

Southern African Institute of Forestry



Delivering a professional service to forestry

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SAIF Calendar : February 2023 : Maritzbos Waterfall
Tweefontein Plantation Mpumalanga , Gerrit Marais
(Mpumalanga Branch)

From the President's Desk

Weeds : Are we winning or losing the War ?

Large parts of South Africa are covered and even overgrown with alien invasive vegetation. It is truly an uphill battle for most landowners who spend millions of Rands annually to clear weeds on their land using various methods ranging from manual (e.g hand pulling) to mechanical (ploughing), burning, chemical methods and biological control. Essentially each of these methods have a role to play and the combination of these methods referred to as "integrated control/ management" often yield the best results. Several programs have been initiated over the years like the Working for Water Project which did produce some success stories and individual landowners have had various levels of success.

The Working for Water (WfW) program was launched by government in 1995 and the original objective was to tackle the uncontrolled spread of alien invasive species which crowd out native species, overwhelm ecosystems , impede agriculture and exacerbate drought. The Objective as stated by DFFE and DWAF before them was as follows:

- To reduce the density of established, terrestrial, invasive alien plants, through labour intensive, mechanical and chemical control, by 22% per annum.

The Program has been running for almost 30 years. Admittedly the scheme had some significant achievements over the past 28 years and according to figures published in 2017, created 50,000 jobs annually and had a budget of R400m / annum by 2017.



It certainly helped to alleviate poverty and created opportunities for employment for youth and women and creating a basic income for the poor. By 2017 the WfW Program had 300 projects in all 9 South African Provinces. At that time organised agriculture and the forestry industry already contributed a large percentage of their budget which essentially amounted to a number of Public-Private-Partnerships (PPP's) .

The Forestry industry over the years provided planning, mapping, vehicle donations and training services and support to the Program.

According to WfW literature, uncontrolled, invasive plants could eventually use as much as 20% of South Africa's annual run-off. Clearing invasive plants along rivers typically results in stream flow increase of 800 to 12 000ℓ /ha/day in th winter rainfall region and up to 34,000 liters/ day in the summer rainfall region regardless of location and species.



Targeted invasive species. Teams remove pampas grass (*Cortaderia selloana*) from roadsides in Cape Town.

Water security. Thick, dense clumps of Indian shot (*Canna indica*) are removed from rivers in West Lake, Cape Town.

Invisible menace. Hydrilla (*Hydrilla verticillata*) destroys fishing tourism and alters oxygen levels and water chemistry.

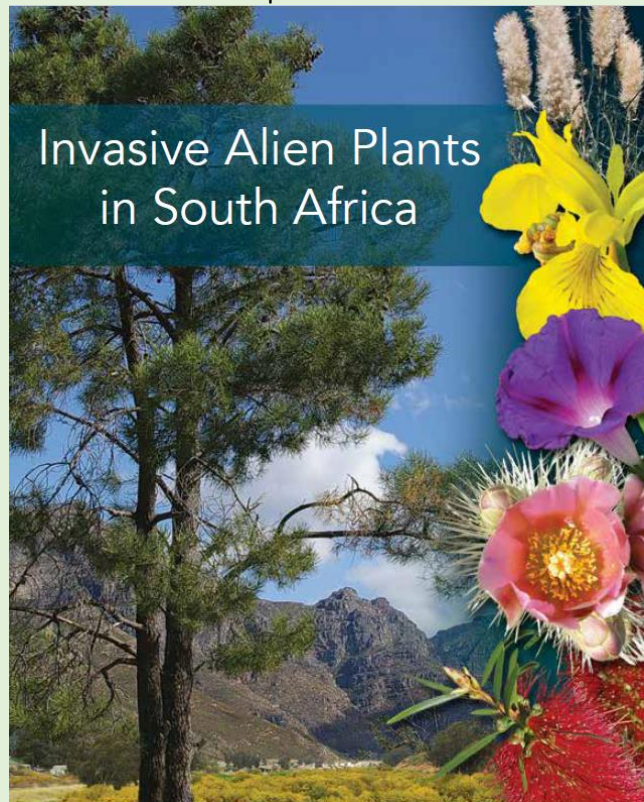
How do you measure success ?

According to WfW figures, by 2017, 3 million ha have been cleared at a cost of ± R8.5 billion. If this is converted to a cost per hectare, it comes to approximately R2,833/ ha. The key to successful alien control and getting a grip on weeds and positive results is probably the commitment to have several “follow up” operations, Continuous monitoring to ensure that regrowth is noticed and attended to is also an essential element to success.

Unfortunately, we have often seen in the past after a good start and visible progress and results following initial clearing, sadly little follow up / continuation due to funds running out resulted in some cases in a

project. Many people in the field are of the opinion that “smaller / less could actually be better” than trying to bite off more than you can chew. Many conservationists agree with this principle that if you are not committed to continue with follow-up operations for several years subsequent to the initial clearing project, you should rather not start at all. Many lessons have been learnt over the past three decades but sadly it does seem if we repeat some of the mistakes we have made in the past.

As a country South Africa probably has some of the most advanced legislation regarding Control of Alien Invasive vegetation . Excellent research has been done over many years in particular by the Plant Protection Research Institute (PPRI) which has been continued by the Agriculture Research Council (ARC). Several excellent publications have seen the light amongst which this very informative book compiled by Lesley Henderson from ARC published in 2020.



Sources:

- <https://www.greeneconomycoalition.org/news-and-resources/working-for-water-in-south-africa>
- <https://www.dffe.gov.za/projectsprogrammes/wfw>
- https://www.dffe.gov.za/sites/default/files/docs/publications/nrm_booklet.pdf
- <https://www.arc.agric.za/arc-ppri/>

In the next issue, we will focus more directly on the forestry industry and the challenges facing the industry



Herd dynamics by Rob Thompson

As forestry practitioners we are all only too familiar with cycles, of either natural or administrative origin.

On a daily basis, we work with cycles. We inherently monitor and manage to best advantage compartment rotations, nutrient cycles, weather patterns, financial periods, supply seasons, silvicultural regimes and many more. In fact, the more one ponders this, the more cycles one can identify.

There is one particular cycle however, that is not often thought about, given that the busy bustle of everyday life generally diverts one's attention away from it.

The cycle that I refer to is one's career-cycle.

This article is largely directed to fellow practitioners who are still practicing forestry and it is a call to take a moment to reflect on forestry career-cycles and the value that such reflection can bring.

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Consider for a minute the day that you stepped into your forestry practitioner shoes for the first time. There you were as a new graduate, full of academic theory and learning, embarking on a career in forestry. You did not really have a clue at that stage as to what you were getting into, and most certainly you did not acknowledge, at that time, the commencement of your career cycle and neither did you contemplate the potential longevity of that cycle. To many of us, a forestry career is a calling. A deeply hidden and mysterious rallying call towards a career in a field that is definitely challenging, often frustrating but, as most forestry veterans understand, rewarding (and not necessarily in a financial manner). Practitioners called into forestry are most likely those who have, or will, experience long career cycles.

Conversely, our industry has seen many graduates entering the field purely because they could secure a place at university. I remember conducting a field day attended by third year students. I waxed lyrical about forestry and shared many of my positive experiences in the industry which I hoped would encourage the youngsters to, in turn, share the reasons why they had chosen forestry.

I selected one chap from the group and invited him to tell us why he was studying forestry. He stood up and responded without hesitation ...“Because I couldn't get into engineering!”. I felt instantaneously deflated but never ever forgot that particular moment. It had sensitized me to the real fact that not everyone has a bent for forestry and their career cycles within the industry are likely to be short lived. This awareness has certainly stood me in good stead over the years when interviewing prospective candidates for various forestry posts.

So why am I sharing these thoughts with you? Well, as a long in the tooth forester, I have reached the stage where many of my colleagues of similar vintage, are slowly leaving the herd for calmer retirement pastures. I am witnessing the new generation of practitioners entering the industry, existing practitioners flexing their territorial muscle, old bulls like me locking horns and resisting departure for as long as possible and all the while thoroughly enjoying the dynamics unfolding from an informed and experienced vantage point. As the herd shuffles its various components, I see organizational cultures change, new interpersonal relationships evolve, group adaptation to ever changing circumstances, but most significantly I see the value of true commitment to the career. Those long serving and experienced practitioners who are retiring, are leaving significant voids within organisations and the industry. Yes, those voids will be filled over time, but not without a high degree of effort, focus and careful strategizing. Organisations have to be very sure of retaining the herd blood line which in industry translates into organizational culture and efficiency.

Generally, it is not really until a valued staff member is about to depart that one realizes just what a contribution that person is making. I guess that we are all guilty of complacency in this regard to a lesser or greater degree. Perhaps it is not so much complacency as simply an acceptance without consideration.

Therein lies my challenge to our various forestry organisations and tertiary training institutions:-

I think that we all have room to become a little more aware of the value of a true calling to the career. We are obligated to sift the opportunists from the dedicated as early along the training and recruitment process as possible to protect our collective “blood line”. We need more young practitioners to be excited about the prospects of a career in forestry.

The immense talent that we do have in our employ, across all levels, arguably needs to be recognized and celebrated far more vigorously than is current practice. Active recognition of the older herd members and a succession plan to absorb and retain outgoing knowledge and experience is critical. The simple ousting of valuable experience to make room for new blood may well cause the herd to lose bearing in challenging terrain.

As our older herd members depart, it is appropriate that those remaining engage with them and discover more about the essence of their calling. What hurdles did they encounter after the call and how did they overcome them? Get a clearer understanding of what drove them to persistently pursue the career despite the setbacks and what were the rewards that they enjoyed and valued? A clearer understanding of these aspects can only add value to the organization as it continues along pathways as yet undiscovered. New is not always better. A combination of new energy with old insight is however a likely winning combination!

This article is dedicated to Jacob Kotze, a long serving member of the SAIF, and industry practitioner who has recently retired from service in NCT Forestry Agricultural Co-operative Ltd. He has served forestry with distinction for close on 40 years spanning service in DAFF, Safcol, private practice and NCT. We wish you and Charmaine all the very best in the adventures and pathways that lie ahead. Godspeed.



Left to right

Rob T, Jacob Kotze (recently retired ex NCT), and Sue T out on a ride.

Rob Thompson Profile

Something about yourself

As a youngster, I had visions of forestry offering a career in the great outdoors, long horse rides in far off open and scenic areas, laid back inspections of beautiful, afforested areas and the occasional report to be written. How wrong can anyone really be? All told however, my career spanning almost 40 years (DAFF, Safcol and NCT) has been challenging, fun, traumatic, rewarding, frustrating, dire, exceptional, terrible, exhilarating... in fact I don't think there are enough adjectives to describe all of the nuances of the career. But, above all, it has been fantastic and allowed me to express myself as an individual in so many ways. I have discovered that the industry is not about the trees but all about the people. If one focusses on the people, the rest falls into place. That said, I owe much to special individuals along the way (some current SAIF members) who mentored me and gave me both chance and opportunity which ultimately led to my growth in the industry. I am forever grateful.

I am fortunate to have a very supportive family and one which "meshed" well with forestry life. My wife Sue teaches geography and is a hive of geological knowledge which has equipped me with appropriate information on many occasions. My daughter Aileen followed roughly in Dad's footsteps to become a professional ecologist specialising in all manner of auditory aspects of bush crickets. OK...so that's not forestry but it does have to do with natural systems!

Sue and I travel frequently to the remote and arid areas to temporarily escape foresters, school kids, and trees and to recharge. We are keen cyclists, and a year is certainly not a year without the annual pilgrimage down to the Cape Town Cycling Tour. A lesser known fact, but one that is rapidly gaining notoriety, is our ever-growing beer brewing hobby and our ambition to open a micro-brewery in Prince Albert one day. Speak to us for the brew of the day!

How did you get involved in the SAIF?

I first became interested at Varsity which is a lifetime ago. There was a period of absence thereafter...something about lapsed fees...go figure. Anyhoo... a decade or so later I accepted a position on the KZN Branch committee and have stayed part of the SAIF ever since (I even paid my fees).

I have served at both Branch and Council level and have found that the Institute certainly stimulates my creativity and serves as a platform on which to engage with other forestry practitioners without organisational boundaries becoming an impediment.

If there was anything you could change, what would it be?

Something that I would like to see happen is that members of the Institute take ownership of the outputs of the Institute and not merely wait for the Institute to provide. Just like any organisation, the members thereof actually comprise the organisation. I would like to see more suggestions forthcoming from members and energy expended into innovative and attractive networking between practitioners. This need not be complicated or expensive. It could take the form of field days, shared presentations, and talks. We all have interesting skill sets, hobbies and stories that could be shared. We just need to take the decision to actually do it and then action such.

What is your vision for the Institute?

I would like to see the Institute play a greater role in professional forester development and selection. It should play the role of an oversight body that nurtures and mentors' talent and recommends role players to the industry. Members should have confidence in the fact that an association with the Institute suggests best practice and professionalism. I would like to see members wanting to be members because there is an openly recognised mutual, relevant, and current benefit, to such an association.

What are your favourite past times and hobbies?

Apart from my previous mentioned interest in travel, cycling and rather dubious homebrew activities, I like to write and paint (no...not home renovations, but rather landscapes et al using oils on canvass). I also like to keep my hands busy with a special type of carpentry known to the Thompson's as "bush carpentry". This is a particular albeit lesser known arm of woodworking that emphasises the skill of simply "winging it" and using the "metric eye measure" to gauge where to cut the timber. Proponents of this art are known to abhor manuals, instructions, and tape measures.

Any other interesting facts about yourself

A lesser known fact about myself is that I am the current land speed record holder, over a measured mile, on Campbells revered speedway track, on

Verneukpan, on a mountain bike...naked. Please, no questions as yet...I am still getting used to the trauma of this accomplishment. Give it some time...

SAIF Photo Competition : 2023 Calendar



A Representative from Stihl handing over the prize proudly sponsored by Stihl to Marius du Plessis from the SAIF : KZN Branch for his stunning photo titled "Reflections -Mountain Home"

STIHL South Africa



Stihl has been a presence in South Africa since 1996, when the first STIHL subsidiary on the African continent, Andreas Stihl (Pty) Ltd, was opened in Pietermaritzburg, KwaZulu-Natal with Dave Hutton as General Manager. The company cemented its roots in the country in 2002, when it invested half a million rand in Pietermaritzburg, buying land in the Campsdrift area where a new warehouse and office block were established and opened by Mr Hans Peter Stihl. Today, STIHL (pronounced 'steel') is distributed across the country through a network of specialist dealers who advise customers on STIHL products and appropriate applications, and provide expert after-sales service.



Money in trees? Investing in Africa's forestry sector

By Jeanette Clark

Criterion Africa Partners recently invested in Form Ghana, one of the largest reforestation companies in Africa.

Criterion Africa Partners is a private equity firm focusing on investments in the continent's forestry sector. It has backed forestry and wood products related businesses in Ghana, Gabon, Uganda, Tanzania, Namibia, South Africa and eSwatini. Jeanette Clark spoke to Jim Heyes, managing director at Criterion, about the areas within the forestry value chain that hold the most potential and some of the challenges to be aware of.

Why is private equity a suitable investment vehicle for forestry on the African continent?

As Criterion Africa Partners, we've been fully dedicated to the sector since 2010 when we closed our first US\$160 million fund, the Africa Sustainable Forestry Fund. We are now nearing the end of the deployment of our second fund, which closed in 2018.

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Jim Heyes, managing director of Criterion Africa Partners

What are some of the main challenges in the forestry sector in Africa?

First of all, land issues are complicated in Africa. There is a common misconception that there is an abundance of available land for forestry, but much of the biologically productive land near credible markets is already used for farming and food security purposes.

Implementation is another challenge, as projects require significant investment and handholding to succeed. Structural issues, such as the high cost of capital, also impede growth in the sector, making it difficult for projects to become cash-flow positive.

How do you overcome land issues specifically?

It is very important, from the start, to establish good relationships with local stakeholders. I would advise that companies are modest about their ambitions until they demonstrate how they can perform on the ground.

Smallholder forestry can overcome land availability challenges and be a valuable investment opportunity. We are looking for ways to make this model investable.

Which sub-sectors or areas in forestry have the most potential?

Traditionally we have three areas that we invest in. The first is brownfield plantation forestry operations with established market potential, ESG standards, and management teams. We've made various investments in this area and have a few others that we are currently considering. We don't have any special focus in terms of species. The most common species in plantation forestry are eucalyptus, pine and teak, and we have investments in all three.

The second is downstream manufacturing operations such as sawmills, and the production of utility poles and plywood. These are exciting ventures because continued growth and demand in the local, regional, and international markets mean that the value chain will continue to develop over time and more opportunities will become available.

Investment in biomass energy to address the continued dependence on fossil fuels is the third area. We have also started looking at investments that address deforestation caused by charcoal production. Modern technology for charcoal production can reduce the wood input required by two-thirds. Currently, we are also exploring investments into agriculture on marginal forestry land, to boost the return on investment from those projects.

What investment opportunities would you not consider?

We have been historically negative about greenfield plantation investments in Africa due to past failures. According to our research, there has been US\$1.2 billion invested in 30 greenfield plantation projects over the last 30 years, with two-thirds of that capital lost. However, within the context of the current climate change mandates, we are closely monitoring potential projects to see if an investment could make commercial sense in the future.

Do you see the carbon credits market influencing investments in the future?

It is already having a significant impact. We sold a stake in the Gabonese forestry company Compagnie des Bois du Gabon to TotalEnergies in June, and the company indicated its plans to build a portfolio of projects that could generate five million metric tonnes of CO₂ equivalent of carbon credits. Not all investors coming into forestry are necessarily seeking carbon credits, but it is probably the biggest driver at the moment. However, the realistic supply of carbon credits on the continent is nowhere near meeting the demand from these announced projects. Getting five million metric tonnes of CO₂ equivalent per year translates into planting an additional 250,000 hectares a year, which is more than all the new plantations established in the past 30 years. These are extremely ambitious targets and whether or not it is realistic, remains to be seen. There is potential in the market, but it is more difficult than people realise.

How do you choose which companies to invest in?

We seek companies where we can add value. We try to find companies that are on a clear path to cash positivity within our holding period. We also have high ESG standards as we always hope to have a positive environmental impact.

Considering these criteria, the pool of investible assets in Africa is limited, but our experience and our networks give us access to deal flow. At the moment we have more opportunities than we have capital.

<https://www.howwemadeditinafrica.com/money-in-trees-investing-in-africas-forestry-sector/151129/>

WoodEX for Africa – The gateway to Africa's timber trade



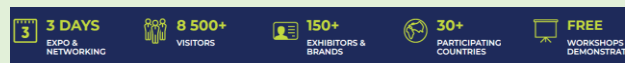
Established in 2012, WoodEX for Africa has become a leading trade event for the wood and timber industry in Africa. The event, which takes place from June 27th to 29th, 2023 at the Gallagher Convention Centre in Johannesburg, is expected to attract over 8,500 visitors and feature 150 exhibitors from 30 different countries. This provides an ideal opportunity for exhibitors to network with important industry players and expand their business by finding new dealers, distributors, and clients.

At WoodEX for Africa, you'll find a comprehensive range of products and services related to the forestry, sawmilling, woodworking, and furniture manufacturing industries, including wood-based raw materials, machinery, power tools and equipment, wood products and many more. You'll also have the chance to attend informative seminars and live workshops, where industry experts will share their insights and expertise on the latest trends, technologies, and best practices.

WoodEX for Africa is set to take place at Gallagher Convention Centre in Midrand from June 27th to 29th, 2023

For more information about exhibition space, contact Annelize +27 (0)81 775 5859 or email info@woodexforafrica.com.

Web: www.woodexforafrica.com



What to do with the Green Anthromes

Klip in die bos, January 2023

Klaus von Gadow

The natural world developed undisturbed by *homo sapiens* for millennia. That changed when our ancestors discovered that settling down, herding goats and cattle, and tilling the earth was more rewarding than hunting and gathering. Hugh Miller Raup (1979), a botanist, wrote that "apart from reproduction, the most natural of all human activities is the domestication of nature". Ellis (2021) has shown how the world's Biomes have been domesticated for centuries and converted to *Anthromes* (anthropogenic biomes). Marris (2013) proclaims that *Novel Ecosystems* are the "new normal", however painful it might be to accept this reality.

Our little garden in Kleinmond is a small piece of domesticated land, a tiny *Green Anthrom*. There is a lawn and a few flower patches. Some 200m² are available for trees, shrubs and climbers. We planted two *Podocarpus henkelii*; a *Prunus africana*; a *Pittosporum viridiflorum*; two big *Sideroxylon inerme*; a *Syzygium cordatum*, and a male *Cussonia spicata*, among others. My favourite is a fruit-bearing female *Dovyalis caffra* and a 10m high *Phoenix* palm, an attractive resting place for the Cape Eagle owl. Pride of place has an invasive tree that already existed when we moved in 40 years ago, a mighty *Schinus terebinthifolia*. Our shrubs include *Carissa bispinosa*; *Searsia crenata*, *Dodonea viscosa* and a mix of others.



Our Garden



Dunes & mountains



Vast Areas of "opslag"

We aim for a mix of species because research tells us that high biodiversity is essential to sustain the resilience and functioning of an ecosystem through "portfolio" and "synergy" effects (Yue et al., 2022). We follow our curiosity, advice from the neighbors, and credible news about climate change. Our garden is not the manicured beauty that we could proudly display. It survives on 'genade' several months of the year, and we can't help thinking that it has much in common with the wide open spaces, the "Green Anthromes" of Southern Africa, the mountain areas, indigenous and plantation forests, the coastal dunes and other novel ecosystems. The question is: What to do with them ?

Non interference was an option when social pressures were low and Mother Nature took care of itself. The number of humans has been increasing to such levels that pro-active, sustainable land use has become a precondition for survival and social peace. *Novel* ecosystems occur as a wide range of communities with specific structures, densities and species compositions.

Today there are very effective toolboxes and many well-trained people who know how to Today there are very effective toolboxes and many well-trained people who know how to assess, analyse and manage these invaluable natural resources. But that is another story., analyse and manage these invaluable natural resources. But that is another story.

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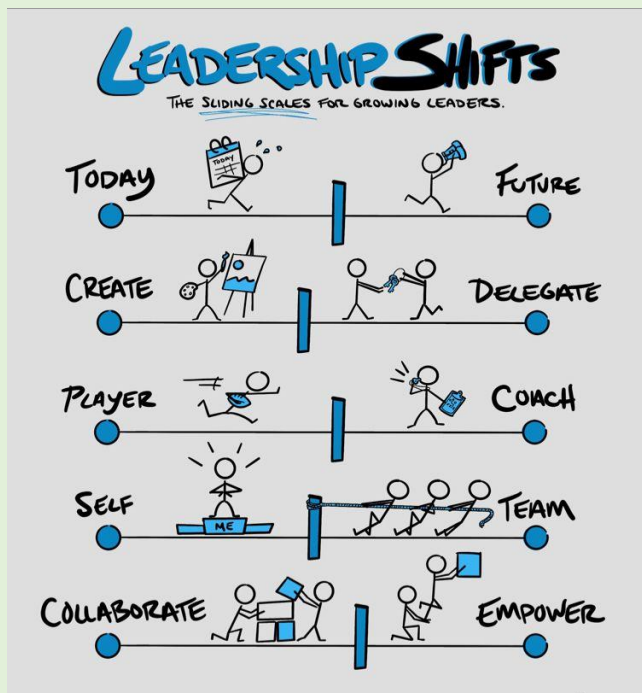
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Acknowledgements

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Invasive beetle to hit municipalities and property owners where it hurts



The Polyphagous Shot Hole Borer is the size of a sesame seed.PHOTO: Supplied

For such a tiny insect, the Polyphagous Shot Hole Borer (PSHB) sure does pack a mean economic punch.

Roughly the size of a sesame seed, the tree-killing beetle could end up costing the country hundreds of billions of rands if nothing is done to manage the infestation of PSHB.

“The potential economic impact of PSHB in South Africa amounts to a whopping R275 billion over the next 10 years and municipalities will have to bear the brunt of this cost if nothing is done to stem the tide,” reads a study published last year by the Centre of Excellence for Invasion Biology (CIB) at Stellenbosch University.

According to a slide shown during an online community meeting held on Tuesday 7 February, this fast-moving wave of destruction will have a substantial impact on the urban and natural environments, the agricultural sector, on stormwater run-off and the ecosystem.

Not to forget the damage that may be caused by falling branches to humans, property or infrastructure such as buildings, fences and power lines.

As the online meeting, hosted by the City of Cape Town, progressed it became clear that besides municipalities, private homeowners too could end up having to dig deep in their pockets if they were unlucky enough to discover a PSHB infested tree on their property.

And we are talking in the thousands here.

One meeting participant, who only went by the name of Angela, wrote in Teams messages: “Just a heads up re costs. On our property we have already spent more than R50K on removing amplifier branches/dead trees.”

Until recently confined to the Garden Route and Somerset West in the Western Cape, the beetle was discovered on a private property in Newlands three weeks ago.

Since then, numerous PSHB infestations have been recorded across Mowbray, Rosebank, Newlands and Rondebosch, with the City’s Invasive Species Unit presently receiving up to 50 phone calls of possible new cases per day.

According to the management protocol drawn up by the unit, the priority is the swift identification and removal of highly infested trees to reduce the beetle population.

The protocol requires that the wood from an infected tree be chipped on site and carefully removed under cover of heavy-duty plastic and incinerated at an appropriate site.

During the meeting, Mashudu Phalanndwa, programme manager (acting): Invasive Species, said the unit, in conjunction with the City’s Recreation and Parks and Solid Waste departments, was finalising the risk assessment on identified sites where infested material could be taken. So far, only the Gordon’s Bay Drop Off Facility has been given the green light to accept infested material.

“We are also working very closely with a company called Sustainable Heating which has facilities in Montague Gardens as well as in Claremont and the indication from this company is that they are open to take infested material from members of the public, contractors at no cost to the members of the public,” Phalanndwa said.

He added that the City would be communicating more sites for drop off in the coming weeks once risk assessments had been concluded.

At present, the City is prioritising – and paying for – the removal of infested trees in public open spaces and pathways to try and reduce the risk of the further spread of the beetle.

Responding to meeting participants’ questions, Eddie Andrews, the Deputy Mayor and Mayco member for spatial planning and environment, said if an infested tree was on private property, the cost burden would fall on the property owner.

“So you will have to dispose of it as described in the protocol. Mashudu and the team members will come and verify the tree but trees on private property would be the responsibility of the property owner,” said Andrews.

He added that, with regards to the protocol, the City was “entirely dependent on all stakeholders responding to that regard (and) where we dispose of it”.

“We won’t have our law enforcement officers necessarily on highways monitoring that and we are entirely dependent at this stage on the whole of society to assist us in monitoring that and the protocol will guide us,” said Andrews.

Henk Egberink, a meeting participant and a member of Treekeepers, expressed the opinion that for the City to rely on residents was naïve.

TreeKeepers is a citizens’ organisation that works to conserve trees in the urban forest. “First of all, people have very limited knowledge of trees and their first reaction is to remove the trees at the cheapest costs and that is just going to cause problems with spreading the beetle.

“The second point is, you have a protocol where you say nothing about how you are going to enforce it. Again, don’t rely on the residents, they are not going to stick to the rules, they are going to take the cheapest route,” he said.

Article Taken From: people’s Post (Nettalie Viljoen)



For more information on PSHB, visit the FABI website :
<https://www.fabinet.up.ac.za/index.php/research-groups/pshb->

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BIRTHDAYS - FEBRUARY 2023			
FRANCIS ZHANGAZHA	02-Feb	STEPHAN CRAFFORD	13-Feb
AZWIANEWI MAKATU	02-Feb	JOLANDA ROUX	14-Feb
ARTHUR DAUGHERTY	03-Feb	TJEKETSI TJEKETSI	14-Feb
WILLEM HOLLESTEIN	03-Feb	WAYNE JONES	16-Feb
NICKY JONES	04-Feb	GAVIN SCHAFFER	17-Feb
ROBIN HULL	05-Feb	NIGEL PAYNE	21-Feb
GRAEME HARRISON	05-Feb	COLIN SMITH	21-Feb
JACOB KOTZè	06-Feb	TIM ROSS	21-Feb
JOHAN NEL	08-Feb	PETER DAY	22-Feb
TATENDA MAPETO	09-Feb	OWEN PETERSEN	22-Feb
PETER KEYWORTH	12-Feb	PETA HARDY	23-Feb
ANDREW McEWAN	13-Feb	JEREMY CARR	25-Feb
PAMA ABONGILE	13-Feb		