



KPSGA

NEWSLETTER

DECEMBER 2012

MESSAGE FROM KPSGA

The year 2012 is coming to a close. We congratulate and welcome our 310 new members who joined the association this year and wish them the best in their endeavours to make themselves better guides by advancing to the silver and gold levels in the years to come. Twenty four (24) bronze level members have advanced to the silver while three (3) silver level members have advanced to the gold level. We congratulate them and encourage them to keep advancing. As we go into 2013 I encourage members who are eligible to advance to silver and gold levels to take that all important step and advance.

Members have continued to conduct themselves responsibly. This responsible conduct of business is the sine qua non for sustainability of the same business. The responsible efforts of our members have been recognized by other organizations. In November for instance, Eco-tourism Kenya conducted its annual Eco-warrior Awards, and the award for the Guide of the Year category went to a member of KPSGA, Joseph Ole Koyie of Sanctuary Retreats Olonana, who was also winner of the award of the most responsible guide in the

Mara conservancy by Born Free earlier in the year.

May I also take this opportunity to remind all the members to renew their membership for 2013. Members who do not keep up with their annual subscriptions will be struck off the list of members on the association's website. We have noted with concern that many members do not wear their membership badges while on duty. It is a requirement that you wear your membership badge while on duty at all times. We are in the process of making smaller and lighter metallic badges that will be available for members interested in procuring them within the first months of 2013.

Finally, I on behalf of the Board of Directors and the entire secretariat would like to wish you all happy festivities and a prosperous 2013.

Tom Lmakiya Lesarge - CEO
Bronze-Level Member



B U S H M A T T E R S



PARABUTHUS LIOSOMA

Dear Friends,

Some of you have already heard, my Dad just suffered a most alarming scorpion sting in Meru National Park.

I think we all need to be aware of the severity of our eight legged friends, that we all assume have a nasty, painful sting, but not particularly life threatening. This is just not the case! Nigel was stung at 8pm on his forefinger by a large *Parabuthus Liosoma* (photo below, of the exact individual), and by midnight was in total muscle paralysis, except for his heart and upper chest muscles. He was unable to move his legs, arms, torso, neck or head, he couldn't even open his eyes, luckily he could use his upper chest to partially inflate his lungs and his heart kept pumping, without the oxygen that arrived by flying doctors at 12:25, he may well have had total respiratory failure.

The question is, what do we do if this happens again, to a guide, crew, or guest? There is no anti-venom for scorpion stings in Kenya, and like snake anti-venom has inherent risks, particularly without the proper identification. This means that if one gets stung and a huge amount of venom is injected, like Nigel, Medical attention is absolutely needed. What saved Nigel was the oxygen that was administered by the Flying Doctors.

Scorpion venom is a neurotoxin, very similar to Black Mamba venom, except for its higher strength. But, you cannot use snake anti-venom. Basically, if the person survives the respiratory failure, they should normally make a full recovery after a few days.

Having spoken to Royjan Taylor from the Watamu snake Park, he has heard about reactions like this from this species particularly in South Africa. It was Royjan and his wife Claire that from the Moment Nigel had singling in both hands and

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numb lips knew that this was going to get much worse. This stands the same for ALL neurotoxic venom.

There were three people who were especially responsible for saving Nigel's life, Royjan and Clare Taylor for recognizing the severity and helping organize the evacuation, Steve Parkinson for finding an aircraft crew and pilot quickly and willing to fly into Meru (Mulika Strip), and Mike Nicholson for being possibly the only person able and willing to fly a caravan into Meru, through bad weather at midnight.

I have written out a timeline for the doctors, written out below.

Be sure to keep phone numbers for Royjan Tayler (Watamu Anitvenom Snake Park), Steve Parkinson, Flying Doctors, and either Dr Saio, and Dr Silverstein, as they have had experience with snake bites. Neither doctor has heard of such a near fatal scorpion sting. Silverstein is now Kenya's leading expert.

Flying Doctors have blanket rule of no evacuations at night, Steve was able to bypass this and find a pilot and doctor.



In regards to medical kits, a 'Bag Valve Mask' and/or an oxygen tank should be a must. The advantage of a Bag Valve Mask is the ability to keep pumping air into a patient indefinitely, and if a hospital is 12hrs away, an oxygen tank would be empty within 2hrs.

Note: as each symptom arose, they remained or worsened until on oxygen. Rather than repeat each hour, assume previous symptoms are still in effect.

Note about the patient- Male, 63yrs, healthy, calm mentality, not overweight, tough as old nails. Patient was stung at **hour 0(8:00pm)** by a large **female Parabuthus Liosoma** (4inches including outstretched tail) on the tip of his right forefinger.

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Parabuthus Liosoma

0 minutes after sting-Immediate severe pain on the sting site.

30min – pain had moved into the hand He did not sit still or lie down after sting, he moved around, got dressed.

45min – pain was up to the elbow, still moving around, walking and talking

1:00hrs after sting – numbness and tingles started in both arms up to elbow, slight tingles all over body and numb lips, he then went to bed, at this point both arms were hypersensitive to touch

1:30 – feet started to feel numb and more tingling and hypersensitive, legs having sudden and instant pains, as if when touched, extreme pain and large big involuntary leg spasms.

2hrs – eyes were almost impossible to open, numbness all the way up both arms and both legs. Partial paralysis in all extremities.

2:10 hrs – aircraft evacuation organized(3hrs-pilot at airport)(3:20hrs-aircraft airborne from JOMO)

2:30 hrs – breathing difficulty started, swelling and numbness in the throat and tongue, entire body hypersensitive(incredible pain when touching feet, arms and head), tingly, eyes could not open, total paralysis in all extremities: arms, legs, neck, and mid body, patient could only move fingers.

3:00 hrs – patient was carried flat and loaded into a car for 1 hour drive to airstrip for medical evacuation.

3:30 hrs – severe difficulty breathing, patient's upper body was lifted to 20degree angle, helped with breathing slightly. All symptoms as above, same.

4:00 hrs – arrived at airstrip, breathing very heavy(could not use diaphragm to breath, only upper chest, had to work very hard to get air into lungs), heart rate high(100+) and very weak. Hypersensitivity at all time high, particularly hands, arms, feet, and scalp(even hair being moved was extremely painful). Texture of people's hands on patient felt like 80 grit sandpaper! After recovery patient described being touched as an unbelievable jarring pain, with intense bright white flash of light behind the eyelids.

4:10 hrs – at this point all symptoms were at true high, paralysis from toes to lower rib cage, arms, neck, head. Patient could not swallow or breath, patient started to stop breathing, he was then turned on his side, mouth opened, and breathing returned, but still with serious difficulty, saliva was able to drip out of

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mouth and tongue fell lower allowing more air. Note- although patient believed his neck was swollen, it was the paralysis that felt like swelling, breathing difficulty was due to this paralysis.

4:20 hrs – aircraft landed Meru

4:27 hrs - Doctor arrived at patients side, patient could barely breath, on side, struggling, wheezing and not getting enough oxygen. Patient could still try to mumble after asked basic questions, with much difficulty, oxygen is really what he needed.

4: 35 hrs – oxygen applied, breathing became closer to normal within ten minutes. Calmed patient and slowed the heart rate.

4: 40 hrs – patient loaded into aircraft – Patient was given intravenous saline, Paracetamol as a painkiller, Olfen (active ingredient Diclofenac) as an anti-inflammatory, Fentanyl as a stronger pain killer, and Midazolam as a relaxant (active ingredient Dormicum).

Important note: All doctors have warned about trying to follow any set recipe of medicines without anti-venom, as cases are best **treated symptomatically**. The most important factors are not to use morphine-based drugs for pain relief as this can speed and already fast beating heart and induce cardiac arrest. Of everything administered, oxygen was probably the most important.

There seems to be a 50/50 split amongst doctors in regards to EpiPen. Some say this would have helped from the onset, others say that this would increase heart rate, resulting in quicker venom distribution, and would only be a temporary relief. Generally agreed that as a last resort, if the heart is close to stopping, it would be good to use.

5:35 hrs – Airborne and stable

6:30 hrs - Landed Nairobi-removed from oxygen, heart rate slightly high, blood pressure high, but breathing without too much problem.

7:30 hrs – in Nairobi Hospital-given intravenous Piriton as a antihistamine (this probably had no effect and was not necessary, but doctor in the emergency room believed the patient was having an allergic reaction, which was not the case).

Scorpion venom, has a very high chance of creating infection, a tetanus

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vaccine injection will stop this and is critical.

16:00hrs – Patient was stable in ICU and was able to move hands and toes, and with much effort open his eyelids and speak with a slight mumble. Still had highly sensitive feet and hands. For better pain relief, Lyrica (active ingredient Pregabalin) was administered with great success at numbing the hypersensitivity. Patient was able to drink some water.

20:00hrs – Patient could open eyes easier, although light sensitive. Able to talk, move legs and arms, tingling sensation in extremities, but much less hypersensitivity. Managed to drink some soup and juice.

20:00-48:00hrs – Slowly all symptoms dissipated, with only a very numb and tingly right forefinger.



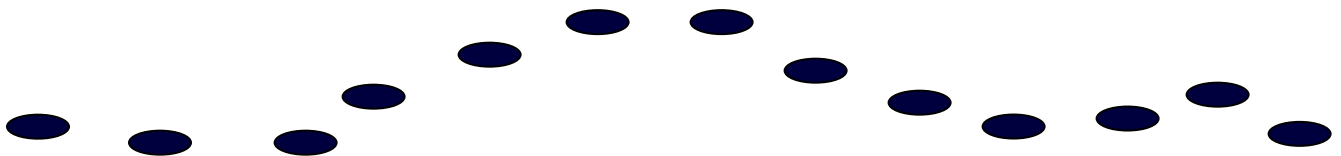
48:00-72:00hrs – Besides numb forefinger, 100% recovery.

72:00hrs – to present(two weeks since sting) slight relapse in that patient has suffered from aches in all joints, and a general stiffness in muscles. Doctors have suggested that the toxin which sits and affects all nerve endings is still present and will take time for one's body to build natural antibodies to fight and slowly remove the toxin.

Reported by Sean Dundas,

Submitted by Mike Mc Cartney

Silver-Level Member



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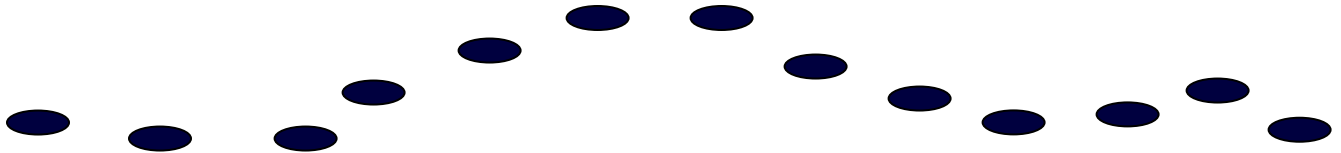
STRIPE SEARCH



Why do Zebras have stripes ? The most common theory is camouflage, as lions are thought to be colour blind. But a new theory has to do with temperature

control. A layer of fat sits beneath black stripes to protect against the heat they absorb. As warm air from the black stripes meets cool air from the white it circulates cooling the extravagantly decorated equines [a giraffe's patches are thought to work in the same way.] The principle has been applied to the Daiwa House office in Sendai, Japan, which uses different paints to circulate air & save on energy bills.

Howard Saunders
Silver-Level Member



SPARASSIDE – OLIOS

I was sitting with guests at the lunch table, chatting away as we sipped our tea after a good meal. I looked over to my right, beyond the end of the table, to see a large green spider descending on a single thread of silk from a nearby bush. As it descended slowly, a

wasp flew past, and it looked as though the spider was trying to catch the wasp. But as I watched longer, I realized the wasp was the one attacking the spider. It flew past twice, each time making contact with the spider. After the second contact, the spider fell limp and dropped to the ground.

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I rudely cut into the conversation at the table to draw everyone's attention to this fantastic wildlife action right next to us. We all got up to go and have a closer look. As we watched, the wasp flew back to where the spider was lying on the ground. It slowly set to work slicing off each one of the spider's legs with surgical precision with its mandibles. The spider offered little resistance, but it was most certainly still alive – likely stunned from an initial sting.

After each one of the spider's legs had been chopped off, the wasp picked the spider up under its abdomen with its middle pair of legs, and began walking away with the spider. At some point, it either got disturbed or tired, and gave up. Having flown off initially, it returned to stick its ovipositor into the top of the spider's cephalothorax! Having done this, it wandered around a little while and then flew off.

I did not have my camera with me as all of this was taking place, but I quickly ran to get it after the action was over. I managed to get a couple of photos of the spider,

but the wasp was long gone.

Spider-Hunting Wasps from the family Pompilidae are well known for this type of behaviour. They will often carry the spider to their burrow in the ground or tree-trunk, where they will lay their eggs inside the spider's body, allowing their offspring to glean nutrients from the spider. I had often seen smaller wasps carrying their "cargo" before as they flew by, but I had never actually witnessed the "kill" from start to finish before.

Spider-Hunting Wasps in East Africa are relatively easy to identify as such. They are usually black, with long black or red legs that hang diagonally backwards as they fly noisily from one bush to another looking for prey. This particular wasp that I witness was a *Batozonellus* sp. wasp which was attacking a Green Huntsman Spider (*Olios* sp.). It was probably one of the most exciting action sequences I've witnessed on safari!



Notice the 4 leg stumps on the Huntsman Spider. The Wasp chopped off all the legs, but left the 2 pedipalps at the front.

Zarek Cockar
Silver-Level Member

B U S H E D U C A T I O N

A STUDENTS' EXPOSURE TOUR

When the instructor (Mr. Kahiga) gave me the itinerary of the school field trip, I knew that the long awaited trip will finally take off. I knew travelling to different districts and provinces is not that easy. Most first time visitors to these different places would be overwhelmed by the extra-ordinary fauna and flora.

The purpose of the trip was a typical field trip that will help the learners (students) to learn more and appreciate what we have in our country, such as the different cultures, pre-historic sites, monuments, game parks, marine parks and reserves, which are the main attractions for tourists to Kenya.



The long awaited trip started on 23rd march 2012 at around 12:00pm. We drove with the intention of getting to Narok early so as to pay a visit to Narok national museum. This was never to be since our bus developed a

major mechanical problem before Narok. We only managed to get to Narok at 5:15 pm, after which we checked into our hotel, freshened up and did some shopping in readiness for the next day's long trip.



The next day, our trip which took us through the Mau – Nakuru road started at 5:00am. Our first stop was at the Mau summit, ostensibly to observe the human damage to the all important water tower and lifeline of our livelihoods and that of our fauna and flora. Mr. Kahiga's message to us was "...being a guide is also being a conservationist, so I mean you are in a better position to protect our fauna and flora". I swore to myself to always champion the protection of the Mau ecosystem.

I copied the message and I promise I will raise the flag and stand tall and firm to be counted on issues

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regarding conservation both fauna and flora, I will carry and preach the message and more so be a good example.

From the Mau summit, we drove to Lake Nakuru National Park. At the entrance to the park, we had a briefing from the park's assistant warden, who lamented the rapid rise of poaching around the country. Her mention of Lemek area, where I come from and other areas such as Olkinyei and Siana as the hotspots of poaching baffled and ashamed me. I, however, took this as a challenge that I must confront in my home area if future generations are to enjoy the beauty of wildlife that I am enjoying today. On our short tour of the park, we got to observe and learn the differences between cormorants and darters and black and white rhinos.



We had a bird's eye view of the lake at the Hyrax Hill's view point, where our guide pointed out little volcanic hills that he said formed

years ago and separated what was once believed to be a massive lake into three – Nakuru, Elementaita and Naivasha.

We stopped by at the Baboon Cliff for lunch, where true to its name we every so often had to ward off naughty baboons that would almost stop at nothing to snatch our snacks from our hands.

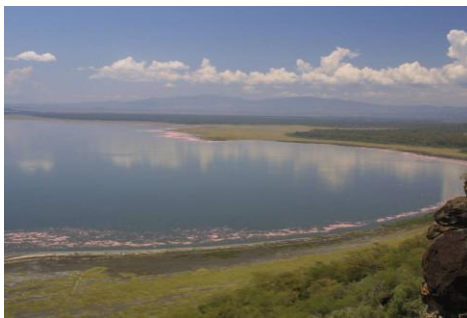
Next on our list of places to visit was Hell's Gate National Park. Here we tried our hands at rock climbing on the magnificent Fischer's Tower and had a long winding walk down and up the park's massive gorge.

We then went through the museum and saw the Silica people's ornaments, we proceeded to the Hyrax Hill view point where we had fascinating view of Nakuru town, the small volcanic hills that are believed to have divided the lakes; that is lake Nakuru, Elementaita and Navaisha which were thought to have been one lake. It is from this viewing point that the Sirikwa's could spot the enemies and alert the rest.

Off we went to the baboon cliff and at first I went behind the bus to make a phone call and all over sudden I was almost knocked down by a baboon, I was about to

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scream for help, but I remembered that maasai men don't scream! But to be honest I was shivering and I quickly made my way to where the rest of the group were, & was too shy to say what had happened.



We ate our picnic lunch with our eyes well open, eyeing a male baboon so that he wouldn't jump over to our Nosim bus and snatch our soft drinks and snacks. From the Baboon Cliff we packed everything and went to Hyrax Hill, where we got a guide to take us around. We saw tortoises and were educated on tortoises, their life span, incubation period, sexual maturity. All went smoothly, other than the fact that one of our student was a bit unwell, but thanks to God he felt better after a while.

We took off to Naivasha Hells gate, it was a long drive but we are determined to make it. On 23rd we went to Hells Gate National Park, where we had a lecture and we learnt where Hells Gate got it's name; (a maasai word enemenege) for a grave for many people and

also for marketing purpose. Fischer's tower was one extraordinary feature and the ropes and the climbers wires were just fascinating. We then drove towards Hells Gate gorge where we took a long but amazing walk guided by Josphat Ledama Who gave us magnificent information and truly enjoyable walk.

On the 24th, we drove up the eastern arm of the Rift Valley to Nairobi where we spent the night at the Kenya Wildlife Clubs headquarters next to the Nairobi national Park. We toured the animal orphanage in the park where we got up close to rhino, lions, hyena and a host of other caged animals. That afternoon, we were treated to songs and dances from different Kenyan communities at the Bomas of Kenya. Though I liked and enjoyed the songs and dances, I felt the Maasai songs and dances performed fell short of my expectations. This is probably due to the fact that not all dancers were Maasai. We wound up the day at the National Museums of Kenya, where the highlight for me was the snake park.



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The white Zebras can be seen in the safari walk. While visiting this place I learnt to appreciate different zones like wetlands, the savannah and the montane all in one area.

Bomas of Kenya was the climax of my visit where I saw all the different cultures represented in form of cultural dances and songs, I also appreciated seeing the various traditional homes and finally the acrobats. However, I felt the masai dance wasn't well done, maybe because I am Masai and I set my expectations so high forgetting that not all the dancers were actual masai. Though I recommend they get more people of the particular ethnic community to do the dances and songs so as to meet the expectations of spectators like my self.



Other places in Nairobi which we visited were The National Museum of Kenya and the Snake Park.

We spent the whole of the next day travelling to Mombasa. On the 27th, we visited Kenya Ports Authority (KPA), crossed over to south coast by ferry and also visited Fort Jesus. The humidity was very high and when we got the opportunity to get into the water we were very happy. Swimming in such a massive body of water was fun.

Our fun in the water was cut short, because we had to head north to Arabuko-Sokoke forest, which was to be our home for the next three days. From our base in the forest, we did a six-hour walk within the forest and made short excursions to Mida Creek for a mangrove conservation education experience. We also visited Haller Park, the Bamburi Cement quarry turned animal sanctuary and recreational park. A visit to the Gede ruins and butterfly farm summed up our list of experiences from our Arabuko-Sokoke base.



Our next stop was the town of Malindi. The Bio-Ken Snake Farm was thrilling. Though scary to some of my fellow students, I found the interaction with the

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farm's snakes amazing.

Equally amazing was our exposure to the town's night life which gave us an insight into the interaction between the tourists and locals in social clubs.

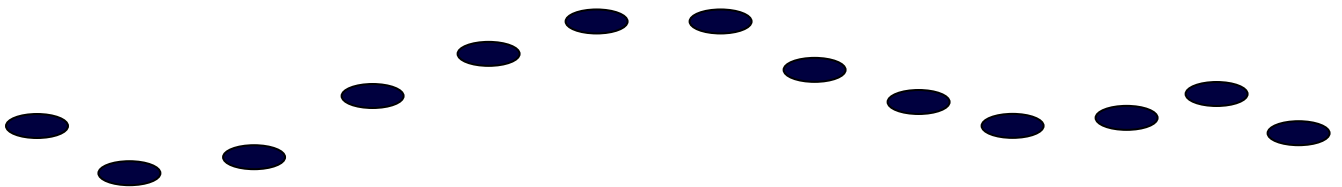


To crown our tour of the coastal region of Kenya, we had a treat at Hemingways in Watamu where we

enjoyed a five course meal, had boat rides and even did some snorkeling in the ocean. It was amazing.

I thank the school administration and all who made this trip possible, it was worth the while and one that I will always remember. I appreciate the exposure and I know it will go along way in helping me relate well with different people in my professional life. Thank you all.

By a Student at
Koiyaki Guiding School



B U S H N E W S

MARSH PRIDE



Photo credit: Alfred Korir

Siena, a lioness from Marsh the pride with six cubs of her cubs. The first cubs by the new males in the pride.

This pride which is famous worldwide was taken over in early October 2011 by a coalition of four males of between 4.5 and 5 years of age. They attacked and wounded two males who controlled this pride before, Clawed and Romeo. They easily lost the battle because Clawed was lame after he was attacked by buffalos before this raid. The old females welcomed the new suitors and went straight to mate with them. I remember White-eye was the first one to go mating followed by Bibi, a sign that these females were fed up with the old chaps and wanted the change of the reign! For us we

had no message to pass to any of the sides on how they could win but only to watch the takeover. It is sad that this kind of handing over powers involves fierce war and sometimes loss of lives, the king of the Mara and one of the most handsome maned lion we know in the Mara called Notch who ruled Marsh Pride between 2003 and 2005 did not put up any resistance when Clawed, Romeo and one of their associates came to take over. Instead, he fled with his sons and later formed a very formidable coalition that controls a vast territory in the Mara inhabited by three female prides.

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Later on Clawed and Romeo died, but before this Clawed very interestingly was welcomed for a buffalo meal by the four new holders of the pride to the shock of many, but nature has a lot of surprises!

Only one lioness, Joy had cubs just before the takeover. Of the five cubs she had, one was adopted. At one point during the first days of the takeover she came face to face with these males. They were going to kill her cubs and it was so sad seeing the young cubs running for their lives, especially the adopted cub which was much younger. Luckily, Joy managed to take the cubs to a safer area. Remember when a pride is taken over the new pride holders would kill the cubs in that pride so that females can quickly come to estrus and they can in turn propagate their genes in the pride by siring their own

cubs. Joy was lucky to be in the company of her older male cubs who helped her hunt and protect their younger siblings. A few months later we discovered that the adopted cub was missing and nobody knew exactly what happened to him.



As Joy's cubs came of age, she moved back to her pride with them, but the older cubs were roughed up by the four dominant males (subsequently nicknamed the four musketeers) and her female cub succumbed to some injuries. The three male cubs who were at the age of 2 years still needed their mother's love and care, but Joy seemed to have a different agenda. Incessant harassment by the four musketeers saw one of Joy's male cubs succumb to injuries and the rest are struggling to live, with their mother occasionally checking on them. To-date Joy has been mating severally with the four musketeers but whether or not she has conceived remains to be seen.

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In between mid June to beginning July we discovered that the four musketeers (Morani, Hunter, Sikio and Scarface) were becoming dads for the first time! They went mating from October to somewhere in February, but seemingly all the females were in false estrus. Two old females in the pride, Siena and Bibi and one sub-adult were the first ones to conceive, but Bibi's cub was adopted by Siena who now has three and the Sub-adult (Mapema) who is Siena's daughter also has three. She was given the name Mapema because she had her cubs before the age of three. Good to know that of these six cubs three who are Mapema's cubs are Siena's grandchildren!

These cubs came out at the time of the great migration and made the migration for the year 2012 for most guides and clients here in the Mara especially those from Governors Camps(the closest camp to them), Melting Pot Camp, Karen Blixen Camp, Mara Safari club, Serian Camps, Saltsprings Mara Camp, Rekerro Camp, Mara Intrepids Camps, Olumara Camp, Freeman Safari Camps, Elephant Pepper Camp, Mara, Rianta Camp, Cheetah Tented camp, Ngerende Island Lodge, Sunworld Bush Camp, Mara Ngenche, Off Beat Mara Camp, Royal Mara and Entim Mara Camp among others. During this time of the migration, they were spotted 75% of the time.

Closer to the ridge and to the edge of marsh pride are four other females (Summer, Autumn, Spring and Winter) who broke away from Marsh pride before the takeover and also find themselves still within the territory of the four musketeers. Two of the four females have four cubs between them.



Two more females in the Marsh Pride also have cubs. Charm being the fourth after Siena, Bibi and Mapema has three cubs and one other sub-adult called Lippy has two cubs after a Martial Eagle took third one. The remaining females without cubs including Bibi who went mating after her cub was adopted could be pregnant and more cubs are expected...Baby Boom In The Marsh Pride. Long live the Marsh Pride.

Alfred Korir
Silver-Level Member

B U S H F I N D I N G S



Jambo,

I saw a rare behavior of a large male leopard mating with two females one after another in quick succession. This was observed in Naboisho Conservancy.

We saw them for three days continuously. It was amazing. Dates on 9,10 n 11th nov.

Simon Ole Kararei
Silver-Level Member

F U N F A C T S

DID YOU KNOW THAT.....

To escape the grip of a crocodile's jaw push your thumb into its eye ball and it will let you go.

Canis lupus is the scientific name for the grey wolf.

Its much easier for dogs to learn spoken commands if its followed by hand signals

Male rabbits are called 'bucks' and females are called 'does'.



Flamingoes can only eat when their heads are upside down.

Tigers have striped skin as well as fur.

Hippos can run faster than humans.

Much like the human fingerprint each zebra's stripe pattern is different.

Compiled by:
Tanwira Fakhir
Bronze-Level Member

B O O K S T O G E T



1. I recently read '***The Elephant Whisperer***' by Lawrence Anthony with Graham Spence ISBN 978-0-330-50668-7. What a wonderful book - highly recommended for anyone interested in nature, animals and essential reading for your safari clients!" Recommended by Tjitske Post
Bronze-Level Member
2. Look out for this book coming out in January 2013 on Kenya's natural history entitled '***Kenya; A Natural History***' by Stephen Spawls & Glenn Mathews.
3. '***Wayside Flowers of East Africa***' a reprint by Teresa Sapieha this little book is a pleasant introduction to a variety of wild flowers found on the wayside. It aims to give information and create interest and enjoyment of one of our most precious of natural treasures. A copy goes for K.Shs 450/ from the **KPSGA** Office.
4. '***Trees of Kenya***' – **An illustrated field guide** 3rd edition 2011 by Anne Birnie & Tim Noad, a comprehensive field guide of the common trees of Kenya covering some 300 indigenous & introduced species. A copy goes for K.Shs 1,700/ from the **KPSGA** Office.

The last two books can currently also be found in book shops in Nairobi.



E X A M D A T E S F O R 2 0 1 3

BRONZE-LEVEL:

30 th January	27 th February	27 th March	24 th April
29 th May	26 th June	31 st July	28 th August
25 th September	30 th October	27 th November	

SILVER-LEVEL:

21 st February	21 st March	18 th April	23 rd May
19 th September	24 th October	21 st November	

Remember that you can still pay your annual subscriptions via **m-pesa** to our office mobile number 0721-448428. Bronze-Level membership re-newal is K.Shs **2,000/** & for Silver & Gold-Level is K.Shs **3,000/**.



Please note that the office will close from Thursday 20th December 2012 at 1 pm and remain closed throughout the holiday season to re-open on Monday 7th January 2013.



*Do have a wonderful festive season &
best wishes for the New Year.*

*Best Regards,
KPSGA Management*

KPSGA GUIDES KNOW KENYA BETTER