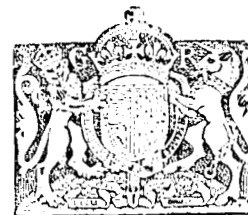


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TANGANYIKA TERRITORY  
GAME PRESERVATION DEPARTMENT

# Annual Report

## 1932



L.1-18 S. P. TEARE  
Arusha, 10 April 1933

1933  
DAR ES SALAAM  
PRINTED BY THE GOVERNMENT PRINTER  
Price Shs. 2/-

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Annual Report 1932

I.—INTRODUCTORY.

The past year has shown marked signs of a more general interest in the question of Game Preservation.

Where formerly the interest was only noticeable amongst the scientific and sporting communities, now a wider public is becoming alive to the attractions of this Territory.

This changing attitude is due no doubt to the films of Africa's wild life which have been shown in popular places, and even more so perhaps to the influence of aircraft, which has brought the vast isolated game areas of Tanganyika within accessible distance.

By these means a far more intimate knowledge of the fauna of the country has been gained.

Consequently a movement is now on foot to provide National Parks or Game Parks, which will demarcate certain areas for the conservation of the natural haunts of the fauna of Tanganyika.

With the rapid progress of civilization, it is imperative that the interests of civilization and game should not clash. The aim of this department is to control the movements of game by Parks, Reserves and Cultivation Protection measures, so that settlement and agriculture will not suffer.

In any event Tanganyika is large enough to give ample room to both biped and quadruped.

II.—GAME AREAS.

1. *The Northern Province* provides a larger variety of game animals than any of the other provinces. It includes:—wildebeeste, hartebeeste, zebra, ostrich, buffalo, giraffe, waterbuck, greater and lesser kudu, eland, roan, oryx, gerenuk, Grant's and Thomson's gazelle, reedbuck and palla; rhinoceros are plentiful. Lions, leopards and other carnivora are numerous. Some good elephant are to be found in Masailand and the Mbulu District.

2. *Tanga Province*.—This province contains some good game country in which the following species are seen in fair numbers:—rhinoceros, wildebeeste, hartebeeste, eland, waterbuck, buffalo, lesser kudu, zebra, Grant's and Thomson's gazelle, palla, reedbuck, giraffe and ostrich.

Sable and Abbott's duiker are also found, but there are not very many. There are a number of elephant, and tusks weighing up to one hundred pounds are not unknown.

3. *Lake Province*.—The famous Serengeti Plains, so noted for lions, are in this province. During a two or three weeks' safari, it is not uncommon for as many as sixty or seventy different lions to be seen.

The commoner species of game such as:—wildebeeste, zebra, hartebeeste, topi and Thomson's gazelle will be found in countless thousands. Grant's gazelle, buffalo, waterbuck, eland, giraffe, ostrich and palla are numerous. Roan antelope and a few sable can also be seen. Sitatunga inhabit certain thick patches of reeds on the shores of Lake Victoria, but they are exceedingly wary and difficult to find. Jackson's hartebeeste occur in the Bukoba District, bordering upon Uganda.

It may be interesting to explain the procedure usually adopted on the plains when photographing lions:—

A car or lorry is driven along the plains until the large herds of wildebeeste and zebra are located. Lions will then usually be found either out in the open or lying in the shade of trees or in small rocky hills nearby, but almost always within sight of the large herds of game.

Having found them, the lorry is driven some distance away and one of the party gets out, and stalks and kills a zebra or wildebeeste, which is dragged at the back of the lorry to a distance of fifty or sixty yards from the lions. The rope with which the carcass is dragged, is so fastened that it can be released without any one having to get down from the lorry. If this is not possible, then great care is taken that the movements of the person unfastening the rope are hidden by the lorry.

The lorry is now moved thirty or forty yards away. If the lions are hungry they may advance right away to the kill, very often with a lioness leading. They may wait until the vultures attempt to settle near the carcass, or it may be necessary to move further away from the kill, but once the lions are on it, one can drive to within a few yards of them and talk, smoke and move about in the lorry.

In the beginning, after locating the lions, it is always advisable to examine them thoroughly with glasses, from a distance of not less than one hundred yards. A lioness with very young cubs, or animals that have been wounded before, may object to being photographed. If, when the engine is switched off, the lions are snarling, if they begin twitching their tails from side to side and make short runs of a few feet in the direction of the car, altogether very definite signs of dislike are being expressed. The only thing to do then is to turn away as quickly as possible, and look for others who are more amenable.

It was indeed an interesting sight to watch how a lion moved the carcass of a hartebeeste bull. He grasped the back of its neck in his teeth, standing over the body with a fore-leg on either side, and both hind-legs together, then lifting up his head, walked slowly away, dragging his prey with him. Alternatively a lion will grasp some part of the animal, and back away with the carcass.

So many of the Serengeti lions have been fed by various safari parties that in some cases they will, directly they hear the noise of a car, advance towards it, as to them it merely spells a supply of fresh meat. If a kill is towed at the back of a lorry with a fairly long rope and halted until the lions get to it, they will even dispute its being dragged away, by hanging on when the car is moved.

Under the conditions now prevailing on the Serengeti Plains, it is possible to approach lions in their natural state, as near or even nearer than to those at Whipsnade, provided one exercises necessary precautions.

To return from a trip to this natural Zoo with a box full of trophies on film is infinitely preferable, and certainly more sportsmanlike, than to bring home the pelts of a few unfortunate animals who probably approached the cars expecting only to be fed.

The new route from Arusha to the Serengeti via the Ngorongoro Crater is a great improvement on the old road which skirts Lake Natron.

As the road follows the lip of the crater for some ten miles, one is enabled to get a magnificent view and with glasses to pick out the masses of wildebeeste and zebra which roam about at will in the crater.

4. *Central Province.*—The districts of Mkalama, Singida and Kondoa-Itungi contain a fair supply of most of the common species of game and include rhinoceros, buffalo and elephant. Greater kudu are plentiful between Dodoma and Mpwapwa on either side of the Central Line.

5. *Eastern Province.*—The districts of Kilosa, Morogoro, Kiberege, Utete and Mahenge are noted for large herds of buffalo and elephant, which are well distributed throughout, but few elephants have tusks of more than fifty pounds in weight. Hippopotami are very numerous in the rivers, particularly in the Rufiji River. Rhinoceros also inhabit the dense bush. Sable and kudu are to be found together with most of the commoner species, such as zebra, wildebeeste, hartebeeste, waterbuck, eland, palla and reedbuck. A few oryx may be seen north of Kilosa on the Mpwapwa border. Puku are comparatively numerous in the Kilombero valley.

Excellent fishing is to be obtained in the Kilombero River, and fish up to twenty or thirty pounds are not uncommon.

This part of the Territory is really only suitable for visiting during the months of December, January and February, as at other times the grass is very long and thick. Old time methods of travelling must be employed here. Foot safari with porters and transport on the river by canoe, are the only modes of procedure through the bush, but motor transport can be utilized from railroad to a point on the main road from which the safari intends to strike inland.

6. *Iringu Province.*—The Bohora Flats situated midway between Malangali and Mbeya on the old road, contain many varieties of game, including roan, eland, waterbuck, buffalo, palla and reedbuck. Greater kudu are also present.

Lake Rukwa which is situated some seventy miles north-west of Mbeya, is a most attractive place to visit. Many different species of game may be seen within a few miles of the lake, and include elephant, buffalo, eland, roan, topi, hartebeeste, giraffe, zebra, palla and reedbuck. Puku, which in Tanganyika are only found here and in the Kilombero valley, are particularly numerous.

Bird life on the lake is fascinating, flocks of flamingoes and pelicans congregate on its water, as well as ducks, geese and other varieties of fishing birds. Francolins, guinea-fowl and sand-grouse frequent the lake shores.

Hippopotami wander in and out of the reeds bordering the lake. Numbers of crocodiles may be seen both in the lake and lying out on the banks of the Songwe River, which runs into Lake Rukwa.

7. *Lindi Province.*—Elephant are well distributed throughout the province except in parts of the districts of Newala, Masasi and Mikindani. The follow-

ing species of game may also be seen:—Eland, greater kudu, wildebeeste, zebra, hartebeeste, waterbuck, buffalo, palla, reedbuck, bushbuck. Hippopotami exist in its rivers in fair numbers.

The Songea District of this province contains many herds of that comparatively rare antelope, the sable. Owing to Songea's distance from the railway, this antelope has been little molested.

8. *Western Province*.—In parts of the Tabora, Kahama and Nzega Districts, wildebeeste, zebra, palla, giraffe, topi, eland, waterbuck, buffalo, ostrich, roan and Thomson's gazelle are found. A few small herds of sable and greater kudu may also be seen, but they are not by any means common.

In the Kigoma and Ufipa Districts, hippopotami and reedbuck may be added to the above list. Sitatunga are found in parts of the Ufipa District.

Elephant inhabit certain areas of the thick bush, but not in large numbers. A few rhinoceros may be seen, but they are comparatively rare.

### III.—GAME RESERVES.

#### 1. Complete Reserves.

1. Ngorongoro Crater	...	...	Northern Province.
2. Lake Natron	...	...	" "
3. Kilimanjaro	...	...	" "
4. Mount Meru	...	...	" "
5. Saba River	...	...	Central "
6. Dodoma Township	...	...	" "
7. Mtandu River	...	...	Lindi "
8. Mtetesi River	...	...	" "
9. Serengeti	...	...	Lake "
10. Selous	...	...	Eastern "
11. Katavi Plains	...	...	Western "
12. Northern Railway	...	...	Tanga "

No person may hunt or in any way disturb game in a complete Game Reserve.

#### 2. Closed Reserves.

1. Lake Rukwa	...	...	Iringa Province.
2. Serengeti (excluding Serengeti Complete Reserve)	...	...	Northern and Lake Provinces.

No person may enter a Closed Reserve for hunting or photographic purposes, unless in possession of a special permit in addition to a game licence.

#### 3. Partial Reserves.

1. Arusha and Moshi Districts in which greater kudu and the males of Grant's gazelle are protected.
2. The Sanya and Ardai plains where the males of Grant's gazelle are protected for a period of five years from August, 1930.
3. That part of the Moshi District to the west of the Kikafu River. Wildebeeste and Thomson's gazelle are protected here for three years from August, 1930.
4. The crater lakes of Bassoto, Massodish and Babati in which hippopotami only are protected.
5. Hippopotami are also protected in the area containing several small crater lakes in the Arusha-Moshi District.

All these Partial Reserves are in the Northern Province.

### 4. Closed Areas.

1. Pienaar's Heights ... Central Province.
2. A part of the Shinyanga District Lake "
3. A part of the Sanya Plains ... Northern "

The first two of these areas are closed for scientific reasons in connection with Tsetse Research, the third to allow game to return to the uninhabited vicinity of a main road, in order to conserve the species, and incidentally to afford passing motorists and others the opportunity of seeing game under natural conditions.

### IV.—GAME LICENCES.

#### 1. Game Licences.

	£	s.
1. Visitor's Full Licence	75	0
2. Visitor's Temporary Licence	10	0
3. Resident's Full Licence	10	0
4. Resident's Minor Licence	4	0
5. Professional Hunter's Licence, Resident's	11	0
6. Professional Hunter's Licence, Non-Resident's	40	0
7. Bird Licence	—	5

All the above licences are valid for one year from the date of issue, with the exception of a Visitor's Temporary Licence which is valid only for fourteen days from the date of issue.

A Professional Hunter's Licence is issued after approval by the Game Warden and entitles the holder to hunt or kill the numbers of animals allowed on a Full Licence.

#### 2. Special Licences.

	£	s.
1. 1st Elephant Licence	20	0
2. 2nd Elephant Licence	30	0
3. Giraffe Licence (one only)	7	10
4. Rhinoceros Licence	7	10

This Rhinoceros Licence applies to residents only and is confined to the Northern Province. Outside this province, no fee is necessary.

Before any of these Special Licences may be obtained, the applicant must be in possession of a Full Licence.

### V.—BREACHES OF GAME LAWS.

#### 1. Details of Offences under the Game Preservation Ordinance during 1932.

Offence	No. of persons charged	No. of persons discharged	No. of persons convicted
Shooting game in Game Reserves (section 4) ...	20	—	20
Hunting game without licence (section 5 (1)) ...	38	2	36
Illegal possession of Government trophies:—			
Ivory, Rhino horns, etc. (section 19 (1)) ...	20	4	16
Unexplained possession of game, meat or trophies (section 22 (1)) ...	9	—	9
Total	87	6	81

Convictions were obtained against:— 3 Europeans; 1 Goan; 76 Natives.

## APPENDIX IV.

## GOVERNMENT IVORY, RHINO. HORNS AND HIPPO. TEETH — 1932.

PROVINCE	ELEPHANT				HIPPOPOTAMUS				RHINOCEROS			
	Shot		Found		Shot		Found		Shot		Found	
	Tusks	Weight Lbs.	Tusks	Weight Lbs.	Tooth	Weight Lbs.	Tooth	Weight Lbs.	Horns	Weight Lbs.	Horns	Weight Lbs.
1. Lindi ...	753	12,831	131	1,771	2,623	1,395	65	50	—	—	—	—
2. Eastern ...	188	3,245	143	3,157	532	215	1,615	994	—	—	14	30
3. Mahenge ...	211	3,585	148	2,820	380	314	410	419	2	8	—	—
4. Iringa ...	30	540	36	480	—	—	—	—	6	7½	—	—
5. Central ...	4	97	151	2,242	—	—	107	83	2	10	98	322
6. Western ...	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7
7. Lake... ..	—	—	7	123	—	—	49	22	—	—	4	9
8. Northern ...	16	549	55	1,211	—	—	—	—	19	61	37	134
9. Tanga... ..	6	171	25	571	20	14	—	—	6	23	8	35
Total for 1932:—	1,208	20,018	697	12,378	3,555	1,938	2,246	1,568	35	109½	163	537