

OP. 33720.639.01(21)



UGANDA PROTECTORATE

**Annual Report
of the
Game and Fisheries
Department**

FOR THE PERIOD
1ST JANUARY, 1955, TO 30TH JUNE, 1956

Signed *1/13/56* B. G. KINLUCKI, Esq. *Enthhm*

Price: Shs. 6

26 Nov 1956

Published by Command of His Excellency the Governor

pp. 1, 1-v, 1-47

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146. *Colobus*. Colobus are still to be found on the hilly features in Acholi such as Madi Opei, and Lalak near Lokung.

147. **CARNIVORVA.** *Lion*.—Two lions killed some goats at Kidilande, Maruzi County, Lango District, in September 1955. The long grass made it impossible to track them up, although a Guard was sent there. However, they are not resident there and were probably from the National Park, crossing the road in the region of Jaber, and no further complaints were received. The Game Ranger has heard lion during the night, while staying at the Jaber rest camp.

148. During February 1956, a herdsman of the little village of Ligiligi, near Adilang, Acholi, missed one of his cows when locking them up for the night in their boma. Setting out the next morning, he found his cow quite close to the village with a lion on top of it and the lion soon made it clear that he wasn't going to leave. The herdsman called some of his friends, and they proceeded to do battle with the beast. The lion started by leaping on two of the hunters and killing them on the spot. It then got another man down and badly mauled him, but was driven off and killed shortly afterwards. It must have been some fight as the grass and bushes had been beaten flat for quite a large area. One cannot but admire the courage of these men who continued the fight even after such heavy casualties to their small party.

149. Although rarely seen, mainly because of the nature of the country, lion are found over the greater part of Acholi still, although never in large prides.

150. *Leopard*.—Again rarely seen, and unfortunately heavily trapped since the skin is highly prized by the Acholi as well as Europeans, some of whom, especially visitors, will buy skins whenever the opportunity presents itself even though this is illegal.

151. *Spotted Hyena*. Fairly common, especially in the Acholi/East Madi Elephant Sanctuary.

152. *Wild Dog*.—None recorded this year.

153. *Jackal*. Common, but rarely seen except on the road at night.

154. **UNGULATES.** *Buffalo*. Still found over the greater part of Acholi, and parts of Lango, but not as common as before the rinderpest outbreak of 1953/54. It is evident that they are taking more to the mountains, hills and thick bush these days. This is probably because they are the favourite target of the licence-holder, and are constantly harried.

155. During September 1955, a Game Guard was informed that a buffalo was in the habit of mixing with cattle herds at Odokoro, Lango, and accordingly went there to investigate. On arrival one of the herdsman told him that the buffalo was at that very moment amongst his cattle herd, and pointed out the approximate place it was last seen. Carefully making

his way to the spot, the Game Guard was startled to hear a snort from behind a bush very close to him. Wheeling round he could just make out a black bulk behind the bush. Suddenly a head was thrown up and not wanting to argue at that close range, the Guard took a crack at it, suddenly realising, all too late, that it was no buffalo head. Circling the bush, he ruefully looked at the cow, which, startled at his stealthy approach, had thrown up its head, and been greeted with a .404 bullet! Luckily the shot had gone high and had passed through the skull just below the horn boss, and after a few minutes the beast scrambled to its feet and made off, apparently none the worse apart from an imperial headache.

156. *Roan Antelope*.—These grand animals are still to be found in parts of Acholi, and one area of Lango, though nowhere in any numbers. The best spots to find them are in northern Chua County, and the Lango/Karamoja border near Ohlim, though these are truly from Karamoja.

157. *Eland*.—Small herds are still to be found in Chua County, and on the Lango, Karamoja boundary.

158. *Waterbuck*. Fairly common over most of the Range.

159. *Bushbuck*.—This wary animal can be seen on a few occasions during safaris away from settled areas.

160. *Sitatunga*.—The swampy areas of Lake Kyoga, Lango, still hold quite a number. The snare, and hunting parties with dogs and nets are their worst enemies, as they are not easily hunted otherwise.

161. *Uganda Kob*.—The Acholi East Madi Elephant Sanctuary holds very large concentrations.

162. *Hartebeest*.—Widely distributed, but generally timid due to ceaseless persecution.

163. *Reedbuck*. Not often seen, but quite widely distributed.

164. *Oribi*.—Very common over the whole Range.

165. *Grey Duiker*.—These little antelope are often flushed while walking through the grass in the dry season.

166. *Klipspringer*.—Most of the hills in East Acholi hold a few agile little klipspringer.

167. *Hippopotami*.—Apart from the Nile, hippo flourish in small numbers in most of the rivers capable of holding an amount of water, in the Acholi-East Madi Elephant Sanctuary, and even in quite small pools, in the dry season. This is probably because this is a sleeping sickness restricted area, and therefore closed to settlement, affording them protection to a great extent. They would soon disappear otherwise.

168. *Black Rhinoceros*.—Although still met with in the remoter districts, it is believed that the black rhino is decreasing in Acholi. Those in Chua and Lamwo counties are constantly harried and hunted by people slipping across from the Sudan.

169. *Giraffe*. Lamwo and Chua counties are the best areas for giraffe, and a large herd of about 30 was seen on several occasions during the dry season in north-eastern Lamwo, with several youngsters of varying

ages. These again are in danger from armed poachers from across the border.

(b) Birds

170. Guinea fowl and francolin seem to be holding their own, as are the bustards, notwithstanding the hundreds of shotgun owners in the Range, but ducks are generally scarce, probably because they are more vulnerable—not only from shotguns, but every dam has its attendant crowd of little boys with bows and arrows awaiting their chance.

171. There is a wealth of bird life to delight any ornithologist especially on the rivers and in the mountain regions of East Acholi.

GENERAL

(a) Diseases of Game

172. There were no reports of diseases amongst game this year.

(b) Notes of General Interest

173. *Tsetse Control in Relation to Game.*—The game clearance scheme in Kwania and Maruzi counties of Lango continued this year, and a list of game killed is shown below. Tsetse hunters were stationed at Ayweri Cwero, Aswa County, Acholi, to prevent the movement of elephant along the track, and across the road into cleared territory.

174. Game killed in Lango on tsetse control operations during 1955 was as follows:—

Buffalo	18
Bushbuck	621
Bushpig	7
Warthog	807
Waterbuck	217
Hartebeest	394
Duiker	647
Reedbuck	26
Kob	1,074
Oribi	386
Rhino	22
Monkey	49
TOTAL	4,268

175. *Tribal Hunting.*—Tribal hunting took place as usual throughout the dry season over most of the Tims, though the big Chua County hunt over Tim Pa Lokok, and the Lamwo County hunt over Tim Kwot ki Orup were cancelled. The former was cancelled by the County Chief because of the displeasure voiced by the Administration and the Game Ranger over the conduct of the 1954 hunt, and the latter was also cancelled by the County Chief because of the amount of work still to be done on one of the big dam walls before the rains.

176. The figures of the game killed are as follows:—

Buffalo	44
Waterbuck	199
Hartebeest	485
Warthog	190
Reedbuck	243
Bushbuck	684
Oribi	987
Duiker	1,122
Bushpig	122
Eland	245
Roan	4
Topi	6
Kob	114
Hippo	5
TOTAL	4,450

177. The following figures are taken from the return of game killed in Lango for the year 1955. The figures for monkeys, hyrax, etc., have not been included:—

Buffalo	34
Hippo	33
Waterbuck	179
Hartebeest	332
Kob	306
Oribi	1,032
Warthog	311
Bushbuck	532
Duiker	2,679
Reedbuck	511
Roan antelope	7
Eland	60
Topi	57
Zebra	12
Leopard	2
Lion	1
Hyaena	10
TOTAL	6,098

178. This is an astonishing figure, especially when most people are of the opinion that there is little game in Lango, but by far the greater part of the above total comes from Moroto County, which borders on Karamoja, and it is probable that most of the hunting was done across the border in Karamoja itself. The game concentrates in this area during the dry season,

190. Wheel traps, being more difficult to make, are not as often met with as the wire snare. This type of trap is often set near watering places frequented by the smaller animals. Kob appear to be the main prey of poachers using this hideous type of torture.

191. Only one case of a pit trap being used came to light, and that was in East Madi, where a pit was dug that duly caught a baby elephant. By careful and prolonged enquiry, a Game Scout was able to track down the 11 Africans responsible for the pit and who had shared the spoils. All 11 men were convicted in Moyo Magistrates' Court.

192. Pitfalls are infinitely more dangerous to humans than either of the other two methods and it is a blessing that they are not more often employed. No doubt the only reason for this is that it takes a considerable amount of manual labour to dig and prepare properly. Poachers, irrespective of nationality, often appear to be lazy by nature, so generally they resort to the wire snare as being the easiest method.

193. Bows and arrows and spears are very seldom used by poachers for the initial wounding of animals. Poison is not used in this area, and the quality of the bows, arrows and spears is so poor that it is very much doubted if they are really any use. Spears are often used to despatch animals that have already been caught in a snare or trap, but the usual role of the spear is self-defence. A number of buffalo were shot in the Inde area that were suffering from spear as well as snare wounds.

194. The Inde area is very heavily poached by wire snare users and as this area carries many herds of buffalo they are often the victims. These buffalo have now become very bad-tempered and are a menace to the general public, especially as this area, which is only some 30 miles from Arua, is a popular one for camera hunters after rhino, and licensed hunters after meat.

195. The Wanga (Rigbo) area is a very small one, and during the wet season is generally cut off by swamps from the surrounding country. This makes it a paradise for resident poachers. Guards from the department cannot get in, and the game animals cannot get out. The kob favour the swampy country during the dry season and are often cut off by mistake when the swamps fill up during the rains. During a visit to this area by the Game Ranger, one local resident was found to have seven fresh kob skulls in a tree in his compound. The man was convicted, but will no doubt return to his poaching activities. This area is far too small to justify posting a Guard there but one visits the area as often as his other duties allow.

196. The East Madi Elephant Sanctuary used to be a favourite poaching ground but this has died down due to the general reduction in game numbers. A few wire snares are still set, but are not often maintained. Elephants occasionally get caught in these snares, but as they are seldom well constructed the animals have normally broken free.

197. No unlicensed weapons were found and there has been no evidence that Sudanese subjects have crossed the border into Uganda for hunting purposes.

198. There are no Tribal Hunting rules and regulations actually in existence either in West Nile or Madi. For some time efforts have been made for the necessary regulations to be passed, and it is hoped that now the new constitutions have been passed for both local governments we will have better success. Both constitutions have provision for the passing of Tribal Hunting Rules, and before the next short grass season, when tribal hunting takes place, it is hoped that the necessary rules will be in force. Without them it is almost impossible to punish groups of Africans who hunt and kill protected animals, and although the chiefs exercise a certain control over the hunt, this control is by no means powerful enough.

GAME RESERVES AND SANCTUARIES

199. *Mount Keri White Rhinoceros Sanctuary.*—This sanctuary, coincident with the Crown Forest Reserve, actually holds very few white rhino or any other game. A Game Guard was posted to this area eight months ago and has continually patrolled the sanctuary and its surrounding country. The rhino population is estimated to be about twelve but contains no young animals. Resident in the area are a few small herds of buffalo, hartebeest, waterbuck and elephant, also odd duiker, oribi and bushbuck. During the rains herds of elephant from the Sudan and the Congo enter and pass through the area.

200. *Mount Otze White Rhinoceros Sanctuary.*—It is almost impossible to estimate the numbers of game animals in this area. Most animals water in the nearby Sudan reserve and are continually on the move backwards and forwards over the border. Small numbers of buffalo, waterbuck, hartebeest and the smaller animals, as well as elephant, can always be found in the northern section of the sanctuary, but the southern section, containing Mount Otze, is devoid of game. The few giant eland that are permanently in Uganda reside around the middle of the area, seldom moving off the Illengwa hills.

201. *East Madi Elephant Sanctuary.*—This area is coincident with the Sleeping Sickness Restricted Area. Once heavily poached, very few of the smaller animals are left but a few herds of gnu, buffalo, hartebeest and kob move northwards from Acholi and into Madi during the long grass season. Herds of elephant also move northwards from the area south of the Zoka Forest and at times do an appreciable amount of damage to cultivation along the sanctuary's northern boundary. Very few of these elephants take up residence outside the sanctuary, but do their raiding from the safety of the restricted area. During a four-day visit to the Zoka Forest during this season, the Game Ranger only saw one black rhino, a few kob, hartebeest and waterbuck, one bushbuck and about 30 elephant. Very few fresh tracks were seen between the northern sanctuary boundary and well into the Zoka Forest itself, but much of the game movement is seasonal.

229. From incomplete records, at least 48 Africans were treated in the Medical Department dispensaries throughout the Range for wounds caused by buffalo. Among these 48, there were six deaths. Very few of the injured people were actually hunting buffalo, most of them being people, including women and children, who were going about their normal business such as gathering firewood, cultivating and walking along cross-country paths, when they were suddenly attacked by these animals.

230. In March 1956 the Game Ranger shot a buffalo that was limping badly. On investigation, the buffalo, a cow, was found to have only three legs, the left hind foot being amputated just below the knee. The wound was a very old one and had completely healed with a new and complete growth of skin. The cow was in reasonable condition and was carrying a nearly full-term fetus. It is rather remarkable that the animal should have been in calf when the respective sizes and weights of buffalo bulls and cows are taken into consideration.

231. The buffalo in this Range are generally large and bulky beasts, but they carry small but remarkably well-shaped heads. A head with a 40 inch spread would be considered large for the area, the average size being 30 to 36 inches.

232. *Lord Derby's (or Giant) Eland*. A pair, a bull and a cow, of these beautiful animals may usually be seen along the top of the Illengwa hills in West Madi. Only these two have actually been seen during the period under review, but from tracks seen others exist in the northern and eastern sides of the Mount Otze White Rhino Sanctuary. This year no reports were received of these animals entering the Midigo area of West Nile from the Sudan.

233. *Eland*. May exist in the southern section of East Madi but do not occur west of the Nile.

234. *Roan*.—A lone bull was seen and photographed by Mr. Tony Dyer on the Illengwa hills of West Madi. This beast, the only one reported in the Range for many years, was in the company of a small herd of Lelwel hartebeest, with which he appeared to be on the best of terms.

235. *Waterbuck (Defassa)*. May be found in most game areas throughout the Range, especially in the Kali area where they are very plentiful.

236. *Bushbuck*.—These lovely little animals are only represented by one sub-species, the "harnessed." Found in all game areas, they are seldom seen owing to their shy and rather nocturnal habits.

237. *Sitotunga*.—Occur mainly near Dufile but are reputed to occur as far south as the mouth of the Umvosa River in West Madi. However, it is quite likely that these very timid beasts do in fact occur in all the swamps along the Nile from Lake Albert to the Fola rapids at Nimule.

238. *Uganda Kob*. The main stronghold of these animals is the Umvosa River plains between Waka and the Nile. Herds of up to a hundred may often be seen and it is quite usual to see as many as 500 to 600 animals in a small area. Kob suffer greatly from the wire snare menace and in some areas, such as the Inde Mutir area of West Nile, have been completely wiped out. In 1954 there were very few of these animals in the Rhino Camp area, but during the 1955 dry season quite a number were seen and it is hoped that once again they will spread southward and occupy the Inde area again.

239. *Lelwel Hartebeest (Jackson's)*.—These curiously long-faced creatures are found in small herds in most areas. Nowhere plentiful, they appear to be holding their own despite licence holders, tribal hunts and poachers.

240. *Oribi*.—Beautifully dainty, they are plentiful in all areas although seldom seen. The short grass season is very short so the time is limited for them to frisk and pallop about. They must become very frustrated in the long grass especially after a poor burn when the undergrowth becomes very thick and difficult to pass through.

241. *Common Duker*. Like the Oribi, are seldom seen but they may be found in all areas.

242. *Reedbuck*. Are to be found in very few areas but do occur along the Gangu swampy plains and in the Waka region of West Madi.

243. *Mountain Reedbuck and Klipspringer*.—Are not found in the Range.

244. *Warthog*.—Very common throughout.

245. *Hippopotami*. At long last on the increase and are more often seen along the Nile than during 1954 and 1955. A few of these lumbering creatures live in the shallow Zoka River in the Zoka Forest, which is at least 15 miles from the Nile.

246. *White Rhinoceros*.—As previously noted, very few of these beasts are to be found actually in the two sanctuaries allocated to them.

247. In the Inde area white rhino are once again on the increase but have not yet recovered from the heavy poaching setback in 1954. Numerous young were seen during the year and no fresh carcasses found. A few old horns were picked up by Game Guards on patrol.

248. The main white rhino concentration is in the Palorinya/Itula/Lumunga/Kali area of West Madi, where there are more than half of the total rhino population of the Range.

249. There are estimated to be approximately 350 white rhino in Uganda at the moment with good indications of yearly increases. With the exception of the Mount Kei area, numerous young beasts were seen in all rhino habitats.

250. During April and May 1956 Mr. John Seago caught and exported a young male and a female white rhino that are destined for the American Zoological Society in Washington.

251. White rhino appear to have a gestation period of about 17 months. Mating was observed at the beginning of the rains between February and May, and numerous very young were seen towards the end of the rains between August and November.

252. An International Union for the Preservation of Nature Expedition, sponsored by the American Committee for International Wildlife Protection and the Wildlife Management Institute, and led by Mr. Lee M. Talbot, visited the area to study white rhino. During the short time that was at their disposal they were able to obtain many photographs and a considerable amount of information that in time will be used for educational purposes throughout the world.

253. *Black Rhinoceros*. A few of these beasts are still to be found in East Madi. They were very seldom seen and caused no damage to cultivation.

254. *Giraffe*. A few small herds were seen between the Esiya River and the Zoka Forest during the long grass season of 1955. Although no remains of dead giraffe were found, it is thought that these beautiful animals are being poached by the Madi tribesmen. Most of the women in East Madi wear giraffe tail hair necklaces, and as the supply is being kept up it can only be assumed that the Uganda giraffe are suffering. Giraffe do not occur on the west bank of the Nile.

255. *NOMARTIRA. Ground Pangolin or Scaly Ant-Eater*.—These prehistoric-looking little animals are plentiful in the area between Palorinya and Obongi, and are always found near water.

(b) Reptiles

256. *Crocodiles*. Now very scarce along the Nile. During 1953 they were heavily poached by Sudanese operating from near Khartoum.

257. *Monitor Lizard*.—Occasionally seen. Two took up residence in the Game Ranger's garden for a few days.

(c) Birds

258. The 1955-56 duck season was a very poor one; only one flight of duck. Whistling Teal was seen in West Madi and very few seen on the inland waters of West Nile. A few flights of Knob-nose were seen over the Nile in the Rhino Camp region. No resident duck were observed breeding.

259. Guinea-fowl, whilst nowhere plentiful, occur in most areas as do francolin of which there are at least three species. Sandgrouse, which are very localised, were seen near Dufile and Kali during the dry season. The

Range is well stocked with Black-bellied Bustard whilst the large Denham's Bustard is often seen in the Obongi/Moroki region. A number of worms from the stomach of Denham's Bustard were collected and sent to Switzerland at the request of Professor Jan de Jaer. Mr. John Seago was presented with a baby Denham's chick which grew at an alarming rate and made a most amusing and affectionate pet.

260. The Nile, which passes through the entire length of the Range, supports a very varied bird life. Amongst those most often seen are Fish Eagles, Pied Terns, Darters, Cormorants, African Jacanas and Black Crakes. Pelicans can usually be seen at Obongi and Laropi, whilst that queer looking bird, the Whale-headed Stork, is occasionally noticed standing stationary in the shallower bays. Representatives of the herons, including the Goliath, often pass overhead to alight in the papyrus swamps.

261. On the smaller inland waters may be found Stilts, Sandpipers, Ibises and pairs of the stately Saddle-bill Stork and, more rarely, the Woollynecked or Bishops Stork.

262. Secretary Birds, those proud individuals, are quite common north of Obongi where they have been observed nesting. A number of nests of the peculiar looking Ground Hornbill were also seen in the same area.

263. The Bateleur Eagle is resident throughout, as are many of the vultures—the Whiteback, the Hooded, Ruppells and the Griffon. The hawks, kestrels, falcons and other birds of prey are also plentiful.

264. Amongst the nightbirds, the most numerous are the Nightjars—the Pennant-wing, Racquet-wing and Long-tailed.

265. Of the more exotic birds, White-crested Turacos, Abyssinian Rollers, Bee-eaters—(eight species including the gorgeous Carmine) Hoopoes, Sunbirds and the Kingfishers (six species including the Giant and the two tiny ones, Malachite and Pigmy) are most often seen.

266. The Blue-bellied Roller, common further north in the Sudan, has only been recorded twice in this part of Uganda during the last four years. In both cases the reports were of single birds, one from Ladonga in West Nile and one from Lumunga.

267. Pied crows are rather rare and the noisy Papiacs are more common in Madi than in West Nile. They usually nest in the top leaves of Borassus palms, which makes it extremely difficult to collect clutches of their eggs.

268. Ostriches and flamingoes do not occur anywhere in the Range.

GENERAL

Diseases of Game

269. No outbreaks of rinderpest or anthrax occurred.

yards. The lesser kudu have definitely increased during the last two and a half years and it is thought that they must have suffered from rinderpest in the past.

316. *Bushbuck*.—Several Barker's bushbuck were observed during foot safaris on Lonyili. The harnessed bushbuck, which is only to be found in the Kidepo, is seldom to be seen. While on patrol in the area the Game Ranger once saw a male lying about 15 yards from the car; it appeared to be completely unperturbed by the considerable amount of shouting and revving of the engine as the car ploughed through the sand river.

317. *Oryx Beisa*.—It is regretted that the oryx beisa have decreased during the period under review; this decrease is due to the fact that the oryx spend a lot of the dry weather below the escarpment and return at the beginning of the rains, with the exception of a few animals that remain behind. The Turkana hunt the oryx with dogs, which soon bring them to bay, when they are easily finished off by spearmen who follow close behind.

318. *Roan*.—These animals are most common in the Nabiswa and Namalu areas. There has also been an increase of this fine animal in northern Dodoth, where one herd of 21 was recorded near the Game Department camp. Young calves were recorded throughout the year.

319. *Jackson's Hartbeest*.—In northern Dodoth it is estimated that the number of these animals has doubled during the last two years. This is due to the fact that the Mening no longer have their large-scale tribal hunts in Karamoja. It will be remembered that in previous years huge numbers of spearmen would surround the Lorupet area when the calves were being dropped, and in this way 60–70% of the calves were killed, as well as a number of the mature beasts. During the last year they have bred extremely well, and a high percentage of the calves are now well grown and appear to be very healthy.

320. *Topi*.—The two beasts recorded in northern Dodoth last year (see paragraph 312, 1954/55 Annual Report) are still with us but are unfortunately both females; it is hoped to be able to bring in a male from elsewhere to satisfy their needs. The topi in the southern part of the district have done well, a high percentage of calves being dropped and reared. It is interesting to note the occasional topi with a white blaze, making it appear like a blesbok.

321. *Grant's Gazelle*.—Grant's gazelle continue to thrive, being common on the Kamu plains where they can be seen in large herds, particularly in the early morning; their enemies appear to be cheetah and wild dog, who account for a fair number every year.

322. *Chanler's or Mountain Redbuck*.—These animals continue to do well, being extremely common on the high plateaus of the mountain ranges; a number of young were dropped at the end of February and

beginning of March. Whilst on patrol on Mount Moroto with the Game Warden, a curious bleating was heard. Further investigation proved it to come from a young Chanler's which was calling pathetically for its mother, who kept rushing backwards and forwards in great agitation. The youngster, though fairly large (4–5 weeks) appeared still to be very unsteady on its feet; whether they are always unsteady at this stage is not known.

323. *Common Redbuck*.—Are comparatively common and wide-spread.

324. *Oribi*.—Oribi remain one of the commonest animals in Karamoja.

325. *Grey Duiker*. On examination of the stomach contents of a duiker shot in Pian, it was found that the animal had been feeding on sodom apples; it was also noticed to be badly infested with tape worm. Most of the locals believe the duiker to be a scavenger, and that human excrement forms part of its diet.

326. *Dik-dik*.—The young of this animal are seldom seen; native legends from parts of Kenya say that the dik-dik keep their young in old ant-bear holes. This may be an explanation, but the Game Ranger saw three dik-dik during the year accompanied by very small young.

327. *Klipspringer*.—There appear to be considerably more klipspringer in Karamoja than was originally thought.

328. *Waterbuck*.—Waterbuck continue to do a certain amount of damage to shambas along the Nangeya Range; elsewhere in the district, with the exception of the Greek River area, they are uncommon.

329. *Uganda Kob*.—Fortunately the small herd of kob reported last year continue to live in the Longorokippi area, with the addition of two young.

330. *Black Rhinoceros*.—Rhino are still doing well in their limited areas, a number of calves having been dropped during the year; they were also recorded mating once in February. One exceptionally fine specimen was recorded in Dodoth, a bull with the front horn exceeding 30 inches. No rhino have been shot by licence-holders, and as far as it is known, only three fell victims to spearmen. The rhino in the Lorupet area, which have been continually approached by the Game Ranger in a Land Rover, have become quite tame and will often allow one to get within 15–20 yards.

331. *Hippopotami*. The three remain at Longorokippi.

332. *Warthog*.—In the north, where they were almost exterminated by rinderpest, the warthog have recovered amazingly and can now frequently be seen. A large number of litters were recorded between February and May.

333. *Giraffe*.—Although the main victim of wheel trapping and armed ex-S.D.F. poachers, the giraffe are as numerous as ever. In the game area of northern Dodoth the giraffe appear to be far more common

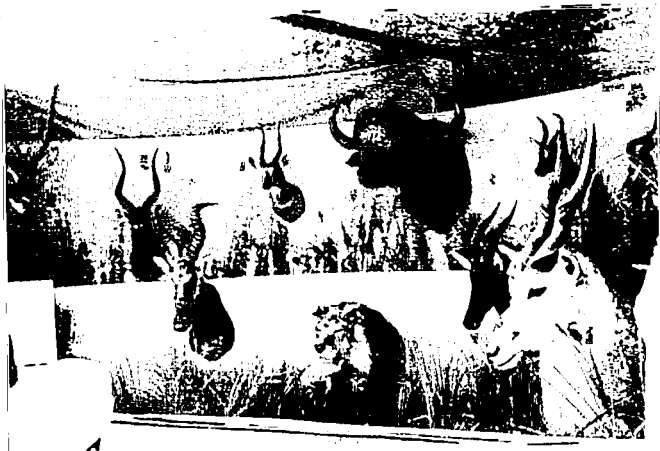


PLATE XI

A view of part of Game Section of the Game and Fisheries Department stand
(Photograph by B. G. Kinloch)



PLATE XIII

Part of taxidermy section from West Nile District, East-Western Z...
(Photograph by B. G. Kinloch)

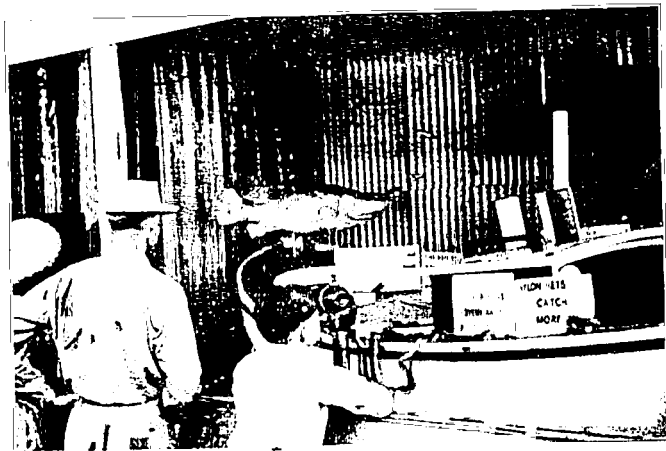


PLATE XII

A view of part of Fisheries Section of the Game and Fisheries Department stand.
(Photograph by B. G. Kinloch)



PLATE XIV

Baby serval cat - common in Uganda but being nocturnal, seldom seen
(Photograph by B. G. Kinloch)

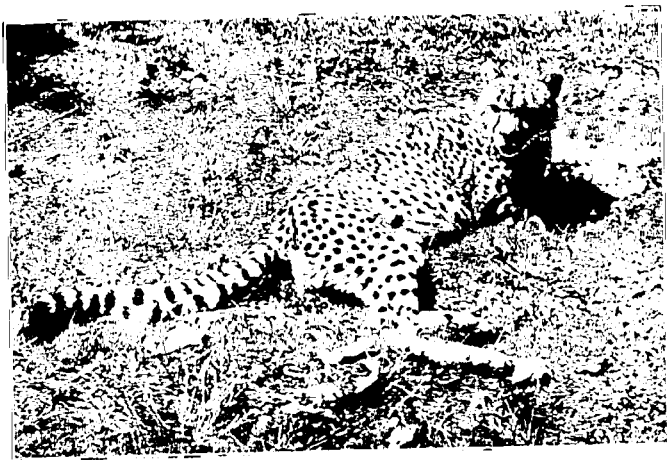


PLATE XV

Cheetah—rare and very hunted in Uganda. [Photograph by B. G. Kirkick.]



PLATE XVI

Oribi—a species which is abundant in many parts of Uganda. [Photograph by B. G. Kirkick.]



PLATE XVII

The cruelty and menace of the wire snare—water-buck head showing where a snare has become embedded in the skull.

[Photograph by A. C. Book.]

PLATE XVIII

The cruelty and menace of the wire snare again—the leg of a black rhinocero with a wire snare embedded deep in the flesh, and swollen to twice its normal size.

[Photograph by K. B. Ruben.]

