

Kubusi Safaris

Animals

THE COMPLETE GUIDE TO TROPHIES OFFERED
ON OUR PRICE LIST & THEIR USUAL HUNTING
CONDITIONS



Chacma Baboon

The largest species of monkey with adult males measuring around 150cm (60") & up to 45kg (99lb). Females are considerably smaller, only up to 25kg (55lb). Chacma baboons live in troops composed of multiple adult males, females & their offspring. This animal is an omnivorous highly opportunistic feeder that will eat practically anything. The main predator of adult baboons are leopard.

Baboon hunting is done opportunistically during the day, most times by stumbling across a troop whilst spotting for other animals or by sitting in a blind & baiting them with corn & fruit. Baboons have a sentry on duty continuously, as well as being highly socialized, many eyes keeping watch makes them difficult to hunt & nearly impossible to stalk. Shots on a Baboon will often be over 250 yards unless shooting from the blind but the challenge leads to an extremely rewarding hunt! A .243 calibre & 80 grain bullet is sufficient, anything too much larger may damage a full mount. Little to average fitness is required.



MALE



FEMALE



BULL



COW & CALF

Black Wildebeest

Males & females stand about 120cm (48") at the shoulder & weigh around 180kg (400lb). Their three distinct social groups are the female herds, bachelor herds & territorial bulls. Primary breeding season is from February to April. The Black Wildebeest is a herbivore & inhabits open plains, grasslands & Karoo shrublands.

As these animals prefer open land they are fairly easy to locate, however, stalking up to the shot without cover may be difficult. Referred to as the "clown of the plains", Black Wildebeest have excellent senses & will run circles around you if they get even the slightest whiff. Best pursued during the morning or late afternoon when their heads are down to graze. Wildebeest calls for a minimum .270 calibre with a 150 grain bullet & most shots over 150 yards. These are very tough animals that rarely drop on the best shot so opting for a larger calibre is never a bad idea. Average fitness is required as most walking is done on flat ground but have enough patience for a longer stalk if a far shot is not desired!

Blesbok

Males & females stand about 100cm (40") at the shoulder & weigh around 80kg (176lb). Their three distinct social groups are the female herds, bachelor herds & territorial rams. Primary breeding season is from April to May. The blesbok is a herbivore & inhabits open plains.

There are hundreds of thousands of Blesbok in South Africa. Due to residing in larger herds & their preference to stay out of the cover of thick bush, this hunt requires a patient stalk or longer shot. The best opportunity is during the morning or late afternoon as they tend to bed down during the hottest part of the day. Pay close attention to your PH when picking a trophy out of the herd, both males & females have similar horn length & shape but up close it is clear the ram's horns are thicker at the base. Blesbok are softer animals that require a minimum .243 calibre with an 80 grain bullet & good shot placement. Shots will often be over 120 yards & average fitness is required as most walking is done on flat ground.



RAM



EWE & CALF



YELLOW RAM



WHITE RAM



SADDLEBACK RAM



BUCK



BUCK



DOE & CALF

Blue Duiker

The smallest species of duiker & the World's Second Smallest Antelope that averagely reach 30cm (11") at the shoulder & weigh around only 5kg (11lbs). Blue Duiker are monogamous & can either be found in pairs or singularly. Mating season is throughout the year. Their diet consists of fallen fruit, flowers, bark, fungi & animal matter such as ants licked from the ground. They may forage by following the movements of birds & monkeys. This species inhabits a variety of forests & thick bush as they reside in the dense undergrowth & forage through the canopy.

The Blue Duiker hunt is very specialized as this antelope forms part of the elusive Tiny Ten. Patience & a keen understanding of the animal's behavior is key. Hunters must find a suitable path in the dense forest & wait for a passing shot. The animals can also be baited or moved around by Jack Russells. A shot gun is best as the shot will be close range with a very small time frame. Little fitness is required.

Blue Wildbeest

Males weigh around 250kg (551lbs) & have a shoulder height of 150cm (60") whereas females are about 180kg (400lbs) with a shoulder height of 135cm (53"). Their three distinct social groups are the female herds, bachelor herds & territorial bulls. Mating season is from March to May. The Blue Wildebeest is a herbivore that feeds primarily on the savanna grassland & open plains. They also browse on shrubs & trees whilst residing in the thicket.

Hunting this aggressive, unpredictable animal has given it the nickname of the '*The Poor Man's Buffalo*'. Best pursued in the morning & late afternoon as they rest during the hottest hours of the day. A minimum .270 calibre with a 150 grain bullet is required & focus on shot placement as the prominent shoulder hump often leads to a high body shot. If it doesn't go down it might go far! Shots are usually over 150 yards. Average fitness for some flat walking but occasionally the hunt will lead into steeper thicket.



RAMS



EWES & CALF



Bontebok

Almost identical to their Blesbok subspecies, Bontebok have a bit more of a vibrant color & the white blaze on the face & forehead tends to merge. They typically stand at 100cm (39") at the shoulder & weigh around 80kg (176lbs). Herds can be mixed or contain either only males or females. Primary breeding season is from March to April. The Bontebok is a herbivore & naturally inhabits coastal Fynbos & Renosterveld but is also found in open plains.

The Bontebok were once considered one of the rarest antelope in the world as their numbers dwindled to around seventeen in the 19th Century. Luckily, Game Ranching in Southern Africa has brought those numbers back to a sustainable amount. Hunting is preferable in the morning & late afternoon as these are the times they prefer to graze. A minimum calibre of .243 & an 80 grain bullet is required. Shots will usually be over 120 yards. Average fitness is required as most walking is done on flat ground.

Cape Bushbuck

Cape Bushbuck stand around 90cm (35") at the shoulder with males weighing in at about 60kg (132lbs) & females at 30kg (66lbs). Bushbuck are solitary animals but not aggressively antisocial. Breeding season is during April & May & they live in a very large territory that they don't usually leave. Primarily a browser, Bushbuck are crepuscular but also active during the day, tending to be nocturnal near human habitations.

The smallest & most elusive of the spiral horned antelope, patience & methods of still hunting prove to be most successful. When spooked they issue a loud, hoarse bark not unlike a dog. A minimum .243 calibre with an 80 grain bullet is required & a shot will often be over 150 yards. Shot placement is key & you must never underestimate a wounded Bushbuck. Apart from running into the thick bush, they have a very sharp set of horns, can be extremely dangerous & will not hesitate to charge. Average fitness is required.



Bushpig

Similar to a European Wild Boar, Bushpig stand around 100cm (39") & can reach up to 150kg (331lbs) but a weight of 80kg (176lbs) is more common for males. Bushpig are social animals found in sounders that consists of a dominant male & female with other females & juveniles. Small bachelor groups of males also form. Breeding season can occur year-round but mainly during May to June. Bushpig are omnivorous animals that enjoy fresh & rotting carrion. Small young antelope are also stalked & consumed. Essentially nocturnal, they hide in very dense thickets during the day, avoiding open forests or savannas.

Hunting Bushpig is a night-time affair that involves sitting in a blind, searching fields at night with a spot light, or daylight hunting by flushing them out with hounds. A 30-06 calibre with a 180 grain bullet is best as these animals are extremely powerful & aggressive in general let alone if they are wounded. Above average is required when running hounds but not for blind hunting. Shots will be around 50 yards.

Cape Buffalo

Buffalo bulls stand around 140cm (55") & weigh about 800kg (1764lbs) with cows being slightly smaller. The main herd composing of cows & calves is surrounded by sub-herds of subordinate bulls, high ranking individuals & old animals. Old wandering bachelors are known as 'dagga boys' as dagga is the word for mud. These are considered the most dangerous. Breeding season is April & May. They are herbivores that spend most of the day grazing in the plains & occasionally browse the bushveld.

Hunting the Cape Buffalo is considered by some as the most dangerous of the Big Five. A minimum .375 calibre is required with a 300 grain bullet & well placed shot. While they seem docile if viewed undisturbed, they can be extremely aggressive, vindictive & cunning when agitated or wounded. If your first shot is bad, the next ten will only annoy him. Average fitness is required for trudging through long grass & thick bush for a nice, close shot around 100 yards.



BULL



COW & CALF



RAM

Common Reedbuck

The Southern or Common Reedbuck is about 90cm (35") at the shoulder with rams & ewes weighing in around 70kg (154lbs) & 60kg (132lbs) respectively. Sometimes they form larger herds but old Reedbuck rams are permanently territorial & generally live with a single ewe. Breeding season is throughout the year. As a herbivore, the Reedbuck mainly feeds on grasses but also eats herbs & reeds. They mainly inhabit grasslands with tall reeds & sufficient cover with a nearby water source.

Although this animal is very alert & quick to startle, Reedbuck do not usually run too far before stopping, thus giving the hunter opportunity to get a shot in. The best hunting times are early morning or late afternoon when they are most active. A minimum .243 calibre with a 80 grain bullet is required. A shot can be made under 150 yards but be prepared for a longer shot as they have a tendency to flee at the slightest disturbance. Average fitness is required to walk through the thick, long grass whilst stalking.



EWES

Nile Crocodile

Generally, the adult male Nile crocodile is up to around 5m (16ft) in length & 750kg (1653lbs) in weight with females around 30% smaller.. However, specimens exceeding 6m (20 ft) and 1000 kg (2200lbs) have been recorded. The Nile Crocodile is the largest predator in Africa, responsible for hundreds of human deaths every year. Crocodiles are relatively social amongst themselves, sharing sun basking spots & food sources. Their strict hierarchy is determined by size. Breeding season is from June through to mid-August. A Crocodile is carnivorous & will eat just about anything that moves. They are able to tolerate an extremely broad range of habitat types as long as there is some form of water body.

Our Crocodile hunting is outsourced to Northern areas of South Africa as well as Zimbabwe. Either methods of spot & stalk or blind hunting are utilized. A minimum 30-06 calibre rifle with a 180 grain bullet is required, enough to penetrate the thick skull. Little fitness it required for this hunt.



RAM



EWE

Common Duiker

Also known as the Grey Duiker, the Common Duiker grows to around 50cm (20") to the shoulder & weighs about 20kg (55lbs), females are slightly larger. Generally Common Duiker are solitary & territorial but may form monogamous pairs in a suitable habitat. Breeding season is year round. They have a wide diet including flowers, leaves, fruits & tubers but also insects, small animals & carrion. Inhabiting grassland & bush areas with sufficient vegetation cover to hide.

The best hunting time is late afternoon & early evening to catch the animals whilst they're active, night hunting with a spotlight has also proved to be successful. As part of the Tiny Ten, these Duiker can also be rather elusive & glassing hillsides is the best strategy for this hunt. Any calibre above .243 is recommended as it's best not to go too low, when wounded they become difficult to find without a dog. An average fitness is required as hunting will often be on flat area or gradual hillsides with very slow stalking.

Cape Eland

The Giant Eland is the largest antelope in the world & the Cape Eland is only slightly smaller. Also known as the Common Eland, bulls stand around 1.7m (67") & can weigh up to 900kg (1984lbs). Cows are smaller, weighing around 500kg (1102lbs). Family herds are generally large & consist of a dominant bull, cows & calves. There are also smaller bachelor herds & lone bulls with breeding season throughout the year. Mainly a herbivore with a diet of grasses & leaves, Cape Eland inhabit open areas of savanna grassland & scrubby flat veld.

Hunting this Eland can be challenging as they tend to take flight at the first sign of danger. Be prepared for a long follow up as they have a fast trot that can take them over three hills in a significantly short time. A minimum 30-06 calibre with 180 grain bullet is required with good shot placement. Above average fitness is recommended as these animals tend to prefer higher ground. A strategic stalk & a shot from above their grazing area is usually the most successful.



BULL



BULL



COW & CALF



STAG & DOE



BLACK STAG & DOE



COLOR VARIANT STAGS

Fallow Deer

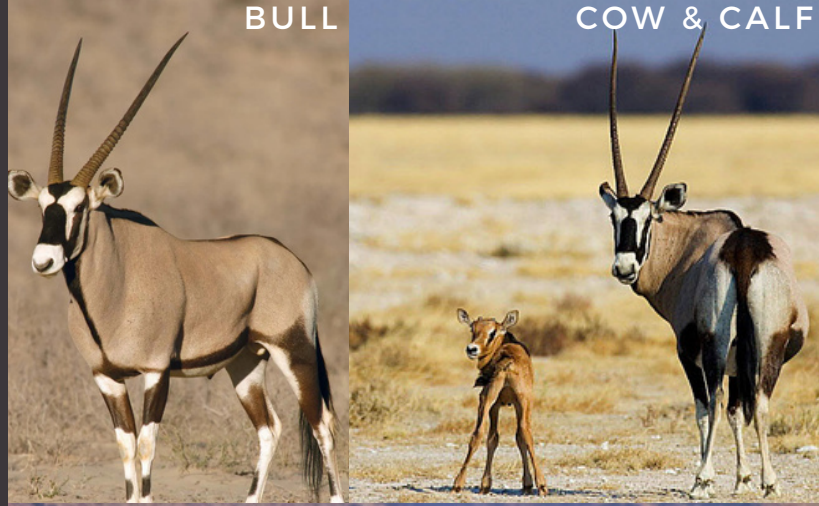
The Fallow Deer is a non-indigenous species brought into South Africa from Europe during the early colonization. Stags stand around 85cm (33") at the shoulder & weigh about 60kg (132lbs), does are significantly smaller. Fallow Deer typically live in herds with stags & does often separated except during the rutting season of March & April. They are primarily grazers but also browse on young leaves, inhabiting grassland & mountain woodland.

Hunting Fallow Deer in South Africa is a very rewarding experience. We drive North from the lodge into beautiful mountain scenery. Best hunting time is during the early morning & late afternoon hours. It's important to keep in mind that the stags shed their antlers in September/October & they are regrown before the end of the year. A minimum .270 calibre with 150 grain bullet is sufficient but be prepared for a longer shot of around 200 yards. Above average fitness is also recommended due to the mountainous terrain. Hunting is much easier during the rutting season.

Gemsbok

Also known as the Oryx, these stunning antelope stand at about 1.2m (47") on the shoulder & weigh around 240kg (530lbs). Gemsbok live in larger herds consisting of a dominant bull, non-dominant bulls & females with calves. Older bulls are generally solitary & breeding season is year round. Gemsbok are generally grazers but may browse when grass is sparse. They inhabit dry, arid & semi-arid bushland & can go for weeks without drinking water.

Extremely aggressive & very dangerous if wounded or threatened due to the use of their long, spear-like horns. Even though cows are slightly smaller in body, their horns are often longer than the bulls. Hunting Gemsbok requires above average fitness & a good pair of boots as one often covers a lot of mountainous ground in their pursuit. A .270 calibre with 150 grain bullet is required & shots are usually over 200 yards. It's good to keep in mind that many an experienced hunter have shot too high due to the predominant humped shoulder.



Genet Cat

Adult males are about 580mm (23") in head & body length with a 459 mm (18") long tail & a weight of 2.1kg (4.6lb). Females are slightly smaller. Genets are solitary except during periods of courtship or when young, accompany their mothers. Breeding occurs in the warm season of September to March. Although classified as a carnivore, they are omnivorous, eating small mammals but also birds, eggs, insects & fruits. Genets are found in a variety of habitats that have dense vegetation with sufficient tree growth as they are arboreal.

Hunting Genets is a game of opportunity & is usually done with a spotlight as the species is nocturnal. It is advisable to shoot this species with a shotgun, .223 calibre or any .22 calibre rifle. The shot will generally be under 100 yards. Little fitness is required as the hunt will have a lot of driving & spotting with the spotlight. Genets also respond to being called. Many people have this animal as a pet internationally but we believe it looks better as a full mount.



Giraffe

There are four species of Giraffe in Africa, this is the Southern or Cape Giraffe. Out of eight assessed subspecies, the reticulated giraffe and the Masai giraffe are classified as endangered. Another two, the Kordofan giraffe and the Nubian giraffe, are critically endangered. This species, the Southern Giraffe, are under no threat & then are tens of thousands present in South Africa. Bulls stand at 5m (197") & weigh 1200kg (2645lbs) whilst cows are around 4.5m (177") & 800kg (1764lbs). With a matrilineal society, females & young form the herd while males typically disperse at sexual maturity. Mating season is throughout the year & they are herbivores. Inhabiting savannas & woodlands, always present will be the thorn trees of which they feed.

When hunting Giraffe the approach can be difficult due to their height, exceptional eyesight & acute hearing. A .375 calibre with 300 grain bullet is recommended & expect a shot around 120 yards. Average fitness is required for a longer stalk from the truck.



RAM



EWE

Cape Grysbok

Another one of the Tiny Ten, the Cape Grysbok is as much as twenty-five percent larger than its sub-species the Sharpe's Grysbok. Rams stand around 55cm (22") at the shoulder & weigh about 12kg (26lbs), females are slightly larger. Cape Grysbok are generally solitary unless courtship is taking place, breeding season is throughout the year. This species is predominantly a browser but occasionally grazes on succulent grass & eats fruit when available. Inhabiting mountain valleys & scrub-covered flats.

As these animals are nocturnal, the primary method of hunting is by spotlighting at night. When feeling threatened, these little antelope defend themselves by jumping forward toward their target before running away. Any calibre is sufficient for hunting Cape Grysbok but the distances may be a bit too far for the use of a shotgun as shots may reach over 150 yards. Average fitness is required as one can expect to trek along flat terrain spotting them in the underbrush.

Hippopotamus

The mean adult weight is around 1480kg (3260lbs) but exceptionally large bulls have been recorded reaching 2660kg (5860lbs). They stand around 1.6m (63") tall at the shoulder. Hippos live in pods of up to 500 individuals with a dominant bull, females & offspring making up the core. Mature males are known to form bachelor herds, challenging the dominant bull for breeding which occurs year round. This species is strictly herbivore, mainly grazing but also consuming leaves & aquatic grass. They inhabit areas along rivers & lakes throughout sub-Saharan Africa.

Even though there are plenty Hippopotamus in the Eastern Cape, permits are rare. Thus, we travel North for this hunt. A minimum .375 calibre & 300 grain bullet is required, shots will often be under 100 yards. This species is one of Africa's Dangerous Seven with Hippo taking at least 500 human lives per year. Average fitness is required for a stalk along the flat river bank & the hunt may be conducted during the day or night.



BULL



COW & CALF



Hyena

Spotted Hyena have a shoulder height of 90cm (35") & weigh around 65kg (143lbs). Brown Hyena stand about 10cm (4") smaller & weigh 20kg (44lbs) less. Spotted Hyena live in matrilineal societies led by an alpha female where males in the clan are subordinate. Clans may consist of up to 130 individuals. Brown Hyena are normally associated with much smaller clans but males can live solitary lives. Both are carnivores which have adapted to a scavenging lifestyle. Spotted Hyena inhabit savanna grasslands, forest edges & mountains but the Brown Hyena prefers more dry, arid conditions.

Spotted Hyena can be hunted using usual spot & stalk methods during the day. Brown Hyena, however, are nocturnal & lie down during the day in thick bush or Aardvark holes. Baiting for both species increases the hunting success rate. A minimum 30-06 calibre, 180 grain bullet & average fitness is required.. Shots under 100 yards for Brown Hyena are not uncommon but may be further for Spotted Hyena.



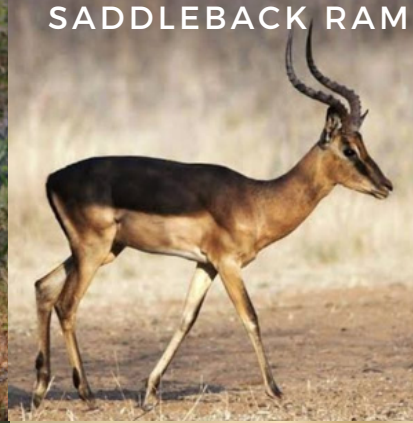
Impala

A stunning medium sized antelope that is on the agenda for just about every hunter that sets foot on the 'dark continent'. Rams stand around 90cm (35") at the shoulder & weigh in about 60kg (132lbs). Ewes are considerably smaller. Three distinct social groups are observed; territorial males with their harem of females, bachelor herds & female herds. Rutting season lasts from around April to May. Impala browse as well as graze & are found in grassland as well as thicker veld.

Hunting Impala is best early hours of the morning & late afternoon but they are generally active during all hours of the day. Be aware of their keen sense of smell & hearing, herds can often be composed of 100 individuals so there are many eyes & ears looking out. A minimum .243 calibre & 80 grain bullet is required & shots will often be over 120 yards. Average fitness is recommended if you are alright with taking longer shots but if you want to get in closer, be prepared for some extra trekking along flat grassland as well as mountainside.



RAM



SADDLEBACK RAM



WHITEFLANKED RAM



BLACK RAM



EWE & CALF



Black-Backed Jackal

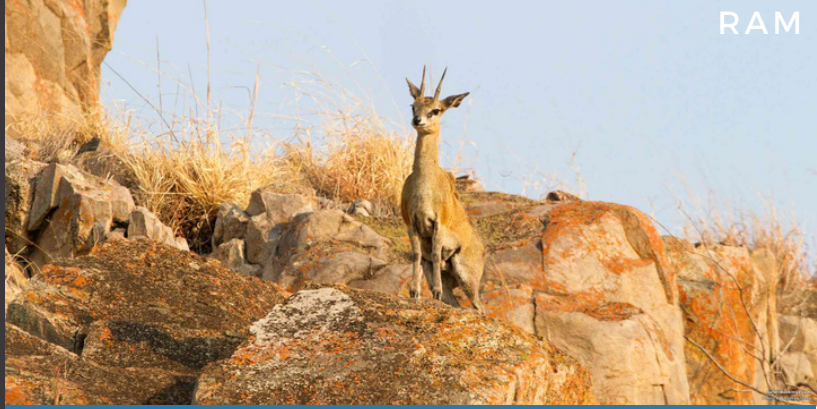
Black-Backed Jackal are one of the oldest evolved canids, dating back to around 6 million years ago. They stand around 50cm (20") at the shoulder & weigh about 13kg (29lbs). Jackal are highly social animals who typically form monogamous pairs, defending their territory. Mating season takes place from late May to August. Black-Backed Jackal are omnivorous & opportunistic, consuming whatever they can. They frequently prey on antelope as well as smaller carnivores. Jackal can inhabit almost any area but prefer open savannas, desert & arid grasslands.

Jackal hunting in South Africa is often purely an opportunistic event whilst busy targeting other species. Being active at dawn, dusk & at night, sometimes evening hunting is the best strategy by predator calling in open areas. A minimum .243 calibre is required with a 80 grain bullet. The shot will often be over 150 yards. Little fitness is required due to the calling in technique.

Klipspringer

The Klipspringer, '*Rock Jumper*', is a small, sturdy antelope reaching 65cm (26") at the shoulder & weighing around 18kg (40lbs). They are gregarious animals that are monogamous, breeding season is between August & September but it can occur throughout the year. Another species belonging to the Tiny Ten, they primarily browse on leaves & occasionally grass. Klipspringers are found exclusively in rocky, arid, mountainous areas & are a favorite meal for leopard.

Hunting these animals is best done early morning, late afternoon or at night as they are primarily nocturnal. It is best to approach them from below as they are used to predation from above. If startled, Klipspringer will generally stop to look back & give the hunter opportunity to get a shot in. A minimum .243 calibre with 80 grain bullet will be required but be prepared for a shot over 200 yards. Above average fitness is necessary due to the steep mountainous terrain that stalking will take place on.



RAM

RAM & EWE



BULL

Southern Kudu

Also known as the '*Grey Ghost*' for its elusive nature, the Kudu weighs around 250kg (551lbs) & stands up to 160cm (63") at the shoulder. Cows are significantly smaller than the bulls & live in small groups with their offspring. Bulls may form smaller bachelor groups but are more commonly found as solitary & widely dispersed individuals, only joining the females during mating season in April & May. Their habitat includes mixed scrub woodlands & bush lowlands & mountains. Their diet consists of leaves, grasses & shoots but they have an extreme fondness for oranges & butternuts.

The Kudu tend to browse in the early morning, late afternoon & evenings. In spite of the long horns, the kudu can jump remarkably high & travel at great speeds through the bush, laying his horns low along their backs. A minimum .270 calibre, 150 grain bullet & average fitness for the mountainous terrain is required. Sometimes opportunities arise & a shot is under 150 yards but be prepared for something closer to 250 yards!



COW

Red Lechwe

A typical Lechwe stands around 100cm (39") & weighs in at 100kg (220lbs) with females being slightly smaller. They are sociable animals with main herds consisting of females with their offspring & bachelor herds of bulls. Older bulls may choose to live in solidarity, only joining herds when mating, generally between November & February but is often noted throughout the year. Originally found in the floodplains & swamps of the Okavango Delta of Botswana & the Caprivi Strip of Namibia, Red Lechwe thrive in grassland & sparse bush here in the Eastern Cape as long as there is plentiful water & grazing.

Lechwe can be hunted throughout the day if the temperatures are not too high. Fairly curious animals, they will often tend to watch the hunter from a reasonable range so shots will be around 200 yards if a few hours of stalking is not desired. A .270 calibre with a 150 grain bullet & average fitness is required for walking through the thick grass plains that they inhabit.



Leopard

One of the most stunning & most dangerous Big Five hunts, the Leopard's body length is almost 200cm (79") long with a tail length of about 100cm (40") & can weigh almost 100kg (220lbs). Females are significantly lighter but only slightly smaller. Leopard are solitary animals that only really interact when mating or when the female is raising her cubs. They are adapted to a wide variety of habitats from rainforests & mountains to arid grasslands with rocky outcrops. The Leopard is a carnivore that prefers prey around 40kg (88lbs) but will sometimes feed on succulent plants if water is scarce.

Although we have plenty of Leopard in the Eastern Cape, tags are extremely scarce. Thus, our hunt will be conducted in the Northern areas of the country or Zimbabwe. Baiting is crucial & the shot will either be from a blind, with the help of dogs or sometimes opportunistically whilst checking or refreshing baits. A minimum .375 calibre with a 300 grain bullet & an average fitness is required.

Lion

The King of Africa weighs up to 225kg (500lbs) & the Queen up to around 150kg (320lbs), standing about 1.2m (47") at the shoulder. The Lion is the most social of all felid species living in a 'pride' of related individuals with their offspring. Groups of males form 'coalitions'. Nomadic lions range widely & move around sporadically either in pairs or alone. The Lion thrives in a variety of habitats of grasslands, open woodlands & scrublands. They are hyper-carnivores considered to be both an apex & keystone predator due to its wide prey spectrum.

Lions have been successful in inhabiting the Northern parts of South Africa. Our hunt will be conducted in Tosca where the genetics are some of the best in Africa. A minimum .375 calibre, 300 grain bullet & average fitness is required. The hunt entails following fresh tracks to locate the Lion & then continued tracking until a shot opportunity arises. Lions can be extremely dangerous when provoked or wounded. One must always consider the possibility of more Lions getting involved.



Lynx (Caracal)

Male caracals measure in body length around 108cm (43") & weigh about 19kg (42lbs), females are slightly smaller. While both are medium sized cats with tufted ears, the Caracal is not a type of Lynx & is more closely related to the serval. Caracal are primarily solitary animals except during mating & when females are raising young. Mating season is throughout the year. They are carnivorous animals which typically prey on young mammals but are also extremely efficient at taking down birds as they can leap over 3m (10ft) into the air. This has earned them a vermin status & many hunting areas shoot them on sight. Caracal thrive in dry areas with some cover.

As Caracal are typically nocturnal, hunting during the daytime is extremely opportunistic. However, if dogs are used to tree the cat, then there is a near 100% success rate. A spotlight at night over bait or predator calling can sometimes also be effective. A minimum .243 calibre with 85 grain bullet & average fitness is required. A shot is usually under 100 yards.

Mountain Reedbuck

The Mountain Reedbuck averages 75cm (30") at the shoulder & weighs around 30kg (66lbs) with little difference between males & females except for the presence of horns. Typically forming herds of six or less females & young with males in bachelor herds or roaming alone until mating which happens throughout the year. This species inhabits ridges & hillsides in rocky country & high-elevation grasslands above 5000ft. Mountain Reedbuck predominantly graze on grass but may browse leaves & herbs as well.

They graze & drink in the early hours of the morning & late afternoon so these would be ideal hunting times. Mountain Reedbuck are also known to be nocturnal. If you'd like to prevent a bit of mountain climbing, be comfortable at shooting over 300 yards. Mountain Reedbuck are wary but often inquisitive which is a trait that a hunter can use to their advantage, they usually stop a reasonable distance away to watch, giving ample time to get a shot in. A .270 calibre with 150 grain bullet & above average fitness is recommended.



RAM



EWE



BULL



EWE

Nyala

The Nyala is a spiral-horned antelope between a Bushbuck & a Kudu. Bulls typically stand 110cm (43") at the shoulder & weigh up to 125kg (276lbs) whereas the ewes stand around 90cm (35") & weigh about 68kg (150lbs). Generally males remain alone whilst female & young form herds of around six individuals. Mating season is throughout the year. As a herbivore, the Nyala's diet consists of foliage, fruits & flowers but feed on grass in the rain season. Nyala inhabits dense lowland woodlands & thickets.

Best hunting times are earlier hours of the morning & late afternoon but they browse throughout the day in most areas. A .270 calibre with a 150 grain bullet is recommended & shots are usually around 150 yards. Average fitness for some walking along fairly flat ground & waiting bush edge. The name 'Nyala' translates in Zulu to '*The Shifty One*' due to its elusive nature. This fairly challenging hunt & beautiful markings makes the Nyala a memorable trophy.

Ostrich

Being the largest & heaviest bird species, they can reach heights of 2.7m (9ft) tall & weigh up to 160kg (350lbs). Despite their size, Ostriches are unable to fly but can run at speeds of 70km/h (43.5mph). Ostrich eggs are the largest of any land animal, roughly 24 chicken eggs. Ostriches live in flocks of around ten but can sometimes be found in a single rooster & hen pair. Mating season is year-round. They are primarily herbivores but known to consume insects & small animals. Ostriches are only found natively in the wild in Africa, they thrive in a range of open arid & semi-arid habitats.

The trophy is often a shoulder mount, with wings spread & skin can be tanned and made into a number of very attractive leather goods. Not to mention that the meat is delicious & extremely high in protein. Anything from a .243 calibre & 85 grain bullet or higher will suffice. Shots over 250 yards are not uncommon. A great experience and addition to your trophy room, try hunting ostrich if the opportunity presents itself.



ROOSTER

HEN



BULL



COW & CALF



Red Hartebeest

Also known as the 'Harley-Davidson' of the antelope due to the shape of their horns, the Red Hartebeest stands around 125cm (50") & weighs about 150kg (330lbs) with cows slightly smaller. Hartebeest have a strong herd instinct & are usually found in groups from 20 but herds of hundreds are not uncommon. Bulls are extremely territorial, especially in mating season during March & April. They are herbivores, grazing in the savanna grasslands that they inhabit. While they may be found in sparse bush, Hartebeest avoid the dense bush.

Fairly easy to locate in the open country means that the stalk or the shot will usually be a bit longer. Be comfortable shooting over 250 yards with a minimum .270 calibre & 150 grain bullet. Be cautious of the humped wither when hunting Red Hartebeest as they have caused more than one experienced hunter to aim a bit high! Closely related to the Tsessebe & the Topi, this extremely unique antelope makes for an exquisite trophy.

Rhino

The two species of Rhino in South Africa are White & Black. White Rhino males can reach weights of 2500kg (5500lbs) & stand up to 1.85m (14ft) with the smaller Black Rhino weighing around 1350kg (3000lbs) & standing about 1.7m (5.5ft). Cows are smaller than the bulls. White Rhino, more social, are often in small groups & breed from October to December. The Black Rhino are mostly solitary, except for cows with calves & breed throughout the year. White Rhino are grazers, primarily consuming grasses, preferring to inhabit open grasslands & savannas. However, Black Rhino browse, feeding on leaves & twigs, thriving in denser thickets & bushland area with plenty of shrubbery.

We offer both Traditional & Green Hunts for these incredible animals in Northern areas of the country. Minimum of .375 calibre & 300 grain bullet with average fitness is required. Black Rhino are more aggressive & may have a shot closer to 100 yards while White Rhino shots usually sit in around 50 yards.

WHITE BULL



BLACK BULL



BULL



COW & CALF



Roan

Roan Antelope stand about 160cm (63") & weigh around 300kg (661lbs) but females are slightly smaller. Living in main herds composed of around ten female individuals & their young, bachelor herds or solitary males live around the vicinity of the female herd. Mating season is throughout the year. As herbivores, Roan Antelope prefer to graze on grass but will also feed on shrubs, herbs & seed pods. Found in various regions of Africa, these animals live in open or lightly wooded savanna grasslands with medium to tall grass cover.

This fairly large antelope, whose size is only surpassed by the Eland, should not be underestimated. Herd bulls can be quite cocky & not hard to approach, one must be cautious as they may charge. A minimum .270 calibre with 150 grain bullet is required but a larger calibre is recommended. Average fitness as the stalking will generally be on flat ground with a shot under 150 yards. This powerful animal is known to kill lions with their impressive, scimitar-shaped horns, caution is needed on this hunt.

Sable

Bulls reach about 140cm (55") at the shoulder & weigh around 235kg (518lbs) with cows being a bit smaller. They form herds of around twenty females & calves led by a single dominant male. Other bulls form bachelor herds. Bulls fight much like their cousins, the Roan Antelope, by dropping to their knees & sparring with long scimitar horns. Sable breed yearlong. They are herbivores & specialized browsers that inhabit open savannah woodlands & moist grassy areas with abundant grass.

The horns of a Sable bull are longer than all antelope except for the Kudu. Like Roan, Sable can be extremely aggressive & territorial. This proud antelope generally leads a fairly easy approach but stay ready in case of a charge. A .270 calibre & 150 grain bullet & average fitness is required. Shots will usually be around 150 yards. Due to the size & aggressive nature of this magnificent antelope, hunting Sable can sometimes be an interesting endeavor, rightfully earning his place as one of Africa's finest trophies.



BULL



COW



RAM



COPPER RAM EWE & CALF



BLACK RAM WHITE RAM

Springbuck

South Africa's National Animal & the name of our beloved four-time-World-Champion Rugby Team.. the Springbok is an antelope deeply rooted in our country's tradition. Standing up to 86cm (34") & weighing around 42kg (93lbs), this is the only true gazelle found in Southern Africa. Springbok live in large herds composed of females & young, sometimes with dominant males. Bachelor herds of males are also formed & breeding takes place throughout the year. Springbok thrive in open plains, dry grasslands & semi-desert scrub where they browse & graze.

Due to their phenomenal eyesight & natural paranoia, hunting this stunning antelope can be a challenge. If you can approach under 300 yards, you are doing well & best take the shot. A .243 calibre with 85 grain bullet & average fitness is required for some open plain stalking. If you'd like a closer shot, be prepared to do some crawling. A must have trophy for a first timer & the Springbok Slam is waiting for when you return!

Steenbuck

Another one of the Tiny Ten, they can stand 60cm (24") at the shoulder & weigh up to 16kg (35lbs). Steenbok live largely solitary lives, individuals typically live alone or in pairs & breed throughout the year. Primarily selective browsers that favor young leaves, flowers & fruits, they inhabit grassland areas with scattered bush for cover.

Both rams & ewes can be extremely territorial, with territories as small as a quarter acre, meaning you'll generally see quite a few during your hunt. If you're interested in taking this trophy home let your PH know in advance & they'll be sure to have the rifle ready when walking in the grassland. Steenbok will only flush out at the last moment but are known to pause for a moment to look back & with a nod from your PH, there is your shot. Often taken during a chance encounter whilst hunting other game, any calibre that's on hand is sufficient. The shot will often be under 100 yards & average fitness is required for walking in the flat, sometimes hilly grasslands.



RAM



EWE



RAM & EWE



MALES



Vervet Monkey

The males are larger than females & can be recognized by a turquoise-blue scrotum, thus earning the nickname "*Blue Ball Monkey*". Males weigh up to 8kg (18lbs) & have a body length of up to 60cm (24"). They live in highly structured, multi-male & female social groups called troops. Breeding season occurs in April & June. Their vegetarian diet is supplemented with insects, eggs, birds & rodents. Vervet Monkeys thrive in a variety of habitats across Africa, as long as there is water, cover & food, there are monkeys.

These pesky critters pop out anywhere & everywhere while you're out hunting so many can't resist the urge of having this full mount in the house. Any calibre will suffice unless you wish to mount it then anything larger than a .243 calibre & 85 grain bullet will probably leave too much of a mark. Less than average fitness is required but shots will often be over 150 yards. Shot distance coupled with their small target size means they're a perfect way to check if your rifle is shooting straight!

Warthog

The average male *Pumba* weighs around 90kg (220lbs) & stands up to 85cm (34") but can weigh 150kg (330lbs). Females are generally smaller but there are some monsters roaming around. Sows & their offspring live in sounders, mature boars are solitary but may join sounders in April to June during mating season. Warthog are mostly herbivores but opportunistically consume small animals, insects & carrion. They primarily inhabit open grasslands, savannas & woodlands.

The name comes from the facial warts; two on the female and four on the male. The constant mashing of the upper and lower tusks against each other keeps them razor sharp, making them a dangerous adversary especially if wounded. Any .243 calibre & 85 grain bullet is sufficient but this is one of the toughest of the African game so opt for a larger calibre if possible. If he's hit & running away, the "Texas Heart Shot" is always an idea before they get down a hole. Average fitness is required & the shot distance will generally be around 150 yards.



BOAR



SOW & YOUNG BOAR



BULL & COW



BULL

COW

Waterbuck

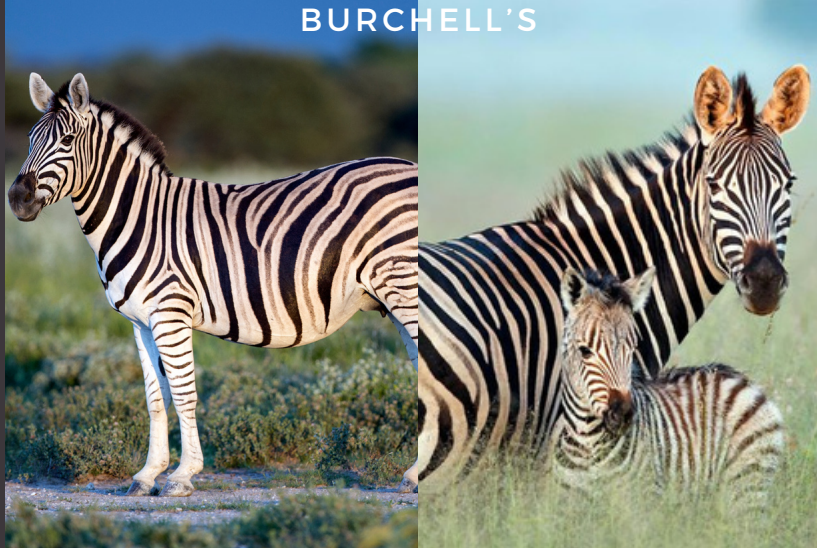
The Waterbuck bull stands around 130cm (51") at the shoulder & weighs about 250kg (551lbs), females are on average ten percent smaller. Dominant males defend territories, females & young form fluid herds that move between those territories. Bulls form bachelor herds & mating season is yearlong. Waterbuck are herbivores that occasionally browse but prefer types of coarse grass that is seldom eaten by other grazers. They prefer habitats near permanent water sources, including dense woody vegetation & medium to tall grasses.

Even though they have excellent senses, Waterbuck can be easier to approach. A minimum of .270 calibre, 150 grain bullet is required & shots will often be under 150 yards in flat areas but may get further if they retreat into the denser mountain bush. Average fitness is sufficient if their isn't a follow up into the mountains. Hunting the Red Lechwe's cousin can be a real adventure & retrieval can sometimes be as challenging as the stalk itself, you may have to get your feet wet.

Zebra

Two of the three species are found in South Africa. Grevy's Zebra are the third & found primarily in Northern Kenya & Southern Ethiopia. Burchell's & Mountain Zebra stand up to 1.4m (55") at the shoulder & weigh about 320kg (700lbs). Mares are slightly smaller & generally more prized for their skin due to less battle-scars. Zebra form smaller herds of a dominant stallion, mares & foals. Other stallions form bachelor herds, challenging dominance when opportunity arises as mating season yearlong. Zebra are herbivores that prefer to graze but are also known to browse. Burchell's Zebra, also known as Plains Zebra, inhabit savannas & grasslands. Mountain Zebra prefer hilly & mountainous terrain.

Best hunting times are early morning & late afternoon. If spooked, the herd will be led away by a mare with the stallion as rear guard; he will often stop & look back - there is your shot. A minimum of a .270 calibre, 150 grain bullet & average fitness is required. Shots will often be over 200 yards.



BURCHELL'S



MOUNTAIN



Others

There are of course many other animals to see during your Safaris. If there is anything that you cannot find on our price list, drop us an email & we will be happy to send further information. Please keep in mind to book 2-3 days per animal when harvesting collectors trophies especially if they are nocturnal.

Any further questions or requests, do not hesitate to contact me.

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