



2008 / 1



© Drochon

Conseil International de la Chasse et de la Conservation du Gibier  
Internationaler Rat zur Erhaltung des Wildes und der Jagd  
International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation

**Inside this issue:**

<i>European Charter on Hunting and Biodiversity</i>	1,3
<i>Non-toxic Shot</i>	1,4
<i>President's Message</i>	2
<i>CIC YO in Sweden</i>	6
<i>Irish Grey Partridge Conservation</i>	7
<i>Singing for Conservation</i>	8
<i>Creating Human-Wildlife Alliances</i>	9
<i>European Bison</i>	10
<i>Spanish Ibex Draw</i>	10
<i>CIC Mission to Albania</i>	11
<i>New Year's Concert</i>	12
<i>Yesterday's Predictions</i>	12
<i>Best Practices in Sustainable Hunting</i>	13
<i>Large Carnivore Symposium CD</i>	13
<i>Auf den Fährten der Big Five</i>	14
<i>Pavillons de chasse de l'histoire</i>	14
<i>TRAFFIC Europe's Report</i>	15
<i>CIC Ball</i>	15
<i>Partridge Workshop in Marrakech</i>	16

## European Charter on Hunting and Biodiversity

At its annual meeting this past autumn, the Standing Committee of the Convention for the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern, 1979) adopted Recommendation No. 128 on the European Charter on Hunting and Biodiversity. This non-binding document encourages Parties and Observers to apply its principles in

the elaboration and implementation of their policies. Further, it provides guidelines for competent national authorities and relevant stakeholders relative to hunting and its use as a tool in management of biodiversity. The Standing Committee stressed the need to ensure that hunting and hunting tourism in Europe are practised in a sustainable manner, by

avoiding negative impacts on biodiversity while making a positive contribution to the conservation of species and habitats.

Work on the Charter was initiated through a Recommendation from the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe in 2004, which advocated that a European charter on hunting and biodiversity

*(Continued on page 3)*

## Non-toxic Shot – the North-American Experience Feedback from a CIC Fact Finding Mission

During the last week of December 2007 CIC Migratory Birds Commission President, Niels Kanstrup visited North America in order to strengthen cooperation and exchange knowledge concerning management of migratory birds. The main theme during the mission was non-toxic shot, although many other issues were discussed, among them more general

aspects of water-bird hunting, avian influenza and international reactions to out breaks.

One major visit was to Klamath Falls, Oregon, where Niels was hosted by Dr. Tom Roster. Since the early 1980s Roster has expanded his knowledge and experiences about the use of non-toxic shot, making him the leading expert in this field. His work has included basic

research as well as an impressive education program, today institutionalized in the organization CONSEP (Cooperative North American Shotgunning Education Program). During the last couple of decades Roster has sampled empirical data on the field performance of non-toxic shot and developed a so-called lethality table that can be

*(Continued on page 4)*



© Reiter

## President's Message

Der Präsident macht auf die kürzlich angenommene Europäische Charta über Jagd und Biodiversität aufmerksam, die eines der wichtigsten Ziele des CIC behandelt – die Förderung der nachhaltigen Jagd. Das ist genau das, was die Gründungsväter des CIC im Sinn hatten, als sie den CIC vor 80 Jahren in Paláríkovo gründeten. Um das 80-jährige Jubiläum besonders zu feiern, sind verschiedene historische wichtige Dokumente, Fotos oder Anekdoten von allen Mitgliedern erwünscht, um einen weiten Überblick über die Geschichte des CIC zusammenstellen zu können. Über 700 Teilnehmer diskutierten auf der 14. Österreichischen Jägertagung über die öffentliche Akzeptanz der Jagd. Wir müssen unser Tun in einem attraktiveren Weg präsentieren, um größere Publizität zu erreichen. Marrakesch bietet ein ideales Forum für uns, die Mitglieder des achtzigjährigen CIC, diese Themen zu diskutieren.

Le Président attire l'attention sur la Charte européenne de la Chasse et de la Biodiversité récemment adoptée avec pour objet un aspect essentiel de l'objectif du CIC : la promotion de la chasse durable. Il s'agit précisément de ce que les fondateurs du CIC avaient à l'esprit lorsqu'ils ont créé le CIC à Palarikovo il y a 80 ans. Pour célébrer cet anniversaire, nous demandons à tous les membres de nous faire parvenir des documents, photos ou anecdotes ayant une valeur historique afin de compiler un aperçu de l'histoire du CIC sur ces 80 ans. A la 14<sup>ème</sup> Réunion des Chasseurs autrichiens, plus de 700 personnes ont discuté de la question de l'acceptation de la chasse par le grand public. Nous devons présenter nos activités de manière plus attrayante pour être certains qu'elles soient mentionnées dans les médias. Marrakech représentera une plate-forme idéale pour nous, les membres de ce CIC octogénaire pour discuter de ces thématiques.

## Dear Friends,



80 years of CIC – from 1928 till 2008 – any reason to specially celebrate this Anniversary?

Yes, take this for instance: in this issue of our Newsletter, we present details on the new European Charter on Hunting

and Biodiversity, which deals with a prominent aspect of our statutory goal – to promote sustainable hunting. The Charter is a perfect point in case for a CIC-birthday proclamation and exemplified by three pillars from within the Charter: (1) guidelines for sustainable hunting, (2) guidelines for hunting tourism and (3) best practice examples for European hunters' conduct, safety and ethics. Your 80 year young organization, together with our partner FACE, prominently assisted the Council of Europe in the development of this seminal document. I think, we can proudly state that this is precisely what our founding fathers had in mind when they created the CIC in Palarikovo.

This brings me to an urgent request: we have the intention to compile an overview of CIC's 80-year history after our General Assembly in Marrakech. Could I therefore prompt you to dig into your – or even your family's – files and see if you can come up with any documents, pictures or anecdotes, which you would see as interesting for our task? Just send a short note to our Administrative Office if you have anything of "historical" value. Waidmannsdank!

Back to our daily activities, we just returned from the 14<sup>th</sup> Austrian Hunters' Meeting where more than 700 people discussed the issue of the public acceptance of hunting. Among the participants were hunters, of course, but also animal protectionists, people otherwise critical of hunting and non-hunting journalists from the daily press. The CIC was actively represented and I can report to you one interesting aspect which arose out of a number of fascinating topics. There is, for once, the result of an opinion poll by

Gallup. Guess what? Apparently more than 80% of the Austrian population are reported to be opposed to hunting. Really? Nobody wants to question the seriousness of the Gallup Institute, but is it not the way the question is put which "echoes" the answer? Suppose one is asked: Are you against the killing of innocent "bambis"? The answer seems obvious of course. Well, how about rephrasing the question: Are you in favour of conservation? Yes, certainly! A globally recognized contribution for conservation is hunting and fishing – in terms of sustainable use of wildlife. Are you in favour of hunting? "Looks different, sounds different", would be the answer.

The journalists present at this Austrian Hunters' Meeting challenged the hunting community – we hunters only represent a small fraction of the total world population, all-in-all a mere 1.3% in the EU. How then do we expect that the media – per definition eager to present stimulating and exciting news – give room to the "negligible" if positive activities of a few? First, we must ally ourselves with other sustainable users of nature to represent a bigger block of voters. With the fisherman alone we might touch more than 5% of total population. If the farmers, foresters are linked to us, we are talking of a higher two-digit figure! Secondly, we must present our doings in a more attractive way to merit reporting. To feature a hunting opera singer, a fishing and hunting movie star, a prominent racing driver who loves field sport and shooting might be of more public concern ... But are those people willing to stand up for hunting or fishing?

Marrakech will again provide an ideal platform for us, members of the octogénaire CIC to discuss these issues – over 440 registrations to-date is quite a sizeable "public". This number, however, should not detain you from filling out YOUR registration – there are still attractive hotel rooms available also for you!

See you with enthusiasm in Morocco,

*Dieter Schramm*  
Dieter Schramm  
President of CIC

## European Charter on Hunting and Biodiversity

(Continued from page 1)  
 be created, which would act as a guide for establishing common principles and good practices for hunting and hunting tourism in Europe. The Bureau of the Bern Convention welcomed this Recommendation and the idea of elaborating, in cooperation with concerned stakeholders, a European Charter that would address all relevant aspects of hunting and wildlife conservation.

The Charter is the product of a Working Group that was established in November 2005 with experts from Bern Convention Parties, as well as representatives from non-governmental organisations with an interest in hunting and conservation of biodiversity. The Working Group was to address hunting as a consumptive and recreational form of utilisation and management of species of birds and terrestrial mammals in Europe, in accordance with the provisions of the Bern Convention. The Charter thus represents a collective effort of governments, hunters and environmental organisations to discuss and facilitate sustainable hunting in a biodiversity conservation context. In this regard, my job has been to draft this document with input from all Parties and Observers, and achieve consensus on its content.

This work could not have been achieved without active participation by Working Group Members. This was not an easy task, but we were able to overcome challenges and cre-

ate a document that I believe gives "added value" in many ways. Carolina Lasén-Díaz and her support staff at the Council of Europe provided technical and financial assistance during the drafting process for which I am very appreciative. I am particularly grateful to Chairman Øystein Størkersen of the Norwegian Directorate for Nature Conservation, for his able guidance and for

**The Charter thus represents a collective effort of governments, hunters and environmental organisations to discuss and facilitate sustainable hunting.**

providing additional financial support for this endeavour. Although all members of the Working Group worked hard and gave much input to the document, I wish to particularly thank Dr. Robert Kenward of the World Conservation Union/Species Survival Commission – European Sustainable Use Specialist Group (IUCN/SSC-ESUSG), Dr. Yves Lecocq of the Federation of Associations for Hunting and Conservation of the European Union (FACE), and Kai Wollscheid of the CIC for their supportive efforts in the drafting of this document. Without their help and insight, this process would have been much more difficult!

The Charter has three main goals: 1) It presents a set of principles and guide-

lines to ensure the sustainability of wild resource utilisation in Europe, especially through hunting; 2) It recommends guidelines for sustainable hunting tourism in Europe to implement those principles; 3) It also recommends best practices for European hunters with regard to conduct, proficiency, safety and ethics.

With these primary goals in mind, the Charter seeks to provide guidelines for sustainable hunting practices within the context of the conservation of biodiversity. It encourages hunter involvement in monitoring, research and biodiversity restoration, and promotes cooperation between stakeholders in biodiversity management (landowners, conservationists, government agencies, hunter's organisations). It also seeks to ensure the sustainability of hunting tourism and promotes forms of hunting tourism that provide local communities with economic incentives to conserve wildlife and biodiversity. The Charter also recommends a code of conduct for tour operators and European hunters that ►►



Bei der jährlichen Sitzung der Ständigen Kommission des Übereinkommens über die Erhaltung der europäischen wildlebenden Pflanzen und Tiere und ihrer natürlichen Lebensräume (Berner Konvention, 1979) wurde im letzten Herbst die Europäische Charta über Jagd und Biodiversität angenommen. Dieses unverbindliche Dokument regt die Vertragsstaaten und Beobachter an, die beschriebenen Prinzipien in der Erarbeitung und Durchführung ihrer Maßnahmen anzuwenden. Die Charta zeigt die kollektiven Bemühungen der Regierungen, der Jäger und Naturschutzorganisationen, nachhaltige Jagd zu diskutieren und zu ermöglichen. Die Charta hat drei Hauptziele: 1) sie stellt Prinzipien und Richtlinien dar, um die Nachhaltigkeit der Naturressourcennutzung in Europa sicherzustellen, besonders durch Jagd; 2) sie empfiehlt Richtlinien für den nachhaltigen Jagdtourismus; 3) sie empfiehlt „Best Practice“ Verfahren für europäische Jäger in Bezug auf Verhalten, fachliches Können, Sicherheit und Ethik. Die Charta wird vom CIC in Zusammenarbeit mit dem Europäischen Rat und FACE herausgegeben.

Lors de sa réunion annuelle l'automne dernier, le Comité permanent de la Convention relative à la conservation de la vie sauvage et du milieu naturel de l'Europe (Berne, 1979) a adopté la Charte européenne de la chasse et de la biodiversité. Ce document non-contraignant encourage les parties et les observateurs à appliquer ses principes pour l'élaboration et la mise en œuvre de leurs politiques. La Charte représente un effort collectif des gouvernements, chasseurs et organisations environnementales pour discuter de la chasse durable et faciliter celle-ci. La Charte a trois objectifs principaux : (1) Elle présente des principes et directives pour garantir la durabilité de l'utilisation des ressources sauvages en Europe, en particulier grâce à la chasse ; (2) elle recommande des directives pour le tourisme lié à la chasse durable ; (3) elle recommande des « bonnes pratiques » aux chasseurs européens pour ce qui concerne le comportement, la compétence, la sécurité et l'éthique. La Charte a été publiée par le CIC en collaboration avec le Conseil de l'Europe et la FACE.



In der letzten Dezemberwoche 2007 besuchte Niels Kanstrup, Präsident der CIC Zugvogelkommission Nord-Amerika, um Zusammenarbeit und Wissensaustausch über Zugvogelmanagement zu stärken. Das Hauptthema war nicht-toxischer Schrot, aber andere Fragen, wie die Vogelgrippe, wurden ebenso diskutiert. Nach seiner Rückkehr sagte Niels Kanstrup, dass die Reise ein wahrer Erfolg war, und er feststellen musste, dass so viel Wissen schon da ist, das wir miteinander teilen können, anstatt das Rad wieder und wieder neu zu erfinden. Eine Studie von Bowers *et al.* schlussfolgert, dass die Bleikonzentration im Blut von Dunkelenten (*Anas rubripes*) nach der Durchführung des Bleischrotverbots in Tennessee um 44% zurückgegangen ist. Anderson und seine Mitarbeiter zeigten gleichermaßen, dass der meiste Schrot im Muskelmagen der Enten auf dem Mississippi-Flugweg erst nach 5-6 Jahren nach der Einstellung von Bleischrot hauptsächlich nicht-toxische Schrotkugeln enthielt und die Mortalität durch Bleivergiftung sank dadurch schätzungsweise um 64%. Ein Ersatz für Bleischrot ist für jeden Jagdwechsellager erhältlich. Weichstahl ist weiterhin das am meisten benutzte Produkt, jedoch können andere Metalle, wie Wolfram, Bismut, Kupfer und Zinn entweder als pures Metall oder in verschiedenen Zusammensetzungen, Legierungen und Polymeren benutzt werden. 20 Jahre Erfahrungen sind nicht nur aus Nord-Amerika sondern auch aus europäischen Ländern wie Dänemark, wo die Bleiverwendung im Jahre 1996 eingestellt worden ist, zeigen, dass die Jagd auch nach dem Bleiverbot problemlos weitergeführt werden kann. Gleichzeitig ist es wichtig, die Forderungen des einzelnen Jägers zu verstehen. Er ist schließlich die Schlüsselfigur.

► engage their services. Furthermore, the Charter encourages hunter education and information measures that promote safe and sound hunting practices as well as measures which increase proficiency in the use of firearms and traps. It emphasises the need for hunters to be knowledgeable about wildlife (including non-game) species and their requirements, as well as the basic principles regarding biodiversity conservation.

**It cements hunting as a legitimate and important tool in the management of biological diversity.**

So what is the "added value" of the Charter? First of all, it cements hunting as a legitimate and important tool in the management of biological diversity under the auspices of the Bern Convention. Aspects include sustainable hunting, hunting tourism, and

standards for European hunters within the context of the three pillars of sustainability (Ecological, Economic, and Socio-cultural). It integrates relevant EU and international policy regarding hunting, biodiversity and eco-tourism. It also applies central principles of the Convention on Biological Diversity as specified in the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity and the Malawi Principles for the Ecosystem Approach. We have attempted to do this equitably, with 12 principles and 47 guidelines aimed at biodiversity regulators and managers, as well as 59 guidelines for hunters and hunting tour operators. The Charter address both governments and stakeholders equitably with regard to common principles and good practices for the consumptive, sustainable use of wildlife in Europe in ways that promote conservation of biodiversity.

It is my sincere hope that

this Charter will be actively used by the governments of signatory Parties to promote and ensure the role of sustainable hunting in the management of European biodiversity, and that this model will have application beyond its borders. The CIC and other NGO's have a central role to play in facilitating this process at all levels. By actively supporting and applying Charter principles and guidelines for sustainable hunting and hunting tourism, "added value" can be achieved for local communities, wildlife resources and their habitats and ultimately, the hunting community.

*Dr. Scott Brainerd  
Norwegian Association of  
Hunters and Anglers,  
Norwegian Institute for  
Nature Research*

*The Charter will be published by CIC in English and French. Please contact the Administrative Office if you would like to receive a copy of this publication.*

## Non-toxic Shot – the North-American Experience Feedback from a CIC Fact Finding Mission

*(Continued from page 1)*  
used by any hunter to choose the best ammunition, gun choke, shooting distances etc. This table has been developed for North American hunting, whilst another has been adapted for hunting in Australia. There is therefore a clear option to develop European guides. Roster has also been in charge of hundreds of training sessions all over North America plus some in Australia and even in Europe. His recent newsletter and description of CONSEP activities is

available and can be downloaded from the Migratory Birds Commission home page [www.cic-wildlife.org/?id=328](http://www.cic-wildlife.org/?id=328).

**The prevalence of lead in the blood of Black ducks declined by 44% after the implementation of the lead shot ban.**

The other main visit was to Ontario, Canada, where the toxicity aspects of different shot materials was discussed in details with

Dr. Vernon Thomas, professor at the Guelph University. In this capacity Vernon has been deeply involved in the North American research in non-toxic materials and thereby also in the procedures of government approval of such materials. He has written several scientific articles and is co-author of the recent review revealing that 59 so-called terrestrial species have been recorded to ingest lead shot, mentioned in the previous Newsletter.

After returning, Niels Kanstrup said that the trip

was a real success, and it made him realize, that there is so much knowledge that we need to exchange instead of reinventing the wheel again and again. Problems with toxic hunting ammunition are the same East and West, North and South. Why not benefit from each other and make the best possible platform to challenge problems? - The North American experiences ranges from the basic investigations of the toxicity of not only lead as a shot material, but also to other metals such as zinc. With the assistance of the National Environmental Research Institute, Denmark, a literature survey has been made and it is striking, that out of hundreds of scientific and other papers the vast majority originate in North America.

Some of the most interesting work is the documentation of the conservation benefit of phasing out lead shot. One study

(Bowers et al., (2000) Journal of Wildlife Management, 64: 947-953), concluded that the prevalence of lead in the blood of Black ducks (*Anas rubripes*) declined by 44% after the implementation of the lead shot ban in two wintering areas in Tennessee. Similarly Anderson et al., (2000) Journal of Wildlife Management, 64: 848-857), showed that most of the shot found in the gizzard of duck in the Mississippi flyway (sample of 16,651 of mainly Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*) just 5-6 years after the phase out of lead shot was mainly non-toxic with estimated the mortality from lead poisoning reduced by 64%.

**Substitutes for lead shot are available for any hunting purpose.**

Substitutes for lead shot are available for any hunt-



*North American expert on shot lethality, CONSEP consultant, Tom Roster, in his right element.*

ing purpose. Soft steel is still the most widely used product, but other metals, such as tungsten, bismuth, copper and tin can be used either as pure metals or in different compositions, alloys and polymers. Further research is however needed to develop best practices. The ammunition industry is forced by a commercial market and the demand for non-toxic shot has been too low, to sustain investment in the development of new products, although now the price of lead is causing a new focus on alternatives.

20 years' experiences from not only North America but also in European countries like Denmark, where the first regulations on lead shot came in 1985 and the material was completely banned in 1996, show that hunting can readily continue after a ban on lead shot. At the same time, it is crucial to understand the needs of the individual hunter. He is, after all, the key person.

*Niels Kanstrup  
President,  
Migratory Bird  
Commission*

*Dr. Dick Potts  
President,  
Small Game Commission*

Pendant la dernière semaine de décembre 2007 le Président de la Commission Oiseaux migrateurs du CIC Niels Kanstrup a effectué une visite en Amérique du Nord pour renforcer la coopération et l'échange de connaissances concernant la gestion des oiseaux migrateurs. Le thème principal des discussions a porté sur la grenaille non-toxique, bien que d'autres questions telles que la grippe aviaire aient été également abordées. A son retour, Niels Kanstrup a déclaré que le voyage avait été un succès, et qu'il avait pu se rendre compte qu'il y a énormément de connaissances qui pouvaient être échangées, plutôt que de passer du temps à « réinventer la roue ». Une étude de Bowers et al. a conclu que la présence de plomb dans le sang des canards noirs (*Anas rubripes*) a été réduite de 44% après la mise en œuvre de l'interdiction de tir au plomb dans le Tennessee. De même, Anderson et al. ont démontré que la plupart des balles recueillies dans les gésiers des canards sur la voie migratoire dans le Mississippi 5 à 6 ans après la suppression progressive de la grenaille de plomb étaient majoritairement non-toxiques avec une mortalité d'empoisonnement due au plomb réduite de 64%. Des substituts pour les tirs au plomb sont disponibles pour tout objectif de chasse. L'acier mou est toujours le produit le plus utilisé mais d'autres métaux tels que le tungstène, le bismuth, le cuivre et l'étain peuvent être utilisés soit en tant que métaux purs, soit dans différentes compositions, alliages et polymères. L'expérience sur 20 ans, non seulement en Amérique du Nord mais également dans des pays européens comme le Danemark, où le plomb a été totalement interdit en 1996, montre que la chasse peut continuer sans problèmes après une interdiction des tirs au plomb. Toutefois, il est impératif de comprendre les besoins de chaque chasseur au plan individuel ; il est, après tout, la personne clé.



*The fact finding mission covered theoretical sessions and practical laboratory work, like here: Necropsy of a Common Merganser (American word for Goosander (*Mergus merganser*) shot with on of the new and efficient shot materials, HeviShot.*

## Commissions and Working Groups

Im November 2007 fand im schwedischen Öster Malma, dem Hauptsitz des nationalen Jagdverbands, die dritte Versammlung „Global Youth for Sustainable Use“ (GYSU – Jugend weltweit für nachhaltige Nutzung) statt. In dieser Veranstaltung erfuhren die Teilnehmer von der Jagd und dem Wildmanagement in Schweden und beschlossen einen Arbeitsplan für die CIC-Arbeitsgruppe „Young Opinion“. Man einigte sich auf den Satz „Unterstützung des CIC durch Hereinbringung der Zukunft“ als Vision und Mission der Arbeitsgruppe. Zudem wurde ein erster Entwurf von *Ethischen Prinzipien für Jäger* erstellt, der die vier empfohlenen Grundsätze ethischer Jagd niederlegt: Respekt, Nachhaltigkeit, Verantwortung und Fachwissen.

La troisième rencontre sur le thème « Jeunesse mondiale pour le développement durable », organisé par le Groupe de Travail « Opinion jeune » du CIC, s'est tenue en novembre 2007 en Suède, à Öster Malma, au bureau principal de l'Association des Chasseurs suédois. Au cours de cet événement, les participants ont reçu des informations sur la chasse et sur la gestion de la faune sauvage en Suède, et ont adopté un plan d'activités pour le Groupe de Travail. Un consensus s'est établi sur la vision et l'ordre de mission du Groupe de Travail qui est de « Soutenir le CIC en prenant en compte l'avenir ». La proposition pour les principes d'une *Ethique pour les Chasseurs* a été esquissée, définissant quatre principes que devrait suivre le chasseur éthique : Respect, Développement Durable, Responsabilité et Savoir.



© Wikström

The third "Global Youth for Sustainable Use" (GYSU) meeting was held from 21–25 November 2007 in Sweden at Öster Malma, the main office of the Swedish Hunters' Association. During the event 23 CIC-Young Opinion (YO) members and potentials from six different countries learned about hunting and wildlife management in Sweden. At the meeting a work plan for CIC YO was adopted as well as a proposal for Ethical principles for Hunters.

The purpose of the GYSU meetings is to give the participants an introduction to hunting and wildlife management in the hosting country, and to give the YO members an opportunity to meet and discuss as well as introduce potential members to the CIC. At this year's meeting the participants were given an overview of hunting in Sweden and the Swedish Hunters' Association. Both are closely linked since the association was founded in 1830 in order to stop the decline in game species. The work has been successful since most game species are increasing. Presentations were given by Dr. Niklas Holmqvist on Swedish wildlife research to which Swedish hunters contribute over 2.2 million Euros annually. The money is used for research on, for instance, the effects of using baits for hunting bears or management of rapidly growing populations of red deer, fallow deer and wild boar. Göran Bergqvist made a thorough presentation on Swedish moose management followed by an introduction to large car-

nivore management, two central issues for hunters in Sweden. As a concluding presentation Per Risberg from the Environmental Protection Agency gave an overview of the Swedish wildlife management system.

**The Principles are:  
Respect, Sustainability,  
Responsibility and  
Knowledge**

The second part of the meeting was opened by Tomas Landers who gave an introduction to CIC and YO which was very much appreciated by the participants. There were two major topics for discussion: drafting a work plan for YO until 2011 and drafting guidelines for ethical hunting.

The YO has been existing for some years and it is now time to define the future role of it as well as set up a professional work plan for the coming years. At the meeting there was consensus among the participants that the vision and mission statement of the YO is to "Support the CIC by bringing in the future". To achieve this vision, YO shall have two objectives: to bring in new members and integrate them into CIC and to bring the young voice into the activities of CIC. In order to achieve the objectives 14 actions points were agreed. A timetable and responsible entity were also defined for each action. The work plan will now be sent out to the YO members for consultation and adoption at the General Assembly in Marrakech 2008.

The meeting on hunting ethics was started with a presentation given by Dr. Torsten Mörner, veterinarian and president of the Swedish Hunters' Association. He gave an overview of crucial elements in the hunting ethics as well as elements to consider when drafting guidelines for hunting ethics. This was followed by national presentations on hunting ethics as well as presentations by working groups which the previous day had discussed a proposal of principles drafted by the Swedish YO members. The draft defines four principles the ethical hunter should follow. These principles are: Respect, Sustainability, Responsibility and Knowledge. The proposal is now ready and will be distributed to the YO members for follow-up at the General Assembly in Marrakesh 2008.

The participants were also given the possibility to attend a traditional Swedish driven hunt. It was organised in co-operation with Ökna Nature-use High-School. The school's pupils aged 16-18 years were responsible for organising the whole hunt and the YO members were given the task of "model hunting clients". This is a good example of how the YO can contribute to greater understanding for different hunting cultures by bringing in international aspects into the educational programme of this particular high school.

*Anders Grahn  
CIC Swedish Delegation*



## Progress in Irish Grey Partridge Conservation

**The CIC Falconry Commission has contributed to the conservation efforts of the Irish Grey Partridge Conservation Trust (IGPCT). The article describes the results achieved over the course of 2007.**

Grey partridge are the rarest resident breeding bird in Ireland. As a native game species, their plight has largely been ignored through a combination of apathy and decades of agricultural intensification – the result of which resulted in their decline to a single breeding population fragmented across 12 km<sup>2</sup> of cutaway bog (which is a type of peatland which it is no longer economically possible to extract peat). It is from this point that the Boora project originated: to avert the extinction of an iconic farmland bird on the western edge of its European range. Unlike conventional farmland, the management and creation of habitats for grey partridge on cutaway bog is immensely difficult. Even though the history of grey partridge in Ireland demonstrates that this species has a certain elasticity allowing it to adapt to habitats – so long as that habitat provide the essential parts of an ecosystem, whether man-made or not.

### Habitat management

In terms of habitat creation and management, the past eighteen months has seen a significant increase in order of magnitude, specifically with lands which were purchased for the conservation of grey partridge. In

previous years, the lack of a sufficient land frustrated development of successful conservation action. Now, habitats which were previously separated are linked by a corridor of land recently purchased.

In the autumn of 2006 and spring/summer of 2007, the creation of additional habitats and the management of second year crops continued throughout the study area. In addition, a thirty-acre intensive grassland farm was converted into a suitable grey partridge habitat, where spring barley, brood rearing mixes and grass-nesting strips were sown. In the spring of 2007, 8 acres of nesting, brood rearing, species rich grass mixes and overwinter habitat was also sown – a management regime similar to traditional extensive farming.

### Predator control

Generally speaking, predation on robust populations has little or no impact. However, to an endangered ground nesting bird on the brink of extinction, the fate of every individual matters. Together with habitat improvement, predator management in Boora aims to increase chick survival, and/or decrease the death rate of partridge by increasing the death rate of predators.

A mean chick survival rate of 32 (+/- 1%) is regarded as the level which has led to the population decline in Britain. Assuming population dynamics are the same, the results of the analysis on the Irish data indicate that breeding success is not yet sufficient to sus-

tain the population in the long term. 2006 aside, the increase in chick survival rate in the last 3 years of data is encouraging.

### Managing habitats for wild grey partridge – an ecosystem project

As in previous years, 2006/2007 was a time when the benefits of wild partridge management for other, non-target species were never more obvious. In relative terms, Lapwing (a red listed species of high conservation concern) and Skylarks are common breeding birds in Boora which incidentally benefit from wild partridge management, which effectively creates a mosaic of habitats. These are exploited by a number of prey species, consequently creating excellent foraging areas for a range of Raptors, such as Hen-Harrier, Marsh Harrier and the Barn Owl, which is red-listed species.

### Summary

In the past decade we have gained a valuable insight into the importance of predator control and the need for habitat improvement, but more importantly, learned to adapt and synergize a series of management strategies within IUCN guidelines. These have but one goal: the prevention of the total extinction of grey partridge from the Irish landscape.

The full report is available at [www.cic-wildlife.org/?id=253](http://www.cic-wildlife.org/?id=253)

Kieran Buckley  
IGPCT

[www.greypartridge.ie](http://www.greypartridge.ie)

Die Falknerei Kommission hat die Erhaltung von Rebhühnern in Irland durch den „Irish Grey Partridge Conservation Trust“ (Stiftung für Rebhühnerhaltung in Irland – [www.greypartridge.ie](http://www.greypartridge.ie)) unterstützt. Die Stiftung hat Managementstrategien ausgearbeitet und auch ein Pilotprojekt zur Erhaltung der Rebhühner aufgebaut. Die folgende Zusammenfassung stellt die Ereignisse aus 2007 im Einzelnen dar.

La Commission de la fauconnerie du CIC a également soutenu la conservation de la perdrix grise en Irlande dans le cadre d'un projet géré par l'Association irlandaise pour la conservation des perdrix grises ([www.greypartridge.ie](http://www.greypartridge.ie)). Les stratégies de gestion de l'espèce ont été élaborées ainsi qu'un projet de conservation à l'aide d'un système de surveillance par satellite. L'article décrit le progrès des événements durant l'année 2007.

© Reiter



## Singing for Conservation

CIC unterstützt die "Ushoroba Wildlife Band" im Selous-Niassa-Wildtier-Korridor in Tansania. Die Band verbreitet die Botschaft, dass nachhaltiger Jagdtourismus und Subsistenzjagd der Dorfbewohner wichtige Elemente des Wildschutzes darstellen. Elefanten, Büffel, Roosevelt Rappenantilopen, Nyassa Gnus, Löwen, Leoparden und andere Wildtiere waren in der Vergangenheit weit verbreitet, sind aber durch Wilderei stark zurückgegangen. Wenn man der lokalen Bevölkerung die Nutzungsrechte gibt, erwartet man, dass sie einen Sinn für Eigentum am Wild entwickeln und Wilderei kontrollieren, um die nachhaltige Nutzung der Wildtiere für ihren eigenen ökonomischen und sozialen Nutzen zu ermöglichen. „Wer ist für die Erhaltung unserer Naturressourcen verantwortlich?“ ist der Haupttitel der sechs Lieder von Ushoroba, die von der [www.selous-niassa-corridor.com](http://www.selous-niassa-corridor.com) Website heruntergeladen werden können.

Le CIC soutient l'orchestre Ushoroba dans le Corridor de la Faune sauvage de Selous-Niassa en Tanzanie. Les membres de l'orchestre pensent que le tourisme cynégétique et la chasse de subsistance effectuée par les villageois doivent devenir les activités principales liées à la faune sauvage. Les éléphants, buffles, antilopes roosevelt-sable, gnous niassa, lions, léopards et autres animaux sauvages ont été abondants dans le passé mais leur nombre a été sérieusement réduit par le braconnage extensif. En accordant aux communautés locales les droits d'utilisation, on espère qu'elles développeront un sens de propriété et contrôleront le braconnage afin de faciliter l'utilisation durable de la faune sauvage pour leur propre bénéfice économique et social. « Qui est responsable de la conservation de nos ressources naturelles ? » est le titre du prochain album de six chansons d'Ushoroba que l'on peut télécharger sur le site [www.selous-niassa-corridor.com](http://www.selous-niassa-corridor.com).

"Nani wawajibike kutunza maliasili yetu? - Who is responsible for the conservation of our natural resources?"

This is the title of a set of six songs produced by the "Ushoroba Cultural Group" from the town of Namtumbo in southern Tanzania which is supported by the CIC and a wildlife project financed by Germany and the United Nations.

Ushoroba is the local Kiswahili name for the Selous - Niassa Wildlife Corridor. It connects the largest hunting reserves in Africa; the Selous Game Reserve of Tanzania and the Niassa Game Reserve of Mozambique. The conservation of the Miombo forests in this unique landscape ensures the undisturbed migration of elephants and other wildlife linking the protected areas to one of the largest elephant ranges in the world. The corridor is located in Tanzania's Ruvuma region and is managed by 29 villages which have their own wildlife management

areas. These areas will create a contiguous network to ensure the protection of the Selous Niassa Wildlife Corridor.

Sustainable hunting tourism and village subsistence hunting will be the major wildlife related activities. Elephants, buffaloes, roosevelt-sable, niassa-wildebeest, lions, leopards and other wild animals have been abundant in the past but have been greatly reduced by widespread poaching. By giving the local communities user rights it is expected that they develop a sense of ownership and will control poaching in order to facilitate sustainable use of wildlife for their own economic and social benefit. Villages already have their own village game scouts and anti-poaching programs. There are signs that game has started to recover. People are quite enthusiastic about the prospects of the corridor. The creation of the band came spontaneously and was initiated by teachers and musicians. The idea is to campaign for

the corridor, wildlife management and sustainable hunting. All songs are locally produced under very simple technical conditions. They are available on cassettes and CDs and are presently the top dance music in all local bars. They will also be available in neighboring Mozambique. All songs are composed and performed by the "Ushoroba Cultural Group" and represent the music style and culture of the major ethnic groups living in and around the corridor, which are the Ndendeule, Ngoni and Yao.

The CIC Tropical Game Commission has assisted the band with the production of the first CD and the CIC logo is found on all CDs, cassettes and on the T-Shirts which the musicians perform in.

The website of the Selous-Niassa Wildlife Corridor provides a free download of all songs: [www.selous-niassa-corridor.com](http://www.selous-niassa-corridor.com)

*K. Ngomello,  
R. Hahn,  
R.D. Baldus*



© Hahn



## Creating Human-Wildlife Alliances African Countries Prioritise Wildlife and Hunting in FAO

**Why is the economic value of wildlife not reflected in so many national accounts? Are we not under pricing our wildlife resources? How can we effectively ensure that communities have a share in revenues retained from wildlife use, be it through hunting or other forms of tourism, instead of only talking about it and leaving the local people sitting at another table?**

These few questions show that wildlife and sustainable hunting received prominent recognition by delegates at 16th Session of the FAO's African Forestry and Wildlife Commission, held 18-21 February 2008 in Khartoum, Sudan. The African Forestry and Wildlife Commission (AFWC) is one of the FAO specialized commissions, which is unique as it integrates both forestry and wildlife and has been in operation since the 1960's.

"Create Human-Wildlife-Alliances rather than manage Human-Wildlife-Conflicts!" This expression by one of the delegates summarizes in a nutshell discussions during a special session on wildlife: how can wildlife in Africa contribute to poverty alleviation, food security and protected area management? The answers are complex, yet the questions are often neglected in the shade of forestry or agricultural sec-



tors across the continent. In fact, wildlife is important in the delivery of FAO's mandate which addresses both food security, and poverty alleviation.

Recommendations to member countries to examine and study the potential for sustainable use of wildlife and to create enabling environments for allowing nature tourism, sustainable hunting tourism and other forms of wildlife use found strong support across the African delegates. With regard to protected areas, delegates discussed ways forward to make wildlife use contributing to the financing.

**If wildlife and protected areas do not contribute to poverty alleviation, but rather limit access to resources that would otherwise be used to alleviate poverty, their conservation has no political future.**

During his presentation on Sustainable Financing of Protected Areas, CIC's Director General Kai Wollscheid noted that, "if wildlife and protected

areas do not contribute to poverty alleviation, but rather limit access to resources that would otherwise be used to alleviate poverty, their conservation has no political future". Sustainable hunting was presented as one of the key components of modern conservation concepts that could render – along side other forms of sustainable use – the highest income to sustain protected areas in the long run.

**Create Human-Wildlife-Alliances rather than manage Human-Wildlife-Conflicts!**

Critical to the long term survival of African wildlife is the growing threat of human-wildlife-conflict. The International Foundation for the Conservation of Wildlife (IGF) presented an excellent synthesis report on consequences of continued conflict and potential management strategies to address increasing conflict (further details on this report will be published in the next edition of the CIC Newsletter).

In view of ever limited resources, the participants at the Session called for the development of innovative partnerships based on synergies; CIC and the FAO have this relationship. The delegates encouraged CIC to continue providing technical advice in this field.

Die 16. Sitzung der Kommission für Afrikanische Forst- und Wildtierbewirtschaftung der FAO wurde in Khartoum, Sudan vom 18.-21. Februar 2008 abgehalten. Wildtiere spielen im Auftrag der FAO eine wichtige Rolle, denn sie können zur Lebensmittelsicherheit und zum Kampf gegen Armut beisteuern. „Schafft Mensch-Wildtier-Allianzen, anstatt Mensch-Wildtier-Konflikte zu behandeln!“ – fasste einer der Delegierten die Diskussionen zusammen. Empfehlungen für Mitgliedstaaten, um Möglichkeiten für die nachhaltige Nutzung der Wildtiere zu untersuchen und um Naturtourismus, nachhaltigen Jagdtourismus und andere Formen der Wildtiernutzung zu ermöglichen, fanden unter den afrikanischen Delegierten starke Unterstützung. Kai Wollscheid betonte in seiner Präsentation: wenn Wildtiere und Schutzgebiete nicht zum Kampf gegen die Armut beitragen, sondern den Zugriff zu Ressourcen begrenzen, deren Nutzung andernfalls die Armut lindern könnten, hat ihre Erhaltung aus politischer Sicht keine Zukunft.

La 16e Session de la Commission africaine pour la forêt et la faune sauvage de la FAO s'est tenue du 18 au 21 février 2008 à Khartoum, au Soudan. La faune sauvage est un aspect important du mandat de la FAO, qui prend aussi en compte les questions d'alimentation, de sécurité et de soulagement de la pauvreté. « Il faut créer des alliances Homme-Faune Sauvage plutôt que de gérer des conflits Homme-Faune Sauvage ! » – a résumé l'un des délégués. Les recommandations aux pays membres d'étudier le potentiel pour une utilisation durable de la faune sauvage et de créer des environnements permettant le tourisme écologique, le tourisme de chasse durable et d'autres formes d'utilisation de la vie sauvage ont rencontré une forte adhésion parmi les délégués africains. Kai Wollscheid a souligné dans sa présentation : si la faune sauvage et les zones protégées ne contribuent pas au soulagement de la pauvreté, mais limitent l'accès aux ressources qui pourraient être utilisées pour soulager la pauvreté, leur conservation n'a pas d'avenir politique.

Die Schutzgemeinschaft Deutsches Wild, eine Organisation zur Erhaltung der freilebenden Tierwelt, hat den Wisent (*Bison bonasus*), das größte Wildrind Europas, zum „Tier des Jahres 2008“ gewählt. Anlass ist, dass 2008 in den Wäldern des Prinzen zu Sayn-Wittgenstein im Rothaargebirge 25 mit Halsbandsendern versehene Wisente freigelassen werden sollen. Nach vielen Jahren wird es wieder freilebende Wisente in Deutschland geben – ebenso wie die übrigen Rückkehrer Wolf, Luchs, Bär und Elch.

L'Association allemande pour la protection de la Nature (Schutzgemeinschaft Deutsches Wild), une organisation dédiée à la conservation de la faune sauvage, a choisi le bison européen (*Bison bonasus*), le plus grand *Bovinae* sauvage, comme « Animal de l'Année 2008 ». La raison de ce choix est que 25 bisons munis de colliers émetteurs seront lâchés en 2008 dans les forêts du Duc zu Sayn-Wittgenstein dans les montagnes du Rothaar. Après plusieurs décennies, il y aura à nouveau des bisons vivant en liberté en Allemagne – aux côtés d'autres espèces qui ont été réintroduites comme le loup, le lynx, l'ours et l'élan.

Die spanische Delegation des CIC hat im zweiten Jahr in Folge eine Iberiensteinbock-Jagd verlost. Das Tier wurde letzten November in der Provinz Castellón erlegt, die einen idealen Lebensraum für den Iberiensteinbock bietet. Das Management des Steinbocks in Castellón ist ein gutes und klares Beispiel für den Nutzen, den sorgfältig gepflegte Jagdressourcen der Umwelt bringen können.

Pour la deuxième année consécutive, la Délégation Espagnole du CIC a organisé le tirage au sort d'un bouquetin d'Espagne qui a été chassé en novembre dernier dans la province de Castellón. L'habitat est parfait pour le bouquetin d'Espagne. La gestion du bouquetin dans la province de Castellón est un bon exemple de ce qu'une bonne gestion des ressources cynégétiques peut faire pour l'environnement.

## European Bison The Animal of the Year in Germany

The "Schutzgemeinschaft Deutsches Wild" (German Association for the Protection of Wildlife), chose the European bison (*Bison bonasus*), the largest wild Bovinae as "Animal of the Year 2008". The reason is that there will be free living bison in the near future in Germany – like other returning species such as wolf, lynx, bear and moose.

The history of the European bison took a similar course to related American buffalo in the US. The last free ranging populations of the European bison became extinct in 1921. Only 54 animals survived, all in captivity. Originally the species ranged from Spain to Siberia and Scandinavia. A society for the conservation of the European bison was founded in 1923 to prevent the extinction of the species through breeding in zoos, wildlife parks and game enclosures. The "Schutzgemeinschaft" joined with the WWF in the 1970s and aimed to build a worldwide network of bison keepers and breed-

ers. This was a great success as there are now 3,500 individuals, partly in the wild, partly in large enclosures. For the ones in captivity a stud book is kept where all new-born bison are registered and controlled. The biggest and heaviest terrestrial mammal of Europe, also called the "King of the Forest", can be seen today in many zoos and enclosures, as in the game enclosures of Springe, Hellenthal and Eleonorenwald, in Berlin Zoo and on the Uckermark and Döbritzer Moorland.

In the forests of the Duke zu Sayn-Wittgenstein in the Rothaar Mountains 25 bison with radio collars will be released in 2008. Other release programs have already been conducted in Lithuania and in the Caucasus. There is a stable population of 450 bison in the forests of the polish Bialowieza.

European bison form loose family groups of up to 20 individuals. A bull can be 3.3 m in length, 2 m in height and weigh up to 1 ton. Their natural enemy is



the wolf, but they are only a threat to a bison when attacking in a pack. One threat is the close degree of relationship between the individuals used for restocking. As Dr. Menzel from the Bison enclosure in the Wild boar Park Springe noted, this phenomenon has been confirmed by research conducted by the University of Veterinary Medicine, Hannover. This research was supported by the CIC in order to help prevent the severe threat of inbreeding to the bison population.

Werner Koep  
Schutzgemeinschaft  
Deutsches Wild  
[www.sdwi.de](http://www.sdwi.de)

## Spanish Ibex Draw

For the second consecutive year, the CIC Spanish Delegation held the draw of a Spanish Ibex trophy, which had been hunted last November in the province of Castellón.

The fortunate hunter was Pablo Lladó, and the successful hunt was mainly due to the great organization of the outfitter Salvador Monforte and his team. The stalk took place in the surroundings of Tortosa-Beceite hunting reserve. Most of the territo-



ry is owned by local villages, and the hunting rights are managed in a very sustainable manner by Salvaforcaza.

The total area is around 90,000 hectares in the

provinces of Castellón and Teruel. The climate is dry, and the vegetation typical Mediterranean, with brush, oak trees and high stone cliffs. The habitat is perfect for the Spanish ibex. The funds raised by the Delegation, amounting close to €15,000, are being used to support the development and performance of a computer system for trophy measurement data and catalogue.

CIC Spanish Delegation

## CIC Mission to Albania

**The CIC visited Albania in mid-November of 2007. The objective of this exploratory mission was to learn more about Albania, Albanian wildlife, and to communicate with Albanian conservation stakeholders and the hunting community. The aim was to explore the possibilities for CIC to assist Albanian stakeholders to engage in a process to begin to improve wildlife conservation and the sustainable utilization of renewable natural resources.**

David Erickson, CIC Projects Officer, spent 3 days visiting the coastal area around Kune Vain (Lezhe), a private protected area close to Librazhd, and the Karavaste lagoon. He also met with representatives of the hunting associations, local government, the forest police and private stakeholders. He was later joined by Kai Wollscheid, CIC Director General, and the mission team met with several representatives of the Ministry of Environment, the National Hunting associations, the scientific community and environmental NGOs.

Kai Wollscheid and David Erickson found themselves overwhelmed by both the Albania hospitality and the natural beauty of Albania. Erickson said on more than one occasion: "As a hunter myself, I consider all hunters as brothers, united through our common love of nature and wildlife. Here I have truly been welcomed like a brother by all we meet." The mission team was also very impressed by the openness and frank-

ness that was shown in all meetings, even when the discussion turned to serious problems and shortcomings, of which unfortunately there are many in Albania.

**The government recognizes the importance of well regulated hunting as a critical element to the conservation of wildlife.**

The situation for the Albanian fauna is very serious, something Government representatives, NGOs and private stakeholders agreed on during the discussions, and situation is worsening due to a continued trend of habitat degradation and unsustainable use of renewable natural resources. Although there are many factors that contribute to the negative trend in Albania, it is apparent that the core problems include lack of capacity to enforce the law, the disregard for hunting regulations and a lack of public awareness about wildlife conservation.



David Erickson (4<sup>th</sup> from left) with members of the Albanian Federation of Sportive Hunters.

The mission team met Deputy Minister Taulant Bino to discuss the situation of Albanian wildlife and the government's strategy for wildlife conservation and hunting. Discussions are being held on the idea of conducting a review of the Albanian hunting laws sometime in the near future given that the government recognizes the importance of well regulated hunting as a critical element to the conservation of wildlife. It was agreed in general that possibilities for deeper cooperation between CIC and the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Water Administration would be discussed further, including technical assistance and the provisioning of expert advice. Similarly, the Albanian Federation of Sportive Hunters expressed their wish for deeper cooperation and more exchange of information. According to Wollscheid, the only way to improve the situation is if the Government, the private sector and NGOs cooperate closely together to encourage the conservation and sustainable use of the Albanian wildlife and its habitats.

Der CIC hat Mitte November 2007 Albanien besucht. Mit dieser Erkundungsmission sollten Möglichkeiten untersucht werden, wie der CIC albanischen Interessenvertretern helfen könnte, eine Verbesserung der Wildtierhaltung und eine nachhaltige Nutzung erneuerbarer natürlicher Ressourcen einzuleiten. Die albanische Tierwelt ist stark bedroht – darin waren sich Regierungsvertreter, Nicht-Regierungsorganisationen und private Interessenvertreter einig. Derzeit laufen Diskussionen über eine mögliche Revision des albanischen Jagdrechts, denn die Regierung erkennt durchaus die Wichtigkeit einer ordnungsgemäß geregelten Jagd als zentrales Element der Wildtierhaltung.

Le CIC a visité l'Albanie à la mi-novembre 2007. L'objectif de cette mission exploratoire était d'étudier les possibilités du CIC d'aider les parties prenantes albanaises à s'engager dans un processus pour commencer à améliorer la conservation de la faune sauvage et l'utilisation durable des ressources naturelles renouvelables. La situation de la faune albanaise est très sérieuse, comme l'ont reconnu les représentants du gouvernement, les ONG et les parties prenantes privées. Des discussions sont lancées pour conduire une révision des lois sur la chasse en Albanie étant donné que le gouvernement reconnaît l'importance d'une chasse bien régulée comme facteur crucial de conservation de la nature.



Das Neujahrskonzert in Salzburg unter der Schirmherrschaft des CIC war ein wahrhaft spektakuläres Erlebnis und ein wunderbarer Einklang für das neue Jahr! Die Bläserphilharmonie Mozarteum Salzburg unter der Leitung von Prof. Hansjörg Angerer, begeisterte das Publikum unter dem Titel „Musikalische Schätze aus Alt-Österreich und kaiserliche Jagdmusik“ mit einem speziellen, von der Jagd inspirierten Programm.

Le concert du Nouvel An à Salzburg sous le parrainage du CIC a vraiment été un événement unique et une excellente façon de célébrer l'arrivée de l'année 2008. L'orchestre Bläserphilharmonie Mozarteum Salzburg, sous la direction du professeur Hansjörg Angerer, a ravi le public avec une sélection spéciale de musique inspirée par la chasse intitulée « Trésor Musicaux de l'Empire des Habsbourg et Musique de Chasse Impériale ».

## New Year's Concert in Salzburg

The New Year's concert in Salzburg was truly a special event and was an excellent way to celebrate the start of the New Year! Under the Patronage of CIC, and sponsored by Swarovski Optik and the Salzburger Jägerschaft, the Bläserphilharmonie Mozarteum Salzburg, under the direction of Prof. Hansjörg Angerer, delighted audiences with the special selection of hunting inspired music entitled "Musical Treasures from the Habsburg Empire and Imperial hunting Music." The Orchestra played with distinction and even President Schramm joined the musicians to "shoot" in the new year during the



Johann Strauß Jr. "Auf der Jagd, Polka schnell" as the "Solobüchschuss" player. Particularly inspiring was the "Hunting Fantasy for 4 Hunting Horns" by Karl Stiegler. Evoking the sense of distant horns, the orchestra players did a beautiful job in giving the audience the sense of being on the hunt

with the horns calling to each other from afar. The concert ended with a standing ovation and as the audience bundled themselves up to brave the cold outside, many comments could be heard hoping for a repeat engagement in the next year!

*David Erickson  
Project Officer*

## Yesterday's Predictions, Tomorrow's Consequences

Dr. Rolf Baldus weist auf das Phänomen von Vorhersagen hin, die auf Modellkalkulationen ohne wissenschaftliche Beweise beruhen. Die können richtig oder falsch sein, wir müssen also jede Vorhersage nur nach ernsthafter Abwägung der Tatsachen annehmen.

Dr Rolf Baldus attire l'attention sur les prédictions basées sur des modèles de calcul sans preuves scientifiques. Celles-ci peuvent être correctes ou fausses, par conséquent, toute décision basée sur des prédictions doit être prise après mûre réflexion.

"In ten years we may have to explain to our children that there are no Elephants anymore."

*African Wildlife  
Foundation, 1989*

"It should not come as a surprise to us when these noble creatures (the Elephants) become extinct animals within the remaining life-span of our generation, like the Aurochs, the Steller's Sea Cow and the Dodo."

*Georg Schweinfurth,  
German Africa-explorer,  
1872,*

*Source: Ian Parker,  
"Ivory Crisis", London  
1983*

"The hour is near, in which the beautiful eyes of the last Twiga (Giraffe) – how the Waswahili call

her – shut in the solitary wasteland."

*Georg Schillings, Africa-  
explorer and  
big-game hunter,  
1905*

*Source: C.G. Schillings,  
"Mit Blitzlicht und  
Buechse", 1905*

"Global warming is causing the arctic ice to melt. The Polar bear is going to become extinct." A prediction such as this could mean a ban on Polar bear hunting. Ethnic minority groups such as the Inuit would be affected very badly by a ban and the Polar bears would not gain from one either. It has not even been scientifically proven yet whether the prediction that the Polar bear is going to become extinct is correct or not.

Discussions about the environment are dominated by model calculations and predictions which could be both right and wrong and yet are taken at face value by the majority of the population and acted on by politicians. The following empirical judgment applies here: "Predictions are problematic, especially when they concern the future."

This is why I brought the above past predictions concerning wildlife back to light. It is worth looking at how these turned out. We rather accept any prediction only after serious consideration.

*Rolf D. Baldus  
President,  
Tropical Game Commission*

## Best Practices in Sustainable Hunting

### A CIC guidebook to best practices in sustainable hunting from around the world is going to come out in English and Russian.

Of all the uses of wildlife, "hunting tourism" is one of particular relevance – economically and socially. Hunting tourism has the potential to generate extraordinarily high revenues based on minimal off-take of a few individual animals, usually in the prime or post prime stage of their life cycles. At the same time, hunting serves to connect people from vastly different regions around the world under the common bond of a love for, and a life within nature. Therefore, hunting as an integral part of rural development, may be a considerable driving force in underdeveloped, rural and remote areas.

Yet, we must not close our eyes to the fact that hunting tourism may be abused and serve as a vehicle for malpractice, corruption, fraud, overshooting of quotas and general mismanagement are leading towards diminishing wildlife numbers and quality. Examples can be found on each continent. On the other hand, there are also many examples of "Best Practices in Hunting".

Examples, which attest to the positive impact sustainable hunting tourism has on wildlife and the people who live with it.

The search for the most conservation-effective forms of hunting tourism and continued efforts to improve those practices in the field are a special responsibility of the hunters themselves. Hunters have to show that they care about the effects of their actions, and that they are willing to bear a responsibility for the resource they depend on – namely the game and its habitat.

Hunting tourism plays an important role in Russia, in the Caucasus, in Central Asia and in other countries where the Russian language is used as "lingua franca". The discussion of "best" versus "worst" practices in hunting tourism and the search on how to optimize benefits and minimize environmental impact have to be expanded into the countries within the Russian sphere-of-influence. One of the reasons that this did not happen earlier may have been the language barrier. And this worked both ways, since there is substantial literature on this subject available in Russian, which is unavailable for the rest of

the world. Therefore, the CIC and the editors of this book present an overview on the discussion on sustainable hunting and sustainable hunting tourism in selected English articles, translated into Russian. The CIC hopes that this contribution will stimulate discussion, improve hunting practices, promote game and wildlife conservation and enhance the continued international exchange of ideas.

The book will be available from the CIC Administrative Office in March.

*Dr. Rolf D. Baldus,  
President,  
Tropical Game Commission*

*Gerhard Damm,  
Tropical Game Commission*

*Kai-Uwe Wollscheid,  
Director General*



Ein CIC-Handbuch zu „Best Practices“ (optimales Verfahren) der nachhaltigen Jagd in aller Welt, veröffentlicht in Englisch und Russisch, wird ab März vom CIC Administrativbüro erhältlich sein. Der Jagdtourismus spielt in Russland und anderen russischsprachigen Ländern eine große Rolle. Die Debatte um „gute“ und „schlechte“ Verfahren des Jagdtourismus und die Optimierung des Nutzens und die Minimierung der Umwelteinflüsse müssen in die Länder des russischen Einflussbereichs vordringen. Ein Grund, warum dies nicht schon früher geschehen ist, kann die Sprachbarriere sein. Deshalb präsentiert der CIC nun einen Überblick über nachhaltigen Jagdtourismus in ausgewählten Artikeln, die aus dem Englischen ins Russische übersetzt wurden.

Un guide édité par le CIC sur les meilleures pratiques de chasse durable à travers le monde va sortir en anglais et en russe et sera disponible auprès du Bureau Administratif du CIC en mars. Le tourisme de chasse joue un rôle important en Russie et dans d'autres pays russophones. Le débat entre les « meilleures » pratiques contre les « pires » dans le tourisme de chasse et la recherche d'une optimisation des profits pour un impact environnemental minimal doit être étendu aux pays qui se trouvent dans la sphère d'influence de la Russie. Une des raisons qui expliquent que cela ne se soit pas produit plus tôt est la barrière de la langue. Le CIC présente donc une vue d'ensemble du tourisme cynégétique durable à travers une sélection d'articles traduits de l'anglais au russe.

## Coexistence of Large Carnivores and Humans

The proceedings of the symposium "Coexistence of Large Carnivores and Humans" is available on CD from the CIC Administrative Office. The goal of the symposium was to raise awareness on and to achieve better understanding of the role of

hunters as core stakeholders in large carnivore conservation. The CD contains the presentations of the lecturers in English with French and German summaries as well as the Large Carnivore Position Paper developed by the CIC Big Game Commission.



Der Bericht über das Symposium „Koexistenz von Großraubtier und Mensch“ ist nun auf CD-ROM mit französischen und deutschen Zusammenfassungen vom CIC Administrativbüro erhältlich.

Les résultats du symposium « Cohabitation de l'homme et des grands carnivores : une menace ou une chance ? » sont disponibles sur CD-ROM auprès du Bureau Administratif du CIC, en anglais avec des résumés en français et en allemand.

Dr. Rolf D. Baldus, Président der Kommission Tropisches Wild, ist vielen CIC Mitgliedern als Autor wissenschaftlicher Publikationen über Wildtiermanagement in Afrika bekannt. Nun stellt er in einem neuen deutschsprachigen Buch seine jagdlichen Erfahrungen „auf den Fährten der Big Five“ und anderer Wildtiere vor, die er in drei Jahrzehnten Afrikajagd gesammelt hat.

Lesenswert!

Dr. Rolf D. Baldus, Président de la Commission Gibier Tropical, est connu de nombreux membres du CIC comme étant l'auteur de publications scientifiques sur la gestion de la faune sauvage en Afrique. Sa propre expérience d'observation des Cinq Grands et autre animaux sauvages est maintenant le sujet d'un livre sur la chasse en Afrique, publié en allemand et qui vient d'être commercialisé.

## President of CIC's Tropical Game Commission Publishes Hunting Book

Dr. Rolf D. Baldus, President of the Tropical Game Commission, is known to many CIC members as the author of scientific and practically oriented publications about wildlife management in Africa. But now his own experience of tracking the Big Five and other wildlife through three decades is the subject of a book on hunting and Africa, in the German language, which has just come on the market. Rolf Baldus worked for 13 years in wildlife conservation in East Africa, and

he has first-hand knowledge of the work of game scouts. So the fascinating tales he has to tell revolve not just around trophies and the excitement of the chase, but also around man-eating lions, elephant hunts to protect crops and troublesome crocodiles.

"The author makes us aware again and again of the fundamental importance of the 'principle of sustainable use' for the conservation of our ecosystems", writes CIC President Dieter Schramm in his foreword to the book.

Auf den Fährten der Big Five – Drei Jahrzehnte Afrikajagd. Kosmos Verlag Stuttgart 2008. €24.90 from booksellers or [www.hqmedia.de](http://www.hqmedia.de)



Wunderschön illustriert und hervorragend recherchiert, ist „Pavillons de chasse de l'histoire“ (Jagdschlösser der Geschichte) ein hervorragendes Buch sowohl für den Historiker als auch für den Jäger. In dieser kaleidoskopischen Studie, mit seltenen Fotos gut illustriert, entdecken wir unerwartete Seiten an einigen außergewöhnlichen Persönlichkeiten der Geschichte. Ebenso werden wir mit der schrittweisen Veränderung der Jagdethik seit dem Mittelalter bis zum heutigen Tag konfrontiert. Und da der Autor, Maxime van Hanswijck de Jonge, jede Gelegenheit nutzt, Anekdoten und amüsante Einzelheiten über „die Geschichten hinter der Geschichte“ aufzudecken, wird dieses Buch sowohl unterhaltsam als auch hochinteressant.

Dans « Pavillons de chasse de l'histoire », ce kaléidoscope cynégétique bien illustré par une myriade de photos rares et préfacé par le Président du CIC, nous découvrons des angles inattendus de certains personnages extraordinaires de l'histoire. Nous sommes amenés également à suivre les transformations de l'éthique de la chasse depuis Moyen Age jusqu'à nos jours. Et puisque l'auteur, Maxime van Hanswijck de Jonge a saisi chaque occasion pour relever les détails et les anecdotes cocasses de « l'histoire derrière l'histoire », cet ouvrage se révèle d'une lecture aussi bien divertissante que fructueuse.

## Pavillons de chasse de l'histoire

Beautifully illustrated and richly researched, Pavillons de chasse de l'histoire (Hunting lodges of history) is an excellent book for both the historian and the hunter alike.

As mentioned by CIC President Dieter Schramm in his preface, the history of hunting is at the heart of the history of humankind. Hunting lodges have been at the crossroads of many key turning-points of political history, and have marked in their own way the major stages in the history of art and in the evolution of technical knowledge. Hunting lodges have also set the stage for, and been witness to, many dynastic dramas, dark conspiracies and exuberant celebrations. Regardless, the author stays very close to the world of shooting and hunting as a fair number of the depicted Hunting Lodges profiled in this book had acquired their historic reputation through shooting performances

which they played host to.

In this kaleidoscopic survey, well illustrated by a host of rare photos, we discover some unexpected angles of a few extraordinary personalities of history. We are equally confronted with the gradual transformation of shooting ethics from the Middle Ages up to present day. And as the author takes every opportunity to reveal anecdotal and amusing details of "the histories behind history", this book becomes both entertaining and fruitful.

The author, Maxime van Hanswijck de Jonge, is a former Dutch diplomat who spent his youth growing up in and around French culture, which explains his skill at writing in French language. Over the course of his life and his professional travels in many countries has provided him with a unique set of circumstances enabling him to explore deeply the themes surrounding the histories of Hunting

Lodges. His passions for history and for hunting, as well his mastery of a considerable number of foreign languages, have all combined and provided him with access not only to little known hunting lodges, but also to rarely viewed documents and little known sources of historical gold.

The book was published by Editions du Gerfaut and can be ordered through Calade Diffusion at [calade@edisud.com](mailto:calade@edisud.com) or Tel. +33 442230824 for €39.50.





## A Review of the European Union's Import Policies for Hunting Trophies

**A new report conducted by TRAFFIC, the wildlife trade monitoring network under contract to the European Commission analyzes CITES data and EU polices for hunting trophy importation.**

With an estimated 6.4 million hunters in the EU Member States, the EU is an important importer of hunting trophies from around the world. CITES – the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of

Wild Fauna and Flora – aims to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten the survival of the species. Importantly, CITES recognizes the principle of sustainable use for species conservation and accepts, like The World Conservation Union (IUCN), "that well-managed recreational hunting has a role in the managed sustainable consumptive use of wildlife populations".

At the global level, the trade in trophies from species listed in the Appendices of CITES is regulated through a system of permits and certificates. Both CITES and the European Community (EC) Wildlife Trade Regulations, which implement CITES in European Union (EU) Member States, contain special provisions for hunting trophies. Based on the belief that well-managed trophy hunting programmes can benefit conservation, the trade in trophies is subject to less strict permit requirements than for other specimens listed in the same CITES Appendix or EU Annex.

The report aims to provide an assessment of the EU's trade in hunting trophies by analyzing CITES trade data for the years 2000 to 2004. The report notes trends, quantity, origin and destination of trophies imported into the EU. The study also examines current practices for assessing applications for import of trophies into the EU. A number of real-world case studies are included in the report, in order to illustrate some of the benefits which imports of trophies may lead to, as well as some of the difficulties faced by EU Member States when assessing import applications for trophies. Based on this, recommendations regarding regulation of trade in trophies and policies towards the import of trophies into the EU are put forward.

The CIC supported the development of this report by providing information and advice.

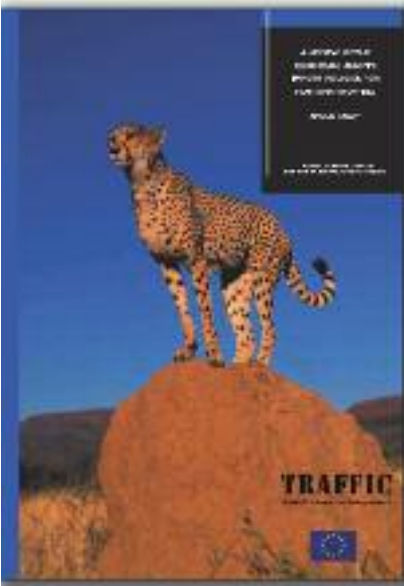
More information and a full copy of the report may be found on the TRAFFIC website or visit

[www.cic-wildlife.org/?id=329](http://www.cic-wildlife.org/?id=329)

Amelie Knapp  
TRAFFIC Europe  
[www.traffic.org](http://www.traffic.org)

Ein neuer Bericht von TRAFFIC, dem Netzwerk zur Beobachtung des Handels mit Wildtieren, analysiert CITES-Angaben und EU-Gesetze zum Import von Jagdtrophäen. CITES – das Übereinkommen über den internationalen Handel mit gefährdeten Arten freilebender Tiere und Pflanzen – soll verhindern, dass internationaler Handel mit wildlebenden Tieren und Pflanzen das Überleben der Arten gefährdet. Durch die Analyse der CITES Handelsangaben für die Periode 2000–2004, zeigt der Bericht Trends, Mengen, Herkunft und Zielort der Trophäen auf, die in die EU importiert wurden. Darauf basierend werden Empfehlungen zur Regulierung des Handels mit Trophäen und Maßnahmen für den Trophäenimport in die EU vorgeschlagen.

Un nouveau rapport effectué par TRAFFIC, le réseau de surveillance du commerce de la faune sauvage sous contrat avec la Commission européenne analyse les données de CITES et les règlements de l'UE concernant l'importation des trophées de chasse. CITES, Convention sur le commerce international des espèces de faune et de flore sauvages menacées d'extinction, a pour objectif de s'assurer que le commerce international de spécimens d'animaux sauvages et de plantes ne menace pas la survie des espèces. En analysant les données de CITES concernant le commerce pour les années 2000 à 2004, le rapport fait état des tendances, quantités, origines et destinations des trophées importés dans l'UE. Sur la base de ce rapport, des recommandations concernant le contrôle du commerce de trophées et des politiques relatives à l'importation de trophées dans l'UE sont présentées.



## Upcoming Events 2008

### CIC Ball 2008

The 3<sup>rd</sup> CIC Ball will be organised by the Austrian Delegation on 29 May 2008 in the Liechtenstein Palace, Vienna. The event will be held under the patronage of Switzerland. For tickets and further information, please contact the Ball Office by phone: +43-1-789692515 or e-mail: [ball@cic.or.at](mailto:ball@cic.or.at).

Der dritte CIC-Ball wird von der österreichischen Delegation veranstaltet und findet am 29. Mai 2008 im Gartenpalais Liechtenstein in Wien statt. Der Ball steht unter der Schirmherrschaft der Schweiz. Karten und Informationen erhalten Sie vom Ball-Büro telefonisch unter: +43-1-789692515 oder per E-Mail unter: [ball@cic.or.at](mailto:ball@cic.or.at).

Le 3<sup>e</sup> Bal du CIC sera organisé par la Délégation Autrichienne le 29 mai 2008 au Palais Liechtenstein, à Vienne. L'événement aura lieu sous le parrainage de la Suisse. Pour obtenir des billets ou des informations complémentaires, contacter le Bureau du Bal par téléphone au : +43-1-789692515 ou par e-mail : [ball@cic.or.at](mailto:ball@cic.or.at).

Die Niederwildkommission organisiert einen Workshop am 22. April 2008 während der 55. CIC Generalversammlung über „Die Zukunft des Rothuhns in Spanien und des Felsenhuhns in Marokko“. Das Ziel des Workshops ist die langfristige Realisierbarkeit der Erhaltung der wilden Rebhuhnarten für die Jagd in einem internationalen Umfeld abzuschätzen, wo die Jagd auf freigelassenen Vögeln herrscht. In Spanien sind die Populationen Management und Hege von Wildvögeln bringt aber einen vergleichsweise höheren öffentlichen Nutzen durch die verbesserte Biodiversität auf landwirtschaftlich genutzten Flächen.

La Commission petit gibier organise un atelier le 22 avril 2008 pendant la 55<sup>e</sup> Assemblée générale du CIC sur « La gestion future de la perdrix rouge en Espagne et de la perdrix gabra au Maroc ». L'objectif est d'évaluer la viabilité à long terme de la conservation des perdrix sauvages pour la chasse dans un cadre international de chasse dominé par des oiseaux qu'on relâche. La gestion des oiseaux sauvages offre un bénéfice public bien plus important grâce à une biodiversité améliorée sur les terres agricoles et des moyens doivent être mis en place pour récompenser les propriétaires terriens pour ceci.



## The future management of Red-legged partridge in Spain and of the Barbary partridge in Morocco

### Workshop on 22<sup>nd</sup> April 2008 during the 55<sup>th</sup> General Assembly

The focus will be on the Red-legged partridge (*Alectoris rufa*) of Spain and the Barbary partridge (*Alectoris barbara*) of Morocco and the aim is to assess the long-term viability of the conservation of wild partridges for hunting in an international framework of hunting dominated by released birds.

In Spain wild populations of the Red-legged partridge have declined with more than four million birds released annually to compensate for this decline. Yet as will be shown, with good management wild birds can still reach sustainable densities at least as high as those achieved in the past though at a higher cost. The management of wild birds delivers a much more valuable public benefit through enhanced biodiversity on farmland and ways have to be found to reward land-owners for this, or wild bird management may disappear. This is a fundamental issue for the whole of Europe.

The meeting will be chaired by His Grace the Duke of Westminster, Head of the CIC UK Delegation. The first presentation by Abdelmalik Laraïchi, President of Moroccan Association of Hunting and

Fishing Tourism Agencies, will outline the situation with the Barbary partridge in Morocco.

Turning to the Red-legged partridge, Ilma. Sra. Dña. Patricia Maldonado Vidal, owner of Las Ensanchas estate, La Mancha will show how she has provided nesting and brood-rearing habitats over an area of 1,350 ha, including 55 km of beetle-banks. Networks of drainage have been created to fill 17 new pools. Supplementary water is provided in 68 drinkers and 121 grain feeders are replenished throughout the year. Electricity lines have been made raptor-friendly. This estate has the highest density of wild game-birds recorded in Europe.

Work of this kind gives an enormous boost to sustainability and biodiversity but is usually far too expensive for owners. At Las Ensanchas, some income is available from the hunting of the Red-legged partridges, rabbits and wild boar but Spain does not have many of the government funded environment schemes available in the UK. At Las Ensanchas the overall income is far lower than the potential income available from the hunting of reared birds.

Dr Juan Delibes de Castro, Director Caza y Pesca TV Channel, Madrid will provide an overview of his impressions of current partridge shooting in Spain. Professor Jesus Nadal, Universitat de Lleida will explore some of the conflicts between economics and conservation in the management of wild and released red-legged partridges and Dr Francois Mougeot, Instituto de Investigación en Recursos Cinegéticos, Ciudad Real, will describe his work on the parasites and diseases of reared and wild Red-legged partridges in Spain and assess the implications for the conservation of other species. There will then be a forum for discussion after which Dr G R (Dick) Potts, President of the Small Game Commission will summarise the conclusions. His Grace the Duke of Westminster will close the workshop.

The programme can be seen at [www.cic-wildlife.org/?id=323](http://www.cic-wildlife.org/?id=323)

For more information contact:

*Dr. Dick Potts,  
President of the Small  
Game Commission  
twyneham1@btinternet.com*



#### CIC Administrative Office

H- 2092 Budakeszi, P.O. BOX 82, Hungary • Phone: +36 23 453 830 • Fax: +36 23 453 832  
E-mail: [office@cic-wildlife.org](mailto:office@cic-wildlife.org) • [www.cic-wildlife.org](http://www.cic-wildlife.org)



#### Painting on first page

Red-legged Partridge, acrylic on illustration board by Christophe Drochon (France)  
Christophe Drochon was awarded the CIC Hunting in Art Prize in 2005.  
[www.drochon.com](http://www.drochon.com)