

TEXAS
ZOO FARI
PARK



GUIDE BOOK

A Visitor's **Full Color** Souvenir Guide
to the Park Animals

WELCOME TO TEXAS ZOOFARI PARK

After a spectacular inaugural 2023 season, 2024 marks our second year of welcoming visitors from all over the world to explore our almost 900 acres to see and experience wild animals up-close as they roam free.

Why do we do all this? Texas Zoofari Park, a part of Zoofari Parks Inc, is passionate about supporting wildlife conservation! The Park supports conservation efforts in 135+ countries globally through financial aid, public education, captive breeding programs and habitat preservation.

At the Texas Zoofari Park you'll be able to see animals run and frolic with abandon... or block your path... or lay flat out in the sun... the choice is theirs: they are free to roam.

Our staff is dedicated to helping our guests have the time of their lives, and experience these majestic and beautiful animals up close. Make sure to pick up some of our specialty grain to feed them yourself.

The Texas Zoofari Park is an adventure-filled, unforgettable day out unlike any other, and we've quickly becoming THE top area attraction. Experience for yourself what all the buzz is about! Bring your friends and family along and make memories that are sure to last a lifetime!



Mark each animal off as you see them!

ANIMALS TO DISCOVER

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STRUTHIONIFORMS

FAMILY: STRUTHIONIDAE

Birds that resemble the Ostrich Flightless and mostly large and long-legged birds

EMU

Dromaius novaehollandiae

RANGE: Australia

DIET: Grains, berries, bugs, snakes, frogs

HEIGHT: 5 - 6 feet

WEIGHT: Up to 150 lbs

The Emu is the third largest flightless bird. It can reach speeds up to 30 mph, with strides covering nine feet. The adult Emu can produce offspring well past the age of 35 years; Emu eggs are avocado green and incubate for 54 days before hatching. The male Emu sits on the eggs until hatching, caring for the chicks for their first eighteen months.



FUN FACT

The Emu has been Australia's national bird since 1960.

OSTRICH

Struthius camelus

RANGE: Africa

DIET: Grass

HEIGHT: 8 feet

WEIGHT: Up to 300 lbs

The Ostrich is the world's largest bird. Ostrich are fast animals, reaching speeds of 35 mph for up to 30 minutes. The Ostrich's long, powerful legs are its primary means of defense. Contrary to popular belief, the Ostrich does not bury its head in the sand. Males are black; females are gray. The Ostrich has the largest egg of all birds, but the egg is the smallest in comparison to the size of the bird.



FUN FACT

The Ostrich is the only two-toed bird!

RHEA

Rhea americana

RANGE: South America

DIET: Grass, insects

HEIGHT: 5 feet

WEIGHT: 60 - 80 lbs

The Rhea is the fourth largest flightless bird. The male builds a nest in which all the females of the harem lay their eggs. The Rhea runs rapidly on its long legs, at speeds of up to 40 mph. Rhea travel in family groups of about six birds except during mating season when up to 25 may form a flock.



FAMILY: CAMELIDAE

Do not have hooves; they have two-toed feet with toenails and soft foot pads

BACTRIAN CAMEL

Camelus bactrianus

RANGE: Mongolia and China

DIET: Grass leaves, shrubs, thorns, dry vegetation

HEIGHT: 7 - 8 feet

WEIGHT: Up to 1,800 lbs

The Bactrian Camel has two humps. Its back is shaped like the letter B—"B" for bactrian! It has thick calloused "knees" and chest to protect its joints and body from the extreme heat of the sand when lying down. Fat stored in the hump allows the animal to survive for long periods without food.



ONE HUMP OR TWO?

Bactrian camels have two humps, like the letter "B" Dromedary camels have one, like the letter "D"

DROMEDARY CAMEL

Camelus dromedarius

RANGE: Africa and the Middle East

DIET: Grass, salty vegetation

HEIGHT: 6 - 8 feet

WEIGHT: 1,000 - 1,450 lbs

The Dromedary Camel is well adapted to the harsh climate and conditions of the desert. They can adjust their body temperature to conserve water, and have an extra set of eyelashes and can close their nostrils to keep out sand during storms. Camels can go 10-15 days without water.



LLAMA

Llama glama

RANGE: South America

DIET: Grasses, lichens, herbs, shrubs

HEIGHT: 3 - 4 ½ feet at shoulder

WEIGHT: 150 - 350 lbs

Around 3500 BC, settled crop growing tribes domesticated the Llama, using it as both a pack animal and a source of meat. Docile by nature, the Llama can carry up to 110 lbs for 15 miles a day at altitudes as high as 16,000 feet.



FUN FACT

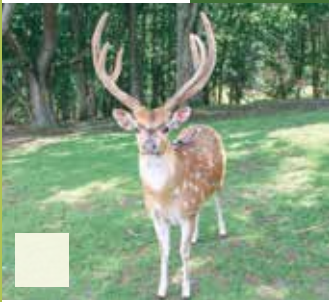
When upset, the Llama spits a foul-smelling liquid. WATCH OUT!

ARTIODACTYLA

Hoofed animals with an even number of toes

FAMILY: CERVIDAE

Deer–Hoofed, antlered animals



AXIS DEER

Axis axis

RANGE: India

DIET: Grasses, leaves

HEIGHT: 3 - 3 ½ feet

WEIGHT: 145 - 250 lbs

The Axis Deer is also called the chital which means “spotted” in Hindustani. The Axis Deer keeps its spots throughout its lifetime. It can also be distinguished by its bright white throat patch. The Axis Deer is often considered the most beautiful member of the deer family.

FALLOW DEER

Cervus dama

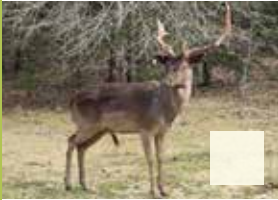
RANGE: Europe and Asia

DIET: Grasses, berries, nuts, herbs, bark, fungi, dead leaves

HEIGHT: 3 ½ feet

WEIGHT: 65 - 225 lbs

The Fallow Deer can be chocolate brown, white, or spotted. It has flattened antlers, shaped like the palm of a human hand. Fallow Deer have very sharp vision. They can see small details at distances of over half a mile!



FUN FACT

In places where Fallow Deer are common, you will find trees stripped bare below the “browse line” of the deer – about four to six feet from the ground.



PERE DAVID'S DEER

Elaphurus davidianus

RANGE: China

DIET: Grasses, water plants

HEIGHT: 3 ½ - 4 feet

WEIGHT: Up to 440 lbs

Named for a French missionary working in China who first reported the breed to European scientists in the 1800s, these deer no longer live in the wild. The last herd remaining in China was eaten by Western and Japanese troops participating in the Boxer Rebellion. With the plight of the deer publicized, all remaining Pere David's Deer were gathered in England for the

preservation of the species. The current world population stems entirely from this herd. The Pere David's Deer has a long tail, wide hooves, and branched antlers.



RED DEER

Cervus elaphus

RANGE: Europe, Western Asia, and North Africa

DIET: Grasses, clover, sedges, and leaves

HEIGHT: 4 feet at shoulder

WEIGHT: 350 - 500 lbs

The red deer is a versatile survivor. It inhabits nearly every habitat type in Europe including dense forests, flood plains and treeless grasslands, from the high altitudes of the Alps down to sea level. Males are called a stag or hart and females are called a hind. The North American Elk is a close relative of the Red Deer.

FUN FACT

Red Deer are still found today in a small range in Northern Africa. They are the only deer species native to the continent of Africa.

ARTIODACTYLA

Hoofed animals with an even number of toes

FAMILY: BOVIDAE

Hoofed, Hollow-Horned Animals
Antelope, Buffalo, Cattle, Oryx

ADDAX

Addax nasomaculatus

RANGE: North Africa

DIET: Grasses, acacia leaves, and legumes

HEIGHT: 3 ½ feet at shoulder

WEIGHT: 200-300 lbs



The addax is one of the most endangered antelope in the world with fewer than 100 left in the wild. They are well adapted to the extreme heat. They can go extremely long periods without drinking water, getting all their moisture from the plants that they eat and the dew that collects on them.



ARABIAN ORYX

Oryx leucoryx

RANGE: Desert area of the Arabian Peninsula and Saudia Arabia

DIET: Grasses, trees, buds, herbs, fruit, tubers, roots

HEIGHT: 3 feet

WEIGHT: 200 lbs

Also known as the White Oryx, this medium sized antelope has long, straight, ringed horns, and a tufted tail. Coats are white to reflect the sun, the under sides are brown, and there are black markings on the cheeks, forehead, and nose.



FUN FACT

Arabian Oryx can detect rainfall and will move towards it, encompassing a range over 1,160 square miles.



SCIMITAR-HORNED ORYX

Oryx dammah

RANGE: North Africa
DIET: Grass, acacia pods, wild melons cucumbers, tubers
HEIGHT: 4 feet
WEIGHT: Up to 450 lbs



The Scimitar Horned Oryx is a true desert animal, able to live for weeks without water. It is not extinct in its native Sahara and its habitat is confined to a small area between Mauritania and the Red Sea. It has become easy prey to mounted and motorized hunters, and may face extinction in the near future.

FUN FACT

Both males and females have white stockings on their lower legs, a white rump, a white muzzle, and white spots above the eyes.

BLACKBUCK

Antelope cervicapra

RANGE: India
DIET: Grasses, leaves, pods, shrubs, flowers
HEIGHT: 2 ½ feet at shoulder
WEIGHT: 70 - 95 lbs

Blackbuck have long, ringed horns that spiral with three to four turns and are up to 28 inches long. Blackbuck antelope are extremely fast animals, reaching speeds of almost 50 mph when necessary. Their name comes from the dark coat the dominate males achieve. Females are a light tan.



FUN FACT

The males rut, or fight and spar, year round. Although they rarely hurt each other, during mating season only one male establishes dominance.

ELAND

Taurotragus oryx

RANGE: Africa
DIET: Leaves, grasses, fruit
HEIGHT: 4 ½ - 6 feet
WEIGHT: 1,000 - 2,100 lbs

The Eland is the largest antelope in the world. In its native Africa, it is found primarily in national parks. Over the past several decades game ranching has caused numbers to increase. The Eland looks much like an Ox. Both the males and the females have spiking horns that twist straight back from the face.

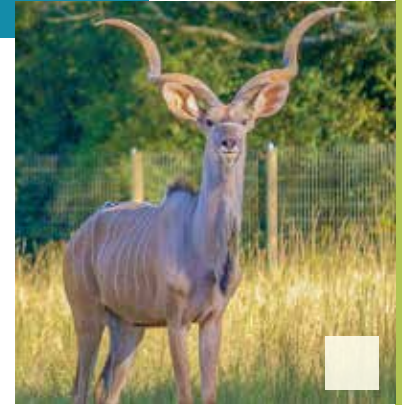


GREATER KUDU

Tragelaphus strepsiceros

RANGE: Eastern and Southern Africa
DIET: Mixed scrub woodlands
HEIGHT: 5 ½ feet
WEIGHT: 420 - 600 lbs

Kudu are the second tallest antelope in Africa. The male's horns are usually 4 - 5 feet in length with 3 full spirals. Their horns can be made into a musical instrument called a Shofar. The Shofar is played during ceremonial occasions.



IMPALA

Aepyceros melampus

RANGE: Saharan Africa
DIET: Grasses
HEIGHT: 3 feet at shoulders
WEIGHT: 80 - 150 lbs

Impala can go for weeks without drinking water in the wild. They get all the moisture they need from all the grasses they eat. The word Impala comes from the native Zulu language and means "Gazelle". These gazelles can run 55 mph! The females and their offspring can form herds up to 200 individuals.



FUN FACT

Impala can leap 9 feet in the air!

NILGAI

Boselaphus tragocamelus

RANGE: India
DIET: Trees, shrubs, fruit, sugar cane
HEIGHT: 4 feet at shoulders
WEIGHT: 500 lbs

An elegant animal and the largest antelope in India, the Nilgai is named for the color of the male, the "blue bull." It has slightly longer front legs than hind legs and a long, pointed head. The Nilgai has slender legs, striped ankles, and a tufted tail; the male has a tuft of hair under his neck. While females live in a herd of up to ten, the male is generally solitary.



NILE LECHWE

Kobus megaceros

RANGE: South Sudan, Ethiopia
DIET: Grasses and vegetation
HEIGHT: 3 - 3 ½ feet
WEIGHT: 198 - 265 lbs



Nile Lechwe is pronounced LETCH-way. One of the most obvious physical adaptations to their watery environment is their long hooves. Compared to other antelope species that prefer dry land, Nile Lechwe have long, slender hooves. These hooves help them walk or run through their swampy, muddy home.



BLACK WILDEBEEST

Connochaetes gnou

RANGE: Southern Africa
DIET: Grasses, leaves, roots
HEIGHT: 4 feet at shoulder
WEIGHT: 250 - 350 lbs

The Black Wildebeest is also known as the White-Tailed Gnu because it has a long flowing, white, horse-like tail. Both male and female Wildebeest have unique horns that curve forward, resembling hooks. They have a dark, coarse, brushy mane and communicate with a loud series of grunts and snorts.



BLUE WILDEBEEST

Connochaetes taurinus

RANGE: Africa
DIET: Grasses
HEIGHT: 4 ½ feet at shoulder
WEIGHT: 350 - 500 lbs

The Blue Wildebeest, also known as a Gnu or White-Bearded Wildebeest, participates in one of the largest land mammal migrations on earth. They have been observed traveling in herds of more than 500,000!



FUN FACT

The blue wildebeest use their sense of sight and smell to communicate but are at the same time very vocal. They may even communicate with their body language.

BLUE VS. BLACK WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE?

Blue wildebeest are larger. Black wildebeest can be anywhere from 100-150 lbs smaller. Blue wildebeest's horns curve sideways out from their head, while black wildebeest horns curve forward.

RED LECHWE

Kobus leche leche

RANGE: Sub Saharan Africa
DIET: Grasses, marshy aquatic plants
HEIGHT: 3 - 3 ½ feet at shoulders
WEIGHT: 150 - 260 lbs

Red Lechwe are golden brown with white bellies. Males are darker in color, but general hue varies depending on subspecies. The long, spiral-structured horns are vaguely lyre-shaped and found only in males. The hind legs are somewhat longer in proportion than in other antelopes to ease long-distance running in marshy soil.



SABLE

Hippotragus niger

RANGE: Africa
DIET: Grasses, plants, weeds
HEIGHT: 4 - 5 ½ feet
WEIGHT: 600 - 700 lbs

Sable form herds of 10 to 30 females and calves, led by a single male called a "bull". When males fight for territory or mates, they will drop to their knees and lock horns to determine the strongest. For safety, females hide their newborn calves for 3 weeks before allowing them to join the family herd.



FUN FACT

Sables will visit salt licks and have even been known to chew bones to collect trace minerals.

SITATUNGA

Tragelaphus spekeii

RANGE: Central and Southern Africa
DIET: Leaves, grasses and sedges
HEIGHT: 3 - 4 feet at shoulders
WEIGHT: 100 - 250 lbs

The sitatunga live in marshy and swampy habitats. They have a number of adaptations for living in swamps. They have elongated hooves that are widely splayed to help them walk on top of wet vegetation quietly and not sink into the mud. Their shaggy coat is water-repellent. Their reddish to greyish coat color with white spots and stripes is excellent camouflage.





NORTH SAFARI



VILLAGE WALK-THRU



GENERAL PARKING

SAFARI DRIVE-THRU ENTRY

FRONT SAFARI



The Safari Drive - Thru

Hundreds of Free-roaming animals including: Llamas, Antelope, Deer, Elk, Bison, Ostrich, and more!

WHILE ON SAFARI: STAY IN YOUR VEHICLE

Park Facilities

- Handicap Parking
- Restrooms
- Gift Shop
- Animal Feed Kiosk

4.2 MM



1.0 MM



2.0 MM



MIDDLE SAFARI



BACK SAFARI



Water Buffalo

RHINOS



TexasZoofariPark.com

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ELLIPSIS WATERBUCK

Kobus ellipsiprymnus

RANGE: Central and Southern Africa
DIET: Grasses, roots, leaves
HEIGHT: 3 ½ - 4 ½ feet
WEIGHT: 330 - 350 lbs

Only male Waterbuck have horns. While Waterbucks are very water dependent, they prefer not entering the water. Waterbuck have pungent, oily secretions that give their coat a waterproof effect.

FUN FACT

The name ellipsiprymnus refers to the white, elliptical ring on the rump: from the Greek ellipsis (ellipse) and the prynos (hind part).

THOMSON'S GAZELLE

Eudorcas thomsonii

RANGE: Eastern and Southern Africa
DIET: Grasses
HEIGHT: 20 - 40 inches
WEIGHT: 35 - 70 lbs

The Thomson's Gazelle are the most common gazelle in East Africa. They thrive by subsisting on short, dry remains of grasses left by the larger herbivores, which make up 90% of their diet during dry seasons. Thomson's Gazelles use tight turns as an evasive maneuver to avoid predators.



IS IT A BISON OR A BUFFALO?

BOTH. Either. Sort of. Bison is the correct term. Asian Water Buffalo and African Cape Buffalo are the only "true" buffalo. On the other hand, you're in good company in the US if you want to call it a buffalo, most folks do.

BISON

Bison bison

RANGE: North America
DIET: Grasses
HEIGHT: 5 - 6 feet
WEIGHT: Up to 2,000 lbs

Bison are the largest mammals in North America. Hunting decimated the bison population during the 19th century. In 1800, 60 million bison roamed the open plains of the US and Canada, but by 1900 only 100 remained. Happily, the bison is no longer endangered. More than 40,000 now live in state and national parks, zoos and ranches.



BANTENG

Bos javanicus

RANGE: Southeast Asia
DIET: Grasses, leaves
HEIGHT: 5 - 5 ½ feet
WEIGHT: 880 - 1,980 lbs



A large cattle species that has been domesticated as work animals in Asia. Males develop a dark black coat upon reaching maturity and the females are a chestnut color. Both male and females develop horns.



SCOTTISH HIGHLAND CATTLE

Bos taurus taurus highland

RANGE: Scotland (Domestic)
DIET: Grasses, brush
HEIGHT: 4 feet at shoulder
WEIGHT: 750 - 1,200 lbs

The Scottish Highland Cow is gentle and easily handled. It is a strong breed with excellent resistance to disease and for that reason, was first imported to the US in the 1800's by western cattlemen. The Scottish Highland sheds its long hair in the summer, which allows it to adapt to many climates.



FUN FACT

The cow's beautiful long hair acts as a rain slicker, easily shedding rain. Its short furry undercoat provides good insulation all year 'round.

TEXAS LONGHORN

Bos taurus taurus

RANGE: Texas, U.S.A. (Domestic)
DIET: Grasses
HEIGHT: 4 - 5 ½ feet
WEIGHT: 800 - 1,500 lbs

The Texas Longhorn is an American breed of cattle. They are known for their long horns that can grow to more than 8 feet from horn tip to tip. As they once were semi feral over the harsh rangelands of Texas and the Southwest, they have a much higher tolerance of drought and heat than many other breeds of European cattle. The breed nearly went extinct, when in 1927 the Federal government established a herd in the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge in Oklahoma.



FUN FACT

The Longhorn was adopted as the Texas state large mammal by the Texas State Legislature on June 16, 1995, for its "distinctive profile commands an immediate association with the State of Texas nationwide and is fitting as a visual symbol."

WATER BUFFALO

Bubalus bubalis

RANGE: Asia
DIET: Grass, water, plants
HEIGHT: 5-6 feet
WEIGHT: Up to 2,200 lbs

Although there are less than 3,500 water buffalo in the United States, there are more than 180 million worldwide. The Water Buffalo is the primary draft animal of southern China and the rice growing countries of southeast Asia.



FUN FACT

Water Buffalo love to wallow in any water source. Even mud puddles!



WATUSI

Bos taurus africanus

RANGE: Africa (Domestic)
DIET: Grasses
HEIGHT: 4 - 5 ½ feet at shoulder
WEIGHT: 1,000 - 1,600 lbs

Also known as Ankole, the Watusi is named after the Watusi tribe of Africa. It dates back at least 6,000 years and is known as the "cattle of kings" because of its long horns. The horns can measure up to 10 feet from tip to tip with a base diameter of six inches.

FUN FACT

The Watusi's horns act as a cooling device, just like the radiator on your car. Blood circulates through the horn to cool before returning to the body.

YAK

Bos grunniens

RANGE: Central Asia, north of the Himalayas
DIET: Liche, herbs, grasses
HEIGHT: 5 feet at shoulder
WEIGHT: Up to 2,000 lbs

The Yak is a wild Ox, first domesticated in Tibet more than 3,000 years ago. While domestic Yak are now common, only 500 exist in the wild today. The Yak is agile, a good climber, and a great swimmer. Its long hair hangs nearly to the ground like a fringe protecting it while it roams in valleys and icy mountains at altitudes of nearly 19,000 feet.



FAMILY: SUIDAE Pigs

WARTHOG

Phacochoerus africanus



RANGE: Sub-Saharan Africa
DIET: Omnivorous. Grasses, fruits, roots, insects, carrion
HEIGHT: 2 - 2 ½ feet at shoulder
WEIGHT: 100 - 300 lbs

Warthogs have visible tusks that protrude from their mouth and curve upwards. These are constantly growing canine teeth, considered ivory, similar to elephant tusks. They are primarily used as a defense against predators. When grazing warthogs bend their front feet backwards, feeding on their "knees".

FUN FACT

Warthogs inhabit burrows. Although they are able to build their own, they typically occupy abandoned burrows left behind by aardvarks and other animals. They reverse into their burrow so that their heads are facing the entrance. This keeps them ready to fight or flee if needed.

ENDANGERED SPECIES VIABILITY RANKING

The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) is the world's largest environmental organization. They established the endangered species ranking to show the viability of animal species worldwide.

IUCN's mission is to "influence, encourage and assist societies throughout the world to conserve nature and to ensure that any use of natural resources is equitable and ecologically sustainable.

Your visit to the Texas Zoofari Park supports animal conservation efforts around the world.

EX - Extinct

EW - Extinct in the Wild

CR - Critically Endangered

EN - Endangered

VU - Vulnerable to Being Endangered

NT - Nearing the Threat of Being Endangered

LC - Least Concerned

PERISSODACTYLA

Hoofed animals with an odd number of toes

FAMILY: EQUIDAE

Known as the horse family (Horses, Donkeys, Zebra)

GRANT'S ZEBRA

Equus quagga

RANGE: East Africa
DIET: Grasses
HEIGHT: 5 feet
WEIGHT: 500 - 700 lbs

Each Zebra's stripes are unique, just as human's fingerprints are unique. The Zebra's color pattern make it extremely visible against green backgrounds but almost invisible in tall grasses. Herds are composed of one male and one to six females and their young. Young males leave the herd in their second year and form bachelor groups.



GREVY'S ZEBRA

Equus grevyi

RANGE: Horn of Africa, Southern Ethiopia, Northern Kenya
DIET: Grasses
HEIGHT: 4-5 feet at withers
WEIGHT: 780-950 lbs

The Grevy's Zebra is the largest and most endangered species of Zebra. Estimates put their wild population at only 2,500. It is distinguished by its unique stripes, which are as distinctive as human fingerprints. Their narrow stripes are complimented by their large rounded ears. Habitat loss in an already restricted range is a serious threat to the Grevy's survival.



FUN FACT

The Grevy's Zebra striping pattern is believed to have an optical illusion effect for predators causing confusion as to which direction the Zebra is running.

GRANT'S ZEBRA VS GREVY ZEBRA



BELLY

Grant's Zebra's belly is covered in stripes, but a Grevy's Zebra's belly is white.



EARS

Grant's Zebras ears are narrow, while Grevy's Zebras ears are round and fuzzy.



STRIPES

Grant's Zebras have thick, wide stripes, but Grevy's Zebras have narrow stripes.



MUZZLE

Grant's Zebras muzzle is black, but Grevy's Zebra muzzle is white.

CONSERVATION EFFORTS

There has been a 40% decline in wild giraffe populations since 1999 due to habitat loss, habitat fragmentation, human population growth and illegal hunting (poaching). The Texas Park is committed to protecting giraffes and participating in captive breeding programs. The endangered Grevy's Zebra is the world's largest zebra species, with approximately 3,000 remaining in the wild.

FAMILY: RHINOCERIDAE

Known as the horse family (Horses, Donkeys, Zebra)

SOUTHERN WHITE RHINO

Ceratotherium simum simum

RANGE: Southern Africa
DIET: Grasses
WEIGHT: 5 - 8 feet
HEIGHT: 4,000 - 6,000 lbs

White Rhinos are one of five rhino species and are the most abundant out of all of them. They can run up to 25 mph. Their gestation period is 16 months long! Water

can be scarce in Africa, so Rhinos can go up to 4 days without water. They can live to be more than 40 years old and are the 2nd largest land animal. Rhinos are very social animals and can live in groups of up to 20 individuals, mostly mothers and calves.



FUN FACT

All horns (antelope, cows, goats, etc.) are made of Keratin. The Rhino's horn doesn't have a core like the other animals, that is why they are different.

RHINO CONSERVATION EFFORTS

In the wild, it is estimated that one rhino is killed every ten hours for its horn. Rhino gestation is 16 months, resulting in a slow increase in population numbers toward recovery. Therefore, each calf born is a reason to celebrate! Rhino mothers, Samira and Kya, were imported from South Africa in 2012 with two other White Rhinos to protect them from rampant poaching. To date, this group of imported rhinos has produced eight healthy calves. Zoofari Parks is dedicated to saving the future of wild rhinos and has donated more than \$12,000 in the past three years to the International Rhino Foundation.

FAMILY: GIRAFFIDAE

Shares a common ancestor with Cervids and Bovids (Giraffe, Okapi)

GIRAFFE

Giraffe camelopardalis



RANGE: Africa
DIET: Leaves, shoots of trees, and shrubs
HEIGHT: Males (15 - 20 feet)
Females (12 - 17 feet)
WEIGHT: Males (1,800 - 4,000 lbs)
Females (1,200 - 2,600 lbs)



The Giraffe is the tallest animal in the world; its long neck has seven vertebrae, like most mammals, but they are definitely elongated! Each individual Giraffe has a unique spot pattern. The ancient Romans called the giraffe "camelopardalis," meaning "camel marked like a leopard." The Giraffe has a 22 inch prehensile tongue, that it uses to pull its food from the trees.

FUN FACTS

- The Giraffe has a 22 inch prehensile (grasping) tongue, that it uses to grasp and pull its food from the trees.
- The patterns on each giraffe are unique, so no two are ever alike.
- Male giraffe can grow up to 17 feet tall!
- Giraffe babies are born already 6 feet tall - Now that's a big baby!
- Mother giraffe are pregnant for 14.5 months!

CONSERVATION EFFORTS

There has been a 40% decline in wild Giraffe populations since 1999 due to habitat loss, habitat fragmentation, human population growth, and poaching. Alabama Safari Park is committed to protecting Giraffe.

Park guests assist us in this mission each time they participate in feeding the giraffes or by attending the annual World Giraffe Day celebration. The park's conservation program focuses on increasing Giraffe numbers through anti-poaching units, educational awareness, translocating animals for improved genetics, research, and equipment.



EXPLORE MORE IN OUR

SAFARI VILLAGE

Stretch your legs and unwind on the paths of the Safari Village. Feed even more animals when you visit our giraffes, budgies and some of your barnyard favorites!

Giraffe Feeding Area

Feed the giraffes romaine lettuce at the giraffe feeding station! Romaine lettuce with a souvenir cup available at the Gift Shop.



Petting Area

Enjoy feeding and petting all your farmyard favorites, including goats and kids! Feed Cups are available in the Gift Shop.



Budgie Adventure Aviary

Step inside to feed the sweet and colorful tiny birds, which will land on your hand. Budgie Feeding Sticks are available in the Gift Shop.



Kangaroo Walk-About

Enjoy a walk or a hop through the Kangaroo Walk-About! Be on the lookout for joeys.



SAFARI TRADING POST



Don't forget to stop by our Safari Trading Post Gift Shop for a quick snack, restrooms, unique souvenirs or animal feed! Picnic tables are also available in this area.



- Gifts & Souvenirs for all ages
- Giraffe, Budgie & Animal Feed
- Cold Drinks, Snacks & Ice Cream
- Season Passes



PARK RULES

REMAIN IN YOUR VEHICLE!

Anyone found outside of their vehicle will face immediate expulsion from the park.

Feed only from the buckets... **NOT FROM YOUR HANDS!** Animals may nip. Scattering grain will allow shy animals to come to your vehicles.

WHEN FEEDING, pull over to the right side on flat areas to let others pass.

ALL VEHICLES MUST HAVE DOORS. ALL DOORS MUST REMAIN CLOSED. NO MINIVAN SLIDING OR HATCH DOORS MAY BE OPEN. OPEN WINDOWS ONLY.

Keep windows rolled down **ALL** the way when feeding animals. **NEVER** roll up window when animal is attempting to feed. Injury to the animal or the vehicle is possible.

If you are in need of help or assistance, honk your horn to notify the park ranger.

NO OUTSIDE ANIMAL FEED ALLOWED.

NO PETS ALLOWED ON PARK PROPERTY.

NO SMOKING ALLOWED this is a **SMOKE FREE** park.

NOTICE: PLEASE READ

All persons entering Texas Zoofari Park do so at their own risk. We will not be responsible for injuries to any individual or damage to any vehicle.