



HARTLEY'S SAFARIS

FINDING YOUR AFRICA



## Tanzania

Serengeti National Park  
Ngorongoro Crater  
Mahale Mountains National Park  
Mount Kilimanjaro  
Selous Game Reserve  
Ruaha National Park  
Tarangire National Park  
Arusha  
Lake Manyara National Park  
Katavi National Park  
Lake Tanganyika  
Zanzibar and coastal islands



# INTRODUCTION

Tanzania is home to some of the most famous destinations in African tourism. The “Great Migration” of millions of wildebeest, zebra and antelope takes place on the vast Serengeti Plains; Mount Kilimanjaro, Africa’s highest mountain, towers over the surrounding game-rich plains, its snow-capped peak often lost in the clouds; the remarkable Ngorongoro crater hosts a dense wildlife population while on the coast the mere name “Zanzibar” will conjure up images of tropical spice islands for many travellers.

The Serengeti, Ngorongoro and Kilimanjaro all form part of what are known as the “northern circuit” game viewing areas but there are many other spectacular game reserves in the country. To the south lies the remote and game-rich Ruaha and Katavi National Parks and the south-central part of the country is dominated by the huge Selous Game Reserve. The coastline is fringed by lengthy coral reefs and wide sandy beaches. The country’s largest city and main

port, Dar es Salaam, has a mix of Swahili and Arabic culture and the architecture that clusters around the harbour reflects these influences. The famous Olduvai Gorge, which contains some of the oldest hominid fossils ever found is close to the Serengeti and is itself a UNESCO (United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization) World Heritage Site.





Kilimanjaro has three volcanic cones, Mawenzi, Shira and Kibo. Mawenzi and Shira are extinct but Kibo, the highest peak, is dormant and could erupt again. The most recent activity was about 200 years ago; the last major eruption was 360,000 years ago.



# HISTORY

Some of the oldest remains of early humans ever found have been unearthed in Olduvai Gorge in northern Tanzania. Hominid remains dating back more than three million years have been found in the Gorge, as well as numerous other remains, stone tools and other artefacts.

Around 10,000 years ago hunter gatherer communities roamed over most of what is now Tanzania and, about 6,000 years ago they were joined by people from north east Africa. Later, about 2,000 years ago, people from further west moved into Tanzania.

The coast of Tanzania was known to Greek geographers nearly 1,900 years ago. At about this time Arab merchants also began visiting the region. The Portuguese were the first Europeans to explore the region and by about 1500 they had established strong trading links along the coast. During the 1880's colonial powers began dividing large swathes of Africa amongst themselves and in 1886 Britain and Germany drew up an agreement that gave the latter country, control of most of the interior of what was then known as German East Africa, now Tanzania.

Despite an uprising against German forces in 1905/06, Germany maintained control of the territory until the First World War when British Forces and Germans clashed repeatedly in Tanzania. In 1919 the League of Nations gave Britain control of the region, which became known as Tanganyika. The country was finally granted independence in 1961 and Julius Nyerere became the president. In 1964 there was revolution in Zanzibar and later that year the island merged with Tanganyika to become Tanzania.

## PEOPLE, CULTURE AND ECONOMY

Tanzania is an ethnically diverse country with more than 120 tribal groups. Swahili, which is based on Bantu languages and has Arabic influences, is the national language. English is the other official language. As can be expected in such a diverse society many people speak several languages. Most

Tanzanians maintain strong ties with their cultural roots and a variety of traditional ceremonies are celebrated in different parts of the country.

The country's economy relies heavily on agriculture and cash crops include coffee, tea, sisal and spices like cloves and cinnamon. Coffee is the country's largest agricultural export. Many Tanzanians are dependent on agriculture for their livelihood and in rural areas people grow maize, sorghum, cassava and other crops as well as keeping cattle and other small stock. The Maasai keep particularly large herds of cattle. Tanzania mines gold, diamonds, nickel and tanzanite. Tourism plays an important role in the economy.

## TANZANIA IN BRIEF

|               |   |
|---------------|---|
| Capital City: | Dodoma  |
| Area:         | 947,300 km <sup>2</sup> / 365,754 mi <sup>2</sup>   |
| Population:   | 46.9 million  |
| Time zone:    | GMT +3  |
| Currency:     | Tanzanian shilling (TZS)  |
| Electricity:  | 220-240V  |
| Geography:    | Coastal plains rising to a central plateau and highlands in the north and south, including Mt Kilimanjaro, Africa's highest mountain. |
| Language:     | Swahili and English   |





## WHEN TO GO

- July to August:** excellent game viewing, zebra and wildebeest migration crossing the Grumeti River in the western corridor of the Serengeti, best time to visit Mahale Mountains, can be cold in July at higher altitudes, especially Ngorongoro.
- August to October:** excellent game viewing, some showers early morning or late afternoon from October, warm to hot.
- November:** good game viewing although a little dispersed, zebra and wildebeest migration in northern and central Serengeti, light early rains with afternoon thunderstorms, short grass plains become green, warm to hot, and beautiful photographic light.
- December:** excellent game viewing, zebra and wildebeest migration moving from northern to southern Serengeti.
- January to March:** excellent game viewing, zebra and wildebeest migration in southern Serengeti dropping young, Ruaha is a carpet of flowers!
- April to June:** heavy rainy season, many camps and lodges close.

## CLIMATE

| Dar Es Salaam | Temp °C |     | Rainfall |
|---------------|---------|-----|----------|
|               | Min     | Max | mm       |
| Jan           | 25      | 30  | 70       |
| Feb           | 24      | 31  | 60       |
| Mar           | 23      | 30  | 120      |
| Apr           | 23      | 29  | 260      |
| May           | 22      | 28  | 180      |
| Jun           | 20      | 28  | 30       |
| Jul           | 19      | 27  | 20       |
| Aug           | 19      | 27  | 20       |
| Sep           | 19      | 28  | 20       |
| Oct           | 21      | 30  | 40       |
| Nov           | 22      | 30  | 80       |
| Dec           | 24      | 30  | 90       |

| Arusha | Temp °C |     | Rainfall |
|--------|---------|-----|----------|
|        | Min     | Max | mm       |
| Jan    | 10      | 28  | 50       |
| Feb    | 10      | 28  | 80       |
| Mar    | 11      | 27  | 170      |
| Apr    | 13      | 25  | 360      |
| May    | 11      | 22  | 210      |
| Jun    | 8       | 21  | 30       |
| Jul    | 9       | 20  | 10       |
| Aug    | 8       | 22  | 10       |
| Sep    | 8       | 24  | 20       |
| Oct    | 10      | 26  | 30       |
| Nov    | 10      | 27  | 110      |
| Dec    | 10      | 27  | 100      |



# HIGHLIGHTS

## SERENGETI NATIONAL PARK

The Serengeti is one of the most famous of all the African wildlife areas. The 'Great Migration' has given the Serengeti its place on the world wildlife stage - over one and a half million wildebeest, zebra and antelope move south from the northern hills to the southern plains for the short rains in October and November then swirl west and north after the long rains in April, May and June. The northernmost point of their movement culminates in the Masai Mara in Kenya. The entire Serengeti ecosystem covers some 25,000 km<sup>2</sup> (9,650 mi<sup>2</sup>).

Their epic annual journey takes the animals through a variety of parks, reserves and protected areas where strategically placed safari camps and lodges allow visitors to watch the herds at close quarters. The herds begin the spectacular, and dangerous, crossing of the Grumeti River in June. Huge crocodile await and ambush the slow or unlucky.

Most people watch the migration from vehicles but hot air balloon trips to see the spectacle can be arranged. There are a large number of luxury lodges and tented camps in the region.

The region is home to two World Heritage Sites, one declared to recognize the outstanding biological importance of the region and the other contributing to the protection of the Olduvai Gorge archaeological site where the remains of some of the earliest hominids have been found.



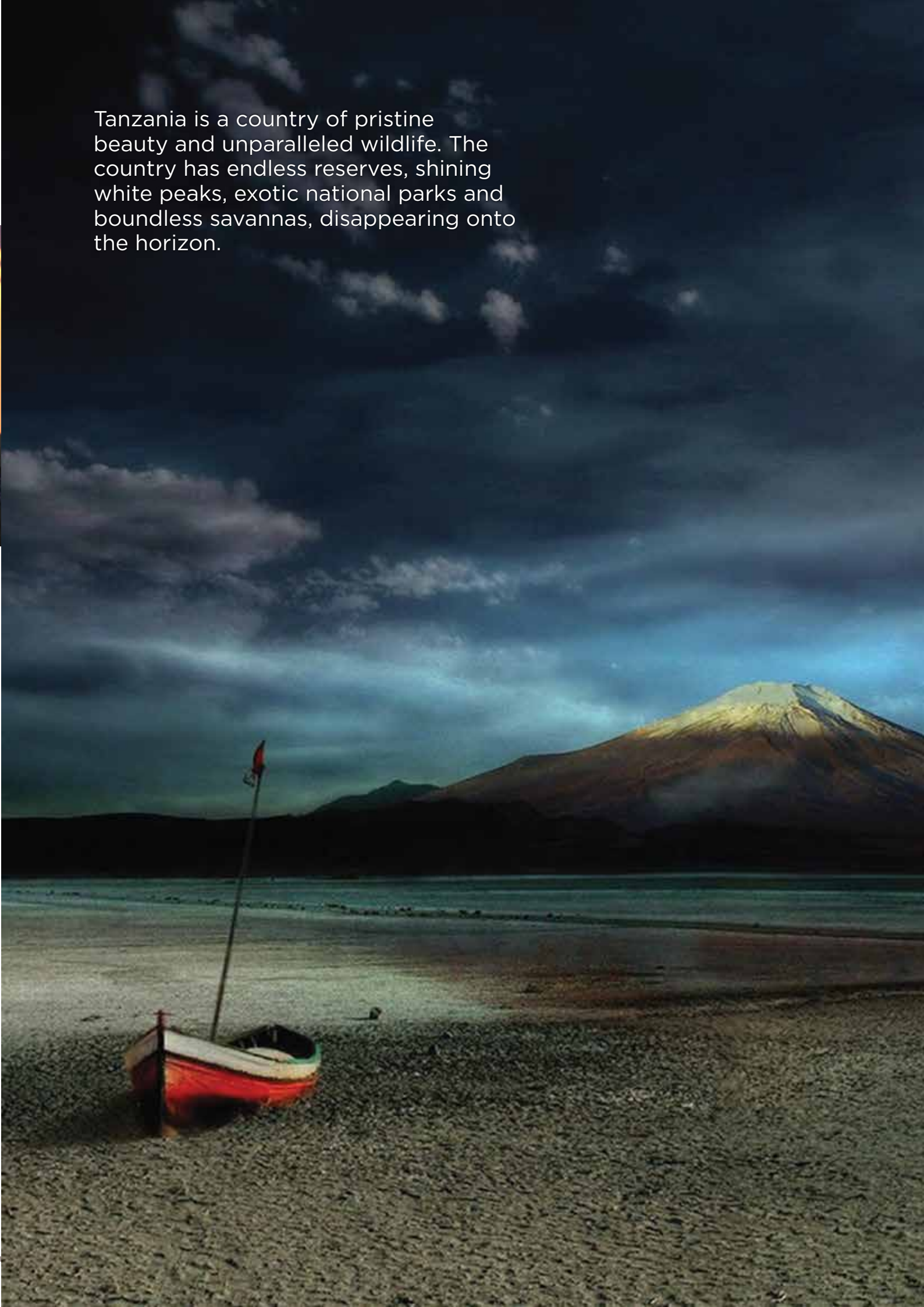
## NGORONGORO CRATER CONSERVATION AREA

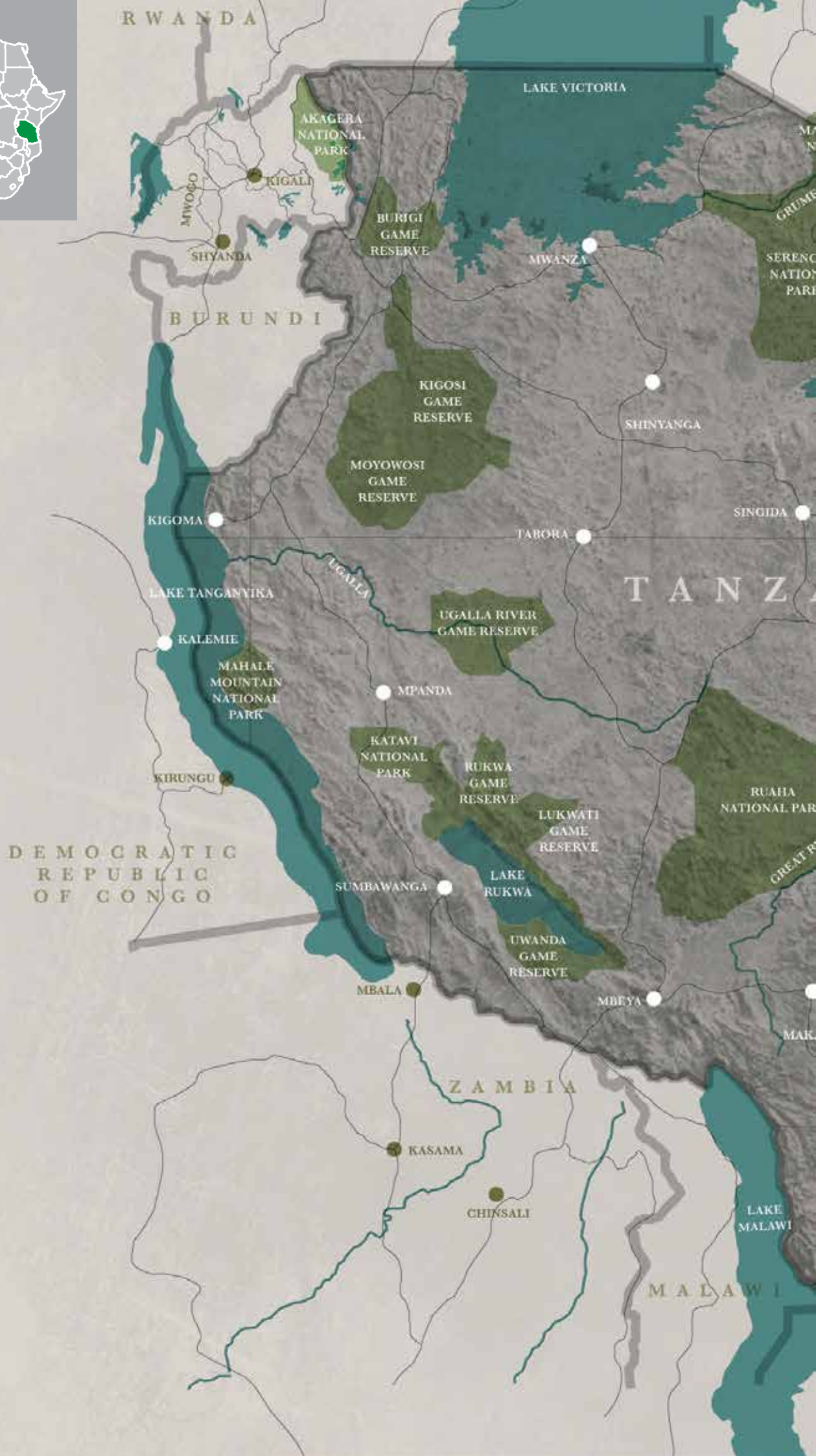
The focal point of this area is the Ngorongoro Crater, an ancient volcano that now hosts a thriving wildlife population including a large number of lions. The Crater covers an area of some 260 km<sup>2</sup> (100 mi<sup>2</sup>), its walls soaring some 600 metres (nearly 2,000 feet) above the remnants of the volcanic core.

The crater is home to a large wildlife population including lion, leopard, buffalo, rhino and elephant as well as various antelope species and smaller animals. The crater rim, where most lodges are located, is some 2,400 metres (7,870 feet) above sea level and can get cold at night.

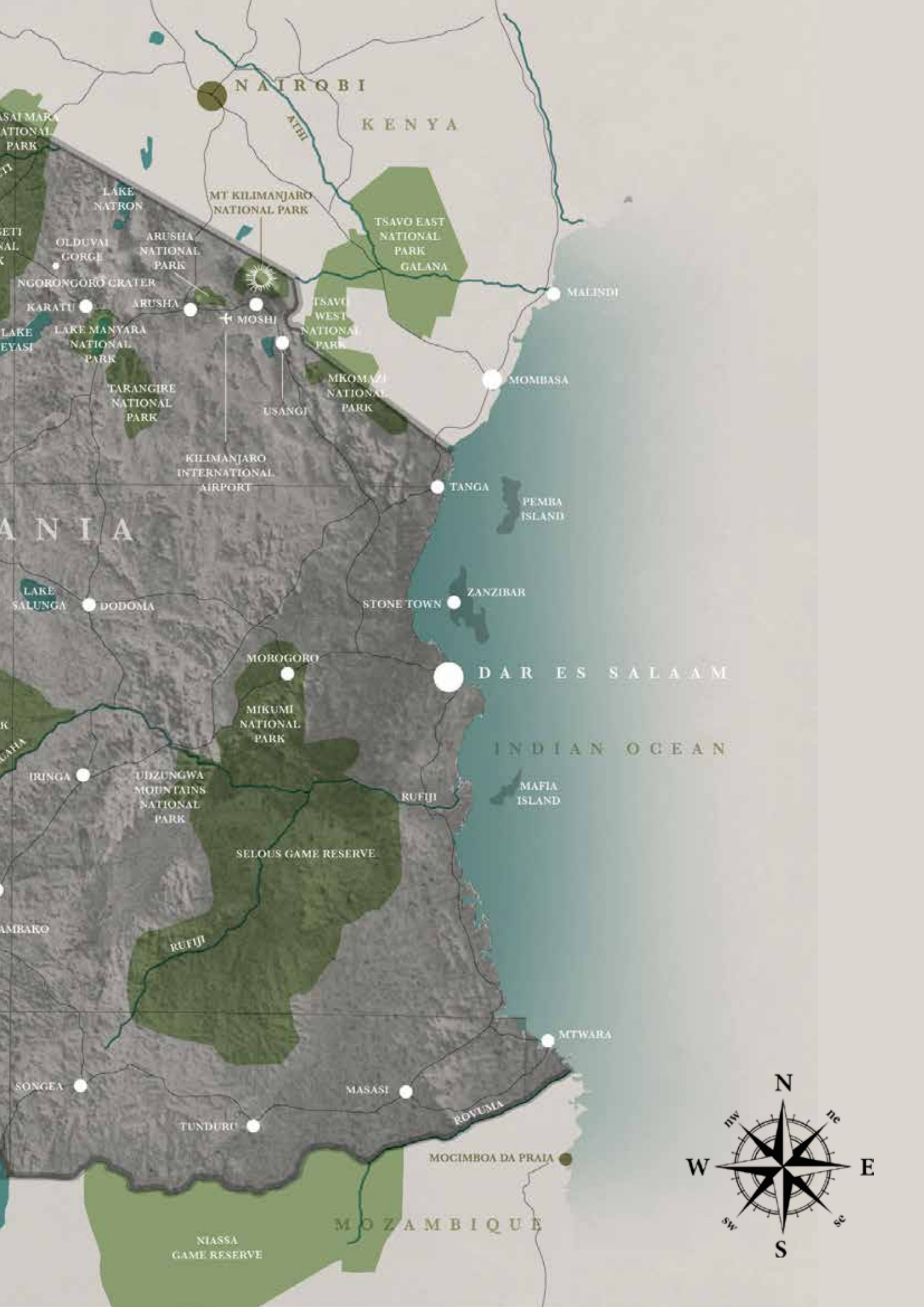
The crater forms just a small part of the 8,287 km<sup>2</sup> (3,200 mi<sup>2</sup>) Ngorongoro Conservation Area. There are various other craters in the conservation area including Olmoti, Empakaai and the fascinating Ol Donyo Lengai, a periodically active volcano that some Maasai believe is the home of their God.

Tanzania is a country of pristine beauty and unparalleled wildlife. The country has endless reserves, shining white peaks, exotic national parks and boundless savannas, disappearing onto the horizon.









NAIROBI

KENYA

MT KILIMANJARO NATIONAL PARK

TSAVO EAST NATIONAL PARK GALANA

LAKE NATRON

ARUSHA NATIONAL PARK

OLDUVAI GORGE

NGORONGORO CRATER

KARATU

ARUSHA

TSAVO WEST NATIONAL PARK

MALINDI

LAKE EYASI

LAKE MANYARA NATIONAL PARK

TARANGIRE NATIONAL PARK

USANGI

MKOMAZI NATIONAL PARK

MOMBASA

KILIMANJARO INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

TANGA

PEMBA ISLAND

TANZANIA

LAKE SALUNGA

DODOMA

STONE TOWN

ZANZIBAR

DAR ES SALAAM

INDIAN OCEAN

MOROGORO

MIKUMI NATIONAL PARK

UBZUNGWA MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK

RUFJI

MAFIA ISLAND

SELOUS GAME RESERVE

RUFJI

AMBAKO

IRINGA

MTWARA

SONGEA

MASASI

ROVUMA

TUNDURU

MOCIMBOA DA PRAIA

MOZAMBIQUE

NIASSA GAME RESERVE



## SELOUS GAME RESERVE

The Selous is one of the largest game reserves in Africa which covers some 50,000 km<sup>2</sup> (19,305 mi<sup>2</sup>) and is considerably larger than Switzerland. The reserve is a mosaic of wild bush cut by several large rivers, the largest of which is the Rufiji. The game reserve has a large population of most big game and diverse birdlife.

Selous is a World Heritage Site which UNESCO describes as having “an exceptionally high variety of habitats including Miombo woodlands, open grasslands, riverine forests and swamps, making it a valuable laboratory for on-going ecological and biological processes”. Because of its southerly location, Selous hosts a combination of East and Southern African birds, both resident and migratory, with over 440 species recorded. There are a number of luxurious lodges in the northern sector of the reserve, most close to the Rufiji River.



## RUAHA NATIONAL PARK

Ruaha forms the core of a 45,000 km<sup>2</sup> (17,375 mi<sup>2</sup>) protected area, a vast expanse of rugged remote wilderness with massive baobabs, hilly savannah and wide sand rivers (rivers that only flow in the rainy season). The Great Ruaha River is the central feature of the park, and in the dry season its water attracts large numbers of animals.

Ruaha has one of the largest populations of elephant of any of the African parks and a wide range of habitats support large herds of buffalo and antelope. Predators are plentiful, particularly lion, and there are cheetah and leopard in addition to large packs of wild dog and numerous hyena, giraffe and zebra. Similar to the Selous, Ruaha is host to a unique combination of east and southern African wildlife and birdlife and is the only east African park with both greater and lesser kudu, sable and roan antelopes.





## ARUSHA AND ARUSHA NATIONAL PARK

Arusha is the tourism capital of northern Tanzania and many use it as a base for visiting Mount Meru, Mount Kilimanjaro and the Arusha National Park.

Arusha National Park is a relatively small park, covering an area of just over 129 km<sup>2</sup> (50 mi<sup>2</sup>) and is 25km from Arusha. Lying between the peaks of Kilimanjaro and Meru, the park is an area of outstanding beauty and a wide range of habitats including a string of crater lakes, woodland savannah, highland forest and the Alpine slopes of the imposing Mount Meru which soars to 4,566 metres (14,990 feet). Buffalo and a wide range of antelope occur in the park.



## LAKE MANYARA NATIONAL PARK

Located below the cliffs of the Manyara Escarpment, on the edge of the Rift Valley, Lake Manyara National Park covers an area of just 323 km<sup>2</sup> (125 mi<sup>2</sup>). Despite its relatively modest size, it offers a wide range of ecosystems ranging from open plains to baobab strewn cliffs and algae-streaked hot springs. The bird life is prolific and thousands of flamingos feed in the waters of the lake. Many other species of water birds are common.

Lake Manyara is equally famous for the tree-climbing lions that rest in the ancient mahogany and acacia trees and do their hunting on the grassy shores of the lake. The park also has a sizeable elephant population. Superb game viewing is offered throughout the year but is at its peak from December to February and August to September.



## KATAVI NATIONAL PARK

Katavi is in the far west of Tanzania, close to Lake Tanganyika and most tourists fly into this remote and undeveloped area. In the dry season, herds of buffalo, two or three thousand strong, graze on the plains, hundreds of hippo cram the seasonal rivers and herds of elephant feed on the plains and drink from the springs.



## LAKE TANGANYIKA

Lake Tanganyika, the third largest lake in Africa, forms the extreme western border of Tanzania. To the south it is bordered by Zambia, to the west by the Democratic Republic of Congo and to the north by Burundi.

This is the oldest and largest of the African Rift Lakes, stretching a distance of 675 kilometres (420 miles) from north to south and averaging about 50 km (30 miles) wide it is regarded as one of the most biologically unique lakes on earth. It is also an evolutionary showcase due to its great age and stability. More than 95% of the lake's 250 species of cichlid fish, many species of which are commonly kept in home aquariums around the world, are endemic to Lake Tanganyika. A number of lodges take advantage of wide sandy beaches and the warm clear water provides good swimming and snorkelling. The Mahale Mountains National Park which is famous for its chimpanzee population lies on the shores of the lake.



## TARANGIRE NATIONAL PARK

Situated just south-east of Lake Manyara, Tarangire National Park covers an area of 2,589 km<sup>2</sup> (1,000 mi<sup>2</sup>) of grasslands, floodplains and tall acacia woodlands overseen by the purpled formations of distant volcanic mountain ranges. It has a large elephant population. One of the other park attractions are the numerous baobab trees including the majestic Poacher's Baobab, which has a diameter in the region of 10 metres (33 feet) and is believed to be more than three thousand years old.

During the dry season (July to October) the Tarangire River is the only permanent source of water and it attracts large concentrations of wildlife including buffalo, gazelle, giraffe, impala, wildebeest and zebra. Over 550 species of birds have been recorded.





## MAHALE MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK

About 800 chimpanzees live in the forests of the Mahale Mountains National Park bordering on Lake Tanganyika. They have been intensively studied by researchers since the mid 1960's, are comfortable around people and can be approached with relative ease. Various other primate species and small mammals occur in the park which has a range of habitats including montane forest.

The park is very remote and visitors travel there by air. The Gombe Stream National Park lies about 120 km to the north of the Mahale Mountains. This park is where Jane Goodall conducted her famous chimpanzee research project.



## MOUNT KILIMANJARO NATIONAL PARK

Mount Kilimanjaro is not only the highest peak on the African continent but also the world's tallest free standing mountain. The lower slopes of the mountain are covered in lush forest inhabited by elephant, buffalo and numerous antelope species but higher up, the slopes become more barren until, at an altitude of more than 5,895 metres (19,341 feet), a mantle of snow covers the top of the mountain.

Besides forming the dramatic backdrop to countless travel photographs the mountain is regularly climbed, visitors following well defined routes. All climbs are guided and although one has to be fit to accomplish the task no rock, or ice-wall, climbing is necessary. The ascent usually takes five days and climbers camp on the mountainside. The best times to climb the mountain are usually January and February or August and September, the drier months, although there is some flexibility in timing.



## OFF THE BEATEN TRACK

For a unique holiday experience, there are few better ways to discover the real heart and soul of a country than to travel away from the traditional tourist destinations and go 'off the beaten track'. With the wealth of experience we have gained through our many years creating luxury safari holidays to Africa, Hartley's Safaris offer an extensive portfolio of experiences that allow you to embrace the true spirit and adventure of this magnificent country in a safe and secure manner.



# ISLANDS & BEACHES

## ZANZIBAR AND OTHER ISLANDS

Tanzania's best known island is undoubtedly Zanzibar which is part of the Zanzibar Archipelago - a cluster of islands that in the 19th century became one of the most important trading centres on the East African coast. A variety of spices, particularly cloves, flourish on Zanzibar and nearby Pemba and these formed the basis of a thriving trading society that dealt with the Middle East, India and Europe.

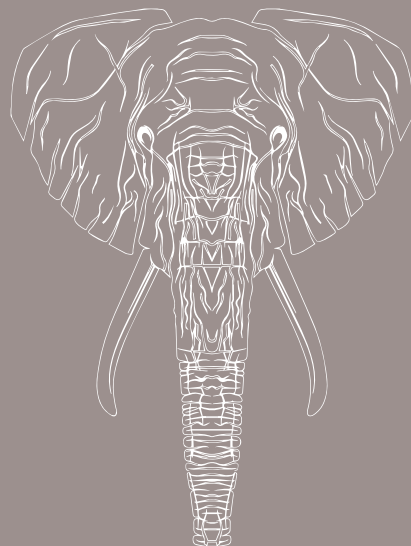
Zanzibar also became an important base for slave and ivory traders, a sad legacy reflected in a number of monuments and museums on the island, particularly in the picturesque Stone Town, the islands' main port. The island has a strong Swahili and Arabic influence although some remnants of British colonial influence can be seen. A similar atmosphere also prevails on Pemba and Mafia islands.

Extensive coral reefs run along the Tanzanian coast and around the island and together with the warm Indian Ocean waters provide good diving and snorkelling opportunities.



Zanzibar is not a single island, but an archipelago. The two main islands are Unguja (the largest) and Pemba, while there are numerous smaller ones too.





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