

"Biodiversity and Grazing"

The reality of developing recommendations



























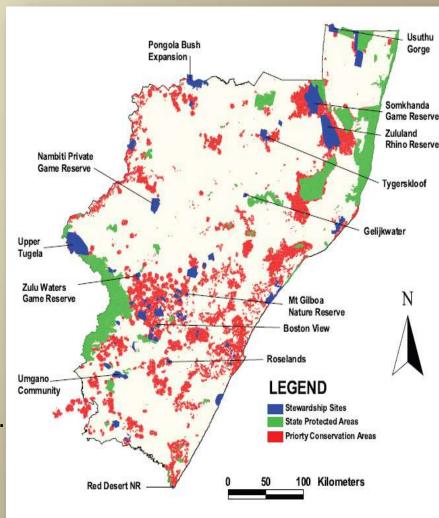




# SECURING OF PROTECTION AND REMNANT BIODIVERSITY



- 53% of important biodiversity in private / communal ownership, outside of state protected areas.
- Biodiversity stewardship is the most efficient and cost-effective way of achieving this.
- The majority of properties involved in the Stewardship Programme will have some form of grazing (livestock or game).
- Management plans developed in terms of the Protected Areas Act (Act 57 of 2003) seek to make Biodiversity compatible grazing recommendations.
- Is this possible?





# **EXAMPLES OF RECOMMENDATIONS**



Biodiversity Stewardship Sites where grazing and burning recommendations have been made:

- □ Roselands Nature Reserve
- □ Lake Merthley Nature Reserve.
- □ Bill Barnes Crane and Oribi Nature Reserve.
- □ Michaelhouse Nature Reserve









### **ROSELANDS NATURE RESERVE**







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Other specific recommendations due to vegetation type and species of conservation importance:

#### **Blue Swallow**

- Burning during the blue swallows' breeding cycle (spring) is undesirable.
- Disturbance around the nest site should be a kept to a minimum during the breeding cycle.

### **Hilton Daisy**

- Annual burning is detrimental to seedling recruitment and is undesirable.
- Mosaic burning with two year intervals between burning of sections is preferable.
- The areas containing Hilton Daisy's should be excluded from grazing. If grazing must take place it must be from 1 April to 31 August.









# **ROSELANDS NATURE RESERVE**



#### Oribi

- Oribi require both long grass for cover and short grass for food during the same year.
- Cover can be provided by having one or more "rested" camps each year, with areas that are not grazed, burnt or mowed.
- The provision of short grazing can be achieved by mosaic veld burning in conjunction with rotational grazing by cattle.
- Wide firebreaks burnt during early winter, provides suitable grazing until the main late winter or spring burns take place.









# **LAKE MERTHLEY NATURE RESERVE**



### To be proclaimed as a Nature Reserve:

- Midlands Mistbelt Grassland (EN)
- Wattled Crane Bugeranus carunculatus (CE)
- Hilton daisy Gerbera aurantiaca (EN)
- Aloe neilcrouchii (KZN Endemic)
- Watsonia canaliculata (EN)
- Dierama luteoalbidum (VU)
- Kniphofia ichopensis (DD)
- Tephrosia natalensis subsp. Pseudocapitata (NT)
- New Watsonia species
- Long-Toed Tree Frog Leptopelis xenodactylus (EN)
- Water Provision Greytown water supply







# **LAKE MERTHLEY NATURE RESERVE**





2 Kilometers



#### **LEGEND**

Prposed Grazing Fences
Proposed Exclusion Fences
Existing Fence
Nature Reserve Boundary

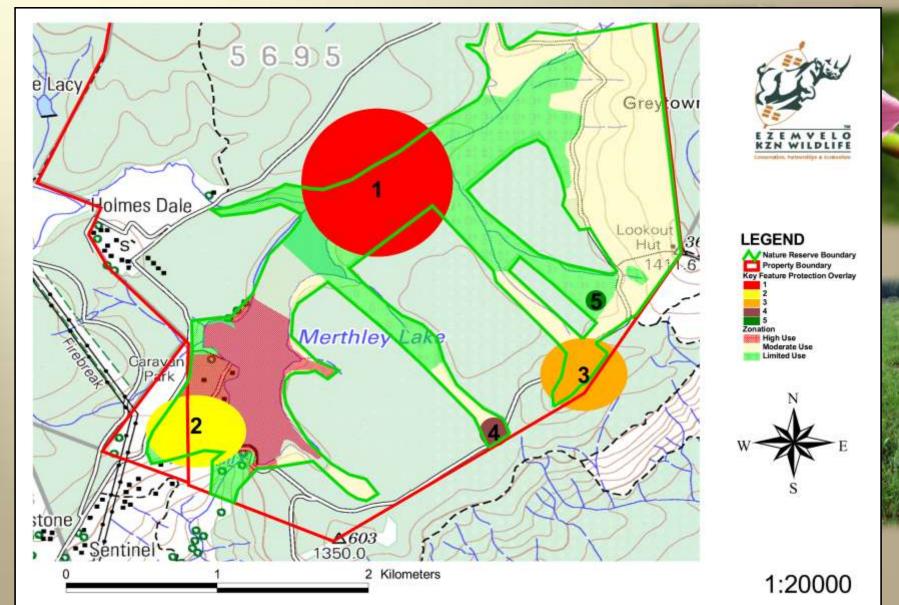


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# **LAKE MERTHLEY NATURE RESERVE**







# **BILL BARNES CRANE AND ORIBI NATURE RESERVE**



#### Proclaimed as a Nature Reserve:

- Wattled Crane Bugeranus carunculatus (CE)
- Grey Crowned Crane Balearica regulorum (EN)
- Blue Crane Anthropoides paradiseus (VU)
- Nerine pancratioides (VU)
- Oribi Ourebia ourebia (EN)

### **COMPLICATIONS**

- 1. Owned by KZN Crane Foundation.
- 2. Three Donors (commercial farmers) who retain the right to graze and bale the property they donated.







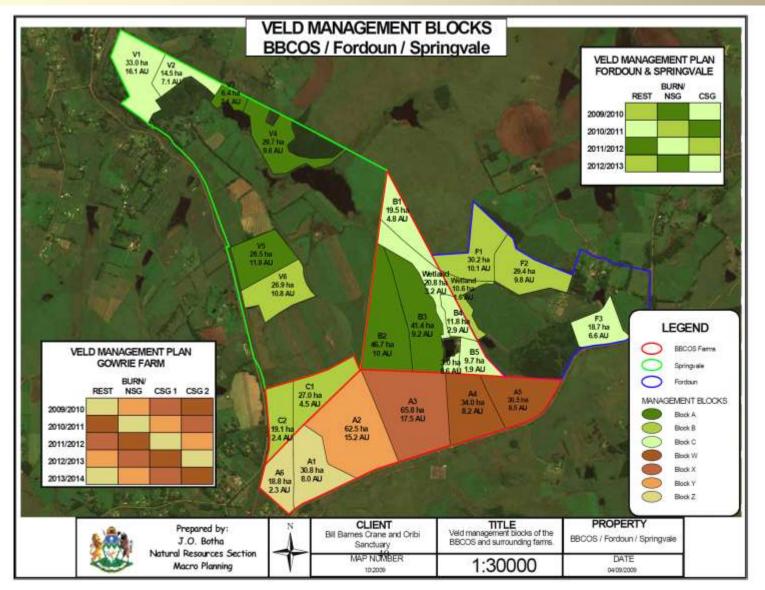
### **BILL BARNES CRANE AND ORIBI NATURE RESERVE**



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2

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# **MICHAELHOUSE NATURE RESERVE**



#### To be proclaimed as a Nature Reserve:

- Midlands Mistbelt Grassland (EN)
- Oribi Ourebia ourebia (EN)
- African Grass Owl Tyto capensis (VU)
- Tree Hyrax Dendrohyrax arboreus (VU)
- Denham's Bustard Neotis denhami (VU)
- Dierama luteoalbidum (VU)

### **COMPLICATIONS**

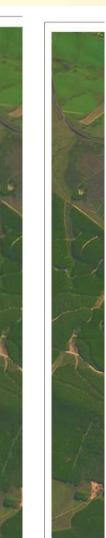
- 1. Utilisation of High Density Grazing to optimise biodiversity management?
- 2. Extremely moribund grass sward (8000 kg/ha) with very low basal cover.

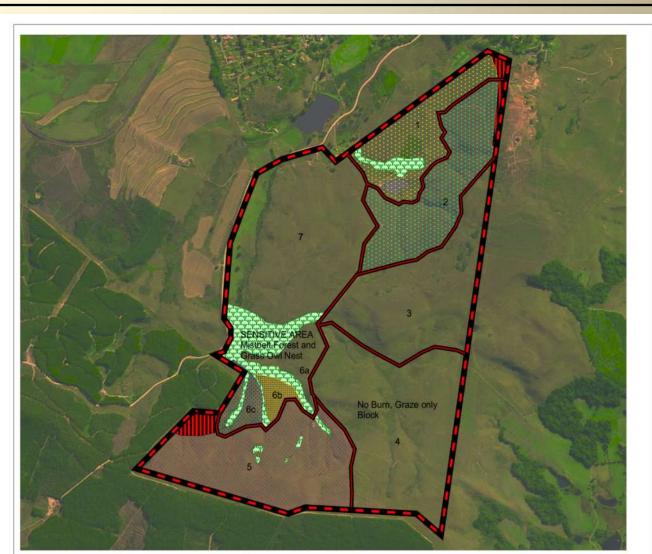




# MICHAELHOUSE NATURE RESERVE

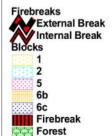








#### **LEGEND**







MICHAELHOUSE NATURE RESERVE 2013 PLANNED BURNS



### **MONITORING**



#### **PURPOSE:**

The purpose of monitoring livestock grazing at biodiversity stewardship sites would be to determine whether we are maintaining biodiversity at the sites or not.

#### **METHOD:**

At five year intervals on the same plot.

- 1. Veld Condition Assessment Plots (25m x 50 m with 200 point observations)
- 2. Forb Biodiversity Assessment Plots (10m x10m plot (staked); 16 1m x 1m quadrates; a further 20m x 20m plot all additional plants are identified)

#### **SITES TO BE MONITORED:**

- 1. Fort Nottingham Nature Reserve commercial cattle
- 2. Roselands Nature Reserve commercial cattle
- 3. Michaelhouse Nature Reserve high density grazing not commercial
- 4. Bill Barnes Crane and Oribi Nature Reserve commercial cattle
- 5. Umgano Biodiversity Stewardship Agreement communal cattle



# OTHER FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED



- Effect of trampling on the forb component of grasslands
- Recommendations for the management of other game species
- Historical management may inform recommendations
- Individual properties are unique in terms of condition, management practice, climate, geology, soils, vegetation, species of conservation concern etc.
- Adaptive management no two years are ever the same.



# Thank you

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