



YOUR

Environment



BIRD LIST USING THE ROBERTS BIRD BOOK

Rob No. Species

- 8 Dabchick
- 49 White Pelican
- 50 Pinkbacked Pelican
- 55 Whitebreasted Cormorant
- 58 Reed Cormorant
- 60 Darter
- 62 Grey Heron
- 63 Blackheaded Heron
- 64 Goliath Heron
- 65 Purple Heron
- 66 Great White Egret
- 67 Little Egret
- 68 Yellowbilled Egret
- 71 Cattle Egret
- 72 Squacco Heron
- 74 Greenbacked Heron
- 76 Blackcrowned Night Heron
- 77 Whitebacked Night Heron
- 78 Little Bittern
- 81 Hamerkop
- 83 White Stork
- 86 Woollynecked Stork
- 91 Sacred Ibis
- 92 Bald Ibis
- 93 Glossy Ibis
- 94 Hadeda Ibis
- 95 African Spoonbill
- 99 Whitefaced Duck
- 100 Fulvous Duck
- 102 Egyptian Goose
- 104 Yellowbilled Duck
- 105 African Black Duck
- 108 Redbillied Teal
- 114 Pygmy Goose
- 115 Knobbilled Duck
- 116 Spurwinged Goose
- 126 Yellowbilled Kite
- 126a Black Kite
- 127 Blackshouldered Kite
- 139 Longcrested Eagle
- 141 Crowned Eagle
- 148 African Fish Eagle
- 149 Steppe Buzzard
- 157 Little Sparrowhawk
- 158 Black Sparrowhawk
- 160 African Goshawk
- 165 African Marsh Harrier
- 169 Gymnogene
- 170 Osprey
- 172 Lanner Falcon
- 191 Shelley's Francolin
- 196 Natal Francolin
- 200 Common Quail
- 203 Helmeted Guineafowl

Rob No. Species

- 205 Kurrichane Buttonquail
- 209 Crowned Crane
- 213 Black Crake
- 217 Redchested Flufftail
- 218 Buffspotted Flufftail
- 221 Striped Flufftail
- 223 Purple Gallinule
- 226 Moorhen
- 228 Redknobbed Coot
- 240 African Jacana
- 248 Kittlitz Plover
- 249 Three Banded Plover
- 255 Crowned Plover
- 258 Blacksmith Plover
- 260 Wattled Plover
- 264 Common Sandpiper
- 262 Turnstone
- 266 Wood Sandpiper
- 269 Marsh Sandpiper
- 270 Greenshank
- 272 Curlew Sandpiper
- 284 Ruff
- 286 African Snipe
- 295 Blackwinged Stilt
- 297 Spotted Dikkop
- 298 Water Dikkop
- 315 Greyheaded Gull
- 339 Whitewinged Tern
- 348 Feral Pidgeon
- 350 Rameron Pidgeon
- 352 Redeyed Dove
- 354 Cape Turtle Dove
- 355 Laughing Dove
- 356 Namaqua Dove
- 358 Greenspotted Dove
- 359 Tambourine Dove
- 361 Green Pigeon
- 366 Roseringed Parakeet
- 370 Grey Lourie
- 371 Purplecrested Lourie
- 374 Eurasian Cuckoo
- 383 Thickbilled Cuckoo
- 385 Klaas's Cuckoo
- 386 Diederik Cuckoo
- 391 Burchell's Coucal
- 392 Barn Owl
- 393 Grass Owl
- 394 Wood Owl
- 401 Spotted Eagle Owl
- 404 European Nightjar
- 405 Fierynecked Nightjar
- 411 European Swift
- 412 Black Swift
- 415 Whiterumped Swift



Purple Crested Lourie



White Winged Nightjar



Paradise Fly Catcher



Spotted Eagle Owl



Gymnogene



Bald Ibis



Rob No. Species

- 417 Little Swift
- 418 Alpine Swift
- 421 Palm Swift
- 424 Speckled Mousebird
- 426 Redfaced Mousebird
- 427 Nerina Trogon
- 428 Pied Kingfisher
- 429 Giant Kingfisher
- 431 Malachite Kingfisher
- 432 Pygmy Kingfisher
- 435 Brownhooded Kingfisher
- 436 Greyhooded Kingfisher
- 440 Bluecheeked Bea-eater
- 444 Little Bee-eater
- 446 European Roller
- 451 Hoopoe
- 452 Redbilled Woodhoopoe
- 455 Trumpeter Hornbill
- 460 Crowned Hornbill
- 464 Blackcollared Barbet
- 466 White-eared Barbet
- 469 Redfronted Tinker Barbet
- 471 Golden-rumped Tinker Barbet
- 473 Crested Barbet
- 474 Greater Honeyguide
- 475 Scalythroated Honeyguide
- 476 Lesser Honeyguide
- 478 Sharpbilled Honeyguide
- 483 Goldentailed Woodpecker
- 486 Cardinal Woodpecker
- 487 Bearded Woodpecker
- 488 Olive Woodpecker
- 489 Redthroated Wryneck
- 494 Rufousnaped Lark
- 518 European Swallow
- 520 Whitethroated Swallow
- 522 Wiretailed Swallow
- 526 Greater Striped Swallow
- 527 Lesser Striped Swallow
- 529 Rock Martin
- 530 House Martin
- 531 Greyrumped Swallow
- 532 Sand Martin
- 533 Brownthroated Martin
- 536 Black Sawwing Swallow
- 538 Black Cuckooshrike
- 541 Forktailed Drongo
- 542 Squaretailed Drongo
- 545 Blackheaded Oriole
- 548 Pied Crow
- 550 Whitenecked Raven
- 554 Southern Black Tit
- 565 Bush Blackcap
- 568 Blackeyed Bulbul
- 569 Terrestrial Bulbul
- 572 Sombre Bulbul

Rob No. Species

- 574 Yellowbellied Bulbul
- 576 Kurrichane Thrush
- 577 Olive Thrush
- 578 Spotted Thrush
- 596 Stonechat
- 600 Natal Robin
- 601 Cape Robin
- 613 Whitebrowed Robin
- 619 Garden Warbler
- 628 Great Reed Warbler
- 631 African Marsh Warbler
- 633 European Marsh Warbler
- 635 Cape Reed Warbler
- 637 Yellow Warbler
- 638 African Sedge Warbler
- 643 Willow Warbler
- 645 Barthroated Apalis
- 648 Yellowbreasted Apalis
- 657 Bleating Warbler
- 661 Grassbird
- 664 Fantailed Cisticola
- 672 Rattling Cisticola
- 674 Redfaced Cisticola
- 675 Blackbacked Cisticola
- 677 Levallant's Cisticola
- 678 Croaking Cisticola
- 681 Neddicky
- 683 Tawnyflanked Prinia
- 689 Spotted Flycatcher
- 690 Dusky Flycatcher
- 691 Bluegrey Flycatcher
- 694 Black Flycatcher
- 698 Fiscal Flycatcher
- 701 Chinspot Batis
- 705 Wattle-eyed Flycatcher
- 710 Paradise Flycatcher
- 711 African Wagtail
- 712 Longtailed Wagtail
- 713 Cape Wagtail
- 714 Yellow Wagtail
- 716 Grassveld Pipit
- 718 Plainbacked Pipit
- 727 Orangethroated Longclaw
- 728 Yellowthroated Longclaw
- 732 Fiscal Shrike
- 733 Redbacked Shrike
- 736 Southern Boubou
- 740 Puffback
- 741 Brubru
- 742 Southern Tchagra
- 744 Blackcrowned Tchagra
- 747 Gorgeous Bush Shrike
- 748 Orangebreasted Bush Shrike
- 757 European Starling
- 758 Indian Myna
- 759 Pied Starling

Plover



Malachite Kingfisher



Grey Heron



Hoopoe



Hornbill





Rob No. Species

761	Plumcoloured Starling
764	Glossy Starling
768	Blackbellied Starling
769	Redwinged Starling
780	Purplebanded Sunbird
787	Whitebellied Sunbird
789	Grey Sunbird
790	Olive Sunbird
791	Scarletched Sunbird
792	Black Sunbird
793	Collared Sunbird
796	Cape White-eye
801	House Sparrow
803	Cape Sparrow
804	Greyheaded Sparrow
807	Thickbilled Weaver
808	Forest Weaver
810	Spectacled Weaver
811	Spottedbacked Weaver
813	Cape Weaver
814	Masked Weaver
818	Brown Throated Weaver

Rob No. Species

817	Yellow Weaver
821	Redbilled Quelea
824	Red Bishop
828	Redshouldered Widow
831	Redcollared Widow
832	Longtailed Widow
835	Green Twinspot
840	Bluebilled Firefinch
842	Redbilled Firefinch
844	Blue Waxbill
846	Common Waxbill
850	Swee Waxbill
854	Orangebreasted Waxbill
857	Bronze Mannikin
858	Redbacked Mannikin
860	Pintailed Whydah
864	Black Widowfinch
869	Yelloweyed Canary
877	Bully Canary
881	Streakyheaded Canary
884	Golden breasted Bunting

Black Shouldered Kite



Barn Owl



LIST OF THE MOST PRODUCTIVE PLANT SPECIES FOR MOUNT EDGECOMBE GOLF ESTATE

This List of 300 + plant species has been derived from the total of over 3000 species comprising the Coastal Zone Lowland Forest of KwaZulu - Natal. These selected species are among the most “productive” of the 3000 + in terms of their functional support of habitat i.e. their ability to contribute to feeding, breeding, nesting & resting opportunities that comprise habitat.

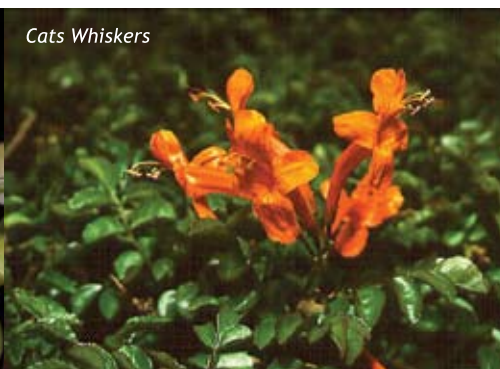
COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	GUILD SUPPORT	LIFE REQUISITE SUPPORT				TOTAL
			FEEDING	BREEDING	NESTING	RESTING	
Flame Thorn	Acacia ataxacantha	FOREST EDGE	2	5	4	5	16
Sweet Thorn	Acacia karroo	CANOPY	4	3	5	3	15
Sweet Thorn	Acacia karroo	TRUNK	4	1	1	3	9
Sweet Thorn	Acacia karroo	GROUND	4	1	1	1	7
Dune Creeping Thorn	Acacia kraussiana	FOREST EDGE	2	5	4	4	15
Scented Thorn	Acacia nilotica	CANOPY	3	5	4	3	15
Scented Thorn	Acacia nilotica	TRUNK	4	2	2	2	10
Scented Thorn	Acacia nilotica	GROUND	5	2	2	1	10
Splendid Thorn	Acacia robusta	CANOPY	4	3	4	3	14
Splendid Thorn	Acacia robusta	TRUNK	2	3	3	2	10
Splendid Thorn	Acacia robusta	GROUND	2	2	2	2	8
Paperbark Thorn	Acacia sieberana	CANOPY	5	3	3	5	16
Paperbark Thorn	Acacia sieberana	TRUNK	3	2	2	3	10
Paperbark Thorn	Acacia sieberana	GROUND	2	3	3	4	12
Umbrella Thorn	Acacia tortilis	CANOPY	5	4	3	5	17
Umbrella Thorn	Acacia tortilis	TRUNK	2	2	2	2	8
Umbrella Thorn	Acacia tortilis	GROUND	3	3	2	2	10
Fever Tree	Acacia xanthophloea	CANOPY	4	4	5	5	18
Fever Tree	Acacia xanthophloea	TRUNK	2	3	2	2	9
Forest Burweed	Achyranthes aspera	GROUND COVER	5	2	3	3	13
Dune Poison Bush	Acokanthera oblongifolia	SHRUB UNDERSTOREY	4	3	3	3	13



COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	GUILD SUPPORT	FEEDING	BREEDING	NESTING	RESTING	TOTAL
Dune Poison Bush	Acokanthera oblongifolia	SHRUB CANOPY	4	4	3	2	13
Common Agapanthus	Agapanthus praecox	GROUND COVER	4	3	3	3	13
Flat-crown	Albizia adianthifolia	CANOPY	5	3	4	4	16
Flat-crown	Albizia adianthifolia	TRUNK	3	2	5	4	14
Flat-crown	Albizia adianthifolia	GROUND	5	2	3	1	11
Forest False Currant	Allophylus dregeana	SHRUB UNDERSTOREY	4	2	3	3	12
Black False Currant	Allophylus africana	CANOPY	4	3	3	3	13
Black False Currant	Allophylus africana	GROUND	3	3	3	3	12
Dune False Currant	Allophylus natalensis	CANOPY	5	3	3	3	14
Dune False Currant	Allophylus natalensis	GROUND	5	3	3	2	13
Krantz Aloe	Aloe arborescens	SHRUB CANOPY	5	5	4	4	18
Grass Aloe	Aloe cooperi	GROUND COVER	5	2	2	3	12
Bitter Aloe	Aloe ferox	SHRUB CANOPY	5	2	4	4	15
Soap Aloe	Aloe maculata	GROUND COVER	5	3	3	3	14
French Aloe	Aloe pluridens	SHRUB UNDERSTOREY	5	3	3	2	13
Dune Aloe	Aloe thraskii	SHRUB CANOPY	5	4	4	3	16
Tassel Berry	Antidesma venosum	CANOPY	5	4	3	3	15
Tassel Berry	Antidesma venosum	TRUNK	4	3	2	2	11
Tassel Berry	Antidesma venosum	GROUND	5	3	2	2	12
White Pear	Apodytes dimidiata	CANOPY	5	3	3	3	14
White Pear	Apodytes dimidiata	TRUNK	3	2	2	2	9
White Pear	Apodytes dimidiata	GROUND	4	2	2	2	10
Dune Asparagus	Asparagus densiflorus	GROUND COVER	5	4	4	2	15
Forest Asparagus	Asparagus falcatus	INTERWEAVER	4	5	5	5	19
Cliff Asparagus	Asparagus macowanii	SHRUB CANOPY	4	3	5	3	15
Fine-leaved Asparagus	Asparagus plumosus	INTERWEAVER	5	4	4	3	16
Wild Aspidistra	Aspidistra natalensis	GROUND COVER	4	3	3	4	14
Creeping Foxglove	Asystasia gangetica	GROUND COVER	5	3	4	4	16
Orange Barleria	Barleria crossandriiformis	GROUND COVER	4	2	4	3	13
Early Blue Barleria	Barleria gueinzii	GROUND COVER	5	3	3	3	14
Dune Blue Barleria	Barleria obtusa	GROUND COVER	5	3	3	3	14
Bush Orange Barleria	Barleria prionitis	GROUND COVER	4	3	2	2	11
Creeping Red Barleria	Barleria repens	GROUND COVER	4	3	3	2	12
Lowveld Barleria	Barleria rotundifolia	GROUND COVER	5	4	5	2	16
Small Blue Barleria	Barleria saxatilis	GROUND COVER	5	3	3	2	13
Brown Ivory	Berchemia discolor	CANOPY	5	3	4	3	15
Red Ivory	Berchemia zeyheri	CANOPY	5	3	3	3	14
Glossy Ash	Bersama lucens	CANOPY	5	4	4	4	17
Glossy Ash	Bersama lucens	TRUNK	3	3	3	3	12
Glossy Ash	Bersama lucens	GROUND	5	3	3	3	14
Coastal Gold Leaf	Bridelia micranth	CANOPY	5	3	3	2	13
Coastal Gold Leaf	Bridelia micranth	TRUNK	3	3	3	3	12
Coastal Gold Leaf	Bridelia micranth	GROUND	5	3	2	1	11
False Olive	Buddleja saligna	CANOPY	5	4	4	3	16
False Olive	Buddleja saligna	GROUND	3	3	3	3	12
Wild Pomegranate	Burchellia bubali	SHRUB CANOPY	5	3	4	3	15
Natal Box	Buxus natalensis	SHRUB UNDERSTOREY	3	4	4	3	14



Christmas Orchid



Cats Whiskers



Horse Wood



COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	GUILD SUPPORT	FEEDING	BREEDING	NESTING	RESTING	TOTAL
Natal Laburnum	Calpurnia aurea	SHRUB CANOPY	5	3	3	4	15
Hairy Turkey-berry	Canthium ciliatum	SHRUB CANOPY	5	3	3	3	14
Common Turkey-berry	Canthium inerme	CANOPY	5	3	3	3	14
Common Turkey-berry	Canthium inerme	GROUND	5	2	2	2	11
Krantz Quar	Canthium locuples	SHRUB CANOPY	5	3	3	3	14
Coastal Canthium	Canthium spinos	SHRUB CANOPY	5	3	3	3	14
Forest Num-num	Carissa bispinosa	SHRUB UNDERSTOREY	5	4	4	4	17
Amatungulu Dune Num-num	Carissa macrocarpa	SHRUB CANOPY	5	5	5	4	19
Forest Celosia	Celosia trigyna	GROUND COVER	5	3	3	3	14
White Stinkwood	Celtis africana	CANOPY	3	4	3	3	13
Natal Elm	Celtis mildbraedii	CANOPY	4	2	4	4	14
Wild Foxglove	Ceratotheca triloba	GROUND COVER	4	3	4	3	14
Thorny Elm	Chaetacme aristata	CANOPY	5	4	4	5	18
Thorny Elm	Chaetacme aristata	TRUNK	2	3	4	3	12
Thorny Elm	Chaetacme aristata	GROUND	3	4	2	3	12
Giant Pock Ironwood	Chionanthus peglerae	CANOPY	5	3	4	3	15
Giant Pock Ironwood	Chionanthus peglerae	TRUNK	4	2	2	2	10
Giant Pock Ironwood	Chionanthus peglerae	GROUND	5	3	2	1	11
Tick-berry	Chrysanthemoides monilifera	SHRUB CANOPY	5	4	4	4	17
Fragile Grape	Cissus fragilis	INTERWEAVER	5	4	3	3	15
Horsewood	Clausena anisata	SHRUB CANOPY	5	3	2	3	13
Cat's Whiskers	Clerodendrum glabrum	SHRUB CANOPY	5	3	4	4	16
Wild Cucumber	Coccinia palmata	INTERWEAVER	4	5	4	4	17
Small Bone-apple	Coddia rudis	SHRUB CANOPY	5	4	3	4	16
Jobb's Tears	Coix lacryma-jobi	SHALLOW WATER	4	4	5	3	16
Coshwood	Cola natalensis	CANOPY	5	3	3	4	15
Forest Bushwillow	Combretum kraussii	CANOPY	4	4	3	3	14
Red-stem Corkwood	Commiphora harveyii	CANOPY	4	3	3	3	13
Red-stem Corkwood	Commiphora harveyii	GROUND	3	3	3	3	12
Forest Corkwood	Commiphora woodii	CANOPY	5	4	3	3	15
Forest Corkwood	Commiphora woodii	GROUND	4	2	2	2	10
Marsh Lily	Crinum macowanii	GROUND COVER	4	4	4	4	16
Forest Lily	Crinum moorei	GROUND COVER	4	3	3	3	13
Falling Stars	Crocosmia aurea	GROUND COVER	5	3	3	3	14
Cape Rattle Pod	Crotalaria capensis	SHRUB CANOPY	5	3	4	3	15
Forest Fever-berry	Croton sylvaticus	CANOPY	5	4	3	4	16
Forest Fever-berry	Croton sylvaticus	TRUNK	3	3	3	3	12
Forest Fever-berry	Croton sylvaticus	GROUND	4	3	3	3	13
Sandforest Croton	Croton steenkampianus	SHRUB UNDERSTOREY	5	3	4	3	15
Broad-leaved Quince	Cryptocarya latifolia	CANOPY	5	3	3	3	14
Broad-leaved Quince	Cryptocarya latifolia	GROUND	5	3	3	3	14
Cape Quince	Cryptocarya woodii	SHRUB UNDERSTOREY	4	2	2	2	10
Natal Coast Cabbage Tree	Cussonia nicholsonii	SHRUB CANOPY	5	3	3	3	14
Forest Cabbage Tree	Cussonia sphaerocephala	CANOPY	5	3	4	4	16
Forest Cabbage Tree	Cussonia sphaerocephala	TRUNK	4	3	3	3	13
Forest Cabbage Tree	Cussonia sphaerocephala	GROUND	5	2	2	2	11
Common Cabbage Tree	Cussonia spicata	CANOPY	5	3	3	3	14
Zulu Cabbage Tree	Cussonia zuluensis	SHRUB CANOPY	5	3	3	3	14
Sedge	Cyperus fastigiatus	SHALLOW WATER	5	2	4	3	14
Giant Sedge	Cyperus immensus	SHALLOW WATER	4	4	5	3	16
Broad-leaved Sedge	Cyperus latifolius	SHALLOW WATER	5	3	4	3	15
Papyrus	Cyperus papyrus	SHALLOW WATER	3	3	5	3	14
Dwarf Papyrus	Cyperus prolifer	SHALLOW WATER	3	4	3	3	13
Six angled Sedge	Cyperus sexangularis	SHALLOW WATER	4	3	5	3	15
Basket Sedge	Cyperus textilis	SHALLOW WATER	4	3	5	3	15



COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	GUILD SUPPORT	FEEDING	BREEDING	NESTING	RESTING	TOTAL
Dune Grape	Cyphostemma flaviflorum	INTERWEAVER	5	3	3	3	14
Doublestemmed Grape	Cyphostemma hypoleucum	INTERWEAVER	5	4	3	5	17
Christmas Orchid	Cyrtorchis arcuata	TRUNK	5	2	2	2	11
Thorny Rope	Dalbergia armata	INTERWEAVER	4	4	5	3	16
Climbing Fat-bean	Dalbergia obovata	INTERWEAVER	4	3	4	2	13
Climbing Fat-bean	Dalbergia obovata	SHRUB CANOPY	3	5	4	3	15
Dune Soap Berry	Deinbollia oblongifolia	SHRUB CANOPY	5	4	4	3	16
Sickle Bush	Dichrostachys cinerea	SHRUB CANOPY	4	5	3	4	16
Forest Acanth	Dicliptera heterostegia	GROUND COVER	4	3	4	3	14
Butcher's Dietes	Dietes butcheriana	GROUND COVER	3	3	4	5	15
Large-flowered Dietes	Dietes grandiflora	GROUND COVER	2	3	4	5	14
Forest Dietes	Dietes iridioides	GROUND COVER	2	3	4	5	14
Small-leaved Dissotis	Dissotis canescens	SEEP OUTCROP	5	3	4	4	16
Large-leaved Dissotis	Dissotis princeps	SEEP OUTCROP	5	3	4	4	16
Cape Sand Olive	Dodonaea angustifolia	SHRUB CANOPY	4	3	4	5	16
Pink Wild Pear	Dombeya burgessiae	SHRUB CANOPY	4	2	4	3	13
Common White Pear	Dombeya rotundifolia	CANOPY	4	3	4	3	14
Forest Wild Pear	Dombeya tiliacea	SHRUB CANOPY	5	3	3	3	14
Kei Apple	Dovyalis caffra	SHRUB CANOPY	5	2	4	3	14
Natal Apricot	Dovyalis longispina	CANOPY	3	3	5	5	16
Common Sourberry	Dovyalis rhamnoides	SHRUB CANOPY	5	3	3	4	15
Water Ironplum	Drypetes arguta	SHRUB UNDERSTOREY	5	3	3	3	14
Forest Ironplum	Drypetes gerrardii	CANOPY	5	2	4	3	14
Forest Ironplum	Drypetes gerrardii	TRUNK	1	2	5	4	12
Forest Ironplum	Drypetes gerrardii	GROUND	2	3	3	3	11
Natal Ironplum	Drypetes natalensis	SHRUB UNDERSTOREY	5	3	4	3	15
Natal Ironplum	Drypetes natalensis	TRUNK	5	3	2	2	12
Pistol Bush	Duvernoia adhatodoides	SHRUB CANOPY	4	5	3	4	16
Butterfly Heaven	Dyschoriste depressa	GROUND COVER	4	5	3	2	14
Puzzle Bush	Ehretia rigida	SHRUB CANOPY	5	4	3	3	15
Cape Ash	Ekebergia capensis	CANOPY	5	3	4	4	16
Cape Ash	Ekebergia capensis	TRUNK	3	3	2	3	11
Cape Ash	Ekebergia capensis	GROUND	5	2	2	2	11
Coast Coral Tree	Erythrina caffra	CANOPY	5	3	3	4	15
Coast Coral Tree	Erythrina caffra	TRUNK	5	3	4	3	15
Coast Coral Tree	Erythrina caffra	GROUND	4	3	2	2	11
Dwarf Coral Tree	Erythrina humeana	SHRUB CANOPY	5	3	2	1	11
Broad-leaved Coral Tree	Erythrina latissima	CANOPY	5	4	3	3	15
Broad-leaved Coral Tree	Erythrina latissima	TRUNK	4	3	2	2	11
Common Coral Tree	Erythrina lysistemon	CANOPY	5	3	3	4	15
Common Coral Tree	Erythrina lysistemon	TRUNK	3	4	4	3	14
Common Coral Tree	Erythrina lysistemon	GROUND	4	2	2	2	10
Blue Guarri	Euclea crispa	CANOPY	5	2	3	4	14
Natal Guarri	Euclea natalensis	CANOPY	5	2	4	3	14
Yellow Ground Orchid	Eulophia speciosa	GROUND COVER	5	3	2	2	12
Tree Euphorbia	Euphorbia ingens	CANOPY	4	3	5	3	15
Tree Euphorbia	Euphorbia ingens	TRUNK	2	3	5	2	12



Wild Cucumber



Forest Dietes



Common Sour Berry



Forest Fever Berry



Papyrus



Forest Lilly



Pink Wild Pear

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	GUILD SUPPORT	FEEDING	BREEDING	NESTING	RESTING	TOTAL
River Euphorbia	Euphorbia triangularis	CANOPY	4	3	5	3	15
Veld Fig	Ficus burtt-davyii	SHRUB CANOPY	5	4	4	4	17
Sandpaper Fig	Ficus capreifolia	SHRUB CANOPY	5	3	3	3	14
Sandpaper Fig	Ficus capreifolia	SEEP OUTCROP	5	3	3	3	14
Natal Fig	Ficus natalensis	CANOPY	5	4	4	4	17
Natal Fig	Ficus natalensis	TRUNK	3	3	4	4	14
Natal Fig	Ficus natalensis	GROUND	5	3	3	3	14
Wild Rubber Fig	Ficus polita	CANOPY	5	3	4	4	16
Wild Rubber Fig	Ficus polita	TRUNK	4	3	4	5	16
Broom Cluster Fig	Ficus sur	CANOPY	5	4	4	3	16
Broom Cluster Fig	Ficus sur	TRUNK	5	3	3	3	14
Broom Cluster Fig	Ficus sur	GROUND	5	3	3	3	14
Sycomore Fig	Ficus sycomorus	CANOPY	5	3	3	3	14
Sycomore Fig	Ficus sycomorus	TRUNK	5	3	3	4	15
Common Wild Fig	Ficus thonningii	CANOPY	5	3	3	3	14
Common Wild Fig	Ficus thonningii	TRUNK	4	3	4	3	14
Common Wild Fig	Ficus thonningii	GROUND	5	2	2	2	11
Swamp Fig	Ficus trichopoda	SEEP OUTCROP	5	4	4	4	17
Swamp Fig	Ficus trichopoda	TRUNK	2	3	5	4	14
Swamp Fig	Ficus trichopoda	GROUND	2	2	2	2	8
Water Fig	Ficus verrucosa	SEEP OUTCROP	5	3	3	2	13
Pink Stars	Freesia laxa	GROUND COVER	4	2	3	2	11
Forest Mangosteen	Garcinia gerrardii	CANOPY	5	3	3	3	14
Forest Mangosteen	Garcinia gerrardii	GROUND	5	3	3	2	13
African Mangosteen	Garcinia livingstonei	CANOPY	5	3	3	3	14
African Mangosteen	Garcinia livingstonei	TRUNK	4	3	3	2	12
African Mangosteen	Garcinia livingstonei	GROUND	4	2	2	2	10
White Gerbera	Gerbera ambigua	GROUND COVER	3	3	3	3	12
Climbing Raisin	Grewia caffra	INTERWEAVER	5	4	4	4	17
Forest Raisin	Grewia lasiocarpa	INTERWEAVER	5	4	4	4	17
Crossberry	Grewia occidentalis	SHRUB CANOPY	5	3	4	4	16
Crossberry	Grewia occidentalis	FOREST EDGE	5	3	2	5	15
River Pumpkin	Gunnera perpense	SHALLOW WATER	3	3	4	3	13
Forest Paint Brush	Haemanthus albiflos	GROUND COVER	5	3	3	3	14
Tree Fuchsia	Halleria lucida	CANOPY	5	4	3	4	16
Tree Fuchsia	Halleria lucida	TRUNK	5	2	2	2	11
Natal Plum	Harpephyllum caffrum	CANOPY	5	4	4	4	17
Natal Plum	Harpephyllum caffrum	TRUNK	3	3	5	3	14
Natal Plum	Harpephyllum caffrum	GROUND	5	3	3	3	14
Gold Carpet	Helichrysum cymosum	GROUND COVER	4	4	3	5	16
Edge Hibiscus	Hibiscus calyphyllus	SHRUB UNDERSTOREY	3	2	5	3	13
Jute Hibiscus	Hibiscus cannabinus	SHRUB CANOPY	5	3	2	3	13
Forest Hibiscus	Hibiscus peduncularis	SHRUB UNDERSTOREY	5	2	3	3	13
OrangeBird Lantern	Hoslundia opposita	SHRUB CANOPY	5	3	4	4	16



COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	GUILD SUPPORT	FEEDING	BREEDING	NESTING	RESTING	TOTAL
Elephants Dilemma	<i>Hygrophila auriculata</i>	SEEP OUTCROP	3	3	5	4	15
Pink Hypoestes	<i>Hypoestes aristata</i>	GROUNDCOVER	5	3	3	3	14
Lala Palm	<i>Hyphaene coriacea</i>	CANOPY	3	3	5	4	15
White Hypoestes	<i>Hypoestes forskoolii</i>	GROUNDCOVER	5	3	3	3	14
River Indigo	<i>Indigofera jucunda</i>	SHRUB CANOPY	5	3	3	4	15
Small-leaved Indigo	<i>Indigofera micrantha</i>	SHRUB UNDERSTOREY	3	3	3	3	12
Forest Indigo	<i>Indigofera natalensis</i>	SHRUB UNDERSTOREY	3	3	3	3	12
Purple Buckwheat	<i>Isoglossa cooperi</i>	GROUNDCOVER	5	3	3	3	14
Buckwheat	<i>Isoglossa woodii</i>	SHRUB UNDERSTOREY	5	4	3	3	15
Matting Rush	<i>Juncus kraussii</i>	SHALLOW WATER	3	3	4	3	13
Wasp Fodder	<i>Justicia betonica</i>	GROUNDCOVER	5	3	4	3	15
Richman's Plant	<i>Justicia capensis</i>	GROUNDCOVER	5	3	3	3	14
Yellow Justicia	<i>Justicia flava</i>	GROUNDCOVER	5	3	3	3	14
Outcrop Justicia	<i>Justicia protracta</i>	GROUNDCOVER	5	3	4	3	15
Climbing Turkey-berry	<i>Keetia gueinzii</i>	INTERWEAVER	5	3	4	3	15
Clairwood Hot poker	<i>Kniphofia pauciflora</i>	GROUNDCOVER	4	3	3	3	13
South Coast Hot Poker	<i>Kniphofia rooperi</i>	SEEP OUTCROP	4	3	3	3	13
Giant Hot Poker	<i>Kniphofia tysonii</i>	SEEP OUTCROP	4	3	3	3	13
Forest Ranunculus	<i>Knowltonia bracteata</i>	GROUNDCOVER	3	4	4	3	14
Rhino-coffee	<i>Kraussia floribunda</i>	SHRUB CANOPY	5	3	3	3	14
Natal Medlar	<i>Lagynias lasiantha</i>	SHRUB CANOPY	5	3	3	3	14
Wild Rice	<i>Leersia hexandra</i>	SHALLOW WATER	5	3	4	3	15
Forest Wild Dagga	<i>Leonotis intermedia</i>	SHRUB CANOPY	5	3	3	2	13
Wild Dagga	<i>Leonotis leonurus</i>	SHRUB CANOPY	5	2	3	3	13
Short Wild Dagga	<i>Leonotis ocimifolia</i>	GROUNDCOVER	5	3	3	3	14
Wild Lippia	<i>Lippia javanica</i>	SHRUB CANOPY	4	3	3	4	14
Creeping Ludwigia	<i>Ludwigia stolonifera</i>	SHALLOW WATER	5	3	3	3	14
Shrub Ludwigia	<i>Ludwigia octovalvis</i>	SEEP OUTCROP	4	3	4	3	14
Swamp Poplar	<i>Macaranga capensis</i>	CANOPY	5	3	3	3	14
Swamp Poplar	<i>Macaranga capensis</i>	TRUNK	4	3	3	2	12
Common Bush-cherry	<i>Maerua caffra</i>	SHRUB CANOPY	5	3	4	3	15
Forest Bush-cherry	<i>Maerua racemulosa</i>	SHRUB UNDERSTOREY	5	3	4	3	15
Needle-leaved Bush-cherry	<i>Maerua rosmarinoides</i>	SHRUB CANOPY	5	3	4	3	15
False Assegai	<i>Maesa lanceolata</i>	SHRUB CANOPY	5	4	3	4	16
Water Button	<i>Matricaria nigellifolia</i>	GROUNDCOVER	3	3	3	4	13
Common Spike Thorn	<i>Maytenus heterophylla</i>	SHRUB CANOPY	5	3	4	3	15
White Forest Spike Thorn	<i>Maytenus nemorosa</i>	SHRUB CANOPY	5	3	4	4	16
Cape Blackwood	<i>Maytenus peduncularis</i>	SHRUB CANOPY	5	4	3	4	16
Dune koko Tree	<i>Maytenus procumbens</i>	SHRUB CANOPY	5	4	3	4	16
Red Coast Milkwood	<i>Mimusops caffra</i>	CANOPY	5	3	5	3	16
Red Coast Milkwood	<i>Mimusops caffra</i>	TRUNK	4	3	3	3	13
Red Coast Milkwood	<i>Mimusops caffra</i>	GROUND	4	3	3	3	13
Red Milkwood	<i>Mimusops obovata</i>	CANOPY	5	3	3	3	14
Red Milkwood	<i>Mimusops obovata</i>	TRUNK	3	3	3	3	12
Red Milkwood	<i>Mimusops obovata</i>	GROUND	4	2	2	3	11
Dwaba berry	<i>Monanthes caffra</i>	SHRUB UNDERSTOREY	5	3	4	3	15
Blue Nemesia	<i>Nemesia denticulata</i>	GROUNDCOVER	4	3	3	3	13



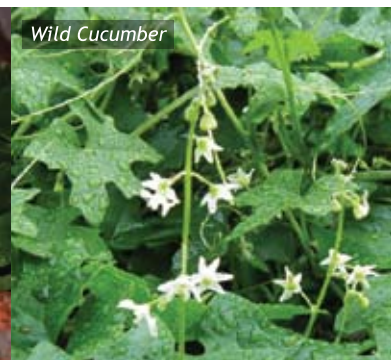
Tick Berry



Pink Wild Pear



Natal Apricot



Wild Cucumber



Fragile Grape



Christmas Orchid



Marsh Lilly



Common Coral Tree

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	GUILD SUPPORT	FEEDING	BREEDING	NESTING	RESTING	TOTAL
Purple Fines	Nesaea radicans	SEEP OUTCROP	4	4	4	3	15
Blue Waterlily	Nymphaea nouchali	DEEP WATER	5	3	4	3	15
Yellow Gentian	Nymphoides indica	SHALLOW WATER	5	3	3	3	14
Cape Plane	Ochna arborea	CANOPY	4	4	3	3	14
Natal Plane	Ochna natalitia	CANOPY	4	4	3	3	14
Small-leaved Plane	Ochna serrulata	SHRUB CANOPY	3	3	3	3	12
Cliff Olive	Olea capensis subsp. enervis	CANOPY	5	3	4	3	15
Cliff Olive	Olea capensis subsp. enervis	TRUNK	3	3	3	3	12
Wild Olive	Olea europea	CANOPY	5	3	4	3	15
Wild Olive	Olea europea	TRUNK	3	3	5	3	14
Forest Olive	Olea woodiana	CANOPY	5	3	4	3	15
Forest Olive	Olea woodiana	TRUNK	3	3	5	3	14
Forest Olive	Olea woodiana	GROUND	5	3	2	3	13
Forest Grass	Oplismenus hirtellus	GROUNDCOVER	5	3	3	3	14
Pink Spurs	Orthosiphon labiatus	SHRUB CANOPY	3	4	4	2	13
Wild Loquat	Oxyanthus pyriformis	SHRUB UNDERSTOREY	5	3	3	3	14
Forest Loquat	Oxyanthus speciosus	SHRUB UNDERSTOREY	5	3	3	3	14
Annual Panicum	Panicum laticomum	GROUNDCOVER	5	3	3	4	15
Babi Grass	Panicum maximum	GROUNDCOVER	5	3	4	3	15
Jacket-plum	Pappea capensis	CANOPY	5	3	4	3	15
Weeping Bride's Bush	Pavetta lanceolata	SHRUB CANOPY	4	3	4	3	14
Dune Bride's Bush	Pavetta revoluta	SHRUB CANOPY	4	3	3	4	14
Poison Olive	Peddiea africana	SHRUB UNDERSTOREY	3	4	3	2	12
Wild Pentas	Pentas wyliei	GROUNDCOVER	5	3	3	4	15
Purple Acanth	Peristrophe cernua	GROUNDCOVER	5	4	3	4	16
Silver Pondweed	Persicaria senegalensis	SEEP OUTCROP	5	4	3	2	14
Pink Pondweed	Persicaria serrulata	SEEP OUTCROP	5	3	4	3	15
Sticky Acanth	Phaulopsis imbricata	GROUNDCOVER	5	3	4	3	15
Wild Date Palm	Phoenix reclinata	CANOPY	5	3	4	3	15
Potato Bush	Phyllanthus reticulatus	INTERWEAVER	5	4	3	3	15
Swamp Spur flower	Plectranthus ciliatus	GROUNDCOVER	3	3	3	3	12
Shrub Spur flower	Plectranthus ecklonii	SHRUB UNDERSTOREY	3	3	4	3	13
Hairy Spur flower	Plectranthus hadiensis var. tomentosus	GROUNDCOVER	3	3	4	3	13
Herero Spur Flower	Plectranthus hereroensis	SHRUB CANOPY	3	3	4	3	13
Creeping Spur flower	Plectranthus madagascariensis	GROUNDCOVER	3	3	4	3	13
Long flowered Blue	Plectranthus saccatus var. longitubus	GROUNDCOVER	3	3	3	3	12
Short Flowered Blue	Plectranthus saccatus var. saccatus	GROUNDCOVER	4	3	4	3	14
Dune Spurflower	Plectranthus verticillatus	GROUNDCOVER	3	4	4	3	14
Zulu Spur flower	Plectranthus zuluensis	GROUNDCOVER	3	3	3	3	12



COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	GUILD SUPPORT	FEEDING	BREEDING	NESTING	RESTING	TOTAL
Plumbago	<i>Plumbago auriculata</i>	INTERWEAVER	5	3	2	4	14
Blue Bonnets	<i>Polygala myrtifolia</i>	SHRUB CANOPY	5	4	3	3	15
Purple Broom	<i>Polygala virgata</i>	SHRUB CANOPY	5	3	3	3	14
Crisp Pondweed	<i>Potamogeton crispus</i>	SHALLOW WATER	4	3	3	3	13
Large-leaved Pondweed	<i>Potamogeton schwein-furthii</i>	SHALLOW WATER	5	3	3	3	14
Spoon-leaved Pondweed	<i>Potamogeton thunbergii</i>	SHALLOW WATER	3	3	3	4	13
Red Beech	<i>Protorhus longifolia</i>	CANOPY	5	3	3	3	14
Dwarf Forest Grass	<i>Pseudechinolaena polys-tachya</i>	GROUND COVER	5	3	3	3	14
Black Bird Seed	<i>Psychotria capensis</i>	SHRUB UNDERSTOREY	5	3	3	5	16
Purple Burweed	<i>Pupalia lappacea</i>	GROUND COVER	5	3	3	5	16
False Forest Spike-thorn	<i>Putterlickia verrucosa</i>	SHRUB CANOPY	5	4	4	3	16
Blue Marsh mint	<i>Pycnostachys reticulata</i>	SHRUB CANOPY	5	3	3	4	15
Yellow Ranunculus	<i>Ranunculus multifidus</i>	GROUND COVER	3	4	3	3	13
Forest Peach	<i>Rawsonia lucida</i>	CANOPY	5	3	3	3	14
Baboon Grape	<i>Rhoicissus digitata</i>	INTERWEAVER	5	3	3	4	15
Glossy Forest Grape	<i>Rhoicissus rhomboidea</i>	INTERWEAVER	5	3	3	4	15
Common Forest Grape	<i>Rhoicissus tomentosa</i>	INTERWEAVER	5	3	3	4	15
Red Currant	<i>Rhus chirindensis</i>	CANOPY	5	3	3	3	14
Red Currant	<i>Rhus chirindensis</i>	GROUND	5	3	2	3	13
Nana-berry	<i>Rhus dentata</i>	CANOPY	4	3	3	4	14
Natal Karree	<i>Rhus natalensis</i>	FOREST EDGE	5	3	3	4	15
Dune Currant	<i>Rhus nebulosa</i>	FOREST EDGE	4	3	3	5	15
Common Crow-berry	<i>Rhus pentheri</i>	CANOPY	4	4	4	3	15
Dune Snake Lily	<i>Scadoxus membranaceus</i>	GROUND COVER	5	3	3	3	14
Swamp Sanke Lily	<i>Scadoxus multiflorus</i>	GROUND COVER	5	3	3	4	15
Spring Snake Lily	<i>Scadoxus puniceus</i>	GROUND COVER	5	3	3	3	14
Cat-thorn	<i>Scutia myrtina</i>	INTERWEAVER	5	4	3	4	16
Dune Canary Creeper	<i>Senecio deltoideus</i>	INTERWEAVER	5	4	4	3	16
Canary Creeper	<i>Senecio tamoides</i>	INTERWEAVER	5	4	3	3	15
Creeping Setaria	<i>Setaria lindenbergiana</i>	GROUND COVER	4	3	4	3	14
Giant Setaria	<i>Setaria megaphylla</i>	GROUND COVER	5	3	3	4	15
Yellow Buttons	<i>Spilanthes mauritiana</i>	GROUND COVER	3	3	3	4	13
Wild Banana	<i>Strelitzia nicolai</i>	CANOPY	5	3	3	4	15
Gulagula	<i>Strychnos gerrardii</i>	CANOPY	5	3	3	3	14
Water-berry	<i>Syzygium cordatum</i>	CANOPY	5	3	3	4	15
Water-berry	<i>Syzygium cordatum</i>	GROUND	4	2	3	2	11
Forest Water-berry	<i>Syzygium gerrardii</i>	CANOPY	5	3	4	3	15
Forest Water-berry	<i>Syzygium gerrardii</i>	TRUNK	3	2	3	4	12
Forest Water-berry	<i>Syzygium gerrardii</i>	GROUND	5	3	2	2	12
Water Pear	<i>Syzygium guineense</i>	CANOPY	5	3	3	3	14
Water Pear	<i>Syzygium guineense</i>	GROUND	5	3	2	2	12
Forest Toad Tree	<i>Tabernaemontana ven-tricosa</i>	SHRUB CANOPY	5	3	4	3	15
Wild Honeysuckle	<i>Tecomaria capensis</i>	SHRUB CANOPY	5	3	3	3	14
Giant Purple Pea	<i>Tephrosia grandiflora</i>	SHRUB CANOPY	5	3	3	3	14
Pondo Poison Pea	<i>Tephrosia pondoensis</i>	SHRUB CANOPY	4	3	3	3	13
Purple Pea	<i>Tephrosia shiluanensis</i>	SHRUB CANOPY	5	3	3	3	14
River Mint	<i>Tetradenia riparia</i>	SHRUB CANOPY	4	3	3	4	14
Black-eyed Susan	<i>Thunbergia alata</i>	INTERWEAVER	3	3	4	3	13
Forest thunbergia	<i>Thunbergia dregeana</i>	INTERWEAVER	3	3	3	5	14
Climbing Fish Poison	<i>Tinospora caffra</i>	INTERWEAVER	5	3	4	3	15
Pigeonwood	<i>Trema orientalis</i>	CANOPY	5	3	3	4	15



Broad Leaved Quince



Common Coral Tree



Forest Lilly



Iron Wood

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	GUILD SUPPORT	FEEDING	BREEDING	NESTING	RESTING	TOTAL
Pigeonwood	Trema orientalis	TRUNK	2	2	3	5	12
Cape-coffee	Tricalysia capensis	SHRUB CANOPY	5	2	3	3	13
Jackal-coffee	Tricalysia lanceolata	SHRUB CANOPY	5	3	3	3	14
Coast-coffee	Tricalysia sonderana	SHRUB CANOPY	5	3	3	4	15
Wild Mulberry	Trimeria grandifolia	SHRUB CANOPY	5	3	4	3	15
Burs	Triumfetta pilosa	GROUNDCOVER	5	3	3	3	14
Forest Honeysuckle	Turraea floribunda	CANOPY	5	3	3	3	14
White Honeysuckle	Turraea obtusifolia	SHRUB CANOPY	5	3	3	3	14
Bullrush	Typha capensis	SHALLOW WATER	2	2	3	5	12
Small Cluster-pear+A52	Uvaria caffra	SHRUB UNDERSTOREY	5	2	3	4	14
Natal Bush Medlar	Vangueria randii subsp. chartacea	SHRUB UNDERSTOREY	5	3	3	3	14
Wild Medlar	Vangueria infausta	SHRUB CANOPY	5	3	4	3	15
White Ironwood	Vepris lanceolata	CANOPY	5	3	3	3	14
White Ironwood	Vepris lanceolata	TRUNK	2	2	3	5	12
Lowveld Bitter-tea	Vernonia colorata	SHRUB CANOPY	5	3	3	4	15
Bitter-tea	Vernonia myriantha	SHRUB CANOPY	5	3	3	3	14
Pepperbark Tree	Warburgia salutaris	CANOPY	3	4	3	3	13
African Dog-rose	Xylothea kraussiana	SHRUB CANOPY	5	3	4	3	15
Arum Lily	Zantedeschia aethiopica	GROUNDCOVER	3	3	3	5	14
Knob-wood	Zanthoxylum capense	CANOPY	5	3	3	3	14
Buffalo Thorn	Ziziphus mucronata	CANOPY	5	3	3	4	15
Buffalo Thorn	Ziziphus mucronata	TRUNK	2	3	3	5	13

LIST OF ALIEN PLANT SPECIES IDENTIFIED ON MOUNT EDGECOMBE ESTATE TWO

ARUNDO DONAX	CAT. 1
PENNISETUM PURPUREUM	PROPOSED INVADER
“SECTACEUM	CAT 1
DATURA SP	1
ARGERATUM HOUSTONIUM	1
CANNA INDICA	1
HEDYCHIUM SP	1
IPOMOEA INDICA	1
AGAVE SISALANA	2
PINUS CANARIENSIS	2
CAESALPINIA DECAPETALA	1
LANTANA CAMARA	1
RICINIS COMMUNIS	2
EUCALYPTUS SP	2
CHROMOLAENA ODORATA	1
LITSEA GLUTINOSA	1

SOLANUM MAURITIANUM	1
SCHINUS TEREBLINTHIFOLIA	1
SENNA DIDYMOBOTRYA	1
TECOMA STANS	1
ALBIZIA LEBBECK	1
JACARANDA MIMIOSIFOLIA	3
MELIA AZEDARACH	3
THELECHITONIA TRILOBATA	1
PONTERDERIA CORDATA	3
CESTRUM LAEVIGATUM	1
TITHONIA DIVERSIFOLIA	1

NOTES:

The above list consists of alien vegetation that is most obvious on the estate. Although specimens will be found in residents gardens, most specimens will be found in the common areas.
All areas of infestation must be noted and passed on to MECCEMA 2 so that they can be added to the eradication programme.
Alien vegetation must not be confused with exotic vegetation.



MOUNT EDGECOMBE COUNTRY CLUB ESTATE 2: SNAKES

Convoluting thinking exists where insects and snakes are concerned. Being neither fluffy nor cuddly, they are seen as either pests, or as a danger to life, and in most cases, are killed. We need to understand that insects have a role in the ecology, be it in the pollination of plants, the breaking down of dead plant matter, or in providing food for other creatures. They in turn need food to survive, and so in most cases will eat growing plant matter, and that may unfortunately include your prize rose bush!

With regard to the snakes, the most common snakes on our Estate are all pretty harmless, and have neither the intention, nor the ability, to attack or consume humans. They spend their lives idly wandering around their 'patch', filling their place in the 'chain', eating their food, making the odd sexual conquest, sleeping, and trying to stay out of harm's way. But for some reason best known to themselves, there are those who feel that snakes have no place in such an establishment. Or anywhere for that matter. Think about it this way. As estate residents, we are in fact, unwittingly providing food and shelter for the snakes.

- We have rivers and dams on the Estate. These water bodies and their surroundings provide an ideal home for insects, birds, and frogs. And snakes. Some snakes eat frogs, some eat birds, some, their eggs.
- Humans produce 'rubbish'. Rats and mice are attracted to this 'rubbish'. Some snakes eat rats and mice.
- Every home has its supply of tropical house geckoes. Some snakes eat geckoes.
- Every home has some form of garden, providing a 'corridor' for the movement of wandering snakes.
- Snakes seek shelter. Ideally, this will be in the form of hollow-brick walls, compost heaps, loose paving, hollow trees, stored firewood, garage storage areas, beneath raised wooden floors, pitched roof, rock features etc. etc. Which house on this estate does not meet at least one of these criteria?

In a nutshell, we have the potential for a wonderful eco estate, but we are concentrating on the wrong villains. As a first step toward gaining an understanding of the value of this estate, all residents are encouraged to take a little time to look around at what they have, and then ponder the consequences of bad eco-management, driven by emotion rather than common sense.

A few simple rules for your next snake encounter:

- Don't panic. Remain calm and rational.
- Try to identify the snake without disturbing it.
- Leave it alone if you can. It will move away and be gone before you can say whatever it was you were going to say.
- Do not pick it up.
- If you are still unsure, phone a professional snake catcher. Your nearest to Mt. Edgcombe would be JASON ARNOLD, phone 0827456375
- Get to know your 'neighbours'.

GETTING TO KNOW THE NEIGHBOURS: THE 4 MOST COMMON SNAKES ON MT.EDGECOMBE ESTATE 2

1 THE RED-LIPPED HERALD. *Crotaphopeltis hotamboeia*.

Description: Fairly slim, grey to olive-green in colour, sometimes with a light pattern of white flecks down the back. The head, distinct from the body, is always darker in colour than the rest of the body. Sometimes has a red or orange upper lip. Grows to about 70cm.

Food: Eats frogs and toads, sometimes geckoes.

Habitat: Damp areas, under leaf litter, under loose paving slabs or stored materials etc.

Habits: Mainly active at night. If disturbed will put up a fierce display of aggression, flattening the head and striking out. Purely defensive and of no consequence.

Venom: Mild, inserted via grooved back fangs, and not medically important.

Ground speed: Fairly sedentary

Encounter action: Leave it alone, and it will go about its mission without hurting anybody. Well, maybe the odd frog. If you come across it in the house, coax it into a box, close the lid and dump it back outside.

2 THE NIGHT ADDER. *Causus rhombeatus*.

Description: Thick body, relative to length. Head not distinct from the body. A base colour ranging from brown to light grey, depending upon habitat. A series of large 'rhomboid' markings in a line down the back. On the head is a large arrow that points forward. Grows to about 80cm.



Red Lipped Herald



Brown House Snake



Green Mamba



Spotted Bush Snake



Night Adder



Black Mamba

Food: Mainly the guttural toad (*Bufo gutturalis*).

Habitat: Same as for the Herald.

Habits: Although active during busy 'frog' nights, can be found moving around at any time. A great explorer and forager. Will hiss and strike as a defence. Reasonably territorial and will become resident if left undisturbed. In my experience, one of our most even-tempered snakes.

Venom: Haematotoxic, delivered in fairly large quantities through hinged front fangs. Although a bite is not considered life threatening, it is painful and causes swelling and bruising. A visit to the doctor for a check up and an anti-Tetanus jab might be a good idea.

Ground speed: Short bursts of urgency when trying to escape, but more concerned with hiding somewhere.

Encounter action: Inside the house; if given the opportunity, this snake will hide, so give it something to go into. Outside; watch where it goes, and either live with it, or ask a professional catcher to remove it. Do not pick it up.

3 THE SPOTTED/ VARIEGATED BUSH SNAKE.

Philothamnus semivariiegatus.

Description: A long thin snake, predominantly green in colour, with the anterior third of the upper body marked with irregular black spots. Large eye with an orange iris. Underside is usually a pale yellowish colour, unmarked. Grows to about 80cm. in length.

Food: The tropical house gecko (*Hemidactylus mabouia*) and some of the smaller frogs like the painted reed frog (*Hyperolius marmoratus*).

Habitat: Houses, outbuildings, disused appliances (washing machines etc.) Hollow walls. An excellent climber, he can extend more than half of his body to bridge seemingly impossible gaps.

Habits: A great 'basker' and will often be seen on top of walls, windowsills and gates, catching some early morning or late afternoon rays. Frequents areas where geckoes congregate - letter boxes, outside light fittings etc. Will often come into homes to look for food, causing the usual mayhem and consternation. Kills his prey using some sleight of 'hand', thrashing the gecko around, whilst surreptitiously turning it around in his mouth in order to

swallow it head-first. This snake is absolutely harmless and deserves better press.

Venom: None.

Ground speed: Speedy Gonzales. Here, there and everywhere. Like a badly behaved wind-up toy.

Encounter action: Give it a name, watch the daily ritual, and enjoy having it around. Much better than having everything covered in gecko faeces.

4 THE BROWN HOUSE SNAKE. *Lamprophis capensis.*

Description: A fairly heavy bodied snake that can grow up to about 130cm. in length. The upper, or ventral side is predominantly brown in colour, with an off-white dorsal (underbelly) colouration. KZN specimens are usually a darker brown than their up-country cousins, and have a more distinctly visible pattern, starting as 2 off-white lines on either side of the head, ending up almost mottled as it extends towards the tail. The almost 'coffin' shaped head is distinct from the body.

Food: This docile constrictor spends most of its waking hours looking for rats or mice to eat. As this is its staple food source, it can be seen that this snake is important to us and without it, we would most certainly have a rodent problem. Although not a rapid moving snake, it will also eat the odd bird if they are stupid enough to stick around, and will visit aviaries with relish.

Habitat: Lives amongst stored items, under the floorboards, sometimes in the garage roof, literally anywhere warm and close to the food. Mainly ground-living. Often killed whilst basking on warm roads at night.

Habits: Slow-moving, constrictor, it just goes around looking for food and then sleeping it off once it has eaten. Mainly nocturnal and fairly territorial.

Venom: None.

Ground speed: Would give a garden snail a run for its money.

Encounter action: As above. If in the house, coax it into a suitable receptacle and deposit it back outside. If you're not sure, phone a snake catcher.



MOUNT EDGECOMBE COUNTRY CLUB ESTATE 2 : MAMMALS

One of the main attractions of residing in Mount Edgecombe is living in a conservation area, with one of the principal attraction criteria being our animal population, particularly our bushbuck, impala and blue duiker. To preserve Mount Edgecombe as a conservation area and to ensure that the endemic and introduced antelope are correctly managed, it is necessary to control the numbers to ensure that the carrying capacity is not exceeded. The smaller wildlife such as Scrub Hares and the various Mongoose species are more difficult to control and will only be managed if their numbers escalate and they become troublesome.

Of concern to some, is the extent of our antelope volumes and their available food sources. Food sources have been monitored and it has been established that the many of the natural food requirements are found growing throughout the estate. The most prolific of these food sources in the Pani forest and its surrounds, where plants such as Mackaya bella, Isoglossa woodii and Asystasia gangetica are, at the present time, in plentiful supply. There is an ongoing programme to plant, amongst others, fruit-bearing trees, shrubs and ground-covers to ensure adequate feeding in the future.

Antelope will be relocated or brought in to control numbers or to improve the gene pools when necessary. Expert opinion will be sought before any new specie, such as Grey or Red duiker is introduced. If the drought in Northern Kwa-Zulu Natal continues, this might be an option to save some of these animals from starvation.

Our game management plan will cover the following key issues.

1. To enhance the management of the environment, particularly the re-habilitation of the habitat and the planting of suitable "natural" food. We live in a conservation area and residents must accept that animals will occasionally visit their gardens.
2. To continue with the 'no intervention' rule introduced by the MECCEMA 2 board.
3. To introduce a regular antelope count on Estate 2. This census will then be done, over the same period, on an annual basis.
4. To communicate with the residents about environmental and game issues to attempt to educate them where necessary. Reasonable consensus on the wildlife objectives, and understanding what the alternatives and their implications are, cannot be attained without on-going communication.

5. To monitor, review and revise the management plan on an annual basis in the spirit of continuous improvement.

Notes:

1 BUSHBUCK have been on the estate since inception and were living in the forest and surrounding sugar cane fields when the security fence was erected. They have apparently adapted well to living on the estate and are breeding regularly. Large stray estate dogs are a problem and have been seen chasing the buck. Control of stray dogs is of paramount importance and the estate must strive for zero tolerance in this regard. We are aware of the fact that the gene pool is under threat and new blood must be introduced; this will be addressed during 2005.

Latin : Tragelaphus scriptus
Zulu: Imbabala
Afrikaans: Bosbok

Numbers on Estate 2 ±20
Description
Shoulder Height 69 - 94 cm
Mass 32 - 64 kg
Age at weaning 2 months
Age at maturity 14 months
Gestation period ±200 days
Number of young 1
Lifespan ±9 years

General : A medium sized antelope, closely related to the greater kudu. The males have a reddish coloured coarse coat and a ridge of white extends along the spine with several indistinct white lines across the lower back. The flanks have conspicuous white spots and the throat has two white bars. The adult female is lighter in colour. Their white markings are similar to the males, but the spots on the sides and flanks are less distinct. The young are similar in colour to the females. Only the male bushbuck has horns. These horns can reach 30cm in length, smooth and roughly triangular at the base. They spiral upwards from the head in rough parallel.

Habitat: The bushbuck is widely distributed in Africa, and prefers forests or thick bush near a permanent water source, making our estate a perfect habitat for these shy antelope. They are territorial.

Habits: Though often seen as solitary animals, bushbuck also live in pairs or small family groups. Sometimes two or more



Blue Duiker



Scrub Hare



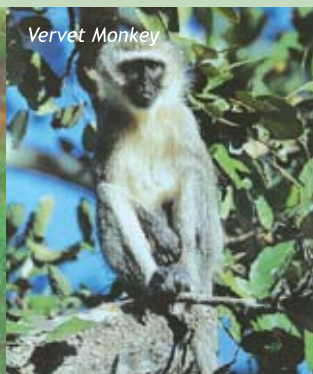
Grey Duiker



Banded Mongoose



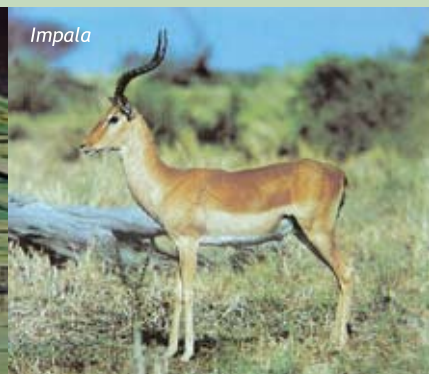
Red Duiker



Vervet Monkey



Cane Rat



Impala

young males will form a small bachelor herd. Although diurnal when undisturbed, it is primarily nocturnal. Bushbuck generally rest in dense bush during the heat of the day. They feed during the early morning and late afternoon, and at night. Bushbuck are shy, retiring antelopes with acute senses of smell, hearing and sight. They are swift and jump well. They grunt to communicate with each other in dense bush. At any sign of danger, bushbuck utter a loud, hoarse bark as a warning call and will readily take refuge in open water as they are strong swimmers.

Diet: Bushbuck are browsers, but on occasion will eat fresh grass. The bulk of the diet consists of seed pods, twigs, shoots, leaves, wild fruits and roots from a wide variety of plants. Here on Mount Edgecombe they enjoy *Mackaya bella*, *Isoglossa woodii* and *Asystasia gangetica*.

Breeding: The young can be born at any time of the year, though calving is more common in the rainy season. The single youngster is born in dense undergrowth and the female returns to it regularly to suckle it until it is strong enough to move freely with the female.

Faeces: Single pellets, often clustered together.

Spoor: Neater and smaller than the impala. 4-5cm long.

2 BLUE DUIKER (±12) have been on the estate since inception and were living in the forest when the security fence was erected. There is plenty of food for them and they are adapting to living on the estate very well as is evident by the fact that there have been a number of offspring reared over the past few years. The gene pool could become a problem in time so professional assistance in this regard will be required. Relocating these small duiker is apparently extremely difficult.

Latin : *Philantomba monticola*
Zulu: Iphiti
Afrikaans: Blouduiker

Numbers on Estate Two ±12
Description
Should Heights 30-35 cm
Mass 4-6 kg
Gestation period ±165 days

General: This is the smallest antelope in southern Africa. It is a shy creature, well-adapted to living in forests, and inhabits thick forest and bush. It drinks regularly. Being nocturnal, it lies up during the day. It marks its territories with secretions from the facial glands. This duiker is preyed upon by crowned eagles and pythons and is also heavily poached. Stray estate dogs wandering in the Pani forest can be added to this list.

Diet : A browser eating leaves and fallen fruit.

Faeces: Rounded pellets with pointed tips. Similar to rat droppings about 0,5 cm diameter and 1 cm long

Spoor: Typical buck spoor but very small 2 cm long.

3 IMPALA (16) were introduced onto the estate in two groups. Two females in September 2002, one producing a male foal in December 2002. A further five more were introduced in about March of 2003 from a completely different source. One adult male, one sub-adult male, two adult females and one sub-adult female. Three offspring were born in December 2003. Five offspring were born in December of 2004. The impalas are relaxed and are very visible to residents, golfers and visitors. Good viewing opportunities are not always possible with the other game species on the Estate. We now have sixteen impala and they have adapted well to life on the estate. Our major concerns are that of motor traffic and stray dogs. We have installed traffic humps and installed road signs to slow traffic down and warn drivers that buck may cross the roads.

Latin : *Aepyceros melampus*
Zulu: Mpala
Afrikaans: Rooibok

Numbers on Estate Two 16
Description
Shoulder Height 91 cm
Mass 45-55 kg
Gestation period 180-210 days
Number of young One per year
Lifespan ±8 years

General: They have acute hearing and utter loud snorts when alarmed. They fight a great deal during the mating season, uttering long, drawn out snorts. This preoccupation affects



their vigilance and it is often possible to pass close by a herd without disturbing them. Impalas are excellent jumpers. In overcast, windy weather they often lie down. The black tufts above the hooves on the hind legs conceal scent glands.

Diet: Impala are both browsers and grazers. They utilize a wide variety of plants and drink regularly.

Breeding: The dominant male will gather his harem and will ensure all the females are fertilized and produce a foal each year.

Faeces: Both pellets and clustered faeces are found. Herds and bachelor groups deposit faeces in middens. Middens are often found next to game trails and in open areas.

Spoor: Sharp, neat and pointed hooves. 4-6 cm long.

4 BANDED MONGOOSE can enter or leave the estate at will and do not pose a threat to the estate. Numbers will be monitored and, if they become excessive, then some will be relocated.

Latin: Mungos mungo
Zulu: Buhala
Afrikaans: Gebande muishond

Numbers on Estate Two Unknown
Description
Overall Length 60 cm
Should Heights 13 cm
Mass 1,5 kg
Gestation period 60 days
Number of young 2-6

General: Banded mongooses are inquisitive and gregarious and found in groups of up to 40 individuals. Diurnal, they live in antbear or termite holes or in holes they dig themselves. When attacked by predator birds, they defend themselves vigorously. They have well-developed senses and, like most mongooses, they are adept at killing snakes. They frequently stand on their hind legs to obtain a better view. A distinguishing feature is the distinctive bands that run from the shoulders to the base of the tail.

Diet: Primarily insects. They also eat rodents, snails, roots, wild fruit, reptiles, scorpions, and birds' eggs. They break eggs by rolling them through their legs and onto a rock. They are noisy feeders.

Spoor: Similar to a small dog with foreclaws twice as long as hind claws which are 3 cm long.

5 SLENDER MONGOOSE can enter or leave the estate at will and have adapted well to living on the estate.

Latin : Galerella sanguinea
Zulu: Chakidze
Afrikaans: Roomuishond

Numbers on Estate Two Unknown
Description:
Overall Length 60 cm
Should Heights 13 cm
Mass 5kg

General: This diurnal species has a wide habitat tolerance, and is not dependant on water. It is terrestrial, but will climb trees when searching for birds' eggs. It is preyed upon by raptors. The tail has a distinctive black tip.

Diet: Snakes, rodents, insects, scorpions, flying ants and even dog-cubes left behind by the household pet.. An aggressive hunter capable of dispatching even the most dangerous of snakes. A notorious thief of young poultry and probable responsible for the demise of many of the young guinea fowl on the estate.

Spoor: Pointed toes, well adapted to searching for prey, 4cm.

Faeces: Like most of the other mongooses with a strong odour

6 WATER MONGOOSE can enter or leave the estate at will and have adapted well to living on the estate. Numbers will be monitored and, if they become excessive, then some will be relocated.

Latin : Atilax paludinosus
Zulu: Chidzvororo
Afrikaans: Kommetjiegatmuishond

Numbers on Estate Two Unknown
Description
Overall Length 70 cm
Should Heights 15 cm
Mass 5kg

General: These solitary animals are adept at digging. They are good swimmers and have well-developed cheek teeth for crushing

Water Mongoose



Water Buck



Water Rat





Banded Mongoose



Vervet Monkey



Water Rat



Bush Buck

crabs and beetles. Water mongooses emit a strong scent from the anal gland when disturbed or to mark their territories. They have a short tapering tail and robust, dark brown body.

Diet: Crabs, fish, reptiles, insects, birds and wild fruit. They often steal eggs from bird nests in the reeds.

Spoor: Pointed toes, well adapted to searching for prey underwater, 4cm.

Faeces: Found in middens at water's edge, faeces contain remains of shells and have a strong odour, like most of the other mongooses

7 SCRUB HARES can enter or leave the estate at will and do not pose a threat to the estate. Dogs and feral cats are a problem and several Scrub hares have been killed.

Latin : Lepus saxatilis
Zulu: Logwaja
Afrikaans: Kolhaas

Numbers on Estate Two Unknown
Description
Overall Length 40 - 65 cm
Mass 32 - 64 kg
Gestation period 30 days
Number of young 2.-.4

General: This usually silent animal is found singly or, occasionally, in pairs. Mainly nocturnal, it is widely distributed throughout our estate. It occurs in woodland and grassy scrub cover. Preyed upon by owls, pythons and carnivores. On Estate Two, dogs and feral cats are a problem. It lies up in thick grass and under bushes with the ears held flat against the head. When in danger, it darts off at the last moment with a swift, jinking run.

Diet: Predominantly grazes, but will feed on other plants. Not dependent on water.

Faeces: Well-rounded pellets about ½ cm in diameter.

Spoor: Forefoot is 2 cm long; the hind foot is 3 cm long.

8 GREATER CANE-RATS can enter or leave the estate at will but seems to have adapted well to living on the estate. Numbers will be monitored and if they become excessive, some will be captured and relocated.

Latin: Theyonomys swinderianus
Zulu: Vondo
Afrikaans: Grootrietrot

Numbers on Estate Two Fairly plentiful
Description
Overall Length 60-80 cm
Mass 4-5 kg
Gestation period ±90 days
Number of young Up to 4

General: The greater cane-rat is nocturnal, gregarious but often found singly. It swims exceptionally well and will take to water readily. Its presence in an areas is noticeable by the "runs" it creates through the grass and general vegetation. Mainly found on the edges of swamps, vleis, river banks, dams and sugar cane plantations. The young are born in burrows lined with grasses. It is preyed upon by a large range of carnivores and especially eagles and pythons. Stray estate dogs could also become a threat. The meat is highly prized by the Zulus as a food source.

Faeces: Similar to the spring hare; 1,5 cm long

9 VERVET MONKEYS -

Latin: Cercopithecus aethiops
Zulu: Nkawu
Afrikaans: Blou-aap

Numbers on Estate Two ±40 Three troops varying in numbers
Description
Overall length 1-1,3m
Mass 5-7 kg
Gestation period ±165 days (Single young; breeds throughout the year)

General: These common, gregarious animals live in family troops or small parties. Diurnal, they sleep at night in trees. They are found in a wide range of habitats, including tree and bush savanna, montane and riverine forest and coastal bush. Not strictly arboreal, they take readily to the ground in search of food and



water. Their senses are acute and they are constantly on the alert against danger. In the wild their numbers are controlled by leopard, pythons and the crowned eagle (*Stephanoaetus coronatus*) and other predators, in built-up areas urban activity has a major impact on their numbers. The call most often heard is a chatter, stutter, or a high pitched squeal when in distress. The social order is maintained by a dominant male and female, the male remains with the troop for about 5 years before being replaced by a younger male. The apparent aggressiveness of lone males is our perception of survival mode.

Diet: Omnivorous, although principally vegetarian; also eat fledglings, birds' eggs, lizards, insects and scorpions

Note: Mount Edgecombe Estate 2 does not allow the feeding of monkeys.

HOMES AND HABITAT IN HARMONY

MOUNT EDGECOMBE COUNTRY CLUB ESTATE 2

Mount Edgecombe Estate 2 covers 213 hectares consisting of:

Golf course	28 hectares	13%
Communal & Nature Areas	55 hectares	26%
Private gardens	37 hectares	18%
House pads & driveways	80 hectares	37%
Road & cart paths	13 hectares	6%

It is the policy of MECCE 2 to plant coastal indigenous material where possible, not to remove trees without just cause and to maintain a neat but natural rather than a manicured environment.

In 1998 Moreland Developments Pty Ltd commissioned Ben Breedlove and Geoff Nichols to compile 'An Environmental Guide For Residents' for MECCE 2. Many aspects of this invaluable book are relevant today. However, life moves on and the ongoing development of Estate 2 requires a review of how we should go forward. Several areas present themselves as important to our long-term development and the maintenance of our Conservancy status including the care and control of the mammals and all the other creatures, loveable or not who live here with us and deserve our respect and consideration.

We most gratefully acknowledge the contributions and assistance from the following while recognising the omissions in our information.

Plant palette	<i>Geoff Nichols & Tim Young</i>
Bird list Feathered Friends	<i>Photographs, Malcolm Wyndham</i>
Mammals	<i>Trevor Mcwade</i>
Snakes	<i>Pat Mckrill</i>

ENVIRONMENT AND LANDSCAPING

Pani Forest: This area hosts birdlife and buck and provides an insight to residents of a distinctive ecosystem. The educational potential of this area is considerable. A Forest Trail was indicated





in the original guide, and is now thought to be rather intrusive, A Viewing Deck is under review with the trees being identified and numbered and the most common bird sightings listed for residents at a lectern on the Deck.

Road Agency Land: A 99 year lease was undertaken by MECCE 2 in 2003 for this area and has provided us with a wonderful opportunity to create an area specifically dedicated to Resting, Nesting and Feeding away from the general hub of golf course activity. Tree planting has been undertaken during 2004 and will continue indefinitely with careful attention to the removal of listed alien flora. This will remain a nature area for the duration of the lease.

Environmentally Sensitive and Protected Areas: There are several on this Estate, two fall under the auspices of MECCE 2.

1. Cherry Hills is a Protected area, this incorporates the dam and watercourse between Radcliffe Crescent and Quail Valley. A wonderful bird haven. This area will be maintained in its current pristine condition, removing only listed alien species and containing the reed growth. An Oil Rig style bird resting structure is situated in the centre of the watercourse. In future dead trees will be utilised to create a more natural look with the possibility of floating islands being introduced as resting places for water birds.
2. Columbia Crescent is a Sensitive area, Rehabilitation with indigenous material has been undertaken to create a 'green lung' providing habitat for birds, butterflies, frogs etc.

Common areas and verges: The collective area of these spaces is considerable and very important to the environment of MECCE 2. Considerable research has been undertaken to review current and future planting.

A plant palette has been compiled and will be made available to all Landscapers and Maintenance Contractors as well as Residents. The commitment is to rehabilitate areas on an ongoing basis to eventually establish a more coastal indigenous concept, contributing to the Resting, Nesting and Feeding available to the fauna of this ecosystem.

Quail Valley: Is still in the development stage, as it becomes appropriate it will be necessary to clear and plant the open areas with indigenous material and create a suitable environment around the dam at the end of Quail Valley near the 15th fairway.

Community Centres: Moreland developed Greenbrier at inception; Southern Hills and Crystal Downs have been built during 2004/5. The greening of the two new centres will follow the plant palette with consideration given to the fact that this is a recreational area. Jungle Gyms and swimming pools are at each center. Tennis courts, cricket nets and basketball hoops are all possibilities depending on demand and finances.

Greenbrier is due for an upgrade after the two new centres are commissioned. The review of facilities available will be ongoing.

Gates and Entrances: The impact on arrival of Mount Edgecombe at any of the three is currently substandard for an estate of this calibre.

A plan to revamp the structures and to refresh the plants to support our conservancy status is in hand.

New Residential Gardens. Each new homeowner will be given the plant palette from which to work in planning their garden. As we progress new gardens will become an obsolete management task for MECCE 2. However, emphasis will always be placed on the continuous maintenance of garden standards and all major overhauls will be reviewed for compliance with our intention to create a more indigenous and conservation focused environment.

Golf Course and Waterways do not fall under the auspices of MECCE 2. The current plan from golf course management to leave as much land fallow as possible without disruption to play is welcomed for the direct impact it will have on bird, reptile, butterfly and mammal habitat. The short grass hosts its own species of life. Close cooperation between the two management teams for the ongoing sustainability of this important landmass for the benefit of all is our objective.

Books to read

- Bring Nature Back to your Garden (*Charles & Julia Botha*)
- Gardening with Indigenous Trees & Shrubs (*David & Sally Johnson and Geoff Nichols*)
- Attracting Birds to your Garden (*Roy Trendler and Lex Hes*)
- A Field Guide to Wild Flowers of Kwa Zulu Natal (*Elsa Pooley*)
- Trees of Natal, Zululand & Transkei (*Elsa Pooley*)

- Field Guide to Insects of Southern Africa (*Picker, Griffiths Weaving*)
- Spiderwatch in Southern Africa (*Astri & John Leroy*)
- Frogs & Frogging in Southern Africa (*Vincent Carruthers*)
- Snakes & Snake Bite in Southern Africa (*Johan Marais*)
- Guide to Butterflies of Southern Africa (*Ivor Migdoll*)

Useful telephone numbers

- MECCEMA Security..... 031 5023404
- CROW..... 031 4621127
- SPCA..... 031 5006452
- Snake Catcher (Jason Arnold)..... 082 7456375