

Nuusbrief / Newsletter JUNE 2016

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Vordering: norme en standaarde

Magdel Boshoff van die Departement van Omgewingsake het laat weet dat die norme en standaarde rondom die bestuur van diere wat skade berokken ("Norms and standards for the management of damage-causing animals in South Africa") tans by die Minister is, wat dit vir herpublikasie moet goedkeur, waarna kommentaar ingewag sal word. Sodra die norme en standaarde in die *Staatskoerant* gepubliseer is, sal die Sekretariaat van die Predasiebestuursforum (PMF) in kennis gestel word van die proses wat belanghebbendes moet volg om in die maandelikse nuusbrief en op die PMF-webtuiste kommentaar daarop te lewer.

DAFF and DEA pledge commitment to the advancement of scientific assessment

The Scientific Assessment of Predation was officially launched at the annual congress of the National Woolgrowers' Association earlier this month. Alf Wills, the Deputy Director-General of the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA), speaking on behalf of his Minister, said that the Predation Management Forum was an important cross-sectoral platform between Government and industry. The first step towards establishing a formal partnership under the draft National Biodiversity Research and Evidence Strategy had been the introduction of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between DEA and the Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University (NMMU) stating that they would collaborate on matters of interest. The Scientific Assessment on Predation Management,



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led by the Cooperative Research Programme of the University, was identified as a priority for both Government and industry. The assessment aimed to benchmark scientifically and legally sound decision-making and policy development. Wills emphasised the DEA's commitment to this programme and was pleased to launch the scientific assessment, which was a step forward in tackling the important issue of predation.

Mandla Lukhele from the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF) applauded the efforts of the NWGA in helping develop emerging farmers, and endorsed the efforts of the Predation Management Forum (PMF) to provide evidence-based research towards drawing up policies based on the scientific assessment. DAFF contributed R250 000 towards the assessment and was looking forward to the outcome.

How to simplify and continuously improve predation management

Niel Viljoen conducts predation management training programmes. According to him the key to predation management leading to the biggest success is ISOLATION.



1. A block of farms / one farm / part of a farm / lambing camps are isolated units.
2. An isolated block keeps unwanted predators outside of the isolated area.
3. Managing isolation is easier than managing predators.
4. Man-made isolated blocks in nature alter the natural pathways of predators.
5. Isolated blocks force predators to use identifiable pathways through the isolation.
6. These identifiable pathways simplify the management of unwanted predators.
7. The correct management of isolation ensures that only unwanted predators will be removed.
8. Simplifying your predation management programme means less losses, less stress, less time consumed and more money in the bank.

Legal use of control by means of poison

Questions posed to Dr Gerhard Verdoorn about the legal aspects of controlling vermin by means of poison:

1. The use of registered poison for vermin control

The toxic collar, containing compound 1080, is the only chemical that is registered and currently available. It is supplied by Eddie Steenkamp. Although the coyote getter ("gifskieter") is also considered legal (it uses sodium cyanide), it is currently not available and farmers would have to undergo training and certification when it does become available. Any other use of 1080 or sodium cyanide is illegal.

2. The use of unregistered poison for vermin control, i.e. METHOMYL and CURATERR (the active ingredient is carbonate).

The use of any pesticides like carbofuran, aldicarb or methomyl (all carbamates) is illegal, not only in terms of conservation legislation but also in terms of Act 36 of 1947. This prohibition is also contained in the document on best practices.



Hupstoot vir predasieopleiding

Die Koöperasie, met hul hoofkantoor op Humansdorp, het die afgelope week 'n tjek vir R45 000 aan die PMF oorhandig as hul bydrae tot die stryd om predasie hok te slaan. Die Koöperasie het 1% van die waarde van bestellings wat ontvang is vir jakkalswerende sifdraad (wat gedurende April teen drasties verlaagde pryse by Die Koöperasie landswyd bestel kon word) ten bate van predasiebestuursopleiding geskenk.

Volgens Johan du Plessis, handelsbestuurder van Die Koöperasie, word die draad wat deur die projek aan produsente beskikbaar gestel is, deur Barnes Fencing in Johannesburg vervaardig wat aan hoogstaande kwaliteitstandaarde voldoen. Die draad word beslis nie uit China ingevoer nie. Barnes Fencing se produkte word deur die Suid-Afrikaanse Buro van Standaarde (SABS) geregistreer om die SANS 675- en SANS 10244-merke te dra. Die fisiese en meganiese eienskappe van die draadprodukte word sorgvuldig gemeet om te verseker dat dit wel aan hierdie standaarde voldoen. Die SABS inspekteur ook gereeld die draad as kwaliteitskontrole tydens vervaardiging.

Guillau du Toit, voorsitter van die Predasiebestuursforum (PMF), het sy dank uitgespreek teenoor Die Koöperasie vir die inisiatief om predasiebestuursopleiding te ondersteun. Die span van jakkalswerende draad is tans een van die mees effektiewe nie-dodelike beheermodes om skade as gevolg van jakkalse te verminder. Du Toit het ook sy dank uitgespreek teenoor BKB en OVK, wat draad teen verlaagde pryse aan produsente beskikbaar stel en sy hoop uitgespreek dat ander insetverskaffers ook hierdie voorbeeld sal volg.



Samewerking gevra rondom brandsiek jakkalse

Die Oos-Kaapse Animal Health Forum versoek dat indien jakkalse geskiet word wat vermoedelik brandsiekte het, die karkas asseblief na die naaste staatsveearts gestuur moet word vir ontleding. Boere en jagters se samewerking word gevra in hierdie poging om die omvang van brandsiekte onder jakkalse vas te stel.



Dit klink soos 'n bruin hiëna, maar is dit 'n jakkals?

Ben Erasmus doen navraag of die bruin hiëna in die nag 'n harde skreegeluid soos 'n jakkals uiter. Sover sy kennis strek, maak bruin hiënas net gromgeluide.

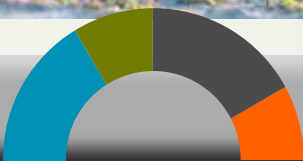


Dr. Gerhard Verdoorn antwoord soos volg:

“Die bruin hiëna uiter beslis nie enige harde skreegeluide nie. By hul kommunale woonplekke is daar 'n "ê-ê-ê"-geluid wat gemaak word as die dominante wyfie haar gewig rondgooi. Dit word dan meestal deur die onderdaniges geuiter. Die diere maak ook diep gromgeluide, veral as hulle aggressief raak en gekonfronteer word, maar dit is nie ver hoorbaar nie.

“Die geluide waarna Ben verwys, is moontlik 'n silwervos (draaijakkals) se roep, wat nogal baie na dié van die rooijakkals klink. Dit is 'n harde roep wat baie ver, maar nie algemeen nie, gehoor word.” Gerhard het die geluide dikwels in die Kalahari gehoor waar die silwervosse volop was. Die witwasjakkals wat in die natter oostelike dele van Suid-Afrika voorkom, het ook 'n redelike harde roep, maar dit word min gehoor.

Besoek die Predasiebestuursforum (PMF) se webtuiste by www.pmfsa.co.za en rig enige navrae regstreeks aan dr. Gerhard Verdoorn – onafhanklike spesialis via die “Ask the Expert”-funksie.



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.