

## APPENDIX

Information extracted mainly from the First and Second Schedules to the Fauna Conservation Ordinance. Note that a « resident » means a person resident in Northern Rhodesia, « non-resident » a person resident elsewhere.

### FIRST SCHEDULE

#### PART I

(Ordinary Game Licence, £5 for resident, £20 for non-resident; African Game Licence, 5/-)

Species	Number permitted	Qualifications
Buffalo	4	2 only in Western Province.
Bushbuck	4	1 only in Eastern Province.
Grey or Common Duiker	8	
Sharpe's Grysbok	2	
Hartebeest	2	None in Eastern Province; 1 only in Serenje and Mkwazi Districts.
Impala	4	Males only; 2 only in Southern Province.
Greater Kudu	4	Males only; 1 only in Mpika District.
Oribi	1	None in Central Province or in Choma, Kalomo, Livingstone and Mazabuka Districts.
Puku	2	None in Southern Province.
Reedbuck	2	Males only; none in Eastern Province; 1 only in Mpika, Serenje and Mkushi Districts.
Steinbok	1	
Waterbuck	2	None in Southern Province.
Warthog	2	
Blue Wildebeest	4	2 only in North-Western Province.
Zebra	4	2 only in Eastern and Northern Provinces; 2 only in Central, Western and North-Western Provinces.

#### PART II

(Supplementary Game Licence, £10 for resident, £20 for non-resident).

Species	Number permitted	Qualifications
Blue Duiker	1	
Yellow-Backed Duiker	1	
Eland	1	Male only; none in Northern Province.
Klipspringer	1	Male only.
Roan Antelope	1	Male only.
Sable Antelope	1	Male only; none in Eastern and Northern Provinces or the Serenje and Mazabuka Districts.
Sitatunga	1	Male only; none in Southern Province or Serenje District.
Tsessebe	1	Male only.
Cookson's Wildebeest	1	Male only and only in Lundazi District.

#### PART III

This deals only with elephant. Anybody, whether he be European or African, must in the first instance take out an Ordinary Game Licence. An Elephant Licence costs £15 per elephant for a resident, or £25 for a non-resident, with a maximum of two elephants.

### SECOND SCHEDULE

The hunting of the following ungulates is prohibited throughout Northern Rhodesia: Giraffe, Hippopotamus, Lechwe, Black Rhinoceros. Also, the hunting of Elephant is prohibited in the Chingola and Bancroft Districts. Hunting of females of the following is prohibited throughout the territory: Eland, Impala, Klipspringer, Greater Kudu, Reedbuck, Roan Antelope, Sable Antelope, Sitatunga, Tsessebe, Cookson's Wildebeest.

## ON THE PRESENT STATUS OF UNGULATES IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA

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Large tracts of land in the Colony today can only be described as faunal deserts. The wild animal population, excepting elephants, is poor. This state of affairs is not surprising having regard for the fact that over 620,000 head has been destroyed in anti-tsetse fly operations. Other causes for the decline in numbers are the opening up of land in the lowveld for agriculture, the sub-division of high veld farms into smaller units and the increase in population.

Excluding the Wankie National Park, good game concentrations are limited to the Kariangwe/Lubu area of the Sebungwe, the Rekomitje/Angwa area of the Zambesi Valley and the Gono-re-Zhou in the Ndanga and Nuanetsi Native districts. Small pockets of game exist in isolated areas, such as the unalienated Crown land on the Mkwazini River in the Bikita and Ndanga Native districts, but even these pockets are limited in numbers and distribution.

The notes on each species which follow should be read in the light of the remarks passed in paragraphs above.

Elephant (*Loxodonta africana*).

The Colony has a large population of elephant which is well distributed although largely confined to those Native districts bordering other territories. It is estimated that the population is in excess of 10,000 animals roughly distributed as follows:

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<i>Native District.</i>	<i>No.</i>
Wankie and Nyamandhlovu	3 000
Bulalima-Mangwe, Matobo and Gwanda	600
Nuanetsi, Ndanga, Bikita and Chipinga	2,000
Inyanga, Mtoko and Darwin	400
Lomagundi and Urungwe	4,000
Sebungwe and Bubi	2,000
Hartley and Gwelo	200

In dealing with this question of elephant population, it must be noted that practical difficulties exist in taking a census, and that the various methods in use do not produce figures which can be regarded as accurate. Furthermore, it must be appreciated that the elephant population is not static, and varies from month to month, depending on movement into the Colony from Bechuanaland, Northern Rhodesia and Mocambique, and out of the Colony to these territories.

The movement of elephants from Southern Rhodesia to the Transvaal is limited to the extreme south-eastern corner of the Colony.

#### Rhinoceros (*Diceros bicornis*).

The Sajarira Range in the Sebungwe Native district contains what is probably the biggest concentration of rhinoceros in the Colony. No attempt has been made to estimate numbers but there is no doubt that these animals are quite plentiful. Rhinoceros occur in the Zambesi Valley in the Urunge Native district in fair numbers and are reported from the Darwin Native district. In the south of the Colony only two pockets of rhinoceros are known to exist, the one in the Ciepangai valley in the Chipinga Native district, and the other in a very confined area north of the Rami-sikana River in the Nuanetsi Native district.

#### White Rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simus*).

It was hoped that some White Rhinoceros would be « discovered » in the Sebungwe as a result of the widespread activities in the area. No such reports have been received and the only hope is the exceedingly difficult and unexplored country between the Chewore and Angwa Rivers in the Zambesi Valley.

#### Zebra (*Equus burchelli* subsp.).

Zebra are widely distributed throughout the Colony and numbers are such that special steps have to be taken by certain ranching concerns to reduce the population in the interest of agricultural development.

#### Warthog (*Phacochoerus aethiopicus*).

Warthog are well distributed and occur in large numbers in the Wankie District, the Zambesi Valley, and in the southern low veld ; elsewhere small groups are often encountered but they do not seem to be as numerous as they were a few years ago.

#### Hippopotamus (*Hippopotamus amphibius*).

Hippopotamii are mostly confined to the large rivers in the Fort Victoria low veld and to the Zambesi River. Odd animals occur in pools along the Limpopo. The hippopotamii in the Lundi River in the vicinity of Chipundu Pools move up the tributaries during the rains. No attempt has yet been made to estimate numbers but it is safe to say that the hippopotamus population generally seems to be on the increase.

#### Giraffe (*Giraffa camelopardalis*).

Giraffe are confined to the southern and western areas of the Colony. They occur in the Wankie, Gwanda and Nuanetsi Native districts.

#### Duiker (*Sylvicapra grimmia*).

These small antelope have held their own in the face of agricultural development and are well distributed throughout the Colony.

#### Blue Duiker (*Gueveia coerulea*).

This species is confined to the forests along the eastern border and is scarce.