

**STAND VAN JAG  
STATE OF HUNTING**

**VOL. 1, NOMMER 1**

**'n Oorsig van navorsing rakende jag in Suid-Afrika  
An overview of research regarding hunting in South Africa**

**Deur Prof Peet van der Merwe en Prof Melville Saayman**

Instituut vir Toerisme en Vryetydstudies

Institute for Tourism and Leisure Studies

Noord-Wes Universiteit

North West University

Privaatsak X6001

Private Bag X6001

Potchefstroom

2520

Sedert 2005 onderneem die Instituut vir Toerisme en Vryetydstudies, Noordwes-Universiteit, navorsing oor jag in Suid-Afrika. Die rede vir die navorsing is drievoudig: eerstens, om die jagterprofiel te bepaal; tweedens, om die sosio-ekonomiese uitwerking (die waarde) van jag te bepaal; en derdens was daar min data oor jag in die algemeen beskikbaar.

Die volgende hoofbevindinge word uit bostaande navorsing weergegee:

Since 2005, the Institute for Tourism and Leisure Studies, North-West University, has conducted research concerning hunting in South Africa. The reason for the research was threefold: firstly, to determine the profile of hunters; secondly, to determine the socio-economic impact (the value) of hunting; and thirdly, little data existed on hunting in general.

From the above, the following main findings are postulated:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 'n Toename in vroulike jagters (8%) is sedert die eerste opname (2005) ten opsigte van biltongjag ondervind.</li> <li>• Die Limpopo Provinsie is die gewildste jagbestemming vir beide trofee- en biltongjag, gevolg deur die Noord-Kaap Provinsie, Noordwes Provinsie, Oos-Kaap en Vrystaat Provinsie.</li> <li>• Die gemiddelde biltongjagter jag minstens driemaal per jaar en slaap minstens vier nagte.</li> <li>• Vir biltongjag het die gemiddelde uitgawes, saamgestel uit aspekte soos akkommodasie, kos/drank, vervoer en toerusting, die bedrae daarvoor van die 2005-seisoen (R4 130) na die 2007-seisoen (R9 805) verdubbel. Die resultate toon ook 'n toename vir die 2007-2009-seisoen van R9 805 na R13 631. Hierdie toename kan toegeskryf word aan die verhoogde brandstof-, akkommodasie- en daaglikse lewenskoste-uitgawes oor die afgelope paar jaar.</li> <li>• Sedert die eerste opname (2005) rakende die besteding van biltongjagters het dit 'n konstante verhoging getoon (2005/R15 752; 2007/R22 058; 2009/R25 102). Dit ten spyte van die resessie en die vraagstukke oor vuurwapenlisensiering, wat 'n aanduiding is daarvan dat die biltongjagmark (<i>South African Hunter</i>) jag-getrou is.</li> <li>• Die totale inkomste wat in 2009 deur biltongjag gegenerereer is, was R5 miljard, en die totale inkomste wat in 2008 deur trofeejag geïen is, was R973 miljoen, waarvan die dagtariewe R244 miljoen uitgemaak het en spesie geïen R729 miljoen (PHASA, 2008).</li> <li>• Die totale inkomste wat vir die 2008/2009-seisoen deur jag in Suid-Afrika gegenerereer is, was net minder as R6 miljard.</li> <li>• Die drie topspesies wat deur biltongjagters geïen is, is Springbok, Rooibok en Blesbok. Dit korreleer goed met die drie topspesies van trofeejag, naamlik Springbok, Rooibok en Koedoe.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An increase in women hunters (8%) was experienced since the first survey (2005) regarding biltong hunters.</li> <li>• The Limpopo Province is the most preferred hunting destination, followed by the Northern Cape and North West Provinces and Eastern Cape and Northern Cape respectively for biltong and trophy hunting.</li> <li>• The average biltong hunter hunts at least three times a year and stays over for at least four days.</li> <li>• For biltong hunting, the average expenses, comprising aspects such as accommodation, food/beverages transport and equipment, doubled its figures from the 2005 season (R4 130) to the 2007 season (R9 805). The results also showed an increase for the 2007-2009 season from R9 805 to R13 631. This increase can be ascribed to fuel, accommodation and everyday cost of living increases over the past few years.</li> <li>• Since the first survey (2005) concerning the spending of biltong hunters, it showed a steady increase (2005/R15 752; 2007/R22 058; 2009/R25 102). This occurred despite the recession and the debate on the issues of fire-arm licensing, indicating that the biltong hunting market (<i>South African Hunter</i>) is hunting loyal.</li> <li>• The total income generated by biltong hunting in 2009 was R5 billion and the total income generated by trophy hunting in 2008, was R973 million, of which daily rates constituted R244 million and species hunted R729 million.</li> <li>• The total income generated by hunting in South Africa for the 2008/2009 season was just short of R6 billion.</li> <li>• The top three species hunted by biltong hunters are Springbok, Impala and Blesbok. This correlates well with the top three species of trophy hunting, namely Springbok, Impala and Kudu.</li> </ul>
---	--

- Koedoe het die wildsbokspesie gebly wat die grootste inkomste vir biltong- en trofeejag onderskeidelik gegeneer het, wat dit 'n winsgewende en gewilde spesie vir wildplaaseienaars maak.
- Daar was 'n afname in die getal diere wat per spesie gejag is ten opsigte van alle verkose biltongspesies.
- Die gewildste jaggebied vir jagters bly die "bosveld", wat bykomstig verklaar waarom jagters die Limpopo Provinsie verkies.
- Daar was 'n toename in die getal toegewyde jagters. In 2007 was 69% jagters toegewyd en in 2009 het 76% aangedui dat hulle toegewydejagter-status behaal het.
- Daar was ook 'n toename vanaf 83% in 2007 na 90% in 2009 in die getal jagters wat hul vaardigheidseksamen afgelê het.
- Die getal jagters wat as "bevoeg" bestempel is, het 'n konstante toename van 18% in 2005 na 'n oorweldigende 79% in 2009 getoon.
- 92% jagters het aangedui dat hulle die heruitreikingsproses van vuurwapenlisensies afgehandel het.

Ten slotte kan gestel word dat biltongjag steeds die ruggraat van die jagbedryf in Suid-Afrika is, soos gesien in die besteding van biltongjagters oor die afgelope paar jaar, selfs dwarsdeur die ekonomiese krisis, en bly dit dus 'n belangrike mark vir wildplaaseienaars. Beleide soos dié rakende "hervestiging" van diere moet wyslik beplan word aangesien dit nadelig vir die jagbedryf kan wees. Die uitreik van jagpermitte en ophoude en probleme by lughawens ten opsigte van die inbring van vuurwapens vir oorsese jagters is ook kommerwekkende terreine vir die jagbedryf. Voorts is dit vir provinsiale regerings van provinsies soos Limpopo, Noord-Kaap, Noordwes en Vrystaat belangrik om die jagbedryf in hierdie provinsies te bevorder en te verfyn, aangesien jag 'n

- Kudu remained the antelope species that generated the most income for biltong and trophy hunting respectively, making it a profitable and sought after specie to have for game farm owners.
- There was a decline in the number of animals hunted per species for all preferred biltong species.
- The most preferred hunting area for hunters remains the "bushveld", adding to the reason why hunters prefer the Limpopo Province.
- There was an increase in the number of dedicated hunters. In 2007, 69% of hunters were dedicated hunters and in 2009, 76% indicated that they had obtained dedicated hunter status.
- Hunters completing their proficiency exams also showed an increase from 83% in 2007 to 90% in 2009.
- Number of hunters declared as "competent" showed a steady increase from 18% in 2005 to an overwhelming 79% in 2009.
- 92% of hunters indicated that they had completed the process of fire-arm license re-issuing.

To conclude, biltong hunting is still the backbone of the hunting industry in South Africa as seen in the spending of biltong hunters over the past couple of years, even throughout the economic crisis, and therefore remains an important market for game farm owners. Policies such as the "translocation" of animals need to be planned wisely, as it can be damaging to the hunting industry. Issuing of hunting permits and delays and difficulties at airports regarding imports of rifles for overseas hunters are also areas of concern for the hunting industry. It is further important for provincial governments of provinces such as Limpopo, Northern Cape, North-West and Free State to promote and streamline the hunting industry in these provinces as

<p>noemenswaardige bydraer tot die ekonomieë van hierdie gebiede is. Verder kan daarop gewys word dat dit ook grootliks bydra tot werkskepping in hierdie landelike gebiede waar werkseleenthede beperk is.</p> <p>Weens die voortgesette negatiewe publisiteit rakende jag moet die jaggemeenskap voortgaan om die bydrae wat dit tot die plaaslike en nasionale ekonomie, sosiale opheffing en natuurbewaring lewer, uitwys. Dit kan alleenlik gedoen word as ons oor goed-uitgevoerde navorsing op al die gebiede van die jaggemeenskap beskik.</p>	<p>hunting is a notable contributor to the economies of these areas. Furthermore, it can be pointed out that it is also a huge contributor to job creation in these rural areas where job opportunities are limited.</p> <p>Due to the continuous negative publicity concerning hunting, the hunting fraternity must continue to indicate the contribution it makes to the local and national economy, social upliftment and nature conservation. This can only be done if we dispose of well-conducted research in all fields of the hunting fraternity.</p>
--	---