

Hillcrest High School



Tourism

Grade 10

November 2020

Time: 1 Hour

Examiner: Mrs. M. Singh

Total: 65 Marks

Moderator: Mrs. S.J. Geel

This paper consists of 5 pages.

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

Read the instructions carefully before answering the questions.

1. Answer **ALL** the questions.
2. Start **EACH** question on a **NEW** page.
3. Use the mark allocation of each question as a guide to the length of your answer.
4. Write neatly and legibly.

THE IMPORTANCE OF WILDLIFE AS A TOURIST ATTRACTION

We are blessed with an abundance of wildlife in South Africa which is a major drawcard for foreign tourists. But will this always be the case? Is this type of tourism sustainable?

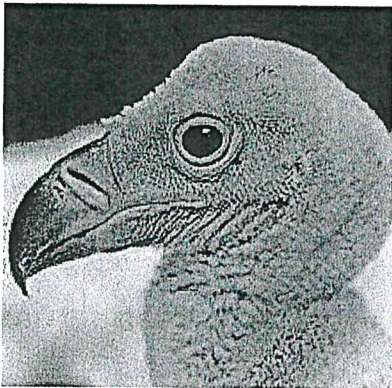
Here are some example of endangered animals and plants in South Africa.

AFRICAN WILD DOGS

The African wild dog was the rarest carnivore in southern Africa. Once, these wild dogs used to live all over the area, but the settlement of people reduced their numbers drastically. They are now only found in the Kruger National Park and the Hluhluwe and Umfolozi game reserves in Kwa-Zulu Natal. Many tourists come to these conservation areas specifically to see these endangered animals. African wild dogs are a sophisticated species. They live in clos knit packs of 10-15 animals. All the members of the pack are dependent on one another and the young are cared for by the adults.



THE CAPE VULTURE



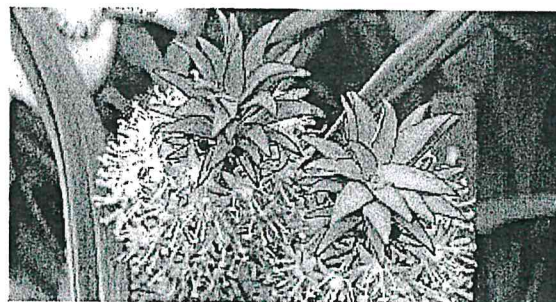
The cape vulture is an endangered bird. Its numbers have dwindled, and only small numbers of these vulture remain in the mountainous regions of South Africa.

There are various reasons why their numbers have decreased which include being poisoned by farmers, electrocution by power cables and a lack of food supply. They need to feed on dead animals

And farmers bury or burn the dead animals. It is difficult to protect these birds as they are always on the move to find food. Conservationists have established 'vulture restaurants' near breeding colonies. What do you think these are? An education campaign has been held among farmers to get their co-operation in protecting these birds.

THE PINEAPPLE FLOWER

The pineapple flower is a pineapple-like plant which is popular as a decorative cut flower and it also has medicinal properties. Stomach- ache, high blood pressure and broken bones are all treated using the bulb of this plant. Unfortunately, the popularity of this plant has led to the destruction of its natural habitat and overexploitation of the species. Surveys have shown that the size



of the bulbs that are available on herb markets have decreased, meaning that the smaller ad younger plants have been dug up, thus preventing the species from reproducing effectively. A lack of planning and proper conservation could mean that this plant will find itself on the list of plants which are becoming extinct.

QUESTION 5: RESPONSIBLE AND SUSTAINABLE TOURISM

PILANESBERG NATIONAL PARK

Pilanesberg was proclaimed a national park in 1979. The park is administered by North West Parks Board. About 120 000 tourists visit the park annually.

The region used to be a farmland, so a great deal of work had to be done to return the land to its natural state. Tons of alien vegetation had to be removed and replaced by indigenous vegetation. Almost 6000 animals, including 19 endangered black rhinos were moved to Pilanesberg from other reserves in southern Africa in a project called Operation Genesis.

North West Parks Board are very aware of the poverty of the people in the region and realize that whatever happens at Pilanesberg must benefit the local community. Their mission statement says that the park must 'contribute to the upliftment of the quality of life by conserving wild plants, animals and landscapes for the benefit of people and for the satisfaction of the peoples many, diverse and changing needs. "Local communities have benefitted in the following ways:

- There are job opportunities in the park
- A percentage of the money made by the park from entrance fees goes to the local community.
- School children go to the park on educational visits sponsored by the Wildlife Society
- There is a large education centre where children can watch films and look at displays.
- Local guides take children on walks through the park
- Local people are allowed to take some medicinal plants from the park.

When tourists visit game parks, one of the main animals they want to view is the lion. Pilanesberg calculated that it would lose millions of Rands a year by introducing lion (to pay for extra fencing and stock losses) but they would earn an extra R26 Million a year by attracting more tourists. So, in 1993, 20 lions were introduced to the park. The first step taken in making this decision was extensive discussions with the communities living near the park. Local chiefs and leaders visited other game parks which already had lions and spoke to the local people there. Only when the local communities were happy with the idea did the Parks Board introduce lions to Pilanesberg.

- 5.1. What is the difference between a game park and a botanical park? (2)
- 5.2. What is your understanding of a national park? (2)
- 5.3. What employment opportunities were created for the local people? (1)
- 5.4. How has the community become empowered (ability to do something) besides being employed? (2)
- 5.5. How can the community contribute to the ongoing success of the project? (2)
- 5.6. What is a possible disadvantage to the community of this project? (2)
- 5.7. Why is it that alien vegetation had to be removed and replaced with indigenous vegetation? (2)
- 5.8. Do you think that it is important to inform the local people about changes made in these natural areas? Substantiate (give a reason) your answer. (2)