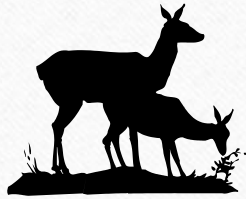


Farming with the small 5

Welcome to the world of the unique mini antelope species!

Arnaud le Roux





Small antelope status



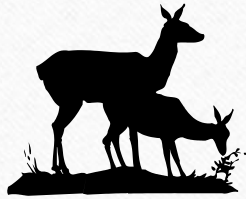
- There is a growing demand for a diversity of species in the Wildlife Ranching and Ecotourism Industry.
- The smaller antelope have, however, been neglected to date and their numbers have probably declined in a number of areas.
- Very few of these species are made available to interested buyers.
- The breeding of these species has thus not been tried on and tested commercially.
- The most reliable way of ensuring the future existence of any species lies in attempts to create a monetaring value for each of them.
- This will motivate farmers to breed them, thereby ensuring the distribution and natural increase in their population numbers.



Breeding objectives



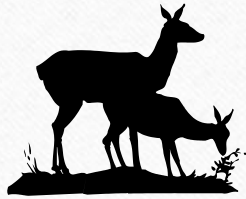
- The main objective is to promote the conservation of all small antelopes in their natural habitats.
- The biggest threat to small antelope species is habitat loss and fragmentation.
- While captive breeding may contribute towards achieving the goals, there is also a risk that providing captive breeding upon the perception that animals on land suitable for development can simply be removed and put into a captive breeding facility.
- This may ultimately work against the objectives of small antelope conservation, especially considering that the success of rehabilitation of captive bred animals into the wild has not been well tested.
- Captive breeding must therefore be seen as a management tool to ultimately support the return of small antelope species into their natural habitats.



Breeding stock



- Source animals from a population that is “doomed” i.e. population is under imminent threat of extinction due to land use change or poaching, and where there are no options for natural movement of animals to contribute to a larger metapopulation.
- From a population at or above maximum productivity carrying capacity or a level at which Provincial conservation agencies are prepared to grant a capture permit.
- Source animals that are injured or imprinted and are hence non-releasable.
- In all cases status of populations (doomed populations, populations above maximum productivity carrying capacity, and non-releasable animals) is to be assessed by an authorized representative.



The 10 small antelope species of southern Africa

- Common duiker (*Sylvicapra grimmia*)
- Red duiker (*Cephalopus natalensis*)
- Blue duiker (*Cephalopus monticola*)
- Steenbok (*Raphicerus campestris*)
- Cape grysbok (*Raphicerus melanotis*)
- Sharpe`s grysbok (*Raphicerus sharpie*)
- Klipspringer (*Oreotragus oreotragus*)
- Oribi (*Ourebia ourebi*)
- Suni (*Neotragus moschatus*)
- Damara dik-dik (*Madoqua kirkii*)



The establishment of the Small Game Breeders Association aims to give small game breeders a platform from where their interests in this specialist field of breeding can be promoted, to set minimum standards in the industry and to act as a spokesperson for its members. Items that were discussed on the 4th February 2015 included:

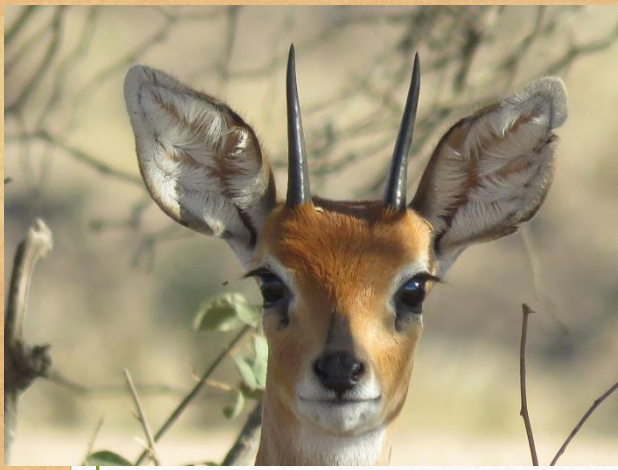
- The election of a committee
- Determining which species will qualify as small game
- Minimum standards in the handling and breeding of small game species
- Permits
- Information day
- The establishment of an annual, specialist, small game auction.



SGBSA Management team



Voors: Arnaud le Roux; **Ondervoors:** Hencke Marais; **Sekr:** Elizabeth-Ann Bisschoff; **Opleiding:** Dr Johann Kotzé;
Finansies: Nic oKotzé; **Veilings:** Santie Geldenhuys, Nico Kotzé, PieterHeyns, Abraham Groenewald, Carl Vos;
WRSA: Herman Barnard



SGBSA Vision



VISION:

We strive to provide insightful industry guidance and inspiration on the most effective expansionary management of small antelope numbers towards sustainable population levels in Southern Africa and, thus, ensuring their infinite survival by optimal habitat management and utilization of natural resources.



SGBSA Mission



MISSION:

Promotion of the development, sustainability and profitability of commercial small antelope breeding in Southern Africa through involvement and discerning input on the conservation, breeding and utilization, translocation and resettlement, research, education and training, marketing communication, policy revision and formulation.



SGBSA 14 Species



Afrikaans	Engels	Latyn
Gewone duiker	Common duiker	<i>Sylvicapra grimmia</i>
Rooiduiker	Red duiker	<i>Cephalophus natalensis</i>
Blouduiker	Blue duiker	<i>Cephalophus monticola</i>
Soenie	Suni	<i>Neotragus moschatus</i>
Klipspringer	Klipspringer	<i>Oreotragus oreo tragus</i>
Steenbok	Steenbok	<i>Raphicerus campestris</i>
Kaapse Grysbok	Cape Grysbok	<i>Raphicerus melanotis</i>
Sharpe se grysbok	Sharp`s grysbok	<i>Raphicerus sharpei</i>
Oorbietjie	Oribi	<i>Ourebia ourebi</i>
Damaradik-dik	Damaradik-dik	<i>Madoqua kirkii</i>
Bosbok	Bushbuck	<i>Tragelaphus scriptus</i>
Vaalribbok	Grey rhebok	<i>Peleaca preolus</i>
Rooiribbok	Mountain reedbuck	<i>Redunca fulvorufula</i>
Rietbok	Reedbuck	<i>Redunca arundinum</i>

WRSA Wildlife Rancher of the year



Nomination as a finalist -
Wildlife Rancher of the year
2014 awards



NAMPO 2015/16



Provinsie	Boere
Gauteng	8
Vrystaat	38
NoordKaap	6
Wes Kaap	8
OosKaap	6
KZNatal	3
Noord Wes	38
Limpopo	16
Mpumalanga	10
Namibia	3
Lesotho	1
Total	137



Sondela Nature Reserve

Gewen deur Wiandi Nell van die
plaas Palmietfontein in die Vrystaat



Auctions



Tydens die Castle de Wildt veiling op die 26ste September is goeie pryse vir kleinwild behaal: Steenbok @ R26 000-00; Rietbok @ R35 000-00; Klipspringer @ R50 000-00; Ribbok @ R28 000-00 en Bosbok @ R26 000-00

THREATENED GRASSLAND SPECIES PROGRAMME

The goal is to implement an ecosystems approach towards grassland conservation. This focuses on threatened, charismatic and endemic species such as the Blue Swallow, Oribi, Yellow-breasted Pipit, Giant Girdled Lizard (Sungazer) and golden moles. The conservation activities we use have broader implications that address the threats to the broader habitats and ecosystems these flagship species depend on. This provides ecologically-based conservation strategies for the highly threatened grassland biome and its associated species.

CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES

The following minimum conservation objectives were developed:

Each of the 13 subpopulations must have a 95% chance of survival over a 50 year period, must maintain 80% of their original genetic heterogeneity, and overall there must be a 0% chance of extinction of the metapopulation i.e. 100% chance of survival of the metapopulation.

SUMMARY OF KEY ISSUES AND PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS

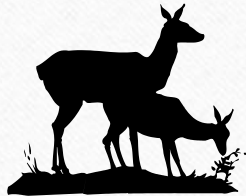
Oribi Habitat and Management Working Group

Priority problem statements and solutions identified by the working group included:

- Establishment of an Oribi Conservation Area Network per genetic management zone to ensure persistence of the species. This will be done by seeking commitment from landowners and formulating and implementing an informal Oribi habitat management plan in collaboration with the OWG;
- Providing incentives to landowners to conserve Oribi through formalised partnerships with provincial agencies (provincial stewardship programmes) and municipalities responsible for the creation of stewardship;
- Influencing development and activities within existing and potential Oribi habitat to minimise inappropriate land cover, land-use change;
- Developing an extension programme for the Oribi conservation area network; and
- Developing a conservation strategy and action plan for the species, per genetic management area and coordinating the translocation programmes of excess Oribi within the network areas to alternative suitable areas.

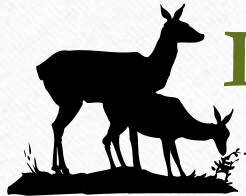
AN ASSESSMENT OF THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CONSERVATION VALUE OF THE WILDLIFE RANCHING INDUSTRY AND ITS POTENTIAL TO SUPPORT THE GREEN ECONOMY IN SOUTH AFRICA

- The purpose of this study was therefore to answer the following questions:
- 1. What is the economic value of the wildlife ranching industry in South Africa?
- 2. What are the ecological and environmental impacts of the wildlife ranching industry in South Africa and what are their contributions to biodiversity conservation?
- 3. What are the social impacts of the wildlife ranching industry in South Africa?
- 4. What are the trends in scale of and types of land use within the wildlife ranching industry?
- 5. What are the drivers and constraints, the risks and opportunities for the industry?
- 6. What are the necessary interventions required to maximize benefits and address problems associated with the industry and its development?



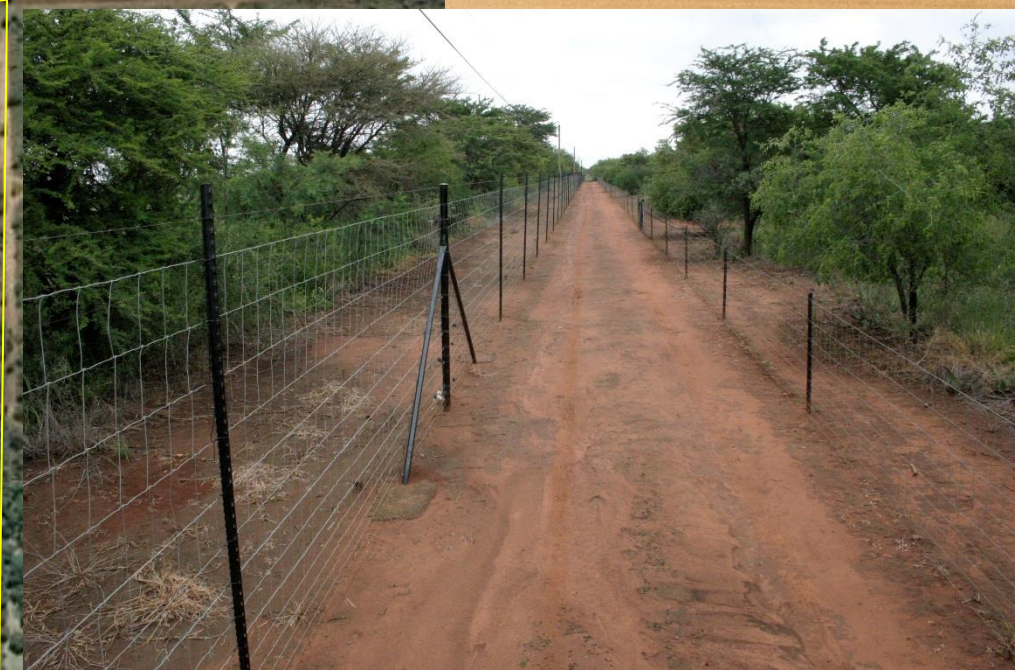
Farming with the small 5





Le Petit 5 Small Antelope Breeding Project

- The breeding project founded in 2000, is situated 10km west of the town Bela Bela in the Limpopo province on the foothills of the Waterberg.
- The Sourich Mixed Bushveld is characterized by scenic Maroela savanna.
- Tops registered captive breeding operation R28/6401185039082



ery Date: 2008

2008

24°53'10.88"S 28°13'42.85"E elev 3818 ft

Eye alt 6569 ft

Image © 2011 CDNGI

Le Petit 5 Small Antelope Breeding Project



Le Petit 5 Small Antelope Breeding Project

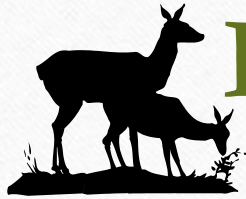


Testing small game feeders (Accelerate Design)



Small Antelope & Dexter Cattle Combo - Breeding





Farming with duikers of Africa



Anders duiker



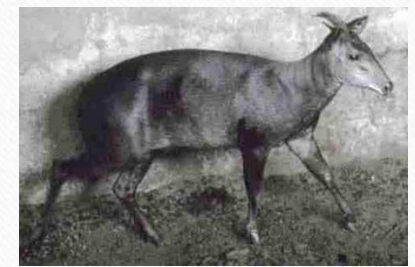
Bay duiker



Black duiker



Black-fronted duiker



Abbots duiker



Jenkins duiker



Peters duiker



Red-flanked duiker

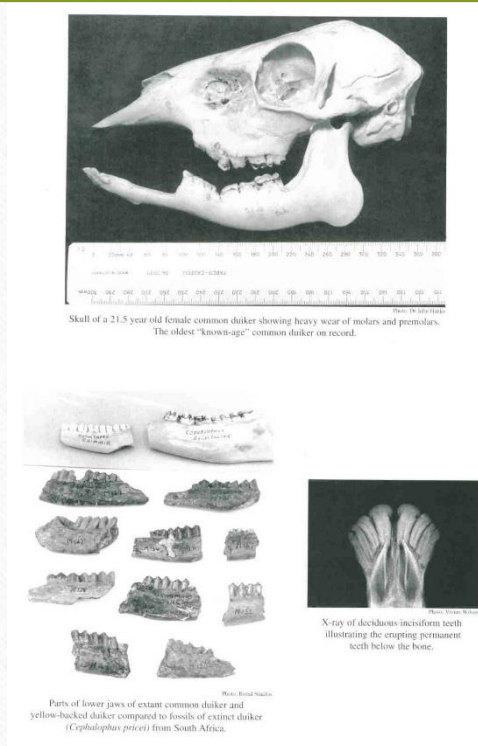


White-flanked
duiker

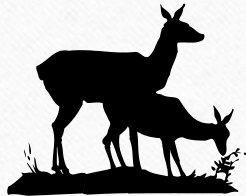


Zebra duiker

Evolution, Biology & Ecology of Duikers:



- Very little is known about fossils of Cephalophinae
- Oldest fossil duikers in limestone at Makapan valley
- Lower Pleistocene period at Taung cave
- 13 Fossil Pliocene & Pleistocene deposits found
- 658 Records of small antelope in rock art
- Matopo rock art dates ranged from 5000 – 13000 years



Duiker Genera



Family: Bovidae

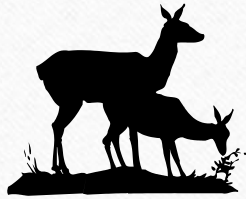
Subfamily: Cephalophinae

Genus 1: Sylvicapara - 1

Genus 2: Philantomba - 2

Genus 3: Cephalophus - 13

Total = 16



Duiker Habitat



- Duikers are the dominant forest antelope species
- Live in the undergrowth and in open high forest
- Allopatric species live in open – riverine vegetation
- When disturbed, quickly retreats into dense patches
- In contrast, even savannah to semi- desert areas



Kontak | Contact:

ARNAUD LE ROUX
Voorsitter | President
082 325 6578

Question time...

Visie | Vision

Missie | Mission

Ons streef na die verskaffing van insigryke bedryfsleiding en doelmatige inspirering ter uitbreiding van kleinwild getalle met die oog op volhoubare bevolkingsvlakke in Suider Afrika en, gevolglik, versekering van hulle oneindige oorlewing deur middel van optimale habitat bestuur en benutting van natuurlike hulpbronne.

We strive to provide insightfull industry guidance and inspiration on the most effective expansionary management of small antelope numbers towards sustainable population levels in Southern Africa and, thus, ensuring their infinite survival by optimal habitat management and utilization of natural resources.

Bevordering van die ontwikkeling, volhoubaarheid en winsgewendheid van kommersiële kleinwildboerdery in Suider Afrika deur betrokkenheid, insiggewende insette op die bewaring, teling en benutting, verskuiwing en hervestiging, navorsing, opvoeding en opleiding, bemarkingskommunikasie asook beleidshersiening en formulering.

Promotion of the development, sustainability and profitability of commercial small antelope breeding in Southern Africa through involvement and discerning input on the conservation, breeding and utilisation, translocation and resettlement, research, education and training, marketing communication, policy revision and formulation.



**LE PETIT 5
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