbox"/>
142	Brown Snake-Eagle	<input type="checkbox"/>
743	Browncrowned Tchagra	<input type="checkbox"/>

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363	Brownheaded Parrot	<input type="checkbox"/>
435	Brownhooded Kingfisher	<input type="checkbox"/>
533	Brownthroated Martin	<input type="checkbox"/>
741	Brubru	<input type="checkbox"/>
719	Buffy Pipit	<input type="checkbox"/>
391	Burchell's Coucal	<input type="checkbox"/>
762	Burchell's Starling	<input type="checkbox"/>
656	Burntnecked Eremomela	<input type="checkbox"/>
723	Bushveld Pipit	<input type="checkbox"/>
764	Cape Glossy Starling	<input type="checkbox"/>
601	Cape Robin-Chat	<input type="checkbox"/>
354	Cape Turtle-Dove	<input type="checkbox"/>
122	Cape Vulture (endangered)	<input type="checkbox"/>
486	Cardinal Woodpecker	<input type="checkbox"/>
71	Cattle Egret	<input type="checkbox"/>
515	Chestnutbacked Sparrowlark	<input type="checkbox"/>
701	Chinspot Batis	<input type="checkbox"/>
886	Cinnamonbreasted Bunting	<input type="checkbox"/>
793	Collared Sunbird	<input type="checkbox"/>
115	Comb Duck	<input type="checkbox"/>

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200	Common Button Quail	<input type="checkbox"/>
530	Common House-Martin	<input type="checkbox"/>
226	Common Moorhen	<input type="checkbox"/>
1	Common Ostrich	<input type="checkbox"/>
202	Common Quail	<input type="checkbox"/>
264	Common Sandpiper	<input type="checkbox"/>
454	Common Scimitarbill	<input type="checkbox"/>
846	Common Waxbill	<input type="checkbox"/>
188	Coqui Francolin	<input type="checkbox"/>
473	Crested Barbet	<input type="checkbox"/>
189	Crested Francolin	<input type="checkbox"/>
678	Croaking Cisticola	<input type="checkbox"/>
255	Crowned Lapwing	<input type="checkbox"/>
163	Dark Chanting Goshawk	<input type="checkbox"/>
568	Darkcapped Bulbul	<input type="checkbox"/>
386	Diderick Cuckoo	<input type="checkbox"/>
347	Doublebanded Sandgrouse	<input type="checkbox"/>
686.1	Drakenberg Prinia	<input type="checkbox"/>
505	Dusky Lark	<input type="checkbox"/>
79	Dwarf Bittern	<input type="checkbox"/>

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102	Egyptian Goose	<input type="checkbox"/>
358	Emerald-spotted Wood-Dove	<input type="checkbox"/>
543	Eurasian Golden Oriole	<input type="checkbox"/>
446	European Roller	<input type="checkbox"/>
589	Familiar Chat	<input type="checkbox"/>
828	Fantailed Widowbird	<input type="checkbox"/>
405	Fierynecked Nightjar	<input type="checkbox"/>
698	Fiscal Flycatcher	<input type="checkbox"/>
496	Flappet Lark	<input type="checkbox"/>
541	Forktailed Drongo	<input type="checkbox"/>
161	Gabar Goshawk	<input type="checkbox"/>
619	Garden Warbler	<input type="checkbox"/>
429	Giant Kingfisher	<input type="checkbox"/>
884	Goldenbreasted Bunting	<input type="checkbox"/>
483	Goldentailed Woodpecker	<input type="checkbox"/>
64	Goliath Heron	<input type="checkbox"/>
747	Gorgeous Bush-Shrike	<input type="checkbox"/>
66	Great Egret	<input type="checkbox"/>
628	Great Reed-Warbler	<input type="checkbox"/>
380	Great Spotted Cuckoo	<input type="checkbox"/>

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765	Greater Blue-eared Starling	<input type="checkbox"/>
474	Greater Honeyguide	<input type="checkbox"/>
265	Green Sandpiper	<input type="checkbox"/>
452	Green Woodhoopoe	<input type="checkbox"/>
74	Greenbacked Heron	<input type="checkbox"/>
655	Greencapped Eremomela	<input type="checkbox"/>
834	Greenwinged Pytilia	<input type="checkbox"/>
373	Grey Go-away-bird	<input type="checkbox"/>
62	Grey Heron	<input type="checkbox"/>
558	Grey Penduline-Tit	<input type="checkbox"/>
693	Grey Tit-Flycatcher	<input type="checkbox"/>
751	Greyheaded Bush-Shrike	<input type="checkbox"/>
315	Greyheaded Gull	<input type="checkbox"/>
436	Greyheaded Kingfisher	<input type="checkbox"/>
531	Greyrumped Swallow	<input type="checkbox"/>
580	Groundscraper Thrush	<input type="checkbox"/>
94	Hadeda Ibis	<input type="checkbox"/>
81	Hamerkop	<input type="checkbox"/>
203	Helmeted Guineafowl	<input type="checkbox"/>
121	Hooded Vulture (endangered)	<input type="checkbox"/>

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416	Horus Swift	<input type="checkbox"/>
801	House Sparrow	<input type="checkbox"/>
382	Jacobin Cuckoo	<input type="checkbox"/>
841	Jameson's Firefinch	<input type="checkbox"/>
385	Klaas's Cuckoo	<input type="checkbox"/>
230	Kori Bustard	<input type="checkbox"/>
205	Kurrichane Buttonquail	<input type="checkbox"/>
576	Kurrichane Thrush	<input type="checkbox"/>
124	Lappetfaced Vulture	<input type="checkbox"/>
355	Laughing Dove	<input type="checkbox"/>
97	Lesser Flamingo	<input type="checkbox"/>
731	Lesser Grey Shrike	<input type="checkbox"/>
476	Lesser Honeyguide	<input type="checkbox"/>
183	Lesser Kestrel	<input type="checkbox"/>
134	Lesser Spotted Eagle	<input type="checkbox"/>
527	Lesser Striped Swallow	<input type="checkbox"/>
635	Lesser Swamp-Warbler	<input type="checkbox"/>
381	Levaillant's Cuckoo	<input type="checkbox"/>
447	Lilacbreasted Roller	<input type="checkbox"/>
444	Little Bee-eater	<input type="checkbox"/>

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78	Little Bittern	<input type="checkbox"/>
67	Little Egret	<input type="checkbox"/>
8	Little Grebe	<input type="checkbox"/>
638	Little Rush-Warbler	<input type="checkbox"/>
157	Little Sparrowhawk	<input type="checkbox"/>
274	Little Stint	<input type="checkbox"/>
417	Little Swift	<input type="checkbox"/>
154	Lizard Buzzard	<input type="checkbox"/>
651	Longbilled Crombec	<input type="checkbox"/>
862	Longtailed Paradise-Whydah	<input type="checkbox"/>
735	Magpie Shrike	<input type="checkbox"/>
431	Malachite Kingfisher	<input type="checkbox"/>
89	Marabou Stork	<input type="checkbox"/>
779	Marico Sunbird	<input type="checkbox"/>
633	Marsh Warbler	<input type="checkbox"/>
140	Martial Eagle	<input type="checkbox"/>
364	Meyer's Parrot	<input type="checkbox"/>
525	Mosque Swallow	<input type="checkbox"/>
356	Namaqua Dove	<input type="checkbox"/>
427	Narina Trogon	<input type="checkbox"/>

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196	Natal Spurfowl	<input type="checkbox"/>
681	Neddicky	<input type="checkbox"/>
748	Orangebreasted Bush-Shrike	<input type="checkbox"/>
156	Ovambo Sparrowhawk	<input type="checkbox"/>
696	Pale Flycatcher	<input type="checkbox"/>
398	Pearlspotted Owlet	<input type="checkbox"/>
548	Pied Crow	<input type="checkbox"/>
428	Pied Kingfisher	<input type="checkbox"/>
860	Pintailed Whydah	<input type="checkbox"/>
718	Plainbacked Pipit	<input type="checkbox"/>
449	Purple Roller	<input type="checkbox"/>
780	Purplebanded Sunbird	<input type="checkbox"/>
371	Purplecrested Turaco	<input type="checkbox"/>
672	Rattling Cisticola	<input type="checkbox"/>
858	Redbacked Mannikin	<input type="checkbox"/>
733	Redbacked Shrike	<input type="checkbox"/>
798	Redbilled Buffalo-Weaver	<input type="checkbox"/>
842	Redbilled Firefinch	<input type="checkbox"/>
458	Redbilled Hornbill	<input type="checkbox"/>
772	Redbilled Oxpecker	<input type="checkbox"/>

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821	Redbilled Quelea	<input type="checkbox"/>
524	Redbreasted Swallow	<input type="checkbox"/>
600	Redcapped Robin-Chat	<input type="checkbox"/>
377	Redchested Cuckoo	<input type="checkbox"/>
237	Redcrested Korhaan	<input type="checkbox"/>
674	Redfaced Cisticola	<input type="checkbox"/>
426	Redfaced Mousebird	<input type="checkbox"/>
819	Redheaded Weaver	<input type="checkbox"/>
754	Retz's Helmetshrike	<input type="checkbox"/>
181	Rock Kestrel	<input type="checkbox"/>
494	Rufousnaped Lark	<input type="checkbox"/>
675	Rufouswinged Cisticola	<input type="checkbox"/>
498	Sabota Lark	<input type="checkbox"/>
88	Saddlebilled Stork (endangered)	<input type="checkbox"/>
475	Scalythroated Honeyguide	<input type="checkbox"/>
791	Scarletchested Sunbird	<input type="checkbox"/>
118	Secretary Bird	<input type="checkbox"/>
256	Senegal Lapwing	<input type="checkbox"/>
191	Shelley's Francolin	<input type="checkbox"/>
159	Shikra	<input type="checkbox"/>

## BIRDS / SPECIES ARE NUMBERED TO CORRESPOND WITH ROBERTS BIRD GUIDE

572	Sombre Greenbul	<input type="checkbox"/>
694	Southern Black Flycatcher	<input type="checkbox"/>
554	Southern Black Tit	<input type="checkbox"/>
736	Southern Boubou	<input type="checkbox"/>
441	Southern Carmine Bee-eater	<input type="checkbox"/>
804	Southern Greyheaded Sparrow	<input type="checkbox"/>
463	Southern Ground Hornbill (endangered)	<input type="checkbox"/>
814	Southern Masked-Weaver	<input type="checkbox"/>
824	Southern Red Bishop	<input type="checkbox"/>
756	Southern Whitecrowned Shrike	<input type="checkbox"/>
459	Southern Yellowbilled Hornbill	<input type="checkbox"/>
424	Speckled Mousebird	<input type="checkbox"/>
401	Spotted Eagle-Owl	<input type="checkbox"/>
689	Spotted Flycatcher	<input type="checkbox"/>
116	Spurwinged Goose	<input type="checkbox"/>
72	Squacco Heron	<input type="checkbox"/>
409	Squaretailed Nightjar	<input type="checkbox"/>
149	Steppe Buzzard	<input type="checkbox"/>
133	Steppe Eagle	<input type="checkbox"/>
659	Stierling's Wren-Warbler	<input type="checkbox"/>

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881	Streakyheaded Seedeater	<input type="checkbox"/>
437	Striped Kingfisher	<input type="checkbox"/>
199	Swainson's Spurfowl	<input type="checkbox"/>
132	Tawny Eagle	<input type="checkbox"/>
683	Tawnyflanked Prinia	<input type="checkbox"/>
300	Temminck's Courser	<input type="checkbox"/>
249	Threebanded Plover	<input type="checkbox"/>
455	Trumpeter Hornbill	<input type="checkbox"/>
402	Verreaux's Eagle-Owl	<input type="checkbox"/>
867	Village Indigobird	<input type="checkbox"/>
811	Village Weaver	<input type="checkbox"/>
761	Violetbacked Starling	<input type="checkbox"/>
135	Wahlberg's Eagle	<input type="checkbox"/>
260	Wattled Lapwing	<input type="checkbox"/>
760	Wattled Starling	<input type="checkbox"/>
338	Whiskered Tern	<input type="checkbox"/>
83	White Stork	<input type="checkbox"/>
123	Whitebacked Vulture	<input type="checkbox"/>
787	Whitebellied Sunbird	<input type="checkbox"/>
613	Whitebrowed Scrub-Robin	<input type="checkbox"/>

## BIRDS / SPECIES ARE NUMBERED TO CORRESPOND WITH ROBERTS BIRD GUIDE

753	Whitecrested Helmetshrike	<input type="checkbox"/>
99	Whitefaced Duck	<input type="checkbox"/>
397	Whitefaced Scops-Owl	<input type="checkbox"/>
125	Whiteheaded Vulture (endangered)	<input type="checkbox"/>
602	Whitethroated Robin-Chat	<input type="checkbox"/>
339	Whitewinged Tern	<input type="checkbox"/>
643	Willow Warbler	<input type="checkbox"/>
522	Wiretailed Swallow	<input type="checkbox"/>
266	Wood Sandpiper	<input type="checkbox"/>
433	Woodland Kingfisher	<input type="checkbox"/>
86	Woollynecked Stork	<input type="checkbox"/>
653	Yellowbellied Eremomela	<input type="checkbox"/>
126.1	Yellowbilled Kite	<input type="checkbox"/>
771	Yellowbilled Oxpecker	<input type="checkbox"/>
90	Yellowbilled Stork	<input type="checkbox"/>
648	Yellowbreasted Apalis	<input type="checkbox"/>
869	Yellowfronted Canary	<input type="checkbox"/>
470	Yellowfronted Tinkerbird	<input type="checkbox"/>
471	Yellowrumped Tinkerbird	<input type="checkbox"/>
728	Yellowthroated Longclaw	<input type="checkbox"/>

805 Yellowthroated Petronia



664 Zitting Cisticola



## KARULA

**Tamboti Tree**  
*Spirostachys africana*

**Marula Tree**  
*Sclerocarya birrei*

**Snuff Box**  
*Oncoba spinosa*

The pulp of the fruit is edible. Roots are used in treatment of dysentery and bladder complaints. The seeds contain a drying oil that suitable for varnish. The hard-shelled fruits are used as snuff boxes.

**Baobab Tree**  
*Adonsonia*

**Common False Thorn**  
*Albizia harveyi*

**Knobbly Fig Tree**  
*Ficus sansibarica*

The tree is regarded sacred by most communities.

**Silver Cluster Leaf Tree**  
*Terminalia Sericea*

## MAPOGO

**Milk Plum**  
*Englerophytum magalismontanum*

It's estimated this tree is hundreds of years old. The Mapogo Villa entrance is designed with respect to this age old tree.

**Sausage Tree**  
*Kigelia africana*

**Baobab Tree**  
*Adonsonia*

**Redwood Tree**

**Snuff Box**  
*Oncoba spinosa*

**Tamboti**  
*Spirostachys africana*

## MVULA

**Fever Tree**  
*Vachellia xanthophloea*

**Tamboti Tree**  
*Spirostachys africana*

**Marula Tree**  
*Sclerocarya birrei*

**Snuff Box**  
*Oncoba spinosa*

**Matumi Tree**  
*Breonadia salicina*

**Russet Bushwillow**  
*Combretum hereroense*



## BATS

Bats play an important role in the variety of ecosystems. These nocturnal creatures help pollinate plants, control the insect population and seed dispersal.

African Yellow Bat	<input type="checkbox"/>
Angolan Free Tailed Bat	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ansorges Free Tailed Bat	<input type="checkbox"/>
Eastern Greenish Yellow Bat	<input type="checkbox"/>
Egyptian Fruit Bat	<input type="checkbox"/>
Egyptian Slit Faced Bat	<input type="checkbox"/>
Little Free Tailed Bat	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mauritian Tomb Bat	<input type="checkbox"/>
Peter's epauletted fruit bat	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wahlberg's epauletted fruit bat	<input type="checkbox"/>

## LITTLE CREATURES

When you are in the bush, beauty surrounds you. The smallest creatures may have some of the most fascinating behaviours. Take note of all things little and large when you are out and about exploring the bushveld savannah.

African Land Snail	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dung Beetle (Ask your guide about their celestial navigation)	<input type="checkbox"/>

## SNAKES

The bush is home to a diverse array of snakes with the majority in the region harmless species. The venomous strikers and constrictors, many of which can be very dangerous to humans, are better seen from a distance.

Black Mamba	<input type="checkbox"/>
Boomslang	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mozambique Spitting Cobra	<input type="checkbox"/>
Puff Adder	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rinkhals	<input type="checkbox"/>
Snouted Cobra	<input type="checkbox"/>
Southern African Python	<input type="checkbox"/>
Southern Vine Snake	<input type="checkbox"/>
Spotted Bush Snake	<input type="checkbox"/>

## SPIDERS

Spiders are masters of disguise and survival. As predators their strategies differ across the species, and some like the Golden Orb Spider are meticulous architects, constructing intricate webs to ensnare flying insects and others ambush their prey.

Baboon Spider	<input type="checkbox"/>
Community Spider	<input type="checkbox"/>
Jumping Spider	<input type="checkbox"/>
Golden Orb Spider	<input type="checkbox"/>

## REPTILES

African Reed Toad  
 Bull Frog  
 Bubbling Kasina  
 Flap-Neck Chameleon  
 Giant Plated Lizard  
 Hingeback Tortoise  
 Leopard Tortoise  
 Marsh Terrapin  
 Nile Crocodile  
 Nile Water Monitor Lizard  
 Pan Winged Terrapin  
 Rain Frog  
 Red-Banded Rubber Frog  
 Reed Frog  
 Rock Monitor Lizard  
 Southern Foam Nest Frog  
 Tree Agama - 'xipulula'

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## GRASSES

Blue Seed Grass  
 Buffalo Grass  
 Cats Tail  
 Common Reeds Grass  
 Common Thatching Grass  
 Goose Grass  
 Heart & Seed Love Grass  
 Natal Red Top  
 Red Grass  
 Smuts Finger Grass  
 Spear Grass  
 Spike Carrot Seed Grass

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*In the summer months between October and February you may notice foam clouds formed on branches above bodies of water. These are by a frog species called the Southern Foam Nest Frog. Their unique breeding process allows them to fertilise eggs into the foam nest where they are protected and form into tadpoles. As the tadpoles grow and move they drop from the nest into the pools below to complete the rest of their life cycle. Read more about this interesting species here:*



## TREES

Apple Leaf	<input type="checkbox"/>
Brown Ivory	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gardinia Volcanis	<input type="checkbox"/>
Jackalberry	<input type="checkbox"/>
Knob-Thorn	<input type="checkbox"/>
Large Fruited Bush Willow	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lead Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>
Marula	<input type="checkbox"/>
Red Bush Willow	<input type="checkbox"/>
Russet Bush Willow	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sickle Bush	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sjambok Pod	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tamboti	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tree Wisteria	<input type="checkbox"/>
Zebra Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>

## FLOWERS

African Violet Flower	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bushveld Arum	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bushveld Chinchinchee	<input type="checkbox"/>
Commelina Blue	<input type="checkbox"/>
Impala Lily (cerise pink and white)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lions Eye (bright orange)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Morning Glory	<input type="checkbox"/>
Poison Apple	<input type="checkbox"/>
String of Stars	<input type="checkbox"/>
Suckle Bush Flower	<input type="checkbox"/>
Vinolia Flower	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wild Hibiscus	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wild Sesama	<input type="checkbox"/>
Yellow Commelina	<input type="checkbox"/>

## FLORA – THE MEANING BEHIND SOME OF OUR SPECIES

Cheetah Plains is set in the Bushveld Savannah Biome.

Some of the plants, shrubs and trees have medical uses while others are deep rooted in traditional belief, like the Marula Tree. Others have healing properties or are of economic value. Ask your guide about the meaning of any plants you may like or encounter.

### Apple-Leaf Tree

*Philenoptera violacea*

Cook stripped bark of the Apple Leaf tree is a traditional antibacterial drink.

### Buffalo Thorn Tree

*Ziziphua mucronata*

Treats a cough, the same a Leadwood tree.

It is believed to be an aphrodisiac for women who eat the leaves of a Buffalo Thorn.

Branches are used in certain rituals to put the souls of the dead to rest, after one year of the burial a new branch is put on for a new resolution. The Z-shaped branches have great significance to most tribes in South Africa as they represent the challenges in daily life. There are two thorns on the Buffalo Thorn tree. The straight thorn represents the future - a new resolution, lifting the spirit up. The hook or curved thorn represents the past. The wood from the Buffalo Thorn is not used for fire due this traditional belief.

### Guarri Tree

*Euclea divinorun*

The young branch of a Guarri tree can be used as a toothbrush. The berries are picked and used for dying grasses, that are then used in weaving baskets to create different designs.

### Knobthorn Tree

*Acacia nigrescens*

Tannin from the bark of the Knobthorn, when boiled, acts as an anti-bacterial on skin wounds.

The hard wood can be used to fence post.

### Leadwood Tree

*Combretum imberbe*

Also known as the crocodile tree because of its bark, when the leaves are infused in a tea it can relieve a cough. The ash from the bark, when burnt, is used as toothpaste and the coals when watered down can be used as ink to write with the pointy end of a Guarri tree branch.

### Marula Tree

*Scelrocarya birrea*

An ancestral tree that is of great value in Shangaan culture.

Elephants love it for the fruit. Only the female Marula tree produces fruit. Popular in season for making beer and jam and of course the very famous Amarula Cream liqueur. (*Ask your guide for a sip*). The Marula seeds contain an oil. You can see this when they are cracked open. This oil is used in hair products, as body moisturiser and as cooking oil.

### Tamboti Tree

*Spirostachys africa*

The root of the Tamboti tree is used in traditional medicine to treat pneumonia.

### Wheeping Wattle Tree

*Peltoforum africanum*

Bundled together it is used as a pillow. A branch is believed to offer protection from dangerous animals. The Wheeping Wattle name in Shangaan is Nhlanthanhu, which means "Luck". It is also a good toilet paper in the bush.



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