

Addo Main Camp & Camp Matyholweni Game Viewing Road Map

- KEY**
- gate Park Entrance Gates
 - Private Lodge
 - Information Centre
 - Lookout Point
 - Toilets
 - River
 - Park
 - National Road
 - Secondary Road
 - Tertiary Road
 - Tarred Game Road
 - Gravel Game Road
 - Waterhole
 - Distance Markers
 - 1 - 36: Map Position Indicators

WARNING!

- You may leave your vehicle at designated "Lookout" points, but AT YOUR OWN RISK as there are dangerous animals in the Park.
- FINE OF R800-00 per person for being outside your vehicle or hanging out of your vehicle, outside of designated "Lookout" points in the Park.

Do not drive over elephant dung.
The dung is used by the scarce Flightless Dung Beetle for food and reproduction.

WARNING: The animals in this park are not tame!
The Lions, Elephants and other animals in this Park are not tame, even though they are accustomed to vehicles (not people) in their territory. Getting too close to them could result in your death.

Jack's Picnic Site
This 500 hectare Botanical Reserve is a protected area put aside to monitor the impact of mega-herbivores - particularly elephants - on the subtropical thicket vegetation. Plant species and vegetation structure within this reserve are compared with similar areas outside this reserve to monitor long term effects.

BEWARE OF LIONS
ALIGHT FROM VEHICLE AT OWN RISK

Lion (Panthera leo)
The lion is the largest African cat. Males can weigh up to 240kg. Adult males are larger than females and distinguishable by manes of long hair. Lions are distinctly sociable, living in prides of 6 to 12 individuals. These are powerful, capable of pulling down prey the size of buffalo and giraffe. Roaring advertises a lion's presence within the territory. Lions hunt late afternoon, during the night and early morning.

Buffalo (Syncerus caffer)
The buffalo is a large, cow-like bovid, with a massive build and distinctive heavy, outward-sweeping horns. The male's horns are larger than those of the female, meeting at the centre of the head in a broad, heavy boss. This structure can deflect a bullet. Buffalo are gregarious and can occur in herds of several thousands. Old and young bulls may leave the herd to live in bachelor groups. Solitary bulls are very susceptible to predation by lions. Buffalo are bulk grazers and require water daily.

Leopard (Panthera pardus)
Leopards are generally solitary animals and they are primarily active at night (nocturnal), although where they are not persecuted, they may occasionally be seen during the day. Their prey can consist of anything from small rodents to antelopes more than twice their own weight. Contrary to popular belief, leopards do not jump on their victims from trees, but stalk them on the ground until they are close enough for a sudden pounce. The killing bite may be to the back of the neck or to the throat, which will either suffocate the victim or sever its jugular. Prey is located by sight (leopards have excellent night vision), by hearing and smell. Carcasses of larger animals cannot be eaten at one sitting and leopards protect the remains of their kills by stashing them in trees, especially when there is a risk of theft by hyenas. They are immensely strong - one leopard was recorded to have dragged a young, 100kg giraffe into a tree - a feat the cat achieved entirely with its powerful jaw, neck muscles and legs.

African Elephant (Loxodonta africana)
The elephant is the world's largest land mammal. Although elephants once occurred all over Southern Africa they are now confined to National Parks and other protected areas. Elephants live in a matriarchal society where the females are dominant, in family groups. Female young remain with the family group but young bulls leave of their own accord when they reach puberty.

Elephants spend about 16 hours a day feeding and can go several days without drinking. Elephants are contact animals and will often stand touching while resting or drinking water. Their vocal communication is through 4 different sounds, but degrees in pitch, duration and volume enable elephants to express a wide range of emotional states.

- Rumbling - distance communication
- Trumpeting - sound of excitement
- Squealing - juvenile distress call
- Screaming - adult equivalent to squealing

Southern Right Whale (Eubalaena australis - found in the Marine section of the Park)

Length: 14 to 16 metres
Weight: 45 000 to 70 000 kg and easily recognizable. It has a series of white callosities (pale, wart-like patches) on top of the head and along the sides of the jaws, and no dorsal fin. Once hunted to the verge of extinction, the Southern Right Whale is strictly protected and has made a recovery. Pregnant females enter Cape coast sheltered bays, May - June to calve, while males arrive from August to October to mate. Both depart for Antarctic feeding grounds in November. Their diet comprises of small planktonic crustaceans.

Great White Shark (Carcharodon carcharias - found in the Marine section of the Park)

There are over 350 species of sharks in the world. Sensationalised films and media coverage have largely been responsible for portraying the Great White Shark as a blood thirsty man-eater. This shark is one of the largest and most powerful predators on earth. Males reach up to 5.5m in length and females may exceed 7m. These sharks feed on other shark species, bony fish and marine mammals - mostly seals. In SA, government protection was granted to the Great White Shark in 1991, making it illegal to catch, kill or harass this shark in SA waters.

The differences between the Black and White Rhinoceros:

- The black rhinoceros is considerably smaller than the white rhinoceros and is also slightly darker in colour than the White Rhino.
- The female black rhino's gestation period is 15 months and the white rhino's is 16 months.
- The black rhino's calf walks or runs at its mother's side or behind her, but the white rhino's calf normally walks or runs in front of its mother.
- The white rhino has a broad square-shaped lip and is a grazer (eats grass), whereas the black rhino has a hooked-lip and is a browser (eats the leaves of shrubs and trees).
- The white rhino is also more sociable than the black rhino, living in family groups and are usually not aggressive unless they have calves.
- White rhino are not found in Addo Elephant National Park as they are not endemic to the area (i.e. do not occur naturally in this area).

Photography courtesy of Piet Heymans; Jed Bird; Dale Morris & SAN Parks

