

Impala

Aepyceros melampus melampus

DESCRIPTION The southern impala is smaller and duller in color than the East African impala, and has shorter, slimmer horns that usually are not more than 12 inches (30 cm) apart at the tips.

DISTRIBUTION Southeastern Angola, the eastern end of the Caprivi Strip in Namibia, eastern and northern Botswana, Zambia, Zimbabwe, southeastern Congo (K), Malawi, the extreme south of Tanzania along its border with Mozambique, and Mozambique.

Also in South Africa, where its natural range included much of the Transvaal, northern Natal and northern Cape Province. It was largely shot out in South Africa many years ago by European settlers; however, it has now been widely re-established on private ranches and reserves, and has also been introduced in regions where it did not occur naturally.

Also introduced on private ranches in Namibia, where it was not indigenous. (For record keeping, we treat all populations as indigenous.)

TAXONOMIC NOTES This category includes three listed subspecies: *johnstoni* (eastern Zambia, Malawi, northern Mozambique, and extreme southern Tanzania), *katangae* (southeastern Congo [K]), and *melampus* (southeastern Angola, Namibia, Botswana, southwestern Zambia, and south of the Zambezi River), with *melampus* Lichtenstein, 1812 having priority.



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SCI Trophy Records Committee proudly presents
this certificate to:

Mechislav Klímovich

for taking a *Impala*

On a hunt in *Namibia, Gobabis* on 05/19/2007

Your entry currently ranks *Photo Entry* trophy