## GAME COUNTS IN NORTH=WEST NAMIBIA

## Palmwag and Etendeka concessions

Total Population Estimates

| Species | Population <br> estimate | Lower <br> $\mathbf{9 5 \%} \mathbf{C L}$ | Upper <br> $\mathbf{9 5 \% ~ C L}$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Gemsbok (HN) | 5,080 | 3,510 | 7,350 |
| Kudu (HN) | 510 | 220 | 1,210 |
| Ostrich (U) | 430 | 190 | 970 |
| Springbok (U) | 33,010 | 19,150 | 56,900 |
| Steenbok (HN) | 275 | 110 | 690 |
| Hartmann's.Zebra (U) | 2,790 | 1,420 | 5,470 |

All above estimates are derived using DISTANCE analysis
This takes account of drop off in detection with distance
from the transect line They are conservative estimates as $33 \%$ of the count area is not sampled (due to
naccessibility) and is consequently assumed to hold no
animals. Model selection: $U=$ uniform key; $H=$ half normal

Total number of animals seen each year

| Species | $\mathbf{2 0 0 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 6}$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Baboon |  |  |  | 3 | 66 |  | 95 |  | 28 | 37 | 32 | 54 | 70 | 23 | 24 | 27 |
| Cheetah | 3 |  |  | 2 |  |  | 3 | 3 |  |  | 2 |  | 2 |  | 4 |  |
| Eland |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3 |  |  |
| Elephant | 3 |  | 19 | 7 | 16 |  | 3 | 9 | 15 | 1 | 17 | 23 | 20 | 15 | 28 | 2 |
| Gemsbok | 368 | 825 | 452 | 756 | 575 | 620 | 505 | 595 | 719 | 728 | 587 | 503 | 370 | 394 | 290 | 675 |
| Girafe | 71 | 71 | 69 | 62 | 88 | 75 | 80 | 93 | 99 | 193 | 111 | 76 | 61 | 63 | 50 | 164 |
| Hyaena | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | 6 | 1 |  |  |  | 5 | 2 |
| Jackal | 9 | 14 | 6 | 11 | 11 | 26 | 13 | 5 | 21 | 34 | 7 | 20 | 18 | 16 | 25 | 17 |
| Klipspringer |  |  |  |  | 2 | 2 |  |  |  | 2 | 1 |  | 1 |  |  | 2 |
| Kudu | 51 | 70 | 3 | 43 | 68 | 75 | 204 | 13 | 65 | 53 | 40 | 24 | 39 | 24 | 38 | 78 |
| Ostrich | 83 | 56 | 82 | 54 | 108 | 29 | 98 | 70 | 154 | 41 | 33 | 73 | 93 | 77 | 67 | 42 |
| Springbok | 3,822 | 3,248 | 2,933 | 3,241 | 1,550 | 2,421 | 1,819 | 1,553 | 3,349 | 2,730 | 2,067 | 1,747 | 1,149 | 2,435 | 448 | 3,487 |
| Steenbok | 1 | 4 | 9 | 8 | 12 | 7 | 10 | 3 | 4 | 16 | 4 | 8 | 24 | 10 | 15 | 4 |
| H. Zebra | 567 | 744 | 629 | 631 | 728 | 777 | 621 | 1,054 | 1,623 | 1,152 | 1,845 | 1,122 | 1,016 | 1,253 | 770 | 602 |

Trends - Number of animals per 100km



## Animals seen during this count and minimum estimates



Species

|  | Gemsbok | $254(638)$ | $421(1,398)$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | Giraffe | $76(152)$ | $88(168)$ |
|  | Kudu | $42(162)$ | $36(85)$ |
|  | Ostrich |  | $42(257)$ |
|  | Stringbok | $1727(4,494)$ | $1760(4,437)$ |
|  | H. Zebra | $272(1,070)$ | $330(1,088)$ |

Rainfall


Values without brackets are numbers of animals seen along transects. Values inside brackets are minimum estimates assuming all animals within 500 m on each side of the ransect line are detected i.e. there is no adjustment for drop off in detection with adjustment for drop off in detection with springbok, gemsbok and giraffe, large groups were excluded from extrapolations and added afterwards

The sum of these values will be significantly wer than the totals indicated in the top left able as the total estimates take account of species detection curves.


Vegetation


