



GR 11 TOURISM

TERM 3 SUMMARISED NOTES

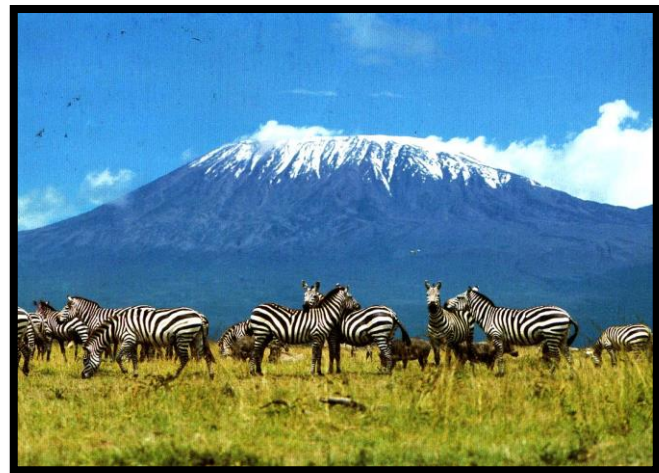


tanzania



Kilimanjaro

- ~ Kilimanjaro National Park and the mountain itself = World heritage site.
- ~ Highest mountain in Africa, but also the world's highest lone mountain. (Not part of a mountain range).
- ~ The mountain is the remnants of a volcano that has been inactive for hundreds of years.
- ~ Thousands of adventure tourists climb the mountain every year using one of the 6 official routes.
- ~ Most of the trails are easy and tourists do not need oxygen masks, but you have to be careful not to climb too fast so that your body can acclimatize to get used to the little oxygen on top of the mountain.
- ~ Most climbers turn around because of mountain sickness.
- ~ Park authorities restrict people not to climb it faster than at least 5 days.
- ~ Vegetation differs from the bottom of the mountain to the top. Different environments include: savannah, forests, mountain desert and ice peaks.





SERENGETI National Park

Annual migration of millions of herbivores from the northern parts to the southern parts and back again - exceptional place to be.

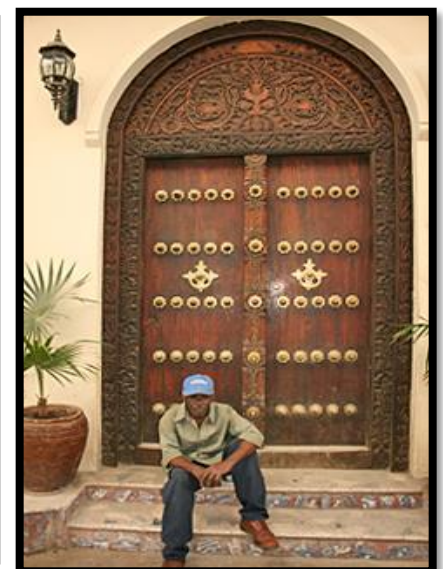
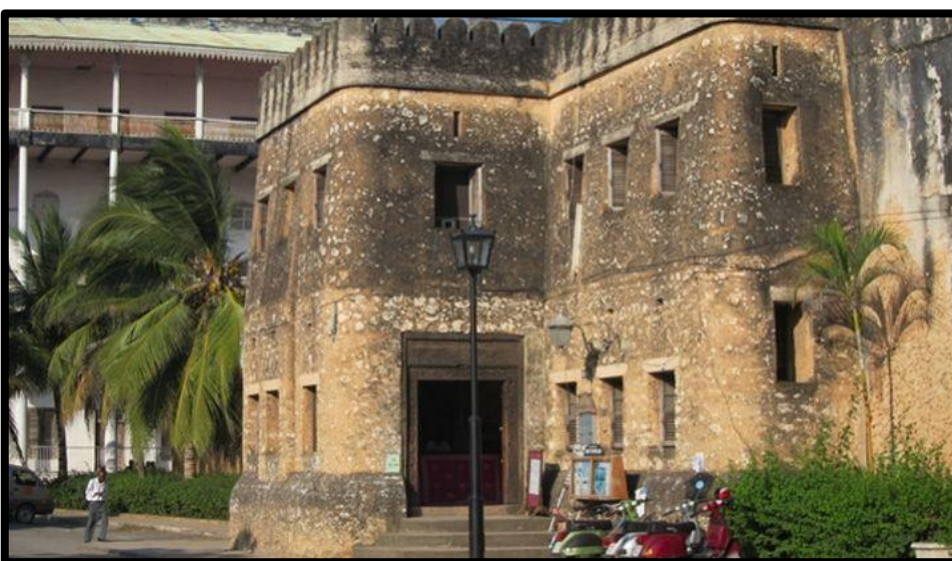
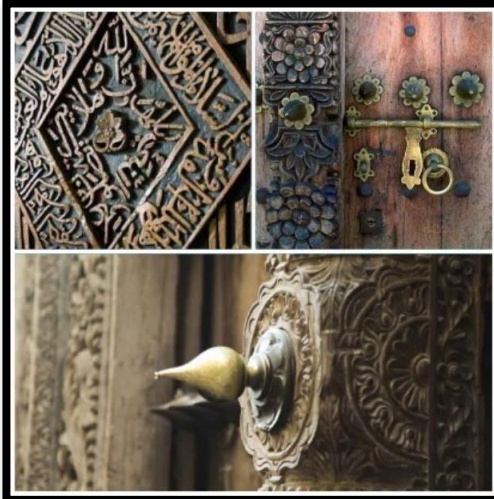
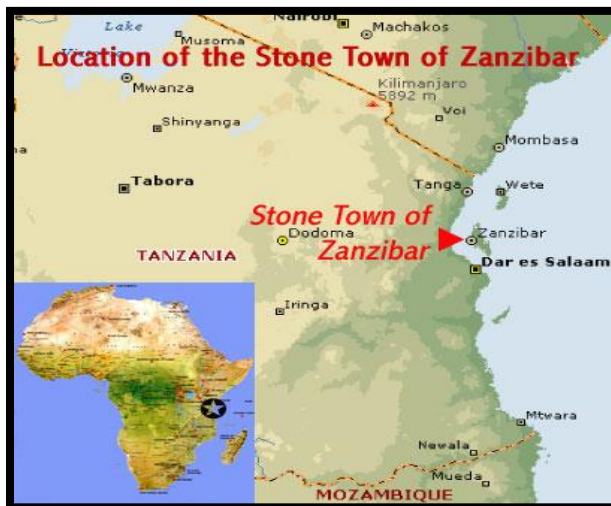
- Huge numbers of animals migrate across the savannah. (Can not be seen anywhere else in the world.)
- This unique natural event led to the declaration of the Serengeti as a World Heritage Site.
- Migration: During May and June when the masses of animals return to the park.
- Many varieties of animals in the park and the animals are abundant, which is why it is considered the best game reserve in Africa.
- Game viewing routes = part of the main attraction.





STONE TOWN (Zanzibar)

- World Heritage Site due to its historical importance.
- Once was the major trading centre of the Indian Ocean.
- Wealthy Arab merchants built stately stone houses here in the 19th century - Stone Town dominated.
- Old restored buildings can be visited.
- Walk in the narrow streets and alleys.
- Extravagant wooden and copper doors are very interesting.





NGORONGORO CONSERVATION area

- Ngorongoro Crater is in the middle of the area: flat grasslands surrounded by high hills that form the edge of the crater.
- World Heritage Site due to the Olduvai Gorge, where the oldest known examples of the human genus *Homo habilis* were found. They lived 3 million years ago.
- The Ngorongoro Crater, the remnants of a massive volcano that erupted here more than a million years ago, contributes to the world heritage status of this area.
- Remarkable concentration of game is found in the crater of the volcano. This is also the southern tip of the annual Serengeti migration.



Unauthorised Distribution Disclaimer

Unless otherwise noted, the contents of this documents (worksheet) and the entire attachments, including all text, graphics, icons, hyperlinks, designs, visual material and the arrangement and layout thereof remains the sole property of the author (Me. A Jonker) thereof, and all rights are reserved. Reproduction, distribution without the consent of the author or copying of any material from this study material, in any form whatsoever will constitute a copyright infringement and will result in civil and criminal law penalties. All rights not expressly granted are reserved.



A. Jonker