

**ECOLOGICAL IMPACT OF LARGE HERBIVORES ON WOODY VEGETATION AT
SELECTED
WATERING POINTS IN THE KRUGER NATIONAL PARK**

by

JACQUES BRITS

Supervisor: Prof. Dr N van Rooyen

Co-supervisor: Dr M.W. van Rooyen

**Centre for Wildlife Management
University of Pretoria**

MAGISTER SCIENTIAE (WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT)

SUMMARY

The Kruger National Park is situated in the Lowveld of Mpumalanga and the Northern Province, along the north-eastern boundary of South-Africa. It measures approximately 350 km from north to south and 65 km from east to west and covers an area of 1 948 528 ha.

The lack of quantitative data, on the impact of large herbivores on woody vegetation structure around watering points in the KNP, necessitated an in depth study of this aspect. The purpose of the study was firstly, to serve as an inventory study and secondly, to model the impact of large herbivores on the woody vegetation around artificial permanent watering points.

A diverse assemblage of igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic rocks, which covers a timescale of more than 3 000 million years, occurs within the borders of the KNP.

Sampling sites were selected to represent four combinations of high and low rainfall and two rock types. These areas constitute the largest land systems of the KNP.

By means of the BECVOL computer programme, certain structural variables related to woody structure were calculated. The structural variables chosen were total density (all woody individuals), tree density (woody individuals > 2 m), shrub density (woody individuals \leq 2 m) and ETTE (Evapotranspiration Tree Equivalents).

The logistic curve and a third order polynomial curve were fitted to the data using non-linear regression analysis. The aim of fitting these curves was to find a model to describe impact of large herbivores on the structure of the woody vegetation around artificial watering points. In general, the logistic equation described the relationships between structural variables and distance from water better than the polynomial equation.

The logistic equation satisfactory models the impact of large indigenous herbivores on parameters of woody vegetation structure as a function of distance from water in the KNP. The shape of the curve varies with utilization pressure and soil types and depends on the dominant woody species of the area.

A browsing intensity gradient was hypothesised for woody vegetation around artificial watering points in the KNP. At most watering points on all land systems the biomass (ETTE) in areas close to watering points was negatively influenced. The zone of influence extended between 500 m and 2 300 m. This means that at a mean impact distance of 800 m, 3 % of the KNP is impacted by large herbivores around watering points.

On the eastern basaltic soils of the Satara and Letaba Land Systems the impact caused by large indigenous herbivores was one of low shrub density close to the watering point with increasing density away from the watering point. This trend modelled for shrub density at watering points was consistent at all the points, except one.

The impact of large herbivores on the woody vegetation of the granitic soils on the western side of the KNP showed differing trends. On the cretal areas of the Skukuza and Phalaborwa Land Systems shrub encroachment occurred close to the watering point. When the granitic area as a whole is assessed, it was clear that a zone of higher utilization occurred around all watering points. The effect depended mainly on species and soil differences between cretal and footslope areas.

From the results, it can not be concluded that the provision of artificial water and the accompanying grazing and browsing gradients, play a major role in the decline of large trees in the KNP.

Monitoring the woody vegetation around the closed points is of essence, the study should be repeated in 10 years time. This would enable one to keep the effect of fire and herbivory (elephants) constant and the effect of the watering point itself, if any, should come to the fore.

EKOLOGIESE IMPAK VAN GROOT HERBIVORE OP DIE HOUTAGTIGE PLANTEGROEI BY GESELEKTEERDE WATERPUNTE IN DIE NASIONALE KRUGERWILDTUIN

deur

JACQUES BRITS

Studieleier: Prof. Dr N van Rooyen

Medeleier: Dr M.W. van Rooyen

**Sentrum vir Natuurlewebestuur
Universiteit van Pretoria**

MAGISTER SCIENTIAE (NATUURLEWEBESTUUR)

OPSOMMING

Die Nasionale Krugerwildtuin (NKW) is in die Laeveld van Mpumalanga en die Noordelike Provinsie geleë en vorm die noord-oostelike grens van Suid-Afrika. Die wildtuin is bykans 350 km van noord na suid en 65 km van oos na wes en beslaan 'n oppervlakte van 1 948 528 ha.

Die gebrek aan kwantitatiewe inligting aangaande die impak van groot herbivore op die houtagtige plantegroei van die NKW, het 'n studie oor hierdie aspek nodig gemaak. Die doel van die studie was eerstens, om as 'n inventaris te dien en tweedens, om die impak van groot herbivore op die houtagtige plantegroei rondom kunsmatige waterpunte te modelleer.

Binne die grense van die NKW kom 'n diverse samestelling van stollings, sedimentêre en metamorfiese gesteentes voor. Monsterpersele is geselekteer dat die grootste

landsisteme van die NKW verteenwoordig is. Persele is uitgeplaas in vier kombinasies van hoë en lae reënval en twee geologiese gesteentes.

Die BECVOL rekenaarprogram is gebruik om sekere strukturele veranderlikes van die houtagtige plantegroei te bereken. Die strukturele veranderlikes wat in ag geneem is, was totale digtheid (alle houtagtige individue), boomedigheid (houtagtige individue > 2 m), struikdigtheid (houtagtige individue \leq 2 m) en ETTE (Evapotranspirasie Boomekwivalente).

Die logistiese kromme en 'n derdegraadse polinomiese kromme is gepas deur middel van nie-lineêre regressie-analise. Die doel met die passing van hierdie krommes was om 'n model te vind wat die impak van groot herbivore op die struktuur van die houtagtige plantegroei om waterpunte kon beskryf. Oor die algemeen het die logistiese vergelyking die verhoudings tussen strukturele veranderlikes en afstand vanaf water beter as die polinomiese vergelyking beskryf.

Die impak van groot herbivore op veranderlikes van die houtagtige plantegroei in die NKW, as 'n funksie van afstand vanaf water, word bevredigend deur die logistiese vergelyking beskryf. Die vorm van die kromme varieer met die benuttingsdruk, grondtipes en die dominante houtagtige spesie van die gebied.

'n Gradiënt in die blaarbenuttingsintensifiet is gehipotiseer vir die houtagtige plantegroei rondom waterpunte in die NKW. Die biomassa (ETTE) op alle landsisteme is negatief beïnvloed in die gebied naby die waterpunt. Die gebied wat beïnvloed is, strek tussen 500 m en 2 300 m vanaf die waterpunt. Dit beteken dat 3 % van die NKW deur groot herbivore, wat saamdrom rondom kunsmatige waterpunte, beïnvloed word.

Die impak van groot herbivore op struikdigtheid rondom waterpunte op die basaltgronde van die Satara- en Letaba-landsisteme was een van lae struikdigtheid naby die waterpunt met 'n toename verder weg van die waterpunt. Met die uitsondering van een punt was hierdie tendens konstant by alle waterpunte.

Die impak van groot herbivore op die houtagtige plantegroei van die granietgronde van die westelike deel van die NKW het verskillende tendense getoon. Struikverdigting het naby die waterpunte op die kruingedeeltes van die Skukuza- en Phalaborwalandsisteme plaasgevind. Wanneer die westelike granietgedeelte as geheel ondersoek word, is dit duidelik dat 'n gebied van hoër benutting rondom alle waterpunte voorkom. Die effek van die hoër benutting hang van die plantspesiesamestelling af en grondverskille tussen die kruin- en voethanggedeeltes.

Uit die resultate van die huidige studie, kan nie bewys word dat die afname in groot bome in die NKW veroorsaak is deur die teenwoordigheid van kunsmatige waterpunte en die bewiedings- en blaarbenuttingsgradiënte wat dit veroorsaak nie.

Monitering van die houtagtige plantegroei rondom waterpunte is van absolute belang, die studie behoort oor 10 jaar herhaal te word. Die effek van vuur en herbivoor benutting sal dan konstant bly en die impak van die teenwoordigheid van die waterpunt self sal dan na vore kom.

REFERENCES

- Andrew, M.H. 1988.** Grazing impact in relation to livestock watering points. *Trends in Ecology & Evolution* **3**: 336-339.
- Anderson, G.D. & Walker, B.H. 1974.** Vegetation composition and elephant damage in Sengwa wildlife research area, Rhodesia. *Journal of the Southern African Wildlife Management Association* **4**: 1-14.
- Andrew, M.H. & Lange, R.T. 1986a.** Development of a new piosphere in arid chenopod shrubland grazed by sheep. 1. Changes to soil surface. *Australian Journal of Ecology* **3**: 336-339.
- Andrew, M.H. & Lange, R.T. 1986b.** Development of a new piosphere in arid chenopod shrubland grazed by sheep. 2. Changes to the vegetation. *Australian Journal of Ecology* **3**: 411-424.
- Belsky, J.A. 1984.** Role of small browsing mammals in preventing woodland regeneration in the Serengeti National Park, Tanzania. *African Journal of Ecology* **22**: 271-279.
- Bristow, J.W. & Venter, F.J. 1986.** Notes on the Permian to Recent geology of the Kruger National Park. *Koedoe* **29**: 85-104.
- Brynard, A.M. 1969.** 'n Geskiedkundige oorsig oor die waterverskaffingsprogram vir wild in die Nasionale Krugerwildtuin. Unpublished report to the National Parks Board of Trustees.
- Child, G., Parris, R. & Le Riche, E. 1971.** Use of mineralised water by Kalahari wildlife and its effects on habitats. *East African Wildlife Journal* **9**: 125-142.

- Coetzee, B.J. 1983.** *Phytosociology, vegetation structure and landscapes of the Central District, Kruger National Park, South Africa.* Dissertations Botanicae, Cramer & Vaduz, Heidelberg.
- Coetzee, B.J. & Gertenbach, W.P.D. 1977.** Technique for describing woody vegetation composition and structure in inventory type classification, ordination and animal habitat surveys. *Koedoe* **20**: 67-75.
- Collinson, R. 1983.** Pilansberg's policy on providing artificial water points for game. Part 4: The implications of providing artificial water points indiscriminately. *Tshomarelo News* **13**: 17-26.
- Dayton, B.R. 1978.** Standing crops of dominant *Combretum* species at three browsing levels in the Kruger National Park. *Koedoe* **21**: 67-76.
- Du Toit, J.T. 1988.** *Patterns of resource use within the browsing ruminant guild in the central Kruger National Park.* Ph.D.-thesis, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa.
- Du Toit, J.T., Bryant, J.P. & Frisby, K. 1990.** Regrowth and palatability of *Acacia* shoots following pruning by African savanna browsers. *Ecology* **71**: 149-154.
- Eckhardt, H.C., van Wilgen, B.W. & Biggs, H.C.** Trends in woody vegetation cover in the Kruger National Park, South Africa, between 1940 and 1988. *African Journal of Ecology* (in press).
- Ellis, B.S. 1950.** A guide to some Rhodesian soils: II. - a note on mopani soils. *Rhodesian Agricultural Journal* **47**: 49-61.

- Fairall, N., & Klein, D.R. 1984.** Protein intake and water turnover: a comparison of two equivalently sized African antelope, the blesbok and the impala. *Canadian Journal of Animal Science* **64**: 212-214.
- Friedel, M.H. 1988.** The development of veld assessment in the Northern Transvaal Savanna. II. Mixed bushveld. *Journal of the Grassland Society of Southern Africa* **5**: 55-63
- Friedel, M.H. & Blackmore, A.C. 1988.** The development of veld assessment in the Northern Transvaal Savanna. I. Red Turfveld. *Journal of the Grassland Society of Southern Africa* **5**: 26-38.
- Gauch, H.G. 1982.** *Multivariate analysis in community ecology*. Cambridge studies in ecology. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
- Gertenbach, W.P.D. 1978.** *Plantgemeenskappe van die Gabbro-kompleks in die noordweste van die Sentrale Distrik van die Nasionale krugerwildtuin*. M.Sc.-verhandeling, Potchefstroom Universiteit vir C.H.O., Potchefstroom.
- Gertenbach, W.P.D. 1980.** Rainfall patterns in the Kruger National Park. *Koedoe* **23**: 35-43.
- Gertenbach, W.P.D. 1983.** Landscapes of the Kruger National Park. *Koedoe* **26**: 9-121.
- Gertenbach, W.P.D. 1987.** *'n Ekologiese studie van die suidelike Mopanieveld in die Nasionale Krugerwildtuin*. Ph.D.-thesis, University of Pretoria, Pretoria.
- Gertenbach, W.P.D. & Potgieter, A.L.F. 1979.** Veldbrandnavorsing in die struikmopanieveld van die Nasionale Krugerwildtuin. *Koedoe* **22**: 1-28.

- Graetz, R.D. & Ludwig, J.A. 1978.** A method for the analysis of piosphere data applicable to range assessment. *Australian Rangeland Journal* **1**: 117-125.
- Green, R.H. 1979.** *Sampling design and statistical methods for experimental biologists.* John Wiley & Sons, New York.
- Guy, P.R. 1976.** The feeding behavior of elephant (*Loxodonta africana*) in the Sengwa area, Rhodesia. *South African Journal of Wildlife Research* **6**: 55-63.
- Heady, H.F. & Heady, E.B. 1982.** *Range and wildlife management in the tropics.* Longman, London.
- Joubert, S.C.J. 1986.** *Masterplan for the management of Kruger National Park.* Unpublished report, Kruger National Park, Skukuza.
- Jeltsch, F., Milton, S., Dean, W.R.J. & Van Rooyen, N. 1997a.** Analysing shrub encroachment in the southern Kalahari: a grid-based modelling approach. *Journal of Applied Ecology* **34**: 1497-1508.
- Jeltsch, F., Milton, S., Dean, W.R.J. & Van Rooyen, N. 1997b.** Simulated pattern formation around artificial waterholes in the semi-arid Kalahari. *Journal of Vegetation Science* **8**: 177-188.
- Kennan, T.C.D. 1971.** The effects of fire on two vegetation types of Matopos. *Proceedings of Tall Timbers Fire Ecology Conference.* **11**: 53-98.
- Lange, R.T. 1969.** The piosphere, sheep track and dung patterns. *Journal of Range Management* **22**: 396-400.
- MacVicar et al. 1991.** *Grond klassifikasie. 'n Taksonomiese sisteem vir Suid-Afrika.* Departement van Landbou-ontwikkeling, Pretoria.

- Moore, A. 1989a.** *Die ekologie en ekofisiologie van Rhigozum richotomum*(Driedoring). Ph.D-thesis, University of Port Elizabeth, Port Elizabeth.
- Moore, A.C. 1989b.** *Sekere fenologiese en fisiologiese reaksies van Themeda triandra (Forsk.) op verskillende ontblaringskedules.* M.Sc.-dissertation, Potchefstroom University for C.H.E., Potchefstroom.
- Peel, M.J.S. 1989.** *Determinants of veld composition on a number of ranches in the northwestern Transvaal.* MSc.-dissertation, University of Pretoria, Pretoria.
- Perkins, J.S. 1996.** Botswana: fencing out the equity issue. Cattleposts and cattle ranching in the Kalahari Desert. *Journal of Arid Environments* **33**: 503-517.
- Perkins, J.S. & Thomas, D.S.G. 1993a.** Spreading deserts or spatially confined environmental impacts? Land degradation and cattle ranching in the Kalahari desert of Botswana. *Land Degradation and Rehabilitation* **4**: 179-194.
- Perkins, J.S. & Thomas, D.S.G. 1993b.** *Environmental responses and sensitivity to permanent cattle ranching, semi-arid western central Botswana.* p.273-286. In: THOMAS, D.S.G. & ALLISON, R.J. (eds). *Landscape Sensitivity*. John Wiley, London.
- Pienaar, U. de V. 1985.** Indications of progressive desiccations of the Transvaal Lowveld over the past 100 years, and implications for the water stabilization programme in the Kruger National Park. *Koedoe* **28**: 93-165.
- Pienaar, D., Biggs, H., Deacon, A., Gertenbach, W., Joubert, S., Nel, F., Van Rooyen, L. & Venter, F. 1998.** *A revised water-distribution policy for biodiversity maintenance in the Kruger National Park.* Unpublished report, Kruger National Park, Skukuza.

- Schmidt, A.J. 1992.** *Guidelines for the management of some game ranches in the mixed bushveld communities of the north-western Transvaal, with special reference to Rhino-Ranch.* M.Sc.-dissertation, University of Pretoria.
- Schutte, I.C. 1986.** The general geology of the Kruger National Park. *Koedoe* **29**: 13-37.
- Senzota, R.B.M. & Mtahko, G. 1990.** Effect on wildlife of a water-hole in Mikumi National Park, Tanzania. *African Journal of Ecology* **28**: 147-151.
- Shackleton, C.M., McKenzie, B. & Granger J.E. 1988.** Seasonal changes in root biomass, root/shoot ratios and turnover in two coastal grassland communities in Transkei. *South African Journal of Botany* **54**: 465-471.
- Smit, G.N. 1989.** Quantitative description of woody plant communities: Part I. An approach. *Journal of the Grassland Society of Southern Africa* **6**: 192-194.
- Smit, G.N. 1994.** *The influence of intensity of tree thinning on mopani veld.* Ph.D.-thesis, University of Pretoria, Pretoria.
- Smuts, G.L. 1972.** *Seasonal movements, migration and age determination of Burchell's zebra (*Equus burchelli antiquorum*, H. Smith, 1841) in the Kruger National Park.* M.Sc.-dissertation, University of Pretoria, Pretoria.
- Swart, H.B. 1995.** *Plantekologie en habitat benutting van Letaba Ranch, Noordelike Provinsie.* M.Sc.-dissertation, University of Pretoria, Pretoria.
- Teague, W.R., Trollope, W.S.W. & Aukamp, A.J. 1981.** Veld management in the semi-arid bush-grass communities of the eastern Cape. *Proceedings of the Grassland Society of Southern Africa*. **16**: 23-28.

- Thrash, I. 1993.** *Implications of providing water for indigenous large herbivores in the Transvaal Lowveld.* PhD.-thesis, University of Pretoria, Pretoria.
- Thrash, I. 1998.** Impact of water provision on herbaceous vegetation in the Kruger National Park, South Africa. *Journal of Arid Environments* **38**: 437-450.
- Thrash, I., Nel, P.J., Theron G.K. & Bothma, J. du P. 1991.** The impact of the provision of water for game on the woody vegetation around a dam in the Kruger National Park. *Koedoe* **34**: 131-148.
- Thrash, I., Theron, G.K. & Bothma J. du P. 1993.** Impact of water provision on herbaceous plant community composition in the Kruger National Park. *African Journal of Range & Forage Science* **10**: 31-35.
- Trollope, W.S.W. 1983.** *Control of bush encroachment with fire in arid savannas of south-eastern Africa.* PhD.-thesis, University Natal, Pietermaritzburg.
- Trollope, W.S.W. & Potgieter, A.L.F. 1985.** Fire behaviour in the Kruger National Park. *Journal of the Grassland Society of Southern Africa* **2**: 17-22.
- Trollope, W.S.W., Potgieter, A.L.F. & Zambatis, N. 1989.** Assessing veld condition in the Kruger National Park using key grass species. *Koedoe* **32**: 67-93.
- Trollope, W.S.W., Potgieter, A.L.F. & Zambatis, N. 1995.** *Effect of fire intensity on the mortality and topkill of bush in the Kruger National Park in South Africa.* Unpublished paper. Kruger National Park, Skukuza.
- Trollope, W.S.W., Trollope, L.A., Biggs, H.C., Pienaar, D. & Potgieter A.L.F. 1998.** Long term changes in the woody vegetation of the Kruger National Park, with special reference to the effects of elephants and fire. *Koedoe* **41**: 103-112.

- Trollope, W.S.W., Trollope, L.A. & Bosch, O.J.H. 1990.** Veld and pasture management terminology in southern Africa. *Journal of the Grassland Society of South Africa* **7**: 52-61
- Van der Schijff, H.P. 1957.** 'n Ekologiese studie van die flora van die Nasionale Krugerwildtuin. D.Sc.-thesis, Potchefstroom University for Christian Higher Education, Potchefstroom.
- Van der Schijff, H.P. 1959.** Weidingsmoontlikhede en weidingsprobleme in die Nasionale Krugerwildtuin. *Koedoe* **2**: 96-127.
- Van Rooyen, N., Bredenkamp, G.J. & Theron, G.K. 1991.** Kalahari vegetation: veld condition trends and ecological status of species. *Koedoe* **34**: 61-72
- Van Rooyen, N., Bredenkamp, G.J., Theron, G.K., Bothma, J. du P. & Le Riche, E.A.N. 1994.** Vegetational gradients around artificial watering points in the Kalahari Gemsbok Park. *Journal of Arid Environments* **26**: 349-361.
- Van Wilgen, B.W., Biggs, H.C., & Potgieter, A.L.F. 1998.** Fire management and research in the Kruger National Park, with suggestions on the detection of thresholds of potential concern. *Koedoe* **41**: 69-86.
- Van Wyk, P. & Fairall, N. 1969.** The influence of the African elephant on the vegetation of the Kruger National Park. *Koedoe* **12**: 57-89.
- Venter, F.J. 1990.** *A classification of land for management planning in the Kruger National Park.* Ph.D.-thesis, University of South Africa, Pretoria.

- Viljoen, A.J. 1988.** Long term changes in the tree component of the vegetation in the Kruger National Park. In: *I.A.W. Macdonald & R.J.M. Crawford (eds) Long term data series relating to southern Africa's renewable natural resources*. South African National Scientific Programmes Report No 157, CSIR, Pretoria pp. 310-315.
- Walker, B.H. 1976.** An approach to the monitoring of changes in the composition and utilization of woodland and savanna vegetation. *South African Journal of Wildlife Research* **6**: 1-32.
- Walker, B.H. 1979.** Game ranching in Africa. Pp. 55-82. In: *WALKER, B.H. (ed.). Management of semi-arid ecosystems*. Elsevier, Amsterdam.
- Weber, G., Jeltsch, F., Van Rooyen, N. & Milton, S. 1998.** Simulated long-term vegetation response to grazing heterogeneity in semi-arid rangelands. *Journal of Applied Ecology* **35**: 687-699.
- Western, D. 1975.** Water availability and its influence on the structure and dynamics of a savanna large mammal community. *East African Wildlife Journal* **13**: 265-286.
- Whyte, I.J., Biggs, H.C., Gaylard, A. & Braack, L.E.O. 1999.** A new policy for the management of the Kruger National Park's elephant population. *Koedoe* **42**: 111-132.
- Young, E. 1970.** *Water as 'n faktor in die ekologie van wild in die Nasionale Kruger Wildtuin*. DSc.-thesis, University of Pretoria, Pretoria.
- Young, E. 1972.** The value of waterhole counts in estimating wild animal populations. *Journal of the South African Wildlife Management Association* **2**: 22-23

Zambatis, N. 1985. Veld carrying capacity. *Fauna & Flora* 42: 1-6.

APPENDIX

Appendix: Table 1.1

Mananga Species list

Number of individuals per 100 m interval

<i>Acacia nigrescens</i>	1	1	23	6	1	2	2	8	4	1	4	8	9	2	8	17	4	7	7	1	10	8	5	2	6	16	8	11	4	4	31	6	6	22	13	18	9	7	9	12	3	6		
<i>Cordia monoica</i>	2	2	2	1	5	8	8	3	9	15	3	3	8	3	0	2	12	16	7	12	13	10	3	7	9	9	2	2	6	6	11	22	28	31	10	6	5	0	11	3	0	1		
<i>Dichrostachys cinerea</i>	1	10	1	2	5	1	2	3	5	2	0	1	3	0	0	4	1	1	0	0	4	0	1	1	2	0	0	5	3	7	10	23	18	9	3	0	5	46	3	23	0	1		
<i>Flueggea virosa</i>	2	0	1	1	0	0	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	4	2	2	4	2	0	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	2	2	2	0	2	0	1	0		
<i>Sclerocarya birrea</i>	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0		
<i>Boscia foetida</i>	1	0	0	2	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
<i>Acacia tortilis</i>	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
<i>Combretum imberbe</i>	0	2	0	3	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	3	2	5	4	2	0	1	1	2	4	1	5	6	2	1	0	3	3	1	2	0	0	1	1	3	3	2	15	2	8		
<i>Commiphora africana</i>	0	12	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	11	4	0	0	0	7	4	1	3	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	6	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
<i>Grewia bicolor</i>	0	2	1	4	1	4	1	1	1	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>Ximenia caffra</i>	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>Albizia harveyi</i>	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>Ormocarpum trichocarpum</i>	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	6	1	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	3	
<i>Lonchocarpus capassa</i>	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>Combretum mossambicense</i>	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	
<i>Olax dissitifolia</i>	0	0	0	0	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>Gymnosporia buxifolia</i>	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>Acacia exuvialis</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	3	3	7	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	2		
<i>Dalbergia melanoxylon</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
<i>Combretum collinum</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<i>Rhus queinzii</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0		

Appendix: Table 1.2
Sibotwane Species list

Number of individuals per 100 m interval

Acacia tortilis	1	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grewia bicolor	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acacia welwitschii	1	3	7	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Acacia nigrescens	0	0	1	1	3	3	3	9	6	8	4	6	1	3	7	6	4	3	8	10	8	1	4	6	5	8	20	66	
Dichrostachys cinerea	0	0	0	3	2	2	2	4	1	9	3	16	4	9	1	13	17	12	3	0	2	1	1	16	0	26	1	6	
Combretum imberbe	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	3	0	2	5	8	0	1	1	3	2	2	2	0	3	0	4	2	4	5	3	2	
Cordia monoica	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	2	1	5	3	18	6	2	3	5	3	
Lonchocarpus capassa	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Commiphora africana	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	6	11	17	0	0	0	0	9	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Combretum mossambicense	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	
Acacia exuvialis	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	3	2	5	9	13	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
Villonigwea virosa	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	
Cissus cornifolia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Combretum hereroense	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Combretum apiculatum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	1	1	3	8	3	2	7	1	8	0	0	4	0	0	0	
Combretum apiculatum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Diospyros mespiliformes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Ximenia caffra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Ormocarpum trichocarpum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Lansea schweinfurthii	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Terminalia prunoides	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Cassia abbreviata	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ziziphus mucronata	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	
Acacia grandicornuta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	

Appendix: Table 1.3

Tihongonyen Species list

Number of individuals per 100 m interval

<i>Colophospermum mopane</i>	18	35	17	31	25	41	39	14	13	37	11	45	25	27	18	26	12	41	30	19	50	23	32	22	22	17	14	27	25	
<i>Combretum imberbe</i>	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Commiphora pyracanthoides</i>	0	0	0	11	16	0	1	1	9	0	20	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Dichrostachys cinerea</i>	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Cordia monoica</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Acacia nigrescens</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	
<i>Lonchocarpus capassa</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Commiphora africana</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Grewia bicolor</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Ozoroa paniculosa</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

Appendix: Table 1.4
 Hartbeesbult Species list

Number of individuals per 100 m interval

	33	26	30	37	38	34	24	30	34	59	57	59	17	37	34	31	24	37	29	22	22	26	27	33	35	
<i>Colophospermum mopane</i>	33	26	30	37	38	34	24	30	34	59	57	59	17	37	34	31	24	37	29	22	22	26	27	33	35	
<i>Combretum mossambicense</i>	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Acacia nigrescens</i>	0	1	0	1	4	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
<i>Combretum imberbe</i>	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
<i>Dalbergia melanoxylon</i>	0	1	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Dichrostachys cinerea</i>	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Albizia harveyi</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
<i>Grewia bicolor</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Commiphora pyracanthoides</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	8	5	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Commiphora africana</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Ozoroa paniculosa</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Cordia monoica</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Sclerocarya birrea</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0

Appendix: Table 1.8

Timbiten Foothlope Species List

Number of individuals per 100 m interval

Combretum hereroense	12	1	12	12	10	16	0	17	17	4	8	18	5	1	0	5	1	0	29	22
Acacia grandicornuta	1	3	4	6	3	5	6	8	5	1	8	2	0	6	3	10	4	7	3	0
Combretum apiculatum	2	2	2	0	1	2	0	4	3	2	15	7	7	4	0	0	3	2	0	0
Dalbergia melanoxylon	5	1	12	2	3	5	3	1	2	13	17	12	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Combretum imberbe	2	4	3	0	0	0	3	3	0	1	14	10	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	4
Terminalia sericea	5	0	0	0	3	0	3	5	0	1	1	1	12	1	1	1	2	14	0	12
Dichrostachys cinerea	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	0	2	1	2	0	11	2	0	0	4	2	3
Flueggea virosa	7	3	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cordia monoica	3	1	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Combretum zeyheri	1	1	1	0	5	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Euclea divinorum	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acacia nigrescens	4	4	0	0	8	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	2	0
Lonchocarpus capassa	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Acacia exuvialis	0	3	15	3	2	2	0	11	9	8	0	1	1	1	0	8	0	5	5	0
Albizia harveyi	0	3	0	0	0	0	12	4	1	5	7	8	2	4	26	8	11	20	4	12
Cissus cornifolia	0	2	5	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Boscia foetida	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manilkara mochisia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ozoroa paniculosa	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acacia welwitschii	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Spirostachys africana	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
Ziziphus mucronata	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pterocarpus rotundifolia	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cassia abbreviata	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gymnosporia buxifolia	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bolusanthus speciosus	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ximenia caffra	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acacia tortilis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ormocarpum trichocarpum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	5	0	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
Grewia bicolor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sclerocarya birrea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Combretum collinum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Commiphora africana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Euclea crispa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0

Appendix: Table 1.9

Shiteve-teve Footslope Species list

Number of individuals per 100 m interval

<i>Albizia harveyi</i>	7	7	3	15	11	10	60	29	40	1	3	3	5	0	1	0	13	15	2	3	18	6	16	38	0
<i>Combretum hereroense</i>	8	2	4	0	0	0	0	5	3	6	21	0	3	1	3	1	2	0	5	3	6	3	3	0	0
<i>Dalbergia melanoxylon</i>	5	2	0	2	0	0	0	6	0	6	0	9	20	13	32	12	12	8	5	3	0	15	6	0	3
<i>Combretum imberbe</i>	2	2	0	2	4	0	0	1	8	4	0	7	3	7	1	4	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	1
<i>Acacia nigrescens</i>	2	5	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	16	20	18	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	11	1	
<i>Lonchocarpus capassa</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	1	0	1	1	1	2	1	3	2	3	4	0	0	4
<i>Euclea crispa</i>	1	1	3	2	1	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	2	5
<i>Gymnosporia buxifolia</i>	0	13	32	3	0	1	0	3	0	2	3	0	1	10	8	5	11	10	7	13	2	5	0	0	9
<i>Acacia exuvialis</i>	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	7	1	0	2	0	0
<i>Flueggea virosa</i>	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
<i>Sclerocarya birrea</i>	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Euclea divinorum</i>	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Bolusanthus speciosus</i>	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Peltophorum africanum</i>	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1
<i>Lanea schweinfurthii</i>	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
<i>Ormocarpum trichocarpum</i>	0	0	0	2	2	0	4	17	0	1	5	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	1
<i>Acacia grandicornuta</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	5	5
<i>Ziziphus mucronata</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	0
<i>Terminalia sericea</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Cissus cornifolia</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
<i>Cassia abbreviata</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Pterocarpus rotundifolia</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Rhus queinzii</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Combretum apiculatum</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Combretum collinum</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0
<i>Spirostachys africana</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0

