



Sungubala

ECO CAMP

SELF CATERING





Silent Woman (above) & Spirit of the Woods (below), carvings by William Chalmers.



“Our work is to create beauty, to make the land more fertile, to make our living, to leave the world better than when we came into it.”
Bill Carter, 1941 - Founding Grandfather

Dear Friends

Welcome. We are an eco-camp set in a wilderness area of the “little berg”. It has been our mission to conserve this valley and maintain its pristine state. Insects, arachnids, reptiles and some rodents are part of the whole eco-system and for this reason we do not exterminate all creepy-crawlies. In particular, our Thatch Mites, which appear as little red worms, live in the thatch and are constantly appearing in the rooms. They are completely harmless and have an affinity for empty beds. In order not to attract other flying insects, it is advisable to switch off all lights when leaving the room.

There are no Eskom power lines coming into the area and we have decided to keep the camp as a “green” development. Lighting is powered by solar. For this reason, you are not able to use heating appliances such as hair dryers, heaters, electric kettles, toasters or microwaves. Please do not try to use any of these as they will damage the system. To conserve the batteries, please turn off any lights when not in your unit, especially on cloudy days. Plugs are available only for the charging of cell phones, laptops or cameras.

Water is supplied from a mountain stream; please use water sparingly, especially in the dryer winter months. The water is heated using solar power and gas geysers. Please be aware that the water from the solar geyser can get very hot on sunny days. If you do have a problem getting hot water, ask a staff member for help, to ensure that the gas back-up is working.

The camp staff are based on site to attend to your needs. They live in the staff accommodation situated at the camp entrance. They are experienced guides and can take you on hikes while you are staying in the camp. Just discuss with them what sort of hike you would like to do. Comfortable, good-tread walking shoes are recommended. Always ensure you have ample warm clothing for cold or wet weather as the Berg can be unpredictable. Protection from the sun is vital – sun creams and adequate head protection should be worn. Drink plenty of fluids, always ensuring you are adequately hydrated.

In the winter months, the burning of fire breaks takes place, and after the first rains there are sometimes controlled burns of larger areas. Please be very aware of the danger of fire in the veld during the dry season. Please do not light fires anywhere away from the camp and be very careful with braai fires around the camp, especially if it is windy. In the event of a fire in one of the camp buildings, please alert the staff and other residents and then congregate at the parking area to await instructions.

We wish you a pleasant stay.

WELCOME TO SUNGUBALA



In 2018, a few neighbours in the Putterill valley came up with a dream of combining their properties into a joint nature reserve. That dream evolved into an idea, from which grew a plan, and finally, as of the 18th of April 2024, a reality. Comprising 6,500 hectares, the Northern Drakensberg Nature Reserve (NDNR) is KwaZulu-Natal's newest nature reserve, of which The Cavern & Sungubala are founding members. This is one of the most significant conservation achievements across southern Africa in recent years.

The establishment of the NDNR is a truly collaborative effort, representing the sweat and toil of various actors, ranging from small private landowners all the way to the World Wildlife Fund. It also represents a giant leap ahead in the consolidation of various tracts of the Drakensberg into a single conservation corridor, linking Sterkfontein Nature Reserve in the Free State with the uKhahlamba/Maloti Drakensberg Park in KwaZulu-Natal, the latter also being a World Heritage Site.

Broadly speaking, the purposes of the NDNR are to (i) conserve animal species and habitats, (ii) enhance regional water security, (iii) preserve the area's rich cultural heritage, and (iv) further socio-economic upliftment in the local community.

On the conservation front, the NDNR is home to several species of antelope (including the majestic Eland) and other mammals, a rich diversity of bird life (including the extremely rare bearded vulture), and even a few predators, such as spotted hyena and the elusive leopard. The story of the region's Eland population is particularly symbolic. The "last Eland" in the area was supposedly shot in the late 1940s because the old bull had become a nuisance on the nearby Tugela Gorge walking path. Years later, the species was reintroduced in the Sterkfontein Nature Reserve, and since then, the population has steadily recovered. Today, free-roaming herds of over a hundred and fifty Eland can be seen in the NDNR. That is the power of conservation. It is also the reason the members of the NDNR chose this majestic creature as the reserve's logo, which is a copy of an original bushman painting of an Eland found in Cannibal Cavern, situated within the reserve. The painting itself, like the bushmen culture that produced it, has unfortunately faded away over time. As it does so, it reminds us of the importance of preserving and conserving.

Equally worthy of protection as these animals themselves, is the environment that they call home. The NDNR is comprised of sweeping mountain ranges (in fact, it is one of the largest Mountain Protected Areas in southern Africa), lush grasslands, and crystal-clear streams and rivers. Grasslands across South Africa are under threat, with fewer than 3% of grassland biomes in the country currently being under formal conservation. These grasslands are vital for biodiversity, and also serve to absorb the high levels of rainfall which the eastern part of South Africa enjoys. Additionally, the Drakensberg is southern Africa's principal water production area, and ensuring the conservation of clean flowing water in this area is crucial to the habitability of this entire southern portion of the African continent.

The NDNR aims to place an emphasis on water security, as most of the water which flows through the reserve eventually feeds the Tugela river, the vein of KwaZulu-Natal, carrying life to millions of people across the province.

Unique to the NDNR is its fusion of natural beauty and conservation goals with its rich historical and cultural significance. Ancient human settlement in the area is evinced by bushmen rock art to be found within the NDNR. Although some Drakensberg rock art is modern (dating only back to the 19th century), there is also rock art in the region which dates back over three thousand years. Conserving this space therefore also entails conserving one of South Africa's (and the world's) rich sources of ancient art and spirituality.

Finally, the NDNR is established for the benefit of those not only within the reserve but also beyond its borders. As a major tourist destination in the area, members of the NDNR constitute key actors in employment and socio-economic upliftment for an otherwise poor part of the country. Members of the local community can look forward not only to jobs and incomes, but also to being part of a collaborative conservation initiative, having the opportunity to provide input which will filter into the management and running of the reserve itself.

Like the dirt roads of the Northern Drakensberg, the road ahead for the NDNR also has its bumps and potholes. Poaching of game (especially of species recognised as endangered) poses a major challenge, as does arson, soil erosion, and alien vegetation control. However, as with those testy dirt tracks, with enough determination the destination can still be reached. And what is that destination? The preservation of the natural, cultural, and economic resources in this pristine part of the country in perpetuity, not only for the enjoyment and upliftment of ourselves, but for all generations to come.

Liam King



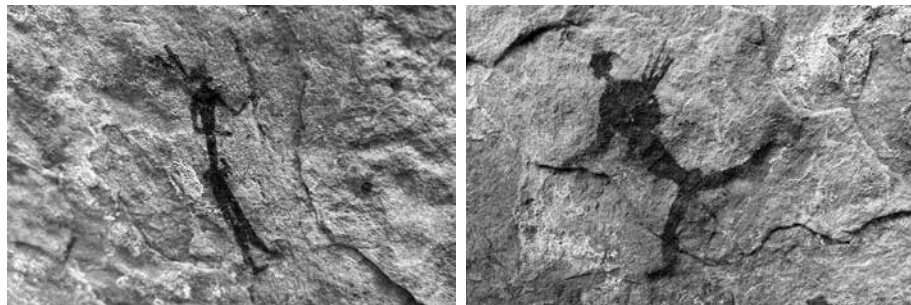
There are many rock paintings in the Drakensberg painted by the Bushmen. We are very fortunate to have these artworks as they represent an ancient culture. No-one knows exactly how old the paintings are, but the newest are about 130 years old and the oldest are probably more than 500 years old. The paintings are all on Cave Sandstone, mostly under waterproof overhangs where the paintings are protected from the worst of the sun, wind and rain.

These paintings give us a sort of picture-book of the past history and tell us a lot about how these people lived and what they considered important. Most of the paintings are of animals, and as the pictures are very good, we can tell what animals lived in the Berg at that time, even though many are now extinct. For example there are pictures of elephants which no longer occur here, but independent proof exists that they once did because 200-year-old bones have been found at Giant's Castle. Lions, Rhinos and Antbears are also in some of their pictures, and these would have migrated from the lowlands during summer and back down when winter arrived. This was in an age when there were no roads or fences to stop them. The Eland were drawn big and important and this tells us how much the Eland meant to the Bushmen. This was an important food source and there are more pictures of Eland than any other animal. The Eland was always drawn with the neck and shoulders very big and the legs thin and small, to emphasise the important features.

We know from their paintings that they fought a lot. Many very realistic battle scenes are painted, with arrows flying about and dead and dying people, some running away with others chasing them. They probably fought over ownership of the best caves in the area. A classic battle between two Bushmen tribes can be seen at Lone Rock.

The materials used in the paints are all local. Blood, rock or soil rich in rust (ferric oxide) provide reddish brown. Variations in the redness can be obtained by heating the pigment in a fire. Charcoal provides the black, while white is created with bird droppings or clay. Other colours are rare. They used melted fat, beeswax or egg-white to mix with the pigments to make the paint, but they must have had a secret ingredient that made the paint last so long. They painted the white parts of the picture first, and then the other colours. They probably used the hair of the Black Wildebeest mane or tail attached to a reed as a paintbrush, and a pointed bone when they needed fine definition.

Sadly the Bushmen no longer inhabit the berg foothills and their art will not last forever, so it is up to us to preserve it as long as possible.



The beautiful scenery that is so much part of the Drakensberg has a dramatic past going back one hundred and forty million years. Sungubala would have then been at the very centre of the supercontinent Gondwana. Movements beneath the Earth's crust caused Gondwana to fracture, and the greatest lava flow of all time rose from the cracks, hardening to form 1 000m thick basalt layer on top of the Berg.

At this time Antarctica started drifting away on its long journey to the South Pole. KwaZulu-Natal suddenly had its own coastline, and the unsupported cliffs gradually crumbled into the water, and erosion has cut them back to The Amphitheatre, just around the corner. Beneath the basalt is the equally famous Cave Sandstone. This is desert sand, 200 million years old, containing dinosaur fossils. It erodes into sheltered overhangs, and some of the finest Bushman paintings are found in the area.

The beautiful berg forests spread down from the mountains of East Africa in a much wetter period some million years ago. Today they hang on in river valleys, and on the south facing slopes where evaporation is low. The most famous trees in the Nature Reserve's indigenous forests are the Yellowwoods. Many of the bigger ones were cut down in the nineteenth century for building materials and the old saw pits are still visible beside the paths. Since then the forest has recovered well, and it is lovingly protected from any interference.

Grassland occupies the drier and warmer spots and owes its existence to fire. Fire removes the old long grass, stimulates some seeds to germinate and removes taller plants that might shade out the grass itself. So the grassland is deliberately burnt in sections, with some long grass being left every year. Most grassland animals prefer to feed in the fresh burns or the younger grass, but nest or hide in the longer grass. The only trees that grow in the grassland are proteas and a scattering of acacias. Their thick bark protects them from fire. Berg grassland is famous for its wild flowers and these are most spectacular in spring after a burn.

Birdlife in the Northern Drakensberg Nature Reserve is rich, and many of the common species live in the gardens. Others are more choosy about habitat, remaining in the forest, or along streams. The Halfcollared Kingfisher is a local special. More than half the species are resident, but in summer the migrants arrive. Some come to escape the European winter - such as the Barn Swallow and Steppe Buzzard. Others come from tropical Africa to breed here - the lovely Paradise Flycatcher being an example. Cuckoos are the most obvious, calling all day long. In the winter the gardens can be spectacular too, when all the sunbirds and sugarbirds come to feast on the aloes. Watch the skies long enough and a Cape Vulture or even a Lammergeyer will fly past.



The Cavern & Sungubala are significant conservation sites with outstanding natural features, and the Nature Trail has been constructed to present most of these to visitors. It begins near the 70s block at The Cavern and follows well-used paths that link points of particular interest. Thirty information boards have been placed along the trail, illustrating each feature, and telling the story about them.

The adventure begins beneath probably the biggest acacias in the Berg. From here there is a good view of Fern Forest which owes its existence to climate changes within the last million years. Above it can be seen the sandstone and basalt layers that make up the higher Berg. These date back to the break-up of Gondwana.

Once inside the forest look for endemic – found only in South Africa – birds such as the Chorister Robin-chat, Cape White-eye and Bush Blackcap. In shady places in the undergrowth, are plants now famous as house plants throughout the world – Impatiens, Begonia and Streptocarpus. Above them tower forest giants – Cape Ash, the rare Coffee Pear, and the biggest Cabbage Tree in Africa. Once there were big Yellowwoods too, nineteenth century saw-pits mark the spots where they were felled. Along the path are traces – footprints and droppings – of elusive or nocturnal animals, Porcupine, Caracal, Serval and our resident Leopard.

Once out of the forest, meet a whole new world. Mountain grassland is famous for its diversity of spring flowers, most of which bloom shortly after a fire. Among them are Proteas, South Africa's signature plants. Sunbirds and sugarbirds attend their flowers. Soaring high overhead might be the endemic Cape Vulture, or even the legendary Lammergeier – famous for its habit of dropping bones onto a favourite rock. Herds of Eland pass through, or on a steep hillside a family group of Mountain Reedbuck might be seen. Rival groups of Chacma Baboons bark at each other.

Along the stream look for three special birds that are found only where there is clean flowing water, the Black Duck, Mountain Wagtail and Half-collared Kingfisher. Crunched-up crab remains reveal the presence of the Cape Clawless Otter and Water Mongoose.

Allow two hours to make the most of this trail.



LANDSCAPE The Cave Sandstone cliffs represent a desert period when this whole area was part of the prehistoric super-continent Gondwana.

NATURAL COMMUNITIES The indigenous forests are very good examples of Afromontane forest that spread here from the highlands of East Africa during the wetter periods in the last million years. They are exceptionally rich in trees, with over 60 species noted so far. Thirty-five of these are endemic to South Africa, showing that speciation has occurred since the parent forest retreated back to East Africa. Protea woodland is very well represented, and is the only habitat that supports the endemic Gurney's Sugarbird. Proteas are also Gondwana relics, with near relatives in Australia and South America.

RARE SPECIES Among the rare birds are the Halfcollared Kingfisher, Bald Ibis, Black Stork, Secretary Bird, Martial Eagle, Lammergeyer and Cape Vulture; mammals include the Mountain Reedbuck, Vaal Rhebuck, Brown Hyaena and Serval.

Four rare flowers are found here; *Merwillia natalensis*, *Disperis fanninia*, *Eucomis autumnnalis* and *Protea dracomontana*.

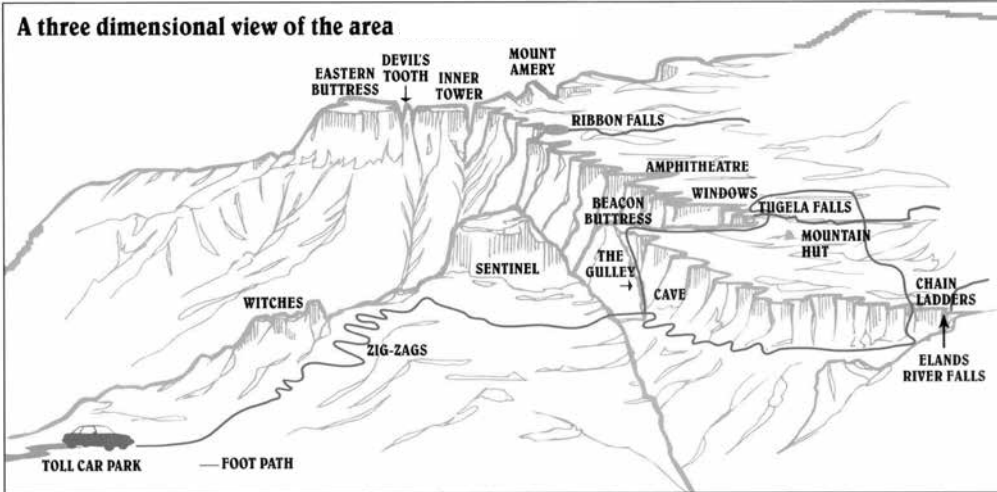
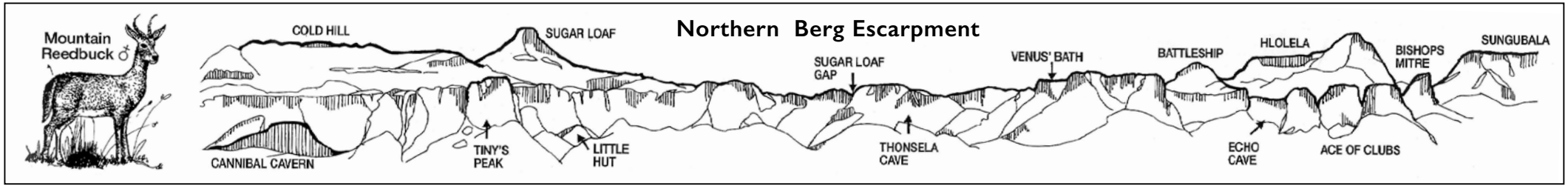
The Berg Bamboo in the Sungubala garden is another very rare plant, found in only a few places in the Drakensberg.

ENDEMIC SPECIES Endemics are those species found only in South Africa, sometimes only in the Drakensberg. More than 20 birds are endemic, including the Fiscal Flycatcher, Bush Blackcap, Chorister Robin-Chat, Cape Rock Thrush, Bokmakierie, Sweet Waxbill, Forest Canary, Cape Weaver, Cape White-eye, Cape Batis, Southern Boubou, and the Greater and Lesser Doublecollared Sunbirds, all of which can be seen in the garden.

The most important endemic reptile is the Drakensberg Dwarf Chamaeleon, common here, yet confined entirely to the Drakensberg. Many of the endemics present are typical of the uplands, emphasising the "island" role in speciation and endemism.

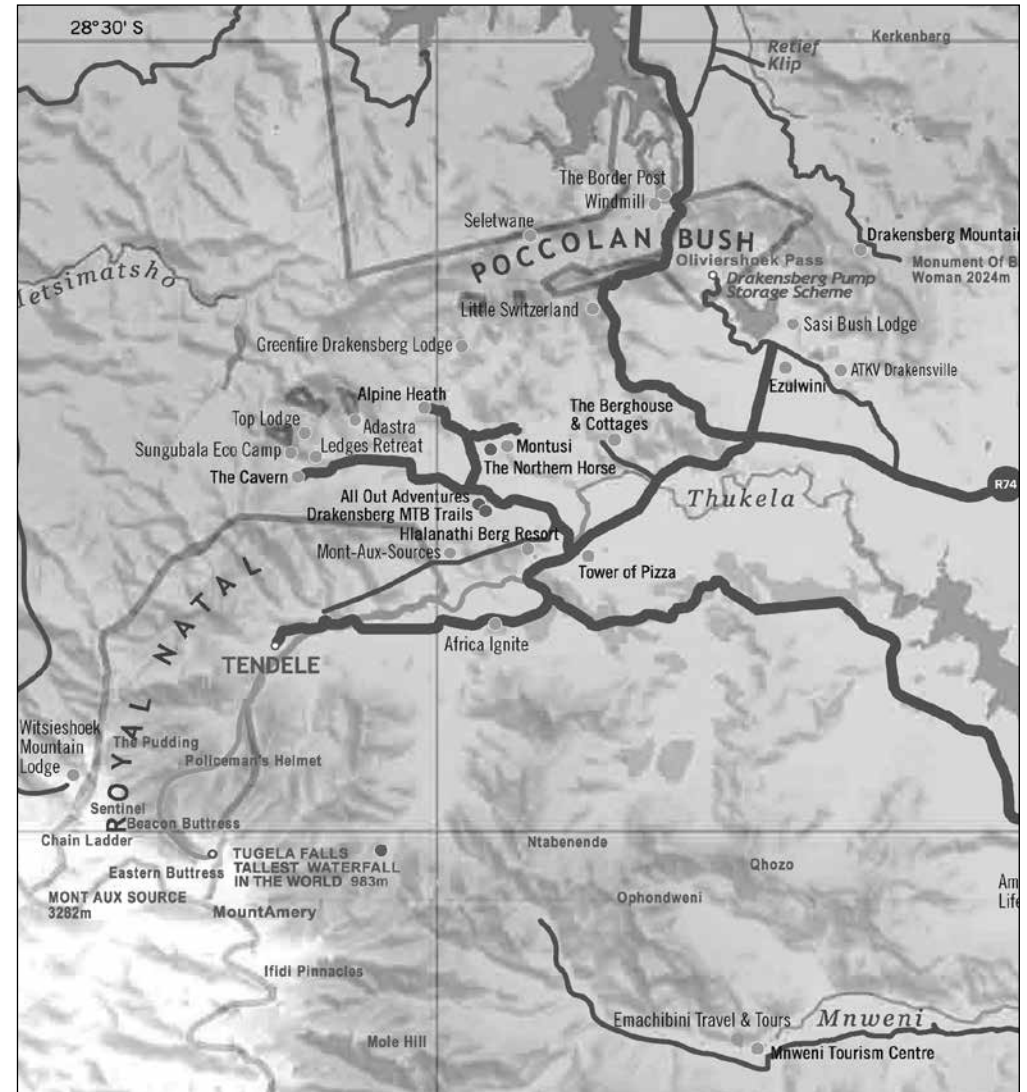


A MAP AND TRAIL APP OF THESE IS AVAILABLE.



Main Peaks

Amphitheatre.....	2930m	Devil's Tooth.....	3044m	Policeman's Helmet.....	1950m
Babangibona.....	2320m	Eastern Buttress.....	3047m	Sani Pass.....	2740m
Battleship.....	1965m	Giant's Castle.....	2930m	Sentinel.....	3165m
Beacon Buttress.....	3122m	Tugela Gorge.....	1630m	Sentinel Car Park.....	2620m
The Bell.....	2930m	Hlolela.....	2127m	Stoney Pass.....	2070m
Broome Hill.....	2212m	Injasuti Peak.....	3070m	Sugar Loaf.....	2085m
Camel's Hump.....	1892m	Maluti Mountains.....	3482m	Sungubala Mountain.....	2133m
Cathedral Peak.....	3004m	Montusi Mountain.....	1626m	Sungubala Camp.....	1550m
Cathkin Peak.....	3149m	Montusi Lodge.....	1350m	Surprise Ridge.....	1830m
Cavern Berg Resort.....	1500m	Mont-Aux-Sources Peak.....	3282m	Thabana Ntlenyana.....	3482m
Champagne Castle Peak.....	3377m	Oliviershoek Pass.....	1732m	Thendele Chalets.....	1500m
Cold Hill.....	2170m	Plowman's Kop.....	2045m	Witsieshoek Mtn Resort.....	2135m



The spectacular Drakensberg Mountains took their place on the international stage with the proclaiming of the 24 3 000 hectare Drakensberg Park in December 2002 as a World Heritage Site. Of all the World Heritage Sites only 22 have qualified, as the Drakensberg has done, on both cultural and natural criteria - a truly great achievement. International recognition was granted in acknowledgement of the area's unique richness of biological diversity, its natural beauty and its masterpieces of human creative genius in the form of Bushman rock paintings - the world's greatest collection of rock art. The area is home to over 2153 species of plants and 298 species of birds with a large number endemic. There are 48 species of mammals to be found.

AMPHITHEATRE ASCENT 2930m A full day outing and we encourage hikers to leave us by 06h30. Drive 120km to the Sentinel Car Park - toll and hiking fees payable. A good clearance vehicle is essential. Hike via the zig-zags and contour path to the chain ladders. The more adventurous can attempt the newly installed Via Ferrata. Above the ladders you descend to the top of the Tugela Falls (950m) for a picnic lunch. Return home via the Chain Ladders or the Gulley.

THE TUGELA GORGETRAIL Drive across to the Royal Natal National Park (25km) and through to the Thendele Car Park. An entrance fee is payable at the gate. Hike from the car park along the Tugela River on a fairly easy gradient to the Tugela Gorge (7km to the Gorge, 1 630m). The energetic can continue boulder hopping up to the base of the Tugela Falls. Picnic lunch at the Gorge.

ALL OUT ADVENTURES CENTRE Sharing extraordinary experiences with everyone. Just 7km down the road visit the Centre of Adventure - paint ball, quad biking, tree-top cable tour; king swing, zip line, bungee bounce and tea garden with kiddies play area.



DRAKENSBERG BOYS CHOIR Situated in the nearby Champagne Valley (about an hour's drive), is a world famous choir. Concerts most Wednesday afternoons during the school term - booking is essential. Contact no: 036 468 1012.

GAMEVIEWING Visit Spioen Kop Nature Reserve, a round trip of 200 km, entrance fee payable, for excellent birding, self-drive game viewing for giraffe, eland, zebra, white rhino, kudu, red hartebeest, etc. No lion or elephant. Rudimentary picnic sites. Nambiti Private Game Reserve provides a Big 5 experience. Day visits are allowed at certain lodges.

BATTLEFIELDS Visit Spioen Kop Dam battlefield sites, a round trip of 150 km. A self guided trail booklet is available for sale from the KZN Wildlife guard. While exploring the Battlefields take along a hat, comfortable walking shoes, an umbrella, drinking water and sunscreen.

BUSHMAN PAINTINGS Walk from Sungubala to Lone Rock (a morning guided walk can be arranged). Or, at the Royal Natal National Park, hire a guide at the bridge (well signposted). An entrance fee and guide charge is payable. This is a community project for the local people of amaZizi Village.

HORSE RIDING Horse riding can be booked at The Cavern. Pony rides, beginner and intermediate out-rides are available.

FISHING Own fishing tackle required. Buy a permit at The Cavern. Mountain dams are stocked with trout annually Darter and Charleswood Dams are more suitable for family fishing, recently stocked with Tilapia.

GOLF There is a 9-hole course at Hlalanathi just 9 km down the road. Also a championship 18-hole course at Champagne Sports.

DRAKENSBERG STORAGE SCHEME This power station is a joint venture between Eskom and the Department of Water Affairs in the transfer of water from the Tugela for use in Gauteng. All installations are underground. The four reversible pump turbines, situated 156m below ground, generate 1 000MW of electricity for the national grid. Discover how a power station works by joining the guided tour.

MOUNTAIN BIKING & TRAIL RUNNING 80kms of marked MTB trails, departing from Sungubala and meandering through the valley making this a runner and riders dream. A range of terrain and options for all abilities. Passes are available from The Cavern Reception or All Out Adventures and help with the upkeep of trails on the adjacent farms.

CANNIBALS PARKRUN 8am each Saturday, join Lizzie and her team of volunteers at Cannibals for a Parkrun. 1 km from the entrance of the Royal Natal National Park.

Sungubala was used as a farming property in the early years, with sheep coming over from the Free State in the spring months, via the Sungubala Pass to graze. The Coventry family, originally from the Royal Natal National Park and later, The Cavern, also resided between Sungubala and Top Lodge, and it was during the 1950s their son-in-law, William Chalmers, completed the carvings of the Silent Woman and the Spirit of the Woods. The tale goes that Willy was an artist and wanderer. He had come into the area to study rock art in Cannibal Cavern and became ill. The Coventrys were living on the Cavern Farm at the time and their daughter, Doreen, nursed Willy to health; they fell in love and the rest, as they say, is history...

Later, Sungubala was owned by the Wessels family who used it as a holiday retreat and when the old man passed in the early 90s it was sold to the Carte family of the Cavern. The property had a ruin which was rebuilt into the main lounge and kitchen and for a time the camp was very rustic with tented accommodation. Over the years, chalets were built to accommodate families, the rondavels added to house touring groups and then the quaint 2-bedded cottages constructed for couples. The mountain house was part of the original development and continues to provide a comfortable space for a family getaway.



The Royal Drakensberg Education Trust aims to support children's development from infancy to 10 years in a rural and disadvantaged area of the northern Drakensberg.

Our Mission is to provide quality educational opportunities so that young children can learn2read and in turn read2learn. We aim to achieve this via three linked initiatives which have been developed over time.

1. Royal Drakensberg Primary School which provides a quality foundation to learning was established in 2007. Children enrol in the year they turn 4 years old and remain until 10. Through a curriculum which acknowledges children's mother tongue while also promoting English learning the school's teachers focus on the full development of the child, nurturing and supporting them to reach their full potential. Royal Drakensberg works closely with teachers from the community offering a mentoring programme to support the Khanyisela pre-schools. Royal Drakensberg outreach includes a wellness program and community reading.

2. Early childhood development. In 2006 the Khanyisela Project began to support 5 small rudimentary centres and since then it has built schools, promoted learning and trained more than 50 ECD practitioners. We now support 18 preschools in which we actively promote learning opportunities through play and rich experience to develop language and other pre-literacy skills. To achieve this, we focus on teacher education, enabling staff to attain formal qualifications from Midlands College. We provide ongoing whole staff CPD and short internships at RDPS. Visits from UK consultants and teaching specialists provide further support for practice. Mentoring from two more experienced local staff offers ongoing development and problem solving. These activities aim to equip children for success in grade R and beyond.

3. Carer and baby programme - BabyBoost. We acknowledge that learning begins in infancy. Children given opportunities for stimulation as babies into early years develop strong neurological pathways which provide solid foundations for future learning. Accordingly in 2017 we started a carer and baby programme based on research to promote the early foundations of interaction and language development through supporting carers to provide responsive caregiving through talking, playing, cuddling, responding, and singing to babies. The program was developed from the bottom up and in response to observations of the needs of very young children in preschool facilities and driven by understanding that carers, given knowledge and support can be powerful agents of children's earliest development. The program now has a manual, is culturally appropriate and is delivered by local facilitators via group coaching sessions, home visits, and structured play groups and is supported by toy and book libraries.





OUR VISION

Transforming rural communities through quality education initiatives

Coqui Francolin	<input type="checkbox"/>	Fiery-necked Nightjar	<input type="checkbox"/>	Goliath Heron	<input type="checkbox"/>
Grey-winged Francolin	<input type="checkbox"/>	Freckled Nightjar	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cattle Egret	<input type="checkbox"/>
Red-winged Francolin	<input type="checkbox"/>	Speckled Pigeon	<input type="checkbox"/>	Black-crowned Night Heron	<input type="checkbox"/>
Red-necked Spurfowl	<input type="checkbox"/>	African Olive-Pigeon	<input type="checkbox"/>	Little Bittern	<input type="checkbox"/>
Swainson's Spurfowl	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lemon Dove	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hamerkop	<input type="checkbox"/>
Common Quail	<input type="checkbox"/>	Laughing Dove	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hadedda Ibis	<input type="checkbox"/>
Helmeted Guineafowl	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cape Turtle-Dove	<input type="checkbox"/>	Southern Bald Ibis	<input type="checkbox"/>
Egyptian Goose	<input type="checkbox"/>	Red-eyed Dove	<input type="checkbox"/>	African Sacred Ibis	<input type="checkbox"/>
Spur-winged Goose	<input type="checkbox"/>	Namaqua Dove	<input type="checkbox"/>	African Spoonbill	<input type="checkbox"/>
African Black Duck	<input type="checkbox"/>	Denham's Bustard	<input type="checkbox"/>	Black Stork	<input type="checkbox"/>
Yellow-billed Duck	<input type="checkbox"/>	Buff-spotted Flufftail	<input type="checkbox"/>	White Stork	<input type="checkbox"/>
Greater Honeyguide	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Moorhen	<input type="checkbox"/>	Fork-tailed Drongo	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lesser Honeyguide	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Greenshank	<input type="checkbox"/>	Fairy Flycatcher	<input type="checkbox"/>
Brown-backed Honeybird	<input type="checkbox"/>	Spotted Thick-knee	<input type="checkbox"/>	African Paradise-Flycatcher	<input type="checkbox"/>
Red-throated Wryneck	<input type="checkbox"/>	Blacksmith Lapwing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Black-backed Puffback	<input type="checkbox"/>
Golden-tailed Woodpecker	<input type="checkbox"/>	African Cuckoo Hawk	<input type="checkbox"/>	Black-crowned Tchagra	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ground Woodpecker	<input type="checkbox"/>	Black-shouldered Kite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Southern Tchagra	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cardinal Woodpecker	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yellow-billed Kite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Southern Boubou	<input type="checkbox"/>
Olive Woodpecker	<input type="checkbox"/>	African Fish-Eagle	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bokmakierie	<input type="checkbox"/>
Black-collared Barbet	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lammergeier	<input type="checkbox"/>	Olive Bush-Shrike	<input type="checkbox"/>
Crested Barbet	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cape Vulture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cape Batis	<input type="checkbox"/>
Southern Ground-Hornbill	<input type="checkbox"/>	African Harrier-Hawk	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cape Crow	<input type="checkbox"/>
African Hoopoe	<input type="checkbox"/>	African Goshawk	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pied Crow	<input type="checkbox"/>
Green Wood-Hoopoe	<input type="checkbox"/>	Little Sparrowhawk	<input type="checkbox"/>	White-necked Raven	<input type="checkbox"/>
Half-collared Kingfisher	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rufous-chested Sparrowhawk	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Fiscal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Malachite Kingfisher	<input type="checkbox"/>	Black Sparrowhawk	<input type="checkbox"/>	Grey Cuckooshrike	<input type="checkbox"/>
Grey-headed Kingfisher	<input type="checkbox"/>	Steppe Buzzard	<input type="checkbox"/>	Black Cuckooshrike	<input type="checkbox"/>
Brown-hooded Kingfisher	<input type="checkbox"/>	Forest Buzzard	<input type="checkbox"/>	Southern Black Tit	<input type="checkbox"/>
Giant Kingfisher	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jackal Buzzard	<input type="checkbox"/>	Brown-throated Martin	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pied Kingfisher	<input type="checkbox"/>	Verreaux's Eagle	<input type="checkbox"/>	Barn Swallow	<input type="checkbox"/>
White-fronted Bee-eater	<input type="checkbox"/>	Booted Eagle	<input type="checkbox"/>	White-throated Swallow	<input type="checkbox"/>
Speckled Mousebird	<input type="checkbox"/>	Martial Eagle	<input type="checkbox"/>	Greater Striped Swallow	<input type="checkbox"/>
Jacobin Cuckoo	<input type="checkbox"/>	Long-crested Eagle	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rock Martin	<input type="checkbox"/>
Red-chested Cuckoo	<input type="checkbox"/>	African Crowned Eagle	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common House-Martin	<input type="checkbox"/>
Black Cuckoo	<input type="checkbox"/>	Secretarybird	<input type="checkbox"/>	Black Saw-wing	<input type="checkbox"/>
Klaas's Cuckoo	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rock Kestrel	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dark-capped Bulbul	<input type="checkbox"/>
Diderick Cuckoo	<input type="checkbox"/>	Amur Falcon	<input type="checkbox"/>	Terrestrial Bulbul	<input type="checkbox"/>
Alpine Swift	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lanner Falcon	<input type="checkbox"/>	Barratt's Warbler	<input type="checkbox"/>
Common Swift	<input type="checkbox"/>	Peregrine Falcon	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cape Grassbird	<input type="checkbox"/>
African Black Swift	<input type="checkbox"/>	Little Grebe	<input type="checkbox"/>	African Reed-Warbler	<input type="checkbox"/>
Little Swift	<input type="checkbox"/>	African Darter	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lesser Swamp-Warbler	<input type="checkbox"/>
Horus Swift	<input type="checkbox"/>	Reed Cormorant	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dark-capped Yellow Warbler	<input type="checkbox"/>
White-rumped Swift	<input type="checkbox"/>	White-breasted Cormorant	<input type="checkbox"/>	Long-billed Crombec	<input type="checkbox"/>
African Wood-Owl	<input type="checkbox"/>	Grey Heron	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yellow-throated Woodland-Warbler	<input type="checkbox"/>
Marsh Owl	<input type="checkbox"/>	Black-headed Heron	<input type="checkbox"/>	Willow Warbler	<input type="checkbox"/>

Broad-tailed Warbler	<input type="checkbox"/>	Buff-streaked Chat	<input type="checkbox"/>	Thick-billed Weaver	<input type="checkbox"/>
Arrow-marked Babbler	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mountain Wheatear	<input type="checkbox"/>	African Firefinch	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bush Blackcap	<input type="checkbox"/>	Familiar Chat	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sweet Waxbill	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cape White-eye	<input type="checkbox"/>	Anteating Cha	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Waxbill	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lazy Cisticola	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mocking Cliff-Chat	<input type="checkbox"/>	Orange-breasted Waxbill	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wailing Cisticola	<input type="checkbox"/>	Red-winged Starling	<input type="checkbox"/>	African Quailfinch	<input type="checkbox"/>
Levaillant's Cisticola	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cape Glossy Starling	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bronze Mannikin	<input type="checkbox"/>
Neddicky	<input type="checkbox"/>	Violet-backed Starling	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dusky Indigobird	<input type="checkbox"/>
Zitting Cisticola	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pied Starling	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pin-tailed Whydah	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wing-snapping Cisticola	<input type="checkbox"/>	Common Myna	<input type="checkbox"/>	House Sparrow	<input type="checkbox"/>
Drakensberg Prinia	<input type="checkbox"/>	Red-billed Oxpecker	<input type="checkbox"/>	Southern Grey-headed Sparrow	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bar-throated Apalis	<input type="checkbox"/>	Amethyst Sunbird	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cape Wagtail	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rufous-naped Lark	<input type="checkbox"/>	Malachite Sunbird	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mountain Wagtail	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cape Rock-Thrush	<input type="checkbox"/>	Southern Double-collared Sunbird	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cape Longclaw	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sentinel Rock-Thrush	<input type="checkbox"/>	Greater Double-collared Sunbird	<input type="checkbox"/>	African Rock Pipit	<input type="checkbox"/>
Groundscraper Thrush	<input type="checkbox"/>	Gurney's Sugarbird	<input type="checkbox"/>	African Pipit	<input type="checkbox"/>
Olive Thrush	<input type="checkbox"/>	Spectacled Weaver	<input type="checkbox"/>	Plain-backed Pipit	<input type="checkbox"/>
Karoo Thrush	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cape Weaver	<input type="checkbox"/>	Long-billed Pipit	<input type="checkbox"/>
Southern Black Flycatcher	<input type="checkbox"/>	Southern Masked-Weaver	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cape Canary	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fiscal Flycatcher	<input type="checkbox"/>	Red-billed Quelea	<input type="checkbox"/>	Forest Canary	<input type="checkbox"/>
Spotted Flycatcher	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yellow-crowned Bishop	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yellow-fronted Canary	<input type="checkbox"/>
African Dusky Flycatcher	<input type="checkbox"/>	Southern Red Bishop	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yellow Canary	<input type="checkbox"/>
White-starred Robin	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yellow Bishop	<input type="checkbox"/>	Brimstone Canary	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cape Robin-Chat	<input type="checkbox"/>	Fan-tailed Widowbird	<input type="checkbox"/>	Streaky-headed Seedeater	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chorister Robin-Chat	<input type="checkbox"/>	Red-collared Widowbird	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cinnamon-breasted Bunting	<input type="checkbox"/>
African Stonechat	<input type="checkbox"/>	Long-tailed Widowbird	<input type="checkbox"/>	Golden-breasted Bunting	<input type="checkbox"/>

CHECKLIST Animals to look out for:

 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Mongoose <input type="radio"/> • Porcupine <input type="radio"/> • Bushbuck <input type="radio"/> • Grey Duiker <input type="radio"/> • Leguaan <input type="radio"/> • Eland <input type="radio"/> • Serval <input type="radio"/> • Caracal <input type="radio"/> 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dormouse <input type="radio"/> • Striped Field Mouse <input type="radio"/> • Mountain Reedbuck <input type="radio"/> • Cape Hare <input type="radio"/> • Black-backed Jackal <input type="radio"/> • Leopard <input type="radio"/> • Baboon <input type="radio"/> • Grey Rhebuck <input type="radio"/> 
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This advice is aimed at environmental care. Ignoring the precautions below could lead to permanent damage to the environment.

PATHS There is a well established network of paths. A map of these is available. Please keep to these paths. Short cuts can lead to danger spots; they also add to soil erosion.

LEAVE NO TRACE Do not write, paint, scratch or draw on any surfaces. Litter is unsightly and causes harm to the environment. All litter must be carried out with you, and should not be buried.

FIRES Controlled fires are a necessary part of management, but the use of this "tool" is very carefully considered and monitored. Uncontrolled fires can be devastating. A small fire to cook on or a carelessly discarded match or cigarette can cause untold damage to vegetation and small creatures, even endangering human life. No fires or firewood collecting are permitted.

FLOWERS The spring flowers in the Drakensberg are magnificent, although flowers may be found throughout the year. It may be tempting to pick flowers but by doing so you will deprive someone else of the pleasure of seeing them - it is a serious offence to pick wild flowers.

ROCK ART The Bushmen who left us graphic accounts of their way of life are long gone and their art is irreplaceable. Wetting the paintings may reduce their life, while disfiguring them means they are gone forever. Rock art is unique and can only be found in a few places, so treasure it.

ROCKS Some people are tempted to roll rocks down hills. This is extremely dangerous and, in addition to endangering the lives of others, it can damage vegetation and even start erosion.

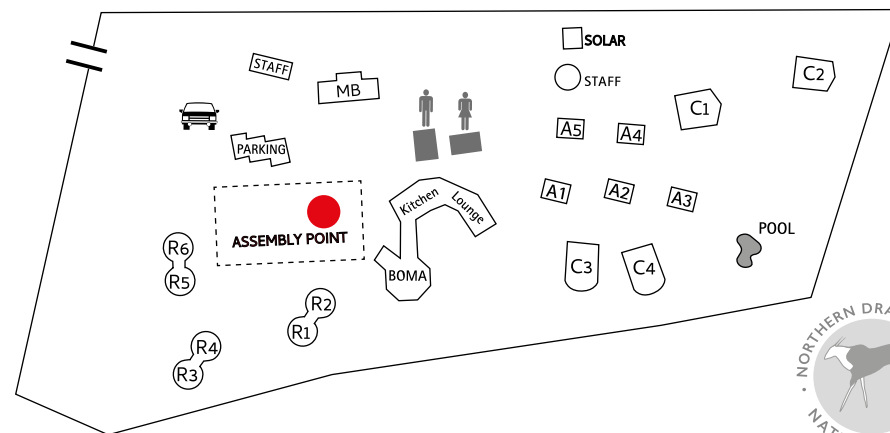
EQUIPMENT AND SAFETY For your safety, please complete the register at the lounge when walking without a guide. Comfortable, light weight walking shoes are recommended. Always ensure that you have ample warm clothing for cold and wet weather. The Berg weather is very unpredictable. Protection from the sun is vital. Drink plenty of fluids, always ensuring you are adequately hydrated.

Basic Guidelines in the Case of a Snake Bite

- | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Immediately apply firm pressure by broad bandage or suitable substitute. Do NOT use a tourniquet. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | DO NOT give the victim alcohol |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | DO NOT cut the bitten area |
| 2. Limit movement – movement increases venom circulation. Keep calm & reassure the victim. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | DO NOT suck the bite |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | DO NOT panic |
| 3. Bring the person down the mountain and to the doctor ASAP. | | |



FIRE EMERGENCY EVACUATION INSTRUCTIONS



On Discovering a Fire

Shout 'Fire' and wake up your neighbours. Alert the camp attendant.
Call 036 438 6274 or 073 876 7379 or 083 701 5724 to report the emergency.
Evacuate the building, closing all doors behind you and report to the Assembly Point.

On Being Alerted to a Fire

Evacuate the building immediately and report to the Assembly Point.
Do not wait to collect personal belongings.
Close all doors on the way out.
Do not re-enter the building until the person in charge has taken a roll call and declared the building safe.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

For your safety and that of the other guests, we would remind you that smoking is not permitted anywhere within the cottages. We would also request that you do not use candles or any naked flames in your room and that you make sure that all electrical items are unplugged when you are not in the room. Do not leave camp fires unattended.

For extreme medical emergencies, contact ambulance services ER24 on 084 124.

EMERGENCY NUMBERS

BUSAMED HARRISMITH	60min	058 624 3000
HILTON LIFE PRIVATE HOSPITAL	120min	033 239 5600
MOUNTAIN RESCUE		080 000 5133
FIRE & EMERGENCY CENTRE		0800 111 455





Sungubala

ECO CAMP

SELF CATERING



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