

# SRUC Oatridge - Alumni Project Presentation

# Waterberg Wildlife & Veterinary Course **AFRICA**

GLOBAL reach. ADVENTURE for all. PROJECTS to inspire.



# ABOUT WELGEVONDEN GAME RESERVE

Project overview and location

#### **Your Conservation Field Trip Explained**

- A unique conservation experience based in South Africa
- Live in a research camp on a wild African game reserve
- 12 day programme specifically tailored for VN students
- Learn about conservation management
- Project Activities include:
  - Pioneering Conservation Research
  - Conservation Activities
  - Veterinary interventions and activities
- Dedicated vehicles and conservation staff
- 12 Day All inclusive experience
- The most incredible wildlife experience you will ever have

#### What is a Game Reserve?

- A game reserve is a large area of protected land where wild animals can live safely.
- Wildlife is free roaming throughout the reserve allowing them to thrive in their natural habitat.
- Reserves are either Government Owned (National Parks) or Privately Owned/Managed.
- Most reserves will have physical boundaries i.e. electrified fence line.
- Due to physical boundaries, wildlife must be managed due to restraints on population growth, migration and resources.
- Wildlife is protected but also utilised as a tourist attraction (Eco Tourism) which creates funding for conservation efforts and research.





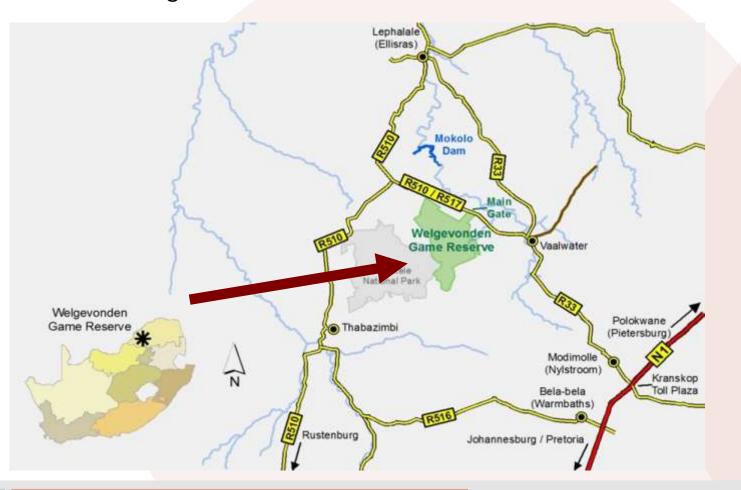
#### Welgevonden Game Reserve

- 36,000 Hectare Privately Managed Game Reserve
- Forming part of the Waterberg Biosphere
- Work alongside the conservation team including:
  - Wildlife Vets
  - Conservation Researchers
  - Ecologists
  - Anti Poaching Unit
- Located in a Malaria free zone
- Proclaimed Protected Conservation Area
- Savannah Eco System
- Research Camp Accommodation



#### Welgevonden Game Reserve - Location

- South Africa a world leader in conservation
- Malaria free Waterberg



#### Home to the BIG 5











### Home to over 60 Species of Mammal







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Our conservation work in more detail

#### **Course Fundamentals and Structure**

- Gain understanding of wildlife research and management that govern veterinary practices on reserve
- A Wildlife Vets role and responsibilities
- Expose participants to behind the scenes wildlife conservation and veterinary work
- Immobilisation and capture techniques used for various wildlife species
- Rhino protection through Veterinary Management
- Conservation Research

- Wildlife management and conservation challenges
- Appreciate the importance of herd health and intensive wildlife breeding
- Gain experience of a variety of veterinary wildlife and conservation working environments
- Vegetation types suitable for wildlife
- Tracks and tracking of Big Five
- Waterberg Wild Dog Project

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#### **Course Study Manual**

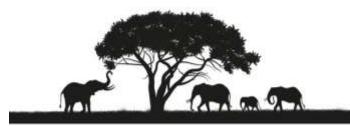


#### **GAP AFRICA PROJECTS**

#### CONSERVATION, WILDLIFE AND VETERINARY

#### **Course Manual**

Contributing Authors: Dr Rachel Simmons BSc BVM&S MRCVS Dr Andrew Fraser MRCVS Dr Peter Caldwell MRCVS Dr Etrin Thompson MRCVS Greg Canning Research Papers: Cited



Gap Alvest Projects - Course Manual 2018 - 2010

#### History of Conservation in South Africa

#### Introduction

South Africa's national protection system includes 178 protected seeas, of which 18 are national parks, Ecotourism has direct and indirect benefits to the economy in terms of job creation, rural development, and the emergance of accondary industries involving local communities and remains the fifth largest service of development, and the emergance of approximately 5.1% of South Africa's land area is currently under statutory protection. Although land claims are permitted in these server, the land must remain in perpetuity as a national protected area, and the state has the power to block residential development and veto commercial operations which they deem detrimental to the comervation area.

- Current conservation management structure in South Africa is as follows:
- National Department of Environmental Affairs
- South African National Parks
- Provincial Authorities
  Private Reserves
- Non ~ Governmental Organisations

#### Pre-Colonial Era

South Africa has a history of conservation; traditionally people level in harmony with nature and the philosophias of sustainability and conservation were interest in society. As hurtars and gatheres, the indigenous people of this country depended on natural resources for their survival. Prior to European colonisation access to natural resources was controlled and influenced by religious and cultural beliefs. There were superstitions against killing certain species like hysens, <u>harmetrog</u> or chameleon and people were prohibed from hurting or eating their totars inside and included eland, before, monkeys, squirels or crocolles). Scarce or valuable products like livory, pangiolism meet or leepard petits were used by chiefs and kings only. Chiefs and tribal councils were responsible for making and enforcing the rules for reasource control. Chieftaincias were powerful institutions that were respected and obeyed by local people and their authority was absolute. The combination of different types of common sequilation the use of natural resources and protected the resource base.

#### Colonial Era

This period saw the natural resources of the country being exploited and in 1656 Jan van Riebeeck gave instructions to regulate hunting in the Cape. The Southern Cape Forests were valuable to the Britis Navy and from 1811 measures were instructioned to conserve the forests around Fietbenberg faw. But the 1830s repid deforestation led to increased conservation awareness and by the mid-19th century there was an active and influential conservation community in the Cape and the first game reserves in Africa were declared in the Knysma and Tatistikamma forests in 1865.



The creation of parks resubed in communities being forcibly relocated to new snear, or losing their land. Conservation became either and access to parks required social privileges with game reserves being ferced off and communities being their rights and access to resources within the reserves. Wild animals would escape from the parks into community land and damage roops and livestock and this increased feelings of resentment by local communities.

Han Africa Property - Caurio Menodi 1993 - 2220

At the higher end of the spectrum you will find professional poechers. They have well-structured operations and use high technology methods which involve -

- tranquilitier guns,
- helicopters,
- veterinary drugs, and
- high caliber weapons to kill things.
- Many of the poschers seem to have had military training
- Often they have had prior access to information about the farm/reserve they intend to target.

Unfortunately due to the fact that highly controlled and regulated veterinary drugs are often used in cases of thino posching it indicates that there is some involvement of veterinary professionals.



When they lend the helicopter, they hack of the horns with a chainsew. The use of a helicopter allows for easy access and quick getaways. Several media reports have indicated that the registration numbers on the tail of the sincraft get covered up or failined during the operation. The rhino subsequently dies either from an overdose of tranquilloss or bleads to death.

One troubling fact is that the methods being used by the syndicates often reflect those used by wildlife copture operators in professional rhino management operations.

The rhinos are normally dorted with a docage of lethal drugs that may result in a quick death, although some evidence shows that the animal suffered great stress before death.

If the drug dotage had been too low to kill the rhino the animal is likely to wake during the brutal removal of the borns with a chainsew

The severely maimed rhino will then attempt to breath through a cavity in its resal passage between its eyes. This thino will have no sense of smell and if it survives will have a great battle to fight off any secondary infection.

#### Wildlife industry insiders part of the problem?

Increasing evidence links South Africas thino poaching with wildlife industry insiders. These individuals are obviously in a great position to run wildlife crime syndicates and are typically also well funded and connected within the industry.

There are also rumors that thino poaching syndicates are penetrating the hunting industry.

The hunting industry obviously has access to guns, permits, vehicles and charter aircraft making them target for thing positive syndicates.

These rumors seem to have merit because of the increasing number of arrests of -

game ranchers,

safari operators and

professional hursters

#### How to stop rhino poaching?

Unfortunately there is no simple and obvious solution to this problem

There is currently numerous proposals in the pipeline and some heated debates around opinions which include the following:

Strong differences of opinion between people calling for legalized trade in rhino horn (to turn it into a

commodity) and those against it.

Addressing the issue of educating the end user in Asia

#### To establish a database of all rhino horn DNA samples.

Exe. Day Alvia Projects - Course Manual 2019 - 2020

2%

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#### **Course Fundamentals and Structure**

#### WEEK 1

Introduction to Welgevonden Game Reserve and Research Projects

Introduction to Wildlife Veterinary work in the Context of African Wildlife (Dr Andy Fraser – Local Wildlife Vet) – 1 Day

Time spent with research team conducting conservation/ monitoring activities – 4 Days

#### Week 2

Time spent with research team conducting conservation activities – 3 Days

Further insight into Wildlife Conservation Veterinary work (Dr Zoë Glyphis – Local Wildlife Vet) – 1 Day

Build up to possible intervention and planning

Specialist Wildlife Vet to conduct intervention with group\*\*

(Dr Pierre Bester or Dr Peter Caldwell) - 1 Day



#### Learning about a Veterinarians role in the field















#### Introduction of Darting Techniques

Learn the basic principles for darting wildlife. Each student will have the opportunity to use the gas powered or .22 dart gun at the range.











### Introduction to Pharmacology















#### Bush Skills – Bush Walks, Tracking Wildlife



### **Monitoring the Welgevonden Rhino Population**

Behavioural observations, body condition, herd structure, photos and GPS locations are recorded to document where the animals are occurring; keeping tabs on the localities and activities of Black and White Rhino on Welgevonden.





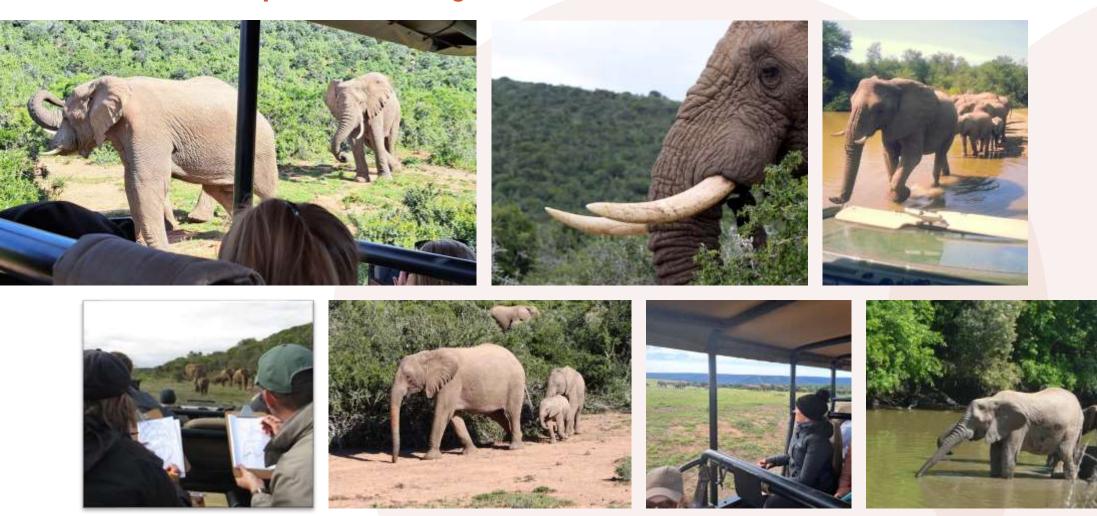








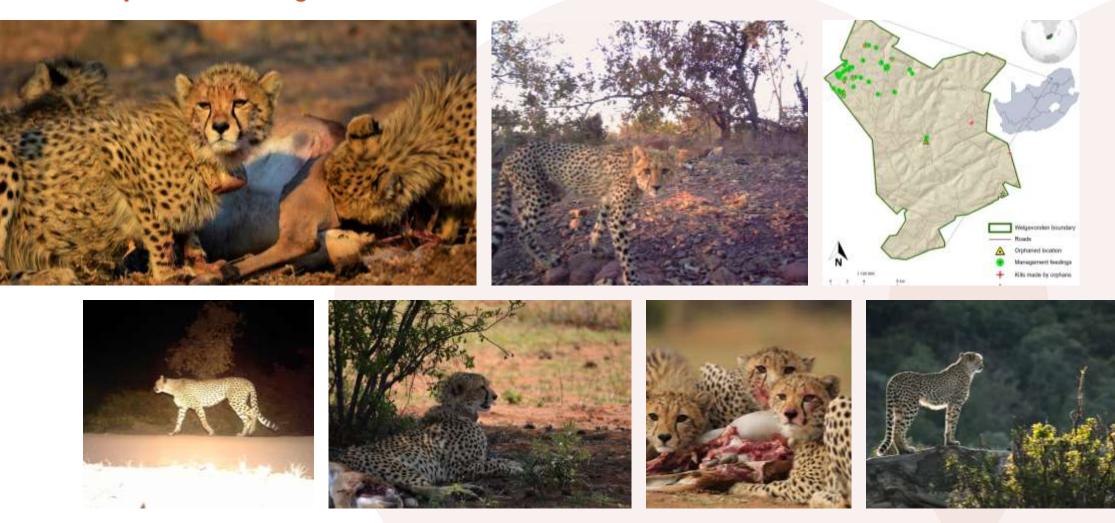
### **Research - Elephant Monitoring**



### **Research – Habitat and Prey Selection: Predators**



### **Population Management - Cheetah**



Camera Trap - Research and Study



#### Monitoring herbivore herd structure, condition and health

Road Game Transects – Identifying species, counting animals, sexing, identifying age class, body condition scoring – input Cybertracker App

Plains Monitoring – monitoring grazing lawns and animals that utilise them including behaviour













Night Game Drives



### **Ancient Rock Art & Reserve History**

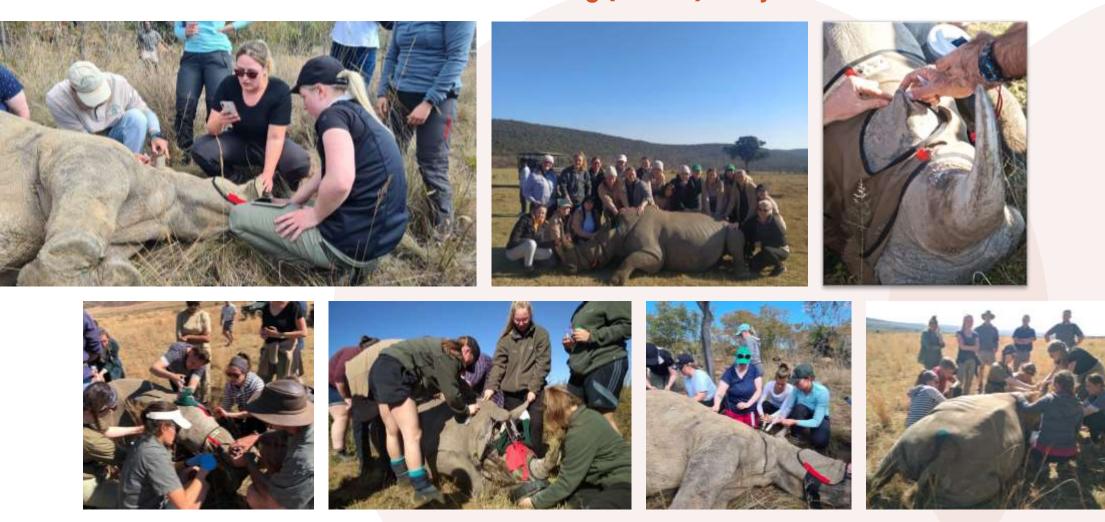




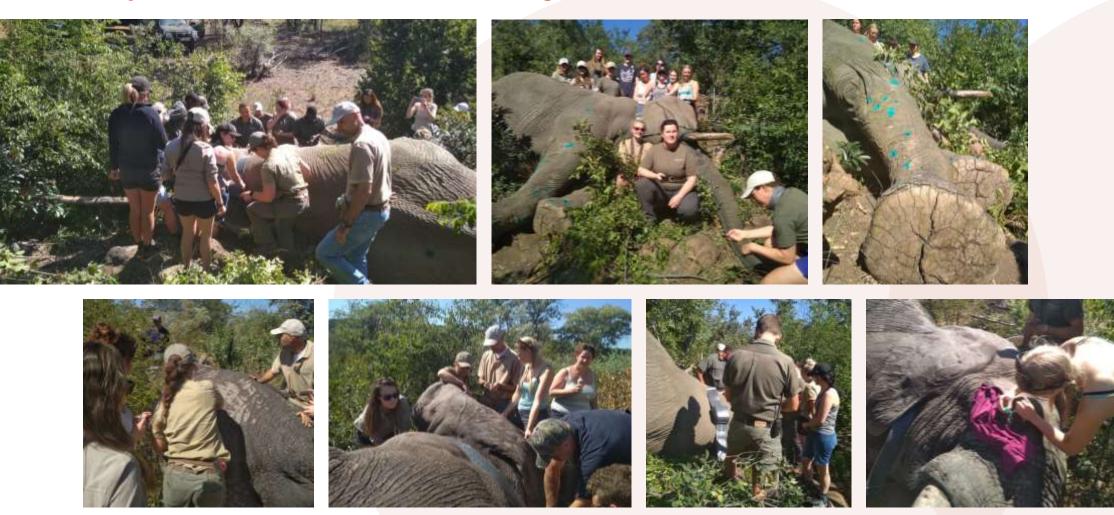




#### Rhino – DNA Collection, ID and Ear Notching (Rhodis) or injuries



### Elephant immobilisation & collar change



### Lion immobilisation & collaring/removal and contraception















### Cheetah Relocation - Endangered Wildlife Trust (EWT)















### **Collaring of Spotted Hyena**











#### **Game Release and Introductions**



### **Elephant Contraception**









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### Post Mortems (Necropsy)



### Waterberg Wild Dog – Boma Visit















#### **Possible Lectures & Debate**

- Drugs used in wildlife medicine
- Calculating doses in wildlife
- Logistics of wildlife transportation: customised vehicles, crates and equipment
- The Game Trade-Auction and value of livestock
- Game capture systems
- Darting wildlife
- Boma management and rehabilitation
- Rhino poaching crisis
- Wound care in surviving poached rhino

- Managing game reserves and Carrying Capacity Model
- Species control predator pits
- State veterinary disease control in practice
- Documentation required: Red Cross Permits
- Notifiable disease sampling and control hands-on:
  - Tuberculosis
  - Foot and Mouth
  - Brucellosis
  - Corridor Disease

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# ACCOMODATION & LIFESTYLE

Living in the African Bush

#### **Welgevonden Accommodation**

The student centre and camp is based on the reserve and boasts ten tents that sleep two to four people per tent in single beds, each tent also has lighting and electricity supply. There are communal hot and cold showers and regular flushing toilets. There are communal facilities including a lecture room, canteen, lounge, entertainment area and storage fridge. The centre also has access to Wi-Fi. The camp is fenced off inside the boundaries of the reserve, check out the aerial shot of camp! You can wake up and find an elephant 10 meters from your door!







#### Welgevonden

All meals are provided in the communal dining room, there is an outside area for dining as well.

Three meals are provided daily on a self cook basis, prepared communally by the group. Students will take part in communal cooking and keeping the kitchen tidy.

Meals will either be served at the facility or in the field 'picnic' style, this depends on activities either planned or unscheduled.

The research team often work 6 days a week so time off is often limited to Sundays only.

Most evenings are spent at leisure around the camp.









#### Weekends - Sunday only

#### Vaalwater Town and Township Tour

10h00 – 13h00: Visit local art gallery, curio shop, craft market, cultural heritage museum.

14h00 – 16h30: Traditional beer brewery and visit to Lapa for traditional dancing and music.

#### Horse Riding Excursion

2 hour bush ride from 08h30 – 10h30 Lunch included

Weekend Activities can be booked and paid for locally. Or pre-booked with GAP Africa and paid locally.









#### Life on Reserve





# **BOOKING YOUR ADVENTURE**

The next steps to the trip of a lifetime!

### **BOOKING YOUR ADVENTURE**

#### **Dates & key deadlines**

#### Proposed trip dates are:

Depart UK: 22<sup>nd</sup> June | Arrive SA: 23<sup>rd</sup> June 2025

Depart SA: 5<sup>th</sup> July | Arrive UK: 6<sup>th</sup> July 2025

#### Trip cost:

#### £2,495.00 est (based on a group of 18)

#### Key deadlines are:

- Return of booking forms or online application by: 02/08/2024
- Deposit of £300 to confirm placement within two weeks of provisional booking to confirm place
- Instalment payment of 50% due 16 weeks before departure
- Balance payment due 8 weeks before departure
- E tickets will be issued 2 weeks prior to departure and emailed to students

#### What is Included?

- Flights
- Transfers to/from project
- Accommodation
- Three meals per day (self prepared)
- All activities as part of the project
- ATOL protection
- Airport meet/greet
- 24/7 In country support

#### **NOT Included**

- Personal Travel Insurance \*
- Meals on travel days before arriving & after departing from project
- Any activities not specified as part of the project
- Visa's/travel documents

\* We recommend that you take out personal travel insurance as soon as your booking is confirmed.



### **BOOKING YOUR ADVENTURE**

#### **Group Web Page**



### gapafricaprojects.com/booking-form-25-sra-4578-sruc-oatridge/

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