

1. **Pas sover as moontlik 'n gemengde boerderystrategie toe.**
2. **Gebruik gifstowwe verantwoordelik.**
3. **Rapporteer botsings van voëls teen krag-en telefoonlyne en ander gevaarlike strukture.** Op die gevaarlike plekke waar voëls dikwels doodgeskok word, kan Eskom en Telkom krag- en telefoonlyne meer sigbaar maak vir voëls. 'n Paar bakstene in drinkbakke sal help dat kraanvoëlkuikentjies uit kan klouter en nie verdrink nie.
4. **Beskerm natuurlike veld** om die formele natuurbewaringspogings aan te vul en te ondersteun.
5. **Skep habitat-korridors.** Die waarde van kolle natuurlike veld word aansienlik verhoog as hulle aan mekaar verbind is deur middel van korridors. Grondeienaars kan dit doen langs waterlopië, rante en langs paaie. Verkieslik behoort so 'n korridor tenminste 50 m breed te wees.
6. **Beskerm vleilande,** nie slegs vir die voëls nie, maar ook vir die bydrae wat dit maak tot die natuurlike dreinerings- en verbetering van watergehalte.
7. **Beskerm broeiplekke sodat die voëls nie gesteur word nie,** veral aangesien jong voëls wat nog nie kan vlieg nie, baie kwesbaar is.
8. **Beperk en beheer honde en katte** aangesien hulle 'n groot negatiewe invloed op die broeisukses kan hê.
9. **Betrek plaaswerkers by natuurbewaring:** hulle samewerking is onmisbaar.
10. **Span saam met ander grondeienaars.** Waar 'n groep boere op aangrensende plase 'n bewarea gevorm het om gesonde bewaringspraktyke te bevorder, toon die CAR-resultate 'n toename in groot grondlewende voëls. Werk saam met kenners om bewaringstrategieë te verbeter.

Daar is ook 'n Nasionale Kraanvoëlsensus wat jaarliks deur die Suid-Afrikaanse Kraanvoëlwerkgroep gereël word en in die laaste naweek van Julie deur grondeienaars op hulle plase uitgevoer word: die sensus moet nie met CAR verwar word nie.

Besoek asseblief ons webtuiste www.adu.org.za as u meer wil weet oor CAR. Indien u enige navrae het of interessante waarnemings wil aanmeld, skakel vir **Donella Young op 021-6504239** of e-pos: Donella.Young@uct.ac.za

Coordinated Avifaunal Roadcounts (CAR)

People taking part in this CAR count are counting all the large terrestrial birds, such as cranes, bustards, storks and Secretary-birds that can be seen on farmlands from the road. We want to know whether their numbers are stable or increasing or decreasing, and we want to find out more about their use of farmland habitats.

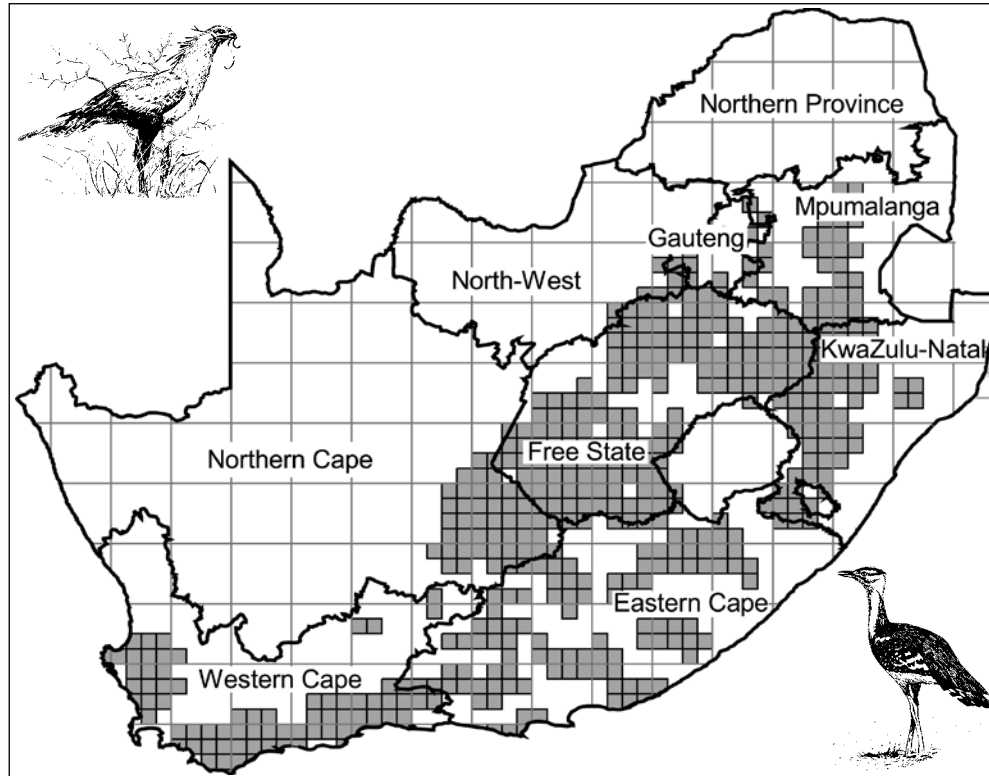
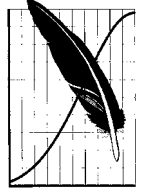
Many of these species are threatened by habitat loss and pesticides and they are particularly vulnerable to collisions with power-lines owing to their size and limited manoeuvrability.

More than 20 species are monitored by CAR, of which 14 appear in the South African Red Data Book as Critically Endangered, Vulnerable or Near-Threatened.

CAR counts began in 1993 and take place on the last Saturday of January and July each year. Participants drive a set route along the quieter public roads in farming areas. A particular, standardised method of counting is used so that comparisons between counts can be made. Participants drive slowly, stop every 2 km and get out of their vehicles to scan around in all directions with their binoculars. Stops are on the side of the road, where it is safe to do so, and there is no need for them to enter farmlands.

About 50% of the counts are carried out by local farmers, while 64 governmental and non-governmental organisations, including bird clubs, conservation agencies and some schools cover the rest of the routes. Altogether, more than 750 people take part every six months and count along about 340 routes covering 19 000 km (the BA flight distance between Cape Town and London!), in six provinces. We are grateful for the voluntary contribution and commitment by these concerned CAR participants and

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Hiedie kaart dui aan waar CAR se padtellingroetes is.
Bo links: Sekretarisvoël en onder regs: Veldpou, deur Penny Noall.

Map showing quarter degree grid cells containing CAR routes.
Inset: Secretarybird (top left) and Denham's/Stanley's Bustard (bottom right) by Penny Noall.



to Precinct Organisers who are involved in coordinating the counts locally.

All the information is collated by the Animal Demography Unit, Department of Zoology, University of Cape Town, where the project is coordinated. Recently a 200-page report, *Big birds on Farms: Mazda CAR report 1993–2001*, was published. It summarised the results from the

first eight years of CAR counts. This report was dedicated to farmers and farm workers in acknowledgement of the responsibility they carry in conserving biodiversity on the land. The report shows that landowners can and do make a difference. It provides landowners in each region with advice on how to promote the conservation of these magnificent birds on their lands:

1. **Adopt mixed farming strategies wherever possible.**
2. **Use pesticides responsibly.**
3. **Report bird collisions with powerline and telephone cables and monitor other dangerous structures.** Those cables which kill birds regularly can be marked by Eskom or Telkom. Placing a few bricks in a drinking trough will allow crane chicks to clamber out without drowning.
4. **Protect natural veld** to complement formal nature conservation efforts.
5. **Create habitat corridors.** The value of patches of natural veld is greatly enhanced if they are interconnected by corridors. Landowners can do this along watercourses and ridges and alongside roads. The target width for corridors is at least 50 m.
6. **Protect wetlands** not only for the birds but also for the services they perform in regulating natural drainage and improving water quality.
7. **Protect breeding sites from disturbance**, particularly as young birds are vulnerable until they can fly.
8. **Control dogs and cats** as they can have a huge negative impact on breeding success.
9. **Involve farm workers** as they have the potential to make or break conservation efforts.
10. **Collaborate with others.** CAR results demonstrate the benefits of several farmers forming a conservancy to promote sound conservation practice on a number of neighbouring farms. Collaborate with experts to improve conservation strategies.

We would be grateful if you would drive slowly along roads being surveyed, so as not to raise dust in scanning eyes, and thank you for your patience with slow-moving cars on this CAR day.

Note that CAR counts are not to be confused with the National Crane Census, organised annually by the South African Crane Working Group, and conducted by landowners on their properties on the last weekend of July.

To find out more about CAR, visit our website:

www.adu.org.za

If you have any queries or would like to report interesting sightings, contact **Donella Young** on **021-6504239** or **Donella.Young@uct.ac.za**

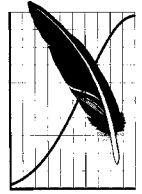


The Tony and Lisette Lewis Foundation South Africa



Gekoördineerde Padtellings van Voëls

(Coordinated Avifaunal
Roadcounts Project) (CAR)



Mense wat aan hierdie CAR-telling deelneem, tel al die groot grondlewende voëls soos kraanvoëls, poue, ooievaars en Sekretarisvoëls wat vanaf die pad op plase gesien kan word. Ons wil graag weet of die getalle van hierdie voëls toeneem, afneem of stabiel bly, en wil ook meer uitvind oor hulle benutting van habitate op plaasgrond. Baie van hierdie voëls spesies word bedreig deur die verlies van habitat en die gebruik van gifstowwe. Kraglyne hou ook 'n bedreiging in omdat die voëls in kraglyne kan vasvlieg en dan doodgeskok word.

Meer as 20 voëls spesies word deur CAR gemonitor, waarvan 14 soorte in die Suid-Afrikaanse Rooidataboek as Krities Bedreig, Kwesbaar of Amper Bedreig beskou word.

Die CAR-tellings het in 1993 begin en vind elke jaar op die laaste Saterdag van Januarie en Julie plaas. Deelnemers ry op stil openbare paaie in boerderygebiede langs 'n vasgestelde roete. 'n Spesifieke, gestandaardiseerde tegniek word gebruik om die voëls te tel, om sodoende 'n vergelyking tussen verskillende tellings moontlik te maak. Deelnemers ry stadig en hou elke 2 km stil. Hulle klim dan uit hulle voertuie en bespied die omliggende veld/landerye met behulp van verkykers en maak aantekeninge van al die groot voëls wat hulle kan sien. Hulle hou slegs op veilige plekke langs die pad stil en hoef glad nie enige plase te besoek nie.

Ongeveer 50% van die tellings word gedoen deur plaaslike boere,

terwyl 64 staats- en nie-staatsinstansies soos voëlklubs, bewaringsorganisasies en skole, die res van die roetes tel. Meer as 750 mense neem elke ses maande deel en tel die groot grondlewende voëls op ongeveer 340 roetes in ses provinsies oor altesaam 19 000 km (dieselfde afstand as die BA vlugroete tussen Kaapstad en Londen!). Ons is opreg dankbaar vir die CAR-deelnemers se toewyding en vrywillige bydraes, asook aan die Gebiedsorganiseerders wat die plaaslike koördinering doen.

Ons sal dit baie waardeer as u stadig lang ry langs die paaie waar CAR-tellings gedoen word om stof te bekamp, en bedank u ook vir u geduld en bedagsaamheid teenoor die stadige voertuie op hierdie CAR- dag.

Al die inligting word saamgestel deur die Navorsingsgroep vir Dierbevolkings, Departement van Dierkunde aan die Universiteit van Kaapstad wat die projek koördineer. 'n Verslag van 200 bladsye, *Big birds on Farms: Mazda CAR report 1993–2001* is in 2003 gepubliseer. Dit som die resultate op van die eerste agt jaar van die CAR-tellings. Hierdie verslag is opgedra aan boere en plaaswerkers uit erkenning vir hulle verantwoordelikheid vir die bewaring van biodiversiteit in ons land. Die verslag toon aan dat grondeienaars 'n wesenlike bydrae kan lewer. Dit verstrekk ook riglyne aan grondeienaars in elke streek oor hoe die bewaring van hierdie manjifieke voëls op hulle grond bevorder kan word:

