

TABLE BAY NATURE RESERVE QUARTERLY REPORT

1 APRIL TO 30 JUNE 2014
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This quarterly report summarises the activities of the City of Cape Town's Biodiversity Management Branch at the Table Bay Nature Reserve for the period from 1 April to 30 June 2014.

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Figure 1. Great white pelicans eating a Common carp (photo: Frieda Prinsloo).

1 AREA MANAGER'S SECTION

1.1 Fears of flooding prompted several local residents to complain about what is being done to prevent future flood damage. The perception is that riverine vegetation is responsible for flooding as this may be blocking the flow of water in the river. The local media were also drawn in on the debate and an article was published in the local press (see below Figure 2).

The flood levels of the Diep River are mapped. Various flood levels (from 1-in-20 to 1-in-100 year flood scenarios) are known to intersect with many low-lying developments in Milnerton and Table View.

The flooding risk is primarily a factor of the amount of precipitation that falls over a period of time in the Diep River catchment. The more rain falls over a shorter period of time, the higher the risk of flooding. In addition, the behaviour of the flood water as it accumulates and flows down to the sea is determined by the landscape as well as existing water in the system.

Though vegetation is known to slow the flow of water in a river, this slowing effect is not the same as blocking. It is actually beneficial as it prevents erosion and the kind of land-slides associated with fast flowing water. On occasions when flooding took place, water levels were high throughout the system, and this has very little to do with the vegetation. There are no cases of vegetation blocking the flow of water.

Various river maintenance works is taking place. The Stormwater Department ensures that vegetation in front of storm-water outfall pipes that drain developments is cleared to prevent back-flooding into those developments. Floating alien waterweeds are removed from rivers for biodiversity reasons.

Flood risk mitigation is a very complex issue in Cape Town. A recent media release indicated what each of the following departments are doing, including Disaster Risk Management (DRM); Transport for Cape Town (TCT); Environmental Resource Management (ERM); Human Settlements Directorate; Solid Waste Management; City Parks; and even Social Development.

Every year, there is a massive city-wide pre-winter storm-water clearing programme. The purpose is to reduce, as much as possible, any resistance to the flow of water in man-made storm-water infrastructure.

In natural waterways, machine excavations are practically impossible. Environmental legislation does not allow machine excavations or any form of dredging in rivers, specifically to protect developments from erosion and landslides associated with the loss of vegetation, not to mention the environmental damage.

Table View residents fear winter flooding

FAATIMAH HENDRICKS

A resident at the Heron Waters complex in Table View, Tegan Bertram, said he and his neighbours have been asking the City of Cape Town to remove alien vegetation from Flamingo Vlei, and the Diep River which flows into it, because they are concerned they could face flooding during the heavy winter rains. The Diep River extends from Flamingo Vlei to Milnerton Lagoon.

But the City of Cape Town believes it has already done enough to ward off potential flooding.

Last year, during winter, the Heron Waters complex and the front gardens of houses along Flamingo Vlei were flooded.

Mr Bertram said he and his neighbours considered ways to prevent flooding, such as building a vibracrete wall around the complex. They had received a quote of more than R150 000 for such a wall. However, they didn't go ahead with it because they were not sure this would completely solve the problem. Mr Bertram said when the complex was flooded, the drains at the complex would get blocked.

"If we put a wall on the outside, we can't stop the drains from flooding. The root cause of the problem is the river," said Mr Bertram.

"We've been fighting with the City to get the river dredged or at least to clear the alien vegetation, and the City responded by saying

that they don't see how this would impact us in terms of a flood," said Mr Bertram.

He said the water during last year's flood subsided within about three hours. This, he believed, was an indication that there was a blockage somewhere that was cleared for the water flow into Milnerton Lagoon.

Mr Bertram said the Diep River can't even be seen from Flamingo Vlei anymore.

"The sediment has built up so much under the bridge that there's no water. If this is where the sediment is, the water has no place to go," he said.

Mr Bertram was also concerned about the river being polluted and the impact it would have on the health and safety of surrounding residents.

He said there was a sign up at the vlei stating that the river was polluted.

The City responded that there was a sewage leak from the Koeberg pumpstation, flowing towards the Milnerton Lagoon – downstream from Heron Waters – in October last year, which it subsequently dealt with.

Mayco member for economic, environmental and spatial planning, Johan van der Merwe, said there were no blockages in the Diep River. He said the river flowed out to sea at the Milnerton Lagoon "as normal".

He said there was vegetation growing in the river, most of which



■ Houses and complexes were flooded last year during winter when Flamingo Vlei overflowed.

consisted of indigenous reed beds and alien water weeds.

Mr Van der Merwe said water hyacinth, an alien plant which floats at the top of the water, was removed from river systems.

"During summer when the water levels are low and flow rates are reduced, any remaining water hyacinth will stay in the system even though the water still flows through," he said.

"But in winter, the flow rates increase and the levels go up, causing most of the water hyacinth that has not been cleared by working teams, to flow out to sea."

Mr Van der Merwe claimed there has never been a blockage in

the river. He said the City continually removed alien vegetation from nature reserves, wetlands and rivers. And teams have been clearing various types of alien plant in the Diep River for years, he said.

Mr Van der Merwe said developments around Flamingo Vlei and Milnerton Lagoon were within the mapped flood levels of the Diep River. He said properties in the floodplain were always at risk during high winter rains and mitigating the flood risk in these lower lying areas was a challenge.

"Actions such as removing silt and vegetation and the artificial opening of river mouths are some of the actions the City can take to

reduce the risk of floods."

While the City said there was no sewage currently leaking into the Diep River, mayoral committee member for transport, roads and stormwater, Brett Herron, said the discharge of treated effluent is permissible and if that happened, a licence would be issued by the national Department of Water Affairs and Forestry.

"Furthermore, critical areas within the Diep River are regularly cleared of reeds and silt to eliminate blockages and mitigate flooding of existing developments located within the river floodplain such as Heron Waters," said Mr Herron.

Figure 2. Article in the local press about flooding fears.

1.2 The Cape Radio Flyers' lease of a portion of the Rietvlei Section of the Table Bay Nature Reserve was valid for 20 years from 1 June 1994 until 31 May 2014. At the expiry of their lease it was understood that the club would have no further rights to access the land and that the land will be restored to natural in keeping with the wetland character of the Nature Reserve.

The Cape Radio Flyers however applied to Property Management for a new lease, and this application was circulated internally in the City of Cape Town for comment. The Environmental Resource Management Department, which includes Biodiversity Management, commented on the application to the effect that it was not supported.

Property Management's report on the application did not support the renewal of the lease either. As a result the Club applied to undertake a Public Participation Process to gain support for their application. The Club's intent to apply for a lease renewal was therefore advertised in Die Burger and the Cape Times on 2 May 2014. Thirty days were given for interested and affected parties to comment. The Environmental Resource Management Department submitted comments again to the effect that it was not supported.

The commenting period has closed on 2 June 2014. The Cape Radio Flyers was presented with the comments and now has an opportunity to respond to the comments. The Property Management Department will consider their responses and will draft a report with their final recommendation. This report will then serve before Council's various committees for a decision in due course.

In the meantime the club has discussed the matter in the media as well, with the result that several media articles appeared during this quarter (see Figure 3 and [Appendix A](#) below). Figure 4 below indicates a large flock of pelicans using the flooded site of the runway as a roosting area.



Figure 3. Photo caption in the local press about the Cape Radio Flyers.



Figure 4. A large flock of pelicans roosting on the site of the Cape Radio Flyers' runway.

2 HIGHLIGHTS AND CHALLENGES

This quarter was also the Council's financial year end, meaning that much of the focus was on closing off capital expenditure projects in time for invoicing. The following highlights are noteworthy from this quarter:

- **Various invasive vegetation clearing projects** are progressing well in the field;
- **Vegetation restoration** work in previously disturbed areas is starting to improve biodiversity;
- **Fish surveys** have confirmed the presence of seven fish species that occur in the Rietvlei waters;
- **Rainfall** has been exceptionally high during the month of June;
- Nature Reserve staff assisted with **large scale controlled burning** operations at Brakkefontein;
- **Reserve meeting rooms** were used to the benefit of at least 399 people over 23 events;
- **Environmental education** and outreach reached at least 370 people over 10 events;
- **Income and visitors** during this quarter exceeded the corresponding quarter from previous years;
- **Staff underwent 101 person days of training** over 13 training interventions;
- **The trial period for paddling, canoeing and stand-up paddling** was successful;
- **Capital expenditure of almost R990,000** was invested in the Nature Reserve, including the following projects:
 - **Various sections of fencing** exceeding 1,300m; and
 - **A seven seater Nissan NV200** to replace a written off vehicle.

2.1 New staff

Staff establishment grew by three people, including **Mashudu Sikhwivhilu** (SANBI Groen Sebenza intern), **Fundiswa Sigwayi** (alternative placement / external transfer to a cleaner position), and **Derick Coetzee** (alternative placement / external transfer to a visitor controller position) (see Figures 5-6 below).



Figure 5. Mashudu Sikhwivhilu is a SANBI Groen Sebenza intern who will be focussing on the management of the Coastal and Zoarvlei Sections.



Figure 6. Fundiswa Sigwayi was transferred to the Rietvlei office as an alternative placement from another department. She will be working in the office as a cleaner.

3 BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT

3.1 The biodiversity of Table Bay Nature Reserve is constantly monitored and recorded on a centralised database (see [Appendix B](#)).

Below Figures 7-13 are images of some specimens found in the field.

The Hamerkop is a very rare bird in this area. The photograph in Figure 6 is somewhat faint, but it is clearly discernable as a Hamerkop. It was photographed near the Theo Marais Sports Grounds.

The plants from Figures 8-12 were sampled inside the Rietvlei Wetland Section, and the Blue Emperor was photographed in the Milnerton Racecourse Section.

Residents and visitors are encourage to submit images of interesting species from the nature reserve for identification by a biodiversity specialist.



Figure 7. Hamerkop (photo: C. Singo).



Figure 8. *Limonium equisetinum*.



Figure 9. *Metalasia muricata*.



Figure 10. *Pseudognaphalium undulatum*.



Figure 11. *Plecostachys serpyllifolia*.



Figure 12. *Stoebe plumosa*.



Figure 13. Blue emperor (*Anax imperator* subspecies *mauricianus*).

3.2 Wildlife photography is an important passtime for many.

Jan and Frieda Prinsloo's images (Figures 14-16) below capture some of the outstanding sightings this quarter, including Large grey mongoose, Great white pelicans, and Greater crested grebes.

Visitors are encouraged to submit their photographs via email, as these can often assist the reserve management team to confirm the presence of certain species.



Figure 14. Large grey mongoose family (photo: Frieda Prinsloo).



Figure 15. Great white pelicans eating a Common carp (photo: Frieda Prinsloo).



Figure 16. Great crested grebe mother with a baby on her back (photo: Frieda Prinsloo).

4 NATURE CONSERVATION

4.1 Flora Management

4.1.1 Invasive vegetation clearing efforts mainly focussed on the following areas (see Figures 17-18):

- Follow-up clearing of Port Jackson and Manatoka in the **Milnerton Lagoon Section**.
- Follow-up clearing of Port Jackson and hand-removal of emergent weeds on the Eastern bank of the **Diep River Section**;
- Follow-up clearing of Port Jackson on the Western bank of the **Diep River Section**;
- Water Hyacinth removal and follow-up clearing of Port Jackson, Manatoka, Brazilian pepper and hand-pulling of emergent weeds at the **Milnerton Ridge boundary of Rietvlei Section**;
- Water Hyacinth removal and follow-up clearing of Port Jackson, Palm trees and hand-pulling of emergent weeds at the **Table View Boundary of Rietvlei Section**; and
- Water Hyacinth removal and follow-up clearing of Port Jackson and Manatoka and general litter clean-ups in the **Zoarvlei Section**.



Figure 17. Removal of brush material from Milnerton Lagoon Section.



Figure 18. General litter clean-up in the Zoarvlei Section.

4.1.2 Previously disturbed natural areas were restored during this quarter by means of the planting of cultivated indigenous plants (see Figure 19).

The focus areas included edges of the Rietvlei wetlands as well as the Table View boundary of Rietvlei that were previously disturbed by developments in the 1960s and 1970s.

Taaibos, Bietoubos, and *Euclea racemosa* plants are useful pioneer species that assist restoration of natural vegetation. The plants form shrubs that attract various other animals and birds that assist further with natural seed dispersal.

Over a period of several decades it is hoped that the disturbed areas would again resemble the typical coastal Strandveld vegetation of the region.

The Biodiversity Management Branch is designing templates for vegetation restoration plans that will be used to fund and manage restoration efforts on individual nature reserves. The propagation of indigenous plants for restoration purposes is a very costly and time-consuming exercise.



Figure 19. Disturbed area being planted with indigenous plants.

4.2 Fauna Management

4.2.1 Monitoring of wildlife: Counts and sightings

4.2.1.1 An integrated bird census was conducted on 25/04/2014. The census was done by Nature Conservation staff and volunteers, covering 11 survey sections (see Figures 20-22).

The water birds alone numbered a total of 2,209 birds comprising of 39 species. This is 839 more birds than the corresponding survey of 2013.

These included 6 Great crested grebe, 12 Little grebe, 202 White pelican, 32 Whitebreasted cormorant, 71 Reed cormorant, 10 African darter, 21 Grey heron, 1 Blackheaded heron, 10 Purple heron, 21 Little egret, 5 Yellowbilled egret, 4 Cattle egret, 2 Black-crowned night heron, 62 Sacred ibis, 3 Glossy ibis, 1 African spoonbill, 44 Greater flamingo, 50 Lesser flamingo, 243 Egyptian goose, 177 Yellowbilled duck, 14 Cape teal, 17 Redbilled teal, 48 Cape shoveller, 3 African marsh harrier, 2 Purple swamphen, 64 Common moorhen, 448 Redknobbed coot, 1 African black oystercatcher, 59 Blacksmith lapwing, 4 Pied avocet, 12 Blackwinged stilt, 6 Water thicknee, 183 Kelp gull, 270 Hartlaub's gull, 47 Swift tern, 10 Pied kingfisher, 3 Malachite kingfisher, 33 Cape wagtail, and 8 Mallard hybrids.

Other species recorded included Cape weaver, Rock kestrel, Common waxbill, Cape White-eye, Pied crow, Grey-headed gull, Karoon Prinia, Red bishop, Blackshouldered kite, Orangethroated (Cape) longclaw, Clicking stream frog, and Cape reed (Lesser swamp) warbler.

Bird census 25/04/2014	Total	Diep River	North Vlei	South Vlei	Central Pan	Dolphin Beach	Milnerton Channel	Lagoon North	Lagoon South	Zoarlei North	Zoarlei South	Potsdam WWTW
TOTALS	2209	119	250	195	528	132	4	385	191	42	63	298
Great crested grebe	6		2	4								
Little grebe	12			2		3		1				4
White pelican	202			2	200							
Whitebreasted cormorant	32	1	1	1				28				1
Reed cormorant	71	1			4	1		62	3			
African darter	10	1	3	1				5				
Grey heron	21	3	1		1	1		3			11	1
Blackheaded heron	1											1
Purple heron	10	2	3		1		1					3
Little egret	21	3			1			16	1			
Yellowbilled egret	5											5
Cattle egret	4											4
Black-crowned night heron	2					2						
Sacred ibis	62	25	9		2			3		2	8	13
Glossy ibis	3	3										
African spoonbill	1							1				
Greater flamingo	44				22			22				
Lesser flamingo	50				50							
Egyptian goose	243	13	1	105	63	3	52	1				5
Yellowbilled duck	177	18			2	7		30		8	3	109
Cape teal	14									4	4	6
Redbilled teal	17									1		16
Cape shoveller	48				9	16		2				21
African marsh harrier	3				3							
Purple swamphen	2					1						1
Common moorhen	64	21				22	1	1			5	9
Redknobbed coot	448	19	185	79	100	57					7	1
African black oystercatcher	1				1							
Blacksmith lapwing	59	3	2		18	1		8		4	5	18
Pied avocet	4				4							
Blackwinged stilt	12							2		6		4
Water thicknee	6							2				4
Kelp gull	183		30		40			36	74		1	
Hartlaub's gull	270	3	9		2	13		80	80	15	6	62
Swift tern	47							15	32			
Pied kingfisher	10	2	3					5				
Malachite kingfisher	3	1	1	1								
Cape wagtail	33				5	3	1	1		2	5	16
Mallard hybrid	8							8				

Figure 20. Results of bird census.

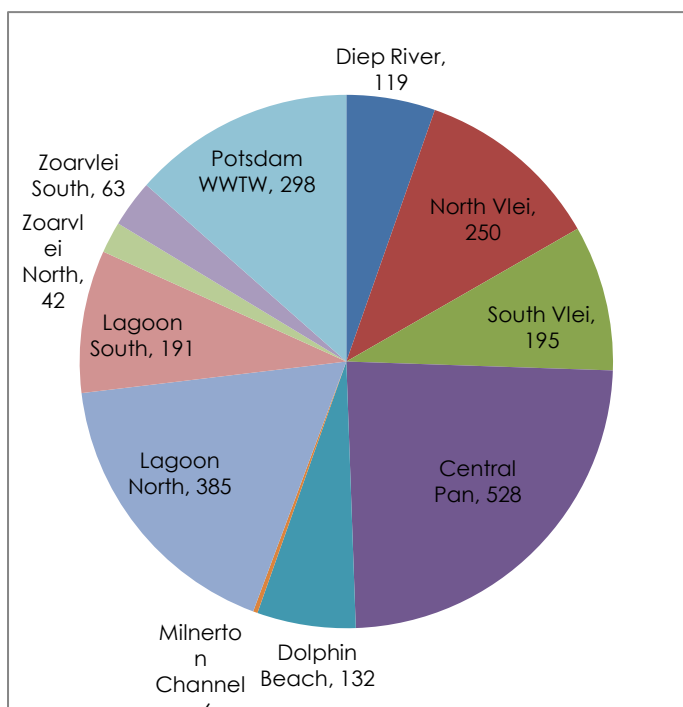


Figure 21. Pie chart of numbers of birds per section.

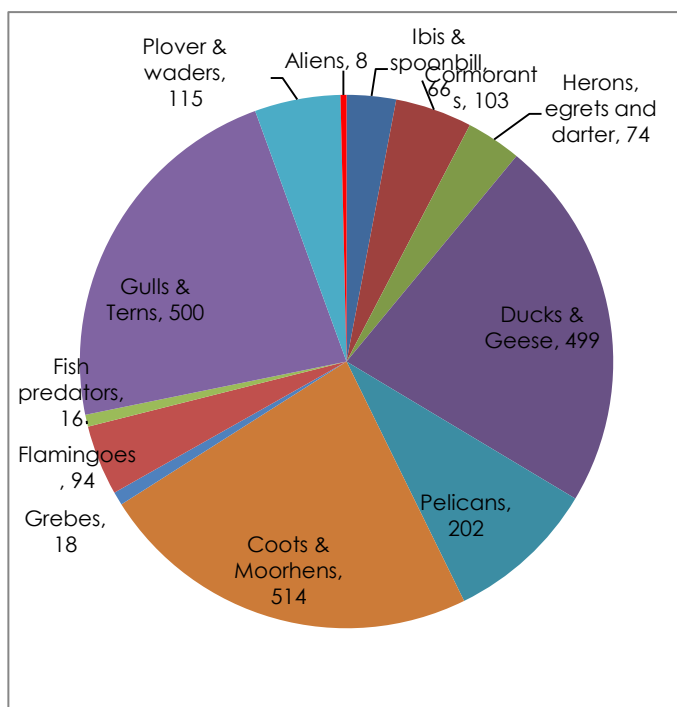


Figure 22. Pie chart of groups of birds.

4.2.1.2 A fish survey was conducted from 23-24/04/2014 with assistance from Corne Erasmus of the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. The species that were sampled include (see Figures 23-24):

- Springer / flathead mullet (*Mugil cephalus*);
- Harders (*Liza richardsonii*);
- Common carp (*Cyprinus carpio*);
- Estuarine round herring (*Gilchristella aestuaria*);
- Banded tilapia / vlei kurper (*Tilapia sparrmanii*);
- Sharptooth catfish (*Clarias gariepinus*); and
- Mosquito fish (*Gambusia affinis*).



Figure 23. Student with a sharp-tooth catfish.



Figure 24. Measuring a mosquito fish.

4.3 Dune management at the Sunset Beach boundary of the Coastal Section has become a problem due to the boardwalks at beach access points suffering damage and weathering. Pedestrians are bypassing the boardwalks and walking on the sand.

A site meeting was held with staff from the Sport and Recreation Department, who maintains the City's beaches and placed the boardwalks at various access points (see Figure 25). Their request was that Biodiversity Management should take over the management of the boardwalks since the Coastal Section is now determined to be part of the Nature Reserve.

Biodiversity Management however felt that boardwalks are not the correct method for beach access points due to the dynamic nature of the environment along the coast. The boardwalks should be removed and access should be left open at specific points. People should be allowed to walk directly onto the sand. We await feedback from Sport and Recreation about this proposal.



Figure 25. North Regional Manager, Bongani Mnisi, with staff from the Sport and Recreation Department.

5 WATER MANAGEMENT

5.1 Water quality

5.1.1 The water quality of the Table Bay Nature Reserve was monitored by reserve staff on three occasions at 15 monitoring points.

The monitoring dates were 15/04, 27/05, and 24/06/2014. During the sampling operations two UNISA students volunteered to assist to gain experience of water sampling techniques in the field (see Figure 26).



Figure 26. UNISA student volunteers assisting with water sampling.

5.1.2 An annual review of water quality in and around the Rietvlei wetlands was presented at a Rietvlei Management Working Group meeting by Candice Haskins on 12/06/2014. The review tracks water quality trends over long periods .

5.2 Rainfall Measurements

5.2.1 Rainfall records are stored from two locations in the Table Bay Nature Reserve (Rietvlei Water Area and the Milnerton Racecourse) into a central database. Total rainfall recorded this quarter was 296.6mm at Rietvlei and 265.9mm at Milnerton Racecourse.

Below Figure 27 indicates the rainfall records from Rietvlei and Milnerton Racecourse for the previous two quarters of 2014, plotted over the average rainfall pattern for the reserve since 2000. The month of June recorded an above-average rainfall for both locations.

Figure 28 indicates the accumulation curve of the total annual rainfall at Rietvlei and Milnerton Racecourse. Both curves are well above the average rainfall accumulation curve for the Nature Reserve. This indicates that the total rainfall by the end of 2014 is expected to be higher than normal. Observations indicated that the Diep River breached into seasonal pans on 04/06/2014.

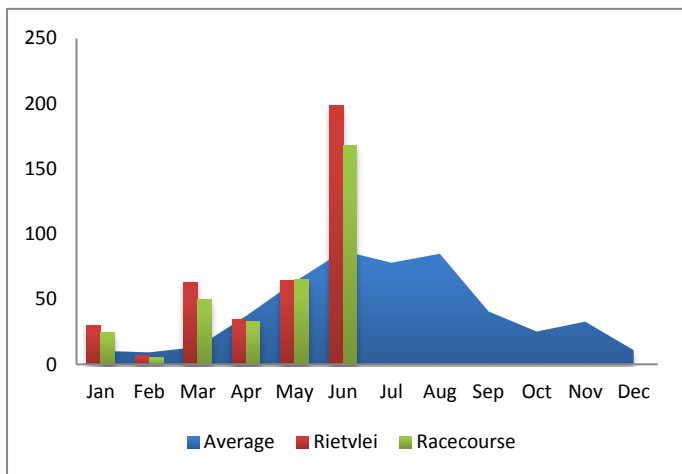


Figure 27. Rainfall records in 2014.

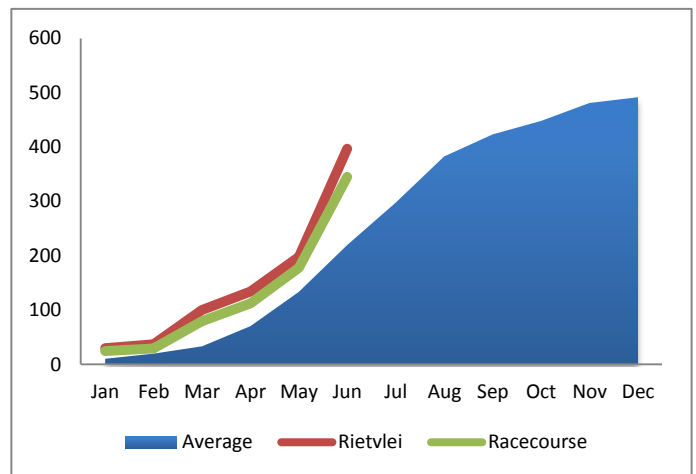


Figure 28. Accumulation of rainfall in 2014.

5.2.2 Stormwater management measures are conducted annually pre-winter by the city's Stormwater Department. This work entails clearing stormwater canals and removing vegetation where stormwater pipes fall out into the environment to prevent backflooding of stormwater into developed areas.

Figure 29 across indicates the Milnerton Lagoon mouth where the pipes draining Paardeneiland through Zoarvlei are blocked by marine sand. The pipes are cleared regularly to prevent flooding



Figure 29. Stormwater machines working in lagoon mouth.

6.1. The remains of Chinese lanterns found in the nature reserve are shown below in Figures 30-31. These lanterns, although very popular, are extremely dangerous in natural environments. Many nature reserves have suffered wild fires due to falling Chinese lanterns. The public are discouraged from sending Chinese lanterns into the air, as these can cause wild fires and result in loss of property or lives.



Figure 30. Remains of a Chinese lantern.



Figure 31. Remains of a Chinese lantern.

6.2 Controlled burning of brush piles was undertaken at Brakkefontein Nature Reserve near Atlantis. The Table Bay team assisted several other nature reserve teams to burn more than a 900 brush piles in two days from 26-27/05/2014 (see Figure 32).



Figure 32. Some of the brush piles being burnt at Brakkefontein Nature Reserve.

7 COMPLIANCE MANAGEMENT

7.1 The Dolphin Beach Hotel is a direct neighbour of the Table Bay Nature Reserve. The landscaping team at the hotel allegedly contravened sections of the National Environment Management Act by denuding about 1200 square meters of vegetation and flattening a dune between the hotel and the sea.

The only apparent reason for the damage to these dunes was to open a view of the sea from the hotel's Blowfish Restaurant. The matter was reported to the provincial Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning (DEA&DP) for further investigation. The damage to the dunes has since stopped.



Figure 33. A Dolphin Beach Hotel employee removing sand and vegetation from a sensitive fore-dune.



Figure 34. Extent and location of the damaged dunes in front of the Blowfish Restaurant.

7.2 The Milnerton Golf Course and Sunset Links is a direct neighbour of the Table Bay nature Reserve. Their landscaping team dumped large amounts of garden refuse and grass clippings in the Nature Reserve. This was observed and photographed by site manager Landi Louw. The dumping was creeping into the Milnerton Lagoon Section of the reserve and establishing alien plants.

A notice was issued to the golf course to comply with local by-laws and to remove all the dumping at their own costs, which they did shortly after.

Landi Louw supervised the clean-up work and will also monitor that no future dumping takes places.



Figure 35. Dumping of landscape refuse from Milnerton Golf Course and Sunset Links into Milnerton Lagoon Section (photo: L Louw).



Figure 36. Dumping of landscape refuse from Milnerton Golf Course and Sunset Links into Milnerton Lagoon Section (photo: L Louw).



Figure 37. Dumping of landscape refuse from Milnerton Golf Course and Sunset Links into Milnerton Lagoon Section (photo: L Louw).

7.3 An assault case against a displaced person, Ynita Davids, who attacked nature reserve staff in the field during a clean-up operation, was concluded in the Cape Town Court on 21/05/2014. The state prosecutor and the legal aid defence attorney mediated an out-of-court written agreement, between the complainants and the accused. The terms of the agreement are:

"That the accused [Ynita Davids] and her partner Michael Jacobs refrain from entering Table Bay Nature Reserve and refrain from interfering with employees of City of Cape Town Nature Conservation and refrain from intimidating them in any way."

Failure to adhere to this agreement could result in this case being re-opened against the accused.

7.4 A break-in occurred at the Rietvlei Education Centre over the weekend of 28-29/06/2014. A computer and electronic items were stolen. Some of the items belonged to the City of Cape Town. The Friends of Rietvlei, who co-own the centre, have been informed about the incident.

Improved security measures are to be installed at the Rietvlei Education Centre and the Rietvlei main entrance gate's security kiosk. Insurance claims were lodged to refund the stolen items.

7.5 Several cattle were impounded during this quarter in the Diep River Section. The Atlantis Animal Pound charges fees for the release of these animals, and if they are not redeemed, they stand to be auctioned off (see Figure 38 across).

7.6 Illegal occupations and displaced people were removed from underneath bridges and various other locations in the Nature Reserve, including in the Zoarvlei Section. An additional two displaced people were arrested in Zoarvlei and charged for violent intimidation of staff in the field. Intimidation of staff in any way will not be tolerated and offenders will be arrested immediately.



Figure 38. Cattle in the Diep River Section that were about to be impounded.



Figure 39. Illegal occupations under Otto du Plessis Drive bridge near Paddocks complex.



Figure 40. Illegal occupations under the Blaauwberg Road bridge.

8 PEOPLE AND CONSERVATION

- Table Bay NR staff attended no less than 21 official meetings with stakeholders;
- The reserve facilities were used to benefit no less than 399 people over 23 events; and
- Environmental education and outreach benefited no less than 370 people over 10 events.

8.1 Stakeholder Engagement

8.1.1 Internal meetings

Table Bay NR staff attended no less than eight internal planning meetings (see below).

- 02/04/2014: CPUT students competence assessments
- 25/04/2014: North Region management meeting (Rietvlei office)
- 08/05/2014: Legal compliance assessment
- 09/05/2014: EPWP social staff braai gathering
- 29/05/2014: Branch meeting (Helderberg Nature Reserve)
- 30/05/2014: North Region management meeting (Blaauwberg office)
- 06/06/2014: Staff incapacity investigation
- 20/06/2014: CPUT students competence assessments



Figure 41. EPWP social staff braai gathering.

8.1.2 External meetings

Table Bay NR staff attended no less than 13 external liaison meetings (see below).

- 03/04/2014: Groen Sebenza Internship interviews
- 03/04/2014: Rivergate Development site inspection
- 04/04/2014: Zoarvlei Management Advisory Committee
- 10/04/2014: Rietvlei Management Working Group
- 25/04/2014: Milnerton Racecourse Environmental Management Committee
- 30/04/2014: River Club site inspection
- 08/05/2014: Friends of Rietvlei Annual General Meeting
- 22/05/2014: CPUT's Work-integrated Learning review
- 30/05/2014: Milnerton Racecourse Environmental Management Committee
- 02/06/2014: Sunset Beach coastal section with Sports & Recreation Department about boardwalks
- 03/06/2014: EPWP implementing agent regarding Rietvlei boardwalk repairs
- 12/06/2014: NCC Environmental Services regarding NQF5 learnership
- 12/05/2014: Rietvlei Management Working Group

8.2 Partnerships and Benefits to People

8.2.1 Rietvlei Education Centre Usage

The usage of the Rietvlei Education Centre at the Table Bay Nature Reserve, excluding school groups, generated 35 person days of benefit to people over three event days. See Table 1 below.

Table 1. Rietvlei Education Centre usage.

DATE	GROUP	ACTIVITY	PERSON DAYS
09/04/2014	CTEET Learnerships	Chainsaw and Brush-cutter training	6
10/04/2014	Rietvlei Management Working Group	Meeting	8
17/06/2014	Expanded Public Works Programme	Health & Safety meeting	21
TOTALS			35

8.2.2 Rietvlei Boma Usage

The usage of the Rietvlei Boma at the Table Bay Nature Reserve generated 334 person days of benefit to people over 20 event days. See Table 2 below.

Table 2. Rietvlei Boma usage.

DATE	GROUP	ACTIVITY	PERSON DAYS
04/04/2014	Provincial Ground Crew Working Group	Meeting	10
09/04/2014	Natanya Dreyer & BMB Comm. team	Basic EE and communication training	5
10/04/2014	Natanya Dreyer & BMB Comm. team	Basic EE and communication training	12
29/04/2014	EPWP working group	Health and Safety	14
30/04/2014	IDP & OPM Department, CCT	Staff Workshop	15
05/05/2014	EPWP working group	Health and Safety	27
12/05/2014	EPWP working group	Health and Safety	23
19/05/2014	EPWP working group	Health and Safety	24
19/05/2014	Charline Mc Kie (boardroom)	Meeting	4
28/05/2014	BMB - CCT	Practical Training, Labour Training	30
30/05/2014	Budget Department	Workshop	11
04/06/2014	Charline (boardroom)	Meeting	4
10/06/2014	Bionet Alliance Partnership	Committee meeting	15
12/06/2014	CCT ERMD Learnership	Support day	30
13/06/2014	Provincial Ground Crew Working Group	Meeting	10
17/06/2014	Zulakaconsulting	Smart Driver Training	20
18/06/2014	Zulakaconsulting	Smart Driver Training	19
23/06/2014	BMB senior staff	Labour Relations training	17
24/06/2014	Zulakaconsulting	Smart Driver Training	22
25/06/2014	Zulakaconsulting	Smart Driver Training	22
TOTAL			334

8.2.3 Environmental Education and Outreach

Environmental education and outreach at the Table Bay Nature Reserve generated 370 person days of benefit to people over ten event days. See Table 3 and Figures 42-45 below.

Table 3. Environmental education and outreach.

DATE	GROUP(S)	LEARNERS	TEACHER +ADULTS	PD'S	PROGRAMME
03/04/2014	Holiday group	17	6	23	Fishing programme
04/04/2014	Holiday group	15	6	21	Fishing programme
15/04/2014	Home of Hope	5	1	6	My ocean and estuary
16/04/2014	Home of Hope	20	1	21	Animal homes
14/05/2014	Probus Club of Houtbay	0	8	8	Guided walk at Rietvlei section
16/05/2014	Rusthof Primary	68	2	70	Biodiversity: Wetlands
20/05/2014	Rusthof Primary	77	2	79	Biodiversity: Wetlands
22/05/2014	Kunterbunt Kidz kindergarten	18	9	27	Bird watching
23/06/2014	Wolraad Woltemade	53	2	55	Biodiversity: Birds
24/06/2014	Wolraad Woltemade	57	3	60	Biodiversity: Birds
TOTALS		330	40	370	TOTALS



Figure 42. Landi Louw with Home of Hope.



Figure 43. S van Blek & B Wilkenson with Probus Club of Houtbay.



Figure 44. Rusthof Primary grade 6 class visit to Rietvlei.



Figure 45. Wolraad Woltemade Primary Grade 7 visit to Rietvlei.

9 HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

9.1 Staff establishment

9.1.1 A SANBI Groen Sebenza internship position became available for the Table Bay Nature Reserve. It was decided that the position will be used as an assistant reserve manager for the Coastal and Zoarvlei Sections of the Nature Reserve. Interviews were held on 03/04/2014 at the Rietvlei offices. **Mashudu Sikhwivhilu** was selected as the preferred candidate. She started on 02/05/2014 and her contract will run until 31/12/2015.

9.1.2 Alternative internal placements resulted in two permanent staff members being transferred from other City services to the Table Bay Nature Reserve. The two new members are **Derick Coetzee** who will be working as a visitor controller, and **Fundiswa Sigwayi** who will be working as a cleaner.

9.1.3 Table Bay Nature Reserve staff currently totals 22 members, consisting of 13 permanent members and nine temporary or contract members (see Table 4 below).

Table 4. Staff establishment of Table Bay Nature Reserve.

Name(s)	Permanent Position
Jacobus (Koos) Retief	1 x Area Manager
Allan Gargan	1 x Foreman
Kyle Kelly; Clinton Roux	2 x Assistant Conservation Officer: Water Ranger
Christopher Singo	1 x Assistant Conservation Officer: Diep River
Elzette Krynauw	1 x People and Conservation officer
Derick Coetzee	1 x Visitor Controller
Sakhile Luhani ; Qalile Lisa; Sonwabile Shilinga; Bulelwa Nomna; Ferica Yamile	5 x Field ranger
Fundiswa Sigwayi	1 x Worker / Cleaner
Name(s)	Temporary Position
Landi Louw	1 x Site Manager: Milnerton Racecourse & Lagoon
Karen Merrett	1 x ERMD Intern
Damon Hope; Braden Wilkinson; Stuart van Blerk	3 x Student CPUT
Mashudu Sikhwivhilu	1 x Groen Sebenza Intern: Coastal & Zoarvlei Sections
Viwe Maposa; Pamella Mrebe; Ntombesithathu Fusa	3 x CTEET Learnership

9.2 Training interventions

9.2.1 Table Bay Nature Reserve staff underwent 101 person days of training over 13 training interventions.

- 31/03-06/04/2014: NQF2 Nature Conservation Learnership camp at Riversdale Nature College
- 07-11/04/2014: NQF5 Nature Conservation Learnership module (3pax)
- 09-11/04/2014: NQF2 Nature Conservation Learnership chainsaw and brush-cutter training
- 17/04/2014: Self-defence training at Tygerberg Nature Reserve (6pax)
- 12-15/05/2014: NQF5 Nature Conservation Learnership module (3pax)
- 15-16/05/2014: Conflict Management Training (4pax)
- 21-22/05/2014: Health and Safety representative training (1pax)
- 26-28/05/2014: Generic Life Skills training (3pax)
- 28/05/2014: Basic Labour Relations training (1pax)
- 02-03/06/2014: Financial Life Skills training (9pax)
- 04/06/2014: Retirement Planning training (6pax)
- 11/06/2014: Retirement Preparation training (1pax)
- 26/06/2014: Smart Driver Training (2pax)

10 VISITORS AND INCOME

10.1 Income from visitors at the Table Bay Nature Reserve's Rietvlei Water Area during this quarter was R51,638 from 2,178 recorded visitors. These figures indicate a seasonal decline with the onset of winter (see Figures 46-47).

However when compared to the corresponding quarters from previous years, this quarter recorded the highest income and visitors (see Figures 48-49). This trend indicates more use of the Nature Reserve during this winter, despite the normal seasonal decline.

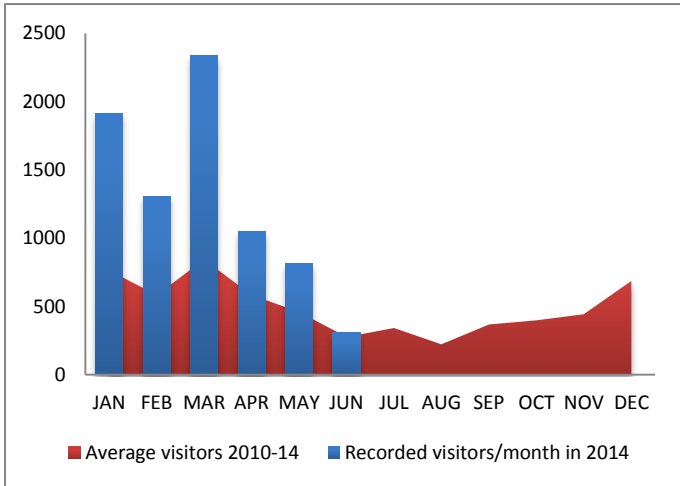


Figure 46. Monthly visitor numbers plotted over averages.

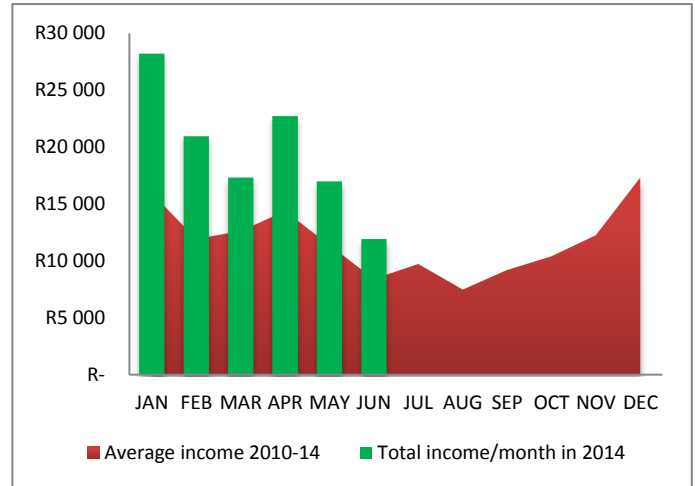


Figure 47. Monthly income plotted over averages.

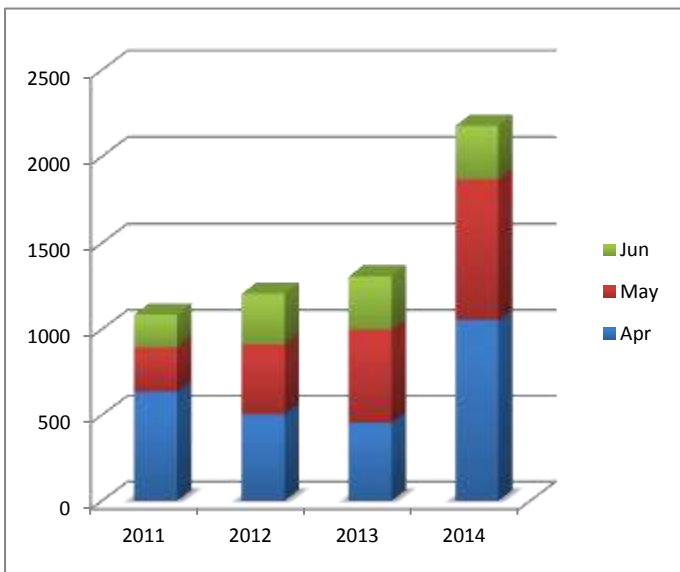


Figure 48. Visitors over corresponding quarters since 2011.

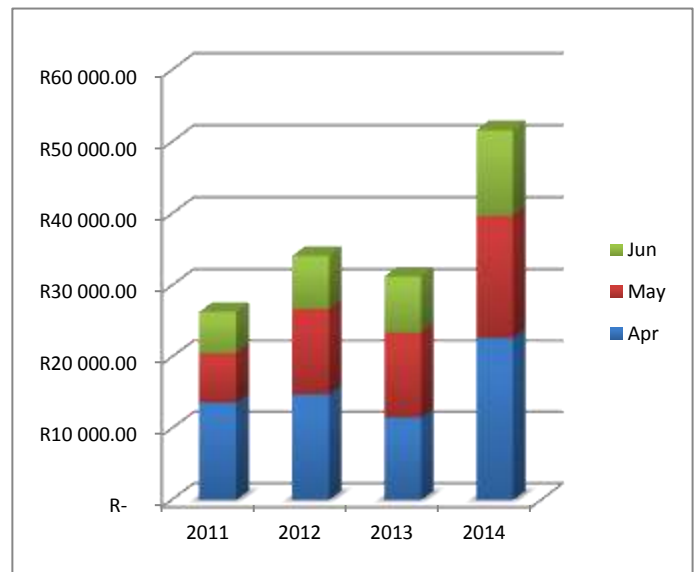


Figure 49. Income over corresponding quarters since 2011.

10.2 Paddling, canoeing and stand-up paddling enthusiasts are showing increasing interest in the Rietvlei Water Area. During the 2013/2014 financial year a trial was opened up to allow paddling on Rietvlei in the power boat circuit from 07:30 in the morning until the time when power boats can launch onto the water. During the week this is 10:00 and on weekends it is 09:00, thereafter paddlers have to leave the water.

There have however been requests from various paddlers to access the water for longer periods of time. The matter was discussed at the Rietvlei Management Working Group, and there was general support for extending paddling hours at Rietvlei. The only concern is that power boats and paddlers are using the same outer circuit of water. It is not safe for paddlers when power boats are using the water circuit simultaneously.

A resolution to the matter came when the Milnerton Aquatic Club agreed that the very shallow outer portion of the power boat circuit would be demarcated for paddlers by means of an additional set of buoys. Power boats generally do not venture into the shallows. A new trial period will therefore be started during which paddlers can use a shallow outer circuit for the full day's duration. A general notice will be sent out when these measures are in place.

11 INFRASTRUCTURE MANAGEMENT

11.1 **Maintenance works** at the Table Bay Nature Reserved included the following:

- **Boardwalk repairs** due to flooding damage from the previous season. These repairs are carried out by Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) employees in conjunction with a specialist contractor.
- **Machines and equipment** that were maintained included brush-cutters, chainsaws, and an electric generator.
- **All Council vehicles** on the Nature Reserve were sent for maintenance and servicing when required.
- **The Toyota Tazz** that was involved in a traffic accident on Blaauwberg Road during the previous quarter was written off. A replacement was purchased in the form of a Nissan NV200 1.6 l seven-seater.
- **The electric gate** was reported faulty on several occasions. The gate was repaired.
- **A security floodlight** was constructed at the main entrance gate.
- **Paving** was repaired in the stores area of the office building.
- **Internal road** edges were tidied up.
- **Vegetation growing through the Coastal Section fence** was cleared away.
- **An internal stormwater drain** that collapsed was repaired.



Figure 50. Repaired boardwalk.



Figure 51. Security floodlight at entrance gate.



Figure 52. Paving being repaired.



Figure 53. Internal road edges being tidied up.



Figure 54. Vegetation growing through fence.



Figure 55. Internal stormwater drain that collapsed.

12 FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

12.1 Capital expenditure projects during this quarter amounted to almost R990,000 over seven projects.

Table 5. Capital expenditure projects.

	Purchase order nr	Total (incl. VAT)
Office parking shadeports x 4	4502349387	R 27,446.00
Blinds and projector screen in boma	4502324991	R 124,260.00
Weed control: Waves' Edge Wetland	4502371073	R 99,181.37
1,8m diamond mesh fence x 140m: Pentz Drive at SANCCOB	4502374734	R 55,885.84
1,8m diamond mesh fence x 890m: R27 at Rietvlei & CRF gate	4502386518	R 350,048.40
1,8m diamond mesh fence x 274m: R27 at Coastal Section	4502386525	R 105,627.06
Nissan NV200 1.6i (7 seater)	4502324812	R 219,661.00
	TOTAL	R 982,109.67



Figure 56. Office parking shadeports.



Figure 57. Weed control at Waves' Edge Wetland.



Figure 58. Pentz Drive fence at SANCCOB.



Figure 59. R27 fence at Rietvlei & CRF gate.



Figure 60. R27 fence at Coastal Section.



Figure 61. Nissan NV200 1.6i (7 seater).

Sanccob steps in to save oiled birds



STAFF REPORTER

The Southern African Foundation for the Conservation of Coastal Birds (SANCCOB) rescued nine red-knobbed coots and two Egyptian geese last month.

Sanccob plucked the birds from Langelei in Retreat, on Thursday March 20, after City Parks workers found them languishing in oiled water.

Tabletalk's sister newspaper, the Southern Mail, reported earlier this month that a City investigation found oil and possibly chemicals entered the vlei through the stormwater system after a nearby factory burnt down. Water used to extinguish the fire had gone into the road, flowed into the stormwater system and finally the vlei.

Sanccob admitted the birds to its centre in Table View. There they were stabilised, washed and rehabilitated over the next fortnight.

Then, on Monday March 31, Sanccob staff and volunteers released the first batch of birds – six coots and the two Egyptian geese – back into the wild at the Rietvlei Nature Reserve.

Sanccob spokesman Francois Louw noted, however, that this was not the first time the foundation had been called on to help birds that had become oiled in freshwater. In July 2010, Sanccob admitted nine quacker ducks and one teal duck from Brackenfell following an oil spill in one of



■ Sanccob bird rehabilitators Marna Smit, left, and Albert Snyman, right, wash an oiled Egyptian goose.

the estate's lakes.

"The public is often unaware that all oil, chemicals and other waste discarded down our kitchen sinks, drains and toilets goes into the City's sewerage system and can potentially end up in sensitive environments such as Langevlei.

"These harmful fluids can be fatal to fish and water birds in dams, wetlands and in the ocean," said Mr Louw.

Sanccob makes several recommendations for responsibly disposing of waste:

- Pour kitchen fats and oils into a container; seal it and throw it into the rubbish bin.
- Wipe greasy pots and pans with a paper towel before washing.
- Use less detergent. The average

household uses three times more detergent than manufacturers recommend.

● Choose a washing detergent with a low salt content. Concentrated detergents often contain much less salt than conventional varieties – check the label before purchasing.

● Ask your local pharmacy or council for advice on how to dispose of medicines and hazardous chemicals.

● Used motor oil should be stored in an appropriate container and taken to your local oil collection facility so it can be cleaned and re-used. To find your nearest drop-off centre for used oil, visit www.rosefoundation.org.za or contact the Rose Foundation at 021 448 7492 or email usedoil@iafrica.com



■ An oiled Egyptian goose admitted to Sanccob for rehabilitation.

Jerseys not good for oiled birds

The Southern African Foundation for the Conservation of Coastal Birds (SANCCOB) often receives appeals from caring individuals offering to knit jerseys for the oiled penguins. While the organisation appreciates the goodwill of the public in offering their assistance, as an internationally recognised wildlife responder which adheres to global protocols, they are unable to take up these kind offers.

Contrary to popular belief, these little "jumpers" do little to help the oiled birds and can actually be detrimental to a penguin when undergoing rehabilitation.

The popular belief is that knitted jerseys keep the birds warm and reduce the amount of oil they ingest when trying to clean themselves (also called preening). However, when under the care of professional oiled wildlife rehabilitators, oiled birds are housed in warm, ventilated enclosures in which the ambient temperature is regulated which eliminates the need for artificial jerseys to keep the birds warm.

Utmost care

Oiled birds are unable to regulate their own body temperature and even though it is very important to keep oiled birds warm, the utmost care must be taken not to increase the bird's body temperature above the normal level. It is very difficult to monitor individual birds when they are wearing jerseys. Common disorders amongst oiled birds are skin burns and skin irritations. Jerseys increase the risk of these conditions occurring by pressing the oiled feathers against the penguin's skin and preventing the volatile elements of the oil from evaporating.

One of the key components of successful rehabilitating wild seabirds is keeping their stress levels as low as possible. The process of finding the right jersey to fit an



Oily penguins do not need knitted jackets.

individual's body type and "dressing" them can elevate their stress levels and reduce their chances of survival.

Ways to help

One should rather assist SANCCOB by donating much-needed items like old towels, newspapers or any other items found at www.sanccob.co.za/you-can-help/wish-list.

If knitting is your forte, you may want to knit penguin dolls which can be sold at a school to raise funds for SANCCOB or donate these to the organisation's Chick Rearing Unit to keep little penguin chicks company in their brooders.

► To donate items towards SANCCOB contact them on reception@sanccob.co.za or on 021 557 6155.



African penguin chicks at SANCCOB need a nursery.

PHOTO: FRANCOIS LOUW

Chicks need own nursery

Penguin chicks cared for by the Southern African Foundation for the Conservation of Coastal Birds' (SANCCOB) are in desperate need of a nursery.

Every year SANCCOB admits between 800 and 900 abandoned African penguin chicks and eggs for rehabilitation before releasing them back into the wild.

The organisation is appealing to the public to help raise funds to build a nursery which will house the larger penguin chicks. The addition of a nursery will add much needed capacity to the current Chick Rearing Unit in Table View which is overflowing with hungry young birds.

By collaborating with SANParks and CapeNature, chicks and eggs are brought into SANCCOB's care throughout the year. These penguin chicks and eggs are admitted when their parents either abandon them when undergoing their annual moult or

when they have fallen ill or become weak. Chicks are also removed as a precautionary measure from areas where they are at risk from speeding motor vehicles or pets.

The extra capacity will enable SANCCOB to separate the larger penguin chicks from the very young babies in order to better care for them and prepare them for release back into the wild.

With less than 2% of the original population remaining, the hand-rearing of ill and abandoned chicks is seen as a crucial conservation intervention to help bolster the wild population. SANCCOB, a non-profit organisation, has been at the forefront of saving the endangered African penguin and other seabird species since 1968.

► Donations can be made via SANCCOB's website www.sanccob.co.za. Alternatively contact SANCCOB on 021 557 6155 or email reception@sanccob.co.za.

SANCCOB and CapeNature swoop in to save gannet chicks from starvation

STAFF REPORTER

The Southern African Foundation for the Conservation of Coastal Birds (SANCCOB) and CapeNature teamed up to rescue 36 Cape gannet chicks that were orphaned on Bird Island, at Lambert's Bay.

The chicks are now being cared for at the foundation's seabird rehabilitation centre, in Table View.

Every year around May, adult Cape gannets leave the island for their annual post-breeding immigration and can often be found as far away as Angola or Mozambique.

The group of gannet chicks hatched late in the breeding season

and are not yet of fledging age, so they were abandoned by their migrating parents.

They would have starved had SANCCOB and CapeNature not intervened. Admitted on Thursday May 22, the Cape gannet chicks will be reared at SANCCOB for the next three to four weeks.

SANCCOB spokesman Francois Louw said they would undergo water therapy to strengthen their wings, be fed whole fish and fish formula to boost their immune systems, and receive regular doses of water and electrolytes to keep them hydrated. Once their feathers are waterproof, their health status and blood results are cleared by the veterinary team, and they have reached a normal fledging weight, they will be released back into the wild. The Cape gannet is listed as vulnerable and is only found on three colonies in South Africa and three colonies in Namibia.

Currently, 8 000 pairs breed on Bird Island in Lambert's Bay. Mr Louw said maintaining the colony at Lambert's Bay was critical to the conservation of the species.

According to Dr Richard Sherry, of the University of Cape Town, environmental conditions for seabirds have deteriorated on South Africa's West Coast over the last decade and gannets have relied heavily on energy-poor fishery dis-

cards to feed their chicks.

"Research has shown that adults have been able to maintain relatively good survival, but the poor feeding conditions have resulted in slow chick growth, low survival of chicks in the nest, and high mortality of these young birds in their first year at sea. Since adults move very little between colonies, efforts to increase the number of young birds making it to breeding age are important to ensure the survival of the colony at Bird Island."

In August 2013, SANCCOB rescued 172 oiled Cape gannets from Bird Island in the Eastern Cape, the largest gannet colony in the world, after the Kiani Satu bulk carrier ran



■ SANCCOB and CapeNature have saved a group of gannet chicks from starvation.

aground in the Goukamma Marine Protected Area.

Abandoned chicks saved from Bird Island

In an effort to save 36 Cape gannet chicks, the Southern African Foundation for the Conservation of Coastal Birds (SANCCOB) and CapeNature teamed up to admit the orphaned chicks from Bird Island in Lambert's Bay to SANCCOB's seabird rehabilitation centre in Table View.

Every year around May, adult Cape gannets vacate the island for their annual post-

breeding migration and can be found as far away as Angola or Mozambique. But this group of gannet chicks hatched late in the breeding season and are not yet of a fledging age. As a result, they were abandoned by their migrating parents and would have faced starvation on the island if SANCCOB and CapeNature had not intervened.

Admitted on 22 May, the chicks will be re-

ared at SANCCOB for the next three to four weeks before being released into the wild.

The Cape gannet is currently listed as vulnerable and is only found on three colonies in South Africa and three colonies in Namibia. Currently, 8 000 pairs breed on Bird Island.

Maintaining the colony at Lambert's Bay is critical to the conservation of the species.



Kelp, often seen as a nuisance for beach-goers, plays a vital role in dune preservation. The removal of it is contributing to coastal erosion in Melkbosstrand.

EROSION: NATURAL BALANCE IS BEING UPSET

Kelp needed for dunes

ANDRÉ BAKKES
@andrebakkes

The problem of coastal dune erosion along the west coast is a priority for the three spheres of government who are "working towards" solving it.

Yet, one of the biggest reasons for dune erosion – the removal of kelp by the city – remains ongoing.

Removing kelp from beaches quickens the process of dune erosion, as can be seen in the state of "dunes" in Melkbosstrand.

To compound matters, collectors who remove kelp and deliver it to feed abalone

farms, have been removing too much of it.

Chairperson of Melkbosstrand Ratepayers Association, John Taylor, elaborates: "When kelp normally washes up, some of it is pushed right up towards the dunes. This protective kelp layer then acts as a harbour breakwater would. It stabilises the dune and assists with vegetation re-establishment."

Balancing act

The removal of kelp is a careful balancing act for authorities, since rotting kelp on beaches, despite its role in dune preservation, is not a pleasant sight or smell.

In fact, Melkbosstrand is aiming to qualify

as a Blue Flag beach, and for that a certain amount of kelp should be removed.

Whilst the City of Cape Town removes kelp from a few beaches as a service delivery function, this removal is limited to those beaches that are subjected to high recreational use and no longer function as natural systems.

Permits for collectors to remove kelp from designated beaches are issued by the National Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF).

During Taylor's correspondence with the provincial Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning

(DEA&DP), he was told the matter of kelp removal has been taken to the Provincial Coastal Committee (PCC) where all three spheres of government are working together to solve the problem of coastal erosion.

Rapid erosion

Continues Taylor: "Since the active harvesting of kelp on the main beach... the primary coastal dune has been rapidly eroded. He said the resultant costs of repairs to Beach Road would be "inordinate", and tourism to the area, and residents, would also be affected.

► To page 2.



■ A Spitfire, flown by Cape Radio Flyers club member John Jalia, takes a final spin at Rietvlei during the club's last official gathering there in March.

PICTURE: COLIN BROWN

Radio flyers grounded

Model aeroplane enthusiasts mark their club's 50th anniversary this year, but there's little to celebrate after the City booted them off the spot they have used since 1964 to fly their planes.

FAATIMAH HENDRICKS

The Cape Radio Flyers have had their wings clipped after authorities rejected their application to continue using a portion of the Rietvlei Nature Reserve to fly their model planes.

The City of Cape Town says the noise from the planes is a nuisance to residents and disturbs the nature reserve's ambience.

The City also says there is no provision for mechanical recreational activities in the area, only for activities related to nature conservation.

However, when Tabletalk asked the City how exactly the environment was being harmed by the Cape Radio Flyers and how many residents had complained,

it did not say.

The organisation contested the City's decision, and deputy mayor and mayoral committee member for finance, Ian Neilson, said the matter was being considered by various directorates in preparation for a public participation process. Thereafter it would go to council for a final decision.

"The City does not want to preempt the public participation process. If a department, particularly the department that has responsibility for managing the land, does not support an application, the department's comments will be incorporated into a report to serve before council," he said.

Continued on page 3

■ Marc Wolffe prefers building his own model planes instead of buying the parts in boxes and assembling them.



Aviation enthusiasts fly into flak over lease

From page 1

Mr Neilson said it could be five months before a final decision was made.

Peter Andrianatos, chairman of the Sunset Beach Homeowners' Association, said some residents had objected directly to the City, but didn't know how many.

"Some are in favour and some are against," he said.

Johan van den Berg, chairman of the Table View Ratepayers' Association (TVRA), said they had received a notice from the Blaauwberg sub-council on Monday May 5, inviting them to take part in the public participation process about the lease renewal.

Mr Van den Berg said he was unaware of any complaints, and, so far, none of the executive committee members had objected.

"There is no reason for us to object, but it is on the agenda for the next committee meeting," he said.

Have your say
SMS TALK with your message, name and area you live in to 302643 (22264) SMSes charged at R1 each

Chairman of the Cape Radio Flyers and Table View resident Marc Wolffe said the group had flown their model aeroplanes on a portion of the nature reserve for more than 50 years.

He said the City's decision not to renew their lease had left them without a place to fly as they celebrated their 50th anniversary.

"We were officially formed in 1964. It's our 50th year, and this is the present we get from the City," said Mr Wolffe. "We've been using Rietvlei Nature Reserve since the 1950s. It's a group made up of aviation enthusiasts."

He said after the development of Sunset Beach some people had started to complain about the noise. He felt their complaints were unjustified because club members

had taken drastic steps to reduce the noise level, improving silencers and changing propellers.

"We are flying more electrical planes, which are a lot quieter. We did our part in trying to appease and be good neighbours," said Mr Wolffe. He said there were times they would go for months without flying at the nature reserve, espe-

'It's our 50th year, and this is the present we get from the City'

cially during the rainy periods.

They had tried everything to have the lease renewed, but were running out of options, he said. The club needed a large area to fly the planes.

The lease expires at the end of May, but they had applied for a renewal more than a year prior to that date.

"The planes fly at about 270 km/h. You can't fly it on a small piece of land. You need a runway suitable for the size and speed of the aircraft."

Mr Wolffe said the Cape Radio Flyers promoted the hobby and sport of radio controlled model aeronautics. He has had a lifelong involvement in the hobby. He became interested in model planes 40 years ago when he was just 10. His father used to fly the planes and if they crashed, he would try fixing them. Later he started building his own model planes.

Mr Wolffe said he preferred building a plane from a plan with wood and colouring it, to make it unique, compared to the planes that could be bought in boxes and assembled.

He builds the plane's frame from balsa wood, covers it in mate-

rial then spray paints it a colour of his choice. It takes him between four and 12 months to build a plane and he also enjoys building and collecting replicas of military aircraft.

"I don't like to sell my planes, because I consider them to be a work of art. It's all an expression of me," said Mr Wolffe. "It's more expensive to build it yourself, but, for me, it's not about the instant gratification of opening a box and flying it immediately."



Final flyby at Rietvlei

An old Douglas Gaintless World War 2 Bomber roared low over Rietvlei last Sunday. Fortunately it wasn't the real thing, but just a scale model owned by Marc Wolffe, chairperson of the Cape Radio Flyers. The club had its last official gathering that day, as the council hasn't renewed the club's lease. PHOTO: DAVE COLLINS

Editorial

No-fly zone

A 50th anniversary should be celebrated, instead the Cape Radio Flyers feel as if they have been grounded.

The club uses a section of the Rietvlei Nature Reserve as a runway. For 50 years the club's members have flown there, unhindered – until the City of Cape Town refused to renew their lease. But the club does not know why.

According to the club, there were some noise complaints from residents a few years ago, which they addressed by fitting their radio-controlled aircraft with new propellers and silencers. But City officials did not indicate whether they had measured noise levels so the club is not sure this is the issue.

When Tabletalk asked the City about the apparent negative effects on the environment, the City sidestepped our questions and its reply focused on a public participation process, which has just started.

The Sunset Beach Home Owners' Association has said it knew about complaints about the noise and some residents had complained directly to the City. However, the chairman of the association, Peter Andrianatos, could not say how many residents were for or against the club's lease renewal, although he said residents living closest to the nature reserve were most affected.

Without a home or at least a runway big enough, 50 years of radio-controlled flying could come crashing down without a renewed lease.

The club faces an uncertain future unless it can find an alternative runway, or the City renews the lease with a clause to cover monitoring the possible impact on the environment and on nearby residents.

Radio flyers

It's absurd the council has banned model airplanes on the edge of Rietvlei, due to some complaints. The motorbikes racing along the R27 create far more noise and havoc – SM.

Fifty years ago there were no Sunset Beach residents – so why move somewhere then complain about things that were there long before you? It's like moving next to a crèche and then complaining about kids screaming. Stop complaining, moaners, and get a life. Or move away. It beats me why the City even entertains such complaints. Aren't there much more important things to take care of? – Silvia, Table View.

Those moaning about noise from the little planes, I wonder how many of them fly their stupid kite things with engines that make much, much more noise than little planes. We in Melkbosstrand must endure them as they don't have any backbone to do hanggliding without a noisy darn engine – Vee, Melkbosstrand.

A noise level test was carried out recently at Rietvlei but there was more noise coming from the road traffic than the model aircraft. Yes, I agree, get a life – RS, Table View.

I think it is ridiculous to stop the flyers. They are not harming anyone and were there before the houses were built. In any case, the cars on the R27 make more noise than the planes do. Get a life and complain about something that is really doing harm or damage if you must complain – Linda, Table View.

A whale of a stench



The carcass of a Southern Right whale washed up at Sunset Beach on Saturday. The City of Cape Town's Disaster Management team had to fight the weather and the terrible smell as they removed it to Vissershok Landfill site. Read more on page 6. PHOTO: GREGORY PLAYER

Whale carcass washes on shore

ANDRÉ BAKKES
@andrebakkes

Sunset Beach's Kyle Nel was one of the first people to come across the rotting carcass of a 12-metre Southern Right whale on the beach on Saturday morning.

The once majestic animal, now just a badly decomposing mass of flesh entangled in rope, was lying in the breakers.

Before the City of Cape Town's disaster management team arrived, Nel witnessed a triggertrap being removed from the whale's tail by bystanders.

This trap, an invention designed to entrap octopus, was clearly not the cause of the whale's death, but according to the Dolphin Action and Protection Group, this is the third whale to get caught up in these devices.

The source, who prefers to stay anonymous, says there are up to 600 of these traps placed near Cape Town, and added the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries have given permission for up to 6 000 to be used.

Efforts hampered

Nel says: "That trap must've weighed between 25 and 50 kg."

Ropes weighed down with cement drag the lines down vertically. The traps are placed horizontally along the lines, far beneath the surface of the water.

Meanwhile, the disaster management team and environmental affairs arrived a short while later, but their efforts to remove the carcass were hampered by rough seas and inclement weather.

Disaster Operations Centre acting head Wilfred Solomons-Johannes said the car-

cass, measuring 12 metres, was taken to the Vissershok Landfill Site where it was disposed of. He said what caused the whale's death remains unclear.

Tyger Burger spoke to the University of Cape Town Marine Research Institute's Professor Charles Griffiths, who said it is not uncommon for whales to wash up on shore.

"The Southern Right whale, of which there are between 5000 and 6000 in the world, can live between 60 and 80 years. If they die further into the ocean they will sink to the bottom, but if closer to land they often drift onto the beaches," he said.

Rotting

He admits the wind would have aided the carcass drifting toward shore. It would have been here that the carcass got entangled in the triggertrap. According to Griffiths the Southern right whale is a predominantly coastal species and prefers to stay closer to the shoreline.

During the morning, when Nel saw the whale in the breakers, there wasn't a bad smell in the air, but just a few hours later the carcass began to rot. According to Solomons-Johannes, the whole Sunset beach-front had "a distinct terrible smell".

After much effort authorities finally loaded the huge carcass onto a truck and it was taken to the landfill site where it was buried.

One whale carcass can feed hundreds of bottom dwellers in the ocean for months.

Griffiths said it is unfortunate these carcasses are taken to landfill sites, but adds it would be a logistic nightmare and very expensive to transport the carcass it back out to sea.

Zoarvlei bridge vandalised

FAATIMAH HENDRICKS

Councillor for parts of Milnerton, Bernadette Le Roux, said it cost in the region of R1 million to beautify a section of Zoarvlei Wetland and build a bridge that connected Brooklyn residents to the MyCiti bus service, only for the bridge to be vandalised and parts of it broken off.

Concerned Milnerton resident Kevin Thorpe said he regularly used the bridge when he cycled to the beach. He said he noticed that often there were groups of children playing on the bridge, hanging on the railings and skidding over it, using it as a play area. He said he has seen how the children used the bridge as a jungle gym.

Mr Thorpe said the bridge was not made of heavy duty material, and therefore it would be easy to break parts of it off. "I noticed that after a weekend there is more damage. That's why I think it's the children," he said.

He felt it was just vandalism and not people trying to sell parts of the bridge as scrap. "It's not being taken for a particular reason, it's just being broken off. I notice the kids sit on the railing and they use the weak planks as steps to climb up, and the bridge is not designed for that," he said.

Mr Thorpe said he wanted residents to be aware, so that parents



Panel have been broken off the bridge.

could prevent their children from continuing to destroy the bridge.

Ms Le Roux said the bridge was built about a year and a half ago. "We wanted to improve the area and make it more user friendly, because we have the history of the Wolraad Woltemade house on the one side. We also wanted to make people aware of Zoarvlei," she said.

Ms Le Roux said a lot of work still needed to be done at Zoarvlei, but people were vandalising the bridge, which was discouraging.

"They've defaced some of the panels of the bridge. We are looking at improving the area, yet we are going one step forward and two steps back and it makes you so dependent," she said.

"One has to keep laying out

money for repairs, where it could be used on improving other places within the area."

Ms Le Roux said the vandalism started about a month ago. She said some parts of the bridge had been repaired, but now there were missing parts that needed to be replaced.

Ms Le Roux said the bridge was built of recycled plastic, not wood. She said if homeless people thought the bridge was made of wood that they could break off and burn, they would not be able to make a fire with it. She said she still had many plans in the pipeline for Zoarvlei. "The vision is to have open air entertainment and flea markets - that was my vision for it."

She said even motorcyclists were making use of the bridge.



Op pad noorde toe: Die pragtige lewenskiekie ("sesen flamingoes") kon tot onlangs gesien word by Rivier se Oel Friends Hide-skating. Hulle gaan binnekort noord trek vir die somer staa.



Colin Brown took this picture of a lone pelican. He comments: "One only has to look up on most days around Table View area to see flocks of pelicans heading north or south. I was surprised to see this one alone and wondered if there was a problem looking at his unfolded legs."

Smart Living training at Fire and Rescue

Below: Thirty-four staff members from the Atlantis and Melkbos Fire and Rescue Service successfully completed a Smart Living course, which offers guidance on resource-efficient and sustainable daily behaviour. The course was presented by the Environmental Resource Management Department's (ERMD) Biodiversity Management Branch. Pictured below are staff members present for the certificate ceremony, front, from left: Landi Louw (ERMD), Dan Mentoor, Georgia Karools, Gail Jacobs, and Nicholas Hlwayisi. Standing from left: David Willemse (Fire and Life Safety Education Co-ordinator: Northern District), Jason Benson, Joyce Abrahams, Jurie Kotze, Michael Carolus, Petrus Witbooi, Glen Siljeur, Richard September, Garvin Gordon, Quentin Schroeder, Grant Isaacs, Benito Vos, Vincent Josop and Atlantis Fire Station Commander Shaun Hector.



Appendix B: Species lists

AMPHIBIANS**Species seen within 10 years**

Amietia fuscigula
Amietophrynus pantherinus
Breviceps gibbosus
Kassina senegalensis
Strongylopus grayii
Tomopterna delalandii
Vandijkophrynus angusticeps
Xenopus laevis

Species seen 10-15 years ago

Breviceps rosei

Cacosternum platys

Species seen longer than 15 years ago

Amietophrynus rangeri
Cacosternum boettgeri

FISH**Species seen within 10 years**

Anguilla mossambica steinitzi
Caffrogobius nudiceps
Clarias gariepinus
Cyprinus carpio
Galaxias zebratus
Gambusia affinis
Gilchristella aestuarius
Lithognathus lithognathus
Liza richardsonii
Mugil cephalus
Oreochromis mossambicus
Sandelia capensis
Tilapia sparrmanii

Species seen 10-15 years ago

Rhabdosargus globiceps

MAMMALS**Species seen within 10 years**

Aonyx capensis
Arctocephalus pusillus
Atilax paludinosus
Bathyergus suillus
Canis lupus familiaris
Cryptochloris asiatica
Cynictis penicillata
Equus burchellii
Felis caracal
Felis silvestris catus
Galerella pulverulenta
Genetta tigrina
Georchus capensis
Herpestes ichneumon
Hystrix africaeaustralis
Lepus capensis
Mellivora capensis
Mus minutoides
Mus musculus
Myosorex varius
Neoromicia capensis
Oryctolagus cuniculus
Otomys irroratus
Raphicerus campestris
Raphicerus melanotis
Rattus norvegicus
Rattus rattus
Rhabdomys pumilio
Sylvicapra grimmia
Tatera afra

Species seen longer than 15 years ago

Cryptomys hottentotus

REPTILES**Species seen within 10 years**

Acontias meleagris meleagris
Afrogecko porphyreus

Bradypodion pumilum
Chersina angulata
Dasypeltis scabra
Duberria lutrix
Lamprophis aurora
Lamprophis capensis
Lycodonomorphus inornatus
Lycodonomorphus rufulus
Meroles knoxii
Naja nivea
Pelomedusa subrufa
Psammophylax rhombeatus
Pseudaspis cana
Scelotes bipes
Stigmochelys pardalis
Tetradactylus seps
Trachylepis capensis
Trachylepis homalocephala
Typhlosaurus caecus

Species seen 10-15 years ago

Bradypodion occidentale
Crotaphopeltis hotamboeia
Dispholidus typus
Gerrhosaurus flavigularis
Homopus areolatus
Homoroselaps lacteus
Leptotyphlops nigricans
Psammophis crucifer
Psammophis leightoni
Psammophis notostictus
Rhinotyphlops lalandei

Species seen longer than 15 years ago

Pachydactylus geitje

BIRDS**Species seen within 10 years**

Accipiter melanoleucus
Accipiter tachiro
Acrocephalus baeticatus
Acrocephalus gracillirostris
Actitis hypoleucos
Actophilornis africanus
Alcedo cristata
Alopothen aegyptiaca
Amauromis flavirostra
Anas capensis
Anas erythrorhyncha
Anas hottentota
Anas platyrhynchos
Anas smithii
Anas sparsa
Anas undulata
Anhinga rufa
Anthus cinnamomeus
Apalis thoracica
Apus affinis
Apus apus
Apus barbatus
Apus caffer
Ardea cinerea
Ardea goliath
Ardea melanocephala
Ardea purpurea
Asio capensis
Batis capensis
Bostrychia hagedash
Bradypterus baboecala

Bubo africanus

Bubulcus ibis

Burhinus capensis

Burhinus vermiculatus

Buteo vulpinus

Calandrella cinerea

Calidris alba

Calidris canutus
Calidris ferruginea
Calidris minuta
Cecropis cucullata
Centropus burchellii
Ceryle rudis
Charadrius hiaticula
Charadrius marginatus
Charadrius pallidus
Charadrius pecuarius
Charadrius tricollaris
Chlidonias leucopterus
Chroicocephalus cirrocephalus
Chroicocephalus hartlaubii
Chrysococcyx caprius
Chrysococcyx klaas
Ciconia ciconia
Cinnyris chalybeus
Circus maurus
Circus ranivorus
Cisticola juncidis
Cisticola subruficapilla
Cisticola textrix
Cisticola tinniens
Colius colius
Colius striatus
Columba guinea
Columba livia
Corvus albicollis
Corvus albus
Corvus capensis
Corvus splendens
Cossypha caffra
Crithagra albogularis
Crithagra flaviventris
Crithagra sulphurata
Dendrocygna bicolor
Dendrocygna viduata
Dicrurus adsimilis
Egretta alba
Egretta garzetta
Egretta intermedia
Elanus caeruleus
Emberiza capensis
Erythropygia coryphoeus
Estrilda astrild
Euplectes capensis
Euplectes orix
Falco biarmicus
Falco peregrinus
Falco rupicolus
Fulica cristata
Gallinago nigripennis
Gallinula chloropus
Haematopus moquini
Halcyon albiventris
Haliaeetus vocifer
Himantopus himantopus
Hirundo albigularis
Hirundo dimidiata
Hirundo fuligula
Hirundo rustica
Hirundo semirufa
Hydroprogne caspia
Ixobrychus minutus
Laniarius ferrugineus
Lanius collaris
Larus dominicanus
Limosa lapponica
Macronyx capensis
Megaceryle maximus
Merops apiaster
Milvus migrans
Milvus parasitus
Morus capensis

Motacilla capensis
Nectarinia famosa
Netta erythrophthalma
Numenius arquata
Numida meleagris
Nycticorax nycticorax
Oena capensis
Onychognathus morio
Oxyura maccoa
Passer domesticus
Passer melanurus
Pelecanus onocrotalus
Phalacrocorax africanus
Phalacrocorax capensis
Phalacrocorax coronatus
Phalacrocorax lucidus
Phalaropus tricolor
Philomachus pugnax
Phoeniconaias minor
Phoenicopterus roseus
Platalea alba
Plectropterus gambensis
Plegadis falcinellus
Ploceus capensis
Ploceus velatus
Pluvialis squatarola
Podiceps cristatus
Podiceps nigricollis
Porphyrio madagascariensis
Porphyrio martinicus
Prinia maculosa
Pternistis capensis
Pycnonotus capensis
Recurvirostra avosetta
Riparia cincta
Riparia paludicola
Rostratula benghalensis
Rynchops niger
Scleroptila africana
Scopus umbretta
Serinus canicollis
Sigelus silens
Sterna balaenarum
Sterna hirundo
Sterna vittata
Streptopelia capicola
Streptopelia semitorquata
Streptopelia senegalensis
Sturnus vulgaris
Sylvietta rufescens
Tachybaptus ruficollis
Tachymarpis melba
Tadorna cana
Telophorus zeylonus
Thalasseus bergii
Thalasseus sandvicensis
Thalassornis leuconotus
Threskiornis aethiopicus
Tricholaema leucomelas
Tringa glareola
Tringa nebularia
Tringa stagnatilis
Turdus olivaceus
Tyto alba
Upupa africana
Urocolius indicus
Vanellus armatus
Vanellus coronatus
Vidua macroura
Xenus cinereus
Zosterops capensis
Zosterops pallidus
Species seen 10-15 years ago
Anthropoides paradiseus
Buteo rufoscus
Caprimulgus pectoralis
Delichon urbicum
Indicator indicator

Numenius phaeopus
Saxicola torquatus
Sphenoeacus afer
Tringa totanus
Species seen longer than 15 years ago
Arenaria interpres
Calidris melanotos
Cercomela familiaris
Chlidonias hybrida
Ciconia nigra
Coturnix coturnix
Hirundo spilodera
Lamprotornis bicolor
Mycteria ibis
Oenanthe pileata
Passer diffusus
Phylloscopus trochilus
Porzana pusilla
Rallus caerulescens
Sarkidiornis melanotos
Sylvia subcaerulea

PLANTS
Species seen within 10 years
Acacia cyclops
Acacia saligna
Aizoon sarmentosum
Albuca juncifolia~
Albuca spiralis
Amaryllis belladonna
Amellus asteroides~
Androcymbium capense
Androcymbium eucomoides
Anthospermum aethiopicum
Anthospermum prostratum
Anthospermum spathulatum ecklonianum
Anthospermum spathulatum~
Aponogeton distachyos
Arctotheca calendula
Arctotheca populifolia
Arctotis hirsuta
Aristea africana
Arundo donax
Aspalathus cymbiformis
Aspalathus ericifolia~
Aspalathus hispida~
Aspalathus ternata
Asparagus asparagoides
Asparagus capensis
Asparagus rubicundus
Athanasia dentata
Atriplex cinerea~
Atriplex semibaccata~
Avena fatua
Azolla filiculoides
Babiana tubiflora
Babiana tubulosa
Berkheya rigida
Bolboschoenus maritimus
Briza maxima
Brunsvigia orientalis
Bulbine lagopus
Calopsis viminea
Carpantea pomeridiana
Carpobrotus acinaciformis
Carpobrotus edulis
Ceratophyllum demersum~
Chlorophytum undulatum
Chrysanthemoides incana
Chrysanthemoides monilifera
Cliffortia ericifolia
Cliffortia falcata
Cliffortia hirta
Commelina benghalensis
Conicosia pugioniformis~
Cortaderia selloana
Cotula coronopifolia
Cotula filifolia

Cotula turbinata
Cotyledon orbiculata~
Crassula decumbens
Crassula fallax
Crassula flava
Crassula glomerata
Cyanella hyacinthoides
Cynanchum africanum
Cynodon dactylon
Cysticapnos vesicaria
Dasispermum suffruticosum
Diascia capensis
Dimorphotheca pluvialis
Disa bracteata
Dischisma capitatum
Dischisma ciliatum ciliatum
Disphyma crassifolium
Drimia filifolia
Drosanthemum candens
Echium plantagineum
Ehrharta calycina
Ehrharta villosa~
Eichhornia crassipes
Elegia tectorum
Erica subdivaricata
Eriocephalus africanus~
Euphorbia burmannii
Euphorbia mauritanica~
Euphorbia peplus
Falkia repens
Felicia tenella~
Ferraria crispa
Ferraria crispa~
Ficus natalensis~
Geissorrhiza aspera
Geissorrhiza tenella
Geranium incanum~
Gladiolus carinatus
Gladiolus cunonius
Gladiolus griseus
Gnidia spicata
Haemanthus pubescens
Haemanthus pubescens pubescens
Haemanthus sanguineus
Harveya squamosa
Hebenstretia dentata
Helichrysum patulum
Helichrysum revolutum
Heliophila africana
Hermannia alnifolia
Hermannia linifolia
Hermannia multiflora
Hermannia pinnata
Hermannia procumbens
Hermannia procumbens procumbens
Hermannia procumbens~
Holothrix villosa
Indigofera complicata
Ixia paniculata
Lachenalia contaminata
Lachenalia pallida
Lachenalia reflexa
Lachnaea grandiflora
Lampranthus amoenus
Lampranthus calcaratus
Lampranthus explanatus
Lampranthus glaucus
Lampranthus reptans
Lampranthus sociorum
Lavatera arborea
Lemna gibba
Lemna minor
Leucadendron levisanus
Leysera gnaphalodes
Limonium equisetinum
Limonium scabrum~
Limosella africana~
Lolium multiflorum

<i>Ludwigia adscendens diffusa</i>	<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	<i>Lampranthus stenus</i>
<i>Lycium afrum</i>	<i>Searsia crenata</i>	<i>Lavatera cretica</i>
<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	<i>Searsia laevigata</i>	<i>Lobelia erinus</i>
<i>Lyperia lychnidea</i>	<i>Searsia lancea</i>	<i>Lolium perenne</i>
<i>Lyperia tristis</i>	<i>Searsia lucida~</i>	<i>Lolium rigidum</i>
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	<i>Searsia tomentosa</i>	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>
<i>Malva parviflora~</i>	<i>Sebaea albens</i>	<i>Moraea miniata</i>
<i>Manulea rubra</i>	<i>Sebaea aurea</i>	<i>Nemesia ligulata</i>
<i>Melianthus major</i>	<i>Senecio arenarius</i>	<i>Olea capensis~</i>
<i>Mesembryanthemum crystallinum</i>	<i>Senecio burchellii</i>	<i>Othonna coronopifolia</i>
<i>Metalasia densa</i>	<i>Senecio elegans</i>	<i>Paspalum distichum</i>
<i>Metalasia muricata</i>	<i>Senecio halimifolius</i>	<i>Passerina ericoides</i>
<i>Micranthus junceus</i>	<i>Senecio hastatus</i>	<i>Pelargonium gibbosum</i>
<i>Monopsis lutea</i>	<i>Senecio littoreus~</i>	<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>
<i>Monopsis simplex</i>	<i>Senecio pubigerus</i>	<i>Plantago coronopus</i>
<i>Moraea albiflora</i>	<i>Senecio rosmarinifolius</i>	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
<i>Moraea flaccida</i>	<i>Sideroxylon inerme~</i>	<i>Psoralea repens</i>
<i>Moraea fugax</i>	<i>Sparaxis bulbifera</i>	<i>Rapistrum rugosum</i>
<i>Moraea gawleri</i>	<i>Spergularia media</i>	<i>Ruschia geminiflora</i>
<i>Morella cordifolia</i>	<i>Spiloxene capensis</i>	<i>Ruschia tumidula</i>
<i>Morella quercifolia</i>	<i>Spiloxene curculigoides</i>	<i>Salicornia meyeriana</i>
<i>Muraltia dumosa</i>	<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>	<i>Sarcocornia capensis</i>
<i>Muraltia satireioides</i>	<i>Stoibrax capense</i>	<i>Sarcocornia pillansii~</i>
<i>Myoporum tenuifolium</i>	<i>Struthiola striata</i>	<i>Satyrium bicorne</i>
<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>	<i>Sutherlandia frutescens</i>	<i>Schoenoplectus scirpoides</i>
<i>Nemesia affinis</i>	<i>Tetragonia decumbens</i>	<i>Searsia glauca</i>
<i>Nidorella foetida</i>	<i>Tetragonia fruticosa</i>	<i>Senecio pterophorus</i>
<i>Nylandtia spinosa</i>	<i>Thamnochortus erectus</i>	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
<i>Olea europaea africana</i>	<i>Thamnochortus spicigerus</i>	<i>Sporobolus virginicus</i>
<i>Ornithogalum flaccida</i>	<i>Thesium spicatum</i>	<i>Tetragonia spicata</i>
<i>Ornithogalum thyrsoides</i>	<i>Torilis arvensis</i>	<i>Thinopyrum distichum</i>
<i>Orphium frutescens</i>	<i>Trachyandra divaricata</i>	<i>Trachyandra brachypoda</i>
<i>Otholobium fruticans</i>	<i>Trachyandra revoluta</i>	<i>Trachyandra filiformis</i>
<i>Otholobium virgatum</i>	<i>Tribolium hispidum</i>	<i>Willdenowia incurvata</i>
<i>Othonna filicaulis</i>	<i>Triglochin bulbosa</i>	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>
<i>Oxalis hirta~</i>	<i>Typha capensis</i>	<i>Zaluzianskya villosa</i>
<i>Oxalis luteola</i>	<i>Vicia benghalensis</i>	<i>Zygophyllum morgsana</i>
<i>Oxalis obtusa</i>	<i>Vicia sativa~</i>	Species seen longer than 15 years ago
<i>Oxalis pes-caprae~</i>	<i>Wachendorfia paniculata</i>	<i>Acrosanthes humifusa</i>
<i>Oxalis purpurea</i>	<i>Wahlenbergia androsacea</i>	<i>Agave sisalana</i>
<i>Oxalis pusilla</i>	<i>Wahlenbergia capensis</i>	<i>Albucca maxima</i>
<i>Paspalum vaginatum</i>	<i>Watsonia meriana~</i>	<i>Amموcharis longifolia</i>
<i>Passerina corymbosa</i>	<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>	<i>Aponogeton angustifolius</i>
<i>Pelargonium capitatum</i>	<i>Zygophyllum sessilifolium</i>	<i>Asparagus lignosus</i>
<i>Pelargonium hirtum</i>	Species seen 10-15 years ago	<i>Athanasia crithmifolia~</i>
<i>Pelargonium myrrhifolium~</i>	<i>Acrolophia bolusii</i>	<i>Athanasia trifurcata</i>
<i>Pelargonium senecioides</i>	<i>Albucca fragrans</i>	<i>Babiana ambigua</i>
<i>Pelargonium triste</i>	<i>Alternanthera sessilis</i>	<i>Bromus diandrus</i>
<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>	<i>Amellus tenuifolius</i>	<i>Capnophyllum africanum</i>
<i>Persicaria lapathifolia</i>	<i>Ammophila arenaria</i>	<i>Cassutha ciliolata</i>
<i>Petalacte coronata</i>	<i>Arctotis stoechadifolia</i>	<i>Chenopodium murale~</i>
<i>Pharnaceum lineare</i>	<i>Aspalathus acanthophylla</i>	<i>Cineraria geifolia</i>
<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	<i>Avena sativa</i>	<i>Cliffortia stricta</i>
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	<i>Calopsis rigorata</i>	<i>Corycium crispum</i>
<i>Phyllica cephalantha</i>	<i>Carissa macrocarpa</i>	<i>Corycium orobanchoides</i>
<i>Phyllica ericoides~</i>	<i>Chasmanthe aethiopica</i>	<i>Cotula eckloniana</i>
<i>Phyllica parviflora</i>	<i>Cissampelos capensis</i>	<i>Cotula vulgaris</i>
<i>Phyllobolus canaliculatus</i>	<i>Cladoraphis cyperoides</i>	<i>Crassula cymosa</i>
<i>Phyllopodium cephalophorum</i>	<i>Cynosurus echinatus</i>	<i>Crassula dichotoma</i>
<i>Plantago crassifolia</i>	<i>Cyperus textilis</i>	<i>Crassula vaillantii</i>
<i>Plantago crassifolia~</i>	<i>Didelta carnosu~</i>	<i>Cuscuta nitida</i>
<i>Plecostachys serpyllifolia</i>	<i>Ehrharta longiflora</i>	<i>Datura ferox</i>
<i>Pseudalthenia aschersoniana</i>	<i>Elegia verreauxii</i>	<i>Dicrothamnus rhinocerotis</i>
<i>Pterygodium catholicum</i>	<i>Erodium moschatum</i>	<i>Dimorphotheca sinuata</i>
<i>Putterlickia pyracantha</i>	<i>Eucalyptus gomphocephala</i>	<i>Diosma aspalathoides</i>
<i>Rhynchosia ferulifolia</i>	<i>Eucalyptus lehmannii</i>	<i>Dipogon lignosus</i>
<i>Romulea hirsuta~</i>	<i>Euclea racemosa</i>	<i>Drosanthemum floribundum</i>
<i>Romulea schlechteri</i>	<i>Ficinia indica</i>	<i>Eriocephalus racemosus~</i>
<i>Romulea tabularis</i>	<i>Ficinia nodosa</i>	<i>Eucalyptus grandis</i>
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	<i>Geranium molle</i>	<i>Euclea undulata</i>
<i>Rumex lativalvis</i>	<i>Grielum grandiflorum</i>	<i>Euphorbia caput-medusae</i>
<i>Ruschia caroli</i>	<i>Helichrysum niveum</i>	<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>
<i>Ruschia macowanii</i>	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>	<i>Eustegia filiformis</i>
<i>Salvia africana-lutea</i>	<i>Ischyrolepis eleocharis</i>	<i>Exomis microphylla~</i>
<i>Sarcocornia natalensis~</i>	<i>Juncus kraussii</i>	<i>Ferraria divaricata</i>
<i>Sarcocornia perennis~</i>	<i>Juncus kraussii~</i>	<i>Ficinia nigrescens</i>
<i>Satyrium coriifolium</i>	<i>Kedrostis nana~</i>	<i>Frankenia pulverulenta</i>
<i>Satyrium odorum</i>	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	<i>Fumaria muralis~</i>

Galenia africana
Galium tomentosum
Gladiolus undulatus
Gomphocarpus physocarpus
Gymnosporia heterophylla
Haemanthus coccineus
Hebenstreitia cordata
Hebenstreitia repens
Helichrysum cymosum~
Helichrysum helianthemifolium
Hellmuthia membranacea
Hemimeris racemosa
Hemimeris sabulosa
Hypochaeris radicata
Lampranthus aureus
Lampranthus multiradiatus
Lapeirousia anceps
Lessertia rigida
Lichtensteinia obscura
Lycium horridum
Manulea tomentosa
Melasphaerula ramosa
Microlooma sagittatum
Moraea setifolia
Myoporum tetrandrum
Nemesia versicolor~
Oncosiphon suffruticosum
Ornithogalum hispidum~
Ornithoglossum viride
Osteospermum junceum
Otholobium hirtum
Oxalis compressa~
Paraserianthes lophantha~
Passerina rigida
Pelargonium cucullatum~
Pennisetum macrourum
Pennisetum setaceum
Persicaria decipiens
Polygala myrtifolia~
Pterocelastrus tricuspis
Ranunculus rionii
Raphanus raphanistrum
Romulea flava~
Romulea obscura~
Rumex sagittatus
Ruppia maritima
Ruschia serrulata
Salvia lanceolata
Schinus molle
Senna didymobotrya
Seriphium plumosum
Sesbania punicea
Silene pilosellifolia
Solanum americanum
Solanum guineense
Solanum linnaeanum
Sonderina hispida
Sonderina tenuis
Spartium junceum
Spiloxene aquatica
Steirodiscus tagetes
Stoebe capitata
Stuckenia pectinata
Trachyandra ciliata
Trachyandra muricata
Trichogyne repens
Tylecodon grandiflorus
Viscum capense
Zygophyllum flexuosum