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VOL.15

# THE ELEPHANT FOUNDATION

*Junior Newsletter*



## Lifting of Travel Restrictions in Asia – Wildlife Tourism for Consideration?

Welcome to Vol. 15 of our weekly junior newsletter.

In this edition of our junior newsletter, we will discuss the topic of Wildlife Tourism in Africa. This topic will be a 3 part series and we will cover a range of aspects from positives to negatives of Wildlife Tourism in Africa. Please click ([here](#)) or scan the QR code for previous editions.

### Learning objectives:

- What is Wildlife Tourism
- Wildlife Attraction only in Africa
- Seasons in Africa

Learn More



Previous Editions

# Wildlife Tourism in Africa

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## **Tourism undertaken to encounter with wildlife in their natural environment.**

Essentially, wildlife tourism is travel done to see or interact with wildlife. In Africa, wildlife tourism occurs in a variety of locations where local wildlife species are free and spectators can go up close to the creatures or simply observe from a distance. As wildlife tourism destinations become more accessible and people become more aware of and interested in environmental issues, this sort of travel is growing in popularity.

It is evident that wildlife tourism experience can have a significant impact on both its human and nonhuman participants, both positively and negatively.

A greater knowledge, appreciation, and reconnection with nature, as well as personal renewal and a realization of one's own responsibility for the state of the environment, are among the impacts that tourists experience, which are generally positive.



**Tourists can experience the dawn of Creation, exploring the Ngorongoro Crater. See the legendary Serengeti Migration and Mount Kilimanjaro (Africa's highest peak) on selected safaris to Tanzania. Enjoy spectacular scenery and incredibly abundant wildlife that will enchant you.**



# Africa's Big Five. The continent's most iconic wildlife.

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## **African Savanna Elephant**

The biggest of the Big Five is the African savanna elephant, which has long been sought after by poachers.

Savanna elephants are large enough to change surrounding landscapes. They pull up trees to make grasslands and disperse seeds through their digestive tracts, hence benefiting local biodiversity.



## **Rhinoceroses**

One of the favorites amongst the Big Five, rhinos are commonly huge, and can weigh up to 5,000 pounds with horns that can grow up to five feet long.

Rhinos, like elephants are also sought after by poachers. Rhino poaching is predominantly caused by high demand for their horns in Asian countries, where the horn is used in Traditional Chinese Medicine as it is commonly believed to have cooling properties, of which are not true and has not been proven by science.

# Africa's Big Five. The continent's most iconic wildlife.

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## Leopard

The smallest of the Big Five is the leopard, they are more elusive, sneaky and harder to spot,

Most leopards are light-colored, with dark spots that are called rosettes.

Leopards are solitary animals and usually prefers to haul large kills, such as a zebra. They will then camp around a tree and eat alone.



## African Lion

Unlike the leopard, Lions are more sociable. These big cats live in a society which is matrilineal, where the females hold the territories.

Pride members keep track of one another by roaring. Both males and females have a very powerful roar that can be heard up to 8 km away.

Lions maintain the boundaries of their territory, which can be as large as 260 sq. km by roaring, marking it with urine, and chasing off intruders.

# Africa's Big Five. The continent's most iconic wildlife.

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## African Buffalo

In the Serengeti, these huge, cow-like creatures frequently assemble by the thousands. This helps them defend against predators.

Male and female buffalo both have horns, but the males' curve upward and fuse together in the center, forming a solid bony plate called a boss.

# Seasons in Africa, understanding the differences.

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Africa, spanning two hemispheres, is a continent of extremes.

For most safari destinations in Southern Africa e.g., Botswana, Zambia, Zimbabwe and South Africa. the dry season coincides with the southern hemisphere winter, which typically lasts from April to October. During this time, the weather is typically sunny and cool, warming up as you move into the months of September/October. The dry season is commonly preferred for game-viewing.

The wet season typically runs from November to March. Wet seasons offer the benefits of wildlife spots with fewer crowds, wildlife newborns and opportunities to witness the lush, green landscapes.



# Adopt Chipembele Today!



Elephant Adoptions are as low as HKD 500 annually.



<https://www.theelephantsociety.org/elephant-adoption>

## Elephant Adoptions Available



## CONTACT US

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Please feel free to contact Colin or KC if you have any questions.

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## THANK YOU FOR SUPPORTING THE ELEPHANT FOUNDATION

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To help us continue our work TEF has launched 'Friends of The Elephant Foundation' to engage more with wildlife animal lovers in Hong Kong. Through a monthly donation, you will become a Friend of the Foundation and will enjoy benefits such as Ranger Insurance, Elephant Adoption, Weekly and Quarterly newsletter, the ability to work with us in our campaigns to raise awareness, take part in various activities and seminars and at the same time support our partnered charity on the ground in Kenya.

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