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Goedkoper sifdraad

Die Predasiebestuursforum (PMF) het sy waardering uitgespreek teenoor Die Koöperasie op Humansdorp wat sifdraad teen verlaagde pryse aan produsente in die vee- en wilddedrywe beskikbaar stel. Dit volg op 'n inisiatief van die PMF om alle nasionale en plaaslike koöperasies te nader om sifdraad teen verlaagde pryse aan boere beskikbaar te stel. Johan du Plessis, Hoofbestuurder: Handel by Die Koöperasie, sê dit is 'n voorreg om by hierdie inisiatief betrokke te raak.



Die pryse en werkswyse ten opsigte van die draadbestellings is beskikbaar op die PMF se webtuiste - <http://www.pmfsa.co.za/item/238-goedkoper-ogiesdraad>



Spesiale dank aan Die Koöperasie wat 1% van die waarde van bestellings wat ontvang word, ten bate van predasiebestuursopleiding skenk.



Clarity on research – jackal can persist despite control efforts



Prof. Graham Kerley

Prof. Graham Kerley, Distinguished Professor (Zoology) & Director of the Centre for African Conservation Ecology at Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University (NMMU) provided clarity on the publication “Compensatory life-history responses of a mesopredator may undermine carnivore management efforts” by Minnie, Gaylard and Kerley, which was published in the *Journal of Applied Ecology*. An abstract from the publication states:

“The lethal management of predators is the prevailing strategy to reduce livestock predation. However, the highly adaptable nature of jackal and the combination of compensatory mechanisms such as increased reproduction and the potential for immigration allow these predators to persist in the face of severe anthropogenic mortality, possibly through the formation of a source-sink system.”

This statement in the publication was viewed by some producers and certain members of the PMF “as a way to blame farmers that they are responsible for the predation problem (especially jackal) on their farms”.

As Prof. Kerley explains:

- 1) Despite the efforts of farmers to control jackal, jackal are able to persist on farms.
- 2) This persistence may be due to the ability of jackals to increase reproduction and/or breed at a younger age and to disperse (move).
- 3) Researchers also hypothesise that this persistence may in part be due to the movement of jackal from areas with higher population densities (sources) to areas where jackal are controlled and hence have low population densities (sinks).

Point (1) is not a new finding and is in fact the reason for the ongoing problem. Point (2) emerges from this study as a partial explanation for point (1). Point (3) is a testable hypothesis which arises from these findings, and which provides for a very useful, regional perspective of the issues around jackal management.

Based on the above, a more useful interpretation of the publication would be to recognise that there is now some biological/scientific evidence (as opposed to opinion) as to how jackal can persist despite control efforts. Furthermore, our hypothesis on the importance of the movement of jackal provides an important and testable extension of the required management focus beyond the traditional farm-specific management of jackal.

So instead of being seen as blaming farmers for the problem, what this source-sink idea does is to provide a rationale to bring farmers, reserve managers and other land use managers (e.g. game ranchers and forestry managers) together to develop a collective and regional approach to managing jackal.

Emerging from this publication is the idea that jackal management is a collective regional issue. This idea is not explicitly stated in this publication, as that would be beyond the scope of the publication.

It is therefore clear that our research findings have considerable relevance to the PMF and the broader communities represented therein. This also emphasises the need to provide more effective mechanisms for communicating science to the various stakeholders, as well as to decision-makers. We remain committed to serving in this role, within our available capacity, in addition to our primary role: producing high-quality science and expertise.



NWGA Congress focuses on predation

Predation management will be high on the agenda of the 2016 Wool Growers' Annual Congress, which takes place on 1 and 2 June in Port Elizabeth. The Minister of Environmental Affairs, Edna Molewa, has been invited to speak on the topic: "Livestock predation: How do Environmental Affairs & Agriculture partner to prevent predation?" Prof. Graham Kerley of the NMMU will present the scientific assessment, which aims to conduct strategically determined research, taking into account the problems and needs of the livestock industry, various environmental (ecological requirements) and research needs. Niel Viljoen, predation specialist, will convey the results of the NWGA's integrated predation management programme, which has been running since 2007. This research includes training farmers and farm workers in predation management, using monitor farms where best practice predation management is demonstrated. Karen Grobler of Agri Connect will conclude the predation session with the launch of the *Predation Management Manual*.



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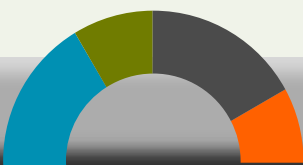
Swart rooijakkalse?? Is dit kleurvariante of wat?

Dr. Gerhard Verdoorn, Onafhanklike Adviseur tot die Predasie Bestuursforum se onlangse versoek aan veeboere en jagters om inligting oor rooijakkalse met moontlike brandsiekte aan te meld, het 'n wye reaksie uitgelok. Brandsiekte wat deur sarkoptiese myte veroorsaak word, is 'n ernstige kondisie veral as dit onder wolskape uitbreek. In die ou dae was dit so ernstig dat die staat spesiale inspekteurs ontplooi het om plase te besoek en dipprogramme at te dwing. Die Karoo is "mak" gedip met die ou arseendipstowwe en mens kan met angs dink aan wat alles in die proses ingeboet is. Later van tyd is minder gevaarlike dipstowwe gebruik en deesdae is daar verskeie dipstowwe wat die myte effektief beheer, maar met relatief min risiko vir die natuurlike omgewing.

Wat verstommend was, was dat daar verslae uit alle oorde in Suid-Afrika was oor brandsiekte onder jakkalse. In die verre noorde is daar jakkalse aangeteken waarvan die sterte heel haarloos was en die agterlywe ook maar skraal aan die harekant was. Uit die Karoo berig boere en jagters dat daar dikwels jakkalse met ernstige brandsiekte waargeneem of gaskiet word. Uit die Oos-Kaap is mooi foto's ontvang van brandsiekjakkalse in die Addo-omgewing en so ver oos as Grahamstad. In die Kalahari is daar ook brandsiekjakkalse aangeteken en dit is interessant omdat mens die persepsie het dat die Kalahari sulke peste vryspring.

Daar is 'n moontlike verklaring vir brandsiekte onder jakkalse naamlik dat wanneer 'n spesie se bevolking uitermatig aanteel, dié spesie onder stres kom en natuurlike elemente soos siektes die spesie se bevolking kan uitdun. Boere in die Karoo weet dat dassies toeneem totdat die witkruisarende ook nie meer 'n duik in die bevolking maak nie en dan skieliek tref 'n virus die dassies en wis hulle prakties gesproke uit. Nou is die vraag of dit met die rooijakkals ook kan gebeur? Verdoorn se standpunt is dat dit wel kan gebeur: hy jag op 'n reservaat naby Mapungubwe met 'n baie gesonde ekologie waarvan die rooijakkals deel is. In die jaar 2005 het die reservaat so vervuil van rooijakkalse geraak dat die eienaars hom versoek het om hulle uit te dun. Hy het hulle ooreed om op die tande te byt en die winter van 2006 het die brandsiekte toegeslaan en die bevolking 'n ernstige knou gegee. Hy was verstom om feitlik geen jakkalse sonder brandsiekte te sien nie. Daar was weliswaar ook enkele rooibokke met effense haarverlies, maar geeneen het gevrek nie terwyl die jakkalse soos nuwe swart kleurvariant gelyk het!

Mens wonder of die siektes soos brandsiekte nie dalk op 'n stadium in die veeboerderygebiede die rooijakkalse 'n knou gaan gee nie? Ekologies maak dit sin maar of dit verwerklik sal word is 'n ope vraag. Louis Meaker se foto van 'n brandsiekjakkals is miskien iets wat veeboere voor moet uitkyk en laat weet as daar sulke diere waargeneem word. Vir verdere navrae skakel vir Dr Gerhard Verdoorn by **082 446 8946** of epos by **neshar@tiscali.co.za**



Stuur inligting

U word vriendelik versoek om gereeld enige inligting rakende predasie, wenke oor bekamping/voorkoming, insiggewende nuus, aktiwiteite wat in bedrywe aangaan, datums, suksesverhale rakende sekere beheermetodes en interessante navorsing en foto's aan Bonita by **nwga@nwga.co.za** te stuur.