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NOORDWES**

**EXTRAORDINARY  
PROVINCIAL GAZETTE**

**BUITENGEWONE  
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## GENERAL NOTICES

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### NOTICE 248 OF 2010

It is hereby notified that the MEC for Agriculture, Conservation, Environment and Rural Development in the North West Province publishes the Minimum Standards for the Management of Reptiles in the North West Province; Management Plan Guidelines for the keeping of Predators in the North West Province; Game Movement Regulations; and Amendments to the North West Wildlife Fencing Policy in terms of the following legislation:

Section 102 of the Transvaal Nature Conservation Ordinance, No. 12 of 1983

Section 82 of Cape Nature and Environmental Conservation Ordinance, No. 19 of 1974

Section 29 of the Bophuthatswana Nature Conservation Act, No. 3 of 1973

#### **NORTH WEST DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, CONSERVATION, ENVIRONMENT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

#### **PROVINCIAL MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF REPTILES IN THE NORTH WEST PROVINCE, (COLLECTING, KEEPING IN CAPTIVITY, PURCHASING, SELLING, IMPORTING, EXPORTING AND TRANSPORTING OF INDIGENOUS AND ALIEN REPTILES).**

*(Excluding *Crocodylus niloticus*)*

I, Boitumelo Shadrack Tshwene, in my capacity as the Member of the Executive Council responsible for the Department of Agriculture, Conservation, Environment and Rural Development in the North West Province, hereby in terms of the below-mentioned provisions publish for comments, draft Provincial Norms and Standards for the Management of all reptile species, indigenous and alien, (excluding Crocodiles), respectively within the North West Province.

Any person who wishes to submit representations or comments in connection with the above are invited to do so in writing within thirty (30) days of the publication of this notice. All representations or comments must be submitted in writing to the Chief Director for Environmental Services:

By post to: Chief Director Environmental Services  
Department of Agriculture, Conservation, Environment and Rural Development  
Private Bag X2039  
Mmabatho  
2735  
By fax: (018) 389 5434 or by e-mail to [jdenga@nwpg.gov.za](mailto:jdenga@nwpg.gov.za)

Any enquiries regarding the document may be directed to Mr Daan Buijs at (018) 389 5332.



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**Boitumelo Shadrack Tshwene**  
**MEC for Agriculture, Conservation, Environment & Rural Development**  
Date: 12/07/2010

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**EVALUATION FORM – KEEPING OF REPTILES**

**THE COLLECTING, KEEPING IN CAPTIVITY, PURCHASING, SELLING, IMPORTING, EXPORTING AND TRANSPORTING OF INDIGENOUS AND ALIEN REPTILES (Excluding *Crocodylus niloticus*)**

**OBJECTIVE**

To provide general guidelines, that will ensure the conservation of indigenous herpetofauna and prevent alien species from becoming invasive in the North West Province.

**BACKGROUND**

These minimum standards refer to all reptiles, both indigenous and alien, excluding the Nile crocodile *Crocodylus niloticus*, but including all alien crocodylian species.

Reptiles, especially snakes, lizards and tortoises are widely kept in private collections for hobby and commercial purposes. Particularly the rare species enjoy preference in this respect. Many species of lizards and snakes require a specialised habitat causing the area of their distribution to be very limited. These populations are an integral part of the biodiversity and may disappear from such an area should proper guidelines concerning the collection of such species not be implemented.

The National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, Act No. 10 of 2004, places us under the following obligations.

Section 3. *In fulfilling the rights contained in section 24 of the Constitution, the state through its organs that implement legislation applicable to biodiversity, must-*

*(a) manage, conserve and sustain South Africa's biodiversity and its components and genetic resources;*

*b) implement this Act to achieve the progressive realisation of those rights.*

*Section 64(1). The purpose of this Chapter is-*

- (a) to prevent the unauthorized introduction and spread of alien species and invasive species to ecosystems and habitats where they do not naturally occur;*
- (b) to manage and control alien species and invasive species to prevent or minimize harm to the environment and to biodiversity in particular;*
- (c) to eradicate alien species and invasive species from ecosystems and habitats where they may harm such ecosystems or habitats; and .....*

#### **LIST OF ACRONYMS**

<b>CITES:</b>	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.
<b>GPS:</b>	Global Positioning System.
<b>HAA:</b>	Herpetological Association of Africa.
<b>IATA:</b>	International Air Travel Association.
<b>IUCN:</b>	World Conservation Union.
<b>PAZAAB:</b>	The African Association of Zoos and Aquaria.
<b>SAQUA:</b>	South African Qualification Authority
<b>THETA:</b>	The Tourism, Hospitality and Sport Education and Training Authority.
<b>TOPS:</b>	Threatened Or Protected Species in terms of the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, Act No. 10 of 2004.



## DEFINITIONS

**“alien species”** means-

- (a) a species that is not an indigenous species; or
- (b) an indigenous species translocated or intended to be translocated to a place outside its natural distribution range in nature, but not an indigenous species that has extended its natural distribution range by natural means of migration or dispersal without human intervention;

**“animal ethics committee”** means a committee founded by an accredited academic or research institution that ensures the ethical and sensitive care and use of animals in research, teaching and testing;

**“Department”** means the North West Department of Agriculture, Conservation, Environment and Rural Development;

**“F1 generation”** means the first generation born from wild captured animals;

**“indigenous species”** means a species that occurs, or has historically occurred, naturally in a free state in nature within the borders of the Republic, but excludes a species that has been introduced in the Republic as a result of human activity; and

**“invasive species”** means any species whose establishment and spread outside of its natural distribution range-

- (a) threaten ecosystems, habitats or other species or have demonstrable potential to threaten ecosystems, habitats or other species; and
- (b) may result in economic or environmental harm or harm to human health.

## **INDIGENOUS HERPETOFAUNA**

### **1. Collecting**

No reptiles may be collected without a valid permit from North West Department of Agriculture, Conservation, Environment and Rural Development.

All applications for collecting must be evaluated by the Biodiversity Scientific Support Unit.

All records of captures must be submitted to the Department and must include GPS location points for inclusion in the NW Biodiversity Information Management System. Data sheets must be provided by the Department when issuing a collection permit, even for surveys where specimens are released straight away.

#### **1.1 Material for research purposes**

Applications from recognised scientific institutions for scientific purposes will be considered upon submission of a written application by the head of the institution concerned. The application must include a comprehensive research project proposal, justification for such a project and the number of each species of herpetofauna which will be required. The project must be approved by a recognised animal ethics committee.

Should a new South African taxon be described by a person or persons after scientific material has been collected, all type material should be donated to a local national museum. This permit will be valid for a maximum of 12 months.

Private individuals who are members of the Herpetological Association of Africa (HAA) must comply with the same requirements in respect of research proposals.

#### **1.2 Specimens in danger of being killed**

Applications to collect specimens in danger of being killed may be considered, provided that the collection is restricted to inhabited areas or development sites. Members of accredited herpetological societies who are endorsed by their society may apply for permits to collect these reptiles. Permits for catching will be valid for 12 months. Applications for keeping permits for

captured reptiles may be forwarded to the Department and will be evaluated on merit. Activities involving Threatened or Protected Species as listed under the regulations of the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act require permits as prescribed by NEMBA.

No reptiles that have been rescued may be kept in a holding facility in close proximity of other herpetofauna and should be released in a suitable location in the immediate surroundings as soon as possible after capture.

## **2. Keeping in captivity**

### **2.1 General**

Any person who wishes to keep herpetofauna must be members of or join a herpetological association or club that is accredited by the Department. These associations or clubs can provide support in regard to care and breeding of herpetofauna.

An application to keep reptiles in captivity must be submitted to the Department. If a person is a minor, he must submit an application giving parental consent.

An inspection of the facilities must be carried out by a district officer or a person appointed by the Department. A permit may be issued when:

- It is clear that the interest shown is sincere and the application is not being made to satisfy a passing whim;
- the facilities provide for the adequate welfare of the herpetofauna held therein
- the facilities are in accordance with the regulations; and
- the herpetofauna is obtained from a legitimate source.

The applicant may keep not more than 10 adults per species. Should the reptiles breed, the surplus reptiles may be donated or sold to other persons (provided that the necessary permits are applied for and granted in respect of the other persons) or released in collaboration with the Department.

A register must be kept of all births and deaths involving herpetofauna in the possession of a person or on their property. This information must be available for inspection by relevant law enforcement or nature conservation officers.

## **2.2 Keeping of reptiles for scientific purposes**

The same conditions as those for scientific collecting will apply in the keeping of herpetofauna for scientific purposes. In addition the applicant will adhere to the requirements as set out in the SANS Code 10386:2008 – The care and use of animals for scientific purposes.

Keeping of herpetofauna for breeding for genetic studies will only be considered under the condition that the progeny may never be released into the wild. Should the study indicate possible new taxa (down to ecotype level), material must be made available to a recognised national collection.

**NB – Permits for keeping of species listed in the IUCN Red Data categories as Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable and TOPS Regulations will only be considered under exceptional circumstances such as captive breeding for re-introduction. In the case of these species, permission will be granted to keep the animals in captivity temporarily for a maximum of 3 months or until the following October when climatic conditions are suitable for release. The release site must be chosen in consultation with the Department Biodiversity Scientific Support and approval for release must be acquired prior to release.**

Species other than the categories listed above can be kept under provision that the applicant is granted a valid keeping permit.

A questionnaire on experience regarding the capturing and care of herpetofauna and the available or planned facilities for keeping such animals in captivity must be completed by the applicant. The applicant must be a member of the HAA or a local herpetological association or club that has accreditation with the Department, and if a minor, must have parental or guardian consent.

### **2.3 Keeping of venomous reptiles**

Applications to keep venomous reptiles will only be considered if the applicant has successfully completed a THETA recognised Reptile Identification and Keeping and Venomous Snake Handling courses by a SAQA accredited institution.

If the applicant is a minor, he/she must have parental consent.

### **2.4 Keeping for educational purposes**

In all cases where an application is received for bona fide educational purposes, an application for collecting, buying or importing (and the project concerned) should already have been considered, and in all cases where this application was successful, a permit for keeping animals in captivity will be issued without further question.

Permits for keeping will be limited to 4 specimens per species provided that they are legally obtained.

Snakes found in built-up areas or brought along by the public may be received on condition that -

- no remuneration shall be paid therefore.
- a register containing the following shall be kept: The name and address of the donor, the species and number of snakes and how, where and on what date they were found.

### **2.5 Pet shops**

No permits for catching, keeping or selling of indigenous reptiles will be issued.

### **2.6 Records**

#### **2.6.1 Registers**

Registers of all reptiles acquired or sold and all births and mortalities must be kept by all reptile keepers and produced on request by a law enforcement officer or nature conservation officer.

### **2.6.2 Proof of breeding**

Proof of births must be kept – a photograph of the neonates with a personalised item as measure of scale and proof of origin is sufficient.

### **3. Trade and disposal of surplus stock**

Only persons who are in possession of a captivity permit may supply specimens. Such specimens are restricted to proven F1 or later generations of legally permitted specimens or reptiles obtained from other legitimate sources.

The buyer must already have been approved by the Department as being suitable to keep herpetofauna.

Applications from dealers to import indigenous species back into the province from outside South Africa will not be considered.

### **4. Transporting, importing and exporting**

**No import permits for South African indigenous species from outside South Africa will be considered.**

#### **4.1 Export for scientific and educational purposes**

##### **4.1.1 Research material**

Projects must have been approved by the Department in accordance with SANS 10386:2008 (see Section 1.1).

##### **4.1.2 Export by breeders**

Must be approved or recognised by the Department. The export of reptiles will only be considered if it is undertaken by a recognized breeder or if it has been proved that such reptiles were bred in captivity.

### **4.1.3 Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species**

#### **4.1.3.1. CITES Appendices**

All species listed in the Appendices of CITES that are imported must be accompanied by the necessary CITES permits.

#### **4.1.3.2. Export permit**

The import of snakes and lizards will only be considered if an export permit in terms of the provisions of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species is submitted by the country of their origin.

### **4.1.4 Threatened or Protected Species**

TOPS requirements must, where applicable, be met.

## **4.2 Pets**

### **4.2.1 Import**

Only personal effects that were exported as part of "household contents" may be re-imported. All specimens must have been fitted with transponders (microchips) before leaving South Africa. Veterinary conditions and quarantine will apply.

### **4.2.2 Export**

Only legal specimens of herpetofauna which were proven to have been bred in captivity will be considered. CITES and TOPS requirements must be met where applicable.

### **4.2.3 Transport of reptiles**

A transport permit must be obtained from the Department when transporting indigenous reptiles. In addition an export permit from NW and an import permit from the province of destination are required for inter-provincial transport of reptiles.

IATA regulations must be followed when transporting reptiles by air.

Individual species requirements and adequate welfare standards must be met for any reptile being transported and.

#### **5. Establishment of a herpetofauna park**

Applications for the establishment of a herpetofauna park require detailed plans and specifications for the proposed park. These should include a business plan stating:

- the projected visitor profile
- herpetofauna knowledge of owner/manager/curator
- financial analysis
- site analysis
- service analysis
- ecological analysis
- functional analysis
- detailed ground plan including holding facilities
- contingency plan in the case of natural or unnatural disaster, death or disability to the owner/manager, financial disturbances, disease outbreak, and
- list of species to be kept.

Permission from the local authority to erect the facility must also be provided. If these plans are acceptable, financial guarantees must also be provided in respect of the maintenance and management of the park in the long term. In such cases, taking into account existing herpetofauna parks, attention should be given to especially the viability of the park in the long term.

A permit to exhibit animals is required. The applicant must be a member of an accredited zoo association such as PAZAAB.



## 6. Release of Herpetofauna

No herpetofauna may be released without prior consent from the Department and must be done in collaboration with the Department.

## 7. Disposal of Animals

Although the returning of animals to the wild appears to be the most appropriate humane solution, there is a growing body of scientific evidence that such actions may be among the least appropriate options for authorities. It is therefore advised that:

- animals can be sold or donated to recognised holding facilities such as zoos or private people in possession of valid captivity permits;
- returned to the wild under certain circumstances in collaboration with the Department; or
- euthanised – this may be the simplest and most humane option available.

## 8. Guidelines for cage sizes

### 8.1 Snakes

**Length:** 75% of length of reptile

**Width:** 40% of length of reptile

**Height:** 40% of length of reptile (75% in case of arboreal species)

Correct species specific temperature, light spectrum, heating and humidity must be provided for. Hide-away areas must be provided as well as correct substrate and fresh water.

### 8.2. Lizards

Minimum floor area = 2.5x length of longest individual X 2.0x length of longest individual

### **8.3. Tortoises**

10m<sup>2</sup> for the first tortoise and 2m<sup>2</sup> for each additional tortoise is required. The keeping area must also have a suitable substrate and good drainage. However, since tortoises have specific requirements regarding food, movement patterns and shelter, the keeping facilities of the permit applicant must be inspected and each case will be treated on merit. A feeding plan must also be provided for evaluation. Interbreeding between South African species has not recorded or reported.

## **IMPORT, EXPORT AND KEEPING OF ALIEN REPTILES**

### **9. Risk Assessment**

All imports will be subjected to some form of risk assessment regarding invasiveness and as vectors of disease.

This can either be done by Biodiversity Scientific Support or an independent assessment may be required at the expense of the applicant. This is a requirement of the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act. The assessment will be reviewed by the relevant Departmental authorities before an importation application is approved or refused.

No alien tortoises, turtles or terrapins may be imported (Article 44 of the Nature Conservation Ordinance 12 of 1983, Schedule 6).

### **10. Keeping of approved alien reptiles**

#### **10.1 Holding facilities**

Alien reptiles and amphibians must be kept in escape-proof holding facilities that have been inspected and registered as such with the relevant conservation authorities.

## **10.2 Release into the wild**

No alien species may be released into the wild.

## **10.3 Register**

Breeders and traders must keep a register detailing all births and deaths of reptiles in their possession or on their property. This information must be made available for inspection by the relevant law enforcement or conservation officers.

## **10.4 Pet shops**

Pet shops may not trade in alien species that are on any national or provincial prohibited lists or that have been shown by an environmental assessment to hold potential threats to South Africa's indigenous fauna or flora. A risk assessment such as described by the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act may be required before any applications for imports of alien species are considered. Pet shops keeping or selling alien herpetofauna shall ensure the animals in their care are held in a humane and acceptable manner. Care sheets shall be provided to buyers.

# **11. Transport of Alien Species**

## **11.1 IATA regulations**

IATA regulations shall be followed for reptiles and amphibians transported by air.

## **11.2 Transport permits**

Transport permits must be applied for from the Department.

# **12. Public liability relating to venomous alien species**

## **12.1 Anti-snake bite serum**

Any individual or institution that keeps venomous alien reptiles must either keep the necessary according to the manufacturer's specifications, or provide proof of access to such serums by

means of a written agreement or contract with another individual or institution that does keep such serums.

### **12.2 Liability**

The individual or institute that keeps alien venomous reptiles remains responsible should one or more of these reptiles escape. Should an escaped venomous reptile inflict a bite on a member of the public, the owner will be responsible to supply the anti-snake bite serum.

### **13. Animal Welfare.**

All provisions of the Animals Protection Act (Act 71 of 1962) must be met and adhered to.

**EVALUATION FORM – KEEPING OF REPTILES**

Full name of applicant: \_\_\_\_\_ Age: \_\_\_\_ Years

Postal Address: \_\_\_\_\_ Postal code: \_\_\_\_\_

Residential Address: \_\_\_\_\_ Postal code: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone Number: (Home) \_\_\_\_\_ (Work) \_\_\_\_\_

Species and number applied for

Species

Common Name	Scientific Name	Number

Motivation: Reason(s) for application (Give a complete explanation and attach a separate sheet of paper if necessary)

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How do you intend obtaining the animals (e.g. collecting/buying/donations)

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From whom will you obtain the animals?:

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Residential address \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Postal code \_\_\_\_\_

(if you intend collecting the animals, include written authority from source, park, zoo or owner)

What type of holding facilities do you have or propose?: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Attach a diagram with particulars of facilities)

Has any herpetological permit been issued to you previously      Yes No

If yes, permit number: \_\_\_\_\_

Have you ever kept reptiles previously?: Yes      No

Have you had any success with the captive breeding of the above-mentioned animals?:

Yes No

If yes, give full particulars (Attach a separate sheet of paper if space is not adequate).

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Signature of applicant

Date

(THIS SECTION MUST BE COMPLETED BY ALL APPLICANTS WHO ARE UNDER 18 AND MUST BE SIGNED BY THEIR PARENTS/GAURDIANS)

Initials and Surname of Parent(s)/Guardian(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Residential Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Postal code: \_\_\_\_\_

Tel. No.: \_\_\_\_\_

I, the undersigned hereby grant permission to (name) \_\_\_\_\_

To keep the above-mentioned animals at the above-mentioned residential address.

PARENT/GUARDIAN'S SIGNATURE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

**NOTICE 249 OF 2010**  
**NORTH WEST DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, CONSERVATION, ENVIRONMENT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT**  
**GAME MOVEMENT REGULATIONS, 2010**

Regulations pertaining to the movement of game between exempted game farms hosting the same species, and game capture season, in terms of the —

1. Nature Conservation Ordinance, No. 12 of 1983 (Transvaal Province);
2. Bophuthatswana Nature Conservation Act, 1973 and
3. Cape Nature and Environmental Conservation Ordinance, No. 19 of 1974 (Cape Province),
4. National Environmental Management Biodiversity Act, Act 10 of 2004: Threatened or Protected Species Regulations, 2007.

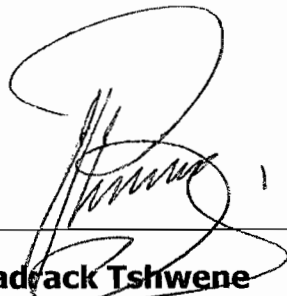
I, Boitumelo S Tshwene, in my capacity as the Member of the Executive Council responsible for the Department of Agriculture, Conservation, Environment and Rural Development in the North West Province, hereby in terms of the above-mentioned provisions, and in respect of areas within the boundaries of the North West Province, publish for comments, draft Game Movement Regulations for certain exempted game species within the North West Province.

Any person who wishes to submit representations or comments in connection with the above are invited to do so in writing within thirty (30) days of the publication of this notice. All representations or comments must be submitted in writing to the Chief Director for Environmental Services:

By post to: Chief Director Environmental Services  
Department of Agriculture, Conservation, Environment and Rural Development  
Private Bag X2039  
Mmabatho  
2735

By fax: (018) 389 5434 or by e-mail to [jdenga@nwpg.gov.za](mailto:jdenga@nwpg.gov.za)

Any enquiries regarding the document may be directed to Mr Willem Boshoff at (018) 389 5204.



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**Boitumelo Shadrack Tshwene**  
**MEC for Agriculture, Conservation, Environment & Rural Development**  
Date: 12/07/2010



**NORTH WEST DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, CONSERVATION,  
ENVIRONMENT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

**GAME MOVEMENT REGULATIONS, 2010**

**Definitions**

In these Regulations, any word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the principal legislation referred to above, will bear that meaning and, unless the context indicates otherwise—

**"applicant"** means a landowner, his designated representative or a hunter who applies for a license to hunt in terms of these regulations;

**"capture season"** means the specified time within which game may be captured, subject to authorization in terms of these regulations;

**"Department"** means the Department of Agriculture, Conservation, Environment and Rural Development in the North West Province;

**"Exempted farm"** means a farm that is fenced in such manner that game on land outside the fence cannot readily gain access to the land which is fenced and that game cannot readily escape from the land which is fenced, and that the landowner is in possession of a provincial permit allowing the hunting, catching, or sale of the species of game specified in the permit at any time of the year on the land so fenced.

**"game"** means any protected game, specially protected game, ordinary game or protected wild animal, whether alive or dead.

**"landowner"** means any person, legal entity, tribal authority or organ of state that is the authorized management authority, private owner, lessee or trustee of land which is situated within the boundaries of the North West Province;

**"transport"** means the transportation of live game species;

## **1. Scope of application**

These regulations: apply to any landowner/applicant within the boundaries of the North West Province, and replace any previous declaration of movement and capture of game with in the boundaries of the North West Province.

Must be read in conjunction with the following legislation:

- (i) *Nature Conservation Ordinance*, No. 12 of 1983 (Transvaal Province);
- (ii) *Bophuthatswana Nature Conservation Act*, 1973, (Act No. 3 of 1973);
- (iii) *Nature and Environmental Conservation Ordinance*, No. 19 of 1974 (Cape Province).
- (iv) National Environmental Management Biodiversity Act, Act 10 of 2004: Threatened or Protected Species Regulations, 2007.

## **2. Responsibilities**

- 2.1 The relevant programme manager in the Department is hereby authorised to administer these regulations under the supervision of the Head of Department.
- 2.2 The relevant programme manager may delegate the power to investigate, assess and issue licenses in terms of these regulations to designated officials employed by the department.
- 2.3 Designated officials must ensure that landowners/applicants comply with these regulations and any other applicable legislation; any breaches of these regulations are dealt with immediately and effectively as contemplated in the principal legislation.

## **3. Movement of game**

- 3.1 The movement of game as listed under schedule 1 only pertains to valid exempted game farms within the boundaries of the North West Province
- 3.2 The species listed under schedule 1 may only be transported to valid exempted game farms where the same species already occur
- 3.3 The exemption permit will act as the transport permit
- 3.4 A copy of the exemption permits of the origin and final destination of the transported species must be on hand during transport.

#### **4. Register of game moved**

- 4.1 In the case where a North West Province based game capturer or transporter is responsible for the movement of game, the transporter is responsible to keep a register with details as prescribed in 4.4 of all game moved.
- 4.2 Such a register must be provided to the Department annually before the transporter's permit can be renewed.
- 4.3 Where a transporter is based outside the North West Province, the exemption permit holder of the property from which the moved game originated must provide the Department with the details as prescribed in 4.4.
- 4.4 Details to be recorded in register:
  - 4.4.1 Name and Identity Number of owner of the property of origin of the moved game;
  - 4.4.2 Name and Identity Number of owner of the property of destination of the moved game;
  - 4.4.3 Registered farm names and numbers of the farms of origin and destination of moved game;
  - 4.4.4 Exemption permit numbers of both farms of origin and destination; and
  - 4.4.5 Species, numbers and sex/age ratio of game moved.

#### **4. Game capture season**

- 4.1 Mass capture season starts at the 1<sup>st</sup> of March of every year and ends by the end by the 30<sup>th</sup> of September of every year
- 4.2 Chemical and passive capture will be allowed throughout the year with the exception that animals captured passively or chemically between October and April may only be transport after 17h00 and be offloaded at it final destination before 07h00 the next morning.

#### **5. Game Auctions**

- 5.1 Live game auctions may only be held within the North West Province between the period of 15<sup>th</sup> of March and 31<sup>st</sup> of September of each year
- 5.2 Catalogue auctions may be held throughout the year bearing in mind the transport and capture season.

## 6. Game capture, Game auction and Transport equipment

- 6.1 This must comply with all relative SABS and animal welfare standards at all time.

### Schedule 1

<i>Aepyceros melampus</i>	Impala
<i>Alcelaphus buselaphus</i>	Red Hartebeest
<i>Antidorcas marsupialis</i>	Springbok
<i>Connochaetes taurinus</i>	Blue Wildebeest
<i>Damaliscus pygargus phillipsi</i>	Blesbok
<i>Equus burchelli</i>	Burchell's Zebra
<i>Giraffa camelopardalis</i>	Giraffe
<i>Kobus ellipsiprymnus</i>	Waterbuck
<i>Oryx gazella</i>	Gemsbok
<i>Pelea capreolus</i>	Grey Rhebuck
<i>Raphicerus campestris</i>	Steenbok
<i>Redunca fulvorufula</i>	Mountain Reedbuck
<i>Sylvicapra grimmia</i>	Common Duiker
<i>Tragelaphus angasi</i>	Nyala
<i>Tragelaphus oryx</i>	Cape Eland
<i>Tragelaphus scriptus</i>	Bushbuck
<i>Tragelaphus strepsiceros</i>	Kudu

**NOTICE 250 OF 2010****AMENDMENTS TO THE NORTH WEST FENCING  
POLICY**

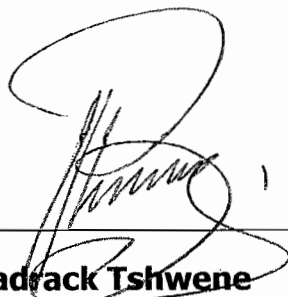
I, Boitumelo Shadrack Tshwene, in my capacity as the Member of the Executive Council responsible for Agriculture, Conservation, Environment and Rural Development in the North West Province hereby publish for comments, draft amendments to the North West Wildlife Fencing Policy as it appears in the provincial Government Gazette vol. 252 No. 6717 of 23 December 2009.

Any person who wishes to submit representations or comments in connection with the above are invited to do so in writing within thirty (30) days of the publication of this notice. All representations or comments must be submitted in writing to the Chief Director for Environmental Services:

By post to: Chief Director Environmental Services  
Department of Agriculture, Conservation, Environment and Rural Development  
Private Bag X2039  
Mmabatho  
2735

By fax: (018) 389 5434 or by e-mail to [jdenga@nwpg.gov.za](mailto:jdenga@nwpg.gov.za)

Any enquiries regarding the document may be directed to Mr Jonathan Denga at (018) 389 5928.



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**Boitumelo Shadrack Tshwene**  
**MEC for Agriculture, Conservation, Environment & Rural Development**  
Date: 12/07/2010

# **AMENDMENTS TO THE NORTH WEST FENCING POLICY**

## **OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES AND GUIDELINES FOR WILDLIFE FENCING SPECIFICATIONS IN THE NORTH WEST PROVINCE**

The MEC of Agriculture, Conservation, Environment and Rural Development in the North West Province has, in order to provide for the management of all keeping / holding facilities for wild animals in the North West Province, within the framework of the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004), Nature Conservation Ordinance, No. 12 of 1983 (Transvaal Province), Bophuthatswana Nature Conservation Act, 1973 and Cape Nature and Environmental Conservation Ordinance, No. 19 of 1974 (Cape Province), made the operational procedures, guidelines, fencing specifications and minimum standards relating to the requirements on facilities to keeping wildlife within the North West Province.

It must however be noted that content of this document is only intended to be regarded minimum requirements for keeping wild animals within the North West Province, initiatives beyond specifications stipulated herein are encouraged, and land owners are charged with liabilities to ensure wild animals are contained in a manner to prevent any escape.

### **1. Introduction:**

South Africa has agreed and committed to participate in the global initiative to conserve and manage the rich and unique biodiversity of the nation in various legislation, treaties, conventions and management practices. To achieve the legal and international objectives, it is necessary to introduce effective planning and management tools of biodiversity on National, Provincial and local levels.

Provinces are obliged, in terms of the White paper on Conservation and Sustainable use of South Africa's Biological Diversity, to develop and implement management strategies for managing its indigenous biodiversity.

## **2. Requirements for a good fence:**

A good fence should have the following features.

- It should be in a perfectly straight line from straining post with all the posts standing in perfect alignment.
- The straining, corner and gateposts should be sturdy and be set vertically into the ground.
- All other fence posts and droppers should stand erect and maintain the same height above ground level. In this way the undulations of the ground are followed.
- Straining posts should not be too far apart (Maximum 200m). The closer the straining posts, the sturdier the fence.
- Irrespective of the number and type of wires used each should be at a specific height above ground level be parallel to the other and be well secured to each fence post and dropper in such a manner that it cannot be shifted vertically. The more wire stands in a fence of a particular height the more difficult it is for man or animal to climb through them.
- Droppers must be spaced so that the distance between the fence posts is divided equally. They must stand erect and the wire stands must be securely tied to them at the same spacing as on the fence post.
- A good fence can never be erected with inferior material.

## **3. General requirements for dangerous game:**

- Approval for the introduction of Dangerous Game lies with the Chief Directorate, and will be based on ecological considerations.
- Dangerous game refers to: Lion, Elephant, Black Rhino, White Rhino, Hippopotamus, Buffalo, Leopard, Cheetah, Wild Dog and Hyena.
- Attached to the application must be letters of no objection / comment from immediate neighbours and local forums such as farmers associations. The final decision rests with the Department.
- An emergency plan with contact persons, telephone numbers etc. must be submitted, to the Department.
- A comprehensive management plan for all species is essential.
- An electrified introduction boma is a prerequisite for all dangerous game for a minimum period.
- Any changes to Management Plans or Insurance policies / public liability must be brought to the immediate attention of the Department.

**4. General:**

- To qualify for exemption a farm must be adequately fenced as specified below.
- Please take note that overnight quarter may not be used as a keeping facility for any predator species.
- No live animals may be fed to predators in captivity.
- No Exemption will be granted for carnivores.

**5. Definitions:**

- **“adequate enclosed land”** refers to land which is enclosed in such a way that—
  - (a) specified wild animals are confined to that land
  - (b) can not readily escape from such land; and
  - (b) those outside that land are excluded from entering that land.

**6. Table of Contents:**

- Section A** - Minimum fencing specifications for game.
- Section B** - Minimum fencing specifications for predators in captivity.
- Section C** - Minimum quarantine specifications for predators.
- Section D** - Minimum fencing specifications for managed wild predators.

**7. List of figures:**

- Figure 1** - Spacing of wire strands for Fence Type 1 and 1A.
- Figure 2** - Spacing of wire strands for Fence Type 2.
- Figure 3** - Spacing of wire strands for Fence Type 3.
- Figure 4** - Electrical wire specifications for Fence Type 4.



**SECTION A**  
**Minimum fencing specification for game**

**Fence Types:**

FENCE TYPE	DESCRIPTION
1	1.4 m high: 12 wires
1 A	1.4 m high: 12 wires + 4 electrified wires and a trip-wire with a constant pulse current of 5 000 Volts
2	1.8 m high; 15 wires
3	2.4 m high; 19 wires
4	Electrified wires and a trip-wire with a constant pulse current of 5 000 Volts

Species	Scientific name	Fence Type
Blesbok	<i>Damaliscus pygargus phillipsi</i>	1
Common/Grey duiker	<i>Sylvicapra grimmia</i>	1
Impala	<i>Aepyceros melampus</i>	3
Springbok	<i>Antidorcas marsupialis</i>	1
Steenbok	<i>Raphicerus campestris</i>	1
Black wildebeest	<i>Connochaetes gnou</i>	1
Blue wildebeest	<i>Connochaetes taurinus</i>	1
Burchell's zebra	<i>Equus burchelli</i>	2
Grey rhebuck	<i>Pelea capriolus</i>	2
Mountain reedbuck	<i>Redunca fulvorufula</i>	2
Red hartebeest	<i>Alcelaphus buselaphus</i>	2
Reedbuck	<i>Redunca arundinum</i>	2
Bushbuck	<i>Tragelaphus scriptus</i>	1
Klipspringer	<i>Oreotragus oreotragus</i>	1
Kudu	<i>Tragelaphus strepsiceros</i>	3
Oribi	<i>Ourebia ourebi</i>	1
Waterbuck	<i>Kobus ellipsiprimnus</i>	3
Lechwe	<i>Kobus leche</i>	3
Buffalo	<i>Syncerus caffer</i>	2
Eland	<i>Taurotragus oryx</i>	3
Gemsbok	<i>Oryx gazella</i>	1
Giraffe	<i>Giraffa camelopardalis</i>	3
Hippopotamus	<i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i>	1 A
Roan	<i>Hippotragus equinus</i>	2
Sable	<i>Hippotragus niger</i>	2
Tsessebe	<i>Damaliscus lunatus</i>	2
White rhinoceros	<i>Ceratotherium simum</i>	1 A
Warthog	<i>Phacochoerus ethiopicus</i>	2
Black rhinoceros	<i>Diceros bicornis</i>	1 A
African elephant	<i>Loxodonta africana</i>	3 + 4
Hartmann's zebra	<i>Equus zebra hartmannae</i>	2
Nyala	<i>Tragelaphus angasii</i>	1

**Special notice:**

- Fences higher than 1.4 meters do not require electrification for white rhino.
- For any animal not mentioned above the approval of the Chief Directorate is needed, and decisions will be based on ecological considerations.

**The following species do not qualifying for exemption:**

Species	Scientific name
Hippopotamus	<i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i>
Black rhinoceros	<i>Diceros bicornis</i>
African elephant	<i>Loxodonta africana</i>
All predator / carnivores species under the order CARNIVORA	
All exotic species from outside the national boundaries of South Africa not occurring naturally with in the national boundaries of South Africa	
Any animal / species that were exposed to hybridization	

Note: No hybrid species may leave any property within the province alive  
 No hybrid species may be imported into the North West Province

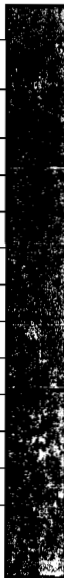
Documented hybrids: Blue wildebeest x Black wildebeest  
 Blesbok x Bontebok x Tsessebe  
 Hartmann's Zebra x Burchells Zebra  
 Western Roan x Southern Roan

None of the above mentioned species that has the ability to hybridize may leave any property within the province alive were they are occurring in the same camp.

**MATERIAL SPECIFICATIONS:**


<b>FENCE TYPE 1, 1A, 2 &amp; 3:</b>			
POLES	Straining, gate and corner posts	Wooden	125.0 mm
		Iron	90.0 mm
POLES	Line	Wooden	125.0 mm
		Iron	50.00 mm
DROPPERS		Wooden	30.00 mm
		Iron/Plastic	Standard steel or Plastic
SPACING (MAX)	Straining posts		100.0 to 200.0 m
	Line poles – Y standard		10.0 m
	Droppers		2.00 m
Wire	Straining wire	Steel	2.2 mm
<b>FENCE TYPE 4:</b>			
POLES	Straining, gate and corner posts	Wooden	150.0 mm
		Iron	90.0 mm
POLES	Line	Wooden	125.0 mm
		Iron	50.0 mm
DROPPERS		Wooden	75-80.0 mm
		Iron	Standard steel
SPACING (MAX)	Straining posts		100 – 200 m
	Line poles – Y standard		10.00 m
	Droppers		2.00 m
Wire	Straining wire	Steel	2.2mm

Strands	Spacing (mm)
12	
11	200
10	200
9	100
8	100
7	100
6	100
5	100
4	100
3	100
2	100
1	100
<b>Ground</b>	100




**FIGURE 1: SPACING OF WIRE STRANDS FOR FENCE TYPE 1 AND 1A**

Strands	Spacing (mm)
15	
14	200
13	200
12	200
11	100
10	100
9	100
8	100
7	100
6	100
5	100
4	100
3	100
2	100
1	100
<b>Ground</b>	100



**FIGURE 2: SPACING OF WIRE STRANDS FOR FENCE TYPE 2**

Strands	Spacing (mm)
19	
18	200
17	200
16	200
15	150
14	150
13	150
12	150
11	150
10	100
9	100
8	100
7	100
6	100
5	100
4	100
3	100
2	100
1	100
<b>Ground</b>	50



**FIGURE 3: SPACING OF WIRE STRANDS FOR FENCE TYPE 3**

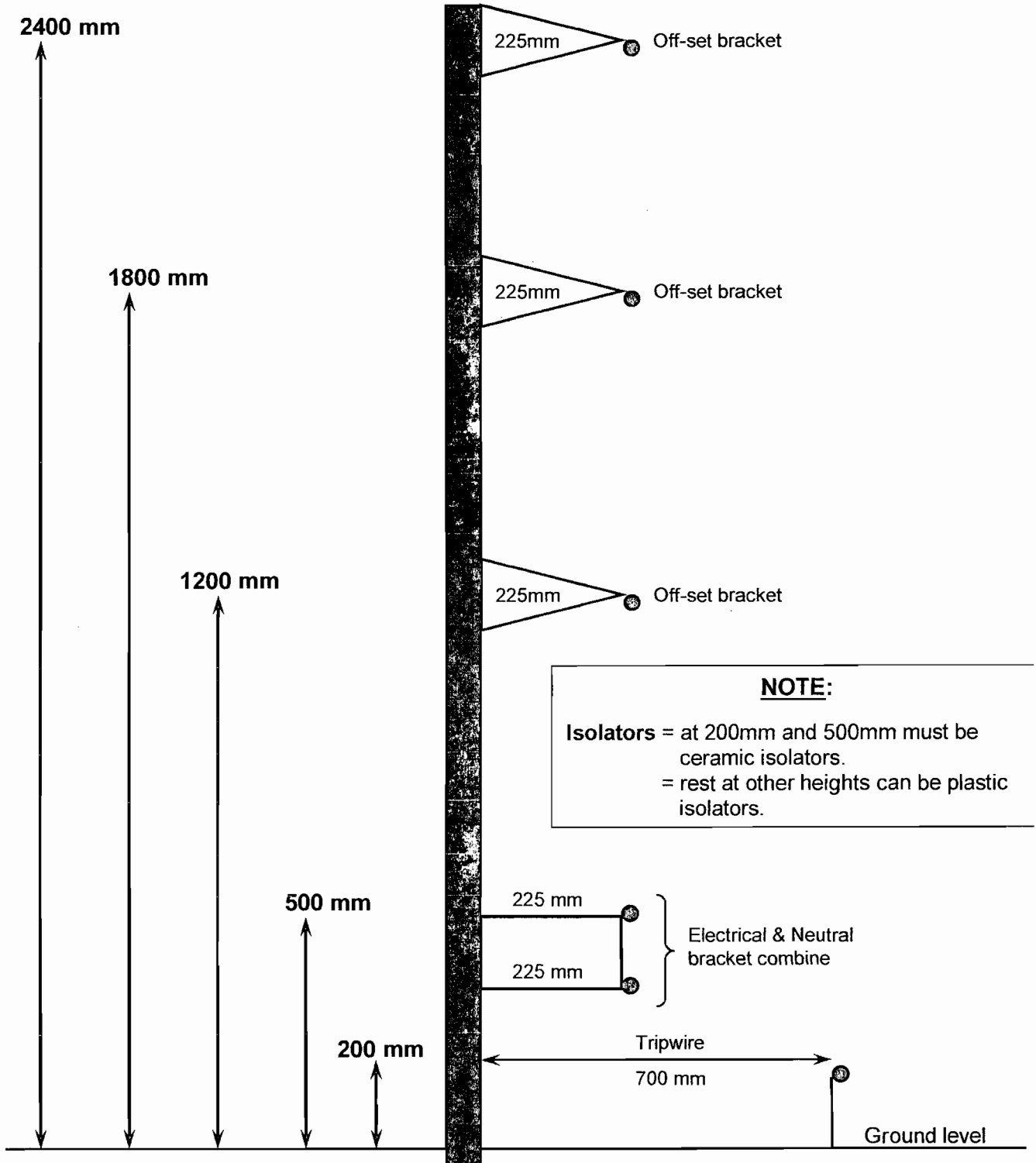


FIGURE 4: ELECTRICAL WIRE SPECIFICATIONS FOR FENCE TYPE 4

**SECTION B**  
**Minimum fencing specifications for predators in captivity**

**LION – *Panthera leo* / TIGERS - *Panthera tigris***

(Minimum size of camp = 1500m<sup>2</sup>) / (150m<sup>2</sup> per animal)  
(Maximum number of animals (excluding suckling cubs) per camp = 10)  
(For each additional animal a further area of 150m<sup>2</sup> per Lion is required)

**Fences:**

- ◆ The camp must consist of two fences (inside fence and outside fence):
  - Inside fence must be 2.4 m high and electrified; and
  - Outside fence must be 2.4 m high.
- ◆ The inside fence must have an overhang that is 0.5 m long, angling at a minimum of 45° towards the inside of the camp.
- ◆ Minimum spacing between wires on the overhang is 50 mm
- ◆ The distance between the two fences (inside fence and outside fence) must be a minimum of 3 m and a maximum of 10 m.
- ◆ The inside fence must be constructed in such a way that predators must not be able to get their paws through the fence.
- ◆ Minimum gauge of inside fence 2.5 mm
- ◆ The outside fence may be a Bonnox, or Veldspan or a 24 wire single strand steel wire fence.

**Electrification:**

- ◆ The inside fence must be electrified with a minimum of 4 electrical wires.
- ◆ One electrical wire must be provided at the inside end of the overhang.
- ◆ All electrical strands should be 0.2 m away from the fence, except on the inside end of the overhang where it should be 0.05 m away
- ◆ Electrical wires must be secured onto the fence at the following heights from the ground: 0.8m, 1.8 m, 2.4 m and end of overhang.
- ◆ The camps must be electrified with a constant pulse current of a minimum of 6 000 Volts.
- ◆ A warning system must be in place to indicate whether the electric fence is operational or not.

**Foundations:**

- ◆ A concrete slab is required directly under the inside fence with the following dimensions: width of concrete slab = 0.15 m and depth of concrete slab = 0.3 m.
- ◆ The fence itself must not be concreted into the concrete slab. It must be attached to a bottom steel wire strand that is fixed with U-loops into the concrete.
- ◆ In rocky areas specification regarding the concrete slab may be amended by the department.
- ◆ No concrete slab is required for the outside fence.

**Poles:**

- ◆ Corner posts (3.4 m long) have to be concreted in at a depth of 1 m, in a concrete block of 0.6 m x 0.6 m.
- ◆ Maximum distance between corner posts should be 100 m.
- ◆ Straining poles (3 m long) on the inside fence must be concreted into the ground at a depth of 0.6 m in a concrete block of 0.3 m x 0.15 m.
- ◆ These straining poles must be spaced at a maximum of 10 m apart.
- ◆ Y-standard poles (3 m long) on the inside fence must be concreted into the ground at a depth of 0.6 m in a concrete block of 0.3 m x 0.15 m at a maximum distance of 5 m apart between the straining posts.

**Gates:**

- ◆ All gates must be 2.4 m high on the outside and inside fences.
- ◆ These gates must be constructed out of a steel framework.
- ◆ The inside gate must have a standard electrified overhang (as per inside fence) to the inside of the camp.
- ◆ The locking mechanism of the gate must be of such a nature that when closed and under any kind of strain, the gap between the fence post and the gate must not exceed 50 mm.
- ◆ The gap between the bottom (lowest part) of the gate and the concrete slab underneath the gate may not exceed 50 mm. The same applies to the gap between the top of the gate and the overhang.
- ◆ NB: Please note that the gates are seen as part of the fence and thus should comply with the same standards as the fences.

**Adequate Shelter:**

- ◆ Adequate cover against weather patterns must be provided in each camp.
- ◆ Sheltered cubing hats must be built away from inside fences which borders the passage between outside and inside fence, or the height of such inside fence must remain at 2.4m when measured from the roof of the hut, otherwise, triangular electrified wire caps must be installed.

**Feeding / Cleaning Compartments:**

- ◆ Feeding or cleaning compartments must be built on inside of every keeping facility, and must follow specification of the inside fence, with doors constructed of steel framework with functional sliding mechanism.

**Water points:**

- ◆ Each camp must be supplied with an efficient water system.



**Special note**

**No expanded metal may be used on inside fences or gate**

**LEOPARD – *Panthera pardus* / JAGUAR - *Panthera onca* / PUMA - *Panthera concolor*, *P yagouaroundi*, *P. pardoides***

(Minimum size of camp = 400 m<sup>2</sup>)

(Maximum number of animals (excluding suckling cubs) per camp = 2)

(For each additional animal a further area of 150m<sup>2</sup> per animal is required)

**Fences:**

- ◆ The camp must consist of two fences (inside fence and outside fence):
  - Inside fence must be 3.0 m high and electrified; and
  - Outside fence must be 2.4 m high.
- ◆ The inside fence must have an overhang that is 1 m long, angling at 90° towards the inside of the camp.
- ◆ A complete roof cover of mesh is required where trees inside the camps are higher than the inside fences.
- ◆ Or, there must be no tall trees closer than 8m of the inside fences from the inside of the camp where an open top structure exists.
- ◆ Minimum spacing between wires on the overhang is 50mm
- ◆ The distance between the two fences (inside fence and outside fence) must be a minimum of 3 m and a maximum of 10 m.
- ◆ The inside fence must be constructed in such a way that predators must not be able to get their paws through the fence.
- ◆ Minimum gauge of inside fence 2.5mm
- ◆ The outside fence may be a Bonnox or Veldspan or a 24 wire single strand steel wire fence

**Electrification:**

- ◆ The inside fence must be electrified with a minimum of 4 electrical wires
- ◆ One electrical wire must be provided at the inside end of the overhang.
- ◆ All electrical strands should be 200mm away from the fence, except on the inside end of the overhang where it should be 50mm away
- ◆ Electrical wires must be secured onto the fence at the following heights from the ground: 0.3 m, 1.8 m, 3 m and end of overhang.
- ◆ The camps must be electrified with a constant pulse current of a minimum of 6 000 Volts.
- ◆ A warning system must be in place to indicate whether the electric fence is operational or not.
- ◆ No electrification is required when the camp is fully enclosed

**Foundations:**

- ◆ A concrete slab is required directly under the inside fence with the following dimensions: width of concrete slab = 0.15 m and depth of concrete slab = 0.3 m.
- ◆ The fence itself must not be concreted into the concrete slab. It must be attached to a bottom

steel wire strand that is fixed with U-loops into the concrete.

- ◆ In rocky areas specification regarding the concrete slab may be amended by the department.
- ◆ No concrete slab is required for the outside fence.

**Poles:**

- ◆ Corner posts (4 m long) have to be concreted in at a depth of 1 m, in a concrete block of 0.6 m x 0.6 m.
- ◆ Maximum distance between corner posts should be 100 m.
- ◆ Straining poles (3.6 m long) on the inside fence must be concreted into the ground at a depth of 0.6 m in a concrete block of 0.3 m x 0.15 m.
- ◆ These straining poles must be spaced at a maximum distance of 10 m apart.
- ◆ Y-standard poles (3.6 m long) on the inside fence must be concreted into the ground at a depth of 0.6 m in a concrete block of 0.3 m x 0.15 m at a maximum distance of 5 m apart between the straining posts.

**Gates:**

- ◆ The inside gate must be 3.0 m high and the outside gate 2.4 m high
- ◆ These gates must be constructed out of a steel framework.
- ◆ The inside gate must have a standard electrified overhang (as per inside fence) to the inside of the camp.
- ◆ The locking mechanism of the gate must be of such a nature that when closed and under any kind of strain, the gap between the fence posts and the gate must not exceed 50 mm.
- ◆ The gap between the bottom (lowest part) of the gate and the concrete slab underneath the gate may not exceed 50 mm. The same applies to the gap between the top of the gate and the overhang.
- ◆ NB: Please note that the gates are seen as part of the fence and thus should comply with the same standards as the fences.

**Adequate Shelter:**

- ◆ Adequate cover against weather patterns must be provided in each camp.

**Water points:**

- ◆ Each camp must be supplied with an efficient water system.

**Special note**

**No expanded metal may be used on inside fences or gates**

**WILD DOG *Lycaon pictus* &  
CHEETAH – *Acinonyx jubates*  
WOLF – *Canis spp***

(Minimum size of camp = 1 000 m<sup>2</sup>)

(Maximum number of animals (excluding suckling pups/cubs) per camp = 5)

(For each additional animal a further area of 200 m<sup>2</sup> per animal is required)

**Fences:**

- ◆ The camp must consist of two fences (inside fence and outside fence):
  - Inside fence must be 2.4 m high; and
  - Outside fence must be 2.4 m high.
- ◆ The distance between the two fences (inside fence and outside fence) must be a minimum of 3 m and a maximum of 10 m.
- ◆ The inside fence must be constructed in such a way that predators must not be able to get their paws or their jaws through the fence.
- ◆ Minimum gauge of inside fence 2.5mm
- ◆ The outside fence must be a Bonnox or Veldspan or a 24 wire single strand steel wire fence.

**Foundations:**

- ◆ A concrete slab is required directly under the inside fence with the following dimensions: width of concrete slab = 0.15 m and depth of concrete slab = 0.3 m.
- ◆ The fence itself must not be concreted into the concrete slab. It must be attached to a bottom steel wire strand that is fixed with U-loops into the concrete.
- ◆ In rocky areas specification regarding the concrete slab may be amended by the department.
- ◆ No concrete slab is required for the outside fence.

**Poles:**

- ◆ Corner posts (3.4 m long) have to be concreted in at a depth of 1 m, in a concrete block of 0.6 m x 0.6 m.
- ◆ Maximum distance between corner posts should be 100 m.
- ◆ Straining poles (3.0 m long) on the inside fence must be concreted into the ground at a depth of 0.6 m in a concrete block of 0.3 m x 0.15 m.
- ◆ These straining poles must be spaced at a maximum distance of 10 m apart.
- ◆ Y-standard poles (3.0 m long) on the inside fence must be concreted into the ground at a depth of 0.6 m in a concrete block of 0.3 m x 0.15 m at a maximum distance of 5 m apart between the straining posts.

**Gates:**

- ◆ All gates must be 2.4 m high on the outside and inside fences.
- ◆ These gates must be constructed out of a steel framework.
- ◆ The locking mechanism of the gate must be of such a nature that when closed and under any kind of strain, the gap between the fence posts and the gate must not exceed 50 mm.
- ◆ The gap between the bottom (lowest part) of the gate and the concrete slab underneath the gate may not exceed 50 mm. The same applies to the gap between the top of the gate and the overhang.
- ◆ NB: Please note that the gates are seen as part of the fence and thus should comply with the same standards as the fences.

**Adequate shelter:**

- ◆ Adequate cover against weather patterns must be provided in each camp

**Feeding / Cleaning Compartments:**

- ◆ Feeding or cleaning compartments must be built on inside of every keeping facility, and must follow specification of the inside fence, with doors constructed of steel framework with functional sliding mechanism.

**Water points:**

- ◆ Each camp must be supplied with an efficient water system.

**Special note**

**No expanded metal may be used on inside fences or gates**

**BROWN HYENA – *Hyaena brunnea* & SPOTTED HYENA – *Crocuta crocuta***

(Minimum size of camp = 1 000 m<sup>2</sup>)

(Maximum number of animals (excluding suckling pups) per camp = 5)  
(For each additional animal a further area of 200 m<sup>2</sup> per animal is required)

**Fences:**

- ◆ The camp must consist of two fences (inside fence and outside fence):
  - Inside fence must be 1.8 m high and electrified; and
  - Outside fence must be 1.8 m high.
- ◆ Minimum spacing between wires on the overhang is 0.5 m
- ◆ The distance between the two fences (inside fence and outside fence) must be a minimum of 3 m and a maximum of 10 m.
- ◆ The inside fence must be constructed in such a way that predators must not be able to their paws or their jaws through the fence.
- ◆ Minimum gauge of inside fence 2.5mm
- ◆ The outside fence may be a Bonnox or Veldspan or a 24 wire single strand steel wire fence.

**Electrification:**

- ◆ The inside fence must be electrified with a minimum of 3 electrical wires.
- ◆ One electrical wire must be provided at the inside end of the overhang.
- ◆ All electrical strands should be 0.2 m away from the fence, except on the inside end of the overhang where it should be 0.5 m away
- ◆ Electrical wires must be secured onto the fence at the following heights from the ground: 0.2 m, 1 m and 1.8 m.
- ◆ The camps must be electrified with a constant pulse current of a minimum of 6 000 Volts.
- ◆ A warning system must be in place to indicate whether the electric fence is operational or not.

**Foundations:**

- ◆ A concrete slab is required directly under the inside fence with the following dimensions: width of concrete slab = 0.15 m and depth of concrete slab = 0.3 m.
- ◆ The fence itself must not be concreted into the concrete slab. It must be attached to a bottom steel wire strand that is fixed with U-loops into the concrete.
- ◆ In rocky areas specification regarding the concrete slab may be amended by the department.
- ◆ No concrete slab is required for the outside fence.

**Poles:**

- ◆ Corner posts (2.8 m long) have to be concreted in at a depth of 1 m, in a concrete block of 0.6 m x 0.6 m.
- ◆ Maximum distance between corner posts should be 100 m.

- ◆ Straining poles (2.4 m long) on the inside fence must be concreted into the ground at a depth of 0.6 m in a concrete block of 0.3 m x 0.15 m.
- ◆ These straining poles must be spaced at a maximum distance of 10 m apart.
- ◆ Y-standard poles (2.4 m long) on the inside fence must be concreted into the ground at a depth of 0.6 m in a concrete block of 0.3 m x 0.15 m at a maximum distance of 5 m apart between the straining posts.

**Gates:**

- ◆ All gates must be 1.8 m high on the outside and inside fences.
- ◆ These gates must be constructed out of a steel framework.
- ◆ The inside gate must have a standard electrified overhang (as per inside fence) to the inside of the camp.
- ◆ The locking mechanism of the gate must be of such a nature that when closed and under any kind of strain, the gap between the fence posts and the gate must not exceed 50 mm.
- ◆ The gap between the bottom (lowest part) of the gate and the concrete slab underneath the gate may not exceed 50 mm. The same applies to the gap between the top of the gate and the overhang.
- ◆ NB: Please note that the gates are seen as part of the fence and thus should comply with the same standards as the fences.

**Adequate Shelter:**

- ◆ Adequate cover against weather patterns must be provided in each camp.

**Feeding / Cleaning Compartments:**

- ◆ Feeding or cleaning compartments must be built on inside of every keeping facility, and must follow specification of the inside fence, with doors constructed of steel framework with functional sliding mechanism.

**Water points:**

- ◆ Each camp must be supplied with an efficient water system.

**Special note**

**No expanded metal may be used on inside fences or gates**

**CARACAL – *Felis caracal* & other smaller cat species****JACKAL – *Canis spp*****FOX – including *Otocyon spp and Vulpes spp***

(Minimum size of camp = 100 m<sup>2</sup>)

(Maximum number of animals (excluding suckling pups) per camp = 2)

(For each additional animal a further area of 50 m<sup>2</sup> per animal is required)

**Fences:**

- ◆ The camp must consist of two fences (inside fence and outside fence):
  - Inside fence must be 2.4 m high and electrified; and
  - Outside fence must be 2.4 m high.
- ◆ The inside fence must have an overhang that is 0.5 m long, angling at 45° towards the inside of the camp
- ◆ A complete roof cover of mesh is required.
- ◆ Minimum spacing between wires on the overhang is 50mm
- ◆ The distance between the two fences (inside fence and outside fence) must be a minimum of 3 m and a maximum of 10 m.
- ◆ The inside fence must be constructed in such a way that predators must not be able to get their paws through the fence.
- ◆ Minimum gauge of inside fence 2.0mm
- ◆ The outside fence may be a Bonnox, Veldspan or diamond mesh fence.

**Electrification:**

- ◆ The inside fence must be electrified with a minimum of 3 electrical wires.
- ◆ One electrical wire must be provided at the inside end of the overhang.
- ◆ All electrical strands should be 0.15 m away from the fence, except on the inside end of the overhang where it should be 0.5 m away
- ◆ Electrical wires must be secured onto the fence at the following heights from the ground: 0.3 m, 2.4 m and end of overhang.
- ◆ The camps must be electrified with a constant pulse current of a minimum of 6 000 Volts.
- ◆ A warning system must be in place to indicate whether the electric fence is operational or not.
- ◆ No electrification is required when the camp is fully enclosed

**Foundations:**

- ◆ A concrete slab is required directly under the inside fence with the following dimensions: width of concrete slab = 0.15 m and depth of concrete slab = 0.3 m.
- ◆ The fence itself must not be concreted into the concrete. It must be attached to a bottom steel wire strand that is fixed with U-loops into the concrete.
- ◆ In rocky areas specification regarding the concrete slab may be amended by the department.
- ◆ No concrete slab is required for the outside fence.

- ◆ Minimum strength of concrete mixture on all applications = 40 mpa.

**Poles:**

- ◆ Corner posts (3.4 m long) have to be concreted in at a depth of 1 000 mm, in a concrete block of 0.6 m x 0.6 m.
- ◆ Maximum distance between corner posts should be 100 m.
- ◆ Straining poles (3.0 m long) on the inside fence must be concreted into the ground at a depth of 0.60 m in a concrete block of 0.30 m x 0.15 m.
- ◆ These straining poles must be spaced at a maximum distance of 10 m apart.
- ◆ Y-standard poles (3.0 m long) on the inside fence must be concreted into the ground at a depth of 0.6 m in a concrete block of 0.3 m x 0.15 m at a maximum distance of 5 m apart between the straining posts.

**Gates:**

- ◆ All gates must be 2.4 m high on the outside and inside fences.
- ◆ These gates must be constructed out of a steel framework.
- ◆ The inside gate must have a standard electrified overhang (as per inside fence) to the inside of the camp.
- ◆ The locking mechanism of the gate must be of such a nature that when closed and under any kind of strain, the gap between the fence posts and the gate must not exceed 50 mm.
- ◆ The gap between the bottom (lowest part) of the gate and the concrete slab underneath the gate may not exceed 50 mm. The same applies to the gap between the top of the gate and the overhang.
- ◆ NB: Please note that the gates are seen as part of the fence and thus should comply with the same standards as the fences.

**Adequate Shelter:**

- ◆ Adequate cover against weather patterns must be provided in each camp

**Water points:**

- ◆ Each camp must be supplied with an efficient water system.

**Special note**

**No expanded metal may be used on inside fences or gates**

**SECTION C**  
**Minimum quarantine specifications for predators**

NB - The same standard apply to quarantine facilities with regard to fencing, poles, electricity,



gates and water points. The minimum size per camp is 1000m<sup>2</sup>. This 1000m<sup>2</sup> camp may not be subdivided.

**Adequate Shelter within the quarantine camp will be the following sizes:**

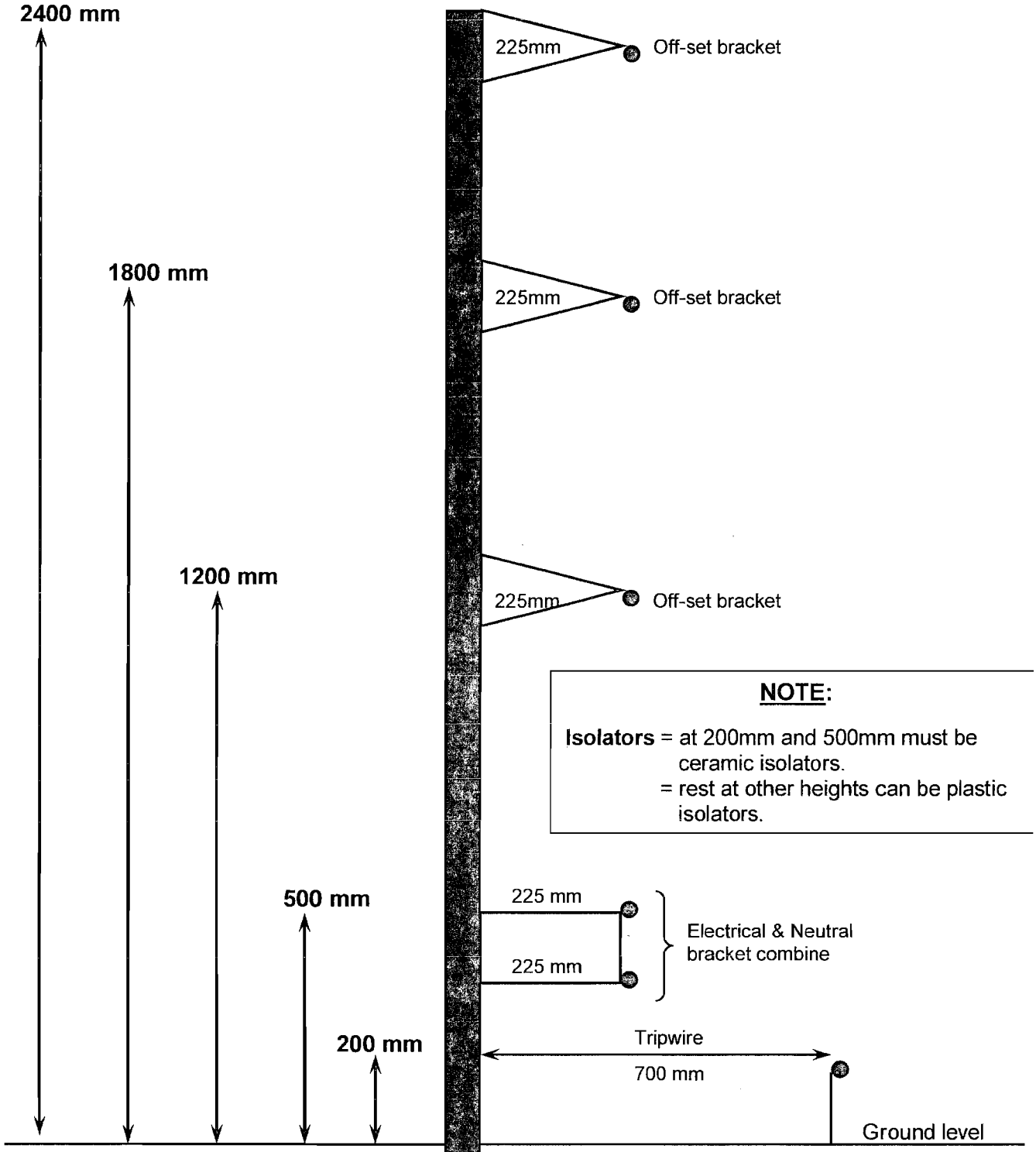
- **Lions**
  - ◆ The size of these facilities must be 9 m<sup>2</sup>.
  - ◆ The walls must be 20 cm thick, with a solid roof, adequate ventilation and steel doors that can be operated from outside the camps.
  - ◆ Height of the walls is 1.2 m.
  
- **Leopard, Cheetah, Wild dog, Brown & Spotted Hyena**
  - ◆ The size of these facilities must be 4 m<sup>2</sup>.
  - ◆ The walls must be 20 cm thick, with a solid roof, adequate ventilation and steel doors that can be operated from outside the camps.
  - ◆ Height of the walls should be 1.2 meters.

**SECTION D**

Minimum fencing specifications for predators released in camps bigger than 10 ha  
 (LION, CHEETAH, WILD DOG, BROWN & SPOTTED HYENA, CROCODILES)  
 (Fence types 3 & 4 apply)

Strands	Spacing (mm)
19	
18	200
17	200
16	200
15	150
14	150
13	150
12	150
11	150
10	100
9	100
8	100
7	100
6	100
5	100
4	100
3	100
2	100
1	100
<b>Ground</b>	50

**FIGURE 3: FENCE TYPE 3 - PERIMETER FENCE**



**FIGURE 4: ELECTRICAL WIRE SPECIFICATIONS FOR FENCE TYPE 4**

- All electric fences must have a standard alarm system per energizer.
- A voltage minimum of 5 000 V must be maintained at all times.
- A back-up system must be in place for each energizer.
- All accommodation facilities within release / hunting camps must be fenced off.
- Warning signs must be placed at all gates and along fenced public roads at 1 km intervals.
- Special plans with regard to the fencing of dongas and rivers must be submitted for approval.
- Where crocodiles are released in earth dams, a fence mesh of 50x50mm to a height of 1.2m is mandatory along the main boundary fence.
- Crocodiles are not to be released in earth dams where Natural River flows through or across the farm.
- Pre-release holding pen standards for lion, cheetah, brown and spotted hyena and wild dog before release into bigger camp.

1. Minimum size = 30 m x 30 m.
2. Maximum number of animals per camp = 5.
3. All other standards apply as documented in the minimum fencing requirements for specific species, except for the following:
  - Only one fence is required. This fence must be constructed matching all the minimum standard as prescribed for the inside fence specifications for each species;
  - Fence does not have to be concreted into the ground.

Maximum keeping period of predators in temporary holding camps prior to release is six (6) months.

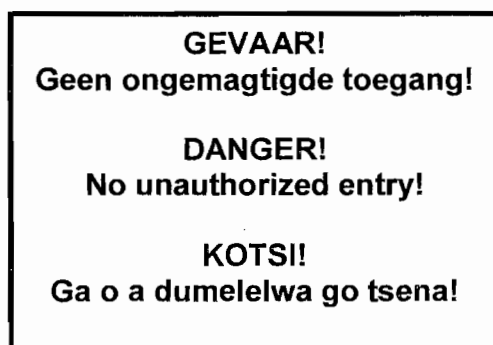
## SECTION E

### General specifications for the warning signs of predator camps including crocodiles

#### Compulsory Warning Signs:

1.) Compulsory Warning Sign specifications for predator camps without 'Tourism Approval':

- ◆ Main gate/s: Minimum size of the warning sign at the main gate/s should be at least 1 000 mm x 1 000 mm.
- ◆ The wording on the warning sign must be indicated in the following three languages: Afrikaans, English and Setswana.
- ◆ The following wording must appear on each warning sign:



- ◆ The warning signs must be printed in RED letter work on a WHITE background.
- ◆ All signage of warning signs must be clearly visible and readable.
- ◆ This warning sign must be secured onto the main gate.
- ◆ In the case of free roaming predators, warning signs (same specifications as for captive predators) must be placed at all gates and fences bordering public roads at 1 km intervals.

2.) Compulsory Warning Sign specifications for predator camps with 'Tourism Approval':

- ◆ All the same specifications as for predator camps without 'Tourism Approval' also apply to those with approval (see above-mentioned specifications).
- ◆ Additionally a separate warning sign must be secured onto the main gate, indicating the rules of the predator camp including the following:
  - You enter this predator camp at own risk;
  - You may not feed, tease or throw any objects at the predators;
  - You may not put any body part or object through or against the fences of the predator camps;
  - Trespassers will be prosecuted;
  - Tourists/ visitors must keep a minimum distance of 1 m from the inside fence line.

#### SECTION F

##### **Minimum keeping and quarantine specifications for Crocodile (*Crocodylus niloticus*)**

With regard to the keeping and management of all crocodile species in captivity within the North West Province, the department adopted as policy the minimum standards as set out in the South African National Standards (SANS) 631:2009, edition 1, ISBN 978-0-626-22294-9.

With regard to holding pens for temporary housing of crocodiles and their transportation, the department adopted as policy the minimum standards as set out in the South African National Standards (SANS) 1884-3:2008, edition 1, ISBN 978-0-626-21780-8.

**NOTICE 251 OF 2010****NORTH WEST DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, CONSERVATION, ENVIRONMENT  
AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT****MANAGEMENT PLAN GUIDELINES FOR THE KEEPING OF PREDATORS IN THE NORTH  
WEST PROVINCE**

Regulations pertaining to the movement of game between exempted game farms hosting the same species, and game capture season, in terms of the —

Nature Conservation Ordinance, No. 12 of 1983 (Transvaal Province);

Bophuthatswana Nature Conservation Act, 1973 and

Cape Nature and Environmental Conservation Ordinance, No. 19 of 1974 (Cape Province),

National Environmental Management Biodiversity Act, Act 10 of 2004: Threatened or Protected Species Regulations, 2007.

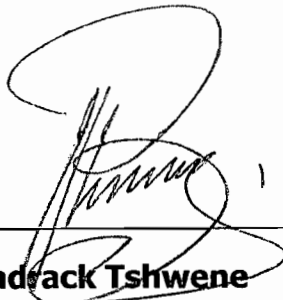
I, Boitumelo S Tshwene, in my capacity as the Member of the Executive Council responsible for the Department of Agriculture, Conservation, Environment and Rural Development in the North West Province, in terms of the above-mentioned provisions, and in respect of areas within the boundaries of the North West Province, which are still subject to the provisions of the above-mentioned legislation, hereby direct that the management of predators, will be processed as specified herein under.

Any person who wishes to submit representations or comments in connection with the above are invited to do so in writing within thirty (30) days of the publication of this notice. All representations or comments must be submitted in writing to the Chief Director for Environmental Services:

By post to: Chief Director Environmental Services  
Department of Agriculture, Conservation, Environment and Rural Development  
Private Bag X2039  
Mmabatho  
2735

By fax: (018) 389 5434 or by e-mail to [jdenga@nwpg.gov.za](mailto:jdenga@nwpg.gov.za)

Any enquiries regarding the document may be directed to Mr Willem Boshoff at (018) 389 5204.



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**Boitumelo Shadrack Tshwene**  
**MEC for Agriculture, Conservation, Environment & Rural Development**  
Date: 12/07/2010

## MANAGEMENT PLAN GUIDLINES FOR THE KEEPING OF PREDATORS IN THE NORTHWEST PROVINCE

### 1. Definitions

- **“bred in captivity”** or **“captive bred”**, in relation to a specimen of a listed threatened or protected animal species, means that the specimen was bred in a controlled environment;
  
- **“captive breeding operation”** means a facility where specimens of a listed threatened or protected animal species are bred in a controlled environment for –
  - (a) conservation purposes; or
  - (b) commercial purposes;
  
- **“listed large predator”** means a specimen of any of the following listed threatened or protected species:
  - (a) Cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus*);
  - (b) Spotted hyaena (*Crocuta crocuta*);
  - (c) Brown hyaena (*Parahyaena brunnea*);
  - (d) Wild dog (*Lycaon pictus*);
  - (e) Lion (*Panthera leo*); or
  - (f) Leopard (*Panthera pardus*);
  - (g) Crocodile (*Crocodylus niloticus*)
  
- **“listed threatened or protected species”** means a species listed as a threatened or protected species in terms of section 56(1) of the Biodiversity Act;
  
- **“management plan”** in relation to a protected area, means a management plan referred to in section 41 of the Protected Areas Act;

- **mark**” means an indelible imprint, micro-chip or other recognized means of identifying a specimen, designed in such a way as to render the imitation thereof by unauthorized persons as difficult as possible;
- **“risk assessment”** means a risk assessment requested by an issuing authority in terms of section 89 of the Biodiversity Act

## **2. Table of Contents:**

**Section A** – Free roaming predators

**Section B** – Captive bred predators

## **SECTION A FREE ROAMING PREDATORS**

### **REQUIREMENTS OF AN ECOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT PLAN**

**This must be compiled by an environmental practitioner**

#### **1. General**

- 1.1 Farm name (including **all registered** farm names and portion numbers in the fenced area).
- 1.2 Coordinates of farm boundary corners.
- 1.3 Exact size of property (as indicated on title deed/s).
- 1.4 Names of owner/s and manager.
- 1.5 Postal address.
- 1.6 Telephone and fax numbers.
- 1.7 Name and qualifications of professional environmental practitioner (ecologist) who did the survey.
- 1.8 Description of the land uses and activities on all neighbouring properties.
- 1.9 Proximity to settlements, rural communities and tribal land.
- 1.10 Information as to whether there is potential for enlarging the property.
- 1.11 Specifications of the perimeter fence.
- 1.12 Road network

1.13 Objectives of enterprise.

**2 Ecological**

- 2.1 General climatic data (e.g. rainfall, temperatures).
- 2.2 General description of the geology.
- 2.3 General description of geohydrology, hydrology, drainage.
- 2.4 General description of the soils and land types.
- 2.5 Detailed description of the vegetation communities (types, patterns, units).
- 2.6 Carrying capacity for game (both grazing and browsing capacity).
- 2.7 Game numbers present on property.
- 2.8 A stocking rate model with all current game species in their respective feeding classes.
- 2.9 A stocking rate model with all proposed game species in their respective feeding classes.
- 2.10 Stocking rate model for proposed predators
- 2.11 Sensitive/threatened habitats and species, areas with bush encroachment and soil erosion.
- 2.12 All available water bodies and distribution thereof described.
- 2.13 Maps:
  - 2.13.1 Location map
  - 2.13.2 Topographic map of property (boundary, roads, water points, infrastructure, etc.).
  - 2.13.3 Vegetation communities.
  - 2.13.4 Bush encroachment
  - 2.13.5 Water bodies
  - 2.13.6 Soil map.

Ecological information should be collected and analysed by a professional environmental practitioner (ecologist). Methods used should be scientific and described in detail. The location map should be 1:50 000 topographical, all other maps relative to size of farm (1:5 000 – 1:10 000).



All Red Data species must be recorded and GPS co-ordinates of their localities must be provided.

### **Management Goals and Objectives**

#### **3 Habitat**

- 3.1 Veld condition monitoring methods and time schedules.
- 3.2 Rehabilitation programme for degraded areas.
- 3.3 Fire management plan.
- 3.4 Water provision.
- 3.5 Population management of all wildlife species.
- 3.6 Feeding scheme in case of a **natural** food supply shortage (e.g. severe drought conditions, veld fires, etc).

**Additional to the ecological management plan the following risks as listed under section 16 of TOPS also needs to be addressed.**

#### **4. Risk assessment**

(1) If an issuing authority requests that a risk assessment be carried out, the assessment must, as the issuing authority may determine, include the following:

(a) Information regarding the relevant listed threatened or protected species, including –

- (i) the taxonomy of the species, including the class, order, family, scientific name, scientific synonyms and common names of the species;
- (ii) the national and provincial conservation status of the species, including IUCN Red List Status;
- (iii) the population status and trends of the species, including –
  - (aa) its national population status;
  - (bb) the size of its local population which will be affected by the restricted activity in respect of which application is made; and
  - (cc) its current national and local population trends;
- (iv) the geographic distribution and trends of the species, including –

- (aa) the distribution of the natural population;
  - (bb) the distribution of any translocated and introduced populations; and
  - (cc) the geographic distribution trends;
- (v) the requirements of the species with respect to habitat and climate;
- (vi) the role of the species in its ecosystem, taking into account –
  - (aa) whether the species is a keystone or indicator species;
  - (bb) the species' level in the food chain; and
  - (cc) the functions which the species performs in its ecosystem; and
- (vii) the major threats affecting the species nationally and locally;
- (b) information regarding the restricted activity in respect of which application is made, including –
  - (i) the nature of the restricted activity;
  - (ii) the reason for the restricted activity;
  - (iii) where the restricted activity is to be carried out;
  - (iv) the gender, age and number of the specimens of the species involved; and
  - (v) the intended destination of the specimens, if they are to be translocated;
- (c) any regulations, policies, norms and standards or international agreements binding on the Republic which may be applicable to the application;
- (d) the potential risks associated with the restricted activity to the particular listed threatened or protected species and a specific population of such threatened or protected species or to any other species or ecosystems, including –
  - (i) degradation and fragmentation of a species' habitat;
  - (ii) creation of a significant change in an ecosystem caused by the removal or addition of keystone species;
  - (iii) over-exploitation of a species; and
  - (iv) hybridization of species;
- (e) evaluation of the risk identified under paragraph (d) in terms of –
  - (i) the likelihood of the risk being realized; and

- (ii) the severity of the risk and consequences of the realization of the risk for the particular species as well as for other species, habitats and ecosystems; and
- (f) options for minimizing potential risks;
- (g) management of potential risks; and
- (h) any other information as the issuing authority may determine.

(2) An applicant must appoint an environmental assessment practitioner at own cost to provide the information required in regulation 15(1).

- (3) The applicant must –
- (a) take all reasonable steps to verify whether the environmental assessment practitioner to be appointed complies with regulation 16(a) and (b); and
  - (b) provide the environmental assessment practitioner with access to all information at the disposal of the applicant regarding the application, whether or not such information is favorable to the applicant.

**5. General requirements for environmental assessment practitioner**

An environmental assessment practitioner appointed in terms of regulation 15(2) of TOPS must -

- (a) be independent; and
- (b) have expertise in conducting risk assessments, including knowledge of the Biodiversity Act, these regulations and any guidelines that have relevance to the proposed application.

**SECTION B****CAPTIVE BREEDING OPERATION INFORMATION****MANAGEMENT PLAN FORMAT AND INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS****This must be compiled by an environmental assessment practitioner**

- 1.1 Farm name (including **all registered** farm names and portion numbers in the fenced area).
- 1.2 Coordinates of farm boundary corners.
- 1.3 Exact size of property (as indicated on title deed/s).
- 1.4 Names of owner/s and manager.
- 1.5 Postal address.
- 1.6 Telephone and fax numbers.
- 1.7 Description of predator breeding site
- 1.8 Fence specifications
- 1.9 Diagrams of facilities / enclosures
- 1.10 Number of animals in facilities
- 1.11 Predator Species (common and scientific names)
- 1.12 Parental breeding stock
- 1.13 Legal acquisition
- 1.14 Current stock
- 1.15 Mortalities
- 1.16 Reproduction
- 1.17 Marking methods
- 1.18 Security measures
- 1.19 Food and water supply
- 1.20 Waste removal
- 1.21 Veterinary services
- 1.22 Capture & handling
- 1.23 Animal health
- 1.24 Environment enrichment
- 1.25 Transport of predator

## 1.26 Publicliability

### **Compulsory conditions for the registration of captive breeding operations, commercial exhibition facilities and rehabilitation facilities**

A registration certificate issued in respect of a captive breeding operation, rehabilitation facility and a commercial exhibition facility must be subject to a condition that the person to whom the registration certificate is granted to, must -

- (a) prevent hybridization and or inbreeding;
- (b) keep a studbook, where appropriate;
- (c) provide information relating to paragraphs (a) and (b) of this regulation to the issuing authority within three months after the end of each calendar year.