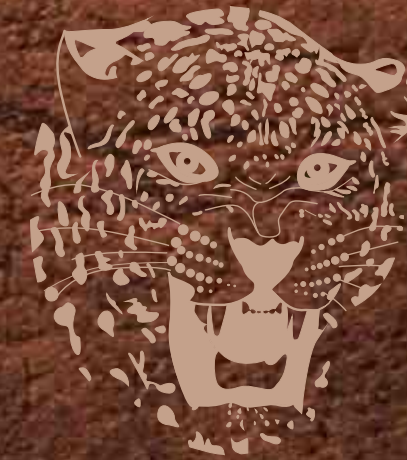




WESTERN CAPE GAME

Safari & Breeding



LIKE US ON
FACEBOOK

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OUDTSHOORN, WESTERN CAPE, SOUTH AFRICA

WELCOME

Thanks for your interest in Western Cape Game Safari & Breeding. If you're a serious hunter, you've probably considered hunting in Africa, and for good reason. Very few hunters who came to Africa have left disappointed.

Western Cape Game Safaris & Breeding is a private game reserve in South Africa, off the famous Route 62, part of the South African Garden Route & Klein Karoo. Here you will find our breathtaking fynbos game reserve which is home to an array of wildlife.

We cater for non-hunting guests, providing day trip game drives, photo safaris, shopping and side trips to the Congo Caves in Oudtshoorn and various other destinations in the Garden route.

Western Cape Game Safaris & Breeding's lodges, meals, custom blinds, equipment, trackers and skimmers are of the highest quality. Our personal service and commitment to excellence is second to none. We manage our land, animals and hunters to ensure both high success rates on trophy animals and a quality hunting experience.

Look inside to find out more about the hunting opportunities at Western Cape Game Safaris & Breeding and what separates us from other Africa Safari operators.

Danie Van Jaarsveld

Owner and Professional Hunter

Western Cape Game Safari & Breeding



WESTERN CAPE GAME

Safari & Breeding

HISTORY

In 1995 Danie and Janine van Jaarsveld moved to the Bushveld town of Thabazimbi in the Limpopo province of South Africa. There we converted a cattle farm into a game farm by removing all the inside fencing and introducing new game species like Gemsbuck, Eland, Zebra, Blue Wildebeest and Red Hartebeest.



Thabazimbi Bushveld Safaris started as a small one man show in 1995 catering for bowhunters. Our first group of International hunters were a group of

Swedish bowhunters under supervision of Mr Anders Gejer, a avid bowhunter and currently the President of the European Bowhunting Association.

The business grew and became one of the biggest bowhunting outfits in the country. We hunted exceptional trophies and had quite a few record book animals.



In 2007 Danie and Janine moved down to the Western Cape where they currently operate as Western Cape Game with a new face and new divisions to the business such as breeding with scarce species, tourism, hunting, community projects and developing of game feed.



"The prospectus of learning and exploring a whole new facet of South Africa and hunting alongside you again, is exciting beyond compare."

REFERENCES

ANDERS GEJER – SWEDEN

We had a great 1st time in Africa with PH, Danie van Jaarsveld, his kind family and professional trackers.

I will never forget our tracker Majak and his skills and appetite (he got my lunch box on a long day)

The land and facilities was top notch as well as the quality and number of game we were in contact with during our stay.

BEE LOGUE – KANSAS CITY USA

This man and his family and team are the best in the business, if you are considering a trip to SA for hunting, look no further !!!

BEAU RUTHERFORD - SAN ANTONIO USA

Danie,

After 15 years of knowing and hunting with you, with all the memories that we have made, along with all the superb Trophies that we have hunted together over the years across so much of the Bushveld, I look forward to a new Era and the experiences that are yet to come with the new endeavour into a new area. The prospect of learning and exploring a whole new facet of South Africa and hunting alongside you again, is exciting beyond compare. Looking forward to 15 more years, my friend!!!

TIM HINOJOSA - SAN ANTONIO USA

I would highly recommend booking your next South Africa hunting trip with Western Cape Game with Danie Van Jaarsveld. They put me on some amazing animals to hunt like, kudu, gembok, springbok and impala just to name a few. The accommodations were 5 stars, great staff, amazing food and very comfortable rooms with breath taking views. I would be glad to talk to anyone about my trip. I am going back to Western Cape Game for my next South Africa Hunting Trip.

TOURISM

Wherever you are, you've most probably heard about the Garden Route in the Western Cape ... and rightly so, for this is one of the most magnificent, awe-inspiring stretches of land in South Africa, if not the world.

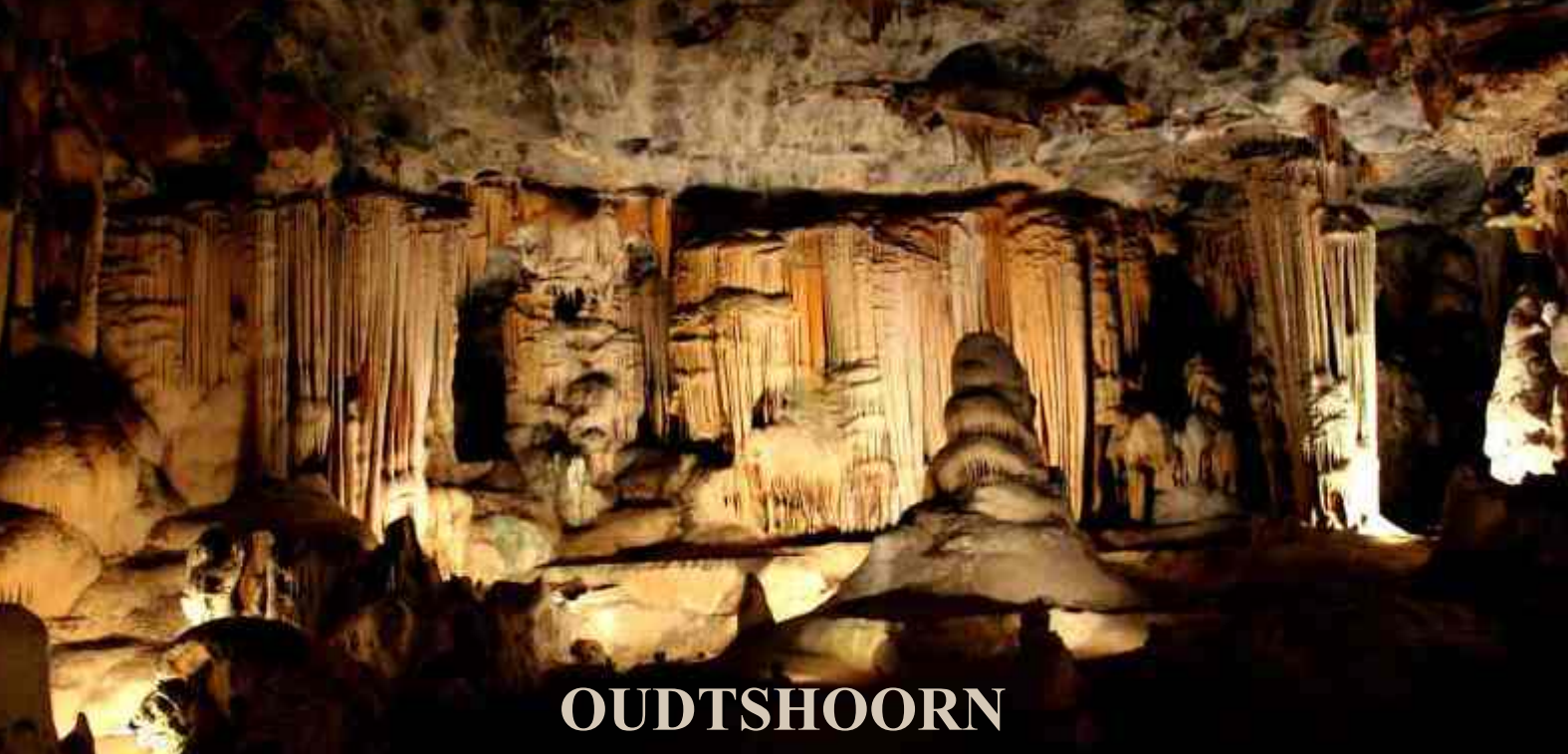
The Garden Route offers you majestic mountains, breath taking views, a natural garden of rich, colourful vistas, with valleys and lakes, rivers and forests, a paradise for bird-lovers and nature lovers, an eco-destination like few others in the world, with miles upon miles of beautiful, white sandy beaches and a zillion things to do and explore.

It is situated about 280km from Cape Town and is one of South Africa's richest botanical treasures, where you can lose yourself in nature amid the grandeur of giant Yellowwood or Milkwood trees in one of the indigenous forests.

It is a golfer's paradise. Fancourt Country Club Estate (situated in George), is consistently ranked in the Top 10 of South Africa's Golf Courses. The Garden Route offers a golfing experience comparable with the very best in the world - for example, the Pinnacle Point Golf Course, perched atop staggering cliffs along the dramatic coastline near Mossel Bay, was selected as one of the World's Top 10 Best New Courses for 2006 – first time in the history of golf, that a South African golf course was selected.

Western Cape Game operates in the beautiful Garden Route around George and the Little Karoo around Oudtshoorn.



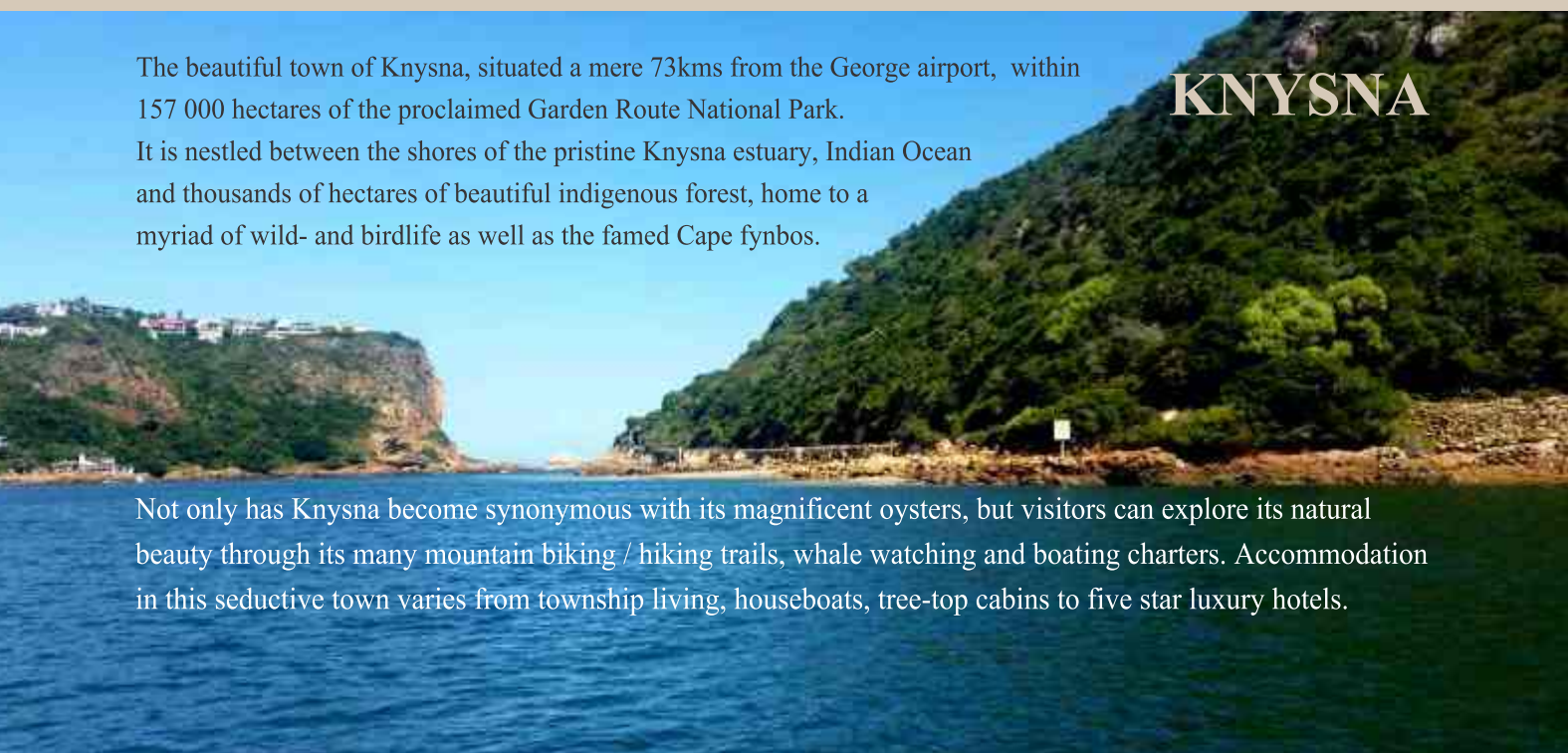


OUTDSHOORN

The "ostrich capital of the world" is a town in the Western Cape province of South Africa. Two ostrich-feather booms, during 1865-1870 and 1900-1914, truly established the settlement. With approximately 60,000 inhabitants, it is the largest town in the Little Karoo region. The town's economy is primarily reliant on the ostrich farming and tourism industries. Oudtshoorn is home to the world's largest ostrich population.



The region is home to the spectacular Cango Caves, Africa's largest show cave system; an ecological hotspot where three distinct plant biomes (succulent karoo, cape thicket and fynbos) converge; and the Swartberg mountain range, which is part of the Cape Floral World Heritage Site.



KNYSNA

The beautiful town of Knysna, situated a mere 73kms from the George airport, within 157 000 hectares of the proclaimed Garden Route National Park. It is nestled between the shores of the pristine Knysna estuary, Indian Ocean and thousands of hectares of beautiful indigenous forest, home to a myriad of wild- and birdlife as well as the famed Cape fynbos.

Not only has Knysna become synonymous with its magnificent oysters, but visitors can explore its natural beauty through its many mountain biking / hiking trails, whale watching and boating charters. Accommodation in this seductive town varies from township living, houseboats, tree-top cabins to five star luxury hotels.



PRINCE ALBERT

Founded in 1762

Originally known as Albertsburg, when it obtained municipal status in 1845 it was renamed Prince Albert in honour of Queen Victoria's consort, Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg. Prince Albert was historically part of the Cape Colony. During the latter part of the century, a nugget of gold was discovered on a farm in the area. Due to the fact that a similar occurrence had led to the Gold Rush in the Witwatersrand, this new discovery precipitated a similar population boom. However, the prosperity up North was not to be shared in Prince Albert and the gold mined turned out to be minimal. Prince Albert became a British garrison during the

Second Boer War in 1899. The town was the site of several clashes between the British and the Boers during this period. Prince Albert has a small local population, mainly engaged in farming and tourism. The village has many authentic Cape Dutch, Karoo and Victorian buildings, thirteen of which are National Monuments. There are several olive farms and other very large export fruit farms in the area, as well as wine producers, sheep farms and an export mohair trade. Birding, hiking, cycling and stargazing are other pursuits for visitors. The area is well known for its endemic veld plants.



DE RUST

"The quaint Little Karoo village of De Rust lies at the southern portal of the famous Meiringspoort (canyon), at the foot of the Swartberg mountains, about 35 km from Oudtshoorn. Considered to be the gateway between the Klein Karoo and the Great Karoo, De Rust has a typical Karoo atmosphere steeped in history, hospitality and time—time for well-being and time for

community. This slow pace of life and clean fresh air has an appeal to those who seldom have time to quiet their minds. Like most towns in the region, it is ostrich country, while the tranquil tree-lined village boasts excellent examples of late 19th century architecture.

MOSSELBAY

More than 60 kilometres of beaches - and warm, beach-going weather throughout the year (with at least 300 days of sunshine in every 365!); The riches of the Indian Ocean, the Cape fynbos, and the Outeniqua Mountains; Culture that stretches back over 164,000 years; 21st century infrastructure; and accommodation for every budget. Mossel Bay is situated exactly halfway between Cape Town (the provincial capital of the Western Cape Province) & PE.

Shark Cage Diving: Nothing compares to the adrenaline rush you experience when coming face-to-face with one of the world's greatest predators. You will be guided through this incredible encounter safely and efficiently. What's more, you don't need any prior experience with diving to enter the cage.



ACCOMMODATION

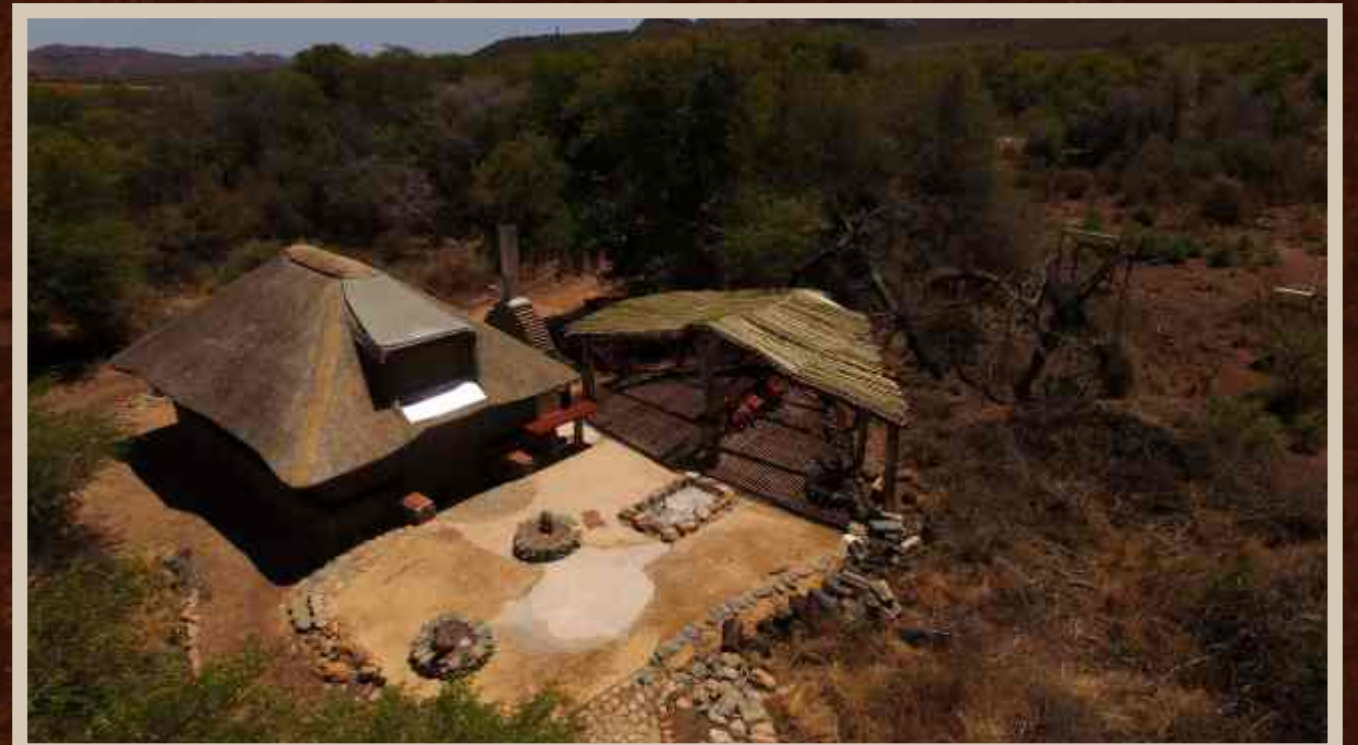
5 STAR LODGES | TENTS

Western Cape Game's accommodation ranges from luxury tented accommodation to 5 star lodges.

We cater for everybody's needs.

In the picturesque Schoemanshoek Valley, halfway between Oudtshoorn and the Cango Caves.

We ensure the best possible experience in personal service and sincere South African hospitality.



HUNTING

Hunting in South Africa is a R7.5 billion industry. It supplies jobs in the tourism sector, taxidermies, meat processing, suppliers of hunting equipment, hunting organisations, game capture and transportation, veterinary services, clothing, tradeshow and exhibitions and firearm dealers and manufacturers.

With 21 years of experience we can offer you top quality hunting with bow and rifle. We take pride in our animals, management and infrastructure as well as creating lifelong friendships during the hunt. We also take pride in fair chase hunting.

Some of our hunters returned for 9 years in a row – guess this says something about our service.

We are very serious about managing the numbers of animals, the land and vegetation they live on and to have hunters from a young age that learn and respect nature. We are serious about hunting ethics, respecting life and our wonderful creation.

Annual game counts are conducted by helicopter to establish the optimum carrying capacity on the land. In areas reserved only for hunting where only the older mature animals are taken, the populations can easily exceed the carrying capacity of the land. That requires the capture and selling of excess animals to other game farms.

With the popularity of South African hunts on the increase, more landowners are becoming involved, so there is a huge market for these animals. The hunting areas are great places for wildlife because they have great habitat but it also provides land and protection for the thousands of non-hunted species. With this trend continuing the outlook for South African wildlife is very positive. This is unfortunately not true in other countries on the African continent.

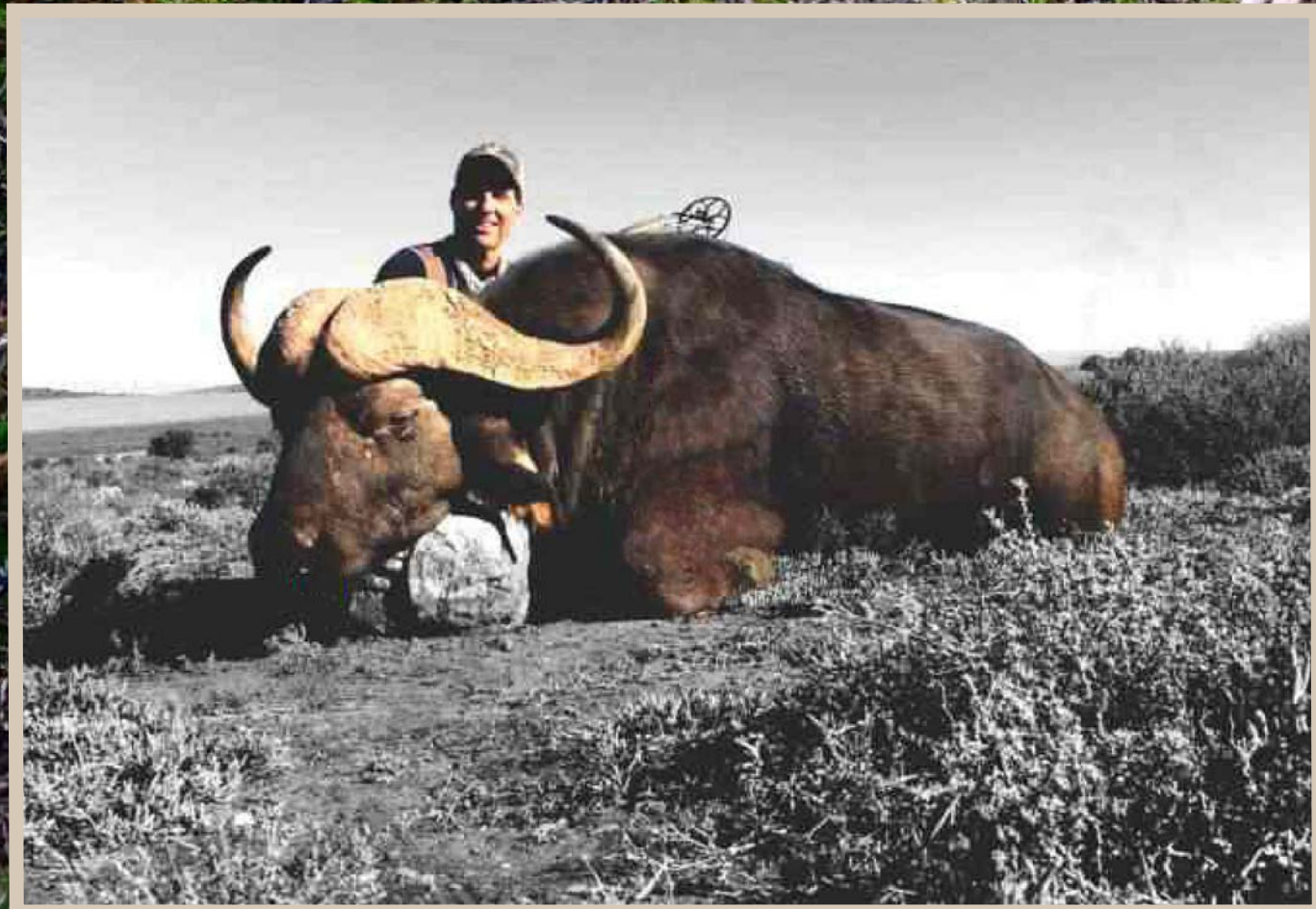


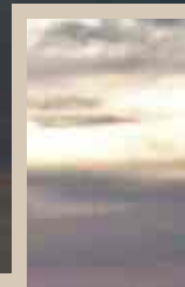
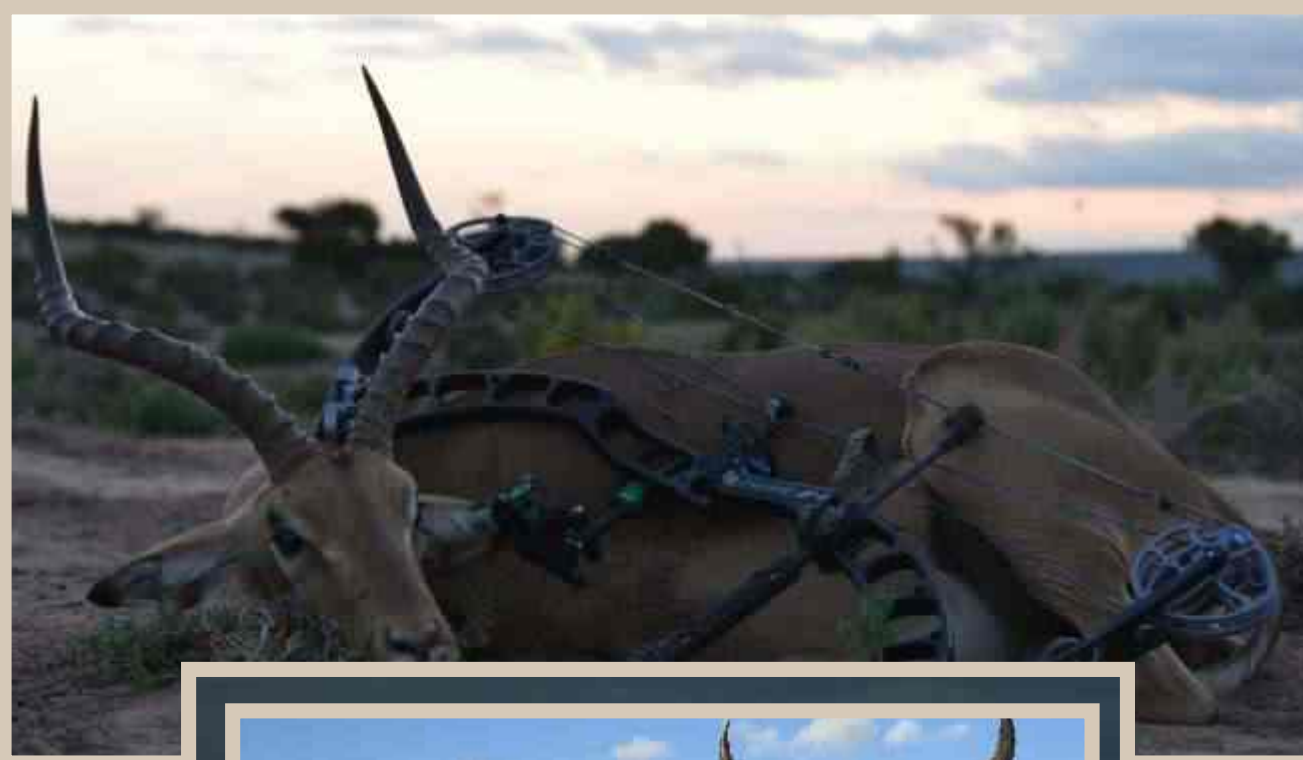
Q&A *What happens to the meat after the hunt?*

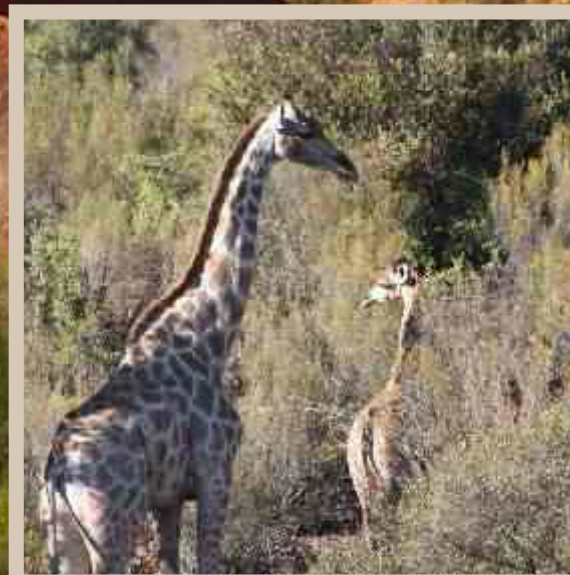
This is one of the most frequently asked questions we get and we are very proud to say we have a great answer to this question:
EVERYTHING GETS USED!!!

After the hunt every single animal is taken to our skinning shed where they are skinned and cleaned. South Africans eat a lot of meat and biltong (jerky) is very popular here. The meat from every animal hunted is used for sausage, biltong, steaks and mince. The bones and even the intestines are cleaned, processed and supplies food to many hungry people in South Africa. We also use this as a way to create jobs and feed needy families.

If a hunter does not want the skins, they are sold to tanneries to be processed and finally ends up as leather products.







BREEDING

There is no doubt that the "game breeding industry" is offering investors great returns on their investments (ROI) and has been doing so continuously even through the past tuff financial year. The time to get into the game industry has never been better than now and Western Cape Game offers you the simplest, yet perfect opportunity to get involved now.



To appreciate South Africa's game breeding potential, consider these statistics:

Game ranches increased from 9 000 before 1994 to more than 15 000 in 2016. The turnover in the wildlife industry has grown at an average rate of 20% per year over the past 15 years. Sable antelope and Buffalo are generating earnings of up to 27% per year thus consistently outranking listed equities on the Dow Jones and JSE over the past five years.

This unprecedented growth is driven by extraordinary demand from the rapidly growing tourism, hunting and game meat industries and is attracting astute businessmen, farmers and celebrities.

While sector growth will always be subject to speculation, the South African game industry is not in a 'growth bubble' for the simple reason that it has been funded by cash, not credit up to now. Due to demand, growth is therefore likely to continue and even accelerate over the next 3 to 5 years.



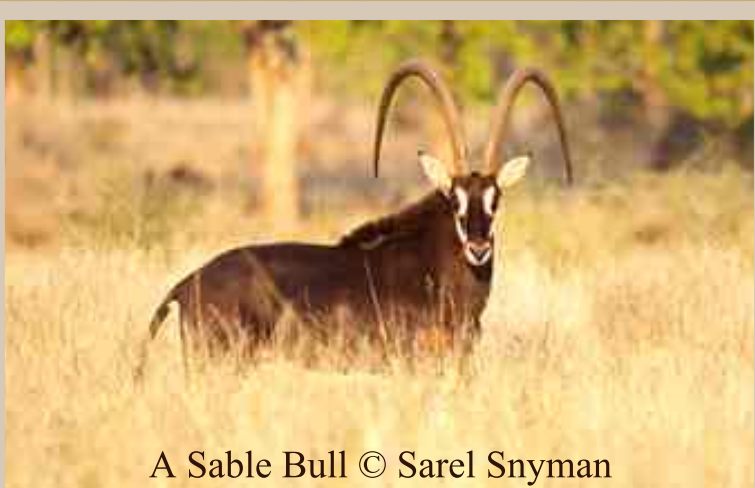
“There will be market fluctuations and prices will go up and down, but the bubble will never burst.. “The high demand for superior genetics will always ensure a premium for top breeders. “Top-quality genetics command a high premium.”

The focus on breeding the best specimens places SA in a powerful position in the global ecotourism market. “A growing middle class in the developed world and especially in developing markets will continue to create a growing demand for wildlife experiences.

Venison production also holds great empowerment potential. “There is 12 million ha of overgrazed communal land that can be used for sustainable game farming,” says Adami. Used productively, the land could support a big meat processing industry owned and run by rural communities, he adds.

The game industry's vision is totally aligned with government's growth strategy. “There is no reason it cannot grow from being a R10bn/year industry into a R100bn/year industry.” - Source: Financial Mail August 2013

Prior to 1991, all game or wild animals were res nullius, meaning that they belonged to no-one, effectively to the state. Further impetus was given to the industry in 1994 when the new Constitution of South Africa enshrined the concept of “sustainable use” of the environment.



A Sable Bull © Sarel Snyman

Over the ensuing 25 years, an industry, unique to South Africa (and Namibia), has sprung up occupying 20m ha (20%) of South Africa's marginal agricultural land. Today there are almost 20 million head of game on private ranches in South Africa – in comparison there are 14 million heads of cattle in South Africa. The State, including both National and Provincial parks, conserves only 6 million ha, on which only about 5 to 6 million game animals are found.

Prior to 1991 very few wild animals were found outside parks, a process which began with the arrival of settlers and their guns, their domestic stock, their fences and their diseases. Game animals were seen first as a source of food for the settlers and then later as competition for grazing for domestic stock. Veterinary Service campaigns to control diseases that settlers brought to Africa such as rinderpest, tuberculosis, brucellosis, together with African diseases like foot and mouth disease and nagana, that threatened the well-being of domestic livestock, led to millions of game animals being slaughtered.

Today there are four economic pillars to wildlife ranching. These are the breeding of animals for sale to stock other, often new, ranches, photographic tourism, wildlife products such as curios and game meat and hunting, including both local 'biltong' hunting and, mainly foreign, trophy hunting.

Together these four pillars annually contribute more than R20 billion to the GDP of the country with hunting being responsible currently for about R7,5 billion (R6, 5 billion local hunters and R1 billion foreign hunters). These hunters provide almost 150,000 tons of game meat for consumption in South Africa, a massive contribution to food security considering that we import about R4 billion worth of meat annually. Breeding and sales of game animals contributes almost R5 billion.



A Golden Wildebeest © Quintus Strauss

In the year 2000 the breeding of rare species and rare animals of different colours, catapulted the wildlife industry into a new league. Game ranchers began with the obvious at the time: Rhinoceros, both black and white, Bontebok, Blesbuck, Cape mountain Zebra, Black Wildebeest, Sable Antelope, Roan, Eland and many more.



The White Lion © Quintus Strauss



The King Cheetah © Quintus Strauss



The Eland

Game breeders have started to breed naturally occurring colour morphs such as the golden Wildebeest, black Impala, golden Oryx, black, yellow and coffee Springbuck, and many more.

Since colour morphs generally occur from specific areas and are not common, they, command very high prices – up to R7 million for a white flanked impala.



A Black Impala © Sarel Snyman

The first colour morph animal recorded in South African history was a golden Oryx which was shot in 1906 and thought thereafter to be extinct. Golden wildebeest have been seen naturally in nature in southern Botswana for decades. Seeing these golden animals as a shimmer silhouette against the rising or setting sun is a sight never to be forgotten.

Both black and white impala have been seen occurring naturally in the Kruger National Park and recorded as long ago as 1974. The decades old naturally occurring Timbavati white lion, De-Wildt's king Cheetah and the Nylsvlei yellow crimson-breasted shrike populations have become major tourist attractions.



CONSERVATION & REHABILITATION

We contracted Ken Coetzee from Conservation Management Services to prepare a wildlife introduction and management plan in terms of the Game Translocation and Utilization Policy (2014) of Cape Nature.

Our primary objective is to ensure that risks posed to biodiversity by the introduction of extralimital game species are effectively mitigated, to ensure sustainable utilization of natural resources, to ensure ecological integrity of wildlife species and to ensure effective protection, security and compliance.

Our secondary objective is the management, rehabilitation and conservation of the land for use as a sustainable, intensive and extensive game ranching enterprise and the commercial production of certain wildlife species for resale and hunting.



The game camps on Buffelsdrift farms were erected on land that had been overgrazed by livestock and ostriches for decades. The feeding pattern of ostriches in particular has a devastating effect on natural vegetation as they rip out the plants roots and all, denuding the veld of precious indigenous species.

Thus overgrazing removes all but the most hardy plant species, leaving the barren earth exposed to the merciless Little Karoo sun where summer temperatures soar to more than 40 degrees Celsius. Rain cannot penetrate the hard baked crust of the soil. This causes the water to run off instead of being absorbed by the thirsty earth. Runoff water causes erosion of grazing paths which can turn into major erosion gullies.

In order to rectify the condition of the land before introducing game, the veld was ripped to break the hard soil, and sown with oats, which restores nitrogen levels in the poor soil, and a mix of indigenous perennial grasses suitable for grazing in the semi-arid area.

In addition to winter rainfall, vast parts of the camps were irrigated by an overhead irrigation system, allowing the seeds to develop and grow, thereby restoring grazing for the first time in many years.

Erosion of paths was countered by building low stone gabions (stones placed in wire cages) at intervals across the width of the ditch. A piece of geotextile consisting of natural fibers and plant material judiciously cut from trees and shrubs in the area were placed on the upper side of the gabions.

These barriers help to slow down runoff water and capture seeds and plant material carried by the water. Seeds develop in this sheltered microclimate, thereby helping to restore natural vegetation.



BEFORE

AFTER



COMMUNITY PROJECTS

In January 2013 a dream came true. Vreugdevoetjies Pre School Centre opened on the farm, and a couple of enthusiastic children and teachers arrived on the first day. The desperate need for pre-school education became clear when the numbers soon grew to over 70 children. We are seeing the difference these dedicated teachers make in the lives of the toddlers. Children's ages range from 1 to 6 years of age.

The subsidy that the school receives from the government covers only about one third of our expenses. For the rest, we are dependent on donations and fund-raising.

Apart from plans to upgrade the school with the latest technology, we also realized the need for after school care for primary school children in the community to help them with homework.

An Art & Craft project was initiated last year, where unemployed parents can create ostrich products to sell for an income. This is becoming popular among the community.

We are very excited about our meat project that we will start this year. This is where we are going to use all the meat from our hunters to create jobs and to process ALL of the meat to benefit the community.



A number of bow-huntsmen who were hunting at Western Cape Game in Oudtshoorn in the Klein Karoo, donated clothing and cash to the value of about R20 000 to the Vreugdevoetjies crèche.

