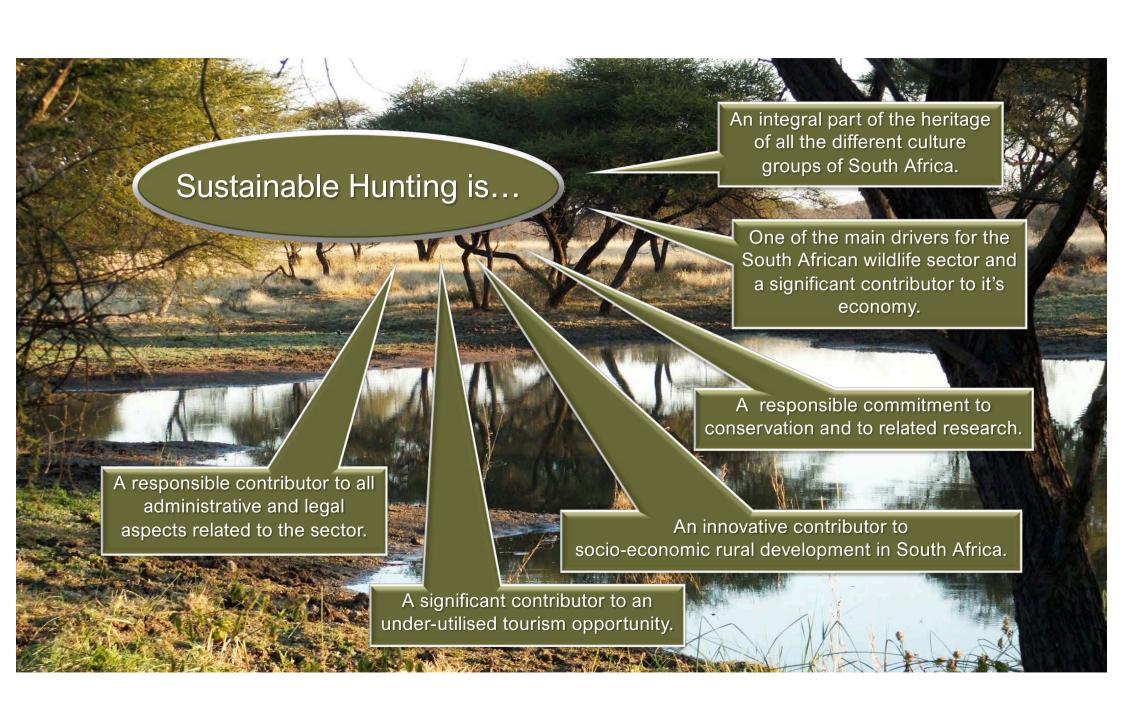
# The Sustainable Harvest

Part 1



Hunting's Contribution to Conservation



# **HUNTER** stands for...

- H Heritage
- U Upliftment (Rural)
- N Nature
- T Tourism
- E Economy
- R Responsibility



#### Sustainable Hunting – USA



### In USA, approximately 12 million hunters, who...

- contribute *US\$ 7,5 million* to conservation *per day* in hunting season;
- contribute *US\$ 12,7 billion* to conservation *per annum*;
- support 600,000 jobs per annum;
- contribute US\$ 5,9 billion to US Federal taxes per annum

#### Sustainable Hunting – USA





Resulted in...

Numbers of Rocky Mountain Elk increasing from  $\pm$  41,000 in 1920 to  $\pm$  1,690,000 in 2015.



Numbers of White Tailed Deer increasing from ± 500,000 in 1920 to ± 32,300,000 in 2015.

www.nssf.org

#### Sustainable Hunting – USA





Resulted in...

Numbers of *Wild Turkey* increasing from ± *150,000* in 1920 to ± *7,060,000* in 2015.



Numbers of *Waterfowl* increasing from ± 1,000,000 in 1920 to ± 35,000,000 in 2015.

www.nssf.org

#### Sustainable Hunting – UK



Approximately 800,000 hunters in UK, who...

- Contribute £ 2 billion in hunting related goods per annum;
- Contribute £ 1,6 billion to the economy per annum;
- Support 70,000 jobs per annum;
- Manage 2 million ha of land under conservation.

#### Sustainable Hunting – UK



## In 2016, ± 9 million gamebirds were harvested in the UK.



80% were Ring necked pheasant.

93% of the hunted birds were destined for sale in restaurants and in food stores.

#### Sustainable Hunting – EU



Approximately 7 million hunters in the European Union.

In the EU the annual wildlife harvest is worth >€ 16 billion and an important economic input to depopulating rural areas (harvested meat distributed into restaurant network).







#### In the Middle of the 1900s in South Africa:

Wildlife had no monetary value and were regarded as competitors for grazing land and belonging to no-one (government).

This resulted in commonly hunted species being virtually shot out by 1943.





By 1943, no value on huntable species in South Africa resulted in there being, i.e.



- 110 Bontebok left,
- 2,000 Blesbok left,
- 15 Mountain Zebra left,
- 400 Black Wildebeest left,
- 3,400 Blue Wildebeest left





Despite some conservation effort through government intervention to try and rectify the situation, i.e.

- 1894 statutory game reserves through hunters' pressure
- 1926> Founding of Kruger, Addo, Bontebok National Parks, etc.

"Rescue" only really came in 1991, through private ownership of game allowed under the *Game Theft Act of 1991* ...



By 2015, the value placed on species through ownership of wildlife resulting in legal and sustainable hunting, which in turn lead to a considerable increase in the numbers of huntable species in this country ...





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

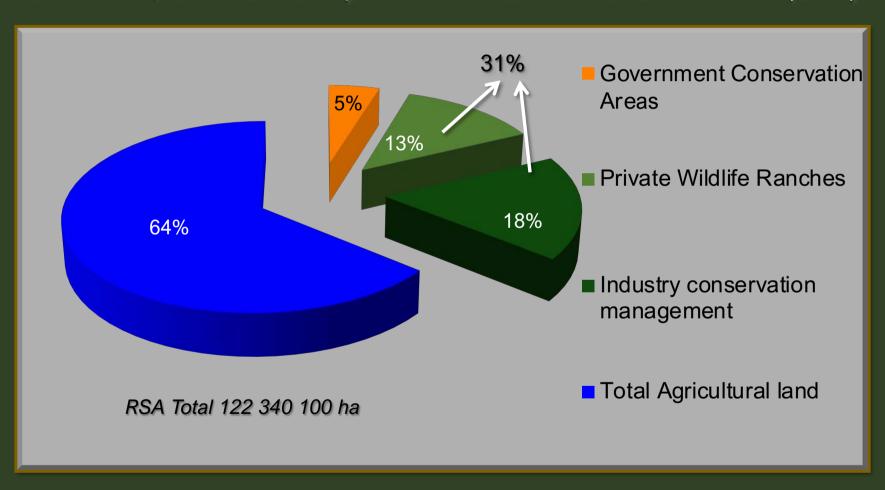


Note that the numbers of Mountain Zebra and Bontebok did not grow substantially as these animals could not be hunted as frequently as other huntable species due to more stringent hunting permit requirements brought about by their endangered status.





#### Since 1991, Game Ownership Resulted in Land Under Conservation (2015)



# South Africa – Game Ranching (2015) ±12,000 wildlife ranches and game farms

