



WildlifeCampus

Learn-Protect-Save

Nature calls

Game Lodge Cooking A New Course

By WildlifeCampus

Hospitality
Jobs

Recommended
Struik Guides

Big 5 Junior

Online Course

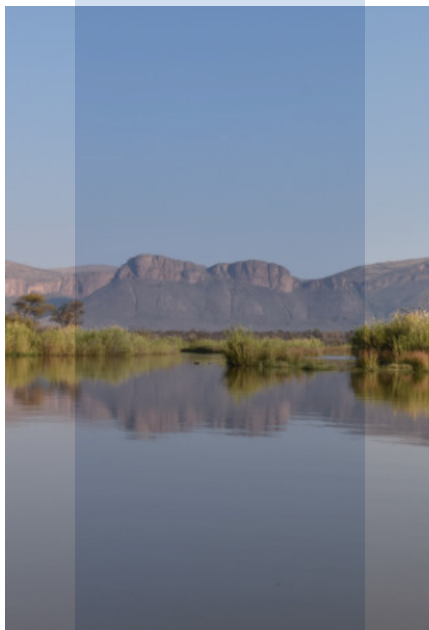
African
Folklore

Hospitality
Course Collection

Old world
monkeys

By Amy Holt

Content



Cover image: Baboons by Jonathan Acx

01	02	03	04	05	06	07
Reptile myths and superstitions	Ethical wildlife encounters and ecotourism	Old world monkeys By Amy Holt	Hospitality Collection	Highly recommended Struik Guide	Animal tracks and signs of Africa	Travel Buggz Adventures
PAGE 5	PAGE 08	PAGE 10	PAGE 13	PAGE 14	PAGE 16	PAGE 18
08	09	10	11	12	13	14
Course spotlight	African folklore	Splish splash. By David Bazofin	Wild Dreams Hospitality vacancies	WildlifeCampus price list	Quick links	A new WildlifeCampus Course!
PAGE 20	PAGE 21	PAGE 24	PAGE 27	PAGE 28	PAGE 31	PAGE 32

About WildlifeCampus

WildlifeCampus is an online school specialising in wildlife education and hospitality.

Our courses are industry-recognised, and we are an approved FGASA Delivery Partner.

Over the past 25 years, more than 30,000 students across 161 countries have taken our courses, which are considered the most comprehensive online offerings in wildlife and hospitality education.

We take pride in being leaders in delivering online wildlife education. We provide an authentic and unique e-learning experience, high-quality content, excellent value for money, and exceptional service.

There are no entry barriers, course deadlines, or set semesters. Students are welcome to register and begin any course at any time.

Many WildlifeCampus students have discovered that the knowledge gained from our courses has significantly enhanced their enjoyment of nature. As a result, many have found employment in the wildlife, hospitality, and tourism industries.





WildlifeCampus

Learn-Protect-Save

Study options

OPTIONS:	BUY COURSES	MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION	FULL ACCESS
COURSE ACCESS	ACCESS TO THE COURSE/S YOU BUY .	ACCESS TO ALL COURSES <u>WHILE SUBSCRIBED</u> .	ACCESS TO ALL OUR COURSES .
HOW DOES PAYMENT WORK?	BUY ONCE-OFF, OR PAY THEM OFF MONTHLY.	R300/MONTH - 24 MONTHS (CANCEL ANYTIME- NO CANCELLATION FEES).	R 18 000 ONCE-OFF PAYMENT.
ADDITIONAL CERTIFICATE FEES	NONE . THE CERTIFICATE FEES ARE INCLUDED.	R250 PER CERTIFICATE REDEEMED.	NONE . THE CERTIFICATE FEES ARE INCLUDED.



Reptile myths and superstitions

By WildlifeCampus

What makes an irrational fear of reptiles, especially snakes, worse is the sheer number of myths, misconceptions, superstitions, and exaggerated stories that surround them. From folk tales to urban legends, these ideas have been passed down for generations, often making snakes seem far scarier than they really are. Let us take a look at some of the most common ones with a rational perspective.

Do snakes crush their prey, particularly pythons?

No. Constrictors do not crush their prey at all. It would be risky to have broken bones in the prey during swallowing. They could penetrate the snake's internal organs. All constrictors do is wrap their bodies around their chosen prey and tighten their coils every time the animal exhales. This action inhibits the ability to inhale so that it cannot get in air and eventually suffocates.

Does the puff adder strike backwards?

No. They do not strike backwards, but rather, extremely rapidly forwards. Having one of the fastest strikes in the world. The forward strike is so rapid that it is often not seen when prey/victims are bitten. **Image below:** A puff adder yawning.

Are all venomous snakes immune to other snake venom?

No. Some snakes seem to have an immunity to venom, like the king snake in America or the king cobra of India. Our Cape file snake can eat black mambas (our most venomous species). The same species can, to some degree, be immune to their own venom, but this is not always the case, and deaths may still occur. Venom is a protein, and if ingested (swallowed) by a snake, the venom simply gets digested. Envenomation takes place when the venom is introduced into the bloodstream.

How this results in humans (swallowing venom) is not something that should be independently tested, but the fact that snakes have fangs cannot be ignored. Balance this against the fact that when venom is introduced to eyes (spitting cobras), the envenomation effect is very serious. Inhaling snake venom is also potentially dangerous and should be avoided at all costs.



After a snake has envenomated prey or has been milked, is it harmless?

No. Snake venom comes from modified saliva glands, and venom is often quickly replenished.

Is there a difference between venom and poison?

Yes. There is a difference between venom and poison, and it is based on how they are delivered to an organism. Venom is delivered through a bite, sting, or other specialised method (like a snake's fangs), while poison is harmful when ingested, touched, or inhaled.

Snakes are venomous, not poisonous because they inject venom directly into their prey. If venom is swallowed or placed on the skin, it usually has little to no effect because it needs to enter the bloodstream to be harmful.

On the other hand, animals like poison dart frogs (*Dendrobatidae*), **image below**, are poisonous. If you touch or ingest these frogs, you could be poisoned because the toxins are absorbed into the body.

A poison, unlike venom, is dangerous whether ingested or absorbed through the skin.

There are many other beliefs and superstitions surrounding reptiles, and unfortunately, most of them are negative. Often, people's fear or lack of knowledge results in these fascinating creatures being persecuted or even killed.

The good news is that by learning more about reptiles and understanding their role in nature, we can help change these harmful views and create a world where they are respected and appreciated for the important role they play in our ecosystems. Reptiles are not something to fear but rather creatures deserving of our curiosity and care.

For more, please explore our FREE Reptile of the Lowveld Course.

**Click
here**





WildlifeCampus:

Ethical wildlife encounters
and sustainable ecotourism

WildlifeCampus aligns closely with ethical wildlife encounters and ecotourism practices through its commitment to promoting responsible and sustainable tourism practices.

Education on ethical wildlife viewing

WildlifeCampus places significant emphasis on educating students about the importance of ethical wildlife encounters. This includes teaching responsible wildlife viewing techniques that prioritise animals' well-being and tourists' safety. Courses include content on engaging with wildlife without disturbing their natural habitats or behaviour. This involves maintaining a safe distance from animals, respecting their space, and ensuring that interactions do not lead to stress or harm to the animals.

Promoting conservation through tourism

WildlifeCampus emphasises the direct connection between ecotourism and wildlife conservation. By educating future game lodge managers, safari guides, and hospitality staff, the organisation ensures that these professionals understand how tourism can support conservation efforts rather than hinder them. The focus on sustainability in lodge operations, such as resource management, waste reduction, and energy conservation, helps ensure that tourism activities have a minimal impact on the local ecosystem.

Training for responsible management

The WildlifeCampus Hospitality courses incorporate sustainability practices into every aspect of lodge operations. From waste management to sourcing eco-friendly products, students learn how to operate in a way that minimises environmental harm. The focus on maintaining high service standards while being mindful of the environment ensures that students are well-equipped to balance luxury with sustainability, an essential component of ecotourism.

Ethical animal experiences

WildlifeCampus also includes training on how to create wildlife experiences that are both exciting and ethical. This involves teaching lodge operators and safari guides how to plan wildlife tours that do not exploit animals or contribute to practices like poaching or illegal trade.

Advocating for long-term sustainability

Ecotourism, by definition, seeks to create long-term environmental sustainability while benefiting local economies. WildlifeCampus plays a pivotal role in teaching future professionals about the need to create business models that ensure financial success while protecting wildlife and the natural environment. As students complete their courses, they are encouraged to consider the long-term impacts of their decisions, particularly regarding tourism's role in habitat conservation and biodiversity preservation.

Partnerships with conservation organisations

WildlifeCampus promotes partnerships with conservation organisations, allowing students to learn about collaboration efforts that link tourism, conservation, and local community development. These partnerships help promote practices that contribute directly to wildlife protection. WildlifeCampus integrates ethical wildlife encounters and ecotourism practices into its mission by educating industry professionals on how to manage and operate wildlife tourism businesses in a responsible, sustainable, and ecologically sound manner.

Through our courses and resources, WildlifeCampus ensures that the people working in the industry and the wildlife they engage with benefit from tourism positively and sustainably.



Old World Monkeys:

Barbary macaques



**By WildlifeCampus
student**

Amy Holt

The genus *Macaca* has twenty-four species and nineteen subspecies, with the Barbary macaques being the only macaque to live outside of Asia. They are named after the Barbary coast of northwest Africa—a historical region stretching from Morocco to Libya. Now, they are only native to Morocco and Algeria, with a small population introduced to Gibraltar. Barbary macaques are the only surviving nonhuman primate in Africa north of the Sahara desert.

But, why are Barbary macaques the only monkey found north of the Sahara desert?

These Old World monkeys are adaptable and hardy. They live in a variety of habitats, including fir forests, grasslands, and rocky ridges. Barbary macaques also face seasonal extremes in north Africa, with hot, dry summers and cold, snowy winters. They are characterised by thick brownish yellow hair, narrow noses, stub tails, and powder-pink faces that are hair free. Like all macaques, the Barbary macaque has powerful jaws with long canine teeth, and cheek pouches that are used to store food. As omnivores, they feed on a wide range of things including insects, berries, fungi, and lizards. In spring and winter, they usually eat plants and seeds. While in summer and autumn, they eat berries and fruit. They are preyed on by domestic dogs, leopards, and eagles.

Barbary macaques live in mix gender troops of twelve to sixty individuals. Despite male power being more common among primate species, Barbary macaque troops are matriarchal. This means the females hold the power. Hierarchy is determined by lineage to the female leader. Therefore, offspring of higher-ranking females are dominant over those of lower-ranking females.

Males form coalitions with other males, usually with those they are closely related to. The hierarchy that males form among themselves is based on the outcome of competitive interactions. These ranking orders change regularly as males age, leave, or enter the troop. Young males are usually evicted from their natal troop as they reach maturity—they form bachelor groups until they join a new troop. Males move to different troops during the breeding season. Females remain with their natal troop.

These monkeys huddle together in groups while sleeping to keep warm. Also, grooming helps maintain social bonds between individuals. Dominant individuals will mount submissive individuals of either sex to show off their strength and power. This helps disputes to be settled without fighting.

Unlike other macaques, male Barbary macaques help care the young. Regardless of paternity, they will play and groom the infants to increase their bonds. Females may prefer highly parental males, thus encouraging this behaviour. The gestation period lasts six months and produces a single offspring. Females usually mate with every adult male in the troop, making paternity difficult to determine.





Barbary macaques use a range of facial gestures and vocalisations to communicate. A simple stare signals a low-intensity threat. Females form rounded mouth threats which indicate aggression and dominance towards other females. Bared teeth with the corners of the lips pulled back displays submission. Teeth-chattering and lip-smacking are signs of appeasement. While, a relaxed, open mouth indicates happiness. Screams and grunts are used for rivals or trespassing troops. A high-pitched “ah-ah” call is used by the lookout to signal an eagle has been spotted. Upon hearing this alarm call, all troop members quickly retreat to the lowest forest canopy to hide. Barbary macaques are able to distinguish alarm calls from individuals within and outside of their troop. Mothers are able to recognise the alarm calls of their offspring.

These Old World monkeys are the oldest member of the macaque family, which first evolved in north Africa about 7.5 million years ago. Despite evolving into resilient primate species, Barbary macaques are endangered. They are threatened by illegal logging, charcoal production, the exotic pet trade, just to name a few.

The largest remaining population of Barbary macaques is found in Morocco's Ifrane National Park, which is located in the Atlas Mountains. Wildlife corridors would allow fragmented areas of Ifrane National Park to be reconnected. Thus, helping the Barbary macaque population to recover.

By protecting the Barbary macaque population, we can save the forests of the Atlas Mountains.

© W. Warby






Hospitality Course Collection

NEW! WildlifeCampus Hospitality Course Collection

Whether you're already working in the lodge industry or dreaming of stepping into the world of hospitality, our Hospitality Course Collection gives you all the knowledge and skills needed to grow your career.



Includes 5 comprehensive online courses:

-  **Front of House Lodge Operations** (by Wild Dreams Hospitality)
-  **Game Lodge Cooking** (New)
-  **Game Lodge Economics**
-  **Game Lodge Management**
-  **Housekeeping Supervisor** (Coming Soon)

Special offer: R7,500 (Regular price: R9,800)

Available as a once-off payment only due to the exceptional discount.

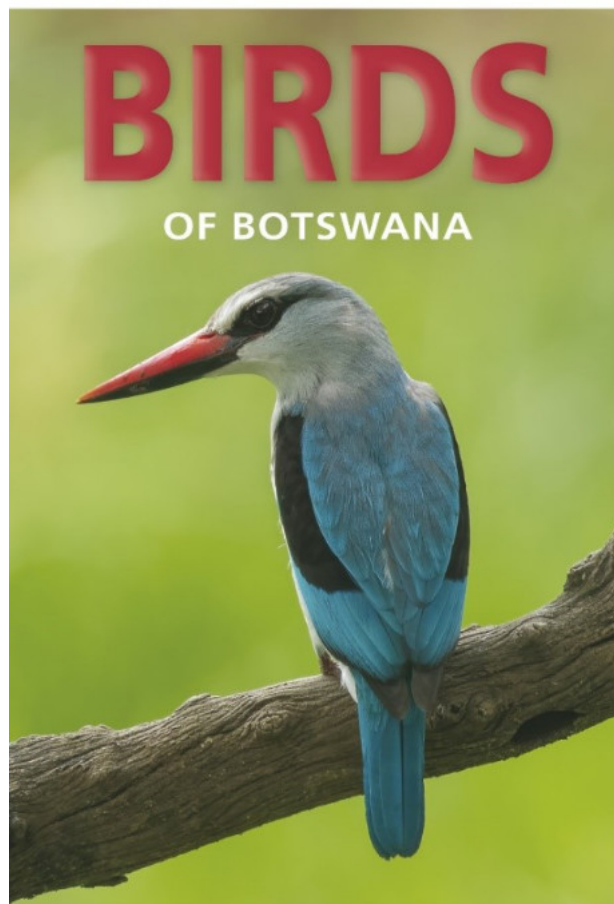
Email info@wildlifecampus.com to request an invoice or secure payment link.

Highly recommended

By WildlifeCampus

Struik Nature Guides are the perfect complement to our online courses, offering practical, in-depth field references that enhance your learning experience. While our courses provide the theoretical knowledge needed to excel in wildlife and hospitality industries, Struik Nature Guides feature thousands of species to assist with identification, paired with detailed illustrations and expert insights.

POCKET GUIDE



DOMINIC ROLLINSON



WildlifeCampus Magazine

- 14 -

Botswana is one of the premier birding destinations in Africa, and hosts over 600 bird species. This compact, easy-to-use guide features more than 360 of the most conspicuous and commonly seen birds in the country.

Features include:

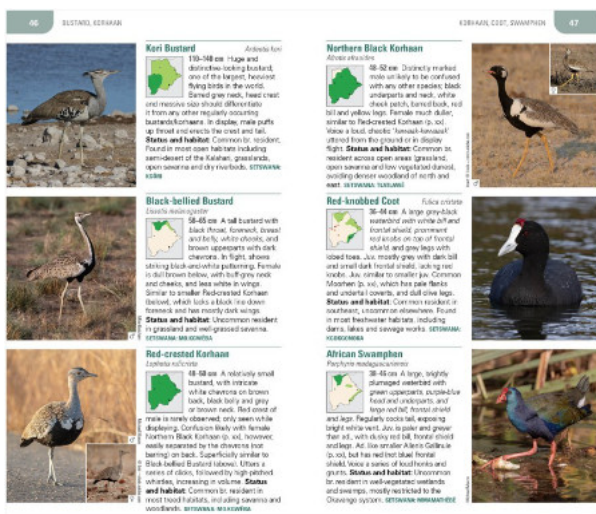
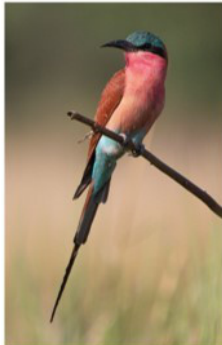
- An informative introduction to birding in Botswana, including habitat descriptions and a glossary
- Colour photographs illustrating diagnostic features and plumage differences
- Concise identification text, including key ID pointers, call descriptions and favoured habitat of each species
- Up-to-date distribution maps.

A perfect companion for anyone looking to identify and appreciate the rich birdlife of Botswana.

Dominic Rollinson holds a doctorate in seabird conservation from the FitzPatrick Institute of African Ornithology at the University of Cape Town, and works as a guide for Birding Ecotours, leading tours around the world. He is a co-author on the fifth edition of Sasol Birds of Southern Africa.

CONTENTS

Introduction	4
Top birding sites in Botswana	6
Vegetation zones of Botswana	8
How to use this book	10
Glossary	12
Parts of a bird	13
Species accounts	14
Indexes	135
Scientific names	135
Setswana names	139
Common names	141





Animal Tracks & Signs

Holes

By Chris and
Mathilde Stuart



For more on our
Animal Tracks and
Signs of Africa course:

**Click
here**

Chris (1950–2024) & Mathilde Stuart are the highly regarded authors of a range of books, field guides and mobile applications on African mammals, wildlife and conservation. Much of Chris (1950–2024) & Mathilde Stuart are the highly regarded authors of a range of books, field guides and mobile applications on African mammals, wildlife and conservation. Much of their time has been spent travelling the world in search of wild mammals and promoting their conservation with the written word. Mathilde holds a doctorate in medicine from the University of Innsbruck and Chris an MSc from the University of KwaZulu-Natal.

Holes are excavated by many animals for shelter and by some when feeding (for example, the aardvark and porcupine), but there are other reasons for digging into the earth. During dry periods surface water dries up, and animals are forced to move to where it is available or to excavate to sub-surface water. Underground water is usually closest to the surface in riverbeds. Some species also dig to gain access to mineral-rich soils.



In arid areas and during the dry season, many species will dig for water, such as these elephants in Ruaha. Not only do these "water pits" slake the thirst of the excavators, but many small species take advantage of these "pits". Normally these sites are heavily trampled, but short distances away from the holes, you may pick up readable tracks of visitors.



This hole in a sandy riverbed was dug by gemsbok but later deepened by savanna baboons. Large numbers of small birds and insects make use of these water sources.

Below: These holes had been opened by Hartmann's zebra but were also used by gemsbok, springbok and black-backed jackal.



Below: A shallow dig at the edge of a saline pool where water would be filtered by the sand and more palatable. Here southern oryx (gemsbok) had dug and drunk, followed by red hartebeest and black-backed jackal. We did not see any of the visitors, but we were able to identify them from their tracks.



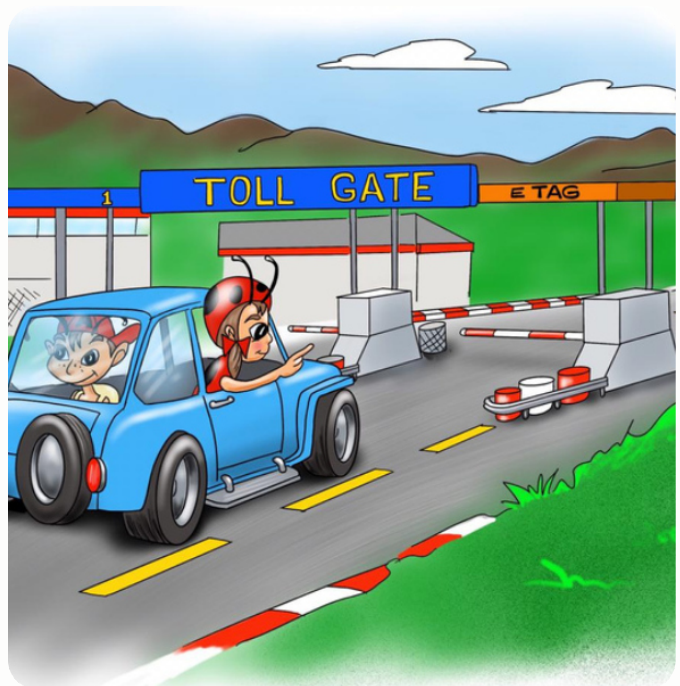
Travel Buggz

Adventures

Bella Butterfly, Aiden Ant and Lucy Ladybug are inspired by the work the Vervet Monkey Foundation does to help rescue sick and injured monkeys.

“Uncle Baasil has invited us to visit the Vervet Monkey Foundation,” Bella Butterfly tells the Travel Buggz. “Oh yay,” Aiden Ant beams. “I can’t wait to see the baby monkeys”, Lucy Ladybug claps. “It’s a long time since we’ve been to Tzaneen”, Bella smiles. The long winding road lined with forest trees is always breathtaking. “The car is packed, we’re ready to go”, Aiden is first to get in and put on his seatbelt.

“I’ll put money aside for the toll gates”, Bella says heading down the highway. “What’s a toll gate?” questions Lucy Ladybug. “It’s a boom along the road where cars must pay to use the road”, Aiden explains, “they use the money to keep the road in good condition”. “Here’s the first toll gate”, Bella Butterfly hands the cash to the teller as the boom lifts to let them through. “It’s expensive,” Aiden adds up the cost of all the tolls.



“Be careful of those cows in the road”, Aiden points nervously, “Their minds are crazy to let them walk along such a busy road”. “Yes, we must be cautious”, Bella slows down as children run across the road as well.

“Don’t they know to cross at the zebra crossing?” Lucy Ladybug has learnt her road safety at school. “They should,” Bella says, “it would be far safer for them and the cars”.



“How much longer?” Lucy wriggles uncomfortably. “Not too far now”, Bella assures her, “but we’ll first stop for pancakes”. The creek wooden boardwalk leads up to the large timber house that serves them warm pancakes and ice cream.

Tummies full and in holiday spirits, the Buggz continue the long winding road through spectacular forest covered mountains. “The scenery is stunning”, Aiden admires the view. “The monkeys would enjoy it here if humans just left them alone”.

“Here’s the turn to the farm”, Bella drives onto the gravel road. Birds chirp down at the Buggz from the telephone wires. “Stop”, shouts Aiden, “an owl just landed over there”. “My goodness”, Bella exclaims, “what luck to see an owl during the day”. “What kind is it Aiden?” Lucy asks “It’s a Barn Owl”, Aiden knows his bird species. “Did you know, barn owls don’t hoot, instead they make a long, eerie screeching sound”.



The Travel Buggz stories are a series of children’s story books about the adventures of the author and her two children. If you would like copies of any of the nine titles of books, contact : sandy@travelbuggz.co.za

More stories in the collection:

The Travel Buggz visit Wild Horses in Kaapsehoop

The Travel Buggz help save the Rhinos

The Travel Buggz must stay Home

The Travel Buggz go Digging for Dinosaurs

Course Spotlight



Are you wild about animals? Then this course is just for you!

Get ready for an awesome adventure into the wild world of Africa's most legendary creatures: the lion, leopard, elephant, rhino, and buffalo. Known as the Big 5, these amazing creatures steal the spotlight, and this course is bursting with mind-blowing facts and wild adventures,

But wait, there is more! You will also meet the Little 5, small but super cool creatures that are just as amazing as the big ones.

Find out how these animals live, what makes them so special, and how you can help protect them. You will learn what it means to care for nature and become part of something truly important. You will earn a free digital certificate to show off your wild skills and prove you are a true Guardian of Nature!



African Folklore

Trees across continents

By Credo Mutwa

The content that follows is written from transcribed tapes recorded by the late Credo Mutwa, one of Southern Africa's most celebrated Sangomas. The content therefore is not scientific but rather represent the feelings, beliefs and experiences of this exceptional man.

These stories are written in precisely the same way that Credo Mutwa tells them, with all their original colloquialisms and styles.

Our forefathers say that in olden days human beings could talk to trees, and trees could tell them whether they were edible or poisonous. Man could talk to plants and be told by them whether they were good to eat or not. It is incredible, but if you look very, very closely at what goes on amongst many native communities throughout the world, you will find that something was talking to people in ancient times. Were these the gods? Maybe. Were these creatures from the stars? Maybe.

But there is another “person” about whom we don’t talk when we talk about things like this - the earth itself. The earth is an intelligent, living, pain-feeling and love-acknowledging entity. The earth is not just a dirty ball of matter tumbling through space like a mad projectile. No, the earth is more than that! And I feel that people who believe that the earth is alive are not superstitious savages, but rather they are people more advanced, mentally and spiritually, than we are.

Consider this: who taught women amongst the peaks of the Andes Mountains how to turn poisonous roots into edible ones? Who taught the same lesson to woman in Africa?

In Africa there is a poisonous plant, which we call Umdumbula, which means ‘the one who causes your stomach to swell.’ This plant is called cassava. African women detoxify this plant in an amazing process that proves to all thinking people that these women of ancient times possessed a knowledge of chemistry. They boil the cassava and then they throw away the first water. And then they boil it again and throw away the second water.

Then, for safety sake, they boil it a third time and throw away that water, and then they dry the root and then grind it into a flour. By that time, the poisonous umdumbula - the plant that carelessly eaten can make your stomach swell and cause you to die - becomes an edible plant that can safely be eaten by even the weakest of babies and the frailest of old women and men.

When I came to the United States of America, a big motherly native American woman with thick, iron-grey hair tumbling in two great plaits down either side of her head, cooked me a meal that I have never forgotten to this day. She came out of the forest with a basket full of acorns (the seeds of oak trees). What was she going to do with this food, which we in South Africa used to give to pigs, I wondered?



She boiled the acorns after grinding them, threw away the water, boiled them again, threw away the water and I lost interest. Sometime later, this native American woman, smiling like the great mother goddess herself - her hooked fleshy nose covered with a film of sweat - placed a dish in front of my astonished eyes. Behind my glasses, my eyes must have grown as big as those of an owl when this lady said: "You will eat. Is good food."

Ai, I got scared! And then she was watching me like an eagle. I took a spoon and I started eating. I was eating acorns! She had put spices in them and they had become like a pap (a beautiful stew), and my stomach received this alien food with a loving rumble. I ate, and ate, and ate and asked for some more. My father, a carpenter, would have had a stroke twenty times, had he seen me eating the seeds of what he called 'plank trees'. But I tucked into the acorns like a lost pilgrim, and I ate for many days to come - I was always asking for acorns.

When I visited South America, I found an incredible country, full of people who amazed me. On the shores of Titikaka, the sacred lake, I visited Urubamba, the place of gods. And there, I saw native American women, colourful creatures in crinoline skirts and strange hats and brightly coloured scarves and shawls.

These women were cooking maize, and into each pot they dumped a handful of lime. Now, imagine that - I am a Zulu. I believe that dirt is dirt and food is food. I believe that soil should not be allowed to intrude into food - but here was an alien woman with high cheekbones, night-black hair, thin cruel lips and a dark-red skin, putting a handful of ground lime into maize which I was supposed to eat.

I ate the maize and then I asked the señora: "Señora, can you please tell me, respectfully, why did you put lime (the material we use for building houses) into the maize?"

"It is to take away lagwera from the intrallang."

I didn't know what she was talking about, but she said she was telling me that putting lime into maize would make it into a peaceful food. The battle was taken away from maize by lime being added to maize. Then, some months later, I understood from the lips of a scientist who told me that what the Native Americans are doing is correct: It is impossible for the human stomach to properly digest maize.

Therefore, to make this digestion complete, and to draw out the benefits from this otherwise indigestible foodstuff, you have to put lime into the maize.



Splish Splash

At a Madikwe birdbath



By David Batzofin



David is an award-winning blogger
whose work can be found at
www.travelandthings.co.za

Tucked away at Mosethla Bush camp and eco-lodge in the heart of one of one of my favourite reserves, Madikwe, is a birdbath so small that it could easily fit into an urban garden without disrupting space for a braai and a seating area.

And yet, despite its modest size, this unassuming little oasis plays host to some of the most extraordinary bird life and, occasionally, a few unexpected larger visitors.

Between game drives and meals, I found myself drawn to this miniature waterhole time and time again. It was easy to overlook at first, dwarfed by the grandeur of the surrounding bush, but as I settled into the rhythm of camp life, I realised that this seemingly insignificant pool of water was a stage for some of the most fascinating performances nature had to offer.



The trick, I discovered, was to sit in silence and simply watch. In a world where game drives are constantly on the lookout for the Big 5 and people measure a safari's success in sightings of apex predators, this was something entirely different.

This took patience. This involved observation. And more importantly, it heightened the art of noticing the small things, a skill I often forget to nurture in the rush of modern life.

The first visitors were the ever-present cape turtle doves, their soft, rhythmic calls forming the soundtrack to the reserve. They would flutter down, feathers puffed out, dipping their beaks daintily into the water before taking off in a blur of grey and white.

Shortly after, a blue waxbill and an African red-eyed bulbul arrived with both decided that taking a bath was the better option. An iridescent flash of a pair of cape glossy starlings caught my eye. Their deep blue and green plumage shimmered in the sunlight as they hopped around the rim, squabbling over prime drinking positions like old friends arguing over the best seat at the bar.

And last but not least a golden-breasted bunting cautiously approached, making certain that there was no danger before dipping its head to drink.

Each of my visits to this serene spot brought something new. Like the reserved grey go-away-bird, whose distinctive nasal call seemed to express mild irritation at having to share.

But it wasn't just birds that visited this pocket-sized paradise. One morning, as I sat watching the usual feathery patrons come and go, a rustling in the undergrowth signalled the arrival of an unexpected guest.

A squirrel, crept towards the water, pausing every few steps to check for danger (or perhaps just an amused audience). I realised that it was not only there for the water but it found food that had been dislodged by the birds as they sat in the tree branches before fluttering down to the water.

And so, between game drives and hearty camp meals, I found myself fully absorbed in this simple yet extraordinary corner of the camp. It was a reminder that you do not always have to chase the action, sometimes, the best moments come when you sit still, observe and let nature reveal itself on its own terms.

This was not my first visit to this camp, and it will not be my last.

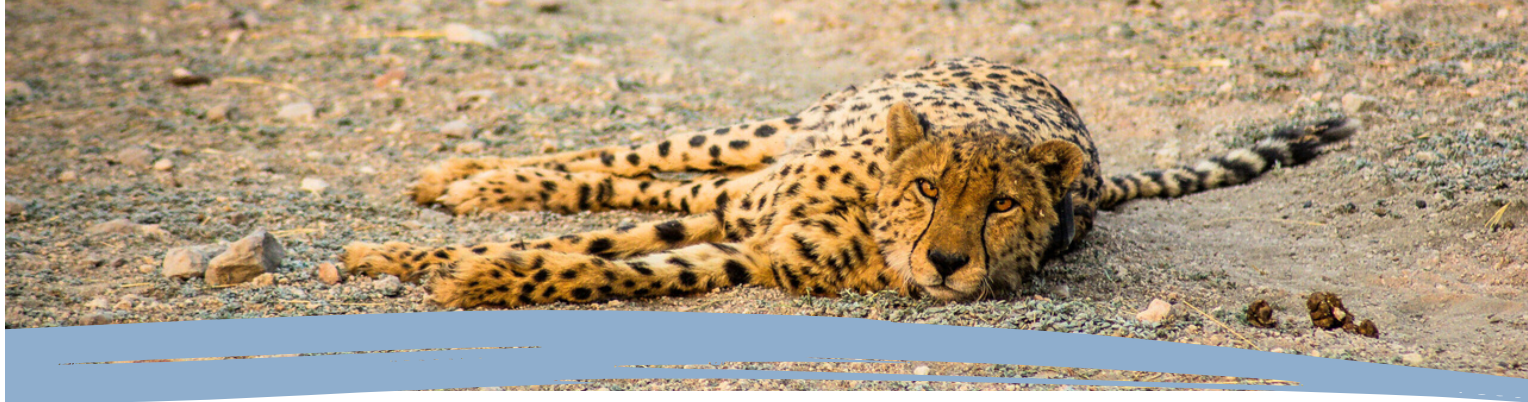
Spending time here enhanced my need to be present, to notice the small things, and, more importantly, to find joy in the everyday magic of the wild.





Send a photo of your coloured in page to sandy@travelbuggz.co.za to enter the lucky draw to win a goodie bag hamper.

Name:	
Age:	
Parents Cell No:	



WILD DREAMS JOB VACANCIES

Wild Dreams is a prominent company in the hospitality industry, specialising in recruitment and consultancy. We mainly focus on the safari lodge sector, as evident from our clientele. Our clients range from small lodges that accommodate only a few individuals to well-known large lodge groups with properties scattered throughout Africa.

At Wild Dreams, we are always on the lookout for field guides with various levels of experience. Additionally, we have positions where guiding knowledge is required, but the role is more focused on front of house or management responsibilities.

As a company, we prioritise conservation and actively support wildlife sanctuaries. We are deeply involved in community work and collaborate with numerous non-profit organisations in the wildlife and conservation field.

While we believe that most of you may find the aforementioned positions interesting, we also have constant vacancies in areas such as reservations, maintenance, and chef roles. To access these job opportunities, you can scan the provided QR code to visit our main jobs page. If you come across a job that catches your interest, you can submit your application online. However, if you don't find a suitable job at the moment, you can still upload your application directly into our database.

Furthermore, we have dedicated pages offering interview advice and CV tips. We even provide a free CV template that you can download. Our founder, who is a certified career coach, is deeply passionate about assisting individuals in finding their dream jobs.

Wishing you a successful job search!
The Wild Dreams team.

www.wilddreams.co.za





WildlifeCampus

Learn-Protect-Save

Est 2000



WildlifeCampus Price List

**Click on a course
name and its
info will open**

NATURE GUIDING COURSES

PERFECT FOR WILDLIFE ENTHUSIASTS AND THOSE ENTERING THE
INDUSTRY OR LOOKING TO TRAVEL/WORK/VOLUNTEER IN AFRICA.

01. ANIMAL TRACKS & SIGNS OF AFRICA NUMBER OF COMPONENTS: 36	R 2, 800
02. APPROACHING DANGEROUS GAME NUMBER OF COMPONENTS: 16	R 950
03. BIRDING NUMBER OF COMPONENTS: 10	R 950
04. FGASA EXAM PREP PRACTICE QUESTIONS NUMBER OF COMPONENTS: 30	R 650
05. FIELD GUIDING (NATURE GUIDING) NUMBER OF COMPONENTS: 82	R 4, 950
06. MARINE BIOLOGY NUMBER OF COMPONENTS: 39	R 950
07. THE GUIDES GUIDE TO GUIDING NUMBER OF COMPONENTS: 16	R 950

FREE COMPONENTS

UPON REGISTRATION, YOU'LL GAIN ACCESS TO
FREE SAMPLE COMPONENTS FROM EACH
COURSE ON YOUR "MY COURSES" PAGE. THESE
ALLOW YOU TO EXPLORE ALL THE COURSES WE
OFFER. YOU CAN COMPLETE AS MANY AS YOU
LIKE, BUT CERTIFICATES ARE NOT ISSUED FOR
FREE COMPONENTS.

HOSPITALITY COURSES

BE THE BEST YOU CAN BE WITH OUR HIGHLY RECOMMENDED
ECOTRAVEL HOSPITALITY COURSES.

08. FRONT OF HOUSE LODGE OPERATIONS NUMBER OF COMPONENTS: 10	R 1, 750
09. GAME LODGE COOKING NUMBER OF COMPONENTS: 26	R 2, 200
10. GAME LODGE ECONOMICS NUMBER OF COMPONENTS: 9	R 850
11. GAME LODGE MANAGEMENT NUMBER OF COMPONENTS: 23	R 2, 800
12. HOUSEKEEPING SUPERVISOR NUMBER OF COMPONENTS: 22	R 2, 200

**Click here to view our monthly
payment options and combos**

12

MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION

1 USER

THIS INNOVATIVE FEATURE ALLOWS YOU TO ACCESS ALL OUR COURSES, FOR A SMALL MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION FEE.

R 300/
MONTH

2 USERS

THIS INNOVATIVE FEATURE ALLOWS YOU TO ACCESS ALL OUR COURSES, FOR A SMALL MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION FEE.

R 495/
MONTH

FULL ACCESS

1 USER

ACCESS ALL THE WILDLIFECAMPUS COURSES (INCLUDING FUTURE COURSES AND UPDATED CONTENT).

R 18, 000
ONCE-OFF

2 USERS

ACCESS ALL THE WILDLIFECAMPUS COURSES (INCLUDING FUTURE COURSES AND UPDATED CONTENT).

R 30, 000
ONCE-OFF

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT COURSES

WRITTEN SPECIFICALLY FOR THOSE WHO NEED TO UNDERSTAND THE ECOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT OF GAME FARMS AND GAME RESERVES.

13. ANTI-POACHING

NUMBER OF COMPONENTS: 18

R 1, 950

14. ANTI-POACHING (JUNIOR)

NUMBER OF COMPONENTS: 10

R 550

15. FIELD RANGER MANAGEMENT

NUMBER OF COMPONENTS: 12

R 850

16. HUMAN - WILDLIFE CONFLICT

NUMBER OF COMPONENTS: 12

R 850

17. INTRODUCTION TO K9 ANTI-POACHING

NUMBER OF COMPONENTS: 11

R 1, 350

18. WILDLIFE CAPTURE AND CARE

NUMBER OF COMPONENTS: 25

R 1, 950

19. WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

NUMBER OF COMPONENTS: 41

R 4, 500

ANIMAL BEHAVIOUR COURSES

BY RICHARD E ESTES

20. BEHAVIOUR GUIDE TO AFRICAN CARNIVORES

NUMBER OF COMPONENTS: 38

R 950

21. BEHAVIOUR GUIDE TO AFRICAN HERBIVORES

NUMBER OF COMPONENTS: 63

R 950

22. BEHAVIOUR GUIDE TO AFRICAN PRIMATES

NUMBER OF COMPONENTS: 14

R 650

23. BEHAVIOUR GUIDE TO LOWVELD MAMMALS

NUMBER OF COMPONENTS: 73

R 950

SPECIAL INTEREST COURSES

24. DIGITAL WILDLIFE PHOTOGRAPHY

NUMBER OF COMPONENTS: 18

R 950

25. SURVIVAL

NUMBER OF COMPONENTS: 44

R 750

26. VOLUNTEERING IN SOUTH AFRICA

NUMBER OF COMPONENTS: 20

R 750

Click here to view our monthly payment options and combos



WildlifeCampus

Learn-Protect-Save

Est 2000

TOUR GUIDE SERIES

EXPLORE SOUTH AFRICA WITH US!

27. EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE NUMBER OF COMPONENTS: 16	R 950
28. FREE STATE PROVINCE NUMBER OF COMPONENTS: 14	R 950
29. GAUTENG PROVINCE NUMBER OF COMPONENTS: 17	R 950
30. KWAZULU-NATAL PROVINCE NUMBER OF COMPONENTS: 15	R 950
31. LIMPOPO PROVINCE NUMBER OF COMPONENTS: 9	R 950
32. MPUMALANGA PROVINCE NUMBER OF COMPONENTS: 13	R 950
33. NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE NUMBER OF COMPONENTS: 16	R 950
34. NORTH WEST PROVINCE NUMBER OF COMPONENTS: 10	R 950
35. WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE NUMBER OF COMPONENTS: 22	R 950

FREE COURSES

EXPLORE OUR COMPLIMENTARY CONTENT TO GET A CLEAR UNDERSTANDING OF OUR COURSE DELIVERY AND ASSESSMENT METHODS, AND EXPERIENCE WILDLIFECAMPUS BEFORE MAKING A PURCHASE.

CERTIFICATES ARE AVAILABLE FOR R 250 EACH (OPTIONAL). ONCE YOU GRADUATE, **WE'LL AUTOMATICALLY CONTACT YOU** WITH THE OPTION TO REDEEM YOUR CERTIFICATE; NO NEED TO EMAIL US.

FREE COURSES

TO KEEP YOUR WILDLIFE KNOWLEDGE SHARP!

36. AFRICAN FOLKLORE BY CREDO MUTWA NUMBER OF COMPONENTS: 1	FREE
37. ASTRONOMY NUMBER OF COMPONENTS: 20	FREE
38. BIG 5 NUMBER OF COMPONENTS: 6	FREE
39. BIG 5 JUNIOR NUMBER OF COMPONENTS: 6	FREE
40. BIRDING BY HABITAT NUMBER OF COMPONENTS: 8	FREE
41. CULTURAL ASTRONOMY - BELIEFS AND CUSTOMS NUMBER OF COMPONENTS: 1	FREE
42. ELEPHANT FACTS AND FABLES NUMBER OF COMPONENTS: 1	FREE
43. GEOLOGY, PALAEOLOGY AND EVOLUTION NUMBER OF COMPONENTS: 21	FREE
44. GET CLEAR ON YOUR DREAM CAREER NUMBER OF COMPONENTS: 1	FREE
45. HAPPOD'S MAMMALS OF MALAWI NUMBER OF COMPONENTS: 1	FREE
46. INTRODUCTION TO HOSPITALITY NUMBER OF COMPONENTS: 1	FREE
47. MOUNTAIN GUIDING NUMBER OF COMPONENTS: 13	FREE
48. PREDATOR MANAGEMENT ON LIVESTOCK FARMS NUMBER OF COMPONENTS: 1	FREE
49. REPTILES OF THE LOWVELD NUMBER OF COMPONENTS: 16	FREE
50. TOUR GUIDE TO SOUTH AFRICA NUMBER OF COMPONENTS: 14	FREE
51. WILDERNESS NAVIGATION NUMBER OF COMPONENTS: 12	FREE

**Click here to view our monthly
payment options and combos**



WildlifeCampus

Learn-Protect-Save

Est 2000



Quick links

Buy
courses



WildlifeCampus

Learn-Protect-Save

About us



WildlifeCampus

Learn-Protect-Save

Price
list



WildlifeCampus

Learn-Protect-Save

Payment
plans



WildlifeCampus

Learn-Protect-Save

FAQ's



WildlifeCampus

Learn-Protect-Save

Free
courses



WildlifeCampus

Learn-Protect-Save

Monthly
subscription



WildlifeCampus

Learn-Protect-Save

Glossary



WildlifeCampus

Learn-Protect-Save



WildlifeCampus

Learn-Protect-Save

A brand new course By WildlifeCampus!

Click here for full info



Game Lodge Cooking

14