

Where Do You-Live??





Verge Maintenance Policy

- Road reserve/verge not maintained by the adjacent property owner/occupier cut 7 times per year on a 6 week cutting cycle. (September to June).
- 4762 hectares per cut X7 = 33 334 hectares of unmaintained road reserve be cut during 2016/2017
- Number of cuts is subject to prevailing weather, climatic, ecological conditions and due to additional work that require to be done in terms of safety, security and or sight line obstructions.



Verge Maintenance Policy Contd.

- Work undertaken by 269 Co- Ops
- Planting policy: 70% indigenous





ROAD RESERVE CONSERVATION PILOT PROJECT

PROTECTING NATURE - INSPIRING CHANGE

Conservation of Southern African Indigenous Orchids in their Natural Habitat.

Find out more :www.durban.gov.za / Roadside Ecology





ROAD RESERVE CONSERVATION PILOT PROJECT



Subject: Summerveld : Disperis woodii

Hi Mike,

I understand from Barry Lang that you are responsible for maintenance of open spaces, verges etc in the Outer West, more particularly, the Summerveld area.

I head up the Durban branch of CREW, and we have recently been looking for the rare and endangered Disperis woodii in the Summerveld area. Previous records showed there being plants at a site in Summerview Place, GPS S29.802774 E30.703989. We duly visited the site in Summerview Place on 17 May. On the verge alongside the road cutting next to no 33 Summerview Place we found between 50 to 100 Disperis woodii plants in flower. This is an amazing find and the plants need to be protected. We have spoken to the homeowner of no 33 regarding the importance of these plants and to be on the look out for more that may be on her property and the adjacent vacant lot. A few days later a few more plants were also found on the roadside cutting outside no 37 Summerview place GPS 29.804353S E30.699741. On 22 June we revisited the site to check on the plants and to see if they had formed seeds. To our consternation the verge had been brushcut and few signs of the plants were to be seen. This is very

unfortunate. On behalf of CREW and SANBI I would like to request that no brushcutting of verges be done in this area from April to July inclusive in order that these rare plants may be protected and allowed to increase in number.

Kind regards, Jocelyn Sutherland

11 Jun 2016

TRADITIONAL ROADSIDE GRASS CUTTING PRACTICE AND POLICY

 The systematic mowing and heavy handed management practices is ecologically destructive as damages, removes indigenous vegetation and that promotes the success of alien invasive species by exposing IAP seeds to light.

21/11/2016 10:59

TRADITIONAL ROADSIDE GRASS CUTTING PRACTICE AND POLICY

Grass cutters do no favours by indiscriminate trimming, preventing growth, maturation of the flowers and hence seed production and causing their eventual demise.

 Birds feeding and nesting material



Eulophia speciosa
Cut down inflorescence
seed capsules

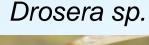


- As the cut grass decomposes it changes the pH of the soil, in many cases creating intolerable soil conditions for indigenous plants
- Cutting existing IAPS
 without treating them with
 environmentally friendly
 herbicide also
 encourages vigorous
 regrowth.

TIME FOR ACTION

What about declining, rare, endangered indigenous, endemic flora and fauna on these near pristine condition roadside natural remnants / green corridors.

Disperis woodii









- WOSA is a NPO
- Affiliated to SAOC
- www.wildorchids.co.za



WILD ORCHIDS SOUTERN AFRICA STRATEGY

- WOSA Mission Statement is: To conserve Southern African indigenous orchids in their natural habitat.
- WOSA Vision: To engender a real interest in indigenous orchids which will render them valuable and worthy of protection



WORKING MODEL ROADSIDE ECOLOGY SCHOOL INITIATE: FOREST HILLS

KwaZulu Natal
 Sandstone Sourveld
 vegetation extending
 from Mariannhill Toll
 plaza to Cato Ridge listed nationally as
 endangered











RATIONALE FOR THE PILOT ROJECT

 Shongweni where the orchid documented remnant roadside verge is in near pristine condition with fauna biodiversity.

 KwaZulu -Natal Sandstone Sourveld.

Municipality has a yearly verge competition but for 2017 / 2018 want to focus on conservation of declining vegetation zones and plants.





INDIGENOUS PLANTS IDENTIFIED ON THE ROADSIDE AND ADJACENT VACANT

Acalaphya punctata, Alepidea natalensis Hypericum aethiopicum, Hypoxis Aristea woodii, argentea, Hypoxis hemerocallidea

Becium obovatum, Berheya umbellata, Chascanum hederaceum, Cheilanthes hirta, Cheilanthes virdus, Commelina africana, Crassula alba, Cyanotis speciosa, Cyperus albostriatus, Cyperus rupestris,

Dierama argyreum, Dissotis canescens, Eriosema salignum, Euphorbia striata, Euryops tysonii,

Festuca scabra,

Gerbera natalensis , Gerbera piloselloides, Gnidia kraussiana

Haemanthus puniceus, Halleria lucida, Helichrysum adscendens, Helichrysum oreophilum, Hypericum aethiopicum, Hypoxis argentea, Hypoxis hemerocallidea, Hypoxis muliceps, Hypoxis rididula, Indigoera hedyantha,

Lobelia flaccida, Lobelia decipens, Lotononis corymbosa, Lycopodium clavatum,

Maesa lanceolata, Melinis repens, Pelargonium luridum, Pellaea calomelanos, Pentanisia augustifolia, Pentanisia prunelloides, Psammotroopha myriantha,

Pseudarthia hookeri,

Scabiosa columbaria, Searsea dentata,

Senecio erubescens, Striga bilabiata

Watsonia densiflora



OBJECTIVES

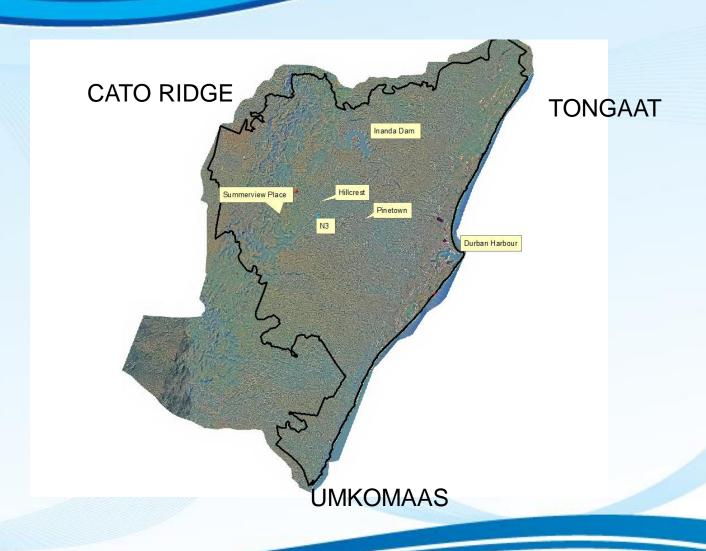
 To balance road safety, infrastructure maintenance and biodiversity conservation in roadside.

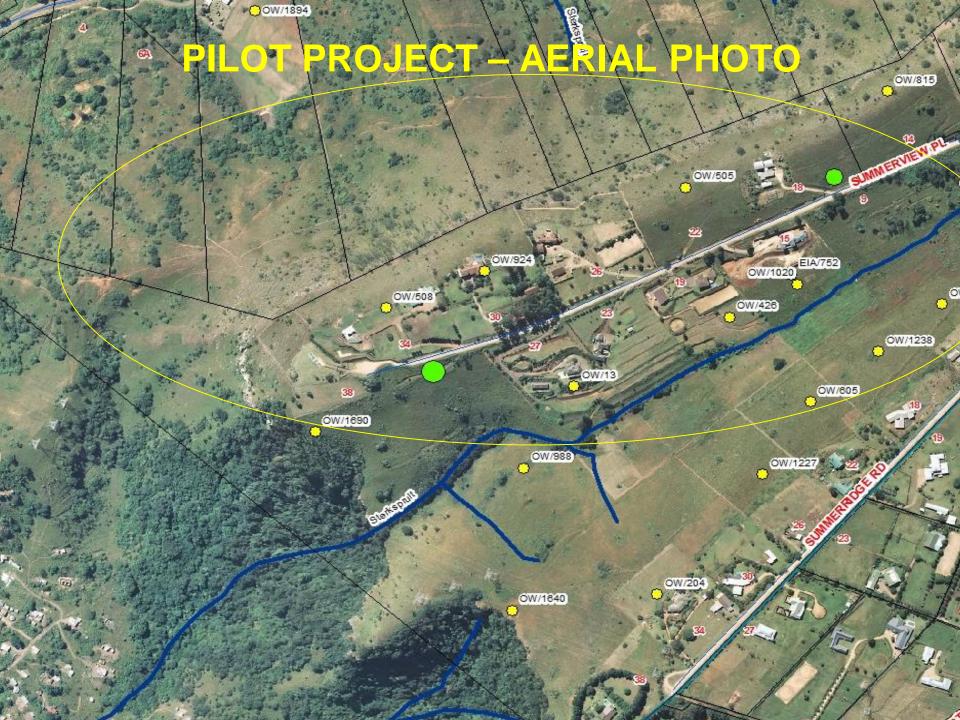
- To engender real public interest in getting to know our indigenous orchids in eThekwini municipality which will render them valuable and worthy of protection.
- To conserve Southern African indigenous orchids in their natural habitat.





PILOT PROJECT LOCATION WITHIN ETHEKWINI







NATURAL SEEPAGES ZONES







PILOT PROJECT Orchids Documented

KwaZulu -Natal Sandstone Sourveld - listed nationally as endangered.

Residential Verges

Summerview Place

Shongweni.





Disperis woodii flagship species

- Rare Found in Eastern
 Cape and KwaZulu–Natal
 in damp, usually sandy
 grasslands sometimes
 within the grass tussocks
- Sea level to 1800 m.
- Grows up to150 mm single flowered
- Common name Wood"s
 Disperis (Grannys Bonnet) named after the famous
 John Medley Wood (1827 –
 1915), a botanist and
 collector.





THE HABITAT OF Disperis woodii







THREATS

 These exquisite orchids are declining and under threat from urban development, heavy handed verge grass brush cutting, alien invasive plants, sugar cane cultivation and lack of education on planting practices on road verges.









MANAGEMENT PLAN

- Property owners have bought into the project.
- Verge to be managed by PLC District, PLC Natural Resources Division ,Local Conservancy and CREW
- Must still comply with legislation / road by laws etc.





PLAN CONTINUED.

- MANAGE- Keep roadside free of alien plants and litter.
- Erect relevant signage.
- Pilot Project Campaign official launch programmed for May 2018 – coincide with flowering time of flagship species





DRAFT SIGNAGE

PROTECTING NATURE INSPIRING CHANGE NO MOW ZONE ROADSIDE ECOLOGY

Conserving Wildflower Habitat

Find out more :www.durban.gov.za/Roadside Ecology













CHALLENGES / HOW DO WE MANAGE THE NATURAL REMNANT

- Still need to visit site weekly to document new flora.
- Cutting versus burning.
- Document fauna that use this verge as a green corridors or resident.
- No mow zone woody herbaceous plants take over

 is this natural succession however programmed
 cutting and natural fire would prevent this.
- 5 orchid species flowering and setting seed at different times of the year as well as other indigenous flora.



MANAGEMENT PLAN CONTD.

- No mow verge no need to cut ?
- Naturally fire would come through the grassland every few years to rejuvenate biodiversity.
- Do research on grassland ecology to inform
 Horticultural practices to support roadside grassland
 biodiversity as these natural remnants are the last
 refuges of grassland biodiversity. Certain orchid
 species are reliant on burning.
- Controlled burn supervised by Working with Fire would have to be programmed. (Hot burn vs Cold burn alternate).
- If have to cut due to security, traffic hazard best time to cut, remove grass is going to be March – all orchids finished flowering and capsules burst.





WATCH THIS SPACE

- For years our M, D & N Roads have been subject to increasingly heavy handed management practices, that damage, remove indigenous vegetation and promote the success of alien species.
- This is the time to start foraging a new path that honours our natural remnant heritage and allows ecosystem functioning to return.
- Policymakers need to be aware "WE WANT OUR NATURAL REMNANTS/ VERGES TO BE MAINTAINED AND MANAGED AS ROADSIDE NATURE RESERVES "



THANK YOU

PRC UNIT, PLC DEPARTMENT

Nonhlanla Gumede: Horticulturist

Lance Rasmussen: Manager: Special Services

CONTACT DETAILS

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Acknowledgements: CREW (Custodians of Rare and Endangered Wildflower Species) Photographs: Hendrelien Peters

REFERENCE
Sue Milton-Deane. 2011. Road Verge
Vegetation Management Guidelines for Eden
District Municipality