Guide to Safari Animals

## Lion

Hyenas look like dogs but are actually more closely related to cats. The live and hunt in packs and will prey on everything from zebra to rodents. They are also scavengers, and will not hesitate to steal other predators’ food. Hyenas are thought to be highly intelligent. They are able to adapt to situations, and work cooperatively to achieve their goals.

## Giraffe

A lion is one of the most fearsome predators. Lions live in groups called prides, and work together to hunt large prey, such as zebra, wildebeest, and impala. Females do most of the hunting. Lions sleep for most of the day and do their hunting at night.

## Zebra

The elephants that roam the savannahs of Africa are the largest animals on land. They use their ears to cool their massive bodies. Elephants live in herds made up of females and their young. An older female is usually in charge. Males travel alone or in small groups with other males. Both males and females have tusks. Elephants use their trunks to reach the ground and the trees.

## Elephant

A cheetah is the fastest land mammal in the world. It can run at up to 68 miles per hour. Cheetah hunt by chasing down their prey, so they can be seen hunting during the day, while predators that rely on stealth usually hunt at night. Male cheetahs may live in small groups, but females are solitary. They have only one or two cubs at a time.

## Cheetah

At up to 20 feet tall, giraffes are the tallest mammals on earth! Their height, plus a tongue that sticks out up to 18 inches, make it possible for giraffes to reach the leaves of tall trees. Giraffes travel in herds of 30 or 40, and are hunted by predators, such as lions. They have a keen sense of smell and hearing, and run away when threatened.

## Hyena

Zebra live in huge herds and often mingle with herds of wildebeest. Within the herd they have family groups that include one male, a few females, and the young. Their distinctive black and white stripes help the zebra confuse predators. When the animals stand close together, it is difficult to tell where one zebra begins and another ends.