

LANDOWNER'S GUIDE: HUMAN-WILDLIFE CONFLICT

Sensible solutions to
living with wildlife



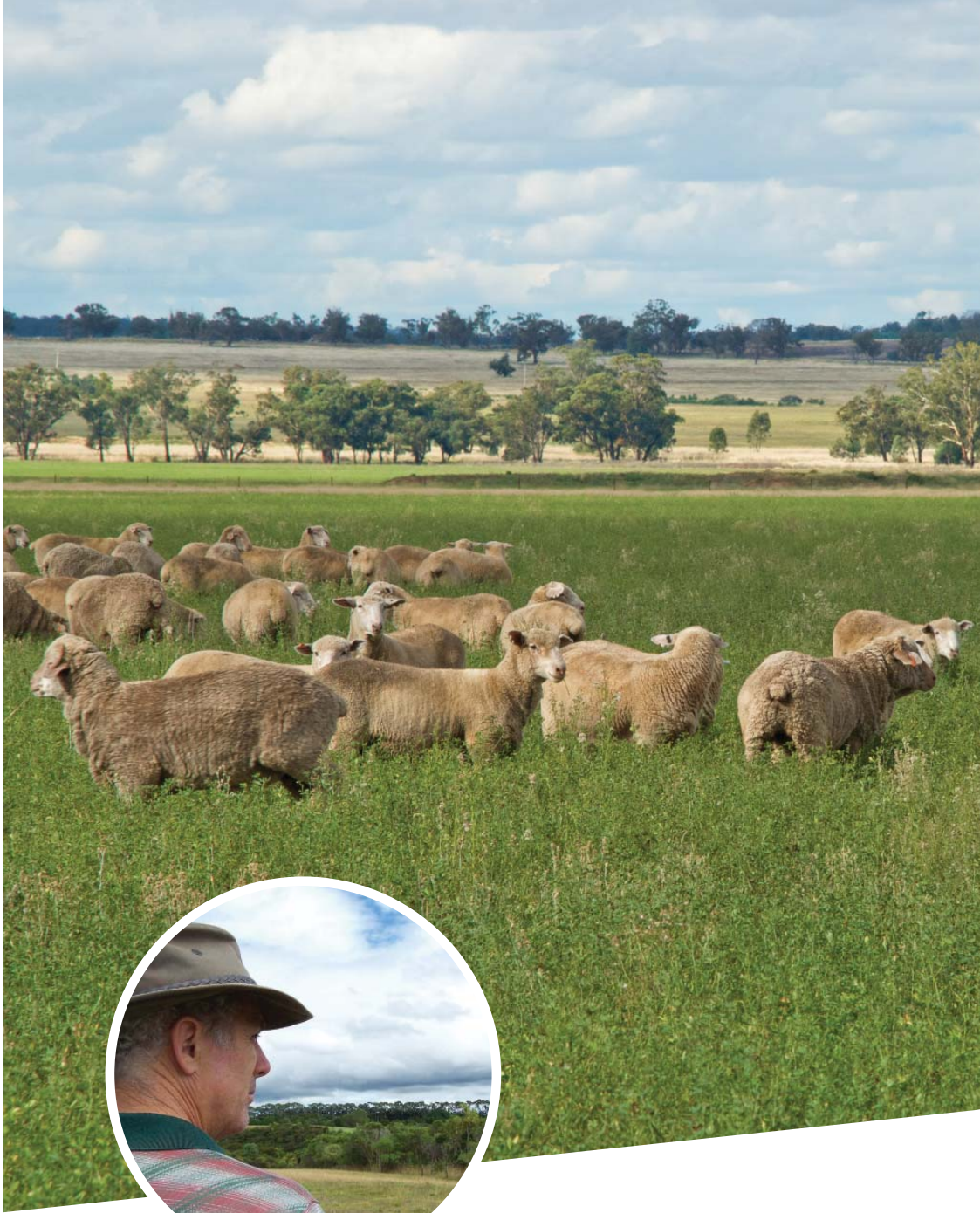
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Sensible solutions to living with wildlife



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INTRODUCTION

Nature in its purest form is in perfect harmony - every plant, animal and insect has a specific place and purpose and forms part of an important ecosystem. This ecosystem provides essential services for life, including fresh water, pollination, quality soil and others so that humans can thrive, plant crops and herd cattle to produce food and work the land.

As humans and farms find a place in this ecosystem that we share, some boundaries are crossed and human-wildlife conflict could occur. This guide, developed for the agricultural sector, hopes to provide you with information, tips to deal with the conflict and a way to holistically manage your livelihood (stock or crops).

The agricultural communities have tried for centuries to control animals that cause damage to their livestock or crops. Despite these efforts, damage still occurs regularly, while the loss of stock and crops is escalating. Somewhere we are clearly doing something wrong.

In southern Africa, there are many species that have for a long time been labelled as “problem animals”. This resulted in many animals being relentlessly persecuted and exterminated, with devastating impacts on the environment and its ecology.

But times and legislation have changed. Human-wildlife conflict management now requires an integrated or holistic approach towards solving these problems.

THE PROBLEM OF HUMAN-WILDLIFE CONFLICT

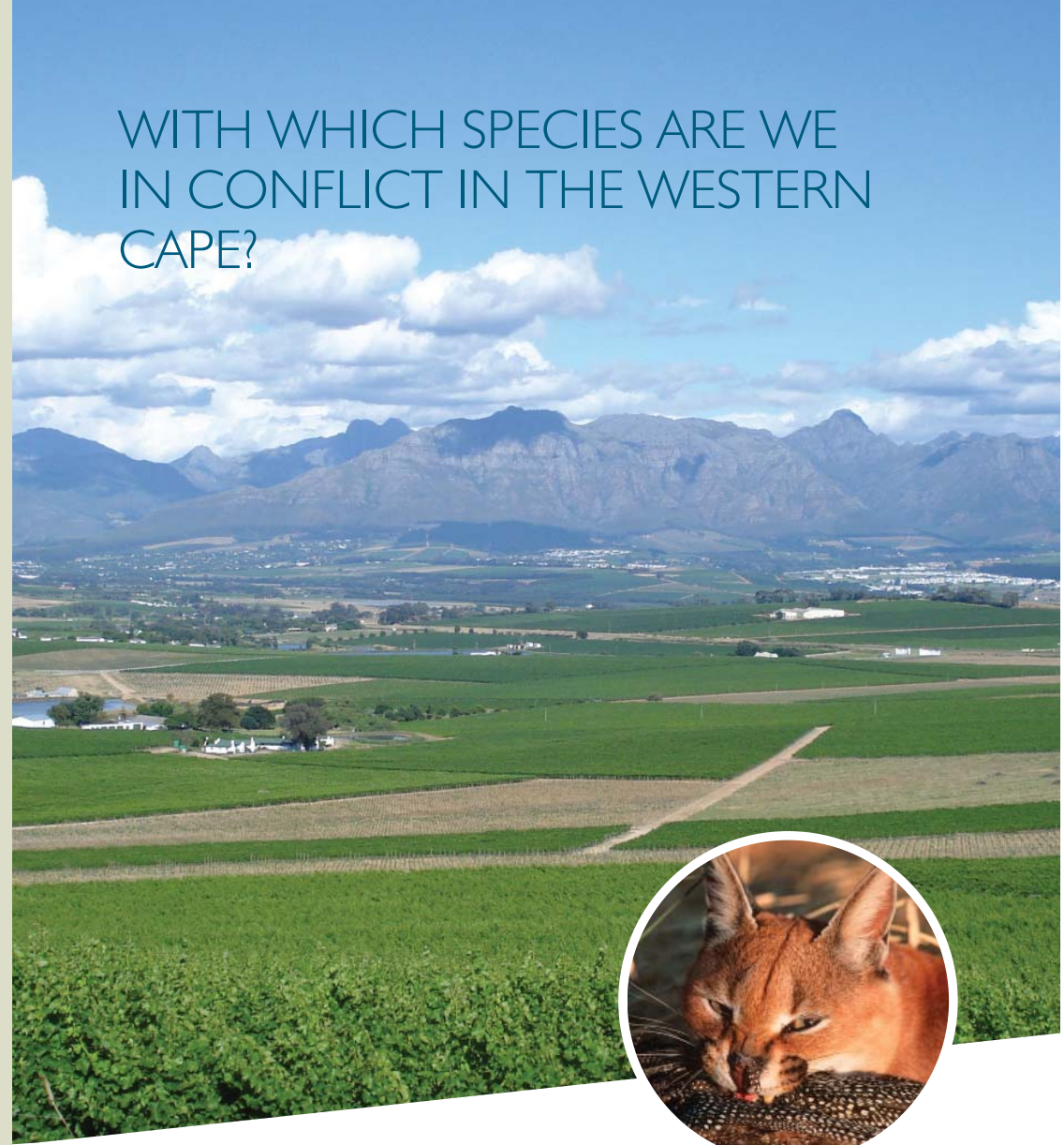
At the 2004 World Parks Congress it was stated that: “Human-wildlife conflict occurs when the needs and behaviour of wildlife impact negatively on the goals of humans or when the goals of humans negatively impact the needs of wildlife. These conflicts may result when wildlife damage crops, injure or kill domestic animals, threaten or kill people”.

Such conflict may occur because a leopard has attacked livestock or a baboon has raided a farmer’s crops. The conflict also occurs when a person or community seeks to kill the leopard or baboon, or when a person retaliates against the authorities that are in

charge of conserving wildlife and its habitat. Human-wildlife conflict is increasing in both frequency and severity worldwide. Wildlife and humans increasingly compete for space, resources, and places to call home.

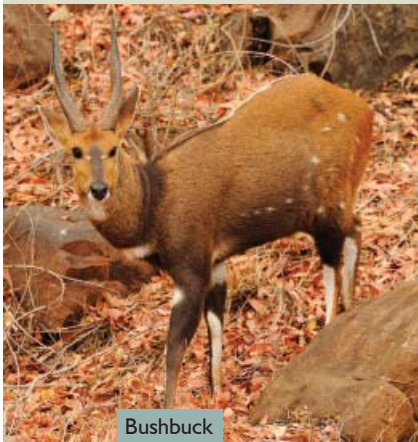
Although ecosystem-based approaches (including the development of corridors between protected areas) offer improved long-term protection for many species from a biological perspective, they also involve extensive regional opportunities for interaction and conflict between local people and wildlife.

WITH WHICH SPECIES ARE WE IN CONFLICT IN THE WESTERN CAPE?



There are a variety of animals in the Western Cape with which humans could experience conflict. The list provided within this section is not extensive, but should provide the landowner with some insight to holistically protect his land.

ANTELOPE (BUSHBUCK, KUDU, ELAND and other)



Bushbuck



Eland



Kudu

Interesting Facts

- Antelope can crawl under fences.
- They can also jump over fences.
- Crop damage occurs mainly at night.

What you may encounter?

- Browsed growth points of garden plants.
- Crop damage.
- Spoor and droppings.
- Game paths/access routes.

What can you do?

- Suitable fence or electric strands around property.
- Scarecrows, radios, LED lights or other wildlife deterring devices.
- Taste aversion e.g. hot sauce sprayed on leaves.
- Smell aversion e.g. cloth dipped in Jeyes Fluid and hung on fence.
- Place Tubex tree shelters (vary in length) around saplings/stems.



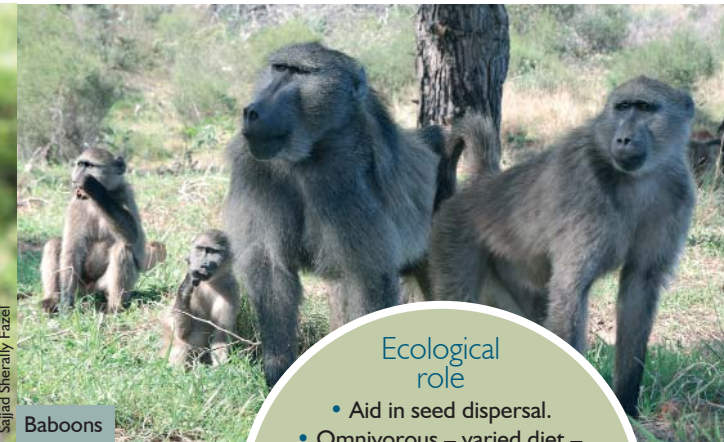
Ecological role

- Browsing habits stimulate the growth of plants.
- They are prey for predators.
 - Distribute seeds.
- Open pathways through dense bush.
 - Recycle nutrients through faeces.

BABOONS and VERVET MONKEYS



Vervet monkey and baby



Baboons

Ecological role

- Aid in seed dispersal.
- Omnivorous – varied diet – includes leaves, seeds, fruit and insects.
- Provide food source for other predators.
- Feeding behaviour provides access to food for other species.

Interesting Facts

- They dig clay and consume small quantities to get minerals.
- Breed throughout the year.
- Self-sharpening teeth.
- Diurnal (they sleep at night).
- Binocular vision enables them to perceive depth and distance well.
- Social grooming assists in maintaining the social structure in the troop.
- Baboons and vervet monkeys can share the same habitats.
- Females stay in their natal troops while the males disperse.

What you may encounter?

- Baboon/monkey removing thatching from your roof.
- Baboon/monkey in your house/garden.
- Opportunistic raiding of dustbins, veggie patches, fruit trees and compost heaps.
- Dependant on the location, baboons can cause financial loss by killing stock and damaging crops and infrastructure.



What can you do?

- Place electrical strand below the thatch rim or cover thatch in chicken mesh.
- Suitable electric fence around the property/dwelling.
- Cover compost heaps and do proper waste management.

BATS



Ecological role

- Control insect populations such as mosquitoes and crop pests.
- Fulfil an ecological role as pollinators and seed dispersers.
- Assist with the pollination of commercially important crops and trees.

Interesting Facts

- Bats may roost under the leaves or bark of trees, in rock crevices and caves, as well as in the roofs of buildings. Some are capable of modifying the shape of the leaf so that it provides shelter.
- There are large fruit eating bats and much smaller insect eating bats.
- They are not blind and do not fly into your hair.
- Insectivorous bats have a sophisticated echolocation system that allows them to hunt mosquitoes and other small insects in the dark.
- Vampire bats are only found in South America and feed on chickens and cattle.
- They do carry parasites, as do all animals, but bat parasites are host specific and will not survive on a human.
- Bats are the world's only true flying mammal.
- Bats can live for up to 30 years and breed slowly, having only 1 to 2 young per year.

- South Africa's smallest bat is the Cape serotine bat, which weighs 6 grams.
- Main threats are habitat destruction and secondary poisoning.

What you may encounter?

- Bat activity and droppings above your ceiling.
- Fruit bat droppings against walls and regurgitated pellets under trees.
- Bats exiting or entering from and to the eaves of the building.
- Small insect eating bats flying around at dusk.

What can you do?

If you would like to attract bats to your garden:

- Erect a bat house/box to provide safe alternative accommodation.
- Fruit bats: plant their favourite indigenous trees e.g. Cape Ash, Tree Fuchsia and Wild Plum.
- Spray garden fruit trees (palm trees, yellowwoods) with registered chemicals to prevent fruit from forming and thus keep your walls clean.
- Insect eating bats: plant indigenous trees and shrubs that encourage insects to your garden especially when

coupled with a water feature. Bats will control the insects so that they won't become problematic.

Removal of bats from roofs must take place when they are not breeding. This can be done as follows:

- Determine where they are entering/exiting the roof at dusk or dawn.
- Attach a piece of shade net that hangs in front of the entry/exit holes to form a flap.
- This will allow the bats to exit the roof but not gain entry as the shade cloth will form a barrier.

BLACK-BACKED JACKALS

Ecological role

- Jackals are secondary predators and scavengers, and help keep the veld clean by eating carrion.
- Very effective hunters of young prey animals.
- Suppress rodent and insect populations.
- They also play an important role when it comes to vultures, as their presence at a carcass indicates to vultures that it is safe to feed.
- In some areas where jackals have been removed, caracal have increased in number and become a problem.
- Jackals are therefore part of an intricate balance in predation on rangelands.



Interesting Facts

- The black-backed jackal makes a distinctive wailing call, usually answered immediately by family members and a short while later by other nearby individuals or groups.
- The black-backed jackal is one of the most persecuted of all the predators and scavengers in conflict with humans.

- As its name suggests, it has a distinctive black saddle and black-tipped tail.
- Jackal tracks are dog-like and show nail marks in their paw prints, like all dog species.
- Their track profile is oval, with a longer length than width.
- Jackals live in pairs and occupy defined territories.

What you may encounter?

- Jackals chase their prey and bite as they run alongside it. This often results in bite marks on the jaw and on the side of the neck. Often the prey's ears are torn in the process.
- Bite marks can also occur on the back of the legs and on the udder.
- Jackals tend to prey on lambs and may also rarely take adult sheep and goats.
- Cows lying down to give birth may be attacked, frequently resulting in lethal injuries to both the cow and calf.
- They would also tend to take one animal

per kill, unlike the tendency amongst some of the cat species for surplus killings.

- Evident on the carcass of prey animal:
 - Open belly in the groin area;
 - Eat softer inner parts like the heart, liver and kidneys;
 - A definite skin "flap" occurs and the skin is rolled back as the predator eats;
 - Carcass has a "hollowed out" appearance;
 - Tips of the rib bones are chewed off.

What can you do?

- Predation is easily combated by guard-dogs, corralling, etc.
- Proper husbandry of stock.
- Carcasses and lone lambs attract predators and should therefore be removed.
- Secure fencing should be maintained,

as poor fences allow jackals to move freely.

- Do not keep stock in remote areas without adequate protection.
- Protect and manage the natural veld sustainably as corridors that provide shelter to potential natural prey and predators.



This chicken enclosure provides protection.

BUSHPIGS

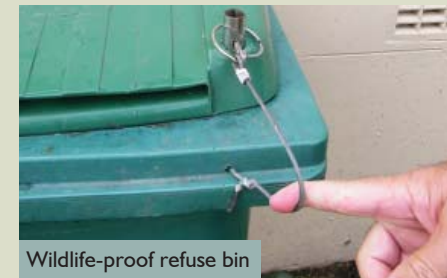


Ecological role

- Most active in areas that provide dense cover and a water source.
- Aerate the soil – churning up the soil to find bulbs and other plant and animal material.
- Omnivorous – eating a wide variety of plant, animal and carrion.
- Feeding behaviour provides access to food for other animals.
 - Aid in seed dispersal.

Interesting Facts

- Live in family groups - a dominant boar and sow with up to four piglets.
- Although often confused with the wart-hog, bushpigs are predominantly nocturnal and do not have distinct facial warts.
- These large animals can become aggressive if provoked.



Wildlife-proof refuse bin



A radio being used as a deterrent

What you may encounter?

- Churned up lawn and flower beds.
- Droppings and spoor.
- Crop damage (messy feeders).
- Damage to fences.
- Raided refuse containers.
- Clear access/exit routes along fences.
- May kill lambs and ostrich chicks – "messy" feeding style.
- Bushpigs are omnivorous, but have been known to predate on domestic stock.

What can you do?

- Prevent bushpig access to your garden by erecting a wall or sturdy fence.
- Place steel electric strands around affected areas.
- Place wildlife-proof refuse bins and manage refuse in a responsible manner.
- Never feed wild animals.
- Crop damage: use a combination of preventive measures such as a radio, flashing lights, electric fencing and smell deterrents.

CAPE CLAWLESS OTTERS



Ecological role

- Opportunistic predators operating in aquatic and terrestrial habitats preying on fish, crustaceans, amphibians, mollusks and birds.
- Their presence is indicative of and contributes to a healthy aquatic environment.
- Create/maintain pathways in riparian habitats.

Interesting Facts

- Distinctive loud whistling call.
- Live in small family groups.
- Rubbery paws to aid in catching aquatic prey.
- Traverse long distances over land to find food.
- Occur in salt and freshwater environments.

What you may encounter?

- Evidence of predation of fowl/fish stocks.
- Predation typically found around head and neck region of prey.
- Gritty faeces containing mainly crab shells, fish scales, bones and feathers.
- Distinctive clawless spoor.

What can you do?

- Secure overnight quarters for domestic fowl.
- Enclose fish hatcheries and ponds with netting and electrified fencing.
- Bury fence 50 cm below the surface and turn the buried end outward at a 90° angle to prevent digging.
- Pack large rocks on either side of the enclosure to prevent digging.

CARACALS



Ecological role

- Caracal play a valuable role in the ecology of the veld by helping to control hare, dassie and rodent numbers and maintaining genetic fitness.
- As a secondary predator in the food chain, they play an important role in the ecological balance.
- They become dominant in an area and will keep other caracal and predators out. It is thus advisable not to indiscriminately remove caracal (or for that matter any predator), as stable populations that do not result in livestock losses are the best controls.



Interesting Facts

- Caracal are solitary and are found in pairs only during the short breeding period. Their diet typically consists of small to medium sized prey, including hares, vervet monkeys, dassies, birds, reptiles and the young of antelope, such as springbok lambs.
- Caracal are also capable of taking prey up to the size of adult springbok.
- Individual caracal can develop the habit of taking livestock.
- Their distinctive and contrasting ears are used to accentuate facial expressions.
- An "ear-flick" is used as a mild threat gesture.
- Good climbers, they take to trees when pursued by dogs.
- Predominantly nocturnal.

What you may encounter?

- Their prey is usually killed with a bite to the throat.
- The bite marks typically have two puncture wounds on either side of the throat or on either side of the windpipe.
- Claw marks are often visible, either on the shoulder, belly or hindquarters.
- Prey may be dragged over short distances (seldom happens).

- Caracal usually prey only on a single animal, but multiple kills are not uncommon, especially when the kittens leave the den.
- Normally eat the back and inside of hind leg of prey.
- Wool or hair pulled out before eating.
- “Round” feeding pattern.
- Do not touch intestines.
- Do not break or chew large bones.

What can you do?

- Guardians: Anatolian shepherd dogs and donkeys, alpacas, humans, (also llama, Ostrich) – very effective.
- Protective collars on livestock: King and Dead Stop – very effective.
- Fences: secure and electrified.
- Noises: bells.
- Proper husbandry practices.
- Local indigenous prey species should be encouraged. For example stocking springbok as a buffer species to livestock is very effective as caracal generally prefer feeding on indigenous prey species.
- Avoid utilising marginal areas, where possible, like remote mountain areas for livestock grazing as these areas tend to have more exposure to predators.

- Having resident and dominant cats that are not stock “thieves” is the best way to control caracal.
- Do not keep stock in remote areas without adequate protection.
- Keep stock in a kraal or move them to a safe area during the night if in an area where predators are especially active.
- Protect and manage the natural veld sustainably as corridors that provide shelter to potential natural prey and predators.
- Poison controls are NOT legal.
- The use of hunting dog packs is illegal. A permit is required to use sniffer dogs. Dogs may not kill a caracal.
- It is illegal to set wire snares and gin traps.



Dead Stop protective collars



Anatolian shepherd dog

HONEY BADGERS

Ecological role

- Carnivorous, eating a wide variety of food ranging from rodents, reptiles, scorpions, spiders, small birds, centipedes and other invertebrates.
- Exceptional digging ability making food available to other animal species.



Interesting Facts

- Badgers are usually solitary (mother and offspring are together for ± 18 months).
- Live in a wide variety of habitats.
- Males have large home ranges.
- Males (9-14 kg) are generally a third larger than females (5-10 kg).
- Badgers are often killed through the indiscriminate use of poisons and traps.
- Feeds on honey and bee larvae hence its scientific name *Mellivora* meaning “honey-eater”.
- Formidable strength.
- Can catch and eat some of the most venomous snakes.



What you may encounter?

- Evidence of predation of domestic fowl and other small livestock.
- Damaged bee hives.
- A rare sighting usually in the hours of darkness.

What can you do?

- Construct sturdy enclosures to keep them out of chicken runs or coops.
- Adequate fencing or electric strands to protect chicken runs.
- Raise beehives or strap them down to secure them on a solid base.
- Do not use gin traps as these are unselective and inhumane control methods.
- Support the Badger Friendly Initiative by only purchasing badger friendly honey.

LEOPARDS

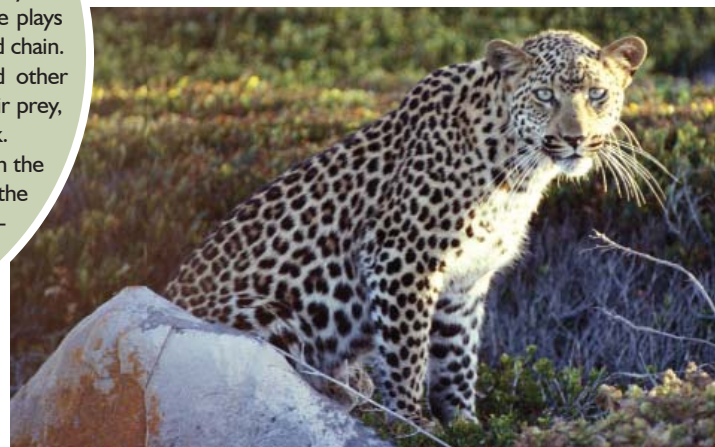


Interesting Facts

- Leopards live mainly in the mountainous regions of the Western Cape.
- They like rocky slopes or well vegetated riverine areas rather than open, flat areas.
- Each leopard has unique rosette patterns, not spots like the cheetah.
- They move mainly at night but also a little in the day.
- A leopard call sounds like sawing wood.
- Leopards are solitary, moving within a well-defined, sexually exclusive territory or home range. They do not live in one cave as some believe; rather they find suitable places to sleep as they move around their territory.

Ecological role

- Leopards are stealthy, powerful hunters and will prey on a variety of mainly mammalian species.
 - They typically ambush prey and hunt at night.
- This keeps their prey species alert and ecologically fit.
- The leopard is an apex predator and therefore plays a critical role in the ecological balance and food chain.
- On occasion they will kill caracal, jackals and other smaller predators that could compete for their prey, thereby reducing their numbers in check.
- Leopards remove sick and weak animals from the ecosystem and by doing so they prevent the spread of disease and support the persistence of genetically fit animals.



What you may encounter?

- Leopards prefer to prey on indigenous and traditional prey species, but where the natural prey has been reduced or where livestock are not properly guarded, they could begin to prey on livestock.
- They are known to do “surplus” killing; i.e. killing more than they need.
- Spoor on roads and tracks.
- Drag marks where prey has been dragged off.
- Claw marks on rump or shoulders of larger domestic stock and bite marks on neck of prey animals.
- They will normally eat the inside of the hind legs first and consume 1-2kg of meat.
- Never eat intestines of prey.
- In smaller prey, the neck is broken.
- Huge puncture marks where canines entered throat area.
- Droppings contain lots of hair and chewed pieces of undigested bone and hoof.
- Old droppings become white due to high calcium content.
- Scratch marks in the bark of large trees.

What can you do?

- Use trail cameras to monitor presence of leopard.
- Guardians: Anatolian shepherd dogs and donkeys, humans, (also llama, Ostrich) – very effective.
- Do proper husbandry of livestock and ensure that kraal or enclosures are leopard proof.
- Proactively act against and report illegal snaring and hunting.
- Do not keep stock in remote areas without adequate protection.
- Keep stock in a kraal or move them to a safe area during the night if in an area where predators are especially active.
- Protect the prey base and supplement it with, say, springbok in the same camps as those in which livestock graze.
- Intensive crop-farming can have an impact on the distribution and behaviour of species that predators hunt. Over a large area, these prey animals are attracted to the ‘green spots’. This causes a general decrease in natural prey density around these green areas. Prey animals also cause damage to crops and are killed in the process, causing a decrease in their numbers which can lead to an increase in stock losses.
- Protect and manage the natural veld sustainably as corridors that provide shelter to potential natural prey and predators.
- Poison controls are NOT legal.
- The use of hunting dog packs is illegal.
- It is illegal to set wire snares and gin traps.

PORCUPINES



Ecological role

- Aid in seed and bulb dispersal.
- Predominantly vegetarian – bulbs, roots and tubers.
- Feeding behaviour provides access to food for other species.

What you may encounter?

- Feeding on bulbs, tubers or roots i.e. evidence of bulbous plants being dug up.
- Bark gnawed off trees and other damage to garden plants.
- Droppings, spoor and quills.
- Gnawing on PVC water pipes.

What can you do?

- Protect bulbs with chicken mesh.
- Place electric strands around the garden bed.
- Erect an appropriate fence (must be dug in at least 300 mm into the soil).
- Place plastic piping around young saplings.
- Maintain fence by closing gaps or holes to prevent their access.
- Where damage to PVC water pipes, put pipes underground or raise above ground by putting them on droppers or existing fence lines (at least 500 mm above ground). Use old pieces of PVC water pipes and distribute along pipe-lines.

Interesting Facts

- They don't shoot their quills (spikes).
- Strong swimmers.
- Live in family groups.
- Monogamous: one mate for life.
- Travel up to 16 km to find food.
- Exploitation of quills for curios is a growing threat.
- Nocturnal.



OTHER ANIMALS IN CONFLICT WITH HUMANS

- The **Spur Winged Goose** and the **Egyptian Goose** have both become unpopular in grain production areas and are facing increased persecution.
- The management of **feral pigs** has also become more and more challenging as they reproduce prolifically and can do much damage to vineyards, orchards, fences as well as natural areas by trampling, burrowing and digging up and consuming indigenous species of both plants and animals.
- The **European paper** and **German wasps** are expanding their range throughout the Western Cape and have an impact on the wine, deciduous fruit and bee-keeping industries.
- Conflicts with **crows** can take several different forms, like raiding crops.
- **Stray dogs** also account for huge financial losses to farmers. Many wild predators are persecuted and blamed for losses caused by feral or stray dogs.
- **Feral cats** and the cross breeding or hybridization potential with the African wild cats. They also pose a disease risk, like "snuffles", to wild cats and have an impact on small prey animals. This has a negative impact on the ecology.



Egyptian Goose



Spur Winged Goose



Feral pigs



European paper wasp



Pied Crow



Feral cats



Stray dog

TIPS ON LIVESTOCK MANAGEMENT

The key to holistic management lies in knowledge about the social behaviour of predators.

Predators play an important role in a healthy ecosystem and ensure the control of animals like rodents that can become pests on farms. Their distribution, diversity and numbers are influenced by the availability of shelter and prey species. Predators of the same species, as well as of other species, are in constant competition for home ranges and prey.

Predators are territorial and use various ways to mark their territory and home ranges. The injudicious removal of predatory animals from a system creates a vacuum and social instability and causes a constant influx of new animals into an area. Animals that are new to an area do not know the terrain where potential natural prey might roam. These new animals are most often not dominant animals. Their home ranges will also be much smaller than that of a territorial animal. Because these new, non-dominant animals are under extreme pressure from neighbouring dominant animals, they seem to be too scared to venture out into the area too much. Therefore they will rather focus on the easiest available source of food – livestock.

The different species of predators are also in competition with each other for prey and home ranges. They also prey on each other's young. For instance, in areas where leopards are found, few other predator species are allowed. There are numerous examples of leopards that have killed caracal and even mongoose that have moved into their area. By giving them a chance to live on farms, within the boundaries of the ne-

cessary protection against stock losses, these species can play an important role in keeping other predators away from the area.

Because the lambing and calving seasons are the most important times in a year for a stock farmer, it is essential that any losses are kept to a minimum during these periods.

Try the following:

- Focus on intensive management, especially during the lambing season.
- Shorten the duration of the lambing and calving seasons to ensure reduced management input.
- Supply optimal grazing in predator-safe areas during the lambing and calving seasons.
- Synchronise the lambing and calving seasons between neighbouring farms to prevent a situation where only certain farms are targeted by predators.
- Try to ensure that livestock lamb/calve in camps near the farmyard to ensure constant surveillance.
- Synchronise lambing and calving seasons with that of the breeding period of the natural prey.
- Do not dock the tails of young lambs in the veld, but rather do it in a kraal near the farmyard. This ensures that a blood scent is not left behind in the veld, which could attract predators.
- Carcasses of livestock must be removed from the veld to prevent predators, which sometimes also eat carrion, from developing a taste for livestock.

WHAT TO DO WHEN HUMAN-WILDLIFE CONFLICT OCCURS

Contact your nearest CapeNature Regional Office to discuss a holistic and responsible approach to manage the conflict.

A five step approach to the holistic management of damage-causing wildlife is advocated when implementing a management system to address the issue of managing wildlife damage and losses.

- 1 The **origin of the problems** that are being experienced must be fully understood.
- 2 All parties must maintain the **correct attitude and respect** towards all wildlife that is causing damage.
- 3 The problem must be thoroughly evaluated and the animal responsible for the damage or losses must be **identified** **correctly**.
- 4 Suitable mitigating **protection measures** should be implemented against possible damage or losses that are suitable for controlling the individual animal responsible as identified.
- 5 **Selective control** methods should be effectively implemented to address and solve the real problem.

The best practices approach to resolving a wildlife damage problem includes five steps:

1	ASSESS!	Assessment of the conflict situations.
2	CHOICE!	Choose appropriate management options.
3	ACTION - DO IT!	Implementation of control methods.
4	PREVENTION!	Implementation of preventative techniques.
5	EVALUATION!	Implementation of evaluation system.

Prevention is the answer!

Preventative measures to decrease losses are much cheaper than control measures. The use of a combination of preventative measures and deterrents is the best solution.

Contact CapeNature

Landowners are welcome to phone CapeNature, or to contact an official in their area. It is important that landowners come together to cohesively implement the principles of holistic management.

FOR MORE INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT:

www.capenature.co.za

YOU AND THE LAW

Hunting, which by definition includes searching for, capturing or attempting to capture any wild animal in the Western Cape, is controlled by the Nature Conservation Ordinance, 1974.

Generally, in terms of this Ordinance, it is an offence to hunt any protected wild animal without a permit or license and it is also an offence to use a number of methods without a special permit. These methods are referred to as “prohibited hunting methods” and include the following:

- By means of fire or poison.
- With the aid of artificial light.
- On or from a public road.
- By means of any trap, which by definition includes any springtrap, snare, gin, cage, net, pitfall or birdlime.
- During the period one hour after sunset on any day and one hour before sunrise on the following day.
- By means of any weapon in a public place within the area of jurisdiction of a local authority.
- By means of a firearm which discharges a rimfire cartridge of a calibre less than 5,6 mm.
- By means of a firearm which discharges more than two shots without being manually reloaded.
- By means of a bow and arrow.
- By means of a set gun or any similar contrivance.
- By means of any device which injects an intoxicating or a narcotic agent or poison into such animal.
- By the use of a dog, except for the hunting of birds or for the purpose of following or searching for any such animal which has been wounded.
- In the case of birds in or upon inland waters, by the use of a boat for the purpose of chasing or killing such birds.

A special “prohibited hunting method permit” is required should any of the methods listed on the left be used.

It is important to note that not only is a hunting license or permit required before any activity can take place, but the **property owner’s written permission**, on whose property the hunt or capture is taking place, is also required. This written permission must contain the following:

- The name and address of all parties concerned.
- The number to be hunted and the species of wild animal.
- The date or dates during which hunting will take place.
- The land in respect of which the hunting is granted and must be signed and dated by the property owner.

It is of utmost importance that all parties involved in the capture or hunting of wild animals and / or the transport of any such animal or carcasses of that animal must be fully *au fait* with all legislation, over and above the Nature Conservation Ordinance, applicable to that activity. If in doubt, please contact your nearest nature conservation office. Visit www.capenature.co.za for more information.

REFERENCES, RESOURCES AND WEBSITES

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RESOURCES AND WEBSITES

<http://www.iucn.org/>

<http://www.sanbi.org/>

<http://capeleopard.org.za/>

<http://www.landmarkfoundation.org.za/>

<http://www.farmersweekly.co.za/article.aspx?id=10803&h=Getting-to-know-the-black-backed-jackal>

<http://tenikwa.org/>

<http://www.wwf.org.za/>

<http://www.capenature.co.za/>

<http://www.biodiversityexplorer.org>

<http://www.iucnredlist.org>

<http://www.ewt.org.za>

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CAPENATURE CONTACT DETAILS

Physical Address

PGWC Shared Services Centre
Cnr Bosduif and Volstruis Streets
Bridgetown, CAPE TOWN

Postal Address

Private Bag X29
Gatesville
7766

Telephone: 021 483 0000

Website: www.capenature.co.za