

NEWSLETTER

August 2023 Issue

Quick Marabou Facts

- **Appearance:** Marabou storks are large birds with distinctive bald heads and necks, which are often coloured pinkish or reddish. They have long, down-curved bills and a large throat sac.
- **Habitat:** These storks are found in a variety of habitats, including wetlands, riversides, savannas, and urban areas. They are adaptable and can live in both natural and urban environments.
- **Diet:** Marabou storks are scavengers and opportunistic feeders. They feed on a wide range of food, including carrion, garbage, small animals, and even fish.
- **Behaviour:** They are often seen walking with deliberate steps and their necks extended forward. Marabou storks are known for their habit of scavenging near human settlements and garbage dumps.
- **Social Structure:** They are typically seen in small groups or as solitary individuals. They can gather in larger numbers where food is abundant, often competing with other scavengers.
- **Breeding:** Marabou storks build large nests high in trees, and they often choose nesting sites close to water. They lay 2 to 3 eggs, and both parents participate in incubating and raising the chicks.
- **Cultural Significance:** In some African cultures, Marabou storks are considered symbols of death or bad luck due to their scavenging habits and association with carrion.
- **Wingspan:** Marabou storks have one of the largest wingspans of any living bird, reaching up to 3.2 meters.

DEAR OLIFANTS FAMILY

Welcome to the August edition of the Olifants River Game Reserve Newsletter. We are nearing the end of winter as the sun's golden rays slant through the crisp morning air, and a hushed enchantment settles over the landscape. The flowers of the Knobthorn trees shimmer in hues of burnished gold, their delicate rustling accompanied by the distant call of a fish eagle.

*"Like the
vibrant
feathers of
African birds,
our spirits take
flight in the
tapestry of
nature's
beauty,
weaving
dreams across
the open sky."*



ORGR GAME DRIVE

The last two months have been incredible from a game-viewing perspective. The highlight has been the return of the herds of Buffalo to Olifants. Elephant numbers are currently very high but the herds are quite relaxed as there is still plenty of food and water available. Predator sightings have been excellent with only the Cheetah being absent. Hopefully, they will pay us a visit soon. The general game has been very good with decent Zebra, Wildebeest, Giraffe, Kudu and Warthog sightings. A Crowned Eagle was sighted along Pels look which is fantastic and we have had a confirmed sighting of a Brown Hyena around Unit 2!



FEATURE ARTICLE: GENETS OF AFRICA

For an entirely terrestrial animal, it is astonishing how genets seem to embody the very essence of water. Perhaps this seems a somewhat tortured comparison, but there is no other way to describe how these lithe little predators flow over obstacles, up trees and through the undergrowth. Though frequently encountered on safari (albeit usually just a brief glimpse), few realise how diverse the genet family truly is.

A GENET-IC CONFUSION

In fairness, one might be forgiven for failing to keep track of the complexities involved in genet taxonomy – even the scientists are still battling to get it right. Genets belong to the Viverridae family, with civets as their closest relatives. But the viverrids (genets and civets), mustelids (badgers and otters) and herpestids (mongooses) have always presented something of a taxonomic imbroglio for experts. For now, suffice to say that the IUCN Red List currently recognises 14 species of genet that slink, bound, and prowl across the continent. However, this list is likely to increase, and genetic and behavioural research has already identified at least three genets due to graduate from subspecies to a fully-fledged species classification.

Before the DNA technologies that have made such phylogenetic calls infinitely easier, the historic confusion surrounding the viverrids could be attributed to their mixed-bag morphology. Genets look for all the world as though a cat and a mongoose became entangled in an amorous muddle a few thousand years ago. Their bodies are indisputably feline, albeit with shorter legs and longer tails, but their facial features are sharp and mongoose-like. This only shows how decidedly deceptive looks can be because, while genets are indeed family cousins of the mongooses, they are more closely related to hyenas than cats.

Whatever their species and subspecies status, most genets are all but identical at a cursory glance. They all have a black dorsal stripe, spotted coats, banded tails and high-set oval ears. With needle-sharp teeth and a pounce to rival any African felid, these nocturnal little predators spend their nights terrorising tiny mammals, birds, and reptiles on the ground and in the trees (or begging chop bones from delinquent lodge guests).

SPOT THE DIFFERENCE

Of the 14 recognised species, the rufous-coloured servaline genet (*Genettaservalina*), the not-actually-all-that-big giant forest genet (*G. victoriae*) and the mysterious but presumably piscivorous aquatic genet (*G. piscivora*) all inhabit the Central African rainforests of the Congo region. The delicate Hausa genet (*G. thierryi*), the obscure Bourlon's genet (*G. bourloni*), the vulnerable crested genet (*G. cristata*), pardine genet (*G. pardine*), the Johnston's genet (*G. johnstoni*) and the long-missing (but probably not extinct) king genet (*G. poensis*) all occupy West Africa. The Ethiopian genet (*G. abyssinica*) lives up to its name by inhabiting Ethiopia (and Eritrea, Somalia, Djibouti, and Sudan), and the miombo genet (*G. angolensis*) wanders the woodlands of Angola, Zambia and southern Tanzania. The Cape genet (*G. tigrina*) is restricted to the southern and eastern regions of South Africa.

The common genet (*G. genetta*) theoretically has the widest distribution of all species, extending across most of Africa and is the only species to occur outside of the continent, in southwestern Europe and the Middle East. It is closely followed by the large-spotted genet (*G. maculata* – also called the rusty-spotted genet), also found throughout most of sub-Saharan Africa.

The observant among you will have noticed the glaring omission of the small-spotted genet from the list. That is because, for now, the small-spotted genet is still officially considered a subspecies of the common genet. This could potentially come as a rather devastating realisation for southern African guides who have spent their careers double- and triple-checking which of the two species usually has the black tail tip (it's the large-spotted, by the way) when hurriedly trying to distinguish between the two by the light of a spotlight. The good news is that the South African small-spotted genet (soon to be *G. felina*) is one of the three genets that will likely soon



be recognised as separate species. The same goes for the Letaba genet (*G. letabae*), previously a subspecies of the large-spotted genet (happy news, but for those tasked with distinguishing the various individuals!) Both the common and the large-spotted genets are believed to be “superspecies” comprising several valid species as yet unknown to science. This would explain their extensive distributions and makes it likely that there are far more genets in Africa than we realise.

A GENET BY ANY NAME (WILL STILL SMELL)

With the possible limited exception of the aquatic genet (of which almost nothing is known), the genet species all occupy a similar ecological niche as small and adaptable predators. Their palate is diverse, and while they are capable and ferocious hunters, they will readily scavenge and consume seeds and fruits. Most hunting and foraging activities are conducted on the ground, but genets are equally at home in the trees and generally opt for arboreal hiding spaces where possible. Apart from mothers and kits, they are strictly solitary and most active just after dusk and before dawn.

Genets are naturally cryptic animals, making the study of their behavioural nuances challenging. Olfactory communication appears to be the cornerstone of their social interactions, and they have well-developed scent glands on the flanks, hind legs and perineum. The pheromones in the exceptionally pungent secretions communicate the usual combination of sex, social and reproductive statuses to other genets. The males also mark home ranges with urine spray, and both sexes contribute faeces to specific latrine sites. Genets also use body language cues and a variety of vocalisations, from “chirps” and purrs to growls and hisses.

KITTED OUT GENETS

The courtship dance of genets seldom observed in the wild is a brief but sinuous affair. The male follows enthusiastically behind the female as she slinks in random circles and patterns. Around 70 days later, the female will seek out a suitable tree hollow or burrow and give birth to up to four babies (known as genet kits), each weighing less than 100 grams. They begin to eat solid food at around six weeks old but will only start hunting for themselves by about four months.

Though the kits grow quickly, theirs is a scary and wild world, and everything from owls to leopards are potential threats. Those that survive promptly learn to stay close to cover and dash between hidey holes, so sightings of genets are usually fleeting. The exception to this occurs around human habitation and lodges, as they are quick to habituate to the presence of people and may even begin to associate these areas with an abundance of food and a (relative)absence of predators. Many a safari guest is treated to the sight of a genet curled in the rafters of the thatch or padding insouciantly through the dining area.

PET GENETS

As with many of Africa’s small- and medium-sized (and even, on occasion, large)predators like servals and otters, there is a well-established but ever-increasing trend of keeping genets as exotic pets. While the majority of genet species populations are considered stable, and the pet trade does not threaten them at this stage, the practice of keeping wild animals in domestic situations almost invariably ends poorly for the animal. Young kits are cuddly and affectionate, as is natural for most mammal babies. However, as they mature, adult genets revert to their solitary state and may become aggressive, particularly around food. They also retain the instinct to scent mark and are subjected to invasive surgeries to remove the offending scent glands. Robbed of natural expression of their wild inclinations, pet genets often become neurotic and may even self-mutilate from anxiety and boredom.



FINAL THOUGHTS

A wild genet, viewed in its natural habitat, is a beautiful and graceful creature to behold. The fluid movements of their lithe and agile forms, combined with alert and intelligent eyes, make them one of the continent’s more captivating offerings.

CONSERVATION

NATURAL RHINO DEATH

We recently discovered the carcass of a White Rhino cow on the reserve. This animal was known to us and we have been following her for some time. She was very old and started to lose body condition due to her age. We estimate her to have been around 40 years old based on her teeth. Her two-year-old calf is doing well and has integrated with another crash of White rhinos. Although it was sad to discover her carcass it is nice to have a rhino die due to natural causes vs a high calibre bullet from a poacher's rifle.



BALULE GAME CENSUS

It is Census season again and Balule Nature Reserve conducts its annual predator and general game census. The objective of this census is to present an as-fair-as-possible indication of the total game numbers on Balule Nature Reserve. We require this useful information for numerous management functions performed across the protected area. The collection of data is obtained from the following functions:

- Predator census
- Rotary aerial census
- Fixed wing photography count
- Avifaunal survey – Olifants River

We will begin with the predator call-ups on ORGR in mid-August. The methodology that will be used is identical to the last 4 years where the data was collected using a combination of call-up stations, camera trap photos, high-resolution photographs of known animals provided by regional wardens/landowners and confirmed sightings (concurrently with the call-ups with photographs provided). Animals called up at specific locations were photographed and compared with the identity kits made up for the known animals in the various regions of BNR.

The call-up station locations were decided upon based on geographical separation and the predator activity observed by regional wardens in the days leading up to their respective call-up. This enables the best chances of 'verifying' the predators.

The ariel census will be conducted in September where all other game will be counted from both rotary and fixed-wing aircraft.



SECURITY UPDATE

WORLD RANGER DAY



We recently celebrated World Ranger Day which is recognised worldwide on July 31st to commemorate Rangers killed or injured in the line of duty and to acknowledge the work Rangers do to protect the planet's natural treasures and cultural heritage. We applaud our very own dedicated team of Field Rangers and thank them for all they do to protect our natural heritage.

FIELD RANGER FIREARM TRAINING

Our Field Rangers are issued with modified AK 47 rifles and a few of them also carry sidearms as a backup weapon. The weapons are excellent but only as good as the person operating them. We recently arranged for our team to undergo extensive tactical training, ensuring they are proficient, confident and able to operate their weapons under stressful situations using muscle memory. We used a well know organisation called Bravo Tactical to conduct this training for us and the results have been incredible. The 4-day course transformed our team's weapons proficiency dramatically and has put them all on a new level of expertise.



POACHER ARRESTED

On the evening of the 2nd of August, the ORGR Anti-Poaching team was activated to respond to a camera trap alert of armed poachers in the Boston area of Balule. Although the incursion was not on ORGR, as the area's Reaction Unit we respond to all parts of Balule. Our team, together with an operative from MRNR launched a follow-up operation with our K9 Tiya and managed to arrest a major well known poacher. The operation took 8 hours and the team tracked for just under 30 kilometres at night to make this arrest. The area in which the arrest took place was full of rhinos and we did not lose any animals during this incursion. We saved the lives of a few rhinos that night. An incredible achievement! All the time, effort and investment we have put into our security operation has paid off! Many thanks to all of the support given to us by our Olifants Members, without whom we would not be where we are today. We are confident the poacher who was arrested was the individual responsible for the killing of the two rhinos we lost in April this year on Balule. Time for him to pay for his crimes...



REACHING OUT

INSPIRE

ENCOURAGE

EMPOWER

In July, John Anderson, founder and Chairman to the Balule Outreach Trust (BOT) handed over the keys of a Mahindra vehicle to Lizzy Mohala who runs a local cleaning service. Lizvic Cleaning Services was started by Lizzy four years ago, from scratch and provides excellent gardening and housekeeping services to lodges and private owners within Balule. Following an unfortunate incident when her old vehicle broke down (a regular occurrence), wherein Lizzy and staff lost equipment, business and confidence due to the setback, BOT was approached by Ian Nowak with the need to provide her with a reliable vehicle (her greatest need) in order to transport the 21 people she employs. The vehicle which was fitted with a custom-made canopy and seating for the safe transportation of her staff will soon be branded with her logo and a “supported by Balule Outreach Trust” decal for great exposure. Ambitious and determined to make her business pick up again and grow, an elated Lizzy has her heart set on giving a lot more people the opportunity to work with her to provide a steady income for their families as the business expands.



<https://letabaherald.co.za/130532/balule-nature-reserve-reaches-out-to-local-entrepreneur/amp>

BOT continues to provide the Drop-In Centre in Maseke with monthly food parcels for the 200 vulnerable children who visit the venue daily for their lunchtime meal and homework/after-school care assistance. Food parcels are also donated each month to the children in the care of S.A.M.E. in Sigagule.

A heartfelt thank you to all the members who contribute to the Trust and to those who provide donations for ORGR staff, their children and surrounding communities. The Trust is continually looking to “cast the net wider” and get involved in sustainable projects to better the lives of those around us who are in need. If you would like to be kept abreast of outreach matters, please contact Susan Harwood on 0832282546 to join the WhatsApp group. If you would like to contribute to the Balule Outreach Trust, please use the banking details below, using your surname as the reference and send a POP to John Anderson via email (john@afgen.co.za) to receive an 18A tax certificate.

Banking details of the BALULE OUTREACH TRUST

First National Bank (FNB), Bryanston, South Africa

Account number: 6233 678 7877 Clearing Code: 250-017

Swift number: FIRNZAJXXX

Please reference EFT payments with your name.

MEMBERS UPDATES

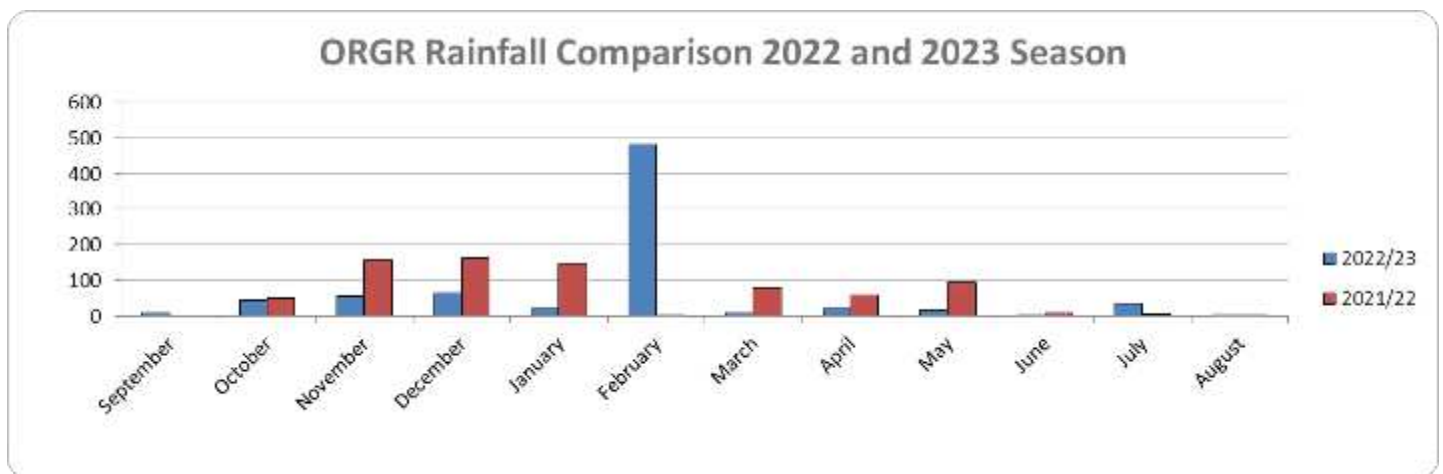
THE WEATHER REPORT

The El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) is currently in an El Niño state and according to the latest predictions is expected to persist through most of the summer months. ENSO's impact is still limited for the initial forecast period, with early summer forecasts indicating to manifest its impact during the summer period.



The multi-model rainfall forecast indicates above-normal rainfall for most of the country during early-spring (Aug-Sep-Oct) with below-normal rainfall predicted over the western parts during mid-spring (Sep-Oct-Nov) and late-spring (Oct-Nov-Dec).

We received 0,27mm of rain in June and a lovely 35,44mm of winter rain in July bringing our season total to 759mm with one month to go to close this year's season.



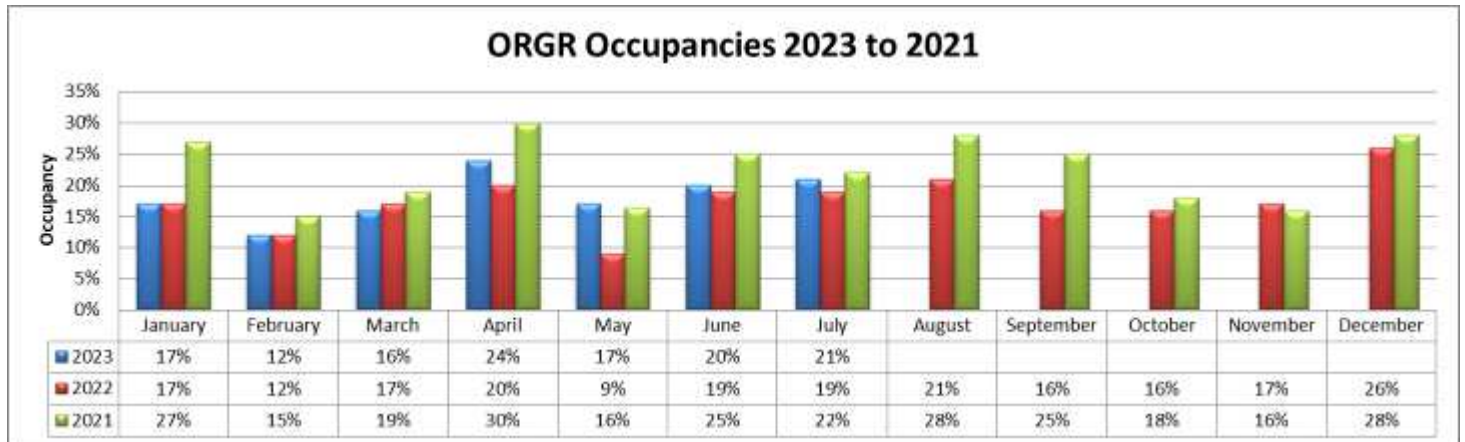
June 2023 Weather Summary -	High	Low	Average	July 2023 Weather Summary -	High	Low	Average
Temperature	35.5 °C	7.1 °C	19.6 °C	Temperature	31.1 °C	5.8 °C	17.0 °C
Dew Point	19.3 °C	-2.3 °C	9.7 °C	Dew Point	14.7 °C	-4.3 °C	8.1 °C
Humidity	92 %	12 %	57 %	Humidity	92 %	14 %	60 %
Precipitation	0,27 mm	--	--	Precipitation	35,44mm	--	--
Wind Speed	23.5 km/h	0.0 km/h	4.6 km/h	Wind Speed	23.2 km/h	0.0 km/h	5.3 km/h
Wind Gust	31.1 km/h	--	6.7 km/h	Wind Gust	34.0 km/h	--	7.6 km/h
Wind Direction	--	--	SW	Wind Direction	--	--	SW
Pressure	1,018.76 hPa	1,000.24 hPa	--	Pressure	1,024.21 hPa	1,002.17 hPa	--

2023 Weather Records		
Highest Wind Gust:	41 Km/h	2023/04/14 20:54
Highest Recorded Average Wind Speed:	27 Km/h	2023/01/06 13:12
Average Annual Wind Speed:	5.19Km/h	
Highest Recorded Temperature:	41°C	2023/01/04 16:46
Average Annual Temperature:	22.51°C	
Lowest Recorded Temperature:	5.8°C	2023/07/19 06:34
Highest Days Rain:	129.06mm	2023/02/10 23:54

OCCUPANCIES

June saw an average of 16 units in residence with July showing 21% of the units being occupied. We saw a peak of 27 units in residence in June and our quietest day for the last two months had 9 Units in.

Average Occupancies	
2023	18%
2022	17%
2021	22%
2020	22%
2019	14%



GAME VIEWING AT NIGHT USING RED FILTERS

We encourage all of you to use red filters at night when spotting game, here is the reason why: Night drives afford an excellent opportunity and a refreshingly different perspective within which to view predators, amongst other secretive nocturnal animals that one seldom sees in daylight. Not only are these animals more active by night, but they are usually easier to locate using the reflections from their eyes. So what's the problem with normal spotlights? Shining a powerful white spotlight on animals at night is hugely disruptive to the animal's behaviour and hence, ultimately, its wellbeing. Additionally, using a white spotlight when animals are hunting will inevitably interfere with the outcome. Either the hunter will be revealed to its prey and the hunt ruined, or its task will be made unnaturally easy.

How do we know - is there any science and/or experience to prove this?

There are two types of light-receptor cells in an eye: rods, which are light-sensitive, and cones, which are colour sensitive. Most mammals have more rods and fewer cones than humans do, making their eyes more sensitive to light and allowing them to see better in low-light conditions. The eye normally protects itself against bright light by automatically reducing the size of the pupil in bright conditions to limit the amount of light coming in, and opening it up when it is dark. Natural light changes gradually so the pupil has plenty of time to adjust to the change, but the development of instantaneous artificial light creates a problem – with no time for the pupil to adjust, it gets hit with a million-candlepower white light and instantly the animal is effectively blind, vulnerable and unable to function properly. Experiments have shown that cats' eyes take 35 minutes to recover fully after only 60 seconds exposure to bright light. It is quite common to see a leopard which was walking purposefully along when first spotted stop and lie down when a white spot-light is put on it; this is not because it doesn't care about the light, it is because it can't see anything and it is waiting for you to go away so its eyes can recover. Impala are so disorientated by white light that when game capture was in its infancy the standard way to catch impala was to dazzle them with a spotlight and physically tackle them.

So how does a red light help? Many mammals simply do not see the red spotlight at all! This means we can bathe a leopard in red light and the animals it is stalking cannot see it any better than they can in the natural

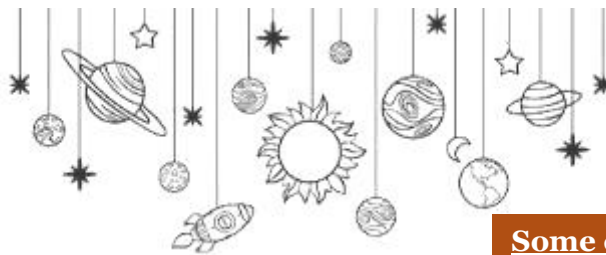
ambient light, and vice-versa. The animals continue to go about their business as if the light was not there. **Hence, we should all only use filtered spotlights and prohibit the use of camera flashes on our night game drives.** But what about my photographs, won't the red filter ruin them? With access to modern digital cameras and image enhancement programs, this practice need not compromise the quality of your images (or the behaviour and well-being of the wildlife!) and yet will greatly enhance the quality of your nocturnal sightings. See the below example:

Camera: Set custom white balance preset to automatically compensate for the red light. OR increase the ISO setting to at least 1600, increase your aperture to the maximum - preferably 2.8 or 4.0; shutter speed 1/40, switch flash OFF - these settings achieved the original image.

Computer: - Add exposure, removed most of the red/tint, and added a touch of sepia - 30 seconds - DONE!



And of course remember to not disturb Cheetah and Wild Dogs after sunset, no spotlights whatsoever including a red filter to be used on these species.



OUR NIGHT SKY IN AUGUST

In a nutshell...

Moon

Date	Time	Phase
01/08	20h31	Full Moon
08/08	12h28	Last Quarter
16/08	11h38	New Moon
24/08	11h57	First Quarter
31/08	03h35	Full Moon

Moon – Earth Relations

Perigee: 357 311 km on 02/08 at 07h52; 357 181 km on 30/08 at 17h54

Apogee: 406 634 km on 16/08 at 13h54

Planet Visibility

Mercury is visible near the stars of the constellation Leo in the early evening sky

Venus is visible near the stars of the constellation Leo in the early

Some easy to identify bright stars

Rigel: blue supergiant in Orion

Betelgeuse: red supergiant in Orion

Procyon: yellowish white star in Canis Minor

Sirius: brightest star in the night sky, located in Canis Major

Antares: red supergiant in Scorpius

Arcturus: red giant in Boötes

Spica: brightest bluish-white star in Virgo

Canopus: yellowish-white star in Carina

Altair: a white star, brightest in Aquila

evening sky at the beginning of the month and in the morning sky near the stars of the constellation Cancer at month end

Mars is visible near the stars of the constellation Leo in the early evening sky

Jupiter is visible near the stars of the constellation Aries in the morning sky

Saturn is visible near the stars of the constellation Aquarius later at night

Meteor Showers

Piscis Australids: 15th of July to 10th of August, peaking on the 28th of July

Southern delta-Aquariids: 12th of July to 23th of August, peaking on the 30th of July

alpha-Capricornids: 3rd of July to 15th of August, peaking on the 30th of July

eta-Eridanids: 31th of July to 19th of August, peaking on the 8th of August

The Evening Sky Stars

In the north, orange Arcturus shines brightly in the evening sky, with the half circle of the Northern Crown to the right, and bright white Vega rising low in the north east.

Higher in the ENE, tangled in the northern Milky Way, is Aquila the Eagle with its bright star Altair. Vega and Altair are relatively nearby stars, but like most of the stars visible to the naked eye would appear much brighter than the Sun if they and the Sun were at the same distance.

To the south of Arcturus, high in the NW, shines blue-white Spica, the brightest star in Virgo. Spica actually consists of two stars 260 light years away from us, orbiting each other once every 4 days. Both are much hotter and brighter than the Sun. The brighter of the pair is 11 times as massive as our Sun and 13 000 times as bright, the other 7 times as massive as our sun and 'only' 1 700 times as bright.



Red Antares and the stars of the Scorpion are almost overhead in the early evening, and you should easily be able to see the shape of the Scorpion – this is one of the few constellations which really resembles the creature it's named after. Antares is about 600 light years away, and radiates about 10 000 times as much energy as the Sun at wavelengths perceived by the eye. But Antares has a surface temperature of only 3 300 degrees (compared to 5 500 degrees for the Sun) and radiates most of its energy as infrared radiation. The total energy output of Antares is about 65 000 times as much as that of the Sun, and this 'red supergiant' is so large that if it was placed at the centre of our own solar system, the orbit of Mars would be less than halfway from the centre of Antares to its swollen surface.

High in the south are the Giraffes of Vha Venda star lore (the Pointers – Alpha and Beta Centauri – and the stars of the Southern Cross). For observers away from city lights, the winter Milky Way is spectacular on August evenings when the moon doesn't interfere. The centre of our Galaxy is nearly overhead, and it is easy to see the 'pancake' shape of our wheel of hundreds of billions of suns, complete with the bulge near the middle. For the Indian tribes of South America, the dark patches in the Milky Way were also constellations. We know today that such dark areas as the Coal Sack (near the Southern Cross) and the Great Rift are dense dust clouds where new stars are forming.

FUNDRAISING UPDATE

We had a very successful month of Fundraising in July this year. Our APU team ran the Kruger to Canyon marathon and we hosted our second annual Pedal power cycle event on Olifants.

The Kruger to Canyon challenge was run by Callan and Nic with great support from our members. The funds raised by this event have been used to build a comprehensive gym facility for house staff to use. A huge thank you must go out to Byron Moore for contributing a lot of the Gym equipment for this facility.

The Pedal Power event took place on the last weekend of July and it was AMAZING! 75 cyclists took part over a two-day ride of 40km each. The cyclists were divided into three pelotons and the routes took them to all corners of the reserve. The cyclists were rewarded with excellent close encounters with animals on the ride. The vibe that weekend was on point and the social gathering at the clubhouse showed us what an incredible community of like-minded people we have at ORGR. We managed to raise in the region of R630 000 for Anti-poaching and Community work. Thank you to all who attended, until next year!



THE FINAL WORD

I hope you have enjoyed the meander through this newsletter. We are looking forward to seeing you all on the reserve soon. Please note we are now heading into our driest months of the year and we should always be cautious of a pending fire risk. Please ensure all your fires are properly extinguished before heading off the bed.

I leave you with a short Poem about the Olifant River.



*“Olifants River, a ribbon of grace,
Through African wilderness, you trace,
Meandering journey, both gentle and
bold,
Stories untold in each bend you hold.
Between golden grasses, you quietly
glide,
Mirroring landscapes on every side,
A lifeline for creatures, both big and
small,
Your tranquil waters answer nature's
call.
Under sun's embrace and moon's gentle
kiss,
You wind through landscapes of wild
bliss,
Through arid plains and rugged terrain,
Your flow persists, an eternal refrain.
Olifants River, in your tranquil
embrace,
African wilderness finds its rightful
place,
In your meandering course, a tale to
tell,
Of life's journey, where all creatures
dwell.”*

Warmest regards!

Nick and the Olifants River Game Reserve Team!

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