

Description

1. The Zig-Zag partition.

This alludes to the Majestic Drakensburg Mountains, which are green in summer and snow capped in winter.

2. The Strelitzia flower

This flower has long been associated with the Province as a floral emblem and represents the natural beauty of the Province.

3. The Dove Tailed Bordure - (the green on which the Lion and Wildebeest are standing)

Indicates the interlinking and interdependence of the inhabitants of the Province.

4. The White Star

Represents the star signaling the birth of Christ (Vasco da Gama, the early Portuguese explorer, named the coastal region Natalia on Christmas Day in 1497) (Natal=Birth).

5. The Lion Supporter

It plays an important role in African (Zulu) Culture. His Majesty the King is referred to as the Ingonyama (Lion). The Lion also represents an important feature of the State Emblems of India as well as in the British Royal Arms. The Lion Supporter is therefore a unifying Heraldic Component.

6. The Black Wildebeest Supporter

This supporter is associated in a Heraldic Context with the former Province of Natal.

Together the Lion and Wildebeest represent the coming together of the former KwaZulu and the former Natal and the unity of all the people of the Province (Zulu, Indian and White).

7. The Hemispherical Zulu Hut

It rests on the point of the Shield. Such a hut could form an appropriate head for the Provincial Mace thus linking the Provincial Coat of Arms and the Provincial Mace.

8. The Cross Assegai and Knob Kierie (Iwisa)

These are symbols of authority and are placed behind the shield.

9. The motto

Masisukume Sakhe translated to English means 'Let us Stand Up and Build'.

10. The Head ring (Isicoco)

This is a symbol of wisdom