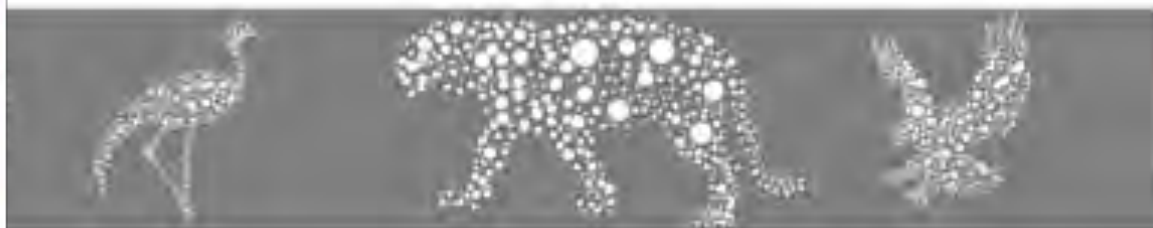


# An estimate of the scale of selective breeding of high value species and colour variants on private wildlife ranches in South Africa, including estimates of the levels of intensification

Presentation to the stakeholder workshop on intensive and selective breeding of colour variants, 2 December 2015

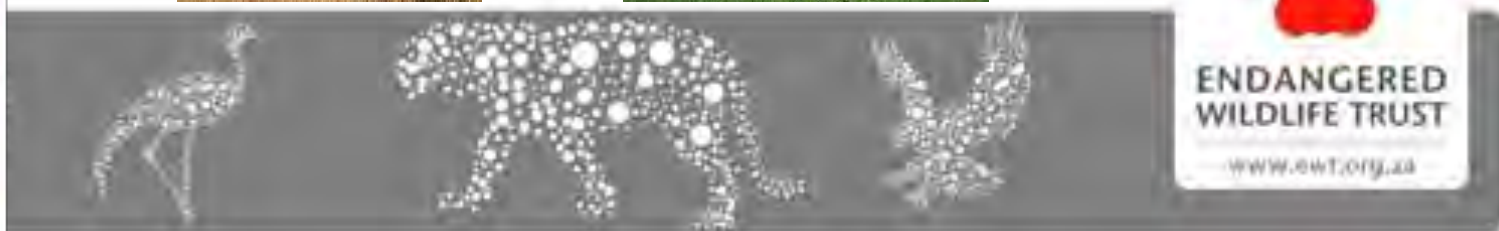
Dr. Andrew Taylor  
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# The Endangered Wildlife Trust: Mission

Dedicated to conserving threatened species and ecosystems in southern Africa to the benefit of all people.





*Report prepared by the Endangered Wildlife Trust  
for the Development Bank of South Africa*

September 2015

**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**

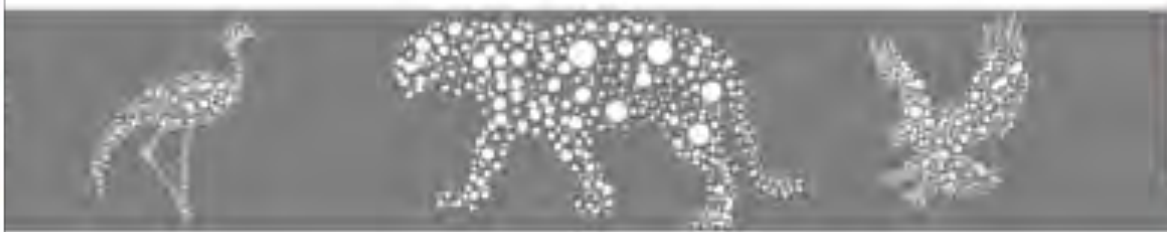
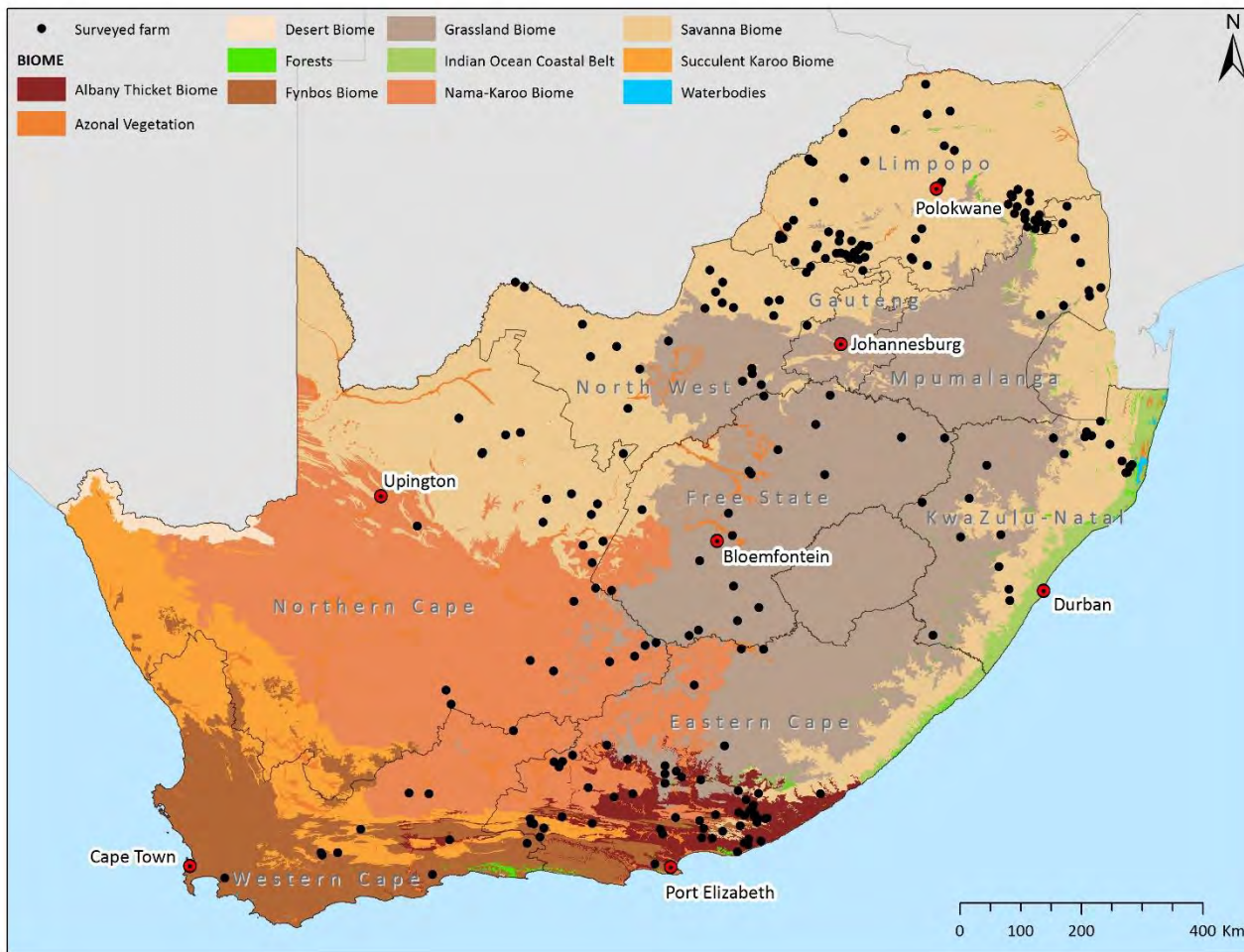
Report prepared by:  
Andrew Taylor, Peter Lindsey and Herrial Devlevo-Mozbert

With contributions from:  
Matthew Child, Ian Utile, Greg Martindale and Samantha Page

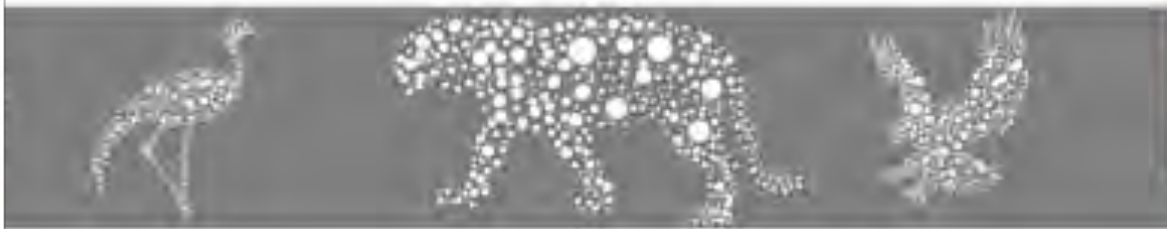
External reviewer:  
Peter Goodman



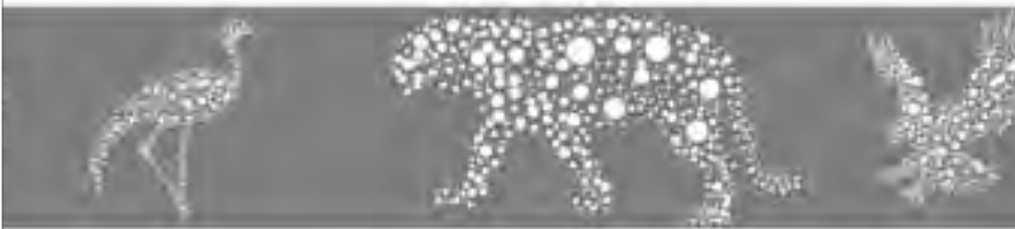
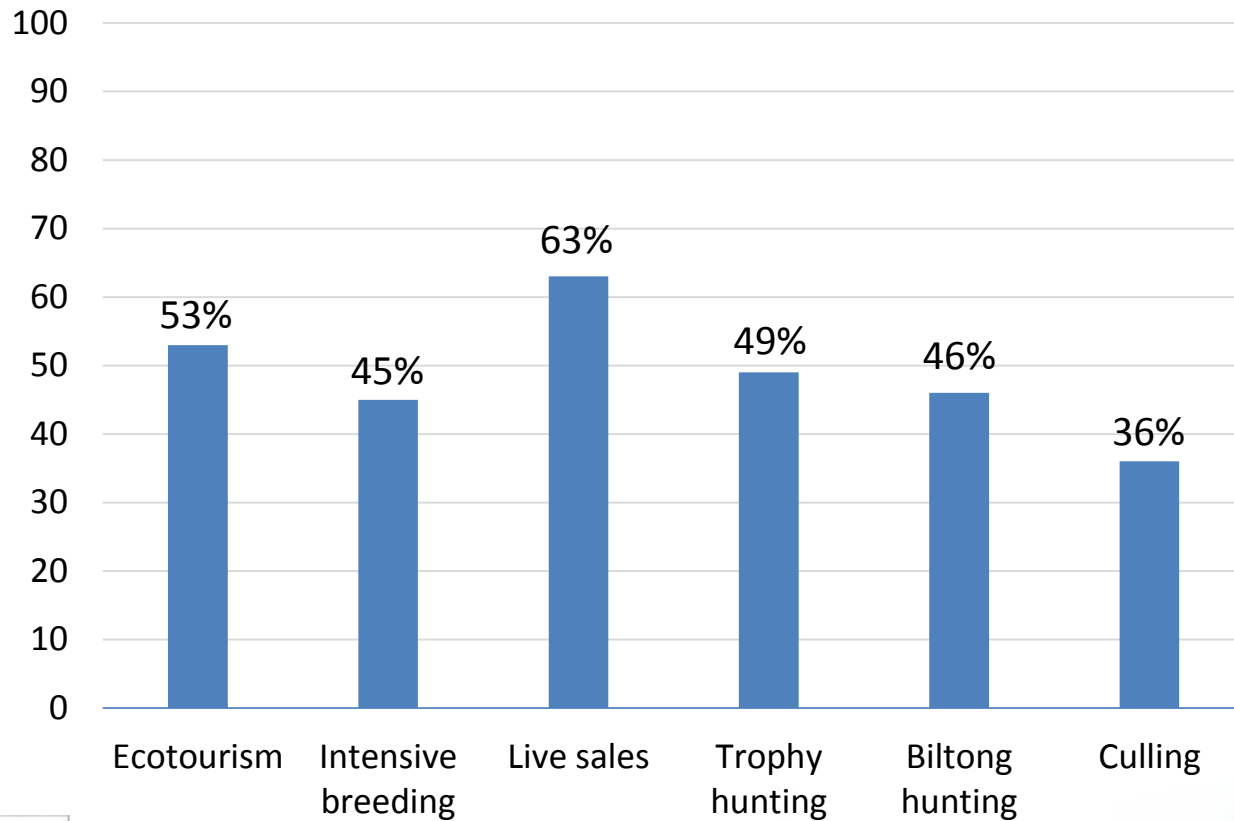




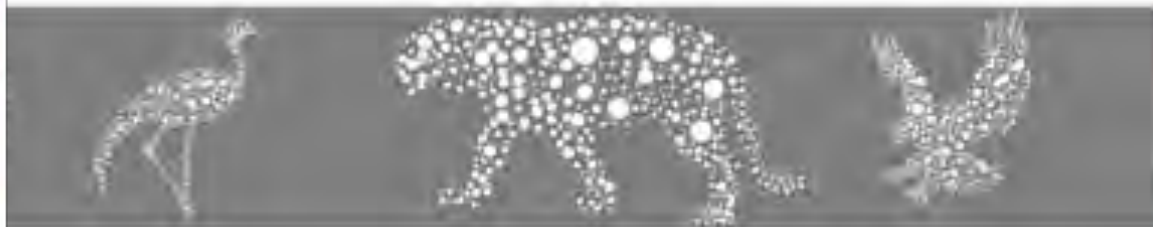
**What land uses do you practise?**



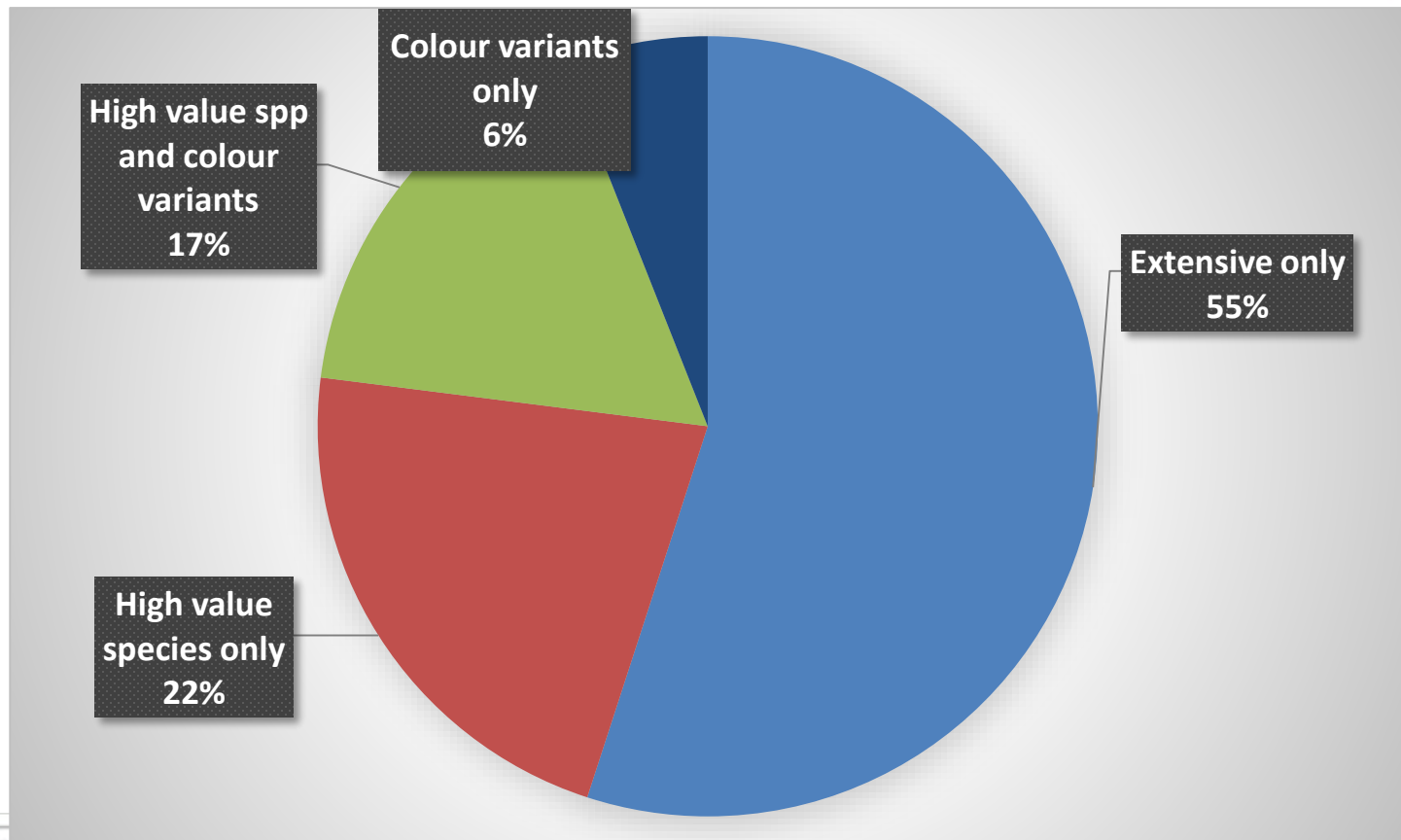
# Land use percentages



**Do you practise intensive breeding of high value species or colour variants?**

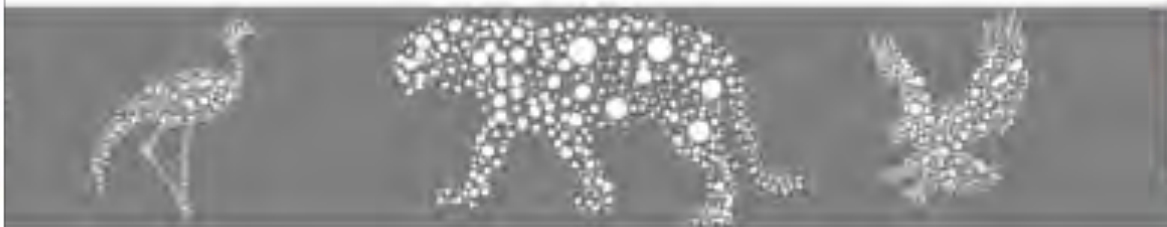


# Extensive vs. intensive breeding





**If you conduct intensive breeding, which species and varieties do you breed?**



# Intensive breeding of high value species and colour variants

	High value species	Colour variants
% occurrence on surveyed ranches	38%	23%
Total species/varieties	14	15
Median number per ranch	2 (Range: 1-5)	2 (Range: 1-7)
Most common species/varieties	Sable 21% Buffalo 19% Nyala 12% Roan 7%	Black impala 15% Golden wildebeest 12% Black springbok 10% White blesbok 8%

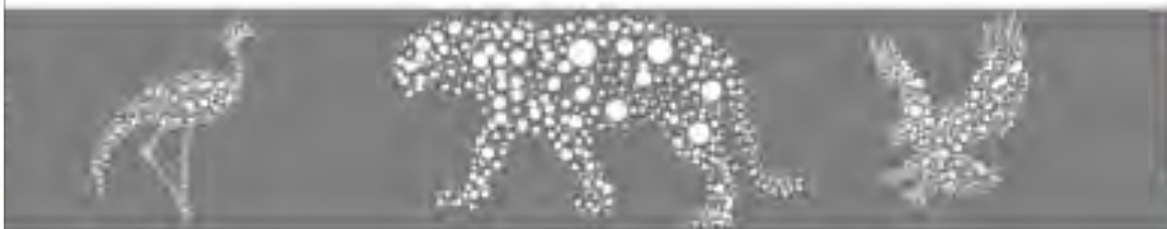


If you keep colour variants, what do you use them for?



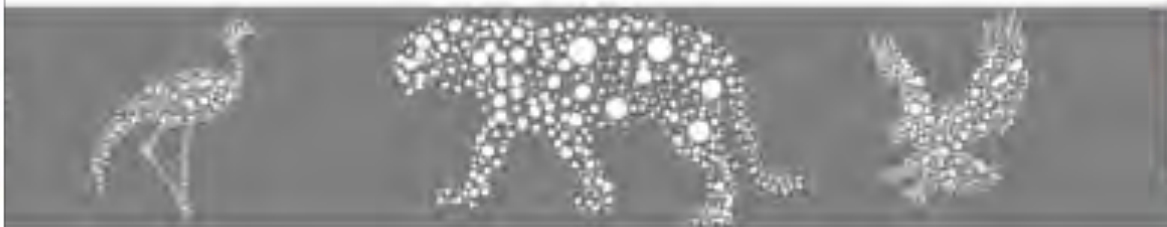
## Uses for colour variants

- Overall, 33% of surveyed ranchers keep colour variants
- 23% conduct intensive breeding with colour variants
  - 100% sell or plan to sell live
  - 11% sell colour variants to trophy hunters
- 10% keep colour variants extensively
  - 32% sell colour variants to trophy hunters





**If you conduct intensive breeding, how many camps do you have and how big are they?**



## Definition of an intensive breeding camp

A fenced-off area in which:

- All but one or a few species are excluded;
- Predators are excluded as much as possible;
- Supplementary food is provided on a regular basis;
- Water is provided;
- Veterinary care is provided.

There is no set definition for camp size



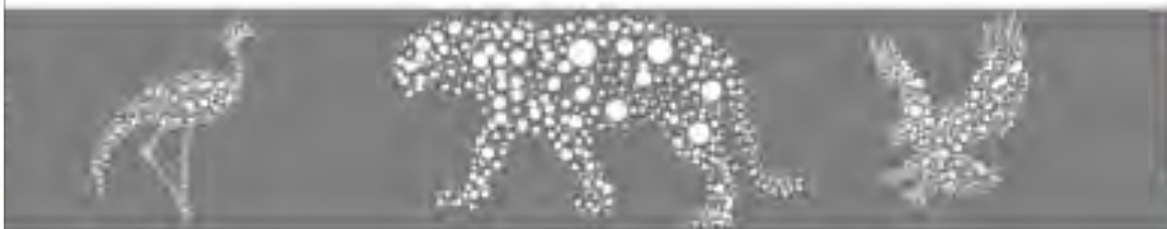
## Levels of intensification

Mean camp size on surveyed ranches (n=95)	111 ha
Median camp size (n=95)	50 ha
% intensification on surveyed ranches conducting intensive breeding (n=95)	10.9%
Extrapolated % intensification on all wildlife ranches	6.0%



## The EWTs position on colour variants

- Supports the sustainable use of natural resources, as long as it is conducted legally, ethically, sustainably and contributes to the conservation of biodiversity;
- Recognises that colour variants occur naturally in wild populations at very low densities;
- Recognises the legal status of breeding colour variants;
- Recognises the right and need for private wildlife ranchers to make a living from wildlife;
- Recognises the potential indirect contribution of colour variants to conservation if revenues are recirculated;





## The EWTs position on colour variants

- Concerned that, because there are few legitimate end-users (e.g. hunters and ecotourists), the only real option to make a profit will be to sell live animals. This requires more entrants into the market for colour variants, which will lead to increased intensification;
- Concerned that increased intensification will result in greater predator persecution;



## The EWTs position on colour variants

- Concerned that controlling which animals breed does not allow for natural evolutionary processes to occur, which may inhibit the adaptability of populations to changing environments;
- Concerned that colour variants (the animals themselves) do not make a direct contribution to biodiversity conservation.

