
GOVERNMENT NOTICES • GOEWERMENTSKENNISGEWINGS

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

NO. 1007

12 SEPTEMBER 2016

PROVINCE OF THE EASTERN CAPE**NOTICE OF DECLARATION OF TYITYABA PRIVATE GAME RESERVE INTERMS OF SECTION 23 (2)(b)(i)(ii)(iii) and(e) OF NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT: PROTECTED AREAS ACT, 2003 ACT NO. 57 OF 2003**

I, SAKHUMZI SOMYO, Member of the Executive Council responsible for Economic Development and Environmental Affairs in the Province of the Eastern Cape, acting in terms of section 23 (2)(b)(i)(iii) and (e) of the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act No. 57 of 2003) hereby give notice to declare Tyityaba Game Reserve owned by Mr E.V. Krull as Tyityaba Private Nature Reserve.

The Tyityaba Game Reserve is located 15km East of Komga and 18km North -West of Kei Mouth. The area comprises 28 farms covering approximately 12, 500 hacters and has a valid Certificate of Adequate Enclosure

The map indicating the boundaries is filed in the office of the Chief Director: Environmental Affairs, Second Floor, Beacon Hills, Hockly Close, King William's Town, 5600



S. SOMYO
MEC FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, ENVIRONMENTAL
AFFAIRS AND TOURISM

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M (Boschberg)	C	<i>Barthramia compacta</i> var. <i>macowaniana</i>	endemic
M (Hogsback)	C	<i>Orthotrichum armatum</i>	endemic

Typical & Endemic Animals

Table. Forest dependent bird, mammal, frog and reptile species in the Amatole Mistbelt Forests. LP – Limpopo Province, Mp – Mpumalanga, KZN – KwaZulu-Natal, EC – Eastern Cape, WC – Western Cape. S. Cape refers to the region from George to Tsitsikamma. Cm – common intra-African migrant, C – common resident, Cf – fairly common resident, Cl – locally common resident, R – rare, U – uncommon resident. Status and distribution from Maclean (1993), Branch (1988), Smithers (1983), Carruthers (2001).

Common name	Scientific name	Status	Taxon	Distribution
Crowned eagle	<i>Stephanoaetus coronatus</i>	C	Birds	LP, e. Mp, KZN, coastal EC
African goshawk	<i>Accipiter tachiro</i>	C	Birds	Widespread
Buffspotted flufftail	<i>Sarothrura elegans</i>	C	Birds	WC, coastal & inland KZN & EC
Rameron pigeon	<i>Columba arquatrix</i>	Cl	Birds	Widespread
Tambourine dove	<i>Turtur tympanistria</i>	C	Birds	LP, Mpu, KZN, EC
Cinnamon dove	<i>Aplopelia larvata</i>	C	Birds	LP, Mp, KZN, EC, WC
Cape parrot	<i>Poicephalus robustus</i>	Cl	Birds	LP, Mp, inland EC & KZN
Knysna lourie	<i>Tauraco corythaix</i>	C	Birds	EC, KZN, MP, NP
Emerald cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx cupreus</i>	Cm	Birds	LP, Mpu, KZN, EC
Wood owl	<i>Strix woodfordii</i>	Cf	Birds	Widespread
Narina trogon	<i>Apaloderma narina</i>	Cf	Birds	LP, Mp, KZN, EC, S. Cape
Trumpeter hornbill	<i>Bycanistes bucinator</i>	Cl	Birds	LP, Mpu, KZN, EC
Scalythroated honey guide	<i>Indicator variegatus</i>	Cf	Birds	e. Mp, coastal EC & KZN
Knysna woodpecker	<i>Campethera notata</i>	U	Birds	Coastal WC, EC & s.KZN
Olive woodpecker	<i>Mesopicos griseocephalus</i>	Cf	Birds	Widespread
Grey cuckooshrike	<i>Coracina caesia</i>	U	Birds	Widespread
Terrestrial bulbul	<i>Phyllastrephus terrestris</i>	Cf	Birds	Mp, EC, KZN
Chorister robin	<i>Cossypha dichroa</i>	Cl	Birds	LP, Mp, KZN, EC
Starred robin	<i>Pogonocichla stellata</i>	Cl	Birds	LP, Mp, KZN, EC
Brown robin	<i>Erythropygia signata</i>	Cl	Birds	e. Mp, coastal EC & KZN
Yellowthroated warbler	<i>Seicercus ruficapillus</i>	C	Birds	LP, Mp, KZN, EC, S.Cape
Barthroated apalis	<i>Apalis thoracica</i>	C	Birds	LP, Mp, KZN, EC, S.Cape
Cape batis	<i>Batis capensis</i>	C	Birds	LP, Mp, KZN, EC, S.Cape
Bluemantled flycatcher	<i>Trochocercus cyanomeias</i>	U	Birds	e. Mp, coastal WC, EC & KZN
Olive bush shrike	<i>Telophorus olivaceus</i>	Cl	Birds	LP, Mp, KZN, EC, S.Cape
Blackbellied glossy starling	<i>Lamprotornis corruscus</i>	C	Birds	e. Mp, coastal EC & KZN
Collared sunbird	<i>Anthreptes collaris</i>	C	Birds	EC, KZN
Forest weaver	<i>Ploceus bicolor</i>	Cl	Birds	Coastal EC & KZN
Forest canary	<i>Serinus scotops</i>	Cl	Birds	LP, Mp, KZN, EC
Woodland mouse	<i>Grammomys dolichurus</i>		Mammals	LP, Mp, KZN, EC
Dark-footed forest shrew	<i>Myosorex cafer</i>		Mammals	LP, Mp, KZN, EC
Plaintive rain frog	<i>Breviceps verrucosus</i>		Frogs	KZN, EC
Hogsback frog	<i>Anhydrophryne rattrayi</i>		Frogs	Amatola mountains
Clicking stream frog	<i>Strongylopus grayii</i>		Frogs	Widespread

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APPENDIX B NATIONAL FOREST TYPE CLASSIFICATION: PLANTS, ANIMALS AND BIRDS ASSOCIATED WITH AMATOLE MISTBELT FORESTS

Dominant & Diagnostic Plant Species

L	S	D	Latin Name	Note
Te	d		<i>Podocarpus falcatus</i>	
Tc	d		<i>Apodytes dimidiata</i> subsp. <i>dimidiata</i>	
Tc	d		<i>Calodendrum capense</i>	
Tc	d		<i>Celtis africana</i>	
Tc	d		<i>Chionanthus peglerae</i>	
Tc	d		<i>Cunonia capensis</i>	E limit for
mistbelt				
Tc	d		<i>Curtisia dentata</i>	
Tc	d		<i>Kiggelaria africana</i>	
Tc	d		<i>Olea capensis</i> subsp. <i>macrocarpa</i>	
Tc	d		<i>Podocarpus latifolius</i>	
Tc	d		<i>Ptaeroxylon obliquum</i>	
Tc	d		<i>Rapanea melanophloeos</i>	
Tc	d		<i>Rhus chirindensis</i>	
Tc	d		<i>Scolopia mundii</i>	
Tc	d		<i>Vepris lanceolata</i>	
Tc	d		<i>Xymalos monospora</i>	W limit
Tc	d		<i>Zanthoxylum davyi</i>	
Tc			<i>Brachylaena glabra</i>	
Tc			<i>Cussonia spicata</i>	
Tc			<i>Ekebergia capensis</i>	
Tc			<i>Harpephyllum caffrum</i>	
Tc			<i>Ilex mitis</i>	
Tc			<i>Maytenus peduncularis</i>	
Tc			<i>Nuxia floribunda</i>	
Tc			<i>Olea europaea</i> subsp. <i>africana</i>	
Tc			<i>Protorhus longifolia</i>	
Tc			<i>Pterocelastrus tricuspidatus</i>	
Tc			<i>Schotia latifolia</i>	
Tc			<i>Scolopia zeyheri</i>	
Tc			<i>Sideroxylon inerme</i>	
Tc			<i>Tarchonanthus camphoratus</i>	E limit
Tcu	d		<i>Chionanthus foveolatus</i> subsp. <i>foveolatus</i>	
Tcu	d		<i>Elaeodendron croceum</i>	
Tcu	d		<i>Mimusops obovata</i>	W limit
Tcu	d		<i>Mystroxylon aethiopicum</i>	
Tcu	d		<i>Pleurostyliia capensis</i>	
Tcu	d		<i>Psydrax obovata</i>	
Tcu	d		<i>Rothmannia capensis</i>	
Tcu			<i>Cassine peragua</i>	
Tcu			<i>Commiphora woodii</i>	W limit
Tcu			<i>Elaeodendron zeyheri</i>	
Tcu			<i>Ficus sur</i>	
Tcu			<i>Olea woodiana</i>	W limit?
Tcu			<i>Pittosporum viridiflorum</i>	
Tcu			<i>Strychnos henningsii</i>	W limit
Tu	d		<i>Burchellia bubalina</i>	
Tu	d		<i>Canthium ciliatum</i>	
Tu	d		<i>Canthium inerme</i>	
Tu	d	C	<i>Cassipourea flanaganii</i>	E Cape endemic

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Tu	d	<i>Diospyros whyteana</i>	
Tu	d	<i>Eugenia capensis</i>	
Tu	d	<i>Ochna arborea</i> var. <i>arborea</i>	
Tu	d	<i>Trichocladus ellipticus</i>	
Tu	d	<i>Trimeria grandifolia</i>	
Tu		<i>Acokanthera oppositifolia</i>	
Tu		<i>Allophylus decipiens</i>	
Tu		<i>Canthium mundianum</i>	
Tu		<i>Clausena anisata</i>	
Tu		<i>Cryptocarya woodii</i>	W limit
Tu		<i>Diospyros lycioides</i>	
Tu		<i>Dovyalis caffra</i>	
Tu		<i>Dovyalis zeyheri</i>	W limit
Tu		<i>Euclea natalensis</i> subsp. <i>natalensis</i>	
Tu		<i>Euclea schimperi</i>	
Tu		<i>Gymnosporia acuminata</i>	
Tu		<i>Gymnosporia nemorosa</i>	
Tu		<i>Halleria lucida</i>	
Tu		<i>Hippobromus pauciflorus</i>	
Tu		<i>Maerua caffra</i>	
Tu		<i>Maytenus undata</i>	
Tu		<i>Pavetta lanceolata</i>	W limit
Tu		<i>Psychotria capensis</i>	
Tu		<i>Teclea natalensis</i>	W limit
Tu		<i>Trichocladus crinitus</i>	
Tu		<i>Trimeria trinervis</i>	Transkei Coastal Valley
F.			
Tu		<i>Zanthoxylum capense</i>	
ST	d	<i>Gymnosporia buxifolia</i>	
ST	d	<i>Hyperacanthus amoenus</i>	
ST	d	<i>Maerua racemosa</i>	
ST	d	<i>Ochna serrulata</i>	
ST		<i>Brachylaena elliptica</i>	
ST		<i>Calpurnia aurea</i> subsp. <i>aurea</i>	
ST		<i>Chaetacme aristata</i>	
ST		<i>Diospyros scabrida</i> var. <i>cordata</i>	E Cape endemic
ST		<i>Dovyalis lucida</i>	
ST		<i>Ehretia rigida</i>	
ST		<i>Englerodaphne pilosa</i>	W limit
ST		<i>Gardenia thunbergia</i>	
ST		<i>Heteromorpha trifoliata</i>	
ST		<i>Lachnostylis hirta</i>	E limit
ST		<i>Maytenus procumbens</i>	
ST		<i>Putterlickia pyracantha</i>	
S	d	<i>Azima tetracantha</i>	
S	d	<i>Carissa bispinosa</i> subsp. <i>zambesiaca</i>	
S		<i>Dovyalis rhamnoides</i>	
S		<i>Excoecaria simii</i>	
S		<i>Ochna natalitia</i>	
S		<i>Plumbago auriculata</i>	Albany
S		<i>Rhamnus prinoides</i>	
S		<i>Suregada africana</i>	W limit
Ssoft	d	<i>Isoglossa woodii</i>	
Ssoft		<i>Euphorbia kraussiana</i>	
Ssoft		<i>Isoglossa eckloniana</i>	
Ssoft		<i>Plectranthus fruticosus</i>	
Smon		D <i>Dracaena alectrifomis</i>	

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SCw	d	<i>Grewia occidentalis</i>	
SCw		<i>Capparis sepiaria</i>	
SCw		<i>Diospyros villosa</i>	W limit
SCw		<i>Senecio brachypodus</i>	
SCw		<i>Senecio tamoides</i>	
SCw		<i>Strophanthus speciosus</i>	
Cw	d	<i>Scutia myrtina</i>	
Cw		<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>	
CW		<i>Asparagus densus</i>	
Cw		<i>Asparagus setaceus</i>	
Cw		<i>Asparagus virgatus</i>	
Cw		<i>Behnia reticulata</i>	
Cw		<i>Dioscorea retusa</i>	
Cw		<i>Jasminium angulare</i>	
Cw		<i>Rhoicissus digitata</i>	E limit
Cw		<i>Rhoicissus tomentosa</i>	
Cw		<i>Rhoicissus tridentata</i>	
Cw		<i>Secamone alpini</i>	
Cw		<i>Vernonia mespilifolia</i>	
Ch		<i>Cynanchum ellipticum</i>	
Ch		<i>Cyphia digitata</i>	
Ch		<i>Senecio quinquelobus</i>	
Ch		<i>Senecio deltoideus</i>	
H	d	<i>Hypoestes aristata</i>	
H		<i>Galopina circaeoides</i>	
H		<i>Ranunculus multifidus</i>	
H		<i>Sanicula alata</i>	
H		<i>Streptocarpus rexii</i>	
Hcr		<i>Centella eriantha</i>	
Hf	d	<i>Dryopteris inaequalis</i>	
Hf	d	<i>Polystichum pungens</i>	
Hf		<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i>	
Hf		<i>Asplenium aethiopicum</i>	
Hf		<i>Asplenium erectum</i>	
Hf		<i>Asplenium lunulatum</i>	
Hf		<i>Asplenium rutifolium</i>	
Hf		<i>Asplenium simii</i>	
Hf		<i>Blechnum punctulatum</i> var. <i>atherstonii</i>	type:
Grahamstown			
Hf		<i>Cheilanthes bergiana</i>	
Hf		<i>Cheilanthes viridis</i>	
Hf		<i>Hypolepis sparsisora</i>	
Hf		<i>Polypodium luctosum</i>	type:
Katrivierberg			
Hf		<i>Pteris buchananii</i>	
Hf		<i>Pteris cretica</i>	
Hf		<i>Rumohra adiantiformis</i>	
Hg	d	<i>Dietes iridioides</i>	
Hg		<i>Chlorophytum comosum</i>	
Hg		<i>Commelina africana</i>	
Hsucc		<i>Aptenia cordata</i>	
G		<i>Cyperus albostrigatus</i>	
G		<i>Panicum deustum</i>	
G		<i>Schoenoxiphium lanceum</i>	
G		<i>Schoenoxiphium lehmannii</i>	
Gcr	d	<i>Oplismenus hirtellus</i>	

3 BIODIVERSITY SIGNIFICANCE OF THE NATURE RESERVE

3.1 Biodiversity plans and strategies: conservation of ecological processes

3.1.1 Eastern Cape Biodiversity Conservation Plan

In terms of the current Eastern Cape Biodiversity Conservation Plan (Desmet and Berliner, 2007), the Tyityaba Nature Reserve is classified as a Critical Biodiversity Area (See Figure 3.1) with a land-use recommendation for no development or “maintain in a natural state”.

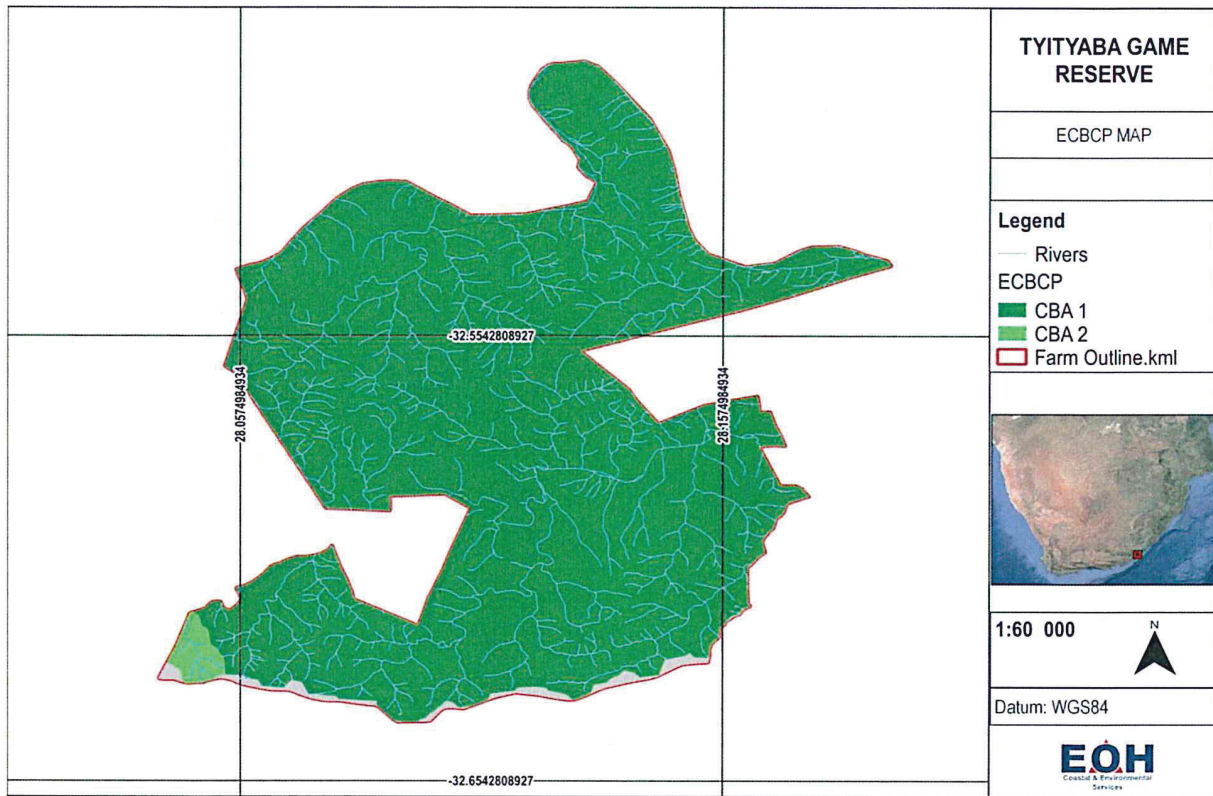


Figure 3.1 ECBCP classification of the Tyityaba Nature Reserve in a Critical Biodiversity Area

3.1.2 Subtropical Thicket Ecosystem Programme

The Tyityaba Nature Reserve falls within the Kei Mega-conservancy (Figure 3.2), which is a network area which attracts a HIGH PRIORITY in terms of conservation (Vlok and Euston-Brown, 2002). Network areas are as considered natural pathways for animal migration and plant dispersion.

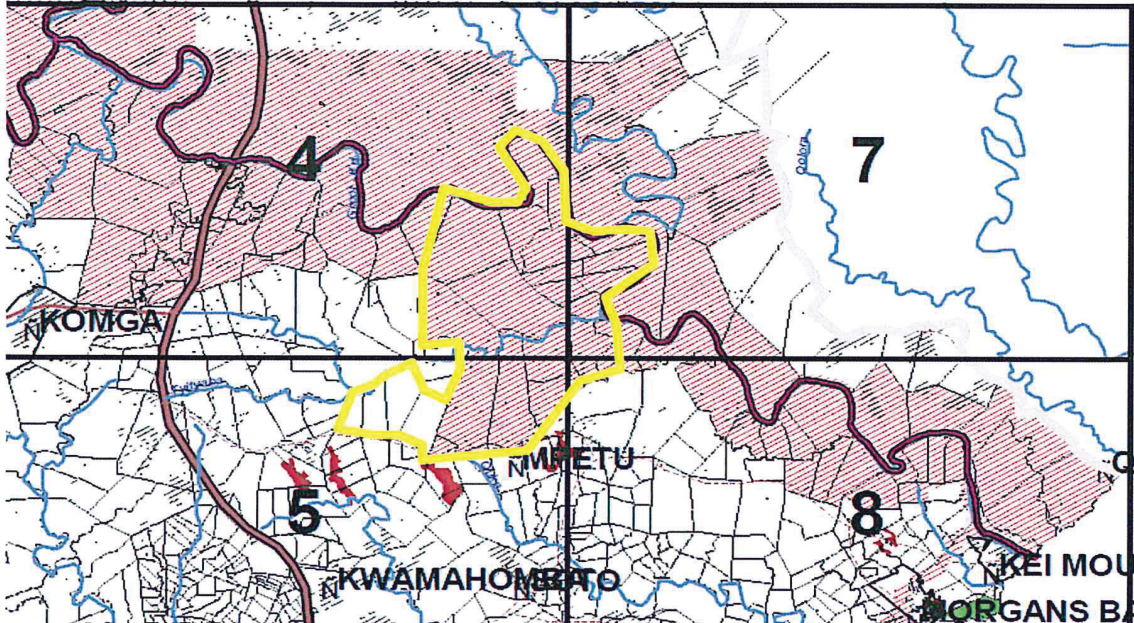


Figure 3.2 STEP Kei Mega conservancy network area (in red shading). Most of the Tyityaba Nature Reserve (yellow line) falls within this network area.

3.1.3 National Protected Area Expansion Strategy (NPAES)

According to the NPAES, the Tyityaba Nature Reserve and surrounds have been identified as focus areas for the expansion of protected areas (Figure 3.3).

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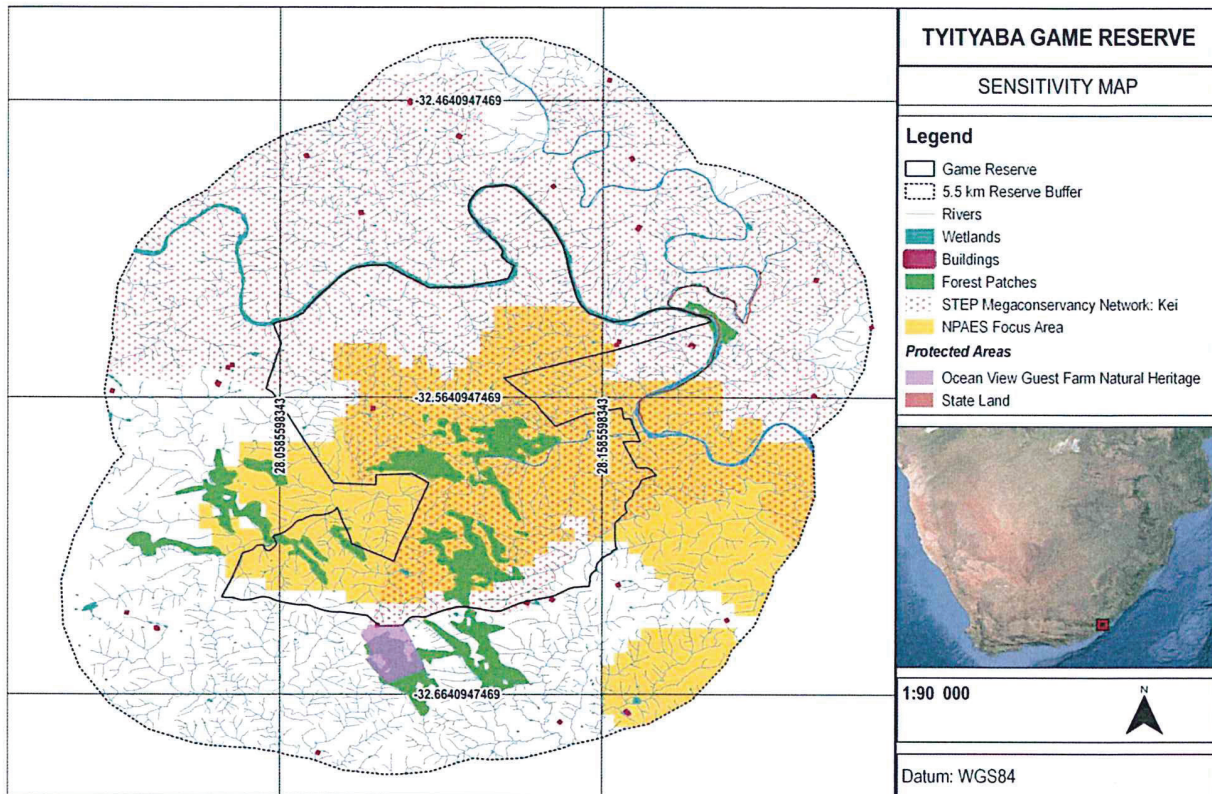


Figure 3.3 Sensitivity map summarising some of the important conservation worthy features of the Tyityaba Nature Reserve

3.2 Contribution to conservation of biodiversity pattern

The Tyityaba Nature Reserve will represent four vegetation types namely:

- Bhisho Thornveld (Least threatened, but conservation target not reached. Target 25%, only 2.2% currently conserved)
- Eastern Valley Bushveld (Least threatened, but conservation target not reached. Target 25%, only 0.8% currently conserved)
- Kei Thicket (Vulnerable, conservation target not reached. Target 19%, only 1.7% currently conserved)
- Amatole Mistbelt Forest (Protected) contributing towards a significant diversity of plants, animals and birds.

The contribution of the Tyityaba Nature Reserve towards the formal conservation of each of these vegetation types depends on a more detailed vegetation distribution survey, since these vegetation types for ecotone and integrate into one another to form a patchy mosaic, which is difficult to distinguish. It is without a doubt that the of 12,500 ha reserve across the different vegetation types will constitute a significant contribution towards achieving their conservation targets.

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The diversity of vegetation types, driven by geology, topography, rainfall and fire events is rich and virtually undisturbed. The reserve has been stocked with wild game for decades and has been sustainably managed. Under this no-disturbance regime, smaller fauna would have been allowed to flourish. The diversity of bird species foraging and breeding is also likely to be significant due to the high variation in plant species and habitat types.

3.3 Threats to biodiversity

The current threat to biodiversity currently experienced within the Tyityaba Nature Reserve is alien plant invasion.

In addition, illegal poaching has resulted severe losses of the Rhino population (32 this year, leaving only 2 remaining), as well as complete loss of Black Wildebeest herd. Poaching is a serious threat to the biodiversity of large game animals. The close proximity to the R349 makes the borders of the reserve vulnerable to poaching. In addition, residents from the impoverished former Transkei cross the Kei River with hunting dogs and poach game, presumably for food.