



Kruger rhino numbers in crisis, says expert

Posted at 14:42h in [Kruger poaching links](#), [Reports](#) by [Oxpeckers Reporters](#)

Respected wildlife veterinarian calculates there more than 1 500 but less than 3 000 white rhinos left in the Kruger National Park. Report by *Louise de Bruin*



Dr Kobus du Toit says the implication for conservation is that the Kruger should not risk selling 1 000 rhinos to the private sector. Photo: Rodney Genricks

The number of white rhinos left in the Kruger National Park is becoming a hotly contested issue, and will come under scrutiny in a High Court case about lifting the South African moratorium on trade in rhino horn next week.

Official numbers of white rhinos in the Kruger stand between 8 000 and 11 000, according to their surveys. However, Dr Kobus du Toit, a rhino expert, wildlife veterinarian and biologist, says these numbers are impossible.

According to Du Toit, there are more than 1 500 but less than 3 000 white rhinos left in the park, and he challenges any ecologist to refute his figures.

Du Toit, a respected wildlife veterinarian who specialised in the capture and translocation of large wild animals and pioneered the commercial breeding of rhinos for sustainable horn production, recently released a book titled *The Story of the White Rhinoceros*. In it he reflects on the history of white rhino populations in the Kruger in the 1900s.

According to historical evidence, the white rhino population was extirpated in 1896. Stocks were reintroduced from the then Hluhluwe-Umfolozi complex in KwaZulu-Natal between 1963 and 1974. The relocation project proved successful and the Kruger's rhino population steadily increased.

Based on this information, together with historical evidence of top-ups, additional introductions and capture removal across the park, Du Toit calculated the current number of white rhinos using a normal mathematical growth formula. Births and natural mortalities were considered, resulting in a

WHITE RHINO POPULATION KRUGER NATIONAL PARK

YEAR	CALCULATED TOTAL POPULATION	AERIAL SENCUS	NUMBER SOLD	NUMBER POACHED	NUMBER REMOVED	POPULATION GROWTH	
INTRODUCTION	6%					7% 8%	
1963/4*	82		0	0	0		
1968**	104		0	0	0		
1968/9*	43		0	0	0		
1969	147		0	0	0		
1972**	176		0	0	0		
1972/3*	204		0	0	0		
1973	380		0	0	0		
SENSUS	7%	8%					
1980	620	665	598	Population growth 6.4% (1973 – 1980)			
1985	880	992	919	Population growth 7.4% (1973 – 1985)			
1990	1249	1480	1381	Population growth 7.5% (1973 – 1990)			
LIVE REMOVAL							
1997	2039	2592		10	0	10	2029 2582
1998	2176	2797		24	0	24	2152 2773
1999	2279	3004		13	0	13	2266 2991
2000	2430	3240		62	0	62	2368 3178
POACHING							
2001	2540	3443		95	4	99	2441 3344
2002	2618	3623		56	20	76	2542 3547
2003	2726	3842		79	14	93	2633 3749
2004	2824	4061		80	7	87	2737 3974
2005	2935	4305		71	10	81	2854 4224
2006	3061	4576		100	17	117	2944 4459
2007	3211	4830		98	10	108	3103 4722
2008	3328	5115		98	36	134	3194 4981
2009	3426	5396		252	50	302	3124 5094
2010	3351	5518		137	146	283	3068 5235
2011	3290	5671		107	252	359	2931 5312
2012	3144	5754		73	425	498	2646 5256
2013	2838	5637		27	606	633	2205 5004
2014	2365	5420		9	827	836	1529 4585
2015	1529	4585			290 ***		
TOTAL				1391	2424	3815	

* Introductions Natal Parks Board

** Calculated 6% population growth (sex ratio 1:1)

*** 30 April 2015

Maximum founder population in 1973 = 380

These results are drastically less than official figures issued by South African National Parks (SANParks). Du Toit says the implication for conservation is that the Kruger should not risk selling 1 000 rhinos to the private sector, as it intends doing, particularly if there is no guarantee the sold rhinos will not be hunted. Currently, the private sector owns an estimated 45% to 50% of white rhinos in South Africa, he says.

Asked why there is such a huge difference between his figures and those of SANParks, Du Toit says incompetence and corruption are the pressing issues. "The Kruger system needs to be cleaned up by intelligence experts from outside," he says. "The rhino horn must be removed from the smuggling basket that involves drugs, human trafficking, cigarettes, weapons and alcohol."

Rhino poaching has been escalating since 2010, when 333 rhino were poached across South Africa. In 2014 at least 1 215 rhinos were poached countrywide, 827 of them in the Kruger, according to official figures released by the Department of Environmental Affairs.

Determining numbers is becoming less feasible since the department decided earlier this year not to release official figures on a monthly basis. The last official figures, released by the department at the end of April 2015, specified that 393 rhinos had been poached nationally, 290 of them in the Kruger.

SANParks head of communications Paul Daphne contested Du Toit's figures. He said regular counts were conducted of the white rhino population in the Kruger and the most recent was in September 2014.

“The results of the 2014 survey provided an estimated 8 001 to 9 290 white rhinos in the Kruger as a whole. The previous survey, conducted in 2013, produced an estimated 8 400 to 9 600 white rhinos in the park,” he said.

Counting methodology

The rhino counting methodology used by SANParks involves dividing the park into randomly selected blocks. White rhino numbers are then counted by helicopter and extrapolated to the park as a whole.

“SANParks has full confidence in the integrity of our rhino counting methodology, and in the experienced team of scientists, counters and pilots who implement the rhino count,” Daphne said. “The results of both the 2013 and 2014 white rhino counts have previously been released to the public. We therefore cannot give any credence to assertions that the white rhino numbers are significantly lower than the numbers generated from the surveys.”

The different modelling techniques and numbers will be part of a civil court case scheduled to be heard in the Pretoria High Court from June 15 2015. The case will see private rhino owners challenging Molewa to lift the current moratorium on trade in rhino horns in South Africa.

The case was originally instituted by Limpopo game farmer and rhino breeder Johan Kruger in 2012. Kruger and other private rhino breeders are expected to argue that the South African moratorium is unconstitutional and needs to be scrapped in anticipation of the global conference of parties to be hosted by Cites (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species) in Cape Town in September 2016.



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