



RESERVE REPORT

May 2017

Introduction

This is a reminder that Ingwelala is a malaria area. As many as eight persons contracted malaria at Ingwelala recently, seven cases amongst Members and one case amongst staff. Sadly, one person passed away from advanced stages of malaria. These recent cases coincided with high occupancy in camp, the late rains producing wet conditions conducive to mosquito breeding.

The following information is published once again to remind us that malaria can be fateful, that it affects individuals in different ways in which the symptoms present themselves. The June Members' Evening talk on malaria was most educational.

Please consult a medical practitioner on best practice to reduce the risk of contracting malaria.

Malaria



The risk of exposure to malaria remains very real unless proper protection measures are adopted. It is essential to avoid being bitten by mosquitoes in the first place and to use appropriate anti-malarial prophylactics, both of which are important and neither should be neglected at the expense of the other.

Be aware Ingwelala is in a malaria area

The Kruger National Park offer the following advice to tourists:

Seasons with more rainfall and higher temperatures will have more malaria transmission than colder, drier seasons. However even during cooler months or periods of less rainfall you can be at risk!

The threat of malaria should not affect your decision to enjoy and experience the Kruger Park, but is just something one should be aware of and take precautions to be exposed to.

A 24-hour malaria hotline is available on +27 (0)82 234 1800 to give detailed explanation on risk and advice on precautionary measures.

What is malaria?

(The name malaria comes from the Italian "*mala aria*", meaning bad air.)

Malaria is always a serious disease and can be a deadly illness! In fact, over a million people worldwide die from malaria each year.

Malaria is caused by a parasitic germ (the Plasmodium family) that lives in Anopheles mosquitoes, and passed to people through bites. While all species of malaria parasites can make a person feel very ill, Plasmodium falciparum causes severe, potentially fatal malaria.

Most types of mosquito do not carry the malaria plasmodium and if one is bitten it does not mean one will contract malaria. Only mosquitoes of the anopheles genus carry the plasmodium, and then only if they have previously fed on an infected host. As the presence of people with the plasmodium in their bloodstream in the park is greatly reduced compared to past times, risk is once more reduced. One reason for these reductions is that the accommodation units in the parks are sprayed periodically throughout the year. Now that international campaigns see treatment taking place in adjacent countries such as Mozambique and Swaziland, malaria occurrence has been further reduced.

What can you do against malaria?

Visit your doctor and ask his/her advice! This applies especially to a pregnant woman; your baby can be at risk. Also keep in mind that children under 5 kilos cannot take antimalarials, so the only protection they have is mosquito repellent soaps and spray.

Persons who travel to areas where P. falciparum malaria is present should be extra careful to take their antimalarial drug and to prevent mosquito bites.

Malaria is transmitted by the bite of an infected mosquito, these mosquitoes usually bite between dusk and dawn, in the night. To avoid being bitten, remain indoors in a screened or air-conditioned area during the peak biting period. If out-of-doors, wear long-sleeved shirts, long pants, and hats. Apply insect repellent (bug spray) to exposed skin.

For the prevention of malaria an insect repellent with DEET (N, N-diethyl-m-toluamide) is the repellent of choice. Many DEET products give long-lasting protection against the mosquitoes that transmit malaria (the anopheline mosquitoes).

A new repellent is now available that contains 7% picaridin (KBR 3023). Picaridin may be used if a DEET-containing repellent is not acceptable to the user. However, there is much less information available on how effective picaridin is at protecting against all the types of mosquitoes that transmit malaria. Also, since the percent of picaridin is low, this repellent may only protect against bites for 1-4 hours.

Taking precautions is effective, but not 100%!

Know the Symptoms

Despite these protective measures, you may become infected with malaria.

Initial Malaria symptoms can include:

- fever
- chills
- headache
- flu-like symptoms
- muscle aches
- tummy ache
- fatigue
- low blood cell counts (anaemia)
- yellowing of the skin and whites of the eye (jaundice)

If not promptly treated, infection with Plasmodium falciparum, the most harmful malaria parasite, may cause coma, kidney failure, and death.

A day or so later, your temperature may rise (up to 40°C) and you may have:

- fever
- shivers
- mild chills
- a severe headache
- loss of appetite
- vomiting
- diarrhoea

You may have heard that taking antimalarial drugs masks the actual malaria. This is not strictly true, but it is harder to diagnose as for instance the parasite count is lower. So, if you have malaria-like symptoms have you medic look twice. The malaria itself will not be as severe, and recovery is quicker.

Malaria is always a serious disease and may be a deadly illness. Travellers who become ill with a fever or flu-like illness either while travelling in a malaria-risk area or after returning home (for up to 1 year) should seek immediate medical attention and should tell the physician their travel history.

Taking antimalarials

Take your antimalarial drug exactly on schedule. Missing or delaying doses may increase your risk of getting malaria.

For the best protection against malaria, it is important to continue taking your drug as recommended after leaving the malaria-risk area. Otherwise, you can develop malaria.

Take the following precautions

Apply insect repellent to exposed skin at dusk and before going to sleep.

Wear socks, long trousers, long sleeved clothing and closed shoes after sunset.

Use mosquito nets in open sleeping areas.

If flu or malaria symptoms develop after your visit to the park, consult your doctor immediately.

Medicine alone is not sufficient to prevent malaria, all precautionary measures have also to be followed.

Out and About:

As the drier winter months set in, the camp environment becomes increasingly more appetizing to elephants. This is so because the browse material in camp stays greener for much longer than the natural veld, and elephants are attracted to this green bite. Currently there are five elephant bulls that have mastered breaching the camp fence.

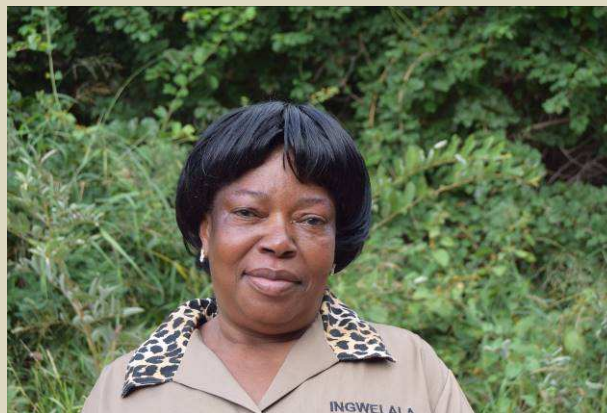


I mention this because when the elephants enter the camp the water is switched off to avoid water wastage when the elephants pull up and break water pipes. On your next visit please take the trouble to fill up a few “emergency” containers of fresh water, so that you can boil water for tea, flush toilets etc. as it can take several hours for staff to locate and repair all the water leaks, often there are several breakages in one night.

One should therefore be extremely vigilant when walking about camp because you may well bump into an elephant. Notwithstanding the elephants, also be on the lookout for the buffalo bulls that also enjoy roaming around camp in search of a greener bite during the winter months. These aging “dugga boys” as they are affectionately known, are not to be underestimated by any means of the imagination. Their fearsome reputation amongst the Big Five is well known, and they can turn on you in a second, so please be very careful when walking through camp!



Staff profile (Meet the team):



Phylis Makhubele (photographed above) joined Ingwelala on 02 October 1992, when she was appointed to assist the grounds and swimming pool staff. A year later Phylis was transferred to Housekeeping where she plays an integral role with bungalow cleans.

Married to John Mathebula, John and Phylis raised three children, one daughter, Dolli, sadly passed away at the age of 25, after suffering a long illness with blood pressure challenges. Their only son, Thomas, is a farm assistant in Hoedspruit while the second daughter, Madama, assists with looking after the two grandsons at home. Phylis mentioned that her parents were originally from Maputo in Mozambique.

In the work place, Phylis has two sisters, Sandra and Lucy, who also assist in Housekeeping. Mendrew, a nephew to Phylis is employed in Maintenance. Phylis enjoys her work very much, looks forward to assisting Members with cleans and chars, and enjoys speaking to everyone she meets.

Phylis has three favourite trees. The Jackleberry, because the fruit are deliciously edible, the Mopane, because the harvest of mopane worms is equally delicious to eat, and finally, the Marula, where the fruit provides a variety of tasty options to ingest. When quizzed on her favourite animal, there appeared a broad smile on Phylis's face, declaring that an impala is top of the pops because its meat is healthy to eat.

In her spare time, Phylis enjoys watching TV to remain socially informed what is happening in the rest of the world.

Congratulations to Phylis who will celebrate 25 years' service in a few months' time. Thank you for your loyal service to Ingwelala.

Staff complement

- Reserve Manager (1)
- Conservation Manager and 2iC (1)
- Camp and Systems Manageress (1)
- Front Desk Manageress (1)
- Accounts Manageress (1)
- Workshop Manager (1)
- Maintenance Manager (1)
- Reception and Housekeeping (1)
- Field Assistants (5)
- Grounds staff (2)
- Domestics (14)
- Maintenance Assistants (4)
- Workshop Assistants (4)
- Petrol and Stores Attendant (1)
- Shop assistants (2)
- Sibon (2)

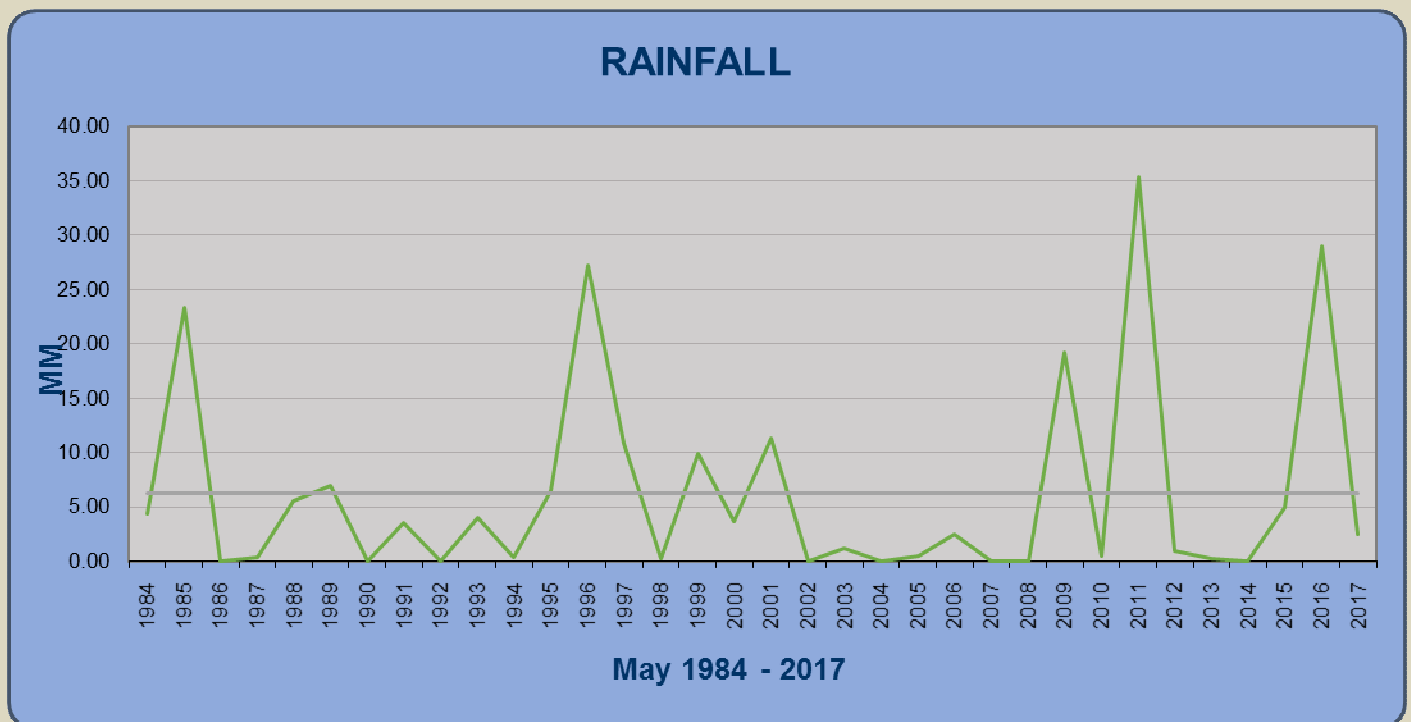
Staff Movement

Nil.

Climate and rainfall (summary)

Rainfall: 2.5 mm: Season Total = 391.6 mm.
Minimum temperature: 08 degrees Celsius.
Maximum temperature: 33 degrees Celsius.

The following graph summarises total rainfall recorded at Ingwelala for the month of May over the past 33 years.



(Note: May 2017: 2.5 mm rainfall is less than monthly average of 6.3 mm)

Bungalows for sale

Bungalow # 18, a full (100%) share of seven shares for R4.90 million.

Conservation

Alien plant eradication

Conservation staff treated 5 Opuntia (prickly pear) with herbicide on Argyle.

Veld Rehabilitation

Grewia spp. clearing (50 hectares) was completed on Buffelsbed in the block between Eastern River Road and Mopani Drive. This also included very selective mopane clearing. Results will be monitored closely and reported on in future monthly reports.

400 square metres of Grewia spp. cleared around Bird Hide.

Erosion Control

Nil.

Roads and Tracks

Encroaching vegetation on the road verges of Lourie and Kestrel Roads on Goedehoop were cleared.

Airstrip

The airstrip surface is inspected on a weekly basis and the general condition recorded in a register.

A reminder please that all airstrip users must complete (once off) an ***Ingwelala Airstrip Indemnity Form*** before landing. Indemnity forms are obtainable from reception@ingwelala.co.za Guest pilots must also complete the form before using the airstrip.

Fencing

All the electric fences are working within the APNR Protocol and Norms and Standards.

There were 12 breaches by elephants to the Camp fence. Regular fence maintenance and repairs were undertaken. As the veld conditions dry out through the winter months, an increase in fence breaches can be expected.

Bomas, Hides and Picnic Sites

These facilities are checked daily.

The picnic table (made of recycled material) was replaced at Alley Lookout on Buffelsbed.

Game sightings

Big Five sightings have been plentiful, especially elephant, lion and leopard. There remains a deep pool of water in the river bed at Old Farmhouse which is a popular bathing area for elephant breeding herds. These gatherings and activities are always a pleasure to observe.



General sightings included giraffe, zebra, impala, kudu, nyala, spotted hyena, porcupine, honey badger, genet, civet, warthog, hippo and crocodile.

Birds listed were Martial Eagle, African Hawk Eagle, Fish Eagle, Tawny Eagle, Verreaux's Eagle-Owl, Ground Hornbill, Temminck's Courser, Red-billed Quelea, Hooded Vulture, White-backed Vulture and Lappet-faced Vulture.



Security

Two white rhinos poached in the Umbabat. This brings the total number of poached animals to nine over the past two years.



Arrow pointing (above picture) to deep cuts in rhino's hind legs where the poachers have severed the tendons of the wounded rhino to immobilise it to cut off the horns.



This rhino probably had its horns hacked off while it was still alive.

Road Kills

X4 Squirrels.

General Fire Risk Management

Firebreaks around camp infrastructure and bungalows 100% completed.

Veld fire and general fire risk is increasing exponentially as the veld dries out during the winter months. Fire-fighting equipment is checked on a weekly basis.

X 2 tractors available to assist with fire-fighting (x2 water drawn carts).

X 1 "Bakkie-Sakkie" serviceable and responsive on a "first call" basis.

X 20 fire beaters and x4 knap-sack sprays in good working order.

Umbabat

Umbabat Warden attended:

1. A Technology Show Case of latest anti-poaching equipment presented by the CSIR, hosted by the South African Wildlife College.
2. One GKEPF Security Meeting (Network).
3. A presentation by ASU (Arizona State University) on a decision-making software programme.

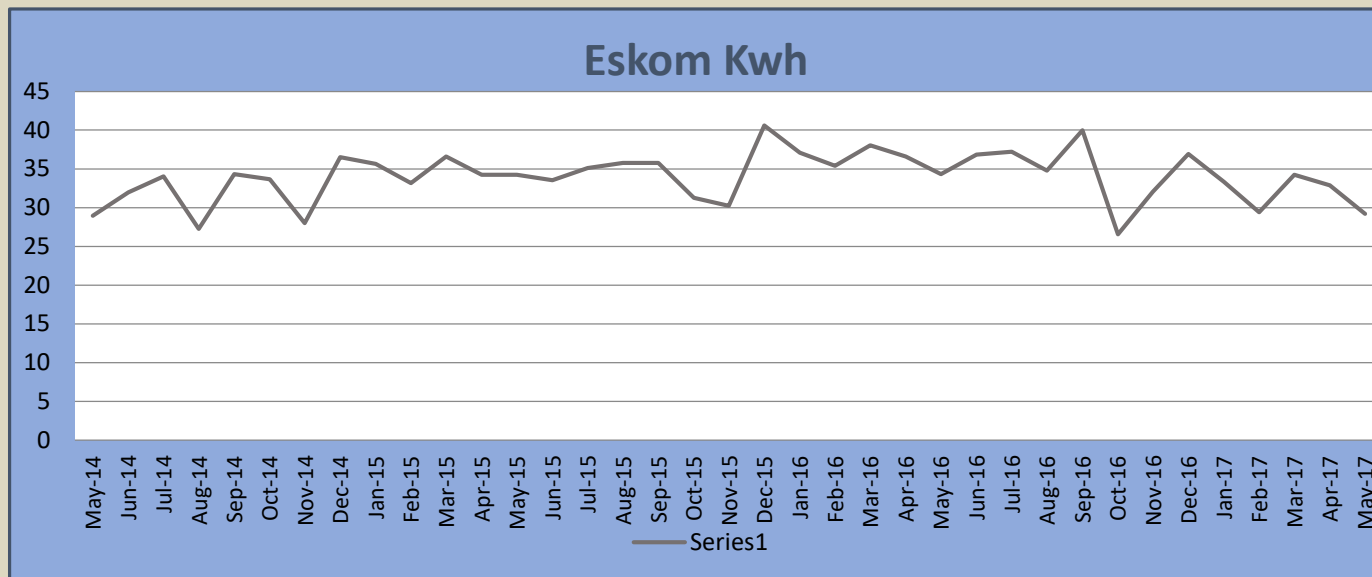
Water reticulation

Yield data for the boreholes is reflected in the following table, comparative with previous months.

BOREHOLE	MAY 17	APR 17	MAR 17	FEB 17	JAN 17	DEC 16	NOV 16	OCT 16	SEP 16	AUG 16	JUL 16
BH NO 1	298	188	87	97	1095	175	53	106	283	153	165
BH NO 2	1000	1141	1005	669	949	883	814	642	921	590	603
BH NO 3	557	681	342	683	193	320	473	518	834	575	721
BH NO 4	483	425	322	753	812	884	911	894	855	832	772
BH NO 5	467	445	353	245	345	392	470	446	473	462	320
BH NO 6	675	622	683	107	650	690	394	586	593	709	553
BH NO 7	0	0	0	2	288	207	455	565	425	232	165
BH NO 9	Solar	Solar	Solar	Solar	Solar	Solar	Solar	Solar	Solar	Solar	Solar
JB	278	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	111	329	285
GOEDEHOOP	1395	780	0	0	0	507	870	762	753	1018	825

Eskom Usage

The following graph shows the monthly Eskom Usage (Kwh) for Ingwelala.



Vehicles and Workshop

WORKSHOP	MAY 17	APR 17	MAR 17	FEB 17	JAN 17	DEC 16	NOV 16	OCT 16	SEP 16	AUG 16
JOB CARDS OPENED	67	46	55	38	37	53	39	43	51	51
JOB CARDS CLOSED	63	57	56	30	19	56	42	45	49	55
GENERATOR HOURS	6.6	10.9	0	2.1	3.8	13.7	2.4	6.8	11.7	0
DIESEL TANK (L)	575	650	850	850	100	205	425	475	550	700

The general fleet and static plant maintenance is 100% compliant with the servicing schedule.

Toyota Dyna (C2) and "water" Hilux (C1) currently being replaced before financial year end.

Building project

Current (major) building projects are listed below:

Bung No	Name	Work requested	Approval	Builder	% Complete
59	Morne du Randt	Patch and comb roof	May 2017	Owner builder	70%
115	Phil Raymond	Internal modifications	November 2016	Dukes Construction	15%
116	Geoff Watson	Demolish and rebuild	February 2017	Chameleon	20%
124	Wayne van Rensburg	Rethatch	May 2017	Dukes Construction	0%
173	Theo van der Handel	Rethatch & internal upgrades	April 2017	Chameleon	30%
185	Weston Dickson	Demolish and rebuild	Approved January 2017	Chameleon	8%
186	John Hawkins	New gazebo and raise patio	Approved July 2016	Dukes Construction	75%

Reception Statistics

GATE STATISTICS	MAY 17	APR 17	MAR 17	FEB 17	JAN 17	DEC 16	NOV 16	OCT 16	SEP 16	AUG 16
VEHICLES	162	397	245	145	179	458	185	218	256	338
MEMBERS GUESTS	465	1328	798	437	481	1341	614	609	689	1013
UNACCOMP GUESTS	0	34	0	8	0	0	2	0	3	0
UNITS OCCUPIED	114	222	140	91	159	213	113	138	143	167
AIRBORNE VISITORS	2	17	3	7	8	2	7	11	8	3

COTTAGE NIGHTS	MAY 17	APR 17	MAR 17	FEB 17	JAN 17	DEC 16	NOV 16	OCT 16	SEP 16	AUG 16
HORNBILL	7	28	20	20	13	18	12	9	3	14
FRANCOLIN	0	19	13	10	8	18	9	8	10	14
GUINEAFOWL	6	17	4	9	11	7*	0	3	5	14

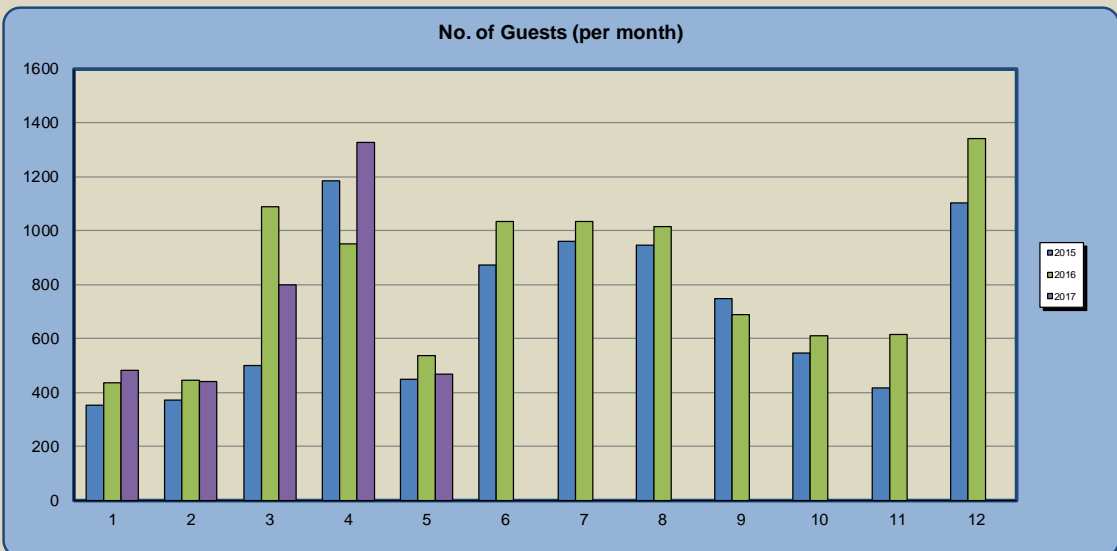
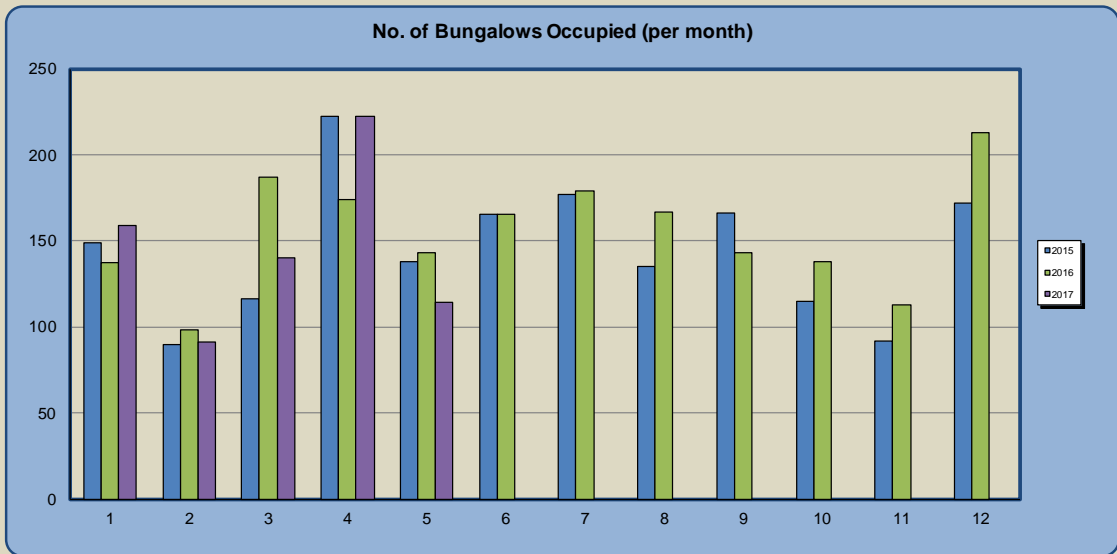
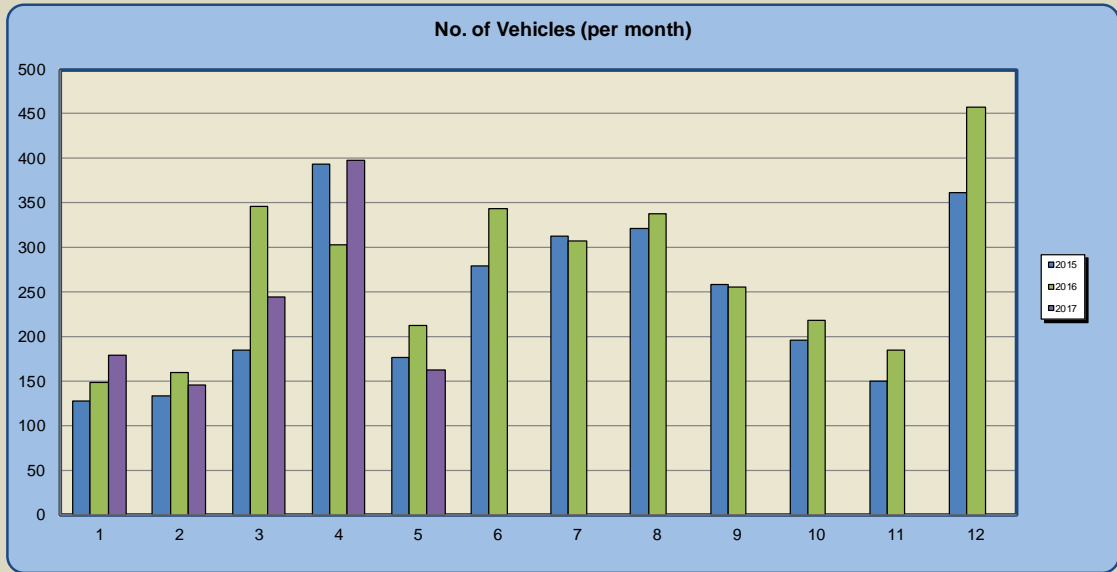
General:

1. Our deepest condolences are expressed to the Harmsen family in Bungalow # 122 over the recent passing away of a family member.

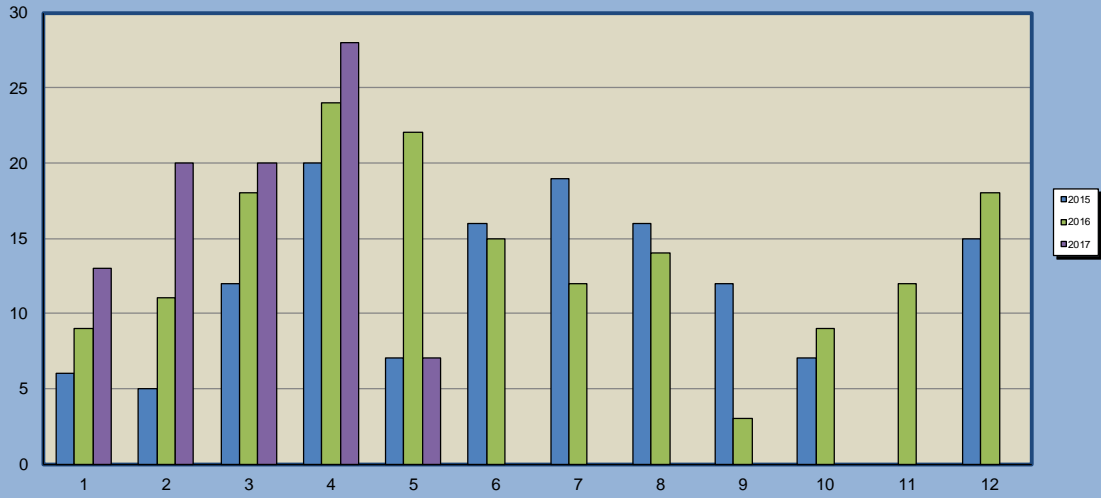
Thank you for your continued support.

John Llewellyn
Reserve Manager

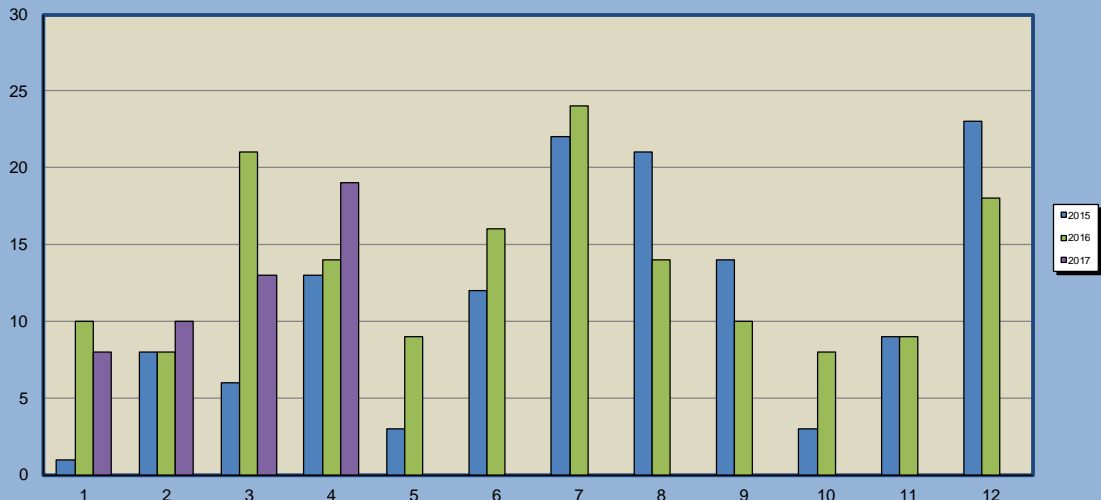
ANNEXURE 1: GRAPHS



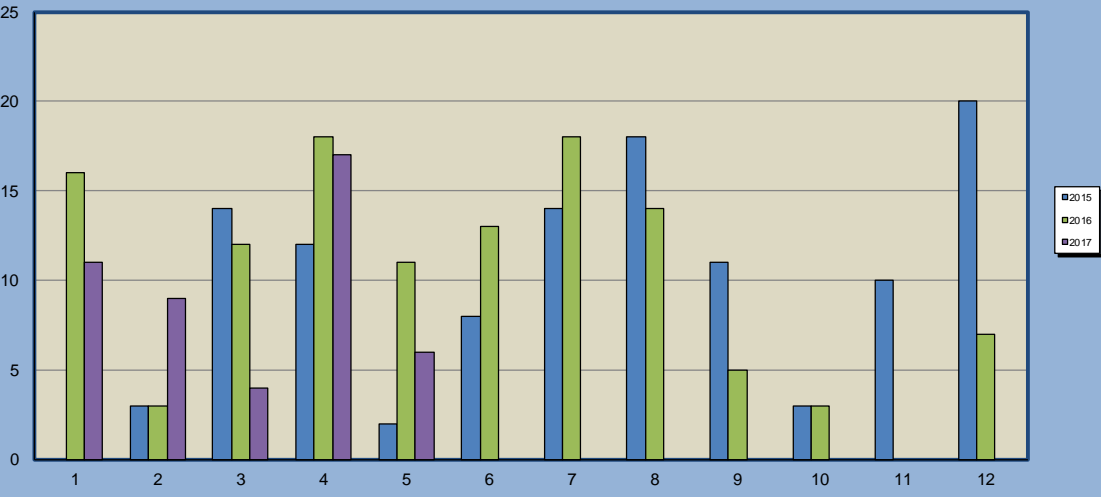
Hornbill Occupancy (nights per month)



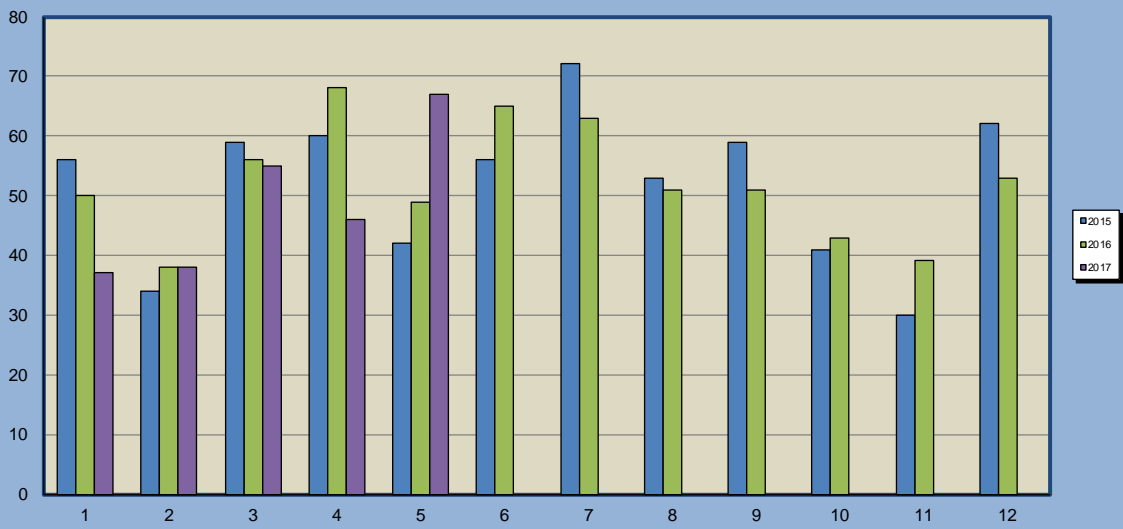
Francolin Occupancy (nights per month)



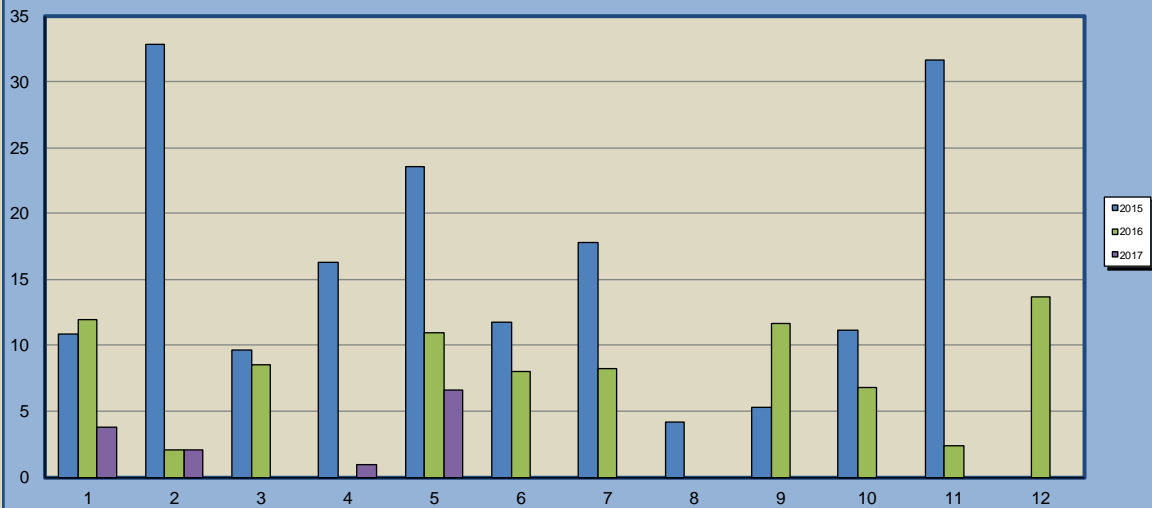
Guineafowl Occupancy (nights per month)



No. of job cards opened (per month)



Generator Hours (per month)



Ground Water Extraction m³ (combined boreholes per month)

