

GNR.1048 of 25 May 1984: Regulations

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

**as amended**

<b>Notice</b>	<b><i>Government Gazette</i></b>	<b>Date</b>
R.2687	10029	6 December 1985
R.280	22166	30 March 2001

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture, acting on behalf of the Minister of Agriculture, has under section 29 of the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, 1983 (Act 43 of 1983), made the regulations in the Schedule.

SCHEDULE

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**1. Definitions.**—Any word or expression in these regulations to which a meaning has been assigned in the Act shall have that meaning and, unless the context otherwise indicates—

**“biological control”** means the use of natural enemies of category 1, 2 and 3 plants to control such plants;

[Definition of “biological control” inserted by GNR.280 of 2001.]

**“biological control agent”** means a natural enemies of category 1, 2 or 3 plants that is used to control such plants;

[Definition of “biological control agent” inserted by GNR.280 of 2001.]

**“biological control expert”** means an academic or research institute or an academic or research organisation established by legislation which, or a person associated with or in the employment of such an institute or organisation who, practises and researches biological control of category 1, 2 or 3 plants;

[Definition of “biological control expert” inserted by GNR.280 of 2001.]

**“biological control reserve”** means an area designated by the executive officer in terms of regulation 15D of the regulations for the breeding of biological control agents;

[Definition of “biological control reserve” inserted by GNR.280 of 2001.]

**“bush encroachment”** means stands of plants of the kinds specified in column 1 of Table 4 where individual plants are closer to each other than three times the mean crown diameter;

[Definition of “bush encroachment” inserted by GNR.280 of 2001.]

**“category 1 plants”** means plants of the kinds specified as category 1 in column 3 of Table 3 opposite the names of the respective kinds of plants;

[Definition of “category 1 plants” inserted by GNR.280 of 2001.]

**“category 2 plants”** means plants of the kinds specified as category 2 in column 3 of Table 3 opposite the names of the respective kinds of plants;

[Definition of “category 2 plants” inserted by GNR.280 of 2001.]

**“category 3 plants”** means plants of the kinds specified as category 3 in column 3 of Table 3 opposite the names of the respective kinds of plants;

[Definition of “category 3 plants” inserted by GNR.280 of 2001.]

**“control”** means to combat category 1, 2 and 3 plants by means of the methods prescribed in regulation 15E to the extent necessary to prevent or to contain the occurrence, establishment, growth, multiplication, propagation, regeneration and spreading such plants;

[Definition of “control” inserted by GNR.280 of 2001.]

**“demarcated area”** means an area of land approved by the executive officer in terms of regulation 15B of the regulations for the occurrence, establishment and maintenance of category 2 plants;

[Definition of “demarcated area” inserted by GNR.280 of 2001.]

**“environment conservation regulations”** means regulations in terms of the Environment Conservation Act, 1989 (Act No. 73 of 1989), as published by Government Notice No. R.1182 of 5 September 1997, as amended from time to time, or similar regulations promulgated under legislation administered by the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism;

[Definition of “environment conservation regulations” inserted by GNR.280 of 2001.]

**“excessive soil loss”** means the loss of soil through erosion that in the opinion of the executive officer exceeds the norm which he deems tolerable in a given situation with due regard to the relevant natural factors and farming practices;

**“extension office”** means an office of the department established with a view to the rendering of agricultural extension services;

**“farm unit”** means one or more pieces of land, each of which is registered separately in a deeds office, and which is farmed as a single unit;

**“flood area”**, in relation to a water course, means the area which in the opinion of the executive officer is flooded by the flood water of that water course during a 1-in-10 years flood;

**“propagating material”** means any material of a plant that can be used for the propagation of that plant;

[Definition of “propagating material” inserted by GNR.280 of 2001.]

**“run-off water”** means excess surface water resulting from rain;

**“secretary”**, in relation to a conservation committee, means a person appointed in terms of section 15 (10) of the Act to act as secretary for that conservation committee;

**“sell”** includes agree to sell, or offer, advertise, keep, exhibit, send, consign, convey or deliver for sale, or exchange for anything or dispose of or deliver to any other person in any manner, whether for a consideration or otherwise; and **“sold”** and **“sale”** have corresponding meanings;

[Definition of “sell” inserted by GNR.280 of 2001.]

**“slope”**, in relation to a specified portion of land on a farm unit, means the vertical difference in height between the highest and the lowest points of that portion of land, expressed as a percentage of the horizontal distance between those two points;

**“the Act”** means the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, 1983 (Act 43 of 1983);

**“veld”** means land which is not being or has not been cultivated and on which indigenous vegetation, or other vegetation which in the opinion of the executive officer is or can be utilised as grazing for animals, occurs;

[Definition of “veld” amended by GNR.280 of 2001.]

**“waterway”** means an artificial flow path constructed on land in order to carry away run-off water without causing excessive soil loss; and

[Definition of “waterway” amended by GNR.280 of 2001.]

**“wetland”** means land which is transitional between terrestrial and aquatic systems where the water table is usually at or near the surface, or the land is periodically covered with shallow water, and which land in normal circumstances supports or would support vegetation typically adapted to life in saturated soil.

[Definition of “wetland” inserted by GNR.280 of 2001.]

## PART I CONTROL MEASURES

**2. Cultivation of virgin soil.**—(1) Except on authority of a written permission by the executive officer, no land user shall cultivate any virgin soil: Provided that such authority shall not be required in respect of virgin land for which an approval has been granted in terms of section 4A of the Forest Act, 1972 (Act Repealed by Act 50 of 1996.68 of 1972).

(2) An application for a permission referred to in subregulation (1) shall be made on a form obtainable from an extension office for this purpose.

(3) Such application form shall be completed by the land user of the farm unit on which such virgin soil is situated and shall be lodged at the extension office for the area within which the farm unit concerned is situated at least three months prior to the intended date of cultivation.

(4) An officer may, for the purposes of an investigation deemed necessary to consider such application, direct a land user to dig such soil profile pits as such officer may determine and to take such other steps as that officer may determine.

**3. Cultivation of land with a slope.**—(1) Except on authority of a written permission by the executive officer, no land user shall cultivate any land if it—

(a)

has a slope of more than 20 per cent; or

(b)

has a slope of more than 12 percent, is situated in an area specified in column 1 of Table 1, consists mainly of soil of a soil form and soil series respectively specified in columns 2 and 3 of the said Table opposite the area concerned and, if applicable, has such physical properties as may be specified in column 4 of the said Table opposite the soil series concerned.

(2) The prohibition contained in subregulation (1) (a) shall not apply in respect of land which is under cultivation on the date of commencement of these regulations, provided it is already protected effectively in terms of regulation 4 against excessive soil loss due to erosion through the action of water.

(3) The provisions of regulations 2 (2), (3) and (4) shall apply *mutatis mutandis* with regard to an application for a permission referred to in subregulation (1).

**4. Protection of cultivated land against erosion through the action of water.**—(1) Every land user shall by means of as many of the following measures as are necessary in his situation, protect the cultivated land on his farm unit effectively against excessive soil loss as a result of erosion through the action of water:

(a)

A suitable soil conservation work shall be constructed and thereafter be maintained in order to divert run-off water from other land or to restrict the run-off speed of run-off water.

(b)

The land concerned shall be cultivated in accordance with such method or be laid out in such manner that the run-off speed of run-off water is restricted.

(c)

The land concerned shall be utilised in accordance with a crop rotation system.

(d)

Alternate strips on which a cover crop occurs shall be left undisturbed annually.

(e)

Crop residues and other plant material shall be left on the land concerned, or shall be utilised as grazing or otherwise be removed only to such an extent that the remaining portion thereof will be sufficient to form a mulch.

(f)

A suitable grazing crop shall be established on the land concerned, whereafter it shall be permanently withdrawn from cultivation.

(2) If the executive officer is satisfied that the measures applied by a land user in a particular case in terms of subregulation (1) are not sufficient to protect cultivated land effectively against excessive soil loss as a result of erosion through the action of water, he may direct such land user in writing to apply such additional measures as the executive officer may determine.

**5. Protection of cultivated land against erosion through the action of wind.**—(1) Every land user shall by means of as many of the following measures as are necessary in his situation, protect the cultivated land on his farm unit effectively against excessive soil loss as a result of erosion through the action of wind:

(a)

The land concerned shall be cultivated in accordance with such method or be laid out in such manner that the surface movement of soil particles through the action of wind is restricted.

(b)

Strips of natural vegetation shall be left at right angles to the prevailing wind direction, a suitable wind break shall be constructed or suitable vegetation shall be established to serve as a wind break.

(c)

The land concerned shall be utilised in accordance with a crop rotation system.

(d)

Alternate strips on which a cover crop occurs shall be left undisturbed annually.

(e)

The land concerned shall not be left fallow.

(f)

The cultivation and grazing of the land concerned during periods of high winds shall be avoided.

(g)

The establishing of crops of which the harvesting causes the disturbance of the topsoil shall be avoided.

(h)

Crop residues and other plant material shall be left on the land concerned, or shall be utilised as grazing or otherwise be removed only to such extent that the remaining portion thereof will be sufficient to form a mulch.

(i)

A suitable grazing crop shall be established on the land concerned, whereafter it shall be permanently withdrawn from cultivation.

(j)

A suitable soil conservation work shall be constructed and thereafter be maintained in order to restrict the surface movement of soil particles through the action of wind.

(2) If the executive officer is satisfied that the measures applied by a land user in a particular case in terms of subregulation (1) are not sufficient to protect cultivated land effectively against excessive soil loss as a result of erosion through the action of wind, he may direct such land user in writing to apply such additional measures as the executive officer may determine.

**6. Prevention of waterlogging and salination of irrigated land.**—(1) Every land user shall by means of as many of the following measures as are necessary in his situation, protect the irrigated land on his farm unit effectively against waterlogging and salination:

(a)

Feeder channels, irrigation furrows and storage and catchment dams for irrigation water shall be made impermeable.

(b)

The land concerned shall not be irrigated excessively or with water with too high a salt content.

(c)

A suitable soil conservation work shall be constructed and thereafter be maintained in order to draw off excess surface and subterranean water and to dispose thereof safely to prevent the waterlogging and salination of lower lying land.

(d)

Fertilizer which could contribute towards salination shall not be applied.

(e)

If the land concerned shows signs of salination, a suitable soil ameliorant shall be applied in order to improve the production potential of that land.

(2) If the executive officer is satisfied that the measures applied by a land user in a particular case in terms of subregulation (1) are not sufficient to protect irrigated land effectively against waterlogging or salination, he may direct such land user in writing to apply such additional measures as the executive officer may determine.

**7. Utilisation and protection of vleis, marshes, water sponges and water courses.—**

(1) Subject to the provisions of the Water Act, 1956 (Act 54 of 1956), and subregulation (2) of this regulation, no land user shall utilise the vegetation in a vlei, marsh or water sponge or within the flood area of a water course or within 10 metres horizontally outside such flood area in a manner that causes or may cause the deterioration of or damage to the natural agricultural resources.

(2) Every land user shall remove the vegetation in a water course on his farm unit to such an extent that it will not constitute an obstruction during a flood that could cause excessive soil loss as a result of erosion through the action of water.

(3) Except on authority of a written permission by the executive officer, no land user shall—

(a)

drain or cultivate any vlei, marsh or water sponge or a portion thereof on his farm unit; or

(b)

cultivate any land on his farm unit within the flood area of a water course or within 10 metres horizontally outside the flood area of a water course.

(4) The prohibition contained in subregulation (3) shall not apply in respect of—

(a)

a vlei, marsh or water sponge or a portion thereof that has already been drained or is under cultivation on the date of commencement of these regulations, provided it is not done at the expense of the conservation of the natural agricultural resources; and

(b)

land within the flood area of a water course or within 10 metres horizontally outside the flood area of a water course that is under cultivation on the date of commencement of these regulations, provided it is already protected effectively in terms of regulation 4 against excessive soil loss due to erosion through the action of water.

(5) The provisions of regulation 2 (2), (3) and (4) shall apply *mutatis mutandis* with regard to an application for a permission referred to in subregulation (3).

**8. Regulating of the flow pattern of run-off water.**—(1) Subject to the provisions of the Water Act, 1956 (Act 54 of 1956), no land user shall in any manner whatsoever divert any run-off water from a water course on his farm unit to any other water course, except on authority of a written permission by the executive officer.

(2) The provisions of subregulation (1) shall not apply in respect of run-off water that is diverted from one water course to another in terms of the provisions of a water run-off control plan approved by the department.

(3) The provisions of regulation 2 (2) and (3) shall apply *mutatis mutandis* with regard to an application for a permission referred to in subregulation (1).

(4) No land user shall effect an obstruction that will disturb the natural flow pattern of run-off water on his farm unit or permit the creation of such obstruction unless the provision for the collection, passing through and flowing away of run-off water through, around or along that obstruction is sufficient to ensure that it will not be a cause for excessive soil loss due to erosion through the action of water or the deterioration of the natural agricultural resources.

(5) No land user shall remove or alter an obstruction in the natural flow pattern of run-off water on his farm unit if such removal or alteration will result in excessive soil loss due to erosion through the action of water or the deterioration of the natural agricultural resources.

**9. Utilisation and protection of veld.**—(1) Every land user shall by means of as many of the following measures as are necessary in his situation, protect the veld on his farm unit effectively against deterioration and destruction:

(a)

The veld concerned shall be utilised in alternating grazing and rest periods with due regard to the physiological requirements of the vegetation thereon.

(b)

Animals of different kinds shall be kept on the veld concerned.

(c)

The number of animals kept on the veld concerned shall be restricted to not more than the number of large stock units that may be kept thereon in terms of regulation 11.

(d)

A suitable soil conservation work shall be constructed and thereafter be maintained in order to—

(i)

utilise the veld concerned in alternating grazing and rest periods;

(ii)

protect the veld concerned against excessive soil loss as a result of erosion through the action of water or wind; or

(iii)

collect sediment from run-off water.

(e)

If the veld concerned shows signs of deterioration—

(i)

the number of animals kept thereon shall be suitably reduced;

(ii)

the portions showing signs of deterioration shall be withdrawn from grazing until they have recovered sufficiently; or

(iii)

a suitable grazing crop shall be established thereon in addition to the existing vegetation.

(f)

In the case of veld that is subject to erosion through the action of wind—

(i)

a suitable wind break shall be constructed or suitable vegetation shall be established to serve as a wind break; or

(ii)

the denuded portions shall be covered with branches, hay, straw, crop residues or any other suitable material.

(2) If the executive officer is satisfied that the measures applied by a land user in a particular case in terms of subregulation (1) are not sufficient to protect veld effectively against

deterioration or destruction, he may direct such land user in writing to apply such additional measures as the executive officer may determine.

**10. Grazing capacity of veld.**—(1) The grazing capacity of veld, expressed as a specified number of hectares per large stock unit, shall be as indicated on a topocadastral map that is kept at the office of the executive officer for this purpose.

(2) Copies of such a topocadastral map or of the relevant portions thereof shall be available for inspection at—

(a)

the office of the executive officer;

(b)

each extension office;

(c)

the office of each regional director; and

(d)

such other office as the executive officer may determine.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of subregulation (1), the executive officer may, if he is satisfied that the actual grazing capacity of the veld of a farm unit differs appreciably from that specified on the topocadastral map referred to in subregulation (1), determine another grazing capacity that shall apply in respect of the veld of that farm unit.

(4) When a determination is made in terms of subregulation (3) the land user concerned shall be notified thereof in the manner referred to in regulation 17.

**11. Number of animals that may be kept on veld.**—(1) Every land user shall restrict the number of animals, expressed as large stock units, kept on the veld of his farm unit to not more than the number that is obtained by dividing the area of the veld of the farm unit concerned, expressed in hectares, by the applicable grazing capacity referred to in regulation 10, in respect of that farm unit: Provided that such number may on occasion be exceeded on condition that the veld shall under all circumstances effectively be protected against deterioration and destruction.

[Sub-r. (1) amended by GNR.2687 of 1985.]

(2) For the purposes of subregulation (1) one animal of a kind specified in column 1 of Table 2, which is of the sex and in the phase of production specified in column 2 of the said Table opposite thereto, shall be deemed to be equal to the number of large stock units specified in column 3 of the said Table opposite thereto.

**12. Prevention and control of veld fires.**—(1) Except on authority of a written permission by the executive officer, no land user shall—

- (a) burn any veld on his farm unit; and
- (b) utilise as grazing any veld on his farm unit that has burned.

(2) The provisions of regulation 2 (2) and (3) shall apply *mutatis mutandis* with regard to an application for a permission referred to in subregulation (1): Provided that—

- (a) such application shall be submitted at least 30 days prior to the intended date of burning or grazing, as the case may be; and
- (b) a permission referred to in subregulation (1) (a)—

(i)

shall not be issued unless the executive officer is satisfied that the burning of veld is an accepted veld management practice in the area within which the farm unit concerned is situated, or that exceptional circumstances prevail on the farm unit concerned;

(ii)

shall be issued only if the veld concerned is to be burned during periods of which particulars are available at the extension office concerned; and

(iii)

shall be issued subject to the provisions of the Forest Act, 1968 (Act Repealed by Act 122 of 1984.72 of 1968).

**13. Restoration and reclamation of eroded land.**—(1) Every land user shall by means of as many of the measures set out in regulations 4, 5 and 9 as are necessary in his situation, effectively restore or reclaim the land on his farm unit on which excessive soil loss due to erosion occurs or has occurred.

(2) If the executive officer is satisfied that the measures applied by a land user in a particular case in terms of subregulation (1) are not sufficient to restore or reclaim land on which excessive soil loss due to erosion occurs or has occurred, he may direct such land user in writing to apply such additional measures as the executive officer may determine.

**14. Restoration and reclamation of disturbed or denuded land.**—(1) If a land user disturbs or denudes any land on his farm unit for purposes other than prospecting or mining activities—

(a)

such disturbance or denuding shall be done systematically from a specified point;

(b)

the area of land that is left unprotected prior to the commencement of the restoration or reclamation thereof as contemplated in paragraph (c), shall not at any time exceed one hectare or such larger area as the executive officer may approve on application; and

(c)

such land user shall by means of as many of the following measures as are necessary in his situation, effectively restore and reclaim that disturbed or denuded land:

(i)

Topsoil shall be removed and kept separate with a view to replacing it later on the disturbed or denuded land.

(ii)

Topsoil shall be used to stabilise the sides of a hollow that has been caused by the exploitation or removal of material and, where possible, to reclaim part of the disturbed or denuded land.

(iii)

Excavations shall be removed so far from boundary fences that the sides thereof can be finished and stabilised without encroaching upon adjoining land.

(iv)

The flow pattern of run-off water, the topography and the slope shall, depending on the volume of material exploited or removed, be restored as closely as possible to the original condition.

(v)

Suitable vegetation shall be established on the land concerned in order to expedite the restoration and reclamation thereof.

(vi)

The land concerned shall be fenced off and withdrawn from grazing until such time as vegetation has been sufficiently restored or established.

A suitable soil conservation work shall be constructed and thereafter be maintained in order to protect the land concerned against excessive soil loss through the action of water or wind or in order to collect sediment from run-off water.

(2) If the executive officer is satisfied that the measures applied by a land user in a particular case in terms of subregulation (1) are not sufficient to restore or reclaim disturbed or denuded land effectively, he may direct such land user in writing to apply such additional measures as the executive officer may determine.

## PART II WEEDS AND INVADER PLANTS

**15. Declaration of weeds and invader plants.**—(1) Plants of the kinds specified in column 1 of Table 3 as category 1 plants are hereby declared weeds to the extent indicated in column 3 of the said Table opposite the names of the respective kinds of plants.

(2) Plants of the kinds specified in column 1 of Table 3 as category 2 plants and as category 3 plants are hereby declared invader plants to the extent indicated in column 3 of the said Table opposite the names of the respective kinds of plants.

[Reg. 15 substituted by GNR.280 of 2001.]

**15A. Combating of category 1 plants.**—(1) Category 1 plants may not occur on any land or inland water surface other than in biological control reserves.

(2) A land user shall control any category 1 plants that occur on any land or inland water surface in contravention of the provisions of sub-regulation (1) by means of the methods prescribed in regulation 15E.

(3) No person shall, except in or for purposes of a biological control reserve—

(a)

establish, plant, maintain, multiply or propagate category 1 plants;

(b)

import or sell propagating material of category 1 plants or any category 1 plants;

(c)

acquire propagating material of category 1 plants or any category 1 plants.

(4) The executive officer may, on good cause shown in writing by the land user, grant written exemption from compliance with the requirements of sub-regulation (1) on such conditions as the executive officer may determine in each case.

[Reg. 15A inserted by GNR.280 of 2001.]

**15B. Combating of category 2 plants.**—(1) Category 2 plants may not occur on any land or inland water surface other than a demarcated area or a biological control reserve.

(2) (a) The executive officer may on application in writing demarcate an area as an area where category 2 plants may occur, be established and be maintained.

(b) An area in respect of which a water use licence for stream flow reduction activities has been issued in terms of section 36 of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) shall be deemed to be a demarcated area.

(3) The executive officer shall demarcate an area for the occurrence, establishment and maintenance of category 2 plants only if—

(a)

the category 2 plants in the area are cultivated under controlled circumstances; and

(b)

the land user concerned has been authorised to use water in terms of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998); and

(c)

the category 2 plants or products of category 2 plants in the area are demonstrated to primarily serve a commercial purpose, use as a woodlot, shelter belt, building material, animal fodder, soil stabilisation, medicinal or other beneficial function that the executive officer may approve; and

(d)

all reasonable steps are taken to curtail the spreading of propagating material of the category 2 plants outside the demarcated areas.

(4) When an area is demarcated for the occurrence, establishment and maintenance of category 2 plants the executive officer may impose such additional conditions as may reasonably be deemed necessary to keep the category 2 plants in the area in check.

(5) No person shall sell propagating material of category 2 plants or any category 2 plants to another person unless such other person is a land user of a demarcated area or of a biological control reserve.

(6) No person shall acquire propagating material of category 2 plants or any category 2 plants unless such material or such plants are intended for use in a demarcated area or in a biological control reserve.

(7) Propagating material of category 2 plants or category 2 plants shall only be imported or sold in accordance with the provisions of the Plant Improvement Act, 1976 (Act No. 53 of 1976), the Agricultural Pests Act, 1983 (Act No. 36 of 1983) and the environment conservation regulations.

(8) A land user shall control any category 2 plants that occur on any land or inland water surface in contravention of the provisions of sub-regulation (1) by means of the methods prescribed in regulation 15E.

(9) Unless authorised thereto in terms of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998), no land user shall allow category 2 plants to occur within 30 meters of the 1:50 year flood line of a river, stream, spring, natural channel in which water flows regularly or intermittently, lake, dam or wetland.

(10) The executive officer may, on good cause shown in writing by the land user, grant written exemption from compliance with one or more of the requirements of sub-regulations (1), (3), (5), (6), (8) and (9) on such conditions as the executive officer may determine in each case.

[Reg. 15B inserted by GNR.280 of 2001.]

**15C. Combating of category 3 plants.**—(1) Category 3 plants shall not occur on any land or inland water surface other than in a biological control reserve.

(2) Subject to the provisions of sub-regulation (3), the provisions of sub-regulation (1) shall not apply in respect of category 3 plants already in existence at the time of the commencement of these regulations.

(3) (a) No land user shall allow category 3 plants to occur within 30 meters of the 1:50 year flood line of a river, stream, spring, natural channel in which water flows regularly or intermittently, lake, dam or wetland.

(b) The executive officer may impose such additional conditions as may reasonably be deemed necessary with regard to category 3 plants already in existence at the time of the commencement of these regulations.

(c) A land user must take all reasonable steps to curtail the spreading of propagating material of category 3 plants.

(d) The executive officer may, after consultation with the land user, issue a direction in terms of section 7 of the Act that category 3 plants in existence at the time of the commencement of these regulations must be controlled by means of the measures prescribed in regulation 15F.

(4) No person shall, except in or for purposes of a biological control reserve—

(a)

plant, establish, maintain, multiply or propagate category 3 plants;

(b)

import or sell propagating material of category 3 plants or any category 3 plants;

(c)

acquire propagating material of category 3 plants or any category 3 plants.

(5) The executive officer may, on good cause shown in writing by the land user, grant written exemption from compliance with one or more of the requirements of sub-regulations (1), (3) and (4) on such conditions as the executive officer may determine in each case.

[Reg. 15C inserted by GNR.280 of 2001.]

**15D. Designation of biological control reserves.**—(1) The executive officer may on application in writing designate an area as a biological control reserve.

(2) The executive officer shall designate an area as a biological control reserve only if—

(a)

the area concerned is used for the breeding of biological control agents by a biological control expert; and

(b)

no other measures that may destroy or render the biological control ineffective are applied in that area; and

(c)

the area concerned serves as a refuge from where biological control agents can move or be distributed to other infestations of category 1, 2 and 3 plants.

[Reg. 15D inserted by GNR.280 of 2001.]

**15E. Methods of control.**—(1) Where category 1, 2 or 3 plants occur contrary to the provisions of these regulations, a land user shall control such plants by means of one or more of the following methods of control as is appropriate for the species concerned and the ecosystem in which it occurs:

(a)

uprooting, felling, cutting or burning;

(b)

treatment with a weed killer that is registered for use in connection with such plants in accordance with the directions for the use of such a weed killer;

(c)

biological control carried out in accordance with the stipulations of the Agricultural Pests Act, 1983 (Act No. 38 of 1983), the Environment Conservation Act, 1989 (Act No. 73 of 1989) and any other applicable legislation;

(d)

any other method of treatment recognised by the executive officer that has as its object the control of the plants concerned, subject to the provisions of sub-regulation (4);

(e)

a combination of one or more of the methods prescribed in paragraphs (a), (b), (c), and (d), save that biological control reserves and areas where biological control agents are effective shall not be disturbed by other control methods to the extent that the agents are destroyed or become ineffective.

(2) The methods contemplated in sub-regulation (1) shall also be applied with regard to the propagating material and the re-growth of category 1, 2 and 3 plants in order to prevent such plants from forming seed or re-establishing in any manner.

(3) The performance of an act of control is not in itself proof that the objects of the control methods have been achieved and follow-up operations are mandatory to achieve the appropriate level of combating.

(4) Where uncertainty exists about the presence or efficacy of any biological control agent, a biological control expert shall be consulted.

(5) Any action taken to control category 1, 2 and 3 plants shall be executed with caution and in a manner that will cause the least possible damage to the environment.

[Reg. 15D inserted by GNR.280 of 2001.]

**15F. Application of other laws.**—Nothing contained in this regulation shall derogate in any way from any obligation imposed on any land user in term of any other law.

**16. Indicators of bush encroachment.**—(1) Indigenous plants of the kinds specified in column 1 of Table 4 are regarded as indicator plants indicating bush encroachment in the areas specified in column 2 of the said Table opposite the names of the respective kinds of plants.

(2) A land user of an area in which natural vegetation occurs and that contains communities of indicator plants shall follow practices to prevent the deterioration of natural resources and to combat bush encroachment where it occurs.

(3) One or more of the following practices shall be followed with regard to communities of indicator plants contemplated in sub-regulation (2) in order to remove the cause of the deterioration of the natural resources and to improve and maintain the production potential of the natural pastoral land:

(a)

uprooting, felling or cutting;

(b)

treatment with a weed killer that is registered for use in connection with such plants in accordance with the directions for the use of such a weed killer;

- (c) the application of control measures regarding the utilisation and protection of veld in terms of regulation 9;
- (d) the application of control measures regarding livestock reduction or removal of animals in terms of regulations 10 and 11;
- (e) any other method or strategy that may be applicable and that is specified by the executive officer by means of a directive.

[Reg. 16 substituted by GNR.280 of 2001.]

### PART III DIRECTIONS

**17. Manner of serving.**—(1) A direction contained in a written notice shall be served on a land user by—

- (a) forwarding it by registered post to the land user;
- (b) delivering it to the land user personally or to his authorised representative;
- (c) delivering it on the land specified in the direction concerned or at the residence or place of business of the land user to some person who is apparently not younger than 16 years of age and apparently resides or is employed there; or
- (d) delivering it, in the case of a land user who is a juristic person, to the registered office of that juristic person.

(2) When a direction is served in terms of subregulation (1) (a), the executive officer shall—

- (a)

place the direction in an envelope addressed to the land user concerned at his last known postal address and forward it by pre-paid registered post; and

(b)

at the time of registration thereof make application to be provided with an acknowledgement by the addressee of the receipt thereof as provided in regulation 44 (5) of the Post Regulations published under Government Notice R.550 of 14 April 1960: Provided that—

(i)

a receipt form completed as provided in regulation 44 (8) of the said regulations shall be sufficient acknowledgement of receipt for the purposes hereof; and

(ii)

if no such acknowledgement is received, this fact shall be recorded by the executive officer on a copy of the direction.

(3) When a direction has been served in terms of subregulation (1) (b), (c) or (d), the person by whom it was delivered shall immediately after delivery thereof, make an entry on a copy of that direction to indicate the manner in which, the person to whom, the place at which and the date on and approximate time at which the direction concerned was thus delivered.

(4) The entries referred to in subregulation (3) shall immediately after being made, be signed by the person by whom the direction was delivered.

**18. Evidence of serving of directions.**—(1) If a direction has been served in terms of regulation 17 (1) (a), the executive officer shall obtain and preserve the following documents as evidence of the serving thereof:

(a)

The certificate of posting for the registered letter concerned that was issued by the post office at which such letter was registered.

(b)

The acknowledgement of receipt or receipt form referred to in regulation 17 (2) (b), of the registered letter concerned.

(2) If a direction has been served in terms of regulation 17 (1) (b), (c) or (d), the executive officer shall obtain the copy of the direction concerned on which the entries and signature respectively referred to in regulation 17 (3) and (4) appear, from the person by whom that direction was served, and preserve it as evidence of the serving thereof.

#### PART IV CONSERVATION COMMITTEES

**19. Inaugural meeting.**—(1) The inaugural meeting of a newly established conservation committee shall be held as soon as possible after the appointment of the members, at a time and place determined by the regional director of the region within which the area for which the conservation committee concerned has been established, is situated.

(2) The regional director concerned shall at least 14 days in advance notify the members of such conservation committee in writing of the date, time and place of such inaugural meeting.

(3) The regional director concerned or an officer designated by him shall preside at the inaugural meeting of such conservation committee until such time as a chairman has been elected in terms of section 15 (5) (b) of the Act.

**20. Calling of meetings.**—(1) The ordinary meetings of a conservation committee shall be held as often and at such times and places as the conservation committee concerned may from time to time determine.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subregulation (1), the chairman of a conservation committee may at his discretion call a special meeting of such conservation committee at such time and place as he may determine, with a view to dealing with special or urgent matters, and he shall call a special meeting—

(a)

at the request of at least one third of the members of the conservation committee concerned;  
or

(b)

when thus requested to do so in writing by the regional director concerned.

(3) The secretary of a conservation committee shall at least seven days in advance notify each member of such conservation committee and the officer in charge of the extension office for the area for which such conservation committee has been established of the date, time and place of each meeting thereof.

**21. Quorum for meetings.**—Two or more members of a conservation committee who are present at a meeting thereof shall constitute a quorum for that meeting

**22. Chairman at meetings.**—(1) The chairman of a conservation committee shall preside at all meetings thereof at which he is present.

(2) If the chairman of a conservation committee is unable to attend a meeting or part of a meeting or to preside thereat, the members present shall elect amongst themselves a person to preside for the period during which the chairman is absent or unable to preside.

(3) A person who has been elected in terms of subregulation (2) may for the duration of the period during which he presides, exercise all the powers and perform all the functions of the chairman.

**23. Reconsideration of certain resolutions.**—Any resolution of a conservation committee that is taken at a meeting at which a minority of the members are present shall be reconsidered during the first ensuing meeting at which a majority of the members are present: Provided that a resolution that has already been implemented shall not be revoked as a result of such reconsideration.

**24. Attendance of meetings.**—(1) A conservation committee may grant any of its members leave of absence from any of its meetings or from consecutive meetings for a continuous period not exceeding six months.

(2) When a member of a conservation committee is or expects to be prevented from attending a meeting of which he has been notified as contemplated in regulation 20 (3), he shall as soon as possible notify the chairman or the secretary of that conservation committee of the circumstances that are preventing him or that he expects to or will prevent him from attending such meeting.

(3) The chairman of a conservation committee shall submit the reasons for the absence of a member from a particular meeting to the conservation committee concerned, and the decision regarding leave of absence for the member concerned shall be recorded in the minutes of that meeting.

(4) When a conservation committee considers a matter during a meeting that affects a member personally, the member concerned shall withdraw from the meeting while the matter concerned is being considered.

(5) The regional director of the region within which the area for which a conservation committee has been established is situated and an officer designated by him may attend any meeting of such conservation committee and participate in the discussions, but shall not be entitled to vote

**25. Minutes of meetings.**—(1) The secretary of a conservation committee shall keep minutes of every meeting.

(2) The minutes thus kept shall be dealt with during the first ensuing meeting of the conservation committee concerned and, if declared to be in order, shall be confirmed by the signature of the person presiding at that meeting.

(3) The secretary of a conservation committee shall furnish a copy of the minutes of each meeting to the officer in charge of the extension office for the area for which that conservation committee was established within 30 days of the date on which that meeting was held.

**26. Disposal of documents.**—(1) The secretary of a conservation committee shall keep all documents received by that conservation committee in the course of the management of its affairs and copies of all documents created by that conservation committee, including minutes that have been confirmed, in a suitable filing system.

(2) If the secretary of a conservation committee vacates his office, he shall—

(a)

hand all the documents referred to in subregulation (1) over to his successor or, if his successor has not yet been appointed, to the chairman of the conservation committee concerned within 30 days of the date on which he vacates his office; and

(b)

bring all the documents referred to in subregulation (1) that have not been attended to, to the attention of his successor or the chairman of the conservation committee concerned, as the case may be, when he thus hands over the documents concerned.

(3) When the term of office of the members of a conservation committee expires before persons have been appointed members for an ensuing term, the secretary of the conservation committee concerned shall keep the documents referred to in subregulation (1) in his custody until such time as he—

(a)

is able to hand them over to his successor in terms of subregulation (2); or

(b)

has been directed by the regional director concerned to hand them over to an officer designated by such regional director.

(4) The provisions of subregulation (2) (b) shall apply *mutatis mutandis* when the documents referred to in subregulation (1) are handed over to an officer in terms of subregulation (3) (b).

## PART V BEACONS AND MARKS

**27. Demarcation of areas to which directions apply.**—(1) Each corner point of an unfenced portion of a farm unit in respect of which a requirement is imposed in a direction shall be indicated by means of a beacon.

(2) Such a beacon shall consist of—

(a)

an iron standard;

(b)

a treated wooden post;

(c)

a post of natural hardwood with a diameter of at least 50 mm at the narrow end;

(d)

a post of another durable material of suitable diameter;

(e)

a post forming part of an existing, properly erected fence; or

(f)

a tree, a rock which protrudes at least 1 000 mm above ground level or a permanent structure.

(3) A standard or post referred to in subregulation (2) (a), (b), (c) and (d) shall be at least 1 370 mm long and be driven or planted solidly into the ground so that approximately 900 mm thereof protrudes above ground level: Provided that—

(a)

in the case of a corner point which falls on soft or sandy ground, a longer standard or post shall be used as such beacon to ensure the sturdiness thereof; and

(b)

in the case of a corner point which falls on hard or rocky ground where the standard or post concerned cannot be driven or planted deep enough, a concrete base shall be placed around that standard or post to ensure the sturdiness thereof.

(4) Approximately 150 mm of the top portion of a post referred to in subregulation (2) (e) shall be painted white or red with a durable paint.

(5) A white or red mark of approximately 150 mm by 150 mm shall be painted with a durable paint approximately 900 mm above ground level on a tree, rock or permanent structure referred to in subregulation (2) (f).

**28. Indication of position of soil conservation works.**—(1) A beacon that serves as a permanent survey point or bench mark in the immediate vicinity of the proposed building site of a soil conservation work shall be an iron peg that—

(a)

is approximately 12 mm in diameter and 400 mm long;

(b)

is driven solidly into the ground so that approximately 50 mm thereof protrudes above ground level; and

(c)

is placed in a position where it is out of reach of flood water and will not silt up.

(2) The soil around an iron peg referred to in subregulation (1) shall be dug out to a depth of approximately 250 mm and over an area of approximately 300 mm by 300 mm, and the hole concerned shall thereafter be filled with concrete to such extent that approximately 12 mm of the iron peg concerned protrudes above the concrete.

(3) The protruding surface of the concrete referred to in subregulation (2) shall be bevelled away from the iron peg concerned, and the following particulars shall be imprinted on the bevelled surface while the concrete is still wet:

(a)

The number of the survey point or bench mark concerned;

(b)

a directional line with arrowhead pointing to the next permanent survey point or bench mark;

(c)

a directional line without arrowhead pointing to the nearest temporary survey point referred to in subregulation (6); and

(d)

the letters L/A.

(4) A permanent witness beacon shall be placed approximately 2 metres away from each permanent survey point or bench mark referred to in subregulation (1).

(5) A permanent witness beacon referred to in subregulation (4) shall be an iron standard—

(a)

that is approximately 1 370 mm long;

(b)

with four alternating white and red bands, each approximately 150 mm wide, painted around the upper portion with a durable paint; and

(c)

that is driven solidly into the ground so that approximately 900 mm thereof protrudes above ground level:

Provided that the provisions of regulation 27 (3) (a) and (b) shall apply *mutatis mutandis* with regard to such permanent witness beacon erected on soft or sandy ground or hard or rocky ground, as the case may be.

(6) A beacon that serves as a temporary survey point or bench mark for the proposed building site of a soil conservation work shall be an iron peg—

(a)

that, in the case of a contour bank system, is approximately 5 mm in diameter and 300 mm long;

(b)

that is otherwise approximately 12 mm in diameter and 400 mm long;

(c)

that is driven solidly into the ground so that approximately 25 mm thereof protrudes above ground level; and

(d)

to which a suitable aluminium tag is affixed on which the number of the survey point or bench mark concerned and the letters L/A appear.

(7) If it is deemed necessary, a temporary witness beacon that complies with the requirements set out in subregulation (5) may be provided approximately 2 metres away from any temporary survey point or bench mark referred to in subregulation (6).

(8) A beacon that is used as a survey point or bench mark in terms of this regulation shall be placed in such a position with regard to the soil conservation work for which it is used that it will not be damaged, destroyed, removed or shifted during the construction of the soil conservation work concerned.

## PART VI APPEALS

**29. Submission of appeals.**—(1) A person who wishes to appeal in terms of section 21 of the Act against a decision or action by the executive officer or any other officer shall lodge his appeal with the Director-General within 90 days of the date of the decision or action concerned.

(2) Such an appeal shall be in the form of a written statement that has been confirmed under oath and shall specify—

(a)

the decision or action against which the appeal is being lodged; and

(b)

the grounds on which the appeal is based.

(3) Such an appeal shall be accompanied by an amount of R100.

(4) If an appeal is lodged by a person who is not the land user of the land to which the decision or action concerned relates, the appeal shall be accompanied by a statement in which that person discloses his interest in that decision or action.

(5) The amount referred to in subregulation (3) shall be paid by cheque, postal order or money order made out in favour of the Director-General: Agriculture: Provided that if the appeal concerned is delivered by hand, such amount may be paid in cash.

**30. Hearing and questioning of appellants.**—(1) A request, if any, in terms of section 21 (4) of the Act by an appellant to appear before an officer designated to report on an appeal in order to be heard and questioned shall accompany the appeal concerned.

(2) An appellant shall be notified in writing of the date on which, the time at which and the place where an inquiry referred to in section 21 (3) of the Act is to be held.

**31. Address for lodging of appeals.**—An appeal lodged in terms of section 21 of the Act shall—

(a)

when forwarded by post, be addressed to the Director-General: Agriculture, Private Bag X250, Pretoria, 0001; and

(b)

when delivered by hand, be delivered to the Director-General: Agriculture, Dirk Uys Building, Hamilton Street, Pretoria.

## PART VII GENERAL

**32. Address of executive officer.**—Any application, notice or document, as well as anything else pertaining thereto, which is required to be submitted to the executive officer in terms of the Act or these regulations shall—

(a)

when forwarded by post, be addressed to the Director, Directorate of Soil Protection, Private Bag X120, Pretoria, 0001; and

[Para. (a) amended by GNR.2687 of 1985.]

(b)

when delivered by hand, be delivered to the Director, Directorate of Soil Protection, Agriculture Building, Beatrix Street, Pretoria.

[Para. (b) amended by GNR.2687 of 1985.]

33. **Commencement.**—These regulations shall come into operation on 1 June 1984.

**Table 1**  
AREAS WITHIN WHICH THE CULTIVATION OF CERTAIN SOILS WITH SLOPES  
ARE RESTRICTED

[Reg. 31]

<i>Area to which restriction applies</i>	<i>Soil to which restriction applies</i>				
<i>applies</i>	<i>Soil form</i>	<i>Soil series</i>	<i>Physical properties</i>		
1	2	3	4		
1. The Magisterial District of Eshowe	Cartref	Cartref, Grovedale, Kusasa and Waterridge	(i)  Effective soil depth less than 500 mm; and		
			(ii)  clay content of A-horizon less than 15 per cent.		
			Estcourt	Uitvlugt	do.
			Fernwood	Fernwood and Sandveld	do.
			Glenrosa	Glenrosa and Williamson	do.
			Katspruit	Killarney	do.
			Kroonstad	Avoca, Katarra, Mkambati and Slangkop	do..
			Longlands	Waldene	do.
2. The Magisterial Districts of Alexandria, Albany, Bathurst, And East London	Mispah	Mispah	do.		
	Sterkspruit	Hartbees	do.		
	Cartref	Amabele, Arrochor, and Rutherglen	—		
	Glenrosa	Williamson	Clay content of the A-horizon less than 20 per cent.		
	Hutton	Lowlands, Maitengwe, Mangano and	—		

	Longlands	Roodepoort Orkney, Waaisand and Waldene	—
	Mispah	Mispah and Muden	Effective soil depth less than 300 mm.
	Swartland	Malakata, Reveille, Rosehill and Uitzicht	—

**Table 2**  
LARGE STOCK UNIT EQUIVALENTS OF GRAZING ANIMALS

[Table 2 substituted by GNR.2687 of 1985.]

[Reg. 11 (2)]

<i>Kind of animal</i>	<i>Sex and phase of production</i>	<i>Number of large stock units equal to one animal</i>
1	2	3
CATTLE		
Jersey	Calf (unweaned up to 7 months)	0,32
	Weaners (7 months and older)	0,44
	Cow or heifer (2-tooth and older)	0,96
	Steer (18 months and older)	0,75
	Steer (3 years and older)	1,10
	Bull (3 years and older)	1,36
Ayrshire	Calf (unweaned up to 7 months)	0,34
	Weaners (7 months and older)	0,53
	Cow or heifer (2-tooth and older)	1,10
	Steer (18 months and older)	0,90
	Steer (3 years and older)	1,22
	Bull (3 years and older)	1,38
Friesian	Calf (unweaned up to 7 months)	0,50
	Weaners (7 months and older)	0,64
	Cow or heifer (2-tooth and older)	1,49

Light frame beef breeds	Steer (18 months and older)	1,09
	Steer (3 years and older)	1,33
	Bull (3 years and older)	1,63
	Calf (unweaned up to 7 months)	0,32
	Weaners (7 months and older, approximate mass 180 kg)	0,44
	Cow or heifer (2-tooth and older, approximate mass 500 kg)	1,10
	Steer (18 months and older, approximate mass 300 kg)	0,75
	Steer (3 years and older, approximate mass 490 kg)	1,10
	Bull (3 years and older, approximate mass 600 kg)	1,36
Medium frame beef breeds	Calf (unweaned up to 7 months)	0,34
	Weaners (7 months and older, approximate mass 200 kg)	0,53
	Cow or heifer (2-tooth and older, approximate mass 525 kg)	1,21
	Steer (18 months and older, approximate mass 350 kg)	0,90
	Steer (3 years and older, approximate mass 550 kg)	1,22
	Bull (3 years and older, approximate mass 600 kg)	1,38
	Calf (unweaned up to 7 months)	0,50
Large frame beef breeds	Weaners (7 months and older, approximate mass 225 kg)	0,64
	Cow or heifer (2-tooth and older, approximate mass 550 kg)	1,32
	Steer (18 months and older, approximate mass 400 kg)	1,09
	Steer (3 years and older, approximate mass 585 kg)	1,33
	Bull (3 years and older, approximate mass 650 kg)	1,63

<i>Kind of animal</i>	<i>Sex and phase of production</i>	<i>Number of large stock units equal to one animal</i>	
1	2	3	
SMALL STOCK	Woollen sheep	Lamb (unweaned up to 4 months)	0,05
		Weaner lambs (4 months and older, approximate mass 20 kg)	0,10
		Ewe (2-tooth and older, approximate mass 47 kg)	0,14
		Wether (2-tooth and older, approximate mass 50 kg)	0,15
		Ram (2-tooth and older, approximate mass 64 kg)	0,19
	Mutton breeds	Lamb (unweaned up to 4 months)	0,08
		Weaner lambs (4 months and older, approximate mass 25 kg)	0,11
		Ewe (2-tooth and older, approximate mass 53 kg)	0,15
		Wether (2-tooth and older, approximate mass 60 kg)	0,16
		Ram (2-tooth and older, approximate mass 90 kg)	0,23
	Dual purpose breeds	Lamb (unweaned up to 4 months)	0,08
		Weaner lambs (4 months and older, approximate mass 25 kg)	0,12
		Ewe (2-tooth and older, approximate mass 65 kg)	0,17
		Wether (2-tooth and older, approximate mass 70 kg)	0,17
		Ram (2-tooth and older, approximate mass 105 kg)	0,25
	Karakul sheep	Lamb (unweaned up to 4 months)	0,07
		Weaner lambs (4 months and older, approximate mass 22 kg)	0,11
		Ewe (2-tooth and older, approximate mass 50 kg)	0,15
		Wether (2-tooth and older, approximate mass 55 kg)	0,16
		Ram (2-tooth and older, approximate mass 75 kg)	0,20

Angora goats	Kid (unweaned up to 4 months)	0,04
	Weaner kids (4 months and older, approximate mass 12 kg)	0,06
	Ewe (2-tooth and older, approximate mass 33 kg)	0,11
	Castrate (2-tooth and older, approximate mass 42 kg)	0,14
Boer goats	Ram (2-tooth and older, approximate mass 50 kg)	0,15
	Kid (unweaned up to 4 months)	0,08
	Weaner kids (4 months and older, approximate mass 23 kg)	0,12
	Ewe (2-tooth and older, approximate mass 65 kg)	0,17
	Castrate (2-tooth and older, approximate mass 62 kg)	0,17
	Ram (2-tooth and older, approximate mass 90 kg)	0,22

<i>Kind of animal</i>	<i>Sex and phase of production</i>	<i>Number of large stock units equal to one animal</i>
1	2	3
<b>HORSES, MULES AND DONKEYS</b>		
Shetland pony	Foal (unweaned)	0,15
	Young pony	0,26
	Mare	0,40
	Stallion or gelding	0,42
Larger ponies and donkeys	Foal (unweaned)	0,23
	Young animal	0,45
	Mare	0,66
	Stallion or gelding	0,70
Light horses and mules	Foal (unweaned)	0,33
	Young animal	0,67
	Mare	0,94
	Stallion or gelding	1,03
Medium draft horses	Foal (unweaned)	0,45
	Young animal	0,86
	Mare	1,20
	Stallion or gelding	1,32

Heavy draft horses	Foal (unweaned)	0,52
	Young animal	1,06
	Mare	1,51
	Stallion or gelding	1,60
OSTRICHES	Chick	0,12
	Young bird	0,26
	Mature bird	0,38
WILD GAME		
Elephant	Calf (unweaned)	1,00
	Young elephant (up to 5 years)	1,13
	Cow	3,80
	Bull	4,13
Giraffe	Calf (unweaned)	0,37
	Young giraffe	0,77
	Cow (mature)	1,48
	Bull (mature)	1,68
Eland	Calf (unweaned)	0,28
	Young eland	0,52
	Cow (mature)	1,01
	Bull (mature)	1,28
Buffalo	Calf (unweaned)	0,29
	Young buffalo	0,42
	Cow (mature)	1,06
	Bull (mature)	1,20
Zebra	Foal (unweaned)	0,16
	Young zebra	0,33
	Mare (mature)	0,65
	Stallion (mature)	0,72
Kudu	Calf (unweaned)	0,13
	Young kudu	0,21
	Cow (mature)	0,37
	Bull (mature)	0,56
Waterbuck	Lamb (unweaned)	0,11
	Young waterbuck	0,20
	Ewe (mature)	0,37
	Ram (mature)	0,50
Blue wildebeest	Calf (unweaned)	0,10
	Young wildebeest	0,21
	Cow (mature)	0,40

Black wildebeest	Bull (mature)	0,48
	Calf (unweaned)	0,07
	Young black wildebeest	0,17
	Cow (mature)	0,29
Tsessebe	Bull (mature)	0,34
	Calf (unweaned)	0,07
	Young tsessebe	0,16
	Cow (mature)	0,28
Blesbuck	Bull (mature)	0,33
	Lamb (unweaned)	0,05
	Young blesbuck	0,10
	Ewe (mature)	0,21
Warthog	Ram (mature)	0,20
	Piglet (unweaned)	0,08
	Young warthog	0,08
	Sow (mature)	0,20
Impala	Boar (mature)	0,25
	Lamb (unweaned)	0,05
	Young impala	0,08
	Ewe (mature)	0,14
Springbuck	Ram (mature)	0,16
	Lamb (unweaned)	0,03
	Young springbuck	0,04
	Ewe (mature)	0,09
Gemsbok	Ram (mature)	0,10
	Calf (unweaned)	0,10
	Young gemsbok	0,21
	Cow (mature)	0,40
	Bull (mature)	0,48

**Table 3**  
DECLARED WEEDS AND INVADER PLANTS

[Table 3 substituted by GNR.208 of 2001.]

[Regulation 15]

<i>Kind of plant</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Special</i>
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<i>Botanical name</i>	<i>Common name</i>			<i>conditions</i>
Column 1		Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
<i>Acacia baileyana</i> F.Muell.	Bailey's wattle	Invader	3	
<i>Acacia cyclops</i> A.Cunn. ex G.Don	Red eye	Invader	2	
<i>Acacia dealbata</i> Link	Silver wattle	Weed	Category 1 plant in the Western Cape, Category 2 plant in the rest of South Africa	
<i>Acacia decurrens</i> (Wendl.) Willd.	Green wattle	Invader	2	
<i>Acacia elata</i> A.Cunn. ex Benth. ( <i>A. terminalis</i> misapplied in South Africa)	Pepper tree wattle	Invader	3	
<i>Acacia implexa</i> Benth.	Screw-pod wattle	Weed	1	
<i>Acacia longifolia</i> (Andr.) Willd.	Long-leaved wattle	Weed	1	
<i>Acacia mearnsii</i> De Wild.	Black wattle	Invader	2	
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> R.Br.	Australian blackwood	Invader	2	
<i>Acacia paradoxa</i> DC. (= <i>A. armata</i> R.Br.)	Kangaroo wattle	Weed	1	
<i>Acacia podalyriifolia</i> A.Cunn ex G.Don.	Pearl acacia	Invader	3	
<i>Acacia pycnantha</i> Benth.	Golden wattle	Weed	1	
<i>Acacia saligna</i> (Labill.) H.L.Wendl.	Port Jackson willow	Invader	2	
<i>Achyranthes aspera</i> L.	Burweed	Weed	1	
<i>Agave sisalana</i> Perrine	Sisal hemp, Sisal	Invader	2	
<i>Ageratina adenophora</i> (Spreng.) R.M.King & H.Rob. (= <i>Eupatorium</i> <i>adenophorum</i> Spreng.)	Crofton weed	Weed	1	
<i>Ageratina riparia</i> (Regel) R.M.King & H.Rob. (= <i>Eupatorium riparium</i>	Mistflower	Weed	1	

Regel)				
<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i> L.	Invading ageratum	Weed	1	
<i>Ageratum houstonianum</i> Mill Excluding cultivars	Mexican ageratum	Weed	1	
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i> (Mill.) Swingle	Tree-of-heaven	Invader	3	
<i>Albizia lebbek</i> (L.) Benth.	Lebbeck tree	Weed	1	
<i>Albizia procera</i> (Roxb.) Benth.	False lebbeck	Weed	1	
<i>Alhagi maurorum</i> Medik. (= <i>A. camelorum</i> Fisch.)	Camel thorn bush	Weed	1	
<i>Anredera cordifolia</i> (Ten.) Steenis ( <i>A. baselloides</i> (Kunth) Baill. misapplied in South Africa)	Madeira vine, Bridal wreath	Weed	1	
<i>Araujia sericifera</i> Brot.	Moth catcher	Weed	1	
<i>Ardisia crenata</i> Sims ( <i>Ardisia crispa</i> misapplied in South Africa)	Coralberry tree, Coral bush	Weed	Category 1 plant only in the Northern Province, KwaZulu- Natal and Mpumalanga	
<i>Argemone mexicana</i> L.	Yello-flowered Mexican poppy	Weed	1	
<i>Argemone ochroleuca</i> Sweet subsp. <i>Ochroleuca</i> (= <i>A. subfusiformis</i> G.B.Ownbey)	White-flowered Mexican poppy	Weed	1	
<i>Arundo donax</i> L.	Giant reed, Spanish reed	Weed	1	
<i>Atriplex linleyi</i> Moq. subsp. <i>inflata</i> (F.Müll.) P.G.Wilson	Sponge-fruit saltbush	Invader	3	
<i>Atriplex nummularia</i> Lindl. subsp. <i>nummularia</i>	Old man saltbush	Invader	2	
<i>Azolla filiculoides</i> Lam.	Azolla, Red water fern	Weed	1	

<i>Kind of plant</i>		<i>Type</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Special conditions</i>
<i>Botanical name</i>	<i>Common name</i>			
Column 1		Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
<i>Bauhinia pupurea</i> L.	Butterfly orchid tree	Invader	3	
<i>Bauhinia variegata</i> L.	Orchid tree	Invader	3	
<i>Bryophyllum delagoense</i> (Eckl. & Zeyh.) Schinz (= <i>B. tubiflorum</i> Harv.; <i>Kalanchoe tubiflora</i> Raym.-Hamet; <i>K. delagoensis</i> Eckl. & Zeyh.)	Chandelier plant	Weed	1	
<i>Caesalpinia decapetala</i> (Roth) Alston (= <i>C. sepiaria</i> Roxb.)	Mauritius thorn	Weed	1	
<i>Campuloclinium macrocephalum</i> (Less.) DC. (= <i>Eupatorium macrocephalum</i> Less.)	Pom-pom weed	Weed	1	
<i>Canna indica</i> L. Excluding hybrid cultivars	Indian shot	Weed	1	
<i>Cardiospermum grandiflorum</i> Sw.	Balloon vine	Weed	1	
<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> Miq.	Beefwood	Invader	2	Not for use in dune stabilisation
<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i> L.	Horsetail tree	Invader	2	Not for dune in dune stabilisation
<i>Cereus jamacaru</i> DC. ( <i>C. peruvianus</i> misapplied in South Africa)	Queen of the night	Weed	1	
<i>Cestrum aurantiacum</i> Lindl.	Yellow or Orange cestrum	Weed	1	
<i>Cestrum elegans</i> (Brongn.) Schtdl. (= <i>C. purpureum</i> (Lindl.) Standl.)	Crimson cestrum	Weed	1	
<i>Cestrum laevigatum</i>	Inkberry	Weed	1	

Schtdl.				
<i>Cestrum parqui</i> L'Hér.	Chilean cestrum	Weed	1	
<i>Chromolaena odorata</i> (L.) R.M.King & H.Rob. (= <i>Eupatorium odoratum</i> L.)	Triffid weed, Chromolaena	Weed	1	
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> (L.) J.Presl	Camphor tree	Weed	Category 1 plant only in the Northern Province, KwaZulu-Natal and Mpumalanga	
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i> (Savi) Ten. (= <i>C. lanceolatum</i> Scop.)	Spear thistle, Scotch thistle	Weed	1	
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> L.	Field bindweed, Wild morning- glory	Weed	1	
<i>Cortaderia jubata</i> (Lem.) Stapf	Pampas grass	Weed	1	
<i>Cortaderia selloana</i> (Schult.) Asch. & Graebn. Excluding sterile cultivars	Pampas grass	Weed	1	
<i>Cotoneaster franchetii</i> Boiss.	Cotoneaster	Invader	3	
<i>Cotoneaster pannosus</i> Franch.	Silver-leaf cotoneaster	Invader	3	
<i>Cuscuta campestris</i> Yunck.	Common dodder	Weed	1	
<i>Cuscuta suaveolens</i> Ser.	Lucerne dodder	Weed	1	
<i>Cytisus monspessulanus</i> L. (= <i>C. candicans</i> (L.) DC., <i>Genista monspessulana</i> (L.) L. Johnson)	Montpellier broom	Weed	1	
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i> (L.) Link (= <i>Genista scoparia</i> (L.) Lam.)	Scotch broom	Weed	1	
<i>Datura ferox</i> L.	Large thorn apple	Weed	1	
<i>Datura innoxia</i> Mill.	Downy thorn apple	Weed	1	
<i>Datura stramonium</i> L.	Common thorn	Weed	1	

	apple			
<i>Echinopsis spachiana</i> (Lem.) Fiedrich & Rowley (= <i>Trichocereus spachianus</i> (Lem.) Riccob.)	Torch cactus	Weed	1	
<i>Echium plantagineum</i> L. (= <i>E. lycopsis</i> L.)	Patterson's curse	Weed	1	
<i>Echium vulgare</i> L.	Blue echium	Weed	1	
<i>Egeria densa</i> Planch. (= <i>Elodea densa</i> (Planch.) Casp.)	Dense water weed	Weed	1	
<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i> (C.Mart.) Solms	Water hyacinth	Weed	1	
<i>Elodea canadensis</i> Michx.	Canadian water weed	Weed	1	
<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i> (Thunb.) Lindl.	Loquat	Invader	3	
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> Dehnh.	Red river gum	Invader	2	
<i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i> F.Muell.	Sugar gum	Invader	2	
<i>Eucalyptus diversicolor</i> F.Muell.	Karri	Invader	2	
<i>Eucalyptus grandis</i> W.Hill ex Maiden ( <i>E. saligna</i> Sm. (p.p.))	Saligna gum, Rose gum	Invader	2	
<i>Eucalyptus lehmannii</i> (Schauer) Benth.	Spider gum	Weed	Category 1 plant in the Western Cape, Category 2 plant in the rest of South Africa	
<i>Eucalyptus paniculata</i> Sm.	Grey ironbark	Invader	2	
<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i> A.Cunn. ex Woolls	Black ironbark, Red ironbark	Invader	2	
<i>Eugenia uniflora</i> L.	Pitanga, Surinam cherry	Weed	Category 1 plant in the Northern Province, KwaZulu-Natal and Mpumalanga, Category 3 plant in the rest of South Africa	

<i>Kind of plant</i>		<i>Type</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Special conditions</i>
<i>Botanical name</i>	<i>Common name</i>			
Column 1		Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> L. Excluding sterile cultivars	Honey locust, Sweet locust	Invader	2	
<i>Grevillea robusta</i> A.Cunn. ex R.Br.	Australian silky oak	Invader	3	
<i>Hakea drupacea</i> (C.F.Gaertn.) Roem. & Schult. (= <i>H. suaveolens</i> R.Br.)	Sweet hakea	Weed	1	
<i>Hakea gibbosa</i> (Sm.) Cav.	Rock hakea	Weed	1	
<i>Hakea sericea</i> Schrad. & J.C.Wendl.	Silky hakea	Weed	1	
<i>Harrisia martinii</i> (Labour.) Britton & Rose (= <i>Eriocereus martinii</i> (Labour.) Riccob.)	Moon cactus, Harrisia cactus	Weed	1	
<i>Hedychium coccineum</i> Sm.	Red ginger lily	Weed	1	
<i>Hedychium coronarium</i> J.König	White ginger lily	Weed	1	
<i>Hedychium flavescens</i> Roscoe	Yellow ginger lily	Weed	1	
<i>Hedychium gardnerianum</i> Ker Gawl.	Kahili ginger lily	Weed	1	
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i> L.	St John's wort, Tipton weed	Invader	2	Controlled cultivation
<i>Ipomoea alba</i> L.	Moonflower	Weed	Category 1 plant in the Northern Province, KwaZulu-Natal and Mpumalanga, Category 3 plant in the rest of South Africa	
<i>Ipomoea indica</i>	Morning glory	Weed	Category 1 plant in the	

(Burm.f.) Merr. (= <i>I. Congesta</i> R.Br.)			Northern Province, KwaZulu-Natal and Mpumalanga, Category 3 plant in the rest of South Africa	
<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i> (L.) Roth	Morning glory	Invader	3	
<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i> D.Don Excluding sterile cultivar 'Alba'	Jacaranda	Invader	3	
All seed-producing species or seed- producing hybrids of <i>Lantana</i> that are non- indigenous to Africa	Lantana, Tickberry, Cherry pie	Weed	1	
<i>Lepidium draba</i> L. (= <i>Cardaria draba</i> (L.) Desv.)	Pepper-cress, Hoary cardaria, White top	Weed	1	
<i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i> (Gaertn.) F.Muell.	Australian myrtle	Weed	1	
<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i> (Lam.) de Wit (= <i>L. glauca</i> Benth.)	Leucaena	Weed	Category 1 plant in the Western Cape, Category 2 plant in the rest of South Africa	
<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i> Thunb.	Japanese wax- leaved privet	Invader	3	
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> Aiton	Chinese wax- leaved privet	Invader	3	Only for use as root-stock if authorised by the Executive Official in terms of regulation 15C (5).
<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i> Hassk.	Californian privet	Invader	3	
<i>Ligustrum sinense</i> Lour.	Chinese privet	Invader	3	
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i> L.	Common privet	Invader	3	
<i>Lilium formosanum</i> A.Wallace (= <i>L. longiflorum</i> Thunb. var. <i>formosanum</i> Baker) ( <i>L. longiflorum</i> has	St Joseph's lily, Trumpet lily, Formosa lily	Invader	3	

sometimes been misapplied to this species in South Africa)				
<i>Litsea glutinosa</i> (Lour.) C.B.Rob. (= <i>L. sebifera</i> Pers.)	Indian laurel	Weed	1	
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i> L.	Purple loosestrife	Weed	1	

<i>Kind of plant</i>		<i>Type</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Special conditions</i>
<i>Botanical name</i>	<i>Common name</i>			
Column 1		Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
<i>Macfadyena unguis-cati</i> (L.) A.H.Gentry	Cat's paw creeper	Weed	1	
<i>Melia azedarach</i> L.	"Syringa", Persian lilac	Invader	3	
<i>Metrosideros excelsa</i> Sol. ex Gaertn. (= <i>M. tomentosa</i> A.Rich.)	New Zealand christmas tree	Invader	3	
<i>Mimosa pigra</i> L.	Giant sensitive plant	Invader	3	
<i>Montanoa hibiscifolia</i> Benth.	Tree daisy	Weed	1	
<i>Morus alba</i> L. excluding cultivar 'Pendula'	White mulberry, Common mulberry	Invader	3	Only for use as root-stock if authorised by the Executive Official in terms of regulation 15C (5)
<i>Myoporum tenuifolium</i> G.Forst. subsp. <i>montanum</i> (R.Br.) Chinnock (= <i>M. montanum</i> R.Br.) ( <i>M. acuminatum</i> misapplied in South Africa)	Manatoka	Invader	3	
<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i> (Vell.) Verdc.	Parrot's feather	Weed	1	
<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i> L.	Spiked water-milfoil	Weed	1	
<i>Nassella tenuissima</i> (Trin.) Barkworth	White tussock	Weed	1	

(= <i>Stipa tenuissima</i> Trin.)				
<i>Nephrolepis exaltata</i> (L.) Schott (= <i>Polypodium exaltatum</i> L.) Excluding cultivars	Sword fern	Invader	3	
<i>Nerium oleander</i> L. Excluding sterile, double-flowered cultivars	Oleander	Weed	1	
<i>Nicotiana glauca</i> Graham	Wild tobacco	Weed	1	
<i>Opuntia aurantiaca</i> Lindl.	Jointed cactus	Weed	1	
<i>Opuntia exaltata</i> A.Berger (= <i>Austrocylindropuntia exaltata</i> (A.Berger) Backeb.)	Long spine cactus	Weed	1	
<i>Opuntia ficus-indica</i> (L.) Mill. (= <i>O. megacantha</i> Salm-Dyck) Excluding all spineless cactus pear cultivars and selections	Mission prickly pear, Sweet prickly pear	Weed	1	
<i>Opuntia fulgida</i> Engelm. ( <i>O. rosea</i> misapplied in South Africa.)	Rosea cactus	Weed	1	
<i>Opuntia humifusa</i> (Raf.) Raf. ( <i>O. compressa</i> (Salisb.) J.Macbr. illegitimate)	Creeping prickly pear	Weed	1	
<i>Opuntia imbricata</i> (Haw.) DC. (= <i>Cylindropuntia imbricata</i> (Haw.) Knuth)	Imbricate cactus, Imbricate prickly pear	Weed	1	
<i>Opuntia lindheimeri</i> Engelm. (= <i>O. tardospina</i> Griffiths)	Small round-leaved prickly pear	Weed	1	
<i>Opuntia monacantha</i> Haw. ( <i>O. vulgaris</i> Mill. misapplied)	Cochineal prickly pear, Drooping prickly pear	Weed	1	
<i>Opuntia spinulifera</i> Salm-Dyck	Saucepan cactus, Large round-leaved prickly pear	Weed	1	
<i>Opuntia stricta</i> (Haw.) Haw. (= <i>O. dillennii</i> (Ker Gawl.) Haw.)	Pest pear of Australia	Weed	1	
<i>Orobanche minor</i> Sm.	Lesser broomrape, Clover broomrape	Weed	1	
<i>Paraserianthes lophantha</i> (Willd.) Nielsen (= <i>Albizia lophantha</i> (Willd.)	Australian albizia, Stink bean	Weed	1	

Benth.)				
<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i> L.	Parthenium	Weed	1	
<i>Passiflora caerulea</i> L.	Blue passion flower	Weed	1	
<i>Passiflora mollissima</i> (Kunth) L.H.Bailey	Banana poka, Bananadilla	Weed	1	
<i>Passiflora suberosa</i> L.	Devil's pumpkin, Indigo berry	Weed	1	
<i>Passiflora subpeltata</i> Ortega	Granadina	Weed	1	
<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i> (Forssk.) Chiov. Excluding sterile cultivar 'Rubrum'	Fountain grass	Weed	1	
<i>Pennisetum villosum</i> R.Br. ex Fresen.	Feathertop	Weed	1	
<i>Pereskia aculeata</i> Mill.	Barbados gooseberry	Weed	1	
<i>Phytolacca dioica</i> L.	Belhambra	Invader	3	
<i>Pinus canariensis</i> C.Sm.	Canary den	Invader	2	
<i>Pinus elliotti</i> Engelm.	Slash pine	Invader	2	
<i>Pinus halepensis</i> Mill.	Aleppo pine	Invader	2	
<i>Pinus patula</i> Schltdl. & Cham.	Patula pine	Invader	2	
<i>Pinus pinaster</i> Aiton	Cluster pine	Invader	2	
<i>Pinus radiata</i> D.Don	Radiata pine, Monterey pine	Invader	2	
<i>Pinus roxburghii</i> Sarg. (= <i>P. longifolia</i> Roxb.)	Chir pine, longifolia pine	Invader	2	
<i>Pinus taeda</i> L.	Loblolly pine	Invader	2	
<i>Pistia stratiotes</i> L.	Water lettuce	Weed	1	
<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i> Vent.	Australian cheesewood, Sweet pittosporum	Weed	1	
<i>Plectranthus comosus</i> Sims (= <i>Coleus grandis</i> Cramer) ( <i>Plectranthus barbatus</i> Andr. misapplied in South Africa)	'Abyssinian' coleus, Woolly plectranthus	Invader	3	
<i>Pontederia cordata</i> L.	Pickerel wood	Invader	3	
<i>Populus alba</i> L.	White poplar	Invader	2	

<i>Populus x canescens</i> (Aiton) Sm.	Grey poplar, Matchwood poplar	Invader	2	
<i>Prosopis glandulosa</i> Torr. var. <i>torreyana</i> (Benson) Johnst. And hybrids	Honey mesquite	Invader	2	
<i>Prosopis velutina</i> Wooton and hybrids	Velvet mesquite	Invader	2	
<i>Psidium cattleianum</i> Sabine (= <i>P. littorale</i> Raddi var. <i>longipes</i> (O.Berg.) Fosb.)	Strawberry guava	Invader	3	
<i>Psidium guajava</i> L. and hybrids	Guava	Invader	2	
<i>Psidium guineense</i> Sw.	Brazilian guava	Invader	3	
<i>Psidium x durbanensis</i> Baijnath ined.	Durban guava	Weed	1	
<i>Pueraria lobata</i> (Willd.) Ohwi	Kudzu vine	Weed	1	
<i>Pyracantha angustifolia</i> (Franch.) C.K.Schneid Excluding cultivars	Yellow firethorn	Invader	3	
<i>Pyracantha crenulata</i> (D.Don) M.Roem.	Himalayan firethorn	Invader	3	

<i>Kind of plant</i>		<i>Type</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Special conditions</i>
<i>Botanical name</i>	<i>Common name</i>			
Column 1		Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
<i>Rhus succedanea</i> L. (= <i>Toxicodendron succedaneum</i> (L.) Kuntze)	Wax tree	Weed	1	
<i>Ricinus communis</i> L.	Castor-oil plant	Invader	2	
<i>Rivina humilis</i> L.	Rivina, Bloodberry	Weed	1	
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> L.	Black locust	Invader	2	Only for use as root-stock if authorised by the Executive Official in terms of regulation 15B (10)

<i>Rorippa nasturtium – aquaticum</i> (L.) Hayek (= <i>Nasturtium officinale</i> R.Br.)	Watercress	Invader	2	
<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i> L. (= <i>R. eglanteria</i> L.)	Eglantine, Sweetbriar	Invader	1	
<i>Rubus cuneifolius</i> Pursh and hybrid <i>R. x proteus</i> C.H.Stirt.	American bramble	Weed	1	
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> L. agg.	European blackberry	Invader	2	
<i>Salix babylonica</i> L. (not to be confused with the indigenous <i>S. mucronata</i> Thunb. (= <i>S. capensis</i> , <i>S. subserrata</i> , <i>S. woodii</i> )	Weeping willow	Invader	2	
<i>Salix fragilis</i> L. (not to be confused with the indigenous <i>S. mucronata</i> Thunb. (= <i>S. capensis</i> , <i>S. subserrata</i> , <i>S. woodii</i> )	Crack or brittle willow	Invader	2	
<i>Salvinia molesta</i> D.S.Mitch. and other species of the family <i>Salviniaceae</i>	Kariba weed	Weed	1	
<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i> Raddi	Brazilian pepper tree	Weed	Category 1 in KwaZulu-Natal, Category 3 in the rest of South Africa	
<i>Senna bicapsularis</i> (L.) Roxb. (= <i>Cassia bicapsularis</i> L.)	Rambling cassia	Invader	3	
<i>Senna didymobotrya</i> (Fresen.) Irwin & Barneby (= <i>Cassia didymobotrya</i> Fresen.)	Peanut butter cassia	Invader	3	
<i>Senna pendula</i> (Willd.) Irwin & Barneby var. <i>glabrata</i> (Vogel) Irwin & Barneby (= <i>Cassia coluteoides</i>		Invader	3	

Collad.)				
<i>Sesbania punicea</i> (Cav.) Benth.	Red sesbania	Weed	1	
<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i> Cav.	Silver-leaf bitter apple	Weed	1	
<i>Solanum mauritianum</i> Scop.	Bugweed	Weed	1	
<i>Solanum seaforthianum</i> Andr.	Potato creeper	Weed	1	
<i>Solanum sisymbriifolium</i> Lam.	Wild tomato, Dense-thorned bitter apple	Weed	1	
<i>Sorghum halepense</i> (L.) Pers.	Johnson grass, Aleppo grass	Invader	2	
<i>Spartium junceum</i> L.	Spanish broom	Weed	1	
<i>Syzygium cumini</i> (L.)	Jambolan	Invader	3	
<i>Syzygium jambos</i> (L.)	Rose apple	Invader	3	
<i>Tamarix chinensis</i> Lour.	Chinese	Weed	Category 1 plant in the Northern, Western, and Eastern Cape, Category 3 plant in the rest of South Africa	
<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i> Ledeb.	Pink tamarisk	Weed	Category 1 plant in the Northern, Western, and Eastern Cape, Category 3 plant in the rest of South Africa	
<i>Tecoma stans</i> (L.)	Yellow bells	Weed	1	

Kunth				
<i>Thelechitonía trilobata</i> (L.) H.Rob. & Cuatrec. (= <i>Wedelia trilobata</i> (L.) A.Hitc.)	Singapore daisy	Weed	Category 1 in KwaZulu-Natal, Category 3 in the rest of South Africa	
<i>Thevetia peruviana</i> (Pers.) K.Schum. (= <i>T. neriifolia</i> A.Juss. ex Steud.)	Yellow oleander	Weed	1	
<i>Tipuana tipu</i> (Benth.) Kuntze (= <i>T. speciosa</i> Benth.)	Tipu tree	Invader	3	
<i>Tithonia diversifolia</i> (Hernsl.) A.Gray	Mexican sunflower	Weed	1	
<i>Tithonia rotundifolia</i> (Mill.) S.F.Blake	Red sunflower	Weed	1	
<i>Toona ciliata</i> M.Roem. (= <i>Cedrela toona</i> Rottler)	Toon tree	Invader	3	
<i>Triplaris americana</i> L.	Triplaris, Ant tree	Weed	1	
<i>Ulex europaeus</i> L.	European gorse	Weed	1	
<i>Xanthium spinosum</i> L.	Spiny cocklebur	Weed	1	
<i>Xanthium strumarium</i> L.	Large cocklebur	Weed	1	

**Table 4**  
DECLARED INDICATORS OF BUSH ENCROACHMENT

[Table 4 substituted by GNR.280 of 2001.]

[Regulation 16]

<i>Kind of plant</i>		<i>Application area</i>
<i>Botanical name</i>	<i>Common name</i>	
Column 1		Column 2
<i>Acacia ataxacantha</i> DC.	Flame thorn	Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga, Eastern Cape, Northern Province

<i>Acacia borleae</i> Burt Davy	Sticky thorn	KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga
<i>Acacia caffra</i> (Thunb.) Willd.	Common hook- thorn	Gauteng, Mpumalanga, Northern Province, North- West
<i>Acacia erubescens</i> Welw. ex Oliv.	Blue thorn	Gauteng, Mpumalanga, Northern Province, North- West
<i>Acacia exuvialis</i> I. Verd.	Flaky thorn	Mpumalanga, Northern Province
<i>Acacia fleckii</i> Schinz	Plate thorn	Northern Province, North- West
<i>Acacia gerrardii</i> Benth. var. <i>gerrardii</i>	Red thorn	KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga, Northern Province
<i>Acacia grandicornuta</i> Gerstner	Horned thorn	KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga, Northern Province
<i>Acacia hebeclada</i> DC. subsp. <i>hebeclada</i>	Mousebush, Candle thorn	Gauteng, North-West, Northern Province, Free State
<i>Acacia karroo</i> Hayne	Sweet thorn, Karoo thorn	Republic
<i>Acacia luederitzii</i> Engl. var. <i>luederitzii</i>	False umbrella thorn	Northern Cape, North- West
<i>Acacia luederitzii</i> Engl. var. <i>retinens</i> (Sim) J.H. Ross & Brenan	Belly thorn	KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga, Northern Province, North-West
<i>Acacia mellifera</i> (Vahl) Benth. subsp. <i>detinens</i> (Burch.) Brenan	Black thorn	Gauteng, Northern Cape, Northern Province, North- West
<i>Acacia nigrescens</i> Oliv.	Knob-thorn	KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga, Northern Province, North-West
<i>Acacia nilotica</i> (L.) Willd. ex Delile subsp. <i>kraussiana</i> (Benth.) Brenan	Scented thorn, Redheart	Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga, Northern Province, North-West
<i>Acacia permixta</i> Burt Davy	Slender thorn	Northern Province
<i>Acacia senegal</i> (L.) Willd. var. <i>rostrata</i> Brenan	Three-hook thorn, Three-thorned acacia	KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga, Northern Province
<i>Acacia sieberiana</i> DC. var.	Paperbark thorn	KwaZulu-Natal,

<i>woodii</i> (Burt Davy) Keay & Brenan		Mpumalanga, Northern Province
<i>Acacia tenuispina</i> I. Verd.	Fyndoring	Gauteng, Northern Province, North-West
<i>Acacia tortilis</i> (Forssk.) Hayne subsp. <i>heteracantha</i> (Burch.) Brenan	Umbrella thorn, Curly pod acacia	Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga, Northern Cape, Northern Province, North-West, Free State
<i>Asparagus</i> spp.	Wild asparagus	North-West, Free State
<i>Azima tetracantha</i> Lam.	Needle bush	KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga, Eastern Cape, Northern Province
<i>Colophospermum mopane</i> (Kirk ex Benth.) Kirk ex J. Léonard	Mopane	Northern Province
<i>Combretum apiculatum</i> Sond. subsp. <i>apiculatum</i>	Red bush willow	Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga, Northern Province, North-West
<i>Commiphora pyracanthoides</i> Engl.	Cork tree, Common corkwood	Northern Cape
<i>Dichrostachys cinerea</i> (L.) Wight & Arn. subsp. <i>africana</i> Brennan & Brummitt	Sickle bush	Gauteng, Mpumalanga, Northern Province, North-West
<i>Diospyros lycioides</i> Desf.	Blue bush	KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga, Northern Province, North-West
<i>Dodonaea angustifolia</i> L.f. (= <i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> Jacq. var. <i>angustifolia</i> Benth.)	Sand olive	Northern Province, North-West
<i>Euclea crispa</i> (Thunb.) Guerke subsp. <i>crispa</i>	Blue guarri	Republic
<i>Euclea divinorum</i> Hiern	Magic guarri	KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga, Northern Province
<i>Euclea undulata</i> Thunb.	Common guarri	Republic
<i>Grewia bicolor</i> Juss.	Bastard raisin bush	Mpumalanga, Northern Cape, North-West
<i>Grewia flava</i> DC.	Wild raisin, Velvet raisin	Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga, Northern Cape, North-West, Northern Province

<i>Grewia flavescens</i> Juss.	Rough-leaved raisin, Sandpaper raisin	Mpumalanga, Northern Province, North-West
<i>Grewia monticola</i> Sond.		Northern Province
<i>Leucosidea sericea</i> Eckl. & Zeyh.	Old wood	Republic
<i>Lopholaena coriifolia</i> (Sond.) E.Phillips & C.A.Sm.	Lopholaena	Gauteng, Mpumalanga, Northern Province, North- West
<i>Maytenus polyacantha</i> (Sond.) Marais	Kraaldoring	Northern Province
<i>Maytenus senegalensis</i> (Lam.) Exell	Red spike-thorn	KwaZulu-Natal
<i>Rhigozum trichotomum</i> Burch.	Three-thorn rhigozum	Northern Cape
<i>Stoebe vulgaris</i> Levyns	Bankrupt bush	North-West, Free State
<i>Strychnos</i> <i>madagascariensis</i> Poir.	Black monkey orange	KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga, Northern Province, North-West
<i>Tarchonanthus</i> <i>camphoratus</i> L.	Camphor bush, Sagewood	Northern Cape, North- West
<i>Terminalia sericea</i> Burch. ex DC.	Silver cluster leaf, Transvaal silvertree, Silver terminalia	Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga, Northern Cape, North-West, Northern Province