

Chapter 1 : Mammals of Zambia (Zambia in the sun): John Hanks: racedaydvl.com: Books

This is a list of the mammal species recorded in racedaydvl.com are mammal species in Zambia, of which 1 is critically endangered, 3 are endangered, 8 are vulnerable, and 14 are near-threatened.

The most widespread in Zambia are those comprising Miombo , Mopane and Baikiaea woodland savanna, with grasslands mainly flooded grasslands and evergreen forest also present. The chief determinant of the distribution of ecoregions and wildlife is climate, see Climate of Zambia for more detail. However for domestic tourism, this order is reversed, and wildlife is not as important, since the national parks and game viewing tours, through which the great majority of the wildlife is experienced, are priced and marketed to international tourism. Of them today, the Rhinoceros is almost extinct, the Elephant and Lion are found almost exclusively in parks, the African Buffalo is found in or close to parks, and only the Leopard , thanks to its nocturnal habits and ability to secret itself in trees and rocky hills, is at all widespread outside parks. Of the other large animals, only the Spotted Hyena , Nile Crocodile , Hippopotamus , and Lechwe are found in numbers outside parks, the former from its success as a scavenger, the latter three since their aquatic habit has less overlap with human activities. Pod of hippopotamuses The cause of this decline is the four-fold increase in human population in the last fifty years and consequent loss of habitat, especially of forest and woodland. In the economic boom of the s and s, the mines and factories of the Copperbelt provided wages to pay for food grown commercially on a relatively small amount of land. A large decrease in such employment over the past two or three decades has forced more people back to the rural areas to carry out subsistence agriculture and fishing, which puts pressure on a greater area of wildlife habitat. When people have no employment and no alternatives to feed themselves, it is no good telling them that they should not use the resources around them. Increased unreliability of wet season rainfall, perhaps caused by global warming, exacerbates the problem. Thirdly, poor environmental management by government and a certain amount of corruption in some quarters has allowed poaching and uncontrolled exploitation of resources. Some National Parks have had no management at all. In previous centuries traditional rulers had greater control of hunting and natural resources, for example Lewanika , king of Barotseland , established the Liuwa Plain game reserve which today is a national park. The possibility of recruiting chiefs as modern-day managers of natural resources is hampered by rivalries with political leaders, the downgrading of their status and power by government and the erosion of traditional culture by modern materialism. Against this background the animals which continue to flourish in Zambia outside parks are those with little food or other resource value, with less overlap with human habitat, or which can survive in human habitats. These include most birds, except those whose breeding habitats are reduced; smaller mammals, such as bats , shrews , rodents , mongooses , the nocturnal small cats , vervet monkeys and galagos ; and reptiles such as the Nile Monitor and most snakes and lizards, except forest species. Animals in protected areas Main article: List of national parks of Zambia Five out of 19 National Parks have lost most of their wildlife due to a lack of management. Of the remaining 12, two exist primarily for features other than wildlife Nyika Plateau and Victoria Falls , and the rest have reasonably good wildlife resources despite some poaching. National Parks protect 6. Adequate patrolling and the enforcing of regulations has always been a problem, and illegal hunting and bush clearing still happens within protected areas. Mweru Wantipa has seen an influx of people engaged in fishing, and protection in the west of this region has not been enforced for decades. The transnational waters of Lake Tanganyika support a great diversity of fish, much of it unique and exploited by the international aquarium trade, as well as crocodile, hippo and aquatic birds. The often precipitous sides of the rift valley extending around the south-eastern extremity of the lake to Kalambo Falls are also a wildlife habitat for birds, smaller mammals, reptiles and leopards. Kasanka in Central Province is also part of the southern buffer zone. The wetlands are vital for the breeding of a number of bird species and as a feeding ground for migratory birds, as well as for the Black Lechwe , Sitatunga and numerous large mammals. They are under pressure from poaching, fishing and livestock grazing, and chitemene cultivation on the margins. Muchinga escarpment overlooking the Luangwa Valley: Although North and South Luangwa National Parks in the valley are technically in the Northern

Province, access to the parks is from Eastern Province and most of the middle and upper valley is in that province, so they are covered in that section. Wildlife is restricted mainly to the plentiful bird life, and aquatic animals in the lake and swamps, such as hippos, crocodiles and otters. The Lechwe population which grazed the floodplain mainly on the Congolese side has been hunted out. The lake and swamp lagoons have been heavily fished and stocks depleted. The inaccessible Lusenga Plain National Park on the plateau east of the lake has been heavily depleted by poaching. Crocodiles are plentiful in the lake which is also home to hippo. The lake fish stocks have been depleted. Animals are plentiful and mostly well-protected, though poaching of elephant and rhinoceros has been a problem in the recent past. Chembe Bird Sanctuary west of Kitwe includes crocodiles and Sitatunga as well as plentiful bird life. Central Province The north-east of this province reaches the margins of the Bangweulu wetlands - see Northern Province - and includes Kasanka National Park. The Busanga Swamps and plain in the north hosts the largest concentration of mammals and birds, while the Kafue River and lake of the Itzhi-Tezhi Dam are home to hippos, crocodiles and aquatic birds as well as being well stocked with fish. The Lunsemfwa and Lukusashi River valleys and their northern escarpment, at the western end of the Luangwa Valley, lie in Central Province and represent a wildlife area with some potential, protected by GMAs to some extent. Lukanga Swamp bordering the Lunga-Luswishi GMA and its less populated western margin is potentially a wildlife haven, especially for aquatic birds and animals, but is heavily fished. The Zambezi river also provides aquatic habitats. The opposite bank of the river in Zimbabwe is also national park and animals may cross the river. The southern side of the Lunsemfwa River valley and the lower Luangwa valley border Lusaka province, and provide good wildlife habitats protected by GMAs. The Kafue Flats extend slightly into the south-western part of Lusaka Province, but are treated under Southern Province, below. The western extremity of the province include the Zambezi and its floodplain, treated under Western Province, below. Western Province The Zambezi River and its wide Barotse Floodplain represent a vast fish and aquatic wildlife habitat, important also for many grazing animals and birds. Islands in the river and floodplain present habitats where birds may nest with relative freedom from predators. Neighbouring Angola is recovering from the civil war there. The dry teak forests of the south-eastern part of the province have been over-exploited and the wildlife, never very common on the sandy soils, has also suffered. Southern Province This has the highest proportion of commercial farmland of any Zambian province, and in those areas wildlife has been displaced. However the north-east of the state includes Kafue National Park see Central Province above , as well as: The Kafue Flats , a huge floodplain and an important wildlife habitat principally for Lechwe, and aquatic and other birds. Over bird species have been recorded at the small Lochinvar National Park , famous among bird-watchers throughout the world. The northern part of the flats, including the Blue Lagoon National Park are in Central Province, while the north-eastern end extends slightly into Lusaka Province. The ecology of the floodplain has been adversely affected by the Itzhi-Tezhi Dam. The gorges are a haven for raptors , reptiles and small mammals.

Chapter 2 : The Wildlife of Zambia - Gildshire

This is a list of the mammal species recorded in Zambia. There are mammal species in Zambia, of which 1 is critically endangered, 3 are endangered, 8 are vulnerable, and 14 are near-threatened.

Mammals and their Habitats Woodlands and Forests In forests and wooded areas live bushbuck *Tragelaphus scriptus* , bushpig *Potamochoerus larvatus* , Greater kudu *Tragelaphus strepsiceros* , roan antelope *Hippotragus equinus* , and the huge Sable Antelope *Hippotragus niger*. Smaller antelope, such as duiker are harder to spot, as they live in dense thickets. Zambia has four species: They are renowned for being able to jump up to 3m from standing still. Vervet monkeys *Chlorocebus pygerythrus* are commonly seen in woodlands, foraging and playing in large troops. Yellow Baboons *Papio cynocephalus* prefer more open woodlands and they can be found in the Luangwa Valley. Side-striped jackal *Canis adustus* are mainly nocturnal, preferring to spend their days in their woodland burrows and hunting and scavenging in more open areas at night. Forty years ago Zambia had the third largest population of Black Rhino *Diceros bicornis* in Africa, but they became extinct by the s. Recently black rhinos have been re-introduced into the country, and there is a breeding program for these woodland dwelling browsers in The North Luangwa Region. Smaller antelope, such as the graceful Oribi *Ourebia ourebi* can also be seen in pairs in more open grasslands. Giraffe roam the grasslands, and Zambia is home to two sub-species: The smaller Maasi Giraffe *Giraffa camelopardalis tippelskirchi* , which until recently was thought to be a separate sub-species called Thornicroft, can be found in the Luangwa Valley. Herds of African elephant *Loxodonta africana* are found in Parks across the Country, either in matriarchal groups of related females with their young, with males associating in smaller bachelor herds or living on their own. They are both grazers and browsers and can be seen on open grasslands, browsing in nearby woodlands or drinking and playing in the rivers. The ox-like Cape buffalo *Syncerus caffer* are also found in both woodlands and grazing on the grasslands. Large herds are often seen when they are most active in the early mornings and late afternoons, or when they are resting in the shade during the heat of the day. Huge male warthog *Phacochoerus africanus* and their families can be found enjoying mud bathing and feeding on their knees in dambos and trotting along with their tails up in the grasslands. If startled they will run into the nearest burrow which they then enter backwards. Living amongst these grazers are the larger carnivores – African Wild Dog *Lycaon pictus pictus* , lion *Panthera leo* and leopard *Panthera pardus*. The cheetah *Acinonyx jubatus* is the fastest land mammal and can often be seen resting high up on termite mounds in Kafue National Park. Southern White Rhino *Ceratotherium simum simum* were poached to extinction in the s, but have since been re-introduced. It is estimated that we have about 40, individuals living around the Country. Other water loving mammals are otters which hunt our diverse species of fish. Many animals visit the rivers during the cooler parts of the day to drink and to cool down, such as elephants, water loving antelope and zebra. Carnivores can also be spotted hunting at the edge of the rivers and drinking from watering holes, especially in the dry season. Nocturnal Mammals Many smaller mammals are mainly nocturnal, such as the Lesser Bushbaby or Nightape *Galago moholi* and the larger Thick-tailed Bushbaby *Otolemur crassicaudatus* which can be seen jumping from branch to branch in tall trees. Honey Badgers *Mellivora capensis* are more commonly seen with their characteristic rolling gait, their head down, in search of prey. African Civet *Civettictis civetta* are solitary and also move with their heads kept low, hunting for food, which includes smaller mammals, birds, reptiles, insects and fruit. Porcupine *Hystrix africaeustralis* are the largest of the rodent family and are unmistakable with their black and white quills and spines. When threatened they will aggressively charge backwards, trying to impale their attacker with their sharp quills. One of the rarest and most endangered nocturnal mammals is the Pangolin and Zambia is home to both the Ground Pangolin *Manis temminckii* and the larger White-bellied or Tree Pangolin *Phataginus tricuspis*. Caracal *Felis caracal* prefer drier woodland habits and are known for being able to jump three meters into the air to catch guinea-fowl and other birds. They also prey on rodents, hares and even small antelope, and unlike other small cats they can kill prey larger than themselves. Serval *Felis serval* prefer watery grass habitats, and can be found in reed beds and riparian forests. They hunt at night on smaller mammals, birds, reptiles and fish by using echo location to pick up the vibrations of their prey. They have the

longest legs, in relation to body size, of all the African cats. The African wild cat *Felis silvestris* is the ancestor of the domestic cat. They are solitary and secretive, hiding in dense cover during the day and are very active at night hunting small mammals, birds, reptiles and insects. Other harder to spot nocturnal mammals include the Aardvark or Antbear *Orycteropus afer* , the shy Aardwolf *Proteles cristata* , Angolan Genet *Genetta angolensis* , Large-spotted genet *Genetta tigrina* , Small-spotted genet *Genetta genetta* , Rusty-spotted genet *Genetta rubiginosa* and the Zorilla or Striped polecat *Ictonyx striatus*.

Chapter 3 : List of mammals of Zambia | Revolv

The wildlife of Zambia refers to the natural flora and fauna of rancedaydvl.com article provides an overview, and outline of the main wildlife areas or regions, and compact lists of animals focusing on prevalence and distribution in the country rather than on taxonomy.

Mweru Wantipa has seen an influx of people engaged in fishing, and protection in the west of this region has not been enforced for decades. The transnational waters of Lake Tanganyika support a great diversity of fish, much of it unique and exploited by the international aquarium trade, as well as crocodile, hippo and aquatic birds. The often precipitous sides of the rift valley extending around the south-eastern extremity of the lake to Kalambo Falls are also a wildlife habitat for birds, smaller mammals, reptiles and leopards. Kasanka in Central Province is also part of the southern buffer zone. The wetlands are vital for the breeding of a number of bird species and as a feeding ground for migratory birds, as well as for the black lechwe, sitatunga and numerous large mammals. They are under pressure from poaching, fishing and livestock grazing, and chitemene cultivation on the margins. Muchinga Province [edit] Muchinga escarpment overlooking the Luangwa Valley: Although North and the northern part of South Luangwa National Park are technically in the Muchinga Province, primary access to the parks is from Eastern Province so they are covered in that section. Wildlife is restricted mainly to the plentiful bird life, and aquatic animals in the lake and swamps, such as hippos, crocodiles and otters. The lechwe population which grazed the floodplain mainly on the Congolese side has been hunted out. The lake and swamp lagoons have been heavily fished and stocks depleted. The inaccessible Lusenga Plain National Park on the plateau east of the lake has been heavily depleted by poaching. Crocodiles are plentiful in the lake which is also home to hippo. The lake fish stocks have been depleted. Animals are plentiful and mostly well-protected, though poaching of elephant and rhinoceros has been a problem in the recent past. In the Luangwa Valley over , elephants were killed by poachers in a twelve-year period between Chembe Bird Sanctuary west of Kitwe includes crocodiles and sitatunga as well as plentiful bird life. Central Province [edit] The north-east of this province reaches the margins of the Bangweulu wetlands - see Northern Province " and includes Kasanka National Park. The Busanga Swamps and plain in the north hosts the largest concentration of mammals and birds, while the Kafue River and lake of the Itezhi-Tezhi Dam are home to hippos, crocodiles and aquatic birds as well as being well stocked with fish. The Lunsemfwa and Lukusashi River valleys and their northern escarpment, at the western end of the Luangwa Valley, lie in Central Province and represent a wildlife area with some potential, protected by GMAs to some extent. Lukanga Swamp bordering the Lunga-Luswishi GMA and its less populated western margin is potentially a wildlife haven, especially for aquatic birds and animals, but is heavily fished. The Zambezi river also provides aquatic habitats. The opposite bank of the river in Zimbabwe is also national park and animals may cross the river. The southern side of the Lunsemfwa River valley and the lower Luangwa valley border Lusaka province, and provide good wildlife habitats protected by GMAs. The Kafue Flats extend slightly into the south-western part of Lusaka Province, but are treated under Southern Province, below. Lusaka National Park , a small wildlife reserve established in The western extremity of the province include the Zambezi and its floodplain, treated under Western Province, below. Western Province [edit] The Zambezi River and its wide Barotse Floodplain represent a vast fish and aquatic wildlife habitat, important also for many grazing animals and birds. Islands in the river and floodplain present habitats where birds may nest with relative freedom from predators. Neighboring Angola is recovering from the civil war there. The dry teak forests of the south-eastern part of the province have been over-exploited and the wildlife, never very common on the sandy soils, has also suffered. Southern Province [edit] This has the highest proportion of commercial farmland of any Zambian province, and in those areas wildlife has been displaced. However the north-east of the state includes Kafue National Park see Central Province above , as well as: The Kafue Flats , a huge floodplain and an important wildlife habitat principally for lechwe, and aquatic and other birds. Over bird species have been recorded at the small Lochinvar National Park , famous among bird-watchers throughout the world. The northern part of the flats, including the Blue Lagoon National Park are in Central Province, while the

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Chapter 4 : The mammals of Zambia: W. F. H Ansell: racedaydvl.com: Books

Mammals of Zambia by John Hanks, Zambia. National Tourist. Bureau starting at \$ Mammals of Zambia has 0 available edition to buy at Alibris.

This article provides an overview, and outline of the main wildlife areas or regions, and compact lists of animals focusing on prevalence and distribution in the country rather than on taxonomy. More specialized articles on particular groups are linked from here. The most widespread in Zambia are those comprising miombo, mopane and Baikiaea woodland savanna, with grasslands mainly flooded grasslands and evergreen forest also present. The chief determinant of the distribution of ecoregions and wildlife is climate, see Climate of Zambia for more detail. However for domestic tourism, this order is reversed, and wildlife is not as important, since the national parks and game viewing tours, through which the great majority of the wildlife is experienced, are priced and marketed to international tourism. Of them today, the rhinoceros is almost extinct, the elephant and lion are found almost exclusively in parks, the African buffalo is found in or close to parks. Of the other large animals, only the spotted hyena, Nile crocodile, hippopotamus, and lechwe are found in numbers outside parks, the former from its success as a scavenger, the latter three since their aquatic habit has less overlap with human activities. The cause of this decline is the four-fold increase in human population in the last fifty years and consequent loss of habitat, especially of forest and woodland. In the economic boom of the 1960s and 1970s, the mines and factories of the Copperbelt provided wages to pay for food grown commercially on a relatively small amount of land. A large decrease in such employment over the past two or three decades has forced more people back to the rural areas to carry out subsistence agriculture and fishing, which puts pressure on a greater area of wildlife habitat. Increased unreliability of wet season rainfall, perhaps caused by global warming, exacerbates the problem. Thirdly, poor environmental management by government and a certain amount of corruption in some quarters has allowed poaching and uncontrolled exploitation of resources. Some national parks have had no management at all. In previous centuries traditional rulers had greater control of hunting and natural resources, for example Lewanika, king of Barotseland, established the Liuwa Plain game reserve which today is a national park. The possibility of recruiting chiefs as modern-day managers of natural resources is hampered by rivalries with political leaders, the downgrading of their status and power by government and the erosion of traditional culture by modern materialism. Against this background the animals which continue to flourish in Zambia outside parks are those with little food or other resource value, with less overlap with human habitat, or which can survive in human habitats. These include most birds, except those whose breeding habitats are reduced; smaller mammals, such as bats, shrews, rodents, mongooses, the nocturnal small cats, vervet monkeys and galagos; and reptiles such as the Nile monitor and most snakes and lizards, except forest species. Five out of 20 national parks have lost most of their wildlife due to a lack of management. Of the remaining 15, two exist primarily for features other than wildlife Nyika Plateau and Victoria Falls, and the rest have reasonably good wildlife resources despite some poaching. National parks protect 6. Adequate patrolling and the enforcing of regulations has always been a problem, and illegal hunting and bush clearing still happens within protected areas. Mweru Wantipa has seen an influx of people engaged in fishing, and protection in the west of this region has not been enforced for decades. The transnational waters of Lake Tanganyika support a great diversity of fish, much of it unique and exploited by the international aquarium trade, as well as crocodile, hippo and aquatic birds. The often precipitous sides of the rift valley extending around the south-eastern extremity of the lake to Kalambo Falls are also a wildlife habitat for birds, smaller mammals, reptiles and leopards. Kasanka in Central Province is also part of the southern buffer zone. The wetlands are vital for the breeding of a number of bird species and as a feeding ground for migratory birds, as well as for the black lechwe, sitatunga and numerous large mammals. They are under pressure from poaching, fishing and livestock grazing, and chitemene cultivation on the margins. Muchinga Province Muchinga escarpment overlooking the Luangwa Valley: Although North and the northern part of South Luangwa National Park are technically in the Muchinga Province, primary access to the parks is from Eastern Province so they are covered in that section. Wildlife is restricted mainly to the plentiful bird life, and aquatic

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Zambia is an excellent safari destination, and most of the high-profile animals are relatively easily seen. South Luangwa, Lower Zambezi and Kafue are particularly good for leopard sightings, but wild dog and cheetah are harder to see.

Bring fact-checked results to the top of your browser search. Climate Although Zambia lies within the tropics, its climate is modified by the altitude of the country and is generally favourable to human settlement and comfort. The marked seasonal pattern of precipitation is caused by the north and south movement of the intertropical convergence zone ITCZ , which shifts with the Sun. In January the ITCZ is in its southernmost position, and the rainy season is at its peak; by June it has moved north, and the weather is dry. Summer rains reduce the high temperatures that might be expected at this time. Precipitation concentrated in just five months varies according to agroecological region but generally comes in storms with heavy raindrops that lead to a hard soil surface and surface erosion. The driest region receives annual precipitation of less than 30 inches mm , while precipitation in the wettest region normally exceeds 40 inches 1, mm ; precipitation occasionally exceeds 55 inches 1, mm in the northeast. Temperature is modified by elevation, with the highest mean daily maximum temperatures occurring in the Luangwa valley and the southwest. The coolest area overall is the high Nyika plateau, in the northeast on the border with Malawi. Sesheke, in the southwest, has frost on an average of 10 days per year. Average annual hours of sunshine range from more than 3, in the southwest to less than 2, on the eastern border. Winds are predominantly easterly-southeasterly, although in the rainy season winds blow from the northwest and north. Wind speeds are rarely strong enough to cause damage. Although the major contrast is between the rainy season and the drier months, three seasons may be identified. The warm wet season lasts from November until April , when temperatures range between the high 60s and low 80s F low to mids C and during which time the country receives the vast majority of its annual precipitation. The movement into Zambia of the moist Congo air mass from the northwest heralds the start of the rains, in the north usually in early November and toward the end of the month around Lusaka. The change from dry to wet conditions is transitional rather than abrupt. December and January are the wettest months. Cloud cover lowers maximum temperatures but also limits radiative heat loss at night, so that minimum temperatures are kept relatively high. Relative humidity values are high, typically 95 percent in early morning but declining to 60â€”70 percent by midafternoon. Sunshine is surprisingly frequent; Lusaka averages six hours of sunshine per day in January. The cool dry season lasts from May until August , with maximum temperatures ranging from the high 50s F mids C to the low 80s F mids C ; morning and evening temperatures may be significantly lower. The Sun is overhead in the Northern Hemisphere, so temperatures are low; July is usually the coldest month. Clear skies allow maximum heat radiation and result in especially low temperatures on calm nights, with occasional ground frost occurring in sheltered valleys. The hot dry season lasts from September until October , when maximum temperatures range from the low 80s F mids C to the mids F mids C. This is a period of rapidly rising temperatures; just two months separate July, the coldest month, and October, usually the hottest although if the rains are delayed November can be hotter. Usually by mid-October cooler oceanic air moves in, leading to increasing humidity and cloud formation. High temperatures and increasing humidity make this one of the least comfortable times of the year, although the first rains wash away dry-season dust. Plant and animal life On the plateau, miombo woodland is characteristic: Burning of the grasses in the dry season causes the trees to develop a corky, fire-resistant bark. Mopane woodland, in which *Colophospermum mopane* dominates but in which the baobab is distinctive, occurs in the drier and hotter valleys of the Zambezi in the south and in the Luangwa valley. Zambezi teak *Baikiea plurijuga* occurs in the southern fringe of the area covered by the Kalahari Sands. Mukwa *Pterocarpus angolensis* , a good furniture timber, is found in the Lake Bangweulu area. Crowned cranes *Balearica pavonina* [regulorum] , Zambia. On the plateau the tree cover is broken by grass-covered dambos: Depletion of wildlife has occurred because of the spread of human activities outside the parks, while poaching is a serious threat within. The illegal trade in rhino horn has been responsible for the virtual elimination of the rhinoceros from Zambia, and poaching of elephants for their tusks has greatly reduced their numbers, despite government measures to deter the practice.

There is a large range of smaller mammals and varied and numerous birdlife. Reptiles include crocodiles, tortoises, terrapins, a variety of lizards, and many poisonous and nonpoisonous snakes. Insects of most orders are prevalent. Termite mounds, often large and sometimes pinnacled, are a landscape feature of some areas and can hinder farming operations. Wildlife is protected in a number of national parks and game-management areas, which together constitute some one-third of the country. Kafue, the oldest and largest of these parks 8, square miles [22, square km], is on the plateau and has generally low game concentrations, although it is noted for the variety of species of antelope it hosts. Lake Itzhi-Tezhi, a reservoir behind a regulating dam on the Kafue, has flooded part of the park. North Luangwa offers true wilderness adventure: The other parks are much smaller. Lochinvar, on the Kafue Flats, is of particular interest to bird-watchers, with more than species recorded. The Kafue lechwe is unique to the flats. Nyika National Park was established to preserve remnant patches of montane forest. Sumbu, on the shores of Lake Tanganyika, is renowned for easy sightings of the rare sitatunga, a type of aquatic antelope. Mosi-oa-Tunya National Park, Zambia.

Chapter 6 : Zambia Animals – Wildlife in Zambia

The Mammals of Zambia The Mammals of Zambia RODGERS, W. A. W. Ansell's book on the mammals of Zambia is a fitting tribute to the culmination of his twenty seven years' service with the Zambia Wildlife Department.

Chapter 7 : Wildlife of Zambia - The Full Wiki

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. This is a list of the mammal species recorded in racedaydvl.com are mammal species in Zambia, of which 1 is critically endangered, 3 are endangered, 8 are vulnerable, and 14 are near-threatened.

Chapter 8 : List of mammals of Zambia : Wikis (The Full Wiki)

Zambia's "big game" wildlife (including sports fishing) is the foundation of its tourism industry, now one of its biggest employers and foreign-exchange earners; Victoria Falls and cultural events come second and third in importance.

Chapter 9 : Category:Mammals of Zambia - Wikimedia Commons

Media in category "Mammals of Zambia" The following 74 files are in this category, out of 74 total.