



**WESTERN CAPE  
NATURE CONSERVATION BOARD**

**POLICY DOCUMENT CONTROL**

**SECTION: BIODIVERSITY SUPPORT SERVICES**

**SUBJECT: GAME TRANSLOCATION AND UTILISATION  
POLICY FOR THE WESTERN CAPE  
PROVINCE**

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# Game Translocation and Utilisation Policy for the Western Cape Province

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## Introduction and Policy Rationale

From a biodiversity point of view, the Western Cape Province of South Africa is a very special place. It contains more than 70% of the Cape Floristic Kingdom, one of the world's six floral kingdoms - the smallest, yet most biologically diverse in the world - and the only one to be contained within a single country. The province also contains three of the world's 34 biodiversity "hotspots", that is, places or regions with exceptionally high levels of biodiversity, but where environmental pressure on biodiversity is very high. The three top pressures on terrestrial biodiversity in the Western Cape Province are habitat transformation, invasive alien plant and animal species and excessively frequent fires. The Western Cape Province contains nearly 11 400 species of plants, almost 1 300 of which are considered threatened with extinction, 23 indigenous freshwater fish species, at least 50 frog species, at least 148 reptile species, 510 bird species and 168 mammal species, while occupying only approximately 11% of South Africa's land surface.

These exceptional levels of biodiversity place a significant responsibility on the Western Cape Nature Conservation Board (hereafter CapeNature) to implement reserve networks and conservation management processes and systems to protect, control and maintain this high level of biodiversity. The protected area network in the Western Cape Province aims to protect and maintain representative samples of the biodiversity of the region. Among other requirements, research and monitoring are required to keep track of threatened and other priority species, permit systems are required to control the movement and utilisation of wildlife and plants, and the management of fire and invasive alien species is required to reduce or remove the threats facing the natural environment. The Western Cape Province has already lost a significant proportion of its natural ecosystems, habitats and species through various threatening processes, and in order to prevent further biodiversity losses it is essential that the appropriate policies, guidelines, principles and procedures be established to guide the conservation and utilisation of biodiversity in general.

It is a well-known fact that, before nature conservation became a statutory responsibility of the State, land care and the sustainable utilisation of natural resources was in the hands of private landowners, who practised survival, land- and wildlife management on their properties with occasional negative results. Several properties today, however, contain and protect the last remnants of critically endangered terrestrial or aquatic habitats. Measures were also implemented with the assistance of the government of the day to prevent indiscriminate hunting of game to protect certain species. Many examples exist where the efforts of private landowners have resulted in the saving from extinction of rare game species or species pushed to the brink of extinction through indiscriminate hunting, and these include for example the bontebok, black wildebeest and Cape mountain zebra. Unfortunately, it also needs to be recognised that the Western Cape has many mammalian species considered regionally extinct, including species such as lion, black rhinoceros and African buffalo.

Furthermore, the development of capture and transport techniques has allowed the safe translocation of wild game animals across the landscape, facilitating their widespread re-establishment into areas from which they had been depleted. Unfortunately, this has also resulted in the spread of certain game species into areas where they did not occur naturally, leading to three main problems, namely undesirable genetic changes, the introduction and spread of harmful diseases or vectors of disease, and significant damage to the receiving natural environment and sensitive terrestrial habitats.

With regard to the management and utilisation of game, including managing the movement of game species into, from and within the Western Cape Province for the commercial game industry, hunting, ecotourism, and other display, research or rehabilitation purposes, it stands to reason that CapeNature requires a policy and a set of guidelines and procedures to manage and control this, in order to prevent damage to the biodiversity of the region. This is the statutory responsibility of CapeNature as custodian of the natural biodiversity of the region, and a responsibility that cannot be ignored or delegated.

The fundamental reason or rationale of this policy is therefore to consolidate and replace all existing translocation policy documents and guidelines insofar as they apply to game (as defined herein) in order to provide clear policy statements with regard to the translocation and utilisation of game, specifically the recognised game species, into, from and within the Western Cape Province.

## Glossary of terms

Term	Definition
Alien species	A species that is not indigenous to South Africa (see Section 1 of NEMBA).
Certificate of Adequate Enclosure	A document issued in terms of section 35 of the Nature Conservation Ordinance, No. 19 of 1974, for protected wild animals listed on the certificate.
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, Washington, 1973.
Ecotype	Discrete populations below the level of subspecies which can be recognised on genetic, phenotypic or zoogeographic grounds.
Endemic	Any taxon confined to, or exclusive to, a particular specified area within, in this case, the Western Cape Province.
Extralimital	A species indigenous to South Africa that is translocated or intended to be translocated to a place outside its natural or historic distribution range, but not an indigenous species that has extended its natural distribution range by natural means of migration or dispersal without human intervention (see Section 1 of NEMBA).
Game	Any non-domestic ungulate or near-ungulate animal(s) of the following orders: Perissodactyla, Whippomorpha, Ruminantia and Proboscidea (according to Bronner, <i>et al.</i> 2003 <sup>1</sup> ). Where reference is made in this document to “ <i>game species</i> ” or “ <i>game taxa</i> ”, it has a corresponding meaning as “ <i>game</i> ”.
Invasive species	Any species whose establishment and spread outside its natural distribution range— (a) threatens ecosystems, habitats or other species or has demonstrable potential to threaten ecosystems, habitats or other species; and (b) may result in economic or environmental harm or harm to human health; (see Section 1 of NEMBA).
Landowner	Includes landowner, game owner, game trader, game rancher, a person or organisation
Natural distribution range	The area within which a species or other taxon occurs naturally, or occurred naturally in historic times, and includes range extensions by means of natural migration or dispersal without human intervention.
Origin	When used for the purpose of differentiating between taxa (including ecotypes), refers to the habitat from which individuals of that taxon originally occurred in a wild state, and “originate” bears a corresponding meaning.
Protected area	Includes special nature reserves, nature reserves (including wilderness areas), protected environments, world heritage sites, specially protected forest areas, forest nature reserves and forest wilderness areas declared in terms of the National Forests Act, 1998 (Act No. 84 of 1998), and mountain catchment areas declared in terms of the Mountain Catchment Areas Act, 1970 (Act No. 63 of 1970) (see Sections 1 and 9 of NEM:PAA).
Species	For the purposes of this policy, a group of animals that do not normally interbreed with individuals of another group, and includes any sub-species, geographic race, ecotype, strain, hybrid or geographically separate population; (see Section 1 of NEMBA).
Taxon	A taxonomic group, whatever its rank, and taxa refers to the plural thereof.

<sup>1</sup> Bronner, G.N., Hoffmann, M., Taylor, P.J., Chimimba, C.T., Best, P.B., Matthee, C.A. and Robinson, T.J. 2003. A revised systematic checklist of the extant mammals of the southern African subregion. *Durban Mus. Novit.* 28:56-106.

## Policy Objectives

This policy is issued in terms of Section 16(1)(e) of the Nature Conservation Ordinance No. 19 of 1974 and seeks to achieve the objectives and purposes of the Ordinance.

The objectives of this policy are:

1. to consolidate all existing policies into one policy for use on a corporate basis, and to clarify the various related processes and other responsibilities regarding game management;
2. to confirm CapeNature's legal mandate to administer the subject matter of the policy;
3. to formulate guidelines against which applications to translocate game into, from and within the Western Cape Province must be considered (which guidelines are subservient to any relevant national laws, acts and regulations);
4. to protect the biodiversity of the Western Cape Province against the unforeseen and foreseen impacts (such as genetic interference) which may result from the import and translocation of extralimital game;
5. to ensure that extralimital game species pose no, or as little risk as possible, to the receiving environment;
6. to mitigate and reduce any impact posed by extralimital game species to the unique environment of the Western Cape Province;
7. to collate information relating to the implementation of this policy and utilise this information to improve this policy and decision-making;
8. to introduce and implement the principles of "*polluter pays*" and "*duty of care*" with respect to habitat management as it relates to the translocation of game species; and
9. to prevent the establishment of any alien, hybridised or invasive game species in the Western Cape Province.

## Scope and applicability of the Policy

This policy applies to all applications for the importation, exportation, and transportation ("the translocation") of game into, from and within the Western Cape Province. This policy must be read in conjunction with all relevant applicable environmental law, including acts, laws, regulations and case law, as well as all published international and national norms, standards and codes, and any listed or other relevant policies and operational guidelines, whether at national or provincial level.

This policy shall be applicable to all translocation of game to and from any land, including all statutory and other protected areas (including all land under management of the Western Cape Nature Conservation Board, stewardship sites, and state-owned or privately-owned land), within the boundaries of the Western Cape Province.

The export of game from the Western Cape Province is not prohibited by the provisions of this policy. However, the export of game endemic to the Cape Floristic Region and Western Cape Province (*e.g.* bontebok and Cape mountain zebra) will be discouraged.

This policy does not prohibit the importation or transportation of game which are ultimately destined to be kept in captivity by scientific and academic institutions, zoological gardens, or circuses.

This policy has no effect on any existing restrictions on the import, transport or export of game imposed in terms of national legislation or required by CITES.

This policy requires compliance with all other relevant laws and regulations, including those pertaining to transport, import or export permit conditions required for administrative, veterinary or any other purposes, as well as requirements determined by any other provincial or local authority.

This policy will be administered in accordance with the provisions of the Promotion of Administrative Justice Act 3 of 2000.

## Policy principles

South Africa has an obligation with respect to a number of international conventions to ensure the conservation of its biodiversity. According to the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, the Western Cape Province is obliged to adhere to and implement the principles of these conventions. This warrants the implementation of a policy focussing on ethical and conservation-orientated principles and procedures.

CapeNature recognises that certain game species pose either an ecological, genetic or pathogenic risk to the receiving environment and, in principle, will not promote any actions or activities that may pose any threat to biodiversity and/or the environment within the Western Cape provincial boundaries. Therefore, in consultation with key role-players in the environmental sphere and the game industry, CapeNature, through this policy, introduces the principle whereby landowners will be encouraged to compile game management plans, including a basic habitat assessment, for their properties. In accordance with this principle and the implementation of a system to manage this, the game management plan will list taxa indigenous to the Western Cape and South Africa that the landowner wishes to obtain, and the relevant risks associated with such taxa, based on the habitat assessment. The game management plan will provide management and monitoring guidelines to mitigate or prevent such risks.

This system is intended to promote sound ecological management and self-regulation amongst landowners, and a closer, more co-operative relationship with CapeNature. This is also intended to promote co-responsibility for game management between the authorities and the game industry. In terms of said approved game management plans, landowners will become eligible to receive such extralimital taxa that would otherwise be restricted.

As participation in this process is voluntary, all the provisions of this policy will remain applicable to landowners who choose not to implement game management plans for their properties. A set of special conditions will guide this latter process.

## Applicable Legislation, Policies and Conventions

This section provides a list of the most relevant legislation, policies and international conventions applicable to the translocation of game into, from or within the Western Cape Province. This list is, however, not exhaustive.

### ***International Conventions and Policies:***

- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)
- International Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
- IUCN World Conservation Strategy; "Caring for the earth: a strategy for sustainable living"
- IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC) Reintroduction Specialist Group "Guidelines for reintroductions"
- Other relevant IUCN SSC Specialist Group recommendations

### ***National Legislation:***

- Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Act 108 of 1996
- National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998 ("NEMA"), as amended
- National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act 10 of 2004 ("NEMBA"), as amended
- Threatened or Protected Species Regulations, R. No 152 of 23 February 2007, as amended, "TOPS"
- Other relevant regulations as may be promulgated in terms of NEMBA
- National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act 57 of 2003 ("NEMPAA"), as amended
- Genetically Modified Organisms Act 15 of 1997
- Promotion of Administrative Justice Act 3 of 2000 ("PAJA")
- Animal Diseases Act 35 of 1984
- Game Theft Act 105 of 1991
- Agricultural Pests Act 36 of 1983
- Performing Animals Protection Act 24 of 1935
- Animals Protection Act 71 of 1962

**Provincial Legislation:**

- Nature Conservation Ordinance, Ordinance 19 of 1974 (“the Ordinance”)
- Proclamation 955 of 1975

**Other applicable documents (e.g. policies, moratoria, etc.)<sup>2</sup>:**

- Moratorium on import and translocation of non-indigenous subspecies of roan antelope in South Africa, 31 July 2000.
- Policy guidelines and procedures for the management of bontebok (*Damaliscus pygargus pygargus*) in the Western Cape Province.
- Minimum specifications for keeping of buffaloes and rhinoceroses (fencing specifications) in the Western Cape Province as contained in the current CapeNature Conservation Services Manual.
- CapeNature Standard Operational Procedure with respect to private game auctions
- Minimum specifications for adequate enclosure, dated 14 October 1976, as amended.
- National Norms and Standards for the Management of Elephants in South Africa (“ENS”).
- SABS Code of Practice for the Translocation of Certain Species of Wild Herbivore, SABS 0331.

**Policy Statement**

The translocation and management of game species in the Western Cape Province will be subject to the following policy, except where this policy makes provision for specific exceptions.

***Import and translocation of game species into and within the Western Cape Province for game farming purposes***

1. Applications for the import and translocation of certain game species into and within the Western Cape Province for game farming purposes will be considered subject to the implementation of an approved game management plan, including a basic habitat assessment, for the receiving property. The relevant species and conditions under which these translocations may take place are listed in Appendix 2.

Should a habitat assessment, as part of developing such a game management plan, or any other existing spatial information (such as fine-scale maps of critical biodiversity areas) indicate the presence of sensitive terrestrial habitats on the property, the management plan may be rejected. On the other hand if it can address the potential risk and impact through mitigation measures such as appropriate monitoring and game management activities, it may be considered for approval.

2. Applications by landowners who decline to implement a management plan for the receiving property, but notwithstanding wish to import and translocate extra-limital game species into and within the Western Cape Province, will be considered subject to compliance with the list of approved species and special conditions listed in Appendix 3.

In cases where a property does not have an approved game management plan, and existing spatial information (such as fine-scale maps of critical biodiversity areas) indicate the presence of sensitive terrestrial habitats on the property, the landowner will be expected to implement special management measures to mitigate the potential risk and impact posed by the introduction of certain game species to the receiving environment.

3. No extralimital game species may be imported into or translocated within the Western Cape Province, unless they are destined for a property for which a game management plan has been approved and implemented, or where permissible range extensions have been demarcated, or a property where special management measures have been implemented, or a zoological display or research facility, or if overwhelming biodiversity evidence exists to justify such translocation. These facilities remain subject to the permitting system of CapeNature.
4. Landowners who are legally in possession of alien or extralimital game will be encouraged to either dispose of them over time or to implement an approved game management plan or special conditions to mitigate or prevent potential risk to the environment. If the landowner

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<sup>2</sup> Copies of these documents will be made available on request

does not wish to implement a game management plan or special conditions to mitigate or reduce the potential risk, incentives will be sought to encourage these landowners to phase out or to move these game species to a zoological facility or else to export the game legally to the country/province of origin.

Such legal populations of alien or extralimital game without approved game management plans or special conditions may not be supplemented and animals originating from such populations may not leave the property in a living state unless such animals are being exported from the Western Cape Province to the country/province of origin in accordance with a permit issued by CapeNature.

5. The supplementation of herds and the translocation of animals between existing legal extralimital herds, as well as those established in terms of approved game management plans may be approved, subject to a permit issued by CapeNature.
6. With reference to the practice of the selective breeding of game taxa for abnormal colour variations, CapeNature supports the recommendations and guidelines provided by the South African National Scientific Authority (Appendix 4).
7. CapeNature does not support the crossbreeding of species, subspecies or ecotypes and no hybrids may be translocated alive. Genetic integrity at subspecies or ecotype level, based on existing taxonomic data, must be maintained.
8. A game management plan or special management measures must also include measures to be taken to prevent the risk of hybridisation between closely-related taxa.
9. Source populations for all translocations must originate from legal sources.
10. In the case of game showing ecotypical variation, re-introductions must originate from genetically appropriate populations. CapeNature does not support the mixing of ecotypes in game species.
11. CapeNature may, should circumstances require, request specialist input, in the form of extra documentation, during the process of evaluating permit applications.
12. No game species may be translocated and/or released unconditionally.
13. Game should only be moved to areas where adequate habitat exists for their specific requirements (even within the known natural distribution range) – this is not applicable to facilities with approved game management plans. This statement must be read in conjunction with policy statements 1, 2 and 3 (see above).
14. Game species that occur naturally in an area should not be displaced by any re-introduced or introduced game, and neither the environment nor the specific habitat of naturally-occurring biodiversity may be detrimentally affected by re-introduced or introduced game.
15. In the case of properties falling within CapeNature- and/or other landscape initiatives, for example the Garden Route Initiative (GRI), the Greater Cederberg Biodiversity Corridor (GCBC), the Agulhas Biodiversity Initiative (ABI) and the Gouritz Initiative (GI), CapeNature supports the establishment of biodiversity corridors and the re-introduction of historically-occurring or currently appropriate wildlife taxa of the Western Cape Province for free movement over large areas<sup>3</sup>.
16. In cases where proven environmental damage has occurred<sup>4</sup>, arising from translocations of, or escaped, extralimital taxa, the responsibility to rectify or mitigate further damage lies with the owner of the translocated animals in terms of NEMA and/or NEMBA.
17. To prevent the introduction of foreign diseases or parasites to host populations, all relevant and appropriate veterinary mitigation measures as prescribed by the State Veterinarian must be implemented and adhered to by a landowner. Refer to Appendices 2 and 3 for more details.
18. Translocations should not result in serious agricultural damage, create health problems or have negative economic consequences.
19. Source populations providing animals for a translocation should not be put at risk by any such translocation.

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<sup>3</sup> These re-introductions will be guided by the references as listed in the Reference List

<sup>4</sup> CapeNature will draft Standard Operational Guidelines to assist in the quantification and qualification of “*environmental damage*”



20. It is recommended that landowners who submit a game management plan for approval should be members of a recognized wildlife ranching association.

#### ***Translocation or importation of alien, feral and wild animal x domestic animal hybrids***

1. No permit applications to import or translocate wild alien game species into or within the Western Cape Province will be approved. No new applications for the establishment of any other alien species in the Western Cape Province will be considered.
2. The live translocation of any feral or invasive alien animals is strictly prohibited.
3. No hybrids between wild and domestic animals will be permitted in the Western Cape Province (with the exception of registered zoological gardens). These include animals such as equid hybrids (any zebra x domestic equid) and similar such hybrids.

#### ***Translocation of game where CapeNature is the recipient or supplier of the animals***

CapeNature supports the re-introduction or replenishment of game species which either used to occur or still occur in protected areas under its control. In cases where game species need to be removed from protected areas for ecological reasons, these animals may be utilised as incentives on private and other properties.

#### ***Capture of game for translocation in the Western Cape Province***

In order to promote the conservation of game indigenous to, and free-ranging throughout, the landscape in the Western Cape Province, game capture operations will be allowed on properties which are covered by a certificate of adequate enclosure and specifically for those species listed on that certificate. The following exceptions may be considered on condition that the relevant permits are issued by CapeNature.

- The removal of extralimital or alien species from properties which are not adequately enclosed.
- The removal of animals from properties which are not adequately enclosed, for purely ecological reasons.

### **Exemptions for educational, display and research purposes**

The following institutions/organisations are conditionally exempted from restrictions in terms of this policy:

- *bona fide* zoological gardens; and
- institutions involved with registered research projects, formal educational projects or formal display purposes involving animals for which permit applications would not otherwise be approved.

10 November 2010

### **References**

- Skead, C.J. (1980). Historical mammal incidence in the Cape Province. Volume 1. The western and northern Cape. Department of Nature and Environmental Conservation, Provincial Administration of the Cape of Good Hope, Cape Town.
- Skead, C.J. (1987). Historical mammal incidence in the Cape Province. Volume 2. The eastern half of the Cape Province, including the Ciskei, Transkei and East Griqualand. Chief Directorate Nature and Environmental Conservation, Provincial Administration of the Cape of Good Hope, Cape Town.
- Skead, C.J. (2007). Historical incidence of the larger land mammals in the broader Eastern Cape. Second Edition. Centre for African Conservation Ecology, Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University, Port Elizabeth.
- Skead, C.J. (in prep.). Historical incidence of the larger land mammals in the broader Western and Northern Cape. Second Edition. Centre for African Conservation Ecology, Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University, Port Elizabeth.

## Game Management Plan: Table of Contents

Details regarding purpose, format, and approval procedure for a game management plan.

### 1. Purpose / Aim

A management plan is formulated and presented to enable game farmers to voluntarily procure simple systems and procedures in order:

- 1.1 to translocate certain game species indigenous to South Africa, including certain extralimital game into and within the Western Cape Province; and
- 1.2 to facilitate the translocation of game between farms with management plans;

### 2. Format

The plan should be a basic document compiled by a competent person to provide guidelines in respect of the following.

- **Objectives of plan** - what does the landowner want to achieve?
- **Habitat assessment and vegetation survey\*** - suitability for the game species considered, plant species present and a vegetation map, showing the important vegetation types.
- **Ecological capacity** and proposed stocking rate. Size of property/camps is important.
- **Population Management** - Population numbers, control methods, supplementary feeding, capture pens, *etc.*
- **Fence specifications for different species** (also look at permeable fences where practical).
- **List of ungulates and predators currently on the property.**
- **List of known ungulates and predators on adjacent farms.**
- **List of species intended for introduction** to the property. Discussion on management for each species (with associated risks).
- **Ecological threat analysis\*** for introduced species (hybridization, habitat impact, disease). Also list mitigation measures.
- **Monitoring and audit:** for example, fixed-point photographs, exclosures, game census. Owner must do continuous monitoring and give feedback to CapeNature at least every 3 years.
- **Contingency plan:** may be a separate section or be part of "Ecological Threat Analysis".
- **Additional management recommendations:** (listed without detail). Pasture and rehabilitation guidelines, road management, fire, aliens. List of things that need attention, *e.g.* alien invasive management, infrastructure planned, dams, *etc.*

### Approval procedure

1. The game management plan is submitted by the applicant to CapeNature's Regional Office.
2. An inspection is carried out by the CapeNature Regional Office *in loco*.
3. The game management plan with an official report, fencing report and recommendations from the relevant area, are submitted by the regional office to CapeNature's Law Administration component.
4. The Law Administration component submits the application to the Wildlife Advisory Committee (WAC) for consideration. The WAC:
  - a) approves the management plan *in toto*, or

- b) approves the management plan for appropriate species or requests more information for other species of concern from the applicant, or
  - c) requests more information for clarification for the whole management plan, or
  - d) does not approve the management plan, and returns the plan to the applicant with reasons for non-approval. The applicant may follow appeal procedures according to PAJA.
5. The WAC has approximately 30 days to reach a final decision on the application.
  6. If the management plan has been approved by the WAC, the Law Administration component has approximately 15 working days to issue a letter of approval to the applicant.

\* Minimum requirements for abbreviated game management plan – see Appendix 3

## Appendix 2

**GUIDELINES FOR PROPERTIES WITH GAME MANAGEMENT PLANS.**

This table includes general guidelines for the keeping of game on properties that are recognized game farms and have an approved game management plan implemented which addresses either all the species occurring naturally on such a property, and/or species identified for introduction to such a property.

When fully completed permit applications are received for species listed in the approved game management plan, and veterinary conditions, *etc.* are included where applicable, the permit will be issued unconditionally.

<b>SPECIES</b>	<b>GENERAL GAME MANAGEMENT PLAN REQUIREMENTS</b>
Springbok	Fencing specifications as per CapeNature's Minimum specifications for adequate enclosure, dated 14 October 1976, as amended
Red hartebeest	Fencing specifications as per CapeNature's Minimum specifications for adequate enclosure, dated 14 October 1976, as amended
Cape eland	Fencing specifications as per Minimum specifications for adequate enclosure, dated 14 October 1976, as amended
Plains zebra	Veterinary requirements Fencing specifications as per CapeNature's Minimum specifications for adequate enclosure, dated 14 October 1976, as amended *Hybridization risk with other equids (including domestic taxa)
African buffalo	Veterinary Protocol for movement (State Veterinarian) Fencing specifications as per CapeNature's Minimum specifications for adequate enclosure, dated 14 October 1976, as amended, as well as additional requirements for the keeping of African buffalo
African elephant	Management plan as per EMOA National Norms and Standards requirements for keeping elephant Captivity permit Fencing specifications as per CapeNature's Minimum specifications for adequate enclosure, dated 14 October 1976, as amended, as well as additional requirements for the keeping of African elephant
Hippopotamus	Fencing specifications as per CapeNature's Minimum specifications for adequate enclosure, dated 14 October 1976, as amended, as well as additional requirements for the keeping of hippopotamus
Black rhinoceros	Correct ecotype ( <i>Diceros bicornis bicornis</i> ) Captivity permit Anti-poaching plan recommended Fencing specifications as per CapeNature's Minimum specifications for adequate enclosure, dated 14 October 1976, as amended, as well as additional requirements for the keeping of black rhinoceros
Cape mountain zebra	Suitable natural habitat – only in natural distribution area Captivity permit Veterinary requirements Introduction should aim to eventually have an ideal population of 12-14 animals Fencing specifications as per CapeNature's Minimum specifications for adequate enclosure, dated 14 October 1976, as amended *Hybridization risk with other equids (including Hartmann's mountain zebra and domesticated taxa)
Bontebok	Only from registered herds within the Western Cape Only in natural distribution range and extended range No new distributions in buffer zone No blesbok on the same property Fencing specifications as per CapeNature's Minimum specifications for adequate enclosure, dated 14 October 1976, as amended
Blesbok	Only in natural distribution range and extended range

	No bontebok on the same property Fencing specifications as per CapeNature's Minimum specifications for adequate enclosure, dated 14 October 1976, as amended
Black wildebeest	Fencing specifications as per CapeNature's Minimum specifications for adequate enclosure, dated 14 October 1976, as amended
Blue wildebeest	Fencing specifications as per CapeNature's Minimum specifications for adequate enclosure, dated 14 October 1976, as amended
Mountain reedbuck	Ecotypical - no distribution outside ecotype ranges
Oryx / gemsbok	Fencing specifications as per CapeNature's Minimum specifications for adequate enclosure, dated 14 October 1976, as amended *No related alien taxa *Management plan to address succulent issues in Klein Karoo *CoAE outside natural range
Common reedbuck	Fencing specifications as per CapeNature's Minimum specifications for adequate enclosure, dated 14 October 1976, as amended
Oryx / gemsbok	Fencing specifications as per CapeNature's Minimum specifications for adequate enclosure, dated 14 October 1976, as amended
Kudu	Fencing specifications as per CapeNature's Minimum specifications for adequate enclosure, dated 14 October 1976, as amended
White rhinoceros	Anti-poaching plan recommended Captivity permit Fencing specifications as per CapeNature's Minimum specifications for adequate enclosure, dated 14 October 1976, as amended, as well as additional requirements for the keeping of white rhinoceros
Giraffe	Habitat assessment within landscape initiative and biodiversity corridors Fencing specifications as per CapeNature's Minimum specifications for adequate enclosure, dated 14 October 1976, as amended
Sable antelope	Only sub-species <i>Hippotragus niger niger</i> Fencing specifications as per CapeNature's Minimum specifications for adequate enclosure, dated 14 October 1976, as amended
Roan antelope	Only <i>Hippotragus equinus</i> Fencing specifications as per CapeNature's Minimum specifications for adequate enclosure, dated 14 October 1976, as amended
Common waterbuck	Fencing specifications as per CapeNature's Minimum specifications for adequate enclosure, dated 14 October 1976, as amended
Hartmann's mountain zebra	No introductions into the Western Cape Province will be allowed due to hybridization risk with Cape mountain zebra
Nyala	<i>Status quo</i> till feedback is received from scientific authority. Forum to establish a task team to collate any and all evidence to re-evaluate potential impact on receiving environment by end April 2011.
Impala	<i>Status quo</i> till feedback is received from scientific authority. Forum to establish a task team to collate any and all evidence to re-evaluate potential impact on receiving environment by end April 2011
Tsessebe	<i>Status quo</i> till feedback is received from scientific authority. Forum to establish a task team to collate any and all evidence to re-evaluate potential impact on receiving environment by end April 2011
Klipspringer	Ecotypical - no distribution outside ecotype ranges
Steenbok	Ecotypical - no distribution outside ecotype ranges
Cape grysbok	Ecotypical - no distribution outside ecotype ranges
Grey rhebuck	Ecotypical - no distribution outside ecotype ranges
Grey / common duiker	Ecotypical - no distribution outside ecotype ranges
Blue duiker	Ecotypical - no distribution outside ecotype ranges
Bushbuck	Ecotypical - no distribution outside ecotype ranges
Mountain reedbuck	Ecotypical - no distribution outside ecotype ranges

## Appendix 3

## GUIDELINES FOR PROPERTIES WITHOUT GAME MANAGEMENT PLANS.

This list includes general guidelines and special conditions for landowners who do not wish to implement game management plans on their properties. When applying for permission to translocate the following species to the property, permission to do so is subject to the applicant implementing the special conditions below, addressing the risks posed by the extralimital species.

SPECIES	SPECIAL CONDITIONS
Springbok	Fencing specifications as per CapeNature's Minimum specifications for adequate enclosure, dated 14 October 1976, as amended
Red hartebeest	Fencing specifications as per CapeNature's Minimum specifications for adequate enclosure, dated 14 October 1976, as amended
Cape eland	Fencing specifications as per CapeNature's Minimum specifications for adequate enclosure, dated 14 October 1976, as amended
Plains zebra	Veterinary requirements  Hybridization risk with domestic equids  Fencing specifications as per CapeNature's Minimum specifications for adequate enclosure, dated 14 October 1976, as amended
Cape buffalo	Veterinary Protocol for movement (State Veterinarian)  Fencing specifications as per CapeNature's Minimum specifications for adequate enclosure, dated 14 October 1976, as amended
African elephant	Management plan as per EMOA  National Norms and Standards requirements for keeping elephant  Captivity permit  Fencing specifications as per CapeNature's Minimum specifications for adequate enclosure, dated 14 October 1976, as amended
Hippopotamus	Habitat assessment  Fencing specifications as per CapeNature's Minimum specifications for adequate enclosure, dated 14 October 1976, as amended
Black rhinoceros	Habitat assessment  Correct ecotype ( <i>Diceros bicornis bicornis</i> )  Captivity permit  Anti-poaching plan recommended  Fencing specifications as per CapeNature's Minimum specifications for adequate enclosure, dated 14 October 1976, as amended
Cape mountain zebra	Habitat assessment

	<p>Captivity permit</p> <p>Hybridization risk with domestic equids</p> <p>Veterinary requirements</p> <p>Hybridization risk with Hartman's Zebra</p> <p>Introduction should aim to eventually have a ideal population of 12-14 animals</p> <p>Fencing specifications as per CapeNature's Minimum specifications for adequate enclosure, dated 14 October 1976, as amended</p>
Bontebok	<p>Only from registered herds within the Western Cape</p> <p>Only in natural distribution range and extended range</p> <p>CoAE required in extended range</p> <p>No new distributions in buffer zone</p> <p>No blesbok on the same property</p> <p>Fencing specifications as per CapeNature's Minimum specifications for adequate enclosure, dated 14 October 1976, as amended</p>
Blesbok	<p>Only in natural distribution range and extended range</p> <p>CoAE required in extended range</p> <p>No new distributions in buffer zone</p> <p>No bontebok on the same property</p> <p>Fencing specifications as per CapeNature's Minimum specifications for adequate enclosure, dated 14 October 1976, as amended</p>
Black wildebeest	<p>Hybridization risk with blue wildebeest</p> <p>Outside natural distribution – CoAE</p> <p>Fencing specifications as per CapeNature's Minimum specifications for adequate enclosure, dated 14 October 1976, as amended</p>
Blue wildebeest	<p>Hybridization risk with black wildebeest</p> <p>Outside natural distribution – CoAE</p> <p>Fencing specifications as per CapeNature's Minimum specifications for adequate enclosure, dated 14 October 1976, as amended</p>
Oryx / gemsbok	<p>Management guidelines for Klein Karoo – ecological risk to succulent habitats</p> <p>Outside natural distribution – CoAE</p> <p>Fencing specifications as per CapeNature's Minimum specifications for adequate enclosure, dated 14 October 1976, as amended</p>
Mountain reedbuck	<p>Ecotypical - no distribution outside ecotype ranges</p>

Common reedbuck	<p>Habitat assessment.</p> <p>Fencing specifications as per CapeNature's Minimum specifications for adequate enclosure, dated 14 October 1976, as amended</p> <p>Source from closest population</p>
Klipspringer	Ecotypical - no distribution outside ecotype ranges
Steenbok	Ecotypical - no distribution outside ecotype ranges
Cape grysbok	Ecotypical - no distribution outside ecotype ranges
Grey rhebuck	Ecotypical - no distribution outside ecotype ranges
Grey / common duiker	Ecotypical - no distribution outside ecotype ranges
Blue duiker	Ecotypical - no distribution outside ecotype ranges
Bushbuck	Ecotypical - no distribution outside ecotype ranges
Kudu	Fencing specifications as per CapeNature's Minimum specifications for adequate enclosure, dated 14 October 1976, as amended
White rhinoceros	<p>Habitat assessment.</p> <p>Anti-poaching plan recommended</p> <p>Captivity permit</p> <p>Fencing specifications as per CapeNature's Minimum specifications for adequate enclosure, dated 14 October 1976, as amended</p>
Giraffe	<p>Habitat assessment within landscape Initiatives and biodiversity corridors</p> <p>CoAE</p> <p>Fencing specifications as per CapeNature's Minimum specifications for adequate enclosure, dated 14 October 1976, as amended</p>
Sable antelope	<p>Abbreviated management plan (see Appendix 1)</p> <p>Only Hippotragus niger niger</p> <p>CoAE</p> <p>Fencing specifications as per CapeNature's Minimum specifications for adequate enclosure, dated 14 October 1976, as amended</p>
Roan antelope	<p>Abbreviated management plan (see Appendix 1)</p> <p>Only Hippotragus equinus</p> <p>CoAE</p> <p>Fencing specifications as per CapeNature's Minimum specifications for adequate enclosure, dated 14</p>



	October 1976, as amended
Common waterbuck	<p>Hybridization risk with other species of genus Kobus</p> <p>Habitat assessment</p> <p>CoAE</p> <p>Fencing specifications as per CapeNature's Minimum specifications for adequate enclosure, dated 14 October 1976, as amended</p>
Hartmann's mountain zebra	No introductions into the Western Cape Province will be allowed due to hybridization risk with Cape mountain zebra

Appendix 4

## **RECOMMENDATIONS AND GUIDELINES ON SELECTIVE BREEDING OF MAMMALIAN TAXA\*.**

Letter from Prof. John Donaldson, Head of the Scientific Authority to the Director-General, Department of Water and Environmental Affairs (Ref. 1/1/40/1; dated 10 September 2010) refers. The copied text is provided here, but the official letter remains the main reference.

**Ms Nosipho Ngcaba**  
**Director-General**  
**Department of Environmental Affairs**  
**Private Bag X447**  
**Pretoria**  
**0001**  
**Fax: (012) 320-7026**

Dear Madam

**Ref: 1/1/40/1**

### **SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE ON COLOUR MUTATION / VARIATIONS**

I refer to your inquiry, dated 19 March 2010, regarding the selective breeding of rare colour morphs of various game species in South Africa. In response to this inquiry, the Scientific Authority would like to submit the following for your noting:

The genes responsible for rare colour morphs in a wide range of wildlife species are generally recessive in nature and are therefore very infrequently expressed in naturally occurring populations. Game breeders however select homozygous recessive individuals to breed from in order to ensure that the rare coat colour is expressed in the offspring. Due to the fact that the founder population is very small and often made up of closely related individuals, evidence of inbreeding depression is often seen within a few generations. Depending on the scale, such practices could be construed as a form of genetic manipulation.

The threat posed by the selective breeding of recessive colour morphs will depend on the size and genetic make-up or diversity and viability of the population receiving these recessive colour morphs. Relatively small receiving populations or threatened taxa could be more vulnerable than large or genetically more diverse populations. It is highly unlikely however that animals selectively bred for the expression of a rare coat colour would have any significant effect on a natural population should they escape, as the homozygous recessive genes would clearly have little effect in an overwhelmingly heterozygous population. The only real threat may arise in a situation where there is a large scale "mixing" of recessive colour morphs into a population of dominant colour morphs, which in practice is highly unlikely to occur.

The breeding of genetically inferior recessive colour morphs does not further the conservation of South Africa's wild biodiversity and therefore cannot be supported. However, the Scientific Authority currently views this as a low risk threat to the species that are likely to be affected and therefore does not recommend that it be legislated against. The Scientific Authority would however like to recommend the following:

1. Selectively breeding for rare colour morphs should be discouraged or disincentivized as an undesirable practice and game farmers who wish to manage their farms and animals using sound ecological principals should be incentivized.
2. Conservation authorities should be aware of the potential threat that could result from this type of practice and the risk should be monitored and evaluated on a regular basis. Towards this end, the Scientific Authority recommends that:
  - a. All breeders register with DEA.
  - b. Breeders report annually on the number of animals leaving (i.e. being released from) their facilities each year, as well as the destination of the animals leaving.

c. DEA report on the number of animals of each species' recessive colour morph being released in each province, relative to the total population of normal colour animals in the province.

On this basis the Scientific Authority will be able to monitor the impact on wild populations and take relevant management actions before the practice becomes a real threat. The Scientific Authority, in conjunction with DEA, should decide on and agree to a threshold to initiate stricter regulation.

3. The general public should be properly educated in these matters, so that conservation funding is not misdirected to illegitimate conservation programmes, such as the campaign to save the white lion from extinction as if it were a separate species.

Please find attached two supporting documents compiled by Scientific Authority members, Dr Adrian Tordiffe (National Zoological Gardens of South Africa) and Dr Kas Hamman (Cape Nature).

I trust that you will find this information useful.

Sincerely

pp Prof. John Donaldson  
Chief Director: Applied Biodiversity Research Division  
10 September 2010