

NYAE NYAE & N#A-JAQNA CONSERVANCIES: 2024

A collaboration between NACSO, MEFT and environmental NGOs

FULL MOON WATERHOLE COUNTS



Animals seen during the count

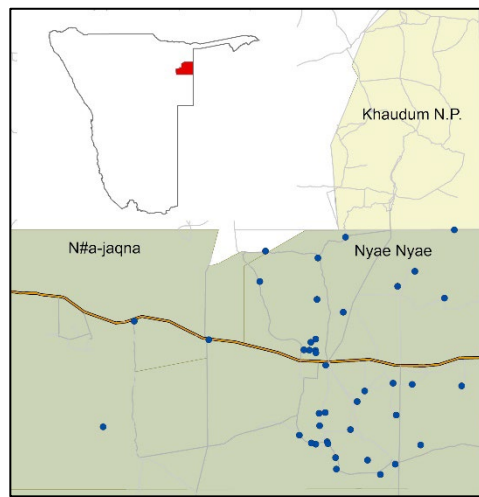
Species	Nhoma Pan	Piering	Renoster Pan	//Aocha	//Kaeche	//Xoucha	Baraka	Boboha	Boma	Djokohoe	G/a_oan	G=aling=ooqo	Grenspos	Gura	Kameel Pan	Klein Dobe	Makalani	Nhoma pos 1	Nhoma pos 2	Nyae Khabi	Nyae Nyae	Tebaraku	Tsumkwe	Xinni Xuri	Total	
Count Days	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	48	
Caracal			1																						1	
Duiker	2		7				12		1									7		1					30	
Eland	124	50	6								36					2	23							3	246	
Elephant	142		43	520	211	127	54	34	2	184	78	80	1	345	28	465	76	28	168		18	83	45	120	2,592	
Gemsbok	15		10				24				9				2		4								64	
Hartebeest																						57			57	
Hyaena	4	4	1		1	2	2	5	1			3	2	6		2		4	3	2	3			1	46	
Impala												6				34										40
Jackal	2			16	4	18	2	7	4	3				23		3		6	3	3	6	1	1	2	96	
Kudu	61	28		26	117	16	95			36	5	101	1	37	21	36	16	21	5	12	37	99	7	27	791	
Leopard	7	7	4	6								2		2											27	
Ostrich	8			16			10									4			2		7				39	
Roan	36			34	15	1	19	16		23	29	1		11		43	1	4	7		14	7	1		245	
Springbok					12		15													127	106	76			336	
Steenbok	5		3	2	1		66	1	1									2		2					82	
Warthog	6		3		9	17								2	3	2	5	20	26		3	11			107	
Wild dog			10			7			9					16		6									48	
Wildebeest, blue	65	1		808	166	64	154	1	11					77		90		5		4	54	240		83	1,419	
Zebra, Burchell's				96	11				9					17							23				108	

Columns in grey shading are waterholes in N#a-jaqna conservancy, the remainder are in Nyae Nyae.

Waterhole estimates

Species	DF	Estimate
Duiker	4	60
Eland	4	492
Elephant	1.8	2,332
Gemsbok	4	128
Hartebeest	2	57
Hyaena	2	46
Impala	1	40
Jackal	2	96
Kudu	2	791
Leopard	2	27
Ostrich	4	78
Roan	1.5	183
Springbok	4	672
Steenbok	4	164
Warthog	2	107
Wild dog	1	24
Wildebeest	1.5	1,065
Zebra B.	1	81

DF = drinking frequency



Estimates are calculated using the drinking frequency:
 $Species\ estimate = \sum ((waterhole\ sightings / number\ of\ count\ days) * drinking\ frequency)$

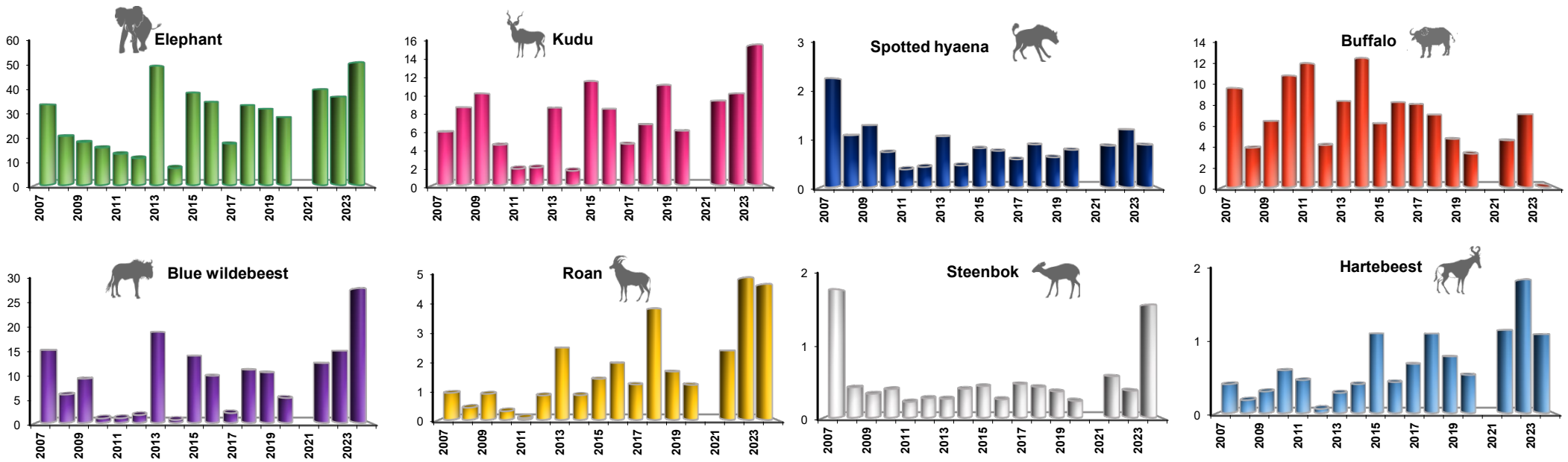
Game species differ in the frequency with which they need to visit water resources with some able to acquire much of their hydration needs through foraging. Waterhole counts are therefore best suited to species which need to make regular trips to water points.

Estimate Summary

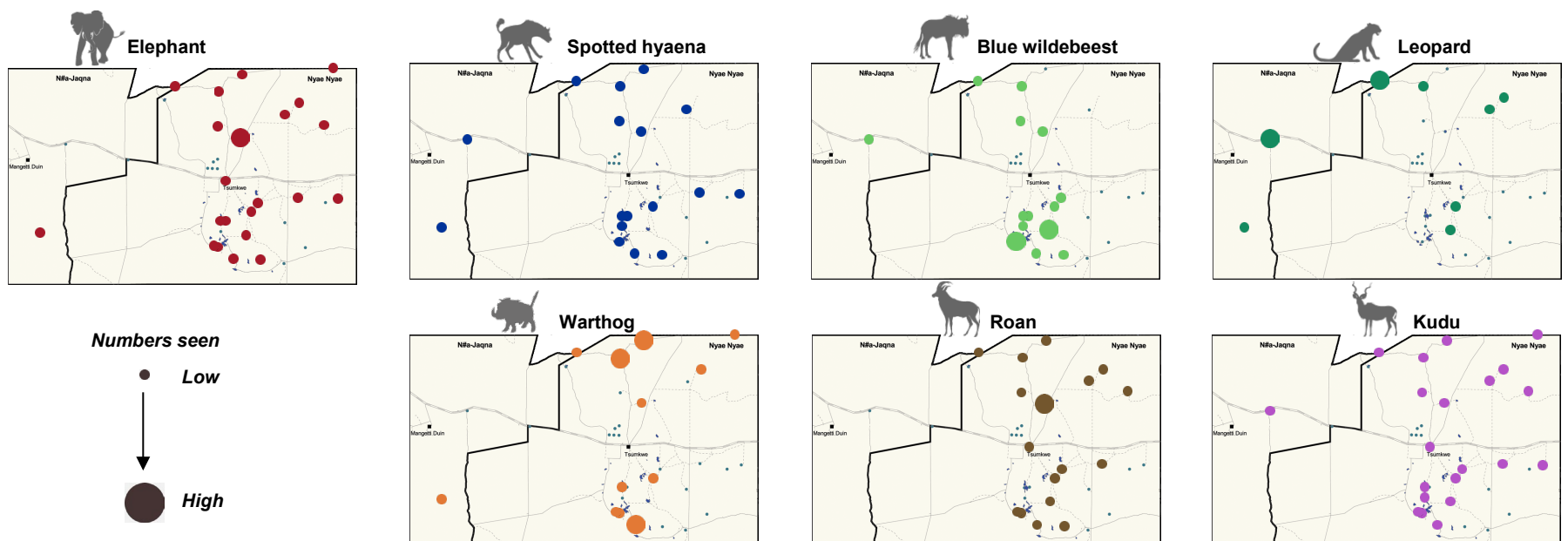
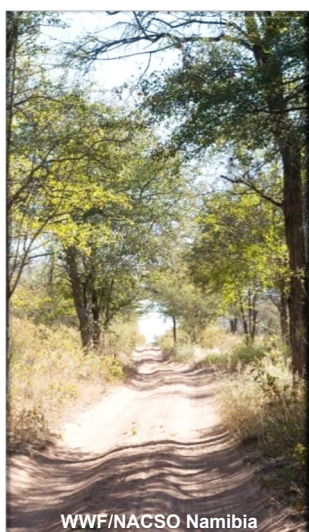
Species	Introduction Years	Introduced	Breeding rate %	Breeding estimate	** Line transect estimate	Waterhole estimate	Local estimate	Accepted estimate
Buffalo*	1996	29	15	420			380	350
Duiker					1,483	60	2,500	2,000
Eland	2000-2005	269	15	3,500		492	250	300
Elephant					2,240	2,332	2,200	2,000
Gemsbok	1999-2012	379	12	5,500	324	128	1,000	800
Giraffe	2012	10		25			50	50
Hartebeest	1999-2012	542	10	7,000	251	57	400	250
Spotted hyaena						46	150	150
Impala	2023	132				40	200	150
Jackal						96	200	200
Kudu	2000-2005	360	15	5,000	1,897	791	1,500	2,000
Leopard						27	150	100
Lion							10	8
Ostrich					302	78	300	200
Roan					428	183	200	300
Springbok*	2000-2003	633	7	1,000	973	672	500	450
Steenbok					2,617	164	2,000	1,500
Warthog					659	107	250	250
Wild dog						24	100	80
Blue wildebeest	1999-2012	193	15	3,000	7,265	1,065	2,500	3,500
Zebra B.						81	100	100

* Reduction in breeding rate as ecological carrying capacity is approached
 ** Line transect estimate for Nyae Nyae only

Trends: Animals per day per waterhole (counts were not undertaken in 2021)



Distribution:



Numbers seen
 ● Low
 ● High