



## monitoring numbers and trends for a healthy conservancy...

## Current wildlife numbers and status

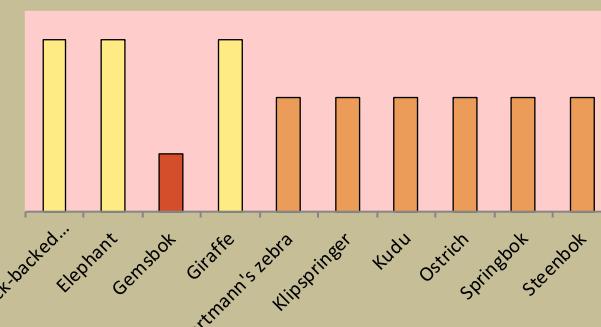
Species	Animals Seen	Estimated population range	Wildlife Status	
			Count Trend	Landscape Status
Black-backed Jackal				
Elephant				
Gemsbok				
Giraffe				
Hartmann's zebra				
Klipspringer				
Kudu				
Ostrich				
Springbok				
Steenbok				

## Key to count trend

dark green – strong increase  
light green – slight increase  
yellow – more or less stable  
light orange – slight decline  
red – strong decline

Wildlife status summary is based on both the species trend and its status in the landscape

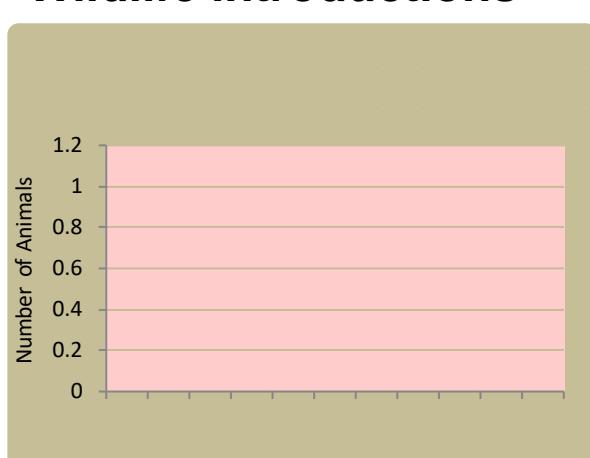
## Wildlife status summary in 2023



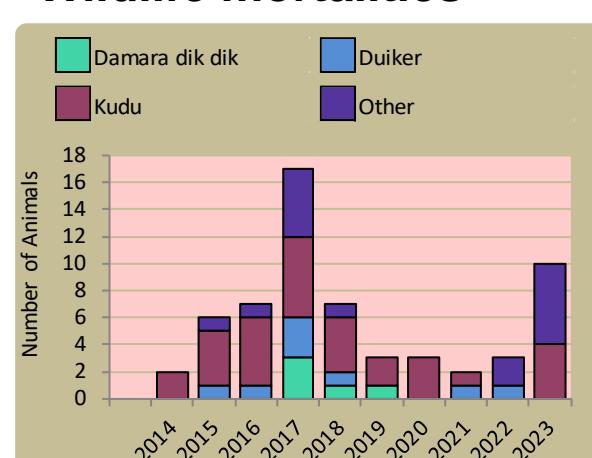
## Key to status

extinct | Very rare | rare | uncommon | common | abundant

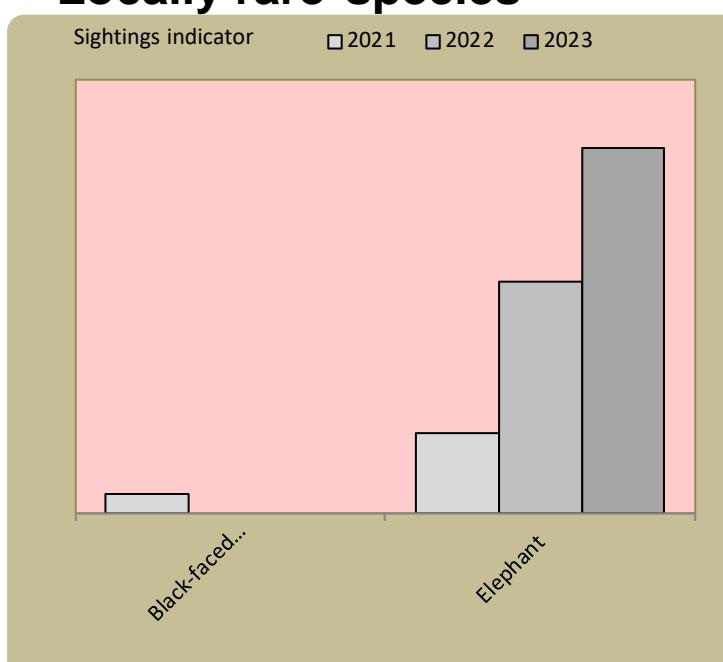
## Wildlife introductions



## Wildlife mortalities



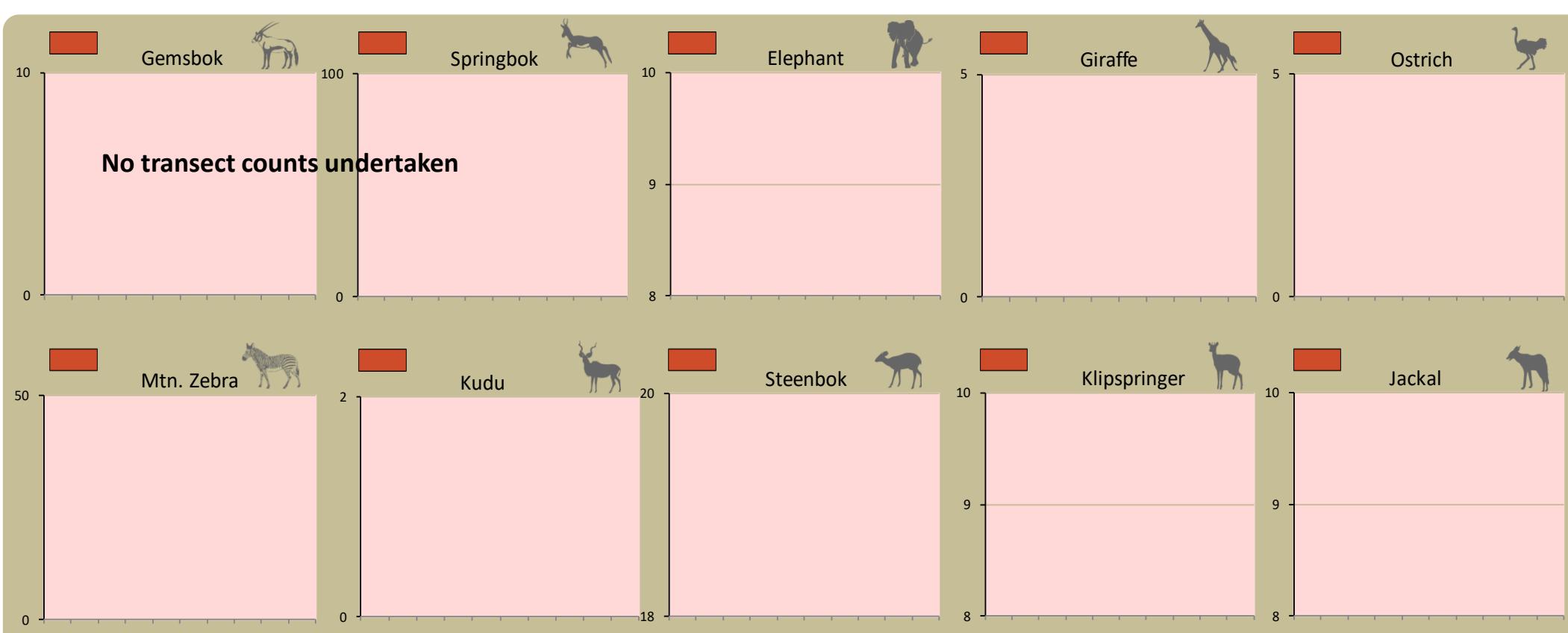
## Locally rare species



## Annual game count

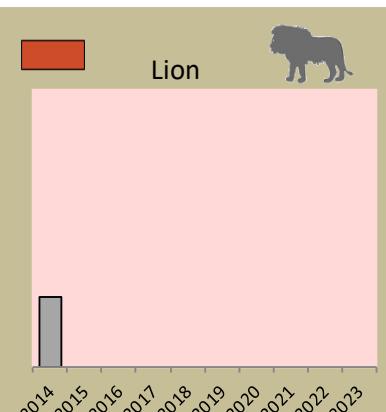
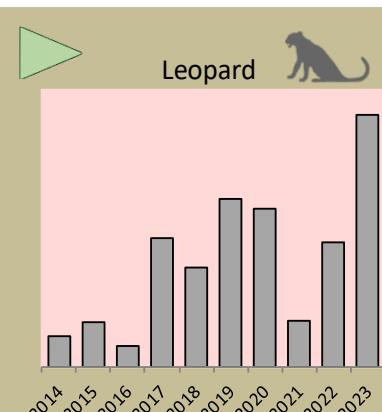
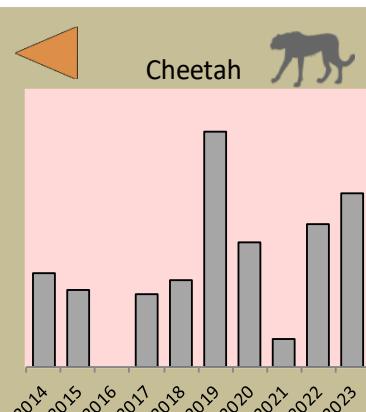
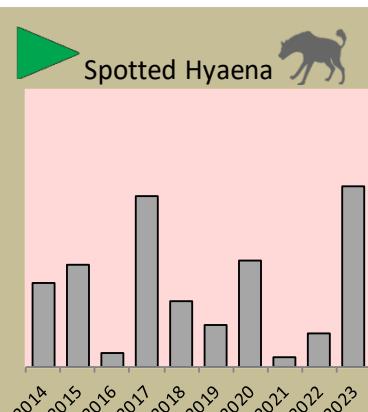
Charts show the number of animals seen each year per 100 km driven during the game count. As a point of reference the dashed horizontal line represents the combined 10 year average in Palmwag and Etendeka concessions. Status flags reflect the general count trend over the last 5 years.

**Locally rare species** are not found very often in the conservancy and need special conservation attention.



## Predator monitoring

charts show the average number of animals seen per Event Book each year  
status barometers reflect the general sightings trend over the last 5 years



Wildlife provides a wide range of benefits. Some wildlife can cause conflicts, but all wildlife is of value to tourism, trophy hunting and a healthy environment.

By using all the available information and adapting and improving activities, threats such as human wildlife conflict, poaching and other issues can be minimised.