Total Population Estimates

| Species | Population <br> estimate | Lower <br> $\mathbf{9 5 \% ~ C L}$ | Upper <br> $\mathbf{9 5 \% ~ C L}$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Gemsbok (HN) | 158 | 66 | 379 |
| Kudu (HN) | 107 | 10 | 1200 |
| Springbok (U) | 350 | 66 | 1,865 |
| Hartmann's Zebra (U) | 900 | 190 | 4,250 |

All above estimates are derived using DISTANCE analysis. This takes account of drop off in detection with distance from the transect line. Model selection: $U=$ uniform key HN = half normal
$\bigcirc$


Count area: 25,800 ha

Total number of animals seen each year

| Species | $\mathbf{2 0 0 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 0 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 6}$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Baboon |  |  |  | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Eland | 52 | 19 |  | 12 | 10 | 12 | 9 |  |  |  |  |  | 45 | 5 |
| Elephant | 6 | 2 | 1 |  |  |  | 2 | 3 |  |  | 20 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Gemsbok | 83 | 217 | 251 | 108 | 15 | 117 | 37 | 52 | 80 | 82 | 40 | 90 | 24 | 15 |
| Giraffe | 54 | 47 | 15 | 63 | 31 | 24 | 18 | 35 | 11 | 1 | 12 | 9 | 29 | 33 |
| Jackal |  | 9 | 3 |  | 5 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 8 |  | 3 | 8 | 7 |
| Kudu | 17 | 7 | 4 | 11 | 15 | 15 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 1 |  | 3 | 1 | 14 |
| Ostrich | 3 | 2 | 4 |  | 1 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |
| Springbok | 130 | 66 | 170 | 154 | 194 | 52 | 51 | 65 | 50 | 94 | 51 | 60 | 34 | 53 |
| Steenbok | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 4 |  |  |  | 1 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Warthog | 3 | 9 | 8 | 1 | 10 | 5 | 1 |  | 2 |  |  | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| H. Zebra | 190 | 148 | 53 | 83 | 90 | 147 | 63 | 77 | 105 | 64 | 65 | 27 | 129 | 130 |

Trends - Number of animals per 100km


Animals seen during this count and minimum estimates


## Rainfall

Average rainfall (mm)


The rainfall season is from July to June and values are an average for the whole area. The year represents the season immediately prior to the count.


NDVI is a measure of the density of chlorophyll in vegetation cover. It can be used as an indicator of the amount of biomass available to wildlife. The map shows the NDVI status in the current year (Feb-April) and the trend indicates the average from Feb to April each year represented as a percentage of the long term mean (2001-2016).

