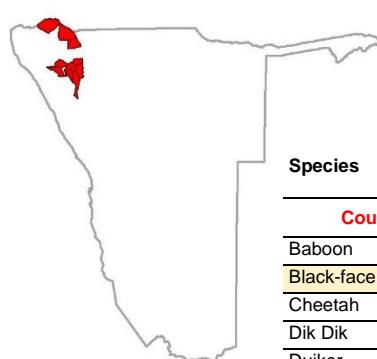


# FULL MOON WATERHOLE COUNTS IN NORTHERN KUNENE

2019



## Animals counted at waterholes 2019

Species	Kunene River			Ombujokanguindi			Okangundumba			Ozondunu			Otuzemba			Orupupa			Omatendeka			Otjikondavirongo			Ombombo-Masitu			Epupa			Total				
	Count days	Okombine	Okozondjiedje (Ehombau)	Ombau	Okapangekua	Epunguwe	Okauha	Omunuandjai	Ojite	Okarumbu	Okomuhana	Ojomatemba	Okatuzembona	Omukungu	Otut-okarindi	Okatutukria	Ojondeka	Okavare	Okombako	Okondunu	Okovanajie	Ojomumbonde	Okozondjupa	Ojiteje	Otjihandja	Ojolozuwo	Oheura								
Baboon	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	763						
Black-face impala	315	43	230		39									82	172	48	116	38	144	102	68	156	32	6	7	66	3	3	1,110						
Cheetah																													2						
Dik Dik																															29				
Duiker	6	2	7																													30			
Eland																																			
Elephant																																			
Gemsbok																																			
Giraffe	7																																		
Hyaena																																			
Jackal																																			
Klipspringer	3																																		
Kudu	63	11	22		63																														
Leopard																																			
Lion																																			
Ostrich																																			
Springbok																																			
Steenbok	7		12		1																														
Warthog																																			
Zebra (2 species)					3																														



### North West Waterhole Counts

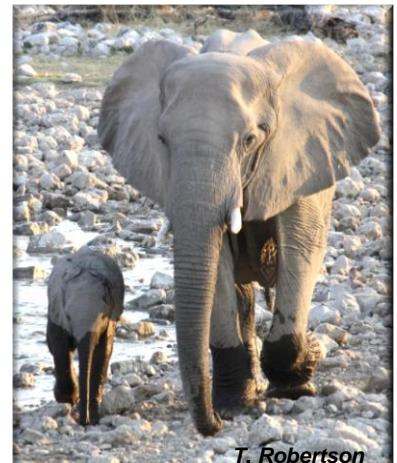
Counts were undertaken at waterholes in the escarpment zone of north west Namibia. In 2018, 18 waterholes in 7 conservancies were counted while in 2019, the number of waterholes was increased to 26 covering 10 conservancies. Counts were undertaken over a period of 2, 3 or 4 days during which time all animals seen were counted.

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 (like elephants) which make infrequent discrete trips to specific water points to quench their thirst.

Estimates of animals are calculated by correcting the numbers seen over the entire count period using the number of count days, and the drinking frequency of the species. They are therefore crude estimates and should be considered a guide to the relative abundance of animals in the area. Values are influenced by several assumptions including drinking frequencies and independence of sightings.

Based on assumed drinking frequencies of 2 days for black-faced impala and 1.8 days for elephants, the total estimated number of animals at waterholes was 754 and 212 respectively in 2018. In 2019 a very similar number i.e. 740 was estimated for black-faced impala while the estimate for elephant was approximately half that of the 2018 value at 121.

**Primary count focus:**  
To derive estimates for two species: elephant and black-faced impala; species which are not well represented in road transect counts.



T. Robertson

## Waterhole Estimates

DF = drinking frequency (days)

Focal Species	DF	Kunene River		Ombujokanguindi		*Okangundumba		*Ozondunu		*Otuzemba		Orupupa		Omatendeka		Otjikondavirongo		Ombombo-Masitu		Epupa		Total		
		2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	
Black-face impala	2	392	311	26	38			147	212	103	140	63	52	9	1	740	754	121	212					
Elephant	1.8			27		97	47	74	3	34	30		7		14									

### Other species

Eland	4							11		4		25	45			40	45						
Gemsbok	4							7				27	77			47	77						
Giraffe	4	9	3					19	5	113	173					144	178						
Kudu	2	64	22	9	33	42	1	24	183	158	196	240	100	122	27	712	576						
Ostrich	4		95																				