

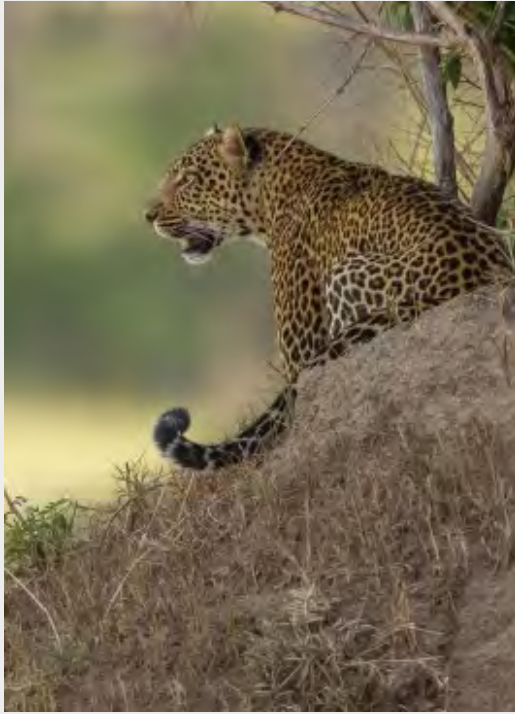


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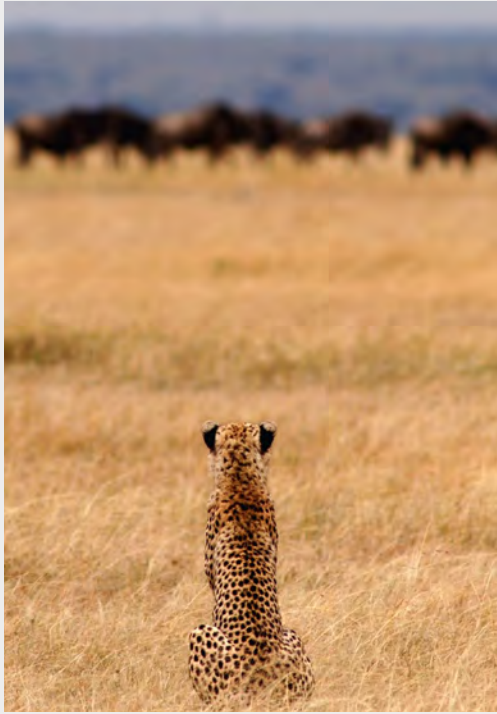
Serengeti National Park

Lamai | Mkombe's House | Serengeti Safari Camp



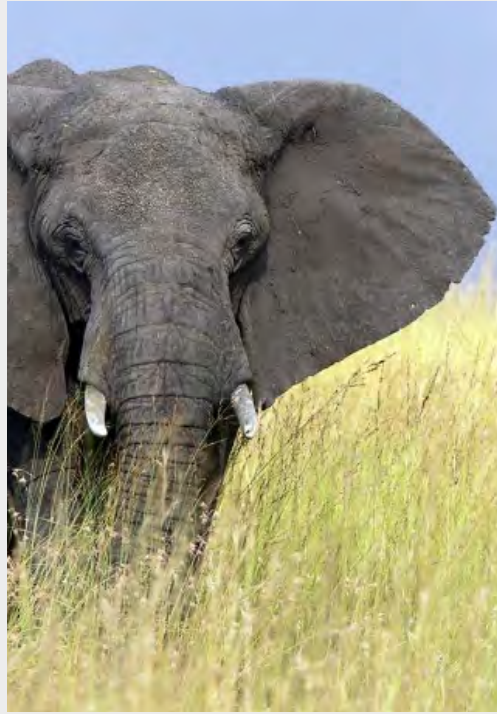
The Serengeti is one of the most famous wildlife areas in the world and home to the annual wildebeest migration. The Serengeti National Park itself covers 14,750 km² of grassland plains, open savannah, riverine forests and woodlands. It lies in the north of Tanzania, bordered by Kenya and the Masai Mara National Reserve in the north, the Ngorongoro Crater Area to the southeast, the Maswa Game Reserve to the south west and the Loliondo Game Controlled Area to the east. Together, all these areas form the larger Serengeti ecosystem which almost all see the wildebeest herds at some point during their annual circuit.

While the migration is the obvious draw, with the antics of hundreds of thousands of wildebeest and zebra providing dramatic game viewing, whichever area of the Serengeti you choose to base yourself you're sure to be rewarded. Our team of Nomad guides has been exploring every corner of the Serengeti for over 20 years and can vouch that each and every part offers its own charm and drama even when the herds are nowhere to be seen.



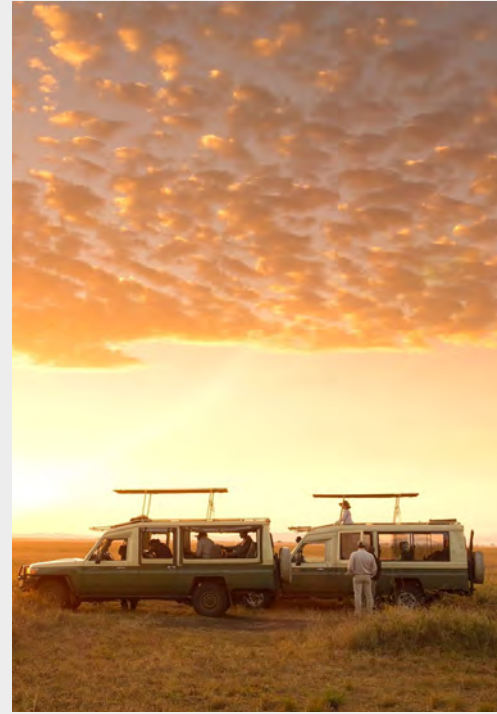
SOUTHERN SERENGETI

The southern plains of the Serengeti (which include the Ngorongoro Conservation Area around Ndutu and Lake Masek) are where the migration begins and where, each year in late February or March, the wildebeest calving takes place. The endless views of the open grasslands in the southern plains are probably one of the most emblematic that you will see. Accompanying the migration, zebras, impala, buffalo, topi and hartebeest occur here in large numbers, as well as opportunist predators, lion, leopard, cheetah, hyena and jackal.



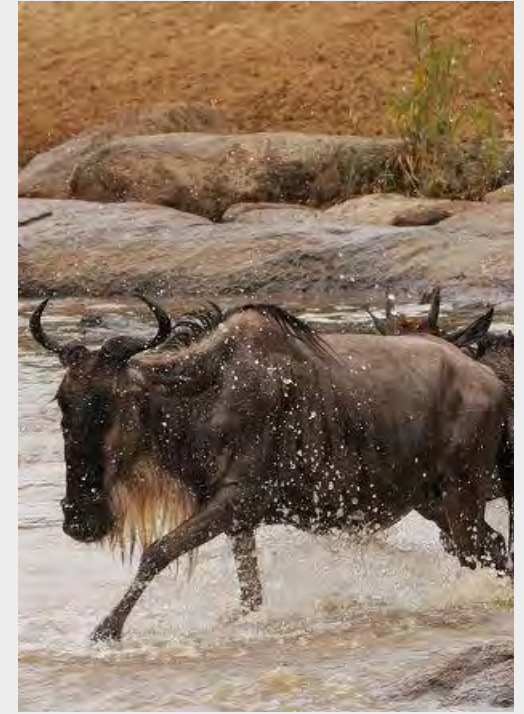
CENTRAL SERENGETI

The Seronera Valley is the central hub of the Serengeti National Park. The migration generally moves through this area from mid-April to June and then again later in the year from November to December. The network of rivers in this area ensure a year-round water supply and as such, it has year-round phenomenal concentrations of game as well as spectacular migration viewing in season. To the south west of Seronera is a magical area known as Moru where the scenery is stunning with open plains, hills and kopjes and it's easy to get off the beaten track and escape the busier Seronera area.



WESTERN SERENGETI

The Western Corridor stretches west of the Seronera Valley, almost as far as Lake Victoria. The two major rivers of the Western Corridor, the Grumeti and the Mbalageti River, sustain rich areas of riverine bush and a good resident game population. The crocodile infested waters of the Grumeti pose a significant obstacle for the migrating herds when they pass through this area from May through to July.



NORTHERN SERENGETI

The northern Serengeti area of lush, rolling grassland and tree-lined watercourses is the most northerly point of the migration journey, together with Kenya's Masai Mara. During the dry season from July to October, the herds mass on both banks of the Mara River, frequently crossing - and braving the crocs - in response to local weather patterns that only they seem to understand. Unlike the southern plains of the Serengeti that dry out, forcing all but the hardiest of species to leave, this area remains lush and green. There's a collective sigh of relief from the resident game when the one and a half million migrating wildebeest - and the madness that follows them - leave town for a few months. And the resident game in the area is spectacular from varied plains to abundant big cat populations.