

Jan 2013, Namibia Tripp Report

Friday, 11 Jan

After a multi-day air commute that could have been worse (I'm becoming a professional...), my flight touches down at 11:30 AM. Bushlore, our 4x4 rental company, picked me up at the airport and took me to their facility. After checking out the vehicle, I returned to the airport to uplift Lucinda, who landed around 14:00. We paid a short visit to our friends at the national herbarium (WIND) including Essie and Leevi. Lucinda and I loaded up two presses and two extra water tanks and then departed for Maison Ambre Guesthouse. We enjoyed a nice dinner and a long walk to and from the nearby Weinberg restaurant. Great patio seating with warm winds and a warm sunset. Slept like ancient rocks.

Saturday, 12 Jan

This morning, I had to pay another quick visit to Bushlore for some roof tent rearranging and acquisition of extra gear we were to be rented (the highlift jack that I hope we will never have to use, the 2nd spare tire that I hope the same of, and two jerry cans for extra fuel). I like the staff at Bushlore and would definitely rent from them again. Lucinda and I spent a couple of hours grocery shopping before heading out to the airport to retrieve the Dexter (= Kyle). Did so, then departed for the field at 16:30. En route, we collected a couple of species of *Justicia*. Much like our first day on the very first trip that Kyle and I took (March 2010), we drove the last evening hour in and out of rain clouds north of Windhoek. Set up camp along a side road between Otjiwarongo and Outjo, and much like that first trip, it rained after sunset. This one required rainfly installations in mid night. One really cannot complain...

Sunday, 13 Jan

This morning we are bound for Ruacana Falls of the Kunene River, which defines the Namibian / Angolan border. On the way, we collected *Petalidium engleranum*, a *Justicia*, then *Petalidium rossmannianum*. We reached the river and had a long look to the north. Southern Angola seems to be as people depauperate as much of northwestern Namibia, aka the Kaokoveld. However, although few in number, the people here keep a fair number of goats and cows, which has resulted in an overgrazed, damaged landscape. Very near the falls (that are mostly dry right now, owing to upstream hydroelectric controls by Angola), however, we were delighted to find our first "new to us" *Petalidium* of the trip: the spectacular *P. bracteatum*. Kyle and Lucinda simultaneously laid eyes on it while I was driving. Seeing this species in the cellulose absolutely convinces us of its distinctiveness from *P. coccineum*, though the two are probably related. We contemplated a walking border crossing, but it was too late and the guard post was unmanned (noted in a travel guide). We continued our drive past the "Hippo Pools" for just a short distance then set up camp atop small rise. In the evening, we pondered two small clouds that mysteriously occupied the same position with respect to the milky way in the sky as the night before. We give them a proper moniker: the milky wayettes.

Monday, 14 Jan

After deconstructing camp, we drove towards Epupa Falls via a track along the Kunene River. The habitat along way was highly altered and botanically disappointing. This phenom is somewhat new to us, as most of the Kaokoveld that we have explored to date has been on the “pristine” side. Epupa Falls itself was a nice sight, but still the surrounding landscape lacked botanical luster. Not a matter, for shortly thereafter we found ourselves in a series of sweet canyons home to some terrific organisms. The locale: just south of Epupa, about 5 km, departing from the end of an airstrip which is on the west side of the road. At the terminus of the runway, Kyle, Lucinda and I set out for a blistering hike up to the base of some exposed cliffs of one such massif. On it we found *Petalidium* ‘new to us’ #2 of the trip: *P. cirrhiferum*. After our descent, we followed a curious track that appeared to be headed to a portal through the rocks. Sure enough, it took us right to the mouth of a spectacular, steep-walled canyon that we called home for the night.

Tuesday, 15 Jan

The three of us poked around the canyon for about an hour in the cool morning, a morning that was longer than usual owing to the added time it took for sunlight to reach the canyon floor. Kyle and I scoped out the base of some cliffs, and Lucinda followed the wash (as she likes to do, recalling her Tucson days) in a direction towards the Baynes Mountains. She came back with yet another ‘new to us’ *Petalidium* (#3), which we are calling *Petalidium* ‘lucinda’ for now. It was growing in the middle of the wash, which is atypical for the genus. Lining the canyon was a lovely species of *Cordia*, which we vouchered for friends. We probably should have spent several additional hours exploring the canyon, for the rest of the afternoon took a chaotic turn when we failed to cross paths with Leevi and Franz (his mechanic friend) who were to meet us in Otjitanga. Long story, but they drove by and didn’t see us and we didn’t see them. Several hours later, we made contact, topped off our fuel, and headed out in the direction of Etengwa from which we intended to catch a track into the Baynes Mountains. Along the way, we collected ‘new to us’ *Petalidium* #4: *Petalidium* ‘koppie’. As the informal name implies, it was growing among (seemingly directly *out of*) rocks of the koppie. Although neither *Petalidium* ‘lucinda’ nor *Petalidium* ‘koppie’ were flowering, both were highly distinctive vegetatively. Neither Kyle or I have any idea as to what species they can be ascribed. We reached Etengwa about an hour before sunset and struggled to find the supposed track that makes its way to the Baynes. We chose to follow one such option for about 5 km, but a short hike up the nearby koppie gave impression that we had already missed the Baynes track. A note for future attempts: try the track that departs in a northwestern direction just east (~1-2 km) of the Etengwa bore hole.

Wednesday, 16 Jan

Our lack of mountain sighting from atop the campsite koppie helped us to decide not to backtrack and attempt to pursue the Baynes. Instead, we packed camp and kept westbound towards Otjitanda and Van Zyl’s Pass. Gradually, a decrease in goat density correlated to an increase in habitat quality. We stopped for several botanical breaks and during one such event, found an endearing *Barleria* with a mounding growth form and medium-sized white flowers. Kyle and I haven’t yet seen this species in the field. By the time we reached Van Zyl’s pass, it

was already too late in the day to attempt that route into Marienflüss, so we opted for Oropembe instead. We missed our turn and had to backtrack 5 km back to a junction, but eventually continued our afternoon botanizing and collected another *Justicia*, a petite Gesneriaceae, *Barleria senensis* in full flower, and *Justicia flava*. Just prior to setting up camp, we entered a long stretch of high quality, mostly unadulterated habitat; with it came yet another ‘new to us’ *Petalidium* (#4): *P.* ‘magenta’. This plant has magnificently rich, deep colored flowers—a hue that Kyle and I have never seen in any other *Petalidium*. We camped on top of a very nice rise overlooking mountains to the west, and enjoyed a short country jog.

Thursday, 17 Jan

We spent a long day taking wrong turns, but through a scenic landscape – optimal for missteps! The habitat was equally nice, so we stopped at a few piles of rocks along the way, but we needed to reach Oropembe at a decent hour in order to send Lucinda, Leevi, and Franz off with ample daylight hours for their trek back to Windhoek (Lucinda flies out on Saturday, 19 Jan). We collected *Ruellia marlothii* at what is likely very near its northern edge of distribution. It smelled strongly of citronella, which we generally find to be the case when plants are non-reproductive such as this. We also entered the range of *Petalidium halimoides* (an extremely common plant in northwestern Kaokoveld), which was sympatric with who knows what other *Petalidium* (*P.* cf. *variabile*). We reached Oropembe around 14:00, said goodbye to our friends, and Kyle and I headed north to Marienflüss. We took the longer approach (to the WNW, then E, then N) instead of due N because the latter route is extremely rough (we traveled it on our August 2011 trip). In remarkable time, 4.5 hours to be precise, we reached the top of the flüss slightly before sunset. On the banks of a rather majestic Kunene River is the Italian-owned Okahirongo Tourist Lodge & Camp. The facility is closed this time of year (tourism off-season), but we stopped by the maintenance shed (that, as an aside, hosts the best view of the entire facility), and the very kind staff members gave us permission to set up camp anywhere we desired. Kyle and I parked it right in front of the main lodge, next to a swimming pool they had floated above the river rocks. Directly in front of us stood an Angolan mountain range of sizeable height. I would definitely recommend this place to friends and family. Lots of collecting awaits us in the morning.

Friday, 18 Jan

We spent a few hours vouchering the flora of the southern banks of the Kunene River, the highlight being the spectacular *Petalidium rautanenii* (new to us #5). This species is one of the dominant plants of this area, but quickly goes out of range as one heads south out of the flüss (ca. 2 km from the river). We spent an extremely hot day (one that leaves you feeling rather nauseous at the end of it) exploring the flanks of the flüss, both eastern and western, and confirmed that the red-flowered *Petalidium crispum* occupies only the eastern side and its purple-flowered sister species *Petalidium subcrispum* occupies only the western side. There is an intriguing evolutionary story going on with these two species, and we aim to figure it out. *Petalidium crispum* is known from Marienflüss and a few additional localities in the mountains to the west. *Petalidium subcrispum*, on the other hand, is restricted-endemic to the aforementioned population on western flanks of the flüss. It is known from only ~5 collections but is so highly distinctive from its red-flowered counterpart that the two could never be confused. Assuming no major geographic range shifts through time, it may very well be that reproductive isolation of these two

concurrently flowering species is mediated largely by the width of the flüss (the valley), which is ~1 km. Also intriguing: the grass in Marienflüss was a mere fraction of the height that it was during our August 2011 trip, when we feared the lions and leopards that might be lurking in it. What a different place this is across seasons. We exited the flüss via Red Drum, sampling what may be ‘new to us’ *Petalidium* #6: *P.* ‘Red Drum’. It is also possible that this entity is a variant of *Petalidium variabile* – to be determined. We turned north for Hartmann’s Valley (west of the Hartmann Mountains), taking the eastern of two valleys. It was unexpectedly and pleasantly rich in annuals, having just experienced a rare watering we assume. Along the way, we collected the succulent-leaved *Petalidium luteo-album*, which is somewhat widespread but generally uncommon throughout the Kaokoveld. Up the valley, we found a pass that apparently leads all the way into Marienflüss....we were 13 km from where we had collected *Petalidium subcrispum* earlier in the day. This was a surprise to us because we have never read of such a passage in any of the 4x4 guide books. At any rate, we continued north up the eastern Hartmann track and found ourselves in a nasty river bottom with thick sands, which we wove in and out of for several kilometers. Finally climbing out of it for good, we hit the airstrip and joined the main track (that occupies the western portion of Hartmann’s Valley). Against our better judgment (not uncommon), Kyle and I decided to try to reach the Kunene River (i.e., the very top of Hartmann’s) before sunset. We failed. Just 7 km shy of the river, the track begins to climb sand dunes. We got stuck. Four-wheel high got us nowhere, not in forward or reverse, and 4WD-low took us inches away only to have the same problem. The sun fell. Now in total darkness save for a starry sky, we deflated the tires and tried again. No go in 1st gear, but we managed to make progress in 4WD-high in reverse, so we stayed that course... all the way back down the dunes. Feeling defeated, having been stopped shy of the Hartmann apex by so short a distance, we retreated and put on some 90s punk women’s rock, then cruised for 15 km before setting up camp in a deathly dark and quiet valley around 10pm. No other humans for miles and miles. This place is desolate. Welcome to the moon.

Saturday, 19 Jan

We did a lot of driving today: all the way from the top of Hartmanns to Palmwag. At the bottom of Hartmann’s Valley, we encountered a neat mounding species of *Blepharis*. Heavy winds and a rocky track dislodged our table from the top of our Landcruiser somewhere between Purros and Sesfontein, which we didn’t realize until the strap holding our jerry cans to the roof snapped and sent both flying from the car. I sprinted back to retrieve them but we ended up losing 10 L of diesel (apologies to the Namibian soil biota). That evening, we stayed at Palmwag Lodge & Camp just north of the agricultural checkpoint. Dinner was so-so, wine was good, but mosquitos were unwelcomed. Kyle slept in the car. Says he doesn’t mind.

Sunday, 20 Jan

Day 8 in the field: the elusive dust cover in our truck returns, and we have now seen 15 species of *Petalidium*. 15 in 8! Not bad. This morning we are bound for Khorixas (pronounced “Kory-Has”) to restock our food supplies and hopefully buy a new table. Along the way, we found *Petalidium pilosi-bracteolatum* carpeting sandstone hillsides just after a pass between Palmwag and Khorixas. Not only was it flowering spectacularly, but it was also in full fruit. This species is distinctive by its densely pubescent paired bracts, with trichomes sometimes branching and

anastomosing. Stopped by a petrified forest and admired some *Welwitschia* for a few minutes; delightfully, we saw both male and female, freshly fertile plants. Had a nice conversation with the staff worker who knew a thing or two about his local botany, including knowledge of milky sap in *Euphorbia*. We exchanged knowledge of *Petalidium*, which he was happy to learn of...especially given that *P. pilosi-bracteolatum* dominated his petrified forest. Shortly down the road, we started to cross the Huab River and decided to drive down the wash for a bit, which again required 4WD-low. We found a dead kudu and a cf. 'new to us' petite *Barleria* with spines that were more threatening to the eye than to the touch. *Blepharis* wannabe. We thought we also found a new *Ruellia* on a cliff, but after climbing up and re-spotting the thing with binocs, we learned it was alternate-leaved. We just returned to a 'highway' that has some sort irregularity of traffic on it such that we are back to implementing our routine of: rolling along with windows down until the moment before the car passes (because it is too hot to have them rolled up for more than 10 seconds), then promptly rolling them back down as soon as the dust clears. Fueled up on supplies in Khorixas, didn't find a replacement table, then headed off for the dirt roads of Damaraland. It is clear from the fences that line the roads that private land ownership is again upon us (vs. in the Kaokoveld, most of which is in the hands of local conservancies). Prior to stopping for camp, we were greeted by several Acanths including a *Justicia*, a nice *Barleria* (both new to us on this trip), and finally *Petalidium canescens*. All of these Acanths were collected in a strange landscape that resembled Monument Valley of the desert southwestern US, and one we definitely did not expect to encounter. But: that is Namibia for you: turn on some random road and find unexpected Acanths and amazing rocks. We set up camp along the D2513 right around 18:40. The days are very long this time of year. Stopping anytime earlier than this hour is too uncomfortable owing to the heat. However, as soon as the sun starts to sink, the weather couldn't possibly be better. Both of our favored flip-flop fieldwork pairs of sandals have busted up, so for the moment we have been repairing them with *Acacia* thorns. We admired the milky wayettes and wondered if Lucinda has been able to google them up and unlock the astronomical secrets of the universe.

Monday, 21 Jan

Kyle and I did something civil this morning, which was to press plants in daylight instead of long into the night (we had a small bounty from yesterday). Shortly after setting up camp yesterday evening, we were passed by an Afrikaaner who stopped to say hi and ask us if we were camping there for the night. Presumably it was his property, but he welcomed us with a big smile. Since then, not a single car has passed. We passed through Erongoberge in hopes of some collecting, but despite some impressive sandstone formations, we found no Acanths. A quick stopover in Omaruru to buy a new table (we were unsuccessful in Khorixas yesterday) and check NFL scores, and then we set off for the Skeleton Coast. Oddly enough, there is a pile of Acanth collections (including some of our newly described *Ruellia kaokoana*) in areas around Rossing—a former uranium mine. This place is just outside of Swakopmund. We took the backroads to reach the coast, and it was the right choice (actually, it was totally accidental, but nevermind that). We found *Petalidium lanatum* (16th species seen on this trip) doing quite well for itself in a desolate landscape on the edge of the Namib Desert. Seeing it again, just after having seen thousands and thousands of plants of *Petalidium halimoides*, convinces us that it is absolutely distinctive from the latter. Very cool. Its flowers, by the way, are the smallest in the genus—a mere few millimeters in length. *Petalidium lanatum* (which, as the name implies, is hyper

pubescent) was growing together with another species of *Justicia* plus a *Blepharis* with spines that might be the end of you if you failed to watch where you walked. These three plants marked the end of our collecting today. We sealed the deal with a fantastic barefoot run, sandpiper style, along the beach on the Skeleton Coast between Heintes Bay and Swakopmund. Swam in the Benguela Current afterwards, visited a few lichen fields, and stayed at a campground in the lovely colonial German city of Swakomund – our first visit.

Tuesday, 22 Jan

This morning Kyle and I had a short stroll around Swakopmund, visiting our first Namibian bookstore. We bought some guidebooks and an Angola map (in preparation for *Petalidium* work there). We then departed for nearby Arandis and the Rössing Mine, which is an active uranium mine (Namibia is home to one of the largest deposits in the world). Interestingly, there are several collections of Acanths from this region, including some of *Ruellia kaokoana* that Kyle and I described from our last trip. We had some trouble finding the mine. It is not clear how exactly it can be reached. We drove around the surrounding area, but saw nothing in the way of Acanth habitat. We started our retreat away from the Skeleton Coast, bound eventually for the Waterberg Mountains northwest of Windhoek. This is an area we have yet to visit, but apparently is home to a diversity of Acanths. We opted for a route that will take us through the Kuiseb Pass of the Khomas Hochland. Ended up camping in the pass in a nice riverbed with tall cliffs to our west. We collected a few Acanths along the way.

Wednesday, 23 Jan

We are currently SW of Windhoek, and our next two destinations are NW of Windhoek – Witvlei near Gobabis, and the Waterberg Mountains. Our presses are full, so we have opted to stop in Windhoek for two nights for some herbarium work and to swap the presses. It will also be nice to take a breather from the heat and sun – this trip has been extremely toasty. On the drive, at the top of Gamsberg Pass in the green and grassy Khomas Hochland, we found an attractive, small mounding species of *Justicia* that we haven't seen before.

Friday, 25 Jan

We had a good 30 hours in Windhoek – got some work done, visited herbarium, ate some welcomed salad and watched some welcomed football (soccer). Last night, we went out with Leevi's brother Paul and Natjassia for some beers. Both Paul and Natjassia are deaf, so our communication was entirely by pen and pad, plus some very broken American Sign Language on my behalf. Both of them are very interesting people – Paul teaches at a deaf university, and Natjassia has lately earned honors of Miss Deaf Namibia and is soon to compete in the Miss Deaf Africa competition.

This morning we are en route to Gobabis in hopes of collecting a highly distinctive species of *Petalidium* that we yet to see in the field: *P. ramulosum*. Along the way, we happened upon a very cool experience with *Justicia platysepala*...ant pollination! It's true. I had a long look at the situation—a whole field of large black ants with brownish-red abdomens probing the floral

nectaries (legitimately). They were unmistakably going after the nectar surrounding floral ovaries. Took some photos, attempted some poor video, and stuck a few ants in preservative.

Now back to *Petalidium ramulosum*: This is NOT a common species – it is only represented by 10 herbarium specimens at WIND. Thus, we didn't have high hopes. But we had one solid population record, and it was collected in March of the 1980s—not terribly ancient. We pointed it in that direction, and sure enough, 3 km west of Witvlei, I spotted a very low growing but wide sprawling, prostrate shrub with silvery leaves along the roadside. It was nestled beneath the taller grasses. We were ecstatic to find our 18th species of *Petalidium* in just 11 days. It is actually rather remarkable that one can collect 18 different woody plant species, all in the same genus, in such a short amount of time (especially considering the fact that very dry landscapes don't host the highest levels of diversity in the world). The other low-growing, sprawling species in the genus include *P. setosum*, *P. haliomoides*, *P. lanatum*, *P. canescens*, and a pile of stuff from Angola that we have yet to fully digest. These are also the taxa that produce flowers in congested heads. We hypothesize that *Petalidium ramulosum* belongs to this group. The flowers are spot on (for the most part miniscule, red, and often with a yellow nectar guide), but the inflorescences seem to be a bit laxer than the rest. Thus, it is possible that *P. ramulosum* represents an intermediate between this “clade” and others in the genus that have spicate or cymose inflorescences. Also: on our first trip, we collected another low-growing, sprawling species, just outside of Etanga in Kaokoveld, that we have yet to identify. It is different from all of the above. Large pink flowers.

We wrapped up our collection of *P. ramulosum* and tried to depart, but the battery was dead. Ended up jumping it off of our 2nd battery. Problem seems to be very low battery fluid. We topped off in Gobabis, but otherwise blew through town and headed to the Waterberg Plateau via the back roads. A lot of driving today, but it paid off. We found a second population of *P. ramulosum*, very distant from the first (~150 km). This is good news because it means that the species is perhaps more overlooked by botanists than it is rare. Ended up camping on an “F road” not far from the plateau. Kyle and I cooked up perhaps the best dinner yet: potatoes and cabbage with a touch of curry, and beans and red peppers with a very special seasoning: a member of Lamiaceae that smelled strongly of thai basil. It's origin: all around our campsite. It's the most common weed on the ground here. And it was delicious.

Saturday, 26 Jan

We began the day by pressing a ‘new to us’ *Dicliptera* that was near our campsite, along with *Blepharis maderaspatensis* (a weed) and our beloved Lamiaceae from the night before. We punched it on over to the Waterberg Plateau, which is a rather remarkable mesa of sorts (tepui-esque) that runs for tens of kilometers west of Otjiwarongo. Despite being home to numerous collections of Acanthaceae (though no *Petalidium*), we saw very little of the family along our 1.5 hour hike that took us from the bottom to the top of the plateau. The lichens, however, and the rest of the vegetation, were spectacular. Definitely worth a visit.

That pretty much completes our botanical agenda for the trip. We will start working our way back to Windhoek slowly, but not before some supreme game and bird watching tomorrow. We are now in the Etosha vicinity preparing for a day of vaca. Just this evening, we have already seen 2 elephants, a hartebeest, impala, kudu, zebra, and numerous birds newly added to our Namibia list. We spent a couple of hours at the game observatory area, watching red-billed teals, moorhens, bitterns, Egyptian geese, impala, wildebeest, zebra, and finally an elephant stuffing his mouth sloppily full of sedges. Had a decent dinner on top of the lodge (me a veggie tortilla of sorts, Kyle a salad with fried kudu strips), overlooking (overlistening?) the sounds of one of the best game reserves in the world.

Sunday, 27 Jan

We busted it out of the campground this AM in very short time, in fact, the first car to leave—before 07:00. In less than an hour, we had three spectacular sightings: spotted hyenas followed by a pack of female lions and then two male lions. The females had just killed an antelope of sorts, probably a springbok, and we had an up close look at their feeding, complete with sounds of bone crunching. One of them had a small cub. As for the male lions, about 5 km down the road, we first mistook them as a large mound of dirt in the road, while stopped to sight some birds. Only later did we realize what we were seeing. We continued our drive through the spectacular reserve and scored numerous ‘new to us’ birds. One of them, a pair of Blue Cranes, is not supposed to be in Namibia. Apparently (after later talking to a guide) they might be just starting to expand their range here. *Ruelliopsis setosa* is also very abundant here – great to get a good look at this monotypic genus again. It was pollinated abundantly by small bees. We exited Etosha and drove to our campsite #1 – where we began the trip – between Outjo and Otjiwarongo. The moon is nearly full now (in contrast to when we first slept here), which means the sky is extremely well lit and the milkywayettes (which we have now learned are the Magellanic Clouds, visible only from the S Hemisphere) cannot be seen. Another remarkable visit to Namibia.

Here is the start of our bird and mammal list. We saw many more, but forgot to write them down:

BIRDS

White-browed sparrow weaver

White-backed mouse bird

Red-necked spurfowl (**aka ‘superfowl’**)

Cape glossy starling

European bee-eater

African red-eyed bulbil

Yellow-billed social kite

Meves starling

Little bee-eater

African grey hornbill

Pied kingfisher

Anhinga

Pied crow

Lesser kestrel

Helmeted guineafowl

Red-billed spurfowl

Cape turtledove

Rosey-faced love bird

Racket-tailed roller

Cardinal woodpecker

Burchall's starling

Ostrich (still my favorite)

Grey lourie

Golden-breasted bunting

Three-banded plover

Fork-tailed drongo

Pale-winged starling

Unidentified oriole

Crimson-breasted shrike

Namaqua sandgrouse

Kori bustard

Goliath heron (banks of Kunene – very cool – world’s largest heron)

Dusky sunbird (pollinating *Petalidium crispum*)

Egyptian goose

Lappet-faced vulture

Crowned lapwings

Wire-tailed swallow

Hamerkop (COOL)

Southern masked weaver

White-tailed shrike

Little grebe

Red-billed teal

Red-knobbed coot

Abdim’s stork

Lilac-breasted roller

Red-necked falcon

Red-footed falcon

African jacana

Cattle egret

Common moorhen

Little bittern?

Violet-backed starling (beautiful!)

Blacksmith lapwing

White-backed mousebird

Whiskered tern

Lesser grey shrike

Temmick's courser

Southern white-crowned shrike

Walberg's eagle

Kalahari scrub robin

Eurasian oriole

Shaft-tailed wyndah (as spectacular as our first sighting in Aug 2011)

Northern black korhaan

Blue crane (out of range!)

African hoopoe

MAMMALS:

Warthog

Grey duiker

Red hartebeest

Giraffe

Vervet monkey

Yellow mongoose

Dassie rat (hyrax)

Cape fox

Banded mongoose (very cool)

Steenbok

Wildebeest

Lions (male and female)

Elephant

Spotted hyena (my first!)

Zebra

Gemsbok / Oryx

Impala

Kudu

Springbok

Black-backed jackal