

(3) *Provincial Parks and Reserves :*

- (i) *Kosi Bay Nature Reserve :*
 - 1 Ranger
 - 2 Non-white game guards.
- (ii) *Ndumu Game Reserve :*
 - 3 Rangers
 - 1 Camp superintendent
 - 14 Non-white game guards.
- (iii) *Sordwana Bay Park :*
 - 1 Ranger
 - 2 Non-white game guards.
- (iv) *Mkuzi Game Reserve :*
 - 3 Rangers
 - 31 Non-white game guards.
- (v) *False Bay Park :*
 - 1 Ranger.
 - 7 Non-white game guards.
- (vi) *St. Lucia Park :*
 - 3 Rangers
 - 2 Camp Superintendents
 - 12 Non-white game guards.
- (vii) *St. Lucia Game Reserve :*
 - 2 Rangers
 - 4 Non-white game guards.
- (viii) *Hluhluwe Game Reserve :*
 - 1 Conservator
 - 4 Rangers
 - 1 Camp superintendent
 - 2 Ecologists
 - 4 Clerks
 - 2 Gate Wardens
 - 23 Non-white game guards.
- (ix) *Umfolozu Game Reserve :*
 - 6 Rangers
 - 1 Camp superintendent
 - 52 Non-white game guards.
- (x) *Enseleni Nature Reserve :*
 - 1 Ranger
 - 1 Non-white game guard.
- (xi) *Richards Bay Game Reserve :*
 - 1 Ranger
 - 2 Non-white game guards.

- (xii) *Richards Bay Park* :
 - 1 Ranger
 - 2 Non-white game guards.
- (xiii) *Umlalazi Nature Reserve* :
 - 1 Ranger
 - 2 Non-white game guards.
- (xiv) *Dhlinza Forest Nature Reserve* :
 - 1 Ranger
 - 2 Non-white game guards.
- (xv) *Royal Natal National Park* :
 - 1 Warden
 - 1 Ranger
 - 1 Camp superintendent
 - 1 Hatchery supervisor
 - 10 Non-white game guards.
- (xvi) *Rugged Glen Nature Reserve* :
 - 1 Ranger
 - 2 Non-white game guards.
- (xvii) *Giant's Castle Game Reserve* :
 - 1 Conservator
 - 3 Rangers
 - 1 Camp superintendent
 - 1 Housekeeper
 - 16 Non-white game guards.
- (xviii) *Kamberg Nature Reserve* :
 - 2 Rangers
 - 1 Camp superintendent
 - 2 Non-white game guards.
- (xix) *Loteni Nature Reserve* :
 - 2 Rangers
 - 1 Camp superintendent
 - 8 Non-white game guards.
- (xx) *Himeville Nature Reserve* :
 - 1 Fisheries inspector/Ranger
 - 2 Non-white game guards.
- (xxi) *Coleford Nature Reserve* :
 - 1 Ranger.
- (xxii) *Oribi Gorge Nature Reserve* :
 - 1 Ranger
 - 9 Non-white game guards.

(xxiii) *Queen Elizabeth Park Nature Reserve :*

1 Ranger.

(xxiv) *Krantzkloof Nature Reserve :*

1 Ranger.

4 Non-white game guards.

(xxv) *Coedmore Nature Reserve :*

1 Ranger

2 Non-white game guards.

(This staff is still to be appointed.)

(d) *Research :*

(1) *Fish and Aquatic Life :*

The Council for Scientific and Industrial Research assisted by Provincial officers, is conducting a full-scale stream survey of the Tugela Basin. The purpose is to study the physical, chemical and biological features of the Tugela system with a view to planning as regards the utilisation of its water resources for agriculture, industry, domestic requirements and inland fisheries.

Members of the Board's staff are engaged on the following projects :

(i) Population, growth-rate and other studies in connection with trout and black bass.

(ii) Examination of dams to follow changes in physical and biological features.

(iii) Investigations to determine the development potential of streams.

(iv) Local studies of the effects of pollution.

(2) *Game and Game Birds :*

Research includes studies on control and conservation of wild life habitat, surveys of animals, and studies on the feeding habits of eland.

(3) *Vermin control :*

No special research is conducted in this respect.

(4) *Plants :*

The Board's ecologists, assisted by some rangers, are busy with an extensive survey of the flora of the Province, and a study of the correlation between vegetation and mammal distribution.

(e) *Educational Services :*

Films, colour transparencies as well as illustrated brochures are used to enlighten visitors to the parks and reserves on wild life conservation in Natal.

A report of the Board's activities is published annually.

3. Enforcement of Regulations and Provisions of Ordinances :

A. Freshwater Fish :

- (a) Under the Freshwater Fish Protection Ordinance, 1955, as amended, the Board has established three hatcheries where breeding and rearing of useful species are undertaken for distribution in rivers and dams.

The different exotic species include :

Brown trout (*Salmo fario*)
Rainbow trout (*Salmo gairdneri*)
Spotted bass (*Micropterus punctulatus*)
Largemouth bass (*Micropterus salmoides*)
Smallmouth bass (*Micropterus dolomieu*)
Bluegill sunfish (*Lepomis macrochirus*).

The Umgeni Hatchery is chiefly a warmwater hatchery and is a research station, and in addition to the indigenous species, the 4 last-mentioned species are bred here.

The following indigenous species are also reared in this hatchery :

Largemouth Bream (*Tilapia mossambica*)
Red-breasted Bream (*Tilapia melanopleura*)
Vlei Bream (*Tilapia sparmanii*)
Minnows (*Barbus viviparus*).

- (b) With a view to the control of fish in dams and streams the following licences are issued :

- (1) General angling licence.
- (2) Angling licence in respect of Bass, Bluegill sunfish and indigenous fish.
- (3) Temporary angling licence.
(Children under 16 years pay half-price for these three licences).
- (4) Special licence for fish farming.

B. Coastal Fishing :

- (a) Under the Coastal Fishing Conservation Ordinance, 1958, as amended, the Board prescribes by regulation the conditions subject to which fish of any defined species may be captured or taken.

- (b) In terms of sub-section (2) of section 29 of the Natal Parks, Game and Fish Preservation Ordinance, 1947, a Natal Fisheries Licensing Board is appointed by the Administrator, and this Board has to deal with applications for and the issue of the following licences :

- (1) Bait licence (Shrimps and Prawns).
- (2) Bait licence (Sea lice).
- (3) Commercial net (Seine).
- (4) Commercial net (drag).
- (5) Non-commercial drag.
- (6) Commercial (shore).
- (7) Non-commercial (dip).

- (8) Non-commercial (cast).
- (9) Commercial cast net.
- (10) Temporary cast net.
- (11) Special bait net.
- (12) Commercial oyster.
- (13) Commercial crab/crayfish.
- (14) Non-commercial crab/crayfish.
- (15) Temporary crab/crayfish.
- (16) Spear-gun licence.
- (17) Graining licence.
- (18) Commercial anglers' licence.

C. Game and Game Birds :

- (a) Under the Game Preservation Consolidation and Amendment Ordinance, 1955, as amended, the Board prescribes the open and closed seasons for hunting and has the power to declare species as ordinary, protected or specially protected game.

The Board has no facilities for the breeding of game but annually distributes surplus game in parks and reserves to interested farmers free of charge.

- (b) In terms of the provisions of this Ordinance the following licences are issued :

- (1) Licence to hunt ordinary game.
- (2) Licences to hunt protected game, which include the following : bushbuck female, reedbuck, mountain reedbuck, red bush duiker, grey rhebuck, steenbok, impala, kudu, nyala, waterbuck, yellow-billed duck, white-faced duck, Natal francolin, crested guinea-fowl and red-necked francolin.

D. Wild Birds :

- (a) Under the Wild Bird Protected Consolidation and Amendment Ordinance, 1955, the Board prescribes the regulations under which wild birds are protected and the conditions under which they may be killed, captured and kept in aviaries.

- (b) In terms of this Ordinance an aviary licence is issued, but the aviary must first be approved and registered before a licence can be obtained.

E. Vermin :

- (a) For the control of jackals within its own reserves, the Board has established a breeding and training station for dogs and hounds at the Kamberg Nature Reserve. These are sold to recognised clubs only.

- (b) The regulations promulgated in terms of the Vermin Extermination Ordinance, 1952, make provision for the establishment and registration of

Vermin Hunt Clubs in the Province, and also for certain duties and powers of these hunt clubs.

Only the Black-backed jackal (*Canis mesomelas*) has been declared vermin and bounties are paid for those destroyed.

F. Plants :

- (a) Under the Wild Flower Conservation Ordinance, 1959, the Board is responsible for the protection of wild flowers, which means flower, plant, shrub or tree indigenous to South Africa, but do not include any wild flower which is a noxious weed by virtue of any law.

The Board prescribes by regulation the conditions under which wild flowers may be collected and sold.

- (b) In accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance the following permits are issued :

- (1) To gather, export and sell specially protected wild flowers.
- (2) To sell or export wild flowers other than specially protected wild flowers.

G. Parks and Reserves :

Under the Natal Parks, Game and Fish Preservation Ordinance, 1947, the Administrator may proclaim :

- (i) any place upon Crown land reserved as a place of public resort or public recreation or of historical or scientific interest, the control and management of which have been transferred to the Province of Natal, as a national park;
- (ii) any other place upon Crown land, subject to prior approval of the Minister of Lands, a game reserve or a nature reserve; and
- (iii) any place upon any land purchased or leased, or otherwise acquired, whether by donation or otherwise, by the Natal Provincial Administration, or any place in any township governed by the provisions of the Commonages Act, 1904, (Natal Act. No. 35 of 1904), a nature reserve.

The Board is responsible for the conservation of wildlife in these parks, nature and game reserves, as well as for facilities offered to visitors in these sanctuaries.

Hutted accommodation is offered in the Hluhluwe, Umfolozi, Ndumu, Mkuzi, Giant's Castle Game Reserves and at Charters Creek and Fanies Island, Royal Natal National Park and the Loteni, Oribi Gorge, Kamberg and Coleford Nature Reserves.

Camping sites are available in the Sordwana Bay National Park, Kosi Bay Nature Reserve, St. Lucia Game Reserve and Park, False Bay Park, Richards Bay Game Reserve, Umlalazi Nature Reserve and at Royal Natal National Park and Rugged Glen Nature Reserve.

No accommodation is offered in the Enseleni, Dhlinda Forest, Krantz-kloof, Himeville, Queen Elizabeth Park and Coedmore Nature Reserves, but day picnicking is permitted in all these reserves.

The following is a list of the parks and reserves in Natal :

A. Zululand :

1. Kosi Bay Nature Reserve :

- (a) Established 19 January, 1950.
- (b) Covers an area of 50 acres.
- (c) Location : Northern Zululand, approximately 350 miles from Durban, seven miles from Maputa.
- (d) Vegetation consists of grove of *Raphia* palms and the climax forest of the Kosi system as well as coastal scrub with taller trees and a strip of swamp forest. Very few animals are found in this reserve but the bird life is interesting with gulls, terns and waders the most important inhabitants.

2. Ndumu Game Reserve :

- (a) Established 17 April, 1924.
- (b) About 25,000 acres in extent.
- (c) Location: 331 miles from Durban and 35 miles from Ingwavuma in Northern Zululand.
- (d) The most important plants include the impala lily and trees such as leadwood, sausage tree and different acacias.

Animal life includes :

Elephant (*Loxodonta africana*)
Hippopotamus (*Hippopotamus amphibius*)
Nyala (*Tragelaphus angasi*)
Bushbuck (*Tragelaphus scriptus*)
Impala (*Aepyceros melampus*)
Grey duiker (*Sylvicapra grimmia*)
Red duiker (*Cephalophus natalensis*)
Reedbuck (*Redunca arundinum*)
Suni (*Nesotragus moschatus*)
Bush pig (*Potamochoerus porcus*).

The bird life is unique especially as far as water birds are concerned, but others are well represented :

Black heron (*Melanophoyx ardesiaca*)
Dwarf goose (*Nettapus auritus*)
Fish Eagle (*Haliaeetus vocifer*)
Bat hawk (*Machaerhamphus alcinus*)
Crested guinea-fowl (*Guttera edouardi*) etc.

3. *Sordwana Bay National Park* :

- (a) Established 7 December, 1950.
- (b) Approximately 1,020 acres in extent.
- (c) Situated 320 miles from Durban and 12 miles from Mbaswana in Northern Zululand.
- (d) The vegetation is short forest (with Red Milkwood trees dominating) covering the seaward dunes. On the landward side the vegetation is more open with grassveld and bush consisting mainly of Umdoni, Flatcrown, White pear and Cape honeysuckle. Along a tidal stream to the north the "Black" Mangrove (*Bruguiera gymnorhiza*) grows to a great height.

4. *Mkuzi Game Reserve* :

- (a) Established 15 February, 1912.
- (b) Covers an area of approximately 62,000 acres.
- (c) Approximately 250 miles from Durban and about 69 miles from Mtubatuba in Northern Zululand.
- (d) Floristically very interesting being the southern limit of many species including such as the Matumi and the South African Mustard tree. The most prominent plants are Acacia species, Marula, Torchwood, Tree Wistaria and Flame Creeper.

Animals include :

Black rhino (*Diceros bicornis*)
Nyala (*Tragelaphus angasi*)
Bushbuck (*Tragelaphus scriptus*)
Kudu (*Tragelaphus strepsiceros*)
Blue wildebeest (*Connochaetes taurinus*)
Impala (*Aepyceros melampus*)
Reedbuck (*Redunca arundinum*)
Red duiker (*Cephalophus natalensis*)
Grey duiker (*Sylvicapra grimmia*)
Steenbuck (*Raphicerus campestris*)
Suni (*Nesotragus moschatus*)
Burchell's zebra (*Equus burchelli*)
Black-backed jackal (*Canis mesomelas*)
Side-striped jackal (*Canis adustus*)
Leopard (*Panthera pardus*)
Bush pig (*Potamochoerus porcus*).

The birds are present in great numbers with crested guinea-fowl (*Guttera edouardi*), White-backed vulture (*Gyps africanus*), Black cuckoo (*Cuculus cafer*), White-fronted bee-eater (*Mellitophagus bullockoides*) and Greater honeyguide (*Indicator indicator*) the most dominant.

5. *False Bay Park :*

- (a) Established 27 April, 1944.
- (b) Approximately 5,553 acres in extent.
- (c) Seven miles from Hluhluwe Station on the western shores of False Bay.
- (d) The peninsula is covered with coastal type vegetation but the rest is covered with bush including trees such as Umvoti (*Newtonia hildebrandtii*), White Milkwood, Marula and Silver Terminalia.

The most important animals frequenting this Park are the following:

Hippopotamus (*Hippopotamus amphibius*)
Bush pig (*Potamochoerus porcus*)
Suni (*Nesotragus moschates*)
Grey duiker (*Sylvicapra grimmia*)
Red duiker (*Cephalophus natalensis*)
Nyala (*Tragelaphus angasi*)
Bushbuck (*Tragelaphus scriptus*)
Impala (*Aepyceros melampus*)
Reedbuck (*Redunca arundinum*)
Crocodile (*Crocodilus niloticus*)

There is also a large selection of birds such as :

Pelican (*Pelecanus onocrotalus*)
Goliath heron (*Ardea goliath*)
Spoonbill (*Platalea alba*)
Saddlebill (*Ephippiorhynchus senegalensis*).

6. & 7. *St. Lucia Game Reserve and Park :*

- (a) The game reserve was established on the 27th April, 1897, and the park on the 31st August, 1939.
- (b) The St. Lucia Game Reserve embraces all the water of the lake which is 45 miles long, and, includes the islands, and covers a total surface area of approximately 91,090 acres. The St. Lucia Park is best described as the band surrounding the lake to a width of half a mile and covers approximately 31,000 acres.
- (c) Situated 18 miles from Mtubatuba in the eastern part of Central Zululand.
- (d) The vegetation of coastal forest, scrub and open grassland. Mangroves are found from the mouth of the estuary up to the Makatana shallows.
Trees include several wild figs, Kaffir plum, Flatcrown, *Acacia* spp., White pear, Umdoni, Umkuhlu and different palms.

The animals include :

Hippopotamus (*Hippopotamus amphibius*)
Bush pig (*Potamochoerus porcus*)
Nyala (*Tragelaphus angasi*)
Bushbuck (*Tragelaphus scriptus*)
Reedbuck (*Redunca arundinum*)
Grey duiker (*Sylvicapra grimmia*)
Red duiker (*Cephalophus natalensis*)
Suni (*Nesotrogus moschates*)
Steenbok (*Raphicerus campestris*)
Crocodile (*Crocodilus niloticus*).

There are numerous birds such as: Saddlebill (*Ephippiorhynchus senegalensis*), Spoonbill (*Platalea alba*), Goliath heron (*Ardea goliath*), Pelican (*Pelicanus onocrotalus*), Jacana (*Actophilornis africanus*), Avocet (*Recurvirostra avosetta*) and a host of other water and land birds.

8. Hluhluwe Game Reserve :

(a) Established on 27th April, 1897.

(b) Approximately 57,000 acres in extent.

(c) Situated 182 miles from Durban and 32 miles from Mtubatuba in Central Zululand.

(d) Dense forest covers the river banks and the northern and higher regions. The most important trees are : Acacia spp., Tree Wistaria, Red ivory, Cape chestnut, Tamboti, Marula, Kaffirboom spp., Wild pear, Cabbage tree.

The remainder of the area is covered by trees, scrub and grass-land.

Animal life is represented by :

Black rhino (*Diceros bicornis*)
Square-lipped rhino (*Diceros simus*)
Burchell's zebra (*Equus burchelli*)
Warthog (*Phacochoerus aethiopicus*)
Bush pig (*Potamochoerus porcus*)
Leopard (*Panthera pardus*)
Chacma baboon (*Papio ursinus*)
Giraffe (*Giraffa camelopardalis*)
Buffalo (*Syncerus caffer*)
Blue wildebeest (*Connochaetus taurinus*)
Nyala (*Tragelaphus angasi*)
Kudu (*Tragelaphus strepsiceros*)
Bushbuck (*Tragelaphus scriptus*)
Waterbuck (*Kobus ellipsiprymnus*)

Reedbuck (*Redunca arundinum*)
 Mountain Reedbuck (*Redunca fulvorufula*)
 Blue duiker (*Cephalophus monticola*)
 Grey duiker (*Sylvicapra grimmia*)
 Impala (*Aepyceros melampus*)
 Crocodile (*Crocodilus niloticus*)

There are numerous birds, such as :

Marabou stork (*Leptoptilos crumeniferus*)
 White-backed vulture (*Gyps africanus*)
 Bateleur (*Terathopius ecaudatus*)
 Crested guinea-fowl (*Guttera edouardi*)
 Blue quail (*Excalfactoria adansoni*)
 Narina trogon (*Apaloderma narina*).

9. Umfolozi Game Reserve :

- (a) Established on the 27th April, 1897.
- (b) Approximately 72,000 acres in extent.
- (c) Situated 182 miles from Durban and 32 miles from Mtubatuba in Central Zululand.
- (d) The greater part of the interior is covered with short tree savanah, but along the rivers and watercourses the more moisture-loving types are found.

Plants include : Sycamore figs, Tamboti, Gardenia spp., Tree Wistaria spp., Acacia spp., Marula and Crane flowers (*Strelitzia regina*).

Animals most commonly found are :

Square-lipped rhino (*Diceros simus*)
 Black rhino (*Diceros bicornis*)
 Warthog (*Phacochoerus aethiopicus*)
 Chacma baboon (*Papio ursinus*)
 Leopard (*Panthera pardus*)
 Buffalo (*Syncerus caffer*)
 Blue wildebeest (*Connochaetes taurinus*)
 Red duiker (*Cephalophus natalensis*)
 Grey duiker (*Sylvicapra grimmia*)
 Bushbuck (*Tragelaphus scriptus*)
 Kudu (*Tragelaphus strepsiceros*)
 Nyala (*Tragelaphus angasi*)
 Mountain reedbuck (*Redunca fulvorufula*)
 Reedbuck (*Redunca arundinum*)
 Waterbuck (*Kobus ellipsiprymnus*)
 Impala (*Aepyceros melampus*)

Steenbok (*Raphicerus campestris*)
Klipspringer (*Oreotragus oreotragus*)
Burchell's zebra (*Equus burchellii*)
Crocodile (*Crocodilus niloticus*).

There are many interesting birds such as the Night heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*), Wood ibis (*Ibis ibis*), Wahlberg's eagle (*Aquila wahlbergi*), Martial eagle (*Polemaetus bellicosus*), Shelley's francolin (*Francolinus shelleyi*), Crested barbet (*Trachyphonus vaillantii*), Black-bellied korhaan (*Lissotis melanogaster*) and others.

10. *Enseleni Nature Reserve :*

- (a) Established on the 22nd January, 1948.
 - (b) Approximately 725 acres in extent.
 - (c) Nine miles east of Empangeni.
 - (d) Barringtonia, Wild fig, Kaffer plum, Flatcrown acacia, Croton, Kaffirboom, Essenwood and other coastal species are the most common trees.
- An occasional Grey duiker (*Sylvicapra grimmia*) is seen.

11. & 12. *Richards Bay Game Reserve and Park :*

- (a) The game reserve was established on the 5th September, 1935 and the Park on the 28th June, 1945.
- (b) At St. Lucia the water, covering an area of approximately 2,000 acres, constitutes the game reserve and the park is made up of approximately 975 acres of land.
- (c) Situated 18 miles east of Empangeni.
- (d) The vegetation is typically coastal in form. Fairly thick bush covers the dunes, while open grassland and scattered bush covers the inland parts. Mangroves are well developed in the lagoon area.

Animal species commonly found are :

Hippopotamus (*Hippopotamus amphibius*)
Grey duiker (*Sylvicapra grimmia*)
Crocodile (*Crocodilus niloticus*)
and large numbers of water birds.

13. *Umlalazi Nature Reserve :*

- (a) Established on the 5th February, 1948.
 - (b) Covers an area of approximately 2,240 acres.
 - (c) Situated 1 mile east of Mtunzini, and 80 miles from Durban.
 - (d) Reeds, rushes and Mangroves border part of the lagoon and trees include Red milkwood, White milkwood and Strangler fig.
- Animal life is represented by :

Bush pig (*Potamochoerus porcus*)

Reedbuck (*Redunca arundinum*)
Blue duiker (*Cephalophus monticola*)
Grey duiker (*Sylvicapra grimmia*)
Bushbuck (*Tragelaphus scriptus*)
Crocodiles (*Crocodilus niloticus*)
and an abundance of birds.

14. *Dhlinza Forest Nature Reserve :*

- (a) Established on the 8th July, 1952.
- (b) Approximately 462 acres in extent.
- (c) Within the Borough of Eshowe, 88 miles from Durban.
- (d) Large trees such as Yellow-wood, Umdoni, Umkuhlu, and Kaffir plum form a dense climax forest with ferns underneath and orchids and other epiphytes on the branches.

Most important animal species found are :

Bushbuck (*Tragelaphus scriptus*)
Blue duiker (*Cephalophus monticola*)
Vervet monkey (*Cercopithecus aethiops*)
and large numbers of birds.

B. *Natal :*

15. & 16. *Royal Natal National Park and Rugged Glen Nature Reserve :*

- (a) The Royal Natal National Park was established on the 19th September, 1916, and the Rugged Glen Nature Reserve on the 1st July, 1950.
- (b) The Park covers an area of approximately 20,000 acres and the Nature Reserve a further 1,882 acres.
- (c) Situated 26 miles from Bergville.
- (d) The vegetation is typical of mountain areas.

Animal life is represented by :

Chacma baboon (*Papio ursinus*)
Dassie (*Procavia capensis*)
Black wildebeest (*Connochaetes gnou*)
Grey rhebuck (*Pelea capreolus*)
Mountain reedbuck (*Redunca fulvorufula*)
Reedbuck (*Redunca arundinum*)
Bushbuck (*Tragelaphus scriptus*)
Grey duiker (*Sylvicapra grimmia*)
Klipspringer (*Oreotragus oreotragus*).

Birds most commonly found are the Secretary bird (*Sagittarius serpentarius*), Black eagle (*Aquila verreauxi*), White-necked raven (*Corvultur albicollis*), Familiar chat (*Cercomela familiaris*).

17. *Giants Castle Game Reserve :*

- (a) Established on the 29th October, 1903.
- (b) Covers an area of approximately 59,605 acres.
- (c) Situated 43 miles from Estcourt and 40 miles from Mooi River.
- (d) The most important plants are tree-ferns, Berg bamboo, Natal bottle-brush, Berg cypress, Yellow-wood and Protea species.

The most important animals are :

Chacma baboon (*Papio ursinus*)
Eland (*Taurotragus oryx*)
Grey rhebuck (*Pelea capreolus*)
Reedbuck (*Redunca arundinum*)
Mountain reedbuck (*Redunca fulvorufula*)
Black wildebeest (*Connochaetes gnou*)
Bushbuck (*Tragelaphus scriptus*)
Grey duiker (*Sylvicapra grimmia*)
Klipspringer (*Oreotragus oreotragus*)
Oribi (*Ourebia ourebi*)
Leopard (*Panthera pardus*)
Black-backed jackal (*Canis mesomelas*)

The montaine bird fauna includes the Black eagle (*Aquila verreauxi*), Martial eagle (*Polemaëtus bellicosus*), Lanner falcon (*Falco biarmicus*), Lammergeyer (*Gypaëtus barbatus*).

18. *Kamberg Nature Reserve :*

- (a) Established 1st June, 1951.
- (b) Covers an area of 5,515 acres.
- (c) Situated 25 miles from Rosetta.
- (d) Plants represented by riverain scrub vegetation.

Animals include :

Eland (*Taurotragus oryx*)
Reedbuck (*Redunca arundinum*)
Mountain reedbuck (*Redunca fulvorufula*)
Grey rhebuck (*Pelea capreolus*)
Grey duiker (*Sylvicapra grimmia*)
Oribi (*Ourebia ourebi*).

19. *Loteni Nature Reserve :*

- (a) Established 1st February, 1953.
- (b) Covers an area of approximately 5,300 acres.
- (c) Seven miles from Loteni store and 40 miles from Nottingham Road.
- (d) The reserve is well grassed and Protea species and wild flowers occur.

Animal life is represented by :

- Eland (*Taurotragus oryx*)
- Reedbuck (*Redunca arundinum*)
- Mountain reedbuck (*Redunca fulvorufula*)
- Grey rhebuck (*Pelea capreolus*)
- Bushbuck (*Tragelaphus scriptus*)
- Grey duiker (*Sylvicapra grimmia*)
- Oribi (*Ourebia ourebi*).

There are several bird species.

20. *Himeville Nature Reserve :*

- (a) Established on the 1st February, 1956.
- (b) Approximately 120 acres in extent.
- (c) Situated 84 miles from Pietermaritzburg on the Himeville commonage.
- (d) The reserve comprises a well grassed valley and the lakes attract many species of wild-fowl and also provides trout fishing for visitors, particularly when local rivers are in flood and discoloured.

21. *Coleford Nature Reserve :*

- (a) Established on the 1st December, 1959.
- (b) Covers an area of approximately 3,154 acres.
- (c) Situated 21 miles from Underberg.
- (d) In rolling, open grassland country, developed primarily as a public resort.

22. *Oribi Gorge Nature Reserve :*

- (a) Established on the 1st April, 1950.
- (b) Covers an area of 4,406 acres.
- (c) Approximately 13 miles from Port Shepstone.
- (d) The sides of the gorge are covered with forest of hard and soft woods.

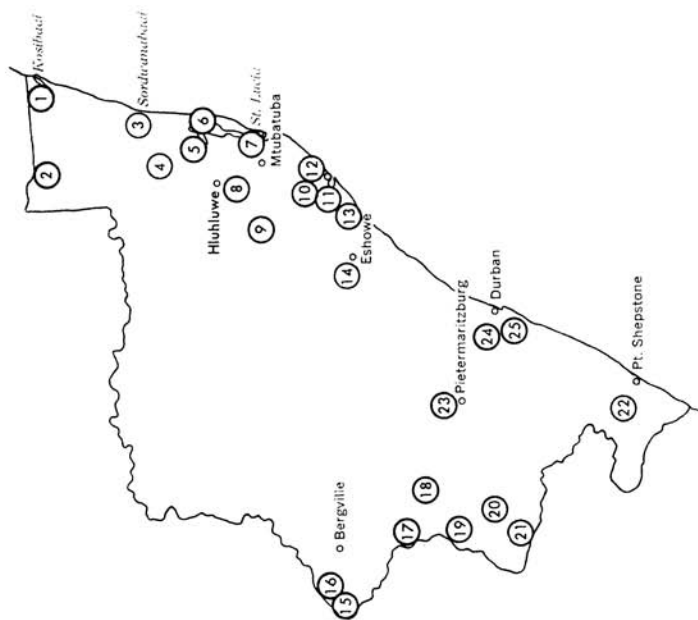
Animal life is represented by :

- Leopard (*Panthera pardus*)
- Oribi (*Ourebia ourebi*)
- Bushbuck (*Tragelaphus scriptus*)
- Blue duiker (*Cephalophus monticola*)
- Grey duiker (*Sylvicapra grimmia*)
- Vervet monkey (*Cercopithecus aethiops*)
- Nsamango monkey (*Cercopithecus mitis*).

23. *Queen Elizabeth Park Nature Reserve :*

- (a) Established 3rd June, 1960.
- (b) Approximately 230 acres in extent.
- (c) Situated five miles from the centre of Pietermaritzburg.

NATAL



LEGENDE LEGEND

A. Soeloeiland - Zululand

1. Kosibaai-natuurreservaat — Kosi Bay Nature Reserve
2. Ndumu-wildreservaat — Ndumu Game Reserve
3. Sordwanabaai Nasionale Park — Sordwana Bay National Park
4. Mkuzi-wildreservaat — Mkuzi Game Reserve
5. Valsbaai Park — False Bay Park
6. & 7. St. Lucia-wildreservaat en Park — St. Lucia Game Reserve and Park
8. Huhluwe-wildreservaat — Huhluwe Game Reserve
9. Umfolazi-wildreservaat — Umfolazi Game Reserve
10. Enseleni-natuurreservaat — Enseleni Nature Reserve
11. & 12. Richardsbaai-wildreservaat en Park — Richards Bay Game Reserve and Park
13. Umlalazi-natuurreservaat — Umlalazi Nature Reserve
14. Dhlizabos-natuurreservaat — Dhliza Forest Nature Reserve

B. Natal Parke - Natal Parks

15. & 16. Royal Natal Nasionale Park en Rugged Glen-natuurreservaat — Royal Natal National Park and Rugged Glen Nature Reserve
17. Giants Castle-wildreservaat — Giants Castle Game Reserve
18. Kamborg-natuurreservaat — Kamborg Nature Reserve
19. Lateni-natuurreservaat — Lateni Nature Reserve
20. Hineville-natuurreservaat — Hineville Nature Reserve
21. Coleford-natuurreservaat — Coleford Nature Reserve
22. Oribi Gorge-natuurreservaat — Oribi Gorge Nature Reserve
23. Koningin Elizabethpark-natuurreservaat — Queen Elizabeth Park Nature Reserve
24. Krantzklouf-natuurreservaat — Krantzklouf Nature Reserve
25. Coedmore-natuurreservaat — Coedmore Nature Reserve

- (d) A small scenic reserve where the new headquarters of the Natal Parks Board are at present under construction. It is intended to develop the area as a Natal "Kirstenbosch".

24. *Krantzkloof Nature Reserve :*

- (a) Established 7th September, 1950.
(b) Approximately, 1,104 acres in extent.
(c) Situated 15 miles from Durban.
(d) A scenic picnic spot.

The most important animals are :

Bush pig (*Potamochoerus porcus*)
Chacma baboon (*Papio ursinus*)
Reedbuck (*Redunca fulvorufula*)
Blue duiker (*Cephalophus monticola*)
Grey duiker (*Sylvicapra grimmia*)

25. *Coedmore Nature Reserve :*

- (a) Proclamation not yet effected.
(b) Approximately 198 acres in extent.
(c) Situated 9 miles from the centre of Durban.
(d) The area comprises an example of untouched and unspoiled indigenous forest stretching along the bank of the Umhlatuzana River.

Animal life is represented by :

Bushbuck (*Tragelaphus scriptus*)
Blue duiker (*Cephalophus monticola*)
and a variety of birds.

NATURE CONSERVATION IN THE ORANGE FREE STATE

1. *Legal Status :*

Section 85(10) of the South Africa Act entrusted the care of veld life to the Provinces, and the Financial Relations Consolidation and Amendment Act, No. 38 of 1945, empowered each Province to establish nature reserves.

In this Province there is as yet no Division of Nature Conservation, although the establishment of such a separate Division has already been approved in principle. The work in connection with the application of the legislation on matters relating to nature conservation forms part of the duties of the Provincial Inspectorate, who is responsible for the enforcement of the provisions of the following Ordinances and the regulations promulgated thereunder :

- (1) The Game Protection Ordinance, 1937, as amended.
- (2) The Fish Preservation Ordinance, 1933, as amended.
- (3) The Vermin Extermination Ordinance, 1953.
- (4) The Native Flora Protection Ordinance, 1953.

2. *Organisation :*

(a) The Administrator is assisted by a Nature Conservation and Public Resorts Control Board. The members of this Board are not representative of particular bodies or organisations, but are appointed on the strength of their interest and/or knowledge of these matters.

This Board meets about 5 times a year, generally in the Willem Pretorius Game Reserve, and although the meetings are attended by various officials, it is merely in an advisory capacity and not as members of the Board.

The function of this Board is to advise the Administrator on matters of policy that may affect nature conservation matters and utilisation.

(b) *Staff :*

(i) *Head Office :*

The General Branch is responsible for the carrying out of the policy of the Administration as regards nature conservation, three officials being specially detailed for this task :

- 1 Principal Administrative Officer,
- 1 Administrative Officer, and
- 1 Clerical Assistant.

(iii) *Willem Pretorius Game Reserve :*

Tourism :

- 1 Manager,
- 12 White employees
- 40 Bantu labourers.

Game :

- 1 Conservator
- 4 Bantu labourers.

Breeding and Training of dogs :

- 2 Hound masters
- 6 Bantu labourers.

(c) *Research :* Although the Province does not as yet have a biologist in its employ, certain surveys are being carried out by the staff of the National Museum, Bloemfontein.

(d) *Educational Publicity :* Up to the present nothing in this field is being undertaken by the Province.

3. *Enforcement of Regulations and Provisions of Ordinances :*

The Provincial Inspectorate, consisting of 69 units, is responsible for the enforcement of the provisions as embodied in the various Ordinances relating to fish, game, birds, vermin and indigenous plants as well as the regulations promulgated thereunder. In this task they are assisted by the South African Police.

In the old Summerville Game Reserve various species of buck, such as springbok (*Antidorcas Marsupialis*), blesbok (*Damaliscus albifrons*) and black wildebeest (*Connochaetes gnou*) were bred and occasionally captured to be sold to interested farmers. This service terminated with the deproclamation of this reserve in 1955, but will be reintroduced as soon as the herd numbers in the Willem Pretorius Game Reserve justify such action.

The Province has also undertaken to breed and train good hunting dogs to be made available to recognised hunt clubs in the Province. This institution is within the boundaries of the Willem Pretorius Game Reserve, and various species of foxhounds, greyhounds and foxterriers are bred and trained there. Cross-breeding experiments have been successfully carried out.

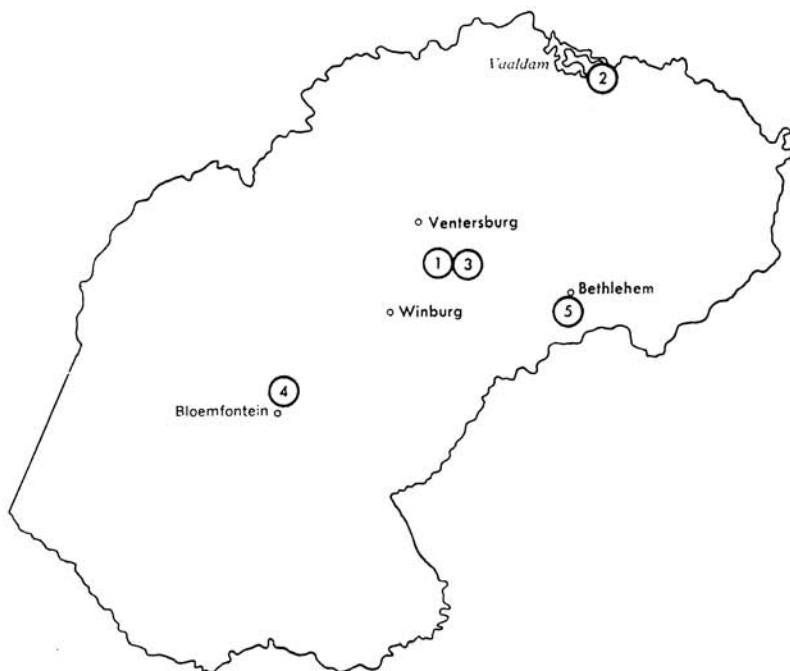
4. *Nature Reserves and Institutions in the Province :*

A. *Provincial Institutions :*

- (1) Dog breeding and training centre at Willem Pretorius Game Reserve.
- (2) *Jim Fouché Angling and Holiday Resort :*

(a) This Resort consists of the land of the former Vaaldam Forest Reserve transferred to the Administration in 1956. It will be pro-

ORANJE VRYSTAAT ORANGE FREE STATE



LEGENDE LEGEND

A. Provinsiale Inrigtings — Provincial Institutions

1. Hondeteelt- en afrigtingsentrum — Hound Breeding and Training Centre
2. Jim Fouche Hengel- en-Vakansieoord—Jim Fouche Angling and Holiday Resort

B. Provinsiale Reservate — Provincial Reserves

3. Willem Pretorius Wildtuin — Willem Pretorius Game Reserve

C. Munisipale Reservate — Municipal Reserves

4. Franklin-wildreservaat — Franklin Game Reserve
5. Pretoriuskloof-natuurreservaat — Pretorius Kloof Nature Reserve

claimed a public resort at the same time as the Willem Pretorius Game Reserve (paragraph (B) below).

- (b) The Resort comprises an area of about 500 morgen, of which the greater part is planted to pine and bluegum trees.
- (c) It is situated 13 miles to the east of Oranjeville and 24 miles to the north of Frankfort, and borders on the confluence of the Wilger River and the waters of the Vaaldam.
- (d) At present there is no game, but the Province hopes to be able to transfer certain species of game to this reserve in the near future.
- (e) The Resort is primarily a resort for anglers. Accommodation consisting of 35 rondavels and tents may also be hired.
- (f) The staff consists of an overseer, assistant overseer, handyman and about 15 Bantu labourers.

B. Provincial Reserves :

Willem Pretorius Game Reserve :

- (a) The Resort was transferred to the Administration in 1955, but owing to certain disputes concerning boundaries, etc. it could not yet be proclaimed a public resort by the State President.
- (b) The area is about 13,000 morgen in extent, of which 2,000 morgen are submerged by the water of the Allemanskraal Dam.
- (c) It is situated 15 miles south of Ventersburg and 20 miles north of Winburg.

- (d) The following species of game are found here :

Springbok (*Antidorcas marsupialis*)
Blesbok (*Damaliscus albifrons*)
Black wildebeest (*Connochaetes gnou*)
Eland (*Taurotragus oryx*)
Red hartebeest (*Alcalaphus caama*)
Impala (*Aepyceros melampus*)
Gemsbok (*Oryx gazella*)
Grey rhebuck (*Pelea capreolus*)
Steenbok (*Raphicerus campestris*)
Duiker (*Sylvicapra grimmia*)
Burchell's zebra (*Equus burchelli*)
Mountain zebra (*Equus zebra*).

In this Reserve there are also a number of exotic deer (*Dama dama*). It is hoped to reintroduce kudu (*Tragelaphus strepsiceros*) and giraffe (*Giraffa camelopardalis*) in the near future.

On the banks of the dam a very large variety of ducks, geese, spur-wing geese, herons, coursers and other water birds are to be found. In the kloofs on the hills there is beautiful natural bush comprising

Wild olive, Cabbage tree, White stinkwood, Karee, Sweet thorn and other indigenous species of trees. The valleys are open grassveld.

- (e) There are 40 rondavels with facilities available for visitors, as well as camping sites, a restaurant, etc.

C. *Municipal Reserves* :

(1) *Franklin Game Reserve* :

- (a) Proclaimed in 1928.
- (b) Area 489 acres.
- (c) Situated in Bloemfontein.
- (d) The following species of game are found :

Springbok (*A. marsupialis*)

Blesbok (*D. albifrons*)

Eland (*T. oryx*)

Duiker (*S. grimmia*)

Steenbok (*R. campestris*)

Grey rhebuck (*P. capreolus*)

Burchell's zebra (*E. burchelli*).

The hill on which the Reserve is situated, is covered with trees, bush and grass. Unfortunately, however, exotic species of trees are encroaching in this area.

(2) *Pretoriuskloof Nature Reserve* :

- (a) Proclaimed in 1922.
- (b) Area 63½ acres.
- (c) Situated on the outskirts of Bethlehem.
- (d) There are only small species of buck such as steenbok (*R. campestris*) and duiker (*S. grimmia*).
Lake Athlone forms part of the Reserve, which is a picturesque area covered with trees and shrubs. Unfortunately, however, most of the trees are exotic.

NATURE CONSERVATION IN THE TRANSVAAL

1. *Legal Status :*

By section 85(10) of the South Africa Act of 1909 the care of wild life was entrusted to the Provincial Administrations and this was followed by the Financial Relations Consolidation and Amendment Act No. 38 of 1945 empowering each Province to establish its own nature reserves.

During March, 1945, the Executive Committee by Resolution No. 1259 decided to appoint a Commission of Inquiry to investigate the whole matter of nature conservation in the Transvaal Province.

Apart from numerous amendments to the various ordinances relating to nature conservation this Commission also proposed the establishment of a Nature Conservation Section to deal with all matters in this connection. Such a Section was established during 1947 and is responsible for the administration of the following 5 Ordinances :

- (1) Game Ordinance, No. 23 of 1949, as amended.
- (2) Native Flora Protection Ordinance, No. 9 of 1940.
- (3) Vermin Destruction Ordinance, No. 25 of 1949, as amended.
- (4) Fisheries Consolidation Ordinance, No. 26 of 1949, as amended by Ordinance No. 8 of 1953.
- (5) Public Resorts Ordinance, 1953.

2. *Organisation :*

- (a) A Fauna and Flora Advisory Board was established in 1949 generally to advise the Administrator on matters of nature conservation. This Advisory Board has an average of two meetings a year and consists of the following members :

Three Botanists .

Two Zoologists.

Representatives of the following Government Departments and Divisions : Bantu Administration, Lands, Water Affairs, Agricultural Technical Services (Veterinary Services).

Two members of the Transvaal Provincial Council (representatives of game districts).

Two ex-members of the Transvaal Executive Committee.

One former provincial secretary.

Representatives of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research,

the Transvaal Museum, Transvaal Education Department, Transvaal Agricultural Union and the Federal Vermin Control Association in the Transvaal.

Although some of the above-mentioned members are referred to as representatives, no department or organisation has any specific claim to representation.

The meetings are also attended by the Executive Committee Member responsible for the Nature Conservation Section, and by the Deputy Secretary of the Province, as well as by the following staff :

The Director, the Secretary of the Advisory Board, Chief professional officer and the Senior professional officer.

- (b) A Local Fauna and Flora Advisory Committee in each magisterial district to advise the Nature Conservation Section on the following matters :

- (1) the periods to be declared open for hunting,
- (2) the species and numbers of game which may be hunted,
- (3) to make recommendations in connection with cases where land-owners have been granted unrestricted shooting rights.
- (4) to determine the number of game allowed per permit,
- (5) to make recommendations in connection with the issue of hunting licences,
- (6) to make recommendations in connection with the reduction in the numbers of certain species of game,
- (7) to make recommendations in connection with any matter which in its opinion should be brought to the attention of the Nature Conservation Section.

The local committee consists of :

The local magistrate as *ex-officio* member and also as Chairman, M.P.C. of the district and 4-6 farmers from the district nominated by the Magistrate and M.P.C.

- (c) *Staff :*

1. Director of Nature Conservation.

A. *Research Section :*

- (i) *Control :*

- 1 Chief Professional Officer.

- (ii) *Sub-section for Research on Game and Birds :*

- (a) *Research on Highveld Game :*

- 1 Professional Officer
- 1 Technical Officer.

- (b) *Research on Lowveld Game :*

- 1 Asst. Professional Officer.

- (c) *Research on Birds :*
 - 1 Asst. Professional Officer.
 - 1 Junior Technical Officer.
- (iii) *Sub-section for Fisheries Research :*
 - (a) *Research on Hydrobiology :*
 - 1 Professional Officer
 - 1 Asst. Professional Officer.
 - (b) *Research on Fish Hatcheries :*
 - 1 Professional Officer
 - 1 Asst. Professional Officer
 - 1 Technical Officer
 - 1 Junior Technical Officer
 - 1 Farm Foreman, Grade I.
 - (c) *Research on Game Fishing :*
 - 1 Senior Professional Officer
 - 1 Professional Officer
 - 1 Asst. Professional Officer
 - 1 Technical Officer.
- (iv) *Sub-section for Research on Vermin Control :*
 - 1 Professional Officer
 - 1 Asst. Professional Officer.
- (v) *Sub-section for Flora Research :*
 - 1 Professional Officer.
- B. *Section for Nature Conservation Management :*
 - (a) *Sub-section for Game Management :*
 - 1 Professional Officer.
 - (i) *Hans Merensky Game Farm :*
 - 1 Farm Foreman, Grade I.
 - (ii) *Percy Fyfe Game Farm :*
 - 1 Farm Foreman, Grade I.
 - (iii) *S.A. Lombard Game Farm :*
 - 1 Farm Manager.
 - (b) *Sub-section for Fisheries Management :*
 - (i) *Fish Hatchery, Lydenburg :*
 - 1 Technical Officer
 - 2 Farm Foremen, Grade II.
 - (ii) *Fish Hatchery Hartebeestpoort Dam :*
 - 1 Technical Officer
 - 1 Farm Foreman, Grade II.
 - (c) *Sub-section for Flora Management :*
 - Nursery and Gardens, Lydenburg and Loskop Dam.
 - 1 Gardener, Grade I.