HOW & WHY WE SHOULD LIVE WITH VERVET MONKEYS

BACKGROUND

The monkeys you encounter around your home are almost certainly Vervets. The Vervet lives in close-knit troops of 5 – 40 animals, led by a dominant male. Females have 1 baby at a time, the frequency thereof is an average of 1.5 years. Babies are born throughout the year but mostly between October and December. Although Vervets breed at approximately the same rate as humans, their numbers appear to be declining in urban areas. They no longer have natural predators, but are killed by cars, power lines, dogs, poisons, human hunters and diseases such as cancer. Stress, poor quality food and lack of space could also be contributing factors.

CITES (Convention for International Trade in Endangered Species) lists Vervet monkeys as internationally threatened by extinction but not endangered (like the White Rhino and elephant). We generally come into contact with Vervets when their natural habitats are being destroyed, due to urban development. Their survival when their food source and home is taken away in a matter of days or, at best, months. Vervets are very territorial and compete with each other for whatever resources remaining, resulting in their suffering (which our 'progress' has brought upon them).

Vervets are omnivorous like us, and eat mostly fruits, flowers, seeds, leaves, shoots, bird's eggs, insects, lizards etc. They are territorial and continually patrol to defend their boundaries and their food. They only feed during the day and sleep in trees at night. Ideally, they like to feed in the morning and late afternoon, but if food is scarce, they might be forced to feed throughout the day or when food is available.

FACTS

Your questions answered about Vervet Monkeys

Do they have rabies?
The chance of Vervets having rabies is as great as the chance of humans having rabies.
Have they increased in numbers?
We see more monkeys because they have lost their natural habitat and are spending more time around us in search of food. Their numbers have reduced in urban areas.
Will they attack me?
You are far less likely to be attached compared to you dog. We are much bigger than them so they see us as big monkeys. Like us they would rather pick on someone their own size! They are wild animals, however, and must be treated with respect.

Here are a few simple ways to interact with them safely:

1. Never corner a monkey. If this accidentally happens, move out of its way, look away, and allow it to escape.
2. Don't shout. This frightens them and can make them unpredictable
3. If you or a family member come upon a Vervet inside your house, REMAIN CALM & QUIET, open a door or window nearest the animal, and use a towel to chase the Vervet out or throw a lure outside (e.g. Fruit or bread), step away from the point of exit, look away and allow the Vervet to escape.
4. Do not run away from a group of Vervets – they might run after you.
5. If Vervets move towards you – stand still and look away. They are probably just curious and might even try to touch you.
6. Do not stare at a Vervet, especially with raised eyebrows and widened eyes, this is interpreted as a warning of future attack. If a Vervet, raises it's eyebrows and widens it's eyes, and makes a sound, it is warning you that it is feeling threatened. Simply look away and move away.
7. Do not catch or touch monkeys, especially baby monkeys. The mothers are very protective.
8. Do not feed monkeys by hand and stress that children do not eat in front of monkeys. If monkeys are extremely hungry, they may attempt to snatch the food from the child – in this situation the child and monkey's response would be unpredictable. Hence, rather avoid the situation.
9. Vervet attacks are extremely rare.
10. Do not keep monkeys as pets.

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS YOU MAY ENCOUNTER

Vervets visit your property for 2 reasons: To patrol their territory and to look for food. Hence, it is desirable to allow them to spend time in your garden and move on. However, if Vervets are becoming a nuisance, try the following:

a. Remove fruit, cereals, bread or cakes from kitchen surfaces, particularly near open windows and doors.
b. Vervets are quite habitual, so note what days and times they visit. During these times, ensure windows and doors are closed or guarded. Birds might warn you of their arrival.
c. When absent from the house, never leave windows and doors open.
d. Do not leave pet food, bird feeders or any food near the house, open doors or windows. This food will attract the monkeys to your house.
e. Keep leftovers in a compost heap or birdfeeders away from you and your neighbour's house. This will serve to distract the Vervets from your house or vegetable garden.
f. Spray garden with pet repellents or grease down pipes to prevent them from running on your roof.
g. Electric fencing is effective in protecting property or vegetable garden.
h. Use a wheely bin, dustbin with a clamped lid or put bricks on the lid to avoid Vervets unpacking your rubbish
i. Chase them by swinging a piece of plastic hose with holes cut in it. The sound emanating from the swinging pipe discourages Vervets or squirt water at them. (Please do not use catties and stones as this can injure the monkeys)
j. Do not use pellet guns or any other guns. This is illegal.
k. Plant indigenous fruit trees and indigenous plants in your garden to provide food for Vervets and birds, thus preventing them from looking for food in your house.
l. If the Vervets in your area are extremely hungry due to development, try supplementary feeding stations in a natural area away from houses, after obtaining information on how to responsibly do it. This will attract monkeys away from the houses. Hungry monkeys are desperate and will go to extreme lengths to get food thus making them bolder.

ON BEHALF OF THE VERVET MONKEYS

It is important to know something about these highly intelligent animals we so easily take for granted. When Vervets pick a fruit or vegetable, take one bite and drop it, they are not being deliberately wasteful. In their natural habitat, this discarded food is vital to animals that forage below feeding monkeys and cannot reach the food source in the trees.

Vervets are one of nature's most valuable agents for seed dispersal, which is very important for the growth of healthy, indigenous vegetation. Some seeds will only germinate after having being subjected to an animal's digestive processes. We should try to understand the dilemma facing monkeys. We have built our homes where they once had theirs. They had no defense against our destruction of their home and all they can do now, is survive as best as they can in an increasingly foreign world.

VERVET MONKEY MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR KINDLEWOOD

INTRODUCTION

Vervets (Cercopithecus aethiops) are endemic to the east coast of South Africa and to areas stretching inland in the northern parts of South Africa. They are intelligent, adaptable and innovative, thus enabling them to survive in extremely hostile conditions. However, development does affect these animals to a large extent – removing their habitat and food sources in a short space of time and providing their environment with yet another species that preys on them – the human. Humans compete with Vervets for resources with the Vervet always losing the competition.

Vervets have clearly defined territories with undefined boundaries because of the overlap with neighbouring troops. Their territories form a mosaic on the landscape. Thus, troops that occur in an area cannot move from that area should it become hostile. They are effectively trapped by neighbouring troops that would be hostile to them.

Hence, it is vital, for a better quality of life of both the human and Vervet, that planning of developments and consequent management of these developments accommodate the basic needs of the Vervet.

DISTRIBUTION

It is clearly established that the north-eastern half of Kindlewood is inhabited by a troop of Vervets including approximately 40 individuals. It is certain that there would be another troops in the south-western half of Kindlewood. Approximately half of the North-eastern troop's territory is in MECCE2 (approximately 80Ha).

HABITAT REQUIREMENTS

It has been established that in urban areas, monkeys require between 3-4 Ha per animal to survive without supplementary feeding versus 1 Ha in a natural environment. Assuming that there approximately 70 animals living at Kindlewood, they will require an area of 280Ha instead of which they have approximately 90Ha at Kindlewood and 80Ha at MECCE2, a total of 170Ha. Thus these troops will have to reduce in number to approximately 57 animals. There is a large proportion of medium density housing at Kindlewood, implying smaller gardens for animals to use. Hence, the estimated carrying capacity would be closer to 48 animals.

POSSIBLE MANAGEMENT SOLUTIONS

1. Culling is quick and cheap, but does not allow for natural selection, thereby weakening the genetic pool of the troop. It is indiscriminant, and often results in important members of the troop being shot e.g. the alpha male or female. This in turn results in lack of discipline within the troop, that creates more problems for human inhabitants. This course of action as considered ethically unacceptable, hence, culling is not an option.
2. Removal of a troop is often thought of as a humane option. It is almost impossible to capture a whole troop and to relocate some individuals is inhumane, as Vervets have a close bond with family members who live in the troop. They have a clearly defined hierarchical system, that would be destroyed if a significant number of members were removed. This again, would result in increased intra-troop aggression creating more problems for monkeys and humans. There is a further problem – where would these Vervets be relocated? Hence, removal is not an option.
3. Sterilization. Sterilization of males is not an option, as males do not remain with the troop permanently, thus continual monitoring of males would be necessary. Tagging or chipping of these males would be necessary, both of which are problematic when attempting to monitor. Oral contraceptives for females are an option and would require that contraceptive be given to the females via artificial feeding. This has not been researched yet to determine the effects on their social structure. Hence, oral contraception for 3 years is possibly an option if management is prepared to partake in a research program.
4. Allowing Vervets to reduce number naturally. Although this seems to be the only option, as genetic viability is preserved and the social structure of the troop is preserved, there is much suffering as a result of this option. Added to this, desperation for food when food sources suddenly disappears, causes a nuisance factor that is often unacceptable to humans. So, what can we do to minimize the Vervets' suffering and the human inconvenience?

POPULATION REDUCTION PROCESS

It is not necessary to actively manage Vervet numbers, as they are not bound by electric fences that have no solid brick wall. They, therefore, can move into or out of the estate, as their own population dynamic determines. The average troop size in urban areas is between 17 and 25, and from our calculations above, the average of approximately 24 animals/troop on Kindlewood is expected. However, it takes time (approximately 3 years) for the monkeys to naturally reduce their numbers to this extent, resulting in much suffering in the process.

Although it is generally accepted that food or lack thereof, is the controlling factor in population size, it is now evident that habitat quality and size is as important a factor in establishing population size. Vervets require mature trees for resting places and safety and when these are reduced, monkeys become stressed due to overcrowding. Monkey numbers are reduced in a number of ways: Alpha males force excess mature males from troops; stress results in low ranking female being forces from troops; more males seem to be born, thus reducing the numbers of breeding females; road accidents are the highest killers; monkeys being shot; disease; poor immune systems caused by stress due to lack of space, food, water and insecticides used in urban areas. The lack of the aforementioned, cause an increase in inter-troop and intra-troop aggression resulting in injuries and mortalities.

MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

a. Maximizing the preservation of habitat.

i. All existing large trees (whether exotic or indigenous) must be preserved, until the indigenous trees that have been planted are mature. These are used by Vervets to roost in, to use as look-out towers when checking on neighbouring troops, and for their safe movement around the estate (otherwise roofs will be used for this purpose.)

ii. At Kindlewood, a continuous vegetative corridor allows for the undisturbed movement of wild animals throughout the estate. This corridor should be allowed to remain natural grassland, with continuous clumps of endemic (preferably) or indigenous trees being planted throughout the corridor (please refer to 'Vervet monkey fruit and flowers – appendix 1. Those highlighted are recommended as pioneer trees). These trees should be planted at the inception of the development, to correlate the increased size of planted trees with the increased land under development or hard surface, thereby replacing food source.

iii. Provision of water in natural areas in the form of small waterholes is important to prevent Vervets from having to move to houses for water.

iv. Nature paths in natural areas should be discouraged, to prevent fires and disturbance to wild animals.

v. Speed humps must be constructed to slow traffic down, where roads intersect natural areas.

vi. Alien removal in the natural area must be carried out, annually, by professionals with supervised staff, thus preventing illegal hunting and excessive damage to these areas.

vii. No insecticides may be used in natural areas and discouraged in gardens.

b. Supplementary feeding.

Trees, insects, shrubs and grasses are an important part of their diet, as protein is a highly efficient energy source and vital for lactating mothers. Insect numbers are also greatly reduced by development and human habitation.

In the first 3 - 5 years of development, planted trees and shrubs will not be able to keep pace with development, resulting in Vervets becoming desperate for food and sourcing food from dustbins and houses. Therefore, it might be necessary to supplement the Vervets' food sources by means of food provisioning at a few designated sites in the natural areas to attract the Vervets away from houses and to discourage their habituation to raiding houses for food. In order to do this effectively, it must be ascertained by management:

- where the Vervets move and roost; and
- how many members in each troop (by following them and/or by questioning residents).

Refer to supplementary feeding guidelines – appendix 2.

c. Education and co-operation of residents.

On sale of land or re-sale of land or property, each owner must be required to sign the 'Acceptance of living with Vervets' agreement (appendix 3) and be handed the brochure on 'How to Live with Vervets' (appendix 4). Continual education on living with Vervets must be arranged by management.

Vervet Monkey Fruit and flowers –
Appendix 1

Common Name	Scientific Name				Foliage Colour	Flower Colour	Flowering Time	Fruiting Time
Sweet Thorn	*Acacia karroo*	*Tree*	Endemic	Deciduous	Green	Yellow	Summer	Autumn
Scented Thorn	*Acacia nilotica*	*Tree*	Endemic	Deciduous	Green	Yellow	Summer	Autumn
Splendid Thorn	*Acacia robusta*	*Tree*	Endemic	Deciduous	Green	White	Spring	Autumn
Dune Poison Bush	*Acokanthera oblongifolia*	*Shrub*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	White	Spring	Summer
Common Poison-Bush	*Acokanthera oppositifolia*	*Shrub*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	White	Spring	Summer
Flat-crown	*Albizia adianthifolia*	*Tree*	Endemic	Deciduous	Green	White	Spring	Autumn
Black False Currant	*Allophylus melanocarpus*	*Tree*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	White	Summer	Winter
Dune False Currant	*Allophylus natalensis*	*Tree*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	White	Summer	Winter
Krantz Aloe	*Aloe arborescens*	*Shrub*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	Orange	Winter	Spring
Tree Aloe	*Aloe barberiae*	*Form Tree*	Indig	Evergreen		Orange	Winter	N/A
Bitter Aloe	*Aloe ferox*	*Form*	Indig.	Evergreen	Green	Orange	Winter	Spring
Dune Aloe	*Aloe thraskii*	*Form*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	Orange	Winter	Spring
White Pear	*Apodytes dimidiata*	*Tree*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	White	Summer	Autumn
Queen Palm now a schedule 1 plant scrap from the list	*Arecastrum romanzoffianum*	*Palm*	Exotic	Evergreen	Green	Cream	Summer	All year
Brown Ivory	*Berchemia discolor*	*Tree*	Indig.	Evergreen	Green	Cream	Spring	Autumn
Red Ivory	*Berchemia zeyheri*	*Tree*	Endemic	Deciduous	Green	Cream	Spring	Summer
Glossy Ash	*Bersama lucens*	*Tree*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	Cream	Spring	Summer
Coastal Gold Leaf	*Bridelia micrantha*	*Tree*	Endemic	Deciduous	Green	Cream	Spring	Summer
Wild Pomegranate	*Burchellia bubalina*	*Shrub*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	Orange	Summer	Autumn
Weeping Bottle Brush now a schedule 1 plant scrap from the list	*Callistemon viminalis*	*Tree*	Exotic	Evergreen	Green	Red	Summer	Summer
Hairy Turkey-berry	*Canthium ciliatum*	*Shrub*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	Cream	Spring	Autumn
Common Turkey-berry	*Canthium inerme*	*Tree*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	Cream	Spring	Winter
Krantz Quar	*Canthium locuples*	*Shrub*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	Cream	Spring	Autumn
Coastal Canthium	*Canthium spinosa*	*Shrub*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	Cream	Summer	Autumn
Creeping Caper Bush	*Capparis brassii*	*Creeper*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	White	Summer	Autumn
Weeping Caper Creeper	*Capparis fascicularis*	*Creeper*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	White	Winter	Spring
Woolly Caper Bush	*Capparis tomentosa*	*Creeper*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	White	Spring	Summer
Forest Num-num	*Carissa bispinosa*	*Shrub*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	White	Spring	Summer
Amatungulu Dune Num-num	*Carissa macrocarpa*	*Shrub*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	White	Summer	Autumn
White Stinkwood	*Celtis africana*	*Tree*	Endemic	Deciduous	Green	Cream	Spring	Winter
Natal Elm	*Celtis mildbraedii*	*Tree*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	Cream	Spring	Winter
Thorny Elm	*Chaetachme aristata*	*Tree*	Indig	Evergreen				Winter good roost tree dark thorny foliage
Giant Pock Ironwood	*Chionanthus peglerae*	*Tree*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	Cream	Spring	Spring
Bamboo Palm going the same way as the other palms scrap	*Chrysalidocarpus lutescens*	*Palm*	Exotic	Evergreen	Green	Cream	Spring	Summer
Tick-berry	*Chrysanthemoides monilifera*	*Shrub*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	Yellow	Autumn	Winter
Cat's Whiskers	*Clerodendrum glabrum*	*Tree*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	White	Autumn	Summer
Coshwood	*Cola natalensis*	*Tree*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	Yellow	Summer	Autumn
Forest Corkwood	*Commiphora woodii*	*Tree*	Endemic	Deciduous	Green	Cream	Summer	Summer
Forest Fever-berry	*Croton sylvaticus*	*Tree*	Endemic	Deciduous	Green	Cream	Spring	Autumn
Cape Quince	*Cryptocarya woodii*	*Tree*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	Cream	Spring	Autumn
Natal Coast Cabbage Tree	*Cussonia nicholsonii*	*Form*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	Cream	Spring	Summer
Forest Cabbage Tree	*Cussonia sphaerocephala*	*Form*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	Cream	Summer	Summer
Common Cabbage Tree	*Cussonia spicata*	*Form*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	Cream	Summer	Autumn
Zulu Cabbage Tree	*Cussonia zuluensis*	*Form*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	Cream	Summer	Summer
Dune Grape	*Cyphostemma flaviflorum*	*Creeper*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	Cream	Spring	Winter
Double-stemmed Grape	*Cyphostemma hypoleucum*	*Creeper*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	Cream	Summer	Winter
Thorny Rope	*Dalbergia armata*	*Creeper*	Endemic	Deciduous	Green	Cream	Spring	Winter
Climbing Fat-bean	*Dalbergia obovata*	*Creeper*	Endemic	Deciduous	Green	Cream	Spring	Winter
Dune Soap Berry	*Deinbollia oblongifolia*	*Shrub*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	Cream	Autumn	Spring
Bluebush	*Diospyros lycioides*	*Shrub*	Endemic	Deciduous	Blue green	Cream	Spring	Autumn
Acorn Diospyros	*Diospyros natalensis*	*Tree*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	Cream	Summer	Autumn
Common White Pear	*Dombeya rotundifolia*	*Tree*	Endemic	Deciduous	Green	White	Spring	Summer
Kei Apple	*Dovyalis caffra*	*Shrub*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	Cream	Spring	Summer
Natal Apricot	*Dovyalis longispina*	*Tree*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	Cream	Summer	Autumn

Common Sourberry	*Dovyalis rhamnoides*	*Shrub*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	Cream	Spring	Summer
Dragon Dracaena	*Dracaena aletriformis*	*Form*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	Cream	Summer	Autumn
Forest Ironplum	*Drypetes gerrardii*	*Tree*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	Cream	Spring	Summer
Natal Ironplum	*Drypetes natalensis*	*Tree*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	Yellow	Spring	Summer
Puzzle Bush	*Ehretia rigida*	*Shrub*	Endemic	Deciduous	Green	Mauve	Spring	Summer
Cape Ash	*Ekebergia capensis*	*Tree*	Endemic	Deciduous	Green	Cream	Spring	Summer
Natal Milkplum	*Englerophytum natalense*	*Tree*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	Cream	Spring	Autumn
Coast Coral Tree	*Erythrina caffra*	*Tree*	Endemic	Deciduous	Green	Orange	Winter	Summer
Cockspur Coral Tree	*Erythrina crista-galli*	*Tree*	Exotic	Deciduous	Green	Red	Summer	Autumn
Broad-leaved Coral Tree	*Erythrina latissima*	*Tree*	Endemic	Deciduous	Green	Red	Winter	Summer
Common Coral Tree	*Erythrina lysistemon*	*Tree*	Endemic	Deciduous	Green	Red	Winter	Summer
Common Coca Tree	*Erythroxylum emarginatum*	*Tree*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	Cream	Spring	Summer
Blue Guarri	*Euclea crispa*	*Tree*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	Cream	Spring	Autumn
Natal Guarri	*Euclea natalensis*	*Tree*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	Cream	Spring	Autumn
Giant-leaved Fig Hairy ock Fig Red leaved Rock Fig	*Ficus lutea* *Ficus glumosa dry north facing slopes* *Ficus ingens dry north facing slopes*	*Tree* *Tree*	Indig Indig	Deciduous Deciduous Deciduous				All year round depending on tree THIS APPLIES TO ALL FIGS
Veld Fig	*Ficus burtt-davyii*	*Shrub*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	None	None	Spring
Natal Fig	*Ficus natalensis*	*Tree*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	None	None	Summer
Wild Rubber Fig	*Ficus polita*	*Tree*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	None	None	Autumn
Broom Cluster Fig	*Ficus sur*	*Tree*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	None	None	Winter
Sycomore Fig	Ficus sycomorus	*Tree*	Indig.	Evergreen	Green	None	None	Summer
Common Wild Fig	*Ficus thonningii*	*Tree*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	None	None	Autumn
Swamp Fig	*Ficus trichopoda*	*Tree*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	None	None	Summer
Water Fig	*Ficus verrucosa*	*Shrub*	Indig.	Evergreen	Green	None	None	Summer
Forest Mangosteen	*Garcinia gerrardii*	*Tree*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	Cream	Spring	Autumn
African Mangosteen	*Garcinia livingstonei*	*Tree*	Indig.	Deciduous	Green	Cream	Spring	Summer
Climbing Raisin	*Grewia caffra*	*Creeper*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	Yellow	Summer	Autumn
Forest Raisin	*Grewia lasiocarpa*	*Creeper*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	Pink	Summer	Autumn
Crossberry	*Grewia occidentalis*	*Creeper*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	Pink	Summer	Autumn
Tree Fuchsia	*Halleria lucida*	*Tree*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	Orange	Winter	Spring
Natal Plum	*Harpephyllum caffrum*	*Tree*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	Cream	Spring	Winter
Climbing Turkey-berry	*Keetia gueinzii*	*Creeper*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	Cream	Summer	Summer
Rhino-coffee	*Kraussia floribunda*	*Shrub*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	Cream	Spring	Summer
Natal Medlar	*Lagynias lasiantha*	*Shrub*	Endemic	Deciduous	Green	Cream	Spring	Autumn
Fan Palm Palm now a schedule 1 plant scrap from the list	*Livistona chinensis*	*Palm*	Exotic	Evergreen	Green	Cream	Summer	Summer
Swamp Poplar	*Macaranga capensis*	*Tree*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	Cream	Summer	Spring
Common Bush-cherry	*Maerua cafra*	*Shrub*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	White	Spring	Spring
Forest Bush-cherry	*Maerua racemulosa*	*Shrub*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	White	Spring	Summer
Needle-leaved Bush-cherry	*Maerua rosmarinoides*	*Shrub*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	White	Spring	Summer
False Assegai	*Maesa lanceolata*	*Shrub*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	Cream	Spring	Autumn
Fire dart bush	*Malvaviscus arboreus*	*Shrub*	Exotic	Evergreen	Green	Red	Summer	Sterile
Milkberry	*Manilkara discolor*	*Tree*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	Cream	Summer	Autumn
Common Spike Thorn	*Maytenus heterophylla*	*Tree*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	Cream	Spring	Summer
White Forest Spike Thorn	*Maytenus nemorosa*	*Tree*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	Cream	Spring	Summer
Cape Blackwood	*Maytenus peduncularis*	*Tree*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	Cream	Spring	Summer
Dune koko Tree	*Maytenus procumbens*	*Shrub*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	Cream	Spring	Autumn
Red Coast Milkwood	*Mimusops caffra*	*Tree*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	Cream	Summer	Autumn
Red Milkwood	*Mimusops obovata*	*Tree*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	Cream	Summer	Autumn
Dwaba berry	*Monanthotaxis caffra*	*Shrub*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	Cream	Spring	Summer
Cliff Olive	*Olea capensis* subsp. *enervis*	*Tree*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	Cream	Summer	Autumn
Wild Olive	*Olea europea* subsp. *africana*	*Tree*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	Cream	Summer	Autumn
Forest Olive	*Olea woodiana*	*Tree*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	Cream	Summer	Summer
Jacket-plum	*Pappea capensis*	*Tree*	Endemic	Deciduous	Green	Cream	Spring	Summer
Wild Date Palm	*Phoenix reclinata*	*Palm*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	Cream	Summer	Winter
Potato Bush	*Phyllanthus reticulatus*	*Creeper*	Indig.	Evergreen	Green	Cream	Spring	Autumn
Cheesewood	*Pittosporum viridifolium*	*Tree*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	Cream	Spring	Winter
Plumbago	*Plumbago auriculata*	*Shrub*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	Blue	Autumn	Summer
Red Beech	*Protorhus longifolia*	*Tree*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	Cream	Spring	Spring
Black Bird Seed	*Psychotria capensis*	*Shrub*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	Yellow	Summer	Spring
Quar	*Psydrax obovata*	*Tree*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	White	Summer	Winter
False Forest Spike-thorn	*Putterlickia verrucosa*	*Shrub*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	Cream	Summer	Spring

Forest Peach	*Rawsonia lucida*	*Tree*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	Cream	Spring	Autumn
Baboon Grape	*Rhoicissus digitata*	*Creeper*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	Cream	Spring	Winter
Glossy Forest Grape	*Rhoicissus rhomboidea*	*Creeper*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	Cream	Spring	Winter
Common Forest Grape	*Rhoicissus tomentosa*	*Creeper*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	Cream	Spring	Autumn
Red Currant	*Rhus chirindensis*	*Tree*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	Cream	Spring	Summer
Dune Currant	*Rhus nebulosa*	*Shrub*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	Cream	Spring	Autumn
September Bells	*Rothmannia globosa*	*Shrub*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	White	Spring	Summer
False Cabbage Tree	*Schefflera umbellifera*	*Tree*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	Cream	Spring	Summer
Tree Fuchsia	*Schotia brachypetala*	*Tree*	Endemic	Deciduous	Green	Red	Winter	Summer
Marula	*Sclerocarya birrea* subsp. *caffra*	*Tree*	Endemic	Deciduous	Green	Pink	Spring	Summer
Cat-thorn	*Scutia myrtina*	*Creeper*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	Cream	Spring	Winter
Dune Canary Creeper	*Senecio deltoideus*	*Creeper*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	Yellow	Winter	Spring
Canary Creeper	*Senecio tamoides*	*Creeper*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	Yellow	Winter	Spring
White Milkwood	*Sideroxylon inerme*	*Tree*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	Cream	Summer	Winter
Wild Banana	*Strelitzia nicolai*	*Form*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	White	All year	Autumn
Crane Flower	*Strelitzia reginae*	*Form*	Indig.	Evergreen	Green	Orange	Summer	Autumn
Black Monkey Orange	*Strychnos gerrardii*	*Tree*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	Cream	Spring	Autumn
Water-berry	*Syzygium cordatum*	*Tree*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	White	Spring	Winter
Forest Water-berry	*Syzygium gerrardii*	*Tree*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	White	Spring	Summer
Water Pear	*Syzygium guineense*	*Tree*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	White	Spring	Summer
Forest Toad Tree	*Tabernaemontana ventricosa*	*Tree*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	White	Summer	Summer
Toad Tree	*Tabernaemontana elegans*	*Tree*	Indig.	Evergreen	Green	White	Summer	Spring
Zulu Cherry-orange	*Teclea gerrardii*	*Tree*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	Green	Spring	Summer
Wild Honeysuckle	*Tecomaria capensis*	*Shrub*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	Orange	Winter	Spring
Climbing Fish Poison	*Tinospora caffra*	*Creeper*	Endemic	Deciduous	Green	Cream	Summer	Autumn
Pigeonwood	*Trema orientalis*	*Tree*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	Cream	Summer	All year
Cape-coffee	*Tricalysia capensis*	*Shrub*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	White	Spring	Summer
Jackal-coffee	*Tricalysia lanceolata*	*Shrub*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	Cream	Spring	Summer
Coast-coffee	*Tricalysia sonderana*	*Shrub*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	Cream	Spring	Autumn
Forest Mahogany	*Trichilia dregeana*	*Tree*		Evergreen	Green	Cream	Summer	Autumn
Bushveld Mahogany	*Trichilia emetica*	*Tree*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	Cream	Spring	Summer
Wild Mulberry	*Trimeria grandifolia*	*Tree*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	Cream	Summer	Autumn
Forest Honeysuckle	*Turraea floribunda*	*Tree*	Endemic	Deciduous	Green	Cream	Spring	Summer
Small Cluster-pear	*Uvaria caffra*	*Shrub*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	Cream	Spring	Autumn
Natal Bush Medlar	*Vangueria randii* subsp. *chartacea*	*Shrub*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	Cream	Spring	Autumn
Wild Medlar	*Vangueria infausta*	*Shrub*	Endemic	Deciduous	Green	Cream	Spring	Autumn
White Ironwood	*Vepris lanceolata*	*Tree*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	Cream	Spring	Spring
Wild Frangipani	*Voacanga thouarsii*	*Tree*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	Cream	Summer	Autumn
African Dog-rose	*Xylotheca kraussiana*	*Tree*	Endemic	Evergreen	Green	White	Spring	Summer
Buffalo Thorn	*Ziziphus mucronata*	*Tree*	Endemic	Deciduous	Green	Cream	Spring	Winter

SUPPLEMENTARY FEEDING GUIDELINES - appendix 2

FOOD TO BE PROVIDED per individual per day

150g fruit or vegetables
50g sunflower seeds and or dried mielies
10g peanuts or biltong
1 slice brown bread
Ensure water is available

CHOICE OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

Apples, bananas, pears, grapes, paw paws, mangos, butternut, pumpkin, sweet potatoes, carrots, tomatoes, pumpkin pips, gem squash pips, avocados, raisins

PLACING OF FOOD

When territory is determined, place food in 2 places in the heart of their territory (preferably at roosting sites) but in natural areas and away from houses. If there are trees in the area, scatter the food around the base of the trees or suspend a basket in the tree.

FREQUENCY OF FEEDING

Feeding must be done daily, in the evening when the monkeys are asleep or in the early morning before they awake. The times change seasonally as the monkeys awake after first light, and go to sleep at sunset. It is important that food is not associated with humans.

Supplementary feeding must be supported by the community, where perhaps 1 person is responsible for 1 site on a particular day of the week. There should be standby feeders, who will stand in for someone who is away. Hence, about 15 people should participate.

MAINTENANCE OF SITE

There should be no need to clean the sites, as the Vervets should eat everything. If they leave food, then reduce quantities provided. Their need can fluctuate slightly throughout the seasons, depending on trees fruiting in the area and season. They will most definitely require food in the winter.

ASSISTANCE

Should you require guidance in starting supplementary feeding, please contact Primates Africa.

ACCEPTANCE OF LIVING WITH VERVETS –appendix 3

A national environment principle stated in the 'National Environmental Management Act' states that, 'The environment is held in public trust for the people, the beneficial use of environmental resources must serve the public interest and the environment must be protected as the people's common heritage.'

We, therefore ask you to acknowledge that you are aware of this principle and are willing to promote it by completing the following:

I/we acknowledge that I/we,_____owner/s of Lot no: _____am/are aware that I/we am/are living in an area where wild animals (including Vervet monkeys) are endemic. I/we may not injure these animals in any way and I/we will ensure that anyone living on the aforementioned property is aware of this fact.

I/we are aware that Vervet monkeys might enter my property. I/we have been handed an information leaflet on ' How to Live with Vervets' and will endeavor to make myself/ourselves or anyone else living on the property familiar with the information provided in this leaflet to facilitate harmonious living.

SIGNED:_____

SIGNED:_____

WITNESS:_____

WITNESS:_____