

February
2004

WTA News



Wildlife Translocation Association of South Africa Wildhervestigingsvereniging van Suid-Afrika

WTA Committee

John Blythe-Wood
Chairman

chairman@wta.org.za

Hans Kooy

Vice—Chairman

vicechairman@wta.org.za

Thilo Kaiser

Web Master

webmaster@wta.org.za

Waldo Bekker

Dr Pierre Bester

Mike Bester

Kester Vickery

Dick Carr

Executive Officer

eo@wta.org.za

Elise Berning

Secretary

secretary@wta.org.za

082 928 8090

012 565 4939

P O Box 12452

Onderstepoort

0110

www.wta.org.za

Pre-Season Market Strategy Meeting

by Elise Berning

The OP Lapa once again saw game capturers and industry-related people getting together for the WTA's annual Market Strategy Meeting.

Our theme for 2004, COMMUNICATION, was launched with a talk given by Dr Edwin Dyason on the inter-provincial movement of buffalo. Dr Dyason, Deputy Director of Veterinary Services in Limpopo Province, kindly made copies of the document Disease Risk Management for Buffalo in SA, last updated 19/09/2003, for everyone present. This is a working document, drawn up by and circulated for regular review amongst the Buffalo Advisory Committee. There are a few copies left over from the meeting for anyone interested.



Members put pen to paper and the average **GUIDELINE** prices were tallied after the meeting. The purpose of this meeting is to get a feel for the 2004 market trend and is by no means an attempt to set prices. As you all know, there are far too many variables in game capture that must be taken into account!

Discussed at the meeting and of great concern to members is the Draft Policy of National Norms and Standards for the Translocation of Herbivores in SA. This document threatens to make huge inroads into the capture industry. As published in the February edition of the SA Game & Hunt, the WTA has requested to be appointed to the policy developmental committee.

SPECIES	BUYING	SELLING
Blesbok	362.00	740.00
Buffalo - clean	100 000.00	132 500.00
Bushbuck	1 400.00	2 600.00
Eland	2 843.00	4 643.00
Gemsbok	2 386.00	3 822.00
Giraffe	8 786.00	16 286.00
Impala	319.00	648.00
Kudu	915.00	1739.00
Nyala	3 884.00	6 834.00
Ostrich	555.00	1 443.00
Red h-beest	2 200.00	3 543.00
Reedbuck	1 325.00	3 625.00
Reedbuck - Mtn	537.00	1 575.00
Rhino - white	110 000.00	143 334.00
Roan	116 667.00	156 667.00
Sable	76 667.00	106 667.00
Springbok	195.00	535.00
Tsessebe	14 334.00	21 834.00
Waterbuck	3 515.00	5 100.00
W-beest, black	1 217.00	1 675.00
W-beest, blue	872.00	1715.00
Zebra	3 084.00	4 434.00
Capture Costs		
Small animals		226.00
Large animals		679.00
Vehicles p/km		
Big truck		14.86
Small truck		11.86
Bakkie/ trailer		6.17

Market Strategy Meeting ...

by Elise Berning

John Blythe-Wood again challenged the apathy amongst members and the fact that so many teams had not yet sent in their capture data. He also appealed to members to make suggestions as to where they felt the WTA Translocation Register could be improved. Another point of discussion included the idea of a WTA Dispute Register. There was a majority vote that this register would be a good service to provide to members and the Committee was tasked with further investigation.

Thank you to Frans Ras for taking pictures! In between discussions the usual cheer and light-hearted banter prevailed, to the extent that, for the first time in the history of the WTA, Coena and Blythe-Wood actually agreed on something!



Back, left to right : Louis Fourie, Vere van Heerden & Richard Smith.
Front, Jan van der Walt of SA Game & Hunt Magazine / SAGRO.



Jan van der Walt and the Wild Expo team have generously given the WTA a free stand at their upcoming show, being held at the Pretoria Show Grounds. I have already received company logos from a number of members for display on the WTA stand. Please e-mail your logo if you have not yet done so! A BIG thank you to those of you who have also sent in capture photos! I attended the show last year and battled to find parking - an indication of just how popular the Wild Expo is. We hope to see you there!

Jan, our sincerest thanks for the opportunity to promote the Association and its members!

From the Secretary... 🐾

by Elise Berning

What's HOT this season ?..... Early January saw me completely transfixed in a shop at the V & A Waterfront, almost doubled over at the sight of the most mind-blowing Barbie-pink Springbok skin handbags ! A now-pink pronk, sewn upside down for full affect, formed the fluffy bag flap and if the whole package was not impressive enough already, they also come in bright orange! Price - R1300.00!!! Pouring, soaking, wide-spread rains have hopefully spared many a Springbok from the horror of Barbie-pink immortality, not to mention the scary possibility of hardened wild-vangers taking the fashion industry by storm! What looked like the beginnings of a tough dry season has suddenly swung round to what I hope is an extremely successful season for all! The WTA is in full swing, though the secretary has suffered from writers block and this edition is VERY late! Sincerest apologies! Most of you would have had Dick popping in for the 2004 equipment inspection. I had the pleasure of joining him and the Gauteng Nature Conservation officials on their first day of inspection, first visiting Kester in Heidelberg and then back to my place for WTS's inspection. The logistics of organising this trip must have been nightmarish - well done and thank you to Dick for a job well done!



The SABS doc on game transportation vehicles kicked off to a good start with our first Working Group meeting held on the 29th of Jan, where a skeleton for the document was drafted. Blythe, Dick and I attended on behalf of the WTA, and special thanks to Larry Blundell and

Gerhard Buchner for attending in their private capacities. Our second meeting, held on the 4th of March, saw a comprehensive draft developing - thank you Larry, Kester and Johan Malan for attending! SABS Codes will be recognised and referenced in future legislation pertaining to our profession. The Association will take this opportunity to mould a workable, valuable asset to the industry. This particular project has a direct influence on game capture and we encourage as many of you as possible to participate and comment. Please give me a call if you would like to become involved!

Thilo has put an enormous amount of time and energy into an official Ops Manual for the game capture industry. The draft has been commented on by a number of operators offering helicopter services and we are currently awaiting comment from the CAA. The Manual will be made available to the industry once completed, bearing in mind that individual company details will still need to be included.

There are still a number of members with outstanding fees - please guys, pay up! We are looking forward to a flood of yellow forms.....best regards and happy catching!

MSM Helicopter Rates / hr

R22	R2 175.00
Hughes 300	R2 460.00
Other – R44	R3 050.00
Towing p/km	R 6.14

Eli capture in Pilansberg.

story by Elise Berning, photography by Anders Paulsson



Every so often, when you least expect it, life throws something nice your way.

What started out as a run-of-the-mill Thursday morning a little while back turned into an opportunity to drive chopper fuel out to Pilansberg where an Elephant cow was to be darted and fitted with a tracking collar. Longing for the bush and filled with anticipation I drove to Wonderboom to pick up the fuel truck and along with my two passengers, Gerrit and Jolene, headed off for the new N4.

My nurturing, feminine driving skills overshadowed the first few km's of our journey as I repeatedly accused the Landy of having absolutely no power. Gerrit, by then quite tortured and at wits end, told me in no uncertain terms that if I drove it LIKE A MAN, I'd actually manage to find 2nd gear instead of going from 1st straight into 4th!

Needless to say, we ROARED forward!

Dodging brainless donkeys along the road (my Land Rover driving skills strengthening as quickly as my developing left bicep) we made our way into the park, only to get horribly lost trying to find the bomas. Following all the wrong roads gave us the opportunity to see 5 Eli's, a Rhino, 1 chameleon - and a Terrapin basking in the sun. That was it - not even a bokkie!



We stumbled across the bomas just a few minutes before the JetRanger arrived and after an opportunity from Douw to dart the local polystyrene lion (nervous, but yes, I got him in the butt) we headed off to find the Eli's. The group, consisting of about 40 individuals, had found safety high up in one of the gorges and after some discussion it was decided to continue early the next morning. With a flick of her phone, Jolene (a seriously organised city chick) arranged for her fixed-wing pilot hubby to brave a mean electrical storm and fly out to fetch all those needing to get back to Pretoria. That sorted, we settled down to a divine meal, innovative discussion on the benefits of advanced ear tagging technology, and an extremely comfortable night in the park's new Fig Tree Lodge. Early the following morning an Elephant cow went down in the Pilansberg bush..... thanks to all for a great trip!

Committee Profile .



John Blythe-Wood, Chairman

John left Zim in 1980 having been a Squadron Leader in the Air Force. He started flying game capture in 1988 with Jerry du Plessis and met up with his business partner, Shaun Rambert in 1989. 1989 also saw John buying his first R22. Wildlife Translocation Services was started in 1995. John is a founder member of the WTA and has been heavily involved in the Association ever since. He views his Chairmanship of the WTA as a challenge (and appreciates all the support received from Dick and Elise!) John and his wife Sandy will be moving to Mossel Bay towards the end of the year.



Thilo Kaiser, Committee Member

Thilo's fondness of all things gadgety ensured us this "self-portrait" just before flying over the SA border into Zim. Thank goodness for MMS! He further managed to SMS his "100 words" for this profile, which I accidentally erased in one of my regularly necessary mass SMS deleting sessions! Thilo studied Agriculture before becoming a pilot. He has extensive experience as a game capture pilot and has, I am sure, flown for most of our members! The Association has had the full benefit of his PC skills (as again, have some of our members!) and his role as Web Master is greatly appreciated. Thanks Thilo!



Waldo Bekker, Committee Member

Waldo was employed by Natal Parks Board in 1997 and did his cadetship in that year. He worked in reserve management in Ithala Game Reserve for the first half of the year and in the last half of the year worked in the Game Capture Unit in Umfolozi. In 1998 he was moved to the Anti Poaching Unit in Ithala Game Reserve and stayed there until June 1999. From Ithala Waldo moved to Weenen Game Reserve where he was Second-In-Charge of the reserve until May 2002. He was then transferred to his current position as the District Conservation Officer in the Estcourt region.

Game Capture on Game Farms.

by Hans Kooy

South Africa is the best example of multi-species game farming on the African continent. In South Africa it is commonplace to find a wide variety of game on one farm, which is utilised on a sustainable basis through a variety of methods, which include consumptive and non-consumptive utilisation.

The phenomenal growth in the game industry stimulated growth in satellite industries ranging from game capturing and translocation, game auctions and live marketing to trophy hunting, biltong hunting, taxidermy, game meat processing and the processing and marketing of by-products, e.g. skins and horns.

Eco-tourism has also become a big role-player and on tertiary level academic institutions are expanding study and research facilities in respect of all facets of wildlife. South Africa is one of the leading countries in the field of game management.

Currently there is R15,5 billion invested by private owners in game ranches in South Africa. Over the past seven years the game industry grew by 6,75% per annum.

The estimated gross income for the previous year reached R823 million. It is clear that this industry is not only the fastest growing of all agricultural sectors but, also a healthy industry. Over the past 11 years the numbers of game sold at auctions increased by 108% while the annual turnover increased by 867% to an impressive R87 million.

Ever since man started fencing off properties, our wildlife has not been able to move freely and migrate during dry seasons. It became his responsibility to manage these animals in the restricted areas.

Farms have been fenced off as game farms at a tremendous rate during the past 30 years. Often even on properties less than 100 ha. Any size property though, has a limited carrying capacity, especially during the dry seasons. As soon as this number is exceeded, animals die and it is an economical loss for the farmer.

The game farmer has a few options to control the number of animals on his property. Hunting does not always bring down the numbers sufficiently and is normally aimed at the older males of a species.

Night culling for meat export has become more popular especially for the more common species such as Springbok and Blue Wildebeest. Game capture is the third option and very often the only option on farms especially where hunting is not allowed. It is also the only method of removing large numbers of animals, of all sexes and ages. With this method the farmer can determine exactly what sex ratio for example, to remove.

FINANCIAL AGREEMENT

The game farmer approaches the game capture operator and asks for a quote on the capture operation. There are three ways in which payments are made:

1. Capture only (The farmer pays): The farmer pays a capture fee per animal caught and carries the risk of any mortalities. The farmer then generally markets his own animals by either selling directly to other farms or having an auction. Sometimes it is only to move animals to other camps or a different farm of the same owner.
2. Buying the animals (The game capture operator pays): The game capture operator buys the animals and pays a price on the veldt per animal. The operator then normally carries the risk of any mortality. He becomes an agent who sells the animals to the next farm that needs new stock.
3. Exchange of different species/animals: Disagreements very easily develops with this type of transaction. It should only be done if there is a very good, trusting relationship between the farmer and the operator.

The price the game capture operator pays on the veldt per animal, is influenced by the following:

1. Distance travelled to get to the farm
2. Number of game and selection of species that need to be caught
3. Size of the farm. It influences the flight time and number of capture bomas that need to be built
4. Accessibility on the farm, especially the roads determines if equipment can be moved around without damaging anything, including tyres

Year	Quantity of game sold	% Change in quantity of game sold i t o the previous year's %	Turnover in Rand (ex vat)	Change in turnover i t o the previous year's
1991	8292		8 999 871	
1992	9546	(+) 15%	10 859 969	(+) 20,66%
1993	11449	(+) 19,93%	11 732 596	(+) 8,04%
1994	11096	(-) 3,08%	11 705 605	(-) 0,023%
1995	9171	(-) 17,35%	14 335 894	(+) 22,47%
1996	11340	(+) 23,65%	26 559 557	(+) 85,26%
1997	12077	(+) 6,5%	28 526 052	(+) 7,4%
1998	14354	(+) 18,85%	40 017 946	(+) 40,29%
1999	15455	(+) 7,67%	53 705 823	(+) 34,20%
2000	17702	(+) 14,54%	62 960 451	(+) 17,23%
2001	17282	(-) 2,37%	87 000 473	(+) 38,18%

TARGET MARKET

The primary market which the capture operator sells to consists of private game farmers, national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, wildlife conservancies, corporate clients and state owned game and nature reserves in Southern Africa.

CAPTURE AGREEMENT

The farmer should choose a game capture operator with a good reputation and experience in the game industry. It is important for the farmer to try and find an operator he can trust and use every time he needs to capture and sell game. This way the operator get to know the farm, its habitat, the animals, the farmer and his ideas and what he wants to achieve with his game farm. With a good trusting relationship the farmer will feel he can ask the operator for advise without being taken advantage of.

The game capture operator can advise the farmer on what species he can release on the farm, how many of each species, what sex ratio, where to buy from (for example which area to bring in new blood from) as well as what need to be removed each year. A game count should be done each year or every second year at the same time of year to give the farmer a good idea what is happening on the farm. With these numbers available the operator should be able to give advise to benefit the farm as this will also benefit himself in the long run. A healthy breeding nucleus for each species will ensure his work in the future.

The farmer and the capture operator should come to an agreement which suites both relating to the capture. They should discuss which species need to be caught, how many of each and what sex ratio. They should discuss if the capture operator is allowed to capture any trophy animals. On a farm where no hunting is done the owner might allow it but on a farm where they hunt, the owner might ask to have any trophy animals be offloaded.

The farmer should also confirm that the game capture operator meets all the legal requirements relating to any helicopter work and darting. The operator should have an Operating Certificate, Air Service License and the pilot should have a commercial pilot's license when a helicopter is used for capture. If any darting is done, a veterinarian should be present.

CAPTURE

The capture season starts March 1st and ends October 31st. The ambient temperature should be less than 25 degrees Celsius when catching. Furthermore, animals should not be caught during the calving/lambing season, which often differs between species and between areas.

There are two methods of capturing:

1. Mass capture: Canvas/Sail Nets
2. Individual capture: Darting of animals

CANVAS / SAIL CAPTURE BOMA

This method is used for capture of most species. It is the least stressful with almost no direct handling of animals. The boma is built in a funnel shape with the loading ramp at the front of the funnel. A boma should be well camouflaged and face towards the main wind direction (the wind must blow into the boma). If the animals can see or smell anything they will not enter the boma. Animals are herded with a helicopter towards the mouth of the boma. As soon as they have entered the boma, the siren of the helicopter indicates to the ground team to close the first curtains behind the animals. As the animals move forward, more curtains close behind the animals. They enter the transport vehicle at the front of the loading ramp immediately. As soon as they have entered, they receive tranquillisers intramuscularly and if necessary, are injected with anti-parasitic remedies. This normally is done if they are from or going to areas with high parasitic loads. If they are going into holding/auction pens, they receive long-acting antibiotics and tranquillisers as well as anti-parasitic drugs. Vitamin B-complex can also be administered to such animals.

NET BOMA

This method is used for smaller species such as Springbok as well as other plains game where there is no cover for a sail boma. For example Black Wildebeest, Oryx, Blesbuck as well as Blue Wildebeest can be caught in the nets. This boma is also in a funnel shape, except that there is no loading ramp at the front, only a number of net rows to act as a "cushion" when the animals get entangled. The animals are herded either by a helicopter or some capture operators use Ford F1 pickups on open grassland. The animals receive tranquillisers intravenously immediately after they have been caught, just before they are loaded onto the transport vehicle.

DARTING

Species such as rhino, giraffe, elephant and the predators, as well as any individual animal that need to be captured or treated, can be caught this way. A veterinarian should be present at all times.

ASPECTS NEEDED TO BE CONSIDERED WHEN CAPTURING

1. Ambient temperature less than 25 degrees Celsius
2. Wind direction into the boma
3. The boma should be well camouflaged, not visible to the animals
4. It should be quiet around the boma
5. No smoking or urinating around the boma
6. Keep family groups together, esp. species such as zebra

Sable Ranch will have excess Lucerne available in small bales. Big rectangular bales (2.1 x 800 x 500) will be available from mid year. Contact Claudia on 012 277 1462.

- Do not capture very young animals and their dams
8. Do not load adult bulls/rams together with the females and youngsters
 9. Animals should not travel during very cold and/or wet weather or the coldest part of the night during middle winter
 10. Animals should not go to areas with diseases they are not accustomed to, for example heartwater area
 11. Animals from warmer areas should not be offloaded in very cold areas with especially snowfall
 12. The animals should be offloaded in a suitable habitat

PERMITS

When moving animals, you need the following permits:

1. Export permit from the province where the animals are caught
2. Import permit from the province the animals are going to
3. The farm the animals are destined for needs exemption for the specific species

REFERENCES

1. Van der Walt, Jan. 2001. International Exposure. SA Game & Hunt. June 2001, P.9
2. Institution of Wildlife and Economy. 2001. Newsletter 2001. University of Potchefstroom. 2001.

WTA Meeting dates for 2004

April – Monday 26th – Committee Meeting.
June – Monday 28th – Committee Meeting.
August – Monday 30th – Committee Meeting.
October – Monday 25th – Committee Meeting.
November – Friday 12th – AGM 10h00.

Committee Meetings are held at Big Five in Pretoria. Anyone wanting to address the Committee is more than welcome – please give me a call. Members must please bring important issues to our attention, that's what we're here for!



BADGES
are available for R30.00 each, excluding postage.

Tip for the month:

If you spend your life trying to get even, you will never get ahead.

The Bateleurs supports scientist's eight-month African Eco Expedition:

Local environmental NGO **The Bateleurs** will be supporting scientist and explorer Mike Fay and Peter Raggas they fly two Cessna 182 aircraft at low altitude over every major eco region in Africa to assess the continent's environmental health and pinpoint the wildest places. The flight will begin in Cape Town in June this year, crisscrossing the continent several times, and end in Gibraltar about 8 months later.

“The overarching objectives are first to remind the world of what an incredibly rich and beautiful continent Africa is from a human and natural point of view,” says Fay. **“We also want to identify those places that are still intact and generate conservation interest in those areas, especially those that are neglected protected or unprotected areas.”**

The expedition is codenamed Megatransect II and is being sponsored by the US Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), The Bronx Zoo and National Geographic, which is devoting an entire issue to it.

Fay has requested logistical assistance from **The Bateleurs**, which is an organisation of volunteer pilots and supporters flying missions for the environment, providing an aerial platform for decision-makers and environmental organisations. **“We would like to involve all our pilots and other members in partnering with Mike because the project will help to put us on the map as a significant international environmental conservation role-player,”** says Nora Kreher, The Bateleurs founder and chairperson.

Among Fay's accomplishments is a 3000km hike through the dense tropical forests of Gabon, from the eastern border with the Congo to the coast in 1999 and 2000, which resulted in several new national parks being formed in the country. Fay and Ragg will use video, photography and geographic information system (GIS) technology to assess the environmental state of the continent.

Fay will deliver a talk about his central African forests walk and Megatransect II at Inanda Country Club on March 15, 2004, between 6.00pm and 8.00pm. A Q&A session for the press will follow.

(Article from the February Newsletter of The Bateleurs. To receive the regular newsletter from The Bateleurs, send an email to: info@bateleurs.org)

Have you paid you subs for 2004???

The WTA has been involved in extremely successful negotiations with Gauteng Nature Conservation. More to follow in the April Newsletter!

Game Stocking in Gauteng—courtesy of Gauteng Nature Conservation.

GUIDELINES TO GAME STOCKING IN GAUTENG
GAUTENG NATURE CONSERVATION - ECOLOGICAL SERVICES

Species	Scientific name	Status	Ordinance Schedule	Suitable Biome	Natural homerange	Territory size (ha)	Minimum sizes (ha) as per Policy ¹	Fence	Habitat requirements
All predators							10000		
African elephant	<i>Loxodonta africana</i>	H	2A	SF	12 000-870 000ha	None	10000	4-5	Savanna woodland and thickets, water.
Black wildebeest	<i>Connochaetes gnou</i>	H	2	GF	2 000ha	Yes	100	1	Open plains.
Bloubok	<i>Damaliscus dorcas philippii</i>	H	3	GF	1 000ha	10-40ha	50	1	Grassland.
Blue wildebeest	<i>Connochaetes taurinus</i>	H	3	SF	3 800-270 000ha	Yes	100	1	Savanna woodland.
Buffalo	<i>Syncerus caffer</i>	H	4	AF	6 000-100 000ha	None	400	1	Plentiful supply of grass, shade and water.
Burchell's zebra	<i>Equus burchelli</i>	H	3	F	11 000-22 000ha	None	100	1	Open woodland and grass plains, water.
Bushbuck	<i>Tragelaphus scriptus</i>	N	3	SFM	6-174ha	Yes	200	2	Thick bush cover and permanent water.
Common Grey duiker	<i>Sylvicapra grimmia</i>	N	3	A	12-27ha	None?	50	1	Woodland with underbush.
Eland	<i>Taurotragus oryx</i>	H	2	A	800 000-1 400 000ha	None	400	4	Montane grassland and woodland with plentiful browse.
Giraffe	<i>Giraffa camelopardalis</i>	H	2	SF	2 500-12 000ha	None	400	3	Dry savanna woodland.
Grey rhebok	<i>Pelea capriolus</i>	N	2	AM	80ha	30-135ha	100	1	Rocky hills and grassed plateau.
Hippopotamus	<i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i>	H	2	AF	3-30km from water	Yes	400	1/5	Grassland and open woodland. Dam: 2m minimum depth; 500m shoreline.
Hookbilled (black) rhino	<i>Diceros bicornis</i>	H	2A	SF	400-1 000ha	Yes	2000	1/5	Adequate shrubs and thickets.
Impola	<i>Acyceros melanopus</i>	H	3	SF	180ha	5-8ha	50	3	Woodland savanna.
Klipspringer	<i>Oreotragus oreotragus</i>	H	2	SM	50ha	8-45ha	200	3	Rocky hills, outcrops and gorges.
Kudu	<i>Tragelaphus strepsoceros</i>	N	3	A	100-2500ha	None	200	4	Savanna woodland, scrub and thicket.
Mountain reedbuck	<i>Redunca fulvorufala</i>	N	2	AM	80ha	30ha	100	1	Dry, grass-covered stony slopes with bush cover.
Oribi	<i>Ourebia ourebi</i>	N	2	AM	25-100ha	2.5-100ha	200	1	Open grassland, flood-plains and grassed vleis.
Reed hartebeest	<i>Alcelaphus buselaphus</i>	P	2	AF	23 000-100 000ha	100-400ha	100	1	Open grassland and open woodland.
Redbuck	<i>Redunca arundinum</i>	H	2	AF	73-123ha	Yes	100	3	Tall grass or reeds and water. Vleis.
Roan	<i>Hippotragus equinus</i>	H	2	AF	6 000-10 000ha	None	400	1	Medium to tall grass lightly wooded savanna.
Sable	<i>Hippotragus niger</i>	H	2	SF	1 000-32 000ha	2.5-40ha	400	1	Open savanna woodland with medium to tall grass.
Springbok	<i>Antilopea mesasiatica</i>	M	3	GF	large	2.5-70ha	50	1	Open grassland and semi-desert shrub.
Square lipped (white) rhino	<i>Ceratotherium simum</i>	H	2A	AF	600-4 500ha	75-260 ha	400	1	Short and medium tall grass, water and bush cover.
Steenbok	<i>Raphiverus campestris</i>	N	2	A	30-100ha	3-50ha	50	2	Open grassland with scattered scrub.
Warthog	<i>Phacochoerus africanus</i>	H	-	SF	63-374ha	None	50 ²	2	Open woodland and grassland, aardvark holes.
Waterbuck	<i>Kobus ellipsiprinus</i>	H	2	AF	600ha	90-600ha	200	4	Floodplains and open woodland near permanent water.
Fallow deer ³	<i>Cervus dama dama</i>	E	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Gemsbok ³	<i>Oryx gazella</i>	I	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Hartmann's zebra ³	<i>Equus zebra hartmannae</i>	I	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Nyala ³	<i>Tragelaphus angasi</i>	I	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Tsessebe ³	<i>Damaliscus lunatus</i>	I	X	X	X	X	X	X	

¹The area size refers to suitable habitat, not property size.
²Species introduced to some farms, but which never occurred naturally in the region.

STATUS:

- N: Occurring naturally and unrestricted at present
- H: Occurred historically - presently absent or reintroduced
- M: In marginal habitat - were only present at periods of extreme climatic conditions
- P: Peripheral, occurred in patches of suitable habitat
- I: Introduced indigenous species, but out of natural range
- E: Exotic species

SUITABLE REGION:

- A: Whole province
- S: Savannah
- G: Grassland
- M: Mountains
- F: Fluctuating terrain
- X: No permits to be issued

FENCES:

- 1: 1.375m; 12 wires
- 2: 1.375m; 12 wires + bottom 950mm diamond mesh or jackal proof
- 3: 1.800m; 15 wires
- 4: 2.300m; 17 wires
- 5: Electrified

ORDINANCE SCHEDULES: 2 - Protected game; 2A - Specially protected game; 3 - Ordinary game; 4 - Protected wild animals.



ACTIVE MEMBERS

- African Game Capture
- Bosveld Wilddienste
- Buchner Game Services
- Chui Wildlife Services
- East Cape Game Traders
- Eko Wild
- Elandshoek Wildlife Services
- Free State Environmental Affairs
- Game Capture Africa
- Gametrade
- Hanley Wildlife Services
- Helicon Wildlife Services
- Kalahari West Game
- Karoo Game
- Khuza Nyala Game Capture
- KZN Wildlife
- Louis Fourie Game Capture
- Mafunyane Game Import/Export
- Matopi Game Enterprises
- Moyeni Wildlife Services
- Mpanza Wildlife
- Nel Game Capturing Services
- Ngonyama Game
- Reflect-All Game Services
- SA National Parks
- Specialist Game Services
- Steyl Game Enterprises
- Thaba Manzi Wildlife Services
- Tracy & du Plessis Game Capture
- Ubathi Game & Hunt
- Umdlovane Game Capture
- Waterberg Game Dealers
- Wildlife Capture & Management Services
- Wildlife Translocation Services

Honorary Life member - Dr Hym Ebedes

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

- Africa Game Helicopters
- Bassair Aviation
- Bester Birds & Animals
- Catchco Africa
- Chemvet
- Game Cor Marketing
- Gamework Helicopters
- Glen Lyon Kalahari Nature Reserve
- Mr Thilo Kaiser
- Kyron Laboratories
- Andre Mathee
- Mongena Game Lodge
- Progame Air
- Riatra Safari's
- Savanna Game Services
- Sediba Private Game Lodge
- Richard Smith
- Roy Trendler
- Thaba Tholo Trust
- Mr Johann van Rooyen
- Vleissentraal Bosveld
- Wildlife Assignments
- Wildlife Broking Services
- Zoological Live Animal Suppliers

FIELD MEMBERS

- Bosveld Wilddienste (1)
- Chui Wildlife Services (5)
- Free State Environmental Affairs (3)
- Louis fourie Game Capture (4)
- Wildlife Translocation Services (22)

At the time of going to print, the paid-up members for 2004 were highlighted in purple.

Membership Fees for 2004

Active Member: R3 000.00

Associate Member: R110.00

Field Member: R30.00

Code of Conduct

A member of the Wildlife Translocation Association of South Africa, in practising his profession, shall at all times:

1. Capture, handle, care and transport all animals in a humane manner, and ensure that persons under his employ or instruction do the same.
 2. Ensure that the animals under his direct or indirect care suffer minimal stress.
3. Ensure that all sick or injured animals under his direct or indirect care receive competent veterinary attention – or, where necessary, euthanased humanely at the soonest opportunity.
 4. Have due regard for public safety, public health and public interest generally.
 5. Fulfil his duties to his employer or client efficiently and with integrity.
6. Uphold the dignity and standing of the Wildlife Translocation Association at all times.
7. Refrain from maliciously injuring, either directly or indirectly, the professional reputation, prospects or business of any other member of the Association.
8. Act in accordance with this code, provided that his actions are not in contravention of the laws of the country concerned. He shall also adhere to the recognised standards of conduct pertaining to his profession.

The masculine shall also refer to the feminine.

"Association" shall mean the Wildlife Translocation Association of South Africa

"Code" shall refer to The Code of Conduct of the Association