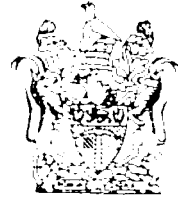


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*Actual*

# ANNUAL REPORT



SOUTHERN RHODESIA

*Department of Game*

Number 7 . . . 1959



**DIVISION OF IRRIGATION AND LANDS**

# Annual Report

of the

## DEPARTMENT OF GAME

of the

DIVISION OF  
IRRIGATION  
AND LANDS

for the  
year ended  
31st December,  
1959

*pp. 1, 1-31*

*Signed A. D. Fraser,*

*Jalisco, Jan 1960*

Presented to the Legislative Assembly \_\_\_\_\_ 1960

C.S.R. 29—1960.]

[G.P. & S. 548—1,200—19-8-60.



- (ii) Khami Dam Reserve Regulations (Southern Rhodesia Government Notice No. 64 of 1959).
- (iii) Appointment of Fish Wardens (Southern Rhodesia Notice No. 769 of 1959).
- (iv) Appointment of Game Wardens (Southern Rhodesia Notice No. 946 of 1959).

In addition, a draft Wild Life Conservation Bill was completed and submitted to various Societies, Associations, and Government Departments for examination and comment.

It is pleasing to record that the draft was well received and that after consultation with the above-mentioned bodies, during which a number of very useful amendments were suggested, work began on the final Bill which is due for presentation to Parliament early in 1960.

## 6. LICENCES AND PERMITS

Licences.—Earnings from licences during 1959 were £8,129, an increase of £495 over the 1958 sales. A reduction in the number of licences sold was recorded in respect of Part "B"—Special Non-Domiciled (7), and Part "C"—Royal, Non-Domiciled (1). This was not unexpected in view of the restrictions placed on export of game products and trophies.

For details of licences issued see Appendix 3.

Permits.—An analysis of permits issued is given in Appendix 4, together with explanatory notes.

## 7. GAME RESERVES

Résumés of reports submitted by Game Rangers in charge of reserves are given as follows:

### (i) *Matusiadona Non-Hunting Reserve*

Work done during the year included the building of a camp to house the Game Ranger and quarters for the African staff, cutting fourteen miles of new road; the selection of sites for harbours and tourist camps and a brief survey of the area.

The Game Ranger's camp and African quarters were built on the Maronga River in the south-west corner of the reserve, consisting of two pre-fabricated buildings for living quarters and a breeze-block building containing kitchen and bathroom for the Game Ranger and sixteen pole and dagga huts for African staff.

The road cut was from Chief Neberi's village to the upper Honyonga River in the south of the reserve, for the purpose of allowing access to facilitate demarcation of the southern boundary. It is hoped to extend this road to the Sanyati River in 1960.

Two tourist camps and adjacent harbours, one on the Bumi River on the west side and the other on the Sanyati River on the east side, were laid out in October. Both camps are well situated and when developed should prove most attractive. The only disadvantage in each case is the lack of tall, shady trees. This, however, is unavoidable as all such trees will be under water when the lake is full. It is hoped to overcome this by planting suitable trees on the camp sites.

Investigations lead one to believe that this reserve could be developed into one of the great game reserves of Africa. It has a good game population that includes the more exciting animals such as elephant, rhinoceros, buffalo, lion and leopard. Eland, roan, sable, kudu, waterbuck, zebra, impala, bushbuck and lesser species are plentiful. With the rapid increase in populations that can now be anticipated the reserve will be well stocked by the time it is open to the public. One of its main advantages will be seasonable concentrations along the lake front that coincide with the tourist season, and tourists should be more or less in continual contact with animals.

It will be the ideal reserve for people on short holidays and itinerant visitors from other countries with limited time to view animals, both easily and quickly, in their natural surrounds.

To those with more time, the reserve will offer the added attraction of very good fishing.

(ii) *Chizarira Non-Hunting Reserve*

The first impressions gained of the game population were rather disappointing but it was subsequently found that there is a considerable number of animals in the area with every species present being well represented. The elephant population is not large, but a big increase is expected as the surrounding land comes under development. Rhinoceros (black) are widely distributed throughout, but no white rhinoceros have been found. The black species have been seen grazing and this may have given rise to the reports of white rhinoceros being present.

All animals were in very good condition throughout the year and, by the number of young encountered, breeding was at a reasonable rate. This, of course, should be so, where water and food are plentiful.

Outside the reserve, on the Busi-Sengwa River, large numbers of animals are present—they are very tame and some effort should be made to drive them into the Manguluba area, where they will be a considerable asset. It has been noticed that there is a large migration of game eastwards across the Lubu Valley and across the Lusulu, towards the Manguluba Plateau, but whether this is seasonable or due to tsetse fly operations is not yet known.

Poaching is rife both in and around the reserve, and hundreds of snares have been collected. The culprits are extremely difficult to catch. Game Scouts sometimes hide for days on end awaiting the arrival of the snarers. Twenty-one persons have been charged and twenty-one convictions obtained. Many others have been apprehended with snares in their possession, but no charge can be made until the law is altered.

One rhinoceros, four buffalo, one zebra, three kudu, one bushbuck and four impala are known to have been snared, and although it is not expected to break down the lifelong habit of the locals, some progress is being made to reduce the snaring menace.

With the various civil engineering projects in the valley, vast quantities of steel cable are available and steps should be taken to make possession of this material illegal.

A great deal of assistance has been given by the Native Commissioner, Binga.

A good main road exists through the reserve between the Masumo and Ruziruhuru Rivers, and several tracks have been made to open up other sections, but a very considerable amount of road construction is required to open up and police the area effectively.

Camps have been built at Tchete Gorge for use by the Game Ranger and African staff, and at various other points to accommodate African patrols.

(iii) *Urungwe Non-Hunting Reserve*

The Game Ranger, one Game Scout and a number of casual labourers took up residence in the reserve on the 16th October, with the object of establishing a semi-permanent camp from which development work and law enforcement patrols could be organized.

From the start it was apparent that some illegal hunting was taking place, the remains of five elephant, two buffalo, one rhino and one waterbuck being found in a condition indicating that the animals had been shot. On one occasion a hunting party was encountered but escaped by abandoning a muzzle-loading rifle, two bags of powder and shot, and a blood-stained axe. The indications are that most poaching is done by persons resident north of the Zambezi River.

## PERMITS ISSUED, 1959

## I. EXPORT OF GAME PRODUCTS

(i) *Ivory*

<i>Number Issued</i>	<i>Number of Tusks</i>	<i>Weight, lb.</i>	<i>Importing Country</i>
1	4	147	United Kingdom
1	1	58	United States of America
14	2,186	30,646½	Zanzibar
3	4	250	Union of South Africa
1	10	128	Bechuanaland
1	20	299½	Northern Rhodesia
1	2	6	Italy
1	37	979½	Hong Kong
<u>23</u>	<u>2,264</u>	<u>32,514½</u>	

(ii) *Rhinoceros Horn*

<i>Number Issued</i>	<i>Number of Horns</i>	<i>Weight, lb.</i>	<i>Importing Country</i>
1	28	75	South Africa

(iii) *Hippopotamus Teeth*

<i>Number Issued</i>	<i>Number of Teeth</i>	<i>Weight, lb.</i>	<i>Importing Country</i>
1	14	27	Zanzibar

(iv) *Trophies, Horns, etc.*

<i>Number Issued</i>	<i>Details</i>	<i>Importing Countries</i>
277	3,046 zebra skins, 168 leopard skins, 27 springbok skins, 4 civet cats skins, 39 lion skins, 1,011 kudu skins, 24 impala skins, 1,017 wildebeeste skins, 60 wildebeeste tails, 6 lb. hyena dung, 180 wildebeeste galls, 72 lb. zebra blood, 20 baboon hands, 2 baboon skins, 97 zebra skulls, 15 dassie skins, 31 otter skins, 971 crocodile skins, 200 lb. zebra fat, 27 duiker skins, 24 small mammal skins, and skulls, 3 elephant feet.	United Kingdom, Sweden, South Africa, Japan, United States of America, Belgium, Denmark, Switzerland, France, Italy, Canada, Holland, New Zealand, Ireland, Tasmania, Jersey, Greece, Portugal, Portuguese East Africa, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Australia and Bechuanaland.

Notes.— (i) Export value of wild animal products shows an increase over previous years.

(ii) Miscellaneous assortment of horns, hides and skins has been excluded from list.

(v) *Export of Game Biltong*

<i>Number Issued</i>	<i>Weight in lb.</i>	<i>Importing Countries</i>
13	35	United Kingdom. France

## 2. CAPTURE OF WILD ANIMALS

<i>Number Issued</i>	<i>To whom Issued</i>	<i>Number and Species</i>
2	D. K. Black, W. Armitage	1 Mamba, 1 Cobra, 2 Puff Adders, 2 Bush Snakes, 1 Python, 4 Twig Snakes, 5 Grass Snakes, 1 Beaked Snake.
	National Museums	2 pairs Francolin.

## 3. SALE OF GAME PRODUCTS

<i>Number Issued</i>	<i>Details</i>
1	4 Elephant tusks: weight 47 lb.; 2 Hippo teeth: weight 8 lb.
49	85,335 lb. Biltong (Zebra and Wildebeeste)
12	Zebra, Wildebeeste, Leopard, Crocodile skins
<u>62</u>	

## SALE OF GAME BILTONG

<i>Number of Permits Issued</i>	<i>Weight of Biltong</i>	<i>Animals Destroyed</i>
49	71,289 lb. (Liebigs)	1,917
	3,583 lb. (Sentinel Ranch)	245
	10,463 lb. (G. M. Schoeman)	684
	<u>85,335 lb.</u>	<u>2,846</u>

## IVORY SOLD BY GAME DEPARTMENT BY TENDER

1,979 Tusks: Weight 24,451 lb.  
 28 Rhino horns: Weight 75 lb.  
 14 Hippo teeth: Weight 26 lb.

## 4. DESTRUCTION OF GAME FOR CONSUMPTION AS FOOD

<i>Number Issued</i>	<i>To whom Issued</i>
32	Government Officials
4	Public
<u>36</u>	

*Note.*—Permits for destruction for consumption as food are issued only in exceptional cases.

## ANALYSIS OF ANIMALS DESTROYED IN TSETSE-FLY CONTROL AREAS UP TO 1959

Species	Total up to 1956	1957	1958	1959	Total
Elephant . . . . .	466	93	54	37	650
Rhinoceros . . . . .	374	—	—	—	374
Buffalo . . . . .	6,183	118	141	119	6,561
Hippopotamus . . . . .	6	—	—	—	6
Giraffe . . . . .	3	—	—	—	3
Zebra . . . . .	8,855	133	75	192	9,255
Eland . . . . .	10,061	82	54	48	10,245
Kudu . . . . .	83,685	1,816	1,641	1,265	88,407
Roan . . . . .	5,311	55	60	62	5,488
Sable . . . . .	36,429	430	320	276	37,455
Waterbuck . . . . .	13,843	81	63	68	14,055
Hartebeest . . . . .	1,129	7	—	2	1,138
Wildebeeste . . . . .	54	1	1	—	56
Tsessebe . . . . .	2,779	4	7	20	2,810
Gemsbok . . . . .	1	—	—	—	1
Impala . . . . .	34,813	440	539	670	36,462
Reedbuck . . . . .	18,445	164	114	190	18,913
Bushbuck . . . . .	36,393	1,172	1,047	1,104	39,716
Duiker . . . . .	173,646	6,310	5,180	7,609	192,745
Sharpe's Steinbuck . . . . .	33,144	2	4	506	33,656
Klipspringer . . . . .	14,264	1	—	37	14,302
Oribi . . . . .	2,975	42	71	65	3,153
Livingstone Suni . . . . .	147	—	—	11	158
Wart-hog . . . . .	66,525	3,091	2,712	2,276	74,604
Baboon . . . . .	47,195	2,619	2,071	2,238	54,123
Bushpig . . . . .	18,282	1,288	683	1,194	21,447
Lion . . . . .	125	—	1	—	126
Leopard . . . . .	466	11	7	7	491
Cheetah . . . . .	40	1	—	—	41
Hyena . . . . .	293	25	18	34	370
Wild Dog . . . . .	505	16	30	21	572
Wild Cat . . . . .	1,567	—	—	4	1,571
Jackal . . . . .	805	—	—	3	808
Lynx . . . . .	19	—	—	—	19
Monkey . . . . .	2,272	—	—	3	2,275
Antbear . . . . .	31	—	—	4	35
Steinbuck . . . . .	4,937	1	4	416	5,358
Nyala . . . . .	7	—	14	65	86
Badger . . . . .	—	—	—	1	1
Porcupine . . . . .	—	—	—	4	4
Rabbit . . . . .	—	—	—	4	4
Dassie . . . . .	—	—	—	6	6
Genet . . . . .	—	—	—	11	11
Civet . . . . .	—	—	—	4	4
Polecat . . . . .	—	—	—	2	2
Meer cat . . . . .	—	—	—	5	5
Unclassified . . . . .	615	—	—	—	615
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>626,690</b>	<b>18,003</b>	<b>14,911</b>	<b>18,583</b>	<b>678,187</b>

KARIBA OPERATIONS

APPENDIX 7

Statement of animals saved, died, found dead and destroyed at Kariba during the period 3rd December, 1958, to 31st December, 1959

MAMMALS

Species	Animals captured	Animals guided or driven to safety	Sub-Total	Animals died during or after capture	Total animals saved	Animals destroyed in self-defence or for other reasons	Animals found dead by starvation and natural causes	Animals died during or after capture. Loss of animals banded	Total wastage	Dead or destroyed animals taken as specimens
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Buffalo	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Bushbuck	136	21	157	19	138	1	6	19	26	4 skins, 3 skulls
Duiker	100	1	101	2	99	3	8	2	13	1 skin
Elephant	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Sharpe's Grysbok	178	9	187	2	185	—	10	2	12	2 skins; 1 skull
Hippopotamus	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Rhinoceros	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	Horns removed; 1 skull
Impala	410	—	410	32	378	2	24	32	58	2 skins; 6 skulls
Klipspringer	10	—	10	—	10	1	1	—	2	—
Kudu	47	11	58	4	54	1	18	4	23	1 skin; 1 skull
Sable	15	2	17	2	15	—	3	2	5	1 skin; 1 skull
Wart-hog	202	11	213	14	199	1	18	14	33	3 skins; 8 skulls
Waterbuck	6	36	42	2	40	—	2	2	4	—
Zebra	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—
<b>Sub-TOTAL</b>	<b>1,104</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>1,197</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>1,120</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>182</b>	
Night Apes	9	—	9	1	8	—	1	1	2	—
Bush Babies	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Ant-bears	29	—	29	2	27	—	8	2	10	1 skin; 2 skulls; 1 skeleton complete
Scaly Ant-eaters	3	—	3	1	2	—	—	1	1	1 skin
<b>Sub-TOTAL</b>	<b>1,146</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>1,239</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>1,158</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>195</b>	
Baboons	60	120	180	2	178	194	10	2	206	3 skulls
Badgers	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Bushpig	31	—	31	2	29	—	3	2	5	—
Civet Cats	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Dassies	62	—	62	—	62	2	1	—	3	—
Genets	37	—	37	—	37	3	4	—	7	2 skins; 2 skulls
Hares	27	—	27	—	27	—	—	—	—	—
Mongoose	13	—	13	—	13	1	1	—	2	1 skin; 1 skull
Monkeys	156	—	156	5	151	90	14	5	109	1 skull
Porcupines	23	—	23	—	23	—	2	—	2	—
Squirrels	4	—	4	—	4	—	2	—	2	—
Black-footed Cat	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,563</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>1,776</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>1,686</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>531</b>	