



TANZANIA

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African Dream Vacations



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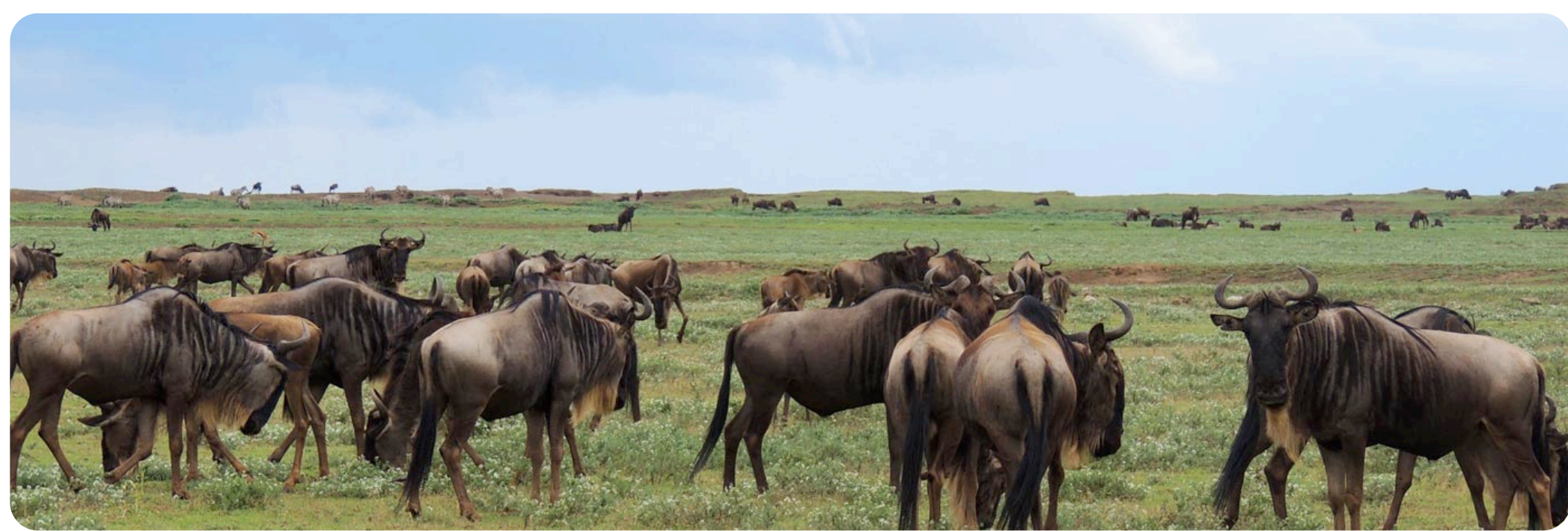


Luxury Tanzania Safari Tours Tanzania Safaris

Are you planning to go on a safari to Tanzania? Karell's Africa safari experts can help you to customize your Luxury Tanzania Safari Tours. Tanzania is a developing East African Nation noted for both its history of stability and its astounding natural beauty. Tanzania's robust tourist industry provides all levels of tourist amenities, although higher-end facilities are concentrated mainly in the cities and selected game parks.

The United Republic of Tanzania was formed in 1964 with the union of the mainland country of **Tanganyika** and the Zanzibar archipelago, which comprises the islands of Unguja and Pemba. Located in eastern Africa, Tanzania has plains along the coast leading toward a central plateau with highlands in the north and the majestic Mt. Kilimanjaro to the south.





Tanzania also boasts one of the largest wildest animal populations in the world teeming with wildebeest, monkeys, lion, cheetah, hippos, crocodile and brilliantly pink flamingos.

In fact, each year Blue Wildebeest and other bovids participate in a large scale migration across the Serengeti plain. Tanzania has developed a Biodiversity Action Plan to address species conservation.

Here is a PDF of Tanzania pretour information/requirements/tips for planning your safari to Tanzania that you may print at your convenience.



Why Safari In Tanzania?

TANZANIA is famous for safaris and its diverse wildlife reserves and national parks.

Serengeti National Park – the most visited park in **Tanzania**; famous for **The Great Migration**. Even when the migration is not in full swing, Serengeti offers arguably the most scintillating game-viewing in Africa: great herds of buffalo, smaller groups of elephant and giraffe, and thousands upon thousands of eland, topi, kongoni, impala and Grant's gazelle.

The Ngorongoro Crater – 2,000 feet deep and its floor covers 100 square miles the world's largest inactive, intact, and unfilled volcanic caldera. The variations in climate, landforms and altitude have resulted in several overlapping ecosystems and distinct habitats, with short grass plains, highland catchment forests, savanna woodlands, montane long grass plains and high open moorlands. The property is part of the Serengeti ecosystem, one of the last intact ecosystems in the world which harbors large and spectacular animal migrations.



The Olduvai Gorge in the Great Rift Valley – considered to be the seat of humanity after the discovery of the earliest known specimens of the human genus.

Mahale Mountains National Park - If it's chimpanzees you want to see then this is the place for you. Allow two days for Chimpanzee tracking.

Lake Manyara – Famous for tree-climbing lions

Kilimanjaro National Park featuring Mount Kilimanjaro the Highest freestanding mountain in the world.



Best time to go to Tanzania

If you are going to witness the [The Great Migration](#) it takes place between November and August annually.

Each year, over 2 million herbivores migrate from [Tanzania, Serengeti](#) up into the [Masai Mara of Kenya](#). The majority is made up of wildebeest, however you'll also find plenty of zebra and other antelope making the trek. It is a tough journey born out of necessity as these animals follow the rain and grass growth patterns in search of their sustenance. As is nature's way, large groups of predators (lions, cheetahs, leopard) are attracted to these masses, the result of which is a truly epic and moving experience as predator battles prey on the ultimate natural stage. The wildebeest fight to cross the Grumeti and Mara rivers, where they must contend with the crocodiles and other predators that are drawn in by the possibility of easy pray. Consequently viewers at this point of the great migration have a heightened chance of witnessing a kill.

As you can see on the interactive great migration map above, starting in **December** the Serengeti and Ngorongoro Areas have the lion's share of action to speak. But the most amazing thing about

this period is that it brings calving season for the wildebeest. Consequently visitors during the roughly 3 week calving period have a chance to witness an incredible sight of half a million baby wildebeest starting their lives alongside their mothers. A little fun fact: baby wildebeest stand up and begin running with their mothers just minutes after being born!

Moving into **May**, the herds start to move up into what's called the Western Corridor. When aiming to view the great migration, timing is key and this is not the time to attempt it. Heavy rains make it very difficult to follow the herds during this time and in fact many safari camps in Tanzania are forced to shut down during this time period.

As you move out of May and into the winter months of **June and July**, the herds begin to move North again and smaller groups start to come together and form the massive herds which form the signature attraction of the Migration. This is also the mating season for the wildebeest, making the Western Serengeti one of the best places to view the migration during this period.

Some of the biggest spectacles of the migration are the river crossings. The first of these is the Grumeti River and this usually takes place in July. These crossings have been well documented by the likes of National Geographic and Discovery Channel in numerous documentary projects, and as such this is a very popular time for guests to try and catch a glimpse of this event.

As the herds move up into Kenya **late July**, they are faced once more with another daunting river crossing, this time the Mara River. The prize on the other side is the prolific and lush grazing on the Mara plains. The herds remain in the Masai Mara through the **end of November** when the rains begin again, at which point they start their long trek back down to Tanzania.

TANZANIA has a tropical climate throughout the year. During the long rains which run from March through May the coastal areas tend to be very warm and very humid.

The short rains run from November through January.

Coollest months? June through October Warmest months? December through March.

NGORONGORO CRATER

Although it's not technically a national park, The Ngorongoro Conservation Area was established to protect the area's wildlife as well as the indigenous peoples that live there.

The focal point of the area is the Ngorongoro Crater, one of Africa's most unique sites. The crater itself was formed around 2 million years ago after a giant volcano collapsed, creating what's called a caldera, the world's largest in fact.

Habitat at Ngorongoro Crater

Today Ngorongoro Crater shelters one of the most beautiful wildlife havens on earth, ringed with towering walls and sheltering forests, grasslands, fresh springs and a large soda lake.

Ngorongoro Crater serves as a habitat for a permanent population of over 30,000 animals squeezed into just 100 square miles. Consequently, you have as good a chance here as anywhere to see the Big Five (Lion, Elephant, Leopard, Buffalo, Rhino).

Despite its tropical location, the area's climate leans towards temperate due to its altitude. As previously mentioned, game concentrations are excellent, including 16 Black Rhino, one of the most endangered animals in Africa.

Please follow [this link](#) to see our Ngorongoro Crater Safari Camps and Lodges



SERENGETI NATIONAL PARK

Serengeti National Park – Tanzania's oldest and perhaps Africa's most iconic and well known wildlife areas for safari, its name appropriately translates as “endless plains”, inspiring countless filmmakers, photographers, and authors over the years.

Make sure that this is part of your Tanzanian Safari Tour – Each year, over 1.5 million wildebeest (not to mention 200,00 zebra) make the treacherous annual Migration northwards into [Kenya's Masai Mara](#) in search of fresh grazing.

It's a tough journey born out of necessity as these animals seek food and water and, in fact, each year 10's of thousands do not make it.

As is nature's way, large groups of predators (lions, cheetahs, leopard) are attracted to these masses, the result of which is a truly epic and moving experience not to be missed on [a Tanzanian Safari Tour](#). One of the most memorable images of a Tanzanian Safari experience arises in the two major river crossings (the Mara and Grumeti) the animals must endure on their route.

Your Tanzanian safari is taken to a new level when the wildebeest and zebras must contend with the crocodiles and other predators that are drawn in by the possibility of easy pray. Many of you have probably witnessed this phenomenon on the National Geographic or Discovery Channel.

It is the ultimate sighting coveted by anyone on a Tanzanian safari but of course never guaranteed. Plenty of lion, leopard, hyena, and wild dog follow these herds along their route. Consequently viewers at this point of the migration have a heightened chance of witnessing a kill.

Please follow [this link](#) to see our Serengeti National Park Safari Camps and Lodges



SELOUS GAME RESERVE

Tanzania's Selous Game Reserve is one of the largest nature reserves in the world and takes its name from English explorer and conservationist Sir Frederick Selous.

The area was designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1982 due to the diversity of its wildlife and undisturbed nature.

Wildlife at Selous Game Reserve

Thanks to a strict ban on permanent structures and strict government controlled access, guests enjoy a sense of remote wonder while exploring the savanna for animal species like elephant, hippo, wild dog, and buffalo, all of which enjoy high numbers here than in any other African reserve.

One third of all African wild dogs call Selous Game Reserve their home. Covering over 21,000 square miles, more than twice the size of the **Kruger National Park**, Selous Game Reserve is one of the largest wildlife sanctuaries anywhere.

Other species found include the rare Nyassa wildebeest and Lichtenstein's hartebeest as well as more well known plains game like Greater kudu, sable, impala and eland.

Other frequently spotted species include waterbuck, , klipspringer, Nile crocodile, leopard, and duiker. Birdlife abounds as well, with common sightings of the rare Pel's Fishing owl, Wattled crane and Palmnut vulture among the 350 recorded species.

Please follow [this link](#) to see our Central Kalahari Reserve Camps and Lodges



LAKE TANGANYIKA

Lake Tanganyika is one of Africa's great lakes on the extreme west of Tanzania. It is 418 miles long and 45 miles at its maximum width.

Mahale Mountains National Park lies on the shores of Lake Tanganyika in Kigoma Region, Tanzania. Named after the Mahale The park is one of only two protected areas for chimpanzees in the country.

The chimpanzee population in Mahale Mountains National Park is the largest known and due to its size and remoteness, the chimpanzees flourish.

An unusual feature of the park is that it is one of the very few in Africa that must be experienced by foot.

There are no roads or other infrastructure within the park boundaries, and the only way in and out of the park is via boat on the lake.

Please follow [this link](#) to see our Selinda Game Reserve Camps and Lodges



LAKE MANYARA

Standing high on the edge of a towering terracotta escarpment with panoramic views over the glittering alkaline waters of Lake Manyara, Lake Manyara Serena Safari Lodge offers a unique blend of safari opportunities, peace and tranquillity, wildlife discovery, and ornithological richness. The unprecedented range of high-adventure sports, meanwhile, include mountain biking, canoeing and forest walks, while cultural choices include tours of the neighbouring villages and dance displays by the local sukuma people.

Grouped around a central 'vanishing horizon' pool, this highly unusual lodge features a simple timbered reception area, built in traditional African style, which is accessed via a bridge over a small stream. Beyond reception, lies the central dining room, bar and veranda, below which lies the pool. Perched on the very edge of the cliffs, with stunning views of Lake Manyara National Park is the pool bar and observation point. Dotted around the grounds, all with views over the lake, are a series of circular two-storey 'rondavels', which house the rooms.

Designed to reflect the brilliance of Lake Manyara's unique birdlife, the architectural motif melds swooping avian curves with the gentle concentric patterns of traditional Maasai 'Bomas', while the vibrantly coloured wall frescoes depict the colourful intricacy of bird migratory patterns.

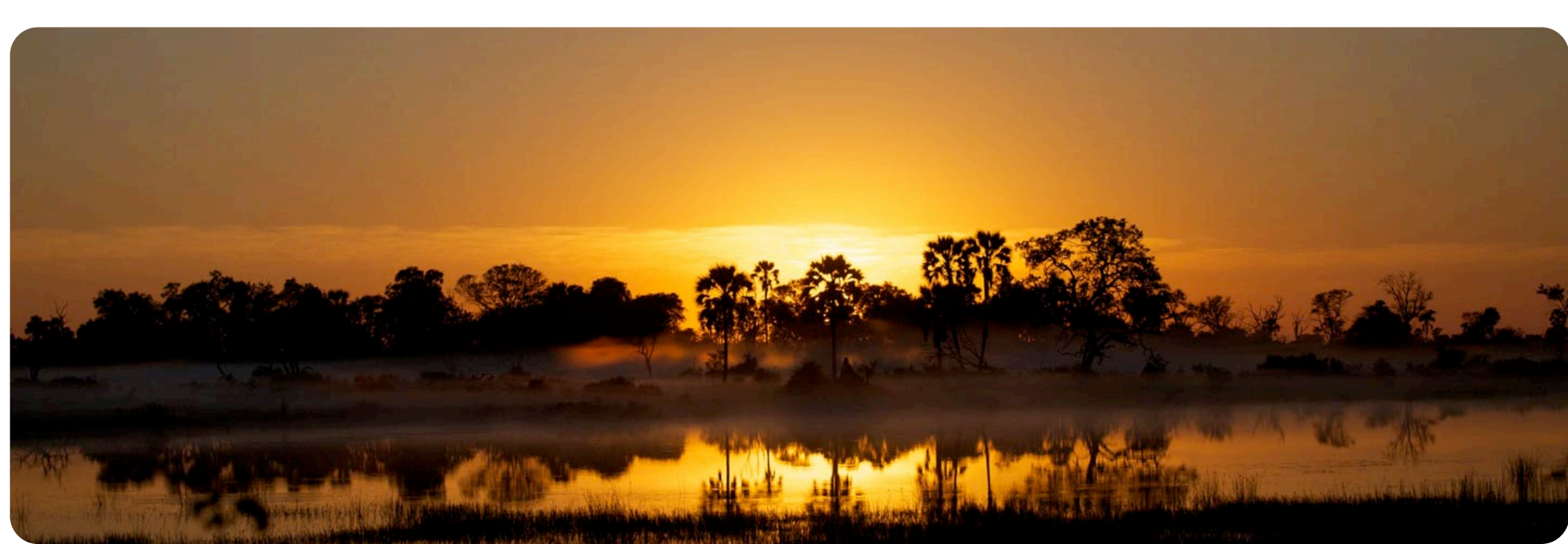
Getting there:

The Lodge is in Mto wa Mbu, Northern Tanzania, 130 kilometres from Arusha.

By road: transfers by road from Arusha take approximately 2 ½ hours.

By air: the airstrip is adjacent to the lodge and a 'meet and greet' and transfer service is offered.

Please follow [this link](#) to see our Lake Manyara Safari Lodge



TANZANIA ANNUAL WEATHER

TANZANIA has a tropical climate throughout the year, but has regional variations due to topography.

Long rains ? March through May – the coastal areas tend to be very warm and very humid.

Coollest months? June through October

Short rains ? November through January

Warmest months? December through March.

Tanzania has a tropical climate but has regional variations due to topography. In the highlands, temperatures range between 10 and 20 °C (50 and 68 °F) during cold and hot seasons respectively. The rest of the country has temperatures rarely falling lower than 20 °C (68 °F).

ANNUAL AVERAGE TEMPERATURES IN TANZANIA

