

TABLE 30.

ANALYSIS OF CARCASE DATA: KRUGER NATIONAL PARK.

DIFFERENTIAL MORTALITY ACCORDING TO SEX & AGE OF PREY AND SEASON OF YEAR.

KILL: GIRAFFE

BY: LIONS

PERIOD: FEBRUARY 1966 TO JANUARY 1968.

SPECIES	Period Feb.-Apr.	%	Period May-July	%	Period Aug.-Oct.	%	Period Nov.-Jan.	%	TOTAL K.N.P.	%
Adults	12	63.16	19	59.37	20	55.55	13	61.91	64	59.26
Sud-Adult & Juveniles	1	5.26	5	15.63	6	16.67	6	28.57	18	16.67
Infants (suck- ling young)	2	10.53	3	9.37	5	13.89	2	9.52	12	11.11
Indet.	4	21.05	5	15.63	5	13.89	—	—	14	12.96
TOTAL	19	100.00	32	100.00	36	100.00	21	100.00	108	100.00
Male	8	42.10	18	56.25	19	52.78	15	71.43	60	55.55
Female	7	36.85	9	28.12	11	30.55	6	28.57	33	30.55
Indet.	4	21.05	5	15.63	6	16.67	—	—	15	13.90
TOTAL	19	100.00	32	100.00	36	100.00	21	100.00	108	100.00

Plate 1

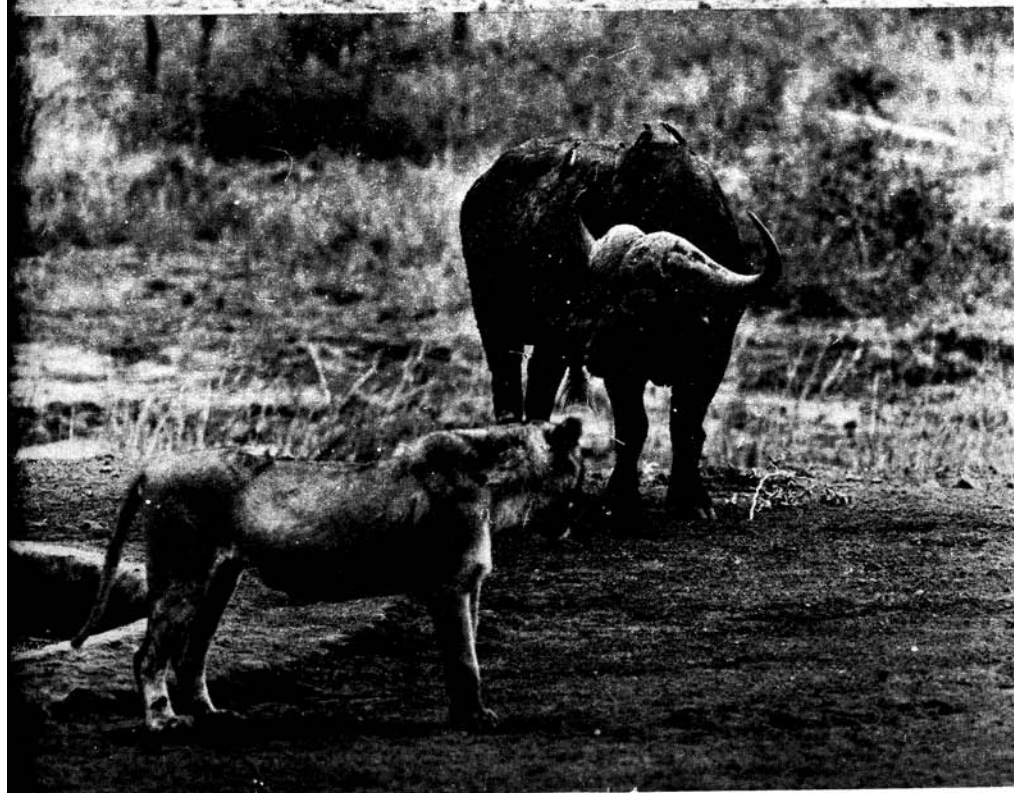


Plate 2

Plate 3

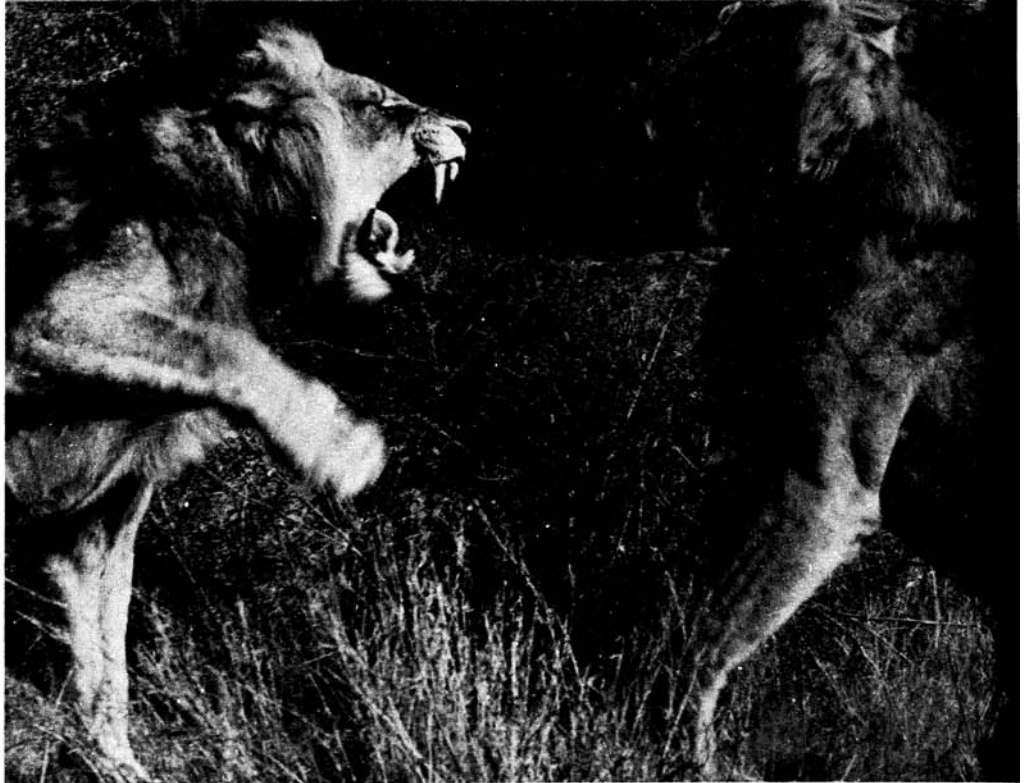
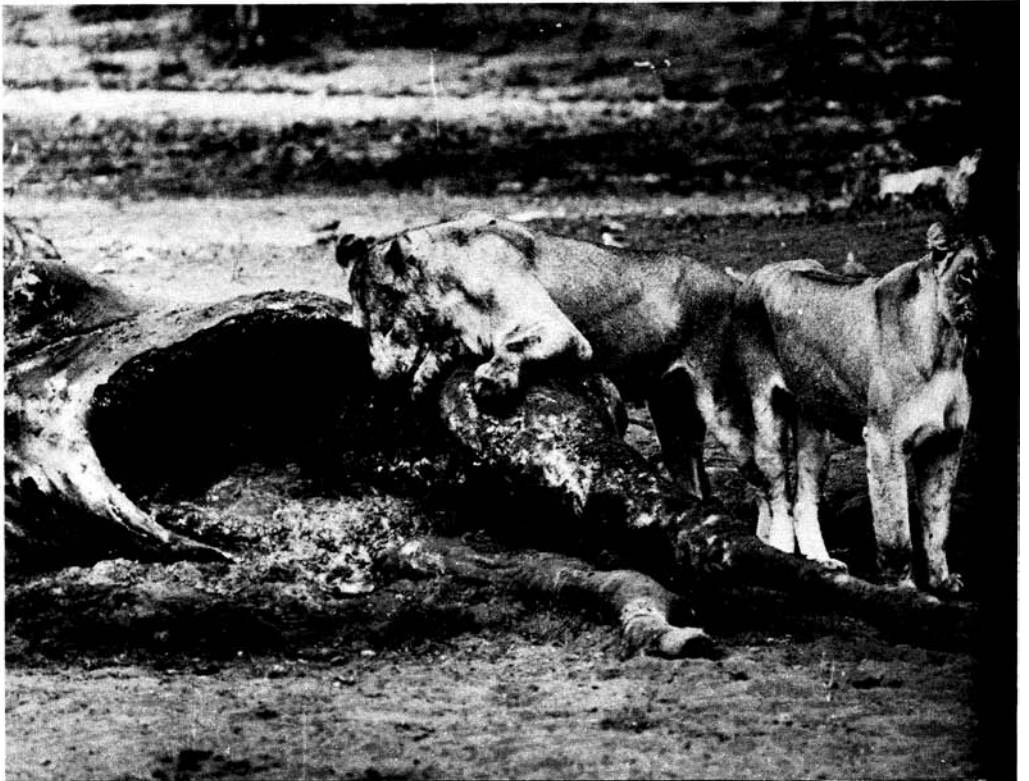


Plate 4

Plate 5

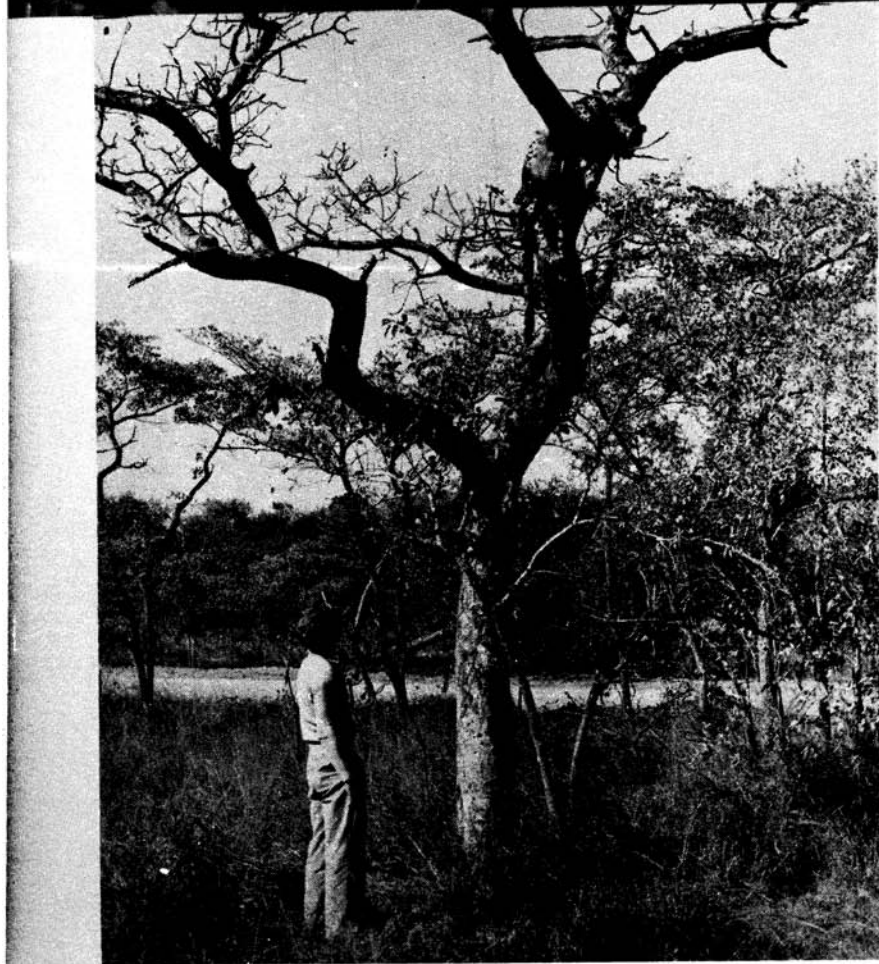
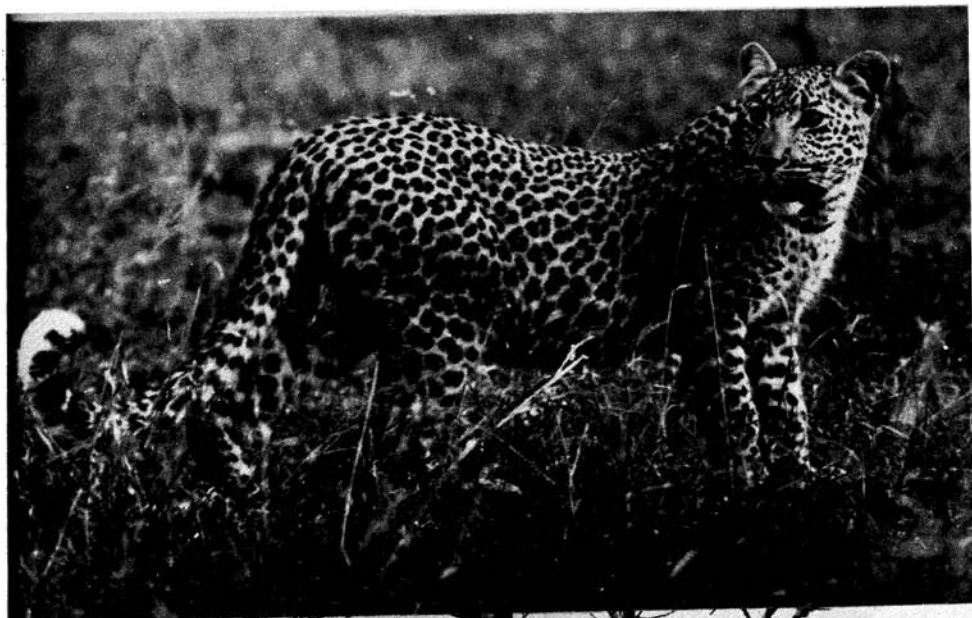


Plate 6

Plate 7



Plate 8

LEGEND OF PLATES

- Plate 1: The lion is the dominant predator in the Kruger National Park.
- Plate 2: Single lions and buffalo have a healthy respect for one another.
- Plate 3: During lean times lions will attend a kill, such as this bull giraffe for 8 days and longer.
- Plate 4: Intra-specific strife may be triggered by disputes at a carcass, a female on heat, or territorial violation (as in this case). Photograph: J. Adamson.
- Plate 5: Leopards are ubiquitous and successful predators, and have the greatest impact on the prey population of the Kruger Park after lions.
- Plate 6: The stronger predators will sometimes prey on the weaker ones. This full-grown cheetah male was killed by a leopard and cached high amongst the branches of a marula tree.
- Plate 7: "Greeting ceremony" amongst a pack of wild dogs before commencing the hunt.
- Plate 8: Cheetahs are the swiftest of all predators, but rank low in the social hierarchy of the predator community.
- Plate 9: Three cheetahs at the carcass of a freshly-killed impala ram
- Plate 10: Remnants of a carcass of an impala ram left by six full-grown cheetahs.
- Plate 11: Spotted hyaenas are the most important scavengers in the Park, but become predators in their own right where the opportunity affords.
- Plate 12: Saddle-backed jackals prey primarily on smaller mammals and the young

Plate 9

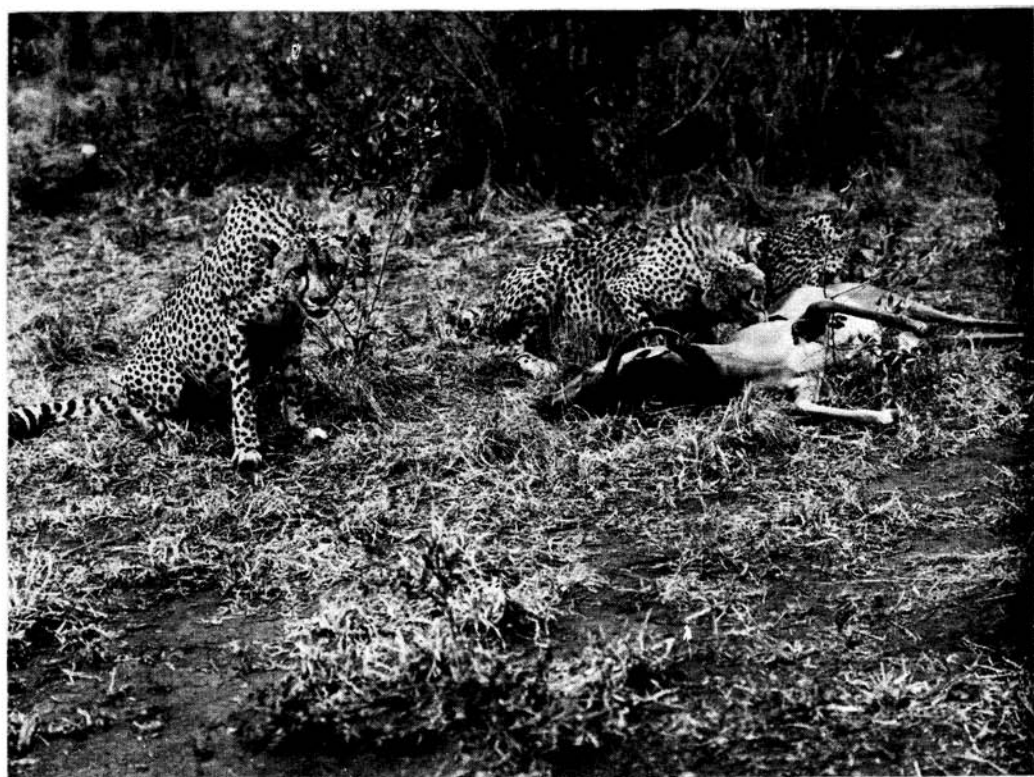


Plate 10



Plate 11

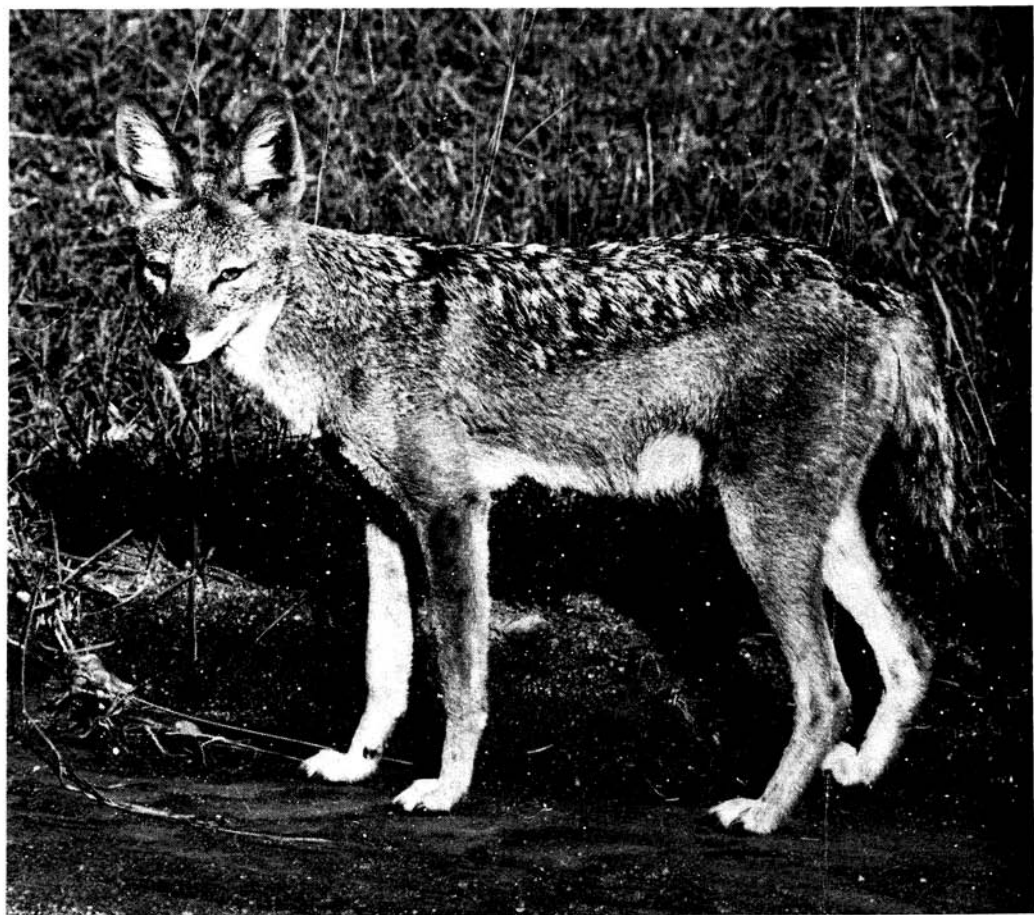


Plate 12