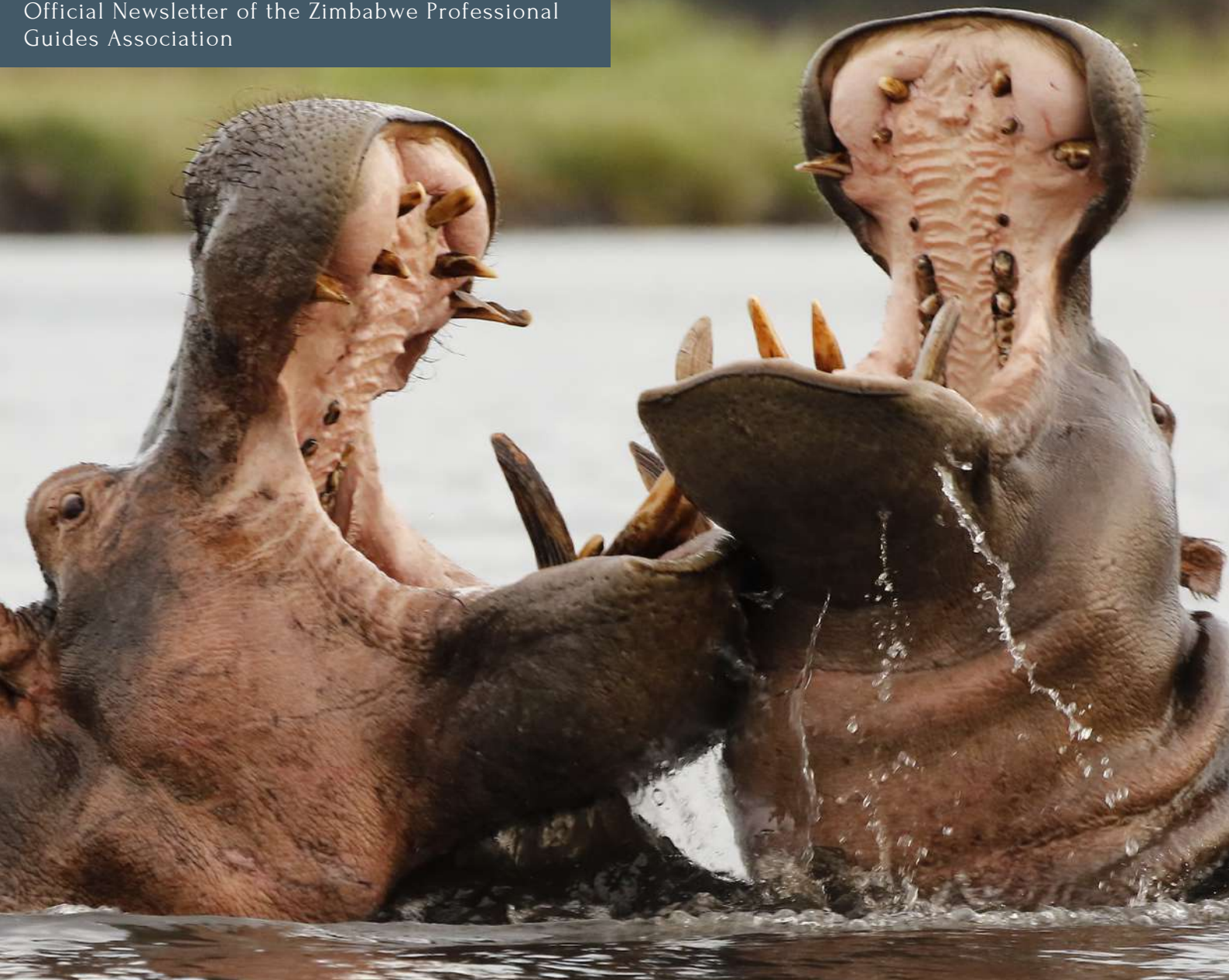


Z.P.G.A.

Official Newsletter of the Zimbabwe Professional Guides Association



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ETHICS ARE EVERYTHING!

ISSUES ABOUT MEDICAL AID & FIRST AID



mednet
HEALTHCARE CONSULTANTS

Health is something that we take for granted and tend not to think about until something goes wrong. That's why you need to be with a good medical aid provider who can help you protect both your health and your wallet.

The reality is that your health, and that of your family, holds immeasurable value to you. It's also the least predictable factor in your life. This unpredictability is precisely what makes medical aid so important, because you can't tell for certain when you'll need it. Sports injuries, road accidents, stress-related illnesses, and terminal illnesses are not examples of things that afflict the elderly. Rather, they're representative of what can go wrong in anyone's health at any time.

Having a good, reputable medical aid is an essential part of alleviating the stress of worrying what's behind every proverbial corner. More importantly, it provides you with the necessary financial cover when you need it.

Fortunately, there are a wide variety of plans for you to choose from within each medical scheme, making it easy to buy the level of cover that you need and can afford. These range from basic and relatively inexpensive hospital plans to the more all-inclusive, comprehensive plans.

When it comes to choosing your ideal plan, it's best to assess your life and understand what the implications would be if you needed medical treatment. For instance, if you're single and have no dependents, then at the very least a good hospital plan is a practical option as the most expensive comprehensive plan might not be necessary.

Of course, if you're the sole breadwinner with a few dependents then it goes to reason that you will need more cover to protect your family's financial safety while you are treated.

At the end of the day you can't know when or if something will happen, and unless you have considerable financial funds to help you pay for medical costs, you might have a problem if you don't have medical aid.

Mednet Zimbabwe is here to help! Mednet's team of professional healthcare consultants are on hand to provide information and support with international health insurance, local medical aids and travel insurance. Mednet is an agent for the leading healthcare providers.

Contact Raquel FOUCHE - +263 77 679 1741

AFRICAN WILDLIFE CONSULTATIVE FORUM (AWCF)

ATTENDED BY JOHN LAING

Our Vice Chairman – John Laing attended the 19th annual African Wildlife Consultative Forum (AWCF), hosted this year by the Botswana Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources Conservation and Tourism's Department of Wildlife and National Parks in Kasane.

AWCF is a collaborative conference, organized by the Safari Club International Foundation (SCIF), for African wildlife officials to work in partnership with the private hunting industry, community-support organizations, NGOs that support sustainable use, policy experts, other wildlife managers, and biologists from across southern and eastern Africa.

Together, and over a period of five days, these diverse stakeholders sort to address the most pressing wildlife conservation and international policy issues facing the African continent.

These issues include, but were not limited to the importance and promotion of international hunting, human-wildlife conflict, the proliferation of import bans on legally harvested wildlife in Africa, the implementation of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), anti-poaching efforts, and big cat research.

“AWCF is one of the most impactful initiatives SCIF is able to organize because it reminds the world that Africans themselves are the best stewards of the continent's wildlife and habitat at a time where western countries are increasingly prone to dictating conservation policies to these sovereign nations,” said SCIF CEO, W. Laird Hamberlin.

SCIF's Conservation Manager and organizer of the AWCF, Joe Goergen, commented at the opening of the conference, “It's great to finally be celebrating in Botswana! AWCF is, and has been since its inception here in 2002, a summit dedicated to collaboration among different stakeholder groups all working together for Africa wildlife and people.”

These discussions that took place are so important, as they will have direct consequences on how African nations work with global sustainable use, advocates to better manage and protect wildlife species as well as their natural habitat.





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National Tree Planting Day - 4th December

Traditional tree planting events are organized in many countries around the world, but the dates mostly do not coincide.

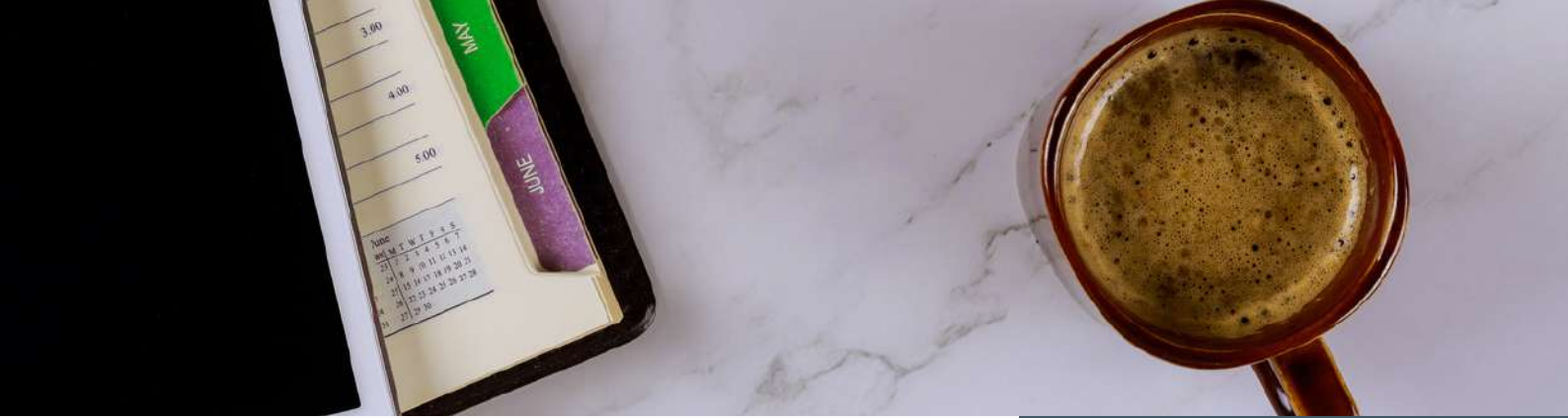
The first Saturday of December each year, is a day when all citizens of Zimbabwe participate in tree planting activities, and marks the beginning of the tree planting season that runs up to the end of summer. This day commenced in 1980 and it is a national and patriotic duty for every individual to take part in tree planting and care activities.

The President of Zimbabwe leads the event showing tree planting commitment from the highest levels.

As luck happens, this years Tree Planting day falls on the day of our AGM, the ZPGA will be planting a tree at 30 Duncan Road in full support of this worthy cause.

We encourage all members to plant a tree and keep us informed by using #iplanteddidyou in your social media posts.





Z.P.G.A. Diary

www.zpga.org/zpga-events

DECEMBER 2021

- Fri 3rd - Fungi talk at Hillside Dams - by Cathy Sharp
- Fri 3rd - SOAZ AGM
- Sat 4th - Z.P.G.A. AGM & Safari Dinner (Bulawayo)
- Sat 4th - Zimbabwe Tree Planting Day

JANUARY 2022

- Sat 1 - New Years Day

FEBRUARY 2022

- Mon 21 - Robert Mugabe National Youth Day

APRIL 2022

- Fri 15th - Good Friday
- Sat 16th - Easter Saturday
- Sun 17th - Easter Sunday
- Mon 18th - Easter Monday & Independence Day

MAY 2022

- Sun 1st - Workers Day
- Mon 2nd - Workers Day Holiday
- Wed 25th - Africa Day

AUGUST

- Mon 8th - Hero's Day
- Tue 9th - Defence Forces Day

DECEMBER

- Thur 22nd - National Unity Day
- Sun 25th - Christmas Day
- Mon 26th - Boxing Day
- Tue 27th - Christmas Holiday

Members will receive discounted rates on production of a valid Z.P.G.A. member's card

Participating companies include:

- Autoworld 4x4
- A.P. & L. Workwear
- Barons Motor Spares
- Courteney Boot Company
- Four Wheels Auto
- Pro 4x4
- Safari Canvas
- SAF Bar
- Shearwater Victoria Falls
- Shongwe Lookout
- Muskateers Guest House
- Amondale Guest House
- The Orange Elephant
- Toyota Zimbabwe Pvt Ltd
- Trophy Consultants International (TCI)
- Widency Upholstery

If you would like to see your company name listed here please contact secretary@zpga.org

Ethics Are Everything!



Human-elephant Conflict

By John Laing

Increasing populations of both elephants and humans has caused a rise in the number of incidents of human-elephant conflict. Communities living within, or adjoining the elephant range are increasingly exposed to property losses, which can be very costly and have long term financial effects on rural communities. Of course, there is also the issue of loss of crops, damage to irrigation lines, or in the worst-case scenario, human fatalities.

Human–wildlife conflict (HWC) occurs when the needs and behaviour of wildlife impact negatively on humans, or when humans negatively affect the needs of wildlife.

These are critical problems created by the growing rural population in and around wildlife habitats. Human–wildlife conflict incidents are widespread, but not evenly distributed because they are dependent on the proximity of wildlife. In addition, different species cause different types of damage at different times of the year. The damage caused has variable effects on the livelihood of households depending on their level of livelihood security at the time of the incident.

By far the largest cause of human–wildlife conflict is increasing human population adjacent to wildlife habitats. This can be seen in and around Victoria Falls. As the human population increases and the demand for resources grow, the frequency and intensity of these conflicts increases. This can be manifested by increasing encroachment to wildlife habitats. As a result, the populations of those species which are unable to adapt to altered habitats may invade the marginal habitats, or decline in number.

Because HWC is a reciprocal process, humans and animals are negatively affected by the conflict, and it is one of the most complex and urgent issues facing wildlife management and conservation.

Many of us in the wildlife profession within Zimbabwe are seeking ways to refocus policy-relevant conflict research on finding pathways toward human–wildlife coexistence and coadaptation. Literature on HWCs, interaction, and coexistence has grown exponentially, with work on conflict dominating work on interactions and coexistence. The reason for this may be because scholarship on human–wildlife interactions has focused mainly on conflict (i.e., negative outcomes for people, wildlife, or both) or because new ways of thinking about these interactions now include a paradigm of coexistence.

Coexistence is defined as a dynamic but sustainable state in which humans and wildlife co-adapt to living in shared landscapes, where human interactions with wildlife are governed by effective institutions that ensure long-term wildlife population persistence, social legitimacy, and tolerable levels of risk.

The focus on human–wildlife conflict has often been a constraint to wildlife conservation, as practitioners have centred their attention on reducing negative interactions, rather than on increasing positive relations between humans and wildlife. To work toward solutions that maximize conservation success, it is necessary to include positive interactions, coexistence, and attitudes of tolerance toward wildlife.

"Thank you to
Corneli Claassen
for the hours spent
proof reading our
articles and her
continued help in
ensuring a quality
newsletter"

– John Laing on
behalf of the
Z.P.G.A. –

"Human wildlife
conflicts
undermine human
welfare, health,
safety and have
economic and
social cost"

Human wildlife conflict is a well-known phenomenon throughout sub-Saharan Africa. Reducing human-wildlife conflict is also an urgent conservation priority and key to coexistence between humans and animals in the region. There are many human wildlife conflicts in Zimbabwean protected areas which need solutions, but there is not enough empirical study done on issues pertaining to human wildlife conflict.

Local communities do not benefit enough from wildlife resources and in some instances are alienated from wildlife related economic enterprises. Like other parks or protected areas in Zimbabwe, the Zambezi National Park (ZNP) is highly influenced by the human activities living in and around the Park. Due to this, local people around the park and the wildlife are being affected negatively as a result of this interaction.

We do urgently need to identify potential ways to reduce, or prevent conflicts for the better wellbeing of both people and wildlife. This should be our main objective. A prerequisite for finding effective solutions is understanding the details, mechanisms and nature of conflict.



"We do urgently need to identify potential ways to reduce or prevent conflicts for the better wellbeing of both people and wildlife, this should be our main objective. A prerequisite for finding effective solutions is understanding the details, mechanisms, and nature of conflict."



Namibia Professional Hunting Association (NAPHA)

NAPHA has a proud 40-year history of ethical trophy hunting. Certainly many of the reports coming out of Namibia suggest a high standard and sustainable utilization of wildlife resources, which has significantly contributed, or has been the main factor in protecting game populations. Previous depleted game species, which formerly populated areas of Namibia, have been re-introduced through effective game management based on the principle of conservation through selective hunting. NAPHA is convinced that man's oldest cultural heritage, hunting, carried out through sustainable game utilization, is an effective tool to ensure the survival of wildlife and the well-being of local communities.

The Namibia Professional Hunting Association was founded in 1974, set up to promote Namibia as a hunting destination internationally and protect the right to hunt locally. Today NAPHA has over 400 Hunting Professionals (Hunting Guides and Professional Hunters) as registered members. The Association has an excellent working relationship with the Namibian Ministry of Environment and Tourism, and is instrumental in forming new legislation.

NAPHA has designed a medal system that is worthy of discussion and understanding. The medals measuring system is founded and based on the Safari Club international (SCI) measuring system, which is essentially the sum of both horns' lengths and circumferences with the exception of warthog (length and circumference of longest tusk) and elephant (combined weight of both tusks in pounds (lbs)).

Gold, Silver and Bronze medals, in conjunction with the appropriate certificates are obtainable for mature trophies. This is to promote the basic idea of selective trophy hunting. A trophy achieving the minimum score of the SCI Record Book of Trophy Animals will be awarded the Silver Medal. A trophy 5% below the minimum score will be awarded the Bronze Medal and a trophy 5% above the minimum will be awarded the Gold Medal.

The Conservation medal minted in old silver is obtainable for any trophy that qualifies as being old, abnormal or with broken horns.

The Namibian Game Fields medal is awarded to a trophy that is not only large but also old, thus providing an incentive to hunters to allow animals to pass on their genes. Sustainable utilization requires precisely the well-endowed specimens to grow old and fulfil their natural role.

The NAPHA medals program was established not only to award medals to hunting clients for trophies harvested in Namibia but also as a source of revenue for NAPHA to use for the various ongoing projects important for the future of hunting.



Gold



Silver



Bronze



Conservation/Field Game



Membership Statistics

It's a collaborative effort

Z.P.G.A. Members Breakdown by Qualification		
Number of Members	Qualification	
40	ASSOCIATE	
3	CONSERVATION PARTNER	
31	CUBS	
50	FULL PG	
142	FULL PH	
5	LIFE MEMBER	
74	LPH LICENSE	
6	RESTRICTION	
3	SERVICE PROVIDER	
Wednesday, 01 December 2021		Page 1 of 1



Innovation grows out of membership and a sure sense of responsibility people feel for their work and the organizations that employ and / or support them.

"Z.P.G.A. Membership is a Privilege NOT a right"



Peppered Steak

BY LAURA SMITH

Ingredients

- 1 pound beef topside steak, cut into 1/4-inch x 2-inch strips
- 1 tablespoon paprika
- 2 tablespoons butter
- 1 can (10-1/2 ounces) beef broth
- 2 garlic cloves, minced
- 2 medium green peppers, cut into strips
- 1 cup thinly sliced onion
- 2 tablespoons cornstarch
- 2 tablespoons reduced-sodium soy sauce
- 1/3 cup cold water
- 2 fresh tomatoes, peeled and cut into wedges
- Cooked rice

Directions

1. Sprinkle meat with paprika. In a large skillet, melt butter over medium-high heat. Brown beef. Add broth and garlic. Simmer, covered, for 30 minutes. Add green peppers and onion. Cover and continue to simmer for 5 minutes.
2. Combine cornstarch, soy sauce and water; stir into meat mixture. Cook and stir until thickened. Gently stir in tomatoes and heat through. Serve over rice



When it come to food, "Presentation" is where it is all at...a well presented plate always tastes better!



Members Photo Gallery - 2021 Proficiency Examinations By Dave Christensen



ZipParks, our licencing authority and the Z.P.G.A. have been working incredibly well together, a relationship to be applauded.



Our examining standards have never been higher!





Leopard and Lion Ageing - what is it that we do?

By Rob Lurie

The Z.P.G.A. has been engaged in leopard work, research and data collection and ageing for the last six plus years.

The Z.P.G.A. have a qualified researcher, employed full time, who travels to members properties with an assistant, after members put in an application for a NDF (Non detrimental findings - which are basically game counts). Our Association sponsors part of this program, with the remaining funding requirements being paid for by the land lessor or owner.

We have found the best method to conduct research over large tracts of land is to use camera traps and bait where we can. I am sure the same can be said for most areas in Africa - our funds are limited. Funding of course over the last two years has held us back with what we can do and achieve.

The Z.P.G.A. gets small grants from various organisations who have very generously assisted us with the good work that we believe we have done. We are motivated to do a whole lot more, but to do more is costly. We have to consider upgrading equipment such as cameras, as well as the consumables such as batteries. Fuel has to be purchased for the vehicles to get researchers into the right areas and of course the salaries that are required, if we are to utilise quality researchers.

We have much more to be done and we are eager, not only to achieve, but to share our findings in order for our Africa Associate Associations to benefit from our experiences.

The Z.P.G.A. have engaged with our members, mainly the Professional Hunters thus far. We have requested that at every opportunity, whilst Members are out in the field and on safari, and if they are hunting cats to put up trail cameras. We have encouraged our hunters to put out as many of their own cameras as possible, on every bait as it is set and for the duration of the hunt. In the past a trail camera was only put up where it was established a good animal was feeding, or perhaps in a dry riverbed where a decent sized track was identified. In addition, we have asked every member for as much historic data that they may have on any cats, so that we have as much information as is possible available.

This now means we have an incredible database of, not only old age animals, but we now have data on the younger, smaller animals too. Member's need to be reminded that our mandate is to assist and not to catch our members out.

Just this year our Chairman, Rob Lurie was on safari in the Save Valley Conservancy and had 11 baits, each one monitored with a trail camera. What this particular exercise yielded was quite astounding. Rob recorded 19 different leopards attending those baits, some were cubs, some young males, as well as females and of course there were a couple of mature males.

The important thing was that every one of those 19 leopard was photographed and documented. Some interesting facts included multiple females feeding at a single bait, multiple trophy males feeding at a single bait. This is all important, as well as interesting information, as we get to terms with these animals and in particular their habits. All photographs are from the right-hand side of the cat meaning it is uniform and we can identify individuals from whisker patterns, as well as scarring.

So, for our next phase we want to have camera traps, not just monitoring baits, but we want them placed at strategic points though out a chosen area ensuring we are able to capture a more holistic picture of what the true animal numbers really are. I assume the little I have said provides an insight as to just how much information there is to go through and here in lies the reason, or justification as to why the Z.P.G.A. has identified the need to employ our own researcher.

Moving forward we have been talking about developing a program that recognises a spot or rosette pattern much in the same way as facial recognition programs are used throughout the world by police to identify trouble makers at large spectator games such as soccer, rugby or large concerts. In-fact, come to think about it, our own laptops are able to categorise our own digital pictures through face recognition software. This technology is available we just need to be clever in how we use and apply it.

We envisage this recognition program to record the first animal for example as Z0001. Important information would then also include the locstat, date and time. If six months later that leopard is again uploaded, the program will go through the database and find that this cat has been entered previously and update the record with the new location, date and time. If a new cat is identified then the program would record the new record as Z0002 and so on.



When these cats are hunted by trophy hunters, we can update the records with “deceased” which has numerous benefits, for example if we had first photographed a particular animal in 2015 we would know that today that animal was six years plus, a suitable cat to have harvested. With such a program in existence we could and would be required to add in any other pertinent information obtained post mortem.

How about the possibilities of using the database for antipoaching purposes? If a unit locates a live or a poached animal, even if just the skin is found, the data would most definitely benefit the organisation and / or authorities fighting wildlife tracking and / or crime.

So, data is coming in slowly. The issue we now face is that many of our members do not have 20 trail cams lying around. Our Chairman, Rob Lurie, was on a lion hunt this year and personally has 18 cameras, but that was not enough. So, we would like to, as an Association, build up our own bank of cameras and batteries that our members could sign out and use every time they go out. The more cameras out there the more data we can bring in, it is that simple. Issues such as theft in some areas can be costly but we are taking steps to secure cameras in lockable boxes.

The Z.P.G.A.'s intention is to grow its leopard and lion research program. We started off as a way to prove Zimbabwe had adequate leopard numbers in an effort to ensure no one could shut down leopard exports. We feel that we have been pro active but we now need to expand into bigger and greater things.

With regards to lion and leopard the Z.P.G.A. have implemented an aging program or a trophy assessment where 4 years plus of age is deemed an acceptable threshold.

Despite all the data and the findings that have been made, it is still not totally proven if hunting old or young cats is beneficial or detrimental to the population. What we have found through research is that by removing the older cats in a particular area it most certainly does increase the leopard male number. The rationale behind this is an older male with a large territory keeps out other males, but because he is defending his territory, he is not breeding to his full capability with the females that fall within his territory.

When the older, more dominant animal is removed by trophy hunting two or three younger mature males may move into the area and settle for smaller territories initially and have more time to mate with the females allowing the population to grow. Is this beneficial, we are not sure yet.

On the age front, we have noted that our age quality has improved. Also following the trophy size, we have taken note of the fact that the size of the skulls being examined have increased. We have also noted that the ability to harvest a mature animal has improved. This goes to show we have definitely seen a positive trend; we do not believe we need to change the age threshold, as what we are currently doing seems to be having a positive impact.

What we are seeing is that Professional Hunters are taking their time to hunt a leopard, and this is showing very good dividends, the quality is definitely improving. WhatsApp groups have been set up whereby a hunter who has a leopard on bait can send a picture to that group and ask for advice from his peers and we are finding that working collaboratively is definitely beneficial. In the same token, we have found that going at it alone can be quite tough, and hunters who are operating alone are not always partial to the right decision. The benefit is truly going at it with a group behind the ultimate decision, this at the end of the day means the right animals are generally being hunted.

We have two leopard and lion ageing teams, one based in Harare headed up by Andy Hunter, assisted by Rob Lurie, our chairman, and a second one based in Bulawayo headed up by Andy Pugh, assisted by long term helper and friend of the Z.P.G.A. Richard Peek. It must be noted and pointed out that Richard has done an incredible amount of work, all of which has built the foundation on which our studies are worked on today and we are certainly privileged to have him assisting still.

Ageing is not just based on the skull and teeth, good photographs are certainly assisting. We work on several different groups of criteria which enable us to come to a conclusion as to whether a leopard can be deemed acceptable or not acceptable. We have to take into account that a Professional Hunter does not have the ability, or pleasure of looking at a skull before he makes the decision to shoot, and in most cases the PH cannot see the teeth and thereby determine an approximate age.



In the first instance the aging team asks for the picture of the cat that was taken and which was used to decide if that particular leopard was deemed suitable or not, obviously that picture has to match the skin lying in front of the aging team.

Secondly, the aging team will call for any other accompanying pictures that assisted the PH in making the decision to harvest. Provided the pictures give satisfaction to the ageing team that the animal was of age, this will give a tick in the box.

Thirdly, the aging team want to see the trophy picture...the aging team have a requirement that the animal has to be lying on the ground broad side, right hand side showing, a person, preferably the hunter, in the picture with their hand on the back of the animal so as to determine the picture has not been photoshopped to make the animal look like a giant, in other words the ageing team want a bench mark or regular pose. The ageing team utilise these pictures to determine if this looks like a good cat, and if so, it is given a tick.

Next on the list is the skull aging. Thanks to Richard Peek and various others, we have a form and system that we go through. Firstly, we look at the suture marks on the skull and of course an examination of the teeth. The examining team will check for the wear on the teeth, the canine ridge etc., but are ever cognisant of the fact that this all differs from area to area. For example, in the Save Valley Conservancy the cats tend to eat more meat and less crunching of bones than they do in the Zambezi Valley, so we see more tooth damage from cats harvested in the valley as apposed to what we see from the Save Valley Conservancy. We measure the dentine percentage, gum vs dentine exposure, pulp cavity exposure, as well as multiple other factors.

So, when the ageing team are done with the skull ageing, if the skull score falls within the 3-4-year category or 4 plus, an area we call grey and provided the first two boxes are ticked then the ageing team will sign off as the leopard being acceptable. Remember a professional hunter does not have the luxury of examining the skull.

By the same token, if the trail cam pictures, as well as the skull detail show an immature or small animal then that would be deemed an unacceptable harvest and the ageing team do not sign off as the leopard being acceptable.

This is making our hunters work harder and certainly makes them think twice before they give the green light to shoot.

We are currently working on a program of weighing the skulls. We believe there is a formula that will include total skull measurement and weight which will ultimately determine age. The ZPGA have been working with some bone specialists and we have confirmed that bone density increases with age. What we need to do is work out the right formula so we can determine the age of the cat.

Our preliminary research has found that with our lions, ones that we know are very old, obviously old with worn teeth, 10 years plus has a significantly heavier skull than a 5/6-year-old skull. So, if we can relate this to a formula that works, it will help us in determining the age, as well as trophy suitability.

Statistics From Harare Aging:

2018	- 29 leopard assessed (Some of these numbers may overlap with that of Bulawayo)
2019	- 40 leopard & 14 lion assessed
2020	- 4 leopard & 10 lion assessed
2021	- 54 leopard & 20 lion assessed

Statistics From Bulawayo Aging:

2017	- 52 leopard assessed
2018	- 103 leopard assessed
2019	- 61 leopard and 31 lion assessed
2020	- 1 leopard and 3 lion assessed
2021	- 48 leopard and 14 lion assessed



It is important to note that these figures are accurate as far as to say this is what has been achieved through our internal testing. Testing is not mandatory and therefore additional animals most definitely have not been assessed. We can probably add on 10% to the above figures to give us a more all rounded reflection.



THE Z.P.G.A. LIVE AUCTION JOIN OUR COCKTAIL EVENING 4TH DECEMBER 2021



LODGES, ACCOMMODATION AND ACTIVITIES

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| 1) TURGWE CAMP VOUCHER | (Hunting) |
| 2) MHUMHI CAMP VOUCHER | (Fishing) |
| 3) ARDA CAMP VOUCHER | (Hunting) |
| 4) JABULANI CAMP VOUCHER | (Photographic) |
| 5) MALANGANI CAMP OR RIPPLE CREEK CAMP | (Hunting) |



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Z.P.G.A.

ETHICS ARE EVERYTHING!



Why Bees Are Important to Our Planet

By Jessica TUCKER

Bees are some of the hardest working creatures on the planet, and because of their laborious work ethic, we owe many thanks to these amazing, yet often under-appreciated insects.

Our lives – and the world as a whole – would be very different if bees didn't exist. To illustrate this fact, consider these numbers: bees are responsible for pollinating about one-sixth of the flowering plant species worldwide and approximately 400 different agricultural types of plants.

Let's take a look at the amazing world of bees and acknowledge all they do for us:

Different types of bees

Worldwide, there are around 25,000 different types of bee species. This huge number is divided into over 4,000 genera of bees, which are then further subdivided into just nine families of bees. The Apidae family is perhaps the most well-known family, with familiar members such as the honeybee, carpenter bee, and bumblebee.

All of these species dutifully serve as pollinators of our agricultural world. And they are all excellent at what they do. For example, all bees have stiff hairs and pockets on their legs, allowing them to collect more pollen and be more efficient transporters of it between plants. Not only that, but bumblebees also appear to be even more successful at pollinating certain crops due to their larger sizes and more vigorous vibrations. This helps to better disperse pollen amongst the flowers and fruits it visits.

Pollination – How it Works & Why it's Important

What is pollination? Simply put, it is the transfer of pollen from the male part of the flower, the anther, to the stigma, which is the female part of the flower. Upon the two's meeting, a plant's seed, nut, or fruit is then formed.

Some plants rely on animals to assist with their pollination process, while others can pollinate themselves or rely on the wind to do it for them.

"If we lose bees, we may be looking at losing apples and oranges. We may be looking at losing a great deal of other crops, as well, and other animals that depend on those crops."

- Annalee Newitz -





Bees also tend to focus their energies on one species of plant at a time. By visiting the same flowers of a particular species in one outing, much higher quality pollination occurs – rather than spreading many different pollens to different plants which are not being pollinated, all plants of one species are getting an even distribution of vital pollen from others of its same species.

Pollination is essentially plant reproduction. Without help from animal pollinators, our everyday food supply would look much different – at least one-third of the staple foods we've come to rely on would no longer be available.

Bees Provide Sources of Food

A few examples of the foods that would no longer be available to us if bees ceased pollinating our agricultural goods are: broccoli, asparagus, cantaloupes, cucumbers, pumpkins, blueberries, watermelons, almonds, apples, cranberries, and cherries.

Honey is a food product created by bees and is not to be forgotten. Made by bees regurgitating nectar and passing it back and forth in their mouths to one another before depositing and sealing it in a honeycomb, its intended use is for the bees' winter food stores. Humans are quite fond of this amber liquid as well!

Bees Beautify the Planet

Pollinating flowers and contributing to the beautification of the planet's floral landscapes may be the bees' perhaps simplest and least economically important actions, but it's certainly its most aesthetically pleasing one.

By keeping flowers pollinated, bees perpetuate floral growth and provide attractive habitats for other animals such as insects and birds.

Bees are easily amongst the most important insects to humans on Earth. These humble, buzzing bugs deserve a huge thanks – for helping provide us with our favourite fruits and vegetables, their delicious honey, and beautiful, flowery landscapes!

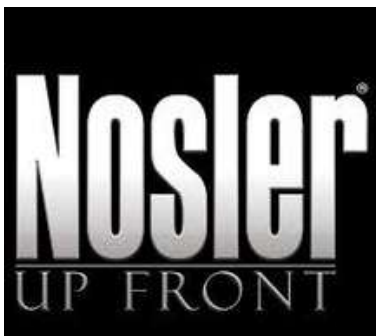
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WE THANK EVERYONE THAT SPONSORS AND SUPPORTS Z.P.G.A.

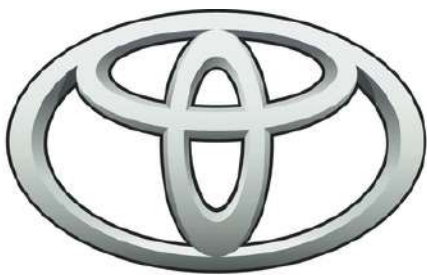
IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO BE SEEN ON OUR PAGE, PLEASE GET IN TOUCH AND FIND OUT HOW YOU CAN ASSIST



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**THE Z.P.G.A. WISHES ALL MEMBERS OF THE
Z.P.G.A. AND S.O.A.Z. A SUCCESSFUL AND
PRODUCTIVE AGM.**

**WE WISH ALL PERSONS TRAVELLING A SAFE
JOURNEY, A HAPPY DECEMBER HOLIDAY**

AND

A MERRY CHRISTMAS

**"If one man believes he can
change the world and an
organization of five hundred
believe they cannot, whose more
powerful?"**

- Joshua Aaron Guillory -

Membership Notice is hereby given

Z.P.G.A. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Date:	4th Dec 2021
Time:	07:30 sharp
Where:	Bulawayo
Venue:	30 Duncan Road Suburbs Bulawayo
Agenda:	Will be emailed through to all Members




The Z.P.G.A. presents

**ANNUAL COCKTAIL & AWARDS
EVENING UNDER AFRICAN
STARS**

Date:	4th December 2021
Time:	17:00 to 22:00
Dress:	Black tie
Cover:	US\$30 pp
Bar:	Cash bar available
Food:	Snacks will be served
Where:	The Barn (11 Gazelle Road, Hillside, Bulawayo)




Tickets available from
Harare - Michelle Lurie (+263 77 231 0347)
Bulawayo - Jenny Van den Burgh (+263 77 224 8280)
Victoria Falls - John Laing (+263 71 2 61 3399)



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Contact Us

SHOULD YOU REQUIRE ANY INFORMATION OR ASSISTANCE

The Z.P.G.A. committee is here to assist you. To enable us to answer your questions in a timely manner, please would you firstly contact Jenny VAN DEN BERGH on secretary@zpga.org and request to be put in touch with one of the following sub-committees and the relevant committee member will gladly assist you.

Below you will find the various sub-committees, a short description of what their role and function is and a contact email address should you want to get in touch.

- Z.P.G.A. – Chairman Rob LURIE - chairman@zpga.org
- Z.P.G.A. – Vice Chairman John LAING
- Z.P.G.A. – Legal & Ethics - Pete FICK - legal@zpga.org
 - Guiding Code of Conduct
- Z.P.G.A. – Finance - Rob LURIE - finance@zpga.org
 - All payment issues
- Z.P.G.A. – Marketing & Advertising - John LAING - marketing@zpga.org
 - All branding Membership Cards
 - Membership Discounted Rates Initiative
 - Fundraising
- Z.P.G.A. – Education Training - David CARSON - education@zpga.com
 - Study Packs
 - RIFA & SAVE Valley Conservancy initiatives
 - Devil's Gorge Conservancy training program
- Z.P.G.A. – Research - Wayne Van Den BERGH - research@zpga.org
 - Ensure compliance with trophy off-take in terms of ethics as well as sustainability
 - Cat ageing & Research
 - Attendance to & at quota setting workshops
 - Assistance with any NDF requirements that may come up from time to time
- Z.P.G.A. – Awards - Duncan WATSON - awards@zpga.org
 - To discuss and agree what awards shall be current or pertinent to the industry
 - To look at and agree end of year award nominees
- Z.P.G.A. – A.G.M. & Dinner - Tan BLAKE (2021)

" We would also like to advise our members that we understand mistakes do happen from time to time. If you find yourself in an impossible situation please do call your Executive Committee and ask for advice.

Several stories have recently emerged regarding members where "had they raised the issue" a completely different result may have been the order of the day."



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