

THE HUNTER'S CONTRIBUTION:

Part 2



CONSERVATION THROUGH SUSTAINABLE USE





Wildlife Ranching RSA- Key Data Sets

The results of sustainable use - 2015

- Bontebok – from 110 to 2,956
- Blesbok – from 2,000 to 59,000
- Mountain Zebra – from 15 to 970
- Black Wildebeest – from 400 to 29,000
- Blue Wildebeest – from 3,400 to 30,000





Wildlife Ranching - Key Data Sets

Note that the numbers of Mountain Zebra and Bontebok did not grow substantially as it is more difficult to get hunting permits for them.

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Wildlife Ranching - Key Data Sets

During the hunting season, game meat provides for 10% of all red meat utilised in this country.





Wildlife Ranching - Key Data Sets

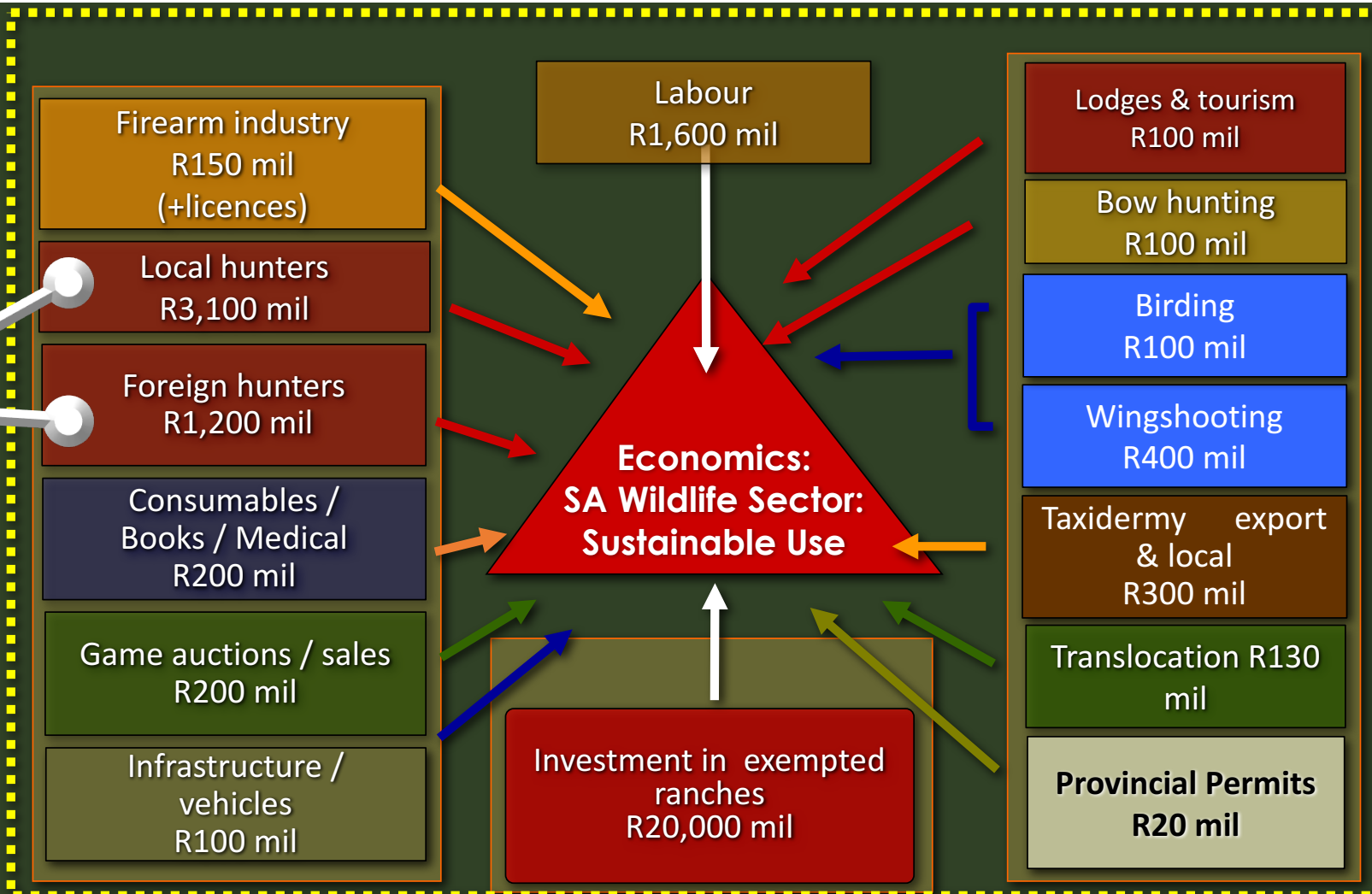
Live wildlife auction sales since 1991

- 1995 to 2007: mean price per animal increased by 10% to 15% per year
- 2010: total turnover R 316,8 million for 14,976 animals sold
- 2008 to 2015: mean price per animal increased by >15% per year – increased sales of rare wildlife and colour variants



Wildlife Ranching - Key Data Sets

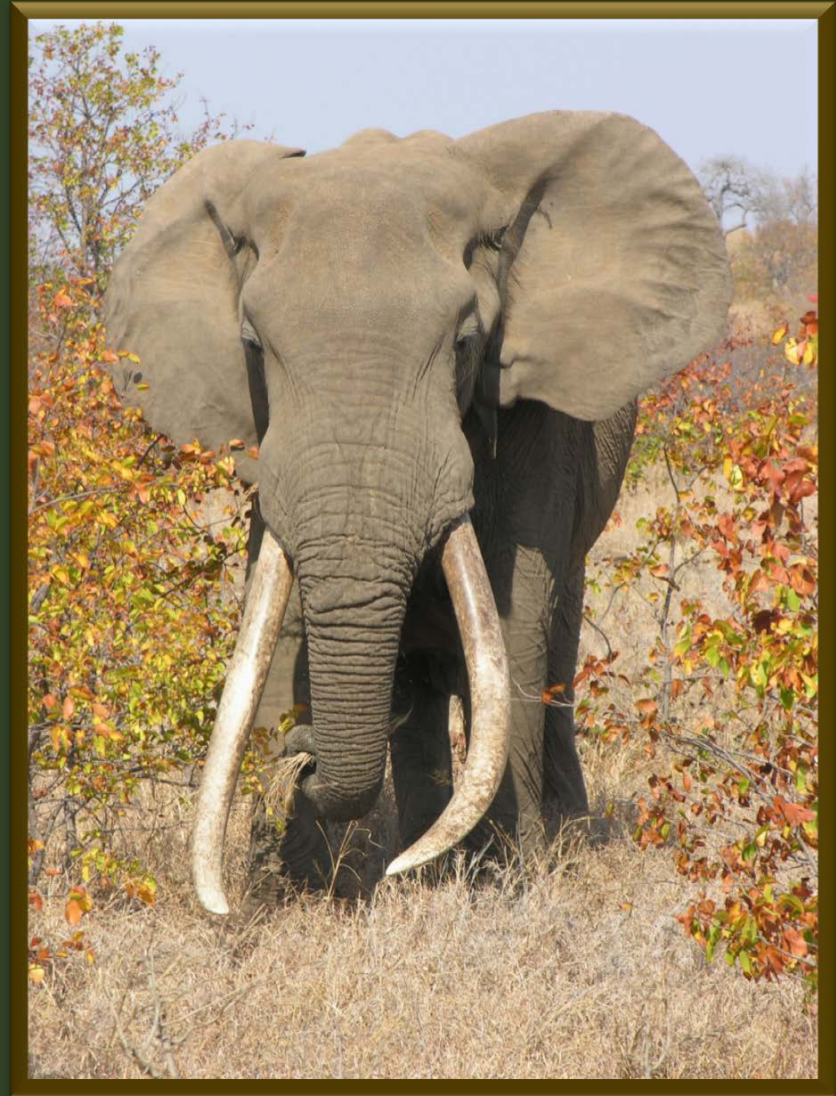
**Economic
Contribution:
SA Wildlife
Sector:
Sustainable Use**



...represents a R8 billion / annum wildlife sector...



...the reality of
conservation in all
developing countries
of the world is simply
that conservation has
to pay for itself.





There is just no tax base
in the developing world
to manage conservation
in the paradigm of
emotion
(i.e. conservation for the
sake of conservation).

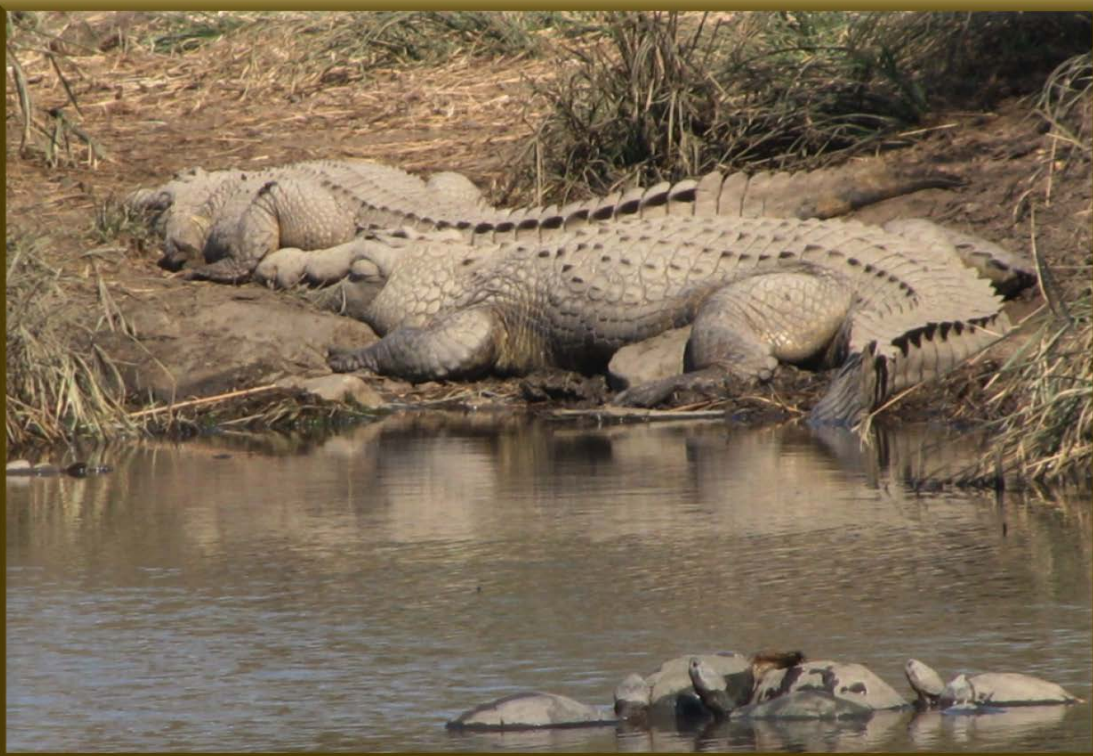




Sustainable use is
the only realistic
way of managing
conservation in
developing
countries.



Because conservation then works for people, and
benefits wildlife



Crocodiles were under serious threat of extinction in South-East Asia in the middle 1990s due to poaching for the animal's skin and meat.



Intensive crocodile
breeding programmes
were initiated in
Vietnam, in Cambodia,
in the Philippines, and
in Malaysia.





Today they have a multi-million US\$ industry under CITES in the export of skins to Europe and the USA, and meat to China.

Crocodiles are no longer under threat in these countries and in Australia.





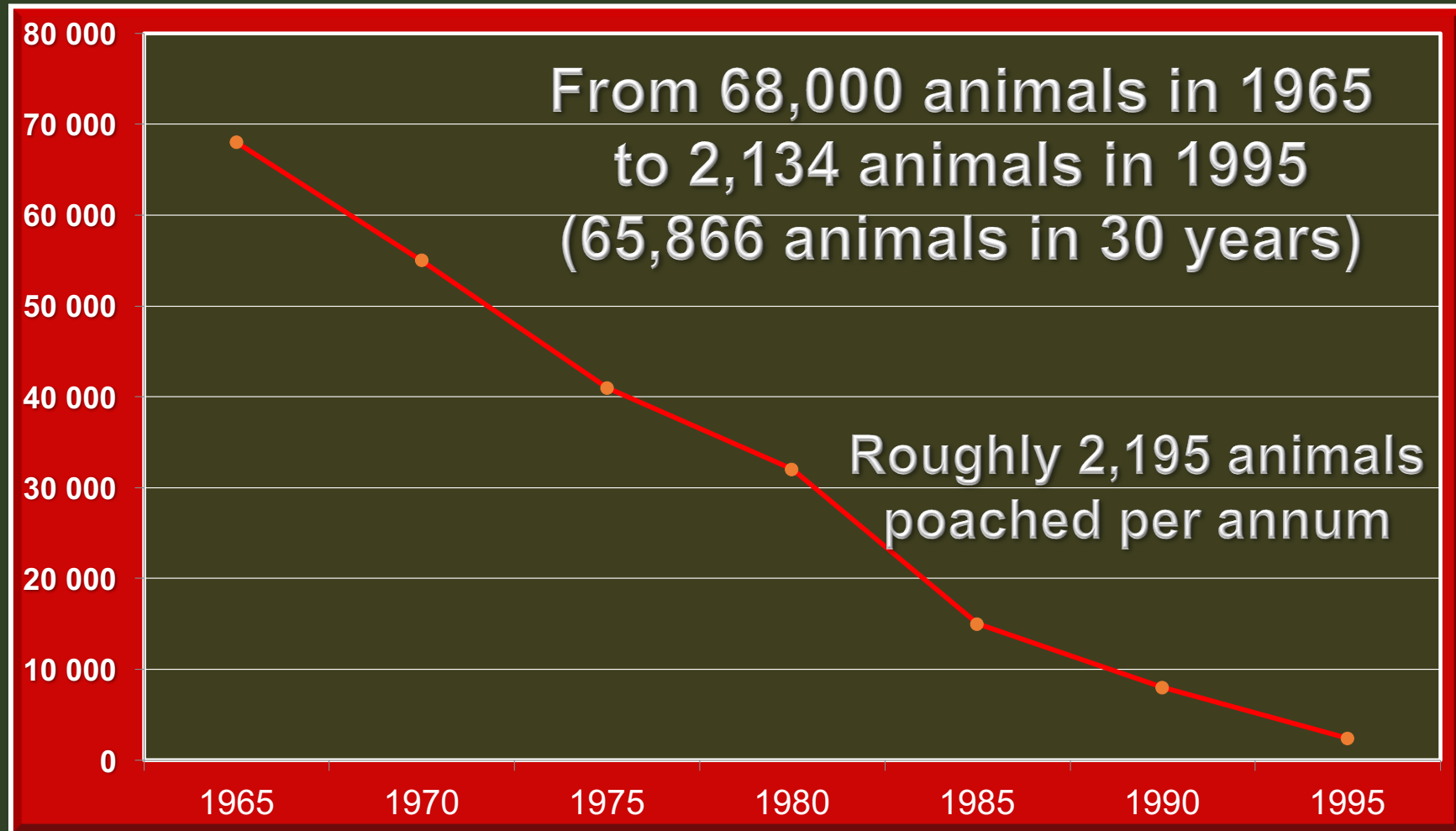
Why is the persistent
CITES ban on international
trade in rhino horn and in
ivory then upheld so
vigorously if reality shows
that sustainable use is the
real driver for conservation
– in both so-called
developed and developing
countries ?



Is it perhaps that we cherish our crocodile or alligator skin outfits highly, and because crocodiles are such horrible cold blooded creatures of which we are so afraid and therefore we don't care about them so much as we do for rhino and elephant ?

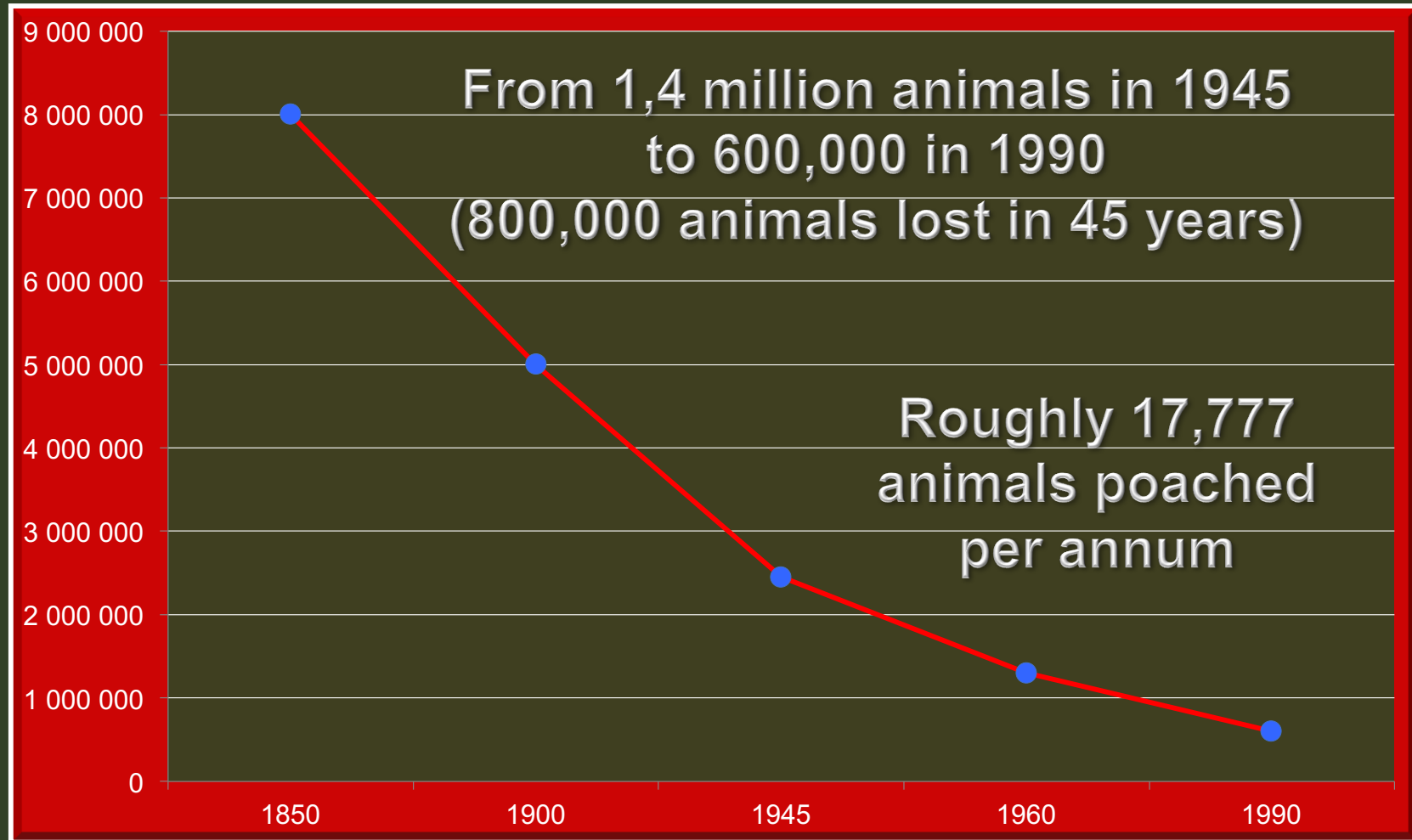


DECLINE OF AFRICA'S BLACK RHINO POPULATION



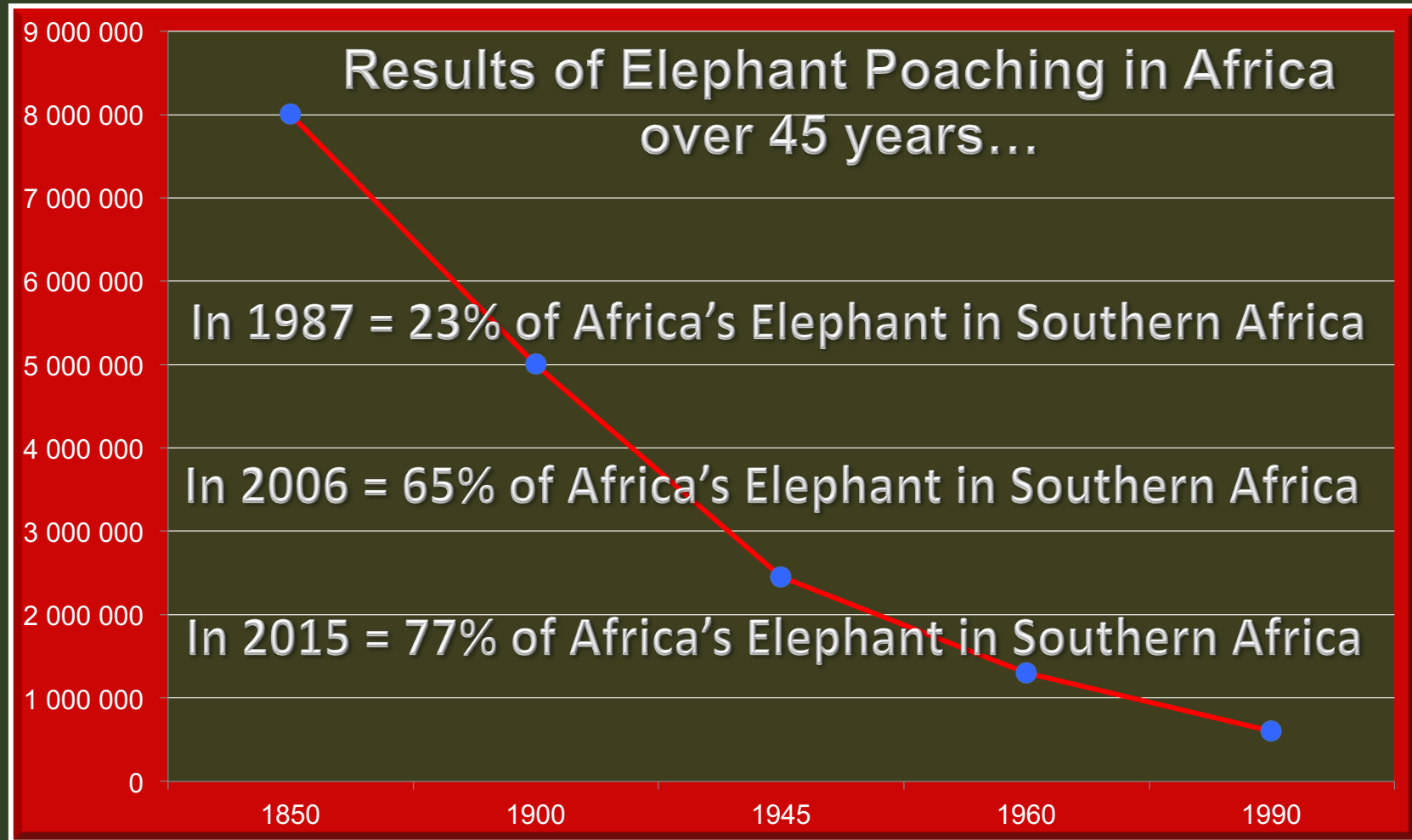


DECLINE OF AFRICA'S ELEPHANT POPULATION





DECLINE OF AFRICA'S ELEPHANT POPULATION





...and no human in Africa had the benefit of eating any of the meat of any of these poached Elephant.

They died for their ivory because CITES continues to ignore the value of the living animal...

