



Waterberg Nature Conservancy

NEWSLETTER

Occasionally issued news of interest to WNC members and others in the Waterberg

Number 20, September 2012

In this issue

- Next General Meeting
- The Rhino Keepers: Struggle for Survival
- Pangolin
- Positive News About Eskom!
- The Bottled Water Scam
- Provincial Air Quality Management Plan
- Aliens and Invaders of the Waterberg
- Verges on the Melkriver Road
- Greater Marakele Security Hub
- Join the Conservancy
- Photos, Photos, Photos
- Stories, Stories, Stories
- Member Profiles

Waterberg Nature Conservancy

P O Box 1224
Vaalwater
0530

Secretary: Heidi Carlton

secretary@waterbergnatureconservancy.org.za

Chairman: John Miller

chairman@waterbergnatureconservancy.org.za

Newsletter items by John Miller
unless otherwise attributed

Visit the website



www.waterbergnatureconservancy.org.za

Forward to a friend

Next General Meeting

Date: Thursday 20 September 2012

Venue: Vaalwater Rivier Oord

(two km past the Spar on the old Ellisras Road, turn left)

Time: 2:00 pm

Guest Speaker: Frits van Oudtshoorn

Waterberg Grasses and Grasslands

To sustainably manage Waterberg veld, like any other veld, it is extremely important to know and understand the ecological processes governing the ecology. Examples of such processes are natural grazing patterns, nutrient recycling and even the role of fire. Grasses play an important part in the ecology, not only as primary producers of food, but also as indicators of veld condition. Knowing your grasses, together with an understanding of local ecological processes, can go a long way to improve veld management for sustainability.

Frits van Oudtshoorn is a grass and pasture specialist who by good chance resides among us, in Modimolle. He is a pasture consultant with a particular focus on increasing grazing capacity on the farm. Frits holds a masters degree in Nature Conservation, specialising in restoration ecology. He is the author of the book Guide to grasses of Southern Africa, first published in 1991, revised in 1999 and then again in 2012. He is also involved in training and has a tree lucerne nursery.

And More:

Gustav Collins: Snakes in the Waterberg

Gustav Collins, a Waterberg resident and amateur herpetologist, will talk about reptile biology, snake identification, snakebite treatment, and snake handling. Gustav was the Chairman of the Transvaal Herpetological Association for six years. He developed the first snake identification and snake bite treatment courses in South Africa to be accredited by FGASA.

Food and Drink

RSVP to Heidi Carlton by Tuesday 18 September 2012

The Rhino Keepers: Struggle for Survival

by Nicolette van Brakel

FGASA (Field Guide Association of South Africa)

Reprinted with Permission

Few animals face as violent, as well organised, and as determined an enemy as the world's rhinos. Across the continent, rhinos are being slaughtered on a daily basis and approximately 5,000 black rhinos and 21,000 white rhinos are all that prevent Africa's rhinos from extinction.

The Rhino Keepers is a personal story of the conservation of the rhinos in Southern Africa. It charts the ongoing struggle for survival of these amazing animals told through the experiences and insights of preeminent conservationists, Clive and Anton Walker. Clive's and Anton's book describes these fascinating animals and the reason behind their historical decline, the myths that surround them and discusses the resurrection of the rhino horn trade. They carefully unpack the complications of opening up a 'legal' trade in

horn and the views of those who oppose such measures.

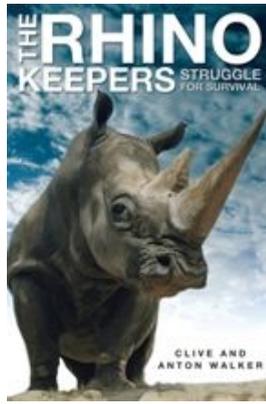
This real life account of the rhino wars presents a harrowing story that underscores the enormous challenges that lie ahead for conservation in a world where rhino horns sold by the gram raise double the price of gold and are more expensive than cocaine in the end-user Asian

Know someone who might be interested in the newsletter? Why not forward this email to them.

Unsubscribe

Don't want to receive this Newsletter anymore. Please {unsubscribe}Unsubscribe{/unsubscribe} to this newsletter.

Correction: In Newsletter Number 19, July 2012, the photographs of the Waterberg Mountain Bicycle Race were wrong attributed. They were in fact taken by Conservancy member Robin Taylor of African Film Works. We apologize for the error.



markets.

This book is for anyone who has been appalled over the past few years at the senseless slaughter of these magnificent animals. It urges readers to question the way we manage our natural heritage and implores us to recognise our role as rhino keepers of the future. Clive Walker entered the battle for the rhino with the founding of the Endangered Wildlife Trust in 1973. He co-founded the Rhino and Elephant Foundation and the African Rhino Owners Association, and served on the IUCN African Rhino Specialist Group for close on 14 years. He served as a member of the South African National Parks Board from 2000 to 2006.

Clive's son, Anton Walker, as a school boy, travelled together with his father to India and Nepal in 1984 to view the one-horned Indian rhinos and tigers in the wild. Anton largely grew up at Lapalala Wilderness where his parents assisted the late Dale Parker in the establishment of the reserve which has become an important rhino

sanctuary. Lapalala was the first private reserve in South Africa to introduce the black rhino. Anton joined the permanent staff of the reserve in 1996 and is today the general manager of the 36,000-ha sanctuary. He has worked closely with both species of rhino over the past 16 years in all areas of management, monitoring, field operations, capture and care.

A percentage of the proceeds from the sale of the book will be donated to Waterberg Museum Foundation's Rhino Programme.

The Rhino Keepers: Struggle for Survival. Clive and Anton Walker, Jacana, 2012.

Pangolin



Photo by Liz Hunter: a rare sighting of a female Pangolin with a baby on her back, taken on the D171 (the Beauty Road) in October 2011.

Positive News About Eskom!

How often do so many of us despair at the poor performance of so-called service providers? The answer is – very often. Whether it's our telephone land line monopolist, our cell phone company, our bank, our local municipality, our provincial roads department, or virtually anyone who tells us "I'll be there on Thursday at 9 in the morning", and is not, or tells us "I'll get back to you tomorrow", and doesn't – it's a woeful story, no fun at all, and a sad reflection of the way our country operates.

My experience with Eskom is an exception, and I know many of you will agree with me. I'm definitely not speaking of the Eskom that has raised our rates so high so fast that electricity has become one of our largest monthly expenses. Nor am I at all speaking of the Eskom that continues to insist on reliance on coal for most of its power generation, acting as if there is no alternative in its long range planning.

Rather, I am speaking of the local Eskom technical team based in Vaalwater.

In the winter, much of their time is spent on maintenance. This often includes clearing vegetation that threatens lines, poles, and access; repairing rotting poles, or replacing those gutted by veld fires, frequently in deserted, hard-to-reach places where gates are locked and the owners are absent.

In the summer, most of their work is in response to power outages, the result of powerful storms that send branches and trees crashing through wires, or lightning that knocks out a substation, or more lightning that trips the fuse on transformers on our property. With its improved monitoring system, the team is aware of faults immediately. They can now isolate the location of the fault. In fact, they frequently begin repair work before we are able to report the problem to the call centre.

More often than not, the teams are called out on weekends or at night – often in the middle of a storm – and must work under difficult, dangerous conditions to make a repair. When there are multiple concurrent outages, their resources are stretched, clients lose their cool, phone lines are clogged with fault reports and complaints; and expressions of thanks are rare. This is not a job for the faint-hearted.

The Eskom Technical Service Centre in Vaalwater, led by Moses Mosue, has consistently provided excellent and expeditious responses to our troubles to the best of its ability (which is very, very good). On behalf of Waterberg Nature Conservancy members and others in our community, I want to publically express our gratitude to Moses and his team – Jan van der Linde, Ephraim Malatse, John Mbedzi, Paul Seema, Moses Makgae, Lucky Mthombeni, Vincent Maphanga, and Ms Gaonewe Bogatsu.

Thanks guys! You are doing a great job, and set an example for other service providers everywhere to follow. We hope your management recognises the contribution you're making, provides you with the resources you need and rewards you for your efforts.

The Bottled Water Scam

Upon being seated at an upscale restaurant in Johannesburg not long ago, hearing about the menu from the waiter and actually ordering our meal, we were then asked what we might like to drink. Ignoring the two bottles of wine and one bottle of water already on the table, we asked for two glasses of tap water, with ice. The immediate response was an unsmiling negative – no, we only serve bottled water. No, we said, we only drink tap water. Back and forth without any sign that the chap was weakening. We called for the manager, who promptly appeared and even much more sternly told us absolutely not, no tap water. We said we'd then leave. He urged us to do so.

That little tale is as much about the woeful state of the service industry in the country as it is about the scam of bottled water, but still it is a good introduction to the following, reprinted by permission of the author, Donald McCallum (Wits School of Animal, Plant and Environmental Sciences).

Riding the wave of the bottled water marketing myth

It is truly staggering what good marketing can achieve. To create a growing consumer base for something as readily available as clean drinking water and to sell it at more than 1000 times the cost of tap water has to be admired.

It takes up to three litres of tap water to produce one litre of bottled water. At around R6 for a 500ml bottle of water, compared to less than half a cent for tap water, bottled water is more costly than petrol, even after the latest increase. The promotion of bottled water has been so successful that organisations, even local government, will commit their limited resources to supplying bottled water at events. I am personally not comfortable with my taxes being spent on something that can be almost free, and which is a constitutional right for all.

In September 2010, the *Mail & Guardian* reported that bottled water is the second fastest

growing beverage in the country. The value of the world market for bottled water in 2011 was estimated to be around R629 billion.

In South Africa, this translates into a staggering 1.2 trillion plastic bottles a year – most of which litter the streets, leaving an unwelcome legacy for our children. The material and energy required to produce the packaging and distribution of bottled water is in excess of 200 million barrels of oil.

Claims that bottled water is a green product do not stand up to scrutiny. One needs to contrast the idyllic settings of bottled water advertising with the heaps of empty bottles at disposal sites and those that litter the countryside.

The production of bottled water uses more water than the rate at which it is purchased – up to three litres of tap water or more is needed to produce one litre of bottled water.

How is this possible? People seem to be more concerned about making healthy choices today, and water is definitely a healthy option. The problem is that there is a perception that the health benefits of water apply more to bottled water than to tap water. This is not the case. There are rigorous standards that tap water must meet in Johannesburg, and the quality is constantly monitored. Presently, the quality of tap water in Johannesburg is of the best in the world.

Recently beverage company Coca Cola was under pressure in the USA to acknowledge that some brands of the water that it sells are bottled from municipal supplies. The words 'bottled at source' have a very different meaning when the ultimate source is an ordinary tap. The requirements for water quality in the USA are far more stringent for public supplies than for bottled water, so consumers' faith in the 'purity' of bottled water may be misplaced.

There are also subtle social pressures. It is so much 'cooler' to be seen to be drinking bottled water rather than free tap water. For some, it may feel awkward to order tap water at a restaurant. The price paid for bottled water is only one part of a much greater environmental cost.

Growing opposition. While the demand for bottled water increases with many new brands and massive advertising campaigns, there is also growing opposition. At least 70 cities in the USA, Canada, UK and Australia have banned the use of bottled water. The World Wide Fund for Nature and Greenpeace both advocate the use of tap water wherever good quality supplies exist. A recent victory for the environment has been the banning of bottled water in the Grand Canyon National Park in the USA.

Save money, save the environment. Order tap water at restaurants. Get yourself a suitable bottle for re-using and fill up at taps or drinking fountains (the plastic bottles in which water is packaged are not suitable for re-use; when exposed to heat - for example when left in a car - the bottles can release toxic chemicals). A good alternative is stainless steel bottles, which are durable and long lasting.

Use your influence to prevent the unnecessary use of bottled water. Encourage your organisation to do the right thing and lead by example. Donate the money you save by drinking tap water to your favourite charity!

Provincial Air Quality Management Plan

by Kelly Abram

Although there is a National Air Quality Act, each province is mandated to produce its own air quality management plan that takes into account the specifics of the province.

In Limpopo, LEDET is tasked with this project and has engaged Airshed Planning Professionals, C&M Consulting Engineers and Zitholele Consulting to assist. The Management Plan aims to improve air quality; to address the effect of emissions from domestic fuel burning, industrial operations, vehicles and other sources; to give effect to best practice in air quality management; and to describe how local municipalities will give effect to their air quality management plan.

The process will undertake the following: goal setting; baseline assessment (current step); intervention strategies; action plan implementation; and evaluation and follow-up. Stakeholders will be identified and involved. Partnerships with key stakeholders will be established.

The plan will ultimately outline the present air quality situation and examine how and which activity sectors are causing which kinds of air quality problems. Strategies to address these problems will be devised.

By engaging with stakeholders from the beginning of the process it is hoped that a workable, implementable action plan will be achieved.

The management plan will look at both sources and the receiving environment, that is, the dispersion patterns and where air pollutants end up in the environment. The plan will look at all sources of pollutants not only industrial sources. The plan will be standardised so that comparison among provinces and even districts will be possible. The plan will:

- Provide a baseline assessment by identifying Provincial priority pollutants: sources and areas;
- Establish Provincial air quality and emission standards;
- Appoint a Provincial Air Quality Officer;
- Prepare a Provincial management plan as part of their Environmental Implementation Plan (EIP);
- Establish a system to monitor ambient air quality;
- Declare Provincial priority areas;
- Establish a system of annual reports regarding the implementation (i.e., are the goals being achieved?);
- Prescribe regulations for implementing and enforcing the management plan;

- Perform emission licensing authority functions;
- Declare and set requirements for controlled fuels;
- Establish a programme of public recognition of significant achievement in air pollution prevention;
- Prescribe measures for the control of dust, noise and odours.

The Waterberg Nature Conservancy and the Waterberg Biosphere Reserve were represented at the first meeting (7 June 2012). The meeting introduced the project, identified the relevant stakeholders and requested assistance in gathering baseline data. The baseline data report is available from the consultants.

The subsequent meeting was held on 7 August, but neither the Conservancy nor Biosphere was represented, sad to say. The meeting was intended to focus on an emission inventory for all major polluters, specifying the location of each source and the time variations in the emissions.

Aliens and Invaders of the Waterberg

by Richard Wadley

Just when you thought it was safe to go into the mountains again...

And it's true: our pristine, Biosphere-protected plateau is being invaded, mainly from the south, by a determined force of ruthless exploitative aliens from other lands or their allies from elsewhere in the country.

And on this occasion, I'm not referring to humans with strange-sounding accents or GP-plated SUVs (although some of them too, could use a pesticide or two). No, the reference here is to an ever-increasing group of plant species that would like to make our plateau their home – preferably, or inevitably, at the expense of those species whose home this has been since time immemorial and whose presence is what caused the area to be declared a biosphere reserve in the first place.

There are already many names in this group, some posing more of an immediate threat than others. Several, like the ubiquitous gum (*Eucalyptus spp*) or the garden syringa (*Melia azedarach*), or the jacaranda (*Jacaranda mimosifolia*) are so well-established – and sadly, so well-loved by some – that they are hardly considered to be aliens any more. But aliens they remain; and if you watch them carefully, you might see them shedding skin or changing colour, or smiling cruelly to themselves as they suck the moisture from the ground or crowd out some indigenous species struggling to survive under their toxic shade.

In the coming summer, the Conservancy will once again run a campaign to rid our region of one of the most pernicious and aggressive of these aliens: the Pom Pom weed (*Campuloclinium macrocephalum*). Details will be communicated in due course, but we hope to build on last summer's small but successful pilot project to launch an all out attack on this deceptively attractive roadside floozie, hopefully with the assistance of Working for Water, ARC, SANBI, the Biosphere, local schools and game reserves.

In the meanwhile, we will be putting together a series of information sheets, each of which will describe a particular species of obnoxious alien / invader, together with details on how you, the conservation-oriented reader, can go about identifying the species and taking steps to eliminate it from your property. These sheets, which will start to appear within the next month or so, will be produced both electronically and in hard copy. Initially, they will be written in English, but we would like to produce them in Afrikaans and North Sotho too, provided we can find people with the requisite skill and patience to make the translations. Volunteers for this task are sought urgently.

Most of the information to be included in the sheets will not be new: it will be obtained from one of the several excellent existing publications about alien, invasive and problem plants, as well as lifted from the outstanding material published online by the Agricultural Research Council on its very accessible website www.arc.agric.za. In particular, the highly informative SAPIA News series compiled by Lesley Henderson of the Plant Protection Research Institute of ARC (go to "News Articles" on the above website) will be raided for anything that can be used (SAPIA stands for South African Plant Invaders Atlas). Our thanks in advance go to Lesley and the ARC team.

The list of offenders is long, but initially, the intention is to focus on the following hardened individuals:

- Gums (*Eucalyptus spp*) of every description – not just because they're Australian, but also because they are robbing our land of its scarce water resources
- Bankrupt bush (*Seriphium plumosum* = *Stoebe vulgaris*) – the invader from the Cape fynbos that is crowding out the already limited edible grassland
- Lantana (*Lantana camara*) – a poisonous plant that reduces pasturage and creates impenetrable thickets
- Queen of the Night (*Cereus jamacaru*) – the naboom-like cactus that displaces grazing - and only flowers when everyone is asleep
- Prickly pears (*Opuntia spp*) - introduced from Central America and widely cultivated for their fruit, as a fodder and as a hedge, they are rapacious invaders
- Wattles (*Acacia spp*) – not only because they are also Australian and have now succeeded in stealing the name *Acacia* (which means thorned) for their exclusive use despite having no thorns, but because like their cousins the gums, they are voraciously thirsty (i.e. Australian)
- Fluff bush or pluisbos (*Lopholaena coriifolia*) – another indigenous invader, which grows in alliance with bankrupt bush to destroy grazing

- Pom Pom weed (*Campuloclinium macrocephalum*) – the pink lady described above. We will add to the list as we go along – names of additional suspects will be welcomed.

Join the Conservancy

For those of you in the Waterberg who are receiving this Newsletter but are not Conservancy members, please join us.

The 67 members of the Waterberg Nature Conservancy reflect a variety of bush activities – private reserves and private homes, tourism operations, game ranching, hunting, commercial agriculture, conservation research, environmental education, small business.

Verges on the Melkrivier Road

The Limpopo Provincial Department of Roads and Transport (DRT) is responsible for maintaining the verges on its roads, including of course on the D972 (Vaalwater to Melkrivier). For traffic safety reasons alone, it is important to keep the verges clear and visible. In fire season, however, it is even more important to keep the verges mowed, thus effectively expanding the fire break beyond the width of the road itself.

In response to a recent letter about these issues from the Vaalwater Landbou Unie, the DRT's position is worth sharing. On 11 September, Mr Ntau Letebele, the Head of Department, wrote:

Whilst we note importance of putting fire breaks outside the road reserve, the owner of the farm equally has the responsibility of maintaining the firebreaks from time to time. We acknowledge the fact that the grass may be too tall in the road reserves and need to be cut. There are also a few places on the said road where we noticed that bush clearing and grass cutting should be done. We would also like to recognize the farmers along the road who are doing grass cutting by their own means. We would like to applaud them and this shows a good public, private relationship.

The road between Vaalwater and Melkrivier, namely the portion between kilometre 38 and 45 is under construction. The contractor is busy with reseal work. One lane has been resealed and the other lane has been primed and only seal work is outstanding.

Again on Road D972 (Vaalwater – Melkrivier), the following portions need bush clearing and grass cutting: between kilometre 10 and 15; between kilometre 30 and 45.

Greater Marakele Security Hub Notification

Dear Members of the Public

Notice is hereby given that consideration is to be given for an application to be lodged for the erection of ten (10) control points within the road reserve boundaries of the roads listed below. These control points collectively make up the Greater Marakele Security Hub. A submission is to be made by Marakele National Park, Shambala Game Reserve and Welgevonden Game Reserve on behalf of landowners within the Greater Marakele Hub to Roads Agency Limpopo (Pty) Ltd (RAL) according to Section 48 (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6) (7) and (8) of Act No 7 of 1998 (Northern Province Roads Agency (Pty) Limited and Provincial Roads Act, 1998)

A	Junction of R517/510 and D1371 (Schoongelegen Rd)
B	Junction of R517/510 and D1679 (Bakkerpass Rd)
C	Junction of D1679 and D794
D	D794, One Km northeast of the D928 intersection
E	Intersection of D794, D928 and D1485
F	D928, 19Km north of D928 and D794 intersection
G	Junction of D928 and D1371 (Schoongelegen Rd)
H	Junction of D1951 and D1371 (Schoongelegen Rd)
I	West gate on the D1371 (Schoongelegen Rd)
J	Junction of R517/510 and East gate Rd

Comments and Objections to the application may be lodged at two separate public meetings. The first to be held at Marakele National Park on 27 September at 10:00 in the Marakele Board Room and the second to be held at Welgevonden Game Reserve on 28 September at 10:00 in the Training Centre, Main Gate.

Comments and objections may also be forwarded by e-mail to the following address within 21 days from the date of this advertisement: The Coordinator: sune@welgevonden.org or Fax to Suné at 086 501 8400

This is a collaborative initiative between the Expanded Public Works Program- Working on Land (Environmental Monitors) funded by DEA, SANParks, Shambala Game Reserve, Welgevonden Game Reserve, Quemic and Private Land Owners.

izintaba lodge



Mokabi Lodge

mokabi



A luxury stone and thatch self-catering lodge set in secluded woodland affords guests a comfortable and tranquil experience in the magnificent Waterberg. Numerous clearly marked and annotated walking trails and

mountain bike routes on this private game reserve enable visitors to enjoy the diversity of plant, bird and animal life offered by the unique environment of the Waterberg Biosphere Reserve.

www.mokabilodge.com
yeldaw@mweb.co.za
014 755 3506 / 083 609 1425 / 083 609 1464

Kwalata Wilderness

Kwalata

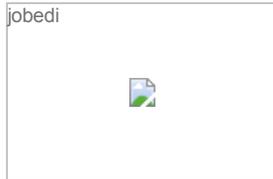


Kwalata Wilderness's main activity is hunting. Kwalata consists of 13 000ha. Kwalata boasts 4 of the Big 5 and numerous plains game species and birds.

www.kwalata.com
office@kwalata.com
014 721 0920 / 014 721 0080

Jobedi Private Game Reserve

jobedi



Tucked away deep in the Waterberg Mountains is a private retreat. A purposely well kept secret set in a vast landscape of rocky terrain blessed with lush vegetation and scenic vistas of breathtaking beauty which lends itself to an abundance of peace and tranquility.

We offer self catering units and camping and is the only reserve in the area offering self drive game drives.

www.jobedi.co.za
game@jobedi.co.za
014 755 3993 / 086 612 9937

M'solosolo Safari

msolosolo



Nestled deep in the Waterberg, you enter a quiet, malaria- and crime-free paradise. Your German hosts have been successfully involved for over 12 years in the hunting and lodging business.

Activities include hunting trips with a professional hunter, guided walks to bushman paintings, horse riding, clay target shooting, pistol shooting exercises, bird watching or game drives in an open 4x4 vehicle.

We gladly organize elephant back rides, visits to the white lion park or a personal touch with rhinos. Longer trips to the Kruger National Park, Pilanesberg Park or other sightseeing venues or tours to God's window or Tzaneen can be organized.

www.msolosolo.com
office@msolosolo.com
014 755 4106 / 083 450 6535

Lapalala Wilderness

lapalala wildermess



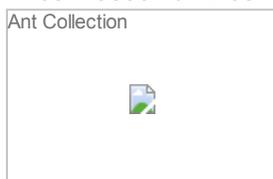
A private reserve that is dedicated to conservation, ecotourism, community upliftment and environmental education.

Anton Walker - anton@lapalala.com
Anthony Roberts - anthony@lapalala.com
Jessica Babich - jessica@lapalala.com
www.lapalala.com

014 755 4065

Ant's Nest and Ant's Hill Bush Homes

Ant Collection



Ant's Nest and Ant's Hill are private bush homes in the magnificent malaria-free Waterberg.

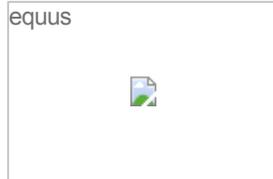
Enjoy fabulous horse riding safaris, guided bush walks or game drives on our privately owned property.

Suitable for families, riders, honeymooners or just good friends travelling together.

Tessa and Ant Baber

www.waterberg.net
www.ridingsouthafrica.com
reservations@waterberg.net
014 755 4296 / 014 755 3584 / 083 287 2885

Equus Horse Safaris



John Miller
014 721 0063
equus@equus.co.za
www.equus.co.za

Since 1989, Equus Horse Safaris has offered exhilarating riding on well-schooled horses in scenically diverse bush. Experienced riders enjoyed personal and qualified guiding. Wendy has retired from guiding, but Carla Lucassen is operating Savannah Horse Trails on Equus Reserve, providing the same high quality riding.
Wendy Adams

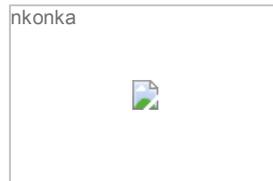
Nkonka Bush Lodge



beautiful Waterberg in the manner you prefer.
Conway and Becky Volek
082 824 1750, 082 570 8494, 014 755 4170
conway@nkonka.co.za
www.nkonkabushlodge.co.za
www.nkonka.co.za

Enjoy the small, intimate nature of the camp on a fully or self catered basis. Informative game drives or walks with our experienced guide, mountain biking and trips to surrounding attractions can all be enjoyed during your tranquil bushveld getaway.
There is also the option of a self catered rustic bush camp, which is exclusive to one party at a time, so you are able to enjoy the

Swebeswebe Wildlife Estate



Ken Maud
014 763 6261
087 943 3063
ken@swebeswebe.com
www.swebeswebe.com

This impressive expanse of diverse African bush is in a Malaria free area and has 20 kilometers of riverine habitat flanked by impressive sandstone cliffs guarding ancient rock art paintings and is home to over 30 species of mammals. More than 300 recorded species of birds, and a variety of reptiles characteristic of this part of the bushveld, all add to the diverse charms of this secluded African retreat.

You're receiving this newsletter because you live in or are a member of the Waterberg Nature Conservancy, or you have previously expressed interest in the efforts of the Waterberg Nature Conservancy.

Having trouble reading this? [View it in your browser](#). Not interested anymore? {unsubscribe}Unsubscribe{/unsubscribe}