



A DIRECTORY OF THE NORTHERN OR SOUTHERN
KRUGER NATIONAL PARK FOR A SAFARI



The Kruger National Park lies in the north-east of South Africa, in the eastern parts Limpopo and Mpumalanga provinces. Phalaborwa, Limpopo is the only town in South Africa that borders the Kruger National Park. It is one of the largest national parks in the world, with an area of 19,485 square kilometres (7,523 square miles). The park is approximately 360 kilometres (220 miles) long, and has an average width of 65 kilometres (40 miles). At its widest point, the park is 90 kilometres (56 miles) wide from east to west. To the north and south of the park two rivers, the Limpopo and the Crocodile respectively, act as its natural boundaries. To the east the Lebombo Mountains separate it from Mozambique.

Its western boundary runs parallel with this range, roughly 65 kilometres (40 miles) distant. The park varies in altitude between 200 metres (660 feet) in the east and 840 metres (2,760 feet) in the south-west near Berg-en-Dal. The highest point in the park is here, a hill called Khandzalive. Several rivers run through the park from west to east, including the Sabie, Olifants, Crocodile, Letaba, Luvuhu and Limpopo Rivers.

The park was born on the 26th March 1898, when the President of the South African Republic, President Paul Kruger, signed a proclamation giving the go-ahead for a government game park in the North Eastern side of the country.

There are nine entry gates into the Kruger National Park, five in the Southern Region of the park, known as:

Crocodile Bridge Gate

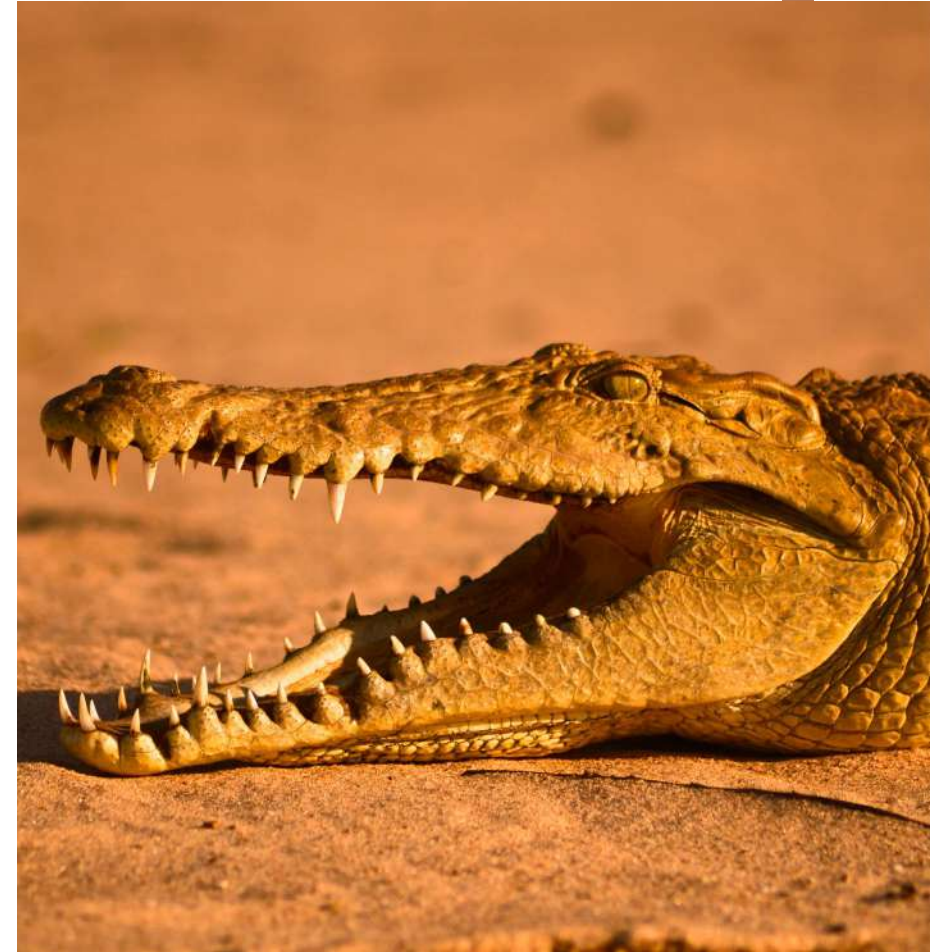
Kruger Gate

Malelane Gate

Numbi Gate

Phabeni Gate

In the Central Region of the park we have the entrance gate known as the Orpen Gate.





In the Northern Regions of the park we have three entrance gates, known as:

Pafuri Gate
Phalaborwa Gate
Punda Maria Gate

The Kruger National Park also has two border posts on the eastern boundary of the park for visitors wanting to pass over the border from South Africa to Mozambique. Visitors can access the Limpopo Trans Frontier Park, that spans next to the border in Mozambique and in years ahead, will also include the Gonarezhou National Park in Zimbabwe.

Wildlife

More than 250 000 mammals, representing 147 species of animals roam the reserves tangled bushveld and sun-soaked savannah plains. They include the big 5 given the name by hunters as the five most dangerous animals to hunt. They are Lion, Elephant, Buffalo, Leopard and Rhino, all the major Southern African species of cats, all the larger Southern African antelope, hyenas, wild dogs, giraffe, zebra, kudu, wildebeest and a host of other smaller species. There is also between 132300 and 176400 Impala that live in the park, and there are 118 reptile species including 50 of snake to be found. There is also 35 of Amphibian and 53 fish species found.

The diversity is not confined to animals. There is also 505 species of birds, including ostrich, secretarybird, bateleur, buzzard, a variety of eagles and vultures, falcons, francolins, hornbills, rollers, loeries and korhaans.

In addition, There are some 1990 tree and plant species found in the park. Some of the numbers of species are as follows, mosses 3, ferns 32, sedges 74, aloes 18, grasses 224, trees and shrubs 404 and herbs, Liane's and succulents around 1234.



SKUKUZA – Riding along smoothly on a road in the Kruger National Park you might feel as if the roads and therefore cars, have been there forever, but this is not the case. To put a road network down that consists of more than 833 kilometres of tarred roads in the Park and 1 679 kilometres of gravel roads took almost 90 years. These are highlights over the years:

1. Until the proclamation of the Park in 1926, the Selati railway line, ox wagons, buggy carts, pack donkeys and horses represented the only forms of transport. There were no vehicles or roads.
2. With the initial opening up of the Pretoriuskop area in 1928 to day visitors, the only monies that could be charged were the admission fees of £1.0.0 (R2). In 1928 the Board decided that five shillings (50c) per person would be charged at all entrances gates and that a minimum of R2 had to be charged per vehicle.
3. To deter heavy vehicles from entering the Park, an admission fee for business purposes of R10 per heavy vehicle was charged.





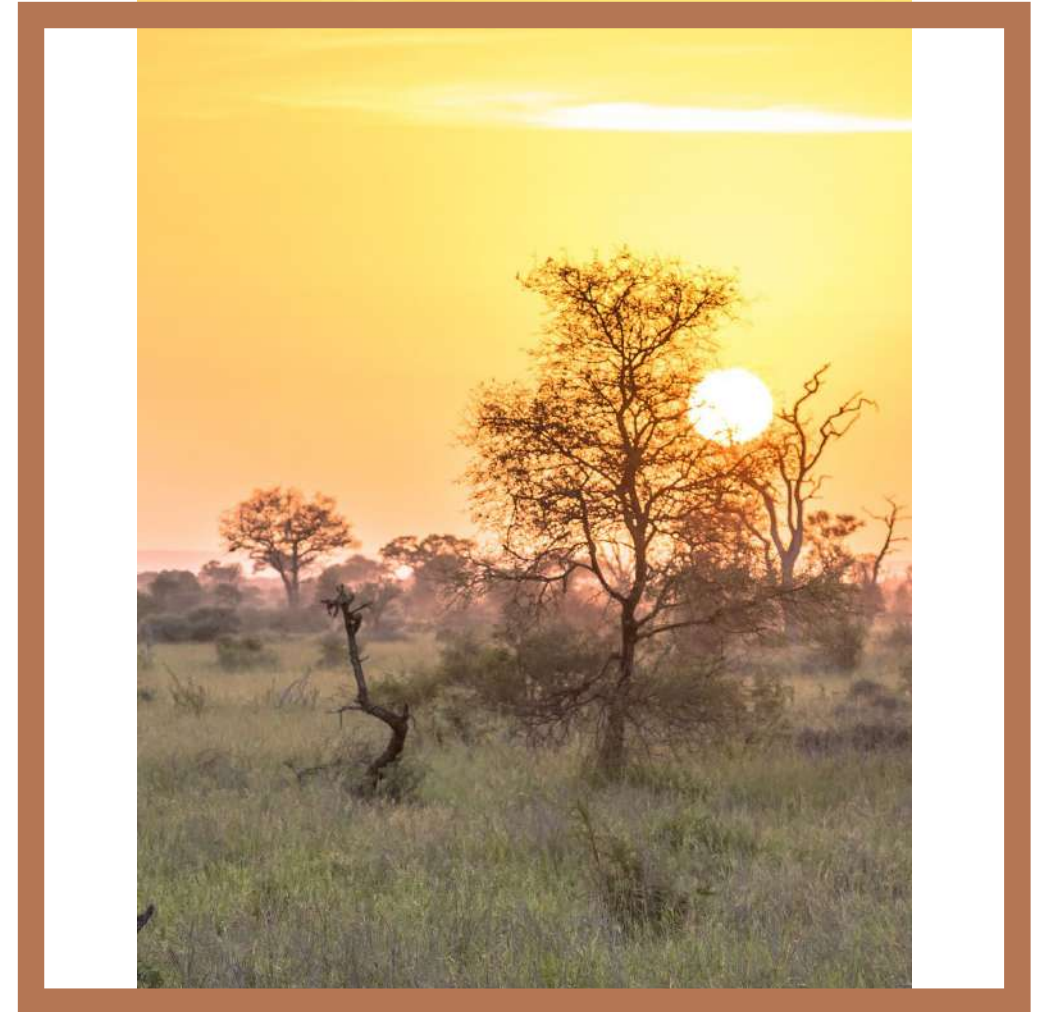
4. An additional source of revenue was also offered by the pontoons over the rivers. Until the end of 1931, tickets could be bought for 50c.
5. As from 1927 on, the building of roads was started in all sincerity. The first roads were the routes between established rangers' posts.
6. The first roads to be developed were those from White River to Pretoriuskop, from Pretoriuskop via Doispane to Skukuza, from Skukuza to Satara and Crocodile Bridge.
7. One of the first roads was from Crocodile Bridge via Gomondwane to Lower Sabie built in the midtwenties by game ranger CR de la Porte for his own convenience, after he acquired the first motor vehicle in the Park – a model-T Ford.
8. In 1928, construction of the road between Skukuza to Lower Sabie was started. It was completed in 1931.
9. During the period 1927 to 1929, three pontoons were brought into operation, over the Crocodile River (at Crocodile Bridge), Sabie River (at Skukuza) and the Olifants River (at Balule).
10. The tarring of road surfaces in the [Kruger Park](#) had to wait until August 1965 when the tarring of the Naphe Road between Pretoriuskop and Skukuza was commenced.

The southern part of the park is the most accessible and therefore very popular. There are ample accommodations in the park offering every facility including game drives in open safari vehicles and allowing you to self - drive through the park. The size of the park provides visitors with many alternatives for game viewing and touring. The length of the park effectively divides it into two sections, the more arid north and the slightly wetter southern section. Before making plans to visit Kruger Park, it's a good idea to understand the subtle differences between the north and south to help you decide which section to visit.

Southern or Northern Kruger Park – What's the difference?

Landscape

The landscape changes throughout the park, supporting a different array of animals and flora. The park is bounded by the Crocodile River in the south, the Limpopo River in the north and the Lebombo Mountains in the east. There are several water sources and geographical features in the park, so it is important to understand that what you see on your safari in the Kruger will vary accordingly. Rest assured that whether you visit the North or South, the Big 5 can be seen in both regions.



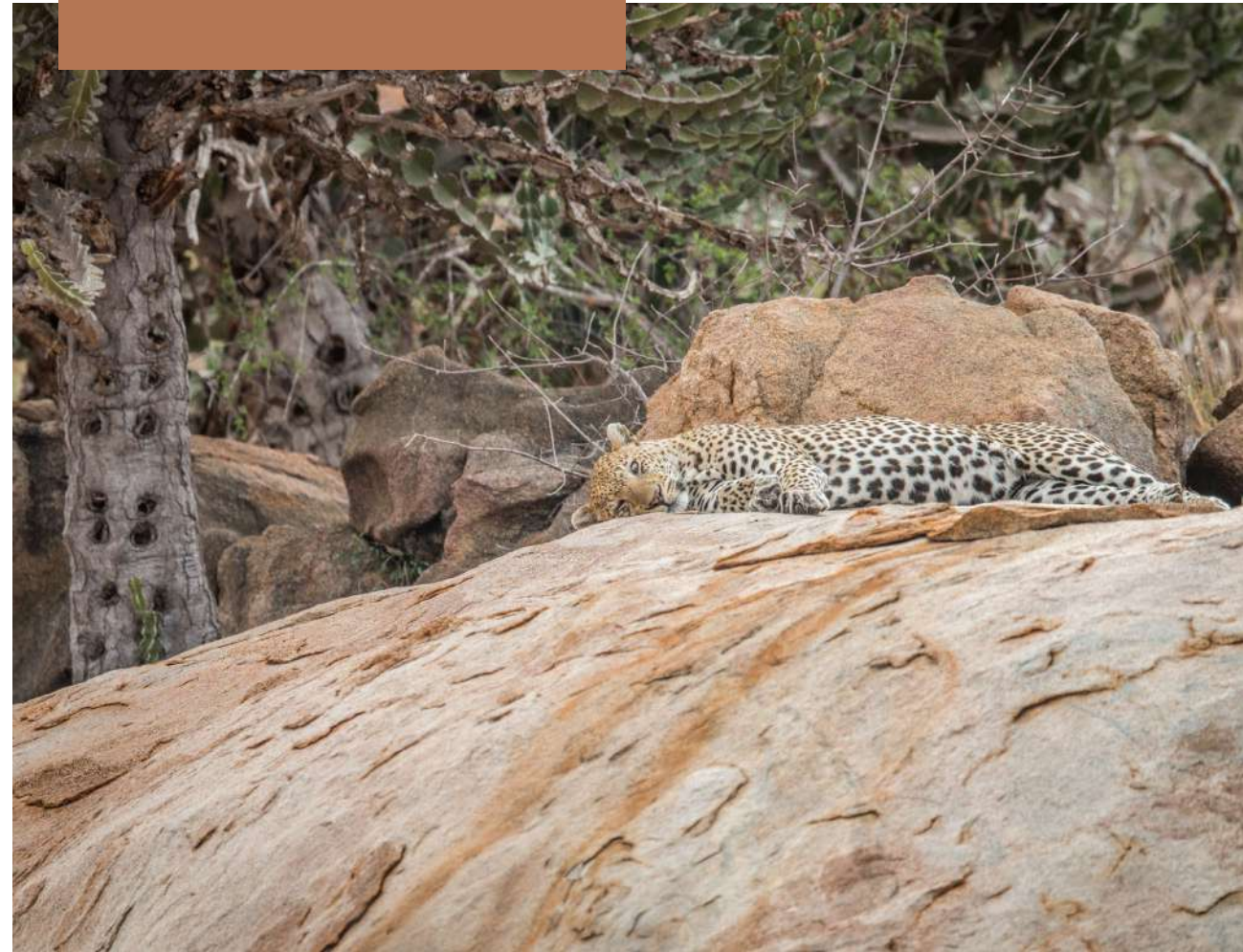
Northern Kruger National Park

Wildlife

Because of the northern Kruger's lower carrying capacity, animals aren't generally seen in big numbers as they are in the south.

The south is particularly well-known for its incredible big cat sightings, whilst the north offers encounters with some localized mammals and bird species that can't be seen in other sections of the park, especially in the summer months when local and migrant birds nest and breed in the Shingwedzi flood plains – a favorite feeding ground for some of the Kruger's big tuskers.

There is also a selection of sleep-over bird hides throughout the park that offer incredible photographic opportunities. When you do get a cat sighting be it Lion, Leopard or Cheetah you will find you are the only vehicle at the sighting and you can sit for as long as you want compared to a safari in the South which is very over-populated with vehicles at a good sighting.



Accessibility

The northern reaches of the park are accessible through the Orpen, and Phalaborwa gates which are between 2 and 4 hours away from the Malelane gate in the far south. On the flip side, with fewer rest camps in the north, many travellers don't mind covering the extra distance in order to experience the big 5 safari without the crowds. You are able to fly directly to Phalaborwa's Airport (Hendrik van Eck Airport) or fly into Eastgate Airport close to Hoedspruit where we are able to collect you for your guided safari into the Kruger National Park.

Pafuri Region:

Pafuri is easily accessible from Johannesburg (about eight hours), but Punda Maria gate is the usual option for visitors coming from the south wanting to experience the Pafuri area. Pafuri Gate takes you along the H1-9 directly into the northern sandveld between Limpopo and Luvuvhu Rivers. This is one of the most ecologically diverse areas of the Park and is known as the 'northern biome'.



The vegetation includes a diverse mixture of South African lowveld and tropical African woodlands. Here you will find various trees, including bushwillow species, silver cluster leaves and white syringe. From Pafuri to the Luvuvhu River there are rare plants and animals that can be found nowhere else in South Africa.

In the winter, hundreds of Elephant and Buffalo invade this area. While driving over the Luvuvhu River bridge, take time to stop and admire the river and surrounding forest area. Keep an eye out for the Sharpe's grysbok and the suni antelope which may be hidden in the thickets on the river banks.

You will also be able to see rare birds like Pels Fishing Owl, Bohms Spinetail, African finfoot and white crowned plover. More uncommon birds found in the area include thick-billed cuckoo, racket-tailed roller, Arnot's bush chat, bush shrike, narina trogon and the trumpeter hornbill. While we drive around the Luvuvhu area, be on the lookout for the flood markers that show the high water point reached by the floods of February 2000.



A savanna landscape at sunset. The sky is a gradient of orange and yellow. In the foreground, there is a large, leafless tree on the left and a smaller tree on the right. The ground is covered in green grass and some bushes. A semi-transparent brown text box is overlaid on the right side of the image.

FACTS ON PAFURI:

- Pafuri has a variety of habitats, from sandstone cliffs to lush riverine forests, mixed sandvelds, woodland and tropical floodplains
- Pafuri is a top birding spot because nowhere else in South Africa can such a range of tropical birds be seen
- The Luvuvhu River woodland is home to Nyala and Kudu, Baboon, Impala and Duiker
- There is a high Leopard population along the Luvuvhu
- The Luvuvhu has hundreds of Crocodile and Hippo
- The Makuleke area is the winter home of Elephant from Kruger, Zimbabwe and Mozambique

PAFURI PICNIC SITE:

There is just one look out point in the whole northern section of Pafuri, the Pafuri picnic site (S63), which should be your first stop when entering Pafuri. This is a charming little spot surrounded by luscious Anna trees and thick bushes. There are braai (barbecue) and toilet facilities and a place where you can buy firewood and cool drinks. Spend some time on this site, relishing in the many wildlife and vegetation that surrounds you. Watch the birds go about their daily business, observe the Crocodile waiting for a kill, or simply just relax in the beautiful surroundings.

The area is often visited by bee eaters, kingfishers and woodpeckers and you will be able to hear the call of the majestic fish eagle gliding across the water. One of the things to keep an eye out for is the high water mark indicating the level of which the water reached during the 2000 floods. This is marked on the wall of the toilet facility, about 8 metres from the usual water level.

Also discover the history and archaeology of the area by visiting the nearby Thulamela Iron Age site.



CROOKS CORNER

Boundary of South Africa, Mozambique and Zimbabwe

In the 1900s this area was a safe-haven for gun runners, poachers, fugitives and anyone else dodging the law. It was an easy hop across the river whenever police from one particular country approached. There is a large plaque here commemorating the legendary ivory hunter Cecil Barnard (Bvekenya), who hid on an island in the middle of the Limpopo to avoid being tracked down by pursuing rangers and police in the 1920s. Ironically, Barnard later became a ranger himself. A police station was later built here.

The road to Crook's Corner passes under majestic fig trees, jackalberries and a forest of fever trees. This is the spot where the Limpopo and Luvuvhu rivers and three countries, Zimbabwe, South Africa and Mozambique, meet.





The region is considered one of Kruger's biodiversity hotspots, with some of the largest herds of elephant and buffalo, leopard and lion and incredibly prolific birdlife. In May 2007 the biological significance of the area was recognised in its declaration as a Ramsar site - a wetland of international importance.

Many bird and animal species that are sometimes really difficult to spot elsewhere occur here. Keep a look out for kudu and nyala, baboons and monkeys - including the samango monkey. Hippo and crocodile can be seen in large numbers. In the summer, the area is full of rarely seen bird species, such

As Hippo and crocodile can be seen in large numbers. In the summer, the area is full of rarely seen bird species, such as broad-billed and racket-tailed rollers, amp

Accommodation in the Kruger National Park

In the Kruger National Park there is 12 rest camps, 6 bushveld camps and 6 satellite camps. The total number making up 4179 beds. There is another 1047 beds in 24 privately owned concession lodges, which are aimed at the total luxury market. The following lodges are positioned inside the Kruger National Park, the names of the private lodges are as follows, Camp Shawu, Camp Shonga, Hamiltons Tented Camp, Hoya Hoya Safari Lodge, Imbali Safari Lodge, Jock Safari Lodge, Lion Sands Narina Lodge, Lion Sands Tinga Lodge, Lukimbi Safari Lodge, Pafuri Camp, Plains Camp, Rhino Post Safari Lodge, Shishageni Private Lodge, Singita Lebombo Lodge, Singita Sweni Lodge and the Outpost Loage. Below is a short explanation of each of the rest camps, bushveld lodges and satellite camps found in the Kruger Park.

Punda Maria Rest Camp

Punda Maria nestles in a Sandveld region and is often referred to as the botanical garden of the Kruger. The camp boasts campsites with plug points, safari tents and various bungalows. Highlights during a stay at Punda Maria include the Babalala picnic spot and the Mahonie Loop (S99), which is well known for its leopard and lion sightings.





Sirheni Bush Camp

Sirheni Bush Camp nestles on the edge of Kruger's Northern Plains within the Mopane Veld of the region. The Sirheni Dam, on the Mphongolo River, lies next to the camp. A hide on the perimeter fence overlooks the dam and a wide variety of game and birds are attracted to it. Visitors have been awakened to the sounds of lion and hyaena, as there are often kills at the dam.

Sirheni has a resident leopard that is seen on a regular basis, often coming down to drink at the dam. There is a 10 km stretch of private road restricted to the residents of Sirheni Bush Camp. Sirheni is a Shangaan word meaning Cemetery, since the site of the camp is near where a couple of elephant skeletons were found lying, a type of elephant graveyard.



Mopani Rest Camp

This is the newest of the Kruger camps and overlooks the view plenty of animals without even leaving the camp! Highlights during a stay at Mopani include the abundant waterbird viewing over Pioneer Dam and the unique sleep-out hide experience. Mopani Bushveld is dotted around the area offering unique sightings of Roan Antelope, Tsessebe and of course the largest of our Antelope the Eland.

Tsendze Bush Camp

Tsendze camping site is situated next to the Mooiplaas Picnic area more or less 7km south of Mopani Rest Camp. The camp consists of 34 shady camping sites. Each site has its own braai stand and refuse bin, while water is shared among a reasonable number of sites. The site provides 2 wheelchair accessible ablution blocks and 2 dishwashing facilities.

Electricity is not available in this camp and warm water is provided by means of gas geysers. Tsendze rustic campsite is managed from Mopani camp and has no Reception area. Guests are required to report to Mopani camp for check-in before entering Tsendze Rustic Campsite. Accommodation at Tsendze camp is ideal for backpackers and the camping and caravanning fraternity looking for a self-catering rustic bushveld experience.

Boulders Bush Lodge

Boulders is a rudimentary private camp 19 km from Mopani on quite a rough sand road. A bush lodge is an exclusive, private lodge with a unique style and atmosphere providing the opportunity for tourists to enjoy complete privacy, as only residents are allowed entrance to the camp.

There are no shops or restaurant facilities, but the kitchen has a gas stove with oven, refrigerator, freezer, cutlery and crockery. Gas braais and barbecue facilities are provided and wood may be purchased. A bush lodge must be reserved in bloc. Visitors can check in at any main rest camp or gate.

Boulders residents to check in at Mopani Camp.

Shumuwini Bush Camp

Shimuwini Bush Camp lies on the banks of the Letaba River, at the Shimuwini Dam. The surrounding vegetation is predominantly Mopane, but the Letaba River is lined with large trees, including the very large Baobab, after which Shimuwini was named.



Bush camps provide luxurious accommodation in smaller, more remote rest camps. One or more accommodation units may be reserved. Bush camps do not have shops or restaurants.

Access to all bush camps is restricted to overnight visitors with reserved accommodation. Electrical equipment, such as hair dryers can be used. Open verandas serve as a kitchen/dining room. All units have a refrigerator, cooking utensils, crockery, cutlery and a stove, either a two-plate stove without an oven, or a four plate stove with an oven in the larger units. All units have private ablution facilities.



Shigwedzi Rest Camp

Shigwedzi sits on the banks of the Shingwedzi River and is concealed by mopane trees – a favorite amongst waterbuck, nyala, kudu and elephant. The camp comprises of campsites, huts, bungalows, 5-bed units and a guesthouse. Highlights during a stay at Shingwedzi includes a visit to ‘Red Rocks’, which is known for its elephant, lion and leopard sightings. The Tshanga Lookout is a must, offering incredible views across northern Kruger.

Many bird and animal species that are sometimes really difficult to spot elsewhere occur here. Keep a look out for kudu and nyala, baboons and monkeys - including the samango monkey. Hippo and crocodile can be seen in large numbers. In the summer, the area is full of rarely seen bird species, such as broad-billed and racket-tailed rollers, icterine and river warbler, and thrush nightingale.

Bateleur Bush Camp

Two dams, Silvervis and Rooibosrand, are within close range of the camp. Bateleur Bush Camp is a delightful camp situated on the banks of the Mashokwe Spruit approximately 40km south west of Shingwedzi in the beautiful northern Mopane/Woodland savannah of the Kruger National Park. One of the many features Bateleur offers is a game-viewing hide that overlooks a waterhole just outside the camp. The "big and hairy" have been spotted here frequently along with fantastic birdlife. If that's not enough, a floodlight has been fitted for nocturnal viewing ranging from civet, hyena and if you are lucky even leopard and lion. Enjoy your sundowners and braai while the Pearlspotted and Scops owls clear their throats for an evening of melodious calls interrupted by lion's roars.

and are restricted to the residents of Bateleur. Silvervis Dam can offer you hippo, crocodile, bushbuck, nyala and large fever-berry trees, you will perhaps be rewarded by a glimpse of the spotted prince of cats - a leopard. The birdlife is also spectacular all year round.



Central Regions Of The Kruger National Park



The central regions of the Kruger fall between the Southern and Northern sections and is one of the areas with large

Letaba Rest Camp

Lies midway between the southern and northern boundaries of Kruger National Park, Letaba Rest Camp lies on a wide bend on the Letaba River (Letaba means "river of sand"). Tall sycamore figs, mahogany, and sausage trees shade this well-equipped camp, which offers a choice of guest houses, bungalows, cottages, huts, furnished safari tents, and campsites. Bushbucks, vervet monkeys, and fruit bats live within the camp, and the area is popular with elephants and many species of birds, especially owls. The **Elephant Hall** here displays informative exhibits on these magnificent creatures as well as an impressive collection of elephant tusks, including those of a bull elephant known as Shawu, which are believed to be the longest ever found in southern Africa.

Cheetah and many species of antelope live in the savanna country around Letaba. At shady waterholes, elephants, buffaloes, zebras, and gazelles come to drink. The Engelhard Dam to the east and the Mingerhout Dam are also good places for observing game and water birds.

About 39 kilometres from Letaba Rest Camp on the road to the Phalaborwa Gate, is the Masorini Village Museum where archeologists excavated the remains of a Stone Age iron-smelting plant. Tourists can explore the reconstructed village and dome-shaped clay furnaces here.



Olifants Rest Camp

The Olifants camp, with its magnificent old trees, is one of the finest in the national park. Accommodation includes air-conditioned bungalows and two guest houses. From the camp itself, perched 100 meters above the Olifants River, guests enjoy excellent views of game along the riverbank and the rolling plains below. Lion, crocodile, and hippo are frequently sighted here. In the north, mopane trees attract kudu, zebra, and elephants (olifants is the Afrikaans word for "elephants"). In the south, buffalo and giraffes are often spotted on the plains. The sunrises and sunsets here are spectacular. About 10 kilometers west of the camp is the Nwamanzi Lookout, one of the best game observation points in the park.





Balule Satelite Camp

Balule is situated on the southern bank of the Olifants River, approximately 11km from Olifants Rest Camp, 47km from Satara Rest Camp and 87km from Phalaborwa Gate. The camp's management falls under Satara. This small camp comprises six rustic three-bed huts and 15 sites for tents and caravans. Without shops or restaurants, the camp is ideal for persons seeking solitude.

Roodewal Bush Lodge

Roodewal is a secluded lodge situated 44 km north of Satara, on the banks of the Timbavati River. Riverine plant life, like Natal Mahogany and Jackalberry trees, create a picturesque view from the braai area, only to be crowned by the brightness of the stars at night.

The unique quality of this camp is due to the extreme privacy of each individual sleeping unit, making it ideal for celebration parties, corporate think-tanks and small intimate wedding parties. Not only is the whole camp occupied by the party making the booking, but the units are spaced to offer privacy to each guest / family occupying that unit.

A bush lodge is an exclusive, private lodge with a unique, rustic style and atmosphere, with multiple rooms and bathrooms. It provides the opportunity for guests to enjoy complete privacy, as only residents are allowed entrance to the lodge area. A bush lodge must be reserved en bloc. Roodewal can accommodate a maximum of 19 persons at a time. Another special feature is the private viewing deck, built on stilts and overlooking the Timbavati River.



Satara Rest Camp

Near the park's center, amid savanna dotted with knob thorn and marula trees, Satara is the park's third largest camp and is often called, "the cat camp" as this is one of the best areas to spot lion, leopard, and cheetah. The rich grazing land and many waterholes here attract large numbers of antelope, which the big cats ambush - especially during the dry season when herds of impala come here to drink at the few remaining waterholes. Accommodation is available in thatched bungalows, guest houses, and camping sites.

At the Nsemani Dam, nine kilometres west of Satara, hippos and waterbuck are frequently spotted, as well as the occasional pride of lion. About 25 kilometers northwest of Satara, on the banks of the Timbavati River, is the popular satellite camp of **Maroela** with tent and RV sites - one of only two sites that exclusively accommodate campers and RVs.

Talamati Bushveld Camp

Talamati, lying on the banks of the N'waswitsontso River, is in a good game-viewing region, with the Big 5, Cheetah, Wild Dog and other plains game, commonly seen.

Track rhino, elephant and lion on foot while learning and observing fascinating facts about the African bush. Some of the animals to be seen in the area are giraffe, kudu, eland, impala, zebra, rhino, buffalo, lion and hyena. Animal activity at the water hole is an 24 hour experience so insomniacs can keep an eye out after sunset to spot some of the more elusive nocturnal wildlife coming to drink.

The parks' 5 bushveld camps all offer superb birding opportunity. Camps in general attract a boon of birds. They are all well foliaged and usually next to water-courses. The advantage of the bushveld camps is that there are less other visitors to scare things off. All of these camps have hides or viewing platforms that further enhance birding.



Tamboti Bush Camp

Tamboti is a small camp, situated about 4km from Orpen on the Orpen-Satara road and overlooking the usually dry Timbavati Riverbed. 15 x 2-bed and 15 x 4-bed permanent furnished canvas tents on stilts, including a fridge, standing fan inside tent and small veranda. Communal ablutions and communal kitchens available.

Semi-luxury Safari Tents. 10 x 3-bed permanent furnished canvas tents on stilts, fully equipped, with shower, fridge, cooking and braai facilities. It contains 1 double bed and a sleeper couch.

Tamboti camp is managed from Orpen camp and has no Reception area. Guests are required to report to Orpen camp for check-in.

10 new safari tents are available at Tamboti Tented Camp. Unlike the existing 30 safari tents in the camp, which have communal ablutions and kitchens, these new units are fully equipped and have luxury furnishing, linen and decor. The units overlook the captivating Timbavati Riverbed. Each has one double bed, one single sleeper couch, en suite ablutions (shower), kitchenette, veranda with braai (barbeque) facilities and covered parking.





Orpen Rest Camp

Tucked amid aloe gardens in the dry open plains, the small Orpen Rest Camp lies at the park's Orpen Gate. Comfortable thatched cottages and larger more luxurious guest cottages are the accommodation choices here. Just outside the fence of Orpen Camp, a small waterhole attracts game throughout the day including rhino, impala, baboon, and elephants. About seven kilometres from here, Rabelais Dam attracts waterbuck and other thirsty wildlife. Orpen Camp offers game drives, game walks, and night drives.

Maroela Satellite Camp

Maroela is a small camping area that overlooks the Timbavati River and is situated approximately 4 km from Orpen and 1km east of Tamboti. 20 x tent or caravan sites, with power point. Communal ablutions and cooking facilities. Maximum of 6 persons per site.

Maroela camp is managed from Orpen camp and has no Reception area. Guests are required to report to Orpen camp for check-in. Accommodation at Maroela camp is ideal for backpacking, camping and caravanning communities looking for a self-catering bushveld experience. There is one communal kitchen, one ablution block, and a communal refrigerator. There is also a Boma – communal braai (barbeque) area available at nearby Tamboti. There is no shop or restaurant available.



Southern Kruger National Park

A close-up photograph of two elephants in a savanna setting. The elephant on the left is in profile, facing right, with its trunk slightly raised. The elephant on the right is also in profile, facing left, with its trunk touching the trunk of the first elephant. The background is a soft-focus landscape of trees and grass under a warm, golden light, suggesting late afternoon or early morning. A semi-transparent brown text box is overlaid on the bottom right of the image.

Southern Kruger is most popular during the school holidays and long weekends because it is easily accessible from both Kruger Mpumalanga Airport and Johannesburg. Although the Southern Region of the Kruger National Park only covers about one-fifth of the Kruger National Parks total area it attracts the most visitors, as it is easily accessible from Gauteng.

Three of the five largest camps are found in this region and the traffic volumes can be high. It is considered the best game-viewing area within the park. It is also a very scenic area where granite (Koppies) or outcrops punctuate the woodland and the Sabie River carves a corridor across the plains. It also has the most rainfall each year.

Skukuza Camp:

Skukuza is Kruger National Park's largest camp and offers plenty of facilities, including restaurants, shops, an Internet cafe, airport, and even a nine-hole golf course. An outdoor amphitheatre screens wildlife documentaries, and the Stevenson-Hamilton Memorial Library here is a must-see.

Its namesake was instrumental in establishing Kruger National Park, and his assistant, Harry Wolhuter, killed a lion to save his own life armed with only a pocket knife. Tourists can see the knife and the lion skin in the museum. Accommodation at this camp includes safari tents, guest houses, family cottages, riverside bungalows, and a large camping site.



Wildlife is abundant in the area. Warthogs and vervet monkeys roam around the camp accommodations, and an observation point overlooks the banks of the Sabie River, where hippos live, and elephants come down to the river to drink. Heading northeast from Skukuza to Tshokwane, big game are frequently sighted in spite of the fairly busy traffic, and the Manzimahle Dam and nearby Lion Pan are often frequented by lions.

Skukuza Camp is also home to the newly built “Skukuza Safari Lodge”, this is a 128 Bedroomed lodge with eight luxury, standard and family rooms. The lodge should be opening in January 2020.

Lower Sabie Camp

From Skukuza, a road runs along the Sabie River to the Lower Sabie camp, with a large diversity of wildlife thanks to its sweet grazing land and abundant water. Accommodation ranges from a camp site, and furnished safari tents, to a luxury guesthouse and bungalows. Big game can almost always be seen in the bush flanking the road, and drivers often have to brake to avoid giraffes, antelopes, elephants, or zebras. With its extensive areas of grass and many trees, Lower Sabie is a popular camp. The Sabie River, which is dammed at this point, is home to many water birds and tourists can also spot monkeys, elephants, rhinos, hippos, and buffaloes.



Pretoriuskop Camp

In the southwest of the National Park, nine kilometres from the Numbi Gate, is the Pretoriuskop camp, the oldest in the park and one of the largest. Wilderness trails surround the camp, and guests can cool off in the natural rock swimming pool. Accommodations range from well-equipped guesthouses and family cottages to basic bungalows and campsites.

Within this area, enclosed by picturesque granite hills, many species of trees and shrubs grow, including the coral tree, which produces its blood-red flowers in August and September. Around Pretoriuskop visitors can sometimes see rare species of animals at close quarters, including wild dogs, cheetahs, leopards, and antelope. Rhino are also common in this area.

Crocodile Bridge Camp

Near the Mozambican border, Crocodile Bridge is a great area to see the Big Five. The area is known for its many prides of lion and high concentration of rhino. The grassland in the surrounding area attracts zebras, wildebeests, impalas, kudus, gazelles, and large herds of buffaloes. In winter, the Crocodile River dries up, leaving only small pools, but these are still an important source of water for animals. About six kilometres from the camp is an observation point where visitors can watch hippos wallowing along the muddy riverbank.





Biyamiti Bush Camp

On the banks of the Mbiyamiti river, surrounded and hidden away by delagoa thickets, nestles one of the most beautiful bush camps - Biyamiti Bush Camp in Kruger National Park. Here service, hospitality and "old world" values are part and parcel of the management and staff's way of life.

The camp is ideally situated between huge wild fig and jackalberry trees with vast numbers of other fauna and flora species in abundance. The area is a game spotter's dream come true. Where the Mbiyamiti and Mhlambeni Rivers meet the Crocodile River, the Ndlolakayeni (road without end) crosses the river in a southerly direction towards Maputo and northerly direction into the wide Karanga hinterland.

Berg En Dal Camp

About 60 kilometres southeast of Pretoriuskop Camp, Berg-en-Dal is one of the park's newest camps and offers magnificent views of its hilly surroundings. It sits on the banks of the Matjulu spruit, in the south western corner of the park. Lodging options include bungalows, guesthouses, and campsites. A short nature trail runs through the camp, where many species of birds can be spotted including lilac-breasted rollers and scarlet-chested sunbirds. Leopard, lion, and wild dog are also found in the area. Visitors can view San rock art along the Bushman Trail

Malelane Satellite Camp

One of the smallest rest camps in the Kruger National Park, Malelane is situated 3 km from the Malelane Gate on the Berg-en-dal Road. Day visitors are not permitted to this camp. Please be aware that there is no shop, restaurant, petrol or diesel in the camp. Residents Please check in at Malalene Gate.





Entrance Fees for the Year 2020

South African Citizens and Residents Children (Above includes South African Identity Documents)	R100.00 Per Day per Adult R50,00 Per Child Per Day
SADC Nationals Children (Above includes Country of origin Passport)	R200.00 Per Adult Per Day R100.00 Per Child Per Day
International Visitors Children (The International Rate applies to Safari Operators)	R400.00 Per Adult Per Day R200.00 Per Child Per Day



NHONGO
SAFARIS