



"It's really beautiful. It feels  
like God visits everywhere else  
but lives in Africa."

Will Smith



# Only SERENGETI





The towering granite monoliths of the southern plains, the 18-20 foot crocodiles in the rivers, being shoulder-to-shoulder with masses of wildebeest on the move, and the chilling openness of the Gol Mountains are safari experiences that instill humility. ***In Serengeti, human beings take second place here. We only go to witness a natural world we cannot subjugate.***

**Wildebeest are the Serengeti's driving force** - some 1.3 million of them, probably more. They, together with some 300,000 zebra and attendant predators and scavengers are a vast ecological powerhouse, roaming beautiful landscapes, setting the boundaries, changing the scenery, altering the vegetation, and laying down the limits and the lifestyles of just about everything else that lives here. Notwithstanding, there is a variety of other large mammals, predators and birds thriving, ever blessed to call Africa - home.

**Serengeti is vast.** It is part of a coherent ecosystem some 35,000 sq. km in size. It is now both a World Biosphere Reserve and a World Heritage Site. Many visitors think of it as only one destination to be seen in two days before rushing somewhere else. Nope! Serengeti has **a wide range of habitats** from treeless plains to mountains to closed canopy riverine forests and springs. On top of all this is the question of seasons. The wildlife and **the character of places varies dramatically from one season to another.**

All the classic big game animals of Africa are found in the Serengeti. Of recent importance are re-introduction programs for black rhino and Cape hunting dogs. The black rhino is being introduced in the north and south of the Park while hunting dogs are beginning to spread throughout.

## Getting there

**Air.** There are all weather airstrips in the center at Seronera, in the south at Kusini, in the east at Lobo, in the west at Kirawira and in the north at Kogatende and Lamai. These airstrips are used by scheduled and private charters.

**Road.** Access is only possible through established entry points / gates which are at Naabi Hill, Seronera, Ndutu, Kusini, Kirawira, Handajega, Ikoma, Tabora 'B', Lamai and Kleins.



**“The only man I envy is the man who  
has not yet been to Africa...  
for he has so much to look forward to”**

**Richard Mullin**





Seronera, the Park headquarters, is 317 km from Arusha and \_\_\_ from Masai Mara via Serare and a drive into the park from North West. Nairobi via Arusha is about 610km

Nearly 500 kmspecies of birds have already been recorded in the Park, many of them European migrants which are present from October to April. These include European storks, cuckoos, swallows, European rollers, Montagu's and Pallid harriers and Caspian plovers.

### ***The Great Migration***

Because there is no permanent water in these short-grass plains and because the grass withers at the onset of the dry season, much of the wildlife can only subsist here when there is a supply of surface water lying in hollows and natural depressions. This is particularly true of wildebeest and zebra, both of which need to drink regularly. Their migratory and constant movement is therefore justified. It is on these short-grass plains that both rutting and calving of Wildebeest takes place. Although the wildebeest seem to be the 'clowns of the plains', looking rather cow-like, they are, in fact, antelope.

The best probable time to witness the wildebeest spectacle is from **December through May** when they are concentrated on the short-grass plains in the south of the Park. Movement to the western side of the park to Grumeti happens late May and in June the migration heads Northwards flowing into Loliondo area to cross the border via Sand River into Masai Mara National Reserve **in Kenya in the month of July**. They return via Sand River in October and are fully stationed in Serengeti in November, heading majestically to the central area of the park.

# Only SERENGETI

## **Highest Concentration of Carnivores**

Serengeti has the highest concentration of carnivores especially all the big African cats such as Lions, Leopards, Cheetah and other smaller carnivore like the Spotted Hyena.

## **Highest Concentration of Herbivores**

Serengeti has more than 28 species of herbivores including Buffalos, Wildebeest, Zebras, Elands, Hippos and Waterbucks. During game viewing spotting herbivores coloring the endless plains while feeding is a thrilling experience.

## **Cultural and Historical sites**

Serengeti is home to many cultures from famous tribes of Maasai, Sukuma, Kurya and Ikoma. Indigenous Maasai and Ikoma used to live in parts of the Park before they were resettled outside the park.

The present signs which are still visible at famous Maasai Rock Painting, Gong Rock and Ikoma ruins mark a special combination of game viewing and human history.



## **Rare and Endangered Species**

**The park is one of the last remaining sanctuary for critically endangered Black Rhino** as well as African Hunting dog which are highly endangered as well.

The rare species of primates such as Red Patas Monkeys as well as Angolan Black and White colobus Monkeys can be seen in the western part of the park.

## **Scenic and Spectacular Landscapes & Amazing Sunsets**

The vast scenic and unspoiled landscapes among others made this area recognized as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO. With its vast plains, rolling hills