



Fynbos

Kleinmond

Natuurbewaringsvereniging
Nature Conservation Society

No/Nr 176 November 2023

Reg no / nr 005-622 NPO

kleinmondnbv@gmail.com

Grootoog-voëls met lang bene

Mense wat vroeg soggens en laataand op straat is, sien dikwels twee voëls met groot oë en lang bene: dikkoppe. As hulle gesteur word, vlieg hulle laag en uiter hulle bekende skree.

Ons is gelukkig dat soveel van hulle hier in oop ruimtes en leë erwe kom nesmaak en bly. Hulle kom net in Afrika voor, is hoofsaaklik naglewend en sit bedags dikwels doodstil in die sand sodat mens amper oor hulle val voor jy hulle sien. Hulle eet meestal insekte, spinnekoppe en ander klein diertjies. Hulle nes is 'n holte in die sand en die ouers deel die broei- en oppaswerk van die kleintjies.

Al beskerm die ouers die kleintjies vreesloos, is predatore 'n groot bedreiging. Hier by ons is dit veral katte wat hulle vang. Oorweeg dit asseblief ernstig om jou kat snags binnenshuis te hou en om 'n klokkie om sy nek te hang. Die klokkes pla hulle glad nie (hulle hou aanvanklik nie van die halsband nie) en sal baie klein



Carin Malan

voëltjies se lewe red. Hou ook jou hond aan 'n leiband as julle gaan stap.

Ons het 'n verpligting om ons mooi aarde mooi te hou vir ons kinders en kleinkinders. En dit vra meestal net klein aanpassings.

Bron: Caren Malan.

No mow month

In a press release issued by the Overstrand Municipal Manager in August 2023 OM declared its adoption of a No Mowing policy to allow for spring flowers and bulbs to bloom and seed during late winter and early spring.

Mowing of spring flowers growing on specific greenbelts, parks, road verges and public open spaces was therefore suspended until October.

This policy caused great joy among residents who want to enjoy wild flowers on the sidewalks and open spaces. However, once the flowers have gone to seed,

those green spaces appear overgrown and unkempt, causing frustration among those residents who prefer well-kept lawns, especially as they then have to wait for some time before the Parks Department catches up with their scheduled maintenance programme.

Furthermore, it is not always easy for the Department to identify the exact times for either mowing or not mowing.

It seems that we will need to develop tolerance and patience as we see this policy being implemented with all its attending hits and misses.

However that may be: a huge vote of thanks to OM for implementing this rewilding policy in our town in the buffer zone of a unique and important biosphere.







Great Southern Bioblitz

Overstrand

24-27 Nov 2023

JOIN IN THE BIGGEST BIODIVERSITY SURVEY IN THE OVERSTRAND!
 CONNECT WITH OTHER NATURALISTS AND EXPERTS AND LEARN ABOUT THE LIFE THAT EXISTS ON YOUR DOORSTEP!
 EACH OBSERVATION WILL HELP TO INCREASE OUR UNDERSTANDING OF THE NATURAL WORLD!



Step 1.

INSTALL THE INATURALIST APP ON YOUR PHONE OR GO TO WWW.INATURALIST.ORG ON YOUR PC AND LOG IN OR CREATE A PROFILE.

Step 2.

FROM 24 -27 NOV TAKE PHOTOS OF ALL THE WILD FUNGI, PLANTS AND ANIMALS YOU CAN FIND. LOOK IN YOUR BACKYARD, YOUR LOCAL NATURE RESERVE OR EVEN ON THE SIDEWALK. RECORDING SOUNDS IS ALSO A GREAT WAY TO MAKE AN OBSERVATION. AVOID OBSERVATIONS OF PEOPLE, PETS AND CULTIVATED (PLANTED) PLANTS!



Step 3.

WE HAVE UNTIL 11 DEC TO UPLOAD OUR OBSERVATIONS TO THE APP OR THE WEBSITE, AND TO HELP WITH IDENTIFICATIONS. JOIN THE "GREAT SOUTHERN BIOBLITZ 2023: OVERSTRAND" PROJECT TO FOLLOW OUR PROGRESS.

Leaderboard Sort By: Observations | Species | Observers

Great Southern Bioblitz 2022 - Overstrand	19,832
Gran biobusqueda del sur Hulla 2022 COLOMBIA	12,897
Great Southern Bioblitz 2022 - Cape Town	15,532
Great Southern Bioblitz 2022 - Garden Route	11,811
Great Southern Bioblitz 2022 - Overberg	10,314
Great Southern Bioblitz 2022: Coffs Harbour Region	6,917
Nangak Tamboree Wildlife Sanctuary - Great Southern Bioblitz 2022	4,109



WE CAME FIRST IN 2022, CAN WE DO IT AGAIN? [HTTPS://WWW.INATURALIST.ORG/PROJECTS/GREAT-SOUTHERN-BIOBLITZ-2023-UMBRELLA](https://www.inaturalist.org/projects/great-southern-bioblitz-2023-umbrella)

The Great Southern Bioblitz first started in Australia in 2020 by a group of nature enthusiasts to capture the biodiversity of spring in the southern hemisphere. With an exceptional increase in the number of southern African cities/regions participating in GSB over the years, we are expecting to surpass previous years. Therefore, we strongly encourage you to join this spectacular GBS event to showcase the biodiversity in the Overstrand.

Indringerplante in tuine

Suid-Afrikaners hou nou eenmaal van tuinmaak, en ons hou van tuinplante wat in ons klimaatstoestande kan oorleef. Ongelukkig is dit juis sulke geharde plante wat dikwels oor heinings spring, in die veld posvat en weldra 'n indringerbedreiging raak.

Daar is egter wetgewing (ongelukkig nog in die konsep-fase) wat ten doel het om indringers te beheer. Indringers word in 3 kategorieë verdeel, en plante in kategorie 1 mag glad nie in tuine wees nie. Eenaars moet dit uithaal en vernietig. Plante in kategorie 1 wat 'n groot probleem in die Wes-Kaap is, is:

- ***Leptospermum laevigatum* (Australiese mirt)** word dikwels as heiningplant gebruik. Dit vorm 'n digte, spreidende struik wat tot 8 m hoog kan groei. Blare is klein, dofgroen en leeragtig en die wit blommetjies verskyn van Augustus tot Oktober. Die spesie versprei vinnig van saad, en as jy hom afsny, moedig jy hom boonop aan om vinniger en digter as ooit te groei.
- ***Paraserianthes lophantha* (Australiese albizia of stinkboontjie)** lyk soos 'n swartwattel. Dit het donkergroen blare wat ligter aan die onderkant is. Die roomkleurige blomme verskyn van Junie tot Augustus, en die saad word in bruin peule gedra. Die boom is giftig.
- ***Spartium junceum* (Spaanse besem)** was eens op 'n tyd 'n gewilde tuinplant, veral omdat die plant in die lente oortrek is van welriekende geel blommetjies. Hierdie plante is giftig, en kan 'n hele erf in 'n ommesientjie toegroei.
- ***Pennisetum setaceum* (fonteingras)** het lang, smal pluime. Die sagte blare word tot 40 cm lank. Hulle vorm digte polle en versprei maklik en vinnig deur saad.
- ***Cortaderia selloana* (Pampasgras)** is 'n robuuste gras met pluime wat tot 4 m hoog kan groei. Die pluime is grys of effens blougroen, en blykbaar gewild by bloemiste vir groot ruikers. Hulle blom van Februarie tot April en versprei vinnig as hulle nie betyds gekeer word nie.
- ***Sesbania punicea* (rooi sesbania)** is 'n bladwisselende struik of klein boompie met 'n menigte dun takke. Die saamgestelde blare hang na benede en is donkergroen. Die plant dra helder oranje blomme in digte trosse van September tot Maart. Saad, blare en blomme is giftig.
- ***Pittosporum undulatum* (pittosporum)** is 'n immergroen boom of struik met blink donkergroen blare met golwende rande. Hulle word veral op die punte van die takke gedra. Wit, welriekende trossies blomme verskyn in Augustus en September. Sade is aanvanklik oranje en word later bruin.



***Leptospermum laevigatum* (Australiese mirt).**
'n Lastige indringer wat in groot getalle tussen die fynbos opkom en uiters moeilik beheer word.



Spartium junceum
(Spaanse besem).

**Mooi, maar gevaarlik en uiters moeilik om uit te roei
wanneer dit eers gevestig is.**

Die kusreservaat

en die indringing van uitheemse tuinplante

Die kusreservaat is reeds in 1974 geproklameer en word in stand gehou deur OM. Baie van die inwoners van Kusweg het oor die jare begin om oor die straat netjies te maak deur die kikoejoe-gras te sny en ook allerhande plante daar te plant.

Natuurlik is dit lekkerder om na 'n netjiese tuin te kyk as na deurmekaar bosse. Ongelukkig is hier 'n probleem!

Baie van die plante wat daar geplant word, is nie inheems aan ons streek nie. Alhoewel hulle nie altyd as uitheemse indringerplante gereken kan word nie en dikwels bekende tuinplante is, is ons kusgebied nie hulle natuurlike habitat nie. En daarom begin hulle soms wild en wakker versprei.

Een voorbeeld is die klein heininkie van Kaapse kanferfoelie (*Tecomaria capensis*) wat naby die hoek van 4de Straat en Kusweg geplant is. Die mooi oranje blomme is 'n lus vir die oog en lok baie voëls. Ongelukkig hou hulle van daardie stukkie aarde en is hulle besig om baie vinnig te versprei en die endemiese (plaaslik inheemse) plante daar dood te druk. Gaan kyk gerus tot waar hulle al versprei het.

Die Kaapse kanferfoelie is 'n boorling van suidelike Afrika en kom van nature voor in Limpopo, Mpumalanga en die kus van KwaZulu-Natal en die Oos-Kaap. Hulle groei egter nie van nature in die Wes-Kaap nie. Hier is hulle geneig om hulle soos onkruid te gedra.



Coprosma repens is 'n mooi tuinplant, maar het homself nou ook al tuisgemaak in die kusreservaat.



Die aangeplante Kaapse kanferfoelie in die kusreservaat. Mooi, maar dit hoort nie hier nie en versprei vinnig dieper in die reservaat.

Omdat die kusreservaat 'n reservaat is, mag niemand daar 'n plant uithaal of plant nie. Die gebied is 'n belangrike deel van die kleiner-wordende kusgedeelte van die Kogelberg biosfeer, en alle endemiese plante wat daar groei, moet soos goud opgepas word. Mens sien nog gereeld skaars en bedreigde spesies daar.

Die kapgroep sal dus in samewerking met die Kogelberg Biosfeer en OM weldra begin om aangeplante en indringerspesies uit die reservaat te verwyder.



Pittosporum undulatum (pittosporum) is nog 'n indringer wat in die kusreservaat versprei.

Snaring

Snaring, a cruel form of hunting as well as a simple way of obtaining meat for eating, is becoming a growing issue in the Western Cape.

A snare is typically a piece of wire, cable, rope or nylon tied into a noose. The noose is anchored and positioned in a way to catch animals by the foot, head or body. They are usually set to catch small animals, but they take a huge toll on the entire ecosystem, including caracals and leopards.

In response to this problem the Western Cape Snare Response Plan was launched on 1 August at Kirstenbosch Gardens as part of the broader Snare Free initiative supported by the International Fund for Animal Welfare and the Rolf-Stephan Nussbaum Foundation. The Cape Leopard Trust, CapeNature, Kogelberg Biosphere, Wildlife Forensic Academy and the Cape of Good Hope SPCA are all part of this coordinated response strategy. Their aim is to make sure that snaring incidents are effectively reported and acted upon.

It gives everyone with a telephone the means to report snaring when they see it; to alert the correct authorities to the presence of illegal snaring; and to ensure that ensnared animals can be rescued should they be found alive.

Poachers' reaction to increased law enforcement is to move to new areas, and it is therefore important that residents in our area become aware of the problem and know how to react should snares or snared animals be found in the fynbos.

Hunting by means of a snare is heavily regulated internationally, and South Africa also has legislation applicable to the use of snares to hunt wild animals. However, it is very difficult to catch a snare poacher in the act. Suspects usually claim that they found either the snare or the animal "accidentally".

The Cape of Good Hope SPCA has therefore developed a portable DNA-sampling toolkit for use by its inspectors and other agents in the field when attending to snare sites, whereby any snare can be tested *in situ* for the presence of human DNA. This could conclusively link a suspect to a snare to ensure a successful prosecution.

How to help

If you discover a live wild animal caught in a snare you can call the Snare Free hotline for assistance on 076 127 8485. You will be asked for the following information:

- Location (GPS coordinates/pin preferable)
- Animal species/description (if known)
- Your contact number.

It gives everyone with a telephone the means to report snaring when they see it.



Image:

<https://www.animalaid.org.uk/uk-snare-report/>

If you discover empty snares or a dead animal caught in a snare, take a photo and report it to the Cape Leopard Trust's online Data Portal. You will need to provide the location and a photograph. Then carefully remove and dispose of the snare/s responsibly to ensure that they cannot be used again.

Source: Engel, K. 2023. Wildlife Cruelty, in *Daily Maverick*, 3 August 2023.

Fynbos is die nuusbrieff van die Kleinmond Natuurbewaringsvereniging

Saamgestel deur die redaksionele komitee

Artikels, behalwe herdrukke uit ander bronne, mag sonder verlof herdruk of aangehaal word, mits die bron, *Fynbos*, erken word. Die menings van die artikelskrywers is nie noodwendig die opinie van KNBV nie.

Fynbos is the newsletter of the Kleinmond Nature Conservation Society

Compiled by the editorial committee.

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Kontakbesonderhede:

Voorsitter: Carl Swart (cjswart2349@gmail.com)

Redakteur: Thea Brink (brinkthea@gmail.com)

Rehabilitasiesentrum

vir beseerde diere

Corlie Hugo en Michelle Watson het hul lank gekoesterde ideaal uiteindelik verwesenlik toe hulle die groen lig van OM en 'n gebou naby Bettysbaai gekry het om beseerde wilde diere te rehabiliteer.

Die gebou was aanvanklik maar verwaarloos, maar met die hulp van wonderlike vrywilligers van Bettysbaai en Pringlebaai en van besighede is alles byna gereed om met die werk te begin.

Die volgende fase sluit groot projekte in soos 'n geëlektrifiseerde heining om die perseel, die installeer van toilette, die aankoop van gereedskap soos 'n elektriese boor en les bes die bou van hokke. Daarby wil hulle graag 'n nutsman/terreinopsigter aanstel en het fondse nodig om hom te betaal.

Baie mense het gevra hoe hulle betrokke kan raak. So 'n tipe projek kan net suksesvol werk as daar genoeg plaaslike vrywilligers is. (Internasionale vrywilligers is welkom maar moet betaal om daar te mag werk.)

Corlie beplan dus ook om opleidingskursusse in reddings- en rehabilitasiepraktyke sowel as noodhulp en die hanteer van wilde diere aan te bied. Met die eerste kursus hoop hulle om genoeg fondse te genereer om die loodgieterswerk by die sentrum af te handel.

Kursus in die red en rehabilitasie van wilde diere

Datums: 1 en 2 Desember 2023

Plek: Ballamere Gastehuis, Pringlebaai

Koste: R1950

Wat jy kry: 2 handleidings, materiaal vir praktiese werk en 'n internasionaal erkende sertifikaat

Kontaknommer om vir die kursus te bespreek:
0733140674

Gee 'n beseerde dier 'n kans

As jy 'n donasie wil gee, materiaal wil skenk of hulp wil aanbied, kan jy Corlie kontak by 082 380 9071 of e-pos by admin@kogelbergbiosphere.org.za

Die sentrum se bankbesonderhede is

Nedbank

Rekeningnr: 105712054

Lopende rekening

Verwysing: Rehab Centre



Die verwaarloosde gebou voordat die restourasie daarvan begin het.



Die gebou in sy nuwe baadjie.

Die persone wat die sentrum bestuur

Corlie Hugo het 'n meestersgraad in Biodiversiteit en Bewaringsbiologie en het 25 jaar se ervaring op die gebied van natuurbewaring. Sy is in diens van die Kogelberg Biosfeer.

Michelle Watson van Wildlife Rescue South Africa het 17 jaar se ervaring in haar veld. Sy is een van die eerste mense in Suid-Afrika wat 'n sertifikaat van die International Wildlife Rehabilitation Council ontvang het en het al met meer as 300 dierspesies gewerk.

The VISION of the Kogelberg Wildlife Rehabilitation and Training Centre will be to provide a rehabilitation SERVICE to the Biosphere and the Western Cape to MITIGATE the loss of indigenous and endangered wildlife due to natural and human related disasters.

The MISSION is to rehabilitate & release animals back into their NATURAL habitat, along with providing EDUCATION, TRAINING & SKILLS DEVELOPMENT in wildlife rescue and rehabilitation.

Vreemde vliëende voorwerpe in Kleinmond

Kleinmond is 'n interessante voëlkyk-paradys: seevoëls, watervoëls, waadvoëls, roofvoëls, fynbosvoëls, 'n menigte baie mak tuinvoëls en natuurlik raserige voëls.

En van tyd tot tyd swerwers wat hier verbyvlieg of partykeer verby waai. Party land moeg en gedaan op die strand, ander waad rustig in die vlak water van die strandmere asof hulle al die tyd beplan het om hier vakansie te kom hou.

Wêreldmigreerderdag is in Oktober gevier en Carin Malan het een en ander oor hierdie wêreldreisigers vertel.

Die Arktiese sterretjie vlieg byvoorbeeld elke jaar van die Noordpool na die Suidpool en weer terug Noordpool toe.

Die bandstertgriet (bar-tailed godwit) kan binne 11 dae van Alaska tot in Nieu-Seeland vlieg.

Waarom doen hulle dit? Vir al wat ons weet, vir die lekkerte! Ons weet darem ook dat voëls, soos mense, aanpas om te oorleef. Een gebied is dalk ideaal om kuikens groot te maak, maar as die seisoene verander en kos skaars raak, moet hulle groener weivelde opsoek. Gedring deur veranderinge in die hoeveelheid



Carin Malan

Die steenloper (ruddy turnstone) is 'n algemene trekvoël. Mens sien hulle by rotskuste en rivier-mondings.

sonlig en gevolglik hul hormone, raak hulle rusteloos en begin hulle regmaak vir die groot uittoeg. Dit word genoem *Zugunruhe* (trek-rusteloosheid). Of reislus...



Carin Malan

Nog 'n somerbesoeker aan Suid-Afrika is die bekende geelbekwou (yellow-billed kite).



Carin Malan

Die witkeelswael (white-throated swallow) is 'n sangvoëlspesie wat inheems is aan Afrika suid van die ewenaar. Hulle oorwinter in die subtropie en trek vir die somermaande veral na Suid-Afrika waar hulle broei. Carin was gelukkig om hierdie een raak te loop.

Invasive fauna and flora devastate the fynbos

In December 2022 the United Nations hosted a convention on biological diversity where the Kumming-Montral Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) was adopted.

The goal of this framework is: “Amidst a dangerous decline in nature threatening the survival of 1 million species and impacting the lives of billions of people, the GBF aims to halt and reverse nature loss. The framework consists of global targets to be achieved by 2030 and beyond to safeguard and sustainably use biodiversity.”

Four overarching goals were established: to halt human-induced species extinction, to use biodiversity sustainably, to share benefits equitably, and also to close the biodiversity finance gap of \$700 billion per year.

Twenty-three targets were set to be achieved by 2030. Among the most important seem to be: 30% conservation of land, sea and inland waters, 30% restoration of degraded ecosystems, halving the introduction of invasive species, and \$500 billion/year reduction in harmful subsidies.

Target 6 of the GBF is to “eliminate, minimize, reduce and/or mitigate the impacts of invasive alien species on biodiversity and ecosystem services”.

According to the UN invasive aliens species report (updated on 4 September 2023) the global threat posed by invasive alien species is underappreciated, underestimated, and often unacknowledged. Invasive alien species are, however, among the five major direct drivers of biodiversity loss globally, alongside land and sea-use change, direct exploitation of organisms, climate change, and pollution.

Whether target 6, as well as the other 23 targets set by the framework, is attainable is another matter. However, the report and framework does underline something those of us living on the border of the Kogelberg Biosphere know only too well: Invasive plants and animals can and do lead to the devastation of our natural habitat if left uncontained.

Well-known examples of invasive species include the water hyacinths clogging up lakes and rivers all over Africa, the giant African land snail taking over villages on Christmas Island, brown tree snakes destroying bird populations on the island of Guam and mosquitoes spreading diseases such as dengue, Zika and malaria all over the world.

They are a major cause of biodiversity loss and their impact can be disastrous. The wildfires in the Knysna-area a few years ago spread rapidly through alien pine and eucalyptus plantations.

The City of Cape Town has recently been infested by the polyphagous shot-hole borer beetle (*Euwallacea fornicatus* or PSHB). The beetle spread rapidly to the Helderberg area, where 3 900 infested trees have been sighted since 2019. The use of pesticides and fungicides have not proven effective at eradicating PSHB from infected trees. The PSHB beetle can easily spread across suburbs if extra precaution is not taken.

Research from 2018 by the Greater Cape Town Water Fund found that invasive species around catchment areas contribute to significant water losses. According to the study, without intervention, the 55 billion litres of water sucked up by invasive trees could more than double in the next 30 years. Thirsty invasive trees such as pine and eucalyptus trees are currently being cleared from mountain catchment areas across Cape Town.

The climate crisis will only amplify the threat of invasive species, becoming a major cause of these species spreading and establishing themselves in new regions.

But there is hope. Scientists are optimistic the march of invasive species can be stopped.

Preventing the arrival of new species into new regions is the best way to manage threats from invasive species, according to the report. This includes strict import controls and early warning systems to detect and respond to species before they are able to establish. An important way in which municipalities and home-owners can contribute is by removing alien species from public areas and gardens. Invasive species are invasive because of the ease with which they hop over borders to spread into fynbos.

Established invasive species is another matter. Here the only effective measure is eradication. If you want to do this on a large scale, political will, resources and money is essential. Sadly, this is often lacking. But even when a municipality is serious about eliminating invasive species, they can only do so much. The rest is up to us, home-owners and residents. Little bands of volunteers are already doing a sterling job in the Overberg. What is more, they do it with few resources, not a lot of manpower, and a scarcity of funds. For these lacks they make up in willpower, enthusiasm and hard, hard labour. And against all odds, they make a difference. You only need to compare the Kleinmond Reserve area with, for instance, some of the areas between Kleinmond and Hermanus.

Do you want to help? Support a local hacking group, your local animal rehabilitation centres and other local movements working to save our environment.

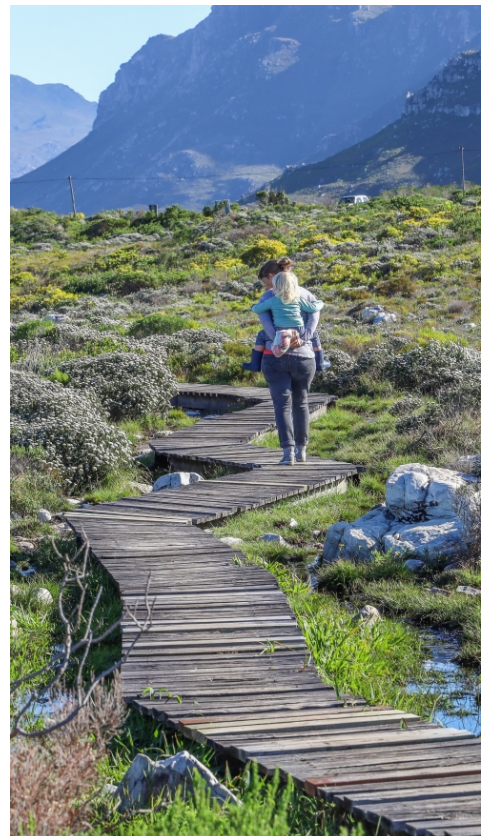
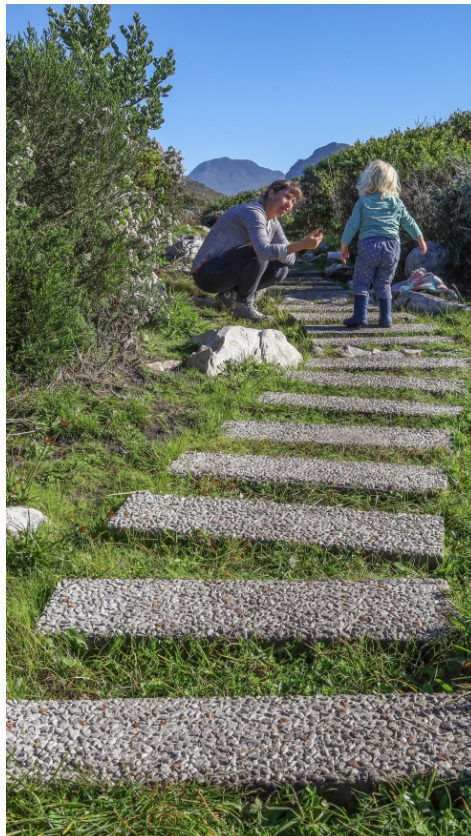
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Ondersteun ons
wandelroetes

Support our
hiking trails

Borg 'n sementblok vir R130 • Sponsor a cement block for R130

Contact/Kontak Karin @ 082 441 8581 / plankiespad@gmail.com



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