

# The Safari Vision

We believe in a harmonious and positive relationship between man and nature and in a world where both live in a balanced natural environment .  
We view the Safari as a zoological educational center, and believe in our ability to instill in our visitors the interest and values about conservation.

We strive to implement the conservation of wildlife and their surroundings.

## We are committed to:

- Provide the animals in our care with the best possible quality of life.
- Be active in conservation of wildlife in Israel and abroad.
- Participate in conservation, reintroduction and research programs with other institutions active in these fields.
- Provide an example as a green institution, and in activities with intelligent deployment of natural resources.
- Provide a visitor-friendly environment, accessible and pleasant; include enriching sensory experiences with educational values that will lead visitors to identify with our goals to respect animals and become involved in conservation.

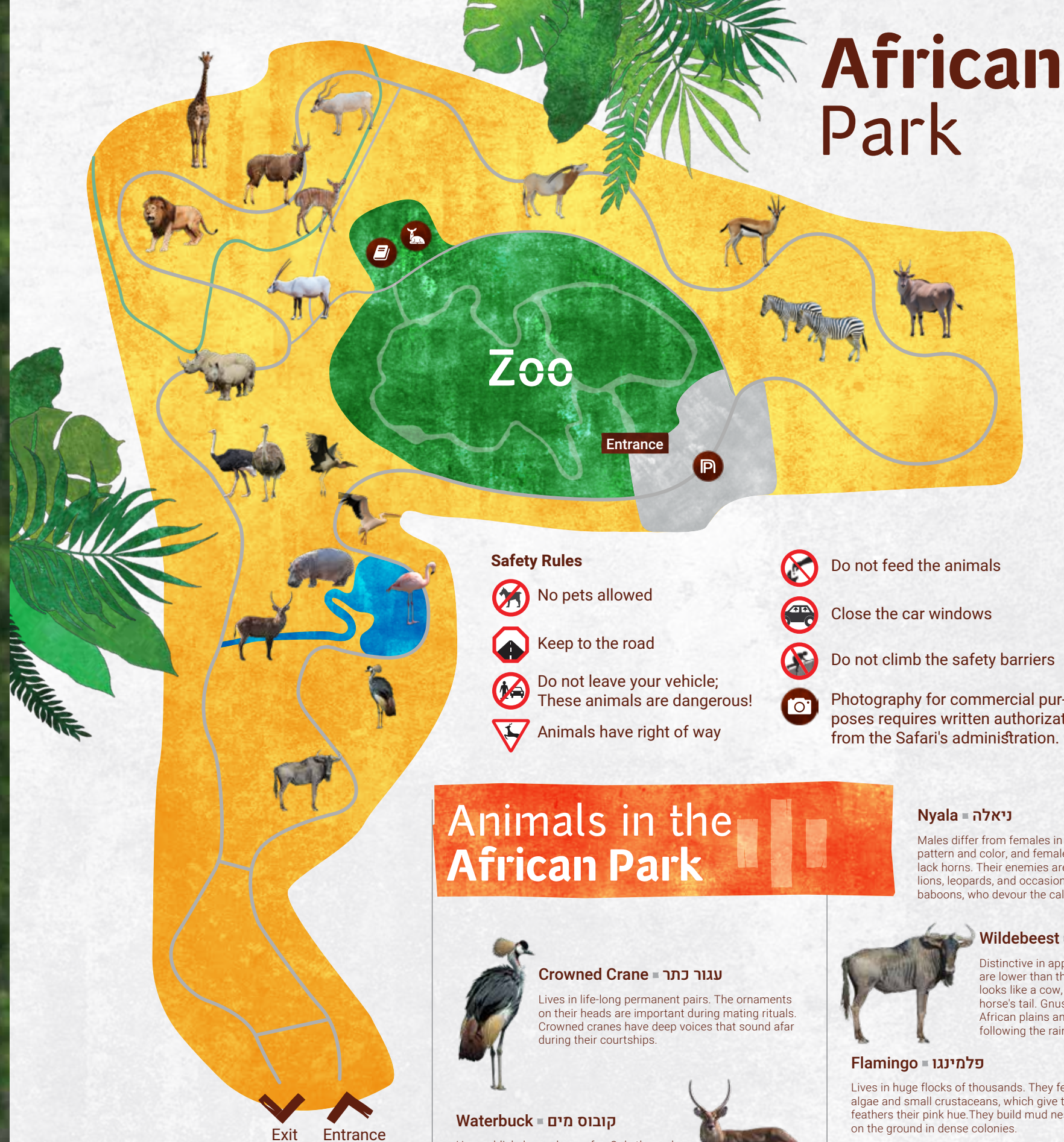


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Design: AS WE DESIGN  
Photo: Tibor Jager



# Safari Map



# African Park

## The Safari



Safari, in Swahili, means "Journey". We invite you to take an exciting journey following the animals in the African Park.

The Tel Aviv - Ramat Gan Zoological Center opened to the general public in 1974 as an African animal park. In 1981, a modern zoo was established in the middle of the park, populated with animals brought from the former Tel Aviv Zoo, which has been closed.

The Safari's educational purpose is to promote the conservation of nature - based on the belief that we love what we know and preserve what we love.

The Safari participates in international programs for endangered species. It is a partner in both breeding and reintroduction programs and in research projects for such animals. The Safari is a member of international zoological organizations and maintains a constant exchange of information and research with zoos and nature preservation organizations worldwide.



For entry hours, prices and more information visit

[www.safari.co.il](http://www.safari.co.il), or call 03-6320222

The Lions' area closes one hour before the park closes.

The public may remain in the park for 2 hours after the entry gate closes. The Zoological Center is open daily throughout the year (except for Holocaust Memorial Day, Remembrance Day for Soldiers, eve and Yom Kippur).

Emergency phone only: 053-8663903

## Safety Rules

No pets allowed

Keep to the road

Do not leave your vehicle; These animals are dangerous!

Animals have right of way



Do not feed the animals



Close the car windows



Do not climb the safety barriers



Photography for commercial purposes requires written authorization from the Safari's administration.

## Animals in the African Park

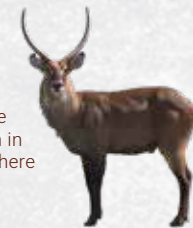


### Crowned Crane ■ עגור כתר

Lives in life-long permanent pairs. The ornaments on their heads are important during mating rituals. Crowned cranes have deep voices that sound afar during their courtships.

### Waterbuck ■ קובוס מים

Has reddish, long, shaggy fur. Only the male has horns. They live in wooded areas. When in danger, they jump into the water and stay there until the danger passes — hence, its name.



### Lion ■ אריה

A member of the cat family, lions live in families called prides. Lions rest most of the time and only hunt once every few days.

### White Rhinoceros ■ קרנף רחב שפה

Lives in small herds and feeds on wild grasses. In Africa, they are hunted for their horns, which are sold at very high prices in Asia. The horns are thought to have magical powers in Chinese medicine and folk arts. The female's horn is narrower and longer than the male's horn.

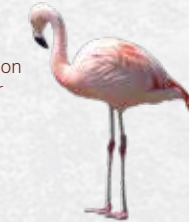


### Wildebeest ■ גנו

Distinctive in appearance, the hind quarters are lower than the shoulders. The head looks like a cow, and the tail looks like a horse's tail. Gnus are common in the East African plains and migrate with zebra herds, following the rain to green pastures.

### Flamingo ■ פלמינגו

Lives in huge flocks of thousands. They feed on algae and small crustaceans, which give their feathers their pink hue. They build mud nests on the ground in dense colonies.



### Marabou ■ מרבו

A relative of the stork, they feed on carrion, fish, and eggs. In the Safari, the marabous help keep the area clean. You can see them spread their wings to expose them to the sun. Solar radiation helps them rid themselves of feather parasites.

### Eland ■ קאנה

The largest of all the antelopes. Attempts have been made to domesticate them for milk and meat. The females in the herd all bear their young almost simultaneously. The young are all kept together in a baby nursery, watched by the mothers, in shifts.



### Addax ■ דישון

Lives in herds of about 20 individuals. Their broad hooves enable them to gallop on sand dunes without sinking. Their original habitat was the deserts of North Africa, where it is now almost extinct. The zoo's herd is part of the international plan to save the Addax.



### Nyala ■ ניאלה

Males differ from females in fur pattern and color, and females lack horns. Their enemies are lions, leopards, and occasionally baboons, who devour the calves.

### Giraffe ■ ג'ירף

The tallest of all the mammals. A newborn measures about 2 meters, and the height of the adult animal can reach 6 meters. They feed on branches on the tops of trees and are ruminants.



### Hippopotamus ■ היפופוטם

During the hot hours of the day, they submerge themselves in the lake; during the evening, they go out to pasture. They usually give birth on the river's edge, but occasionally they bear their young in the water. They live in large herds with one dominant male.

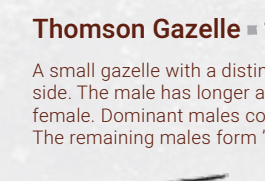
### Ostrich ■ יען

The largest living bird is flightless, but can run up to 60 km/h. The ostrich feeds with its small head close to the ground, so it looks like it's burying its head in the sand — thus, the idiom, "Don't bury your head in the sand".



### Grant Zebra ■ זברה גרנט

A relative of the horse. This species has wide stripes, and each animal has an individual striping pattern, that can be likened to a human fingerprint. Thus, you can identify each member of the herd.



### Thomson Gazelle ■ צבי תומסון

A small gazelle with a distinct black line on its side. The male has longer and wider horns than the female. Dominant males control harems of females. The remaining males form "bachelor" herds.



### White Pelican ■ שקנאי מצוי

Lives in large flocks. Their walk is clumsy, but their flight is breathtaking. They are excellent swimmers and can eat a kilogram of fish a day. Pelicans migrate and winter in Israel.

### Arabian Oryx ■ ראם לבן

Adapted to the desert climate, they need little water and sparse vegetation. They were hunted to extinction in nature during the 1970s, but, thanks to breeding programs in zoos, they were saved. They have been reintroduced today into nature reserves in the Arabian Peninsula - Jordan, and the Arava in Israel.



### Scimitar-Horned Oryx ■ ראם הסהרה

Lives in the sands of the North African deserts, in herds of 10-12 animals. Both the male and female have scimitar-shaped horns. Hunted almost to extinction in nature, zoo-bred oryx have been returned to nature reserves in Tunisia, Morocco, and Senegal.



If you love  
animals,  
do not  
feed them!



# Zoo Map



## Animals

- |                                  |                              |   |                                    |  |  |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|--|--|
| 1. Southern Cassowary            | 9. South American Parrots    | 18. Gorilla                                 | 26. South American Coati           | 36. Giant Anteater, Common Rhea , Mara | 45. Reptile Exhibits                   |
| 2. Kangaroo, Emu                 | 10. Colobus                  | 19. Sumatran Orangutan, White Handed Gibbon | 27. Sand Cat                       | 37. African Elephant                   | 46. Meerkat                            |
| 3. Lyle's Flying Fox, Kookaburra | 11. Sulawesi Crested Macaque | 20. Sulawesi Crested Macaque                | 28. Jungle Cat                     | 38. Komodo Dragon                      | 47. Nile Crocodile, American Alligator |
| 4. Striped Hyena                 | 12. Mandrill                 | 21. White Pelican                           | 29. Persian Leopard                | 39. Sumatran Tiger                     | 48. Abyssinian Tortoise                |
| 5. Southern Gray Wolf            | 13. Two Toed Sloth           | 22. African Penguin                         | 30. Fennec Fox, Fat Sand Rat       | 40. Axis Deer                          | 49. Aldabra Giant Tortoise             |
| 6. Cape Hunting Dog              | 14. Cotton Top Tamarin       | 23. Siamang                                 | 31. Lion-tailed Macaque            | 41. Bactrian Camel                     | 50. Tropical Birds                     |
| 7. Hamadryas Baboon              | 15. Weeper Capuchin          | 24. Himalayan Bear                          | 32. Common Snapping Turtle         | 42. Children Zoo                       | 51. Parrots                            |
| 8. Indian Crested Porcupine      | 16. Lemurs                   | 25. Syrian Brown Bear                       | 33. Somali Wild Ass                | 43. Asiatic Elephant                   | 52. Crowned Pigeon                     |
|                                  | 17. Chimpanzee               |   | 34. Reticulated Giraffe            | 44. Raptor's Trail                     |  |
|                                  |                              |   | 35. South American Tapir, Capybara |  |  |

## Key

- |              |                           |                      |
|--------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Toilets      | First aid                 | Direction Signs      |
| Gift Shop    | Train Station             | Activity Area        |
| Picnic Area  | Information & memberships | Wildlife Hospital    |
| Zoo Minibus  | Restaurant                | Electric Cart Rental |
| Parking      | Playground                | Classroom            |
| Refreshments | Amphitheater              |                      |