



Wildlife Safari Park

Where more than imaginations run wild

 **Eudora Farms**
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Salley, SC 29137

ANIMAL FACT SHEET



Giraffe

Giraffa camelopardalis—Africa
Tallest living land animal. Same number of vertebrae as humans. Can run up to 37 mph.



Blackbuck Antelope

Antelope cervicapra—India
Coloration differs between male and female. Horns can have up to five turns. When alarmed, an individual will bound to a surprising height to alert the others of danger.



Emu

Dromaius novaehollandiae—Australia
Second largest bird. Eggs are 5 inches long, and weigh about one pound. Males are completely responsible for care of the young, including sitting on the nest.



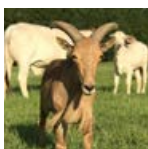
Water Buffalo

Bubalus arnee—Asia
Horns grow outward and curve in a semi-circle on forehead. They thrive on eating aquatic plants and graze while in water. Can weigh 660-1,200 lbs, but can get up to 2,200 lbs.



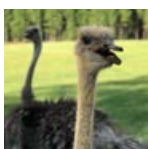
Texas Longhorn

Bos taurus—North America
Horns allow them to withstand hot, dry heat. The horns can extend up to seven feet.



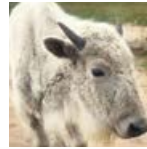
Aoudad

Ammotragus lervia—Africa
Neither goat nor sheep, but shares characteristics with both. Also known as Barbary sheep. First identified on African east coast and lives in desert conditions. Specialized hooves for traveling rocky terrain.



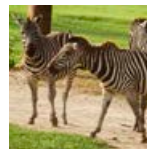
Ostrich

Struthio camelus—Africa
Largest bird in the world. Up to 9 feet tall, but flightless. Eggs can weigh up to three pounds.



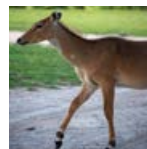
American Bison

Bison bison—North America
There were once an estimated 50,000,000 bison in North America, but they were hunted by Native American tribes and European settlers until fewer than 1,000 bison were left in 1890. Conservation efforts have increased their numbers to 50,000 as of 1983.



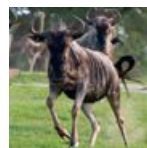
Grant's Zebra

Equus quagga boehmi—Africa
Every zebra has unique stripes, like fingerprints. They grow to be a little over 4 feet tall, and live in family groups of 17-18 zebras.



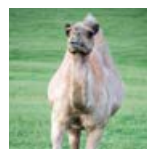
Nilgai

Boselaphus tragocamelus—Asia
Found in eastern Pakistan and India. Both genders have a mane, but bulls develop a tuft of hair on the throat. Not commonly a hunted species, and is regarded as a close relative of the sacred cow of the Hindu religion.



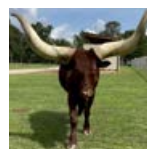
Blue/Black Wildebeest

Connochaetes taurinus—Africa
Standing 4.2-4.8 ft tall at the shoulder, weighing around 400 lbs, they have horns that curve downwards before curving back up towards the skull. They prefer a habitat that is not too wet nor too dry. In the wild, they graze in large groups and with zebras to avoid being hunted.



Dromedary Camel

Camelus dromedarius—Africa, Asia, Middle East
Have one hump, and found throughout the Arabian region. Humps are not full of water, but is made of fat, which works as a cooling system for the camel. Camels can close their nostrils, which is handy during sandstorms.



African Watusi

Hybrid bos—Africa
The horns are usually large, with wide spread and the largest circumference found in any cattle breed. In Africa, a few tribes consider Watusi to be a sacred animal.



Miniature Zebu

Bos taurus indicus—India

They have a large hump on their shoulders that increases in size with age. They are also said to have high resistance to disease, ticks and bloat. They are also resistant to flies, due to active sub-dermal twitches.



Brahman

Bos taurus indicus—North America/India

The Brahman is a breed of Zebu cattle that was bred in America from cattle breeds imported from India. Was the first beef cattle breed developed in the United States.



Tibetan Yak

Bos grunniens—Tibet

Tibetan Yaks have relatively few sweat glands, allowing them to conserve heat while braving extreme cold and wind conditions. Their large heart and lungs allow them to pump more blood and take in more air.



Bactrian Camel

Camelus bactrianus—Central Asia

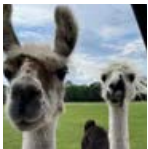
The only truly wild camels that still exist are Bactrian Camels. These herds survive in the Gobi Desert of Mongolia and China. Bactrian Camels have developed special adaptations to allow them to survive in such brutal environments. One is a thick shaggy coat that protects them in the winter and falls away as temperatures change.



Belted Galloway

Bos taurus—Scotland

Nicknamed “Belties.” The distinctive white belt often varies somewhat in width and regularity, but usually covers most of the body from shoulders to the hooks.



Llama

Lama glama—South America

Llamas are domestic animals, and so are inherently important to human economics. The thick, coarse wool of llamas is valuable.



Alpaca

Vicugna pacos—South America

The ancient Incas first domesticated the alpaca more than 6,000 years ago. They made robes of alpaca fur for the nobles and royalty.



Eland

Taurotragus oryx—Africa

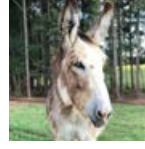
The Eland is one of the largest antelopes. It has fawn coloring and long black spiral horns on both male and female.



Rhea

Rhea—South America

Rheas are terrestrial, walking birds, using their long, strong legs to cover greater distance. Rheas only run during social activities, like impressing a potential mate, or when threatened.



Poitou Donkey

Equus asinus—France

It is one of the largest breed of donkey. They nearly became extinct after World War II when motorized vehicles began to take over. They have shaggy coats that hang in long cords or dreadlocks. France has considered Poitou Donkeys as a national treasure.



Miniature Donkey

Equus asinus—Mediterranean Islands

The donkey was first domesticated about 6,000 years ago. Donkeys are very observant and cautious animals. They will refuse to do anything that appears threatening.



Scottish Highlander

Bos taurus taurus—Scotland

Scottish highland cattle are an ancient, Celtic breed of cattle. Cattle consume as much as 70kg (150lb) of grass and graze about 8 hours each day. They are the oldest registered breed of cattle in the world.



Addax

Addax nasomaculatus—Africa

Addax possess broad, flat hooves with flat soles that help prevent them from sinking into the desert sand. They are part of the antelope family.



Scimitar Oryx

Oryx dammah—North Africa

These animals usually live in herds of 20 to 40 individuals, but have been sighted in herds of 1,000. They are mainly active at night and around dusk and dawn.



Gir

Bos primigenius indicus—India

It was one of the breeds used to develop the Brahman breed in North America. They are used for both dairy and beef.



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