



**ALABAMA
SAFARI
PARK**

350-ACRE DRIVE-THRU ADVENTURE!

MONTGOMERY

GUIDEBOOK



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

WELCOME TO ALABAMA SAFARI PARK

Since the Spring of 2018, the Alabama Safari Park has offered guests the fantastic opportunity to see wild animals roam free. The Park supports wildlife conservation in 135+ countries globally through financial aid, public education, captive breeding, and habitat preservation.

Our dedicated staff helps our guests have the time of their lives learning about and discovering Zebra, Camels, Llamas, Giraffe, Bison, and much more! From the comfort of your vehicle, you will get up close and personal with all of these animals and even feed them with our specialty grain.

The Alabama Safari Park is an unforgettable day out unlike any other, and we're quickly becoming a Top Area Attraction – See what all the buzz is about! Bring your friends and family along and make the memories of a lifetime!



Mark each animal off as you see them!

ANIMALS TO DISCOVER

4 CAMEL, LLAMA

Dromedary Camel
Llama

5 GIRAFFE

6-7 BIRDS

Rhea
Southern Cassowary
Ostrich
Emu

8-17 HOOFED, HORNED ANIMALS

Banteng
Water Buffalo
Bison
Eland
Scottish Highland Cattle
Nilgai
Greater Kudu
Blue Wildebeest
Black Wildebeest
Blackbuck
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Impala
Thomson's Gazelle
Nile Lechwe
Red Lechwe
Waterbuck
Sable
Arabian Oryx
Watusi

18-19 ZEBRAS

Grant's Zebra
Grevy's Zebra

20 FALLOW DEER

20 ANTEATER

21 SLOTH

FAMILY: CAMELIDAE

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

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, have an extra set of eye lashes and can close their nostrils to keep out sand during storms. Camels can go 10-15 days without water.



FUN FACT

Dromedary Camels do not store water in their hump. It's where they store fat that gets turned into energy during scarce months of food.



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!

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.



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.



STRUTHIONIFORMS

Birds that resemble the Ostrich

FAMILY: STRUTHIONIDAE

Flightless and mostly large and long-legged birds

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.



Rhea is located in The Village.

SOUTHERN CASSOWARY

Casuarius casuarius

RANGE: Southern New Guinea, Australia

DIET: Fruit, berries, grasses

HEIGHT: 5 - 6 feet

WEIGHT: 100 - 120 lbs

Cassowaries are a flightless bird with three toed feet and very sharp claws. Cassowaries defend themselves by kicking with their extremely powerful legs and wounding predators with their dagger-like claws which can be up to 5 inches long! The large, colorful protrusion on the top of their head is called a "casque."

While scientists still don't agree what the casque is for, many think it is either a weapon for the dominance or used to amplify deep booming sounds they make to communicate with each other.



OSTRICH

Struthius camelus

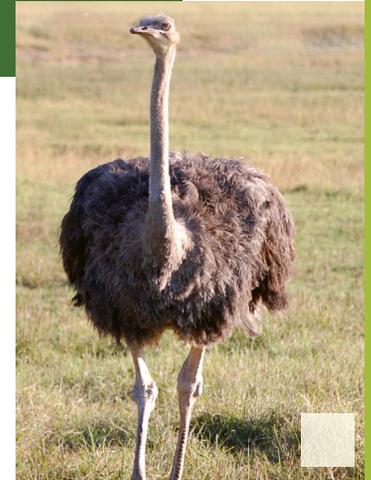
RANGE: Africa

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!

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. It loves to play and splash in pools of water and mud, and it is an excellent swimmer. The adult Emu can continue to 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 and then cares for the chicks for their first eighteen months.

FUN FACT

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



ARTIODACTYLA

Hoofed animals with an even number of toes

FAMILY: BOVIDAE

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



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.

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.

CONSERVATION EFFORTS

In the past few decades, wild Banteng populations have decreased by more than 50% due to habitat loss and poaching for their meat and horns. As a result, it is estimated that 5,000–8,000 individuals remain in the wild, resulting in their danger of extinction. Increasing Banteng populations has been the Park's most successful Endangered species conservation through propagation program, with over 30 births to date! Alabama Safari Park is dedicated to protecting wild Banteng populations in Cambodia, Java, and Borneo through our partners in the field: Wildlife Alliance, Sumatran Orangutan Society, and the International Rhino Foundation.



WATER BUFFALO

Bubalus bubalis

RANGE: Asia

DIET: Grasses, 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.



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.

FUN FACT

Despite its enormous and clumsy appearance, the bison has amazing speed and agility, reaching speeds of 30 mph.



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.

FUN FACT

When fleeing from danger, herd members often leap over one another.

SCOTTISH HIGHLAND CATTLE

Bos taurus taurus highland

RANGE: Scotland
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.

NILGAI

Boselaphus tragocamelus

RANGE: India
DIET: Trees, shrubs, fruit, sugar cane
HEIGHT: 4 feet at shoulder
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.



FUN FACT

Nilgai bulls fight each other on their knees for available females.

GREATER KUDU

Tragelaphus strepsiceros

RANGE: Eastern and Southern Africa
DIET: Grasses, leaves, roots
HEIGHT: 5 ½ feet
WEIGHT: 420 - 600 lbs

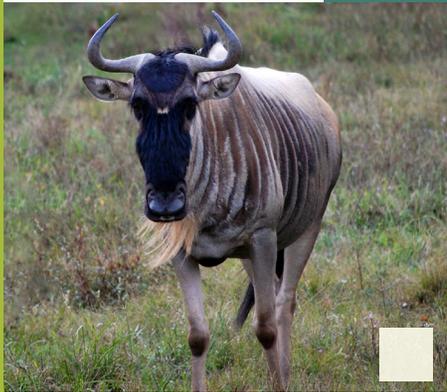
Kudu are the second tallest antelope in Africa. The males have large spiraled horns that can reach lengths up to 48 inches. Kudu are



excellent jumpers and have been known to clear 8 feet with ease! Males will fight for territory and mates by interlocking horns until one surrenders.

FUN FACT

Kudu is one of the loudest antelope producing a gruff like barking sound used to communicate.



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 over 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.

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.



FUN FACT

The wildebeest is one of the few African residents that has increased in population since the 1960's

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.

BLESBOK

Damaliscus pygargus phillipsi

RANGE: Open plains of South Africa

DIET: Grasses and shrubs

HEIGHT: 2 ½ - 3 ½ feet at shoulder

WEIGHT: 120 - 175 lbs



The blesbok is named using the Afrikaans word bles - which mean blaze. This refers to the broad white stripe down the middle of their faces. Both sexes carry horns, ringed almost to the tip. Female horns are slightly more slender.

FUN FACT

They can maintain a speed of 43 mph when chased, but unlike other antelope, Blesbok are not good jumpers.



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 the grasses they eat. The

word Impala comes from the native Zulu language and means "Gazelle". These gazelles can run 55mph! The females and their offspring can form herds up to 200 individuals.

FUN FACT

Impala can leap 9 feet in the air!

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.



FUN FACT

Thomson's gazelle use a bounding leap called "pronking" to avoid predators.

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.



FUN FACT

Nile Lechwe, like many other antelope species, produce vocalizations. Females often make a noise sounding like the combination of a frog's croak or a pig's snort.



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.

FUN FACT

Red Lechwe legs are covered in a water-repellent substance which allows them to run quite fast in knee-deep water.

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 ellipses (ellipse) and the prynos (hind part).

ARABIAN ORYX

Oryx leucoryx

RANGE: Desert area of the Arabian Peninsula and Saudi 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.



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.

WATUSI

Bos taurus africanus

RANGE: Africa

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.

PERISSODACTYLA

Hoofed animals with an odd number of toes

FAMILY: EQUIDAE

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

GRANT'S ZEBRA

Equus quagga

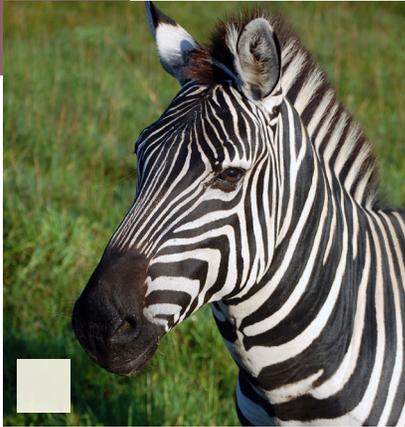
RANGE: East Africa

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

In 2021, Alabama Safari Park welcomed the birth of two female Grevy's zebras named Malindi and Yava. With fewer than 3,000 remaining in the wild and approximately 200 individuals in the United States, Grevy's zebras are in danger of extinction, making these births incredibly significant.

FAMILY: CERVIDAE

Deer-Hoofed, antlered animals



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.

FAMILY: MYRMECOPHAGIDAE



GIANT ANTEATER

Myrmecophaga tridactyla

RANGE: Central America, Eastern South America
DIET: Termites, ants, beetles, worms & fruit
LENGTH: 6-7 feet
WEIGHT: 60-100 lbs

In relation to its body size, giant anteaters have the longest tongue of any mammal. It can

be up to 2 feet long! They are excellent swimmers and can even use their long nose as a snorkel. A giant anteater's sense of smell is forty times more powerful than a human's.

FUN FACT

One of the closest relatives to the giant anteater is the pygmy sloth!

FAMILY: MEGALONYCHIDAE

Includes all two-toed sloths



TWO-TOED SLOTH

Choloepus hoffmanni

RANGE: South America
DIET: Leaves, twigs, flowers, fruit
LENGTH: 18-34 inches
WEIGHT: 9-18 lbs

Sloths spend a majority of their life hanging upside down in the trees. This includes eating, sleeping, mating, and even giving birth! Sloths can sleep up to 20

hours per day and since they move so infrequently, algae grows in their fur, camouflaging them in the trees they hang from.

FUN FACT

Surprisingly, Sloths are better swimmers than they are climbers! When a Sloth wants to move, they often wait for the forest to flood and then swim to their next home.

ASK ABOUT A SLOTH ENCOUNTER!

AVAILABLE DAILY



Whether they're just hanging out, taking a snooze, or moseying along to reach a tasty treat, our oddly adorable two-toed sloths are as delightful as sloths can be!

In our Sloth Encounter, you'll get up close to feed and learn about these gentle creatures and discover that while they're slow movers, they are loaded with personality. Have your camera ready during this unique experience!



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
- Wagon Rides Tickets
- Season Passes



EXPLORE MORE IN OUR

SAFARI VILLAGE



PETTING AREA

Feed all your barnyard favorites!

GIRAFFE TOWER

Visit the Giraffe Tower and feed our Reticulated giraffe!



ALABAMA OUTBACK

Walk (or hop) alongside our cheeky kangaroos!

GIANT ANTEATER

Say hello to the newest additions to Alabama Safari Park, Barnaby and Armstid!



LEMUR ISLAND

Watch our playful lemurs gallivant on their their own island habitat!

BUDGIE ADVENTURE AVIARY

Bring a feed stick for tiny parrots to munch on while they perch on your hands!



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 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 Alabama Safari Park do so at their own risk. We will not be responsible for injuries to any individual or damage to any vehicle.