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Deel u bestuurspraktyk met ons!
Daar is menige boere wat predatore doeltreffend bestuur en daarom wil ons graag sulke suksesstories aanhoor en deel met medeboere. U geslaagde bestuurspraktyk sal in die maandelikse PMF- nuusbrief verskyn en ook op die webtuiste geplaas word. Skakel Bonita Francis by (041) 365 5030 of per e-pos by nwga@nwga.co.za.
Monitor farms were initiated by the National Woolgrowers Association of South Africa (NWGA) in 2008. The purpose was to create a sustainable platform where the continuing impact on livestock in different production environments could be measured and monitored. Also, new ideas could be developed and implemented towards securing a viable and sustainable livestock industry.

Monitor farms were established and are used:
- as a scientific research platform to guide and advise the livestock industry;
- to inform and update training programmes for farmers, farmworkers and professional predation management specialists; and
- to secure a good and healthy biodiversity.

Niel Viljoen’s latest annual report provides feedback on 27 monitor farms distributed throughout six of the provinces, covering 136 214 hectares.

The different monitor farms are shown on the map below.
To indicate the value of a monitor farm in respect of research, information and training, an example was selected and the challenges, findings, and goals accomplished were discussed.

Click here to view the full report: pmfsa.co.za/images/newsletters/Niel_Viljoen.pdf

ROOFDIERBESTUUR: MONITERING OP PLASE BRING AFNAME IN VEEVERLIESE

Sien artikel in Landbou.com gedateer 23 Junie 2021:
The Predation Management Centre has compiled leaflets on a series of predators. This month they focus on the diet and feeding ecology of leopards in South Africa, which can be found here: ufs.ac.za/docs/librariesprovider22/pmic-documents/04_03-leopard-feeding-behaviour.pdf?sfvrsn=e19d6020_4

Like black-backed jackals and caracals, leopards are opportunistic predators, which means that they prey on the most abundant prey available at any time. But leopards do show definite preferences for certain prey species in different areas. Leopards feed mainly on mammals and prefer rock hyrax (dassie) and medium-sized antelope (weighing between 10 and 40 kg) where these are available in the countryside.

In some regions of South Africa, leopards pose a problem on livestock farms and wildlife ranches. However, most studies conducted to date have found that leopards on farmland prefer natural prey over domestic livestock and introduced game.

Leopards are known to prey on smaller carnivore species such as caracal, black-backed jackal, and mongoose. According to one study, leopards on farmland kill and eat more carnivores than leopards in protected areas (nature reserves). Therefore, understanding the behaviour and ecology of different species of predators on farmland is essential to help devise practical and effective predation management strategies.

Visit the Predation Management Centre’s website ufs.ac.za/pmc for more information, or contact them on email PredationMC@ufs.ac.za with any comments, questions, or personal accounts of leopard in your area or farm.