





Imbuyiselo Yemvelo

KUSENTJHURI YE-19 ipumalanga Transvali kwakusifunda esikarisako sizele ingozi nezinto ezitja ezingakavami ngamatjhu atholakala kwenye nanye indawo. Abantu baya kiyo lendawo ngeenzathu ezahlu-kahlukeneko. AmaBhunu eza ngoba bafuna ukubalekela umbuso wamaBritish eCape Colony bafuna ukuzitholela amaplasa bazakhele amadorobha la bazakuhlala ngokwemithetho abazakhele yona. Abanye beza ngokukuthabela ukubona iinarha ezitja nalokho okuhle ezikuphetheko. Abanye bebazokuba bakhweli beenthuthi, bathwale izezeso zemiboko yeendlovu neminye imikhizyo yeembandana zommango, njengeenkhumba neempondo, ukukhamba eentabeni la kungazange khokukhambe iinkoloyi zeenkabi, kuwelwe imilambo ebanzi kudlulwe emahlathini agcwele iimbandana. Ukube abanye babadoswe yigolide base bagijimela eBarberton nePilgrim's Rest, bathemba bona bazakuzuza. Eqinisweni kwaba maboni amahle nahlukeneko, ukukhohlisa ngomnqopho, ababhudangi, nabosomabhizinisi abasakhasako abeza bazala ipumalanga yeTransvali ngeminyakayo yokuthoma. Ngokubona iinyamazana ezinengi ngalendlela, inengi labazumi lalihlala lisemangweni wesiphande begodu inengi lamaBhunu nabantu abanzima bebazumela ukuziphilisa. Nomnotho omcani wakaMazibuse weLydenburg wawusime emikhizweni ehlukahlukene eza ngokuzuma.

Ukufika kwabazumi Abanekghono

Amafutha womboko wendlovu, amaphondo kabhejani neenkhumba zazifunwa khulu e-Europe, e-United States nesewula ye-Afrika. Ipumalanga Transvali yayineendlovu ezinengi neminye imihlobo yeenyamazana. Lokhu kwakuyinto ekulu neqakathekileko emadodeni anamandla, amakghono nesibindi sokuzuma iinyamazana ezikulu. AmaBhunu nabantu abanzima babazuma ngeenqhema ezikulu lokho kubenze bakghone ukubulala iindlovu ezimbalwa neminye imihlobo yeenyamazana. Nanyana izezeso somboko wendlovu neenkhumba zazingenisa imali, inyama yayidliwa khonapho nakungasinjalo yenziwe umrhwabha (inyama eyonyisweko) ukuze ikghone ukudleka esikhathini

Ikhasi eliqalene naleli:
IMariepskop eBlyde
River Canyon.

esizako. Lamadoda agade azumela ukwenza imali agcina ahlangelwa ngamanye amadoda agade afuna ukuzuma ngombana athanda.

Abazumi agade bangenele umdlalo wokuzuma bavakatjhela ipumalanga Transvali bayokuthola abonongorwana beembhigiri abazokubuyela nabo e-Europe, kodwana abanye bazwisisa indaba yokobana bathathe iinthombe zabo baphethe iingidi bajame ngokuzikhakhazisa eduze neenyamazana abazibuleleko. Abanye balababazumi ababe babuya ngaphandle batlola iincwadi ngamaboni abawathole la eSewula Afrika ngomnqopho wokunikela abafundi be-European bona ipilo imnandi kangangani endaweni eyingozi yeSewula Afrika ekarisa ngeenyamazana zommango. Lezo kwaba ziincwadi zokuthoma zalomhlobo begodu zahlahla ukuthoma kokuphucuka ngokukarwa mhlaba ngeenyamazana zommango kanye ne-Afrika njengesimu yokugcina ye-Edeni esesekhona. Kodwana abazumi agade babadlali bokuzuma nabantu abanzima nabamhlophe agade bazumela ukurhweba gade baphelisa ipilo yommango nanyana iinyamazana zommango ngendlela emsinya.



Imithetho Yokuthoma Yokuzuma

Kwakuzunywa khulu phakathi kweminyaka yesentjhuri ye-19 kangagobanyana iinyamazana ezinengi khulu ekungizo ezabiza abazumi ngeenkxathi zokuthoma zokufika kwamaBhunu zathoma ukuphela. Kwabonakala kuhle nje bona imithetho ethileko iyafuneka. Umbuso we-ZAR wamukela umthetho wokuthoma wokuzuma ngomnyaka we-1858 wabizwa bona yi-*Wet tot het Beter Regelen van die Jagt op Olifanten en Ander Wild in de Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek* (Umthetho wokwenza ngcono umthethwana wokuzuma indlovu nezinye iinyamazana zommango kuMazibuse weSewula Afrika). Lomthetho wawujamisa indaba yokuzuma ehlobo ngesikhathi amalwele gade arhagala khona. Ngalokho gade kwehliswa inani leenyamazana egade zibulawa ngaphandle kwesizathu begodu ukhandela abazumi babantu abanzima nabazumi ababuya ngaphandle bona bangasazuma iinyamazana.

Lokhu kutjho bona abantu ababavunyelwe ukuzuma kwakumakhuwa abahlali bala ekhaya bese lomnotho uba ngaphasi kwabo bodwa. Umthetho azange usebenze nanyana kunjalo abantu abanengi badzimelela ekuzumeni iinyamazana ukuze baphile. Babangakghoni ukubala iinyamazana abazibulala ngelanga. Abantu abanzima babe baragela phambili nokuzuma namaBhunu kodwana bazume nanyana babodwa phezu kobana kwakuyingozi lokho. Ababezuma ngoba kumdlalwabo ukuzuma bavele bawubethela mthlazeni lowo mthetho. Kodwana ngesimanga sokuncipha kweenyamazana ukucabanga ngalendlela yokuphila kwathoma ukutjhuguluka. AmaBhunu agade anamaplasi athoma ukuthatha iinyamazana zoomango njengefuywawo ngalokho bathoma

Isithombe
esisekuthomeni
esadwetjwa kokuthoma
ngu-E Caldwell
ngomnyaka we-1907
encwadini kaNom. Percy
FitzPatrick yesihloko
esithi, Jock of the Bush

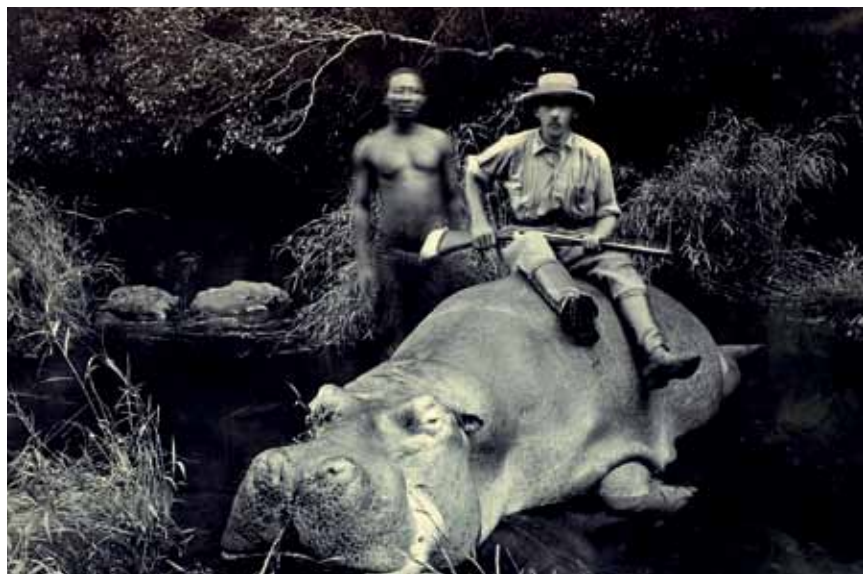


‘Ilanga elihle lomdlalo’.



Abazumi bajame
neenyamazana
abazibambe eentabeni
zeBarberton.

Ukuzuzo komzumo
wehlanzeni
uChalie Reid.



ukubamba abazumi abangasibo bomthetho. Ukuzuma iinyamazana endaweni enomnikazi kwakungasikho ukuphula umthetho eqinisweni-iinyamazana zazinganamnikazizo ngalokho abazumi bangabotjhwa nabafunyanwa bazuma. Ngeminyaka ye-1870 umbuso we-ZAR wabuyekeza umthetho wokuzuma ukobana uvumele kuqatjhwe abatlhogomeli bemvelo ukuze batlhogomele iinyazana kodwana bavumele ama-*burghers* nangabe enze isibawo. Isikhathi esinengi gade bangenzi njalo begodu ama-*burghers* neenkhulu zombuso gade bangasebenzisani nabatlhogomeli bemvelo.

Nanyana kunjalo, ngokukhamba kweminyaka abantu abanengi bathoma ukucabangisisa ngokuvikelwa kweenlwana esifundeni. Baphakamisa ukobana umbuso uqatjhe abatlhogomeli abanengi kungaqalwa bona ama-*burghers* ababawile nanyana awa. Babafuna umthetho oqinaqinileko wokuvikelwa kweenyamazana begodu bafuna nokobana umbuso unciphise inani leenyamazana ezingabulawa emaplasini anabanikazi. Lelo kwakuli-gadango elihle lokutlhogonyelwa kweenyamazana. Kodwana umbuso we-ZAR wawunenye indlela yokusekelwa ngokwepolotiki ngokucabangela amakhuwa atlhagako. Amakhuwa atlhagako gade athembele emadlaneni ayithola ngokuthengisa lokho okumkhiqizo wokuzuma njengomqwebu neenkhumba begodu kumikhiqizo engathikamezani nemithetho yokuzuma. Banghonyoyila kubaphathi bona abanemali bakghona ukuba neenyamazana ezinengi emaplasinabo begodu bangafuni bona abantu abatlhagako bazume kilawo maplasabo. Ngeminyaka ye-1880, nanyana kunjalo, labo ababafuna ukuvikeleka okungcono kweenlwana baba banengi badlula abafuna ukuqedwa komthetho ozivikelako. Umbuso wathoma ukutlathlabeja umthetho omutjha wokuzuma begodu ngaphambi kokwenza lokho watlolela boke abomar-hastrada abangaphasi kwe-ZAR ukobana banikele yabo imibono.

Umarhastrada weMiddelburg wabika bona iinyamazana ezisele esiphandeni sakhe zincani kangangobana akanambono angawunikela. Wabika bona abanye abantu bavilapha kangangobana abafuni ukwenza litho ngaphandle kokuqeda iinyamazana ngokuzuma. Umarhastrada weStanderton yena wathi kungakapheli zoke iinyamazana akekho namunye ozakuzama ukuthola enye indlela yokuphila. Umarhastrada weLydenburg waba nomraro nabazumi ababadlali abakhuluma isiNgisi endawenakhe. Lawo kwakumadoda eza ngokuzokwemba igolide ukuze bazame amatjhudwabo begodu babe neenkhati ezimnandi nabenza lokho. Ngalokho umarhastrada azange akholwe nakuthiwa babulala iinyamazana ngombana bazithabisa hayi ngokuthengisa ngitjho neenkhumba nje. Umarhastrada weStanderton naye wanghonyoyila ngokufika kwabazumi ababadlali babulale iinyamazana emplasini wabanye abantu. Boke abomarhastrada babe bazwakala kubabantu



UJames Stevenson-
Hamilton, ugadi
omsunguli weKruger
National Park

ababona ukuvikelwa kweenyamazana kumbono omuhle. Lokho nanyana bekunjalo kodwana inengi labo babakholelwa bona abanikazi bamaplasi kufanele bakghone ukuzuma iinyamazana ngendlela bafuna ngayo eendaweni ekungezabo.

URichard Kelsey Loveday

Nanyana ukuvikelwa kwemvelo kwabonakala kuneentjhijilo eendaweni ezinengi kodwana kwakukhona ugcwetha oyedwa owaphikisana nokuthi abanikazi bamaplasi nabanye abantu bona bazume ngaphandle kokujeziswa. URichard Kelsey Loveday (1854–1910) wabayindoda yomndeni owawunge-womhlali weNatal wase uyeza uzokuhlala eTransvali njengesaveya. Ngokuhlala eBarberton, waba lilunga eliqinileko leVolksraad kusukela ngomnyaka we-1891 ukuya kowe-1900 begodu aphethe itjhitjingo lokuba nombuso othuthukako ngokuphatha kanye nokuvikelwa kweenlwana. Eenkulumiswaneni zeVolksraad gade avama ukunghangha bona imibandela yokuzuma azange isize khulu ekuvikeleni iinyamazana nommango eTransvali, khulu ehlanzeni la kwakuneenlwana ezinengi khulu kodwana ngemva kokuzuma okungana-mibandela iinlwana zakhona zehle pheze azisekho namhlanje.

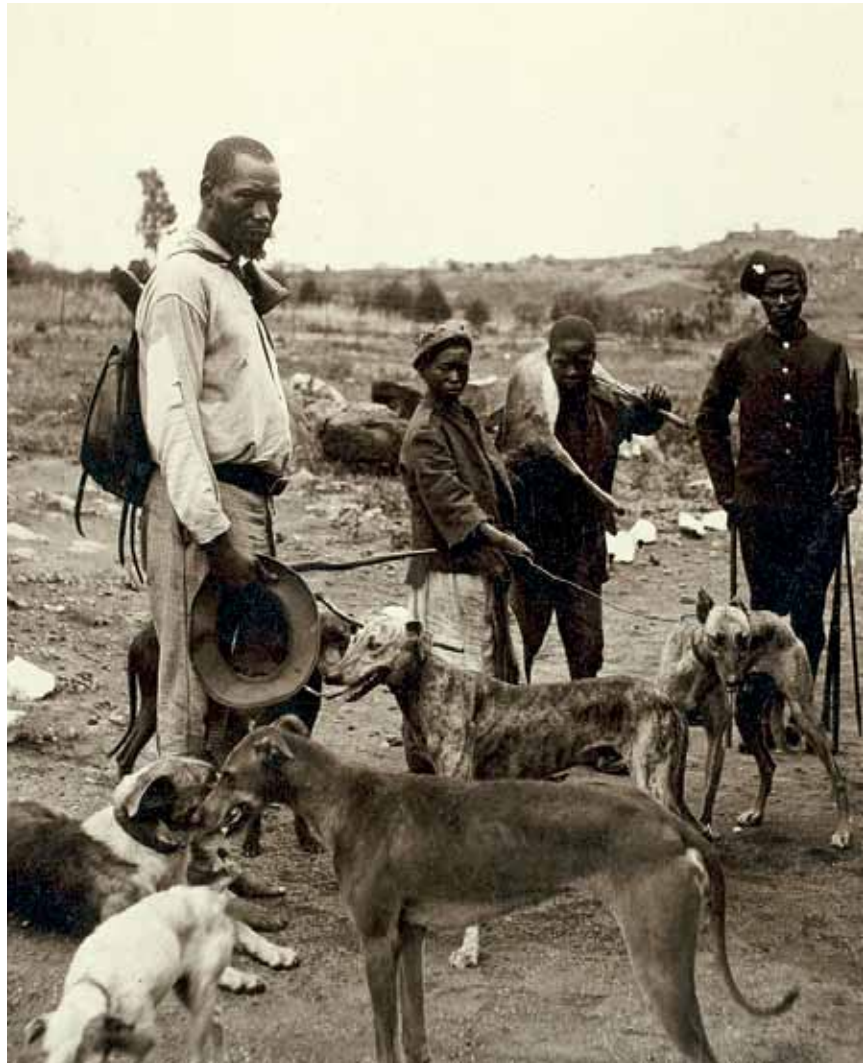
URinderpest: Ubumbi Bokuvikela Imvelo

Ekungeneni kwesiruthwana epumalanga Transvali nakwezinye iindawo esewula ye-Afrika zahlaselwa malwele amambi khulu. Abosomaplasi baqala ngamehlo bethuka nababona iimfuyo zabo zibulawa ngilobubulwele. Umnotho weTransvali ngokwawo waba sengozini ngesikhathi ifuyo yakhona isifa nanyana isatjalaliswa. Yini eyabangela isehlakalo? Akekho owabazi kodwana abanye babasola iinyazama zommango. Ubulwelobo babubuye bubulale iinlwana zemmangweni begodu inengi lalikhola bona ngaleso sikhathi iinlwanezi zazinobulwelobo begodu kungizo eziburhatjhako. Ngaleso sizathu abosomaplasi bahlaba iinlwana ezinengi ngomnqopho wokulinga ukukhanela ubulwelobo bona bungadluleli efuywenabo. Ukuhlatjwa kweenyamazanezo azange kube nesithintela ubulwele badlanga babulala eTransvali yoke abosomaplasi basala babambe wangaphasi. Umbuso wavumela abosomaplasi bona baragele phambili nokuzuma iinyamazana ngaphandle kokuliywa ukuze bakghone ukuziphilisa. Ngesimanga sobulwele obungumabhuhisa nobenza kufuneke bona abantu abanengi bazume iinyamazana, azange isaba khona imithetho kwaze kwaba sekugcineni kwetjhumu leminyaka.

Abatlhogomeli
beenyamazana
ababili bokuthoma
babantu abanzima
abaqatjhwa ekuthomeni
kweminyaka ye-1900
esiThameleni
seeNyamazana
iSabie ngokukhamba
kwesikhathi kwaba
yingcenywe engesewula
yeKruger National Park .



Abazumi abangalungelo lokuzuma nezinja zabo, ukobana kwakunini akwaziwa



UJames Stevenson-Hamilton kanye neKruger National Park

IKruger National Park iwela ngaphasi kwesifunda seMpumalanga ngakwelinye ihlangothi siwele ngaphasi kweLimpopo. Isithamela esikhulu kunazo zoke iinthamela zeenyamazana eSewula Afrika. Sibuye sibe yindawo eyaziwa khulu yokuzithabisa ekhanjelwa bavakatjhi ababuya phetjheya kanye nabala ekhaya. Umlando weKruger Park uthoma ngomnyaka we-1898 la, nakuphendulwa igandelelo elalibuya kuLoveday, uMongameli uPaul Kruger watlikitla khona isimemezelo sokuvula isithamela esitjha seenyamazana endaweni yehlanzeni yepumalanga Transvali. UKruger azange akhabe msekelo omkhulu woku-tlhogonyelwa kwemvelo, eqinisweni, watlola phasi imibonwakhe yokobana kwakunesidingo sokuqedwa kweenyamazana ukuze inarha ivuleke ikghone ukusetjenziselwa ukulima. Nakatjhoko wathi lokho kungaletha ipucuko nokuhlaliseka. Kodwana wabuya wavuma bona kufanele kube nendawana yokugcina iinyamazana ukuze zande. Omunye umqondo owabuye wasiza ekugandeleleni uKruger ukobana atlikitle isimemezelo wawumncani,

ungakafaneli ihlalakuhle yomuntu. Phakathi komlambo iCrocodile neSabi (ngepumalanga yehlanzeni magega neMoçambique), kwakugcwele abononpopoloza abathwele umulwana wobulwele bakamalaluhlengezela. Ekuthomeni yayibizwa bona yi*Sabi Game Reserve*.

Ngesikhathi iPi yeSewula Afrika iqothula umbuso we-ZAR azange uthathe igadango lokuvikela inarha eyasele ikhonjiwe. Ngesikhathi ipi iya ngekupheleni, umbuso wamasotja weBritish waqatjha isisebenzi sokuthoma abasibiza bona ‘mhloli weenyamazana’. Loyo kwakunguKapteni uH F Francis, owabulawa maBhunu nabasahlela isiPhephelo iMpisana ngenyanga ka-Arhosi 1901, msinyazana ngemva kobana athethe isikhundla. Ngemva kweenyanga ezimbili uW M Walker waqatjhwa ukobana amjamiselele. Kwangathi uWalker wabayindoda ethembekileko ... eyazi inarha yehlanzeni yabantu abakhuluma isiDutch namalimi wabantu abanzima ambadlwana kodwana wabangazi kuhle ngalokho waqothwa eenyangeni ezimbalwa ezalandelako ngenyanga kaJanabari 1902. Nakuyokuphela umnyaka lowo ngemva kokutlikitlwa kwesivumelwano sokuthula necolo, umbuso omutjha weTransvali waqatjha omunye umuntu owabazakuba nesithintela esikhulu ekutlhogonyelweni kweemvelo epumalanga yeTransvali kanye neSewula Afrika yoke, uJames Stevenson-Hamilton. UStevenson-Hamilton wabalilunga lamasotja akheth-ekileko weBritish ngesikhathi sePi yeSewula Afrika kodwana wazimisela bewathanda ukobana asale la eSewula Afrika.

Ekuthomeni gade enemibono efihlakeleko ngomnqopho weenthamela zeenyazama. Ngokombonwakhe kanye nombono weTransvali, isithamela seenyamazana sasenzela ukuvikela iinkonkoni ukuze inani lazo lande. Nangabe lokho sekwenzekile abazumi ababadlali kwezokuzuma bazakuvunyelwa bona bazokuzuma ngemali ehle. AmaLunga wesiKhatjhana wesiBethamthetho seTransvali athaba khulu omunye wabo waze wathi, ‘amadoda amanengi adlala umdlalo wokuzuma azokuthola ithuba lokubhadala imali ekulu nabadumuze inyamazana ekulu, kodwana ngemva kobana uStevenson-Hamilton athathe isikhundla iinyamazana ezinengi azange zisatholakala eenthameleni zeenyamazana. Isithamela seSabi ngomnyaka we-1902 sasele singanabo abobhejani abanzima, iindlovu, iinoni, iinkomo zommango nanyana iinciliba. Kwakukhona nje i-15 leemvubu, iindlulamithi ezihlanu, ibunane leembuduma, i-12 leenoni ezinoboya nazimbili ezinganaboya bokuthengisa, iintsephe ezihlanu, ama-40 weenkomo zommango, i-100 leenkonkoni, ama-35 weenkutu, namabhalabhlala ambalwa, imihlobo ehluhlukeneko yeenoni. Ngalobubujamo uStevenson-Hamilton wazithola umsebenzakhe ubekwe ngokucacileko bona kufuze enzeni, njani.

Umsebenzakhe wokuthoma kwabe kukukhulisa isithamela. Wanikelwa



Umzumi nekoloyakhe
yokudumuza
wathwetjulwa isithombe
ngomnyaka we-1920

amandla wokobana alawule indawo eyayinomnikazi eyayingetlhagwini yesiThamela seeNyamazana iSabi (*Sabi Game Reserve*) kanye nendawo eseduze nesiThamela seeNyamazana iSingwitsi (*Singwitsi Game Reserve*) (ekwakuyingcenywe yetlhagu leKruger National Park ewela ngaphasi kweLimpopo namhlanje). Unogada walendawo, uStevenson-Hamilton, wabona bona ukunatjiswa kwendawokhu kuzakunikela iinlwana indawo ekulu yokukhamba ngokutjhaphuluka begodu zande msinya. Umsebenzakhe olandelako kwakukuqotjha abantu abanzima abahlala kilendawo yesithamela ngesimanga sokobana wabacabanga bona abantwaba bazakuzuma babulale iinyamazanezo. Ngomnyaka we-1903 abantu abazi-2 000 ukuya kwezi-3 000 babe sebafulusiwe kileyo ndawo. Abantu abanye bakhamba ngokuthanda abanye balikhomba libaba. UStevenson-Hamilton wase wenza isimemezelo bona abantu abanzima abahlala kilendawo yesithamela 'babe bazimisela khulu ukufudukela la kwakuthiwa abaye khona nanyana kungasiphi isikhathi,' kodwana abantu ngokwabo baphika bathi bona bakhamba ngesikhathi izindlu zabo zitjhiswa ziba mlotha kodwana bakatelelwa bona bakhambe.

UStevenson-Hamilton wabamphathi onekghono, iinsebenzi zakhe wabazihlela ngokwesiso-tja, zinemithetho eqinileko yokuphatha begodu ziphethe yoke imininingwana yamanani weenyamazana nezehlakalo ezaziba khona esithameleni seenyamazana. Abantu abanzima namaBhunu aziinqhaka agade bathembeke ekuzumeni ukuze baphile azange bakhambisane

nalombono wokwakiwa kwesithamela, ngombana bebabamba iinyamazana nanyana kukuphi la bakhona. Esinye isiqhema samaBhunu esasihlala eduze neWhite River, sasaziwa kumbi khulu. Bekaziwa 'njengabantu bommango' begodu uStevenson-Hamilton wazama ngawo woke amandla wokobana ajamise ukuvuselelwa kwamalungelo wokuqatjha amaplasa abahlala kiwo ukuze agandeleleke bona afuduke kileyo ndawo. Ngaleso sikhathi iinsebenzi zesiThamela seeNyamazana seSabi zazibamba abazumi babantu abanzima abazuma ngokungasisemthethweni begodu nanyana ngubani otholakala anenyama yenyamazana 'ngaphasi kokobana asolelwa' gade abotjhwa. Esinye isiqhema egade sikwatile kwakusiqhema sabadlali bokuzuma abalila ngokobana lento iphoqa ukuzithabisa kwabo kilendawo. Nanyana kunjalo, uStevenson-Hamilton wahlala ekuzimiseleni nekusebenzeni kwaze kwathi ekugcineni wakuzuzela lokho.

Ngomnyaka we-1909 isithamela sasineendlovu ezi-25, ikhomba nanyana ubunane babobhhejani, 50 nanyana 60 yeenyathi neemvubu ezimbalwa neenkonkoni, iintsephe, iinkomo zommango neminye imihlobo yeenyamazana. Abazumi ababe babanjwa kwakungasibo abantu kwaphela. 'Iinlwana ezifana namakhondlo (ama'Vermin') ezazidlalela eendaweni zabadlali kwezokuzuma- ngokufaka amabhubezi, izingwe, izinja zommango namagulukulwa gade kudutjulwa.

Ngokukhamba kwesikhathi uStevenson-Hamilton wathoma ukutjhugulula umqondwakhe ngomnqopho wesithamela seenyamazana. Ukugcugculeka kwakhe kwakuvela e-United States, la umbuso wakhona wawuhloma umgomo



Isivakatjhi sithwebula
ibhubezi eKriger
National Park, 1930



Ukuthuthuka kweKruger National Park, 1903-1995

wamaNational Park. Umnqondo omutjha wokubulungwa kwemvelo wathoma kusentjhuri ye-19, ngokwamukelwa kombono othi imibuso kufanele ibe neendima ezidlalako ngokuvikelwa kweenyamazana. Lowo mbono kufanele ubizwe bona yiNational Parks, begodu uvulele woke umuntu womphakathi ukobana azithabise. Nanyana abavakatjhi bangabukela iinyamazana epilwenazo yemvelo kodwana ukuzuma kwananyana kungayiphi indlela akukazokuvunyelwa.

Ngomnyaka we-1926 isibethamthetho sePalamende eKapa sadlulisa umthetho omutjha owanabisa isiThamela seSabi ekubeni yiKruger National Park. Isithamelesi sasifanele silawulwe mbuso ophakathi. Ngemva kobana umthetho udlulisiwe izinto ezidingwa bavakatjhi zathoma ukwakhiwa nabo abavakatjhi bathoma ukufika ngobunengi.

Kungani SinesiThamela Selizwelo?

ESewula Afrika kwaba neenzathu ezinengi zokuvula isithamela seenyazana selizwelo. Ngokombono wekhomitjhini yokuhlolisisa eyahlonyelwa ukuhlola isiphakamiso seminyaka ye-1918, lokhu kwafaka nokuvikelwa kweenyamazana emmangweni, athuthukise umnotho ngokwamukela abavakatjhi, ukwakha indawo efaneleko la kungayokufundwa khona ngeemfundo zeemila (botany), iinlwana (zoology) namanye amasayensi wezepilo, kanye nokuqakatheka kwezokulima enarheni-ngendlela ikhomitjhini iveza ngakho, kuzakuba litshwayo lokwakhiwa kwesitjhaba nokuzazi kwesitjhaba esimhlophe seSewula Afrika.

Ngaleso sikhathi, uStevenson-Hamilton wabasele atjhugulule indlela yokuphatha isithamelesi. Gade selathome ukucabanga khulu nge-*biodiversity* ne-*ecosystems*. Ngomnyaka we-1912 watlola incwadi ngesihloko esithi, *Animal Life in Africa*, eyayiveza umqondwakhe omutjha. Wayekela ukubulala iinlwanyana ezifana namakhondlo njengamabhubezi wavumela iinlwana zakghona ukuphila ngaphandle kokutshwenywa. Lokho wabese ukubiza bona 'yimvelo enzinzileko' (*balance of nature*).

UStevenson-Hamilton wathatha umhlalaphasi ngemva kwePi yesiBili yePhasi. Ngaleso sikhathi inarha yasele ithome ukutjhuguluka. Imiphakathi eminengi yabantu abanzima epumalanga Transvali gade sele ithomile ukufuduswa eendaweni zabo zaboyisemkhulu seabekwe eendaweni ezitja zeengoga neendawo zabantu, ekwatholakala ezinye zakhona ziseduze neKruger National Park. Ngaso lesi sikhathi inarha yasele ithoma ukuphucuka ngombana iindlela zokulima ngomnqopho wokurhweba zasele zithomile. Abantu babahlala eduze nesithamela begodu izinto abazenzako emingceleni zaziba nesithintela kilokho okwenzeka ngaphakathi kwesithamela.



Indlovu iwisa umuthi
eKruger National Park.

Iinyamazana zazingakatjhaphuluki kwase kuthi indlela yokuphatha isithamelesi kufanele itjhuguluke. Sekunokobana kuvunyelwe iinlwana ziphile ngaphandle kokuthikanyezwa abaphathi bakhetha ukuba balamuli kilowo mraro. Umgomo wokobana kutjhiswe ngaso soke isikhathi kwadinga bona uthome ukuze nangabe imililo iyatjhiswa iinlwanezi zikghone ukungaphumi elawulweni.

Imigodi yamanzi yabhorwa eendaweni ezinengi ezahlukahlukeneko zesithamela ukuze iinlwanezi zithole amanzi nangeenkhati zesomiso. Lokho kwatjhugulula indlela iinlwanezi zaziphila ngayo. Eminyakeni eyalandelako abantu sebahlala ngobunengi magega nemilambo eratha hlangana nesithamela ukuze bakghone ukwenza abakufunako, amanzi aphuma emigodini aqakatheka khulu ekusezeni iinlwana.

Iindlovu Nokuthogonyelwa

Ngesikhathi isiThamela seeNyamazana iSabi sithonywa kwakunganandlovu kileyo ndawo. Ngomnyaka we-1909 kwasele kuneendlovu ezima-25, kodwana ngomnyaka we-1960 zasele zizinengi khulu sezilimaza nebhoduluko eKruger National Park. Ukuhlangabeza lowo mraro abaphathi besithamela bathoma ukuzibulala ngobunengi zisesezincani. Iminyaka eminengi inani leendlovu kilesisithamela lalicatjangelwa bona lizi-6000 begodu zikghona ukulawuleka. Ngokweenzathu ezinengi ukutjhejwa kwamalungelo weenlwana kwabekwa isivumelwano sokujamisa ukubulawa kwendlovu ngomnyaka we-1995. Inani leendlovu lathoma landa godu kwaze kwathi ngeminyakana embalwa



Isithombe esiphuma
kukhalenda egcuguzela
ivakatjhobukela
eSewula Afrika

nje zasele pheze zifike e-15 000. Isithintela sazo ekampani sasele sisikhulu njengokuthi imithi emikhulu yasele itjhabalala ngesimanga sokuwiswa ngizo iindlebezi ngoba zifuna ukuyidla. Nanyana kwakuyinto ethabisako ukubona umhlanbi weendlovu kodwana abavakatjhi bathoma ukungho-nghoyila basithi isithamelesi asisakarisi njengekuthomeni. Kwakungenziwani? Umbuso wawuvilapha ukunikela iimphathswa ze*South African National Parks* bona kubulawe iindlelovana ezisakhulako usaba bona isizo leemali elivela eenqhemeni ezisekela amalungelo weenlwana lizakurhoqiswa begodu kwenzeke kube nokungho-nghoyila komphakathi woke ngalokho. Abososayenzi kwafuneka bona benze umsebenzi omnengi ngehlaziyo ngomonakalo owenziwa ziindlelovu. Iinkhandelambeleko kwaba ngenye yeendlela ezicatjangwako, kodwana ngaphandle kokobana kwakuzakubiza khulu ukwenza lokho, iindlela ezahluahlukene zokuhlalisana kweendlovu ngokwemihlambi kwakuzakuthikamezeka. Imibono yokukhulisa isithamela bona singene nangakwamanye amazwe iindlelovu zikghone nokukhamba zifike eMozambique yafakazeleka ngezenzo. Abantu abahlala emaduze nomngcele weKruger National Park nabo baba neyabo imibono. Iindlelovu azinamnotho kwaphela kwezerhwebo ekuyinto abantu abahlala eduze nazo bangazuza ngakho, kodwana zigadanga amasimabo kwesinye isikhathi, ngakanye nokho, zibulale nabantu.

UmNyango weeNdaba zeBhoduluko neVakatjhobukela (ekumnyango oqalene neenthamela zelizweloke nezinye zeendawo ezivikelweko) watlhama isaveyi ebanzi wabawa nokobana umphakathi ulethe imibono. Ekugcineni

kwaphetha ngokobana iindlela nemithetho eqinileko ekufanele ilandelwe yamenezelwa ngenyanga kaMatjhi 2008 ekumithetho ebuya ikuvumele ukuncitjhiswa kweenlwanokhu godu inikele nezinye iindlela zokulawula ezicatjangweko begodu kwaphela ngemva kokuthola imvumo emnyangweni welizwelo. Lendaba yasala kuphikisanwa ngayo.

Ukutlhogomela Nokuzithabisa

Ekupheleni kwe-1940 i*Kruger National Park* yayiyipumelelo ekulu. Nanyana kunjalo ezinye iinthamela zelizwelo, ekwakumsebenzi othonywe mbuso ophakathi, abantu bathoma ukuba nesithintela sokobana imibuso yeemfunda gade ungasebenzi ngokwaneleko manqophana nokutlhogonyelwa kweemvelo. Ngemva kwesaveyi ebanzi eyenziwako kanye nekhomitjhini yokufunisisa ye-1947, umbuso wepumalanga Transvali wathoma wakha i*Flora and Fauna Branch*. Imisebenzi yakhona kwaba kubuthelela ilawulo lemithombo yemvelo, ukuthintana nabosomaplasi, ukuthoma nokuthuthukisa iinthamela zeenyamazana, ukulawula ukuzuma, ukubulala iinlwana ezifana namakhondlo, ukugcugcuzela irhubhululo, ukugcina indlela yokuzazisa nokutlhama iindlela zokuzithabisa neendawo zokuzigedla, amarizothi.

Ngomnyaka we-1948 i*Flora and Fauna Branch* yanikelwa amandla wokobana itjhugulule i*Loskop Dam* esemlanjeni i-Olifants ibe yindawo yokuzithabisa. Ngaso lesi sikhathi i*Loskop Dam Game Reserve* yaba ngaphasi kwelawulo lombuso wesifunda ekuyindawo emahlekthara azi-12 000 . Idameli lakhiwa ngeenkhathi ze*Great Depression* yomnyaka we-1930, kodwana ituthuko azange ibe khona kilo. Nanyana kunjalo kwaba yinto ehle yokulenza indawo yokuzithabisa ngombana ngaphandle kokobana lisendaweni ehle kangako kodwana lizakusetjenziswa njengendawo yamanzi nokubamba iinhlambi. Umbuso wesifunda wazalisa isithamela sakhona ngeenyamazana msinya kwaba yindawo ekulu nedumileko kubavakatjhi.

I*Flora and Fauna Branch* yabuye yathoma ezinye iindawo zokutlhogomela imvelo eBlyde River Canyon neBlyde Dam. Lamarizothi aba neentlabagelo zokuzithabisa eendaweni ezihle zemvelo ezenza indawo yomphakathi ibe banzi. Pheze ekupheleni kwe-1960 kwavulwa iFanie Botha Hiking Trail. Ikhamba hlangana neentaba ezineemila ezahlukenekano ezihle neenlwana begodu kuyindawo eyaziwako ngeendaba zayo ngaphambi kokufika kwamaBhunu. Ngesikhathi sebandlululo zoke iintlabagelo zokuzithabisa ezilapho zazisetjenziswa makhuwa, namhlanje nokho akusesenjalo. Phakathi kwesentjhuri yama-20 elinye ihlangathi lokuzithabisa lalengeza ekuqineni kwamandla wabavakatjhi esifundeni seMpumalanga. Lokho kwakukubamba iinhlambi zomhlobo we-trout, ekwathi ekugcineni kwagcugcuzelwa ukobana



kube mdlalo owathonywa emilanjani yesifunda sepumalanga Transvali kusukela kusentjhuri ye-19 ukuya phambili. Kwaba yinto edumileko kwathi ngeminyaka ye-1940 isiqhema sababambi beenhlambi i*Transvaal Anglers Union* saba namalunga azi-60 000 wababambi beenhlambi zetrout ngobunengi. Ngomnyaka we-1944 i*Inland Fisheries Board* yahlonywa ngomnqopho wokuqalisa ekufuyeni kwase kuthi ngomnyaka we-1948 i*Provincial Fisheries Institute* yatlhanywa eLydenburg. Ngaleso sikhathi yayinamalunga amabili kodwana umsebenzabo bawenza ngokuzinikela nokuzimisela kwathi ngesikhathi esingangeminyaka emihlanu basele benze elibonakalako igadango ngokuthiywa kweenhlambi esifundeni.

Kusukela ngaleso sikhathi ukuzithiyela iinhlambi kwaba yindlela eqakathekileko yokuzithabisa nokudosa abavakatjhi esifundeni begodu nemiphumela yakhona yaba ngemihle nemimbi. Ngakwelinye ihlangothi ukuthiywa kweenhlambi kwakungenisa imali esifundeni begodu kudale amathuba womsebenzi. Ngaphezu kwalokho ezinye zeendawo zivikelwe

Ukuvulwa kwesithombe sakaPaul Kruger selitje ngaphandle kweKruger National Park, noSeptemba 1976. Ukusukela ngesin-celeni ukuya ngesidleni mNgqophisi omKhulu weNational Parks Board, uDorh. Rocco Knobel; umbumbi wesithombe, uCoert Steynberg; uNgqongqotjhe wezokuLima, uHendrik Schoeman; nomPhathi weTransvali, uS G J van Niekerk.

ngesimanga sabathiyi abangakahleleki ngokufuna ukuthiya ebhodulukweni elicwengileko. Ngakwelinye ihlangothi ukuthiya kwabangela ukwakhiwa kwamadamu emilanjeni eminengi yekangala egade ngevamisa iyingozi yomzombe wepilo. Kanti-ke umhlobo weenhlambi i-*trout* akusizo iinhlambi zendabuko yala eSewula Afrika ngalokho ukuvikelwa kwazo kwabangela ukutjhabalala kwemihlobo yeenhlambi zala ekhaya.

Abantu Be-Afrika Nokuthogomela

Kusukela emizameni yokuthoma yokuthogomela kilesisifunda abantu abanzima bebaphuma isibili ngokuthogomela. Imithetho yokuthoma yokuzuma yesentjhuri ye-19 yenza ukuzuma ebantwini abanzima kwaba yinto engasisemthethweni. Lokho kwakutjho ukubakhuphela ngaphandle ekuhlukaniselaneni imithombo enothe khulu etholakala kilesisifunda ngaleso sikhathi. Ngokukhamba kwesikhathi, nakuthonywa iKruger National Park abantu abanengi abanzima bafuduswa ngekani eendaweni zabo ngesimanga sokuvikela indawo egade ilisizo kubavakatjhi bamakhuwa kwaphela. Ngemva kwe-1948, umbuso webandlululo nawuthatha iintambo ukungavunyelwa kwabantu abanzima ekukhambeleni iinthamela zeenyamazana nakwezinye iinthamela zeemfunda nezelizweloke namarizothi kwabekwa kwahlaliswa kuhle emthethweni. Ngaso lesi sikhathi abantu abanzima abanengi kilesisifunda bafuduswa basiwa eendaweni zabantu ekwathi msinya kwaba ziindawo esele zigcwele. Lokhu kwaletha umraro webhoduluko. Ngesikhathi abantu baqhaka kancanikancani kileziindawo, imali yayisetjenziswa khulu eendaweni zokuthabisa amakhuwa nokuvikelwa kweenyamazana. Kwakubonakala kwangathi imvelo kuyinto yabantu abamhlophe kwaphela ukube abantu abanzima bayakhandelwa bona basebenzise lemithombo yemvelo ngokuthanda, ngitjho namathuba wokubukela imvelo kamnandi ukhamba ngekoloyi.

Okubuhlungu khulu, kukobana abantu abanzima gade bathathwa njengabantu abanganakghono lokufaka isandla ekuzwisiseni nekuthandeni imvelo. Isithintela kwakukukobana ilwazi lendabuko leemila neenlwana lalingatjhejwa ezinye zize zilahleke. Imitlolo-ndabuko neendaba ezazimumethe ukuzwisisa okuhluhlukeneko kwemvelo ngehlangothini langetjingalanga nangokwesayenzi yayingeza emnothweni wesiphande owawungakanakwa ngefanelo. Umphumela kukobana namhlanje abantu abanengi bathatha ukuthogomela njengobumnandi bokuba nemali. Bunomlando wokungazuzisi abanganalitho, inengi labo kubabantu abanzima. Ngokwevama, imithombo yemvelo ayitjhejwa ngehlonipho eyaneleko ngesimanga salomlando kanye nobuqhaka



Umthiyi weenhlabi
wokuthoma wakade
epumalanga Transvali

Iinhlabi zahlukaniswa
eLowveld Fisheries
Research Station
edamini leLoskop
ngekupheleni
kweminyaka ye-1950.



I-Boophane disticha
(amazambana ayitjhefu,
i-gifbol), isimila
esitholakala kiyo yoke
iMpumalanga begodu
sisetjenziwa njenge-
sihlahla eendaweni
ezinengi; *i-Bauhinia*
galpinii (*Pride of*
de Kaap), emila
khulukhulu eduze
neBarberton
neDe Kaap Valley

obudluleleko obugubezese isiphande. Kuneentjhijilo eziragela phambili nanamhlanje, ezinye zazo imizamo yokuzilungisa yenziwa kungasikade.

Ukutlhogomela Namhlanje

Njenganje, iMpumalanga imumethe iinthamela zeenlwana eziphuma phambili iphasi loko, iindawo zokulala kanye nezinye iinthamela ezitja zemvelo ezivulwe eminyakeni elitjhumi edlulileko. Inengi lazo ziphethwe njengeendawo zokuzithabisa, amarizothi, amanye anabanikazi ekubabantu abanzima. Ezinye zeenthamela zeenlwana zithintana nemiphakathi yabantu abanzima nabo ababa nelizwi eenquntweni ezithathwa ngokuphathwa kwaleyo mithombo yemvelo. Ngokwaziwa bona 'kutlhogomela komphakathi' leziindawo ezivikelweko ziphethwe ngendlela yokobana kufanele zisize abantu abahlala kizo. Ezinye zeendawo ezindala sezathathwa miphakathi yabantu abanzima ngemva kokubuyiselwa kwabantu imihlababo.

Nasilandela ukungena kweSewula Afrika kudemokhrasi umbuso omutjha waletha ihlelo lokubuyiselwa kwabantu imihlababo ngomthetho othi imiphakathi eyafuduswa eendaweni zayo ngesizathu sokubandlululwa ngokomthetho wobuzwe bangabawa ukubuyiselwa iinarha nakho koke okungekwabo. Kodwana iinthamela ezinengi zemiphakathi namaplasi amanengi asele abanikazi bawabawe bona babuyiselwe wona khangе akhambе ngendlela egade kulindelwe ngayo. Imiraro yakhona minengi, ifaka nokungahlangani kwemiphakathi ekufuze inikelwe iindawo, izakhiwo ezingakafaneli zokuphatha, ukungabi namakghono, ukulindela bona kuzakuza iimvakatjhi



Umdwebo weemila
owadwetjwa nguRudolf
Marloth we-Gerbera
asplenifolia noGerbera
Jamesonii (weBarborton
Daisy)/



Ichibi leChrissie
ekulichibi elikhulu
kunawo woke begodu
elinamanzi acwengileko
eSewula Afrika

ezingaki bese kwenzeka inzuzo engangani. Kodwana eMpumalanga umkhuba wokucabanga kabutjha ngokuthogonyelwa kuragela phambili. Inani elithileko leenhlango ezingasizo zombuso zikhambisa amahlelo aqalene nokuthogonyelwa kwemithombo yemiphakathi yemakhaya. Lokhu kufaka hlangana iinqhema zetja eqale ibhoduluko, ifundo yebhoduluko, ukubonana netja, ukuphathwa kwamanzi, ukubandulelwa amakghono nokulima. Ngaphandle kokuthola ilwazi namakghono, abantu abanzima bazuzile ekuthogonyelweni kabutjha kwemvelo nokuvakatjha ngokuthola amathuba wokubandulwa. Abantu babandulwa njengabahlathululivakatjho (*tour guides*) emikhakhaneni eminengi ekhethekileko njengeenyamazaneni, iinyoni nanyana ibhoduluko nomlando. Ngakwelinye ihlangothi, eMpumalanga kunenye ihlangano etja esele yakhiwe ebizwa bona 'batlhogomeli' ekumaphrojekthi abandakanya abanikazi nabantu baleyo ndawo abasebenzisanako ukuze benze ngcono ivakatjohobukela nokuthogomela endaweni abahlala kiyo la bazuza khona boke. Ukuphumelela kwalamaphrojekthi akufani.

Njengawo amaphrojekthi wekhaya, amanye anikelelwe njengamaphrojekthi amakhulu. Anambizo ahlukahlukanako, njengokuthi 'iindawo ezivikelekileko ezeqa imikhawulo (*transboundary protected areas*), iindawo ezeqa imingcele yokuthogonyelwa (*transfrontier conservation areas*) nanyana 'iinthamela zokuthula (*peace parks*) – begodu bathuthukise ukuthogomela kwaba kwelinye izinga. Zinengi iindawo ezivikelekileko ezibamba imingcele yeenarha ngapha nangapha ngomnqopho wokuthogomela namavakatjohobukela. Umnqopho kwakukuvikela nokunabisa indawo

kodwana iinthamela zelizwelo ke kunala zakhe zangafaki khona namunye umuntu, ukube 'iinthamela zokuthula' zenzelwe ukubankanya nokubasiza. Bavumela ukusetjenziswa kwemihlobo ehlukahlukeneko yemithombo yemvelo, ngokufaka ukuzuma, ukuvumela ifuyo ukudla nanyana kukuphi kanye nokutjalwa kweentjalo.

Umnqopho omkhulu kwakukulawula nokuthuthuka okungekhe kwaphela. Mbala ukutlhogomela kwakuqakathekile kileziinthamela nokunjalo nokuthuthuka komnotho wokuhlalisana nokubambisana hlangana namaphasi ahlukahlukeneko esiphandeni.

Umnotho Wemvelo WeMpumalanga

IMpumalanga ineendawo ezinengi ezihle nezikarisako ongazivakatjhela kanye neemila namathuthumbo ongazithanda. Inengi leemvakatjhi eziza eMpumalanga zifuna ukubona iinlwana ezihlanu ezibizwa bona 'yiBig Five', ingwe, ibhubezi, imbevula, indlovu nobhejani ekuziinyamazana ezaziwa bona ngezikulu nezithabisa ukudlula zoke iinyamazana. Kodwana iMpumalanga inamagugu amanengi wemvelo angezelela emnothweni wezokuvakatjha esifundeni. Isiphande seBarberton, ukwenza isibonelo, sineentaba zakade emhlabeni, iintaba ezinamatje namarharha asekelwe mirhoba. Lendawo ineemila ezihle nezikarisa khulu ezifaka namanye amathuthumbo amahle khulu kilelli lekhethu ekumathuthumbo afana neBarberton Daisy (*Gerbera jamesonii*) nePride of de Kaap (*Bauhinia galpinii*). Iqhibi iChrissie – ekuliqhibi lamanzi amatjha elikhulu kunawo woke kungenye yeminotho engakatjhejwa. Linebhoduluko elicwengileko ukudlula woke amaqhibi weSewula Afrika begodu limumethe irherho elibudisi lamatsha neendawo ezihlala zimudzwela begodu ezimakhaya weerhwerhwe neenyoni ezahluahlukeneko. Ebantwini abathanda iinyoni, ukuvakatjhela eWakkerstroom ngesewula yesifunda kugandelelekile. Ukuphakama kwayo notjani obulapho neendawo zemidzwela zineenlwana ezintathu eziyingozi, iRudd's Lark, Botha's Lark, neYellowbreasted Pipit. Imimango yeMount Anderson ngenye yeendawo ezihle nezikarisako zesifunda begodu nezimisuka yemilambo emikhulu efana neKlein Spekboom, Spekboom, Kliprots, Kranskloof, Sabi, Treur kanye neBlyde. Ipilo yeenyoni neenlwana inabile begodu nenoni, amaqina weentaba, amadube, nekomo etlhaba ziphila kileziindawo ezicwengileko. Lendawo ibuye ibe namarubhi neendawo ezinengi ezazidume ngaphambi kokufika kwamaBhunu.

IMpumalanga sifunda esinamagugu ahlukahlukeneko wemvelo. Nanyana zikhona iintjhihilo kodwana umbuso wenze amagadango ambalwa weempumelelo zokuvikela lawo magugu nokuwenza abantu abahlala eduze nawo kanye nabavakatjhi bawathole nabo.



I-Heteromira ruddi (Rudd's Lark)
ne-Spizocorys fringillaris (Botha's Lark),
neenyoni ezimbili
zomhlobo ongakavami
eWakkerstroom.



UBertha Everard, 'Peace of Winter', eTransvali, 1909. Umgwalo womlambo iKomati

