References


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Appendix

The main features of the study areas in which breeding densities of birds of prey were measured, and the timing of visits to them, are detailed below.

**Bushveld**

*Nyilsley* centred on the Nyilsley Nature Reserve (24°29'S, 28°42'E) in flat to hilly country representing the Turf Thornveld and Waterberg subregions; altitude 1050–1150 m a.s.l.; mean annual rainfall 620 mm; c. 30% of the primary vegetation is cleared for agriculture; cattle ranching and crop growing are main forms of land-use; nest searching and nest monitoring throughout the period 1976–81 by WRT; most data from a 350 km² area which was expanded to 1150 km² in the search for African Hawk Eagle nests in 1980–81 and to 2475 km² in 1980 for Martial Eagle nests.

*Settlers* centred on 24°57'S, 28°33'E in flat Turf Thornveld; altitude 1050 m a.s.l.; annual rainfall 600 mm; 75% of primary vegetation cleared for agriculture; crop-farming main land-use; 69 km² area was intensively searched from March 1977 to September 1978 by J. Mendelsohn (1981, and personal communication) while studying Blackshouldered Kites.

*Steenbokpan* centred on 23°45'S, 27°15'E in flat western Limpopo basin; altitude 850–950 m a.s.l.; annual rainfall 450 mm; c. 10% of primary vegetation cleared for agriculture; cattle ranching main land-use; a 600 km² area surveyed for nests in July, August and December 1979.

**Lowveld**

*Timbavati and Klaserie Private Nature Reserves* centred on 24°20'S, 31°20'E in flat to undulating Lowveld; altitude 450–500 m a.s.l.; annual rainfall 500 mm; 100% primary vegetation; privately owned nature reserves bordering on the Kruger National Park; survey visits as follows: 30 June–10 July 1977; 8–24 September 1977; 14–18 December 1977; 14–19 March 1978; 26–27 June 1978; 24 June–17 July 1979; July 1981; c. 900 km² were searched during these surveys.

**Escarpment**

*Barberton* centred on 25°47'S, 31°03'E in hilly escarpment; altitude 650–1100 m a.s.l.; annual rainfall 800–1000 mm; c. 70% of primary vegetation cleared for timber and mixed farming; c. 210 km² searched for nests during the period March–December 1979 when DGA lived there.

*Nelspruit* centred on 25°26'S, 30°56'E in undulating to hilly escarpment; altitude 750–950 m a.s.l.; annual rainfall 850 mm; c. 75% of primary vegetation cleared for timber, tropical fruit and mixed farming; a 175 km² study area was intensively investigated during the period 1975–80 by Mrs. D. Hall during a study of Longcrested Eagles.

*Tzaneen* centred on 23°50'S, 30°09'E on hilly to mountainous escarpment; altitude 600–1800 m a.s.l.; annual rainfall 800–1300 mm; c. 80% of primary vegetation cleared for timber, tropical fruit and mixed farming; surveyed for nests from 11–14 October 1977 and 24 May–8 June 1978; c. 350 km².

**Highveld**

*Bronkhorstspruit* centred on 25°50'S, 28°31'E in undulating central Highveld; altitude 1450–1550 m a.s.l.; annual rainfall 750 mm; c. 50% of primary vegetation cleared for agriculture; a 60 km² study area was intensively investigated in 1976 by A.C. Kemp while undertaking a study of Greater Kestrels and in September 1978 it was expanded to a survey of nests in a 600 km² area.

*Jukkei River* centred on the drainage of this river system at 25°25'S 27°25'E in undulating central Highveld; altitude 1350–1550 m a.s.l.; annual rainfall 750 mm; c. 50% of primary vegetation removed for agriculture, smallholdings, etc.; a 250 km² area was searched for nests in 1978, increased to 600 km² in 1979 and 700 km² in 1980 and 1981.

*Lake Chrissie* centred on 26°17'S, 30°13'E in flat south-eastern Highveld; altitude 1700–1750 m a.s.l.; annual rainfall 750 mm; c. 50% of primary vegetation cleared for agriculture; crop–pastoral farming main land-use; c. 280 km² surveyed for nests in April 1979.

*Wakkerstroom* centred on 27°21'S, 30°09'E in hilly south-eastern Highveld; altitude 1750–2150 m a.s.l.; annual rainfall 850 mm; c. 25% of primary vegetation cleared for agriculture; sheep and mixed farming main land-use; c. 260 km² surveyed for nests from 17–23 November 1979.