South Africa

Grand Kruger National Park Traverse



Southern Ground Hornbill by Julian Parsons

Few wildlife destinations on Earth rival the scale, diversity and reputation of Kruger National Park. Covering almost 20,000 square kilometres and stretching nearly 350 kilometres from the Limpopo River in the north to the Crocodile River in the south, Kruger is one of Africa's largest protected areas and undoubtedly South Africa's premier safari destination.

The park's origins date back to 1898, when President Paul Kruger proclaimed the Sabie Game Reserve to protect the region's rapidly disappearing wildlife from uncontrolled hunting. In 1926, the Sabie and Shingwedzi Game Reserves were merged to form Kruger National Park, becoming South Africa's first national park. Today, almost a century later, it forms part of the vast Great Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area, linking protected landscapes across South Africa, Zimbabwe and Mozambique into one of the world's largest conservation initiatives.

Kruger is not simply vast; it is astonishingly diverse. Ancient baobab-dotted landscapes in the far north gradually transition into dense mopane woodland, mixed bushveld, open savanna grasslands, granite hills and riverine forests before reaching the lush southern woodlands. Each region possesses its own distinct geology, vegetation and wildlife communities, making a journey through the park a constantly changing safari experience.

The park supports an extraordinary wealth of wildlife, with over 150 species of mammal, more than 500 bird species, approximately 120 reptile species, over 50 species of fish, and thousands of plant and insect species recorded. Few protected areas anywhere on the planet offer such biodiversity combined with excellent accessibility.

Kruger is renowned as one of the finest places in Africa to encounter the iconic Big Five, including healthy populations of Lion, Leopard, African Savanna Elephant, African Buffalo and White Rhinoceros, while also supporting one of the continent's most important populations of the critically endangered Black Rhinoceros. Yet many visitors soon discover that the park's greatest treasures extend far beyond these celebrated icons.

The open savannas of central Kruger provide superb habitat for Cheetah, while the remote northern wilderness offers some of South Africa's finest opportunities to encounter Roan and Sable Antelope, Common Eland, Tsessebe, Nyala, Sharpe's Grysbok and Southern Reedbuck. Along the park's rivers, pods of Common Hippopotamus share the waterways with formidable Nile Crocodiles, while Spotted Hyaena, Black-backed Jackal, Honey Badger, African Civet, Large-spotted Genet, Serval, Caracal and the elusive African Wildcat emerge after dark. Kruger also supports one of Africa's most important populations of the endangered African Wild Dog, offering visitors a rare opportunity to observe one of the continent's most charismatic and highly social predators.

For birdwatchers, Kruger ranks among the world's premier birding destinations. Over 500 species have been recorded, reflecting the park's remarkable diversity of habitats and ecosystems. Majestic raptors include Martial Eagle, Bateleur, Brown Snake Eagle, African Hawk-Eagle and several species of vulture patrolling the skies, while rivers, wetlands, woodlands and open savannas support an extraordinary variety of kingfishers, bee-eaters, hornbills, rollers, herons, egrets and waterbirds. Seasonal migrants further enrich the park's already exceptional avifauna, ensuring that every visit offers new discoveries.

The remote northern reaches of Kruger are especially prized by birdwatchers for their unique avifauna, where many tropical species reach the southern limits of their African distribution. Here we may encounter Böhm's and Mottled Spinetails, Arnot's Chat, Grey-headed and Brown-necked Parrots, Green-capped Eremomela, Retz's Helmetshrike, Meves's Starling and Black-throated Wattle-eye and Saddle-billed Stork.

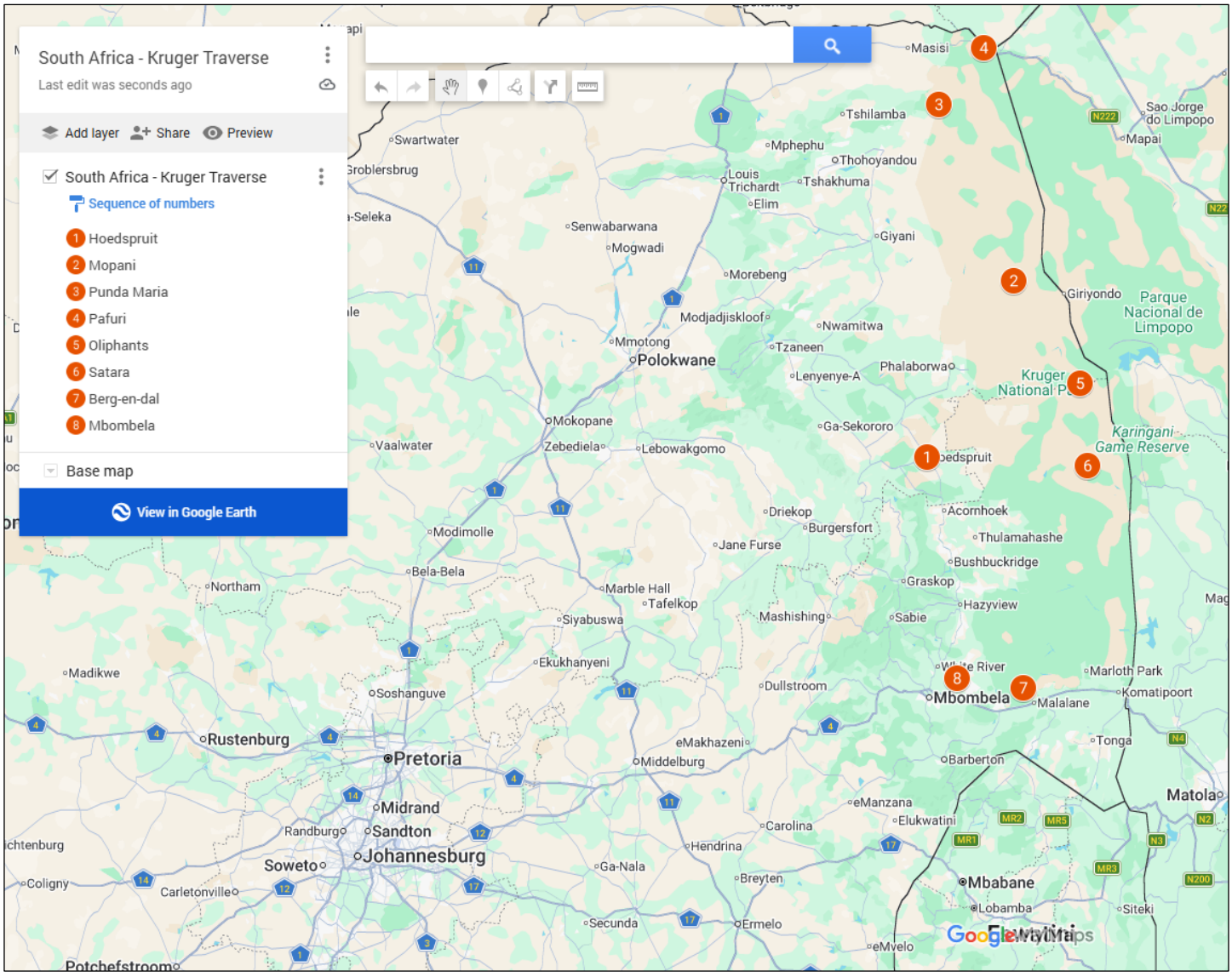
In contrast, the central and southern regions are renowned for their exceptional abundance of birdlife. Vast open savannas provide ideal habitat for Secretarybird, Kori Bustard, Southern Ground Hornbill and a remarkable number of raptors, while the perennial rivers and mature riverine forests support African Fish Eagle, White-fronted Bee-eater, Narina Trogon, Purple-crested Turaco, White-crested Helmetshrike and numerous kingfishers, herons and egrets.

Perhaps Kruger's greatest strength lies in its unpredictability. One moment may reveal a pride of lions resting beneath a marula tree; the next, a leopard draped across a sausage tree, a herd of elephants crossing the road, or a flock of Southern Carmine Bee-eaters illuminating a riverbank with brilliant crimson. Every drive tells a different story, shaped by the rhythms of Africa's wild landscapes.

This carefully designed itinerary explores the full length of Kruger National Park, travelling from its remote northern wilderness to the wildlife-rich southern plains. By experiencing multiple ecosystems rather than remaining in a single region, guests gain a far deeper appreciation of the remarkable diversity that has made Kruger one of the world's truly iconic national parks.

Itinerary & Map

Day 1	**Arrival in Hoedspruit, transfer to Mopani, Kruger National Park**
Day 2	**Mopani surrounds**
Day 3	**Mopani to Punda Maria**
Days 4 & 5	**Punda Maria & Pafuri**
Day 6	**Punda Maria to Oliphants**
Day 7	**Oliphants to Satara**
Day 8	**Satara**
Day 9	**Satara to Berg-en-Dal**
Day 10	**Berg-en-Dal**
Day 11	**Berg-en-Dal to Mbombela & final departure**



Birding sites in detail

Mopani surrounds. Mopani lies in the heart of northern Kruger's vast mopane woodland, a quieter and more atmospheric region where the emphasis shifts from sheer game density to habitat diversity and wilderness. Dominated by extensive stands of Mopane trees, this region provides an excellent introduction to the park's northern ecosystems and supports a fascinating suite of birds and mammals seldom encountered in the southern reaches of Kruger.



African Savanna Elephants by Paul Josop

The camp itself enjoys magnificent views over Pioneer Dam, an important wetland that regularly attracts a variety of waterbirds. Depending on water levels, species such as African Spoonbill, Black-winged Stilt, African Jacana, Little Grebe and numerous herons and egrets may be present, while Collared Pratincole is a regular visitor and African Skimmer has recently become an exciting addition. Waterfowl are generally scarce within Kruger, making Pioneer Dam one of the park's most productive freshwater sites.

The surrounding road network traverses a mosaic of mopane woodland, open plains and seasonal wetlands. Particularly productive is the Nshawu area, where more open habitats support Temminck's Courser, Chestnut-backed Sparrow-Lark, Kittlitz's Plover, scarce Caspian Plover and, following good summer rains, nomadic species such as Harlequin Quail.

Although wildlife densities are generally lower than in central Kruger, the region still supports healthy populations of African Savanna Elephant, African Buffalo, Southern Giraffe, Greater Kudu, Common Waterbuck, Plains Zebra, Common Wildebeest and Impala. Lion, Leopard, Spotted Hyaena and African Wild Dog all occur in the area, ensuring that every drive has the potential for memorable encounters.



Temminck's Courser by Keith Valentine

Punda Maria. Punda Maria forms the gateway to Kruger's legendary far north and is one of the finest birding destinations anywhere in South Africa. Set amongst mature woodland surrounding a small granite hill, the camp provides access to an extraordinary diversity of habitats, from dense broad-leaved woodland and mature mopane to seasonal wetlands and open savanna. The slower pace of this remote region allows us to appreciate a very different side of Kruger National Park.



Arnot's Chat by Greg de Klerk

The camp itself is an outstanding birding location. Early mornings around the chalets and camp roads frequently produce Brown-headed Parrot, Purple-crested Turaco, Trumpeter Hornbill, Eastern Nicator, Yellow-bellied Greenbul, African Paradise Flycatcher, White-browed Robin-Chat, Bearded Scrub Robin, Red-headed Weaver and numerous barbets, woodpeckers and sunbirds. Summer brings an impressive diversity of migrant cuckoos, including African, Common, Jacobin, Klaas's, Diederik, Levaillant's and Red-chested Cuckoos.

The celebrated Mahonie Loop ranks amongst Kruger's premier birding roads. Traversing mature woodland and dense thickets, it offers excellent opportunities for Green-capped Eremomela, Retz's Helmetshrike, rare White-breasted Cuckooshrike, Broad-billed Roller, Orange-breasted Bushshrike, Grey-headed Bushshrike, Narina Trogon, Stierling's Wren-Warbler, African Barred Owlet, Bronze-winged Courser, Double-banded Sandgrouse and Yellow-billed Oxpecker.



Brown-headed Parrot by Daniel Danckwerts

East of Punda Maria the habitat changes again, with magnificent tall mopane woodland extending towards Klopperfontein. These woodlands represent one of the best places in South Africa to search for Arnot's Chat, while White-breasted Cuckooshrike, Dickinson's Kestrel and, on rare occasions, Racket-tailed Roller have all been recorded here. Seasonal pans scattered through the area may support Greater Painted-snipe,

African Jacana, Three-banded Plover, Little Grebe, Knob-billed Duck, White-faced Whistling Duck and Black Crake.



Meves's Starling by Daniel Danckwerts

Although often overshadowed by the birdlife, the mammals are also rewarding. African Savanna Elephant are common, while Nyala, Common Eland, Sharpe's Grysbok, Greater Kudu, Sable Antelope and Roan Antelope all occur within the region. The quieter roads also provide excellent opportunities to search for Leopard, Lion, Spotted Hyaena and African Wild Dog.

Pafuri. Few places in southern Africa can rival the sheer richness of Pafuri. Situated in the extreme north of Kruger National Park where South Africa meets Zimbabwe and Mozambique, this remarkable landscape is centred on the Luvuvhu River and encompasses magnificent riverine forest, towering Nyala Trees, fever tree woodland, floodplains, palm savanna and ancient baobabs. The combination of permanent water and tropical vegetation creates one of the most biologically diverse regions in the country.

For local birders, Pafuri is legendary. Numerous tropical species reach the southern limits of their African distribution here. Every visit has the potential to produce exciting discoveries, and it is impossible to explore every corner of this exceptional landscape in a single day.

The Luvuvhu River supports one of Kruger's richest riverine bird communities. Careful scanning of the shaded riverbanks may reveal the elusive African Finfoot or White-backed Night Heron, while Pel's Fishing Owl remains one of the region's most coveted residents. The surrounding forests support Narina Trogon, Trumpeter Hornbill, African Pygmy Kingfisher, Grey-headed Kingfisher, Tropical Boubou, Eastern Nicator, Gorgeous Bushshrike, Green-capped Eremomela, Black-throated Wattle-eye, Grey Tit-Flycatcher, Ashy Flycatcher, Scaly-throated Honeyguide and White-browed Robin-Chat.



African Barred Owlet by Adam Riley

Overhead, swifts and swallows are constantly on the move, and we will pay particular attention to Böhm's Spinetail and the much scarcer

Mottled Spinetail. Palm savanna around Pafuri Picnic Site provides suitable habitat for Lemon-breasted Canary, while Meves's Starling, Brown-necked Parrot, Southern Crested Guineafowl, Grey-headed Kingfisher and numerous bee-eaters and rollers are regularly encountered.



Saddle-billed Storks by Clayton Burne

The river margins are equally productive, supporting African Openbill, African Woolly-necked Stork, Saddle-billed Stork, Yellow-billed Stork, White-crowned Lapwing, Goliath Heron, African Spoonbill, Hamerkop and a remarkable variety of kingfishers, herons and egrets. Raptors are exceptionally diverse and may include African Crowned Eagle, African Cuckoo-Hawk, Little Sparrowhawk, African Goshawk and Long-crested Eagle.

The mammals are no less impressive. Herds of African Savanna Elephant frequently visit the river, while Common Hippopotamus and Nile Crocodile are constant companions. Nyala are especially numerous within the riverine forests, accompanied by Southern Bushbuck, Vervet Monkey, Chacma Baboon and, with luck, Leopard. Every bend in the Luvuvhu seems capable of producing another memorable encounter, making Pafuri one of the true highlights of any visit to Kruger National Park.

Oliphants. Perched dramatically on a rocky ridge overlooking the mighty Olifants River, Olifants Rest Camp enjoys one of the most spectacular settings in Kruger National Park. The sweeping views across the broad river valley and distant Lebombo Mountains make this one of the park's most scenic camps, while its central location provides access to a remarkable variety of habitats. Here, the northern mopane woodlands gradually give way to the richer savannas of central Kruger, creating a fascinating transition zone for both birds and mammals.



Spotted Hyaena by Adam Riley

The Olifants River is one of the park's great permanent waterways, supporting an abundance of wildlife throughout the year. Herds of African Savanna Elephant and African Buffalo are frequently encountered along its banks. The

surrounding woodland supports healthy populations of Greater Kudu, Common Waterbuck, Southern Bushbuck, Southern Giraffe, Plains Zebra, Impala and Common Warthog, while predators including Lion, Leopard, Spotted Hyaena and African Wild Dog regularly patrol the area.



African Fish Eagle by David Hoddinott

Birdlife around Olifants is equally rewarding. The camp itself is an excellent place to encounter Southern Yellow-billed Hornbill, Southern Red-billed Hornbill, Brown-headed Parrot, Red-headed Weaver, Bennett's Woodpecker, Common Hoopoe, Burchell's Starling and both Grey-headed and Orange-breasted Bushshrikes. The surrounding riverine woodland supports a rich variety of kingfishers, bee-eaters, flycatchers and woodland passerines, while nearby Letaba offers additional opportunities for species such as African Barred Owlet, African Scops Owl, Grey-rumped Swallow and White-crowned Lapwing.

Raptors are particularly well represented, with regular sightings of Martial Eagle, Bateleur, Brown Snake Eagle, African Hawk-Eagle, Tawny Eagle, African Fish Eagle and several species of vulture.

The combination of breathtaking scenery, productive birding and excellent general game viewing makes Olifants one of Kruger's most memorable destinations and a fitting bridge between the remote wilderness of the north and the predator-rich plains farther south.



Southern Yellow-billed Hornbills by Julian Parsons

Satara. Widely regarded as the predator capital of Kruger National Park, Satara lies in the heart of the park's expansive central savannas. Vast rolling grasslands interspersed with scattered Acacia and Marula trees provide ideal habitat for large grazing mammals, creating one of Africa's finest natural theatres for predator-prey interactions. Few places in the world offer a better opportunity to experience the drama of the African savanna.

The nutrient-rich soils support enormous herds of Common Wildebeest, Plains Zebra, Impala,



Bateleur by Clayton Burne

African Buffalo and Common Warthog, attracting exceptional numbers of Lion, Leopard, Cheetah and Spotted Hyaena. Satara is also recognised as one of the best places in Kruger to search for the endangered African Wild Dog, whose highly mobile packs frequently utilise the extensive road network surrounding the camp. Other regularly encountered mammals include African Savanna Elephant, Southern Giraffe, Greater Kudu, Southern Bushbuck, Klipspringer, Chacma Baboon, Vervet Monkey and Dwarf Mongoose.

The open plains are very rewarding and include charismatic species such as Secretarybird, Kori Bustard, Black-bellied Bustard, Red-crested Korhaan, Temminck's Courser, Chestnut-backed Sparrow-Lark, Yellow-throated Longclaw, Lilac-breasted Roller, European Roller and the striking Double-banded Sandgrouse, which often visit roadside verges during the late afternoon before flying to water at dusk.



Secretarybird by Adam Riley

Satara is one of Kruger's premier destinations for raptors. Martial Eagle, Bateleur, Brown Snake Eagle, African Hawk-Eagle, Tawny Eagle, African Harrier-Hawk and several species of vulture are regularly encountered,



African Wild Dog by Julian Parsons

while the austral summer brings impressive numbers of migrant raptors including Steppe Eagle, Lesser Spotted Eagle, Lesser Kestrel, Black Kite and Eurasian Hobby. Seasonal termite emergences often result in spectacular aerial feeding events involving hundreds of birds.

Satara offers excellent woodland birding. Species such as Southern White-crowned Shrike, Magpie Shrike, Black-crowned Tchagra, Brubru, Golden-breasted Bunting, Violet-backed Starling, Greater Honeyguide, Lesser Honeyguide, Acacia Pied Barbet, Yellow-fronted Tinkerbird, Green Wood Hoopoe, and White-throated Robin-Chat are all possible. Southern White-faced Owl is occasionally found on a day roost.



Martial Eagle by Clayton Burne

For many visitors, Satara epitomises the classic African safari, where seemingly endless plains, abundant wildlife and unforgettable predator encounters combine to create one of Kruger's most iconic landscapes.

Skukuza & Lower Sabie. The Sabi River is widely regarded as the wildlife heart of Kruger National Park. Flowing year-round through

the southern reaches of the reserve, its permanent waters support exceptional concentrations of mammals and birds, making the Skukuza and Lower Sabie region one of Africa's finest safari destinations. Large riverine trees, dense woodland, open savanna and productive floodplains combine to create an extraordinary diversity of habitats, each supporting its own unique wildlife communities.



Leopard by David Hoddinott

This region consistently produces some of Kruger's finest game viewing. Large herds of African Buffalo, African Savanna Elephant, Impala, Common Waterbuck and Common Hippopotamus gather along the Sabi River, attracting healthy populations of Lion, Leopard, Spotted Hyaena and the endangered African Wild Dog. The surrounding bushveld also supports White Rhinoceros, Black Rhinoceros, Southern Bushbuck, Southern Giraffe, Greater Kudu and Common Warthog.

Towering riparian trees provide nesting sites for a remarkable variety of birds, while the surrounding woodland supports Southern Ground Hornbill, Lilac-breasted Roller, Trumpeter Hornbill, Crowned Hornbill, Purple-crested Turaco, African Green Pigeon, White-fronted Bee-eater, African Paradise Flycatcher, Black-headed Oriole, Arrow-marked Babbler, White-crested Helmetshrike, Retz's Helmetshrike and numerous barbets, woodpeckers and sunbirds.



Lilac-breasted Roller by Daniel Danckwerts

The river itself supports an outstanding diversity of waterbirds, including Saddle-billed Stork, Yellow-billed Stork, African Woolly-necked Stork, Goliath Heron, African Spoonbill, Hamerkop, White-crowned Lapwing, African Fish Eagle and several species of kingfisher. Careful searching may even reveal the elusive African Finfoot or the scarce Greater Painted-snipe. Raptors are again well represented, with regular sightings

of Martial Eagle, Bateleur, African Hawk-Eagle, Brown Snake Eagle, Tawny Eagle, Wahlberg's Eagle, Lappet-faced Vulture, White-backed Vulture, Hooded Vulture and White-headed Vulture.

Whether scanning the river from one of the many bridges, exploring the surrounding woodland roads or simply watching wildlife from camp, the Skukuza and Lower Sabie region epitomises the classic Kruger safari experience. Few places in Africa combine such remarkable densities of large mammals with an equally impressive diversity of birdlife, making this one of the park's true highlights.



Woodland Kingfisher by Daniel Danckwerts

Berg-en-Dal. Nestled amongst the granite hills and broad-leaved woodlands of southern Kruger, Berg-en-Dal provides a striking contrast to the open grasslands of Satara and the mopane woodlands of the north. This scenic region is characterised by rugged granite outcrops, densely wooded valleys, perennial streams and the nearby Crocodile River, creating one of the most diverse habitats within the park.

The varied terrain supports an impressive diversity of mammals. Berg-en-Dal is particularly renowned for Leopard, which are encountered here more regularly than almost anywhere else in Kruger, while the surrounding roads also offer excellent opportunities for White Rhinoceros and the much scarcer Black Rhinoceros. Other frequently encountered mammals include African Savanna Elephant, African Buffalo, Greater Kudu, Southern Bushbuck, Klipspringer and Common Waterbuck.



White Rhinoceros by Glen Valentine

The woodland surrounding the camp is exceptionally productive for birds. Typical species include Magpie Shrike, Orange-breasted Bushshrike, Chinspot Batis, Golden-breasted Bunting, Green-winged Pytilia, Blue Waxbill, Black-crowned Tchagra, Black-backed Puffback, Southern Black Tit, Long-billed Crombec and Pearl-spotted Owlet. The camp's small dam occasionally attracts interesting waterbirds, while the surrounding woodland is one of the better places in Kruger to search for Stierling's Wren-Warbler.

The nearby Crocodile River supports a rich riverine avifauna, including

African Fish Eagle, White-fronted Bee-eater, Brown-hooded Kingfisher, Woodland Kingfisher, Black-headed Oriole, Purple-crested Turaco, African Paradise Flycatcher, Ashy Flycatcher, African Barred Owlet and numerous cuckoos, swallows and kingfishers. Raptors are again well represented, with Dark Chanting Goshawk, Brown Snake Eagle, African Hawk-Eagle, Martial Eagle, Wahlberg's Eagle, Gabar Goshawk and Lizard Buzzard all possible.



White-fronted Bee-eater by Julian Parsons

To the north-west, the granite hills surrounding Pretoriuskop introduce yet another suite of species seldom encountered elsewhere in the park. Rocky outcrops may produce Mocking Cliff Chat, Verreaux's Eagle-Owl, Striped Pipit, Red-winged Starling, Cinnamon-breasted Bunting, Croaking Cisticola and Lazy Cisticola, while the surrounding broad-leaved woodland supports Grey Penduline Tit, Bushveld Pipit, Flappet Lark, Groundscraper Thrush, Yellow-throated Bush Sparrow, Striped Kingfisher and, with luck, Amethyst Sunbird.

Berg-en-Dal provides a fitting finale to our journey through Kruger National Park. Its rugged scenery, exceptional diversity of habitats and outstanding opportunities for both birding and mammal viewing perfectly showcase the ecological richness that has made Kruger one of Africa's greatest wildlife destinations.



Lion by Wade Lee

Tour Grading & Key

Overall Ease		Undemanding. Suitable for all levels of wildlife and birding interest, with minimal physical exertion required.
Birding Ease		Mostly easy birding from roadsides and within camps, with many species observed from the safari vehicle.
Accommodation		Comfortable SANParks rest camps with en-suite accommodation and restaurant facilities.
Walking / Trails		Walking is limited to rest camps, picnic sites and designated viewpoints. No strenuous hiking is required.
Vehicles / Roads		Comfortable open safari vehicle travelling on a combination of sealed and well-maintained gravel roads.
Photography		Excellent. Most photography is undertaken from the open safari vehicle, allowing outstanding opportunities for wildlife and bird photography.
Important Info		Kruger National Park is a low-risk malaria area. Appropriate prophylaxis is recommended. Wildlife viewing is conducted from the vehicle, and all guests must adhere to SANParks regulations regarding safety and conduct within the park.

Financial Arrangements and Important Notes

Tour dates, prices, single supplement, approximate flight costs and tour spaces are displayed on our website.

Tour inclusions:

- All meals from dinner on day 1 to breakfast on day 11;
- All lodgings;
- All ground transportation in a comfortable open safari vehicle.
- All Kruger National Park entrance and conservation fees.
- Services of an experienced Rockjumper guide and local ranger throughout.
- Gratuities for local guides, drivers, hotel staff and restaurants.

Tour exclusions:

- International and domestic flights.
- Visa fees, where applicable.
- Alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages.
- Optional activities and excursions.
- Gratuities for your Rockjumper tour leader(s).
- Travel insurance.
- Laundry, telephone calls and other personal expenses.

Single Supplement: The single supplement cost for this tour will be charged if you wish to have single accommodation. If RBL cannot provide you with a rooming partner for these nights although you choose to share, the single supplement will become applicable. We will make all reasonable efforts to ensure that a rooming partner is found if you do wish to share.

Tipping: As noted above, gratuities (drivers, hotel staff, restaurants etc.) are included on this tour. However, this does NOT include your Rockjumper leader/s. If you feel that they have given you excellent service, it is entirely appropriate to tip them at your discretion.

- **Due to constantly fluctuating exchange rates, we quote our tours in 4 currencies. The tour price is fixed only in the currency printed in bold, and the actual cost in the other currencies listed will be adjusted according to prevailing exchange rates at the time of final invoicing. The same applies to approximate flight and single supplement rates.**
- **Rates are based upon group tariffs; if the tour does not have sufficient registrations, a small group supplement will be offered to confirm the tour.**
- **Tour prices are subject to unforeseen increases in tour related costs and may have to be adjusted as a result.**
- **The designated tour leader/s may be changed at short notice due to unforeseen circumstances.**
- **The itinerary is indicative only. Changes may need to be made to the order in which the tour is conducted, or some of the venues we visit closer to departure. We will attempt to adhere as close to the original program as possible.**

- Exiting the vehicle is prohibited in all parks that contain dangerous animals. There are dedicated, fenced stops within the park where one can walk and use rest rooms.
- Optional SANParks night drives may be available at selected camps. These are not included as they can be rushed, bumpy and variable in quality and wildlife sightings.
- The Kruger National Park is classified as a Malaria risk area. We suggest you contact your local health authorities for the best advice in this regard.
- Crime is problematic in certain areas of South Africa. Exercise caution as you would for any big city where crime exists. Do not unnecessarily flaunt cash and valuables and do not leave valuables exposed in the vehicle.

Arrival and Departure Details

The tour begins on Day 1 at Hoedspruit Airport, where guests will be met by the Rockjumper tour leader before transferring into Kruger National Park. The tour concludes on Day 11 with a morning transfer from Berg-en-Dal Rest Camp to Kruger Mpumalanga International Airport, arriving around midday.

The above information in respect of arrivals and departures is a guide only. Precise arrival and departure information will be sent to you in your Tour Confirmation package once the tour has been officially confirmed. If you wish to arrive early and/or depart late and would like assistance in this regard, kindly contact the Rockjumper office.

O.R. Tambo International Airport, Johannesburg (IATA: JNB) is the main port of entry for international flights in South Africa and is well serviced by all of the world's major airlines. It is also the principal international gateway, with frequent domestic connections to both Hoedspruit Airport (IATA: HDS) and Kruger Mpumalanga International Airport (IATA: MQP).

Visa requirements differ by country, nationality of the traveller and duration and purpose of your intended stay. It may be necessary to obtain a visa or an electronic travel authorization in advance of your travel. It is therefore vitally important that you check with your travel agent/consulate/embassy for exact visa requirements.

DO NOT book any flights until the Rockjumper Team have officially confirmed the tour.