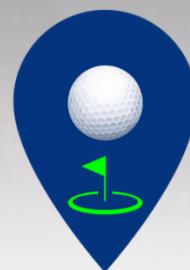


SAFARI WHAT TO PACK



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The Basics

Choose natural, neutral coloured clothing. When trying to spot wildlife, you'll have the best chance if you blend in as much as possible with your surroundings. Shades of green, brown and olive are ideal.

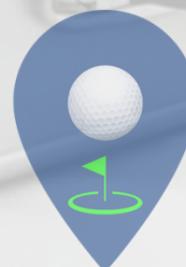
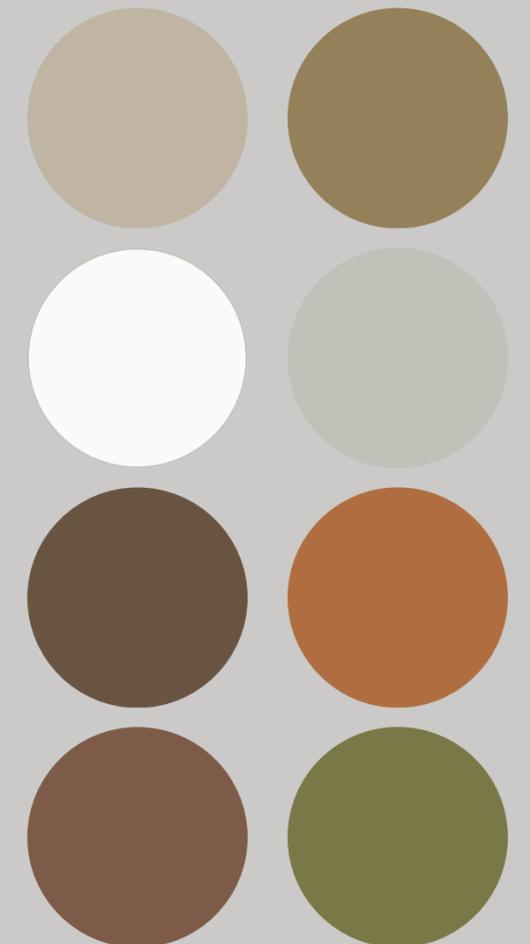
Packing lightweight safari wear allows you to layer up or down accordingly. The focus should be on comfort rather than style. Africa is a continent of extremes; it can be very cold through the night into the early morning and then swelteringly hot by the middle of the day.

Winter in the bush is the dry season (May to September). Expect little to no rain, chilly mornings and evenings with temperatures as low as 9°C (48°F), and warmer conditions during midday, around 25°C (77°F).

Summer is the rainy season (October to April) with temperatures ranging from 20°C to 40°C (68°F to 104°F). Days can be hot, with thunderstorms providing short heavy showers. During these showers, the humidity increases, making it feel even warmer.

We recommend you bring multiple layers of safari clothing so that you can add and remove layers as required. We suggest at least one warm layer like a sweatshirt, fleece, or safari jacket as well as a lightweight rain jacket.

Safari Colour Palette



Packing Checklist

Clothes

- Long- and mid-sleeve cotton shirts for layering
- Shorts/cut-offs, two or three pairs for midday wear
- Sleeveless shirts for warmer days (especially in summer)
- Summer dresses
- Swimming costume/bathing suit
- A windbreaker
- Activewear for bush walks
- A lightweight rain jacket for summer rain

Winter Essentials

- A warm jacket or windbreaker
- A beanie, scarf and gloves for morning drives
- A few long-sleeved shirts
- Long pants
- Cotton shirts or vests
- One or two jumpers
- Thermal undergarments
- Boots and sandals
- Winter evening wear

Shoes & Accessories

- A good pair of walking shoes for bush walks
- Socks to pair with your walking shoes
- Sandals or flip-flops for around the lodge
- Closed shoes/sneakers for the evenings
- A sun hat or two (a wide-brimmed hat is perfect for game drives; with a string to tie it around your neck so it doesn't blow off during the drive)
- Sunglasses
- Light scarf
- High SPF sunblock (SPF50 +)
- Insect repellent
- Camera, binoculars, spare memory cards and charging equipment



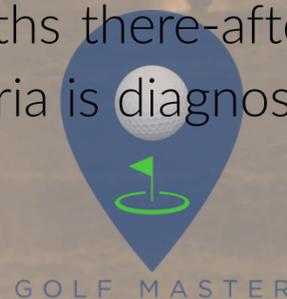
Malaria

Malaria is a concern in the Lowveld of Mpumalanga. Although considered a low-risk area, there are incidents from time-to-time. Visitors to Leopard Creek and the Kruger National Park are encouraged to consult with their health-care professional for the latest advice on malaria prophylaxis as it changes regularly.

To protect yourself, always use mosquito repellent (even during the day) wear light, long sleeved shirts, long pants and shoes and socks at night, and sleep under a net or in a mosquito-proof room. Mosquitos also do not like the cold so leave your airconditioner on in your room. Even if you are taking oral malaria prophylactic, you can still get malaria if you are bitten by an infected anopheles mosquito, so a good repellent is your easiest and most effective precaution.

If you do decide to take malaria prophylaxis, it is essential to take the drugs according to the directions on the package insert. You need to start a week or two before entering the malaria-endemic area and it is also essential that you continue to take the drugs for four weeks after leaving the malaria risk area. Please consult your physician or a registered health-care professional about the possible side-effects of the drugs.

It is important to note that a person may still contract malaria even though all precautionary measures have been taken. If any flu-like symptoms namely, headache, fever, muscular and joint pains, sweating, shivering attacks, nausea, diarrhoea and fatigue occur after a visit to a malaria risk area (and for up to six months there-after) consult a doctor immediately and advise the doctor of your visit to the malaria area in order to ensure that malaria is diagnosed and treated in time. Malaria attacks can occur up to six months after leaving a malaria area.





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