

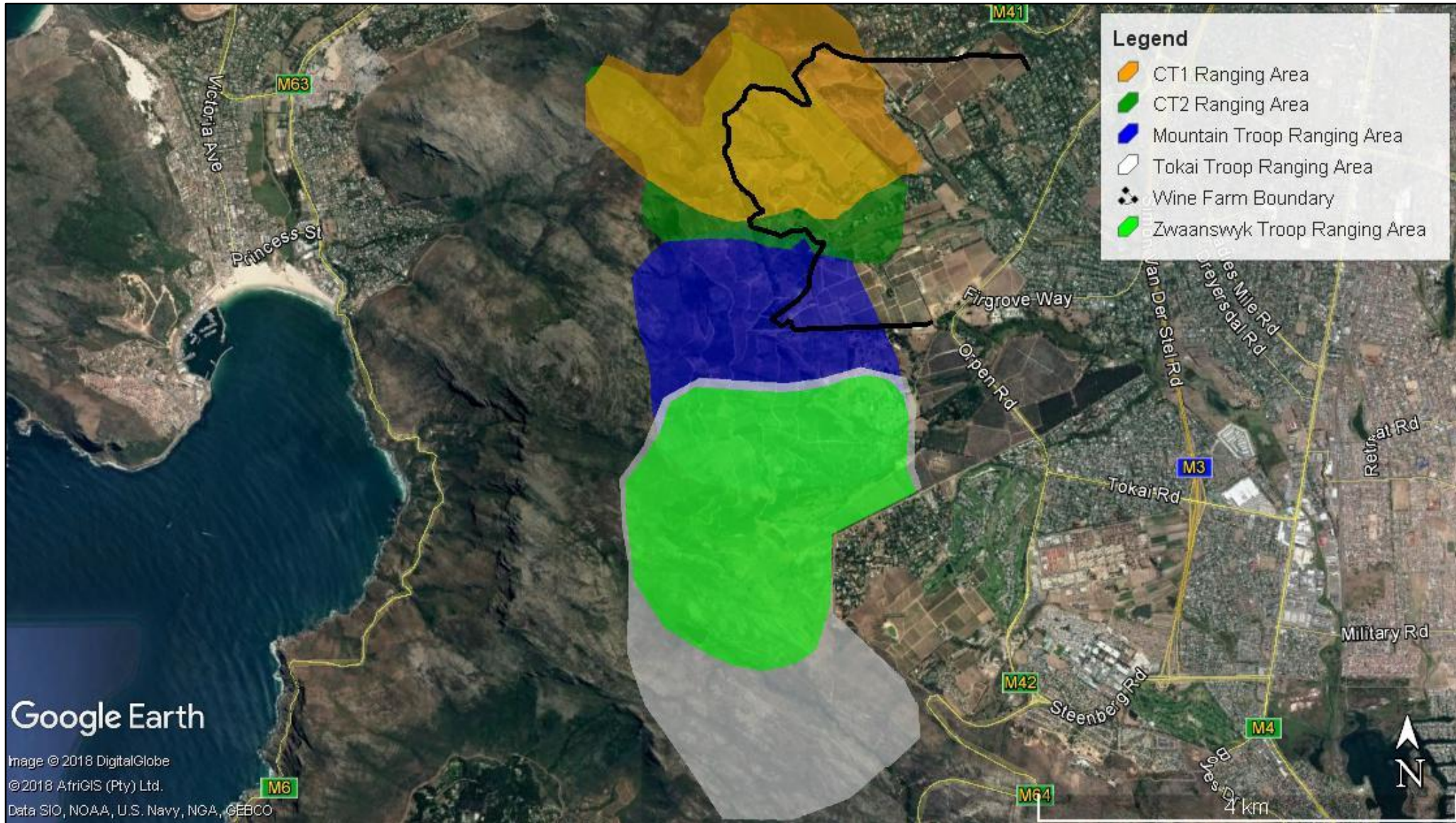
Five year synopsis

Baboon Management on the Cape Peninsula

- The following presentation provides an overview of key performance indices over the past five years of baboon management on the Cape Peninsula.
- This period marked the start of a concerted effort to keep baboons out of urban areas with better resourcing, improved management tools and better data for the assessment of management interventions
- The primary goal was reduced human contact and access to human foods with the ultimate goal of ensuring a sustainable baboon population with improved conservation and welfare status.

Northern Baboon Troop's Ranging Areas – Cape Peninsula

January 2013 to December 2017



Northern Baboon Troops' Ranging Areas over the past five years (January 2013 - December 2017)

Southern Baboon Troops' Ranging Areas – Cape Peninsula

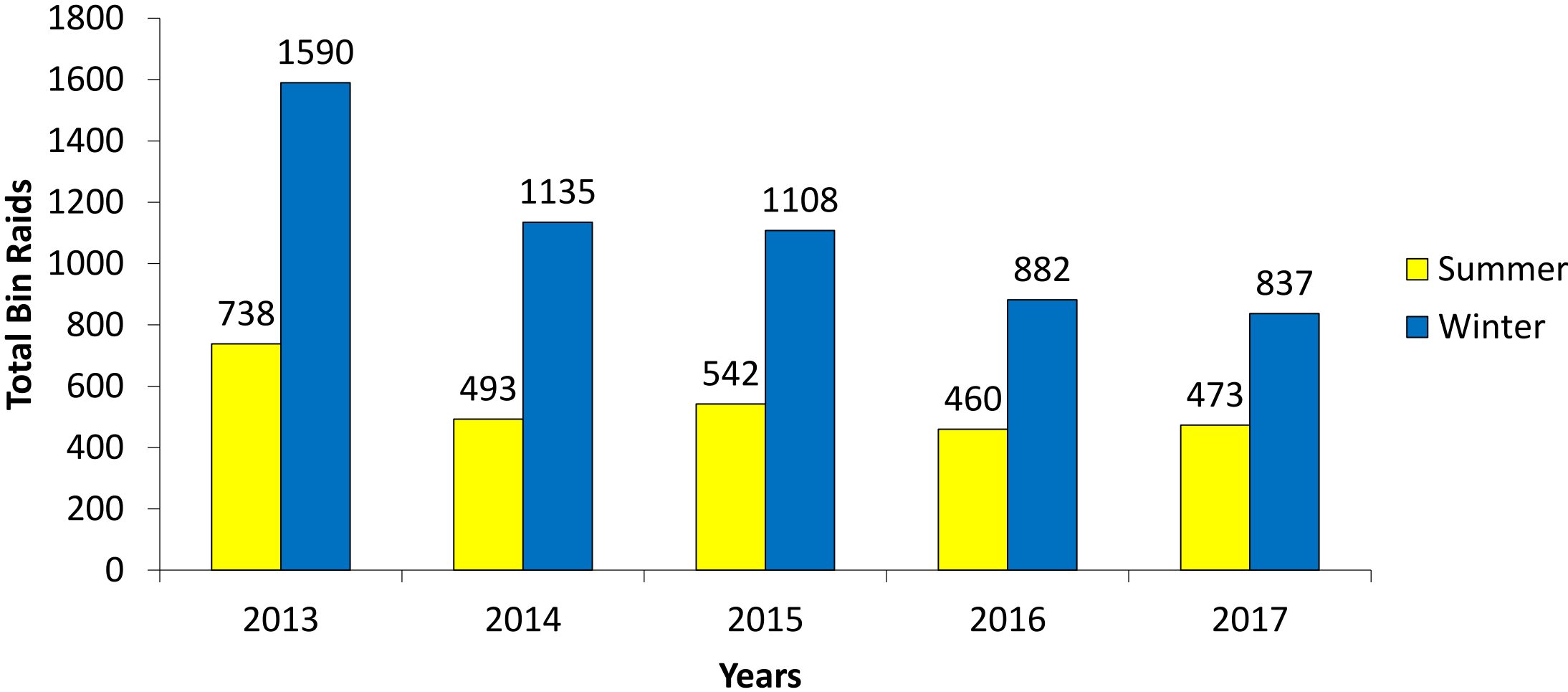
January 2013 to December 2017



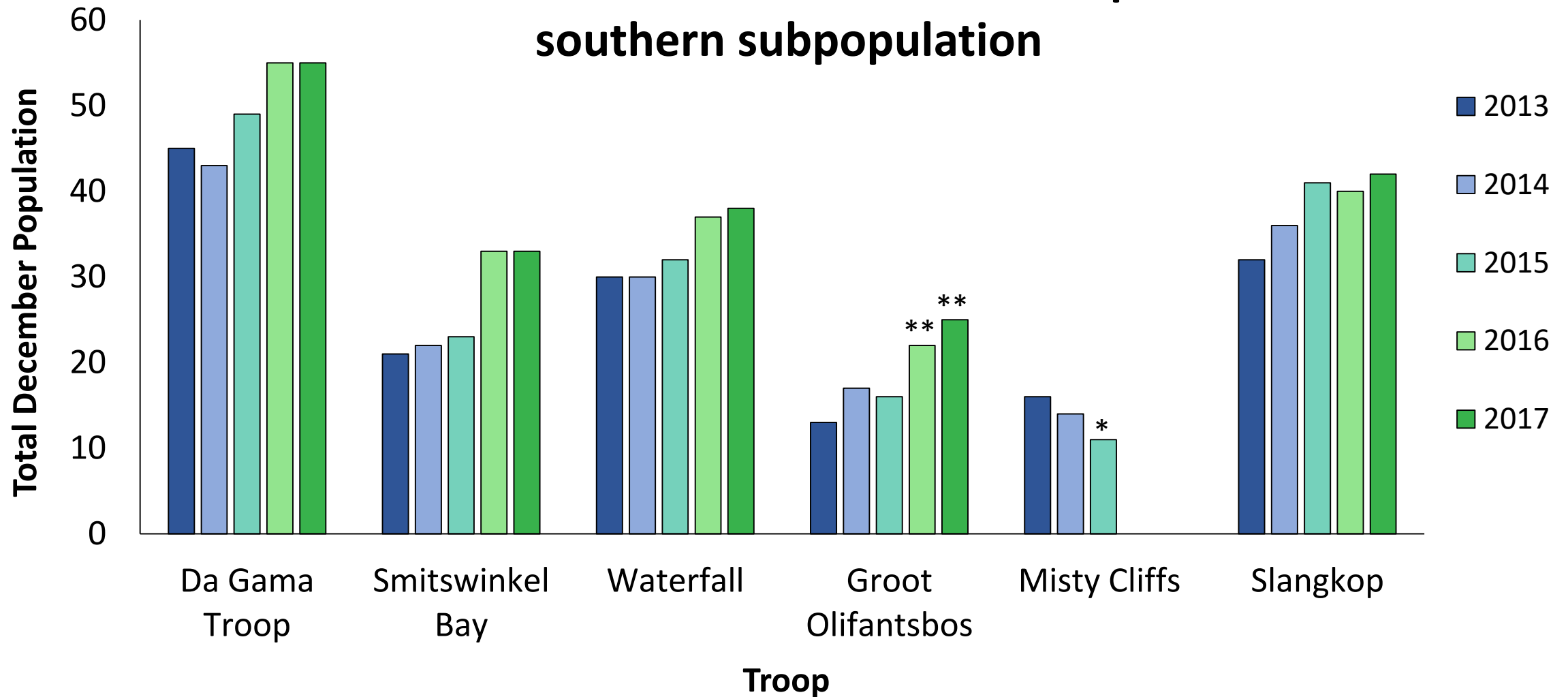
Southern Baboon Troops' Ranging Areas over the past five years (January 2013 - December 2017)

Total number of bin raids: combined data for Troops and Individuals

Summer (Oct – Mar) Winter (Apr – Sept)

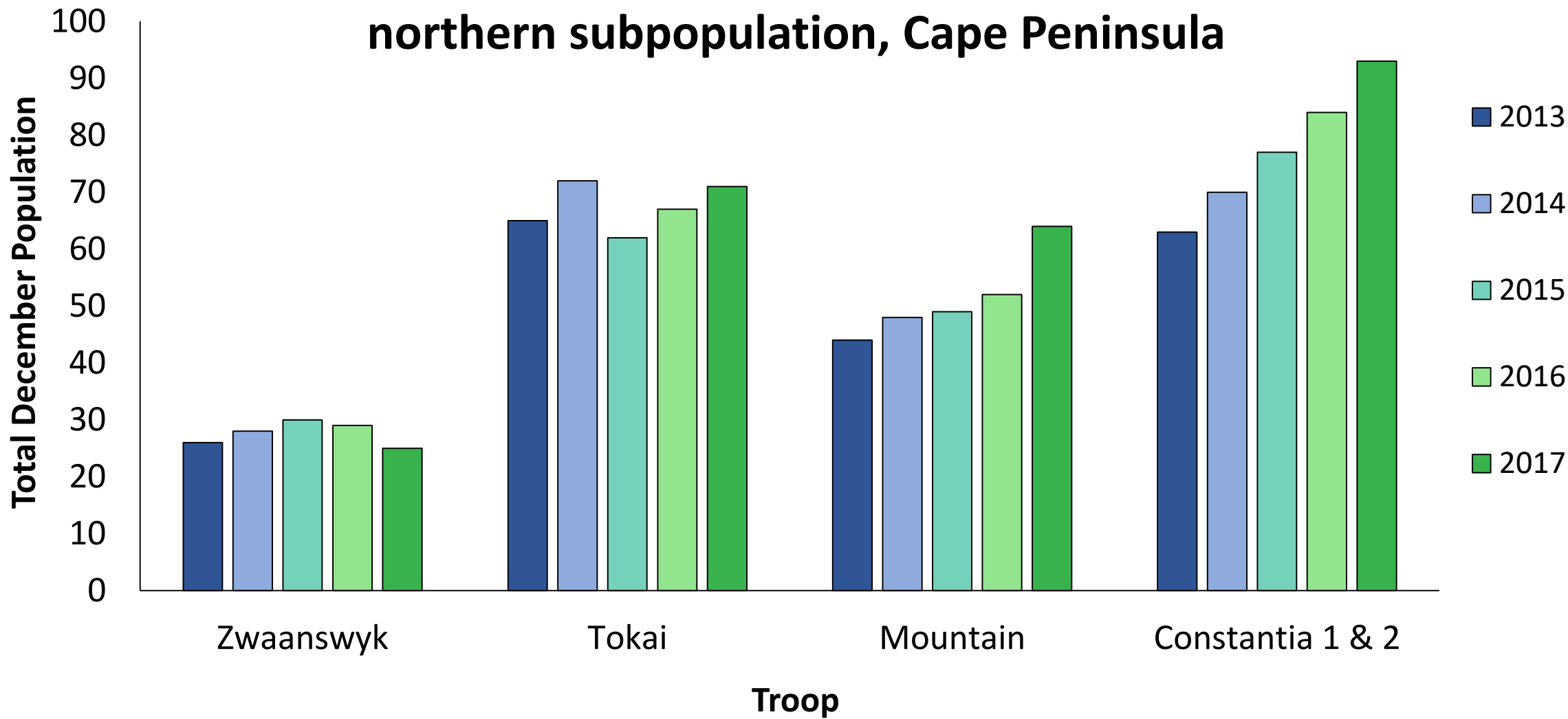


Estimated numbers for six baboon troops in the southern subpopulation

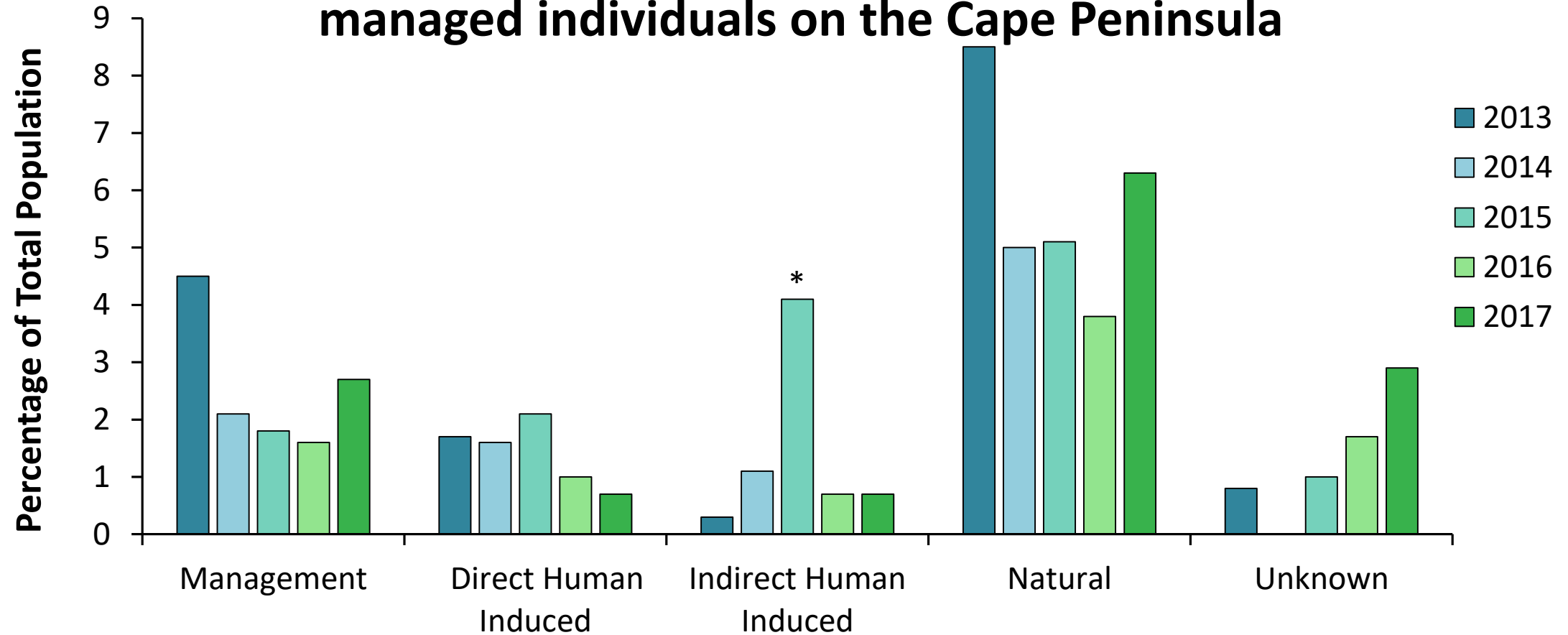


* The Misty Cliffs Troop merged with the GOB Troop in November 2015. Therefore there are no counts of the Misty Cliffs Troop after 2015. ** The Misty Cliffs Troop numbers, at time of merge, have been added to the GOB Troop as reflected in 2016 & 2017.

Estimated numbers for four baboon troops in northern subpopulation, Cape Peninsula



Causes of baboon deaths as a percentage of the total number of managed individuals on the Cape Peninsula

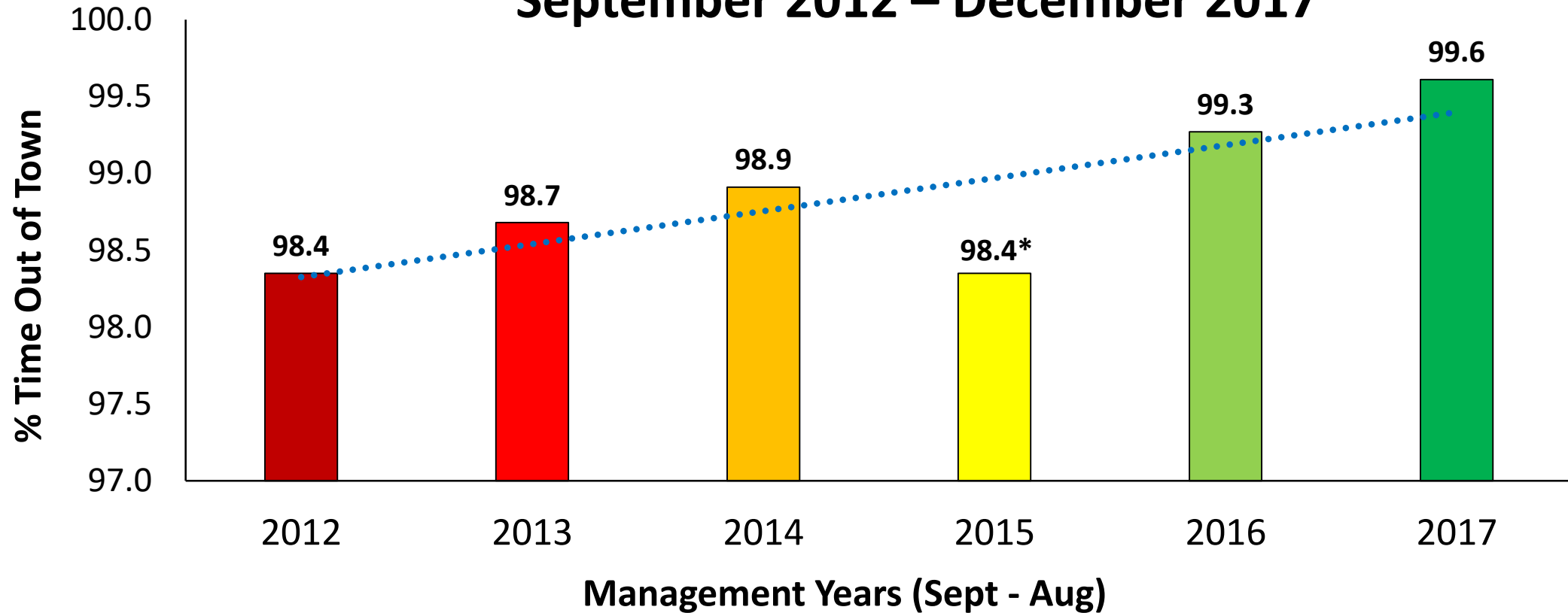


Direct Human induced deaths are a result of spatial overlap between humans and baboons and include shooting, poison, dog bite, collisions with cars.

Indirect Human Induced deaths may occur within or outside of urban areas and include burns from powerlines and fires.

* The elevated number of indirect human induced deaths in 2015 are a result of the March 2015 fire. The Tokai Troop lost 12 baboons and the Zwaanswyk Troop one baboon to the fire.

% Time that managed troops spend out of urban areas September 2012 – December 2017



In 2012 the baboon management tender requirement was 80%; the requirement in 2017 is 90%.

* The drop in time out of town for 2015 relates to the increase in time in town of the Misty Cliffs splinter troop.

Measuring The Results

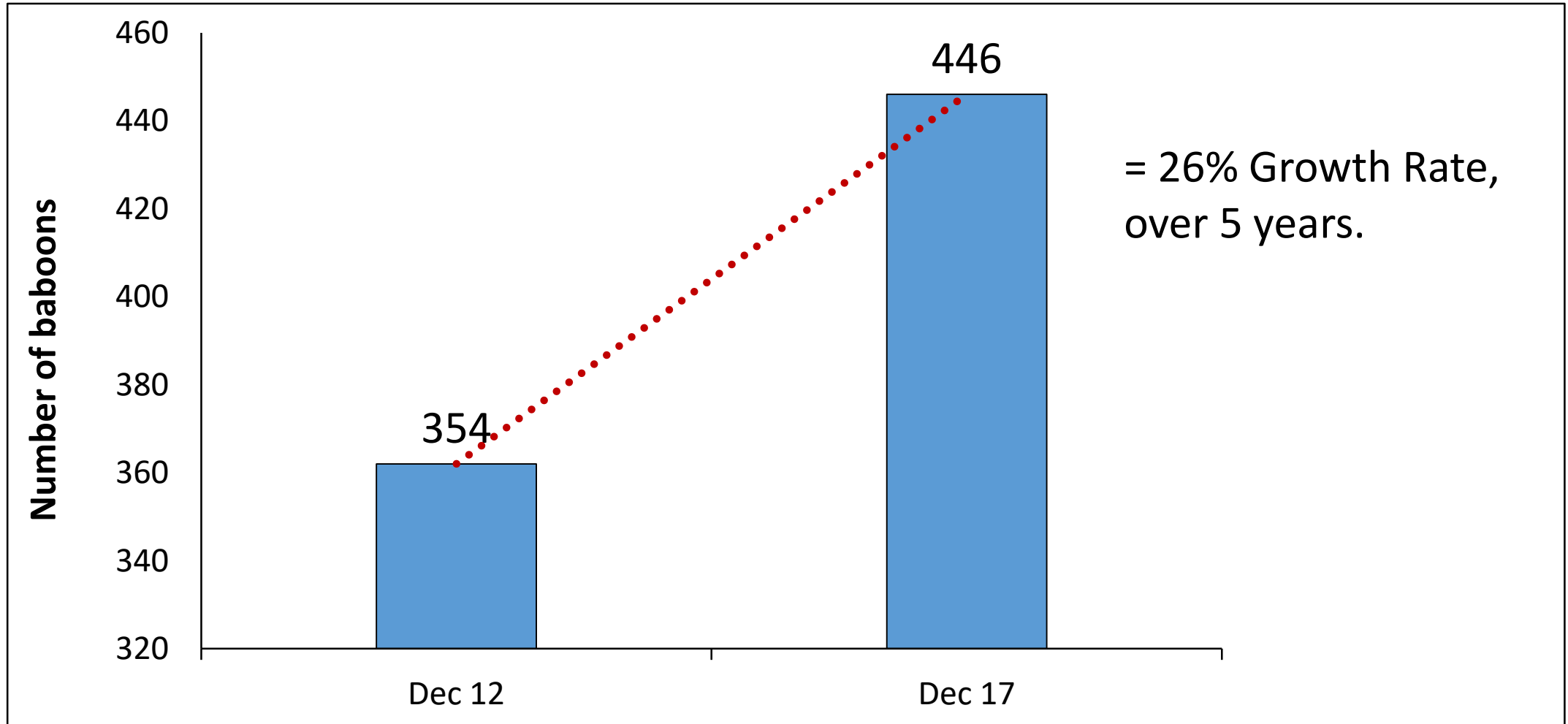
**Five years of baboon management on the Cape Peninsula
January 2013 – December 2017**

Management success on the Cape Peninsula can be inferred from:

1. Whether the population of managed baboons is stable or growing.
2. Whether baboons are spending less time in dangerous urban areas.
3. Whether the percentage of deaths attributed to negative interactions with the public is decreasing.

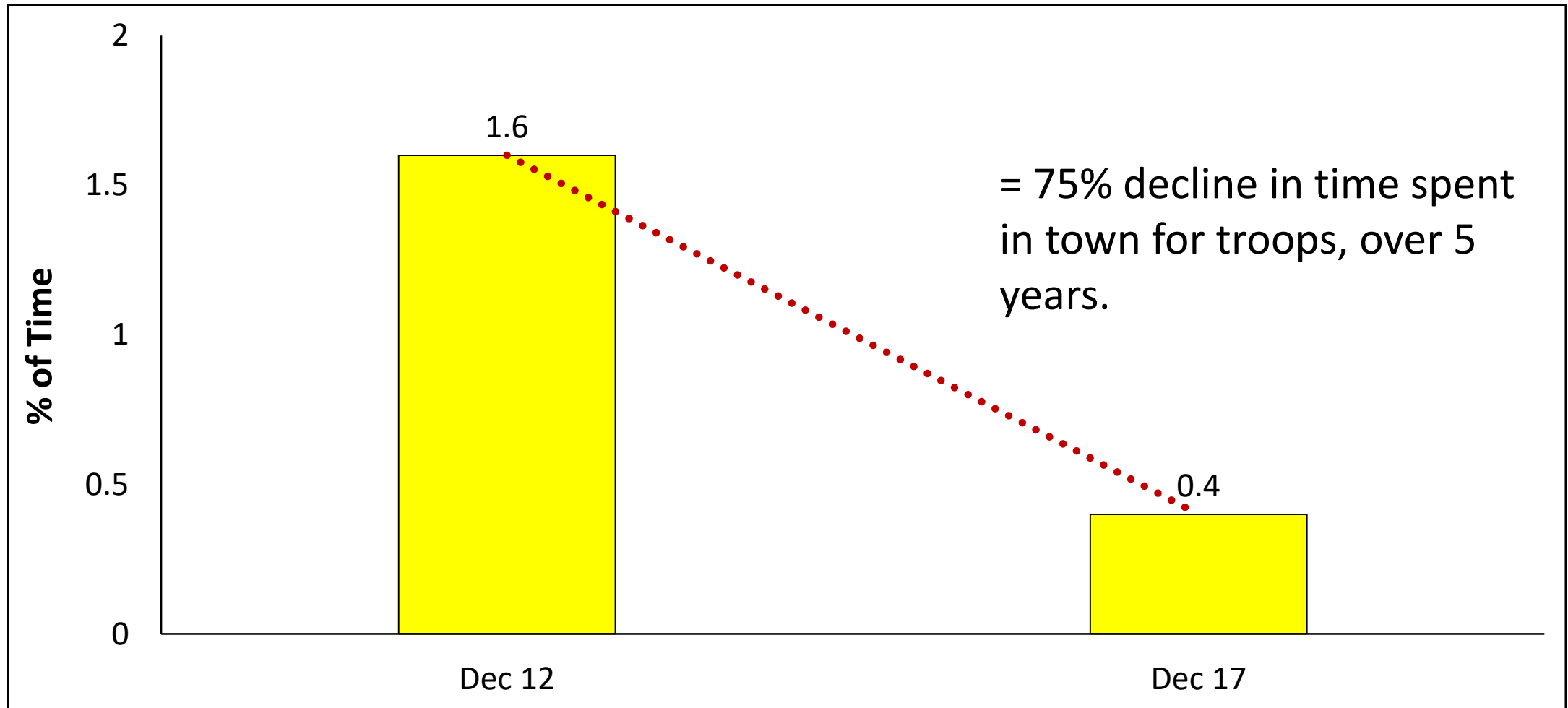
Results – growth in numbers within managed troops

Five years of baboon management on the Cape Peninsula January 2013 – December 2017



Results – the percentage of time troops spent in town

Five years of baboon management on the Cape Peninsula January 2013 – December 2017



Results – the percentage of all deaths that are human induced

Five years of baboon management on the Cape Peninsula January 2013 – December 2017

