

## AFRICAN



## INDABA

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SCI African Chapter Newsletter

March 2003

Dedicated to the People and Wildlife of Africa

## 1 Editor's Comments

The first issue of **African Indaba** has received an overwhelmingly positive response from our members; it is indeed the first time that factual and topical information about African hunting and conservation issues is presented in such condensed form. I sincerely hope that the work of the African Chapter as well as this Newsletter will convince many SCI members to also become members of the African Chapter.

There has been one particular event since the first **African Indaba**, which deserves prominent exposure. Fellow member Jan Oelofse's selection as the winner of the prestigious Audi Terra Nova Award 2002! It is gratifying that Jan, a lifelong hunter, has received this lauded conservation award. You can read more about Jan's achievements and the Terra Nova Award in this newsletter on page 4. Jan has done us all proud and his selection reaffirms the fact that hunters ARE committed conservationists. Congratulations to Jan Oelofse!

Continuing with the subject of hunters and conservationists I am happy to announce that Peter Borchert of "Africa Geographic" has given me the opportunity of stating the hunters' view in a full feature article in the February issue of his excellent magazine. We have reached about 26 000 non-hunters with this message and it certainly contributed to a levelling of the playing field. I appreciate and understand Peter stating in his editorial "that the article does not represent his personal view". We must, however, take serious note of his challenge "*that the hunters} condemn unequivocally and publicly the sort of people that Ian Michler has exposed*". Action from our side is essential.

I therefore would like to invite both Peter Borchert and Ian Michler to a round table session with some key members of the African hunting community in order to sensibly discuss critical issues. It is also clear that the members of the Confederation of South African Hunting Associations as well as the various bodies of professional hunting associations in the African hunting countries will have a vested interest in these matters. Representatives of these organizations will, therefore, have to sit at the table. Last not least, the African hunting organizations have disciplinary committees who are obliged to look into blatant cases of misconduct.

In January, just days too late for our first African Indaba, journalist Melanie-Ann Feris published an article in The Star with the title "Giant Sable in the Crosshairs". According to this article Jan and Boetie Schoonbee of African Dream Safaris offered a hunt for this highly protected species (CITES Appendix 1, critically endangered). Professor Wouter van Hoven of the University of Pretoria, who has, together with IUCN Antelope SSG Chairman, Dr. Richard Estes established that some of the Giant Sable have survived in their original habitat in Angola (see last **African Indaba**) was quick to condemn this irresponsible marketing ploy. I fully agree

with van Hoven – especially since the SCI African Chapter is financially supporting van Hoven's and Estes' efforts for the conservation of this unique species. We have received direct confirmation from Tamar Ron, UNDP advisor to the Angolan Ministry of Fisheries and Environment that no hunting permits for the hunting of the enigmatic species were ever granted by Angolan authorities. Furthermore Dr. Hym Ebedes states quite clearly in an article just published in Game & Hunt Vol 9/3 that the claimed presence of Giant Sable on South African game ranches is indeed a myth!

Beginning of February I have attended AGRED's dinner and auction at the Brenthurst library in Johannesburg. Read more about this event on page 6, but let me tell you so much here: if the wingshooters can do it, the big game hunters should also be able to do it too! We must unite our resources, skills and connections to make a highly visible and significant contribution to conservation in Africa. This is the only way forward!

Finally, let me suggest that a bit of assistance and help from you – our members - could go a long way of making my job easier. There are a number of gifted writers and researchers amongst our readers, and there is always topical news from the hunting and conservation grounds of Africa. Send your articles and news items – it will help in making this newsletter not only better, but it will make it your own.

Good hunting  
Gerhard R Damm

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## 2 CITES 2002 – A Partial Victory?

South Africa, along with Namibia and Botswana, won the right during the 2002 CITES meeting to sell their existing stockpiles of elephant tusks (30, 20 and 10 tons of ivory respectively) into the international ivory trade under strict conditions supervised by TRAFFIC. Zimbabwe and Zambia, where corruption has been rampant in all matters to do with wildlife, were refused the right to sell their stockpiles. Zimbabwe's elephants will remain on Appendix II, which allows limited trade in elephant products. Some members of the "sustainable use group" claimed the CITES decision a victory. This victory is, however, only partial. It is a once-off deal that does little to secure any long-term workable trade in elephant tusks and products and, thus, to reward the successful management of elephants in southern Africa. The CITES decision can also be interpreted as a subtle warning that Mugabe's rape of all natural assets in Zimbabwe must be stopped and that Zambia's rich countryside must be brought under proper wildlife management.

At present, with the opening of the Great Limpopo Park, South Africa's elephants could expand into land in Mozambique and Zimbabwe. But serious problems remain for this Super Park – the illegal settlement of Gonarezhou and rampant poaching as well as the unsolved question how to meaningfully integrate more than 20,000 people in Mozambique part of the park.

For all countries, and particularly for the rural communities and farmers who open their land to wildlife and to elephant, culling and the sale of tusks, skins and other products is imperative. In particular in Zimbabwe, where recent surveys revealed that the elephant population has increased to over 89 000 elephants beyond Zimbabwe's carrying capacity of between 40 000 and 45 000 in park estates. In Hwange alone, there were over 45 000 elephants when the country's largest game park could accommodate only 20 000, while the second largest game park, Gonarezhou, has more than 25 000 when it could only sustain about 10 000 elephants. It will be interesting to see whether the Great Limpopo Park – the joining of Kruger (South Africa), Limpopo (Mozambique) and Gonarezhou (Zimbabwe) – by many of the animal rights scene perceived as the great solution to all elephant population problems, will cope with the huge excess numbers from KNP and Gonarezhou and the not insignificant yearly population growth! Botswana and soon enough Zambia will face similar problems, and suitable elephant territory in South Africa is just not available anymore!

Normal tourist income will be a fraction of the possible receipts from trophy hunting fees and from the sales of products made from tusks and hides. In protein-starved rural communities the meat would be a welcome and cheap by-product. Otherwise why provide these large tracts of land to the elephant and thereby also to other wildlife?

If international trade according to some, remains difficult to secure and supervise, why not begin a strictly controlled regional ivory cartel, selling certified finished products for example to China, Japan? These countries should assist in creating a carving industry Africa to produce according to

*Continued on Page 8*

## 3 News from Africa

### African Elephant Specialist Group

Congratulations to Dr Holly Dublin, the Chair of the IUCN/SSC African Elephant Specialist Group. She has led conservation efforts from this role since 1992, and has recently received the WWF Conservation Merit Award for outstanding conservation achievements focusing upon individual species, biodiversity, and protected areas throughout Africa. Dr Dublin has been involved in various projects over the past 20 years, including population surveys and species conservation amongst others. She was an integral member of the IUCN delegation at CITES COP 12 in Chile, and has supervised WWF's African Rhino Program, recognized as the world's largest single-species conservation program.

### Namibia

Residents in the Caprivi have been urged to protect lions in their region as the animals can generate income for conservancies in the region through trophy hunting.

The Director for the WWF-Namibia, Chris Weaver, urged the Salambala Conservancy in the Caprivi region to conserve more lions for trophy hunting. Weaver noted at a regional workshop that lions are among the wild animal species that can generate funds for the conservancy through trophy hunting by professional hunters. Trophy hunting is being conducted through the Ministry of Environment and Tourism and a lion trophy costs between N\$ 10 000 and 12 000. Weaver said lions are known to be problem animals that kill domestic animals and therefore have been killed at times if they were found feeding on livestock. Four lions were shot and killed by Salambala conservancy's game rangers at Ngoma near the Chobe River after they killed some livestock in the area.

Weaver emphasized that lions attract professional trophy hunters and tourists, adding that their elimination in the area would adversely affect the tourism industry in the Caprivi region. The Chairperson of Salambala indicated that animals in the Conservancy have multiplied over the past three years. Zebras, elephants, wild dogs, lions and a variety of birds are among the animal species found. He said that the number of tourists to the Conservancy has also increased and trophy hunting has picked up in 2002, which included 4 elephant trophies.

WWF supports about 14 registered conservancies in Namibia as well as some non-government organizations (NGOs) that are involved in nature conservation management.

### South Africa

The death of Mpumalanga game tracker Laybert Magagula, who was gored and trampled by elephants in early January, could be blamed on foreign tourists who demand to see all of the Big Five on safari. Witnesses claim the elephants attacked Magagula, when he startled a mother with a two-day-old calf, while attempting to herd them towards tourists at the 4 000ha Kwa Madwala Private Game Lodge near Hector-spruit in Mpumalanga.

Magagula died instantly when he was stabbed in the head, chest, back, and legs by the mother's tusks, and then trampled by other elephants. Mpumalanga Parks Board (MPB) regula-

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*Continued from Page 2 - 3 News from Africa*

tory manager, Jan Muller, condemned any attempts to guarantee sightings for tourists. Similar incidents have occurred in Mpumalanga in recent months.

**Tanzania**

According to Benson Kibonde of the Selous Game Reserve, no poached elephant have been found in 2002 in this largest of all African game reserves. In the 1980s approximately 5000 elephants were killed yearly by poachers in the Selous. This was reduced to approximately 30 per year in the late 1990s.

**Mozambique**

The Royal Netherlands Government will fund part of the Environmental and Awareness Fund (EAF) program of IUCN Mozambique with US\$ 1.2 million to support local initiatives that promote the sustainable management of natural resources through the encouragement of local participation in environmental projects and the raising of awareness through applied training and research.

This will see the creation, publishing and distribution of books and the support of Community-Based Natural Resources Management (CBNRM) and forestry programs at local level. The EAF has been highly relevant in supporting social and environmental development needs in Mozambique.

**Zimbabwe**

Gonono rural communities in Guruve/Zimbabwe benefit from proceeds of the 2002 hunting season in the area to the tune of Z\$5 million (up from Z\$700,000 in 2001). The money will be handed over to the Guruve Rural District Council for the community to boost the developmental project fund. Additional income for the community comes from using the safari camps in Masoka and Mkanda for workshops.

Together with another camp in the Mavhuradonha wilderness the area provides a new gateway to the world famous Mana Pools Mid-Zambezi Valley that consists of areas such as Kanyemba and Angwa supports considerable wilderness areas that are important to the conservation of bio-diversity in Zimbabwe.

**Zimbabwe**

The National Parks and Wildlife Management Authority of Zimbabwe raised Z\$580 from the auctioning of a five-year lease of Chete Safari area hunting concession in mid January 2003.

The auction started off with a bid for \$60 million as leasing fees and as interest in the hunting concession grew, the bids rose to \$580 million. The lease of Chete Safari in the Zambezi Valley was won by a consortium of indigenous companies known as Bamakino Safaris led by Constance Tsomondo. The authority will also receive an annual concession fee of US\$30 000 before the commencement of the hunting year, and a fixed quota fee of US\$59 000 every year for hunted game during the five-year period.

**South Africa**

An eastern Free State lion auction, held near the town of Reitz, fetched a turnover of 1.1 million Rand on January 22<sup>nd</sup>, including a new South African record price of R300000 for a black-maned nine-year-old male. Two other breeding males, aged five years each, fetched R195000 and R150000 respec-

tively. The lion were supplied by two breeders, Hansie Wapenaar and Piet Slabbert. An estimated 800 people from across the country attended the auction, including around 75 registered buyers. Of note, we registered that hand-raised cubs were especially popular among buyers wanting to keep them at lodges for tourism purposes. The cubs fetched prices ranging from R7500 to R12000. What is going to happen to them, once they outgrow the cuddly state?

*Editor's comment: We wonder who has bought the male lions and on whose game ranch they are living now! Or are they dead already – more victims of "canned hunting" with "the huge black-maned lion" destined for some "hunters" trophy room?*

**Namibia**

NACSO - Namibian Association of CBNRM Supporting Organizations hosts a regional CBNRM meeting in Windhoek, from 4-7 March 2003.

The meeting focuses on technical support to CBNRM initiatives with the aim to bring together people in support organizations working in CBNRM, including government and NGO staff, researchers from academic institutions, people working in CBO Associations (e.g. technical staff in Campfire Association and BOCOBONET), private sector people (e.g. in the hunting, tourism, agriculture, rangeland, fishing, logging, etc. businesses working with communities), etc..

For more information please contact NASCO at [nacso@iafrica.com.na](mailto:nacso@iafrica.com.na)

**Namibia**

The Namibian Power Company, NamPower, is investigating the feasibility of generating hydro-electric power by constructing a six to eight meter high dam wall right at the scenic Popa Falls at the eastern end of the Caprivi Strip.

This project would alter the seasonal flow of water into the Delta and change the vibrant and diverse ecosystems of the region. Although it seems that NamPower is making only preliminary investigations into the feasibility of the dam, it is certainly necessary to point out the detrimental effects and investigate alternatives.

**Elephant Handbook**

"Studying Elephants", with contributions from the IUCN/SSC African Elephant Specialist Group is now available electronically from AfESG website at <http://iucn.org/afesg/tools/index.html>. The book focuses on studying elephants in the wild, and contains information about census methods, radio-collaring and satellite tracking, elephant behavior, and vocalizations.

**Botswana**

The Botswana government is hopes that the implementation of its new Game Ranching Policy will encourage the Botswana to engage in the game ranching industry. The Botswana government website says some of the incomes generating activities from game ranching include tourism activities such as game viewing, safari hunting and live capture for sale, supplemented by supplying accommodation and retailing local crafts. Looking at South Africa's experience, the Botswana government also hopes that increased game ranch ownership will strengthen the country's wildlife numbers.

The Botswana government has set up a demonstration game ranch at Matlho-a-Phuduhudu in the Ghanzi District where training for prospective and existing game farm owners will be undertaken.

**SCI-AC**

## 4 Jan Oelofse is the Terra Nova Award Winner 2002

Longstanding SCI African Chapter member Jan Oelofse has been declared the overall winner for 2002 of the prestigious Audi Terra Nova Award. He took the honors ahead of 3 other nominees. The patron of the Terra Nova Award is none less than celebrated conservationist Dr Ian Player.

Jan's involvement with wildlife dates back to the 1960s when he was an employee of Natal Parks Board. Back in 1974 Jan moved from South Africa to Namibia's Mount Etjo Area, where he established a lodge and game farm.

Jan's achievements as a hunter are manifold. He has been nominated years back in 1982 as most outstanding professional hunter. Each year Jan Oelofse Safaris donates a 10 day hunt (inclusive of 10 trophies) to an under-privileged handicapped hunter who is also the recipient of the Special Hunter Award by SCI. Many hunters from Europe and America have found great experiences and true African hunting with Jan. Jan has also pioneered the integration of indigenous rural people into safari hunting activities beyond the roles of trackers and skimmers. In early 2000 "Safari Times Africa" reported that Jan's employees Naftali Amwoolongo and Phillipus Elias had qualified as full professional hunters and had conducted their first safaris with overseas clients.

But his achievements on the conservation side are even more sterling than his hunting career. As a young parks board employee in Natal, Jan developed game capture procedures by means of large woven plastic sheets that were thrown over the animals from a helicopter. Once in Namibia he set out with vigour to stock the 20,000 hectare expanse of Mt. Etjo with game, replacing cattle, sheep and goats. The overgrazing and subsequent erosion was stopped and the original vegetation restored. Jan's game farming activities cover tourism, game capture and sale of live animals, filming and of course hunting!

Readers can take heed to Jan's statement "that I have always been rich – in happiness, experience, growth and enjoyment. It is in the doing that I have achieved personal growth, happiness and fulfilment, whether my ventures were successful or not. Focus on the present, and live life in full!"

The African Chapter is proud to count Jan amongst its members and we encourage all to take his efforts and achievements as example! Jan Oelofse is living proof that hunters and conservationists are not only natural partners, as I outlined in my article in the February 2003 issue of Africa Geographic; real hunters are indeed the foremost activists on the conservation front for the benefit of all. Jan has earned and deserves the proud designation HUNTER-CONSERVATIONIST.

The best wishes of the African Chapter and African Indaba to Jan Oelofse!

**SCI-AC**

**Renew your membership for Safari Club International and SCI African Chapter and convince your friends and clients to join our growing numbers!**

## 5 Botswana's Elephant Problem

"That in view of the serious threat to the environment posed by the unacceptable high population of elephants in Botswana this Honorable House requests government to embark earnestly upon a program of elephant culling and/or trans-location", is the text of a motion by MP P Kedikilwe. It is estimated that the country has now in excess of 120 000 elephants (from 54 000 in 1990) with an annual increase of about 6 000 calves. Elephants are not only endangering people's lives, other wild and domestic animals, the environment and crops but pose also a threat to themselves as they destroy their habitat (they are responsible for the destruction of mature woody vegetation and the reduction in the overall biodiversity, especially along Chobe River). Kedikilwe criticised the CITES decision of COP 12 to allow Botswana to sell only 20 000 kilograms of ivory. He said Botswana should be allowed to reduce the number of elephants and called on Botswana to protest with placards in front of embassies of countries that are against the reduction of the number of elephants.

Six MPs who debated the motion, Pono Moatlhodi of Tonota, Maun/Chobe's Bahiti Temane, Ronald Sebege of Barolong, Moeng Pheto of Lentsweletau, Okavango's Joseph Kavindama and Kanye's Omphithetse Maswabi supported it. "Don't just invite tourists to come and have fun viewing game, invite relevant people as well to come and witness the damage that the elephants cause, said one MP during the debate.

The motion was however adjourned following a request by the Minister of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism, P. Venson to that effect. The minister said that the country could attract negative publicity and even block the sale of existing ivory stock if it decides to cull so soon after the recent CITES meeting. After outlining the challenges of either culling, trans-locating or sport hunting elephants, Venson told Parliament that a consultant was employed on Nov. 13, 2002 to review the 1991 Elephant Management Plan with full participation of all stakeholders. The review is to be completed in July 2003. The final document will contain information on elephant population status, ecological impact, history and conflict with humans. The minister explained that sport hunting only involves a small number of elephants, trans-location is extremely expensive, and undertaking culling in such a large elephant range presents massive logistical problems. **SCI-AC**

### SCI African Chapter – African Indaba Newsletter

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## 6 South African Game Auction Prices 2001 and 2002

Species	Scientific Name	Average Price 2001	Average Price 2002	02 in % of 01	All Time RSA Record
Blesbuck	Damaliscus dorcas phillipsi	R 703.00	R 763.00	108.53%	R 2,500.00
Blesbuck, White	Damaliscus dorcas phillipsi	R 988.00	R 1,077.00	109.01%	R 2,500.00
Bontebok	Damaliscus dorcas	R 3,310.00	R 6,227.00	188.13%	R 10,250.00
Buffalo	Syncerus caffer	R 81,409.00	R 116,624.00	143.26%	R 225,000.00
Bushbuck, Limpopo/Cape	Tragelaphus scriptus sylvaticus	R 2,767.00	R 2,826.00	102.13%	R 8,100.00
Bushpig	Potamochoerus porcus	R 643.00	R 300.00	46.66%	R 1,250.00
Duiker, Grey	Sylvicapra grimmia (subsp)	R 1,302.00	R 1,035.00	79.49%	R 2,300.00
Duiker, Red	Cephalophus natalensis	R 2,600.00	n/a	n/a	R 2,600.00
Eland Cape	Taurotragus oryx	R 4,524.00	R 5,059.00	111.83%	R 11,250.00
Eland Livingstone	Taurotragus oryx	R 11,356.00	R 11,907.00	104.85%	R 15,500.00
Elephant	Loxodonta africana	R 10,000.00	n/a	n/a	R 12,500.00
Gemsbok	Oryx gazella	R 3,388.00	R 3,696.00	109.09%	R 5,800.00
Giraffe	Giraffe camelopardalis	R 13,118.00	R 14,780.00	112.67%	R 20,500.00
Grey Rhebuck	Pelea capreolus	R 2,035.00	R 3,574.00	175.63%	R 4,200.00
Grysbuck, Cape	Raphicerus melanotis	R 2,000.00	R 500.00	25.00%	R 2,000.00
Hartebeest, Cape	Aelcephalus buselaphus caama	R 3,189.00	R 3,440.00	107.87%	R 7,200.00
Hippopotamus	Hippopotamus amphibius	R 27,000.00	n/a	n/a	R 61,000.00
African Wild Dog	Lyaon pictus	R 7,327.00	R 8,000.00	109.19%	R 15,500.00
Impala, Southern	Aepycerus melampus	R 642.00	R 740.00	115.26%	R 2,250.00
Impala Black-faced	Aepycerus melampus petersi	R 101,333.00	R 141,429.00	139.57%	R 160,000.00
Klipspringer	Oreotragus oreotragus (subs)	R 4,918.00	R 5,171.00	105.14%	R 7,400.00
Kudu	Tragelaphus strepsiceros	R 2,323.00	R 2,380.00	102.45%	R 10,100.00
Lechwe, Red	Kobus leche leche	R 7,275.00	R 10,938.00	150.35%	R 15,000.00
Leopard	Panthera pardus	R 2,250.00	n/a	n/a	R 2,250.00
Lion	Panthera leo	R 15,000.00	R 32,357.00	215.71%	R 225,000.00
Nyala	Tragelaphus angasi	R 7,123.00	R 8,444.00	118.55%	R 26,000.00
Oribi	Ourebia ourebi ourebi	R 3,200.00	R 7,500.00	234.38%	R 7,500.00
Ostrich	Struthio camelus	R 1,016.00	R 1,140.00	112.20%	R 2,200.00
Porcupine	Hystrix africaeustralis	R 236.00	R 246.00	104.24%	R 500.00
Reedbuck, Common	Redunca arundinum	R 3,768.00	R 3,863.00	102.52%	R 7,300.00
Reedbuck, Mountain	Redunca fulvorufola	R 1,247.00	R 1,271.00	101.92%	R 4,200.00
Rhino, Black	Diceros bicornis	R 550,000.00	R 451,667.00	82.12%	R 602,500.00
Rhino, White	Ceratotherium simum simum	R 169,300.00	R 192,383.00	113.63%	R 450,000.00
Roan	Hippotragus equinus equinus	R 106,714.00	R 131,500.00	123.23%	R 170,000.00
Sable	Hippotragus niger niger	R 66,534.00	R 93,572.00	140.64%	R 205,000.00
Springbuck, Black	Antidorcas marsupialis	R 872.00	R 1,209.00	138.65%	R 3,600.00
Springbuck, Common	Antidorcas marsupialis	R 501.00	R 520.00	103.79%	R 1,650.00
Springbuck, Hartwater	Antidorcas marsupialis	R 887.00	R 5,200.00	586.25%	R 5,200.00
Springbuck, White	Antidorcas marsupialis	R 2,182.00	R 3,270.00	149.86%	R 6,000.00
Springhaas	Pedetes capensis	R 60.00	n/a	n/a	R 60.00
Steenbuck	Raphicerus campestris	R 1,510.00	R 1,778.00	117.75%	R 3,750.00
Tsessebe	Damaliscus lunatus lunatus	R 15,285.00	R 17,760.00	116.19%	R 22,000.00
Warthog	Phacochoerus aethiopicus	R 719.00	R 884.00	122.95%	R 3,500.00
Waterbuck, Common	Kobus defassa ellipsiprymnus	R 5,060.00	R 6,255.00	123.62%	R 11,750.00
Wildebeest, Black	Connochaetes gnou	R 2,313.00	R 2,721.00	117.64%	R 4,400.00
Wildebeest, Blue	Connochaetes taurinus	R 2,326.00	R 2,324.00	99.91%	R 6,000.00
Zebra, Burchell's	Equus burchelli	R 3,006.00	R 4,564.00	151.83%	R 11,000.00
Zebra, Cape	Equus zebra zebra	R 6,033.00	R 16,347.00	270.96%	R 18,000.00
Zebra, Hartmann's	Equus zebra hartmannae	R 9,000.00	R 14,467.00	160.74%	R 17,500.00

*"Consumptive wildlife uses are relatively unimportant in terms of economic contribution, but they are the only use values possible in the less well-endowed two thirds of the wildlife estate. This portion of wildlife land faces an economic threat of conversion to livestock grazing land, and consumptive uses are vitally important to help ensure its future retention under wildlife. Thus a ban on consumptive use, as recommended by some, would seriously jeopardise wildlife conservation, already under threat from livestock expansion, in large parts of Botswana."*

*From: Economic returns and allocation of resources in the wildlife sector of Botswana, J.I. Barnes, Environmental Economics Unit, Directorate, Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Private Bag 13306, Windhoek, Namibia, (E-mail: [jbarnes@iafrica.com.na](mailto:jbarnes@iafrica.com.na))*

## 7 AGRED Auction 2003

Africa is unique in its enormous variety of game birds, all of which thrive in their natural habitat. The destruction and loss of habitat not only leads to the demise of the birds, but also seriously affects all other creatures sharing it. The challenge of all conservationists, and in particular the hunter-conservationist, is to contribute to habitat and ecosystem preservation so that fauna and flora may prosper, and that private and community landowners may derive income from the sustainable utilization of greater game bird populations. The development of a viable gamebird industry requires relatively small capital outlays from landowners.

For over a decade AGRED has sponsored the scientific research of game birds in South Africa. An enthusiastic core of supporters has managed AGRED and raised over 1.5 million Rand during that time for game bird research projects. Now theories and knowledge gained have to be put to good use so that not only the game birds and wingshooters, but also farmers and rural communities benefit from the past efforts.

The practical way forward is the introduction of professional management, giving AGRED the resources to negotiate with, and advise government on shooting seasons, bag limits, licensing and all other matters relating to game birds. With the enthusiastic support of AGRED (African Gamebird Research Education and Development Trust) and its supporters, projects will be developed and implemented, encouraging related tourism and serving as economic catalyst for rural development.

On invitation from Mr. and Mrs. Nicky Oppenheimer about 200 wingshooters and AGRED supporters came together at the unique historical building of the Brenthurst Library in Johannesburg on 7<sup>th</sup> February for a dinner and auction to raise funds for the AGRED projects. Lovely ladies in long evening gowns and tuxedoed gentlemen braved the heat of the hot highveld summer evening and mingled expectantly for pre-dinner drinks under an airy tent, suitably entertained by chamber music and clinking glasses of Cape bubbly. Amongst the guests we could observe Cyril Ramaphosa; another illustrious Gauteng figure, Tokyo Sexwale had sent his apologies for not attending in a most humorous way, "... since all participants know me as a jailbird, I have to attend a party of my flock given by Madiba at Robben Island ...".

Once seated in the hall of the library at beautifully decorated tables, the guests were treated to an excellent dinner and exquisite wines from the Rustenberg Estate. The event was supported by ABSA Private Bank. The serious action started after the main course with the auction of a number of prestigious items. The hammer of the auctioneer fell after animated bidding for the following items:

- A portrait commission 1.2 x 1.0m by one of South Africa's great artists, John Meyer
- A portrait commission 1.2 x 1.0m by pre-eminent South African painter Neil Rodger
- A trip for two couples on Rovos Rail's "Pride of Africa" to the Lowveld and flight on Rovos Classical Aircraft to Victoria Falls and return trip to Pretoria on Rovos Rail.
- A piece of ceramic art by Ardmore Galleries donated by Charles Greig Jewellers

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## 8 Hunters and the Media

Gerhard R Damm

The number of TV productions with negative news about hunting and hunters is increasing. "Normal" wildlife productions often include insinuations how "bad" hunting is for wildlife; documentaries about African wildlife contain remarks about "how hunting lead to the extinction of species"! Anti-hunting articles also pop up with increased frequency in the printed media.

Some hunters criticize their organizations for not acting against negative portrayals of hunting and hunters. "We are paying annual subs, and therefore the associations are obliged to prevent negative reporting!" is an often-heard argument.

It is not quite that simple. Luckily, one might say, since the Freedom of Press is one of the most important pillars of a democratic society. Nobody has the power to prevent any TV production being aired or article being printed, however one sided and factually incorrect they may be. The enemy pictures of "media against hunters", or vice versa, should, however, give room to rational and factual approaches to represent true conservation and effective scientific wildlife management.

Viewing the problem not only when the public discussions boil over after a particularly abhorrent anti-hunting piece - but from a long term angle, we quickly discover that the only one way to have a certain influence on media reporting are frequent and well-established contacts to the media and to individual journalists.

The media representatives have to be convinced that the hunters are competent partners in discussing environmental issues. Secondly, a constant flow of relevant information from the hunters and their organizations to the media should assist in bringing topics of importance to the forefront. Strong alliances with non-hunting conservation associations, like the Worldwide Fund for Nature (WWF), the Endangered Wildlife Trust, etc. will also have a positive effect. These organisations usually have extremely good and strong media relations. Hunting organizations would certainly be well advised to use the good will of these non-hunting conservation associations.

Having said this, we must not forget however that "Good News Are No News". The media companies are looking for news of interest for the broad non-hunting public! This news must satisfy simultaneously the requirements of topicality and of sensationalism. Because of the public's receptiveness, emotions are of high communication value in conservation news.

We must learn that it will be our advantage, if we occupy and exploit the entire spectrum of news, which conservation **and** hunting offer. We must not relinquish the leadership in public opinion forming to the anti-hunting segment. Unfortunately, the facts today show that we have done so! Therefore the urgent need to start engaging the media in constructive dialogues, without shying away from uncomfortable truths and facts is imperative.

Communication, workshops, hands-on press conferences, joint projects with non-hunting conservation associations and participation at grass-root level, as well as "events" will assist in raising and captivating the interest of the media and the general public alike. This approach creates more than fleeting interest and will induce some journalists to delve deeper into the topic. Hunters and hunting associations have nothing to

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*Continued from Page 6 - 7 AGRED Auction 2003*

- Two six bottle cases of the world renowned 1999 Rustenberg Peter Barlow wine
- A father/son pheasant shoot for two guns at the family shoot of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Astor near Bucklebury in Berkshire/UK
- A portrait commission 1.0 x 0.75m by Andrew Murray
- A 270mm high Baobab tree, crafted from sterling silver and gold by Patrick Mavros
- An original box of 25 H. Upmann hand made Cuban "Rothschild's Excepcionales" cigars produced in the early period of Fidel Castro
- A painting by renowned South African artist Keith Joubert, titled "Foot Paths"
- "Two Bongo in the Congo Rain Forest" – a spectacular painting of this shy antelope by Paul Augustinus
- A weekend for a party of 4 at Dave Rattray's guest lodge above Fugitives Drift
- Two large indigenous hardwood bowls turned from Mopane by wood artist Butch Smuts
- A walking Cheetah maquet by Dylan Lewis of an edition of 15 (530mm high x 900mm long)
- A weekend at Tswalu Game Lodge with a Sandgrouse shoot for 10 people inclusive of a Kingair flight from and to Johannesburg
- A 2003 Landrover Discovery HSE, 2.5 Td5

The astonishing amount of almost 1.6 million Rand was the result of the hotly contested auction. But not enough with this excellent achievement – the additional sale of raffle tickets for three prizes – with a 1904 William Evans cased shotgun as top draw card – brought the total proceeds close to 2 million Rand. AGRED's efforts – endorsed by Environment and Tourism Minister Valli Moosa – do not only show that wingshooting is politically correct, but also that the enthusiastic hunter-conservationist is actively involved in the important process of sustainable development of our rural areas.

Our congratulations to AGRED and the organizing committee for a truly memorable evening, an outstanding result – and the public showing of how hunters contribute to conservation!

**SCI-AC**

## 9 Lämmergeier-Alert

The numbers of the bearded vultures, South Africa's largest and rarest vulture, have declined by up to 70% over the last 20 years, Wildlands Trust CEO Dr Andrew Venter said after a comprehensive survey of the vulture population. For the first time, researchers used the quiet Eurocopter helicopter to map out the nesting sites. The survey cost of R40,000 was funded by the Wildlands Trust and undertaken by Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife. The census revealed that the bearded vulture -- also known as the Lämmergeier -- was in dire straits. Nesting sites had decreased from 32 to a mere 9. It is now necessary to follow up with quarterly surveys and continuous monitoring of the vulture population in order to ascertain the cause which led to the dramatic decline in the numbers of this enigmatic bird.

**Hunters, who observe the bearded vulture during field trips, are urged to communicate their observations to Dr. Andrew Venter**

**SCI-AC**

*Continued from Page 6 - 8 Hunters and the Media*

hide. We must seek an uninhibited contact with the media.

It is a deplorable fact that we seem to have a media relationship, which could only be described as hostile. Frequently articles are critical and biased and often show a distinct lack of knowledge about sustainable use of natural resources and conservation biology. It should, therefore, be a noble task of the "official" representatives of the hunting associations and of each individual hunter not to ignore such contributions. Sanctimonious replies by hunters, ignoring obvious misdeeds of their peers, or hunters' replies with a similar lack of conservation biology knowledge, however, neither do justice to the hunting case, nor do they contribute to a civilized and democratic dialogue.

We could convince journalists to participate in some hunts! Why don't we show them – in the field – how hunting contributes to conservation and human well-being at rural community level? Let us also bring them to institutions of higher learning, like the Centre of Wildlife Management at the University of Pretoria, the Southern African Wildlife College or the Pretoria Technikon and show them how conservation and hunting complement each other.

We must show the reality of hunting and we have to unearth the relevant topical information for the journalists! Together with the field trips, they should be given information packages about the connection between hunting and conservation. Some readers will say that journalists would twist the facts and show only negative sides of hunting. I do consider this a counterproductive stance and, most importantly, a stance, which would confirm to the journalists and the public that hunters indeed have something to hide! Boycotting the media is no solution! Everybody in today's world communicates – also those who prefer to remain silent. And even those "silent" hunters take a stance – they only leave the interpretation to others!

Let us be objective: – if journalists uncover unsavoury and unethical hunting practices, we should be the first to be thankful! "Bad press", as hunters frequently complain, is often the result of the actions of individual hunters, who for a variety of reasons, forget or ignore not only legally prescribed standards, but also ethical standards as set by the rich tradition of hunting.

It requires substantial courage that hunting associations ostracize these "black sheep", by throwing them out, thus demonstrating sincerity to society and the media. This is the only way to achieve and maintain credibility.

Journalists are the multipliers, who can influence public perception and opinion. We must cooperate with them! The antis certainly do and we should not relinquish the battlefield to them!

However, a goal-oriented public relation effort does not exhaust itself in communication and information. The associations representing the hunters have to coordinate their strategies and measures. Marketing a product or a service is not too different from marketing the activity "hunting". The individual hunters have to understand and accept the broad PR policy of their organizations. Hunters have the obligation to know and understand **what** (*the activity hunting*), **how** (*through press and TV*) and **why** (*the rationale for hunting*) we are

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Continued from Page 2 - 3 *CITES 2002 – A partial Victory?*

their quality demands. We need the jobs in Africa and not in Asia! Strict micro-chipping controls and the elimination of middlemen should curtail any illegal trade and the value added products would go a long way to pay for conservation and management measures! The southern African region can produce its own and most effective means to stop poaching! Joint ownership, inclusion of the rural population and worthwhile financial rewards for them will make the rural people become the elephants' custodians. If the elephant is to be afforded large tracts of land in a region beset by poverty, HIV/Aids and failed agricultural programs, it must, like other animals, pay its way.

Opposition to such hard-nosed positions comes from international, Western-based animal rights organizations that seek to protect their continued flow of widows' subscriptions, and oppose culling and utilization, whereas organizations like WWF-SA, EWT, etc. and indeed IUCN have long since recognized the need of unemotional scientific solutions! **SCI-AC**

## 10 African Wild Dogs

Keri Harvey, WWF-SA

As wild dog numbers continue to decrease, with only about 350 dogs in South Africa and an estimated 4 500 in the whole of Africa, new approaches are being sought to ensure their conservation.

Wild dogs are in trouble. They are the most endangered carnivore species in South Africa, with the only viable population occurring in the Kruger National Park, but even this population has halved in the past five years. Although scientists believe this to be part of a natural fluctuation, this finding serves to emphasize the seriousness of the predicament facing wild dogs in South Africa. Wild dogs need urgent conservation to save them from extinction, and new and innovative methods must be developed to achieve this goal. This is exactly Peter Lindsey work, with funding from the Green Trust. He's doing a "a bio-economic analysis of wild dog conservation in southern Africa", the findings of which should indicate what exactly it would take to enable wild dogs to become economically self-sustaining – able to "stand on their own four feet".

To do this, Lindsey needs to determine the status and distribution of wild dogs in South Africa, especially those living outside protected areas. This will give a good indication of exactly what needs to be conserved. Then, the minimum area and prey requirements of a wild dog pack needs to be determined, in order to evaluate the minimum reserve size and prey population size needed to naturally sustain wild dogs. Another most important objective of the project is to assess the existing attitudes towards wild dog conservation outside of protected areas. The implications of these attitudes have far-reaching effects – both negative and positive – on the conservation of wild dogs in these areas. So far Lindsey has found that game ranchers whose income is based on ecotourism generally have an extremely positive attitude to wild dogs, while many stock farmers and hunters tend to have a far less positive view on the dogs.

Of course an important practical aspect of wild dog con-

*Continued on Page 9*

## 11 New Protected Areas Bill

The draft protected areas bill, replacing the national parks act and relevant provincial legislation, could create problems for conservation. Khulani Mkhize, CEO of KZN Ezemvelo already made his warning voice heard.

Conservationists across the board have also criticized the draft Biodiversity Bill (deadline for public comment: 28<sup>th</sup> February), which should have a significant interconnection with the Protected Areas Bill. However, although links were insinuated in the draft publication of the Protected Areas Bill, Mark Botha, policy specialist of the National Botanical Society claims that no links exist.

We agree that successful conservation management on provincial level could be seriously hampered, if it is brought under national authority with a possibility to override provincial laws, especially since the economic side has been dealt with haphazardly. We want to state, however that we believe the diverging national and provincial conservation legislations need auditing and streamlining regarding purpose and objectives; a definition of how budgets will be funded and the incentive for earning funds through sustainable use of resources in and around protected areas. We perceive a distinct lack of communication and dialogue between the provincial and national authorities and the interested public.

IUCN definitions provide six different categories of protected areas by (in contrast of the four as proposed by the new act). Economically viable multiple use zones are significant in achieving the justified interests of people and wildlife alike and successful ventures can readily be seen in Southern Africa. It seems that a full compliment of the IUCN protected areas criteria, with nationally desirable adaptations, is of utmost importance in particular with the view of intermarrying sustainable development with conservation objectives and the goals stipulated in the "sustainable use principle" of the South African constitution as well as the parameters set by the World Summit on Sustainable Development. Multiple use buffer zones inclusive of sustainable trophy hunting areas and privately owned and managed wilderness areas are of significant importance for the wellbeing of people and biodiversity.

Peace Parks Foundation seems to have forgotten this major point in the recent developments around the Greater Limpopo Park., and now the new Protected Areas Bill follows suit.

Provincial authorities in some provinces of South Africa like North West and KwaZulu Natal have successfully shown in the past that a close working relationship with private and communal landowners leads to reducing the pressure exerted on parks. Moreover their pragmatic application of "multiple use" even to highly protected areas (i.e. Pilanesberg National Park), has led to significant economic gains **and** conservation success. The deadline for public comment for the bill ended with January 31<sup>st</sup>, 2003. **SCI-AC**

**If you want to receive an email with a PDF or Word file of the article "Hunters and Conservationists – Natural Allies!" as published by "Africa Geographic" Volume 11, Number 1 please mail G. Damm [gerhard@muskwa.co.za](mailto:gerhard@muskwa.co.za) and indicate format preference.**



*Continued from Page 8 - 9 African Wild Dog*

servation is the financial cost and corresponding benefit of wild dog conservation across a range of land use categories – from stock farmers to game ranchers.

This investigation hopes to assess whether the wild dog can pay for its own conservation through its intrinsic economic value based upon tourism. Should this be possible, donor funding could be re-directed to those areas in which wild dogs cannot pay for themselves, and wild dog conservation efforts would become cost efficient.

Throughout the investigation, Lindsey has looked at the three wild dog groupings in South Africa, in order to achieve accurate and applicable results. These groupings are the wild dogs of the Kruger National Park, those that are free ranging outside of officially protected areas, and those dogs that are part of the meta-population. This meta-population includes the wild dogs reintroduced to various reserves.

Although in isolation these packs do not form viable populations, the sub-populations in the various reserves are linked through management to prevent inbreeding, local extinction or local excess in numbers – and as a result, together form a viable wild dog population, as is found naturally in the Kruger National Park.

Lindsey says the project definitely wouldn't have been possible without the assistance of landowners and interested organizations, both in South Africa and Zimbabwe. "The project was very dependent on the information and good will of people like WAG-S.A (Wild Dog Action Group-South Africa), the owners into which wild dogs have been reintroduced as part of the meta-population, and landowners who have free ranging wild dogs. They have all given a lot of help."

During the three years of the project, Lindsey says he has seen positive trends in wild dog conservation, as the meta-population has been increased and wild dogs have been introduced to Marakele National Park and the private Shambala Game Reserve. Still, there's a way to go and Lindsey is also "assessing the best way forward with wild dog conservation so as to better focus effort in the future."

Lindsey believes it's quite possible for wild dogs to become self-sustaining and ensure their own conservation, but there are a few more issues that need to be investigated and resolved before this objective becomes a reality.

The next step says Lindsey is to look at the ecology and impact of wild dogs under game ranching conditions: "We need to see just how much damage they cause by damaging fences, chasing game and hunting and eating expensive animals. These are practicalities that need to be dealt with so that wild dogs can eventually earn their keep. I believe it's all quite possible under certain game ranching conditions, given tolerance by landowners, and with an improved understanding of the impact of wild dogs upon prey populations by game ranchers and researchers alike."

The success of conservation efforts involving wild dogs outside of protected areas is entirely dependent upon cooperation by landowners. In some areas of the country, this is already happening. In many areas however, ranchers continue to persecute wild dogs and until this changes, no real improvement in the status of wild dogs in South Africa can be achieved.

**SCI-AC***Continued from Page 7 - 8 Hunters and the Media*

marketing! Our image is mostly of our own making!

Let us face the hard facts – what are the topics of hunting related accounts and articles in the general media? Canned shooting, unethical behaviour of hunters, hunting accidents, hunters killing protected animals without permits, etc. – bad news and black sheep, as far as hunting is concerned! There is no journalist in the world willingly foregoing such topics, since the public loves to abhor! Bad news is good news. I do not consider that an outright disadvantage for us – since thousands of inebriated drivers have not yet achieved to give driving a bad name, unethical medical doctors do not bring medicine in disrepute, etc.

We usually forget the basic law of good public relations: **"The best PR for hunting is how the individual hunter acts in and out of the hunting fields!"** This basic truth also contains a bitter drop – that it is the individual hunter who actually contributes a major share towards the unfavourable picture of hunters in society. There was a time in history, where hunters formed a respected part of society. People connected hunting with certain attributes like courage, toughness in following ones objectives, and most of all with a deeply rooted knowledge about animals in particular and nature in general. Is it not obvious that we have to find our way back to our roots again? If we want to know how the public sees us hunters, we have to see and evaluate ourselves first. And we most likely discover that our own perception of the hunters' image and the reality of public perception do not converge. Let's work together to change that! **SCI-AC**

## **SCI & SCIF Position Statement and Mission**

### **Safari Club International (SCI) Position**

**Safari Club International is the leader in protecting the freedom to hunt and in promoting wildlife conservation worldwide**

### **Safari Club International (SCI) Mission**

**To Protect and Preserve Our Hunting Heritage through Wildlife Conservation, Education, Legislative and Humanitarian Efforts**

### **Safari Club International Foundation (SCIF)**

**Safari Club International Foundation funds and manages worldwide programs dedicated to wildlife conservation, outdoor education and humanitarian services**

### SCI African Chapter Fair Chase Definition

Every sport hunter shall pursue an animal only by engaging in fair chase of the quarry. Fair Chase is defined as pursuit of a free or enclosed ranging animal possessed of the natural behavioural inclination to escape from the hunter and be fully free to do so.

A sport hunted animal should exist as a naturally interacting individual of a wild sustainable population, located in an area that meets both the spatial (territory and home range) and temporal (food, breeding, and basic needs) requirements of the population, of which that individual is a member. Sport hunted animals should, wherever possible, be sustained within an ecologically functional system.

The animal is to be hunted without artificial light source, not from any motorized mode of transport and in an area that does not by human design concentrate animals for a specific purpose or at a specific time, such as water-holes, salt licks or feeding stations. No ethical hunter shall take female animals with dependent young.

### The Basis for Hunting is Conservation

- Hunters harvest species which permit sustainable use
- Hunters strive for wildlife and habitat equilibrium
- Hunters accept responsibility for non-game animals
- Hunters are actively engaged in the conservation and the protection of species

### Hunters Observe a Code of Ethics

- Hunters respect the rules of fair chase
- Hunters respect and obey all laws
- Hunters set high ethical parameters and strive for excellence in the field
- Hunters ensure humane wildlife harvesting practices
- Hunters constantly hone their skills

### Hunters & Hunting Project a Positive Image

- Hunters are reliable and competent partners to the public and conservation organizations
- Hunters respect the needs and requirements of others for enjoyment of nature
- Hunters cooperate with indigenous communities supporting their right to the sustainable use of nature
- Hunters inform the public and the media of their objectives, about problems, solutions and achievements

### LATE NEWS

From member Robin Hurt we just received a copy of an important leopard study titled "*Leopard Pilot Population Study at Rungwa/Piti Ecosystem in Tanzania*". Researcher Arturo Caso, project sponsors Tanzanian Government (Wildlife Department and TAWIRI), Cullman and Hurt Community Wildlife Project, Robin Hurt Safaris (Tz) Ltd, Safari Club of Mexico, Mr. Fred Mannix, Unidos Para la Conservación, A.C., and the IUCN Cat Specialist Group. We will give you details in the next issue of **African Indaba**.

## 12 Success for Namibia's Torra Conservancy

About 300 members of Namibia's flagship Torra Conservancy in the Kunene region were given a dividend of N\$630 each, out of a total of N\$200 000 for caring for their natural resources. Chairman of Torra Conservancy, Jantjie Rhyn, said that the payment is the first cash benefit that accrues to individual members. The dividend was paid out of revenue earned from a joint venture with Wilderness Safaris, the sale of about 500 springbok to Seeis Commercial Conservancy and from trophy hunting revenue received from Savanna Safaris.

Headman Jakob Basson and his son, local businessman Kobie Basson, described the event as "a dream come true". A jubilant conservancy member, wheelchair-bound Josef Someb, could not contain his joy over the surprise gift from the Conservancy. "Now we understand more about our Conservancy and the importance of conserving our wildlife," he explained and "in future, we will take even greater care of our precious animals."

Rhyn pointed out that residents had already benefited from the Conservancy by increased employment as a result of an upsurge in tourism, the receipt of meat from trophy hunting and an own-use quota that is carefully determined by Ministry of Environment and Tourism.

The community has also benefited as a result of the Conservancy's donations of N\$20 000 and a photocopy machine to the school at Bergsig and a gift of N\$10 000 for the establishment of a kindergarten.

Torra Conservancy was gazetted in 1998 in accordance with legislation tabled in 1996 that enables registered conservancies to become custodians of their wildlife. In 2000, Torra became the first of the 15 gazetted conservancies to take over its own running costs, including salaries, vehicle maintenance and office management.

Prior to that, it was supported by the award-winning non-governmental organization, Integrated Rural Development and Nature Conservation (IRDNC). IRDNC supports about 35 established and emerging conservancies in Kunene and Caprivi Regions

**SCI-AC**

### "The Conservation Game – Saving Africa's Biodiversity"

### "Sustainable use in Africa"

This 287 page textbook and the full colour poster published by SCI African Chapter have received high acclaim from the hunting fraternity as well as from conservation circles. Did you order your copy already?

Please support the on-going educational efforts of the Chapter by ordering some sets for distribution to your friends and clients. We all have the obligation to spread the message of sustainable use!

**Order form on Page 16  
of this African Indaba**

## 13 Elephants cause vegetation loss in Botswana

David Mosugelo and others chronicled a dramatic decline in woodland vegetation at the Chobe riverfront in the Chobe National Park in an article in African Journal of Ecology, Vol. 40. Using aerial photography coupled with a ground-proofing exercise, they found that coverage of woodland vegetation decreased from 60 to 30% between 1962 and 1998, while shrubland vegetation increased from 5 to 33%. During that period, woodland gradually retreated away from the riverfront; while riparian forest covered a continuous area along the riverfront in 1962, only fragments were left in 1998.

The authors attribute this pattern to elephant browsing and to a lesser extent, fire damage. In the dry season, elephants feed on trees, stripping and eating bark, and demolishing whole trees to reach leaves and twigs. In Chobe National Park, where there is dry season elephant over-abundance along the riverfront, the elephant population is large enough to cause a rapid loss of trees and a conversion of the original riparian habitat to grassland. These elephant induced changes are accompanied by changes in insect, bird and mammal populations and species diversity, as well as possible changes in the soils and water table. The effects of elephant damage are exacerbated by fire, since they prevent regeneration of trees, kill damaged trees and destroy dry season browse. Consequently elephants are forced to concentrate on unburned areas, causing even greater pressure on the vegetation. **SCI-AC**

## 14 SCI Trophy Records Up-Date

You can stay up to date on the latest trophy record book entries and current records through the African Chapter. We have a database of **ALL AFRICAN GAME ANIMALS** with the latest information (February 2003). The database includes the entry level (minimum or bronze) scores, silver and gold medallion minimums, and the present SCI Top score as well as the present SCI 10<sup>th</sup> place score (so you can determine whether your trophy falls within the TOP TEN). **Rifle scores as well as bow scores are covered.** The database also includes the common English names of the game animals as well as the scientific names and the CITES classification. Furthermore it shows the top scoring trophy from Rowland Wards Trophy records for comparison purposes.

This database is available to all SCI African Chapter members against a contribution of R20. You can order the database by email ([gerhard@muskwa.co.za](mailto:gerhard@muskwa.co.za)) from the African Chapter. Payment to be made by direct transfer to the account of SCI African Chapter at Nedbank, Parktown Branch, Account Number 1944 149 619. Please send proof of payment with your order.

We have also all score sheets for all African Game animals on pdf-file. These score sheets are available free of charge (please indicate which score sheets you need).

**Deadline for entries in the next edition of the SCI Trophy Record Book is 31<sup>st</sup> December 2003.** Contact your preferred master measurer with sufficient time to spare. Details about the SCI Trophy Records program can be obtained from the SCI African Chapter. **SCI-AC**

### Contact Details – Conservation Organizations

The Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa (WESSA), PO Box 394, Howick 3290, RSA, [mjp@futurenet.co.za](mailto:mjp@futurenet.co.za), [www.wildlifesociety.org.za](http://www.wildlifesociety.org.za)

Endangered Wildlife Trust (EWT), Private Bag X11, Parkview 2122, RSA, [ewt@ewt.org.za](mailto:ewt@ewt.org.za), [www.ewt.org.za](http://www.ewt.org.za)

Worldwide Fund for Nature – South Africa (WWF-SA), PO Box 456, Stellenbosch 7600, RSA, [criley@wwf.org.za](mailto:criley@wwf.org.za), [www.panda.org.za](http://www.panda.org.za)

TRAFFIC East & Southern Africa, Private Bag X11, Parkview 2122, RSA, [trafficza@uskonet.com](mailto:trafficza@uskonet.com)

Namibia Nature Foundation, PO Box 245, Windhoek, Namibia, [nnf@nnf.org.na](mailto:nnf@nnf.org.na), [www.nnf.org.na](http://www.nnf.org.na)

Kalahari Conservation Society, PO Box 859, Gaborone, Botswana, [www.delin.org/kalahari](http://www.delin.org/kalahari)

## 15 The World Conservation Trust (IWCM)

IWCM – formerly International Wildlife Management Consortium and now named the “World Conservation Trust” – a non-profit organization - is a global coalition of experts and wildlife managers promoting the conservation of habitat and wildlife resources and advocating the use of science-based techniques in managing environmental issues. President is Mr. Eugène Lapointe, former secretary general of CITES (contact: [iwmc@iwmc.org](mailto:iwmc@iwmc.org)).

### IWCM Mission:

- To promote Sustainable Use of wild resources - terrestrial and aquatic - as a conservation mechanism.
- To re-establish the fundamental link between all components of nature, including man.
- To develop better understanding, respect and tolerance towards cultures and values of all nations and social groups in their relation with nature.
- To protect the Sovereign Rights of Independent States in their conservation efforts.

The African Chapter takes pride in informing its members that IWCM featured the SCI African Chapter Environmental Education Project prominently on this website: <http://www.iwmc.org/> - follow the links indicated on that page. There you can also download the feature article “Hunters and Conservationists – Natural Allies!”, along with a number of other interesting articles about hunting and sustainable use.

If you are interested in receiving the regular electronic newsletter of IWCM, contact Chuck Fechko at [cfechko@iwmc.org](mailto:cfechko@iwmc.org) **SCI-AC**

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## 16 Poaching in Zimbabwe

Reporter Sarah Hudleston from "Business Day" quote Johnny Rodrigues of the Zimbabwe Conservation Task Force in a report published on February 4<sup>th</sup> that Zimbabwe's national parks have experienced an unprecedented onslaught of poaching and game theft with probably 40% of the larger animals having been slaughtered or removed for sale to foreign countries. In some cases, game has been sold with the knowledge and co-operation of national parks board officials. Zimbabwe's private conservancies did fare even worse, with 50% of the wildlife on private land having been poached.

The black rhino – an enigmatic and highly endangered species, which experienced a significant comeback in numbers during the past decades through the cooperative efforts of the Zimbabwe national parks authorities and private conservationists and landowners – is again under serious threat from poaching. The poaching of four black rhinos in early January 2003 in an intensive protection zone in the Sinamatela area of Hwange National Park is seen as to further undermine the Zimbabwean government's standing at CITES. Conservation sources blame the poaching on illegal settlers and bemoan the lax security in an area, which is supposed to be highly-protected. Mines, Environment and Tourism minister Francis Nhemata confirmed this poaching incident.

Nkai game farmer Richard Pascall, who operates Zimbabwe's most successful black rhino breeding program, is fighting a desperate battle to save his herd of 40 black rhino. His farm, Gourlays, was previously listed for expropriation, but has now been delisted. Yet the presence of aggressive war veterans on the property and lack of support from the police to uphold the court ruling have forced him to move to neighboring Turk Mine. The Zimbabwe National Parks Board has mooted the idea of dividing Pascall's black rhino herd and relocating the animals to Hwange National Park's Sinamatella Camp and to the Zimbabwean side of the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park.

Notwithstanding the high cost of the removal and the unavailability of funds, the recent slaughter of 4 black rhino in Sinamatella and the seemingly uncontrollable poaching situation in Ghonarezhou (Rodrigues was quoted to say that practically every major animal has been wiped out) spell out dire prospects for Pascall's rhinos.

According to Rodrigues and the Business Day report, some individual professional hunters, Zimbabwe parks officials and businessmen are culpable of major game theft from parks and private land. In most cases the animals – such as up to 250 Bateleur Eagles, which have been sold to the Middle East – are exported to game farmers, private companies, zoos and individuals in Africa and overseas. It is rather unfortunate for the hunting fraternity that it seems that some professional hunters are reported to be behind this lucrative business.

Business Day also reports that the alleged main deal maker behind the theft and sale of game is prominent Harare businessman Ed Kadzombe, reportedly also a hunting safari outfitter, who is said to have appropriated 160 sable antelope from a private game conservancy in the Chinhoi area in December, together with acting director of national parks Vitalis Chadenga.

The animals were moved to an enclosure, roughly the size

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## 17 Reader Letters

I have just read your article on Hunting and Hunters in the Africa Geographic, "Natural Partners". Not being a hunter myself I was very amused to read about conversation openers between hunters and those that do not partake i.e. "why do you hunt", as I have made myself guilty of those same sentiments on many an occasion in the past. However, after our meeting at the College some months ago I decided to really try and see the other side, I have read and purchased many a hunting magazine since and we receive regular copies of the "Jag & Wild. I must say I have come to the conclusion that most hunters are truly conservationist at heart with a real feeling and caring for the sustainable use of our wildlife resources on a much larger scale than one can imagine. As we are all humans and in any related sport, business and or any other venture one might think off, there is usually the 1 - 10 % that spoils it for the majority of us, it is unfortunately a way of life and I assume there is not much people like you or I could do about it.

To cut a long story short, I really enjoyed the article and I hope this is an eye opener for many other people.

**Fanie Greyling, Executive Director Southern African Wildlife College (SWAC)**

The article in "Africa Geographic" was so good I feel compelled to join you with a 'comment from the ground' so to speak.....

My wife and I are proud to own and be the caretakers of an enormous stretch of mountainous country in the Khomas Hochland district of Namibia. We have been working for years to restore and return our inheritance to its former glory. That is before the Europeans colonized much of our planet - pillaging its resources and being part of an uncontrolled land grab that along with intensive and marginal farming - saw our wild life simply shoved out of its birthplace and exterminated.

We have reduced our cattle holdings - our family's traditional economic mainstay - from herds that made the hillsides brown as they swarmed to the waterholes - to the mere handful. We have re-introduced a large number of game originally found in our area - all bought at public auction from government and private organizations. We have spent countless hours riding our fences, bottle-feeding the abandoned young, becoming wildlife management experts and part time veterinarians. We have developed - along with our neighbours - sustainable and healthy game populations.

Our achievement has made excess populations available to hunters around the world. They have effectively pushed the prices of our game to unheard levels - making the surrendering of our cattle herds in favour of natural populations - financially viable. We owe this to the ethical sportsman and woman of today. The future will show that we took the right decision - just in time. I have mailed this to the editor/Africa Geographic....maybe Ian Michler will approve.

**Bruce Parker, Game Rancher, Namibia**

I want to congratulate you to your article in "Africa Geographic"

**Kai-Uwe Denker, Outfitter & PH, Namibia**

Well done! [African Indaba} is an excellent read! I hope you have a very happy year and that our relationship grows stronger all the time.

**Tony Frost, CEO, WWF-SA**

**SCI-AC**

## Safari Club International Membership Options

Membership Category	SCI US\$	SCIAC US\$	Total US\$	Total R
International Member (1 Year)	\$80	\$20	\$100	R900
International Member (3 Years)	\$225	\$50	\$275	R2475
Sportsman's Advocate Member (1 Year)	\$30	\$20	\$50	R450
Safari Cub (1 Year)	\$35	FREE	\$35	R315
Family Member (1 Year)	\$100	\$30	\$130	R1170

The dues indicated in column "US\$-SCI" are retained by SCI; the dues under "US\$-SCIAC" are retained by the SCI African Chapter. The total dues can either be paid directly via credit card to SCI USA on application or upon receiving the renewal notice or alternatively they can be paid through the African Chapter. International members who are not member of the African Chapter can apply for membership directly with the African Chapter.

### Important Notes:

1. SCI has a "Company Membership", which is of special interest to hunting operators and outfitters who exhibit at the SCI Convention. The company membership is compulsory for exhibitors. The cost is US\$55.00 p. a. Company members are excluded from being chapter members as per SCI bylaws.
2. **The SCI African Chapter has created the category "Chapter Associate" for companies and individuals who want to support the SCI African Chapter. Associates do NOT acquire SCI membership, but receive the African Chapter Newsletter (see page 16)**
3. There are other SCI Chapters in Africa (SCI Africa Bowhunters, SCI Eastern Cape and SCI Namibia). Members of these chapters may elect to be also members of the African Chapter by paying the additional African Chapter dues. Their primary chapter membership will not change.
4. The **combined SCI/SCI-African Chapter** membership entitles the member to the following benefits:
  - **International Member:** Safari – The Journal of Big Game Hunting, Safari Times, SCI-AC Newsletter
  - **Sportsman's Advocate:** Safari Times, SCI-AC Newsletter
  - **Safari Cub:** Safari Cub Journal, SCI-AC Newsletter
  - **Family Member:** one each per household of: Safari - The Journal of Big Game Hunting, Safari Times, SCI-AC Newsletter
5. Safari Cubs are boys and girls who have not yet completed their 18<sup>th</sup> birthday. SCI-AC membership is free of charge for Cubs.

Membership application/renewal form on page 16

**SUPPORT YOUR AFRICAN CHAPTER  
AND CONVINCING YOUR FRIENDS AND  
FELLOW HUNTERS TO JOIN.  
TOGETHER WE WILL MAKE  
A DIFFERENCE**

*Continued from Page 12 - 16 Poaching in Zimbabwe*

of a football field, where they were to be quarantined under seriously deficient conditions before being shipped to SA. Rodrigues is quoted that the deal went sour, however, and a legal battle is still being fought in the courts between the buyer in South Africa, Kadzombe and his associates and the legal owner of the sable. Business Day quotes the market value of these sable antelope at R4 000 each. For comparison's sake, the average price of sable antelope sold at auctions in South Africa during 2002 runs to R93 000.

More recently the Zimbabwe Independent reported that the notorious Zimbabwean Central Intelligence Organization (CIO) operative, Joseph Mwale has been implicated in a poaching scandal together with Police Assistant Inspector Chiwandike in Chimanimani. Mwale is alleged to have conspired with Chiwandike and 10 other Zanu PF supporters to poach an eland bull in Charleswood Estate which is owned by Roy Bennett, the MDC MP for Chimanimani **SCI-AC**

## 18 SCI Reno Auctions 2003

**African Indaba** analyzed the different hunts and safaris offered for auction during the 2003 SCI Hunters' Convention in Reno/USA. According to the information published in Safari Times by SCI – and based on donor valuation – safaris and hunts donor-valued at the staggering sum of US\$2.65 million came on the auction block.

Africa was once again the "leading" donor continent and cemented its role as fundamentally important funding source for SCI. Safaris valued at almost 1 million dollars or 38% of the total came from outfitters and professional hunters in Africa. South African companies hold the top spot amongst their African peers with just under 18% of the total, followed by Tanzania with 5.5%, Cameroon 3.8% and Namibia 3.5%. Outfitters from Botswana contributed 2.5%, Zimbabwe 2.4%, CAR 1.7% Mozambique 0.4% and Benin 0.4% of the total.

In order to put the figures from Africa into perspective, here are some comparison figures from other continents: USA (Ca \$449,000 = 17%), Canada (\$286,000 = 10.8%), New Zealand and Australia (\$276,000 = 10.5%), South America (\$396,000 = 15%, thereof Argentina alone with \$220,000).

Taking into account that African outfitters and professional hunters also donate substantially to SCI Chapter fundraisers, the important role of African hunting is again underlined.

The reader must however bear in mind that the values indicated in this article are based on donor valuations and not on actual auction results. Moreover a percentage of the final hunt and safari prices realized at the auctions are going to the individual donor companies. Notwithstanding that fact, African hunting outfitters and professional hunters can be justifiably proud of their contribution.

In addition to the hunt and safari items, a large number of other goods and services were auctioned and/or raffled. **African Indaba** did not analyze these items. **SCI-AC**

**Do you want to know more about  
the current SCI Trophy Records  
for rifle and bow hunters?  
Read page 11 – SCI Trophy Records Update!**

## 19 Safari Hunting of Lion

Lion hunting has come under increasing pressure from animal rights activists, conservationists and even hunters. The real or perceived decline in lion populations in sub-Saharan Africa (former rather inaccurate figures spoke of between 30,000 and 100,000 lions and more recent research puts the population at a probable figure of about 40,000 with a minimum of 29,000 and a maximum of 47,000) is in our opinion not the issue in this instance. Of concern are, however, the obvious deterioration in trophy quality and a noticeable trend to over-hunting male lions in individual populations within the range states.

The future of the enigmatic African lion safaris lies not only in the hands of the professional hunters and outfitters, but also in the responsibility of the visiting tourist hunter and the organizations that represent them. Only closest cooperation with recognized researchers, unbiased evaluation of the facts, and the development of universally binding conservation and utilization strategies will bring about a tolerance of future lion hunting. The economic future of many a safari operator and professional hunter, and indeed the future of complete conservation schemes in Africa will depend on a sensible no-nonsense approach to evaluating existing lion populations for sustainable take-off of trophy specimens as well as on the strict adherence to set quotas.

A number of researchers have dealt with the "lion question". **African Indaba** has selected Karyl Whitman and Petri Viljoen's studies, presented to the African Lion Working Group (ALWG) in 2002, (see reference at the end of this article), because we believe that both researchers have shown a deep understanding of the issues involved and have started to show the way forward.

**African Indaba** would like to challenge all safari outfitters and professional hunters, who regularly deal with lion hunting, to evaluate their own situation and to use **SCI African Chapter** as a conduit to eventually create together with the research community feasible and ecologically sound lion management schemes for the hunting grounds of Africa. Karyl and Petri will field-test their theories in 2003 and **African Indaba** will keep you informed (Editor).

Safari hunting often occurs in areas considered of marginal value since they are not suitable for other livelihoods, such as farming or photographic tourism (Whitman, 2002). The African lion is highly sought-after by the tourist hunting industry, with trophy sales and daily rates generating significant revenue for the hunting safari industry in several African countries. Lions are therefore usually considered to be a key trophy species in selling hunting safari. Exclusion of lion hunting, like the recent ban in Botswana, usually leads to an unproportionally greater loss of income for conservation authorities as well as hunting operators.

Although environmental conditions typically establish the safari hunting seasons, lions are non-seasonal breeders and highly infanticidal, thereby complicating management strategies (Whitman & Packer, 1997). The effect of selective removal of specific individuals therefore presents a challenge to the management of lion populations. The annual removal of adult male lions may in some situations be advantageous, but in others detrimental to a given population (Whitman & Packer, 1997). For example, the removal of non-resident adult males may reduce male-male competition and therefore result in increased territorial male tenure and cub survival. However, removal of resident (territorial) males may potentially disrupt the social system, leading to increased rates of infanticide, and occupation of territories by immature males with resultant reduced reproduction (Schaller, 1972; Caro & Durant, 1995; Whitman & Packer, 1997).

### CONTACT INFORMATION – HUNTING ASSOCIATIONS IN AFRICA

**Confederation of Hunting Associations of SA (CHASA)**  
PO Box 184, Bethal 2310, RSA, phone: 017-647-5882, fax: 017-647-4057

**Consult CHASA for a listing of affiliated South African sport hunting associations and contact these associations directly for membership information.**

**Professional Hunters' Association of South Africa (PHASA)**, PO Box 10264, Centurion 0046, RSA  
phone 012-663-2417, fax 012-663-7212, [phasa@pixie.co.za](mailto:phasa@pixie.co.za), [www.professionalhunters.co.za](http://www.professionalhunters.co.za)

**Eastern Cape Game Management Association (ECGMA)**, POB 1344, Uitenhage 6230, RSA, phone & fax: 041-922-7618, [ecgma@global.co.za](mailto:ecgma@global.co.za) [www.ecgma.co.za](http://www.ecgma.co.za)

**African Professional Hunters' Association (APHA)**,  
PO Box 24919, Nairobi, Kenya, phone 254-2-891809, fax 254-2-890818, [ravnp@swiftkenya.com](mailto:ravnp@swiftkenya.com)

**Botswana Wildlife Management Association (BWMA)**,  
Private Bag 095, Maun, Botswana, phone 267-686 2673, fax 267-66-2671, [trophy@info.bw](mailto:trophy@info.bw)

**Namibian Professional Hunter's Association (NAPHA)**,  
PO Box 11291 Windhoek, Namibia, p 264-61-234455, fax 264-61-222567, [napha@natron.net](mailto:napha@natron.net) [www.natron.net/napha](http://www.natron.net/napha)

**Zimbabwe Professional Hunters and Guides Association (ZPHGA)**, P.O. Box 7240, Harare, Zimbabwe, 263-4-708878/9, fax 263-4-794015, [pangeti@zct.co.zw](mailto:pangeti@zct.co.zw)

**Tanzania Professional Hunters' Association (TZPHA)**  
PO Box 3483, Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania, phone 255-22-2666-6174, fax 255-22-2667-692, [tzpha@hotmail.com](mailto:tzpha@hotmail.com)

**Professional Hunters' Association of Zambia (PHAZ)**  
Postnet 184, Pte. Bag E835, Lusaka, Zambia, phone 260-1-251-946, fax 260-1-251-946, [suedale@zamnet.zm](mailto:suedale@zamnet.zm)

If your association is not included, or if address details have changed, please contact African Indaba, [gerhard@muskwa.co.za](mailto:gerhard@muskwa.co.za)

A further risk factor is introduced by a combination of high demand for trophy lion, unsustainable quotas, and an industry plagued by mismanagement (Whitman, 2002), making local lion populations particularly vulnerable to over-exploitation.

Given that lion hunting generates considerable revenue for the safari hunting industry, it is important to ensure that quotas are sustainable and that unethical behaviour (at all levels) is curbed. Thus it is important that safari outfitters and professional hunters, as well as client hunters re-evaluate their ecological footprint with respect to lion hunting and improve their ability to monitor and evaluate the status of hunted lion populations (Whitman, 2002). Karyl Whitman proposes the following policies to be adopted:

- Lion populations should be surveyed to estimate abundance and demographic composition wherever possible.

*Continued on Page 15*

*Continued from Page 14 - 19 Safari Hunting of Lion*

- Long-term records of quotas, number of licenses issued, and off take should be maintained by each country and reported to an international registrar.
- Measurements of lion skull size as well as body size should be recorded for all lion shot.
- A qualitative assessment of mane quality should be applied to trophies shot.
- Trophy age should be assessed by a combination of tooth development and wear, nose pigmentation, mane development, etc.
- Hunters should record locations as accurately as possible of all lion shot using a GPS—with records going to a central database to monitor intensity of use of certain areas.
- Splitting hunting blocks and then arbitrarily doubling or tripling the quota should cease immediately.
- Professional hunters should adhere to higher ethical standards in terms of what is fair chase and in trophy selection.
- Safaris should not be marketed to clients as “sure things,” to relieve professional guides somewhat from pressure at having to deliver a lion, regardless of quality.
- Above all, hunting companies and governments should pursue policies that favour long-term use over short-term gains.

Petri Viljoen (in cooperation with Anthony M Starfield and Karyl Whitman) presented a simulation model for managing free ranging lion populations to the African Lion Working Group in 2002. *SimSimba* has been designed to explore the effect of various harvesting scenarios on lion populations and their complex structure.

The social structure and behaviour of lions is a crucial part of their population dynamics. The survival rates of an individual depend on the individual's age, sex and possibly even on its location; in the case of lions, social status, particularly that of males, means everything to their survival and opportunity to reproduce. Therefore, when trying to model the effects of safari hunting, one also needs to know the social status of the individual being removed from the population. It makes a difference whether a hunter shoots a nomadic lion or a partner in a pride coalition. If it is a nomadic lion, the strength of the nomadic coalition will be weakened, the coalition might be less successful in an attempt to dislodge a pride coalition, and so cubs in the pride might have a better chance of survival. If it is a pride lion, the partnership will be weakened, his colleague or colleagues will be more easily displaced, resulting in infanticide.

*SimSimba* has been designed so that the user can customize the model to any lion population, real or virtual. In three user-friendly pages, users have the capability of adjusting all the input parameters. So for example, users can profile a lion population by adjusting cub mortality directly or indirectly (by altering probabilities of infanticide or cub abandonment). Users can also determine how many prides a population will have, and what the maximum size for each pride may be. Users may also influence male competition in several ways, for example, by adjusting the probability that a pride coalition will occupy two territories, how often nomads can move in a time step, or the probability of a nomadic or pride lion dying in a territorial fight. Overall, *SimSimba* should accommodate an

array of variations in lion behaviour and population dynamics as the user sees fit.

However, this flexibility comes at a price. The model needs to be tested (“tuned-in”, as it were) thoroughly with each set of parameters to ensure that they are plausible. It follows that *SimSimba* is not a model merely to be picked up and used. Training is required for it to be used sensibly and effectively. Because *SimSimba*'s design allows for flexibility and incorporates essential aspects of lion social behaviour, it is ideally suited to address a range of questions posed by the user. For example, the potential impact of various scenarios such as the following can be tested on a simulated population:

- Removal of one male every year vs. two males every two years;
- Removal of as many adult males as possible in a given year and then only again after a couple of years;
- Removal of a certain percentage of males across a population every year. This can be varied by including only residents, or only nomads, or at random;
- Removal of all adult males in one territory every year while ignoring other territories;
- A catastrophic event (i.e. 30% mortality), given a certain probability;
- Disease with different effects by using, for example, 10%, 20% and 30% mortality across all age classes, or only cubs.

*The text of this article has been taken largely verbatim from research papers of Karyl Whitman and Petri Viljoen. We express our gratitude to both for having reviewed the article and given permission to publish it in African Indaba.*

**Viljoen, P.C., Starfield, A.M. & Whitman, Karyl L.,** 2002. A simulation model for managing free-ranging lion populations. *In: De Waal, H.O. (ed.). Proceedings of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Meeting of the African Lion Working Group.* 9 to 10 May 2002. Willem Pretorius Game Reserve, FS, RSA. African Lion Working Group, Brandhof, RSA pp 141-145.

**Whitman, Karyl L.,** 2002. Safari Hunting of Lions: A review of policies, practices and industry concerns *In: De Waal, H.O. (ed.). Proceedings of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Meeting of the African Lion Working Group.* 9 to 10 May 2002. Willem Pretorius Game Reserve, FS, RSA. African Lion Working Group, Brandhof, RSA pp 111-124.

**For details on SimSimba and on lion conservation/hunting, contact Petri Viljoen, [petriv@mweb.co.za](mailto:petriv@mweb.co.za), phone +27 (0)82 3380896 and/or Karyl Whitman, phone 1-907-646-7874, [whit0371@tc.umn.edu](mailto:whit0371@tc.umn.edu) SCI-AC**

### “The Conservation Game – Saving Africa’s Biodiversity”

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**Order Form on Page 16**

**20 SCI AFRICAN CHAPTER MEMBERSHIP QUESTIONNAIRE**

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ FIRST NAME(S): \_\_\_\_\_

COMPANY NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

POSTAL ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_ CITY/TOWN: \_\_\_\_\_

PC: \_\_\_\_\_ COUNTRY: \_\_\_\_\_ TELEPHONE: \_\_\_\_\_

CELL/MOBILE: \_\_\_\_\_ TELEFAX: \_\_\_\_\_

EMAIL: \_\_\_\_\_ WEB: \_\_\_\_\_

SCI MEMBERSHIP NUMBER  EXP DATE  /

PROFESSIONAL HUNTER  OUTFITTER  SPORT/TROPHY HUNTER  NON HUNTER

**21 ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION RESOURCE MATERIAL ORDER FORM**

I would like to order the SCI African Chapter Environmental Resource Package (Textbook “The Conservation Game – Saving Africa’s Biodiversity” and Colour Poster “Sustainable Use in Africa”). Consult bulk discounts for orders of more than 10 units and postage costs for overseas  
 Sets at R85.00 each, including postage within South Africa (enquire postage/courier other countries)

**22 SCI AFRICAN CHAPTER MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION/RENEWAL**

I am a SCI International member, but not yet a member of the SCI African Chapter and I am herewith applying for membership (you must indicate your current membership number and expiry date in the top section)  
 1 Year Full (US\$20/R180)  3 Years Full (US\$50/R450)

I/We would like to join the SCI African Chapter as an individual/company associate for the year 2003 (renewals per calendar year, SCI African Chapter Associates Program is a Donor Support Program for Hunting and Conservation in Africa)  
 Individual Associate (R150.00)  Company Associate (R500.00)

I like to join SCI and SCI African Chapter or  renew my membership (indicate membership no and exp date in the top section)  
 1 Year Full (US\$100/R900)  3 Years Full (US\$275/R2475).  1 Year Sportsman Advocate (US\$50/R450)  
 1 Year Family (US\$130/R1170)  1 Year Safari Cub (US\$35/R315)

Please charge my credit card with US\$/ZAR \_\_\_\_\_ only  
 Bank Transfer (Transfer to: SCI African Chapter, Nedbank, Parktown Branch, Acc. #1944 149619, enclose/fax remittance slip)  
 My Cheque for ZAR \_\_\_\_\_ is enclosed (cheque to be made out to SCI African Chapter)

CREDIT CARD DETAILS  VISA  MASTERCARD  DINERS  AMERICAN EXPRESS

CARD NUMBER  /  EXPIRY DATE

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 Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date

All current members should complete the top section to update our database. If you have not yet done so, take some minutes and return to SCI African Chapter, PO Box 411, Rivonia 2128, RSA, Phone: 011-883-2299, Fax: 011-784-2074, Email: [gerhard@muskwa.co.za](mailto:gerhard@muskwa.co.za)