



# Waterberg Nature Conservancy Newsletter

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

Number 7, July 2009

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## Next WNC Meeting

**Date: Thursday, 10 September 2009**

Venue: Waterberg Academy (Main Hall), Vaalwater

Time: To be confirmed: probably 2:30 pm, but maybe 3:00 pm.

### **Guest Speaker: Benjamin Smith: Rock Art of the Waterberg**

Cash Bar and Light Supper at Very Reasonable Prices.

### **RSVP to Heidi Carlton by Tuesday 8 September 2009**

Professor Benjamin Smith is the Director of the Rock Art Research Institute at Wits University. His illustrated lecture will show the significance of Waterberg rock art within the regional context and answer common questions such as Who made the art? When? and Why? He'll tell us why the rock art tradition in the Waterberg is one of the most important in South Africa.

There will be time to talk to Ben about any specific rock art you may know about on your property.

## New Secretary/Treasurer New Banking Details

We have very much appreciated Carolyn Ingram's active and enthusiastic participation in the Conservancy as a member and as our Secretary / Treasurer for the last year, but alas, she has moved away from the area. We now welcome Heidi Carlton as the Conservancy's new Secretary / Treasurer. Heidi has family ties to the Waterberg and is now living in Vaalwater. Contact her (details to the left) if you have any questions about the Conservancy.

Please note that we have closed our bank account at Absa and opened a new one at FNB. Those Conservancy members who haven't paid current dues will be chased by Heidi who will send you an invoice with the new banking details.

## Water in the Waterberg

*The following article by Yolandi Groenewald and Lynley Donnelly was published as "The Water is Mine" in The Mail & Guardian of 28 June 2009 and is re-printed with permission.*

Scientists and environmentalists are worried that burgeoning coal mining in the Waterberg might not be sustainable – or ecologically desirable – with the little water available in the region already exploited to the limit. Mining giant Exxaro – for now, but not for long – the only coal miner in the area, has indicated that the water supply may not be enough to accommodate more mines.

Almost half of the country's remaining coal resources lie beneath the Waterberg and mining companies are eyeing this treasure. The Waterberg is also the site of the new Medupi coal power station, scheduled to come on line in 2012 and expected to produce about 4 800MW of electricity.

A host of prospecting permits and a few new mining licences have been issued to new operators in the region in recent years, with some of them scheduled to be up and running by early 2010.

A looming water crisis has prompted the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research to launch an intensive three-year study on water sustainability in the

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area. Funded by a parliamentary grant, the three-year research project will focus on the state of the aquatic ecosystems of the upper and middle reaches of the Mokolo and Lephala rivers. The Waterberg forms a wide basin in which four of the main rivers in Limpopo – the Lephala, Mokolo, Matlaba and Mogalakwena rivers – originate.

Pete Ashton, principal researcher and fellow at the CSIR, says the Limpopo River basin is particularly water-stressed. "Every tributary river in the basin has been exploited to the limit by conventional engineering approaches. Efforts to meet society's demands for water for domestic, irrigation, mining and industrial uses have caused a progressive deterioration of the aquatic ecosystems."

Ashton says that additional atmospheric depositions from planned new coal mines and power stations in the area, combined with increasing agricultural activity and the development of new towns to house the employees of mines and power stations, "will only exacerbate the already poor water quality situation and accelerate the rate at which aquatic ecosystems deteriorate". "There is simply too little water available in the basin to support projected developments and new supplies will have to be brought in via inter-catchment transfers," he says. To this end the Crocodile Mokolo Water Augmentation Project has been set up to pump in additional water from the Crocodile River.

The area's veteran mine, Exxaro's Grootgeluk, which has supplied the Matimba power station with coal since 1980, is expanding operations to supply Eskom's new power station, Medupi. The mine is contracted to start supplying 14.6-million tons of coal to Medupi in 2011.

With the mine's expansion, a new power station and an expected influx of people and other industries into the town of Lephala, the pressure on scarce water resources will intensify.

Joe Meyer, project manager of Exxaro's Grootgeluk Medupi expansion project, says that although the mine uses water efficiently, having saved about 75% of its usage on the mine in the past six years, water remains a commodity that needs to be handled with care.

Exxaro has a ring-fenced agreement with the Lephala municipality and Eskom to manage the water service to the town and to Matimba.

Meyer thinks it will be difficult for new mining operators to gain a foothold in the area without additional water being sourced for the region. "All stakeholders will have to work together to ensure the Crocodile scheme is a success." He says that Exxaro will closely guard its own existing water rights.

But Tim Teibeila, chair of new operator Sekoko Mining, is critical of what he calls the monopoly of water in the Waterberg and says that Exxaro will have to share in the future. Teibeila says that although its smaller operations, scheduled to open within the next year, will be fine for now, it will require the Crocodile scheme to be fully operational to open its main mine in 2012.

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## More on Water in the Waterberg and Other Issues of Importance

At our May general meeting, Paul Oberholster told us about the research he is doing at CSIR on water pollution, particularly on the Phalala, Mogol, and Olifants River systems. He urged us to become involved in water issues in the Waterberg, suggesting that unless local communities become involved, the actions of large mining and power companies will ultimately lead to increasingly polluted river systems. He encouraged us to establish some kind of water body that would take the lead in representing residents and conservationists who are concerned about the issues in the Waterberg. He suggested such a body should invite CEOs of industry in the area to be members, allowing an information sharing and a negotiation process to help keep the water systems of the Waterberg clean. This has prompted me to find a way to focus not only on water but on several other issues of importance to us.

We've identified subject matter and what we'll call a Conservancy "point person" for each. The point person is essentially a committee of one (or more) which pays close attention to a specific issue on behalf of the Conservancy. The point person will be our "go-to" resource, ready with answers or with ways to find answers. He or she will convey relevant news to the Executive Committee and to full membership at meetings and via this Newsletter. The point person will recommend appropriate actions for the Conservancy to take. Any of the following can be a two- or three-person committee as well as one, so please think about volunteering:

Proposed Residential and Other Developments in the Waterberg - John Miller  
Conservation (includes environment, flora, fauna, species) – Andrew Parker  
Waterberg Biosphere Reserve – Andrew Parker, John Miller  
Water Quality and Quantity in the Waterberg – Richard Wadley  
Community Outreach and Upliftment in the Waterberg – Peggy Parham  
Alien and Invasive Vegetation in the Waterberg – Wendy Adams  
Waste Recycling – Andrew Parker, Franz Rolink, Tom Hugo  
Eskom Power Lines and other Eskom issues in the Waterberg - Kelly Abram

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Community Policing Forum – Greg Canning  
Fire in the Waterberg – Richard Wadley  
Telecommunication in the Waterberg – Rachel Poole  
Local Government – Franz Rolink  
Relevant Activities outside of the Waterberg – Franz Rolink

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## Vhembe Biosphere Reserve

UNESCO has proclaimed a new Biosphere Reserve in South Africa. The Vhembe Biosphere Reserve is situated in the northeast of Limpopo Province, and includes the northern part of the Kruger Park, the Makuleke Wetlands, the Soutpansberg and Blouberg areas, and the Makgabeng Plateau. The Reserve is famous not only for its bird and animal life, but also for its rich cultural history, dating far back to the rock paintings of the San people. Vhembe is the tshiVenda name for the Limpopo River and this new Biosphere encompasses the ancient African kingdom of Mapungubwe, a World Heritage Site as well as a South African National Park.

South Africa's other Biosphere Reserves are Waterberg, Kogelberg, Cape West Coast, Cape Winelands, and Kruger to Canyons.

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## Greater Mokolo Nature Reserve

Ka'Ingo Private Reserve and Mokolo River Nature Reserve have entered into an agreement that establishes the 16,464 hectare Greater Mokolo Nature Reserve and are dropping the ten kilometre fence that separates them. We are pleased to note that Mokolo River Nature Reserve is a member of the Waterberg Nature Conservancy. We congratulate both parties on this achievement and look forward to disseminating more information about the Greater Mokolo Nature Reserve. In the meantime, you can read more about it in the June issue of *Africa Geographic*.

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## Raptor Populations and Nesting

In order to monitor and assess population trends in raptors, Joseph Heymans, LEDET Biodiversity Officer based in Modimolle, is compiling a database of raptor nesting sites in the Waterberg. He invites Conservancy members to contact him if you have raptor nests on your property. By arrangement, he will come to your property to view the nest and record the necessary information. He can be contacted on 082 807 6741; 014 717 3873; [heymansja@ledet.gov.za](mailto:heymansja@ledet.gov.za).

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## Telkom Information

At our May general meeting, a team of Telkom representatives told us about what internet access and telephone connections are and are not available in rural areas. The picture in the Waterberg isn't pretty – if you don't live in or very near Vaalwater (like most of us) and you have no cell reception where you live (like many of us), and you want internet and phone service, you are stuck with the Telkom monopoly and its products. Their VSAT system of Space Stream Office and Space Stream Express is high-cost service with capped monthly bytes. The SSO system allows a connection of only 64/16 kbps (download/upload) and an access cap of 500MBytes month and provides up to four phone lines, with a voice delay (due to the satellite system) that is definitely noticeable despite Telkom's words to the contrary. The SSE system is different, offering Internet access only (no phone line) with download speeds ranging from 64Kbps to 512Kbps, and prices to match.

We learned that the rollout of any alternative system is not imminent, nor even planned for the foreseeable future.

That said, the Telkom team made a serious offer to respond to customers' specific issues, whether troubles with internet or telephone. Bossie Matthyser is the Operational Manager for Telkom's Core Network Field Operations. Bossie is based in Modimolle and has assured us he will be responsive to our calls. He can be contacted at 014 717 1120 or 082 825 2605; [matthybw@telkom.co.za](mailto:matthybw@telkom.co.za).

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## Limpopo Environmental Action Forum (LEAF)

LEAF is a relatively new organisation aiming "to provide an alternative perspective to developers entering the area. If necessary, LEAF will oppose developers, take legal action against developers and authorities and do whatever is in the best interests of its members and the environment."

The Waterberg Nature Conservancy's view on proposed developments, as elaborated in a recent policy adopted by the Executive Committee, is the following:

The Conservancy understands the rights of land owners to propose new developments, but we are concerned that some proposals by themselves, and certainly all proposals taken together, have the potential to dramatically change the character of the Waterberg. We are concerned that the sparsely populated wilderness could evolve into an area with pockets of dense, town-like suburbs that consume scarce water resources and burden the already poor levels of infrastructure.

The Executive Committee has agreed to support LEAF by becoming a member at an annual fee of R2000. We look forward to becoming involved with LEAF on specific environmental issues in the Waterberg.

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# Dark Winter Dawns / Long Summer Evenings

by Richard Wadley

I'm sure that many of you who, like me, are in the habit of getting up early to run, walk, cycle or milk the cows, have been unpleasantly surprised by how soon sunrise starts to arrive later after midsummer's day; and then, how long it takes for the days to dawn after mid-winter. Conversely, our glorious summer sunsets just seem to go on and on, well into January.

I decided that these observations were too consistent merely to be figments of my imagination and so I finally got around to doing a proper analysis of official sunrise and sunset times to see what is going on. I obtained all the figures for the period 2008-2010, specifically for our farm, from the website [www.sunrisesunset.com/calendar.asp](http://www.sunrisesunset.com/calendar.asp) (all you need is to input your GPS co-ordinates) and then played around with them on Excel.

The numbers support my observations and lead to a conclusion that might be known to some of you, but which was a surprise to me:

- The longest day of the year (21 or 22 December) is just that – it has the longest number of daylight hours, about 13 hours 38 minutes around here. **But, that does not mean it is also the day when the sun rises earliest and sets latest.**
- On the contrary, the earliest sunrise in our area, about 05h10, occurs almost a month earlier, on a few days around 29 November; and by the beginning of January, it's a good 15 minutes later.
- The latest sunset, about 18h59, occurs several weeks after the longest day, around 14 January. (This explains why we have to wait impatiently for our sundowners in those stressful weeks after Christmas, when by rights we should have been on to the second one.)
- In fact, on the longest day itself, sunrise is at about 05h15; and sunset at about 18h53.

The same process obviously affects our winter days too:

- The shortest day of the year, June 21/22, has about 10 hours 39 minutes of daylight; but
- The latest sunrise, at about 06h50, occurs after this date, centred around 4 July; and goes a long way towards explaining why winter seems to worsen after the shortest day.
- The earliest sunset, at 17h25, occurs earlier, on about June 8
- On the shortest day, sunrise is at 06h48, and sunset at 17h27.

In other words, the sunrise and sunset cycles are slightly out of sync; presumably this is due to our particular position on the surface of the globe, and would be different in other places. The cycles probably also vary slightly through time, but a quick look at several years either side of 2009 suggests that the dates mentioned above are fairly consistent.

Incidentally, twilight (that period of light before sunrise and after sunset) remains almost constant throughout the year at about 25 minutes in both instances.

Another observation from the data is that the middle of our day is not necessarily 12h00 noon: it varies from as early as 11h50 in November to around 12h20 in February. This probably has as much to do with our location in our time zone as anything else, but also explains why late summer afternoons often seem warmer than those earlier in the season.

So, living with the sun as one's clock is not as straightforward as one might have thought; but it at least legitimises a bit of a lie-in on those dark winter mornings; and allows a reasonable margin of error for firing the noon gun.

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## Grass and Fire and Water

*I wrote about the last season's veldfires to my friend Jim Christian in the US. I thought his reply about grass and fire in Texas was quite interesting and I asked Andrew Parker for some perspective on grass and fire ecology and history in the Waterberg. Jim then responded to Andrew's note. I got yet more input to the discussion from Richard Wadley. I think you'll appreciate and enjoy the e-mail conversation thus far. If any readers have more to say, we can carry on. John Miller.*

JC: I view grass fires with mixed emotions these days as a result of having learned how the Cohuilitcan Indians of South Central Texas managed their resources before the Spanish came. They didn't have horses, you see, so they herded game by setting grass fires and driving the animals into corrals or box canyons. That put meat on the table, but it also renewed the grasslands because fire is a productive means of replenishing the prairie grasses. The most obvious reason for this is that fire chokes off the spread of brush and cactus. Once the Lipan Apaches arrived in the area with horses, they drove the Cohuilitcans into the arms of the Spanish missionaries and sedentary lives within the protective walls of the missions. This put an end to the Cohuilitcans' days as grass fire herder/hunters. The result – the lovely grasslands of South Texas turned into brush country. Acre upon acre of mesquite and huisache and cactus grew up, drying up the sea of grass. A mature mesquite tree will suck 60 gallons of water out of the earth every day, so you don't see the little springs and creeks running once the brush country takes over. You can fill in the

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blanks from there.

AP: It is well recorded that historically, the composition, structure and functioning of African savannas, particularly the East African savannas, were greatly influenced and shaped by fires started by pastoralists and hunters. Pastoralists set fires to supplement the nutrition of domestic stock during the dry season and hunters set fires to attract game. The influence on southern African savannas is less well recorded but there is nonetheless strong evidence to suggest that anthropogenic fires played a critical role in shaping savannah vegetation. The Waterberg represents a moist, infertile savannah dominated by broadleaf, deciduous trees and tall, unpalatable perennial grasses. The accumulation of fuel in moist savannas suggests a fire return interval of one to three years. In the Waterberg, however, it is reasonable to expect that, historically, large fires burnt annually. This is due to the high levels of primary production and thus fuel accumulation combined with low levels of grass consumption by herbivores and the high incidence of lightning strikes. Given the low grazing value of the Waterberg during the dry season, it is reasonable to deduce that the area was not directly subject to anthropogenic fires but may well have burnt as a result of anthropogenic fires moving into the mountains from the surrounding plains. Today, the landscape has been greatly modified and transformed and artificial barriers such as roads have greatly impeded the ability of both lightning and anthropogenic fires to burn large tracts of land. Furthermore, fire is often regarded as being destructive and thus excluded by many land users on the periphery of the Waterberg and this is certainly influencing the movement of fire into the mountains. As such, fires in the Waterberg are now largely restricted to late dry season burns ignited by lightning strikes and their influence as a disturbance process in maintaining biodiversity has been greatly dampened.

JC: The piece on grass and grass fires that your friend wrote taught me something that should have been obvious – that all grass isn't nutritious. I wouldn't have thought that about the plains of South Africa, though. He doesn't seem to say that fire regenerates the vegetation, either, even though there are those who claim great benefits for the huge forest fires we have periodically. I guess their main point is that the fires clear out the underbrush. With the grass fires of South Central Texas, the fires prevented the growth of brush and preserved the water supply (beneath ground, Texas is honeycombed with aquifers). The only other place I know where the grass is said to lack nutrition is the Andean altiplano.

RW: I think it unlikely that historically the Waterberg veld was subjected to annual fires. Firstly, given the acid soil and sparse grass cover anyway, there would not have been much of a fuel load build-up to facilitate the spread of fire from either lightning strikes or anthropogenic sources; secondly, fires are driven strongly by wind, and the fires I've witnessed here have generally been very directional, with a well-defined front moving fast in a particular direction while the flanks often just die out of their own accord (unless the wind changes); and thirdly, many fires started by lightning are subsequently extinguished by the rain that can follow.

While there would undoubtedly have been several large fires in the district every year, I suspect that the same piece of ground was, on average, burned quite infrequently, perhaps every 3-7 years. I recall looking at a succession of Landsat images of sparsely-inhabited Botswana in the early 80s; these clearly showed the traces of uncontrolled fires (some no doubt of anthropogenic origin) and were remarkable because of their typical patterns: two or three broad arrow-shaped swathes of quite limited extent emanating from a more-or-less central source. Occasionally, one such pattern could be seen superimposed upon an earlier one, suggesting an interval of a couple of years; whereas in other areas, there was no visible evidence of an earlier fire; and in yet others, no sign of fire at all. GoogleEarth displays beautifully the same sort of patterns.

JC: I didn't go back to review Andrew's article, but it seems neither Andrew nor Richard mention the role of fire in regenerating grass (or clearing underbrush in the case of forest fires, which I didn't address in the case of the Indians of South Central Texas) and retarding or preventing the spread of brush that diminishes the water supply and grazing capacity of plains. I don't know that South Texas is unique, but maybe the situation is just totally different in South Africa.

AP: My earlier piece dealt specifically with the history of fire as opposed to its role as an ecological process. Fire is considered a key determinant of the functioning of a savanna ecosystem. A key aspect of savannas is the co-existence of trees and grasses – classical ecological theory dictates that one or the other should ultimately come to dominate, but this does not happen in savannas. Contemporary ecological theory now recognises that savannas are maintained in a "sub-climax" state primarily as a result of fire and other disturbance processes (such as floods, droughts, etc.). When fire acts as a disturbance (i.e., when its behaviour is stochastic as opposed to cyclical), it effectively resets the clock and prevents any one suite of species from dominating. Hence, it maintains a mosaic of grass and trees. Fire is also extremely important with regards to preventing woody encroachment as it burns and kills the apical meristem (the growing tip) on short woody plants and thus maintains these fire-suppressed woody individuals in the so-called "gulliver" state. If fire is excluded for an extended period, the "gullivers" are then able to grow and escape the fire danger zone (about 1.5m) and the landscape very quickly becomes dominated by tall woody plants that are no longer vulnerable to fire. Fire is also obviously of critical importance with regards to releasing nutrients held in old dry moribund grass material. The resulting green flush is very attractive to grazing herbivores and thus fire plays a crucial role in the distribution of herbivore populations as well.

*Richard's piece (in Newsletter 6) on rainfall in the Waterberg included this point relevant to fire and water.*

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RW: So, if we're still experiencing more or less the same annual rainfall as they had all those years ago, why is it that our streams and rivers don't flow as much as they used to? (There are several reports about how the streams used to flow throughout the year back then.) My explanation – which is supported by comments from old timers like borehole guru Fanie Stander – is that over the years, increasing fire control in the region has resulted in greatly increased forestation, where once there was mainly open savannah. The higher density of woodland absorbs more rainfall than the grassland it replaced, leaving less run-off and less water to find its way into the groundwater reservoirs – and streams.





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**Wait, there's more in this Newsletter.  
Learn a little about some of our members.**

**Scroll on to Member Profile**

Company	Contact	Contact Numbers	Email	Web Address	Brief Description
Ant's Nest and Ant's Hill Bush homes	Tessa and Ant Baber	014 755 4296 / 014 755 3584 / 083 287 2885	<a href="mailto:reservations@waterberg.net">reservations@waterberg.net</a>	<a href="http://www.waterberg.net">www.waterberg.net</a> and <a href="http://www.ridingsouthafrica.com">www.ridingsouthafrica.com</a>	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
Driehoekfeeds	Office	014 755 4370 014 755 4211 083 273 2743	<a href="mailto:info@driehoek.co.za">info@driehoek.co.za</a>	<a href="http://www.driehoekfeeds.co.za">www.driehoekfeeds.co.za</a>	We surpass expectations in 3 areas: QUALITY, SERVICE & PRICE
Jobedi Game Reserve 	Sharin	014 755 3993 / 086 612 9937 / 073 280 8670	<a href="mailto:game@jobedi.co.za">game@jobedi.co.za</a>	<a href="http://www.jobedi.co.za">www.jobedi.co.za</a>	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 tranquillity. We offer self catering units and camping and are the only reserve in the area offering self drive game drives.
Kgama Eco-Ranch (Pty) Ltd 	Steven Klagsbrun	012 362 2280 (office) 012 362 5982 (fax) 083 450 7510	<a href="mailto:steven@kdv.co.za">steven@kdv.co.za</a>		Conservation – Fauna and Flora – Ecological enhancement. Selected hunting opportunities.
Kololo Game Reserve 	Elize Oosthuizen	014 721 0920 / 014 721 0080 / 014 721 9910	<a href="mailto:admin@kololo.co.za">admin@kololo.co.za</a>	<a href="http://www.kololo.co.za">www.kololo.co.za</a>	Kololo Game Reserve is situated in the heart of the Waterberg biosphere: A malaria-free area, home to a large variety of game makes Kololo a perfect safari destination. Visit neighbouring reserves and view the Big 5 - lion, leopard, elephant, rhino and buffalo, or enjoy a sneak preview over the fence, from the comfort of your chalet at Kololo.
Kwalata Wilderness CC  Where the real Africa begins!	Reinhard Heuser	014 755 4104 / 014 755 4249 / 082 414 5622	<a href="mailto:reinhard@kwalata.com">reinhard@kwalata.com</a> ; <a href="mailto:caroline@kwalata.com">caroline@kwalata.com</a> ; <a href="mailto:office@kwalata.com">office@kwalata.com</a> ; <a href="mailto:werner@kwalata.com">werner@kwalata.com</a>	<a href="http://www.kwalata.com">www.kwalata.com</a>	Our company's main activity is hunting. Kwalata consists of 13 000ha. Kwalata boasts 4 of the Big 5 and numerous plains game species and birds.

Company	Contact	Contact Numbers	Email	Web Address	Brief Description
<p>Lapalala Wilderness</p> 	<p>Roger Collinson (General Manager) Wild Revolution; Jessica Babich / Patrick Bonior (PR)</p>	<p>(014) 755-4071 (Lapalala Main Office) 084 404-7800 (Wild Revolution)</p>	<p><a href="mailto:roger@lapalala.com">roger@lapalala.com</a> <a href="mailto:info@wildrevolution.co.za">info@wildrevolution.co.za</a></p>	<p><a href="http://www.lapalala.com">www.lapalala.com</a></p>	<p>A private reserve that is dedicated to conservation, ecotourism, community upliftment and environmental education</p>
<p>Mokabi Lodge, Moletadikgwa Wildlife Sanctuary</p> 	<p>Lyn and Richard Wadley</p>	<p>014 755 3506 083 609 1425 083 609 1464</p>	<p><a href="mailto:yeldaw@mweb.co.za">yeldaw@mweb.co.za</a></p>	<p><a href="http://www.mokabilodge.com">www.mokabilodge.com</a></p>	<p>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</p>
<p>M`solosolo Safari</p>  <p>Relax in the heart of the Waterberg biosphere, private but luxury!!!!!!</p>	<p>Dr. Volker and Marita Neemann</p>	<p>014 755 4106 / 083 450 6535</p>	<p><a href="mailto:office@msolosolo.com">office@msolosolo.com</a></p>	<p><a href="http://www.msolosolo.com">www.msolosolo.com</a></p>	<p>Nestled deep in the Waterberg, you enter a quiet, malaria- and crime-free paradise. Your German hosts have been successfully involved in the hunting and lodging business for over 12 years. 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 e.g. to the Kruger National or Pilanesberg Park, sightseeing or tours to God's window or Tzaneen can also be organized.</p>
<p>Nkonka Bush Lodge, Nkonka African Safaris and Idube Safari Lodge</p> 	<p>Conway and Becky Volek</p>	<p>082 824 1750, 082 570 8494, 014 755 4170</p>	<p><a href="mailto:conway@nkonka.co.za">conway@nkonka.co.za</a></p>	<p><a href="http://www.nkonkabushlodge.co.za">www.nkonkabushlodge.co.za</a> <a href="http://www.nkonka.co.za">www.nkonka.co.za</a></p>	<p>Under the shade of the bushveld, broad leaved trees, the 4 star Nkonka Bush Lodge, provides guests with an escape to enjoy the true beauty of nature surrounding them. 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</p>



					option of a self catered rustic bush camp, which is exclusive to one party at a time, so you are able to enjoy the beautiful Waterberg in the manner you prefer.
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