

**CZECH UNIVERSITY OF LIFE SCIENCES PRAGUE**

**Faculty of Tropical AgriSciences**

Department of Animal Science and Food Processing



Czech University of Life Sciences Prague

**Faculty of Tropical  
AgriSciences**

Wildlife species diversity on prehistoric rock paintings in  
Africa

**Master thesis**

Prague 2017

**Thesis supervisor:**

prof. RNDr. Pavla Hejcmanová, Ph.D.

**Author of thesis:**

Bc. Hana Hrabalová

## Assignment



**Czech University of Life Sciences Prague  
Faculty of Tropical AgriSciences**

### **DIPLOMA THESIS TOPIC**

Author of thesis: Bc. Hana Hrabalová  
Study programme: Tropical Agriculture  
Field of study: Wildlife Management in the Tropics and Subtropics

Thesis supervisor: prof. RNDr. Pavla Hejcmanová, Ph.D.  
Supervising department: Department of Animal Science and Food Processing  
Language of a thesis: English

Thesis title: **Wildlife species diversity on prehistoric rock paintings in Africa**

Objectives of thesis: The general aim is to describe animal species diversity on prehistoric rock paintings in Africa, specifically in regard to human perception of wildlife.  
Particular aims are:  
1) to determine species diversity and individuals' abundance of wildlife species on prehistoric rock paintings in Africa;  
2) to describe the interaction of painted wildlife species with people such as hunting, co-grazing with domestic animals, or other.

Methodology:

- To collect known rock paintings across Africa from relevant archaeological sources;
- To identify wildlife species, to count individuals, to record the context within which the animals were painted and to calculate an appropriate index of diversity;
- To evaluate the results within the time-scale and geographical context, considering the interactions of animals

with man in regard to hunting and/or sylvopastoral human cultures.

The proposed extent of the thesis: 60 pages

Keywords: biodiversity, environmental archaeology, rock art, wildlife – human interaction

Recommended information sources:

1. Clottes J 2002. World rock art. Getty Conservation Institute.
2. Coulson D, Campbell A.C. 2001. African rock art: paintings and engravings on stone. Harry N. Abrams, Inc.
3. Mguni S 2006. Iconography of termites' nests and termites: symbolic nuances of formlings in southern African San rock art. Cambridge Archaeological Journal, 16(01), 53-71.
4. Ouzman S 2005. The magical arts of a raider nation: central South Africa's Korana rock art.

Expected date of thesis defence: 2016/17 SS – FTA

Electronically approved: 1. 6.  
2016

**prof. RNDr. Pavla  
Hejčmanová, Ph.D.**  
Head of department

Electronically approved: 28. 3.  
2017

**doc. Ing. Jan Banout, Ph.D.**  
Dean

## **Declaration**

I hereby declare that this thesis entitled “Wildlife species diversity on prehistoric rock paintings in Africa” is my own work and all the sources have been quoted and acknowledged by means of complete references.

In Prague 27.4.2017

.....

Hana Hrabalová

## **Acknowledgement**

I would like to take this opportunity to thank my supervisor prof. RNDr. Pavla Hejčmanová, Ph.D. for her help, professional guidance throughout the whole time I was writing the thesis and for the materials and time she provided to me. I also must thank my friends and family for their support, without which I would not be able to finish it.

The thesis was supported by Faculty of Tropical AgriSciences CULS, grants IGA 20165010 and IGA 20175016.

## **Abstract**

Rock art is a term widely used for prehistoric markings which were made by men on natural stone. It is present on every continent, except for Antarctica. However, no continent has such a wide variety of it as Africa, where also the oldest pieces of rock art, dating back to 27,000 years ago, can be found. The rock art can provide us with many valuable information about lifestyles of our ancestors, such as when people lived, what they made, whether they owned livestock, moved seasonally, buried their dead, we can also learn more about their social activities, cognitive systems, abstract thoughts and concepts of reality. The main aim of the thesis was to describe the species diversity on prehistoric rock art (paintings and engravings), especially in relation to human expansion in Africa. From the available information about rock art found in specialized sources, I created the database of primary description of archaeological sites with 301 records. Then, other two databases, with only biologically significant records, were created, focused on animal's abundance and species diversity. The total number of 68 species was detected across the Africa, with cattle having the most depictions and being most oftenly displayed specie in Sahara and East regions, due to the emergence of the pastoralism. In the South region, most oftenly depicted specie was antelope (particularny eland), having a spiritual meaning for local inhabitants - Bushmen. Another often depicted species from wild animals were mostly large fauna species, such as giraffes, elephants or rhinoceros. From domestic species were depicted (except for the cattle) also horses, camels, dogs, goats and sheeps, with visible more depictions in the Sahara region, which is closer to the domestication center of these animals and had the best conditions for settling down.

**Key words:** rock art, rock painting, rock engraving, petroglyph, pictograph, domestication, agriculture

## **Abstrakt**

Skalní umění je označení používané pro prehistorická značení, vytvořené lidmi na přírodní kámen. Nalézt ho můžeme na všech kontinentech, s výjimkou Antarktidy. Žádný kontinent však nemá tak širokou škálu jako Afrika, kde můžeme najít i to nejstarší skalní umění, které se datuje 27,000 let nazpátek. Skalní umění nám může poskytnout mnoho cenných informací o životním stylu našich předků, kdy žili, co dělali, zda vlastnili hospodářská zvířata, zda se sezónně stěhovali, pohřbívali mrtvé, dovidáme se také o jejich společenských aktivitách, kognitivních systémech, abstraktních myšlenkách a konceptech reality. Hlavním cílem práce bylo popsat druhou diverzitu na prehistorickém skalním umění (malbách i rytinách), zejména ve vztahu k lidské expanzi. Z dostupných informací o skalním umění z odborných zdrojů, jsem nejprve vytvořila databázi základního popisu archeologických nalezišť s 301 záznamy. Dále byly vytvořeny další dvě databáze jen s biologicky významnými záznamy, zaměřené na hojnost zvířata druhou rozmanitost. V celé Africe byl zjištěn celkový počet 68 druhů, přičemž dobytek vykazoval nejvíce vyobrazení, nejčastěji v Saharské a východní oblasti, vzhledem k vzniku pastoralismu. V jižním regionu byl nejčastěji vyobrazovaný druh antilopa (konkrétně antilopa losí), která má spirituální význam pro tamní obyvatele – Bushmeny. Dalšími často zobrazovanými druhy z volně žijících zvířat byly většinou druhy velké fauny, jako jsou žirafy, sloni nebo nosorožci. Z domestikovaných druhů byli také vyobrazováni koně, velbloudi, psi, kozy a ovce s viditelně větším počtem vyobrazení v oblasti Sahary, která je blíže domestikačnímu centru těchto zvířat a měla nejlepší podmínky pro usazení.

**Klíčová slova:** skalní umění, skalní malba, skalní rytina, petroglyph, piktogram, domestikace, zemědělství

# Content

1 Introduction.....	1
1.1 PREHISTORIC TIME .....	1
1.1.1 The Stone Age .....	1
1.1.2 Humans origins.....	2
1.1.3 The formation of Agriculture .....	3
1.1.4 Domestication.....	4
1.2 ROCK ART.....	6
1.2.1 History of rock art .....	7
1.2.2 Meaning of rock art .....	8
1.2.3 African rock art.....	8
2 Aims of the Thesis .....	35
3 Material and Methods .....	36
3.1 Collection of rock art records and databasis creation .....	36
3.3. Statistical analyses .....	39
3.4. Biodiversity index calculation.....	40
4 Results.....	41
4.1 Results for regions.....	42
4.1.1 Wild animals.....	46
4.1.2 Domesticated animals.....	48
4.2 Context of rock art .....	50
4.2.1 Humans.....	51
4.2.2 Biodiversity index .....	51
4.2.3 Dating od rock art.....	53
5 Discussion.....	54
6 Conclusion .....	59
7 References.....	60
8 Appendices.....	65



## List of figures and tables

### Figures:

Figure 1: Messak Plateau, Libya: an example of petroglyph depicting elephant and human figure (TARA, 2017).

Figure 2: Oued Djaret, Algeria: an example of pictograph depicting bichrome cattle and human figures (TARA, 2017).

Figure 3: (A) During the terminal Pleistocene (20,000 to 8,500 BC) Sahara was dry with human settlements only in the proximity of Nile valley (B) The income of monsoon rains (8,500 BC) turned arid and hostile desert into savanna. Nile valley suddenly became too moist and humans had to move their settlements into newly created environment (C) The settlements became well established and the cattle pastoralism was developing (D) As the monsoonal rains were retreating, populations were forced move to the Nile valley again, or South, where rainfalls and moist were still sufficient. In 3,500 BC, fully desert conditions returned into Sahara (Newitz, 2013).

Figure 4: Djanet, Algeria: painted rock art showing antelope and humans with round heads, from Round Head period (TARA, 2017).

Figure 5: Tibesti Mountains, Chad: elephant engraving (TARA, 2017).

Figure 6: Karkur Talh, Egypt: Painted rock art showing twenty-five humans and fifteen cattle figures, probably from pastoral period (The British Museum, 2017).

Figure 7: Messak, Libya: Tuareg standing next to panel of 'fighting cats' (TARA, 2017).

Figure 8: Bandiagara Cliffs, Mali: colorful art of Dogon people (TARA, 2017).

Figure 9: Oued Jrid, Mauritania: part of the famous horse scene (TARA, 2017).

Figure 10: Figure 10: Drâa Valley, Tata area, Morocco: engraved rhinocero and several unidentified shapes (British Museum, 2017).

Figure 11: Dabous, Air Mountains, Niger: engraving of two life-size giraffes (TARA, 2017).

Figure 12: Ikom Monoliths, Nigeria: carved stone in Cross River state (TARA, 2017).

Figure 13: Stone circles of Senegambia (Gambia Information Site, 2014).

Figure 14: Piece of painted art in Sierra Leone (available at: [https://c1.staticflickr.com/2/1378/748135469\\_018ca0c11e\\_b.jpg](https://c1.staticflickr.com/2/1378/748135469_018ca0c11e_b.jpg)).

Figure 15: Karkur Talh, Sudan: pecked engravings of horned cattle, dogs and men (TARA, 2017).

Figure 16: Bidzar, Cameroon: engraved piece of rock art in form of petals (TARA, 2017).

Figure 17: Lope-Okanda, Gabon: geometric engravings (TARA, 2017).

Figure 18: Adi Alauti cave, Qohaito, Eritrea: rock painting (Araya, 2017).

Figure 19: Gelma, Ethiopia: five engraved cows with curved horns (The British Museum, 2017).

Figure 20: Shaba National Reserve, Kenya: view of painted schematic rock art on roof of rock shelter (The British Museum, 2017).

Figure 21: Las Geel, Somaliland: polychrome painting depicting stylized cattle (TARA, 2017).

Figure 22: Msokia, Tanzania: painted rock art showing red kudu and two red figures (The British Museum, 2017).

Figure 23: Nyero, Uganda: painted rock art containing schematic and geometric designs (TARA, 2017).

Figure 24: Tchitundo-Hulu, Angola: geometric paintings (TARA, 2017).

Figure 25: Tsodilo Hills, Botswana: painting of two rhinoceros with baby (TARA, 2017).

Figure 26: Figure 26: Beanka Nature Reserve, Madagascar: painted 'kill scene' with humans and giant lemur (Burney, 2015).

Figure 27: Nthulu, Malawi: rock painting with geometric designs, with a cupule in the middle (The British Museum, 2017).

Figure 28: Twyfelfontein, Namibia: panel of animal engravings including rhino, giraffe, elephant, zebra and human footprints (TARA, 2017).

Figure 29: Northern Cape, Namakwa Distric Municipality, South Africa: engraved eland antelope (The British Museum, 2017).

Figure 30: Nsangwini, Swaziland: painted rock art depicting two mythical figures, humans and unidentified animal (TARA, 2017).

Figure 31: Mashonaland, Zimbabwe: two painted porcupines (The British Museum, 2017).

Figure 32: Figure 32: map of rough division of regions (map available at: <http://cdn.thinglink.me/api/image/641719256219648000/1240/10/scaletowidth>).

Figure 33: The mean number of all animal species per site in African states.

Figure 34: The mean number of all animal species per site in African regions.

Figure 35: The mean number of total number of animals per site in African regions.

Figure 36: Occurrence of cattle on rock art in African regions.

Figure 37: Ten most often depicted animal species displayed on rock art in Africa according to regions.

Figure 38: The mean number of wild animals per site in African regions.

Figure 39: The mean abundance of domestic animals per site in African regions.

Figure 40: The mean number of humans per site in African regions.

Figure 41: Transformation of hydrologic cycle (deMenocal and Tierney, 2012).

Figure 42: The comparison of African environmental conditions 7,500 years ago and now (available at: [http://www.oocities.org/marie.mitchell@rogers.com/climate\\_files/AfricaClimateZones.PNG](http://www.oocities.org/marie.mitchell@rogers.com/climate_files/AfricaClimateZones.PNG)).

### **Tables:**

Table 1: Dating periods (TARA, 2017).

Table 2: Table 2. Description of types of animals and depicted figures in rock art (The British Museum, 2017; TARA, 2017).

Table 3: Context, in which the individuals – animals and humans were depicted (The British Museum, 2017).

Table 4: The number of depictions per site in the Sahara region.

Table 5: The number of depictions per site in the South region.

Table 6: The number of depictions per site in the East region.

Table 7: Total numbers of domesticated species across the African regions.

Table 8: Context, in which the rock art was made in African regions.

Table 9: Biodiversity index for each state.

Table 10: Biodiversity index for each region.

Table 11: Dating periods according to regions.

# **1 Introduction**

The current period of geologic time, in which we live, is called Holocene. It has begun at the end of the last Ice Age 12,000 – 10,500 years ago. Some scientists suggest using the “Anthropocene” term as the primary characteristics is the global changes caused by human activity (Bagley, 2013). The end of the Ice Age was characterized by extensive climate change – warming. This allowed humans transition from hunting and gathering to pastoralism and agriculture, therefore creating the conditions for the emergence of the first civilization (Fairbridge and Agenbroad, 2014).

## **1.1 PREHISTORIC TIME**

The roots of the human civilization date back about 10,000 years ago – to the origins of the agriculture. In that time, many communities have started to build permanent settlements and from these beginnings first civilizations evolved about 5,000 years ago (McIntosh and Twist, 2001). Agriculture was the cause of revolutionary innovations in human development in the period between the tenth and the third millennium BC, which is known as the Neolithic (Beier et al., 2003).

### **1.1.1 The Stone Age**

The term “Stone Age” was firstly introduced in the late of 19<sup>th</sup> century by Danish scholar Christian J. Thomsen, who came up with an idea for studying the human past, known as “Tree Age system”. This concept is based on three periods of human history: Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age. Each one more complex and technologically more developed than the one before it (Violatti, 2014).

Violatti (2014) says that the Stone Age begins with the first stone tools produced by humans and ends with the first use of bronze. The chronological limits of the Stone Age are based on technological development, that is why its length is different in each area of the world. The earliest date for the beginning is 2.5 million years ago in Africa and the earliest end date is about 3,300 BC which is the beginning of Bronze Age in the Near East.

Beier et al. (2003) inform us, that the archaeological findings show the existence of two fundamentally different phases of the Stone Age. The first period based on the use of chopped stone, which lasted from which lasted from approximately 2.6 million years ago until 10,000 years BC. It is often called Paleolithic (older Stone Age, in greece: Palaios =

old, lithos = stone). Violatti (2014) completes that this phase is the longest part of the Stone age. During the Paleolithic era, people were food-gatherers, depending on hunting wild animals, fishing and collecting wild fruits and berries (Movius et al., 2016).

The second period is characterized by the knowledge of using metals, the stone grindings (Beier et al., 2003) and also with the introduction of farming, cereal cultivation and animal cultivation (Violatti, 2014). This period, known as Neolithic (late Stone Age, neos = new), lasted from 10,000 years BC till 3,000 years BC.

Since 1892 the term Mesolithic is used for a transitional period between 10,000 and 9,000 years BC (middle Stone Age, mesos = middle), (Beier et al., 2003). It is a purely scientific term. The Mesolithic period ends when agriculture starts (Violatti, 2014).

### **1.1.2 Humans origins**

Humans origins are tightly related to the evolutionary process, which is defined as a process of a change, where humans originated from apelike ancestors. Scientists currently recognize 15 – 20 distinct species of early humans, however, they do not agree on how these species are related or which one died out. One thing that is sure is, that most of the early human species left no living descendants (National Museum of Natural History, 2017).

Bipedalism (the ability of walking on two legs), evolved approximately 4 million years ago (National Museum of Natural History, 2017). The first members of human lineage to walk upright were the australopithecines, of which the famous Lucy's specie – *Australopithecus afarensis*, come from (Drake, 2015). Other important characteristics – like a complex and larger brain, ability of creating and using tools, capacity for language, symbolic expression, art or cultural diversity, developed more recently, during past 100,000 years (National Museum of Natural History, 2017).

Both fossil and genetic evidence prove, that modern humans (*Homo sapiens* lineage) have evolved in Africa (Drake, 2015), probably about 200,000 years ago, however, it is still unclear if the lineage does not extend back to Neanderthals about 400,000 years ago (The British Museum, 2017). All the fossils from early humans, living 6-2 million years ago, come from Africa (National Museum of Natural History, 2017). The question, if the genus *Homo* first emerged from East Africa or from South Africa remains unanswered (Drake, 2015).

In the mid 1980s the famous “Out of Africa” hypothesis about modern human’s emergence, came out (Tattersall, 2009). When we do not count earlier brief excursions, we can say it happened approximately 55,000 years ago, according to genetic and fossil evidence (The British Museum, 2017). They spread throughout the entire world and started colonizing it (Drake, 2015). However, during the earlier migrations from Africa of human relatives “Homo floresiensis” and “Homo erectus” come to the differentiation of these populations outside the Africa. Some of the lineages might have overlapped with modern humans after 55,000 years and even hybridize (The British Museum, 2017). Homo sapiens is currently the only specie of humans present on Earth (Drake, 2015).

### **1.1.3 The formation of Agriculture**

The discovery of the agriculture had led to massive changes. It is said to be Neolithic revolution in human history. Planned cultivation of plants was a prerequisite for social transformations, leading to the emergence of the first civilizations around year 3,000 BC (Beier et al., 2003). The knowledge and skills of people to care for the soil, and plants have made the human development faster, allowing people to stay in one place (The British Museum, 2017). It has also encouraged the continuation of human spiritual development (Lewis-Williams, 2008).

For the first time in history humans managed to adapt to the natural environment of their own needs and modify it for their own purposes. Palaeolithic hunters and gatherers were closely connected with nature and totally depended on it. In contrast, Neolithic people began to produce and manufacture. The achievement of the new economy, food provisions, the development of new techniques and the formation of stable settlements, have allowed people a relative independence to coincidences and nature threats (Beier et al., 2003).

On the contrary, agriculture has also its downside: a growing field area needed more water and some partial world therefore began artificially irrigated. Also, new health risks appeared: in cities crowded in a small area, in which people live in poor sanitary conditions are more likely to spread disease, and diet, in which prevail foods with high starch content, can cause tooth decay and other health problems (Lewis-Williams, 2008).

### **1.1.3.1 Beginning of Agriculture**

Gorlinski (2013) says, that there is no specific date, in which we can be said, that the agriculture began. Beier et al., (2003) agreed on the first traces of agriculture have appeared around the year 8,000 BC in the Middle East, in the territory called the Fertile Crescent, in the Zagros and Taurus hills, which surround the plain of the Euphrates and the Tigris. Around the same time, planting cultivation of plants appeared in at least three other areas of the world: East Asia, Mexico and Peru. On the contrary, Gorlinski (2013) mentions the first agriculture have developed at the closing of the last Pleistocene glacial period, about 11,700 years ago. During that time, temperatures warmed, glaciers melted, sea levels rose, and ecosystems throughout the world reorganised.

Gordon Childe, the British historian, states, that the cause of the formation and rise of the Agriculture is the climate change after the last ice age. This change should lead to a significant concentration of large groups of people in more livable, non-dry landscape, for example in the Egypt's Nile Valley around the year 4,500 BC. High density of inhabitants and food shortages, forced people to agriculture (Beier et al., 2003). Many archaeologist say, that the main reasons, which forced humans to "invent" agriculture were climate change and population growth. Increasingly frequent droughts have been more serious, finding food was getting harder and at the same time, it was necessary to feed more and more people (Lewis-Williams, 2008).

Some studies, such as the work of Robert J. Braidwood (1960) show, that climate changes were not as deep as some scientists assume. According to this theory, agriculture developed in the most favorable areas where people, animals and plants have lived side by side for a long time (Beier et al., 2003).

### **1.1.4 Domestication**

Domestication is one of the most notable events of human history for the past 13,000 years. It has become a prerequisite to the emergence of global civilization and has transformed global demography (Diamond, 2002). Thanks to the domestication, huge cultural change occurred, when small groups of nomadic hunters and gatherers became large societies over the years (Lewis-Williams, 2008).

It is said, that the first place where domestication of plants (8,500 BC) and even animals (7,500 BC) occurred is the Middle East. However, domestication of both took place independently in various parts of the world – in North America, Mesoamerica, South America, China and Africa (Stein, 2010) and as farmers from Middle East migrated south, 10,000 years ago, along with domesticated cattle they caused interbreeding of their domesticated cattle with African wild cattle, or aurochs (Decker et al., 2014).

Domesticated animals have developed from the species that are social in the wild. And same as plants, could be bred to increase characteristics, which are advantageous for people. Domesticated animals are more tame and obedient than their wild counterparts. They do produce more meat, milk and wool. Except for raw materials, humans use them for transport, companionship, pest control and in some part of the world as a certain form of wealth (Gorlinski, 2013).

The first animal, that was domesticated was the dog, approximately 13,000 years ago. It is still not sure where exactly the first dog domestication happened, suggesting it was a widespread phenomenon and could happen up to 30,000 years ago. First sheeps and goats were firstly domesticated roughly 11,000 years ago (Beam, 2009), both probably in Western Asia (Hirst, 2017). Cattle was domesticated 7,000 BC in multiple places, containing Eastern Sahara and Western Asia. Donkeys (in Northeast Africa) and camels (in China and Saudi Arabia) were domesticated 4,000 BC and horses 3,500 BC in Kazakhstan (Hirst, 2017).

The first plants were domesticated in the process of unnatural selection (McIntosh and Twist, 2001). The first field crops, that were planted by people, are different kinds of wheat and barley, such as the two-row barley and the einkorn wheat. Domesticated forms of plants are clearly distinguished from wild forms, with wheat so heavily, that domesticated ones would no longer exist without a man. These changes in food sources were not purposeful interventions, but rather long-lasting adaption in the process of adaption and unconscious choice (Beier et al., 2003).

Seeds have the advantage, that they can be stored in massive quantities. People can stay longer at one place, without exhausting natural food sources in their nearby surroundings of their settlements and had to seek a new site that will give them sustenance as hunters and gatherers (Lewis-Williams, 2008).



## 1.2 ROCK ART

Rock art is a term used for prehistoric markings made by men on natural stone (Clottes, 2010). It is generally located on the rock walls, ceilings, under outcrops, massifs, cliffs, overhangs and arches in rock shelters, caves, boulders or blocks released from the parent rock (Půtová, 2015). It has existed long before the writing was developed. We assume that people recorded their feelings, ideas, plans and events on a rock and sometimes by carving them into the stone (Forssman and Gutteridge, 2012). The markings are done by different ways and different techniques. There are two main categories:

- Petroglyphs – rock engravings or carvings
- Pictographs – paintings or drawings (Ajorloo et al., 2007)

Petroglyphs (Fig.1) are generally made by removing the surface of the rock by different techniques – carving, scratching, sculpting or drilling. By scratching away the weathered surface, unweathered material of a different color is revealed below (King, 2008). It is done usually by different kind of sharp stone tools (Ajorloo et al., 2007).

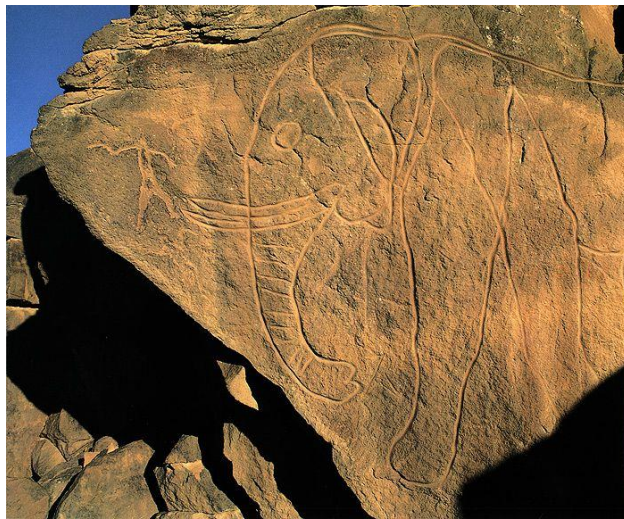


Figure 1: Messak Plateau, Libya: an example of petroglyph depicting elephant and human figure (TARA, 2017).

Pictographs (Fig.2) are less durable, the ones that still can be found today are most often in caves, rock shelters and areas with dry climates. Inside the caves, art is preserved thanks to the constant climate, which remained unchanged for thousands of years (King, 2008). On the rocks in the desert and semi-desert areas images lasted thanks to the arid climate, in areas of humid temperate with the help of climate ledges (Svoboda, 2011).

Different kind of pigments have been used, such as: blood from hunted or sacrificed animals, minerals materials (chalk, hematite, limonite), pieces of charcoal from a campfire (King, 2008).

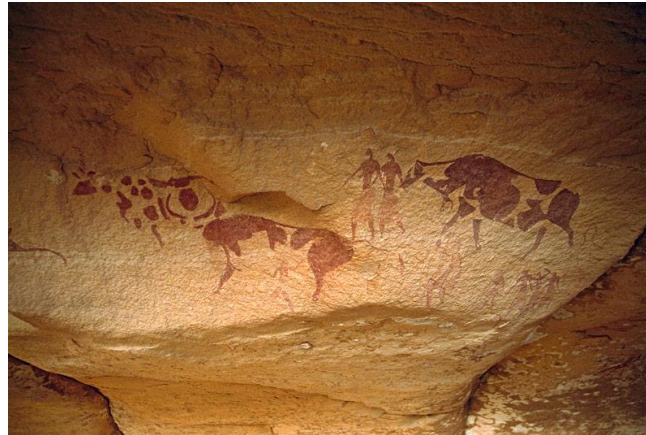


Figure 2: Oued Djaret, Algeria: an example of pictograph depicting bichrome cattle and human figures (TARA, 2017).

Půtová (2015) mentions other category – geoglyphs, which represent images on the ground, usually on desert pavement, which were created by removing the top of original rock layer (soil or gravel). This indicates negative geoglyph, while a positive geoglyph is formed when makers interspersed boulders into a specific configuration located on the surface of the earth.

Rock art images can be also divided into another categories, according to what they display:

- Anthropomorphic images – people or human-similar figures
- Zoomorphic images – animal or animal-similar figures
- Geomorphic images – objects and symbols

Significant characteristics of the designs and techniques used in different times by different people are divided into styles that we can connect to a specific geographical area, concrete time or both (Ajourloo et al., 2009).

### **1.2.1 History of rock art**

The results of the research about prehistoric time lead to the conclusion that the artistic work of humans is older than the period from which we have maintained the first evidence of human art. Monuments that bear the unmistakable sign of increased artistic

activity belong to the younger period of the Old Stone Age (Paleolithic), about the time of 20,000 to 15,000 years BC (Půtová, 2015).

So far, there remain many uncertainties surrounding the creation of the first artistic expressions and the mysterious emergence of prehistoric art, which is known for over one hundred and fifty years. The first carvings of ibex, deer and reindeer were discovered between years 1833 – 1843 (Cave Le Salève, le Chaffaud, Thayngen), (Nougier, 1982).

### **1.2.2 Meaning of rock art**

There are many disputes about the meaning of the term rock art. Most of researchers agreed on the fact, that not all rock art was created for the same reasons, but interpretations of specific paintings or engravings at sites around the world with each other largely diverge (Ajourloo et al., 2009).

Images can have a wide variety of meanings. Bushmen people captured their visions of natural and spiritual world. Nowadays, in some areas of Africa, people still use rock paintings to bring rain or to spiritual rituals (TARA, 2017). They can resemble a specific event, forming a part of a religious ritual, be a sign or message, meaning “I was here”, they may be mere sgrafira, or are simply artistic expression. Some paintings can unload directly with specific references to the famous event or a contextual association, but in most cases, we can only guess their meaning (Ajourloo et al., 2009).

### **1.2.3 African rock art**

Every continent, except for Antarctica, has its own rock art (see for instance: Clottes J. 2002. World Rock Art). However, no continent has such a great variety of it as Africa. There can be also found some of the old pieces of rock art (TARA, 2017). Rock art takes place in more than 30 different African countries, where are sites with over 100 images. Several sites in southern Africa have over 1,000 individual images and few even more. There may be 100,000 sites in the Sahara alone. The total number of images in Africa could be counted to many million (Deacon, 2004).

The earliest Africa's rock art, that have still remained (some may have disappeared long time ago, destroyed by sun, wind or rain), is very old, dating back 12,000 years or much more (Coulson and Campbell, 2001). The oldest examples of rock painting yet found come from Apollo 11 Cave, Namibia date back to around 27,000 years ago (Forsman and

Gutteridge, 2012). Archaeological excavations can tell us a certain amount of information about past lifestyles, such as when people lived, what they made, ate, whether they owned livestock, moved seasonally, buried their dead, we can learn more about their social activities, cognitive systems, esoteric and abstract thoughts, perceptions of morality and concepts of reality (Coulson and Campbell, 2001).

Paintings on caves or rock shelters and engravings on smooth rock surfaces are laid widely throughout Africa, from north to south. African rock art is broadly divided into two main categories, according to the geographical regions of northern and southern Africa. The northern African rock art has its major distribution concentrated in the Sahara region and it is called Saharan rock art. The Southern African rock art is found in the drier areas of the region and it is referred as the Southern African rock art (Mangut and Mangut, 2012).

It is quite important to realize, that rock art has not always carried the status of a national treasure. People found out many ways how to damage or destroy it by shooting, painting over, burning it and for a long time they did not give rock art the respect it deserves. Luckily, this destructive approach to the rock art panels has not destroyed it entirely (Forssman and Gutteridge, 2012).

### ***1.2.3.1 The Sahara region***

About 20,000 years ago, long arid period struck Sahara, creating conditions like today's. About 12,000 years ago rains returned, vegetation slowly recovered and large animals began to spread into areas that had been uninhabited for thousand years. At this time, people again occupied much of the Sahara, and started to engrave the rocks with picture of animals (Coulson and Campbell, 2001). For better imagination of Sahara changes, see Figure 3 below.

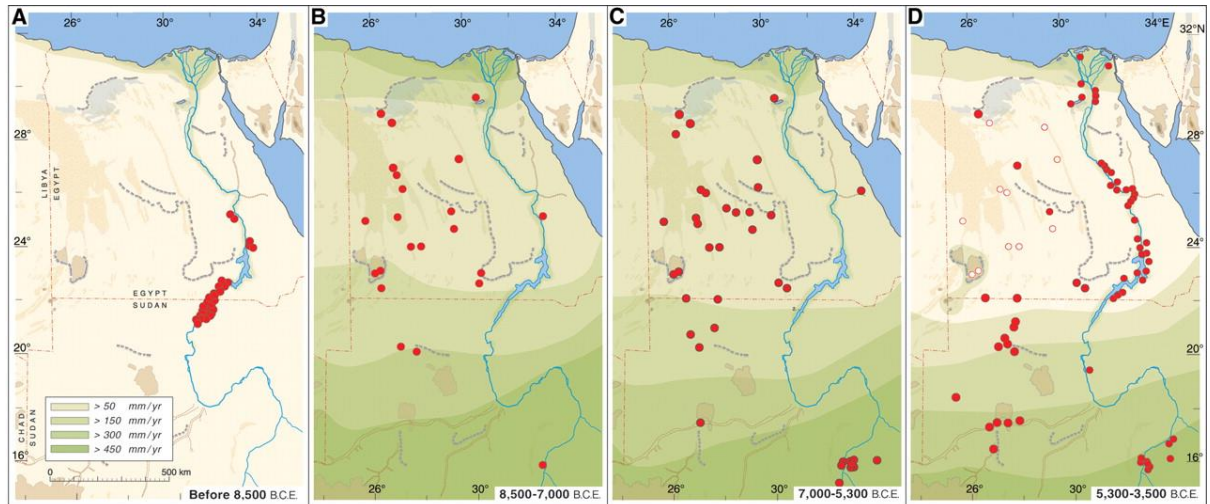


Figure 3: (A) During the terminal Pleistocene (20,000 to 8,500 BC) Sahara was dry with human settlements only in the proximity of Nile valley (B) The income of monsoon rains (8,500 BC) turned arid and hostile desert into savanna. Nile valley suddenly became too moist and humans had to move their settlements into newly created environment (C) The settlements became well established and the cattle pastoralism was developing (D) As the monsoonal rains were retreating, populations were forced move to the Nile valley again, or South, where rainfalls and moist were still sufficient. In 3,500 BC, fully desert conditions returned into Sahara (Newitz, 2013).

### *Algeria*

Algeria is Africa's biggest country and most of its area falls under the Sahara Desert. It contains huge amount of rock art. Most of the sites are found in the south east of the country, near its borders with Libya and Niger. The most known area is the Tassili n'Ajjer (=plateau of chasms) in the south east. The plateau rises 500 – 600 metres above the plain Djanet (TARA, 2017). Tasilli n 'Ajjer national park spreads on the area of 80,000 km<sup>2</sup> and was listed as World Heritage Site in year 1982 (Coulson and Cambell, 2001).

The region has been inhabited since Neolithic times, when the environment was much wetter and held wider species of flora and fauna. It contains more than 15,000 rock paintings and engravings, dating back as far as 12,000 years (TARA, 2017). Most of the art was discovered in the middle of twentieth century (Mercier et al., 2011) and it displays herds of cattle, wild animals - such as giraffe or elephant and human activities, like dancing or hunting. It is also famous for its Round head paintings (Fig.4), which are estimated to be about 9,000 years old. They are said to be the largest paintings in Africa, with up to 13 feet in height (TARA, 2017). The meaning and the authors of Round head paintings are still quite a mystery (Coulson and Cambell, 2001).





Figure 4: Djanet, Algeria: painted rock art showing antelope and humans with round heads, from Round Head period (TARA, 2017).

### *Chad*

The north part of Chad is placed in the Sahara Desert. Highest volcanic mountains are located there – the Tibesti mountain, which are rich in rock art sites. Most of the art is dated between 9,000 and 4,000 years ago, except for the animal engravings, which are thought to be older – up to 12,000 years or more (Fig.5). Like many other areas in Sahara Desert, Tibesti has experienced dramatic climated change 5,000 years ago and people were forced to leave and move into areas with more water – like Nile Valley (TARA, 2017).

Another important area in Chad are the Ennedi Highlands, located in the east of Chad, in the southern edge of the Sahara Desert. Most of the art legacy here is said to be younger and it goes back to 5,000 years from today (Lenssen-Erz, 2012). It spreads on area of 35,000 km<sup>2</sup>. The Ennedi Massif and the rock art of Chad were declared to be UNESCO world heritage site in 2016. It contains many kinds of animals, mainly horses and camels, but also cheetahs, crocodiles, birds and lions (The British Museum, 2017).



Figure 5: Tibesti Mountains, Chad: elephant engraving (TARA, 2017).

## *Egypt*

The most known site – Wadi sura (“Painted valley”) is in the south west of the country, at the western edge of the Gilf Kebir, close to the Libyan border (TARA, 2017). Here lies the famous “Cave of swimmers” with paintings more than 7,000 years old, which are another evidence, that Sahara Desert was once green landscape full of life and animals (Miller, 2015).

In another famous site - Karkur Valley, we can find mainly cattle and giraffes, but there are displayed also many other animals with humans (Fig.6). There is a huge diversity of bovids, with varied sizes, shapes and decorations around their necks (Lanhester, 2012). Humans are often depicted with spears and shields (Greer and Greer, 2007). The paintings here are said to be more than 3,000 years old (Lanhester, 2012).

The art of Egypt is a wide and rich chapter, that is not further analysed in this thesis. For more information, see for instance Art of Ancient Egypt (Robins G, 2008).



Figure 6: Karkur Talh, Egypt: Painted rock art showing twenty-five humans and fifteen cattle figures, probably from pastoral period (The British Museum, 2017).

## *Libya*

Most of the rock art in Libya is located into two rock art sites: the Messak Plateau and the Tadrart Acacus, both situated in Fezzan region. The Messak Plateau holds thousands of rock engravings but only a few paintings. It has been known to Europeans for quite a long time – since 1850. Nowadays, it is widely known for large elephant, rhinos and bubalus engravings, as well as for the “Fighting cats” scene (Fig.7), (The British Museum, 2017).

Tadrart Acacus is a 150 km long and 50 km wide massif, east from the Ghast city and was added to UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1985. It borders with Tassili n’ Ajjer in

Algeria. The site contains paintings and engravings in distinctive style from 12,000 BC to 100 AD (Alsherif, 2014). Most of it from age, when Sahara was green with plants and vegetation (Falola et al., 2012). Among most often depicted animals are giraffes, elephants, ostriches, camels, men in every day life situation (e.g. dancing), horses and cattle (The British Museum, 2017).

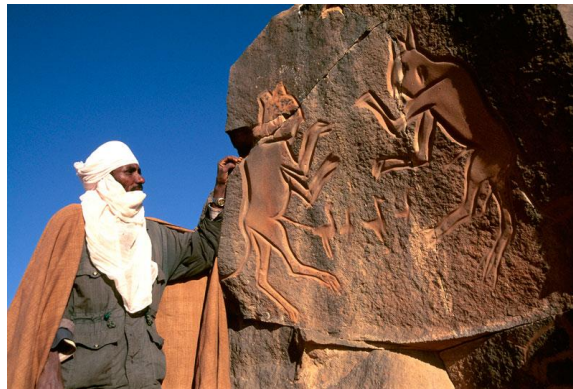


Figure 7: Messak, Libya: Tuareg standing next to panel of ‘fighting cats’ (TARA, 2017).

### ***Mali***

Bandiagara Cliffs, also called “Land of the Dogon” lies at the southern edge of Mali. It is known for Dogon’s colorful rock paintings (Fig.8), which they restore regularly (TARA, 2017).

In present, there are less than 500,000 Dogon people, but their culture still remains important, mainly because they lived isolated and free from the outside influences for a long time. Even while living in rocky, dry terrain, many Dogons are farmers (The Diagram Group, 2013).

Unfortunately, very little is known about Dogon history before they came and settled in the Bandiagara regions (The Diagram Group, 2013). Dogon people have lived in the area for about 500 years (TARA, 2017).





Figure 8: Bandiagara Cliffs, Mali: colorful art of Dogon people (TARA, 2017).

### *Mauritania*

Mauritania was not given a huge significance in relationship with rock art until 1940s. However, it has many rock art sites in the west part of the country (Subils, 2007). One of the most important areas is Guilemsi in Tagant District, a sandstone ridge, about 11 km long, located in the west part of the Sahara (Campbell et al., 2006).

Farmers and pastors lived in this area between 3,800 and 2,200 BP before they moved south. The art displays wild animals, usually in red color – antelopes, elephants, giraffes and predators, also cattle, and humans holding weapons (Campbell et al., 2006).

Another critical area is Oued Jrid – in southern Mauritania. Paintings of lions, human figures and other animals occur here (Campbell et al., 2006). This area is famous for the horse scene, where 60 horses in row are painted (Fig.9), (TARA, 2017).

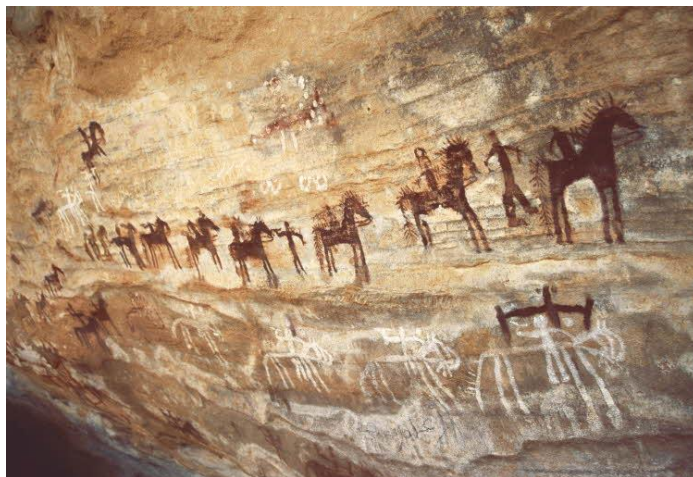


Figure 9: Oued Jrid, Mauritania: part of the famous horse scene (TARA, 2017).

## *Morocco*

Morocco lies at the western tip of north Africa. It is often neglected or ignored while speaking of African rock art. However, it has over 300 engraved sites with themes found nowhere else in Africa, for example: High Atlas Mountains include dozens of sites characterized by engravings of metal weapons (Searight, 2013).

Most of the rock art sites are located in southern part of Morocco, in the River Draa region, with the exception of the High Atlas Mountain range (Searight, 2013). The art is quite recognizable for its beautifully engraved outlines and typical distortions (Fig.10), (TARA, 2017). Another interesting thing about Morocco rock art sites is, that with only few exceptions, they are mostly in open air and clearly visible (Searight, 2013).

Engravings of rhinoceros in the Tazina style appeared to dominate the wild animal engravings, suggesting they may have had particular importance to the artists, just like elands to Bushmen people in southern Africa (Coulson and Campbell, 2001). The oldest Tazina art is dated back to 5,000 years BP. Three different styles occurred: style of the Horse period, starting around 3,000 BP, Libyan Warrior style and Camel period beginning after 2,100 BP (TARA, 2017).

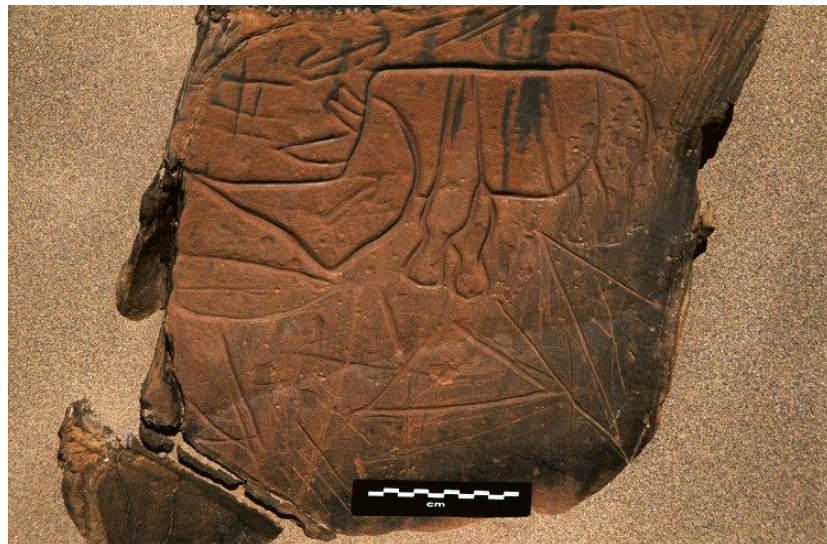


Figure 10: Drâa Valley, Tata area, Morocco: engraved rhinocero and several unidentified shapes (British Museum, 2017).

## *Niger*

Aïr Mountains, in the north part of Niger, is a place, where many rock art sites can be found. One of them is Air Massif, with vast majority of rock engravings, most of them from Libyan Warrior period of art, which occurred 1,500 to 3,000 BP. For this period are typical horses with Libyan Warriors, metal weapons and chariots. Wild animals (for example: Barbary sheeps and ostriches) and cattle also occur. The symbolism of this art is unknown, but it is said that it may reflect area, property or spirit control (Coulson, 2007).

In the west of Aïr Mountains is a place called Dabous, with most majestic engravings of two life-size giraffes (Fig.11). They were carved maybe 9,000 years ago (TARA, 2017).

Djado Plateau is another example of Nigerian rock site, with both paintings and engravings. Most of the rock art here is from the Early hunter period. Another example of regions of rock art are: Termit, Le Kwara or Niger River Valleys (Coulson, 2007).



Figure 11: Dabous, Air Mountains, Niger: engraving of two life-size giraffes (TARA, 2017).

## *Nigeria*

The majority of rock paintings in Nigeria are located in the northern part of the country, in savannah zone. They can be found in Geji and Shira in Bauchi state, in small



villages in Borno State and Birnin Kudu in Jigawa state (Mangut and Mangut, 2012). Birnin Kudu lies 130 km of Kano Town in Jigawa state. The area is an older granite plateau. The paintings are red outline of animal figures, mainly cattle, sheeps, goats, dogs and jackals, which are animals typical for sahel belt of West Africa (Szentes, 2009).

Paintings can be divided into two groups: naturalistic (mainly humans and cattle motives) and anthropomorphic (humans connected to rituals). Paintings are mostly made in dark red color (Mangut and Mangut, 2012). They were most likely made by ancient Fulani cattle herders (Szentes, 2009).

Birnin Kudu was declared National Historical Monument in 1964. The goal was to promote tourism in the area, which has lead to degradation of the site, instead of systematic management and purposeful conservation (Mangut and Mangut, 2012).

More than for rock art paintings is Nigeria known for the Ikom Monoliths, which are about 300 carved stones, with height from 1 to 2 metres, located in Cross River State in Southern Nigeria (Fig.12). Their age is estimated somewhere between 200 – 1850 AD. However, the exposure to harsh weather condition is causing continual erosion and degradation of stones (TARA, 2017).



Figure 12: Ikom Monoliths, Nigeria: carved stone in Cross River state (TARA, 2017).

## *Senegal & Gambia*

The Stones circles of Senegambia (Fig.13) are the largest group of megalithic complexes yet recorded in the world. These stones are located in the Gambia, north of the town Janjabureh and in central Senegal. Dating is proposed between 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC and 16<sup>th</sup> century AD (Gambia Information Site, 2014). In 2006, the World Heritage Committee has agreed on inscription the Stone Circles of the Senegambia in the World Heritage List (Manneh, 2006).



Figure 13: Stone circles of Senegambia (Gambia Information Site, 2014).

## *Sierra Leone*

Only several rock paintings have been found in tropical forest and savanna regions of West Africa (Fig.14). More surveys about the whole region are suggested, including Sierra Leone, to describe the interpretations of paintings. In this particular area, rock paintings can be found near the Limba town – at Kakoya, which are probably the work of prehistoric or historic Limba. A relatively recent age was suggested (DeCorse, 1988).



Figure 14: Piece of painted art in Sierra Leone (available at: [https://c1.staticflickr.com/2/1378/748135469\\_018ca0c11e\\_b.jpg](https://c1.staticflickr.com/2/1378/748135469_018ca0c11e_b.jpg)).

## ***Sudan***

Much of rock art can be found in the northern part of the country, around the Nile valley (British museum, 2017). The area is rich in both paintings and engravings (TARA, 2017). Most depicted animals are from wild species giraffes and antelopes, from domesticated species cattle and camels. There are also few paintings of boats (British museum, 2017).

The most famous area – Karkur Tahl, is the largest valley in the eastern section of Jebel Uweinat and lies in the border of three countries: Egypt, Libya and Sudan. It is approximately 25 km long and its biggest part belongs to Sudan (British Museum, 2017). It contains both paintings and engravings of domestic cattle with different type of horns (Fig.15), (Schmidt, 2001).



Figure 15: Karkur Talh, Sudan: pecked engravings of horned cattle, dogs and men (TARA, 2017).

## ***Tunisia***

Even though rock art sites are not very numerous in Tunisia, they are also not that rare as was once thought. There is an exciting potential, however, more scientific research needs to be done, as well as the collection of the evidence. The biggest site lies probably in the central Tunisia – Jebel Ousselat, with both paintings and engravings (Nasr, 2015).

## ***Western Sahara***

Archaeological research in Western Sahara has not been very long and intense in comparison to the neighbouring countries, however, the importance of rock heritage of the Western Sahara, is known since forties. Rock art is more common in the east and it

disappears towards the coast. One of the most famous area with many rock art sites is Zemmur (Subils, 2007).

### ***1.2.3.2 The Central region***

The rock art of Central Africa is dominated by a finger painted red art. That is why the area is often called “schematic rock art zone”. 90% of rock art are comprised of circles, lines, geometrical shapes, grids and even handprints. The rest – 10% contains stylized descriptions of animals often with finger dots surroundings (Mitchell and Lane, 2013).

#### ***Cameroon***

The most famous rock art site in Cameroon is in the north, at Bidzar. It contains many engravings on horizontal slabs of calcareous marble rock. Much of rock art contains geometric figures, representing circle and loops (Fig.16), (Ki-Zerbo, 1981). Meaning and dating of the art are both unclear, with likely subjective meaning for creators and dating probably back to 2,500 – 1,500 BP (Mitchell and Lane, 2013).

Sadly, the great part of rock art was destroyed due to industrial exploitation. Natural destruction also played its part (Ki-Zebro, 1981).



Figure 16: Bidzar, Cameroon: engraved piece of rock art in form of petals (TARA, 2017)



### ***Democratic Republic of the Congo***

Lower Congo art was identified in the early of 19<sup>th</sup> century, but it has never been subject of investigation before 20<sup>th</sup> century. The largest concentration of rock art in the whole region is found in Lovo Massif, 102 sites in 400 km<sup>2</sup> area, with majority (83.4%) of geometric drawings. The dating was estimated between 1480 – 1800 AD. (Heimlich et al., 2013). There is a major problem with numerous limestone mining projects, that have already destroyed many sites in the region (Akuma, 2010).

### ***Gabon***

The main site in Gabon is the Lope-Okanda, World Heritage Site, located in the central of the country. It contains at least 1,800 geometric engravings (Fig.17). They are thought to be made by hunter-gatherer in the past with a symbolic meaning (TARA, 2017).



Figure 17: Lope-Okanda, Gabon: geometric engravings (TARA, 2017).

#### ***1.2.3.3 The East region***

The rock art of East Africa contains both paintings and engravings. Engravings are rarer and consists mostly of geometric designs (TARA, 2017). Paintings are divided into 5 categories: Red paintings (including animal and people painted in red), Late white paintings (geometric designs and crudely painted animals in white), Pastoralist paintings (cattle and geometric designs, painted usually black, white or grey), Meat-Feasting paintings (designs associated with meat-feasting ceremonies, painted usually in white) (TARA, 2017; Coulson and Campbell, 2001).



## *Eritrea*

Rock art was not studied very deeply in Eritrea and the research is still on its beginning (Araya, 2017). Caves and shelters containing rock art were discovered in 1842, however, the knowledge about them is very poor (Zoppi et al., 2002).

Rock art sites are located in the river basin and are work of Neolithic pastoralist who arrived from the Sahara around 5,000 BP. Rock art depict relationship between human and cattle, prey and predator and also some animal species like oryx, kudu, buffalos (Fig.18), (Araya, 2017).

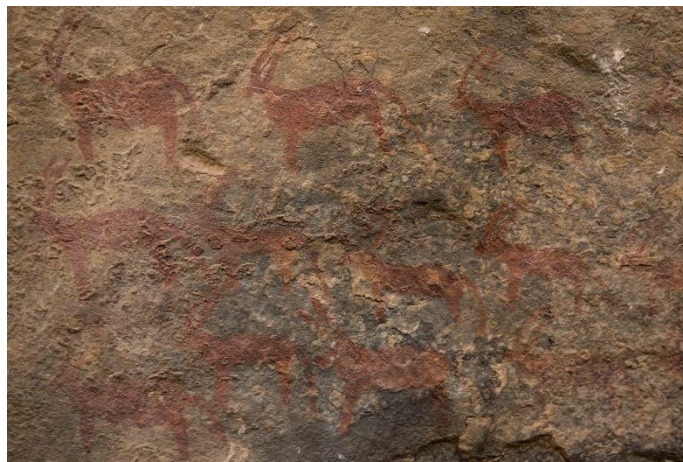


Figure 18: Adi Alauti cave, Qohaito, Eritrea: rock painting (Araya, 2017).

## *Djibouti*

The republic of Djibouti was unknown to archaeological research until recently. It was partly because it is covered with volcanoes and basalt flows, due to this it was not believed any rock art can be found here (Poisblaud, 2012).

Abourma rock art site was discovered in 2008. It is a part of bigger complex – Asgoumhati, located 15 km west from Randa (Poisblaud, 2012). It contains lot of well preserved engravings, which date back to Neolithic times. Animals, which are no longer found in the region, are depicted: giraffes, cattle, antelope species, ostriches and even humans. The art was probably done by hunting pastoralist. Hunting scenes are quite often as well as scenes with caravans, camels and cattle herding (Finneran, 2007).

## *Ethiopia*

Like most of the rock art sites in Africa, majority of rock arts in Ethiopia are found in open-air, boulders and shelters (Akuma, 1997). They are widely distributed in northern, southern and southeastern side of the country. According to researchers, pictographs dominate over petroglyphs. Pictographs are found more at southeastern and northern part, petroglyphs dominate southern part of the country (The British Museum, 2017). There are two types of rock art in Ethiopia: naturalistic (real) and schematic (symbolic) art. The real art is quite easy to understand and interpret the figures it shows (Fig. 19). Second group, the schematic art show symbolic representation of objects and geometric paintings – dots, lines, circles. It is difficult to understand the meaning (Hagos, 2011).

The main theme of the Ethiopian rock art is the depiction of domestic cattle (Akuma, 1997). Majority of the cattle displayed on the Ethiopian rock art seems to have been the Hamitic originated long-horned cattle (*Bos africanus*). Another animals, like goats, donkeys, dogs and camels are also displayed (Hagos, 2011).

The most important site is Tiya, located south of Addis Ababa. It is UNESCO World Heritage Site mainly because of the remains of Ethiopian medieval culture. One of the other site is for example Sheppa in the Rift Valley (TARA, 2017).



Figure 19: Gelma, Ethiopia: five engraved cows with curved horns (The British Museum, 2017).

## ***Kenya***

Kenya is home to many rock art sites, however the research has not been so intense like in other countries. First mention about Kenya - with connection to rock art, was in 1946, when Joy Adamson described engravings in Surima. Most rock art are geometric or symbolic paintings/engravings; circles, spirals, crosses, curvilinear shapes and cupules; animals and people are not very common (Fig.20), (The British Museum, 2017).

The sites are located mainly in west-central and southern part of Kenya. For example, Kakapel in the Chelelemuk hills, in western part, contains paintings, which tend to be 2,000 – 4,000 years old, made by Twa hunter gatherers (TARA, 2017).

Rock art in Kenya is threatened by the ignorance of local people as some pieces of rock art, old more than 1,000 years, were destroyed just recently (Brown and Page, 2016).



Figure 20: Shaba National Reserve, Kenya: view of painted schematic rock art on roof of rock shelter (The British Museum, 2017).

## ***Somaliland***

Somaliland is situated on the northeast of the Horn of Africa. It is rich on rock paintings, however only little is known about them. There are three main rock art sites. First

is The Kari Hegan rock shelter, which lies 25 km southeast from Los Qoray. It contains about 100 polychromatic paintings of a pastoral community. Majority of paintings display long-horned bovines, but also human figures, goats and others. These paintings were probably made in later Stone Age 1,600 – 2,100 BP (Ali and Ibrahim., 2012).

The second site is the Las Geel, granite hill lying 5 km northwest from Dhubato village. It contains 15 shelters with rock paintings (over 300) with large-horned bovines with decorated necks, human figures, giraffes, antelopes (Fig.21), (Ali and Ibrahim., 2012). The age of these paintings is estimated at least 3,000 years ago. It is very important rock art site of East Africa (TARA, 2017).

The third site is the Dhambalin site – sandstone rock shelter, 47 km southeast from Berbera with 70 paintings with bovines, dogs, sheeps, human figures, goats, antelopes and giraffes. Paintings of tribal symbols were reported in the Somaliland plateau. Also, two other sites with rock paintings and engravings were found northwest of Gebilay (Ali and Ibrahim., 2012).

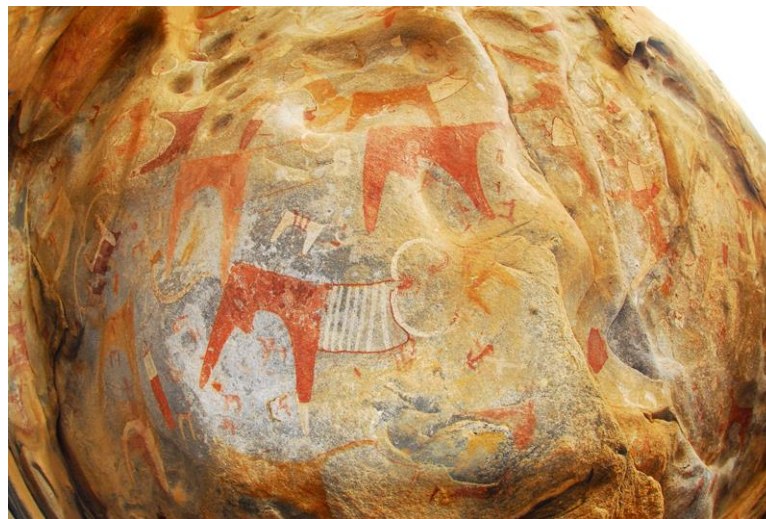


Figure 21: Las Geel, Somaliland: polychrome painting depicting stylized cattle (TARA, 2017).

### ***Tanzania***

Tanzania has the richest concentration of rock art in East Africa. The most known area is in Kondoa Province in central Tanzania (TARA, 2017). The rock art site spreads on 40 000 km<sup>2</sup> and was listed in UNESCO in 2006. Researchers have divided paintings into three groups: Hunter-Gatherer, Pastoral and Late Whites (Campbell and Coulson, 2012).



Hunter-Gatherer paintings (also known as fine-line) are often quite precisely made, mostly in dark red color. Those are the earliest paintings (Campbell and Coulson, 2012). They are estimated to be older than 7,000 years (TARA, 2017). 43% of images are human figures, the rest consists of animal paintings – mostly of large species like elephants, giraffes, rhinoceros, antelopes, carnivores but also few birds, reptiles and dogs (Fig.22), (Campbell and Coulson, 2012).

Pastoral paintings are only few, painted in white and display profile view of cattle, goats, sheeps, dogs and people. Late Whites paintings are most common, containing symbols, dots, circles, handprints and animals like giraffes, antelopes, carnivores and some domestic species. Humans figure are not so common (Campbell and Coulson, 2012). Those paintings were made during last 1,500 years (TARA, 2017).



Figure 22: Msokia, Tanzania: painted rock art showing red kudu and two red figures (The British Museum, 2017).

### ***Uganda***

Majority of rock art sites in Uganda is situated in the eastern and southeastern part of the country. The most known rock site is Nyero, a National Monument (Fig.23). Most of the paintings are geometric and are creation of ancestral Twa people (also called Batwa or Pygmies), (TARA, 2017).



Figure 23: Nyero, Uganda: painted rock art containing schematic and geometric designs (TARA, 2017).

#### ***1.2.3.4 The South region***

In Southern Africa, it is believed that ancestral Bushmen were responsible for all rock art except for some finger paintings and very few engravings. There are several similarities to art in this region: subject matter, methods of expression, similar techniques of paintings and engravings and single conceptual vision of reality (Coulson and Campbell, 2001).

#### ***Angola***

Angola lies in the south-west of Africa with the rock art present mainly near to the coast. Paintings of men holding weapons or warriors carrying firearms are quite common. Those images are said to be the reference to the period of the first contact with Europeans in sixteenth century (The British Museum, 2017).

Tchitundo-Hulu is the name of the most famous rock site in Angola. It is a rounded granite hill, located 137 km east from the city Namibe. Geometric paintings are estimated to be more than 4,000 years old. The art is probably work of Twa (Botwa) people, who lived in this region until 1960s. Paintings are endangered due to the heat, which tend to break the rock surface (Fig.24), (TARA, 2017).



Figure 24: Tchitundo-Hulu, Angola: geometric paintings (TARA, 2017).

### ***Botswana***

Majority of rock art in Botswana lies in the central part of southern Africa. Most of the country is covered by the Kalahari Desert (TARA, 2017). Tsodilo hills, located in northwestern, in the Kalahari Desert were listed as World Heritage in 2001. This place contains about 400 sites with over 4,000 individual images and has been occupied by humans more than 100,000 years (Campbell and Robbins, 2009). The main themes are wild and domestic animals, geometric symbols and humans (Fig.25), (Neville and Bridgland, 2006). It is believed that some paintings were made by Bushmen people, however, it is possible that most of this art was made during the last 2,000 years (TARA, 2017).

Number of paintings in Botswana were chipped off for ritual purposes of local people and it seems hard to protect it in front of them (Neville and Bridgland, 2006).

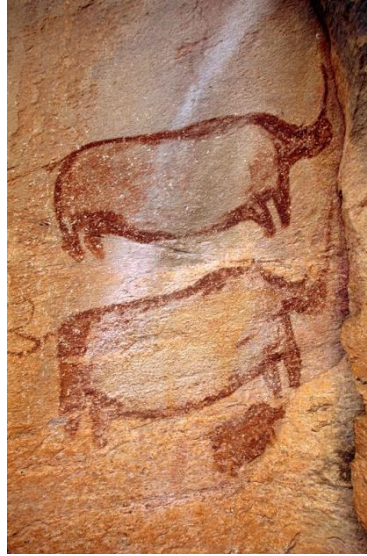


Figure 25: Tsodilo Hills, Botswana: painting of two rhinoceros with baby (TARA, 2017).

### ***Lesotho***

Lesotho is a small, mountainous country surrounded by the state of South Africa (Jolly, 2010) and is considered as one of the richest rock art regions in the world with 500 sites and more than 10,000 paintings. However, it is also well known as a bad example of large problems with protection preservation of rock art (Smits, 2014). In the present, most of the paintings are endangered and irreversibly damaged, because of human destruction (Jolly, 2010).

### ***Madagascar***

Until recently, Madagascar was not considered to contain any rock art. However, the paintings of animals, humans, symbols and mythical creatures were discovered, firstly in the Ampasimaiky rockshelter, in the Upper Onilahy, in the Southwestern Madagascar (Rasolondrainy, 2014), later in the Beanka Nature reserve in central western part of Madagascar. Suprising is 'kill scene' where humans are obviously hunting now extinct giant lemur (Fig.26). The radiocarbon dating still needs to be done (Burney, 2015).





Figure 26: Beanka Nature Reserve, Madagascar: painted “kill scene” with humans and giant lemur (Burney, 2015).

### *Malawi*

Malawi is located in south-eastern Africa with most of rock art sites in the Chongoni area, in the center of the country. There have been found around 150 rock art sites, mainly with paintings (The British Museum, 2017).

Paintings were done by two very diverse groups: hunter-gatherers and farmers. The red schematic designs (Fig.27) were made by Batwa hunter-gatherers and very often have some spiritual purpose – like rainmaking or fertility. Late white paintings done by Chewa farmers depict reptile like zoomorphs, animals, mythical figures and even motorcars (TARA, 2017).



Figure 27: Nthulu, Malawi: rock painting with geometric designs, with a cupule in the middle (The British Museum, 2017).

## *Mozambique*

Some of the rock art sites in central Mozambique are thought to be important for communication with the ancestors. They have been managed by local communities and the current focus is to effectively manage and document the sites. The site with rich history lies in Chinhamapere Hill in the Manica province of the central Mozambique (Jopela, 2010).

## *Namibia*

Namibia is the country, which has a large number of rock art sites, that are located randomly across the country (TARA, 2017). On the contrary, the diversity of images is low compared to other areas. Among paintings, scenes are faintly common with human figures. Engravings comprise mainly individual animals and geometric shapes, obvious scenes and human figures are rare. The most commonly painted animals are antelope and giraffe (Coulson and Campbell, 2001).

The most known areas are the Branderg Massif and Twyfelfontein (Fig.28), (UNESCO World heritage rock art site), both located in Damaraland, in Erongo region, in the north western of Namibia. The rock art in Brandberg is said to be mostly the work from the ancestral Bushman (TARA, 2017).

Namibia is also famous for the first discovered art in Apollo 11 Cave, dated to between 27,000 and 19,000 years ago. In most areas, paintings are between 4,500 and 5,000 years old, in other areas, the art can be recent, with the age only between 300 - 600 years (Coulson and Campbell, 2001).



Figure 28: Twyfelfontein, Namibia: panel of animal engravings including rhino, giraffe, elephant, zebra and human footprints (TARA, 2017).

## *South Africa*

South Africa hosts many paintings and engravings, which are both scattered over the whole area (TARA, 2017). Schmidt (2001) states, that there are approximately 15,000 sites registered, with two-thirds of paintings and one-third of engravings. Of course, not all the rock art sites are recorded.

The main themes of rock art in South Africa are naturalistic depiction of animals, humans and geometric symbols (Fig.29). The art is believed to be the work of San/Bushman people in some areas, in others by Bantu farming people. The art has a strong connection with shamanism, and most of the depictions are believed to be created to give power to shaman and to their rituals (British Museum, 2017).



Figure 29: Northern Cape, Namakwa Distric Municipality, South Africa: engraved eland antelope (The British Museum, 2017).

## *Swaziland*

Swaziland is one of the smallest countries in Africa and contains rock paintings only. It contains twenty rock art sites in total, with no engraving found (Schmidt, 2001). Many areas of Swaziland are still unexplored and sites were not recorded properly (TARA, 2017). The most important site is Nsangwini (Fig.30), (Schmidt, 2001). All paintings are thought to be the work of ancestral San or Bushmen (TARA, 2017).

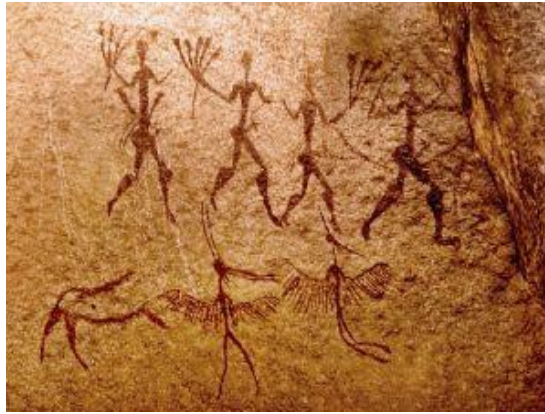


Figure 30: Nsangwini, Swaziland: painted rock art depicting two mythical figures, humans and unidentified animal (TARA, 2017).

### ***Zambia***

Rock art sites are concentrated mostly in eastern and northern provinces of Zambia, with pictographs, hidden in rock shelters, more common than petroglyphs. The most famous rock art site is Mwela in Kasama District in the Northern Province. For a long time, it was threatened by the lack of adherence to the law (Nkombwe, 2009).

### ***Zimbabwe***

The rock art in Zimbabwe is considered more complicated than in other areas. There is a greater variety of images, including more plants. Depictions of ovals or clusters of ovals are common and found nowhere else. The most common animal displayed are large antelopes (Coulson and Campbell, 2001).

The most important area is Matobo hills located in the southern part of Zimbabwe. It covers an area about 2000 km<sup>2</sup> and more than 3000 rock art sites can be found there (Walker, 2012). Some paintings in Zimbabwe have been dated from about 8,500 years ago to shortly after the arrival of Bantu speaking farmers, perhaps to 500 A.D., in the Matobo hills region.

New sites are still being discovered in present in Zimbabwe, especially in Mashonaland (Fig.31) and Ndebeleland region (TARA, 2017).



Figure 31: Mashonaland, Zimbabwe: two painted porcupines (The British Museum, 2017).

## **2 Aims of the Thesis**

The general aim was to describe animal species diversity on prehistoric rock art, i.e. paintings and engravings, in Africa, specifically regarding human perception of wildlife.

Particular aims were:

- 1) to determine species diversity and individuals' abundance of wildlife and domestic animal species on prehistoric rock paintings and engravings in Africa;
- 2) to describe the interaction of depicted wildlife species with people such as hunting, co-grazing with domestic animals, or other.

We hypothesized that the highest species diversity and abundance of domestic animals depicted on rock art in Africa will be in the Sahara region, because of the most suitable climatic conditions for development of agriculture in periods when the rock art was created and shorter distance from the center of domestication than Southern Africa.

On this basis, we assumed that wild animals on rock art in Africa will be depicted in the Sahara region more likely in the context of human exploitation and in the Southern Africa more likely in the context of rituals and spiritualism.

### **3 Material and Methods**

#### **3.1 Collection of rock art records and databasis creation**

First, rock art records for archaeological sites across Africa were found in specialized resources, namely scientific articles, art databases and monographs. The selection of concrete site unit into my databasis was based on thorough description of the whole paintings and engravings by archaeologists with information about types and numbers (abundance). By types we mean animal species (both wild and domestic) present in rock art, humans, animal-like figures, unidentified animals and mythical creatures - including therianthropes, anthropomorphs and mythical figures (Tab.2).

To the database, following information about rock art sites were written down: State, as the geographic unit, where the art was present; site, the concrete name of the rock art site. For better orientation and higher biological value, Africa was divided into three regions: Sahara, South and East. The Sahara region corresponds to designation Norther African rock art and contains states where the Sahara Desert is present: Morocco, Algeria, Libya, Egypt, Mauritania, Mali, Niger, Chad, Sudan and Nigeria. Other sites which correspond according to Mangut and Mangut (2012) to the Southern African rock art were in my thesis divided more accordingly to geography to the South region containing Angola, Namibia, Malawi, Botswana, Zimbabwe and South Africa and the East region containing Ethiopia, Somaliland, Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania (Fig.32).

Some states are not included, because the database is not exhausting. Part of the information mainly from the Central Africa (rainforest area – Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Congo, Central African Republic) are missing, mainly because of the nonavailability of information and resources. Other sites are missing also because of the limited rock art documentation and lack of the scientific research (e.g. Tunisia).



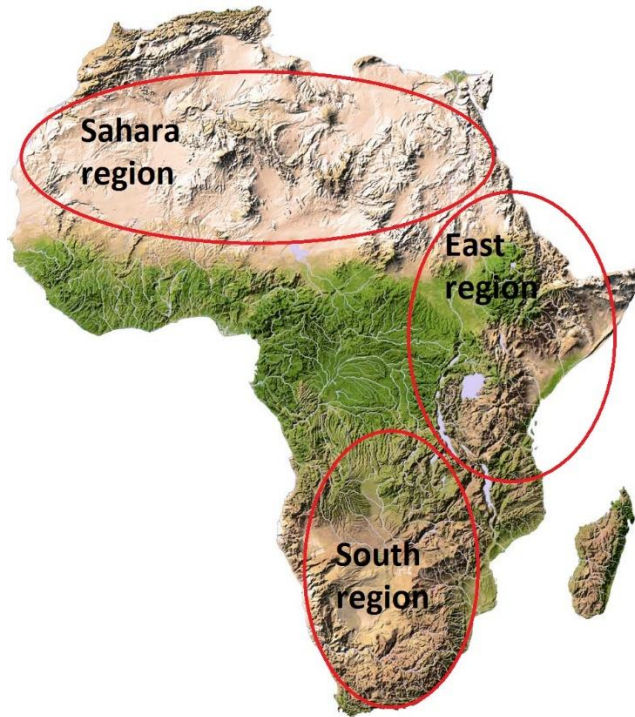


Figure 32: map of rough division of regions (map available at: <http://cdn.thinglink.me/api/image/641719256219648000/1240/10/scaletowidth>).

The dating in years was found and for better orientation, was transferred and set into 5 periods which may also partly overlap (Tab.1).

Table 1: Dating periods (TARA, 2017).

<b>Date</b>	<b>Period</b>
<b>10,000 - 6,000 BC</b>	Early hunter period (also called Wild fauna period, Bubalus period) – depiction of wild fauna animals (elephants, rhinoceros, bubalus...)
<b>8,000 - 6,000 BC</b>	Round head period – depiction of humans with round heads
<b>5,500 - 2,000 BC</b>	Pastoral period – depiction of cattle herding and humans every day life scenes
<b>1,000 BC - 1 AD</b>	Horse period – introduction of horses, humans riding horses, chariots
<b>200 BC – present</b>	Camel period – horses are replaced by camels

From these data, I created my own database of rock art containing primary description of archaeological sites. The database (see Appendix 1) contained 301 records of concrete sites with all above mentioned information.



### 3.2. Data treatment

From total of 301 site records, sites with the information about animals or humans were taken for further treatment. For each site, I calculated the number of wild and domestic animal species (here after called as species diversity), number of wild and domesticated animals, number of humans, animal-like figures, unidentified animals, and mythical creatures (Tab.2).

Table 2. Description of types of animals and depicted figures in rock art (The British Museum, 2017; TARA, 2017).

<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>Wild animal</b>	An animal with no visible relationship with human
<b>Domestic animal</b>	An animal, which carries some feature of domesticated animals or is in clearly visible tight relationship with humans (e.g. in cattle – neck collar, horses and camels being ridden by humans, etc.)
<b>Human</b>	A figure, that resembles human, with clearly visible human features (e.g. body posture)
<b>Therianthrope</b>	A figure, that is partly human, partly animal
<b>Anthropomorph</b>	A figure, that has some unnatural, usually animal feature
<b>Mythical figure</b>	A figure, usually with some unusual features, that are viewed as mythical
<b>Unidentified animal</b>	An animal, that was not identified to a specie level, or at all
<b>Animal-like figure</b>	A figure, that somehow resembles animal (e.g. with head, shape of the body or limbs)

The records with low biological value were excluded – those that contain only geometric paintings or engravings, or those which were made lately. Finally, 257 sites with

calculated species diversity and abundance were used in statistical analyses. The context of the rock art was recorded (Tab.3) and the type – whether it is engraving or painting.

Table 3: Context, in which the individuals – animals and humans were depicted (The British Museum, 2017).

<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>View of wild animals</b>	Wild animal's depiction; animal which is in no visible relationship with human
<b>Humans depiction</b>	Humans figure displayment; no concrete activity captured
<b>Domestication</b>	Humans with some cooperation with animals (riding horses/camels, herding cattle, hunting with dogs...)
<b>Grazing</b>	Cattle grazing under the human supervision
<b>Agriculture scene</b>	View of humans working on a field
<b>Mythical</b>	Depiction of scene, animal or human, which was viewed as mythical (e.g. performing a ritual)
<b>Every day life scenes</b>	Humans viewed in every day life situations (e.g. hunting, dancing, sitting...)
<b>Hunting</b>	Humans hunting animal(s), often with the help of dogs or horses
<b>Fighting</b>	Humans fighting among themselves
<b>Dancing</b>	Humans performing dance movements

### 3.3. Statistical analyses

The data were analysed using the Statistica 13 package (StatSoft, Tulsa, USA). The data of wild and domestic animal species diversity and abundance did not have normal distributions (tested by Kolmogorov-Smirnov test), non-parametric tests were applied for hypotheses testing.

Diversity (numbers) of wild animal species, domestic animal species, abundance of wild animals, domestic animals and humans in total were tested by Kruskal-Wallis test for

differences among states, regions. Tests were followed by multiple comparisons of mean ranks.

### **3.4. Biodiversity index calculation**

For a better comparison of species diversity in states and regions, the biodiversity index was calculated using the following formula:

$$\textit{Biodiversity index} = \frac{\textit{the number of species in the area}}{\textit{the total number of individuals in the area}}$$

## 4 Results

The final databasis includes a total of 257 records with both paintings and engravings in 19 different states throughout Africa – see the database of rock art – Appendix 1. The mean number of animal species per site, both wild and domestic together, was 5 (SE  $\pm 0.24$ ) and median was 4, ranging from 1 to 25 as maximum. The mean number of wild species per site was 4 (SE  $\pm 0.23$ ; median = 2; min – max = 0 – 23) and the mean number of domesticated animals was 1 (SE  $\pm 0.08$ ; median = 0; min – max = 0 – 5). The mean number of total wild individuals per site was 24 (SE  $\pm 2,63$ ; median = 11; min – max = 0 – 407) and the mean number of total domestic individuals per site was 10 (SE  $\pm 1.50$ , median = 0; min – max = 0 – 169).

The mean number of humans per site was 19 (SE  $\pm 2.33$ ) and median was 5, ranging from 0 to 275 as maximum. The mean number of animal-like figures per site was 0,7 (SE  $\pm 0.13$ ; median = 0; min – max = 0 – 20). The mean of unidentified animals per site was 5 (SE  $\pm 0.70$ ; median = 1; min – max = 0 – 112). Number of mythical creatures was on the average 0,3 per site (SE  $\pm 0,08$ ), with median = 0, ranging from 0 to 13 as maximum.

The mean species diversity related to current states was highly variable (Fig.33) and was not used in further evaluation, because they are not meaningful from the biological point of view as they did not exist in this form back then. The purpose of further evaluation of results in the states level could be meaningful for the tourism, which is not the focus of this thesis.

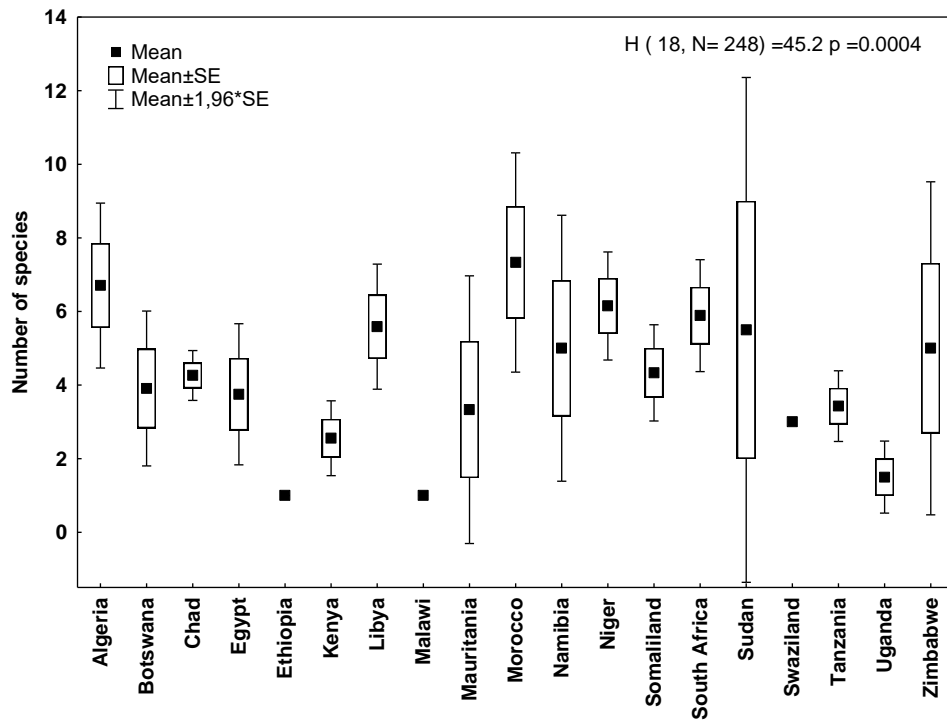


Figure 33: The mean number of all animal species per site in African states.

#### 4.1 Results for regions

Regarding larger geographical regions, there were 155 sites in the Sahara region with total of 6405 depicted animals belonging to 55 species. In the South region, there were 54 sites with 1385 depicted animals belonging to 39 species. In the East region, there were 48 sites with 797 animals depicted and 21 species.

The mean number of species between South and Sahara region is comparable, while the difference to East is noticeable (Fig.34). The more significant difference between the mean of regions is in the comparison of mean numbers of total animal's abundance (Fig.35).

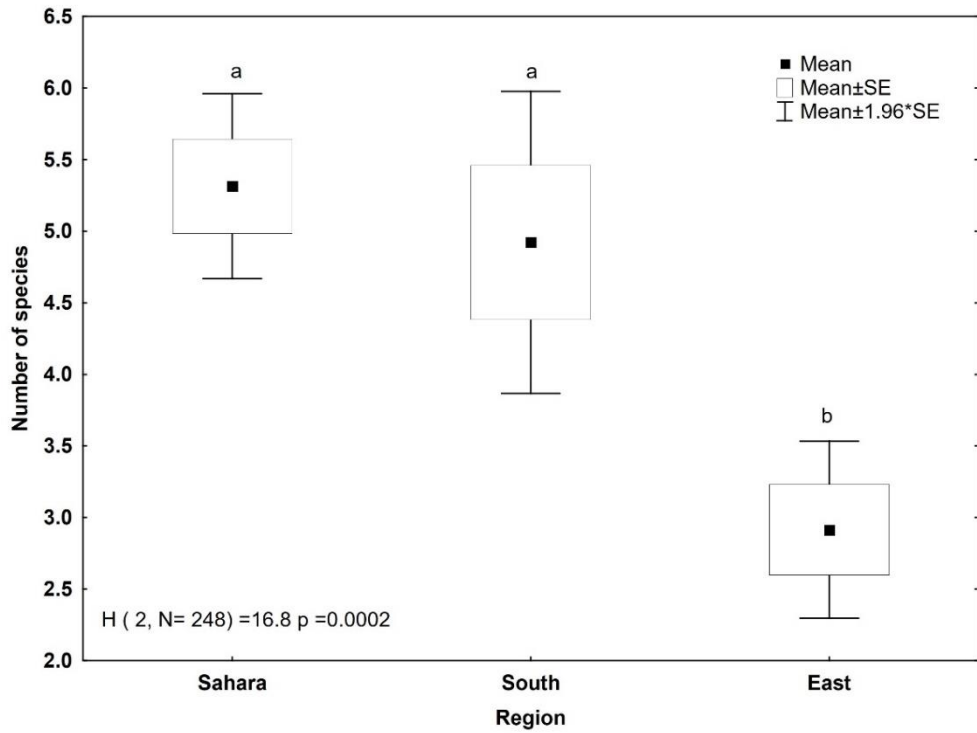


Figure 34: The mean number of all animal species per site in African regions.

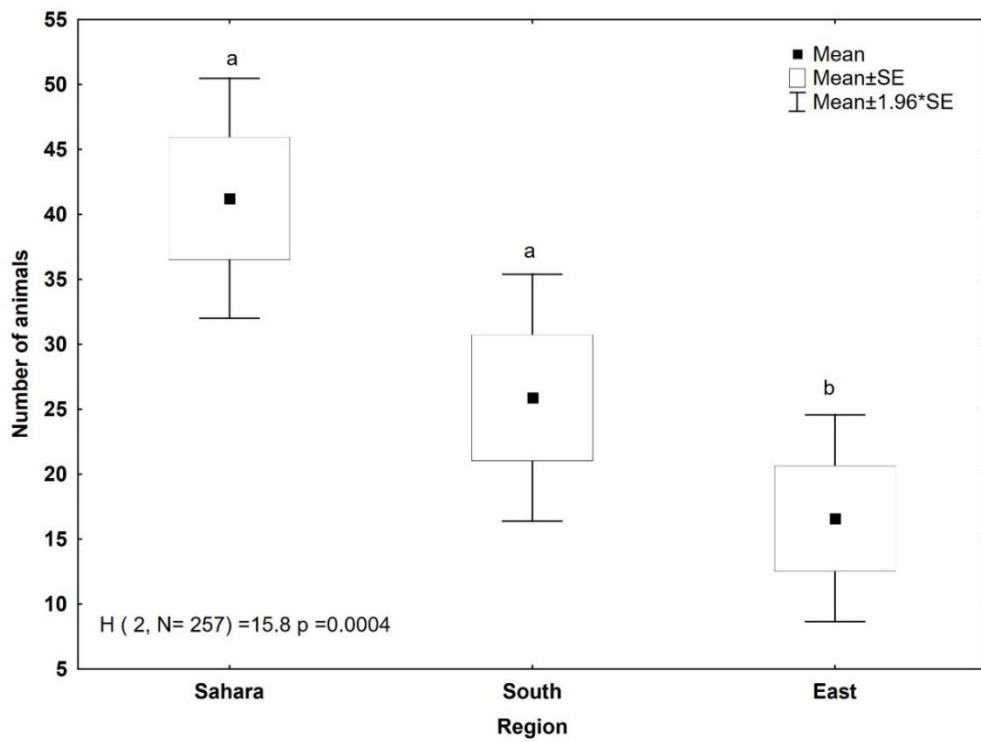


Figure 35: The mean number of total number of animals per site in African regions.



The most commonly depicted animal species is cattle, with 2818 depictions in total, which make 29 % of total depictions of all animals. In Sahara region 2517 depictions (39 %), 246 depictions in East region (31 %) and 55 depictions in the South region (4 %) (Fig.36).

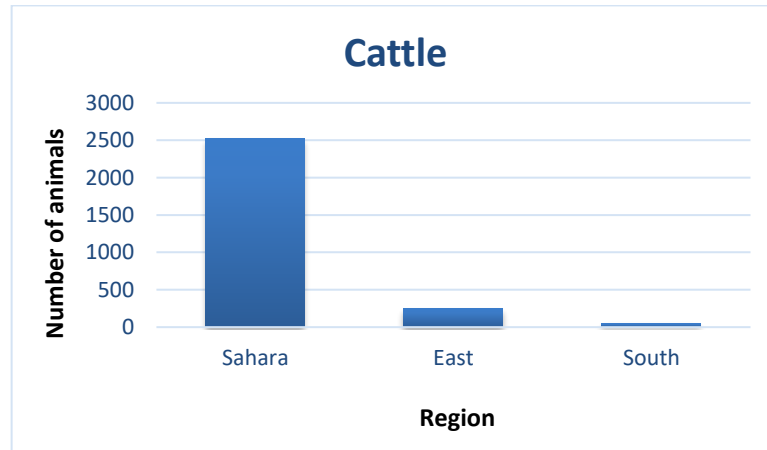


Figure 36: Occurrence of cattle on rock art in African regions.

The top ten of most often depicted animal species (after the cattle) on African rock art are displayed in a graph below (Fig.37). The majority of depictions are highest in Sahara region, except for the antelope species in general, which make 19 % of animal depictions in the South region (while in the Sahara region it is only 4 % and in the East region 5 %) and in the eland antelope, which make 13 % of animal depictions in South region, only 0.01 % in the Sahara region and 0.5 % in the East region, showing the importance of antelopes for the South region.

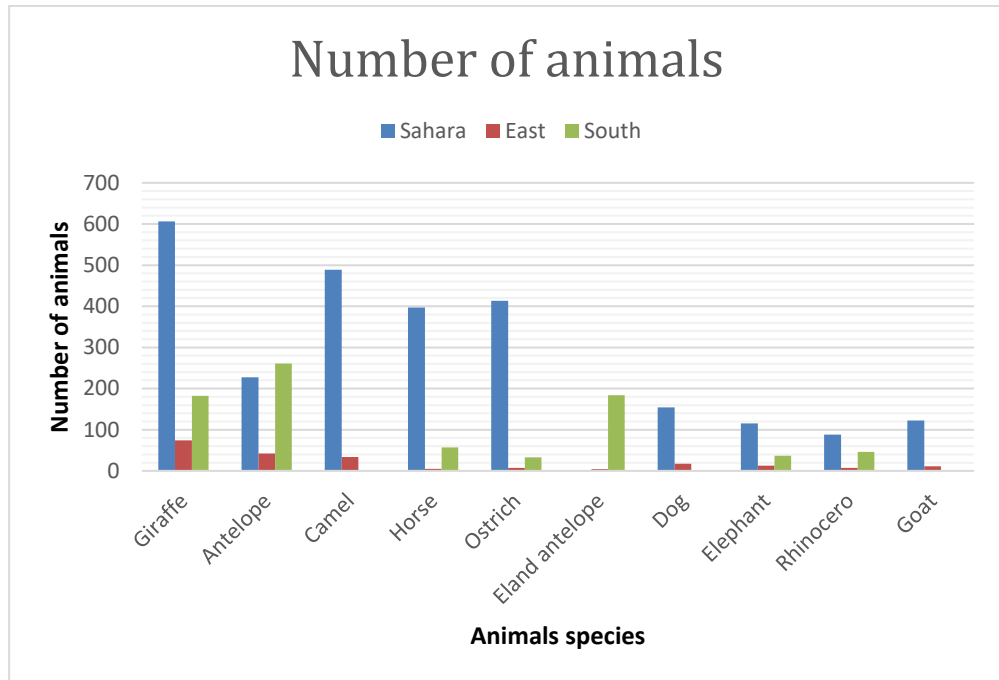


Figure 37: Ten most often depicted animal species displayed on rock art in Africa according to regions.

Total list of species present in African rock art is following (for better orientation sorted into classes (or higher taxa) and orders):

**Class Mammalia:**

- Order Artiodactyla: antelope (bushbuck, sable, eland, roan, gemsbok, kudu, springbok, addax, scimitar horned oryx, oryx, impala), Barbary sheep, sheep, Mouflon, cattle, hippopotamus, goat, giraffe, buffalo, pig, camel, ibex, wildebeest, bubalus, dromedary, gazelle, bush-pig, fat-tailed sheep, donkey, warthog, auroch, hartebeest, wild boar, bovid (NS), caprid (NS)
- Order Carnivora: dog, lion, cheetah, felid (NS), canid (NS), predator (NS)
- Order Lagomorpha: hare
- Order Perissodactyla: horse, rhinocero, zebra, wild-ass, equid (NS)
- Order Primates: human, monkey, baboon
- Order Proboscidea: elephant
- Order Rodentia: porcupine
- Order Tubulidentata: antbear, aardvark

**Class Aves:** bird (NS)

- Order Accipitriformes: vulture
- Order Galliformes: Guinea fowl
- Order Phoenicopteriformes: flamingo
- Order Struthioniformes: ostrich

**Class Insecta:** insect (NS)

- Order Mantodea: Mantis

**Class Reptilia:** reptile (NS), snake (NS)

- Order Crocodylia: Crocodile
- Order Squamata: lizard (NS)

**Tribe Cnidaria:** jelly-fish

**Class Actinopterygii:** fish (NS)

Some of the animals were not closely determined and they are marked with the shortcut NS meaning not specified.

#### **4.1.1 Wild animals**

Total number of wild animals in the Sahara region was 4172, in the South region 1332 and 664 in the East region. Although the overall sum of depicted animals differs a lot, the mean of wild animals per site differs significantly only between the Sahara and the South region in comparison to the East region (Fig.38).

Animals were depicted individually or together in groups. Large fauna species, such as giraffes, elephants, rhinoceros, antelopes or camels were often depicted together. Less common species, such as wild boar, aardvark, baboon or porcupine, were mostly displayed separately. Predators, like lions, were often displayed with their prey - antelopes, sheeps or goats.

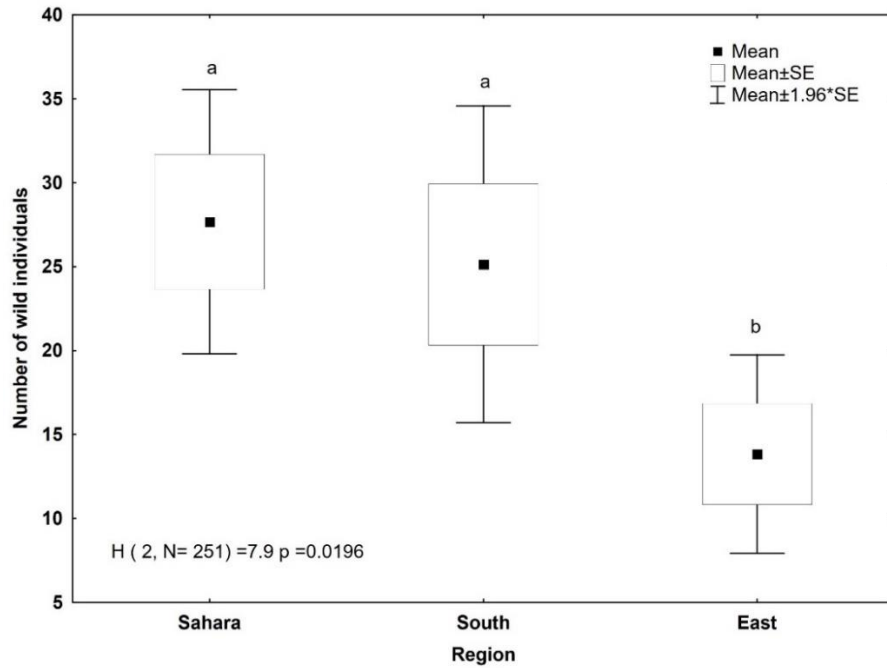


Figure 38: The mean number of wild animals per site in African regions.

In the next three tables (Tab.4, Tab.5, Tab.6), we can see the comparison of each category depiction between regions. The total number of animal-like species in Sahara region was 11 (with mostly common cat like figures – 9), in South region 63 (mostly common reptile-like figures – 51) and in East region 3 (all figures: cat-like, hare-like and baboon-like depicted each 1 time). The total number of unidentified animals in the Sahara region was 815, in the South region 375 and in the East region 187. The total number of supernatural figures in the Sahara region was 36 (with 16 therianthropes, 16 mythical figures and 4 antropomorphs), 31 in the South region (with 26 therianthropes, 2 mythical figures and 3 antropomoprhs and 0 in the East region.

Table 4: The number of depictions per site in the Sahara region.

Number of:	Mean ± SE	Median	Minimum	Maximum
species	5 ± 0.32	5	1	25
wild species	4 ± 0.31	3	0	23
wild individuals	27 ± 3.88	14	0	407
domesticated species	1 ± 0.11	1	0	5
domesticated individuals	15 ± 2.29	2	0	169
humans	22 ± 3.18	6	0	228
animal-like figures	0.1 ± 0.05	0	0	7
unidentified animals	5 ± 0.89	2	0	112
anthropomorphs/therianthropes/mythical figures	0.2 ± 0.10	0	0	13

Table 5: The number of depictions per site in the Southregion.

<b>Number of:</b>	<b>Mean ± SE</b>	<b>Median</b>	<b>Minimum</b>	<b>Maximum</b>
<b>species</b>	5 ± 0.54	4	1	16
<b>wild species</b>	4 ± 0.53	2	0	15
<b>wild individuals</b>	25 ± 4.81	12	0	182
<b>domesticated species</b>	0 ± 0.05	0	0	2
<b>domesticated individuals</b>	1 ± 0.81	0	0	41
<b>humans</b>	23 ± 5.93	8	0	275
<b>animal-like figures</b>	1 ± 0.55	0	0	20
<b>unidentified animals</b>	7 ± 1.99	1	0	90
<b>anthropomorphs/therianthropes/mythical figures</b>	1 ± 0.22	0	0	6

Table 6: The number of depictions per site in the East region.

<b>Number of:</b>	<b>Mean ± SE</b>	<b>Median</b>	<b>Minimum</b>	<b>Maximum</b>
<b>species</b>	3 ± 0.32	3	1	11
<b>wild species</b>	2 ± 0.25	2	0	8
<b>wild animals</b>	14 ± 3.01	6	0	102
<b>domesticated species</b>	0 ± 0.11	0	0	3
<b>domesticated animals</b>	3 ± 1.62	0	0	72
<b>humans</b>	6 ± 1.24	3	0	40
<b>animal-like figures</b>	0.06 ± 0.05	0	0	2
<b>unidentified animals</b>	4 ± 0.88	1	0	25
<b>anthropomorphs/therianthropes/mythical figures</b>	0 ± 0.00	0	0	0

#### 4.1.2 Domesticated animals

The highest number of domesticated animals was in the Sahara region – 2318, which was 36 % of all depicted animals in Sahara region. In the South region it was 53 animals, 8 % of depicted animals, and in East region 123; 7 % of depicted animals. This huge difference between region is illustrated in the graph below (Fig.39).

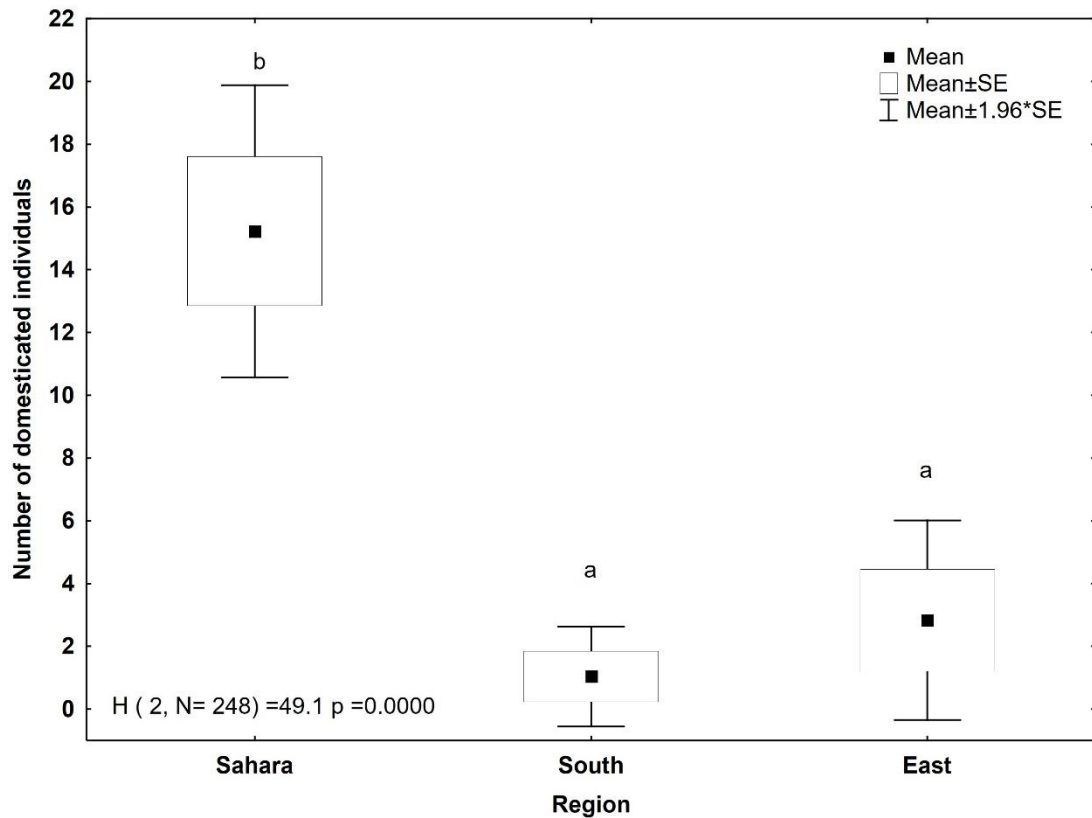


Figure 39: The mean abundance of domestic animals per site in African regions.

In the whole Sahara region was depicted 7 domesticated species in total: cattle, horse, camel, dog, goat, sheep and Barbary sheep with the highest number of 5 domesticated species depicted per site. In the South region were 3 domesticated species in total: cattle, horse and sheep with maximum of 2 species depicted in one site. In the East region were 5 domesticated species in total: cattle, horse, camel, dog and goat, with maximum of 3 species depicted in one site. For total cumulations, see the Table (7) below.

Table 7: total numbers of domesticated species across the African regions.

Region	Number of domesticated cattle	Number of domesticated horses	Number of domesticated camels	Number of domesticated dogs	Number of domesticated goats	Number of domesticated sheep	Number of domesticated Barbary sheeps
Sahara	1437	356	272	120	115	5	13
South	47	5	0	0	0	1	0
East	99	5	6	13	10	0	0

Most of the scenes showed one domesticated specie at a time. If there were more, it was usually one specie accompanied by domesticated dog.



## 4.2 Context of rock art

The interaction of depicted wildlife species with people can be seen from the context of the rock art. The most common contexts in all regions are views of wild animals and human depictions. Views of wild animal are those, where is not any relationship between animals and humans, meaning humans are not present at all or are clearly separated from animals. Human depictions are those, which are not capturing any particular human activity. Both view of wild animals and human depictions can be realistic or schematic, with only one representative per site up to 275 human depictions per site (the South region, Zimbabwe, Mashonaland) and 407 views of wild animals per site (in the Sahara region, Sudan, Karkur Tahl).

Every day life scenes, which include humans dancing, fighting, hunting, sitting or interacting with each other, are also frequent in the Sahara and East region, while in the South region, the mythical context of the rock art and hunting scenes are more common. Mythical context is when a figure, which is viewed as a mythical (anthropomorph, therianthrope or mythical) is present in a rock art or when a whole scene is described as a mythical and for example some ritual is performed. Hunting scenes are easily recognized by humans usually holding weapons (spears, sticks) and chasing wild animals (often with the help of dogs or horses). For comparison, see the Table (8) below.

Table 8: Context, in which the rock art was made in african regions.

<b>Type of depiction</b>	<b>Sahara region</b>	<b>South region</b>	<b>East region</b>
<b>View of wild animals</b>	144	49	43
<b>Human depiction</b>	133	37	32
<b>Domestication</b>	93	5	10
<b>Everyday life scene</b>	95	9	8
<b>Hunting</b>	18	18	2
<b>Fighting</b>	4	1	0
<b>Dancing</b>	2	2	2
<b>Agriculture scene</b>	2	0	0
<b>Mythical</b>	18	14	0

### 4.2.1 Humans

The total number of humans in the Sahara region was 3380, in the South region 1237 and 262 in the East region. The mean number of humans per site differs significantly in East region (Fig.40). Like animals, humans were depicted either individually or in groups, with group depictions being more common.

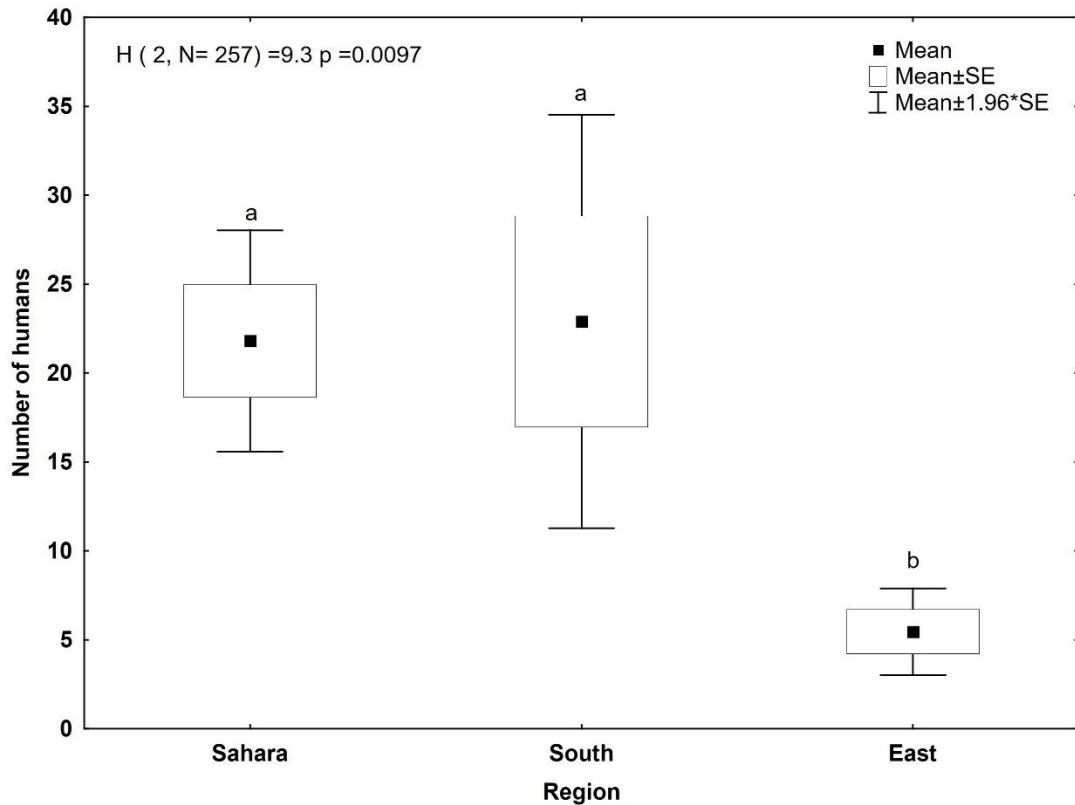


Figure 40: The mean number of humans per site in African regions.

### 4.2.2 Biodiversity index

From the following results in Table 9 and Table 10, we can see that the Biodiversity Index values are quite inconclusive and do not give us any valuable information. As species continue to repeat, the value of the biodiversity index is still low (lower, in fact), as the number of species does not increase with increasing numbers of abundance – as it is, for example in Chad in Table 9 and in the Sahara region in Table 10. On the contrary, highest value of the index has Swaziland and the South region, because they both have the biggest number of species to the ratio of number of animals.

Table 9: Biodiversity index for each state.

<b>Region</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Number of species</b>	<b>Number of animals</b>	<b>Biodiversity index</b>
<b>Sahara</b>	Algeria	34	709	0.0479
	Chad	17	2105	0.0008
	Egypt	13	164	0.0793
	Libya	32	1016	0.0314
	Mauritania	7	179	0.0391
	Morocco	13	143	0.0909
	Niger	27	827	0.0326
	Sudan	8	435	0.0183
<b>South</b>	Botswana	14	133	0.1052
	Malawi	0	0	0
	Namibia	13	126	0.1031
	South Africa	31	633	0.0489
	Swaziland	4	7	0.5714
	Zimbabwe	10	129	0.0775
<b>East</b>	Ethiopia	1	29	0.0344
	Kenya	12	219	0.0547
	Somaliland	5	224	0.0223
	Tanzania	18	134	0.1343
	Uganda	1	3	0.3333

Table 10: Biodiversity index for each region.

<b>Region</b>	<b>Number of species</b>	<b>Number of animals</b>	<b>Biodiversity index</b>
<b>Sahara</b>	55	6405	0,0086
<b>South</b>	39	1385	0,0281
<b>East</b>	31	797	0,0389

### 4.2.3 Dating od rock art

The rock art sites were sumed up according to the dating periods. For the Sahara and South region, most sites were dated to the Pastoral period. In the East region majority of rock sites belonged to the range of the Horse and Camel period.

Table 11: Dating periods according to regions.

	Sahara region	South region	East region
Early hunter period	6	0	0
Round head period	16	0	0
Pastoral period	65	28	3
Horse period	0	1	0
Camel period	13	0	0
Early hunter – pastoral period	18	0	0
Early hunter – horse period	0	0	23
Early hunter – camel period	22	4	16
Pastoral – camel period	12	0	0
Horse – camel period	3	26	38
Pastoral – horse period	2	0	0
unknown	1	4	0

## 5 Discussion

Results show, that both species diversity and animals abundance differ a lot between regions, especially in the East region. Campbell and Coulson (2001) say, that most of the eastern Africa consist of massive inland plateau with volcano mountains and numerous granite exposers, which could be a reason, why the animal diversity is so low here. Most of the rock paintings here are geometric motifs and symbols with unclear meaning.

Although it was not possible to collect data from all African sites, it is still clear from the results which species was potrayed more frequently than another. This animal species was cattle, with most depictions in the Sahara region. TARA (2017) states, that more than 60 % of the rock art in Sahara contains cattle. In our results, it is 39 %, which is still quite high number. The difference in numbers is probably caused by not having access to all the rock art.

But why did neolithic people in Africa depicted cattle so often? di Lernia et al. (2013) suggest not only the practical need of cattle, but also a spiritual value. According to his research, cattle was slaughtered as for the consumpition reasons, but even as a sacrifice for ritual purposes. For these rituals, people gathered, ate meat, burned the remains with bones and then bury them. The evidence suggests that those rituals lasted over hundred of years, beginning around 7,000 BP.

Cattle pastoralism has spread over the ecological barriers and diseases problems (like trypanosomes) all over the African continent and became important part of African economy and society. di Lernia et al. (2013) point out, that even nowadays cattle represent the primary wealth in Africa. They are used to pay bride and remains the basis of social prestige. Even the slaughtering is quite often socialized and a special place for this event is being required.

We confirm our first hypothesis, that the highest species diversity and abundance of domestic animals depicted on rock art will be in the Sahara region. The fact, that the Sahara region has the biggest species diversity of all regions, and highest abundance of animals (both wild and domesticated) is probably caused by a several reasons:

- 1) The region being most explored. Many scientists have devoted themself to document rock art in this area, including describtions. Still, new sites and rock art are still being discovered in present. In my final database, I found 155 sites belonging to the Sahara

region, which is three times more sites than for the South (54) or the East region (48). Gallinaro (2014) says, that the research in the Sahara region has attracted many people, since it was discovered, that the region is rich on rock art in the late of 19<sup>th</sup> century. However, meaning, chronology and also connection between other regions were left behind and are still left to be understood.

- 2) With its location is the Saharan region closest to the center of domestication. Crawford (2013) describes that it started about 50,000 years ago, when the Sahara had become a hostile desert. Humans traveled across the narrowest place into Middle East, in what we now call “Fertile Crescent region” which had wetter climate, was full of grasslands and plenty of water sources between Tigris and Euphrates Rivers and Nile valley. Around 20,000 BC hunter and gatherers had to move south again because of another severe Ice Age. 15,000 to 13,000 years ago, when the climate warmed again, it was time for people to move. They settled in communities in the Fertile Crescent, domesticated both animals and plants. Eventually, they gradually destroyed the region, thanks to the intensive farming, deforesting and water degradation. Human population took advantage of the stable climate conditions and expanded into new areas, accompanied with domesticated animals and grain stores, looking for suitable land. Humans spreaded rapidly into India, North Africa and Europe, where good conditions and relatively fresh lands were waiting.
- 3) There were the best conditions for people settling down. High number of human depictions (3380) is the proof of it. There is an evidence, that 12,000 years ago the Sahara Desert was green, full of lakes (Fig.41) and plenty of percipitations. deMenocal and Tierney (2012) completes, that this green period, called “the African humid period” was a result of subtle changes in the Earth’s orbits. Oskin (2013) adds, that it lasted until 5,000 years ago.

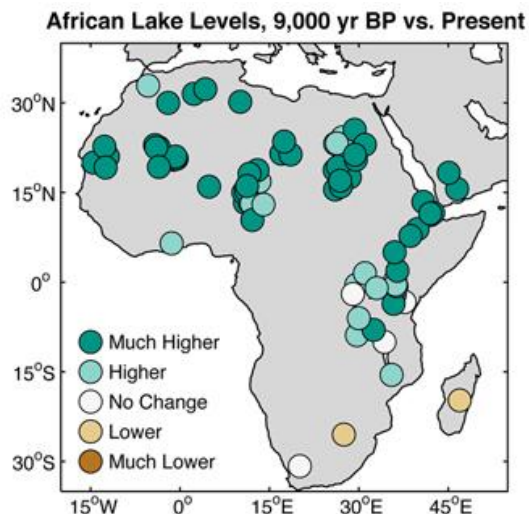


Figure 41: Transformation of hydrologic cycle (deMenocal and Tierney, 2012).

- 4) Local artists used mainly realistic depiction, which means that animals depicted on rock art were really present in the Sahara region at that time. Our result show, that most often are views of wild animals, human depictions, everyday scenes and domestication context, which confirm the first part of our second hypothesis, that the rock art in the Sahara region will be more likely in the context of human exploitation. Coulson and Campbell (2001) state, that huge engravings of large animals in central Sahara from Early hunter period depicted in a naturalistic manner, exhibit a knowledge of animal posture, movement and anatomy, suggesting a close relationship between artist and subject. However, in later periods (from pastoral to camel period), human figures started to appear more and so did domesticated animals (mainly cattle, but also sheep and goats). The authors suggest the change of view, from the human not being part of a nature but being above it.

The area of Central Africa is not very well documented because of the dense forest (Fig.42). Research is still very young in this area with sites not being mapped and art not being documented.



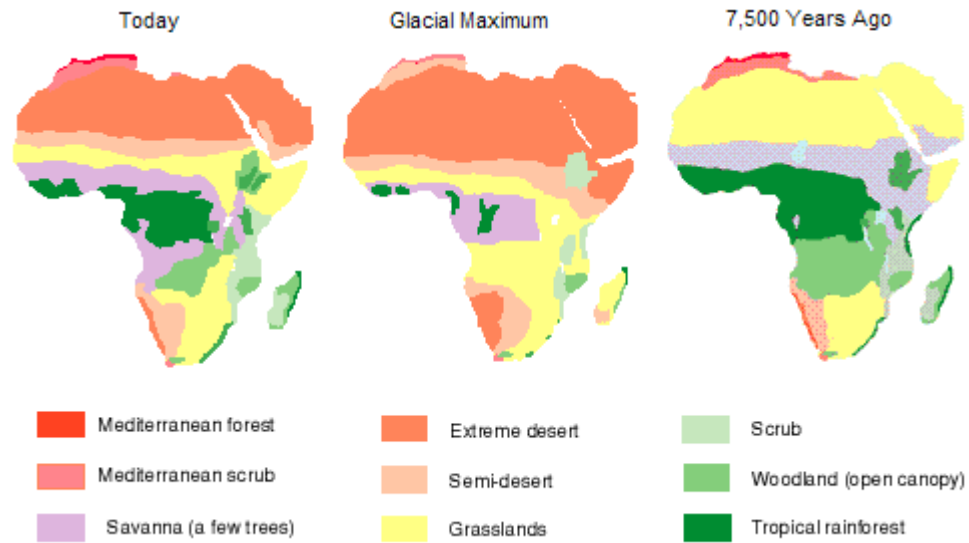


Figure 42: The comparison of African environmental conditions 7,500 years ago and NOW (available at: [http://www.oocities.org/marie.mitchell@rogers.com/climate\\_files/AfricaClimateZones.PNG](http://www.oocities.org/marie.mitchell@rogers.com/climate_files/AfricaClimateZones.PNG)).

From our results, it is clear, that domestication scenes are rare in the South region and both number of domesticated species and abundance of domesticated animals are low. I found only 5 domestication depictions with 53 domesticated animals. In contrast, the representation of antelopes in general, and eland antelope specifically or giraffes was quite common. Forssman and Gutteridge (2012) confirm, that eland was the most powerful animal of all for Bushmen, playing a big role in various tasks including healing, protecting the community or controlling the rain.

The most common are views of wild animals, human's depiction, mythical scenes and hunting, which confirm our second part of the second hypothesis, that animals on rock art in the South Africa will be depicted more likely in the context of rituals and spiritualism. Coulson and Cambell (2001) confirm, that depiction of domestication scenes is rare (almost absent). Blench and MacDonald (2006) also confirm our results, adding that is generally accepted, that the art was done by Bushmen - the indigenous inhabitants, who lived in most of southern Africa before the expansion of Bantu-speaking people 2,000 years ago. It is further widely believed that most of the art was primarily a metaphor for the trance experiences of Shaman healers on out of body travel (Lewis-Williams, 1981).

The information about rock art in the following states of Africa could not be found at all: Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cote D'ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Sao Tome and Principe, Togo, Republic of Congo, Rwanda.

The evaluation of results in time scale was not possible, because the dating of rock art was determined in large intervals.

## 6 Conclusion

Animal species on the prehistory rock art in Africa depicted mostly savanna wildlife such as giraffes, antelopes, horses, camels or ostriches and also some domestic animals. The species diversity is not so high, but species displayed are relatively abundant.

Depiction of wildlife and domestic animals on prehistoric rock art differs between African regions in accordance with environmental conditions in times of the art emergence. Noticeable fact was that Saharan and Southern African regions corresponded climatically to savanna biomes and it is reflected in the species diversity and animals' abundance on the rock art. Eastern part of Africa served mainly as a transition area, a migration path between North and South. People did not stay here in large numbers because the harsh mountainous terrain and large part of the middle Africa covered by rainforest with humid climate, did not give them much space for living.

In Sahara region, we can find a clear, conspicuous importance of domestic animals and pastoralist economics for people, as cattle, horses, camels, sheeps, goats and dogs were depicted very frequently, and this even sometimes in the interaction with wildlife. This is also in line with the suitable climatic conditions at that time in Sahara and closer distance to centers of domestication. The East and South regions were just followers in that aspect.

The art reflects changes in human attitudes toward the natural environment, from self-recognition as man forming part of nature to recognizing man's position above and outside nature. What exactly influenced these changes remains uncertain, but altering climates and cultural and life style shifts from purely hunters and gatherers to pastoral and agricultural economics, must all have played their part.

## 7 References

- Ajorloo B. et al. 2009. Archeologie. Praha: Fortuna Libri. 400p.
- Akuma N. 1997. Preliminary Results of an Archaeological Reconnaissance of Tigrai, Northern Ethiopia. National Museums of Ethiopia 47: 27-32.
- Akuma N. 2010. Lower Congo Rock Art Revisited. Democratic Republic of Congo: 74. 42-50.
- Ali MY, Ibrahim I. 2012. Rock Art in Somaliland: Discovery of two new rock painting sites. Adumatu 25: 7-24.
- Alsherif A. 2014. The history o rock art research in the Tadrart Acacus (Southwest Libya). Adorten. 97-102.
- Beier B., et al. 2003. Kronika lidstva. Praha: Fortuna Print. 1320p.
- Blench RM, MacDonald KC. 2006. Oxon: Routledge. The Origins and Development of African Livestock: Archaeology, Genetics, Linguistics and Ethnography. 568p.
- Braidwood RJ. 1960. The Agricultural Revolution. Scientific American:3. 130-148.
- Campbell A, Coulson D. 2012. Kondoa: World Heritage Rock Painting Site. Adoranten: 5. 5-18.
- Campbell A, Coulson D, Challis S, Keenan J. 2006. Some Mauritian rock art sites. Sahara 17: 143-152.
- Campbell J. 1987. Primitivní mytologie – masky bohů. Hodkovičky: Pragma. 428p.
- Clottes J. 2010. Cave Art. London: Phaidon. 336p.
- Coulson D. 2007. Sub-Zone 3: Niger. Sahara and North Africa. 45-52.
- Coulson D, Campbell A. 2001. African Rock Art Paintings and Engravings on Stone. New York: Abrams Books. 256p.
- Deacon J. 2004. The Future of Africa's Past. Trust for African Rock Art: Nairobi. 149p.
- DeCorse CR. 1988. Rock Paintings in Northern Sierra Leone. Bollettino del Centro Camuno di Studi Preistorici 24:121-124.
- deMenocal, PB, Tierney JE. 2012. Green Sahara: African Humid Periods Paced by Earth's Orbital Changes. Nature Education Knowledge 3(10):12.
- Diamond J. 2002. Evolution, consequences and future of plant and animal domestication. Nature: 418. 700-707.
- Ezra K. 1988. Art of Dogon: Selections from the Lester Wunderman collection. New York: The metropolitan museum of art. 116p.

- Falola T, Morgan J, Oyenyi BA. 2012. Culture and Customs of Libya. Greenwood. Santa Barbara. 162p.
- Finneran N. 2007. The Archaeology of Ethiopia. Routledge: Cornwall. 336p.
- Forssman T, Gutteridge L. 2012. Bushman Rock Art. Southbound: South Publishers. 362p.
- Gallinaro M. 2013. Saharan Rock Art: Local Dynamics and Wider Perspectives. Arts: 2. 350-382.
- Gorlinski G. 2013. The History of Agriculture. New York: Britannica Educational Publishing. 164p.
- Greer M, Greer J. 2007. Arara members visit Rock art of the Western Egypt desert. La Pintura, 34:1. 1-10.
- Hagos T. 2011. The Ethiopian Rock Arts: The Fragile Resources. Addis Ababa: Addis Ababa University. 114p.
- Heimlich G, Richardin P, Gandolfo N, Laval E, Menu M. 2013. First Direct Radiocarbon Dating of the Lower Congo Rock Art (Democratic Republic of the Congo). Radiocarbon: 55. 1383-1390.
- Igaro J. 2010. Art as a Catalyst of Religious Development in Nigeria. An International Multi-Disciplinary Journal 4: 494-505.
- Jolly P. 2010. Two related rock art conservation/education projects in Lesotho. Working with rock art: 19. 257-271.
- Jopela A. 2010. Traditional Custodianship of Rock Art Sites in Central Mozambique: a case study from Manica District. Studies in African Past: 8. 161-177.
- Ki-Zerbo J. 1981. General History of Africa I: Methodology and African Prehistory. California Press: California. 819p.
- Lankester FD. 2012. Rock-Art in Egypt's Central Eastern Desert: Distribution, Dating & Interpretation, unpublished PhD thesis, Durham University.
- Lenssen-Erz T. 2011. Adaptation or Aesthetic Alleviation: Which Kind of Evolution Do We See in Saharan Herder Rock Art of Northeast Chad? Cambridge Archaeological Journal 22:1. 89-114.
- Lewis-Williams D. 2007. Mysl v jeskyni – vědomí a původ umění. Praha: Academia. 403p.
- Lewis-Williams D. 2008. Uvnitř neolitické mysli – vědomí, vesmír a říše bohů. Praha: Academia. 398p.
- Mangut J, Mangut BN. 2012. Harnessing the Potentials of Rock Art Sites in Birnin Kudu, Jigawa State, Nigeria for Tourism Development. Journal of Tourism and Heritage Studies 1: 36-42.
- McIntosh J, Twist C 2001. Civilizace. Praha: Ottovo nakladatelství. 240p.

- Mercier N, Quéléec JL, Hachid M, Agsous S, Grenet M. 2011. OSL dating of quaternary deposits associated with the parietal art of the Tassili-n-Ajjer plateau (Central Sahara). *Quaternary Geochronology* 10: 367-373.
- Mitchell P, Lane P. 2013. *The Oxford Handbook of African Archaeology*. Oxford University Press: Oxford. 1080p.
- Nasr BJ. 2015. The Rock Art of Tunisia: When, Why and to Whom? *Expression* 8: 15-21.
- Neville A, Bridgland J. 2006. *Of the Past for the Future: Integrating Archaeology and Conservation*. Los Angeles: The Getty Conservation Institute. 81p.
- Nkombwe P. 2009. Prehistoric Art and Museology: The Case of the Livingstone Museum, Zambia. *Valcamonica Symposium*: 23. 280 – 284.
- Nougier LR. 1982. *Prehistoric Times*. Silver Burdett Co. 64p.
- Poisblaud B. 2012. A New Discovery of Recent Prehistory in Djibouti: the Asgoumhatian Culture. *Studies in African Archeology*: 11. 463-477.
- Půtová B. 2015. *Skalní umění*. Praha: Univerzita Karlova. 166p.
- Rasolondrainy T. 2014. Rock Paintings and possible Libyco-Berber Inscripton From the Upper Onilahy, Southwestern Madagascar. Conference: Pan-African Archaeological Association Congress: 14.
- Robbins L, Campbell A. 2009. Tsodilo Hill, Botswana 34-48.
- Searight S. 2013. Morocco's Rock Art: Age and Meaning. *Arts* 2: 35-43.
- Schmidt B. 2001. *Messages from the Past: The Rock Art of Eastern and Southern Africa*. Warmsroth: StoneWatch 274p.
- Smits LGA. 2014. Preservation and Protection of Rock Art in Lesotho. *Studies in Conservation*: 20. 75-77.
- Svoboda A. 2011. *Počátky umění*. Praha: Academia. 335p.
- Storemyr P, Kelany A, Negm MA, Tahami A. 2008. More 'Lascaux along the Nile'? Possible Late Palaeolithic rock art in Wadi Abu Subeira, Upper Egypt. *Sahara* 19: 155-158.
- Subils JS. 2007. Sub-Zone 1: Mauritania - Western Sahara. Girona: Documenta Universitaria: 88. 15-28.
- Szentes G. 2009. Granite formations and granite cavities in northern Nigeria. "Cadernos do Laboratorio Xeolóxico de Laxe: 34. 13-26.
- Tattersall I. 2009. Human origins: Out of Africa. *Current Issue*: 38. 16018-16021.
- The diagram group. 2013. *Encyclopedia of African peoples*. Roetledge. New York. 400p.
- Walker N. 2012. The Rock Art of the Matopo Hills, Zimbabwe. *Adoranten*. 38-59.

Zoppi A, Signorini GF, Lucarelli F, Bachechi L. 2002. Characterisation of painting materials from Eritrea rock art sites with non-destructive spectroscopic techniques. *Journal of Cultural Heritage*: 2. 299-308.

### **Referecences from websites**

Araya D. 2017. Understanding Rock Art in Eritrea. Available at <http://www.madote.com/2017/04/understanding-rock-art-in-eritrea.html>: Accessed 2017-04-22.

Bagley M. 2013. Holocene Epoch: The Age of Man. Available at <http://www.livescience.com/28219-holocene-epoch.html>: Accessed 2017-04-26.

Beam CH. 2009. Man's First Friend: What was the original domesticated animal? Available at [http://www.slate.com/articles/news\\_and\\_politics/explainer/2009/03/mans\\_first\\_friend.htm](http://www.slate.com/articles/news_and_politics/explainer/2009/03/mans_first_friend.htm): Accessed 2017-04-26.

Brown V, Page T. 2016. Rock art across Africa is dying, say experts. Available at: <http://edition.cnn.com/2016/07/19/africa/rock-art-activism-david-coulson/>: Accessed 2017-04-16.

Burney D. 2015. Cave Art May Show What Happened to Giant Lemurs. Available at <http://voices.nationalgeographic.com/2015/07/31/cave-art-may-show-what-happened-to-giant-lemurs/>: Accessed 2017-04-22.

Crawford B. 2013. Why Was the Fertile Crescent a Major Means of Migration in Ancient Times? Available at <http://classroom.synonym.com/fertile-crescent-major-means-migration-ancient-times-5282.html>: Accessed 2017-04-25.

Crosset P. 2015. Rock-Art Sites of Tadrart Acacus. Available at <https://africa.quora.com/Rock-Art-Sites-of-Tadrart-Acacus>: Accessed 2017-04-10.

Decker JE, McKay SD, Rolf MM, Kim J, Molina Alcalá A, Sonstegard TS, et al. 2014. Worldwide Patterns of Ancestry, Divergence and Admixture in Domesticated Cattle. Available at <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pgen.1004254>: Accessed 2017-04-26.

Drake N. 2015. Human Evolution 101. Available at <http://news.nationalgeographic.com/2015/09/human-evolution-101/>: Accessed 2017-04-23.

Fairbridge RW, Agenbroad LD. 2014. Holocene Epoch. Available at <https://www.britannica.com/science/Holocene-Epoch/Holocene-environment-and-biota>: Accessed 2017-04-26.

Gambia Information Site. 2014. Stone Circles of Wassu. Available at <http://www.accessgambia.com/information/wassu-stone-circles.html>: Accessed 2017-04-22.

Hirst, KK. 2017. Animal Domestication - Table of Dates and Places. Available at <https://www.thoughtco.com/animal-domestication-table-dates-places-170675>: Accessed 2017-04-26.



King H. 2008. Types of Rock Art: Petroglyphs and Pictographs. Available at <http://geology.com/articles/petroglyphs.shtml/>: Accessed 2017-03-01.

di Lernia S, MA Tarufi, Gallinaro M, Alhaique F, Balasse M, Cavorsi L, Fullagar PD, Mercuri AM, Monaco A, Perego A, Zerboni A. 2013. Inside the “African Cattle Complex”: Animal Burials in the Holocene Central Sahara. Available at: <http://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0056879>: Accessed 2017-04-25.

Manneh EJ. 2006. Gambia: Stone Circles in Unesco World Heritage List. Available at <http://allafrica.com/stories/200607140700.html>: Accessed 2017-04-22.

Miller M. 2015. Debate over 7,000-year-old rock art in barren Sahara Desert that may depict people swimming. Available at <http://www.ancient-origins.net/news-history-archaeology/debate-over-7000-year-old-rock-art-barren-sahara-desert-020162> Accessed: 2017-04-26.

Movius HL, Keesing FM and others. 2016. Stone Age. Available at <http://www.britannica.com/event/Stone-Age/Africa/>: Accessed 2017-03-01.

National Museum of Natural History. 2017. Introduction to Human Evolution. Available at <http://humanorigins.si.edu/education/introduction-human-evolution>: Accessed 2017-04-23.

Newitz A. 2013. What Happened to the Mysterious Humans of the Sahara 7,000 Years Ago? Available at <http://io9.gizmodo.com/what-happened-to-the-mysterious-humans-of-the-sahara-7-563577739>: Accessed 2017-04-26.

Oskin B. 2013. Sahara Went from Green to Desert in a Flash. Available at <http://www.livescience.com/28493-when-sahara-desert-formed.html>: Accessed 2017-04-25.

Stein G. 2010. The Origins of Civilization: Domestication of Plants and Animals in Global Perspective. Available at <http://teachmiddleeast.lib.uchicago.edu/foundations/origins-of-civilization/framing-the-issues/issue-01.html>: Accessed 2017-04-26.

TARA. 2017. Trust for African Rock Art. Available at <http://africanrockart.org/> Accessed 2017-01-04.

The British Museum. 2017. The British Museum. Available at <http://www.britishmuseum.org/>: Accessed 2017-01-10.

Violatti C. 2014. Stone Age. Available at [http://www.ancient.eu/Stone\\_Age/](http://www.ancient.eu/Stone_Age/): Accessed 2017-03-01.

## **8 Appendices**

**Appendix I:** The databasis of prehistoric rock art in Africa

Basic Data: 1 – 12

Species Diversity: 13 - 22

Abundance: 23 - 31

**Appendix II:** Illustrative images to the database: 32-37

The number in corresponds to the ID number in the database.

## Basic Data

<b>Id</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Site</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Dating</b>	<b>Dating – Periods</b>	<b>Number of animals</b>	<b>Source</b>
1	Algeria	Tasilli n'Ajjer: Tin Tazarift	Sahara	8,000 - 6,000 BC	Round head period	PAINTINGS: 58x humans, 7x unidentified animal, 7x antelope, 6x Barbary sheep, 5x cattle, 2x horses, 2x dogs, 2x insect (mantis), 2x hippopotamus, geometric designs	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Coulson (2015)
2	Algeria	Tasilli n'Ajjer: Tin Subuk	Sahara	8,000 - 6,000 BC	Round head period	PAINTINGS: 25x humans, 15x cattle, 5x goats, 1x unidentified animal	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Coulson (2015)
3	Algeria	Tasilli n'Ajjer: Tin Taghirt	Sahara	8,000 - 6,000 BC	Round head period	ENGRAVINGS: 13x humans, 6x antelope, 6x cattle, 5x giraffes, 4x ostriches, 4x unidentified animals, 2x sheep, 1x feline, 1x hare, 1x bushbuck	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Coulson (2015)
4	Algeria	Tasilli n'Ajjer: Jabbaren	Sahara	8,000 - 6,000 BC	Round head period	PAINTINGS: 49x humans, 7x cattle, 2x antelopes, 2x birds, 2x elephants, 2x unidentified animals, 1x reptile, 1x buffalo, 1x tapir-like animal, 1x jelly-fish, 1x dog, 1x ostrich	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Coulson (2015)
5	Algeria	Tasilli n'Ajjer: Ifedanouene	Sahara	8,000 - 6,000 BC	Round head period	PAINTINGS: 17x cattle, 7x humans, 6x Barbary sheeps, 6x unidentified animals, 5x antelopes, 4x pigs	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Coulson (2015)
6	Algeria	Tasilli n' Ajjer: Oued Tabrakat	Sahara	8,000 - 6,000 BC	Round head period	ENGRAVINGS: 3x cattle	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Coulson (2015)
7	Algeria	Tasilli n' Ajjer: Oued Tabrakat	Sahara	8,000 - 6,000 BC	Round head period	PAINTINGS: 4x humans, 1x cow, 1x giraffe, 1x anthropomorphic figure	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Coulson (2015)
8	Algeria	Tasilli n' Ajjer: Tegharghart	Sahara	10,000 - 6,000 BC	Early hunter period	ENGRAVINGS: 5x cattle	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Coulson (2015)
9	Algeria	Tasilli n'Ajjer: Tarsed Jebest	Sahara	8,000 - 6,000 BC	Round head period	PAINTINGS: 33x humans, 17x cattle, 9x horses, 4x dogs, 1x Barbary sheep, 1x antelope	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Coulson (2015)
10	Algeria	Tasilli n'Ajjer: Tin Aldeka	Sahara	8,000 - 6,000 BC	Round head period	PAINTINGS: 12x humans, 5x horses, 5x camels, 4x unidentified animals, 2x hippopotamus, 1x antelope	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Coulson (2015)
11	Algeria	Tasilli n'Ajjer: Afara Plain	Sahara	8,000 - 6,000 BC	Round head period	ENGRAVINGS: 3x cattle	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Coulson (2015)
12	Algeria	Tasilli n'Ajjer: Afara Plain	Sahara	8,000 - 6,000 BC	Round head period	PAINTINGS: 20x humans, 10x cattle, 7x giraffes, 3x antelopes, 1x mythical figure, 1x goat, 1x sable antelope	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Coulson (2015)
13	Algeria	Djanet: Jabbaren	Sahara	8,000 - 6,000 BC	Round head period	PAINTINGS: 64x humans, 35x cattle, 5x antelopes, 2x giraffes, 2x dogs, 1x goat, 1x horse, unfinished legs paintings	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Coulson (2015)
14	Algeria	Tadrart Acacus	Sahara	5,500 - 2,000 BC	Pastoral period	ENGRAVINGS: 26x giraffes, 24x cattle, 19x humans, 9x elephants, 9x antelopes, 7x Mouflons (wild sheep), 4x ostriches, 2x lions, 1x flamingo, 1x antbear, 1x rhinoceros	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Coulson (2015)
15	Algeria	Tadrart Acacus	Sahara	5,500 - 2,000 BC	Pastoral period	PAINTINGS: 52x cattle, 48x humans, 19x dogs, 11x guinea fowls, 7x camels, 5x goats, 5x horses, 2x mouflons, 1x giraffe	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Coulson (2015)
16	Algeria	Oued Djerat	Sahara	10,000 - 6,000 BC	Early hunter period	ENGRAVINGS: 69x cattle, 63x humans, 33x camels, 20x rhinoceros, 20x ostriches, 17x elephants, 15x unidentified animals, 13x giraffes, 12x hippopotamus, 11x horses, 7x Bubbalus (extinct buffalo), 6x antelopes, 5x dogs, 4x sheep, 2x snake, 1x monkey, 1x feline, 1x crocodile, 1x reptile like body with dog head, 1x fish, 1x wild ass, 2x lion, geometric designs, footprints	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Coulson (2015)
17	Algeria	Oued Djerat	Sahara	10,000 - 6,000 BC	Early hunter period	PAINTINGS: 81x humans, 35x cattle, 9x dogs, 6x horses, 4x Barbary sheeps, 3x antelopes, 2x camels, 1x reptile, 1x giraffe	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Coulson (2015)
18	Angola	Tchitundu Hulu	South	600 BC	Horse period	geometric paintings and engravings	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017)
19	Botswana	Ghanzi: Okwa	South	2,000 - 1,800 years ago	Horse – camel period	ENGRAVINGS: 1x antelope, 1x unidentified animal, 1x human	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Deacon (2004), Robbins and Campbell (2009)
20	Botswana	Ghanzi: Mamuno	South	2,000 - 1,800 years ago	Horse – camel period	ENGRAVINGS: geometric designs	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Deacon (2004), Robbins and Campbell (2009)
21	Botswana	Kgatlang: Matsieng	South	2,000 - 1,800 years ago	Horse – camel period	ENGRAVINGS: geometric designs, footprints, paw	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Deacon (2004), Robbins and Campbell (2009)
22	Botswana	Male Hill Cave	South	2,000 - 1,800 years ago	Horse – camel period	PAINTINGS: 4x cattle, 1x elephant, 1x lion, 1x antelope (eland), 1x unidentified animal	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Deacon (2004), Robbins and Campbell (2009)
23	Botswana	Tswapong Hills	South	2,000 - 1,800 years ago	Horse – camel period	PAINTINGS: 1x giraffe, 1x unidentified animal, geometric designs	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Deacon (2004), Robbins and Campbell (2009)

## Basic Data

24	Botswana	Gubatskaa Hills	South	2,000 - 1,800 years ago	Horse – camel period	PAINTINGS: 2x unidentified animals, 1x sable antelope, 1x eland antelope, geometric designs	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Deacon (2004), Robbins and Campbell (2009)
25	Botswana	Mareidi Cave	South	2,000 - 1,800 years ago	Horse – camel period	PAINTINGS: 4x antelopes, 4x unidentified animals, 2x rhinoceros, 2x ostrich-like figures	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Deacon (2004), Robbins and Campbell (2009)
26	Botswana	Rhino Cave	South	2,000 - 1,800 years ago	Horse – camel period	PAINTINGS: 1x rhinocero, 1x giraffe, geometric design	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Deacon (2004), Robbins and Campbell (2009)
27	Botswana	Manyelanong Hill	South	2,000 - 1,800 years ago	Horse – camel period	PAINTINGS: 6x giraffes, 4x unidentified animals, 2x elephants	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Deacon (2004), Robbins and Campbell (2009)
28	Botswana	River Slee	South	2,000 - 1,800 years ago	Horse – camel period	ENGRAVINGS: cupules, grooves, human footprints	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Deacon (2004), Robbins and Campbell (2009)
29	Botswana	Vryburg	South	2,000 - 1,800 years ago	Horse – camel period	ENGRAVINGS: 5x humans	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Deacon (2004), Robbins and Campbell (2009)
30	Botswana	Manyana	South	2,000 - 1,800 years ago	Horse – camel period	PAINTINGS: 12x unidentified animals, 4x giraffes, 3x humans, 2x rhinoceros, 2x antelopes, 1x elephant, 2x cattle	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Deacon (2004), Robbins and Campbell (2009)
31	Botswana	Gubekho Gorge	South	2,000 - 1,800 years ago	Horse – camel period	PAINTINGS: 31x antelopes, 9x eland, 1x roan, 23x unidentified animals, 13x humans, 10x rhinoceros, 8x giraffes, 5x cattle, 2x elephants, 2x zebras, 2x dogs, 1x aardvark/antbear, 1x bird, 1x dog-like animal	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Deacon (2004), Robbins and Campbell (2009)
32	Botswana	Female Hill	South	2,000 - 1,800 years ago	Horse – camel period	PAINTINGS: 30x humans, 20x unidentified animals, 8x rhinoceros, 5x cattle, 3x elephants, 2x zebras, 2x wildebeests, 2x antelopes, 1x giraffe	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Deacon (2004), Robbins and Campbell (2009)
33	Chad	Tibesti Mountains: Tiberou	Sahara	5,500 BC – present	Pastoral – camel period	PAINTINGS: 110x cattle, 14x camels, 11x humans, 2x baboons, 2x dogs, 1x horse, 1x giraffe	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Lensen-Erz (2011)
34	Chad	Tibesti Mountains: Enneri Magan	Sahara	7,000 - 2,000 BC	Early hunter – pastoral period	ENGRAVINGS: 5x humans, 1x horse, 4x cattle, 1x giraffe, 1x unidentified animal	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Lensen-Erz (2011)
35	Chad	Tibesti Mountains: Tigui Tongour	Sahara	7,000 - 2,000 BC	Early hunter – pastoral period	ENGRAVINGS: 24x cattle, 21x humans, 7x camels, 1x giraffe, 1x elephant, 1x ostrich	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Lensen-Erz (2011)
36	Chad	Tibesti Mountains: Tigui Tongour	Sahara	7,000 - 2,000 BC	Early hunter – pastoral period	PAINTINGS: 66x cattle, 53x humans, 4x dogs, 2x goats, 1x antelope, 1x ostrich, 1x giraffe	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Lensen-Erz (2011)
37	Chad	Tibesti Mountains: Tigui Cocioina	Sahara	5,500 BC – present	Pastoral – camel period	PAINTINGS: 115x humans, 25x cattle, 33x camels, 13x goats, 9x giraffes	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Lensen-Erz (2011)
38	Chad	Tibesti Mountains: Tigui Cocioina	Sahara	7,000 - 2,000 BC	Early hunter – pastoral period	ENGRAVINGS: 26x camels, 1x human, 1x unidentified animal	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Lensen-Erz (2011)
39	Chad	Tibesti Mountains: Kla Uenama	Sahara	7,000 - 2,000 BC	Early hunter – pastoral period	ENGRAVINGS: 12x cattle, 8x unidentified animals, 5x camels, 3x giraffes, 1x mythical animal	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Lensen-Erz (2011)
40	Chad	Tibesti Mountains: Enneri Udinguer	Sahara	7,000 - 2,000 BC	Early hunter – pastoral period	ENGRAVINGS: 16x cattle, 5x humans, 3x giraffes, 4x felines, 1x elephant	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Lensen-Erz (2011)
41	Chad	Tibesti Mountains: Enneri Gonoa	Sahara	5,500 BC – present	Pastoral – camel period	ENGRAVING: 26x cattle, 10x humans, 10x camels, 19x giraffes, 10x unidentified animals, 8x elephants, 3x rhinocero, 1x ostriches, 1x feline, 2x dogs, 2x antelopes	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Lensen-Erz (2011)
42	Chad	Tibesti Mountains: Tohil	Sahara	200 BC – present	Camel period	ENGRAVINGS: 69x camels, 12x unidentified animals, 8x humans, 3x cattle	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Lensen-Erz (2011)
43	Chad	Tibesti Mountains: Tohil	Sahara	5,500 - 2,000 BC	Pastoral period	PAINTINGS: 121x humans, 46x cattle, 3x dogs, 2x giraffes, 2x goats	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Lensen-Erz (2011)
44	Chad	Tibesti Mountains: Nada Inanga	Sahara	7,000 - 2,000 BC	Early hunter – pastoral period	ENGRAVINGS: geometric designs, lines, cupules	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Lensen-Erz (2011)
45	Chad	Tibesti Mountains: Dezirum	Sahara	200 BC – present	Camel period	ENGRAVINGS: 64x camels, 2x rhinoceros, 2x humans, 2x cattle, 1x unidentified animal, 1x dog	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Lensen-Erz (2011)
46	Chad	Tibesti Mountains: Dezirum	Sahara	7,000 - 2,000 BC	Early hunter – pastoral period	PAINTINGS: 1x camel, 1x human	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Lensen-Erz (2011)
47	Chad	Tibesti Mountains: Arseda	Sahara	5,500 - 2,000 BC	Pastoral period	PAINTINGS: 44x cattle, 18x humans, 5x giraffes, 1x goat	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Lensen-Erz (2011)

## Basic Data

48	Chad	Tibesti Mountains: Tigui Pinnacle	Sahara	7,000 - 2,000 BC	Early hunter – pastoral period	ENGRAVINGS: 49x giraffes, 53x cattle, 13x camels, 2x elephant, 1x unidentified animal, 1x human, 1x ostrich	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Lenssen-Erz (2011)
49	Chad	Tibesti Mountains: Ounianga Elima	Sahara	200 BC – present	Camel period	ENGRAVINGS: 17x camels, 7x humans, 2x antelopes, 1x horse, 1x unidentified animal	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Lenssen-Erz (2011)
50	Chad	Tibesti Mountains: Tigui Udinger	Sahara	7,000 - 2,000 BC	Early hunter – pastoral period	ENGRAVINGS: 8x unidentified animal, 5x giraffes, 1x camel	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Lenssen-Erz (2011)
51	Chad	Tibesti Mountains: Tigui Udinger	Sahara	7,000 - 2,000 BC	Early hunter – pastoral period	PAINTINGS: 47x cattle, 8x humans	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Lenssen-Erz (2011)
52	Chad	Tibesti Region: Kozen pass	Sahara	5,500 BC - 0	Pastoral – horse period	PAINTINGS: 112x humans, 100x cattle, 9x goats, 8x unidentified animals, 6x camels, 3x horses, 2x dogs, 2x ostriches, 1x antelope, 1x giraffe	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Lenssen-Erz (2011)
53	Chad	Tibesti Region: Kozen pass	Sahara	200 BC – present	Camel period	ENGRAVINGS: 4x giraffes	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Lenssen-Erz (2011)
54	Chad	Ennedi Plateau: Deli	Sahara	7,000 - 2,000 BC	Early hunter – pastoral period	PAINTINGS: 44x humans, 4x ostriches, 2x cattle	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Lenssen-Erz (2011)
55	Chad	Ennedi Plateau: Abaïke	Sahara	7,000 - 2,000 BC	Early hunter – pastoral period	PAINTINGS: 1x human, 1x cow	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Lenssen-Erz (2011)
56	Chad	Ennedi Plateau: Chigeon	Sahara	200 BC – present	Camel period	ENGRAVINGS: 10x camels, 6x cattle, 1x human, 1x horse, 1x elephant, 1x unidentified animal	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Lenssen-Erz (2011)
57	Chad	Ennedi Plateau: Tokuo	Sahara	5,500 BC – present	Pastoral – camel period	PAINTINGS: 32x humans, 21x cattle, 14x horses, 1x goat, 1x rhinoceros, 1x camel, 5x unidentified animals	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Lenssen-Erz (2011)
58	Chad	Ennedi Plateau: Elikeo	Sahara	7,000 - 2,000 BC	Early hunter – pastoral period	ENGRAVINGS: 7x camels, 3x unidentified animals, 1x cattle	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Lenssen-Erz (2011)
59	Chad	Ennedi Plateau: Elikeo	Sahara	5,500 - 200 BC	Pastoral period	PAINTINGS: 107x humans, 53x cattle, 11x ostriches, 4x unidentified animals, 2x horses	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Lenssen-Erz (2011)
60	Chad	Ennedi Plateau: Guili Dwelli	Sahara	5,500 BC – present	Pastoral – camel period	PAINTINGS: 59x humans, 30x horses, 30x cattle, 15x unidentified animals, 4x camels, 1x ostrich	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Lenssen-Erz (2011)
61	Chad	Ennedi Plateau: Taole Kokole	Sahara	5,500 - 2,000 BC	Pastoral period	PAINTINGS: 43x cattle, 5x humans	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Lenssen-Erz (2011)
62	Chad	Ennedi Plateau: Gobe	Sahara	7,000 - 2,000 BC	Early hunter – pastoral period	PAINTINGS: 21x humans, 9x cattle	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Lenssen-Erz (2011)
63	Chad	Ennedi Plateau: Gobe	Sahara	200 BC – present	Camel period	ENGRAVINGS: 3x camel	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Lenssen-Erz (2011)
64	Chad	Ennedi Plateau: Bakabi	Sahara	7,000 - 2,000 BC	Early hunter – pastoral period	PAINTINGS: 15x cattle, 4x humans, 2x horses, 2x Barbary sheeps, 3x camels, 3x goats	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Lenssen-Erz (2011)
65	Chad	Ennedi Plateau: Sivre	Sahara	7,000 - 2,000 BC	Pastoral – camel period	PAINTINGS: 65x cattle, 41x humans, 2x camel, 1x elephant, 1x snake, 5x unidentified animals	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Lenssen-Erz (2011)
66	Chad	Ennedi Plateau: Terkei	Sahara	200 BC – present	Camel period	PAINTINGS: 196x humans, 43x horses, 42x cattle, 21x unidentified animals, 8x goats, 3x camels, 1x giraffe	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Lenssen-Erz (2011)
67	Chad	Ennedi Plateau: Terkei	Sahara	200 BC – present	Camel period	ENGRAVINGS: 2 humans	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Lenssen-Erz (2011)
68	Chad	Ennedi Plateau: Archei Guelta – Buttress Cave	Sahara	5,500 BC – present	Pastoral – camel period	PAINTINGS: 56x cattle, 39x humans, 21x unidentified animals, 10x giraffes, 9x camels, 4x horses, 1x hare	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Lenssen-Erz (2011)
69	Chad	Ennedi Plateau: Bandi	Sahara	7,000 - 2,000 BC	Early hunter – pastoral period	ENGRAVINGS: 3x unidentified animals, 1x human	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Lenssen-Erz (2011)
70	Chad	Ennedi Plateau: Bishagara	Sahara	5,500 BC – present	Pastoral – camel period	PAINTINGS: 67x cattle, 65x humans, 3x horses, 3x camels, 2x dromedaries, 1x goat, 1x unidentified animal	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Lenssen-Erz (2011)
71	Chad	Ennedi Plateau: Gaora Hallagana	Sahara	7,000 - 2,000 BC	Early hunter – pastoral period	ENGRAVINGS: 27x humans, 16x cattle, 15x horses, 4x goats, 1x elephant	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Lenssen-Erz (2011)
72	Chad	Ennedi Plateau: Gaora Hallagana	Sahara	5,500 - 2,000 BC	Pastoral period	PAINTINGS: 66x humans, 25x cattle	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Lenssen-Erz (2011)
73	Chad	Ennedi Plateau: Niola Doa	Sahara	200 BC – present	Camel period	PAINTINGS: 159x humans, 151x cattle, 27x unidentified animals, 14x goats, 7x camels, 3x horses, 1x giraffe, 1x rhino,	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Lenssen-Erz (2011)
74	Chad	Ennedi Plateau: Niola Doa	Sahara	200 BC – present	Camel period	ENGRAVINGS: 95x humans, 30x camels, 15x cattle, 10x unidentified animals, 4x ostriches, 1x goat, 8x horses	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Lenssen-Erz (2011)

## Basic Data

75	Chad	Ennedi Plateau	Sahara	5,500 - 2,000 BC	Pastoral period	PAINTINGS: 228 humans, 150x cattle, 46x camels, 28x goats, 14x horses, 2x dogs, 2x giraffe, 10x unidentified animals	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Lenssen-Erz (2011)
76	Egypt	Karkur Talh	Sahara	6,000 - 2,000 BC	Pastoral period	ENGRAVINGS: 9x unidentified animals, 7x cattle, 2x giraffes, 1x elephant, 1x ostrich	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Lenssen-Erz (2011)
77	Egypt	Karkur Talh	Sahara	6,000 - 2,000 BC	Pastoral period	PAINTINGS: 67x humans, 30x unidentified animals, 24x cattle, 2x therianthrope figures	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Lenssen-Erz (2011)
78	Egypt	El-Kanais (Eastern dessert)	Sahara	6,000 - 2,000 BC	Pastoral period	ENGRAVINGS: 7x unidentified animals, 6x humans, 2x cattle, 1x dog, 1x giraffe, 1x elephant, 1x ostrich	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Lenssen-Erz (2011)
79	Egypt	New Kalabsha	Sahara	6,000 - 2,000 BC	Pastoral period	ENGRAVINGS: 7x humans, 7x giraffes, 5x unidentified animals, 4x gazelles, 3x ostriches, 2x elephants, 2x cattle, 1x dog	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Lenssen-Erz (2011)
80	Egypt	Gilf Kebir, Wadi Sura (Western dessert)	Sahara	6,000 - 2,000 BC	Pastoral period	ENGRAVING: 1x antelope	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Lenssen-Erz (2011)
81	Egypt	Gilf Kebir: Wadi Sura (Western dessert)	Sahara	6,000 - 2,000 BC	Pastoral period	PAINTINGS: 111x humans, 12x cattle, 2x bird, 1x giraffe, 1x mythical creature	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Lenssen-Erz (2011)
82	Egypt	Gilf Kebir: Wadi Hamra	Sahara	6,000 - 2,000 BC	Pastoral period	ENGRAVINGS: 18x giraffes, 18x unidentified animals, 20x cattle, 10x Barbary sheeps, 9x antelopes (2x addax, 2x scimitar horned oryx, 1x ibex), 6x humans, 6x ostriches, 4x birds	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Lenssen-Erz (2011)
83	Egypt	Aswan – Upper Egypt	Sahara	6,000 - 2,000 BC	Pastoral period	ENGRAVINGS: 3x dogs, 2x humans, 1x unidentified animal	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Lenssen-Erz (2011)
84	Egypt	Gilf Kebir: Wadi Anak	Sahara	6,000 - 2,000 BC	Pastoral period	ENGRAVINGS: 6x unidentified animals, 2x giraffes	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Lenssen-Erz (2011)
85	Egypt	Gilf Kebir: Wadi Anak	Sahara	6,000 - 2,000 BC	Pastoral period	PAINTINGS: 14x unidentified animals, 11x humans, 1x mythical animal	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Lenssen-Erz (2011)
86	Egypt	Gilf Kebir: Wadi Wassa – Magharat El Kantara	Sahara	6,000 - 2,000 BC	Pastoral period	PAINTINGS: 7x cattle, 5x humans, 2x unidentified animals	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Lenssen-Erz (2011)
87	Egypt	Farafra oasis: Wadi El Obeid (Western dessert)	Sahara	6,000 - 2,000 BC	Pastoral period	ENGRAVINGS: 3x unidentified animals, 1x antelope, 1x lion pugmark	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Lenssen-Erz (2011)
88	Ethiopia	Shepe (Sudama region)	East	1,000 BC - 0	Horse – camel period	ENGRAVINGS: 22x cattle	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Hagos (2011)
89	Ethiopia	Godama	East	1,000 BC - 0	Horse – camel period	ENGRAVINGS: 2x cattle	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Hagos (2011)
90	Ethiopia	Gelma	East	1,000 BC - 0	Horse – camel period	ENGRAVINGS: 5x cattle	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Hagos (2011)
91	Gabon	Lope-Okanda	West	unknown	unknown	geometric engravings	TARA (2017)
92	Kenya	Lake Turkana	East	1,000 BC - 20 century	Horse – camel period	ENGRAVINGS: 14x cattle, 3x humans, 2x unidentified animals	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017)
93	Kenya	Turkana County	East	1,000 BC - 20 century	Horse – camel period	ENGRAVINGS: 69x giraffes, 25x unidentified animals, 12x humans, 4x camels, 2x antelopes, 1x elephant, 1x rhinocero	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017)
94	Kenya	Marsabit County	East	1,000 BC - 20 century	Horse – camel period	ENGRAVINGS: 19x unidentified animals, 18x giraffe, 4x humans, 3x camels	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017)
95	Kenya	Homabay	East	1,000 BC - 20 century	Horse – camel period	ENGRAVINGS: cupules	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017)
96	Kenya	Shaba National reserve	East	1,000 BC - 20 century	Horse – camel period	geometric paintings and engravings	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017)
97	Kenya	Kibomi Shelter	East	1,000 BC - 20 century	Horse – camel period	PAINTINGS: 2x cattle	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017)
98	Kenya	Kang'itit	East	1,000 BC - 20 century	Horse – camel period	geometric engravings	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017)
99	Kenya	Namoratung'a	East	1,000 BC - 20 century	Horse – camel period	ENGRAVINGS: 5x giraffes	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017)
100	Kenya	Marsabit County: Surima	East	1,000 BC - 20 century	Horse – camel period	ENGRAVINGS: 22x unidentified animals, 12x giraffes, 13x camels, 5x ostriches, 1x human	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017)
101	Kenya	Turkana County: Ndoto Mountains	East	1,000 BC - 20 century	Horse – camel period	PAINTINGS: 40x humans	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017)

## Basic Data

102	Kenya	Mawanga Cave	East	1,000 BC - 20 century	Horse – camel period	geometric engravings, cupules	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017)
103	Kenya	Kasawanga	East	1,000 BC - 20 century	Horse – camel period	cupules	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017)
104	Kenya	Gotichari	East	1,000 BC - 20 century	Horse – camel period	cupules	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017)
105	Kenya	Kipsing	East	1,000 BC - 20 century	Horse – camel period	PAINTINGS: 4x humans, 3x camels, 2x giraffes, 3x cattle, 2x ostriches, 5x unidentified animals, 1x buffalo, 1x lion, 1x goat	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017)
106	Kenya	Afgaba	East	1,000 BC - 20 century	Horse – camel period	ENGRAVINGS: 12x giraffes, 5x humans, 3x dogs, 2x elephants, 2x unidentified animals, 1x rhinocero, 1x antelope	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017)
107	Kenya	Laikipia	East	1,000 BC - 20 century	Horse – camel period	PAINTINGS: 9x humans, 8x unidentified animals	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017)
108	Kenya	Chaubi Desert	East	1,000 BC - 20 century	Horse – camel period	ENGRAVINGS: 6x unidentified animals	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017)
109	Kenya	Lukenya Hill	East	1,000 BC - 20 century	Horse – camel period	PAINTINGS: 2x humans, 2x antelopes, 1x giraffe	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017)
110	Kenya	Enkinyoi	East	1,000 BC - 20 century	Horse – camel period	geometric paintings, handprints	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017)
111	Kenya	Sameta	East	1,000 BC - 20 century	Horse – camel period	grooves, cupules	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017)
112	Kenya	Lewa Downs	East	1,000 BC - 20 century	Horse – camel period	cupules	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017)
113	Kenya	Kajiado	East	1,000 BC - 20 century	Horse – camel period	PAINTINGS: 9x unidentified animals, 1x camel	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017)
114	Kenya	Busia County: Kakapel	East	1,000 BC - 20 century	Horse – camel period	PAINTINGS: 10x cattle, 6x unidentified animals	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017)
115	Kenya	Kalama	East	1,000 BC - 20 century	Horse – camel period	geometric paintings	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017)
116	Kenya	Cheramich Cave	East	1,000 BC - 20 century	Horse – camel period	geometric paintings	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017)
117	Kenya	Kisima Hamsini	East	1,000 BC - 20 century	Horse – camel period	geometric paintings	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017)
118	Kenya	Samburu county: Sera	East	1,000 BC - 20 century	Horse – camel period	cupules, grooves	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017)
119	Kenya	Laikipia County	East	1,000 BC - 20 century	Horse – camel period	PAINTINGS: 6x humans	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017)
120	Kenya	Mokomet Gorge	East	1,000 BC - 20 century	Horse – camel period	geometric paintings	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017)
121	Kenya	Ithumba Camp	East	1,000 BC - 20 century	Horse – camel period	geometric paintings	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017)
122	Kenya	Marsabit County: Marti	East	1,000 BC - 20 century	Horse – camel period	ENGRAVINGS: 9x giraffes, 4x unidentified animals	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017)
123	Kenya	Marsabit County: Moite	East	1,000 BC - 20 century	Horse – camel period	PAINTINGS: 6x giraffes	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017)
124	Kenya	Ngwesi	East	1,000 BC - 20 century	Horse – camel period	PAINTINGS: 1x human	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017)
125	Kenya	Oljogi Ranch	East	1,000 BC - 20 century	Horse – camel period	geometric paintings	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017)
126	Kenya	Isolo County: Kipsing	East	1,000 BC - 20 century	Horse – camel period	PAINTINGS: 1x human, 6x cattle, 5x ostrich, 4x camel	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017)
127	Libya	Acacus Mountains: Tadrart Acacus	Sahara	10,000 - 6,000 BC	Early hunter period	ENGRAVINGS: 3x humans, 3x camels, 2x elephants, 1x lion, 1x hippopotamus, 1x giraffe, 1x reptile, 1x lizard	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Alsherif (2014)
128	Libya	Acacus Mountains: Tadrart Acacus	Sahara	5,500 BC – present	Pastoral – camel period	PAINTINGS: 87x humans, 14x cattle, 11x camels, 9x dogs, 8x horses, 2x ostriches, 2x goats, 2x cheetahs, 2x giraffe, 2x Barbary sheeps, 1x antelope, 1x rhinocero, 1x baboon	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Alsherif (2014)



## Basic Data

129	Libya	Wadi Intaharin	Sahara	10,000 BC - 100 AD	Early hunter – camel period	PAINTINGS: 1x human, 1x unidentified animal	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Alsherif (2014)
130	Libya	Wadi Kebrit	Sahara	10,000 - 6,000 BC	Early hunter period	ENGRAVINGS: 14x giraffes, 14x cattle, 11x unidentified animals, 3x rhinoceros, 3x humans, 3x ostriches, 1x dog	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Alsherif (2014)
131	Libya	Tassili n' Ajjer: Aghram Oudadan	Sahara	10,000 BC - 100 AD	Early hunter – camel period	ENGRAVINGS: 6x horses, 6x unidentified animals, 3x cattle	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Alsherif (2014)
132	Libya	Tassili n' Ajjer: Aghram Oudadan	Sahara	10,000 BC - 100 AD	Early hunter – camel period	PAINTINGS: 5x humans, 1x anthropomorphic figure	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Alsherif (2014)
133	Libya	Wadi Aghawillen: Fezan	Sahara	10,000 BC - 100 AD	Early hunter – camel period	ENGRAVINGS: 16x unidentified animals, 10x humans, 4x rhinoceros, 4x cattle, 3x antelopes, 3x camels, 1x caprid, 1x giraffe	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Alsherif (2014)
134	Libya	Wadi Aghawillen: Fezan	Sahara	10,000 BC - 100 AD	Early hunter – camel period	PAINTINGS: 14x humans, 3x antelopes, 2x unidentified animals	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Alsherif (2014)
135	Libya	Oued Tabrakat	Sahara	10,000 BC - 100 AD	Early hunter – camel period	PAINTINGS: 1x human, 1x cattle, 1x giraffe, 1x anthropomorphic figure	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Alsherif (2014)
136	Libya	Tassili n' Ajjer: Wadi Aramat	Sahara	5,500 - 2,000 BC	Pastoral period	PAINTINGS: 15x humans, 8x unidentified animals, 2x cattle	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Alsherif (2014)
137	Libya	Wadi Mathendous Area: Messak Settafet	Sahara	5,500 - 2,000 BC	Pastoral period	ENGRAVINGS: 74x giraffes, 69x cattle, 41x humans, 11x therianthrope, 7x horses, 3x aurochs, 2x jackals, 8x hippopotamus, 8x rhinoceros, 11x elephants, 15x antelopes, 53x ostriches, 9x lionesses, 5x lion, 4x buffalos, 2x lizards, 5x camels, 1x crocodile, 6x goats, 3x donkeys, 1x sheep, 3x mouflons, 5x canids, 3x bovids, 7x cat like figures, 2x mythical figure, 2x hares, 5x dogs	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Alsherif (2014)
138	Libya	Messak Settafet: Wadi Beddis	Sahara	5,500 BC – present	Pastoral – camel period	ENGRAVINGS: 17x ostriches, 13x cattle, 7x giraffes, 6x camels, 6x humans, 5x unidentified animals, 4x elephants, 3x aurochs, 2x buffalos, 1x horse	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Alsherif (2014)
139	Libya	Messak Settafet: Wadi Tiksatn	Sahara	5,500 - 2,000 BC	Pastoral period	ENGRAVINGS: 24x cattle, 5x humans, 3x therianthropes, 1x feline, 1x buffalo	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Alsherif (2014)
140	Libya	Messak Settafet: Wadi Taleshut	Sahara	5,500 BC – present	Pastoral – camel period	ENGRAVINGS: 25x cattle, 15x humans, 8x unidentified animals, 6x equids, 6x dogs, 6x rhinoceros, 3x hippopotamus, 3x antelopes, 3x elephants, 2x lions, 2x buffalos, 2x hares, 2x birds, 2x aurochs, 2x sheep, 1x giraffe	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Alsherif (2014)
141	Libya	Messak Settafet: Wadi Sharuma	Sahara	5,500 BC – present	Pastoral – camel period	ENGRAVINGS: 31x ostriches, 13x unidentified animals, 12x felines, 11x giraffes, 11x humans, 10x elephants, 8x mythical figures, 7x cattle, 7x therianthrope, 2x antelopes, 2x rhinoceros, 1x camel, 1x equid, 1x oryx antelope, 1x buffalo	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Alsherif (2014)
142	Libya	Messak Mellet	Sahara	200 BC – present	Camel period	ENGRAVINGS: 7x cattle, 3x humans, 3x unidentified animals, 1x rhinocero, 1x auroch	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Alsherif (2014)
143	Libya	Messak Mellet	Sahara	10,000 BC - 100 AD	Early hunter – camel period	PAINTING: 1x cattle	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Alsherif (2014)
144	Libya	Messak Settafet: Wadin Aramas	Sahara	5,500 - 2,000 BC	Pastoral period	ENGRAVINGS: 16x cattle, 11x giraffe, 6x unidentified animals, 5x antelopes, 4x rhinoceros, 3x humans, 2x ostriches, 1x mouflon	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Alsherif (2014)
145	Libya	Messak Settafet: Wadi Aj-ajal: Zinkekra	Sahara	10,000 BC - 100 AD	Early hunter – camel period	ENGRAVINGS: 7x cattle, 6x unidentified animals, 5x humans, 2x giraffe, 2x horses, 1x mouflon, 1x bird	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Alsherif (2014)
146	Libya	Fezzan: Affozighiar	Sahara	1,000 BC – present	Horse – camel period	ENGRAVINGS: 1x eland antelope	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Alsherif (2014)
147	Libya	Fezzan: Affozighiar	Sahara	8,000 - 6,000 BC	Round head period	PAINTINGS: 3x humans	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Alsherif (2014)
148	Libya	Fezzan: Tin Taborak	Sahara	1,000 BC – present	Horse – camel period	ENGRAVINGS: 7x goats, 2x unidentified animals, 1x camel, 1x human	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Alsherif (2014)
149	Libya	Fezzan: Tin Taborak	Sahara	200 BC – present	Camel period	PAINTINGS: 13x humans, 8x cattle, 5x dogs, 3x camels, 2x Barbary sheeps, 1x giraffe, 1x unidentified animal	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Alsherif (2014)
150	Libya	Fezzan: Uan Amellal	Sahara	10,000 BC - 100 AD	Early hunter – camel period	PAINTINGS: 3 humans	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Alsherif (2014)
151	Libya	Fezzan: Wadi Tesuinat	Sahara	5,500 - 2,000 BC	Pastoral period	PAINTINGS: 33x humans, 12x cattle, 7x dogs, 4x giraffes, 2x Barbary sheeps, 2x ostriches, 1x sheep, 1x goat, 1x unidentified animal	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Alsherif (2014)
152	Libya	Tadrart Acasus: Tin Lalan	Sahara	10,000 BC - 100 AD	Early hunter – camel period	ENGRAVINGS: 2x humans, 1x dog like animal	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Alsherif (2014)
153	Libya	Fezzan: Timbersole	Sahara	10,000 BC - 100 AD	Early hunter – camel period	ENGRAVING: 1x camel	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Alsherif (2014)
154	Libya	Fezzan: Timbersole	Sahara	8,000 - 6,000 BC	Round head period	PAINTINGS: 22x cattle, 18x humans, 2x unidentified animals, 2x giraffes, 2x antelopes, 1x dog	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Alsherif (2014)
155	Libya	Fezzan: Ghrub	Sahara	10,000 BC - 100 AD	Early hunter – camel period	PAINTINGS: 3 humans	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Alsherif (2014)

## Basic Data

156	Libya	Fezzan: Awis	Sahara	1,000 BC – present	Horse – camel period	ENGRAVINGS: 3x horses, 3x humans	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Alsherif (2014)
157	Libya	Tassili n' Ajjer: Emi 'N' Eher	Sahara	10,000 BC - 100 AD	Early hunter – camel period	PAINTINGS: 22x humans, 21x cattle, 6x horses, 3x unidentified animals, 1x ostrich, 1x giraffe, 1x lion, 1x camel	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Alsherif (2014)
158	Libya	Fezzan: Wadi Ineligghi	Sahara	10,000 BC - 100 AD	Early hunter – camel period	ENGRAVINGS: 11x camels, 5x humans, 1x unidentified animal, 1x feline, 1x elephant	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Alsherif (2014)
159	Libya	Fezzan: Wadi Raharmellen	Sahara	10,000 BC - 100 AD	Early hunter – camel period	ENGRAVINGS: 30x camels, 9x giraffes, 8x unidentified animals, 6x humans, 4x ostriches, 3x cattle, 1x elephant, 1x bird	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Alsherif (2014)
160	Libya	Fezzan: Wadi Raharmellen	Sahara	8,000 - 6,000 BC	Round head period	PAINTINGS: 18x cattle, 12x unidentified animals, 15x humans, 11x camels, 4x dogs, 2x horses, 2x goats, 1x elephant, 1x Barbary sheep	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Alsherif (2014)
161	Libya	Fezzan: Wadi Tihedene	Sahara	10,000 BC - 100 AD	Early hunter – camel period	ENGRAVINGS: 11x elephants, 3x cattle, 3x unidentified animals, 2x hippopotamus, 2x mythical animals, 1x ostrich, 1x rhinocero, 1x lion	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Alsherif (2014)
162	Libya	Tassili n' Ajjer: Wadi Aheir	Sahara	10,000 BC - 100 AD	Early hunter – camel period	PAINTINGS: 5x humans, 1x unidentified animal, 1x cattle	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Alsherif (2014)
163	Libya	Tassili n' Ajjer: Wadi Ahloun	Sahara	8,000 - 6,000 BC	Round head period	PAINTINGS: 17x unidentified animals, 14x goats, 12x humans, 9x cattle, 1x camel, 1x giraffe, 1x dog, 1x antelope	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Alsherif (2014)
164	Libya	Tassili n' Ajjer: Ouan N' Regaya	Sahara	5,500 - 2,000 BC	Pastoral period	ENGRAVINGS: 2x rhinoceros, 1x cattle	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Alsherif (2014)
165	Libya	Tassili n' Ajjer: Agrhram -N- Oudadan	Sahara	10,000 BC - 100 AD	Early hunter – camel period	ENGRAVINGS: 7x cattle, 4x unidentified animals, 3x elephants, 3x giraffes, 6x horses, 2x rhinoceros, 1x roan antelope, 1x ostrich	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Alsherif (2014)
166	Libya	Tassili n' Ajjer: Agrhram -N- Oudadan	Sahara	5,500 - 2,000 BC	Pastoral period	PAINTINGS: 1x cattle, 1x anthropomorphic figure	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Alsherif (2014)
167	Malawi	Chongoni hill: Nsama Wangombe	South	1,000 BC onwards	Horse – camel period	PAINTINGS: geometric, solar-like symbols	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017)
168	Malawi	Chongoni hills: Diwa	South	1,000 BC onwards	Horse – camel period	PAINTINGS: geometric	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017)
169	Malawi	Chongoni hills: Phanga la Ngoni	South	1,000 BC onwards	Horse – camel period	PAINTINGS: 40x human like figures, 20x reptile like figures, 13x unidentified animal, geometric	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017)
170	Malawi	Nthulu	South	1,000 BC onwards	Horse – camel period	PAINTINGS: 1x human, geometric symbols	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017)
171	Malawi	Namzeze	South	1,000 BC onwards	Horse – camel period	PAINTINGS: 15x unidentified animal, 3x bird like figures, geometric	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017)
172	Malawi	Chentcherere	South	1,000 BC onwards	Horse – camel period	PAINTINGS: 30x humans, 20x reptile like figures, geometric	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017)
173	Malawi	Mphunzi	South	1,000 BC onwards	Horse – camel period	PAINTINGS: 10x reptile like figures, 5x human like figures, 2x unidentified animals, geometric	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017)
174	Mali	Bandigara Cliffs	Sahara	500–600 years old (from 15th century)	Camel period	colorful rock paintings made by Dogon people	TARA (2017), Ezra (1988)
175	Mauritania	Hodh El Gharbi	Sahara	from 7,000 – 2,500 BC to about 100 BC	Early hunter – camel period	PAINTINGS: fish bone pattern, geometric designs	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Subils (2007), Campbell et al. (2006)
176	Mauritania	Oued Jrid	Sahara	from 7,000 – 2,500 BC to about 100 BC	Early hunter – camel period	PAINTINGS: 199x humans, 128x horses, 14x unidentified animals, geometric designs	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Subils (2007), Campbell et al. (2006)
177	Mauritania	Guilemsi	Sahara	from 7,000 – 2,500 BC to about 100 BC	Early hunter – camel period	PAINTINGS: 60x humans, 49x unidentified animals, 42x horses, 40x cattle, 9x antelope (7x oryx), 6x giraffe, 2x camels	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Subils (2007), Campbell et al. (2006)
178	Mauritania	M'Treoka	Sahara	from 7,000 – 2,500 BC to about 100 BC	Early hunter – camel period	PAINTINGS: 14x unidentified animals, 1x giraffe, geometric designs	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Subils (2007), Campbell et al. (2006)
179	Morocco	Draa Valey (Tata Province)	Sahara	from 5,000 BC to 2,100 BC	Pastoral period	ENGRAVINGS: 11x unidentified animals, 10x humans, 7x horses, 3x dogs, 2x camels, 1x ostrich, 1x antelope, 1x elephant, 1x rhinocero, 2x cattle	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Searight (2013)
180	Morocco	Draa Valey: Ait Ouazik	Sahara	from 5,000 BC to 2,100 BC	Pastoral period	ENGRAVINGS: 27x cattle, 18x unidentified animals, 15x antelopes, 11x elephants, 9x humans, 7x rhinoceros, 6x ostriches, 5x horses, 3x giraffes, 1x donkey, 1x buffalo, 1x dog, 1x bird	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Searight (2013)
181	Morocco	Draa Valey: Tiouririne	Sahara	from 5,000 BC to 2,100 BC	Pastoral period	ENGRAVINGS: 3x antelopes, 2x cattle, 1x unidentified animal	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Searight (2013)

## Basic Data

182	Morocco	Draa Valey: Tiggane	Sahara	from 5,000 BC to 2,100 BC	Pastoral period	ENGRAVINGS: 14x antelopes, 14x humans, 8x unidentified animals, 2x rhinoceros, 1x cattle, 1x ostrich	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Searight (2013)
183	Morocco	Loumet Asli	Sahara	from 5,000 BC to 2,100 BC	Pastoral period	ENGRAVINGS: 6x ostriches, 4x unidentified animals, 3x antelopes, 1x human, 1x rhinocero, 1x horse, 1x elephant, 1x giraffe	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Searight (2013)
184	Morocco	Atlas Mountains: Oukai Meden	Sahara	from 5,000 BC to 2,100 BC	Pastoral period	ENGRAVINGS: 3x elephants, 2x humans, 2x felines, 1x warthog, 1x rhinocero, 1x horse, 1x cow, 1x anthropomorph	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Searight (2013)
185	Namibia	Twyfelfontein	South	2,000 years old	Horse – camel period	ENGRAVINGS: 34x giraffes, 12x rhinoceros, 2x antelopes, 6x elephants, 90x unidentified animals, 4x gemsbok antelope, 5x birds, 4x kudu antelopes, 10x ostriches, 1x lion, 1x eland antelope, 4x springbok antelopes, 9x zebras	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017)
186	Namibia	Twyfelfontein	South	2,000 years old	Horse – camel period	PAINTINGS: 25x humans, 2x giraffes, 1x antelope, 2x kudu antelopes, 1x springbok antelope	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017)
187	Namibia	Ga'azeb Gorge	South	2,000 years old	Horse – camel period	PAINTINGS: 3x humans, 1x giraffe	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017)
188	Namibia	Brandberg	South	2,000 years old	Horse – camel period	PAINTINGS: 73x humans, 10x springbok antelopes, 10x ostriches, 4x giraffes	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017)
189	Namibia	Aar farm	South	2,000 years old	Horse – camel period	ENGRAVINGS: 1x fish, 2x rhinoceros	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017)
190	Namibia	Huns Mountains	South	25,000 - 28,000 BC	unknown	ENGRAVING: 1x unidentified animal	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017)
191	Niger	Eastern Air Mountains: Arakou	Sahara	several thousands years old	Pastoral period	ENGRAVINGS: 15x humans, 12x giraffes, 10x antelopes, 6x cattle, 4x horses, 6x unidentified animal, 4x ostriches, 2x birds, 1x reptile, 1x rhinocero, 1x kudu	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Coulson (2007)
192	Niger	Northern Air Mountains: Adrar Irsane	Sahara	several thousands years old	Pastoral period	ENGRAVINGS: 21x cattle, 18x ostriches, 9x unidentified animals, 6x antelopes, 4x birds, 2x dogs, 1x Barbary sheep, 1x camel, 1x gazelle, 2x horses, 4x giraffes, 1x human	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Coulson (2007)
193	Niger	Agadez	Sahara	several thousands years old	Pastoral period	ENGRAVING: 1x giraffe	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Coulson (2007)
194	Niger	Western Air Mountains: AIR	Sahara	several thousands years old	Pastoral period	ENGRAVINGS: 11x giraffes, 3x ostriches, 2x antelopes, 2x cattle, 3x unidentified animals, 1x rhinocero, 1x elephant, 2x predators, 1x horse	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Coulson (2007)
195	Niger	Northern Air Mountains: Iwellene	Sahara	several thousands years old	Pastoral period	ENGRAVINGS: 21x humans, 9x giraffes, 6x gazelles, 4x rhinoceros, 4x unidentified animals, 7x cattle, 2x antelopes, 2x dogs, 3x elephants, 1x horse, 1x ostrich, 1x wild ass	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Coulson (2007)
196	Niger	Air: Djado Plateau: Eneri Tellei	Sahara	several thousands years old	Pastoral period	PAINTINGS: 2x cattle, 2x humans, 1x giraffe, 1x unidentified animal	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Coulson (2007)
197	Niger	Djaba, Agadez	Sahara	several thousands years old	Pastoral period	ENGRAVINGS: 8x giraffes, 2x unidentified animals	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Coulson (2007)
198	Niger	Air: Djado Plateau: Arkena	Sahara	several thousands years old	Pastoral period	ENGRAVINGS: 22x humans, 16x cattle, 17x giraffe, 4x elephants, 3x ostriches, 2x lions, 1x hare, 1x monkey, 1x aardvark, 1x feline, 1x dog, 1x gazelle, 9x antelopes, 2x rhinoceros, 6x unidentified animals	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Coulson (2007)
199	Niger	Air: Djado Plateau: Kopje	Sahara	several thousands years old	Pastoral period	ENGRAVINGS: 9x cattle, 4x humans, 4x elephants, 2x unidentified animals, 2x ostriches, 1x giraffe	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Coulson (2007)
200	Niger	Air: Djado Plateau: Fidrousso	Sahara	several thousands years old	Pastoral period	ENGRAVINGS: 3x humans, 1x horse, 1x unidentified animal	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Coulson (2007)
201	Niger	Air: Djado Plateau: Fidrousso	Sahara	several thousands years old	Pastoral period	PAINTINGS: 3x humans, 1x cattle, 1x giraffe	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Coulson (2007)
202	Niger	Eastern Air Mountains: Tanakom	Sahara	several thousands years old	Pastoral period	ENGRAVINGS: 43x ostriches, 40x cattle, 23x giraffes, 22x unidentified animals, 17x humans, 13x antelopes, 7x elephants, 4x goats, 3x Barbary sheeps, 3x lions, 2x warthogs, 2x kudu ,1x predator, 1x wild boar, 2x roan antelopes, 2x rhinoceros, 3x caprids, 1x camel, 1x dog	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Coulson (2007)
203	Niger	Northern Air Mountains: Mammanet	Sahara	several thousands years old	Pastoral period	ENGRAVINGS: 23x humans, 10x giraffe, 3x antelopes, 2x cattle, 1x camel, 1x rhinocero, 1x lion, 2x horse, 3x unidentified animal	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Coulson (2007)

## Basic Data

204	Niger	Eastern Air Mountains: Tagueit	Sahara	several thousands years old	Pastoral period	ENGRAVINGS: 57x giraffes, 33x ostriches, 24x humans, 15x unidentified animals, 12x antelopes, 12x cattle, 10x elephants, 6x gazelles, 5x horses, 5x camels, 1x rhinocero, 1x lion, 1x Barbary sheep, 1x kudu, 1x goat, 1x bush pig	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Coulson (2007)
205	Niger	Eastern Air Mountains: Talatte	Sahara	several thousands years old	Pastoral period	ENGRAVINGS: 5 humans	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Coulson (2007)
206	Niger	Eastern Air Mountains: Ibel	Sahara	several thousands years old	Pastoral period	ENGRAVINGS: 8x humans, 3x ostriches, 2x cattle, 2x unidentified animals, 2x elephant, 1x roan antelope, 1x horse, 1x camel, 1x dog, 1x giraffe	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Coulson (2007)
207	Niger	Eastern Air Mountains: Tezirzek	Sahara	several thousands years old	Pastoral period	ENGRAVINGS: 9x humans, 4x unidentified animals, 4x birds, 4x ostriches, 3x giraffes	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Coulson (2007)
208	Niger	Northern Air Mountains: Tirreghamis	Sahara	several thousands years old	Pastoral period	ENGRAVINGS: 15x humans, 11x cattle, 6x ostriches, 5x giraffes, 5x camels, 4x unidentified animals, 3x roan antelopes, 2x antelopes, 1x horse	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Coulson (2007)
209	Niger	Northern Air Mountains: Greboun	Sahara	several thousands years old	Pastoral period	PAINTINGS: 14x humans, 9x cattle, 5x horses, 3x antelopes, 3x camels, 2x ostriches, 2x unidentified animals	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Coulson (2007)
210	Niger	Northern Air: Tadek	Sahara	several thousands years old	Pastoral period	ENGRAVINGS: 8x humans, 2x cattle, 2x dogs, 1x horse, 1x unidentified animal, 1x giraffe	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Coulson (2007)
211	Niger	Western Air Mountains: Indakatte	Sahara	several thousands years old	Pastoral period	ENGRAVINGS: 1x human, 1x horse	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Coulson (2007)
212	Niger	Western Air Mountains: Akbar	Sahara	several thousands years old	Pastoral period	ENGRAVINGS: 5x cattle, 2x ostriches, 2x unidentified animals, 1x giraffe	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Coulson (2007)
213	Niger	Western Air Mountains: Egatairaghe	Sahara	several thousands years old	Pastoral period	ENGRAVINGS: 14x giraffes, 1x antelope, 1x ostrich, 1x cattle	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Coulson (2007)
214	Niger	Western Air Mountains: Telahlaghe	Sahara	several thousands years old	Pastoral period	ENGRAVINGS: 2x cattle, 2x felines, 2x unidentified animals, 1x giraffe, 1x ostrich	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Coulson (2007)
215	Niger	Western Air Mountains: Ifercuaue	Sahara	several thousands years old	Pastoral period	ENGRAVINGS: 2x giraffes, 1x horse	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Coulson (2007)
216	Niger	Western Air Mountains: Aokore Guelta	Sahara	several thousands years old	Pastoral period	ENGRAVINGS: 8x horses, 6x camels, 5x humans, 5x giraffes, 2x cattle, 2x ostriches, 1x antelope, 1x unidentified animal	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Coulson (2007)
217	Niger	Western Air Mountains: Dabous	Sahara	more than 7,000 BC	Early hunter period	ENGRAVINGS: 17x cattle, 14x giraffes, 11x antelopes, 7x unidentified animals, 7x ostriches, 4x humans, 2x lions, 2x rhinoceros, 2x dogs, 1x hare, 1x reptile	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Coulson (2007)
218	Niger	Western Air Mountains: Ekarkawi	Sahara	several thousands years old	Pastoral period	ENGRAVINGS: 2x cattle, 2x giraffes, 1x unidentified animal	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Coulson (2007)
219	Niger	Western Air Mountains: Kori Dabou	Sahara	several thousands years old	Pastoral period	ENGRAVINGS: 3x giraffes, 2x cattle, 1x caprine, 1x antelope, 1x unidentified animal	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Coulson (2007)
220	Niger	Western Air Mountains: Telones	Sahara	several thousands years old	Pastoral period	ENGRAVINGS: 2x humans, 1x camel, 1x giraffe	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Coulson (2007)
221	Niger	Western Air Mountains: Batcha	Sahara	several thousands years old	Pastoral period	ENGRAVINGS: 3x cattle, 1x human, 1x giraffe, 1x unidentified animal	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Coulson (2007)
222	Niger	Western Air Mountains: Inhssak	Sahara	several thousands years old	Pastoral period	ENGRAVINGS: 7x humans, 2x horses, 2x unidentified animals, 2x rhinoceros, 2x cattle, 7x giraffes, 1x antelope, 1x camel, 1x reptile like figure, 1x dog	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Coulson (2007)
223	Niger	Western Air Mountains: Elaulau	Sahara	several thousands years old	Pastoral period	ENGRAVINGS: 7x humans, 4x giraffes, 5x horses, 3x unidentified animals, 2x ostriches, 1x camel	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Coulson (2007)

Basic Data

224	Nigeria	Cross River state in Southern Nigeria	Sahara	unknown	unknown	Monoliths	TARA (2017), Mangut and Mangut (2012)
225	Somaliland	Laas Geel	East	3,000 years old	Pastoral period	PAINTINGS: 100x cattle, 34x humans, 20x unidentified animals, 9x goats, 9x dogs, 1x giraffe	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Ali and Ibrahim (2012)
226	Somaliland	Dhaga Koure	East	3,000 years old	Pastoral period	PAINTINGS: 79x cattle, 7x humans, 4x giraffes, 12x unidentified animals	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Ali and Ibrahim (2012)
227	Somaliland	Dhaimoole	East	3,000 years old	Pastoral period	PAINTINGS: 8x cattle, 4x humans, 6x unidentified animals, 1x goat, 3x giraffes, 10x camels	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Ali and Ibrahim (2012)
228	South Africa	Eastern Cape Province: Free state	South	more than 3,000 years old	Pastoral period	PAINTINGS: 95x humans, 40x cattle, 14x eland antelopes, 18x unidentified animals, 4x therianthropes, 2x snake, 2x bird, 1x hippopotamus, 1x fat-tailed sheep, 1x elephant, 1x antelope	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Schmidt (2001)
229	South Africa	Northern Cape – Kallaspit	South	more than 3,000 years old	Pastoral period	ENGRAVINGS: 8x eland antelopes, 3x humans, 2x ostriches, 1x hartebeest, 1x lion, 1x antelope, 1x theroanthrope, 1x reptile like animal, 1x feline, 3x vultures, 3x zebra, 1x elephant, 1x snake, 1x bird	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Schmidt (2001)
230	South Africa	Western Cape	South	more than 3,000 years old	Pastoral period	PAINTING: ship	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Schmidt (2001)
231	South Africa	Northern Cape: John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality: Wonderwerk Cave	South	more than 3,000 years old	Pastoral period	PAINTINGS: 3x ostriches, 3x humans, 2x antelopes, 2x giraffes, 2x eland antelopes, 1x feline, 1x unidentified animal	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Schmidt (2001)
232	South Africa	Northern Cape: Frances Baard District Municipality: Wildebeest Kul	South	more than 3,000 years old	Pastoral period	ENGRAVINGS: 3x rhinoceros, 3x antelope, 1x pig, 1x unidentified animal, 1x wildebeest, 1x feline, 1x elephant, 1x tortoise like animal, 1x bird, 1x ostrich, 1x oryx antelope, 1x eland antelope	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Schmidt (2001)
233	South Africa	Thaba Sione	South	more than 3,000 years old	Pastoral period	ENGRAVINGS: 4x rhinoceros, 1x zebra, 1x giraffe, 1x wildebeest, 1x lizard, 1x buffalo, 1x eland antelope, 1x equid	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Schmidt (2001)
234	South Africa	Johannesburg (Gauteng Province)	South	more than 3,000 years old	Pastoral period	ENGRAVINGS: 2x antelope, 1x hippopotamus, 1x giraffe, 1x eland	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Schmidt (2001)
235	South Africa	Vryburg (northwest province)	South	more than 3,000 years old	Pastoral period	ENGRAVINGS: 8x unidentified animals, 4x antelopes, 3x giraffes, 3x zebras, 2x eland antelopes, 2x rhinoceros, 2x birds, 1x feline, 1x equine, 1x horse, 1x elephant	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Schmidt (2001)
236	South Africa	Northwest: Dr. Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality: Bosworth farm	South	more than 3,000 years old	Pastoral period	ENGRAVINGS: 10x humans, 10x eland antelopes, 7x birds, 4x rhinoceros, 4x antelopes, 4x felines, 5x unidentified animals, 3x zebras, 3x ostriches, 2x buffalos, 1x elephant, 1x warthog, 1x bushpig, 1x canine, 1x cattle	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Schmidt (2001)
237	South Africa	Western Cape: West coast district municipality: Swartuggens mountains	South	more than 3,000 years old	Pastoral period	PAINTINGS: 77x humans, 49x horses, 16x unidentified animals, 15x baboons, 9x fat tailed sheeps, 1x bird	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Schmidt (2001)
238	South Africa	Free state: Thabo Mofu Tsanyana district municipality: Tripolitana	South	more than 3,000 years old	Pastoral period	PAINTINGS: 68x humans, 21x eland antelopes, 3x antelopes, 1x lion	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Schmidt (2001)
239	South Africa	Western Cape: West Coast District municipality	South	more than 3,000 years old	Pastoral period	PAINTINGS: 97x humans, 44x unidentified animals, 4x therianthropes, 2x eland antelopes, 2x elephants, 2x anthropomorphic figures	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Schmidt (2001)
240	South Africa	Cederberg Mountains	South	more than 3,000 years old	Pastoral period	PAINTINGS: 81x humans, 15x unidentified animals, 7x eland antelopes, 7x elephants, 2x therianthropes, 1x horse	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Schmidt (2001)
241	South Africa	Western Cape: West Coast District Municipality: Bushmans Kloof	South	more than 3,000 years old	Pastoral period	PAINTINGS: 10x humans, 7x unidentified animals, 1x antelope	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Schmidt (2001)
242	South Africa	Kwazulu – Natal: Willcox Shelter	South	more than 3,000 years old	Pastoral period	PAINTINGS: 26x eland antelopes, 17x antelopes, 9x humans, 5x therianthropes, 2x unidentified animals, 1x anthropomorphif figure	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Schmidt (2001)
243	South Africa	Kwazulu – Natal: Steel's shelter	South	more than 3,000 years old	Pastoral period	PAINTINGS: 22x eland antelopes, 7x humans, 5x horses, 4x unidentified animals, 2x antelopes	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Schmidt (2001)
244	South Africa	Kwazulu – Natal: Willem's shelter	South	more than 3,000 years old	Pastoral period	PAINTINGS: 25x humans, 11x antelopes	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Schmidt (2001)
245	South Africa	Kwazulu – Natal: Eland cave	South	more than 3,000 years old	Pastoral period	PAINTINGS: 30x humans, 30x eland antelopes, 4x roan antelopes, 6x therianthrope, 4x unidentified animals, 2x warthogs, 1x impala, 1x lion, 1x bird	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Schmidt (2001)
246	South Africa	Kwazulu – Natal – Eisbayene cave	South	more than 3,000 years old	Pastoral period	PAINTINGS: 15x humans, 7x eland antelopes, 5x antelopes, 1x unidentified animal	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Schmidt (2001)
247	South Africa	Kwazulu – Natal: Game pass shelter	South	more than 3,000 years old	Pastoral period	PAINTINGS: 33x antelopes, 18x humans, 4x therianthropes	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Schmidt (2001)
248	South Africa	Kwazulu – Natal: Battle cave	South	more than 3,000 years old	Pastoral period	PAINTINGS: 12x humans	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Schmidt (2001)

## Basic Data

249	South Africa	Kwazulu – Natal: Main Caves	South	more than 3,000 years old	Pastoral period	PAINTINGS: 12x humans, 8x eland antelopes, 2x antelopes, 1x roan antelope, 1x rhebok, 3x therianthropes	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Schmidt (2001)
250	South Africa	Kwazulu – Natal: Sibayeni cave	South	more than 3,000 years old	Pastoral period	PAINTINGS: 27x humans, 1x snake, 1x unidentified animal, 1x rhebok antelope	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Schmidt (2001)
251	South Africa	Kwazulu – Natal: Christmas shelter	South	more than 3,000 years old	Pastoral period	PAINTINGS: 15x humans, 4x eland antelopes	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Schmidt (2001)
252	South Africa	Northern Cape: Namakwa District Municipality	South	more than 3,000 years old	Pastoral period	ENGRAVINGS: 16x antelopes, 10x unidentified animals, 6x humans, 4x eland antelopes, 2x elephants, 2x felines, 2x gemsboks, 1x camel, 1x dog like animal, 1x equine	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Schmidt (2001)
253	South Africa	Northern Cape: Frances Baard District Municipality: Kimberley	South	more than 3,000 years old	Pastoral period	ENGRAVINGS: 6x antelopes, 3x unidentified animals, 2x birds, 2x elephants, 1x therianthrope, 1x fish, 1x hippopotamus, 1x buffalo, 1x giraffe, 1x rhinocero, 1x eland	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Schmidt (2001)
254	South Africa	Kwazulu – Natal: Barnes's shelter	South	more than 3,000 years old	Pastoral period	PAINTINGS: 42x humans, 1x horse, 1x unidentified animal	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Schmidt (2001)
255	South Africa	NorthWest Province: Vryburg	South	more than 3,000 years old	Pastoral period	ENGRAVINGS: 9x humans, 5x rhinoceros, 3x figures with baboons like head, 3x antelopes, 2x ostriches, 2x wildebeests, 2x zebras, 2x giraffes, 2x eland antelopes, 1x bird	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Schmidt (2001)
256	Sudan	Karkur Tahl	Sahara	mostly 6,000 BC - 30 BC	Pastoral – horse period	ENGRAVINGS: 112x cattle, 112x unidentified animals, 114x humans, 106x camels, 71x ostriches, 56x giraffes, 40x dogs, 21x antelope (4x scimitar horned oryx), 1x Barbary sheep	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Schmidt (2001)
257	Sudan	Karkur Tahl	Sahara	mostly 6,000 BC - 30 BC	Pastoral – horse period	PAINTINGS: 140x cattle, 22x humans, 6x unidentified animals	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Schmidt (2001)
258	Swaziland	Nsangwini	South	unknown	unknown	PAINTINGS: 9x humans, 3x wildebeests, 1x fat tailed sheep, 2x mythical figures, 2x unidentified animals	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Campbell and Coulson (2012)
259	Swaziland	Sandlane	South	unknown	unknown	PAINTINGS: 2x humans, 2x antelopes, 6x unidentified animals, 1x donkey	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Campbell and Coulson (2012)
260	Tanzania	Marangu	East	10,000 BC - 0	Early hunter – horse period	ENGRAVINGS: geometric	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Campbell and Coulson (2012)
261	Tanzania	Kolo (Dodoma region: Kondoa district)	East	10,000 BC - 0	Early hunter – horse period	PAINTINGS: 10x humans, 2x antelopes, 1x giraffe, 1x cattle, 1x unidentified animal	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Campbell and Coulson (2012)
262	Tanzania	Kondaga	East	10,000 BC - 0	Early hunter – horse period	PAINTINGS: 1x human, 1x unidentified animal	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Campbell and Coulson (2012)
263	Tanzania	Msokia	East	10,000 BC - 0	Early hunter – horse period	PAINTINGS: 6x humans, 3x antelopes, 1x kudu, 1x pig	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Campbell and Coulson (2012)
264	Tanzania	Pahi	East	10,000 BC - 0	Early hunter – horse period	PAINTINGS: 20x humans, 20x giraffe, 10x antelopes, 6x eland antelopes, 5x horses, 2x elephants, 1x dog, 1x hare, 1x rhino, 1x insect, 2x cattle, 7x unidentified animals, 1x crocodile like figure	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Campbell and Coulson (2012)
265	Tanzania	Thawi	East	10,000 BC - 0	Early hunter – horse period	PAINTINGS: 22x humans, 6x antelopes, 3x rhinoceros, 1x giraffe, 1x unidentified animal	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Campbell and Coulson (2012)
266	Tanzania	Kisese	East	10,000 BC - 0	Early hunter – horse period	PAINTINGS: 6x humans, 3x antelopes, 2x giraffes, 1x sheep, 1x unidentified animal, 1x bird like figure	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Campbell and Coulson (2012)
267	Tanzania	Fenga	East	10,000 BC - 0	Early hunter – horse period	PAINTINGS: 3x humans, 2x elephants, 1x antelope, 1x unidentified animal	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Campbell and Coulson (2012)
268	Tanzania	Masange	East	10,000 BC - 0	Early hunter – horse period	PAINTINGS: 5x humans, 4x antelopes, 1x elephant	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Campbell and Coulson (2012)
269	Tanzania	Ncholincholi	East	10,000 BC - 0	Early hunter – horse period	PAINTINGS: 4x humans	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Campbell and Coulson (2012)
270	Tanzania	Kijashu	East	10,000 BC - 0	Early hunter – horse period	PAINTINGS: 22x humans, 6x unidentified animals, 4x cattle, 1x giraffe	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Campbell and Coulson (2012)
271	Tanzania	Lake Eyasi	East	10,000 BC - 0	Early hunter – horse period	PAINTINGS: 6x giraffes, 4x dogs, 2x unidentified animals, 1x antelope, 1x cattle	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Campbell and Coulson (2012)
272	Tanzania	Moru Koppies	East	10,000 BC - 0	Early hunter – horse period	PAINTINGS: 1x antelope, 1x elephant	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Campbell and Coulson (2012)
273	Tanzania	Cheke	East	10,000 BC - 0	Early hunter – horse period	PAINTINGS: 5x humans, 1x elephant, 1x giraffe, 1x rhinocero, 1x antelope, 1x eland antelope	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Campbell and Coulson (2012)
274	Tanzania	Kwa Mtea	East	10,000 BC - 0	Early hunter – horse period	PAINTING: 1x warthog	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Campbell and Coulson (2012)
275	Tanzania	Itololo	East	10,000 BC - 0	Early hunter – horse period	PAINTING: 1x human	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Campbell and Coulson (2012)

## Basic Data

276	Tanzania	Chapasee	East	10,000 BC - 0	Early hunter – horse period	PAINTINGS: 4x giraffes, 1x bird, 1x unidentified animal	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Campbell and Coulson (2012)
277	Tanzania	Mengeani	East	10,000 BC - 0	Early hunter – horse period	PAINTINGS: 2x eland antelopes, 1x human, 4x unidentified animal	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Campbell and Coulson (2012)
278	Tanzania	Anga	East	10,000 BC - 0	Early hunter – horse period	PAINTINGS: 10x humans, 3x unidentified animals, 3x antelopes, 3x giraffes, 1x feline like animal, 1x hare like animal	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Campbell and Coulson (2012)
279	Tanzania	Cha Cha Wasee	East	10,000 BC - 0	Early hunter – horse period	PAINTINGS: 5x giraffes, 4x unidentified animals, 3x elephants, 2x birds, 1x antelope	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Campbell and Coulson (2012)
280	Tanzania	Mrera	East	10,000 BC - 0	Early hunter – horse period	PAINTINGS: 2x humans, 1x giraffe, 1x antelope, 1x baboon like animal	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Campbell and Coulson (2012)
281	Tanzania	Chikwandi hills	East	10,000 BC - 0	Early hunter – horse period	PAINTINGS: 2x unidentified animals, 1x human, 1x snake, 1x aadvark, 1x antelope, 1x eland antelope	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Campbell and Coulson (2012)
282	Uganda	Kachumbala	East	10,000 BC – present	Early hunter – camel period	PAINTINGS: geometric designs	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017)
283	Uganda	Komuge	East	10,000 BC – present	Early hunter – camel period	PAINTINGS: geometric designs	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017)
284	Uganda	Morangatung	East	10,000 BC – present	Early hunter – camel period	PAINTINGS: geometric designs	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017)
285	Uganda	Obwin	East	10,000 BC – present	Early hunter – camel period	PAINTINGS: geometric designs	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017)
286	Uganda	Dindo's rock	East	10,000 BC – present	Early hunter – camel period	ENGRAVINGS: something resembling footprints	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017)
287	Uganda	Kanamugeot	East	10,000 BC – present	Early hunter – camel period	PAINTINGS: 6x humans, 3x cattle, 1x unidentified animal	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017)
288	Uganda	Ngora	East	10,000 BC – present	Early hunter – camel period	PAINTINGS: geometric designs	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017)
289	Uganda	Kakoro	East	10,000 BC – present	Early hunter – camel period	PAINTINGS: geometric designs	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017)
290	Uganda	Mukongoro	East	10,000 BC – present	Early hunter – camel period	PAINTINGS: 4x humans, 1x unidentified animal	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017)
291	Uganda	Moniko	East	10,000 BC – present	Early hunter – camel period	ENGRAVINGS: depressions, carvings in granite pavement	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017)
292	Uganda	Kakoro	East	10,000 BC – present	Early hunter – camel period	PAINTINGS: geometric designs	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017)
293	Uganda	Lugazi	East	10,000 BC – present	Early hunter – camel period	ENGRAVINGS: geometric designs, cupules	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017)
294	Uganda	Kampala	East	10,000 BC – present	Early hunter – camel period	ENGRAVINGS: geometric designs	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017)
295	Uganda	Nyero	East	10,000 BC – present	Early hunter – camel period	PAINTINGS: geometric designs	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017)
296	Uganda	Kapiri	East	10,000 BC – present	Early hunter – camel period	PAINTINGS: geometric designs	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017)
297	Uganda	Kimera	East	10,000 BC – present	Early hunter – camel period	ENGRAVINGS: geometric designs, cupules, depressions	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017)
298	Zimbabwe	Mashonaland	South	unknown – probably thousands of years	Early hunter – camel period	PAINTINGS: 275x humans, 85x antelopes, 35x unidentified animals, 5x fishes, 4x porcupines, 3x lizards, 2x elephants, 2x therian trope, 1x ostrich	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Walker (2012)
299	Zimbabwe	Mashonaland: Ruchera	South	unknown – probably thousands of years	Early hunter – camel period	PAINTINGS: 5x elephants	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Walker (2012)
300	Zimbabwe	Matabeleland: Matopo Hills (Nswatugi cave)	South	unknown – probably thousands of years	Early hunter – camel period	PAINTINGS: panel full of antelopes, giraffes, humans, zebras – uncountable	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Walker (2012)

## Basic Data

301	Zimbabwe	Matabeleland: Matopo Hills (Bambata cave)	South	unknown – probably thousands of years	Early hunter – camel period	PAINTINGS: 50x humans, 15x antelopes, 2x giraffes, 1x elephant, 1x rhinocero, 1x unidentified animal	TARA (2017), The British Museum (2017), Walker (2012)
-----	----------	---	-------	---------------------------------------	-----------------------------	--	---



## Species diversity

ID	State	Site	Region	Number of species	Number of wild individuals	Number of wild species	Number of domesticated individuals	Number of domesticated species	Context
1	Algeria	Tasilli n'Ajjer: Tin Tazarift	Sahara	8	24	6	9	2	View of wild animals, humans depiction, hunting, grazing, domestication, every day life scenes
2	Algeria	Tasilli n'Ajjer: Tin Subuk	Sahara	3	6	1	15	2	View of wild animals, human depiction, grazing, domestication, fighting, every day life scenes
3	Algeria	Tasilli n'Ajjer: Tin Taghirt	Sahara	9	28	8	2	1	View of wild animals, humans depiction, domestication
4	Algeria	Tasilli n'Ajjer: Jabbaren	Sahara	10	16	8	4	2	View of wild animals, humans depiction, hunting, domestication, every day life scenes, mythical
5	Algeria	Tasilli n'Ajjer: Ifedaniouene	Sahara	5	26	4	12	2	View of wild animals, humans depiction, domestication, every day life scenes
6	Algeria	Tasilli n' Ajjer: Oued Tabrakat	Sahara	1	3	1	0	0	View of wild animals
7	Algeria	Tasilli n' Ajjer: Oued Tabrakat	Sahara	3	2	2	0	0	View of wild animals, humans depiction, mythical
8	Algeria	Tasilli n' Ajjer: Tegharghart	Sahara	1	5	1	0	0	View of wild animals
9	Algeria	Tasilli n'Ajjer: Tarssed Jebest	Sahara	6	3	4	29	3	View of wild animals, humans depiction, domestication, every day life scenes
10	Algeria	Tasilli n'Ajjer: Tin Aldeka	Sahara	5	13	4	4	2	View of wild animals, humans depiction, hunting, domestication, every day life scenes
11	Algeria	Tasilli n'Ajjer: Afara Plain	Sahara	1	3	1	0	0	View of wild animals
12	Algeria	Tasilli n'Ajjer: Afara Plain	Sahara	6	19	5	3	1	View of wild animals, humans depiction, domestication, mythical, every day life scenes
13	Algeria	Djanet: Jabbaren	Sahara	7	15	5	31	4	View of wild animals, humans depiction, domestication, grazing, every day life scenes
14	Algeria	Tadrart Acacus	Sahara	11	82	10	2	1	View of wild animals, humans depiction, domestication, hunting, every day life scenes
15	Algeria	Tadrart Acacus	Sahara	9	32	8	70	4	View of wild animals, humans depiction, domestication, hunting, every day life scenes
16	Algeria	Oued Djerat	Sahara	20	175	19	50	5	View of wild animals, humans depiction, domestication, grazing, hunting, agriculture scenes, every day life scenes
17	Algeria	Oued Djerat	Sahara	9	40	7	21	4	View of wild animals, humans depiction, domestication, agriculture scenes, every day life scenes
19	Botswana	Ghanzi – Okwa	South	2	2	1	0	0	View of wild animals, human depiction
22	Botswana	Male Hill Cave	South	4	8	4	0	0	View of wild animals
23	Botswana	Tswapong Hills	South	1	2	1	0	0	View of wild animals
24	Botswana	Gubatshaa Hills	South	2	4	2	0	0	View of wild animals
25	Botswana	Maredi Cave	South	2	10	2	0	0	View of wild animals
26	Botswana	Rhino Cave	South	2	2	2	0	0	View of wild animals
27	Botswana	Manyelanong Hill	South	2	12	2	0	0	View of wild animals
29	Botswana	Vryburg	South	1	0	0	0	0	Humans depiction
30	Botswana	Manyana	South	7	21	5	2	1	View of wild animals, humans depiction, domestication, every day life scenes

## Species diversity

31	Botswana	Gubekho Gorge	South	12	92	10	3	1	View of wild animals, humans depiction, hunting, domestication, every day life scenes
32	Botswana	Female Hill	South	8	41	7	2	1	View of wild animals, humans depiction, hunting, domestication, every day life scenes
33	Chad	Tibesti Mountains – Tiberou	Sahara	7	6	4	124	4	View of wild animals, humans depiction, domestication, herding, every day life scenes
34	Chad	Tibesti Mountains – Enneri Magan	Sahara	4	6	2	1	1	View of wild animals, humans depiction, domestication, every day life scenes
35	Chad	Tibesti Mountains: Tigui Tongour	Sahara	6	14	5	20	2	View of wild animals, humans depiction, domestication, every day life scenes
36	Chad	Tibesti Mountains: Tigui Tongour	Sahara	7	5	4	70	3	View of wild animals, humans depiction, domestication, every day life scenes
37	Chad	Tibesti Mountains: Tigui Cocoina	Sahara	5	51	4	39	3	View of wild animals, humans depiction, domestication, every day life scenes
38	Chad	Tibesti Mountains: Tigui Cocoina	Sahara	2	27	1	0	0	View of wild animals, human depiction
39	Chad	Tibesti Mountains: Kla Uenama	Sahara	3	28	3	0	0	View of wild animals, mythical
40	Chad	Tibesti Mountains: Enneri Udinguer	Sahara	5	14	4	10	1	View of wild animals, humans depiction, domestication, every day life scenes
41	Chad	Tibesti Mountains: Enneri Gonoa	Sahara	10	69	8	15	3	View of wild animals, humans depiction, domestication, every day life scenes
42	Chad	Tibesti Mountains: Tohil	Sahara	3	71	2	13	2	View of wild animals, humans depiction, domestication, every day life scenes
43	Chad	Tibesti Mountains: Tohil	Sahara	5	3	2	50	3	View of wild animals, humans depiction, domestication, every day life scenes
45	Chad	Tibesti Mountains: Dezirum	Sahara	5	67	3	3	3	View of wild animals, humans depiction, domestication, every day life scenes
46	Chad	Tibesti Mountains: Dezirum	Sahara	2	0	0	1	1	Human depiction, domestication, every day life scene
47	Chad	Tibesti Mountains: Arseda	Sahara	4	6	2	44	2	View of wild animals, humans depiction, domestication, fighting, every day life scenes
48	Chad	Tibesti Mountains: Tigui Pinnacle	Sahara	3	29	3	0	0	View of wild animals
49	Chad	Tibesti Mountains: Ounianga Elima	Sahara	4	16	2	5	2	View of wild animals, humans depiction, domestication, every day life scenes
50	Chad	Tibesti Mountains: Tigui Udingier	Sahara	2	14	2	0	0	View of wild animals
51	Chad	Tibesti Mountains: Tigui Udingier	Sahara	2	2	1	45	1	View of wild animals, humans depiction, domestication, every day life scenes
52	Chad	Tibesti Region: Kozen pass	Sahara	9	62	5	70	5	View of wild animals, humans depiction, domestication, hunting, every day life scenes
53	Chad	Tibesti Region: Kozen pass	Sahara	1	4	1	0	0	View of wild animals
54	Chad	Ennedi Plateau: Deli	Sahara	3	4	2	2	1	View of wild animals, humans depiction, domestication, fighting, every day life scenes
55	Chad	Ennedi Plateau: Abaike	Sahara	2	0	0	1	1	Human depiction, domestication, every day life scene
56	Chad	Ennedi Plateau: Chigeon	Sahara	5	14	3	5	3	View of wild animals, humans depiction, domestication, every day life scenes
57	Chad	Ennedi Plateau: Tokuo	Sahara	6	6	2	37	4	View of wild animals, humans depiction, domestication, every day life scenes
58	Chad	Ennedi Plateau: Elikeo	Sahara	2	11	2	0	0	View of wild animals

## Species diversity

59	Chad	Ennedi Plateau: Elikeo	Sahara	4	18	2	52	2	View of wild animals, humans depiction, domestication, every day life scenes
60	Chad	Ennedi Plateau: Guili Dwelli	Sahara	5	20	3	60	3	View of wild animals, humans depiction, domestication, herding, every day life scenes
61	Chad	Ennedi Plateau: Taole Kokole	Sahara	2	9	1	34	1	View of wild animals, humans depiction, domestication, herding, every day life scenes
62	Chad	Ennedi Plateau: Gobe	Sahara	2	9	1	0	0	View of wild animals, humans depiction
63	Chad	Ennedi Plateau: Gobe	Sahara	1	3	1	0	0	View of wild animals
64	Chad	Ennedi Plateau: Bakabi	Sahara	6	12	2	21	4	View of wild animals, humans depiction, domestication, every day life scenes
65	Chad	Ennedi Plateau: Sivre	Sahara	5	22	3	52	2	View of wild animals, humans depiction, domestication, hunting, every day life scenes
66	Chad	Ennedi Plateau: Terkei	Sahara	6	51	3	67	4	View of wild animals, humans depiction, domestication, herding, hunting, every day life scenes
67	Chad	Ennedi Plateau: Terkei	Sahara	1	0	0	0	0	Humans depiction
68	Chad	Ennedi Plateau: Archei Guelta – Buttress Cave	Sahara	6	72	2	29	3	View of wild animals, humans depiction, domestication, every day life scenes
69	Chad	Ennedi Plateau: Bandi	Sahara	1	3	0	0	0	View of wild animals, humans depiction
70	Chad	Ennedi Plateau: Bishagara	Sahara	6	28	3	49	4	View of wild animals, humans depiction, domestication, herding, every day life scenes
71	Chad	Ennedi Plateau: Gaora Hallagana	Sahara	5	10	3	26	3	View of wild animals, humans depiction, domestication, every day life scenes
72	Chad	Ennedi Plateau: Gaora Hallagana	Sahara	2	8	1	17	1	View of wild animals, humans depiction, domestication, every day life scenes
73	Chad	Ennedi Plateau: Niola Doa	Sahara	7	38	4	169	4	View of wild animals, humans depiction, domestication, herding, every day life scenes
74	Chad	Ennedi Plateau: Niola Doa	Sahara	6	47	4	21	4	View of wild animals, humans depiction, domestication, every day life scenes
75	Chad	Ennedi Plateau	Sahara	7	93	3	135	5	View of wild animals, humans depiction, domestication, every day life scenes
76	Egypt	Karkur Talh	Sahara	5	14	4	6	1	View of wild animals, humans depiction, domestication, every day life scenes
77	Egypt	Karkur Talh	Sahara	2	36	1	18	1	View of wild animals, humans depiction, domestication, mythical, every day life scenes
78	Egypt	El-Kanais (Eastern dessert)	Sahara	6	11	5	2	2	View of wild animals, humans depiction, domestication, every day life scenes
79	Egypt	New Kalabsha	Sahara	9	25	8	2	1	View of wild animals, humans depiction, domestication, every day life scenes
80	Egypt	Gilf Kebir: Wadi Sura (Western dessert)	Sahara	1	1	1	0	0	View of wild animal
81	Egypt	Gilf Kebir: Wadi Sura (Western dessert)	Sahara	4	9	3	6	1	View of wild animals, humans depiction, domestication, mythical, every day life scenes
82	Egypt	Gilf Kebir: Wadi Hamra	Sahara	11	63	10	27	2	View of wild animals, humans depiction, domestication, hunting, every day life scenes
83	Egypt	Aswan: Upper Egypt	Sahara	2	0	0	3	1	Humans depiction, domestication, every day life scenes
84	Egypt	Gilf Kebir: Wadi Anak	Sahara	1	2	1	0	0	View of wild animals
85	Egypt	Gilf Kebir: Wadi Anak	Sahara	1	14	0	0	0	View of wild animals, humans depiction, mythical, every day life scenes

## Species diversity

86	Egypt	Gilf Kebir: Wadi Wassa – Magharat El Kantara	Sahara	2	9	1	0	0	View of wild animals, humans depiction, every day life scenes
87	Egypt	Farafra oasis: Wadi El Obeid (Western dessert)	Sahara	1	4	1	0	0	View of wild animals
88	Ethiopia	Shepe (Sudama region)	East	1	22	1	0	0	View of wild animals
89	Ethiopia	Godama	East	1	2	1	0	0	View of wild animals
90	Ethiopia	Gelma	East	1	5	1	0	0	View of wild animals
92	Kenya	Lake Turkana	East	2	16	1	0	0	View of wild animals, humans depiction
93	Kenya	Turkana County	East	6	102	5	0	0	View of wild animals, humans depiction
94	Kenya	Marsabit County	East	3	40	2	0	0	View of wild animals, humans depiction
97	Kenya	Kibomi Shelter	East	1	2	1	0	0	View of wild animals
99	Kenya	Namoratung'a	East	1	5	1	0	0	View of wild animals
100	Kenya	Marsabit County: Surima	East	4	52	3	0	0	View of wild animals, human depiction
101	Kenya	Turkana County: Ndoto Mountains	East	1	0	0	0	0	Humans depiction
105	Kenya	Kipsing	East	8	10	4	7	3	View of wild animals, humans depiction, domestication, every day life scenes
106	Kenya	Afgaba	East	6	18	4	3	1	View of wild animals, humans depiction, domestication, hunting, every day life scenes
107	Kenya	Laikipia	East	1	8	0	0	0	View of wild animals, humans depiction
108	Kenya	Chaubi Desert	East		6				View of wild animals
109	Kenya	Lukenya Hill	East	3	3	2	0	0	View of wild animals, humans depiction
113	Kenya	Kajiado	East	1	10	1	0	0	View of wild animals
114	Kenya	Busia County: Kakapel	East	1	16	1	0	0	View of wild animals
119	Kenya	Laikipia County	East	1	0	0	0	0	Humans depiction
122	Kenya	Marsabit County: Marti	East	1	13	1	0	0	View of wild animals
123	Kenya	Marsabit County: Moite	East	1	6	1	0	0	View of wild animals
124	Kenya	Ngwesi	East	1	0	0	0	0	Human depiction
126	Kenya	Isolo County: Kipsing	East	4	9	2	6	1	View of wild animals, humans depiction, domestication, every day life scenes
127	Libya	Acacus Mountains: Tadrart Acacus	Sahara	8	15	7	0	0	View of wild animals, humans depiction
128	Libya	Acacus Mountains: Tadrart Acacus	Sahara	13	25	10	30	4	View of wild animals, humans depiction, domestication, hunting, every day life scenes
129	Libya	Wadi Intaharin	Sahara	1	1	0	0	0	View of wild animal, human depiction

## Species diversity

130	Libya	Wadi Kebrit	Sahara	6	42	4	4	2	View of wild animals, humans depiction, domestication, every day life scenes
131	Libya	Tassili n' Ajjer: Aghram Oudadan	Sahara	2	15	2	0	0	View of wild animals
132	Libya	Tassili n' Ajjer: Aghram Oudadan	Sahara	1	0	0	0	0	Humans depiction, mythical
133	Libya	Wadi Aghawillen: Fezan	Sahara	7	32	6	0	0	View of wild animals, humans depiction, dancing, hunting, every day life scenes
134	Libya	Wadi Aghawillen: Fezan	Sahara	2	5	1	0	0	View of wild animals, humans depiction
135	Libya	Oued Tabrakat	Sahara	3	2	2	0	0	View of wild animals, human depiction, mythical
136	Libya	Tassili n' Ajjer: Wadi Aramat	Sahara	2	5	1	0	0	View of wild animals, humans depiction
137	Libya	Wadi Mathendous Area: Messak Settafet	Sahara	25	314	23	13	4	View of wild animals, humans depiction, domestication, herding, hunting, fighting, mythical, every day life scenes
138	Libya	Messak Settafet: Wadi Beddis	Sahara	10	54	9	6	1	View of wild animals, humans depiction, domestication, every day life scenes
139	Libya	Messak Settafet: Wadi Tiksatine	Sahara	4	3	3	23	1	View of wild animals, humans depiction, domestication, herding, mythical, every day life scenes
140	Libya	Messak Settafet: Wadi Taleshut	Sahara	15	67	14	6	2	View of wild animals, humans depiction, domestication, mythical
141	Libya	Messak Settafet: Wadi Sharuma	Sahara	12	87	11	5	2	View of wild animals, humans depiction, domestication, mythical, every day life scenes
142	Libya	Messak Mellet	Sahara	4	8	3	4	1	View of wild animals, humans depiction, domestication, every day life scenes
143	Libya	Messak Mellet	Sahara	1	1	1	0	0	View of wild animal
144	Libya	Messak Settafet: Wadin Aramas	Sahara	7	48	6	0	0	View of wild animals, humans depiction
145	Libya	Messak Settafet: Wadi Aj-ajal: Zinkekra	Sahara	6	12	4	7	2	View of wild animals, humans depiction, domestication, every day life scenes
146	Libya	Fezzan: Affozighiar	Sahara	1	1	1	0	0	View of wild animal
147	Libya	Fezzan: Affozighiar	Sahara	1	0	0	0	0	Humans depiction
148	Libya	Fezzan: Tin Taborak	Sahara	3	1	1	7	1	View of wild animal, humans depiction, domestication, herding, every day life scenes
149	Libya	Fezzan: Tin Taborak	Sahara	7	7	4	14	3	View of wild animals, humans depiction, domestication, every day life scenes
150	Libya	Fezzan: Uan Amellal	Sahara	1	0	0	0	0	Humans depiction, hunting, every day life scenes
151	Libya	Fezzan: Wadi Teshuinat	Sahara	8	13	6	17	2	View of wild animals, humans depiction, domestication, every day life scenes
152	Libya	Tadart Acasus: Tin Lalan	Sahara	1	0	0	0	0	Humans depiction, every day life scenes
153	Libya	Fezzan: Timbersole	Sahara	1	1	1	0	0	View of wild animal
154	Libya	Fezzan: Timbersole	Sahara	5	29	4	0	0	View of wild animals, humans depiction
155	Libya	Fezzan: Ghrib	Sahara	1	0	0	0	0	Humans depiction
156	Libya	Fezzan: Awis	Sahara	2	0	0	3	1	Humans depiction, domestication, every day life scenes

## Species diversity

157	Libya	Tassili n' Ajjer: Emi 'N' Eher	Sahara	7	34	6	0	0	View of wild animals, humans depiction
158	Libya	Fezzan: Wadi Ineligghi	Sahara	4	3	2	11	1	View of wild animals, humans depiction, domestication, every day life scenes
159	Libya	Fezzan: Wadi Raharmellen	Sahara	7	25	6	31	2	View of wild animals, humans depiction, domestication, every day life scenes
160	Libya	Fezzan: Wadi Raharmellen	Sahara	8	19	6	32	3	View of wild animals, humans depiction, domestication, every day life scenes
161	Libya	Fezzan: Wadi Tihedene	Sahara	6	19	6	0	0	View of wild animals, mythical
162	Libya	Tassili n' Ajjer: Wadi Aheir	Sahara	2	2	1	0	0	View of wild animals, humans depiction
163	Libya	Tassili n' Ajjer: Wadi Ahloun	Sahara	7	20	4	24	3	View of wild animals, humans depiction, domestication, every day life scenes
164	Libya	Tassili n' Ajjer: Ouan N' Regaya	Sahara	2	2	2	0	0	View of wild animals
165	Libya	Tassili n' Ajjer: Agrhram -N- Oudadan	Sahara	7	27	7	0	0	View of wild animals
166	Libya	Tassili n' Ajjer: Agrhram -N- Oudadan	Sahara	1	1	1	0	0	View of wild animal, mythical
169	Malawi	Chongoni hills: Phanga la Ngoni	Sahara	1	13	0	0	0	View of wild animals, humans depiction, mythical
170	Malawi	Nthulu	South	1	0	0	0	0	Human depiction
171	Malawi	Namzeze	South		15				View of wild animals
172	Malawi	Chentcherere	South	1	0	0	0	0	Humans depiction, mythical
173	Malawi	Mphunzi	South	1	2	0	0	0	View of wild animals, humans depiction, mythical
176	Mauritania	Oued Jrid	Sahara	2	14	0	128	1	View of wild animals, humans depiction, domestication, every day life scenes
177	Mauritania	Guilemsi	Sahara	7	24	6	75	3	View of wild animals, humans depiction, domestication, every day life scenes
178	Mauritania	M'Treoka	Sahara	1	15	1	0	0	View of wild animals
179	Morocco	Draa Valey (Tata Province)	Sahara	9	22	7	7	1	View of wild animals, humans depiction, domestication, every day life scenes
180	Morocco	Draa Valey: Ait Ouazik	Sahara	13	88	12	2	1	View of wild animals, humans depiction, domestication, hunting, every day life scenes
181	Morocco	Draa Valey: Tiouririne	Sahara	2	6	2	0	0	View of wild animals
182	Morocco	Draa Valey: Tiggane	Sahara	5	26	4	0	0	View of wild animals, humans depiction
183	Morocco	Loumet Asli	Sahara	8	18	7	0	0	View of wild animals, humans depiction
184	Morocco	Atlas Mountains: Oukai Meden	Sahara	7	11	6	0	0	View of wild animals, humans depiction, mythical
185	Namibia	Twyfelfontein	South	12	182	12	0	0	View of wild animals
186	Namibia	Twyfelfontein	South	5	6	4	0	0	View of wild animals, humans depiction
187	Namibia	Ga'azeb Gorge	South	2	1	1	0	0	View of wild animal, humans depiction

## Species diversity

188	Namibia	Brandberg	South	4	24	3	0	0	View of wild animals, humans depiction
189	Namibia	Aar farm	South	2	3	2	0	0	View of wild animals
190	Namibia	Huns Mountains	South		1				View of wild animal
191	Niger	Eastern Air Mountains: Arakou	Sahara	10	40	8	6	1	View of wild animals, humans depiction, domestication, every day life scenes
192	Niger	Northern Air Mountains: Adrar Irsane	Sahara	11	68	9	1	1	View of wild animals, humans depiction, domestication, hunting, every day life scenes
193	Niger	Agadez	Sahara	1	1	1	0	0	View of wild animal
194	Niger	Western Air Mountains: AIR	Sahara	8	26	8	0	0	View of wild animals
195	Niger	Northern Air Mountains: Iwellene	Sahara	14	58	13	10	1	View of wild animals, humans depiction, domestication, every day life scenes
196	Niger	Air: Djado Plateau: Eneri Tellei	Sahara	3	1	1	3	1	View of wild animals, humans depiction, domestication, every day life scenes
197	Niger	Djaba: Agadez	Sahara	1	10	1	0	0	View of wild animals
198	Niger	Air: Djado Plateau: Arkena	Sahara	11	35	10	5	1	View of wild animals, humans depiction, domestication, every day life scenes
199	Niger	Air: Djado Plateau: Kopje	Sahara	5	11	4	7	1	View of wild animals, humans depiction, domestication, every day life scenes
200	Niger	Air: Djado Plateau: Fidrouso	Sahara	2	2	2	0	0	View of wild animals, humans depiction
201	Niger	Air: Djado Plateau: Fidrouso	Sahara	3	2	2	0	0	View of wild animals, humans depiction
202	Niger	Eastern Air Mountains: Tanakom	Sahara	18	157	17	16	1	View of wild animals, humans depiction, domestication, hunting, every day life scenes
203	Niger	Northern Air Mountains: Mammanet	Sahara	8	19	7	2	1	View of wild animal, humans depiction, domestication, every day life scenes
204	Niger	Eastern Air Mountains: Tagueit	Sahara	15	165	14	6	3	View of wild animals, humans depiction, domestication, every day life scenes
205	Niger	Eastern Air Mountains: Talatte	Sahara	1	0	0	0	0	Humans depiction
206	Niger	Eastern Air Mountains: Ibel	Sahara	9	11	8	3	2	View of wild animals, humans depiction, domestication, every day life scenes
207	Niger	Eastern Air Mountains: Tezirzek	Sahara	7	18	6	1	1	View of wild animals, domestication, humans depiction, dancing, every day life scenes
208	Niger	Northern Air Mountains: Tirreghamis	Sahara	8	31	6	6	3	View of wild animals, humans depiction, domestication, every day life scenes
209	Niger	Northern Air Mountains: Greboun	Sahara	6	24	5	0	0	View of wild animals, humans depiction
210	Niger	Northern Air: Tadek	Sahara	5	4	2	3	3	View of wild animals, humans depiction, domestication, every day life scenes
211	Niger	Western Air Mountains: Indakatte	Sahara	2	0	0	1	1	Domestication, human depiction, every day life scene
212	Niger	Western Air Mountains: Akbar	Sahara	3	11	3	0	0	View of wild animals
213	Niger	Western Air Mountains: Egatairaghe	Sahara	4	17	4	0	0	View of wild animals
214	Niger	Western Air Mountains: Telahlaghe	Sahara	4	8	4	0	0	View of wild animals

## Species diversity

215	Niger	Western Air Mountains: Ifercuaue	Sahara	2	3	2	0	0	View of wild animals
216	Niger	Western Air Mountains: Aokore Guelta	Sahara	7	23	6	2	2	View of wild animals, humans depiction, domestication, every day life scenes
217	Niger	Western Air Mountains: Dabous	Sahara	10	54	9	0	0	View of wild animals, human depiction
218	Niger	Western Air Mountains: Ekarkawi	Sahara	2	5	2	0	0	View of wild animals
219	Niger	Western Air Mountains: Kori Dabou	Sahara	4	8	4	0	0	View of wild animals
220	Niger	Western Air Mountains: Telones	Sahara	3	2	2	0	0	View of wild animals, humans depiction
221	Niger	Western Air Mountains: Batcha	Sahara	3	4	2	0	0	View of wild animals, human depiction
222	Niger	Western Air Mountains: Inhssak	Sahara	7	23	6	2	2	View of wild animals, humans depiction, domestication, every day life scenes
223	Niger	Western Air Mountains: Elaulau	Sahara	6	11	3	5	3	View of wild animals, humans depiction, domestication, every day life scenes
225	Somaliland	Laas Geel	East	5	67	4	72	3	View of wild animals, humans depiction, domestication, every day life scenes
226	Somaliland	Dhaga Koure	East	3	69	2	26	1	View of wild animals, humans depiction, domestication, every day life scenes
227	Somaliland	Dhaymoole	East	5	23	4	5	1	View of wild animals, humans depiction, domestication, every day life scenes
228	South Africa	Eastern Cape Province – Free state	South	9	39	6	41	2	View of wild animals, humans depiction, domestication, mythical, every day life scenes
229	South Africa	Northern Cape – Kallasput	South	12	25	11	0	0	View of wild animals, humans depiction, mythical, every day life scenes
231	South Africa	Northern Cape – John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality, Wonderwerk Cave	South	6	10	5	0	0	View of wild animals, humans depiction
232	South Africa	Northern Cape – Frances Baard District Municipality, Wildebeest Kul	South	10	15	10	0	0	View of wild animals
233	South Africa	Thaba Sione	South	8	11	8	0	0	View of wild animals
234	South Africa	Johannesburg (Gauteng Province)	South	4	5	4	0	0	View of wild animals
235	South Africa	Vryburg (northwest province)	South	10	28	10	0	0	View of wild animals
236	South Africa	Northwest: Dr. Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality: Bosworth farm	South	16	52	15	0	0	View of wild animals, humans depiction
237	South Africa	Western Cape: West coast district municipality: Swartruggens mountains	South	5	80	4	0	0	View of wild animals, humans depiction
238	South Africa	Free state: Thabo Mofu Tsanyana district municipality, Tripolitana	South	4	93	3	0	0	View of wild animals, humans depiction, dancing, mythical, every day life scenes
239	South Africa	Western Cape: West Coast District municipality	South	3	48	2	0	0	View of wild animals, humans depiction, mythical
240	South Africa	Cederberg Mountains	South	4	30	3	0	0	View of wild animals, humans depiction, mythical
241	South Africa	Western Cape: West Coast District Municipality, Bushmans Kloof	South	2	8	1	0	0	View of wild animals, humans depiction, hunting, every day life scenes
242	South Africa	Kwazulu – Natal: Willcox Shelter	South	3	45	2	0	0	View of wild animals, humans depiction, mythical
243	South Africa	Kwazulu – Natal: Steel's shelter	South	4	28	2	5	1	View of wild animals, domestication, humans depiction, every day life scenes



## Species diversity

244	South Africa	Kwazulu – Natal: Willem's shelter	South	2	11	1	0	0	View of wild animals, humans depiction
245	South Africa	Kwazulu – Natal: Eland cave	South	7	43	6	0	0	View of wild animals, humans depiction, mythical
246	South Africa	Kwazulu – Natal – Eisbayene cave	South	3	13	2	0	0	View of wild animals, humans depiction
247	South Africa	Kwazulu – Natal: Game pass shelter	South	2	33	1	0	0	View of wild animals, humans depiction, mythical
248	South Africa	Kwazulu – Natal: Battle cave	South	1	0	0	0	0	Humans depiction
249	South Africa	Kwazulu – Natal: Main Caves	South	5	12	4	0	0	View of wild animals, humans depiction, mythical
250	South Africa	Kwazulu – Natal: Sibayeni cave	South	3	3	2	0	0	Wild animals, humans depiction
251	South Africa	Kwazulu – Natal: Christmas shelter	South	2	7	2	0	0	View of wild animals, humans depiction
252	South Africa	Northern Cape: Namakwa District Municipality	South	9	43	8	0	0	View of wild animals, humans depiction
253	South Africa	Northern Cape: Frances Baard District Municipality: Kimberley	South	9	19	9	0	0	View of wild animals, mythical
254	South Africa	Kwazulu – Natal: Barnes's shelter	South	2	2	1	0	0	View of wild animals, humans depiction
255	South Africa	NorthWest Province: Vryburg	South	14	26	13	0	0	View of wild animals, humans depiction
256	Sudan	Karkur Tahl	Sahara	9	407	8	129	3	View of wild animals, domestication, humans depiction, hunting, every day life scenes
257	Sudan	Karkur Tahl	Sahara	2	84	1	62	1	View of wild animals, domestication, humans depiction, every day life scenes
258	Swaziland	Nsangwini	South	3	6	2	0	0	View of wild animals, humans depiction, hunting, fighting, dancing, every day life scenes, mythical
259	Swaziland	Sandlane	South	3	9	2	0	0	View of wild animals, humans depiction
261	Tanzania	Kolo (Dodoma region: Kondoa district)	East	4	4	2	1	1	View of wild animals, humans depiction, domestication
262	Tanzania	Kondaga	East	1	1	0	0	0	View of wild animal, human depiction
263	Tanzania	Msokia	East	4	5	3	0	0	View of wild animals, humans depiction, hunting, every day life scenes
264	Tanzania	Pahi	East	11	47	8	8	3	View of wild animals, humans depiction, domestication, every day life scenes
265	Tanzania	Thawi	East	4	11	3	0	0	View of wild animals, humans depiction
266	Tanzania	Kisese	East	5	8	4	0	0	View of wild animals, humans depiction
267	Tanzania	Fenga	East	3	4	2	0	0	View of wild animals, humans depiction
268	Tanzania	Masange	East	3	5	2	0	0	View of wild animals, humans depiction
269	Tanzania	Ncholincholi	East	1	0	0	0	0	Humans depiction
270	Tanzania	Kijashu	East	3	9	2	2	1	View of wild animals, domestication, humans depiction
271	Tanzania	Lake Eyasi	East	4	14	4	0	0	View of wild animals

## Species diversity

272	Tanzania	Moru Koppies	East	2	2	2	0	0	View of wild animals
273	Tanzania	Cheke	East	6	5	5	0	0	View of wild animals, humans depiction
274	Tanzania	Kwa Mtea	East	1	1	1	0	0	View of wild animal
275	Tanzania	Itololo	East	1	0	0	0	0	Human depiction
276	Tanzania	Chapasee	East	2	4	2	0	0	View of wild animals
277	Tanzania	Mengeani	East	2	6	1	0	0	View of wild animals, human depiction
278	Tanzania	Anga	East	3	9	2	0	0	View of wild animals, humans depiction
279	Tanzania	Cha Cha Wasee	East	4	15	4	0	0	View of wild animals
280	Tanzania	Mrera	East	3	2	2	0	0	View of wild animals, humans depiction
281	Tanzania	Chikwandi hills	East	5	6	4	0	0	View of wild animals, human depiction
287	Uganda	Kanamugeot	East	2	1	0	3	1	View of wild animals, domestication, humans depiction
290	Uganda	Mukongoro	East	1	1	0	0	0	View of wild animal, humans depiction
298	Zimbabwe	Mashonaland	South	9	135	8	0	0	View of wild animals, humans depiction, mythical
299	Zimbabwe	Mashonaland – Ruchera	South	1	5	1	0	0	View of wild animals
301	Zimbabwe	Matabeleland – Matopo Hills (Bambata cave)	South	5	20	4	0	0	View of wild animals, humans depiction

## Abundance

ID	State	Region	Site	Species	Number of animals	Number of humans	Number of animal-like figures	Number of unidentified animals	Number of anthropomorphs/therianthropes/mythical	Notes
1	Algeria	Sahara	Tasilli n'Ajjer: Tin Tazarift	human, antelope, Barbary sheep, cattle, horse, dog, insect (mantis), hippopotamus	33	58	0	7	0	
2	Algeria	Sahara	Tasilli n'Ajjer: Tin Subuk	human, cattle, goat	21	25	0	1	0	
3	Algeria	Sahara	Tasilli n'Ajjer: Tin Taghirt	human, antelope, cattle, giraffe, ostrich, sheep, feline, hare, bushbuck	30	13	0	4	0	
4	Algeria	Sahara	Tasilli n'Ajjer: Jabbaren	human, cattle, antelope, bird, elephant, reptile, buffalo, ostrich, jelly-fish, dog	20	49	2	2	0	Tapir like figure
5	Algeria	Sahara	Tasilli n'Ajjer: Ifedaniouene	human, cattle, Barbary sheep, antelope, pig	38	7	0	6	0	
6	Algeria	Sahara	Tasilli n' Ajjer: Oued Tabrakat	cattle	3	0	0	0	0	
7	Algeria	Sahara	Tasilli n' Ajjer: Oued Tabrakat	human, cattle, giraffe	2	4	0	0	1	Anthropomorph
8	Algeria	Sahara	Tassili n' Ajjer: Tegharghart	cattle	5	0	0	0	0	
9	Algeria	Sahara	Tasilli n'Ajjer: Tarssed Jebest	human, cattle, horse, dog, Barbary sheep, antelope	32	33	0	0	0	
10	Algeria	Sahara	Tasilli n'Ajjer: Tin Aldeka	human, horse, camel, hippopotamus, antelope	17	12	0	0	0	
11	Algeria	Sahara	Tasilli n'Ajjer: Afara Plain	cattle	3	0	0	0	0	
12	Algeria	Sahara	Tasilli n'Ajjer: Afara Plain	human, cattle, giraffe, antelope, goat, sable antelope	22	20	0	0	1	Mythical
13	Algeria	Sahara	Djanet: Jabbaren	human, cattle, antelope, giraffe, dog, goat, horse	46	64	0	0	0	
14	Algeria	Sahara	Tadrart Acacus	giraffe, cattle, human, elephant, antelope, Mouflon (wild sheep), ostrich, lion, flamingo, antbear, rhinocero	84	19	0	0	0	
15	Algeria	Sahara	Tadrart Acacus	cattle, human, dog, guinea fowl, camel, goat, horse, mouflon, giraffe	102	48	0	0	0	
16	Algeria	Sahara	Oued Djerat	cattle, human, camel, rhinocero, ostrich, elephant, giraffe, hippopotamus, horse, Bubbalus (extinct buffalo), antelope, dog, sheep, snake, monkey, feline, crocodile, fish, wild ass, lion	225	63	1	15	0	Reptile like figure
17	Algeria	Sahara	Oued Djerat	human, cattle, dog, horse, Barbary sheep, antelope, camel, reptile, giraffe	61	81	0	0	0	
19	Botswana	South	Ghanzi – Okwa	human, antelope	2	1	0	1	0	
22	Botswana	South	Male Hill Cave	cattle, elephant, lion, eland antelope	8	0	0	1	0	
23	Botswana	South	Tswapong Hills	giraffe	2	0	0	1	0	
24	Botswana	South	Gubatshaa Hills	sable antelope, eland antelope	4	0	0	2	0	
25	Botswana	South	Maredi Cave	antelope, rhinocero	10	0	2	4	0	Ostrich like figure
26	Botswana	South	Rhino Cave	giraffe, rhinocero	2	0	0	0	0	
27	Botswana	South	Manyelanong Hill	giraffe, elephant	12	0	0	4	0	
29	Botswana	South	Vryburg	human	0	5	0	0	0	
30	Botswana	South	Manyana	giraffe, human, rhinocero, antelope, elephant, cattle	23	3	0	12	0	

## Abundance

31	Botswana	South	Gubekho Gorge	antelope, eland antelope, roan antelope, human, rhinocero, giraffe, cattle, elephant, zebra, dog, aardvark/antbear, bird	95	13	2	23	0	Dog like figure
32	Botswana	South	Female Hill	human, rhinocero, cattle, elephant, zebra, wildebeest, antelope, giraffe	43	30	0	20	0	
33	Chad	Sahara	Tibesti Mountains – Tiberou	human, cattle, camel, baboon, dog, horse, giraffe	130	11	0	0	0	
34	Chad	Sahara	Tibesti Mountains – Enneri Magan	human, horse, cattle, giraffe	7	5	0	1	0	
35	Chad	Sahara	Tibesti Mountains: Tigui Tongour	human, cattle, elephant, ostrich, camel, giraffe	34	21	0	0	0	
36	Chad	Sahara	Tibesti Mountains: Tigui Tongour	human, cattle, dog, goat, antelope, ostrich, giraffe	75	53	0	0	0	
37	Chad	Sahara	Tibesti Mountains: Tigui Cocoina	human, giraffe, cattle, goat, camel	90	115	0	0	0	
38	Chad	Sahara	Tibesti Mountains: Tigui Cocoina	human, camel	27	1	0	1	0	
39	Chad	Sahara	Tibesti Mountains: Kla Uenama	giraffe, cattle, camel	28	0	0	0	1	Mythical
40	Chad	Sahara	Tibesti Mountains: Enneri Udinguer	human, cattle, giraffe, feline, elephant	24	5	0	0	0	
41	Chad	Sahara	Tibesti Mountains: Enneri Gonoa	human, cattle, elephant, camel, giraffe, rhinocero, ostrich, feline, dog, antelope	84	10	0	10	0	
42	Chad	Sahara	Tibesti Mountains: Tohil	human, camel, cattle	84	8	0	12	0	
43	Chad	Sahara	Tibesti Mountains: Tohil	human, cattle, dog, giraffe, goat	53	121	0	0	0	
45	Chad	Sahara	Tibesti Mountains: Dezirum	human, camel, rhinocero, cattle, dog	70	2	0	1	0	
46	Chad	Sahara	Tibesti Mountains: Dezirum	human, camel	1	1	0	0	0	
47	Chad	Sahara	Tibesti Mountains: Arseda	human, cattle, giraffe, goat	50	18	0	0	0	
48	Chad	Sahara	Tibesti Mountains: Tigui Pinnacle	cattle, elephant, giraffe	29	0	0	1	0	
49	Chad	Sahara	Tibesti Mountains: Ounianga Elima	human, antelope, horse, camel	21	7	0	1	0	
50	Chad	Sahara	Tibesti Mountains: Tigui Udinguer	giraffe, camel	14	0	0	8	0	
51	Chad	Sahara	Tibesti Mountains: Tigui Udinguer	human, cattle	47	8	0	0	0	
52	Chad	Sahara	Tibesti Region: Kozen pass	human, cattle, camel, dog, goat, ostriche, antelope, horse, giraffe	132	112	0	8	0	
53	Chad	Sahara	Tibesti Region: Kozen pass	giraffe	4	0	0	0	0	
54	Chad	Sahara	Ennedi Plateau: Deli	human, ostrich, cattle	6	0	0	0	0	
55	Chad	Sahara	Ennedi Plateau: Abaïke	human, cattle	1	1	0	0	0	
56	Chad	Sahara	Ennedi Plateau: Chigeon	human, camel, cattle, horse, elephant	19	1	0	1	0	
57	Chad	Sahara	Ennedi Plateau: Tokuo	human, cattle, horse, goat, rhinocero, camel	43	32	0	5	0	
58	Chad	Sahara	Ennedi Plateau: Elikeo	camel, cattle	11	0	0	3	0	
59	Chad	Sahara	Ennedi Plateau: Elikeo	human, cattle, horse, ostrich	70	107	0	4	0	
60	Chad	Sahara	Ennedi Plateau: Guili Dwelli	human, cattle, camel, ostrich	80	59	0	15	0	
61	Chad	Sahara	Ennedi Plateau: Taole Kokole	human, cattle	43	5	0	0	0	
62	Chad	Sahara	Ennedi Plateau: Gobe	human, cattle	9	21	0	0	0	

## Abundance

63	Chad	Sahara	Ennedi Plateau: Gobe	camel	3	0	0	0	0	
64	Chad	Sahara	Ennedi Plateau: Bakabi	human, horse, cattle, Barbary sheep, camel, goat	33	4	0	8	0	
65	Chad	Sahara	Ennedi Plateau: Sivre	human, camel, cattle, elephant, snake	74	41	0	5	0	
66	Chad	Sahara	Ennedi Plateau: Terkei	human, cattle, giraffe, horse, goat, camel	118	196	0	21	0	
67	Chad	Sahara	Ennedi Plateau: Terkei	human	0	2	0	0	0	
68	Chad	Sahara	Ennedi Plateau: Archei Guelta – Buttress Cave	human, camel, horse, cattle, giraffe	101	39	0	21	0	
69	Chad	Sahara	Ennedi Plateau: Bandi	human	3	1	0	3	0	
70	Chad	Sahara	Ennedi Plateau: Bishagara	human, cattle, dromedary, horse, goat, camel	77	65	0	1	0	
71	Chad	Sahara	Ennedi Plateau: Gaora Hallagana	human, cattle, goat, horse, elephant	36	27	0	0	0	
72	Chad	Sahara	Ennedi Plateau: Gaora Hallagana	human, cattle	25	66	0	0	0	
73	Chad	Sahara	Ennedi Plateau: Niola Doa	human, camel, cattle, giraffe, rhinocero, horse, goat	207	159	0	27	0	
74	Chad	Sahara	Ennedi Plateau: Niola Doa	human, horse, camel, cattle, goat, ostrich	68	95	0	10	0	
75	Chad	Sahara	Ennedi Plateau	human, cattle, horse, camel, dog, goat, giraffe	252	228	0	10	0	
76	Egypt	Sahara	Karkur Talh	human, cattle, giraffe, elephant, ostrich	20	1	0	9	0	
77	Egypt	Sahara	Karkur Talh	human, cattle	54	67	0	30	2	Therianthrope
78	Egypt	Sahara	El-Kanais (Eastern dessert)	human, cattle, dog, giraffe, elephant, ostrich	13	6	0	7	0	
79	Egypt	Sahara	New Kalabsha	human, giraffe, cattle, elephant, ostrich, gazelle, dog, antelope, horse	27	7	0	5	0	
80	Egypt	Sahara	Gilf Kebir: Wadi Sura (Western dessert)	antelope	1	0	0	0	0	
81	Egypt	Sahara	Gilf Kebir: Wadi Sura (Western dessert)	human, cattle, bird, giraffe	15	111	0	0	1	Mythical
82	Egypt	Sahara	Gilf Kebir: Wadi Hamra	human, cattle, antelope, addax antelope, scimitar horned oryx, ibex, Barbary sheep, giraffe, bird, ostrich, dog	90	6	0	18	0	
83	Egypt	Sahara	Aswan: Upper Egypt	human, dog	4	2	0	1	0	
84	Egypt	Sahara	Gilf Kebir: Wadi Anak	giraffe	8	0	0	6	0	
85	Egypt	Sahara	Gilf Kebir: Wadi Anak	human	14	11	0	14	1	Mythical
86	Egypt	Sahara	Gilf Kebir: Wadi Wassa – Magharat El Kantara	human, cattle	9	5	0	2	0	
87	Egypt	Sahara	Farafra oasis: Wadi El Obeid (Western dessert)	antelope	4	0	0	3	0	
88	Ethiopia	East	Shepe (Sudama region)	cattle	22	0	0	0	0	
89	Ethiopia	East	Godama	cattle	2	0	0	0	0	
90	Ethiopia	East	Gelma	cattle	5	0	0	0	0	
92	Kenya	East	Lake Turkana	human, cattle	16	3	0	2	0	
93	Kenya	East	Turkana County	human, giraffe, rhinocero, antelope, camel, elephant	102	12	0	25	0	
94	Kenya	East	Marsabit County	human, giraffe, camel	40	4	0	19	0	
97	Kenya	East	Kibomi Shelter	cattle	2	0	0	0	0	

## Abundance

99	Kenya	East	Namoratung'a	giraffe	5	0	0	0	0	
100	Kenya	East	Marsabit County: Surima	human, giraffe, camel, ostrich	52	1	0	22	0	
101	Kenya	East	Turkana County: Ndoto Mountains	human	0	40	0	0	0	
105	Kenya	East	Kipsing	human, buffalo, lion, ostrich, giraffe, goat, camel, cattle	17	4	0	5	0	
106	Kenya	East	Afgaba	human, giraffe, elephant, dog, rhinocero, antelope	21	5	0	2	0	
107	Kenya	East	Laikipia	human	8	9	0	8	0	
108	Kenya	East	Chaubi Desert		6	0	0	6	0	
109	Kenya	East	Lukenya Hill	human, antelope, giraffe	3	2	0	0	0	
113	Kenya	East	Kajiado	camel	10	0	0	9	0	
114	Kenya	East	Busia County: Kakapel	cattle	16	0	0	6	0	
119	Kenya	East	Laikipia County	human	0	6	0	0	0	
122	Kenya	East	Marsabit County: Marti	giraffe	13	0	0	4	0	
123	Kenya	East	Marsabit County: Moite	giraffe	6	0	0	0	0	
124	Kenya	East	Ngwesi	human	0	1	0	0	0	
126	Kenya	East	Isolo County: Kipsing	human, camel, cattle, ostrich	15	1	0	5	0	
127	Libya	Sahara	Acacus Mountains: Tadrart Acacus	human, lion, hippopotamus, elephant, camel, giraffe, lizard, reptile	15	3	0	2	0	
128	Libya	Sahara	Acacus Mountains: Tadrart Acacus	human, ostrich, cattle, goat, camel, horse, cheetah, dog, antelope, Barbary sheep, giraffe, baboon, rhinocero	55	90	0	6	0	
129	Libya	Sahara	Wadi Intaharin	human	1	1	0	1	0	
130	Libya	Sahara	Wadi Kebrit	human, rhinocero, cattle, ostrich, giraffe, dog	46	3	0	11	0	
131	Libya	Sahara	Tassili n' Ajjer: Aghram Oudadan	cattle, horse	15	0	0	6	0	
132	Libya	Sahara	Tassili n' Ajjer: Aghram Oudadan	human	0	5	0	0	1	Anthropomorph
133	Libya	Sahara	Wadi Aghawillen: Fezan	human, caprid, camel, giraffe, cattle, antelope, rhinocero	32	10	0	16	0	
134	Libya	Sahara	Wadi Aghawillen: Fezan	human, antelope	5	14	0	2	0	
135	Libya	Sahara	Oued Tabrakat	human, giraffe, cattle	2	1	0	0	1	Anthropomorph
136	Libya	Sahara	Tassili n' Ajjer: Wadi Aramat	human, cattle	5	15	0	3	0	
137	Libya	Sahara	Wadi Mathendous Area: Messak Settafet	human, auroch, jackal, giraffe, horse, hippopotamus, cattle, rhinocero, elephant, antelope, ostrich, lion, buffalo, lizard, camel, crocodile, goat, donkey, sheep, mouflon, canid, bovid, hare, dog, bird	327	41	7	24	13	Therianthrope - 11, mythical - 2, Cat like figures - 7
138	Libya	Sahara	Messak Settafet: Wadi Beddis	human, elephant, ostrich, giraffe, cattle, horse, buffalo, auroch, rhinocero, camel	60	6	0	5	0	
139	Libya	Sahara	Messak Settafet: Wadi Tiksat	human, buffalo, cattle, feline	26	5	0	0	3	Therianthrope
140	Libya	Sahara	Messak Settafet: Wadi Taleshut	human, cattle, dog, lion, hippopotamus, rhinocero, buffalo, hare, elephant, bird, giraffe, antelope, auroch, sheep, equid	73	15	0	8	0	
141	Libya	Sahara	Messak Settafet: Wadi Sharuma	human, cattle, buffalo, giraffe, elephant, equid, antelope, feline, ostrich, rhinocero, oryx antelope, camel	92	11	0	13	8	Mythical
142	Libya	Sahara	Messak Mellet	human, auroch, rhinocero, cattle	12	3	0	3	0	

## Abundance

143	Libya	Sahara	Messak Mellet	cattle	1	0	0	0	0	
144	Libya	Sahara	Messak Settafet: Wadin Aramas	human, cattle, giraffe, antelope, rhinocero, ostrich, mouflon	48	3	0	6	0	
145	Libya	Sahara	Messak Settafet: Wadi Aj-ajal: Zinkekra	human, mouflon, giraffe, horse, cattle, bird	19	5	0	6	0	
146	Libya	Sahara	Fezzan: Affozighiar	eland antelope	1	0	0	0	0	
153	Libya	Sahara	Fezzan: Affozighiar	human	0	3	0	0	0	
154	Libya	Sahara	Fezzan: Tin Taborak	human, camel, goat	10	1	0	2	0	
155	Libya	Sahara	Fezzan: Tin Taborak	human, camel, giraffe, cattle, Barbary sheep, horse, dog	21	13	0	1	0	
156	Libya	Sahara	Fezzan: Uan Amellal	human	0	3	0	0	0	
157	Libya	Sahara	Fezzan: Wadi Teshuinat	human, giraffe, cattle, Barbary sheep, dog, ostrich, sheep, goat	30	33	0	1	0	
158	Libya	Sahara	Tadrart Acasus: Tin Lalan	human	0	2	0	0	0	
159	Libya	Sahara	Fezzan: Timbersole	camel	1	0	0	0	0	
160	Libya	Sahara	Fezzan: Timbersole	human, cattle, giraffe, antelope, dog	29	18	0	2	0	
161	Libya	Sahara	Fezzan: Ghrub	human	0	3	0	0	0	
162	Libya	Sahara	Fezzan: Awis	human, horse	3	3	0	0	0	
163	Libya	Sahara	Tassili n' Ajjer: Emi 'N' Eher	human, cattle, horse, ostrich, giraffe, lion, camel	34	22	0	3	0	
164	Libya	Sahara	Fezzan: Wadi Ineligghi	human, camel, feline, elephant	14	5	0	1	0	
165	Libya	Sahara	Fezzan: Wadi Raharmellen	human, giraffe, ostrich, camel, cattle, elephant, bird	56	6	0	8	0	
166	Libya	Sahara	Fezzan: Wadi Raharmellen	human, cattle, elephant, camel, goat, Barbary sheep, dog, horse	51	15	0	12	0	
169	Libya	Sahara	Fezzan: Wadi Tihedene	elephant, hippopotamus, cattle, ostrich, rhinocero, lion	19	0	0	3	2	Mythical
170	Libya	Sahara	Tassili n' Ajjer: Wadi Aheir	human, cattle	2	5	0	1	0	
171	Libya	Sahara	Tassili n' Ajjer: Wadi Ahloun	human, antelope, goat, cattle, dog, camel, giraffe	44	12	0	17	0	
172	Libya	Sahara	Tassili n' Ajjer: Ouan 'N' Regaya	rhinocero, cattle	2	0	0	0	0	
173	Libya	Sahara	Tassili n' Ajjer: Agrhram -N- Oudadan	cattle, ostrich, elephant, giraffe, horse, rhinocero, roan antelope	27	0	0	0	0	
176	Libya	Sahara	Tassili n' Ajjer: Agrhram -N- Oudadan	cattle	1	0	0	0	1	Anthropomorph
177	Malawi	South	Chongoni hills: Phanga la Ngoni	human	13	40	20	13	0	Reptile like figure
178	Malawi	South	Nthulu	human	0	1	0	0	0	
179	Malawi	South	Namzeze		15	0	3	15	0	Bird like figure
180	Malawi	South	Chentcherere	human	0	30	20	0	0	Reptile like figure
181	Malawi	South	Mphunzi	human	2	5	10	2	0	Reptile like figure
182	Mauritania	Sahara	Oued Jrid	human, horse	142	199	0	14	0	
183	Mauritania	Sahara	Guilemsi	human, camel, cattle, horse, giraffe, antelope, oryx antelope	99	60	0	49	0	
184	Mauritania	Sahara	M'Treoka	giraffe	15	0	0	14	0	

## Abundance

185	Morocco	Sahara	Draa Valey (Tata Province)	human, horse, camel, dog, ostrich, antelope, elephant, rhinocero, cattle	29	10	0	11	0	
186	Morocco	Sahara	Draa Valey: Ait Ouazik	human, antelope, rhinocero, horse, elephant, cattle, donkey, camel, buffalo, giraffe, dog, bird, ostrich	97	9	0	18	0	
187	Morocco	Sahara	Draa Valey: Tiouririne	cattle, antelope	6	0	0	1	0	
188	Morocco	Sahara	Draa Valey: Tiggane	human, ostrich, cattle, rhinocero, antelope	26	14	0	8	0	
189	Morocco	Sahara	Loumet Asli	human, ostrich, antelope, cattle, rhinocero, horse, elephant, giraffe	18	1	0	4	0	
190	Morocco	Sahara	Atlas Mountains: Oukai Meden	human, elephant, rhinocero, warthog, feline, horse, cattle	11	2	0	2	1	Anthropomorph
191	Namibia	South	Twyfelfontein	giraffe, rhinocero, antelope, elephant, gemsbok antelope, bird, kudu antelope, ostrich, lion, eland antelope, springbok antelope, zebra	182	0	0	90	0	
192	Namibia	South	Twyfelfontein	human, giraffe, antelope, kudu antelope, sprinbok antelope	6	25	0	0	0	
193	Namibia	South	Ga'azeb Gorge	human, giraffe	1	3	0	0	0	
194	Namibia	South	Brandberg	human, springbok antelope, ostrich, giraffe	24	73	0	0	0	
195	Namibia	South	Aar farm	fish, rhinocero	3	0	0	0	0	
196	Namibia	South	Huns Mountains		1	0	0	1	0	
197	Niger	Sahara	Eastern Air Mountains: Arakou	human, giraffe, horse, ostrich, antelope, kudu antelope, rhinocero, cattle, reptile, bird	46	15	0	6	0	
198	Niger	Sahara	Northern Air Mountains: Adrar Irsane	human, cattle, ostrich, antelope, bird, dog, Barbary sheep, camel, gazelle, horse, giraffe	69	1	0	9	0	
199	Niger	Sahara	Agadez	giraffe	1	0	0	0	0	
200	Niger	Sahara	Western Air Mountains: AIR	giraffe, horse, ostrich, antelope, cattle, rhinocero, elephant, predator	26	0	0	3	0	
201	Niger	Sahara	Northern Air Mountains: Iwellene	human, cattle, giraffe, elephant, hare, ostrich, lion, monkey, antelope, gazelle, rhinocero, aardvark, feline, dog	68	22	0	6	0	
202	Niger	Sahara	Air: Djado Plateau: Eneri Tellei	human, cattle, giraffe	4	2	0	1	0	
203	Niger	Sahara	Djaba: Agadez	giraffe	10	0	0	2	0	
204	Niger	Sahara	Air: Djado Plateau: Arkena	human, gazelle, giraffe, rhino, elephant, horse, ostrich, dog, wild ass, antelope, cattle	40	21	0	4	0	
205	Niger	Sahara	Air: Djado Plateau: Kopje	human, elephant, cattle, ostrich, giraffe	18	4	0	2	0	
206	Niger	Sahara	Air: Djado Plateau: Fidrousso	human, horse	2	3	0	1	0	
207	Niger	Sahara	Air: Djado Plateau: Fidrousso	human, cattle, giraffe	2	3	0	0	0	
208	Niger	Sahara	Eastern Air Mountains: Tanakom	human, ostrich, giraffe, elephant, cattle, antelope, Barbary sheep, warthog, lion, goat, predator, kudu, wild boar, roan antelope, rhino, caprid, camel, dog	173	17	0	22	0	
209	Niger	Sahara	Northern Air Mountains: Mammanet	human, horse, lion, giraffe, camel, cattle, antelope, rhinocero	21	20	0	2	0	
210	Niger	Sahara	Eastern Air Mountains: Tagueit	human, giraffe, horse, rhinocero, camel, antelope, ostrich, cattle, elephant, lion, Barbary sheep, kudu antelope, goat, gazelle, bush pig	171	24	0	15	0	
211	Niger	Sahara	Eastern Air Mountains: Talatte	human	0	5	0	0	0	
212	Niger	Sahara	Eastern Air Mountains: Ibel	human, roan antelope, cattle, ostrich, horse, camel, dog, elephant, giraffe	14	8	0	2	0	
213	Niger	Sahara	Eastern Air Mountains: Tezirzek	human, cattle, horse, giraffe, ostrich, camel, bird	19	9	0	4	0	
214	Niger	Sahara	Northern Air Mountains: Tirreghamis	human, ostrich, cattle, giraffe, camel, horse, antelope, roan antelope	37	15	0	4	0	
215	Niger	Sahara	Northern Air Mountains: Greboun	human, cattle, ostrich, antelope, camel, horse	24	14	0	2	0	



## Abundance

216	Niger	Sahara	Northern Air: Tadek	human, cattle, giraffe, dog, horse	7	8	0	1	0	
217	Niger	Sahara	Western Air Mountains: Indakatte	human, horse	1	1	0	0	0	
218	Niger	Sahara	Western Air Mountains: Akbar	giraffe, cattle, ostrich	11	0	0	2	0	
219	Niger	Sahara	Western Air Mountains: Egatairaghe	giraffe, antelope, ostrich, cattle	17	0	0	0	0	
220	Niger	Sahara	Western Air Mountains: Telahlaghe	cattle, ostrich, feline, giraffe	8	0	0	2	0	
221	Niger	Sahara	Western Air Mountains: Ifercuau	giraffe, horse	3	0	0	0	0	
222	Niger	Sahara	Western Air Mountains: Aokore Guelta	human, cattle, giraffe, antelope, horse, camel, ostrich	25	5	0	1	0	
223	Niger	Sahara	Western Air Mountains: Dabous	human, lion, cattle, giraffe, antelope, hare, reptile, dog, ostrich, rhino	54	1	0	7	0	
225	Niger	Sahara	Western Air Mountains: Ekarkawi	cattle, giraffe	5	0	0	1	0	
226	Niger	Sahara	Western Air Mountains: Kori Dabou	cattle, caprine, antelope, giraffe	8	0	0	1	0	
227	Niger	Sahara	Western Air Mountains: Telones	human, camel, giraffe	2	2	0	0	0	
228	Niger	Sahara	Western Air Mountains: Batcha	human, cattle, giraffe	4	1	0	1	0	
229	Niger	Sahara	Western Air Mountains: Inhssak	human, horse, rhinocero, antelope, cattle, giraffe, camel	25	7	1	2	0	Reptile like figure
231	Niger	Sahara	Western Air Mountains: Elaulau	human, camel, ostrich, horse, cattle, giraffe	16	7	0	3	0	
232	Somaliland	East	Laas Geel	human, cattle, goat, dog, giraffe	139	34	0	20	0	
233	Somaliland	East	Dhaga Koure	human, cattle, giraffe	95	7	0	12	0	
234	Somaliland	East	Dhaymoole	human, cattle, goat, giraffe, camel	28	4	0	6	0	
235	South Africa	South	Eastern Cape Province – Free state	human, eland antelope, antelope, cattle, bird, elephant, snake, hippopotamus, fat-tailed sheep	80	95	0	18	4	Therianthrope
236	South Africa	South	Northern Cape – Kallasput	human, eland antelope, ostrich, hartebeest, lion, antelope, feline, vulture, zebra, elephant, snake, bird	25	3	1	0	1	Therianthrope, Reptile like figure
237	South Africa	South	Northern Cape – John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality, Wonderwerk Cave	human, antelope, feline, ostrich, eland, giraffe	10	3	0	1	0	
238	South Africa	South	Northern Cape – Frances Baard District Municipality, Wildebeest Kul	pig, rhinocero, wildebeest, feline, elephant, bird, antelope, ostrich, oryx antelope, eland antelope	15	0	1	1	0	Tortoise like figure
239	South Africa	South	Thaba Sione	rhinocero, zebra, giraffe, wildebeest, lizard, buffalo, eland antelope, equid	11	0	0	0	0	
240	South Africa	South	Johannesburg (Gauteng Province)	hippopotamus, antelope, giraffe, eland	5	0	0	0	0	
241	South Africa	South	Vryburg (northwest province)	antelope, zebra, elephant, rhinocero, giraffe, bird, equine, horse, feline, eland antelope	28	0	0	8	0	
242	South Africa	South	Northwest: Dr. Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality: Bosworth farm	human, rhinocero, feline, eland, buffalo, bird, antelope, elephant, warthog, zebra, ostrich, bushpig, canine, feline, cattle, gemsbok antelope	52	10	0	5	0	
243	South Africa	South	Western Cape: West coast district municipality: Swartruggens mountains	human, horse, fat-tailed sheep, bird, baboon	80	77	0	16	0	

## Abundance

244	South Africa	South	Free state: Thabo Mofu Tsanyana district municipality, Tripolitana	human, eland antelope, antelope, lion	93	69	0	0	0	
245	South Africa	South	Western Cape: West Coast District municipality	human, elephant, eland antelope	48	97	0	44	6	Therianthrope - 4, anthropomorph - 2
246	South Africa	South	Cederberg Mountains	human, eland antelope, horse, elephant	30	81	0	15	2	Therianthrope
247	South Africa	South	Western Cape: West Coast District Municipality, Bushmans Kloof	human, antelope	8	10	0	7	0	
248	South Africa	South	Kwazulu – Natal: Willcox Shelter	human, antelope, eland antelope	45	9	0	2	6	Therianthrope - 5, anthropomorph - 1
249	South Africa	South	Kwazulu – Natal: Steel's shelter	human, eland antelope, antelope, horse	33	7	0	4	0	
250	South Africa	South	Kwazulu – Natal: Willem's shelter	human, antelope	11	25	0	0	0	
251	South Africa	South	Kwazulu – Natal: Eland cave	human, eland antelope, roan antelope, lion, bird, impala, warthog	43	30	0	4	6	
252	South Africa	South	Kwazulu – Natal – Eisbayene cave	human, eland antelope, antelope	13	15	0	1	0	
253	South Africa	South	Kwazulu – Natal: Game pass shelter	human, eland antelope	33	18	0	0	4	Therianthrope
254	South Africa	South	Kwazulu – Natal: Battle cave	human	0	12	0	0	0	
255	South Africa	South	Kwazulu – Natal: Main Caves	human, eland antelope, antelope, roan antelope, rbebok antelope	12	12	0	0	3	Therianthrope
256	South Africa	South	Kwazulu – Natal: Sibayeni cave	human, snake, rbebok antelope	3	27	0	1	0	
257	South Africa	South	Kwazulu – Natal: Christmas shelter	human, eland antelope	7	15	0	0	0	
258	South Africa	South	Northern Cape: Namakwa District Municipality	human, eland antelope, antelope, elephant, ostrich, feline, equine, gemsbok antelope, camel	43	6	1	10	0	Dog like figure
259	South Africa	South	Northern Cape: Frances Baard District Municipality: Kimberley	bird, antelope, fish, elephant, hippopotamus, buffalo, giraffe, rhinocero, eland	19	0	0	3	1	Therianthrope
261	South Africa	South	Kwazulu – Natal: Barnes's shelter	human, horse	2	42	0	1	0	
262	South Africa	South	NorthWest Province: Vryburg	human, rhinocero, ostrich, wildebeest, zebra, giraffe, eland antelope, warthog, elephant, bird, antelope, sable antelope, buffalo, feline	26	9	3	1	0	Baboon like figure
263	Sudan	Sahara	Karkur Tahl	human, cattle, giraffe, ostrich, antelope, scimitar horned oryx, camel, dog, Barbary sheep	407	114	0	112	0	
264	Sudan	Sahara	Karkur Tahl	human, cattle	146	22	0	6	0	
265	Swaziland	South	Nsangwini	human, wildebeest, fat tailed sheep	6	9	0	2	2	Mythical
266	Swaziland	South	Sandlane	human, donkey, antelope	9	2	0	6	0	
267	Tanzania	East	Kolo (Dodoma region: Kondoa district)	human, antelope, giraffe, cattle	5	10	0	1	0	
268	Tanzania	East	Kondaga	human	1	1	0	1	0	
269	Tanzania	East	Msokia	human, antelope, kudu antelope, pig	5	6	0	0	0	
270	Tanzania	East	Pahi	human, elephant, giraffe, dog, hare, antelope, rhinocero, insect, horse, eland antelope, cattle	55	20	0	7	0	

## Abundance

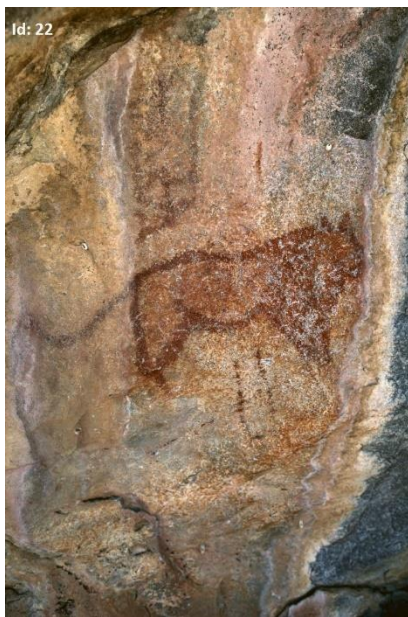
271	Tanzania	East	Thawi	human, rhinocero, giraffe, antelope	11	22	0	1	0	
272	Tanzania	East	Kisese	human, antelope, giraffe, elephant, sheep	8	6	0	1	0	
273	Tanzania	East	Fenga	human, elephant, antelope	4	3	0	1	0	
274	Tanzania	East	Masange	human, antelope, elephant	5	5	0	0	0	
275	Tanzania	East	Ncholincholi	human	0	4	0	0	0	
276	Tanzania	East	Kijashu	human, cattle, giraffe	11	22	0	6	0	
277	Tanzania	East	Lake Eyasi	giraffe, dog, antelope, cattle	14	0	0	2	0	
278	Tanzania	East	Moru Koppies	antelope, elephant	2	0	0	0	0	
279	Tanzania	East	Cheke	human, elephant, giraffe, rhinocero, antelope, eland antelope	5	5	0	0	0	
280	Tanzania	East	Kwa Mtea	warthog	1	0	0	0	0	
281	Tanzania	East	Itololo	human	0	1	0	0	0	
287	Tanzania	East	Chapasee	bird, giraffe	4	0	0	1	0	
290	Tanzania	East	Mengeani	human, eland antelope	6	1	0	4	0	
298	Tanzania	East	Anga	human, antelope, giraffe	9	10	2	3	0	Cat like figure, Hare like figure
299	Tanzania	East	Cha Cha Wasee	giraffe, elephant, antelope, bird	15	0	0	4	0	
301	Tanzania	East	Mrera	human, giraffe, antelope	2	2	1	0	0	Baboon like figure
284	Tanzania	East	Chikwandi hills	human, snake, aardvark, antelope, eland antelope	6	1	0	2	0	
290	Uganda	East	Kanamugeot	human, cattle	4	6	0	1	0	
293	Uganda	East	Mukongoro	human	1	4	0	1	0	
301	Zimbabwe	South	Mashonaland	human, porcupine, antelope, sable antelope, kudu antelope, ostrich, elephant, fish, lizard	135	275	0	35	2	Therianthrope
302	Zimbabwe	South	Mashonaland – Ruchera	elephant	5	0	0	0	0	
304	Zimbabwe	South	Matabeleland – Matopo Hills (Bambata cave)	human, antelope, elephant, rhinocero, giraffe	20	50	0	1	0	

Illustrative images

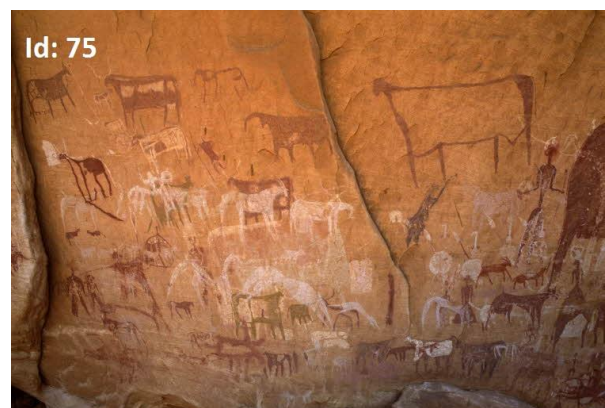
**Algeria**



**Botswana**



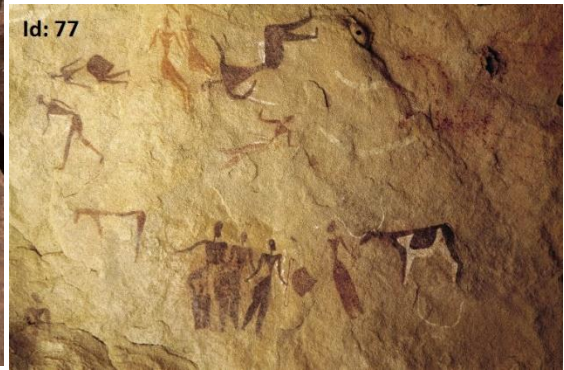
**Chad**



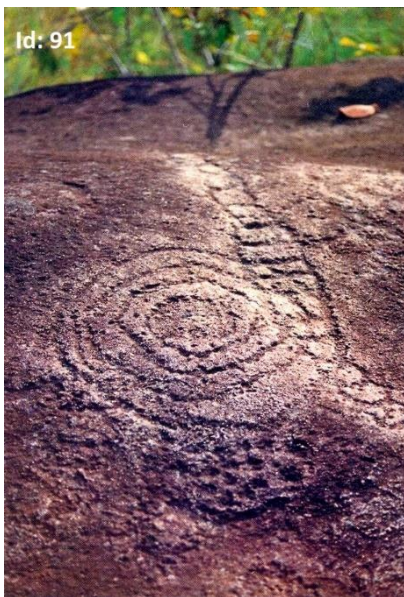


Illustrative images

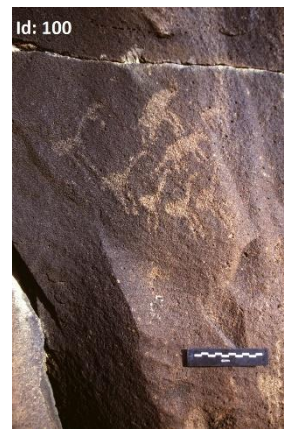
**Egypt**



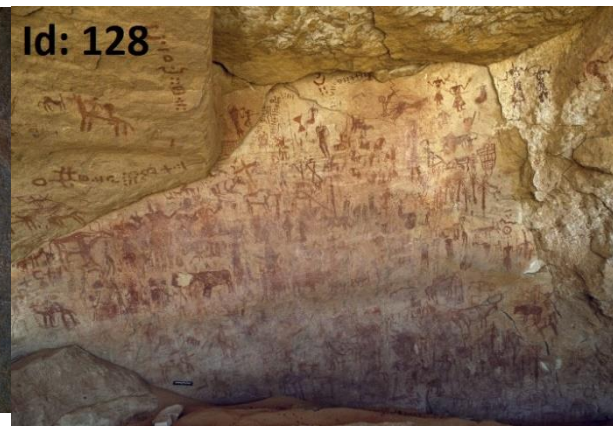
**Gabon**



**Kenya**



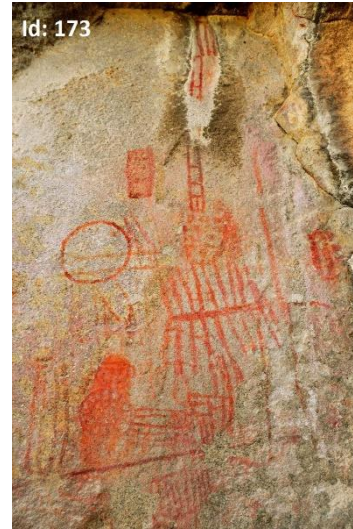
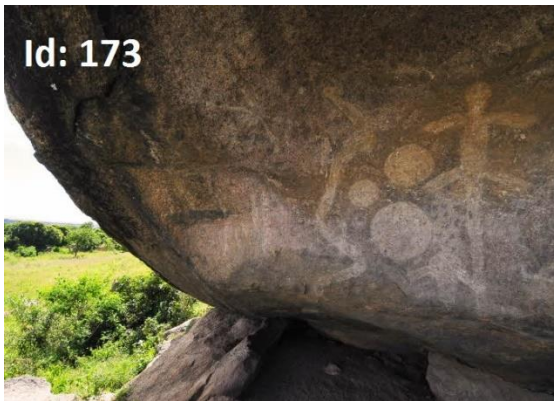
**Libya**





Illustrative images

**Malawi**



**Mali**



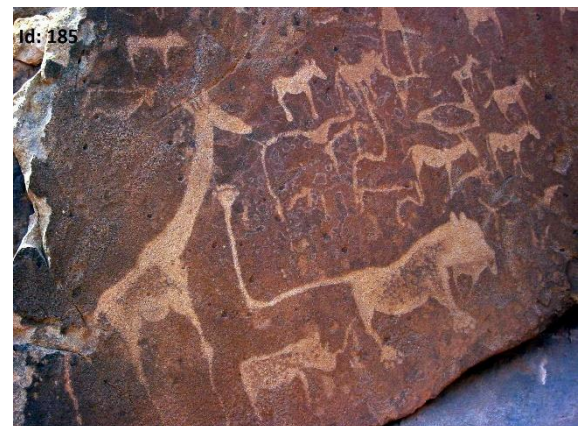
**Mauritania**



**Morocco**



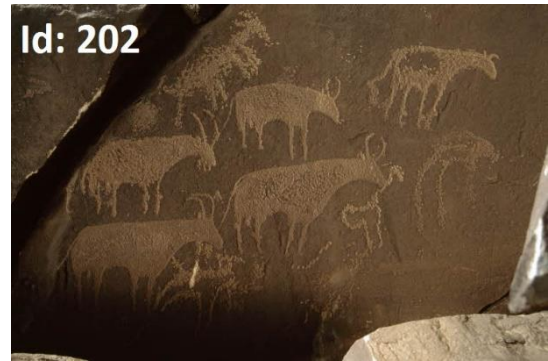
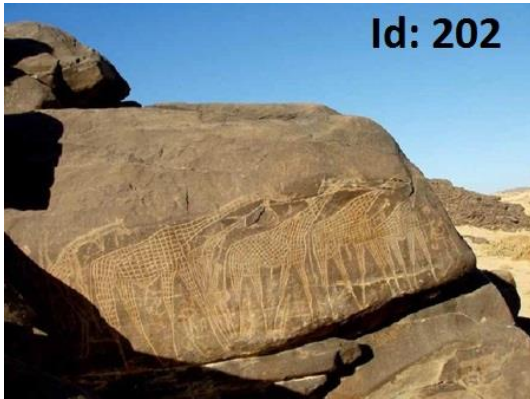
**Namibia**





Illustrative images

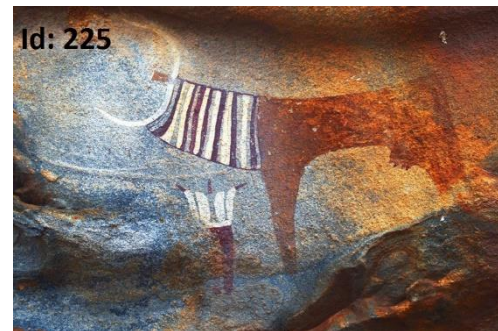
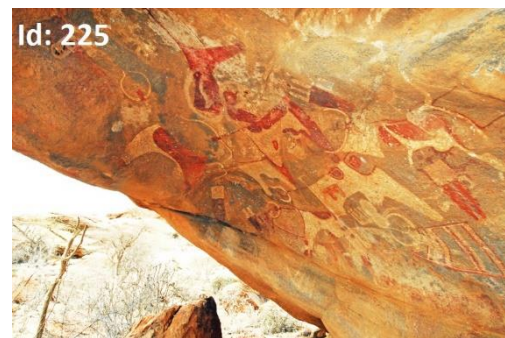
**Niger**



**Nigeria**



**Somaliland**



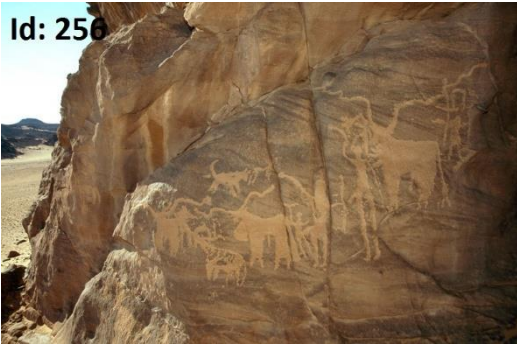
**South Africa**



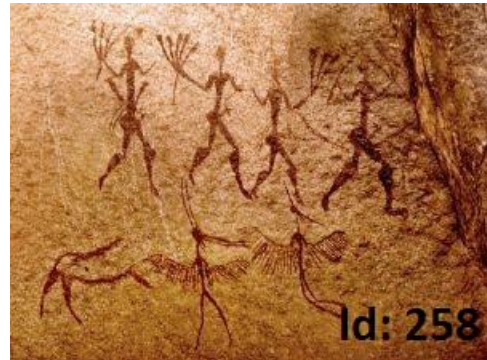


Illustrative images

**Sudan**



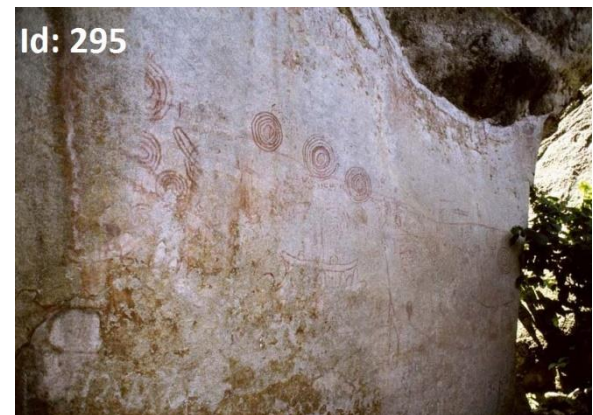
**Swaziland**



**Tanzania**



**Uganda**



**Zimbabwe**

