



Human Wildlife Solutions

Monthly Report

June 2017

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A. INTRODUCTION

This monthly report covers the period from 27 May to 23 June 2017. June is mid-winter, and in general baboon movements have been quite typical of the winter period. During these cold periods, baboons prefer to sleep lower down the mountain to reduce the effects of the cold wet weather. During winter, food is also generally scarce, and the baboons tend to keep closer to town and make frequent attempts to raid. This has almost certainly been exacerbated by the lack of seasonal rain this year.

The high incentive to raid is clearly reflected in the hotline data where 169 raid related hotline calls were received, and three areas generated 30 or more hotline calls. The anomaly this month is that for the third time this year, the troop percentage time out of town was 99.9%. This is exceptionally high, and particularly for mid-winter. How are these two opposite trends reconciled? The answer seems to be that HWS is managing to control the troops sufficiently, so that they do not break through into town as a group, but that individuals or small splinter parties are managing to break through quite regularly and go on private raids without the rest of the troop. With an average of only three rangers per troop, it is definitely a challenge to manage both the troop and raiding individuals.

B. BABOON MANAGEMENT AND RAID REPORTING

South Eastern Region – Area Manager: Ziggy Rode

1. Smitswinkel Bay Troop

The Smitswinkel Bay Troop continued its winter foraging pattern, and spent the majority of the month in the northern section of its home range. This has been the trend over the last four years. The only difference this year, is the amount of time that the troop spent far north, in Murdoch Valley. Fortunately, the time spent above Murdoch Valley has reduced this month and the troop only slept above Murdoch Valley on four occasions. The troop slept at Murdoch Valley for 14% of the time and above Rockland's Farm for 29% during June 2017. For the rest of the time, the troop slept between the cliffs above Bluegums and the Smits caves above Smitswinkel Bay.

In June, the troop foraged along the coast more than in previous months. This is a very positive sign as the troop foraged naturally along the coast, almost daily. CON10 continued to be very difficult to manage and kept pushing for the northern section of the troop's home range. CON10 frequently entered Murdoch Valley by himself, leaving the troop behind. CON10 was translocated to the Smitswinkel Troop as a non-raiding male on 8 April 2017. CON10 unfortunately quickly picked up on the raiding behaviour of SWB10, and is currently the most problematic individual within the Smitswinkel Troop.

The turmoil amongst the males which started in early May, has continued throughout this month. SWB10 and CON10 continued fighting, and one of these fights led to the troop splitting in two and sleeping apart on two nights (6 & 7 June). The majority of the troop moved with SWB10 & SWB6, the rest of the troop followed CON10. On 7 June, CON10 was pushing north again, but the individuals following him pushed south to join up with the rest of the troop. During the late morning, CON10 left the individuals and ran to the Black Marlin Restaurant and raided a bin. On 8 June, CON10 pushed further north with half of the troop, and again left the rest behind and entered Murdoch Valley. While CON10 was in the residential area, the rest of the individuals following him, joined up with the other half of the troop which were on Rockland's Farm with SWB6 & SWB10.

SWB6's body condition has deteriorated over the last couple of months. Although SWB6 was still feeding he lost a considerable amount of weight. SWB6 quite often, also carried infants to protect himself during fights with the other males. This has happened before, when SWB6 fought with SWB9.

On 5 and 14 June, the troop moved up to the back of Smitswinkel Bay towards the SANParks tented camp. On both these days, several individuals managed to enter the camp and raid bins.

HWS: TROOP MONTHLY REPORT																														
SECTOR			CLASSES OF BEHAVIOUR																											
SOUTH EAST			1	In urban area				4	Attacking pets				7	Threatening behaviour/attack/stealing food																
BABOON TROOP:	SMITS		2	Raid bins				5	Raid unoccupied house or vehicle				8	Breaking & Entering/Damaging property																
MONTH: JUNE	YEAR: 2017		3	Non malicious damage				6	Raid occupied house or vehicle				9	Nocturnal Raiding																
BABOON ID	Sex	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	TOTAL
SWB6 (R-B)	M														2															1
Troop																														0
CON10			6,2		2		2				2		2	1	6,6	2		1		2	1		2	1			2	2		17
UnID Individuals											2																			1
UnID Females	F										2			1						2				1						4
SWBF1	F														2				1	1										3
SWB10 (R-R)	M		1		1										2	2												2		5
UnID Male	M																													0
UnID Juveniles											2									2										2
	%	TIME SPENT IN TOWN (Minutes)																											HRS	
Troop	0.0																													0.00
Individuals	9.2	390		210		300							38	55	33	49			310	50			60	46			120	120		29.68
Roost:	AM	5	5	5	6	6	6	5	6	2	1	8	1,8	8,4	8	5	5	3	3	8	1,3	4	3	4	6	6	4	5	5	
Roost:	PM	5	5	6	6	6	5	6	2	1	8	1,8	8,4	8	5	5	3	6	8	1	4	3	4	6	6	6	5	5	5	
Roost Sites		1 Smits Caves				2 Partridge Point				3 Bluegums				4 Millers Point				5 Rocklands Farm												
		6 Castle Rock				7 SANParks				8 Unknown				9				10												
ID Features of Baboons																														
General remarks		Red and Italics indicates raiding at the SANParks Tented Camp.																												

Figure 1: Smitswinkel Bay Troop raid sheet for June 2017.

2. Waterfall Troop

Despite the fact that the troop was kept out of town for 99.4% of the time, management remained extremely difficult because the troop did not move as a single cohesive unit and because if individuals in town. The troop would go into the Waterfall Barracks in the early morning and from there, individuals would push to go into town. Individuals were only kept out of town for 92.6% of the time this month. This is considered far too much time spent in the urban space, and rehabilitation of individuals remains challenging. When in town, the youngsters learn to raid at various places, are exposed to poor baboon-proofing, poor waste management and generally have easy access in town.

Waterfall Barracks is virtually surrounded by the urban area all along the eastern boundary. Within the urban area, there are numerous of fruit trees, vegetable gardens and doors and windows are left open. Bins along the road are not baboon-proofed and the attractants / human derived foods are easily available everywhere. Education and awareness regarding baboon-proofing are extremely important to prevent individuals from entering the urban area.



Figure 2: The Waterfall Troop movement for June 2017.

During the same period last year, the troop was up on the mountain and spent only 39% of its time at the Waterfall Barracks area. This year, the combination of the fire in the beginning of the year and the devastating drought seems to have hugely impacted the behaviour of the troop and its foraging patterns. The number of adult males also negatively impacted the troop and it kept splitting and forming smaller raiding parties.

The main problem individuals have been TK19 and WF4. TK19 would often separate from the troop with some females. WF4 would also separate from the troop with a couple of individuals. WF4 used to follow TK19 around and learnt from TK19. The majority of the troop followed CON4 and would predominantly remain behind the Waterfall Barracks but would enter the barracks or the Happy Valley Shelter in the mornings and late afternoon.

WFF6 is the female that has had mange for quite some time. However, WFF6 was monitored and treated and is now showing positive signs of recovery. Her hair has started growing back and she is foraging and keeping up with the troop. The infant is also doing well and is suckling.

HWS: TROOP MONTHLY REPORT																																
SECTOR					CLASSES OF BEHAVIOUR																											
SOUTH EAST					1	In urban area					4	Attacking pets					7	Threatening behaviour/attack/stealing food														
BABOON TROOP:					2	Raid bins					5	Raid unoccupied house or vehicle					8	Breaking & Entering/Damaging property														
MONTH: JUNE					3	Non malicious damage					6	Raid occupied house or vehicle					9	Nocturnal Raiding														
BABOON ID		Sex	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	TOTAL	
Troop							1																								1	
CON4 (B)		M								2		2		1	1					5	1						2	2,5			9	
TK19 (R-W)		M		2				1					1	1		1	2	2	2	1	2			2		2	2	2,5	2		17	
WF4		M		2										1	1												2	2,5			6	
WFF3		F																													0	
WFF4		F																										1	2		2	
WFF5 (Y)		F																													0	
UnID Females		F		2			2	1				2	2,5	1,1,1	1	1	2,1		2	2,5	2			2		2	2	2,5	2		23	
UnID Juveniles				2			2			2		2		1,1	1		1			2	2			1		2	1	2	2,5		16	
UnID SA Male		M													1			5													2	
UnID Individuals							2	5				2	5	1,2				5			2			1			2		5	2,5	2,5	15
	%	TIME SPENT IN TOWN (Minutes)																										HRS				
Troop	0.6					30								90																	2.00	
Individuals	7.4		75			90	75		20				21	135	105	10	29	23	10	62	127		12	35		30	30	145	225	180	23.98	
Roost:	AM	6	2	6	14	14	6	6	6	6	6	10,2	10	1	1	1	6	6	6	1	1	6	1	1	6	14	6	2	1	6		
Roost:	PM	2	6	14	14	1	1	6	6	6	10	10	1	1	1	1	6	6	6	1	1	1	1	6	14	6	1	1	6	6		
Roost Sites		1	Waterfall Cliff					2	Happy Valley Mtn					3	Signal School					4	Waterfall Barracks					5	Mountain Residents side					
		6	Admiral Footpath					7	Cape Farm House					8	Happy Valley Home					9	Red Hill					10	SANAD					
		11	Mountain CoGHN					12	Gate 3 - Plateau Road					13	Rocklands Farm					14	North Peak					15	Bungalow					
		16	Rocklands Valley					17	Shamballah Pines					18	Murdock Valley Cliffs					19						20						
ID Features of Baboons																																
General remarks		Red and <i>Italics</i> indicates raiding inside the South African Naval Ammunition Depot (SANAD). Black, <i>Italics</i> indicates raiding on farms.																														

Figure 3: The Waterfall Troop raid sheet for June 2017.

3. Da Gama Troop:

The Da Gama Troop spent 99.5% of its time out of town, and individuals spent 90.7% out of town. Throughout June 2017, the troop continued to travel quite far to find forage. The troop utilised the entire extent of its home range and the females pushed hard to enter the urban area. On several occasions, the females would push harder for town than the males, and the males would then follow the females. On 7 June, the troop stayed low down the entire day because of a severe storm.

There was still a considerable amount of conflict between the adult males. DG14 tried to challenge the other males and especially DG15. On 12 June, a small juvenile was found dead, it had been ripped open and disembowelled. The ranger witnessed a female being chased by DG14 and she had a small juvenile with her, it is therefore believed the cause of death of the juvenile is infanticide. This is the second infant suspected to be killed by DG14.

On 19 June, one female was found sleeping alone in Welcome Glen. Residents reported a baboon calling that night, as well as the next morning. The rangers investigated first thing in the morning, and found a lone female. The rangers could not identify the female but suspect that it was the same female that lost her juvenile on 12 June.

Conflict with the residents in Da Gama Park has also increased again, and on one occasion the rangers reported to hear what sounded like a pellet gun being fired at the baboons. The rangers attempted to follow up, and moved in the direction of where the sound was coming from between 5th and 7th Avenue but did not find anything.

Figure 4: The Da Gama Troop raid sheet for June 2017.

On a positive note, although individuals enter the urban area at different times and in different locations, when the rangers manage to get them all together, they still move as a cohesive unit. This is a positive sign that they have not splintered too much during this difficult period.

Births and Deaths

One infanticide occurred on 12 June in the Da Gama Troop. An infant was found disembowelled. No births occurred in any of the South-east troops during June 2017.

Recommendations

- In the interest of more effective baboon management, residents at the naval flats in Da Gama Park should place their **refuse bags inside the bins, inside the bin bay** and not leave it in front of the gate or on the floor.
- **Broken garages** at the Naval flats in Da Gama Park should be fixed, to prevent baboons from climbing in through the openings to gain access to the bins.
- All **vegetable gardens should be baboon-proofed** and residents should refrain from growing fruit trees in baboon affected areas. Otherwise, all fruit should be removed from trees.
- Residents at the Waterfall Barracks and Happy Valley Shelter should **keep their doors and windows closed** when they are not there to prevent raids.
- **Law enforcement is urgently needed** in Welcome Glen and Da Gama Park to prevent the illegal use paintball markers and pellet guns by residents, who use these to deter baboons.
- Baboon management of the Smitswinkel Troop will be greatly improved if strategies such as **baboon-proofing, streamlined waste management, erection of signage and availability of flyers** to alert to patrons to the presence of baboons, is implemented at the Black Marlin Restaurant.
- **Poor waste management at the South African Naval Ammunition Depot (SANAD)** and the Waterfall Barracks urgently needs to be addressed, so that baboons cannot gain access to food so easily.
- **A solution for the 'What's Your Flava' café** in Simon's Town needs to be found, to prevent baboons from raiding the shop, while still making it easily accessible for customers.

South Western Region – Area Manager: Cath Shutte

1. Groot Olifantsbos Troop (GOB)

During June 2017, the GOB Troop moved in and out of the Cape of Good Hope (CoGH) section of the Table Mountain National Park (TMNP). The troop roosted outside of the CoGH for 71% of the month and inside the CoGH for only 29% of the month.

GOB7 continued to determine the troop's daily movement pattern and roost site. While inside the CoGH, the troop foraged on indigenous vegetation close to the Wildschutsbrand and Perdekloof Picnic Sites. Following on from last month (HWS May 2017 Report), the troop continued to forage and move through Perdekloof, Wildschutsbrand, Cape Farmhouse and Shamballah Tea House and Holistic Centre (Shamballah).

The troops' movement patterns outside of the park resulted in an increase in human/baboon conflict on properties outside of the urban area. Raiding attempts by GOB7 continued this month, the baboon tried to access the African Art Studio, Kilfillan Farm, Farm 1350 and the Koggelfontein skips. Most of these raiding attempts were mitigated by the HWS rangers.

The three GOB females, referred to as the GOB individuals, roosted at the Misty Cliffs Sleep Site for 89% of the month and at the CoGH Sleep Site for 11% of the month. The GOB individuals continued to move above and between Misty Cliffs and Scarborough, which made management challenging.

On 29 May, KOB2 was seen on the urban fringe of Scarborough. The GOB individuals saw KOB2 and moved together from Scarborough to the CoGH. KOB2 and the GOB individuals settled at Bonteberg that night. On 31 May, the GOB Troop joined KOB2 and the GOB individuals at Bonteberg. However, an untagged male baboon chased KOB2 and the GOB individuals towards Scarborough. The GOB individuals attempted to remain near the troop for most of the morning, until GOB7 arrived. However, GOB7 chased the females to Scarborough and then returned to the troop.

HWS: TROOP MONTHLY REPORT																															
SECTOR		CLASSES OF BEHAVIOUR																													
SOUTH WEST		1	In urban area					4	Attacking pets					7	Threatening behaviour/attack/stealing food																
BABOON TROOP:		GOB		2	Raid bins					5	Raid unoccupied house or vehicle					8	Breaking & Entering/Damaging property														
MONTH: June		YEAR: 2017		3	Non malicious damage					6	Raid occupied house or vehicle					9	Nocturnal Raiding														
BABOON ID	Sex	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	TOTAL	
KOB2	M																													0	
GOB7	M																							1						1	
UnId Males	F			1																										1	
MCF7	F																													0	
UnId Females	F	1	6.6			6	1	1			1	1	1		1	1	1			2.2	6.6	5	2.6				1	6.2,2,2,2	6	26	
Juveniles																														0	
Troop																														0	
	%	TIME SPENT IN TOWN (Minutes)																											HRS		
Troop	0.0																													0.00	
Individuals	17.5	160	135	5		44	420	155			71	39	241			286	110	77	56		287	326	325		7			111	305	216	56.27
Roost:	AM	5.1	2.1	2	2	2	6.1	2.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	2.1	2.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	6.1	5.1	2.1	2.1	5.1	4.2	6.1	4.1		
Roost:	PM	6.1	2.1	2	2	6.1	2.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	2.1	2.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	6.1	5.1	2.1	2.1	5.1	4.2	6.1	4.1	4.1	
Roost Sites				1 Misty Cliffs					2 CoGH Reserve					3 Red Hill					4 Shamballah					5 Wildschutsbrand							
				6 Perdekloof					7 CoGH Nursery					8 Misty Cliffs 2					9 Other												
ID Features of Baboons																															
General remarks				Black, bold and <i>italics</i> text indicates raids in non-urban areas																											

Figure 5: GOB Troop raid sheet for June 2017.

On 10 May, an untagged adult female living outside of the CoGH was seen carrying a new-born infant.

No raiding incidents were recorded for the GOB Troop during June 2017. However, individuals continued to enter and raid in the urban area. The most challenging individuals to manage, remained the adult females that spent the month moving above and between Misty Cliffs and Scarborough. The steep topography and rocky terrain, makes it difficult to hold an effective line. Furthermore, the three females did not stay together once they entered the urban area. This made it difficult for the rangers to move them out of town.

2. Slangkop Troop

The Slangkop Troop favoured the Ocean View Pines Sleep Site this month, because it provides the troop with adequate shelter from the cold winter weather. The troop roosted at the Ocean View Pines Sleep Site for 86% of the month and at the Compass Bakery Cliffs Sleep Site for 14% of the month.

The troop concentrated its forage efforts to the valley alongside Ocean View and within the Kompanjistein area. The troop also foraged in the pine plantation behind Ocean View and on the koppies above the Rasta Camp. The troop's movement patterns were influenced by weather conditions, and the animals preferred to spend the day in valleys, which are sheltered from the cold winds.

On most mornings, the troop foraged on pine nuts below the Ocean View Pines Sleep Site. The baboons found forage in the form of bulbs and tubers in the stream valley. The area above the Rasta Camp provided the baboons with indigenous vegetation and a fresh water source. The baboons found an abundance of invertebrate forage under the bark of felled trees at Kompanjistein. The troop was observed peeling back the bark of the trees to search for insects.

The troops' movement patterns close to Ocean View resulted in human/baboon conflict this month. Resident children from Ocean View were seen throwing stones and chasing the baboons on three occasions. Two of these incidents took place in the urban area and the other incident took place on the mountain.

The Slangkop Troop's time out of town has improved, from 99.5% in May 2017 to 99.8% in June 2017. The troop only entered the urban area on one occasion during June 2017, in comparison to last month when the troop entered the urban area on three occasions. The Slangkop individuals time out of town decreased from 98.6% in May 2017 to 97.7% in June 2017. Ten bin raids, three occupied house raids and one incident of stealing food was recorded this month.

On 10 June, a new-born was identified in the troop.

HWS: TROOP MONTHLY REPORT																																					
SECTOR		CLASSES OF BEHAVIOUR																																			
SOUTH WEST		1	In urban area				4	Attacking pets				7	Threatening behaviour/attack/stealing food																								
BABOON TROOP:		Slangkop		2	Raid bins				5	Raid unoccupied house or vehicle				8	Breaking & Entering/Damaging property																						
MONTH: June		YEAR: 2017		3	Non malicious damage				6	Raid occupied house or vehicle				9	Nocturnal Raiding																						
BABOON ID	Sex	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	TOTAL							
SK6 (Sub-adult)	M	1	1	1								1	2		2	1			2		1			2						10							
UnID Males	M	1		1								1									1									4							
UnID Females	F		1	6								1	2.6		2	1			2		1						1			10							
UnID Juveniles		1																			1									2							
UnID Individuals																					2.6			7, 2		2				5							
Troop																											1			1							
	%	TIME SPENT IN TOWN (Minutes)																									HRS										
Troop	0.2																										47			0.78							
Individuals	2.3	30	36	42								43	56		14	24			25		53		59	14		13	27			7.27							
Roost:	AM	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	3	2	2								
Roost:	PM	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	3	2	2	2								
Roost Sites		1				Slangkop				2				Ocean View				3				Compass Bakery				4				Witsand				5		Other	
ID Features of Baboons																																					
General remarks		Red, bold and <i>italics</i> text indicates raids at Rogers Farm and the City waste disposal site.																																			

Figure 6: The Slangkop Troop's raid sheet for June 2017.

Births and Deaths

One birth was recorded in the GOB Troop and one in the Slangkop Troop during June 2017.

No deaths occurred in the south-west section during this month.

Recommendations

- The patches of **invasive alien plants** situated above Ocean View and below the Compass Bakery Sleep Site if removed, will improve management of the Slangkop Troop. This issue has been addressed with South African National Parks (SANParks) and is pending.
- All **fruiting trees** or **visible fruit** should be harvested from fruit trees in baboon-affected areas so that this is not an attractant for baboons.
- Increased baboon-proofing of the recycling area at **In2Foods Compass**, including tying up the black bins to prevent them from being tipped over, will assist in baboon management.
- **Baboon-proof bins** should be used and **adequate waste management measures** should be implemented by residents in baboon-affected areas, to prevent raiding.

Northern Region – Area Manager: Byron Loubser

1. Tokai Troop

The Tokai Troop favoured the sleep sites situated in low-lying areas of its home range in winter. The troop roosted at the Tea Garden Sleep Site and the Manor House Sleep Site for most of June 2017. The troop did not roost at the Silvermine Pines Sleep Site this month. This sleep site is high-lying, and is exposed to the cold north-west winter winds. The troop roosted in sub-groups on 11 occasions, and it was also observed foraging in two separate groups. This phenomenon could be related to nutritional stress during the winter period.

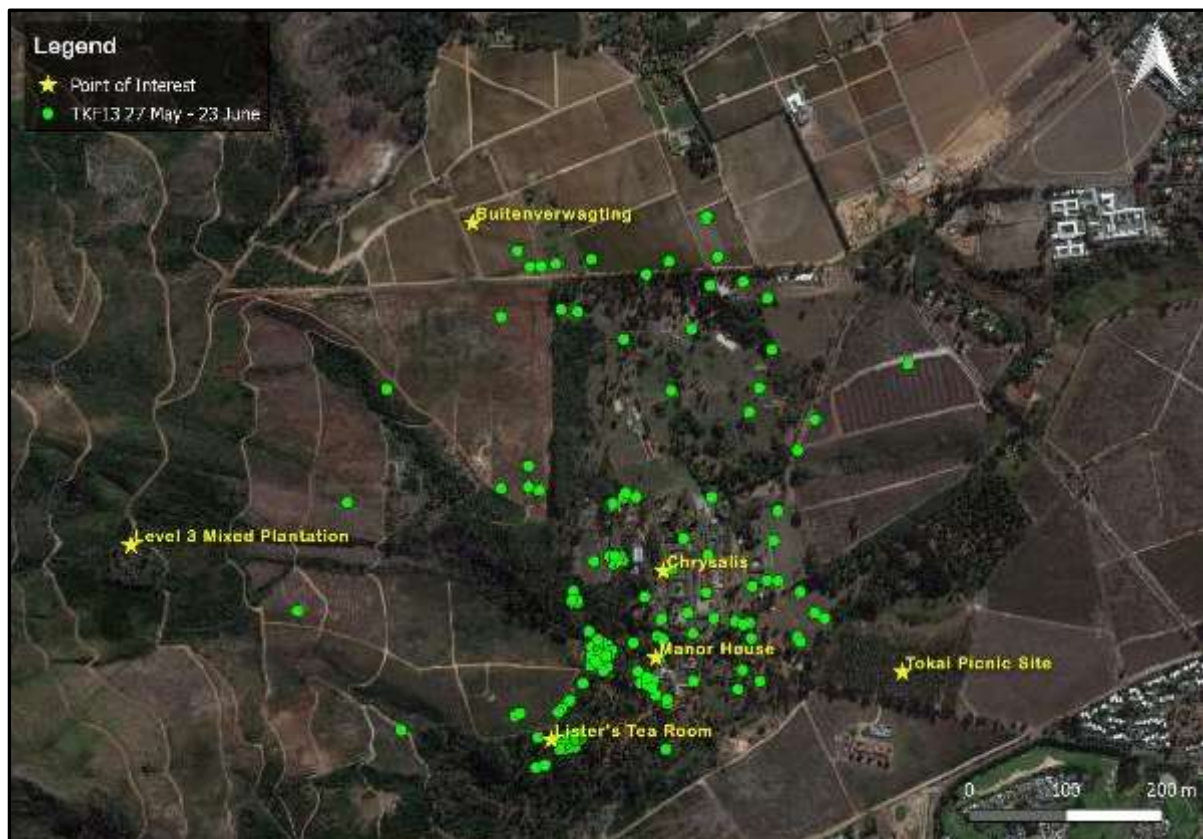


Figure 7: Tokai Troop movements in June 2017. Data from HWS GPS Collar on TKF13.

The troops' foraging efforts were focused on the low-lying areas around the Porter Estate. The troop was observed foraging on grasses, mushrooms, Mitzeeri trees and acorns. On most days, the troop would move north-east to the lower vineyard blocks on the Buitenverwachting Wine Farm. These vineyard blocks provided the baboons with forage in the form of unharvested raisins, which are scarce during this time of year. Horse feed at the stable facilities on the Porter Estate continued to attract the troop to these areas when the horses were being fed. Many people were present in these areas, which resulted in high levels of human-baboon conflict. Non-malicious damage to infrastructure was also reported at the Porter Estate.

The removal of invasive alien plants in the Tokai Plantation continued this month. Critical sites that hindered baboon movements and management have started to be cleared. The removal of invasive alien plants should promote the establishment of fynbos, which should expand foraging opportunities for the baboons.



Figure 8: Invasive alien plant removal that was taking place at the Tea Garden.

On 4 June, a resident at the Porter Estate reported that an adult female baboon was separated from the troop and seemed to have impaired vision. HWS Area Manager, Byron Loubser, assessed the baboon and it appeared that the baboon was blind and also heavily pregnant. The baboon was then cage captured and transported to the Westlake Holding Facility.

The baboon was monitored and assessed daily and displayed regular signs of improvement. On 7 June, the baboon gave birth to a female infant in the holding facility. The baboons were kept in the holding facility until the female's vision improved, and were successfully released near to the troop on 12 June 2017.



Figure 9: TKF14 with a new-born female infant while in the Westlake Holding Facility

The Tokai Troop did not enter the urban space and no urban raids were recorded. However, individual baboons did raid at the non-urban Porter Estate. Most of the raids undertaken during June, can be attributed to unidentified individual male and female baboons that moved away from the troop to raid in non-urban areas.

SECTOR				CLASSES OF BEHAVIOUR																																							
NORTH				1	In urban area								4	Attacking pets								7	Threatening behaviour/attack/stealing food																				
BABOON TROOP:			TOKAI	2	Raid bins								5	Raid unoccupied house or vehicle								8	Breaking & Entering/Damaging property																				
MONTH: JUNE			YEAR: 2017	3	Non malicious damage								6	Raid occupied house or vehicle								9	Nocturnal Raiding																				
BABOON ID	Sex	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	TOTAL													
MT3 (Pu-B) alpha	M																																										
TKF 12 (Blue, GPS Collar)	F																																										
TKF 13 (Yellow, GPS Collar)	F		2																											1													
Un ID Male	M		2		5						2, 5									1										5													
Un ID Male	M		2		5								2											2						4													
Uni ID Male	M				5																									1													
Uni SA Male	M																																										
Uni Female	F		2, 7						2, 5																					4													
Uni Female	F		7						2, 5																					3													
Uni Female	F								2, 5																					2													
Uni Juve																																											
Tokai Troop				3																										1													
	%	TIME SPENT IN TOWN (Minutes)																													HRS												
Troop	0.0																													0.00													
Individuals	0.1																			15										0.25													
Roost:	AM	1	6, 13	1, 6	6	1, 6	6	13	13	8	1, 6	6, 13	6, 13	7	1	6, 13	7	1	1, 6	1, 6, 13	1	6, 13	7, 13	1	1	1	1	13	1														
Roost:	PM	6, 13	1, 6	6	1, 6	6	13	13	8	1, 6	6, 13	6, 13	7	1	6, 13	7	1	1, 6	1, 6, 13	1	6, 13	7, 13	1	1	1	1	13	1	6														
Roost Sites				1				Tea Garden				2				Lev 1 Zwk Gums				3				Lev 2 stream				4				Lev 4 Pines				5				Upper Tea Garden			
				6				Manor House				7				Picnic site 1				8				Picnic site 2				9				Middle Plantation				10				Tokai bridge			
				11				Sivermine pines				12				Level 3 Mixed plantation				13				Other				14				Picnic 3				15							
ID Features of Baboons																																											
General remarks				Bold & <i>italics</i> indicate non-urban raids.																																							

Figure 10: Tokai Troop raid sheet for June 2017.

Three infants were recorded in the Tokai Troop on 8 June, 12 June and 13 June, respectively.

2. Zwaanswyk Troop

The Zwaanswyk Troop roosted at the Tokai Picnic Site Sleep Sites for most of June 2017. The troop followed a similar movement pattern to the Tokai Troop, by foraging on low-lying areas. Forage included grasses, mushrooms and acorns. The troop also raided horse feed at the stable facilities on the Porter Estate and foraged between the low-lying vineyards on Buitenverwachting for remaining raisins.

On 31 May, TK28, an old adult male, was euthanised in terms of the raiding protocol. TK28 was natal to the Tokai Troop and immigrated to the Zwaanswyk Troop during January 2017. TK28 had an extensive raiding history and was an assertive raider. TK28 raided occupied houses and stole food directly from people, and displayed little fear towards humans. In March 2017, TK28 formed a splinter troop in the Zwaanswyk Troop, which became increasingly difficult to manage. A splinter troop in a predator free system is undesirable and invariably leads to an unnatural increase in population numbers. Splinter troops do not occur naturally because small groups become easy prey for predators.

Due to TK28's extensive raiding history and the formation of a splinter troop, TK28 was euthanised following Wild Animal Advisory Committee (WAAC) approval on 1 June 2017.

During June, TK47 asserted dominance over MT5, and subsequently attained the alpha male status in the troop. Several incidents of fighting were observed between TK47 and MT5, which resulted in minor baboon-on-baboon related injuries. As a result, MT5 started to spend more time alone away from the troop.



Figure 11: MT5 and TKF4 digging for acorns.

Raids for the Zwaanswyk Troop were only recorded in the non-urban areas this month. One incident recorded, was when a large portion of the troop raided a bin at The Range on the Porter Estate.

Individual animals raided in the urban and non-urban space. Most raids undertaken by Zwaanswyk individuals can be ascribed to TK47 and MT5. TK47 undertook 17 raids, which included 11 bin raids, two occupied house raids and one incident of non-malicious damage (refer to Figure 12). MT5 undertook 18 raids, which included directly stealing food on two occasions, eight bin raids, one unoccupied house raid and an occupied house raid.

HWS: TROOP MONTHLY REPORT																																		
SECTOR			CLASSES OF BEHAVIOUR																															
NORTH			1	In urban area					4	Attacking pets					7	Threatening behaviour/attack/stealing food																		
BABOON TROOP:			2	Raid bins					5	Raid unoccupied house or vehicle					8	Breaking & Entering/Damaging property																		
MONTH: JUNE			3	Non malicious damage					6	Raid occupied house or vehicle					9	Nocturnal Raiding																		
BABOON ID		Sex	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	TOTAL			
MT 5 (Blu-R)		M					2	7	1	2	2, 2, 2	6											1	1	1		1	1	2, 5	2, 2, 7	18			
TK 28 (Blu-G)		M			2	2																									2			
TK 47 (White)		M	2	2, 2		1	2, 2		2	2	2, 2, 2	6		1								1						2, 3		6	17			
TKF 4 GPS Collar		F																										6			1			
TKF5 (Green)		F																																
TKF7		F																																
Uni Individual		M																								1					1			
Uni adult female		F		2										6						1								6			4			
Uni adult female		F	2	2																1											3			
Uni adult female		F		2								5																			2			
Uni Juvenile																						2						6			2			
Zwaanswyk Troop			2																												1			
			%	TIME SPENT IN TOWN (Minutes)																									HRS					
Troop		0.0																													0.00			
Individuals		7.5	30	30	20	40	15		45	45	40	40		40						15		20	25	144	60	40	120	40	240	400	24.15			
Roost:		AM	7	7	8	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	7	7	13	13	7	7	7	7	7	13	8	8	1	7	10	8	7	6				
Roost:		PM	7	8	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	7	7	13	13	7	7	7	7	7	13	8	1	7	10	8	7	6	7					
Roost Sites					1	Tea Garden					2	Level 1 ZWK gums					3	Level 2 stream					4	Lev 4 Pines					5	Upper tea Garden				
					6	Manor House					7	Picnic 1					8	Picnic 2					9	Middle Plantation					10	Tokai bridge				
					11	Silvermine Pines					12	Level 3 mixed plantation					13	Other					14	Picnic 3					15					
ID Features of Baboons																																		
General remarks					Bold & italics indicate non-urban raids.																													

Figure 12: Zwaanswyk Troop's raid sheet for June 2017.

3. Constantia Troop 1 (CT1)

The Constantia Troop 1 roosted at the Upper Gums Sleep Site and Bike Trails Sleep Site for most of June 2017. The troop foraged on the low-lying areas of the wine farms, and on natural vegetation in the Middle Plantation, Donkergat and the Spaanschemat River Course. The troop was observed foraging on grasses, acorns, remaining raisins and fruit trees. The baboons also foraged in the Middle Plantation and the Donkergat on natural vegetation.

The troop spent most of its time close to Klein Constantia and Groot Constantia and ventured to the farm infrastructure on the low-lying areas on several occasions. The troop only spent one-night roosting on Groot Constantia, which resulted in few baboons in the urban space. It remained challenging for the

HWS' rangers to hold effective lines on the urban edge at Price Drive, due to the dense invasive alien plants that hamper sight lines and movement. Removal of invasive alien plants adjacent to Price Drive, as identified by HWS and SANParks, is underway.

HWS' rangers and wine farm rangers collaborated to manage baboons on the farms. The rangers maintained the buffer zone to the urban space, thereby reducing the amount of time the troop spent on the farms.

HWS: TROOP MONTHLY REPORT																															
SECTOR			CLASSES OF BEHAVIOUR																												
NORTH			1	In urban area					4	Attacking pets					7	Threatening behaviour/attack/stealing food															
BABOON TROOP:			CT 1		2	Raid bins					5	Raid unoccupied house or vehicle					8	Breaking & Entering/Damaging property													
MONTH: JUNE			YEAR: 2017		3	Non malicious damage					6	Raid occupied house or vehicle					9	Nocturnal Raiding													
BABOON ID	Sex	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	TOTAL	
CON6 (Orange) VHF Collar	M																										1			1	
CON 11 (Yel-Y)	M					1																					1			2	
CON 13 (Whi-W)	M					1																								1	
MT1 (Gre-W)	M																										1			1	
Uni SA Male	M																														
Un id Adult Male	M																														
Un id Adult Male	M																										1			1	
Un id female	M																										1			1	
Uni juve	M																										2			1	
Uni Female	F																										2			1	
Constantia Troop 1																															
	%	TIME SPENT IN TOWN (Minutes)																									HRS				
Troop	0.0																													0.00	
Males	0.2					10																						25			0.58
Roost:	AM	3	3	1	1	8	1	1	1	3	1	3	3	1	3	1	3	6	6	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	3		
Roost:	PM	3	1	1	1	8	1	1	1	3	1	3	3	1	3	1	3	6	6	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	3		
Roost Sites				1 Upper Gums			2 Lower Gums			3 Bike Trail Gums			4 Middle Plantation KC			5 McKenzies															
				6 Buiten gums			7 Block 10 gums			8 Castle gums			9 Dumping site			10 Other															
ID Features of Baboons																															
General remarks																															

Figure 13: CT1 raid sheet for June 2017.

CON11, a young adult male baboon, spent most of its time away from the troop in May 2017 and displayed similar behaviour during June. CON11 remains on the periphery of the troop because CON13 continues to chase CON11 away. On 5 June, CON11 sustained injuries to its bottom lip and right arm. CON11 was monitored daily, and could forage and drink without discomfort. CON11 seems to be in the early stages of dispersal. Dispersal occurs when male baboons reach early adulthood, and they leave their natal troop to find another troop to join.

On 23 June, MT1 (an old adult male) was eviscerated in the right groin area as a result of baboon-on-baboon conflict. Following veterinary assessment, MT1 was euthanised for humane reasons.

4. Constantia Troop 2 (CT2)

The Constantia Troop 2 (CT2) roosted at the Buitenverwachting Gums for most of June 2017. The troop frequented Buitenverwachting, Veels-Te-Ver and Klein Constantia, or were just above the borders of the farms. The troop became increasingly difficult to manage because the baboons spent more time on the low-lying areas of the farms, close to people, pets and infrastructure. CT2 was reported to be at private houses at Hussiesvlei, the vineyards and gardens at Water Oak Farm (urban fringe), the private houses, offices, stores and pig pen at Klein Constantia.

The troop moved to the low-lying areas of the farms because of the remaining raisins in the vineyards. The troop was also observed foraging on natural vegetation in the Middle Plantation, and on Klein Constantia as far north as the Groot Constantia fence line. HWS and farm rangers continued to collaborate to mitigate incidents on the farm and to prevent the troop from entering the urban space.

On 28 May, CON2 (an old adult male) suffered a baboon-on-baboon related injury to its left wrist. The initial assessment indicated that CON2 had a fractured left wrist. The baboon continued to roost and move with the troop, socialise, forage and drink.



Figure 14: CON2 being groomed by an adult female after sustaining an injury to its left wrist.

No time in town or urban raids were recorded for CT2 this month.

5. Mountain Troop:

The Mountain Troop roosted at the Veels-Te-Ver Sleep Site for most of June 2017. Management of the troop became challenging because it spent a lot of time on the low-lying areas on the farms and the Porter Estate.

The troop frequented the low-lying areas on Klein Constantia, to forage on the raisins that remained between the vineyards. During these excursions human/baboon conflict was experienced at the houses, offices and store facilities on the farm. The troops' presence on Buitenverwachting Farm increased, and baboons spent more time around the private houses at Hussiesvlei, the staff houses, the cellars, the wine tasting facilities and the restaurant.

The troop also moved south-easterly towards the Porter Estate. The baboons foraged at Alison's Stables, the Range, the Bike Park and between the low-lying vineyards on Buitenverwachting. The vineyards offered the baboons forage in the form of raisins. Forage such as acorns and horse feed attracted the baboons to the Porter Estate.

SECTOR		CLASSES OF BEHAVIOUR																															
NORTH		1	In urban area	4	Attacking pets	7	Threatening behaviour/attack/stealing food																										
BABOON TROOP:	MOUNTAIN	2	Raid bins	5	Raid unoccupied house or vehicle	8	Breaking & Entering/Damaging property																										
MONTH: JUNE	YEAR: 2017	3	Non malicious damage	6	Raid occupied house or vehicle	9	Nocturnal Raiding																										
BABOON ID	Sex	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	TOTAL			
TK 36 (R-Pur) collar	M																			2					2		2			3			
MT 4 (Pur-O)	M																																
Un-ID adult male	M																																
Un-ID adult male	M																																
UN-ID SA adult male	M																																
UN-ID female	F																																
UN - ID female	F																																
UN-ID Juvi																																	
Troop																																	
	%	TIME SPENT IN TOWN (Minutes)																									HRS						
Troop	0.0																													0.00			
Males	0.0																													0.00			
Roost:	AM	4	1	9	8	9	3	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	9	9	1	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	8	1	1				
Roost:	PM	1	9	8	9	9	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	9	9	1	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	8	1	1	1				
Roost Sites				1	Veels-te-ver -stores					2	Veels-te-ver reservoir					3	Veels-te-ver kramat					4	Buiten gums					5	Block 10				
				6	Level 3 Mixed plant					7	Quarry gums					8	Block 5 Pines					9	Other					10					
ID Features of Baboons																																	
General remarks				Bold & <i>italics</i> indicate non-urban raids.																													

Figure 15: Mountain Troop raid sheet for June 2017.

No time in town or urban raids were recorded for the troop. Only non-urban raids were recorded for TK36 on the farms in non-mandated areas. The troop's increased presence on low-lying areas had a definite impact on human/baboon conflict, and it is possible that the majority of incidents were not reported to HWS.

Births and Deaths

On 29 May, two infants were recorded in the Mountain Troop and one new-born was identified in CT2. Three infants were recorded in the Tokai Troop on 8 June, 12 June and 13 June, respectively. On 13 June, a new-born was identified in the Zwaanswyk Troop and an infant was recorded in CT1 on 20 June.

On 23 June, MT1 from CT1 was euthanised for humane reasons. On 1 June, TK28 from the Zwaanswyk Troop was euthanised with WAAC approval in terms of the raiding protocol

Recommendations

- The **electrified perimeter fence at the Tokai Picnic Site** should be upgraded and regularly maintained, which should mitigate raids on picnickers.
- Baboon incursions and raids at the **Cape Academy** should reduce if the practical recommendations made by HWS for **baboon-proofing** are implemented.
- **Maintenance and upgrades to electrified perimeter fences** on relevant **wine estates** should reduce baboon-related incidents. Trimming or removal of overhanging trees and closing of excavations should limit baboon access to the farms.
- The private and staff houses on relevant **wine estates** should implement baboon-proofing measures and removed **baboon attractants** which should limit baboon activities on the wine estates.

C. GENERAL COMMENTS ON ALL BABOON TROOPS

Population Data

This, month there were ten births and three deaths in the managed population. The managed population has therefore increased by seven, taking the total population to 426. The southern population increased by one and the northern increased by six individuals. This discrepancy seems to have been fairly constant this year, with the southern population having nine births whereas the northern population has already had 29 births this year.

This trend has been evident since 2012 when the two populations differed by only 4 individuals, with the south having 175 and the north having 179 in December 2012. Since then, the southern population has increased by only 10 individuals and now stands at 185, while the northern population has increased by 62 individuals and gained another troop (through fission). The northern population is now 241. This increase is attributed only to availability of human derived foods (HDF's).

TROOP	Total December Populations					JUNE 2017			Total Births 2017	Total Deaths 2017	Emigration/ Immigration 2017	TOTAL CURRENT POPULATION
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Births	Deaths	Emigration / Immigration				
Da Gama Troop	54	45	43	49	55	0	1	0	2	5	0	52
Smitswinkel Bay	23	21	22	23	33	0	0	0	0	1	+1	33
Waterfall	28	30	30	32	37	0	0	0	2	1	-1	37
Groot Olifantsbos	19	13	17	16	22	1	0	0	2	2	+1	23
Misty Cliffs	18	16	14	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slangkop	33	32	36	41	40	1	0	0	3	3	0	40
SUB TOTAL	175	157	162	172	187	2	1		9	12	+1	185
Zwaanswyk	25	26	28	30	29	1	1	0	1	2	+2	30
Tokai	61	65	72	62	67	3	0	0	10	6	-2	69
Mountain	33	44	48	49	52	2	0	0	7	3	1	57
Constantia 1 & 2	60	63	70	77	84	2	1	0	11	8	-2	85
SUB TOTAL	179	198	218	218	232	8	2		29	19	-1	241
TOTAL	354	355	380	390	419	10	3		38	31		426

Table 1: Population data for the eleven managed troops on the Cape Peninsula (June 2017).

There was one management death this month, TK28 from the Zwaanswyk Troop was euthanised in terms of the raiding protocol. Two other deaths occurred, both natural. An infanticide in the Da Gama Troop and MT1 from CT1 was euthanised for human reasons.

Deaths	2012*	2013	2014	2015	2016	JUNE 2017	2017 to Date	TOTAL
Management	17	16	8	7	7	1	6	61
Human Induced (HID)	8	7	10	24	7	0	4	60
Direct **	8	6	6	8	4	0	1	32
Indirect ***	0	1	4	16	3	0	3	24
Natural	7	30	19	20	16	2	14	106
Unknown	1	3	0	4	7	0	7	22
TOTAL	33	56	37	55	37	3	31	249

Table 2: Causes of baboon deaths since 2012 (*Data collected during the first half of 2012 provided by Baboon Research Unit, UCT); **Deaths caused directly by humans such as motor vehicle accidents, shooting, poisoning and dogs. ***Deaths caused indirectly by humans such as electrocutions and human related fires.

Hotline Data

This month there were 189 raid related calls in managed areas. This is an increase of 19 calls from last month. The most noticeable increase being from the Murdock Valley and Tokai areas. CON10 frequently raided the Murdock Valley area, which resulted in 67 calls. MT5 and TK47 regularly raided the Cape Academy, which resulted in 43 calls. The most noticeable decrease in calls was from the Simon's Town area. The number of calls decreased from 56 last month to 30 this month.

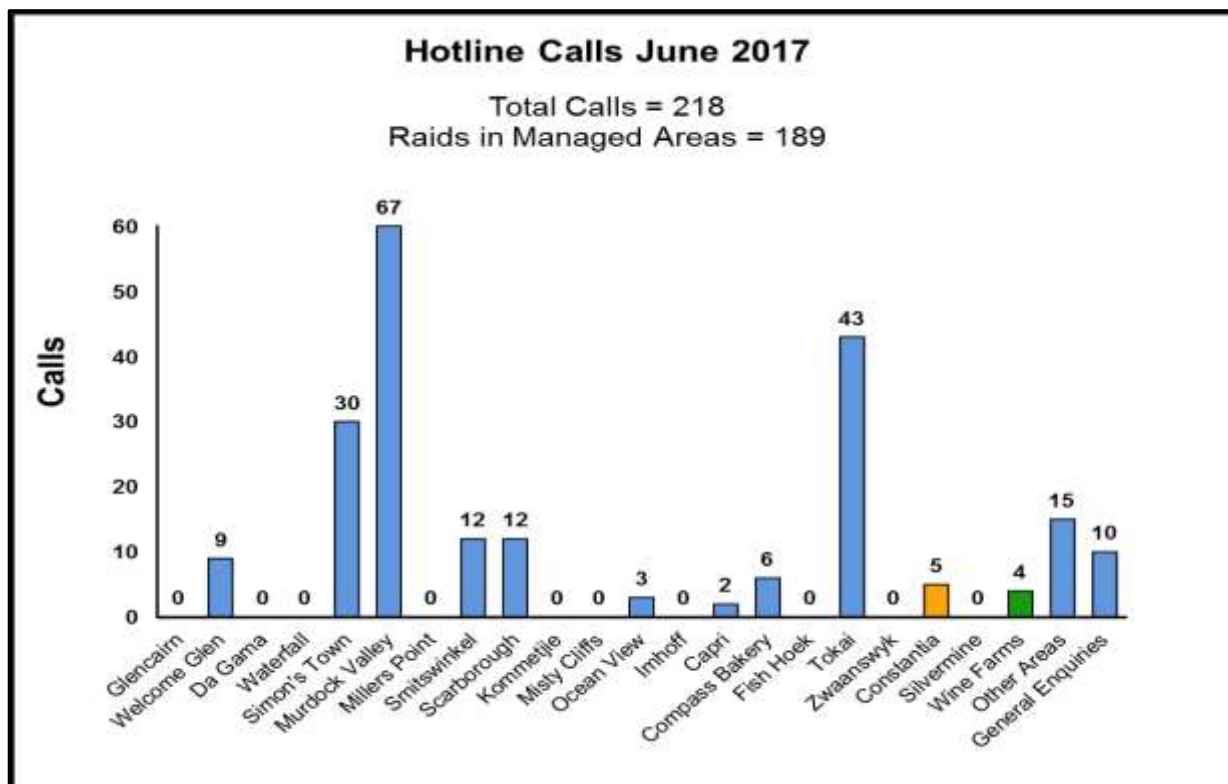


Figure 16: Hotline calls summary per urban area for June 2017.

Despite the high number of hotline calls, the majority of raid related hotline calls (88%) were just to report baboons present in the urban area. Of the remaining raids, only 4% were assertive raids and 8% were bin raids. It is pleasing that assertive raids continued to remain low this month.

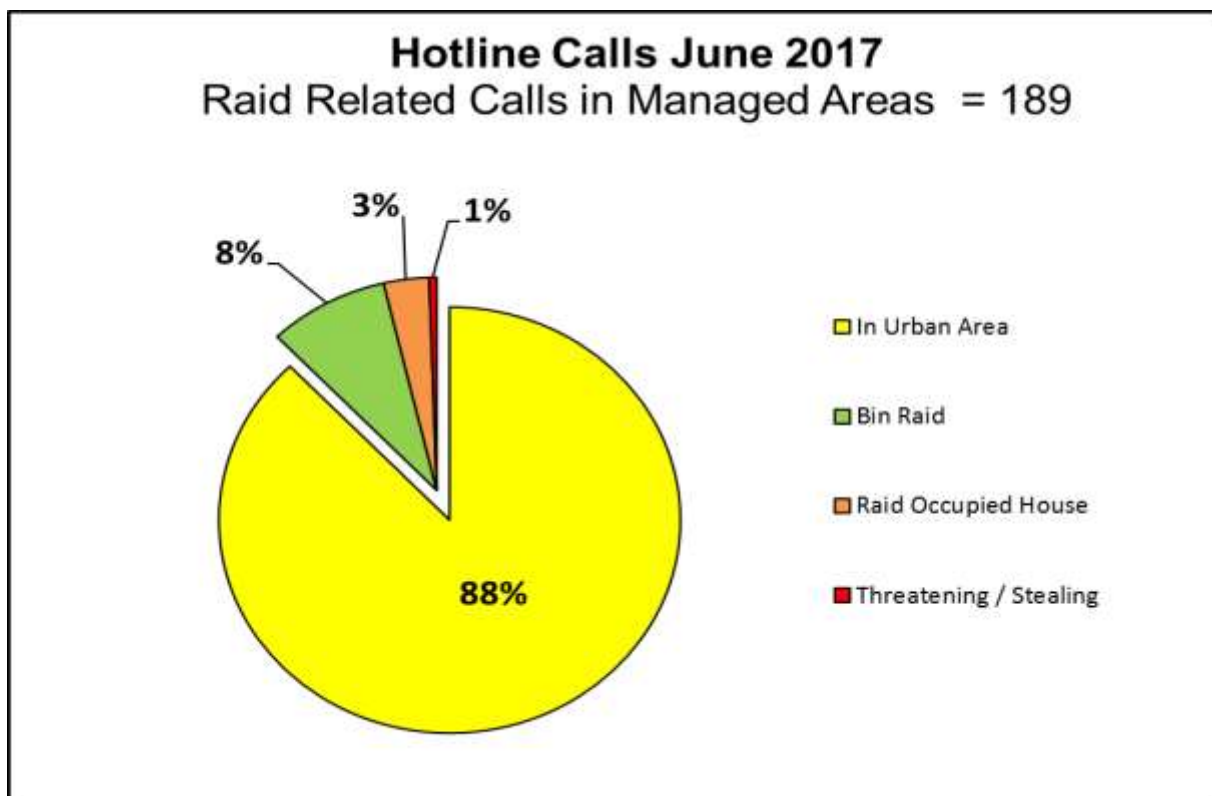


Figure 17: Composition of raid-related hotline calls during June 2017.

Percentage Time Out of Town

The percentage time the troops and individuals spent out of town increased this month from last month. This month the troops spent 99.9% and individuals 94.7% of their time out of the urban area. This is surprising during the winter period because there is less forage available to the baboons and they prefer the low-lying areas during the cold winter. However, the raiding behaviour of individual animals continued to be challenging, particularly in the Waterfall, Smitswinkel Bay, Da Gama, GOB and Zwaanswyk Troops.

The Smitswinkel individuals time out of town this month remained high this month (9.2%). Turmoil continued within the troop, which caused CON10 to move away from the troop to raid alone in Murdock Valley.

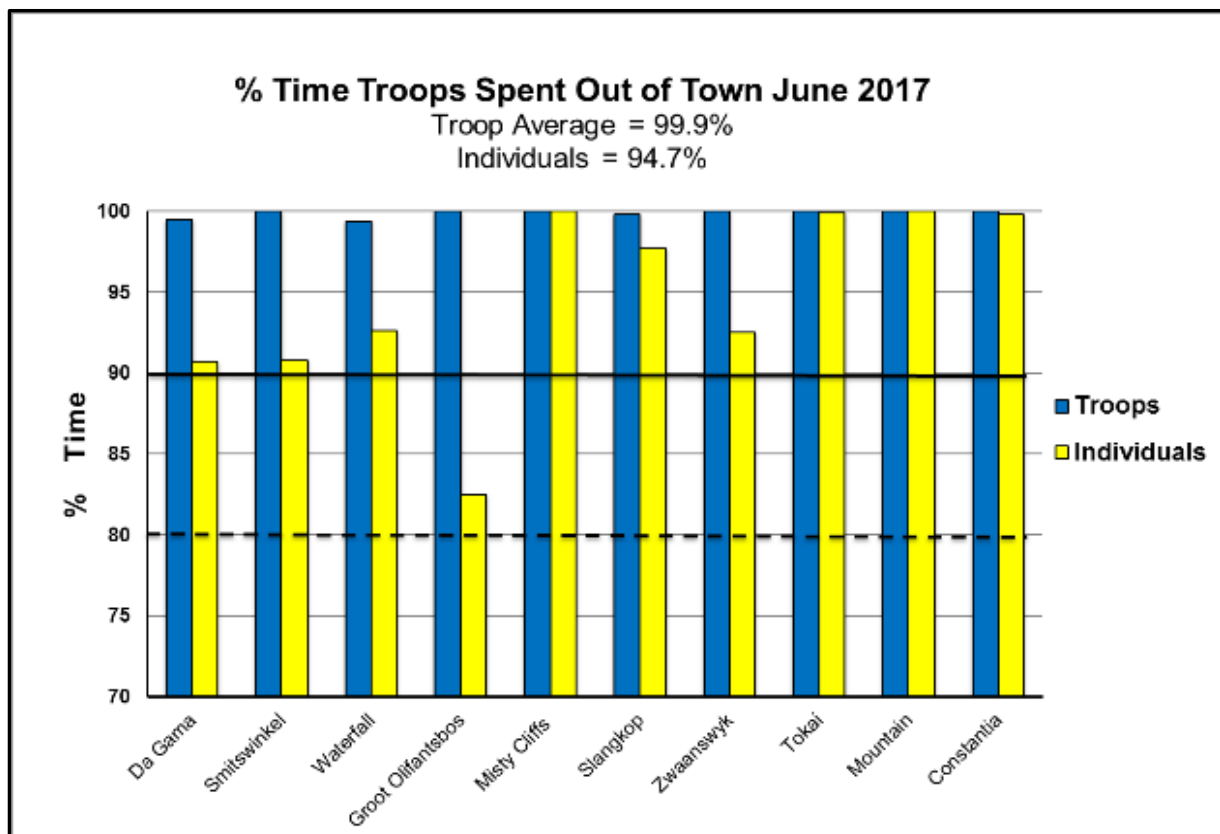


Figure 18: Percentage time troops spent out of town (June 2017). The solid line indicates the City of Cape Town's 2014 contract requirement and the broken line indicates the 2012 contract requirement.

Conclusion

Despite the increase in hotline calls relative to previous months, the troops averaged 99.9% of their time out of town. Individuals however only averaged at 94.7%, therefore spending considerable amount of time in the urban space. The devastating drought throughout the province also impacted the baboon population on the peninsula.

Burnt areas, from the fires in January this year and even from the fires of 2016, have been recovering at a much slower rate due to the drought. One of the reasons may be that seeds were germinating immediately after a fire and then dying from the summer drought. Research by W.J. Bond has also shown that drought-avoiding seed dormancy occurred in 9 out of 11 Cape *Proteaceae* with germination delayed until cool, moist, winter conditions. This has resulted in baboons having limited natural forage available and therefore troops had to work much harder to find suitable forage and most of the troops pushed lower down for food and shelter during the winter period.

Several troops have been affected by the conflict amongst adult males, especially in the south east. Conflict amongst adult males has led to troops splitting and forming raiding parties that enter town at different times and different locations. This situation has been exacerbated by poor waste management, insufficient baboon-proofing, and numerous other attractants like fruiting trees and vegetable gardens.

Dr Phil Richardson

HUMAN WILDLIFE SOLUTIONS