

FEEDING RECORDS OF CAPTIVE ANTELOPE AT JONKERSHOEK

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In tables 2 and 3, the degree of browse is indicated as follows:

| | Leaves | Fruit |
|--------|--------|-------|
| Nil | X | X |
| Light | L | F |
| Medium | LL | FF |
| Heavy | LLL | FFF |

During November 1973, a survey of the extent of antelope browse on trees and shrubs in the antelope camp at Jonkershoek, was made.

The antelope camp is situated on the banks of the Eerste River about 9 km east of Stellenbosch and is managed by the Cape Department of Nature Conservation, who during the past 20 years have planted various fruit- and berry-producing trees and shrubs there for wild life purposes.

The trees and shrubs were inspected for visible signs of browse and the degree of browse recorded. As most of the plants were not in fruit, the data for fruit-browse was kindly supplied by the officer in charge of the camp. No quantitative criterion was used in recording the degree of browse. "Light" signifies little damage to the plant with few fruit being eaten. "Medium" signifies a fair amount of leaves and fruit eaten. "Heavy" signifies severe damage to the plant (usually necessitating protective measures) and all accessible fruit eaten. No attempt was made to distinguish which of the antelope eat which plants.

The number and species of antelope in the camp at the time of the survey, the names of the trees and shrubs and the degree of browse are listed below.

TABLE 1

List of antelope in the camp

| Species | Number |
|---|--------|
| <i>Damaliscus dorcas</i> (Bontebok) | 1 |
| <i>Sylvicapra grimmia</i> (Duiker) | 4 |
| <i>Raphicerus campestris</i> (Steenbok) | 2 |
| <i>Raphicerus melanotis</i> (Grysbok) | 3 |
| <i>Antidorcas marsupialis</i> (Springbok) | 9 |
| Total antelope | 19 |

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TABLE 2

List of indigenous trees and shrubs and degree of browse

| Species | Degree of browse |
|--|------------------|
| ANACARDIACEAE | |
| <i>Harpephyllum caffrum</i> (kaffir plum) | FF |
| <i>Rhus angustifolia</i> (taaibos) | L |
| APOCYNACEAE | |
| <i>Carissa grandiflora</i> (amatungulu) | LL, FFF |
| CELASTRACEAE | |
| <i>Maytenus oleoides</i> (klipkershout) | L |
| FLACOURTIACEAE | |
| <i>Dovyalis caffra</i> (Kei-apple) | FFF |
| <i>Kiggelaria africana</i> (wild peach) | F |
| LEGUMINOSAE | |
| <i>Calpurnia sylvatica</i> | X |
| <i>Podalyria calyptata</i> (keurtjie) | L |
| <i>Vrigeria oroboides</i> (keurboom) | L |
| LOGANIACEAE | |
| <i>Nuxia floribunda</i> (vlier) | X |
| MELIACEAE | |
| <i>Ekebergia capensis</i> (dog plum) | X |
| MORACEAE | |
| <i>Ficus capensis</i> (wild fig) | FFF |
| MYRSINACEAE | |
| <i>Myrsine africana</i> (Cape myrtle) | F |
| OLEACEAE | |
| <i>Olea africana</i> (wild olive) | FF |
| PORTULACACEAE | |
| <i>Portulacaria afra</i> (spekboom) | LLL |
| PROTEACEAE | |
| <i>Brabejum stellatifolium</i> (wild almond) | LL |
| <i>Protea neriifolia</i> (blou-suikerbos) | L |
| RUTACEAE | |
| <i>Calodendrum capense</i> (Cape chestnut) | X |
| THYMELAEACEAE | |
| <i>Passerina sp.</i> (ganna) | L |

TABLE 3
List of exotic trees and shrubs and degree of
browse

| <i>Species</i> | <i>Degree of browse</i> |
|--|-----------------------------|
| ANACARDIACEAE | |
| <i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i> (Brazilian pepper-tree) | X |
| BIGNONIACEAE | |
| <i>Catalpa bignonioides</i> (Indian bean) | X |
| FAGACEAE | |
| <i>Castanea sativa</i> (Spanish chestnut) | X |
| <i>Quercus ilex</i> (Holm oak) | FF |
| LEGUMINOSAE | |
| <i>Ceratonia siliqua</i> (carob) | X |
| <i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> (honey locust) | L, FF |
| MORACEAE | |
| <i>Ficus carica</i> (common fig) | FF |
| <i>Morus</i> sp. (cultivated mulberry) | X |
| MYRTACEAE | |
| <i>Eugenia myrtifolia</i> (brush cherry) | LL, FFF |
| <i>Psidium cattleianum</i> (cherry guava) | L, FFF |
| PUNICACEAE | |
| <i>Punica granatum</i> (pomegranate) | X |
| ROSACEAE | |
| <i>Crataegus</i> sp. (hawthorn) | LL, FF |
| <i>Eriobotrya japonica</i> (loquat) | LL |
| <i>Prunus</i> sp. (plum) | L, FF |
| SALICACEAE | |
| <i>Populus canescens</i> (grey poplar) | L |
| <i>Salix babylonica</i> (weeping willow) | LL |

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