



Baboon Management Cape Town



Photo: Byron Pearce (HWS)

Monthly Report For July 2013



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A. REPORTING PERIOD

This month's report covers the five week period from 22 June to 26 July 2013. The end of July also brings HWS to the end of our first year of baboon management! The past year has been a great challenge and a huge learning curve for us. We would particularly like to thank Julia Wood and Elzette Jordan for all their guidance and support during our first year. We would also like to thank all the other officials from the City of Cape Town, SANParks and CapeNature who were involved in this project for all the help and support they gave us over the year. A thanks also to the people of Cape Town for the support and encouragement they have given us in our efforts to manage our fellow primates in the City and give them a safer home on the outskirts of the City.

B. BABOON MANAGEMENT AND RAID REPORTING

South Eastern Region – Manager Ziggy Rode

1. Smitswinkel Troop

Currently this is the most well behaved troop in the South East spending most of its time in the mountain and only coming down to forage occasionally. Over the past month the troop has been out of the urban area for 99,9 % of the time. The troop came into the urban area once but no raiding occurred during the few minutes that it was there, although the baboons did drink from a swimming pool at a house in the area.

SWB6 fulfils its role as alpha-male successfully.

HWS: TROOP MONTHLY REPORT																																					
SECTOR		CLASSES OF BEHAVIOUR																																			
SE		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: July 2013		3	Non malicious damage				6	Raid occupied house or vehicle																													
BABOON ID	Sex	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	TOTAL
SWB1	M																					1														1	
SWB6	M																					1														1	
Troop																						1														1	
UnID Fem	F																					1														1	
		TIME SPENT IN TOWN (Minutes)																										HRS									
Troop		0.03																										5									
Males		0.03																										5									
Roost:	AM	1	4	4	6	4	6	4	4	3	4	4	3	3	4	6	4	4	4	6	2	6	4	6	6	1	6	6	6	5	4	6	4	6	2	6	
Roost:	PM	4	4	6	4	6	4	4	3	6	4	3	3	4	6	4	4	6	6	3	6	4	4	6	1	1	6	6	5	4	6	4	4	1	2	6	
Roost Sites		1 Smits Caves				2 Partridge Point				3 Bluegums				4 Millers Point				5 Rocklands Farm				6 Castle Rock				7 SANParks											
ID Features of Baboons		SWB1: Collar + blue & white tag, SWB5 = Red/Blue tags + collar																																			
General remarks		Town/Urban area = Millers Point boat launching area, caravan park, Black Marlin, Castle Rock Houses, Smitswinkel Bay houses																																			

Fig.1. Raid Sheet for the Smitswinkel Troop

2. Waterfall Troop

WF1 and WF2 are the main culprits in pushing the line to get into the Barracks and urban area. WF2 is the bigger one of the two and sometimes splits the troop. Some baboons go with WF2 and the rest remain with RH2. Senior Supervisors push the troop up onto Swartkop and they have started sleeping in a cave on Swartkop.

When the troop sleeps at the caves, raiding decreases significantly. At some stage however, either WF1 or WF2 will need to disperse, or otherwise the troop will most likely split.

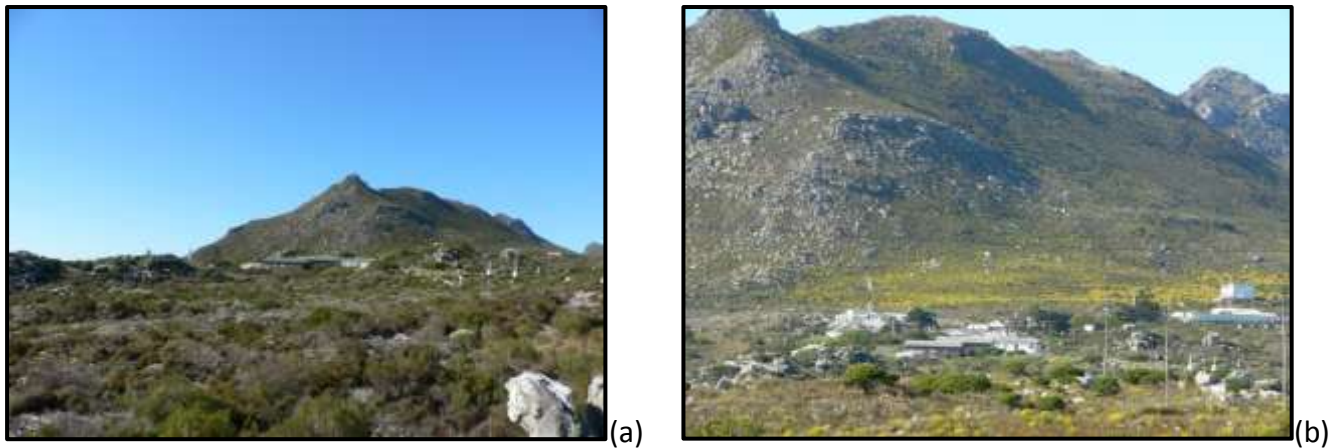


Fig. 2 (a) Swartkop in the background with Signal School in the foreground, and (b) area to which the Waterfall troop is herded behind the Signal School.

SECTOR		CLASSES OF BEHAVIOUR																																						
SE		1 In urban area														4 Attacking pets				7 Threatening behaviour/attack/stealing food																				
BABOON TROOP: Waterfall		2 Raid bins														5 Raid unoccupied house or vehicle				8 Breaking & Entering/Damaging property																				
MONTH: July 2013		3 Non malicious damage														6 Raid occupied house or vehicle																								
BABOON ID	Sex	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	TOTAL			
WF2	M	2			1	1				2	2		2				2					2	5						1	6		2	2		1	2	15			
WF1	M	2			1	1				2	2	1	2				2					2	2						1			2	2		2		14			
UnID Females	F	6		2	5					6							2, 5					2	5									2			2		10			
TROOP		2								2													2										2				4			
RH2	M	2	1		1					2													2										1				6			
Juveniles		2	1		1					2	2	1	2										2	2								2	2		2		12			
UnID Female (2 legs)	F	5		2	5					2,5													2										2				7			
		%	TIME SPENT IN TOWN (Minutes)																										HRS											
Troop		1.9	50																																50		4.75			
Females		2.4	90		10	15																												10		15	6.08			
Males		3.5	50	10		20	10																											15	75	60	45	15	15	8.83
Roost:	AM	1	3	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	1	2	2	1	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	3	3	1	3	3				
Roost:	PM	5	2	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	3	3	1	3	3	1				
Roost Sites		1 Waterfall Cliff				2 Happy Valley Mnt				3 Signal School/Swartkop				4 Waterfall Barracks				5 Mountain Residents side																						
ID Features of Baboons		WF2 - red&blue tags + collar, WF1 - yellow&blue tag. RH2 - double yellow tags + collar, adult male																																						
General remarks																																								

Fig.3. Raid sheet for the Waterfall troop

During June there was a period of 11 days when no raids took place. During July there were 17 days without any raids which is already a good improvement with half of the month passing without any raiding incidences. During these 17 non-raiding days the troop had slept at the Swartkop cave and we therefore believe that the new strategy of pushing them all the way up the mountain, past the Signal School, is the best plan for management of the troop.

There were only 4 days during the month when the troop was in the urban area, mainly at the Waterfall Barracks. Poor waste management at the flats and negligence in terms of doors and windows being left open which entices the baboons to the Barracks.

3. Da Gama Troops

On 24 June, HWS employees, together with the City of Cape Town, SANParks and the SPCA, participated in a holiday programme run at the Multi-Purpose Centre in Ocean View. Talks were given on animal welfare (domestic and wildlife), and which included a puppet show for smaller children. Representatives from the City of Cape Town brought snakes and explained the value of snakes in the environment, and HWS gave a paintball marker demonstration explaining why and how these tools are used. The session ended with a draw for a competition that was organized by SANParks and involved building a baboon using waste products. The Ocean View environmental group won the competition.



Fig. 4 (above) (a) Children having hands-on experience with live snakes, and (b) first and second prize winning entries in the competition.

Following several months during which the Da Gama Big Troop (BT) spent all of its time at Witsand and Ocean View, the troop returned to Da Gama Park on 26 June. SK4 went with the troop but did not go down towards the flats. The BT slept in the pine trees near the flats. Shortly after the arrival of the BT, fighting ensued between SK3 and SK4 and continued until 6 July when SK4 was chased off and moved on its own towards Ocean View.

Initially SK3 moved between the BT and the ST, and on 7 July both troops slept together in the same group of pine trees at the Da Gama Naval flats. On 8 July rangers were able to herd the troops, together as a unit, towards the dams. SK4 returned but remained at the periphery of the

troops and was last seen close to the troop on 12 July. Subsequently SK4 has spent its time alone in and around Ocean View and on Slangkop, and on 18 July it was seen by Ocean View residents sleeping on the roof of a house in Virgo Street. SK4 then returned to Da Gama on 25 July together with SK5. SK4 started mating with a female and fighting ensued once again between SK3 and SK4 at which point SK5 left and returned to Capri.

SK4's arrival resulted in chaos with the troop scattering all the way from the top of Da Gama Park through to Welcome Glen. Over the past three months SK4 had challenged DG1 for alpha-male status and during this had killed 10 infants and 1 juvenile.

SK4's raiding behaviour also deteriorated significantly, particularly in the Ocean View area where it had entered many occupied houses and showed little or no fear of members of the public. On arrival at Da Gama SK4 lost the challenge for alpha-male status to SK3 and was subsequently chased off. This led to SK4 becoming a dispersing, raiding male. As a result he was captured and euthanized on 26 July.



Fig.5. DG1 climbing out of the bin.

On 12 July, DG1 was reported missing and an extensive search was launched to find it. Following several hours of searching in and around the flats, DG1 was finally found inside one of the bins chained to the wall. It has become apparent that several of the baboons can open baboon proof lids by perching on the neighbouring bin and opening the lid from there. This is the second incidence where a baboon has been trapped inside a bin as a similar incident took place a few months previously involving SWB4.

Poor waste management at the Da Gama flats continues to pose serious problems with waste being dumped on top of bins rather than in the empty bins that are available, and also being thrown out of windows to the ground below. Despite significant effort that has been put into providing the Naval flats at Da Gama with solutions to the waste problem, waste continues not to be managed responsibly and with full disregard to the baboon problems that will arise as a result.

Baboons also sleep inside flats where they gain access through open and/or broken windows. Many windows in both sets of flats are broken and are also left open by the contractors who are renovating the flats. The baboons can also gain access to the rooves of the flats and have ripped gutters off the newly renovated flats. As a result, the flats continue to provide an excellent sleep site for the baboons, giving them shelter from the rain and the cold.



Fig. 6 (a) & (b). Inside of one of the flats at Bluefin Court where baboons sleep.

During the first few days of July raiding was fairly subdued however several individuals quickly got back into the habit of raiding. The biggest problems at the moment result from a sub-adult from the BT that breaks into and enters houses. This baboon hides in the urban area and only appears after the rangers have herded the troop out of the area.

Juveniles from the ST also raid on their own, mainly in Welcome Glen, and are proving to be extremely difficult to manage because they move on their own and do so very quietly.

The situation has been exacerbated by the fact that members of the public are once again feeding baboons, and this has steadily increased during the month of July.

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: DA GAMA BT		2 Raid bins		5 Raid unoccupied house or vehicle		8 Breaking & Entering/Damaging property																																
MONTH: July		3 Non malicious damage		6 Raid occupied house or vehicle		9 Nocturnal Raiding																																
YEAR: 2013																																						
BABOON ID	Sex	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	TOTAL	
Big Troop						2						2			1	2																				5		
SK4	M		2	2	2							6	2		1	2												2	2				2	2	x	12		
DG1	M				6	5	2	2	2	2			1		1	2						6, (2)*						1		1			6,2	2	2	2	17	
3x Sub-ad males	M	2	2,5	2	2		1	2	2						1	2							6,6,2	6,2			2	2	6		6,6,2	6,2,2	2	2	2	27		
UnID Female	F	6	2	2	2						1				1	2								2			2	2	2	2	2	2	2	6,2	2	2	18	
UnID Juvs																													2	2					3			
DG7	M		2	2	2		1	5,2							1	2											2	1				6,2	2	2	2	16		
		TIME SPENT IN TOWN (Minutes)																										HRS										
Big Troop	0.8					60									10	20					15												45		2.50			
Individuals	12.0	360	285		540		60		20						10	20					15				60		60	60	30	60		180	250	120	70	120	38.67	
Males	14.0	120	240	210	540	60	60	80	60	60					10	20					15			20	180	60		60	80	60		180	250	120	100	120	45.08	
Roost:		AM	14+15	11	14+15	14	14	1+2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2+4	3	2	2+1	3+2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2
Roost:		PM	11	14+15	14	14	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2+4	3	2	2+1	3+2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Roost Sites		1 Flats					2 Pines - Flats					3 Pines - Da Gama					4 Pines - Welcome Glen					5 Sport Fields Stables																
		6 Compass Bakery					7 Pines - Outspan					8 Jacks Shop					9 Elsie's Peak					10 Rotary Camp																
		11 Witsand					12 Slangkop					13 Platkop					14 Rasta Camp					15 Ocean View																
ID Features of Baboons		DG1: Collar + blue & yellow tags; DG7: red cable tie																																				
General remarks		DG1 was caught in a baboon proof bin, after attempting to raid it, for approximately 16-18 hours.																																				

Fig.7. Raid sheet for the Da Gama Park Big Troop



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:	DA GAMA ST	2	Raid bins	5	Raid unoccupied house or vehicle	8	Breaking & Entering/Damaging property																															
MONTH: July	YEAR: 2013	3	Non malicious damage	6	Raid occupied house or vehicle	9	Nocturnal Raiding																															
BABOON ID	Sex	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	TOTAL	
Small Troop					1					2	1					2										1*	1	1	1						2			8
DGF1	F				1					2	1					2												1							2			6
DGF2	F				1					2	1		1			2												1							2			7
UnID Female	F		2	2	1					2	1					2												1							2			8
UnID sub-adult	M	2	2		1			6		2	1					2									6,2			2							2			9
UnID Juvs			2	2	6	6		2,6		2	1	6				2									6,2			2	2	1					2	1		16
SK3	M	2			2			1		2	2	1	1	1		2												1		2				2	2	1	1	15
		TIME SPENT IN TOWN (Minutes)																										HRS										
	%																																					
Small Troop	2.0				20					30	10		20			20										60	70	30	60	45					45			6.33
Juveniles	6.8		60	60	20	30		30		60	70	170		150		45										25	20								45			22.00
Males	3.4	30	60		20			30		60	10	10	25	20		30										60	70	60		20			30	45	30	40		10.83
Roost: (Small)	AM	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	2+4	3	3	1+2	1+2	1+2	2	2	2	3	2	2	
Roost: (Small)	PM	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	2+4	3	3	1+2	1+2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Roost Sites		1 Flats					2 Pines - Flats					3 Pines - Da Gama					4 Pines - Welcome Glen					5 Sport Fields Stables																
		6 Compass Bakery					7 Pines - Outspan					8 Jacks Shop					9 Elsie's Peak					10 Rotary Camp																
		11 Misty Cliff																																				
ID Features of Baboons	DGF1 - Female with collar + blue/white tags DGF2 - Female with crooked hand																																					
General remarks	DGF2 left dead infant in riverine vegetation next to the flats on 03/07, cause of death is unknown DGF1 gave birth on 08/07 * Troop moved after dark to pines in Welcome Glen																																					

Fig.8. Raid sheet for the Da Gama Park Small Troop



Fig.9. Movement of Da Gama BT on the troop's first day back at Da Gama Park on 27 June. (A = Starting point in morning, and B = End point at end of the day)



Fig.10. Movement of Da Gama ST following BT up into the mountain on 27 June. (A = Starting point in morning, and B = End point at end of the day)

Births and Deaths

- No births or deaths were recorded for Smitswinkel, however, as the troop spends most of its time in the mountain, monitoring all of the individual baboons proves extremely complex and some incidences of births or deaths may be missed.
- In the Waterfall troop three births took place during the first week of July.
- On 28 June, DGF2's (ST) infant died, the cause of death is unknown.
- On 8 July, DGF1 (ST) gave birth.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Law enforcement is needed in the Da Gama Park area to address the incidences of members of the public feeding baboons.

Waste Management, as always, needs urgent attention particularly at the Da Gama Park flats and the Waterfall Barracks.

Due to the fact that baboons have not been in the Da Gama Park area for several months, residents have become relaxed with regard to effective waste management. Several bins are



missing clips, some are left upright on bin collection day (the baboons topple them over with ease), and in some cases bags are being placed directly on the road. The waste collection contractors have changed collection times with the aim being to clear waste by 8 am. However, over the past few weeks, waste has been collected after 9 am thus providing the baboons with ample opportunity to raid again. This situation needs to be addressed in the affected areas.

It is recommended that meetings be held with the building contractors at the Naval flats in Da Gama and Waterfall, to address issues such as windows being left open, waste and food being dumped by contract workers. Furthermore, skips which meant for building rubble are being used for domestic waste by residents. These skips need to be closed or removed.

South Western Region – Manager Nick Shaw

1. Groot Olifantsbos Troop

The GOB troop has been in the Cape of Good Hope Reserve for most of the period 22 June to 26 July. The troop has moved between the areas of Olifantsbos and the cliff site on the Bonteberg Ridge (C2) and Red Hill, but has spent the majority of the month in the Olifantsbos area. On at least two occasions this month the troop has slept in the pine trees behind the Cape Point Vineyards in the Red Hill area.

On 5 July a sub-adult male from this troop entered Scarborough and was pushed out after half an hour. This was the only time any of the troop entered Scarborough during this period.

2. Misty Cliffs Splinter Troop

For the majority of the month the troop has been at the Misty Cliffs (C1) roost site. On 28 June the rangers pushed the troop into the Reserve but two females, one being in oestrus, and MC1 remained behind in Scarborough. The following day GOB5 forced its way past the rangers to join these females in Scarborough. The rangers tried to keep the rest of the troop in the Reserve but, as the team had to be split up to deal with the individuals in Scarborough, the rest of the troop eventually managed to break past the rangers and went back into Scarborough and to the Misty Cliffs roost site.

MC1 was always the first baboon to enter Scarborough and would often lead females into the area make up the rest of the troop extremely difficult to manage. MC1 would also remain behind in Scarborough after the rest of the troop had been pushed back into the Reserve. This would make it far more difficult to keep the rest of the troop in the Reserve for longer than a day. On 4 July, MC1 was euthanised under the WAC raiding protocol.

On 22 July the team pushed the troop into the Reserve and managed to hold them there for a week. This was a significant improvement on the previous two occasions when the troop remained there for less than a day.

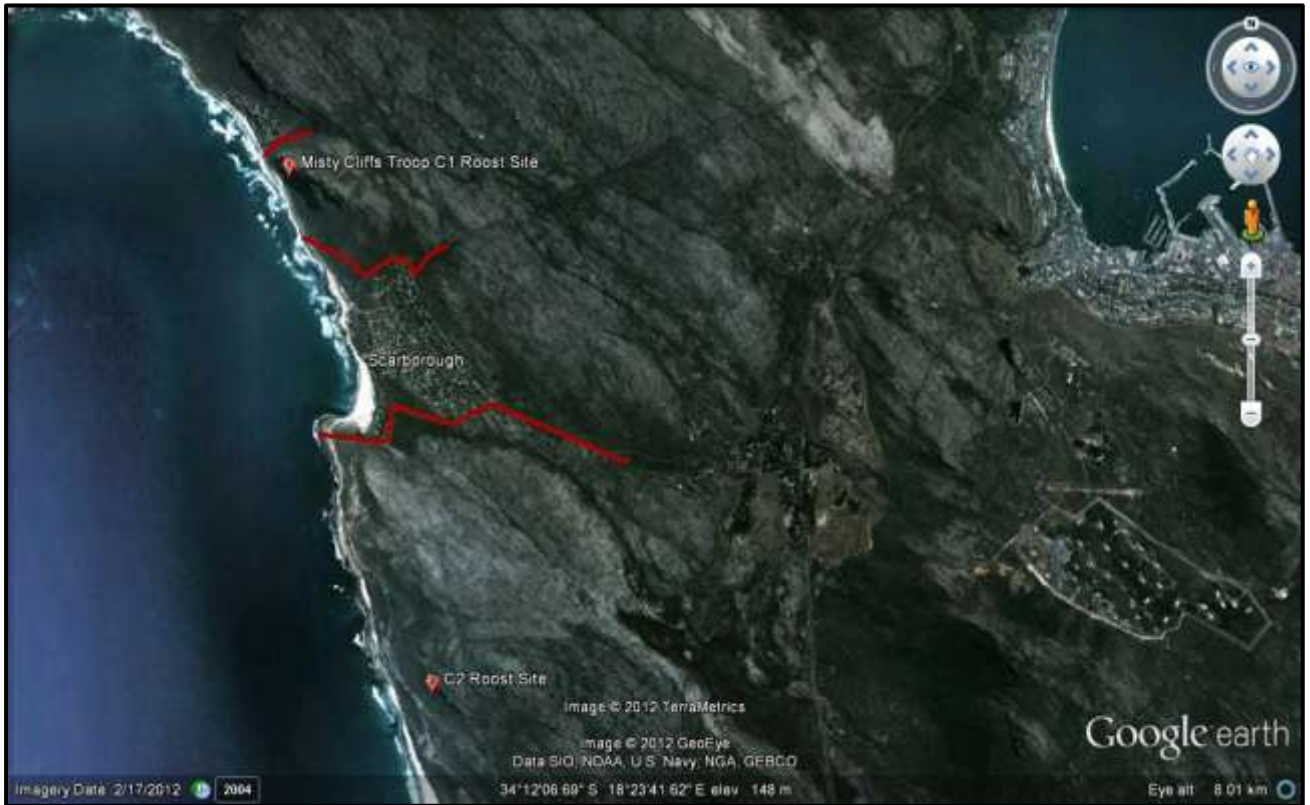


Figure 11: Misty Cliffs Troop Roost Sites for July 2013.

July Raids:

On 1 July, GOB5 and a number of juveniles gained access through a cat flap and raided an occupied house in Old Camp Rd, Misty Cliffs.

On 4 July GOB5 broke into a house in Gemsbok Rd, Scarborough by pulling a sliding door off its rails.

On 12 July GOB5 raided an unoccupied house in Gemsbok Rd, Scarborough.



Figure 12: Sliding door pulled off rails by GOB5

On 14 July GOB5 raided an occupied house in Hilltop Rd, Scarborough.

On 15 July GOB5 raided an occupied house in Old Camp Rd, Misty Cliffs.

On 16 July two unidentified baboons raided a house in Old Camp Rd, Misty Cliffs.

On 18 July GOB5 raided an occupied house in Hilltop Rd, Scarborough.

On 20 July GOB5 raided an unoccupied house in Swallow Way, Scarborough.



HWS: TROOP MONTHLY REPORT																																					
SECTOR		CLASSES OF BEHAVIOUR																																			
BABOON TROOP: Misty Cliffs		1	In urban area	4	Attacking pets	7	Threatening behaviour/attack/stealing food																														
MONTH: July		2	Raid bins	5	Raid unoccupied house or vehicle	8	Breaking & Entering/Damaging property																														
YEAR: 2013		3	Non malicious damage	6	Raid occupied house or vehicle																																
BABOON ID	Sex	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	TOTAL
GOB5	M	2				1	1	1	2		1	2		8	2	1		1	1	2		5	1	6	6	6		6		5							19
MC1	M	2				1	1	1	2	2	1	2	1																								9
Female with baby	F					1	1	1	2		1	2	1	1	2	1		1	1	2		1	1	2	1	1		1		5							19
Unidentified female	F					1	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	1		1	1	2		1	1	2	1	1		1		5							20
Unidentified female	F					1	1	1	2		1	2		1	2	1		1	1	2		1	1	2	1	1		1		5							18
Troop						1	1	1	2		1	2		1	2	1		1	1	2		1	1	2	1	1		1		5							18
	%	TIME SPENT IN TOWN (Minutes)																										HRS									
Troop	14.0					420	80	360	420		45	120		180	120	20		240	20	360		300	20	300	45	20		90		360						58h40	
Males & Females	14.7		60			420	80	360	420	45	45	120	80	180	120	20		240	20	360		300	20	300	45	20		90		360						61h45	
Roost:	AM	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Roost:	PM	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Roost Sites		1	Misty Cliffs	2	CoGH Reserve	3				4																5											
ID Features of Baboons		6		7		8				9																											
General remarks		GOB5 had a double red tag and a VHF collar MC1 is young adult male.																																			

Figure 13: Raid Sheet for Misty Cliffs Splinter Troop July 2013

Comments and Observations

The biggest challenge posing the rangers at the moment is the splitting up of the troop throughout Scarborough and the individuals that hide away in vegetation on properties until the rangers have passed by. This makes it very difficult to get the troop out of Scarborough and during the past couple of months the time the troop spends in town, after getting past the rangers, has increased significantly.

Other management challenges are the same as previous months which is the continued access that baboons have to human derived food from unsecured composting and bins.

3. Slangkop Troop

From 26 May to 21 June the troop has moved between the C2 and C3 roost sites, however the troop has spent more time at the C3 roost site this month.

July Raids:

On 23 June SK5 raided an unoccupied house in Imhoff’s Gift.

On 1 July DG6 and SK5 raided an occupied house in Capri.

On 3 July SK5 and two females broke away from the troop to raid an occupied house in Imhoff’s Gift.

The majority of the raids this month were from bins at Compass Bakery, Capri and Sunnydale.

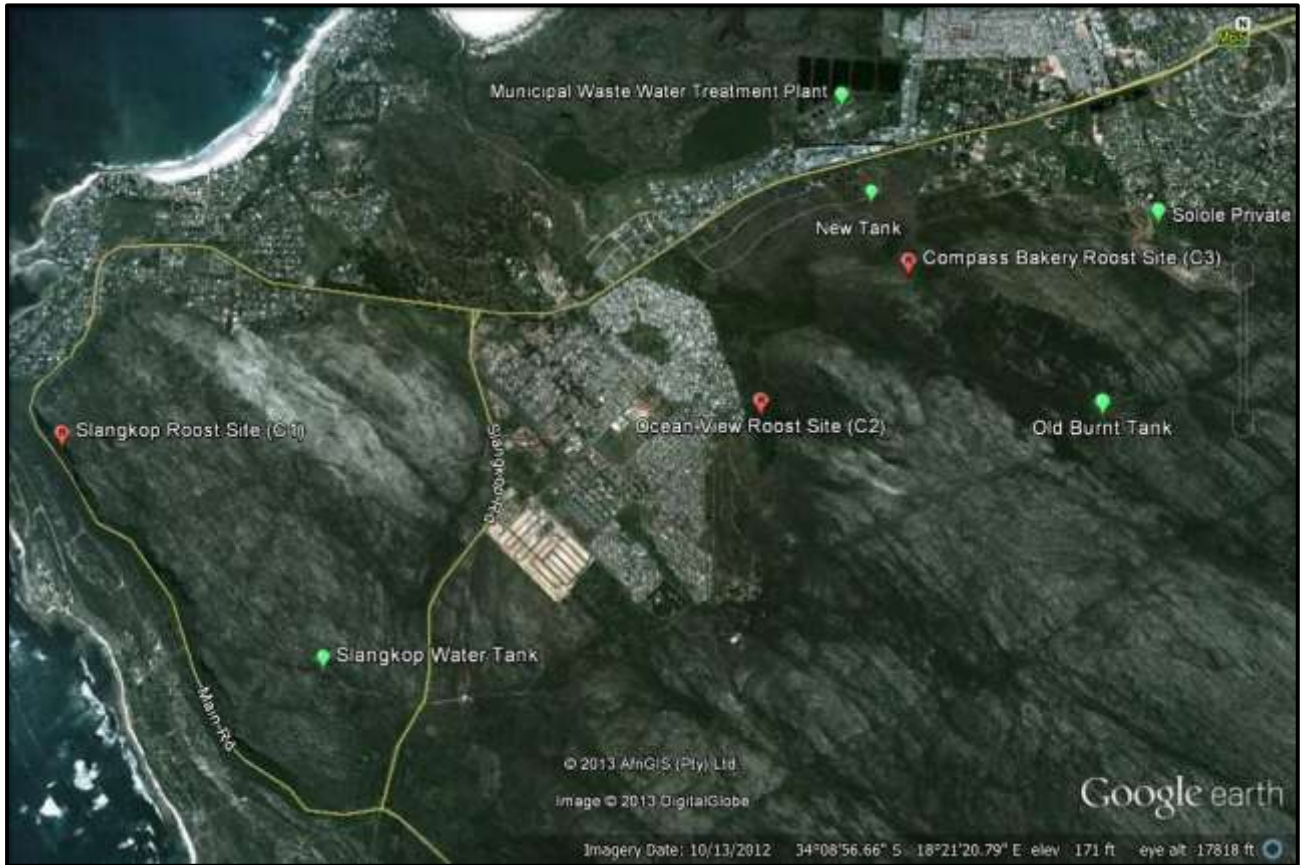


Figure 14: Slangkop Troop Roost Sites July 2013

SECTOR		CLASSES OF BEHAVIOUR																																			
BABOON TROOP:	Slangkop	1	In urban area	4	Attacking pets	7	Threatening behaviour /attack/stealing food																														
		2	Raid bins	5	Raid unoccupied house or vehicle	8	Breaking & Entering/Damaging property																														
MONTH: July	YEAR: 2013	3	Non malicious damage	6	Raid occupied house or vehicle																																
BABOON ID	Sex	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	TOTAL
DG6	M								3	6					2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	33
SK5	M	5							3	6			6		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	46
Unidentified Female	F								3	1		6			2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	34
Unidentified Female	F								3	1		6			2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	34
Unidentified Female	F								3	1					2	2				2	2											2	2	2	2	22	
Troop									3	1					2	2				2	2										2	2	2	2	22		
	%	TIME SPENT IN TOWN (Minutes)																										HRS									
Troop	3.9								120	150					30	110			60	120	20									90	90	180	16h10				
Males + Females	6.3	120							120	150	120			30	110	240		60	120	20	30	10	90					90	15	90	180	26h35					
Roost:	AM	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Roost:	PM	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Roost Sites	1	Slangkop	2	Ocean View	3	Compass Bakery	4		5																												
	6		7		8		9		10																												
ID Features of Baboons	DG6 has a yellow cable tie tag																																				
General remarks																																					

Figure 15: Raid Information Sheet for Slangkop Troop – July 2013



Comments and Observations

The Slangkop troop has proved more challenging to manage this month and July saw a number of raids in Capri and Compass Bakery. The deterioration in waste management at Compass Bakery has allowed the troop access to food discarded in green wheelie bins that are positioned at the back of the building and are unsecured. On 6 July a juvenile baboon was hit by a car on Kommetjie Rd when the troop was crossing from Compass Bakery after raiding these bins. The traffic had been slowed down by the rangers and the car was not travelling fast when it hit the baboon. The baboon was examined by a veterinarian and kept under observation at the Westlake holding facility before it was decided that, as it was not severely injured, it be released back into the troop at the Compass Bakery roost site later that afternoon.

Capri and Sunnydale have both experienced more frequent raiding in July. The team is still struggling to manage the split in the troop which is led by two to three females and the young male, SK5. These are the only animals that break away from the troop to run into the urban areas. On two occasions in July these individuals have run from the roost site above Ocean View all the way to Capri early in the morning. By doing this they are able to beat the rangers through to Capri. The team needs to be split in two to follow these individuals but this will compromise the team's ability to manage the troop.

The lack of baboon-proof bins in Capri is also allowing the troop access to food when raiding and this encourages them to push harder to get through to Capri.

Births and Deaths

There were no births recorded for this reporting period.

There was one death in the Misty Cliff's troop being MC1 which was euthanised under the WAC raiding protocol.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The strategy for the Misty Cliffs Splinter troop during this next month will be to return them to the Reserve and prevent them from entering Scarborough and going back to the Misty Cliffs roost site. It is currently not possible to effectively manage this troop at the C1 roost site. The long term goal is to condition the troop into considering the C2 cliff site in the Reserve as the preferred roost site. It will be important to determine what effect the removal of MC1 will have on the troop in the following months, especially with regards to the length of time that the troop can be held in the Reserve.

The recommendation for the Slangkop troop during this next month is to closely monitor the behaviour and movements of SK5 which is now the only male that is breaking away from the troop to raid surrounding areas.

Waste management at Compass Bakery needs to be monitored and addressed if the baboons continue to access food from bins on site. It will also be a valuable exercise to do an audit of

baboon-proof bins in Capri to determine how many residents in the area are still in need of them.

North Region – Manager Stefan Theron

1. Tokai Main Troop

The Tokai main troop has spent the majority of the past month ranging in the lower lying areas in the vicinity of the Arboretum, Tokai manor house, Chrysalis Academy and the SANParks picnic site. These areas are frequented by people which leads to interaction and conflict due to baboons associating people with food. The area is shared with the Zwaanswyk splinter troop and as a result, there are approximately 100 baboons in the area at any given time. Lack of consistent waste management in the area also poses problems and attracts the baboons.

The team consistently herds the baboons away from the urban boundary to allow for a substantial buffer zone, however some individuals and small groups have slipped through and had to be 'fetched' or pushed back on numerous occasions this past month. These individuals attempt to gain access to the green municipal refuse bins which line Tokai and Zwaanswyk Roads. These bins were initially fitted with experimental, rotating lid baboon-proofing which worked well. However, the lids have recently been replaced with standard drop hole covers which has resulted in baboons readily gaining access to the food in the bins. These bins have therefore become raiding targets again.

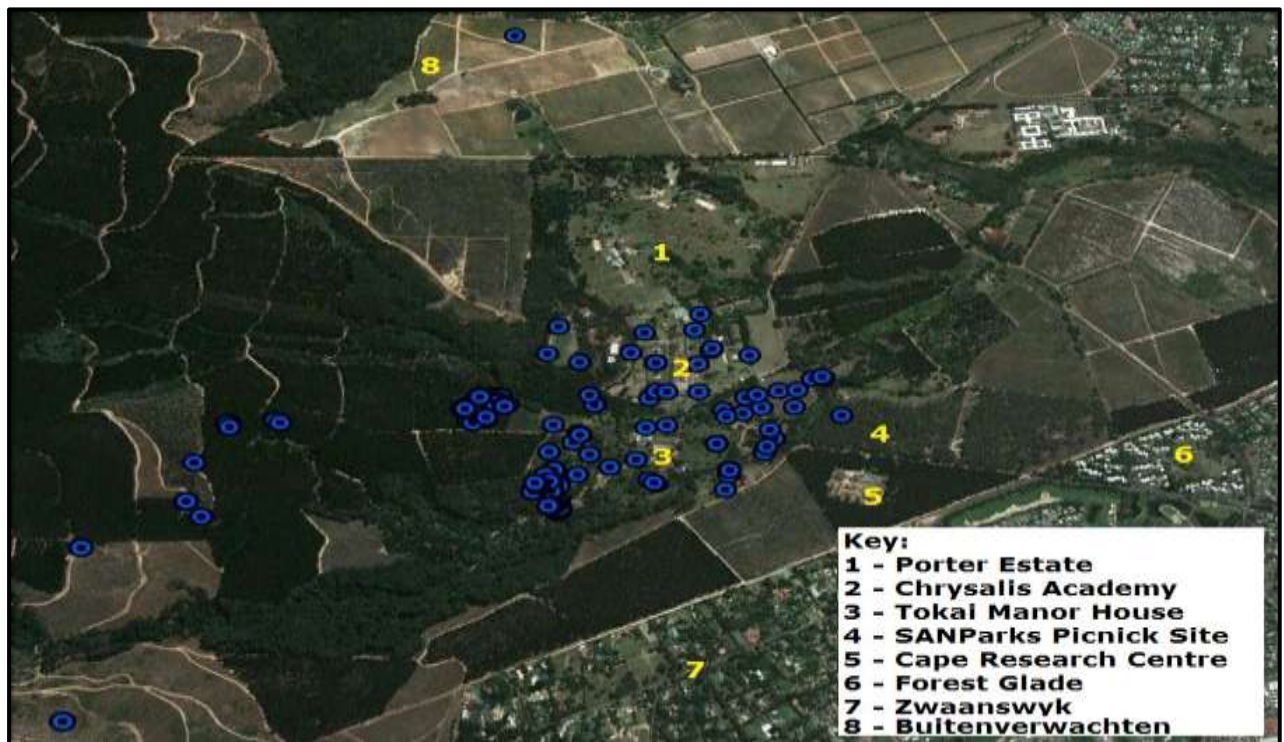


Figure 16: The spatial ranging of the Tokai Main troop illustrated by GPS collar data from TK28.



In addition, very few houses in the area have baboon-proofed their refuse bins and many trees are fruiting. These combined factors have resulted in baboons regularly attempting to gain access to the urban edge again.

TK24 is the only consistently raiding male in the urban area as it is an old male with no teeth. Other baboons have occasionally followed it into the urban area.

A young male baboon, TK38, has a severe limp as there is no function in one of its back legs, and this individual actively approaches and raids workers' bags and the Porter Market. TK38 has followed TK24 twice into Forest Glade in the past couple of months where there are currently a number of contract workers in the area. They range among the road construction crews, Chrysalis labourers, forestry operators and their teams, the horse stable labourers, SANParks staff, painting contractors, etc. looking for easy pickings.

On 30 June the troop foraged on the Chrysalis Academy soccer field. TK24 evaded rangers and went down Tokai road to raid municipal bins.

On Wednesday 10 July TK24 attempted to raid at the Porter Market, entered the urban area below Uitsig and raided municipal bins and a house.

On 14 July a number of males entered the SANParks picnic site, and TK28 and TK38 stole bread rolls from picnic tables.

On 18 July, at approximately 17:00, the Tokai main troop was ranging at the top SANParks corporate braai area below level 1. TK24 and TK37 (a sub-adult untagged follower) left the troop and went to Forest Glade. TK24 was stopped before entering the urban edge but TK37 got through and raided refuse bins in the residential complex.

On 19 July at around 12:00 pm the troop was foraging at the horse paddocks on upper Tokai Road. TK24, TK37 and TK38 left the troop and entered the SANParks picnic site via overhanging branches above the electric fence. They then exited the picnic site near Forest Glade and attempted to access the residential complex but were intercepted by rangers.

On 20 July, at around 10:00 am the troop was foraging next to the Zwaanswyk fence plantation. TK24 left the troop and accessed Forest Glade, where it raided bins. Shortly thereafter TK38 left the troop and raided the Porter Market.

TK24 and TK37 attempted to raid the urban edge again later that day but were intercepted by rangers.



HWS: TROOP MONTHLY REPORT																																											
SECTOR		CLASSES OF BEHAVIOUR																																									
BABOON TROOP: TOKAI MAIN		1	In urban area	4	Attacking pets	7	Threatening behaviour/attack/stealing food																																				
MONTH: JULY 2013		2	Raid bins	5	Raid unoccupied house/car	8	Breaking & Entering/Damaging property																																				
		3	Non malicious damage	6	Raid occupied house/car																																						
BABOON ID	Sex	22	23	24	25	26	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	24	25	26	TOTAL					
TK24	M									2											2										2							3					
TK28	m																								7													1					
TK37	M																												2									1					
TK38	M																							7						7								2					
																												7															
		%	MINUTES SPENT IN TOWN.																									HRS															
Males	0.60									30											30					0			20	60							2.20						
Troop	0.00																																				0.00						
Roost:	AM	7	7	7	7	7	1	7	1	7	1	7	7	1	1	7	1	2	7	1	7	2,3	7	1	1	1	7	7	7	1	1	2,3	7	7	2	7	7						
Roost:	PM	7	7	7	7	1	7	1	7	1	7	7	1	1	7	1	2	7	1	7	2,3	7	1	1	1	7	7	7	1	1	2,3	7	7	2	7	7							
Roost Sites	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>1</td><td>ARBORETUM TEA GARDEN</td><td>2</td><td>LEVEL 1</td><td>3</td><td>LEVEL 2</td><td>4</td><td>LEVEL 3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td><td>LEVEL 4</td><td>6</td><td>LEVEL 5</td><td>7</td><td>WOODY OWL GUESTHOUSE</td><td>8</td><td>CAPE RESEARCH CENTRE</td> </tr> </table>																											1	ARBORETUM TEA GARDEN	2	LEVEL 1	3	LEVEL 2	4	LEVEL 3	5	LEVEL 4	6	LEVEL 5	7	WOODY OWL GUESTHOUSE	8	CAPE RESEARCH CENTRE
1	ARBORETUM TEA GARDEN	2	LEVEL 1	3	LEVEL 2	4	LEVEL 3																																				
5	LEVEL 4	6	LEVEL 5	7	WOODY OWL GUESTHOUSE	8	CAPE RESEARCH CENTRE																																				
ID Features of Baboons	TK24 Tagged double white, Colarred. TK28 Tagged Blue/Green, Colarred. TK37 Untagged sub-adult male. TK38 Untagged sub-adult limping male, has no use of right back leg.																																										
General remarks	Highlighted sleep site indicates when the Tokai main troop and Zwaanswyk splinter troop where roosting in the same vicinity.																																										

Fig 17. Tokai Main Troop raid sheet – July 2013. Highlighted figures indicate roost sites where the Tokai Main Troop and Zwaanswyk Troop have roosted in the same area.

2. Zwaanswyk Splinter Troop

As stated in previous reports, the Zwaanswyk splinter troop (ZWK) and Tokai main troop are sharing the same home range area which has resulted in both positive and negative interactions between the troops. During this month no urban raiding by individuals was reported although there were reports of baboons damaging vehicles at the Arboretum Tea Garden parking area and of females raiding the tea garden outdoor benches for food. Conflict is inevitable as the troop’s primary sleep site is in the large Arboretum trees only thirty meters away from the tea garden. The troop did not sleep at the Cape Research Centre as it did in the previous month, but has, on certain days, shared its sleeping site with the Tokai main troop with both troops roosting approximately thirty meters apart in the Arboretum. Both Tokai troops have foraged close to one another on a few occasions this past month and it is not the first time that sub-adults and juveniles from both troops have intermingled.

TK35, the alpha male, controls the movements of the ZWK troop and monitoring of both troops in the area shows that the Zwaanswyk splinter troop’s daily movements are dictated by the presence of the Tokai main troop with the smaller Zwaanswyk splinter troop moving away as soon as the Tokai main troop comes into the vicinity.

There were two cases of serious conflict between the two troops the past month. The first incident took place at midday on 2 July around the Tokai manor house when TK28 (Tokai main troop alpha) chased the Zwaanswyk splinter troop with infants. One of the Zwaanswyk splinter troop female’s infant was injured when its inner thigh caught in barbwire fencing. The female unsuccessfully tried to free the infant and unfortunately the infant’s back leg was dislocated and its inner thigh torn. The infant died shortly thereafter from its wounds.

The second incident took place on 24 July when a fight broke out between the Tokai main and Zwaanswyk splinter troops at the Electric fence fire break next to the first horse gate. The Tokai main troop males were chasing the Zwaanswyk females which showed signs of being ready for mating. Some of the troop were trapped between the Tokai main males and the fence. The Tokai alpha male, TK28, bit a juvenile male baboon which freed itself and leapt over the fence but was shocked by the fence. A Zwaanswyk horse stables worker tried to assist the juvenile and rangers chased the other baboons away. The juvenile was then diagnosed by a veterinarian who ascertained that it had a severe canine puncture wound behind its right shoulder which was also dislocated, and had suffered minor burn wounds as result of electric shock from the fence. The animal was subsequently euthanised.

3. Constantia Troop

Individual raiding males have accounted for all past and current urban raids. It is important to note that raiding males, and not the troop as a whole, are responsible for 80% of human-baboon conflict on the wine farms. It requires two field rangers and a vehicle to manage one male effectively but this compromises the management effort of the troop as a whole. When males raid together and at the same time, it requires intense field work to intercept and push them back.

Due to properties in the urban areas having high walls, it is very difficult for rangers to maintain visual contact with raiding males and to gain access and chase them out of the urban edge. Subsequent delays result in increased effort needed to move them from the urban area. The troop follows the males into Price Drive and while the Rangers manage the troop as a whole, raiding males break through often.



Figure 18: Raiding hotspots during the past month for the Constantia troop males. No spatial ranging data was available due to the malfunctioning of TK13's GPRS collar.



The main route for raiding males has been entering the urban area from Ou Wingerd Road below Groot Constantia, thereby by-passing the Groot Constantia electric fence.

Raiding males have turned their attention to the Price Drive area during the past two months as the wine farms grape harvest and press season is over and the initial winter barley plantings between the vineyards are not sweet shoots and not very palatable. The initial grape growing, harvest and press season has kept the troop occupied and away from the urban edge from January until May.

There are currently 10 large adult males in the Constantia troop which is a significantly high ratio when compared to other peninsula troops. Intense altercations between the males are common, take place on a daily basis and are evidenced by a large proportion of the males suffering from battle-induced injuries and scars.

Eight of the ten males have raided in the Price Drive area during the past couple of years, but with consistent baboon management raiding has been reduced. The males break away from the troop on a daily basis, sometimes accompanied by other males, and evade rangers to enter the urban area and raid. The level of management required for these raiding males places severe strain on the field operations of the North.

The troop predominantly accesses Groot Constantia via Klein Constantia as they are kept off Klein Constantia property for the majority of the time by four Klein Constantia monitors rotating on a two-man system and employed on a skeleton staff basis sourced from the harvest protection team.

The troop's primary roosting site is the large eucalyptus plantation stand on the upper boundary between Klein and Groot Constantia.

The secondary upper pine plantation sleep site on level 3-4 on SANParks land was recently logged down in May as part of the fynbos rehabilitation project of Table Mountain National Park. During this period of time the troop relocated onto the wine farms.

The Constantia troop's complete home range covers a small spatial area when compared to wild troops and they rely heavily on the natural and anthropogenic resources in the area. The logging has the potential of resulting in the troop functioning beyond the carrying capacity of the environment and, in turn, increasing its dependency on the wine farms. This could elevate the incidences of human-baboon conflict dramatically in the Constantia agricultural and urban area as a whole.

Reports of raiding incidents this past month for the Constantia males can be summarized as follows:

Saturday, 29 June: TK29 entered a house in Price Drive.

Monday, 1 July: TK34 and TK29 entered the urban area and raided bins.



Tuesday, 2 July: TK34 and CON1 pushed out of the urban area.

Wednesday, 3 July: TK34 entered the urban area.

Thursday, 4 July: TK15, CON1 and TK13 pushed out of the urban area.

Friday, 5 July: TK34 pushed out of the urban area.

Saturday, 6 July: TK29 raided bins at 12 Price Drive.

Sunday, 7 July: TK34 and TK29 raided bins at 12 Price Drive.

Monday, 8 July: TK29 entered the urban area.

Sunday, 14 July: TK29 entered the urban area

Monday, 15 July: CON1 went to Price Drive; TK13 and TK34 went to Klein Constantia road and Nova Constantia; TK13 entered a house.

Tuesday, 16 July: TK30 and TK34 went to Price Drive and raided bins.

Wednesday, 17 July: TK34 went to the urban area/raided bins; CON1 went to 34 Price drive/stole food from a person; K13 and TK29 went to 42 Price drive/raided bins.

Thursday, 18 July: TK15 and CON1 attempted to raid; CON1 raided bins; Six unknown males attempted to raid Groot Constantia's Jonkershuis and Simon's Restaurant areas; TK16 and CON1 attempted to raid; raiding, assumed to be TK13.

Saturday, 20 July: TK13 raided bins at house on Klein Constantia; TK15 raided house on Klein Constantia; TK29 raided house on Groot Constantia.

Sunday, 21 July: TK19, TK33, TK34 and TK30 raided bins in the urban area.

Monday, 22 July: TK29, TK33, TK30 and TK13 went to the urban area/raided bins.

Wednesday, 24 July: TK33 went to urban area/raided bins.

Thursday, 25 July: TK30 went to Price drive/raided bins; TK34 went to Schoenstatt Road/raided bins; TK13 and TK29 went to Klein Constantia road and raided bins.

There were a handful of occasions when raids took place at Simon's and Jonkershuis restaurants on Groot Constantia, but we were unfortunately not able to positively identify the baboons as the rangers were managing the urban area.



HWS: TROOP MONTHLY REPORT																																						
SECTOR		CLASSES OF BEHAVIOUR																																				
BABOON TROOP: CONSTANTIA		1	In urban area	4	Attacking pets	7	Threatening behaviour/attack/stealing food																															
MONTH: JULY 2013		2	Raid bins	5	Raid unoccupied house/car	8	Breaking & Entering/Damaging property																															
		3	Non malicious damage	6	Raid occupied house/car																																	
BABOON ID	Sex	22	23	24	25	26	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	24	25	26	TOTAL
TK13	M														1											6		2			2	1	2			2		7
TK15	M														1											1					6							3
TK16	M																														1							1
TK19	M																														2						1	
TK29	M							6			2			1		2	6	1						1				2			6		2			2		11
TK30	M																									1					2				2		4	
TK33	M																														2	2			2		3	
TK34	M										2	1	1		1		2								1	2	2			2					2		10	
CON1	M												1		1										1		7										4	
44																																						
		MINUTES SPENT IN TOWN.																										HRS										
Males	%	5.92																											21.50									
Troop	%	0.00																											0.00									
Roost:	AM	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Roost:	PM	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Roost Sites	1	EUCALYPTUS PLANTATION STAND ON KLEIN CONSTANTIA VINYARD, BORDERING GROOT CONSTANTIA BOUNDARY.																																				
ID Features of Baboons	TK13 - Tagged Green/Orange, Colarred and alpha male.																																					
	TK15 - Tagged Yellow/Orange																																					
	TK16 - Tagged single White																																					
	TK19 - Tagged Orange/White																																					
	TK29 - Tagged single Blue																																					
	TK30 - Scar slashed lip and nose																																					
TK33 - Tagged Orange/Red																																						
TK34 - Tagged single Orange																																						
CON1 - Untagged up and coming raiding male.																																						
General remarks	These males keep breaking away from the troop on a daily basis, sometimes in the company of other males, and actively evade rangers to enter the urban area and to opportunistically raid.																																					

Fig 19. Constantia Troop raid sheet – July 2013.

4. Mountain / Ghost Troop

Due to increased raiding activity in the larger Tokai main and Constantia troops this month, manpower was limited in terms of monitoring this troop on a daily basis. The troop’s primary roost is still in the large eucalyptus plantation on the border of Buitenverwaching.

The mountain troop started entering the Buitenverwaching vineyard at the beginning of the grape season but were chased off the farm by rangers employed on the farm. The rangers were removed at the end of the grape harvest and have not been there for the past two months. This has resulted in houses being raided every 2-3 days or so during the past couple of months, and, in severe cases, an HWS senior supervisor and a ranger have responded and chased the troop away. There are four farm houses in close proximity to the troop’s sleep site within a radius of 200 – 300 meters. Reaching the houses requires driving via Klein Constantia wine farm to Hussies Vlei farm and compromises the manpower HWS requires to manage the other troops in the urban area.

Water Point Data

All the troops in the northern region had good access to water during the month and have a variety of water sources within their ranges. There are many natural and manmade water sources that have been fed by the rains particularly on the lower slopes of the mountains. No shortage of water was recorded for any of the troops in July 2013.



Births and Deaths

There were three births in the Tokai main troop, however one baby died but it is not known if it was stillborn or died after birth.

In the Zwaanswyk splinter troop an infant and juvenile were killed when trying to evade TK28, the Tokai main troop alpha male.

There were three births in the Mountain / Ghost troop.

There was one birth in the Constantia troop.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Clearing of the upper plantations has had a noticeable impact on the movement of all the Northern troops having reduced both foraging and physical habitat which could result in the troops becoming more reliant on the farms for resources. The capacity for the area should be assessed taking into consideration the population growth that is also taking place in the troops.
- Effective signage needs to be erected at the corner of Zwaanswyk & Tokai Roads, at the Chrysalis Academy, Arboretum Tea Garden parking area and Tokai picnic area warning visitors not to have food and drinks exposed, to keep their vehicles locked, and advising them that baboons are able to cause damage to parked vehicles (this includes broken off side-mirrors, windscreen wipers, antennae, cracked windshields and rubbers removed from doors and windows).
- In the Price Drive area refuse bins need to be baboon-proofed. With the grape harvesting finished and food sources depleted on farms, baboons will focus attention on urban areas and the vineyards' restaurants.
- Cars often travel in excess of the speed limit on Tokai Road below the SANParks picnic site. In order to prevent baboons or horses being hit by cars, it is recommended that some traffic slowing devices be installed along this section of road. Additional signage is also recommended.
- The selective removal of some of the problematic Constantia troop males is recommended to reduce the incidences of human-baboon conflict on the farms. Although the farm areas do not fall under the same protection as the urban area, managing conflict in the area remains an issue particularly at very popular tourist destinations.

**C. GENERAL COMMENTS ON ALL BABOON TROOPS****Population Data**

Population Data for the Eleven Managed Troops on the Cape Peninsula						
TROOP	Dec-12	July		Jan - July 2013		CURRENT
	Total	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths	TOTAL
Da Gama BT	42			5	17	30
Da Gama ST	12	1	1	3	3	12
Smitswinkel Bay	23			1	3	21
Waterfall	28	3		3		31
Groot Olifantsbos	19					19
Misty Cliffs Splinter	18		1		2	16
Slangkop	33			5	1	37
SUB TOTAL	175	4	2	17	26	166
Zwaanswyk Splinter	25		2	4	3	26
Tokai	61	3	1	8	3	66
Mountain / Ghost	33	3		11		44
Constantia	60	1		15	4	71
SUB TOTAL	179	7	3	38	10	207
TOTAL	354	11	5	55	36	373

Fig 20. Population Data to July 2013

The main trend in terms of population numbers over previous months is still apparent for July, namely that the troops in the north are still showing a consistently high breeding rate. Despite a number of deaths over the past 7 months, the northern sub-population of baboons has increased by 28 individuals from 179 in December 2012 to 207 at end July 2013. This represents an annual growth rate of 27% which is extremely high and certainly not sustainable.

By contrast the southern sub-population has actually decreased by eight over the past seven months. However with 11 deaths having been caused by a most unusual infanticidal spree by SK4, this can really be considered to be a stable population with numbers fluctuating only slightly up and down.

At one stage it was thought that maybe the baboons were giving birth more during the summer months, but this has not proved to be true and all troops have continued to give birth into mid-winter. One therefore cannot predict that the birth rate is likely to drop much over the next five months and significantly lower the current very high growth rate in the north. The effects of this high growth rate are yet to manifest themselves but one should expect increased raiding particularly from the high number of males (ten) in the Constantia troop.

Hotline Data

It is noticeable that for this past month hotline calls have come from a much broader base than for June, where 43 of all calls (111) were from Scarborough alone. Relatively speaking the Scarborough calls have decreased dramatically (39% down to 12%) and this can be attributed largely to one factor. This is the removal of MC1, who after a year of increasing raiding was finally euthanised. His influence in terms of encouraging a few females, or the whole troop, into raiding in town has therefore been removed. This has made it easier both to keep the troop in park, and also to herd the troop out of town when they have broken through.

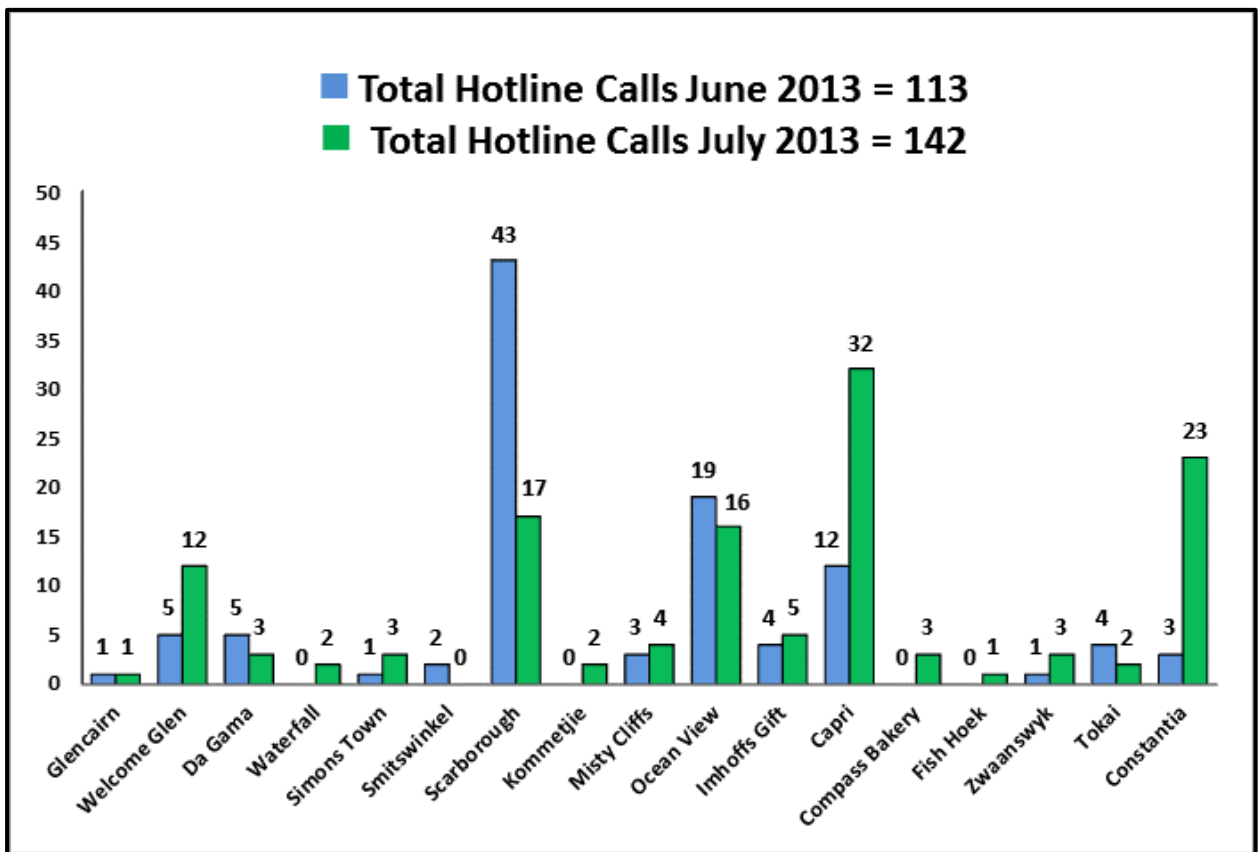


Fig 21. Hotline calls data for June and July 2013

While Scarborough has become somewhat easier to manage, a number of other troops have shown sudden increases in hotline calls. The general increase in hotline calls may be seasonally related, with a drop of natural food being available at the height of midwinter. However, for some of the troops one can attribute the increase in raids to certain behavioural or physical factors. The greatest increase in raids was definitely for the Slangkop troop raiding Capri. Although HWS received only 3 calls from Compass Bakery, the troop raided the unlocked bins outside the bakery 2-3 times a week, and having raided the unguarded bins, they often returned via Capri on another raid. Most of the bins in Capri are also not baboon proof, so recently the baboons have been well rewarded by bin raids to Compass Bakery and Capri, and there is clearly a strong incentive to return.

Ocean View also reported a high incidence of raids during July. During the second half of July this suddenly decreased to almost zero, first, because the Da Gama LT moved back to Da Gama, and second, because since SK4 was euthanised there has been no male leading raids into Ocean View. Since the return of the Da Gama LT to Da Gama, there has been an increase in raids in the area, particularly in Welcome Glen. This has been seriously exacerbated by certain residents leaving food out for the baboons near the Naval Flats and along the route to Welcome Glen.

The last area to show a sudden increase in raids and hence hotline calls, is Constantia, from both the urban area (23 calls) and the farms (12). All of these calls were reports of large males raiding the farm restaurants or the urban area beyond. As noted above, with both the exceptionally high number of adult males in the Constantia troop, and the very high growth rate of baboons in the northern sub-population, one can only expect there to be an increasing number of raids with the passage of time. One can also expect whole troops to be attempting to raid as the pine forests continue to be logged and the valuable food they provide in terms of pine nuts is removed.

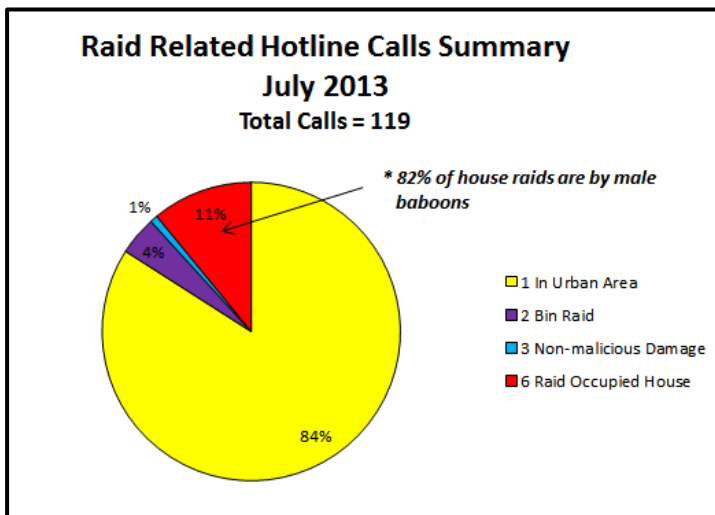


Fig 22. Raid related hotline calls July 2013.

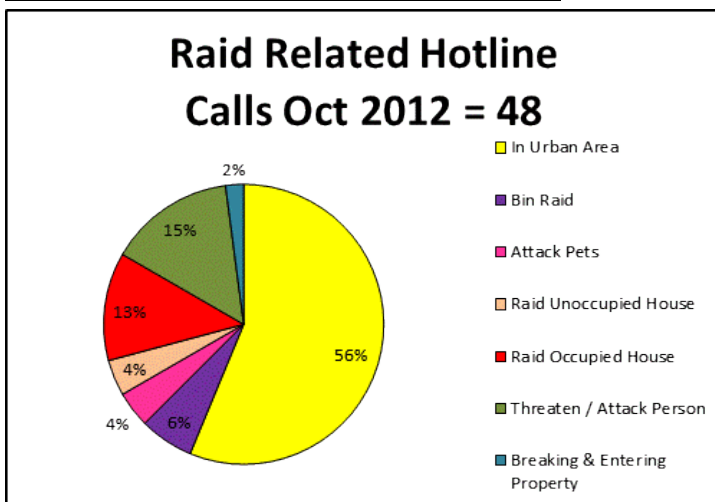


Fig 23. Raid related hotline calls October 2012.

Despite the above, it is nevertheless pleasing to note that over 80% of all raid related hotline calls for July (Fig. 22) were simply reporting baboons within the urban area. The pattern of calls recorded for July are very typical of the past few months, with baboons in the urban area being approximately 80% of calls, approximately 10% being raids on occupied houses and about 5% being bin raids. This pattern is very different from those during the first few months of HWS baboon management, where baboons in the urban area was generally 50-60%, and there was a much wider variety of raid types. October is a typical example of this and these data are also shown in Fig. 23. The change in pattern can probably be explained by two factors. The first is that with time the HWS staff have learned the behaviour of the baboons and can anticipate their movements better. This has reduced their response time and also enabled

them to prevent most troop raids, with the exception of bin raids - bins being much more accessible throughout most urban areas.

It is notable that while all other types of raids has decreased, reports of baboons raiding occupied houses has remained unacceptably high at around 10%. These raids are almost exclusively by adult males and while HWS has managed to keep most troops out of town well over 95% of the time (Fig. 24), males who leave the troop and raid alone are much more difficult to contain. It is these males who are accounting for most of these hotline calls and they are a feature of baboon management that needs to be focussed on in the months ahead. This is discussed further in General Summary below.

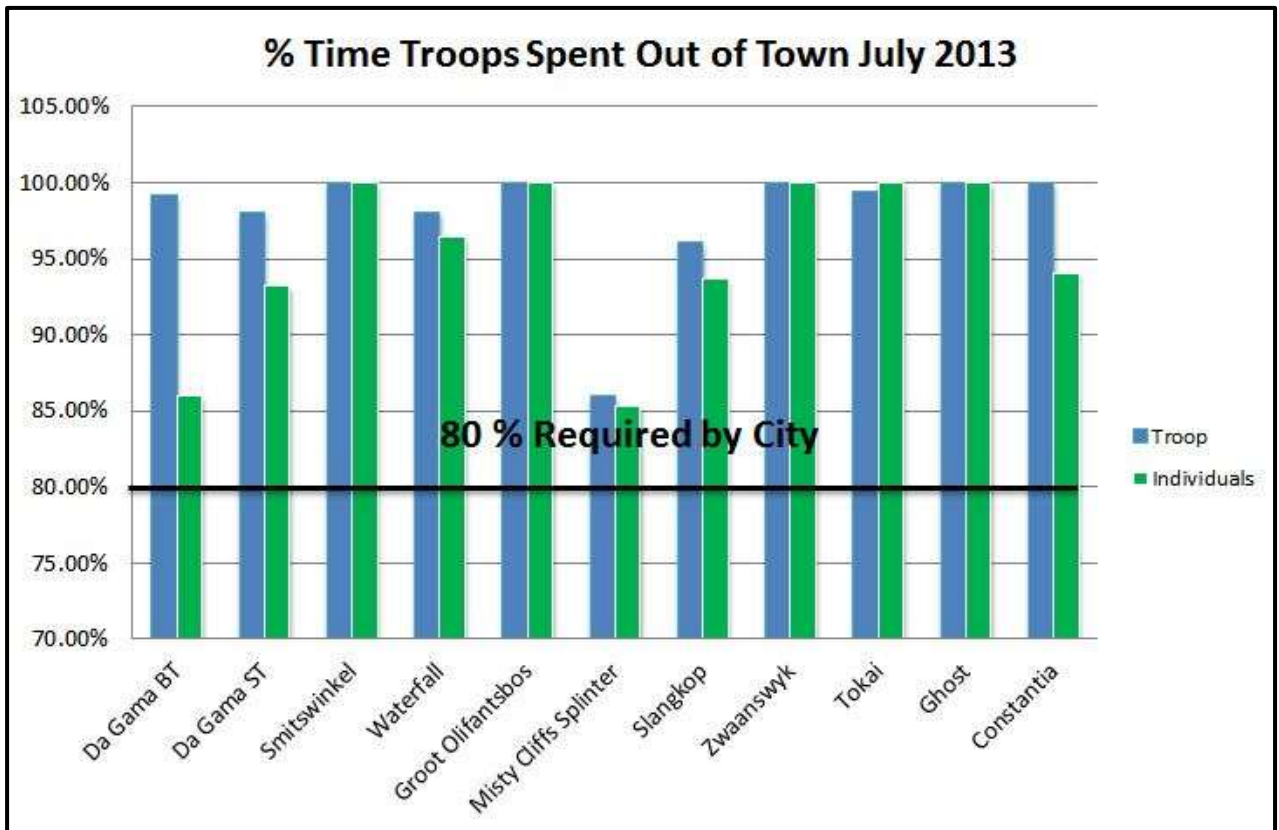


Fig 24. Percentage time troops and individuals spent out of town.

Over the past two months the data for Figure 24 has been divided into percentage time the whole troop spends out of town, and the time individual males and females raid in small groups or on their own.

It is evident from Fig. 24 that all the troops, with the single exception of Misty Cliffs Splinter, spent well over 95% of the month out of town. What is interesting to note however, is the difference between the troop averages and some individuals who went raiding on their own. In the Da Gama BT, SK4 led a small group of juveniles and females into Ocean View on almost a daily basis. This accounts for the big difference between the troop and some individuals. It will be important to record what happens in August now that SK4 has been euthanised and the troop has been taken over by SK3.

In the Da Gama ST there is still a noticeable difference (approximately 5%) between the troop and individuals, but this is largely due to a small group of juveniles (see Fig. 24) who regularly raid on their own.

The only other two troops where individuals raided noticeably more than the troop as a whole, were in Slangkop and Constantia. In the Slangkop troop the alpha male DG6 is a diligent leader and never raids on his own away from the troop. The extra raiding recorded here is for the male SK5 taking a small splinter group of females and juveniles off on separate raids. This is the same small splinter group that was led away by SK2 and SK4 before him.

In Constantia eight of the ten adult males, including the alpha male, go on raids on their own and mostly at different times of day. Thus although for now the troop has been contained beyond the urban boundary the ranger team is continually being challenged as also they try to contain the males going off separately or in pairs into the urban area.

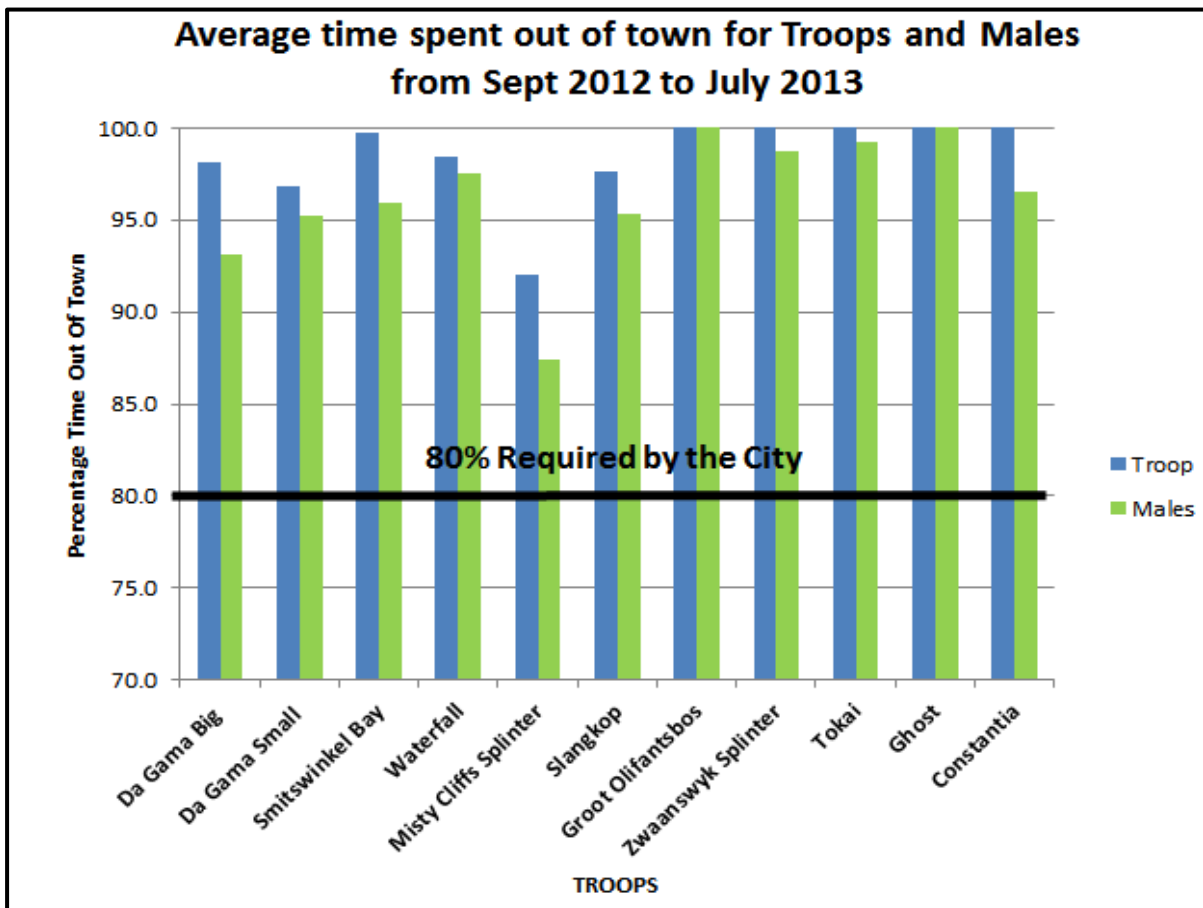


Fig 25. Average time spent the troop and adult males spent out of town for the period September 2012 to July 2013.

In Figure 25 one can see that for the past year HWS has kept all the baboon troops (with the exception of Misty Cliffs Splinter Troop) out for 97% of the time. The average for all the troops (including Misty Cliffs) is 98.4%. The overall average for keeping all troops males out of town is 96.3%.



General Summary

Looking back over the past year, there can now be little doubt about the efficacy of paintball markers as a management tool for controlling baboons. With the exception of some hardened old habitual raiding males (most of which have now been euthanised), all the baboons respect paintball markers and can quite readily be herded in the direction one wants them to go.

When HWS took on the management of the Cape Town baboons in August 2012, there were many habitually raiding males in virtually every troop. Although the baboon troops very quickly responded to the management with paintball markers - by end September all troops with the exception of Da Gama MT were spending $\geq 90\%$ of time out of town, and by end October all troops were spending $\geq 95\%$ of time out of town. However, the habitually raiding males were less easy to contain and all regions, particularly Tokai and Constantia, suffered from having males moving almost at will through the urban areas. Most of these males had to be euthanised, but the effect of their removal from the population was quite dramatic. By November there was virtually no movement of any northern males into the urban area, the worst being Constantia where males in total spent 1.4% of their time in the urban area. This pattern has been maintained until now when the Constantia males (very few of which were euthanised) are now pushing to raid in town again.

In previous monthly reports it has been noted how the raiding behaviour of males gets passed on from one generation to the next. This trend will be difficult to break, but there have had some pleasing results in this respect over the past year (Table 1). It is evident from this table that not all alpha males are bad raiders, in fact of the 11 troops that HWS manage there are only two left that need to be considered as really bad raiders (GOB5 - Misty Cliffs Splinter; TK30 - Constantia). While some of the success with the other eight males may be considered fortuitous, a good proportion of this success can be attributed to the well considered and discrete removal of the worst habitual raiders. In Table 1 the males are divided into three categories. Males that do not raid at all, males that only raid when the troop raids, and males that leave the troop to go raiding alone. The ideal situation would be if none of the alpha males raided at all. This is only likely to be achieved if a large number of totally wild males are brought in from outside the peninsula. This is an option to be considered for the future - both for good management and to maintain good genetic diversity within the peninsula troops.

In the short term however, from a management point of view, if the troops can be kept out of the urban area for well over 95% of the time (last few months for all troops except Misty Cliffs Splinter) and if the males only raid with the troops, then effectively all the baboons will be kept out of town most of the time and the cycle of teaching younger baboons to raid can be broken.



Area	Alpha	Raid Status	Management Action	% Time Troop Out of Town	% Time Individuals Out of Town	% Hotline Calls per Area
SOUTH EAST						
Smitswinkel	SWB6	Nil	Raiding alpha male removed	99.97%	99.97%	0%
Waterfall	RH2	Troop	Management push up hill	98.10%	96.50%	4%
Da Gama BT	SK3	Troop / Alone	Raiding alpha male removed	99.20%	86.00%	15%
Da Gama ST	SK3	Troop / Alone	Raiding alpha male removed	98.00%	93.20%	8%
SOUTH WEST						
GOB	GOB7	Nil	Raiding alpha male removed	100.00%	100.00%	1%
Slangkop	DG6	Troop	Raiding alpha male removed	96.10%	93.70%	30%
Misty Cliffs	GOB5	Alone	Raiding alpha male present	86.00%	85.30%	15%
NORTH						
Zwaanswyk	TK35	Nil	Raiding alpha male removed	100.00%	100.00%	2%
Tokai	TK28	Nil	Raiding alpha male removed	99.40%	100.00%	1%
Mountain / Ghost	TK36	Nil	Nil	100.00%	100.00%	4%
Constantia	TK30	Alone	Raiding alpha male present	100.00%	94.08%	20%

Fig. 26: Raiding status per area and per troop. Black = almost perfectly behaved males; Blue = well behaved males; Red = males that raid alone.

From this point of view, it is very interesting to note what has happened in the Da Gama troops over the past month. The question was posed in previous reports whether the alpha male SK3 (Da Gama ST) would become a more responsible alpha once his offspring were born. In December 2012 he took over the Da Gama ST in the absence of any resident male. Since then SK3 has mated with all the females but also spent a great deal of time raiding the urban area with the troop but also often on his own. He showed very little, if any, responsibility towards maintaining and protecting the troop. Towards the end of June 2013, two babies were born in the ST and there was an immediate change in the behaviour of SK3, spending virtually all his time in the presence of the troop and close to his offspring. Unfortunately one baby died shortly after birth, but the other is surviving well and another has been born.

Another very interesting development is that about a week after the birth of the babies, the Da Gama BT moved back to Da Gama with SK4 (the infanticidal killer) as the alpha and the old male DG1 as a hanger on. SK3 immediately challenged SK4 and after a few days of fighting chased SK4 out of the troop. For the next three weeks SK4 hung around the periphery of the troop while also making raiding excursions into Ocean View until he was euthanised according the WAC raiding protocol. During this time SK3 was going back and forth between the BT and the ST



spending a few hours with each. After a few days SK3 managed to bring the two troops together and for the past month now they have mostly been foraging and sleeping together or not very far apart. Both troops have occasionally slept together in the same pine trees next to the Bluefin Flats in Da Gama.

Thus, in the space of one month, SK3 has gone from being a more or less delinquent raiding male, into a responsible alpha that has managed to bring an old splinter troop back to its original parent troop. This is far more than one could have hoped for, but it is now hoped that this result will be permanent!

The greatest success in management over the past year must be the rehabilitation of the Groot Olifantsbos Troop. Before HWS took over this troop was the talk of the town because it was literally living and sleeping in town in Scarborough. There were numerous reports in the news about this troop including John Yeld's report entitled, 'It's man vs baboon in paintball war' (Cape Argus, 12 April, 2012). This was all turned around when the alpha males of the troop GOB4 and a three legged female were euthanised just before HWS took over. It had been noted that a wild male (scared of humans) from a more southerly troop had been hanging around the fringes of the troop for a while, so it was hoped he would take over the troop and keep them in the park once GOB4 was removed. This strategy was highly successful and to date the troop as a unit has not been in Scarborough since. One a few occasions one or two subadult males and females have raided Scarborough very briefly, but they have been quickly chased out. This example clearly illustrates the value of having a 'wild' unhabituated alpha in the troop.

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Human Wildlife Solutions