Zambia’s Population

• Total population was 13,089,000 in 2010.
• Average lifespan is 46 years old.
• Comprises more than 70 Bantu-speaking ethnic groups. Only two ethnic groups have enough people to constitute at least 10% of the population.
• The majority of Zambians are subsistence farmers, but the country is also fairly urbanized, with 42% of the population being city residents.
• Predominant religion is a blend of traditional beliefs and Christianity.
• British, South African, and white Zambian citizens (about 120,000), live in Lusaka and in the Copperbelt in northern Zambia.

• Employed in mines, financial and related activities, or retired.

• There is a small but economically important Asian population, most of whom are Indians.
In 1813 a baby was born in Scotland who grew up to be a licensed physician and missionary.
He explored the interior of Central and South Africa from 1841 to his death in 1873.
Early missions concentrated on the exploration of the Zambesi River. That’s when he first came upon the land that led him to discover the falls.
Zambesi River

Originates in Zambia and filters into the Indian Ocean

Africa’s 4th longest river, it flows for more than 1,600 miles.
VICTORIA FALLS-

Located on the Zambesi river at the border of Zambia and Zimbabwe.
David Livingstone is believed to have been the first European to view Victoria Falls on November 16, 1855 from what is now known as Livingstone Island.

Livingstone Monument
Mosi oa Tunya
“The Smoke That Thunders”
Livingstone Island
He named his discovery to honor of the British Monarch, Queen Victoria, but the indigenous name, **Mosi-oa-Tunya**—"the smoke that thunders"—continues in common usage as well.

The nearby national park in Zambia, for example, is named Mosi-oa-Tunya, whereas the national park and town on the Zimbabwean shore are both named Victoria Falls.
• Victoria Falls is classified as the largest natural wonder, based on its width of 5,604 ft and height of 354 ft. It is the world's largest sheet of falling water.

• It is roughly twice the height of North America's Niagara Falls and well over twice the width of its Horseshoe Falls. In height and width Victoria Falls is rivaled only by Argentina and Brazil's Iquazu Falls.
The Zambezi river, upstream from the falls, experiences a rainy season from late November to early April, and a dry season for the rest of the year. The spray from the falls typically rises to a height of 1,300 ft, and sometimes even twice as high, and is visible from up to 30 miles away.

At full moon, a "moonbow" can be seen in the spray instead of the usual daylight rainbow. During the flood season it is impossible to see the foot of the falls and most of its face, and the walks along the cliff opposite it are in a constant shower and shrouded in mist.
Plane To SOUTH LUANGWA NATIONAL PARK
**Welcome to South Luangwa National Park**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Distance (km)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kapani</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wildlife Camp</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chinzembo</td>
<td>7.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nkwali</td>
<td>8.4</td>
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<td>Kafunta</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chief Kakumbi</td>
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<td>Nyamaluma</td>
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<td>Kapamba</td>
<td>50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Luamfwa</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mushroom Lodge</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flatdogs Track &amp; Trail</td>
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<tr>
<td>Crocodile Valley</td>
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<td>Zebras</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mphamodzi</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lion Camp</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Impalas
AFRICAN ELEPHANT

Fast Facts:
Type: Mammal
Diet: Herbivore
Average life span in the wild: Up to 70 years
Size: Height at the shoulder, 8.2 to 13 ft
Weight: 5,000 to 14,000 lbs
Group name: Herd
Protection status: Threatened

• Largest land animals on Earth.

• Two fingerlike features on the end of their trunk.

• Both male and females have tusks. Males use tusks to battle, but ivory has also attracted violence due to poachers.

• 22 months gestation. Cows give birth to one calf every two to four years. At birth they weigh 200 pounds.
CAPE BUFFALO

• **Sight** and hearing are both rather poor, but scent is well developed.

• Known as “Black Death” in Africa, it kills over 200 people every year. Cape buffalo are herd animals, living on the open savannah. Both sexes have horns, with males developing large gnarled bosses (bases), as they get mature. Horns are so strong they cannot be penetrated by bullets.

  Very Robust, weighing in at 500-900 lbs.

  Being a bulk grazer, they are responsible for converting long grasslands into short grassy environments.
Baboons

• Baboons' vision is very similar to our own and they do not see well in the dark.

• They are fascinating to watch precisely because their actions seem so humanlike.

• A baboons’ menu include grasses, flowers, fruits, seeds and shoots.
Giraffe

• The giraffe has the **largest eyes among land mammals**. Since its eyes are set at the sides of a head that rises five meters above the ground, the giraffe has a very large field of vision. It is keenly aware of moving objects in its visual field.

• Giraffes are the tallest mammal. They are often called the watchtowers of the Serengeti, keeping track of predators. Their **extreme long-range vision** enables visual communication with other giraffes over several miles.

• Their **long eyelashes** protect against insects, thorns, and other debris.
Guinea Fowl
Zebra

• They have excellent eyesight. It is believed that they can see in color. Like most ungulates, the zebra has its eyes on the sides of its head, giving it a wide field of view.

• They also have night vision, although not as advanced as that of most of their predators.

• Live in small harems or large herds.
LION

Facts

Swahili Name: Simba
Scientific Name: Panthera leo
Size:
48 inches high
Weight:
330 to 500 pounds
Lifespan:
13 years in captivity
Habitat:
Grassy plans and open woodlands
Diet:
Carnivorous
Gestation:
About 105 days
Predators:
Humans
VISION FACTS

• Lion cubs are born blind. The eyes open in 2-3 weeks and don’t function for about a week afterwards.

• Eyes are proportionately larger than other animals the same size.

• Round pupils.

• Well-adapted for use under low light (even starlight), ideal for hunting at night.
• Eyes contain reflective coating that reflects even moonlight. The coating increases visual acuity in very low light by ensuring that every possible photon of light makes it to the cells in the retina.

• A white circle just below the eyes reflects light to further improve night vision.
• They have a nictitating membrane which serves to clean and protect the eye.

• Side-to-side movement in their eyes is limited, so they must turn their head to look in a different direction.
• **David Livingstone** won the trust of local tribes as being a ‘healer’ and ‘medicine man’.

• Established the **link between Mosquitoes and Malaria** 30 years before anyone else.

• First to treat malaria successfully with his own formula of **quinine**.

• He was sought out by natives for his skills in obstetrics, the surgical removal of tumors, and **ophthalmology**.

• Spoke out against slave trading and treatment of natives.

• In his travels he may have come across towns like this . . .
Mfuwe
SEARCHING FOR WATER
LOWER ZAMBESI
SAUSAGE TREE CAMP
Kigelia africana, Sausage Tree

- **Name:** Kigelia africana
- **Conservation status:** Least Concern (LC) in the Red List of South African Plants.
- **Habitat:** Riverine forest, wooded grassland, savanna and forest margins.
- **Key uses:** Food, medicine, timber.
- **Known hazards:** Both ripe and unripe fruits are toxic to humans and can also do considerable damage if they fall on vehicles or unsuspecting humans.
TIGER FISH

A top level carnivorous fish, its aggressive hunting tactic makes the Tigerfish a fierce predator. They attack as a group and are commonly referred to as the South American Piranah. The razor like teeth makes them more dangerous and they even attack large animals when they receive signals in the sound detector.

The sound detector is a gas filled body which enables them to identify any creature near them. The Goliath Tigerfish can attack alone.

Goliath Tiger Fish can reach 110 lbs.
Saddle Billed Stork
Crocodile

• If you turn on a lantern at night in waters populated by crocodiles, you will see **pairs of shiny red dots**. These are the crocodiles' eyes which have a layer called tapetum behind their retina, containing **crystals that reflect light** and make possible the **night vision**.

• They have outlived dinosaurs, ice ages, and more, yet they have changed very little over time.

• Crocs are carnivores and eat whatever they can catch in the water or along the shore.
Hippopotamus

• **Eyesight** is rather poor.

• Hippos also have a set of built-in goggles: a **clear membrane covers their eyes** for protection while still allowing them to see when underwater.

• With their eyes, ears, and nostrils on the top of the head, hippos can hear, see, and breathe while most of their body is underwater.

• Their nostrils close, and they can **hold their breath for five minutes** or longer when submerged. Hippos can even sleep underwater, using a reflex that allows them to bob up, take a breath, and sink back down without waking up.
Vultures
• Vultures are of the signature birds of the African plains.

• Rely on their excellent eyesight to find food.

• Associated with kills and carcasses, they are usually seen soaring to the ground or sitting in trees waiting for predators to finish feeding.

• There are eight species of vultures in Africa.
Impalas, Cape Buffalo & Baboons
Kudu
African Vulturine Fish-Eagle

• Eyes are very large in proportion to their heads. They have five times more that a human’s 200,000 light sensitive cells per square mm of retina.

• Humans see three basic colors, while eagles see five.

• Vision is among the sharpest of any animal as they can see well-camouflaged prey from a far distance.

• Can spot an animal the size of a rabbit up to 2 miles away.

• Primarily vegetarian, they like the rich oil present in fish.
• Owls have highly specialized eyes.

• Large eyes are located in front of their face, which allows them excellent depth perception while hunting, particularly in low light situations.

• Massive eyes are fixed in their sockets and can barely move. This is why they can rotate their head so far in either direction.