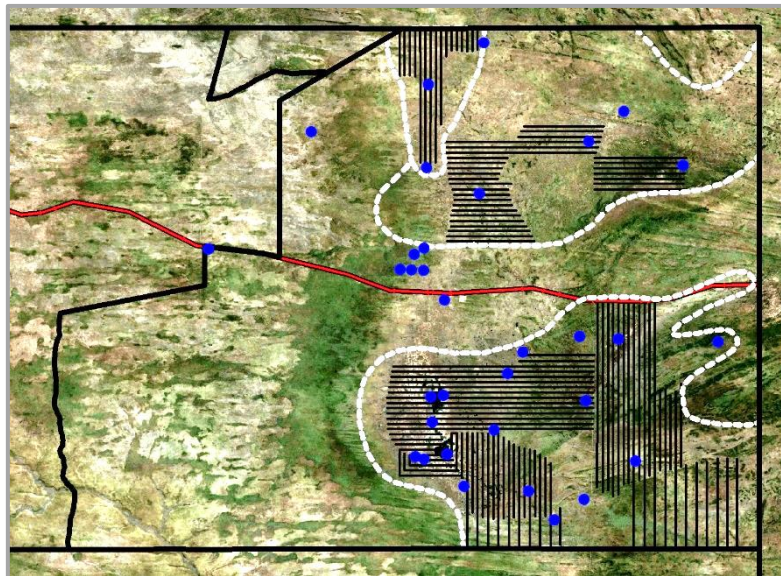


# GAME COUNTS – LINE TRANSECTS

## NYAE NYAE CONSERVANCY Aug 2021

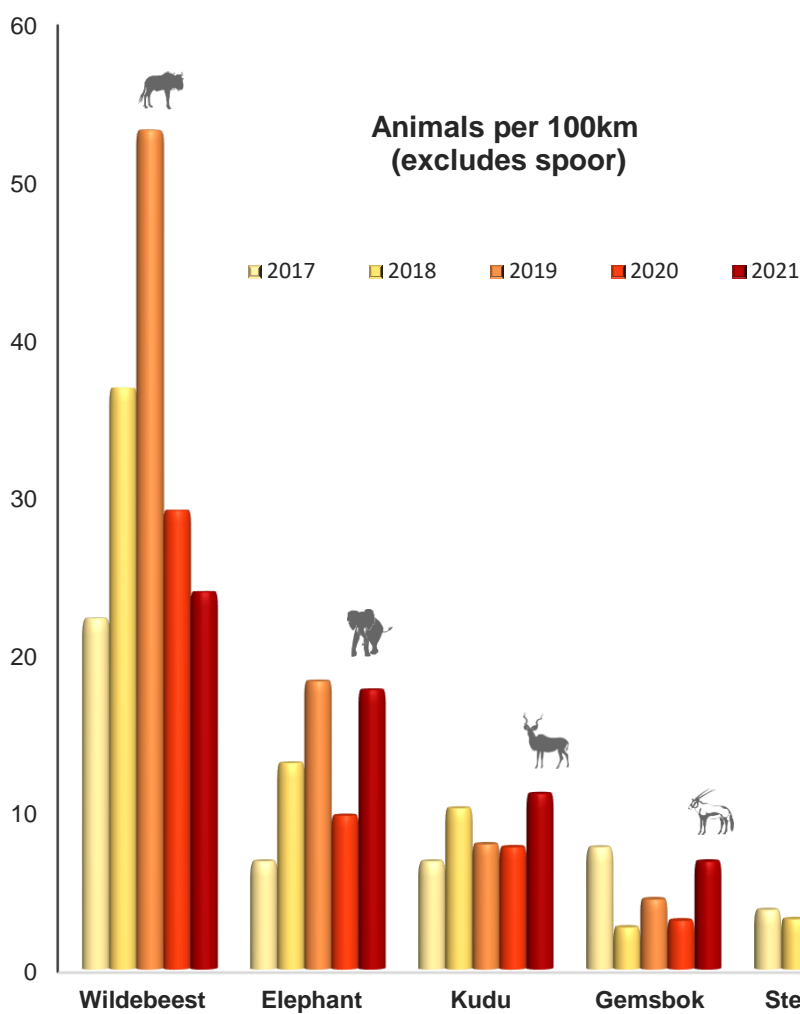
### Line Transects



### Animals and groups

Species	Animals Seen					Groups seen				
	*2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	*2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
African Wild Cat	2		1			2		1		
Bat-eared fox		2					1			
Duiker	74	50	54	47	51	71	48	53	44	48
Eland		3		2	5		1		2	1
Elephant	316	195	366	251	91	61	63	70	68	39
Gemsbok	122	62	89	51	120	32	28	25	17	22
Giraffe	1	29	4	2	16	1	5	3	1	4
Hartebeest	31	87	51	67	16	8	9	7	8	3
Honey Badger	4	1	1			2	1	1		
Hyaena		2	1	1	2		2	1	1	2
Impala					6					2
Jackal BB	9	20	22	11	6	8	17	10	8	6
Kudu	197	155	159	196	108	57	44	49	50	33
Leopard	1	1	1			1	1	1		
Lion			1					1		
Ostrich	33	38	70	16	32	16	17	27	9	13
Porcupine	1	5	3			1	2	2		
Roan	29	26	62	155	36	11	10	16	22	9
Sable				1					1	
Steenbok	114	95	88	61	55	98	84	82	56	55
Warthog	43	27	38	37	15	18	12	12	15	7
Wild dog	2	1		14	5	1	1		2	2
Wildebeest	423	582	1065	707	348	44	48	56	56	30
	Spoor predators (animals)					Spoor predators (groups)				
Cheetah	1	7	11	8	1	1	7	8	6	1
Hyaena	40	84	251	176	46	32	65	187	133	42
Jackal BB	8	16	23	14	9	8	14	22	12	8
Leopard	12	19	74	58	6	12	18	68	52	6
Lion	1	9	37	17	8	1	8	27	10	6
Wild dog	5	9	35	43	29	1	5	22	16	6

\* 26 transects were not counted due to inundation. Fewer animals and groups were therefore recorded for some species however the sighting index trends (animals per 100km) will not be affected.



The fundamental purpose of game counts in communal areas is to inform conservancies and MEFT of wildlife trends for the purposes of adaptive management of resources. While estimates of species numbers are provided, these should only be considered as an approximate guide to species abundance.

### Estimates

Species	Estimate	95% CL Low	95% CL High	Model
Duiker	1,920	1,400	2,650	HN
Elephant	1,660	1,135	2,435	HN
Gemsbok	1,050	440	2,520	HN
Hartebeest	320	150	665	U
Kudu	1,794	1,260	2,550	HN
Ostrich	170	145	490	HN
Roan	240	125	470	U
Steenbok	1,895	1,430	2,500	HN
Warthog	95	50	180	U
Wildebeest	2,655	1,610	4,370	HN

Estimates (rounded) were derived using DISTANCE analysis which takes account of drop-off in animal detectability with distance from the transect line. Ten species had sufficient sightings to adequately derive species detection curves and therefore produce estimates. Model: U=uniform; HN=half normal.

### Overview

Line transects were started in 2017 and represent almost half of the total area of the conservancy and include most of the waterholes. The area not covered by transects has low animal densities due to reduced habitat suitability and people pressure.

Transect counts have recorded 23 species including 6 predator species. Based on average spoor sightings hyaena are the most common predator, followed by leopard and wild dog.

The top 3 species in terms of sightings between 2017 and 2021 included wildebeest, elephant and kudu.

### Count Statistics 2021

- 128 transects and a total of 1,770 km
- Over 377 transect hours
- 10 count days
- 19 species recorded
- 88% of all live sightings were within 200m of the transect line
- Estimates represent a conservancy area of 4,200 km<sup>2</sup>

### Rainfall mm (by season Jul-Jun)

CHIRPS  
(<https://earlywarning.usgs.gov/fews/datadownloads/Global/CHIRPS%202.0>)

