



Skye - photo credit by Charlie Lynam

THE CONTROVERSIAL LION HUNT IN UMBABAT - SOUTH AFRICA -

**THE CONTROVERSIAL LION HUNT IN UMBABAT
- SOUTH AFRICA -**



photo credit by Charlie Lynam

Action For Rhinos, Activists for Elephants UK, Animal Advocacy,
Ban Animal Trading, Beauty Without Cruelty South Africa, Blood Lions,
Born Free, CACH Africa, Captured in Africa Foundation,
C.A.R.E., Care2, EMS Foundation, Four Paws South Africa,
Future 4 Wildlife, GMFER, Ivory Free Europe,
Landmark Foundation, OSCAP, Pittrack, Rhinos in Africa Foundation,
SAFCEI, SAFFR, Save Our Rhino, Team Lion,
Tourists Against Trophy Hunting, Tree Huggers Vervet Sanctuary,
Vervet Monkey Foundation, Wild Heart Wildlife Foundation,
WolfGate.

are petitioning:

The Mpumalanga Tourism and Park Authority (MTPA)
The Associated Private Nature Reserves (APNR)
Kruger National Park - SANParks
Ingwelala Reserve (The Board of Directors of Ingwelala)
The Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA)
IUCN Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office
The USFWS

THE PETITION WILL INCLUDE:

- A Petition Letter
- An Online Petition

<https://www.thepetitionsite.com/takeaction/605/800/161/>

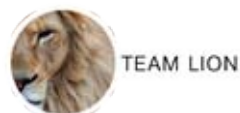
- A Report including images taken by local conservation photographers and information from articles and press, regarding Skye and this controversial hunt.

This initiative have been also supported by 135.000 citizens across the globe, including conservationists, journalists, photographers, tourism operators, visitors of South Africa, local residents, activists groups and bloggers.

SIGNERS



FUTURE 4 WILDLIFE



THE CONTROVERSIAL LION HUNT IN UMBABAT
- SOUTH AFRICA -

Date: 16th of July 2018

Special thanks to:

Michele Pickover,
Charlie Lynam,
David Forbes,
Don Pinnock,
Smaragda Louw,
Francis Garrad,
Stefania Falcon,
Anna R. Centura.

Photo Credit: Charlie Lynam.

Design, layout and typesetting: F4W

ACRONYMS

| | |
|----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| APNR | Associated Private Nature Reserves |
| CITES | Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora |
| CoP | Conference of the Parties |
| DEA | Department of Environmental Affairs |
| IUCN | International Union for Conservation of Nature |
| KNP | Kruger National Park |
| MTPA | Mpumalanga Tourism and Parks Agency |
| PNR | Private Nature Reserve |
| SANParks | South African National Parks |
| SPCA | Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals |
| TOPS | Threatened or Protected Species |
| UNESCO | United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural |
| UPNR | Umbabat Private Nature Reserve |
| USFWS | United States Fish and Wildlife Service |

CONTENT

1. THE PETITION
2. INTRODUCTION
3. IDENTIFICATION
4. BAITING
5. THE AGE OF THE LION
6. THE PERMIT
7. HUNTING IN THE RESERVE
8. THE NON-HUNTING RESERVES
9. LEGAL CONSIDERATION ON THE AGREEMENT TO TAKE DOWN THE
FENCES
10. KNP RESPONSIBILITY
11. HUNTING PAYS FOR CONSERVATION
12. CENSUS
13. THE IMPACT OF TROPHY HUNTING ON LIONS
14. THE IMPORT OF THE TROPHY INTO THE UNITED STATES
15. CONCLUSION
16. LINKS

1. THE PETITION



Skye protecting one the lioness of The Western pride.- photo credit by Charlie Lynam

1.1 On the 7th June 2018, a citizen of the United States of America, named in a recent article as Jared Whitworth (see:

<https://www.dailymaverick.co.za/article/2018-07-05-digging-for-the-truth-about-skye/#.Wz3taNUzbX4>),

is believed to have paid a very large amount of money to bait and trophy hunt a wild lion in an area that shares an unfenced boundary with the Kruger National Park. The lion was trophy hunted in Umbabat, in an area known as Group 13, on the Western boundary of Kruger National Park.

1.2 There is public concern about this trophy hunt based on a number of issues:

- a. The Premise and Objective of the Agreement between SANParks and the private areas adjoining the Kruger National Park (which allowed for the fences to be removed) is “the extension and creation of ecological unity”. As an extension of the KNP private parties should need to abide by the Protected Areas Act which prohibits trophy hunting.

- b. Wild animals that are protected in the KNP but then move across imaginary borders and are part of the National Estate and South Africa's national heritage, are being hunted for profit by private entities.
- c. SANParks/Kruger National Park, in an official letter to Umbabat dated 6 February 2018, stated that it did not support its request to trophy hunt a lion. This letter seems to have been ignored.
- d. Both the Umbabat Warden, Bryan Havermann and an Mpumalanga official, Riaan De Lange, publicly stated that the lion was baited.
- e. Many of the locals believe that the baited and killed lion was a much documented and photographed lion named "Skye", the dominant male pride leader of the "Western Pride". Skye has not been seen since the hunt took place.
- f. If the dead lion was not Skye, it could very well have been a protected Kruger National Park animal which was baited and killed for profit.
- g. As the senior authority along with the MTPA, SANParks and the KNP have a responsibility to provide a safe haven for South Africa's iconic wild animals since they are deemed a national heritage.
- h. The Greater Kruger National Park Hunting Protocol states that *'reasonable steps should be taken to gain knowledge of the males with pride affiliations and their ages, thereby ensuring that pride males under the age of 8 years are not selected.'*
- i. Every attempt at obtaining full and transparent disclosure from the Umbabat Reserve and from the Mpumalanga authority (the Mpumalanga Tourism and Parks Agency) that issued the hunting permit have failed. This included: requests for information on the actual hunt itself; the people involved; visual sight and identification of the lion skin to ascertain which lion was hunted; and details of the permit (including a copy thereof).
- j. An Umbabat Private Nature Reserve media release on 12th June stated that "The UPNR does not engage in luring animals from beyond its boundaries for any purpose whatsoever".
- k. Baiting is a form of luring.
- l. It appears that offences in terms of the Threatened or Protected Species (TOPS) Regulations, 2007 were committed during the hunt.
- m. Baiting of lion is permitted in terms of the Mpumalanga Nature Conservation Act (MNCA) provided the permit issued for the hunt specifies it. However baiting of lion is not permitted by the Threatened or Protected Species (TOPS) Regulations, 2007, as amended.

- n. Lion (*panthera leo*) is listed as vulnerable in the current lists of critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable and protected species published under section 56 of the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act 10 of 2004 (NEM:BA) (see GN151 of 23 February 2007).
- o. Regulation 26(1)(b)(i) of the TOPS Regulations provides that an issuing authority may not authorise the hunting of a listed TOPS using bait, except in specified circumstances, none of which apply to the present case.
- p. Regulation 73(1)(aA) of the TOPS Regulations makes it an offence to undertake an activity prohibited in terms of regulation 26.
- q. If the lion was baited, which has been admitted in public by the person responsible for overseeing the hunt, then it contravened the TOPS Regulations, 2007. More specifically, the hunter committed an offence in terms of regulation 73(1)(aA) of the TOPS Regulations and/or the MNCA has committed an offence in granting the permit in contravention of regulation 73(1)(g) which provides that "a person is guilty of an offence if that person...permits or allows any other person to undertake any restricted activity, which is an offence, in terms of these regulations."
- r. If the hunt was unlawful in any way, then the issuing authority (presumably MTPA in this case) may not issue an export permit for the trophy from the hunt since Regulation 6(3) of the CITES Regulations, 2010 as amended require that an issuing authority may not issue an export permit unless it is satisfied that the specimen was legally acquired. If such a permit has been issued, then it ought to be revoked or at least suspended, since allowing the export of the trophy in terms of such a permit would also contravene Article IV(2)(b) of CITES itself.
- s. As there is good reason to believe that the lion that was hunted was not the animal which was specified in the permit. As concerned individuals have been denied the opportunity to inspect the skin despite repeated requests, from which only an adverse inference may be drawn, there is thus reason to believe that other offences may have been committed.

1.3 The supporters of this Petition Letter request the Competent Authorities to:

- a. Urgently investigate all the circumstances, including the issuing of a trophy hunting permit by the Mpumalanga province, apparently against the initial recommendations from the KNP in February 2018, for the questionable and controversial hunt of a lion, which seems to have included the baiting of the animal.
- b. Make the findings public.
- c. Provide proof of which lion was killed and the scientific justification thereof. Place an immediate moratorium on commercial hunting in all the private reserves adjoining the Kruger National Park and where the fences have been

removed, pending an independent and transparent investigation.
Ensure that National Park protection and policies apply to areas adjoining national parks where the fences have been removed.
Through a transparent public process, urgently review this highly contentious 1996 Agreement between SANParks and the APNR.
Stop the export of the lion trophy out of South Africa and the import of the trophy into the US, pending the results of the investigations.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Skye has been the dominant pride male of The Western Pride for a number of years. He has been the main attraction for eco tourists and locals alike; he was very habituated to humans in the vicinity, to cars and photographers.

He managed to create a very stable pride system, made up of three young cubs, three sub-adult males and six lioness.

There was very tight bonding between Skye and all of the Pride members. It's unusual that he still tolerated the young males as they are well above the age when they normally move off or get chased away from the pride.

He was heard making his territorial claims, echoing across the bush, for the last time, on June the 7th.



Charlie Lynam
PHOTOGRAPHY

The last photo of Skye (April '18) by Charlie Lynam



Here is how habituated he was... photo credit by Charlie Lynam

2.2 He was declared a “high value pride male” for reason of genealogy, pride stability and as a tourist attraction, therefore, it was said, he was not supposed to be hunted.

2.3 Following the hunt of a lion, on the 7th of July, Skye has not be seen again. **Locals residents spotted his Pride, without him, on a buffalo kill on Motswari on June the 13.** The three cubs were all looking healthy and in good condition and a conservation photographer took pictures of them, while cubs and “mama” were drinking at a waterhole. **The following day, the death of one of the cubs was reported.** The Pride had been calling for Skye all night - to bring him in to the kill. They called and called. Sadly, this alerted three young male lions that saw an opportunity. They descended on the kill and fought with the three young males and the lionesses. They killed one cub, the lionesses made off with the other two cubs and there was an almighty fight between the remaining males. With Skye still missing, it’s impossible to predict what will become of the remaining cubs and the Pride. In fact, once a dominant male is killed, all his cubs are usually eliminated by other dominant males taking over the pride.

3. IDENTIFICATION

3.1 The UPNR statement, after the hunt, clarified that *“The hunted lion was well past his prime – as per the hunting protocol – and was not a pride lion. The hunted lion had worn down and broken teeth, a protruding spine (all signs of advanced age) and had no evidence of the leucystic gene (i.e. white lion gene).”*

3.2 It has been said by locals that the presence of an old lion around was improbable, since the dominant male Skye would have chased him out of his territory.

3.3 Riaan De Lange of the MTPA, who issued the hunting permit, seems to have instructed the taxidermist not to let anyone see it, because *“The moment the client pulled the trigger,”* he said, *“the lion became his property. Consent can only be given by the client.”*

3.4 De Lange, has allegedly refused to name the hunter who could give that permission.

3.5 Skye had a very distinctive mark, a double “C” scar on his right rump, with a “C” on top and a reversed “C” just under. This is a very distinctive detail visible in many pictures. Surely would have been very easy to determine if the hunted male was him or not.

3.6 In any case, even if the hunted lion was not Skye, it could very well have been a protected Kruger National Park who was baited and killed for profit.



the double “C” scar on his rump



photo credit by Charlie Lynam



Skye - photo credit by Charlie Lynam

4.1 Bryan Havemann, former Chairman of the IUCN Regional Committee and warden at Umbabat, seems to have initially reassured the Ingwelala Chairman and Board stating “the target being an elderly male lion that often encroached into the north-eastern section of Umbabat **from KNP**”.

4.2 He, then, confirmed that the hunted lion was “*baited*” with bait provided by an elephant and buffalo hunt, which took place beforehand in the Private Reserve”;

4.3 In the following UPNR media release on 12th June, is said “**The UPNR does not engage in luring animals from beyond its boundaries for any purpose whatsoever**”. This seems to be a contradiction.

4.4 The Mpumalanga Nature Conservation Act No 10 of 1998 (commenced 1 Jan 1999), Chapter 2 Section 13 (1) (b), describes “luring” and “baiting” as follows:

Luring is

- (i) a simulation / or recording of the natural sound made by an animal,
- (ii) a sound made by man,
- (iii) **baiting**;

4.5 Baiting is therefore a form of luring.

Baiting of lion is permitted in terms of the Mpumalanga Nature Conservation Act (MNCA) provided the permit issued for the hunt specifies it. However baiting of lion is not permitted by the Threatened or Protected Species (TOPS) Regulations, 2007, as amended.

4.6 Lion (*panthera leo*) is listed as vulnerable in the current lists of critically endangered, endangered, vulnerable and protected species published under section 56 of the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act 10 of 2004 (NEM:BA) (see GN151 of 23 February 2007).

4.7 Regulation 26(1)(b)(i) of the TOPS Regulations provides that an issuing authority may not authorise the hunting of a listed TOPS using bait, except in specified circumstances, none of which apply to the present case.

4.8 Regulation 73(1)(aA) of the TOPS Regulations makes it an offence to undertake an activity prohibited in terms of regulation 26.

4.9 If the lion was baited, then it contravened the TOPS Regulations, 2007. More specifically, the hunter committed an offence in terms of regulation 73(1)(aA) of the TOPS Regulations and/or the MNCA has committed an offence in granting the permit in contravention of regulation 73(1)(g) which provides that “a person is guilty of an offence if that person...permits or allows any other person to undertake any restricted activity, which is an offence, in terms of these regulations.”



Skye. ready for action - photo credit by Charlie Lynam

5. THE AGE OF THE LION

5.1 The Greater Kruger National Park Hunting Protocol states that *'reasonable steps should be taken to gain knowledge of the males with pride affiliations and their ages, thereby ensuring that pride males under the age of 8 years are not selected.'* Skye was a pride male, younger than 8, so if he is the lion who was shot, this would constitute a permit violation.

5.2 Every attempt at obtaining full and transparent disclosure from the Umbabat Reserve and from the Mpumalanga authority (the Mpumalanga Tourism and Parks Agency) that issued the hunting permit have failed. This included: requests for information on the actual hunt itself; the people involved; visual sight and identification of the lion skin to ascertain which lion was hunted; and details of the permit (including a copy thereof).



6. THE PERMITS

6.1 In the Ingwelala Chairman's letter to members, dated 6 June 2018, therefore before the hunt and after the meeting, the following was written:

"The Warden advised the Board that the target is an elderly male lion that often encroached into the north-eastern section of the Umbabat from the KNP, and steps have been taken to increase the probability of the target lion being identified and located. The Warden understood our concerns regarding the risk of the dominant male of the Western Pride being shot and indicated his willingness to prevent this from happening."



Skye in the beautiful golden light of early evening - photo credit by Charlie Lynam

6.2 The UPNR claims that before a hunting permit is issued, “a rigorous process of assessment and adjudication takes place. Animals are counted, studies are compiled, experts are consulted, reserve management practices are scrutinised and assessed, needs are considered whether appropriate, and only thereafter, will the authorities consider issuing a permit to hunt”.



Charlie Lynam
PHOTOGRAPHER

The break of day. This is Skye, sprawled out on the tarmac with the lionesses. So habituated that you could drive right up to them and they wouldn't budge an inch - photo credit by Charlie Lynam

7. HUNTING IN THE RESERVE

7.1 Considerable hunting takes place in the APNR each year, sanctioned by the Kruger National Park and Provincial Authorities, though few tourists who visit its high-priced lodges know this.



7.2 The combined permitted APNR quota for 2018 for Timbavati, Klaserie, Umbabat and Balule is of **4,467 wild animals**. This included:

- 52 elephants plus a bull older than 50
- 36 buffaloes
- 44 kudus
- 19 warthogs
- 7 hippos,
- 8 hyenas
- 5 giraffes
- 4,171 impalas
- 1 leopard
- 1 lion

7.3 The lion seems to have expressly excluded by Kruger’s recommendations in February 2018, but permission to hunt one was given anyway later by the licensing authority, Mpumalanga Tourism and Parks Agency (MTPA). **How Kruger’s initial sanction seems to have circumvented and on the base of which official data, needs investigation.**

7.4 The American hunter allegedly paid a huge amount of money for the hunt, has been said between 65 and 75.000 dollars, which is normally not the price for killing an old lion. **It is not clear towards which conservation, management and socio-economic activities the revenue generated from this hunt will be directed and it is the mandate of MTPA to verify it and make it public.**



photo credit by Charlie Lynam

8. THE NON-HUNTING RESERVES

8.1 On the 27th of May, before the hunt, the Board of Directors of Ingwelala, which does not allow any hunting on its four properties, tried to ensure at a meeting with the Umbabat warden, Bryan Havemann, that the dominant male lion of the Western Pride would not be hunted. Havemann indicated his willingness to ensure it was not the lion named Skye.

8.2 After the hunt, the Ingwelala Board demanded sight of the trophy skin and allegedly was refused.

8.3 Following, **both chairman and vice-chairman of the Board of Directors of Ingwelala, resigned.** The new chairman, in a letter to the Ingwelala members, has assured them that the matter will be fully investigated, however it is unclear how this is being undertaken, **resulting in extreme dissatisfaction among members.**



photo credit by Charlie Lynam

9. LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS ON THE AGREEMENT TO TAKE DOWN THE FENCES

9.1 In an official statement released by **Umbabat warden Bryan Havemann and reserve's vice chairman, Theo Van Wyk**, the lion shot was not Skye but "an elderly male lion that often encroached into the north-eastern section of the Umbabat from the KNP". This means that, even if the dead lion was not Skye, it could have been a protected Kruger Park animal. As the senior authority along with the MTPA in the Greater Kruger Hunting Protocol, **the KNP has a responsibility to provide a safe haven for South Africa's iconic wild animals since they are deemed a national heritage.**

9.2 Wild animals that move across imaginary human boundaries are being killed for profit and pleasure by a few people benefiting from an arrangement which allowed **the fences to be taken down in 1990, apparently without following the procedure of a public consultation.**

9.3 If this is so, any agreement between the private reserves and KNP that animals on the "wrong side" of the invisible fence can be trophy hunted, should be deemed illegal, **as due process was allegedly not followed when this arrangement was drawn up. It has now become critical for the South African Government to review this highly contentious agreement.**

9.4 The main tenet of the accord was to "*create ecological unity*". Surely this means it must be managed according to National Park principles and not for trophy hunting purposes.

9.5 The **UNESCO declared the KNP-to-Canyon Biosphere, on which many of these private Natural Reserves are situated, GLOBAL AND NATIONAL HERITAGE SITE.** If cultural heritage, for example, was handled in the same way, it would mean that national heritage institutions would be able to sell off items to private collectors.



Lionesses and the young males.
Such a tight bonding
photo credit by Charlie Lynam

10. KNP RESPONSIBILITIES

10.1 Although the Protected Areas Act prohibits hunting in the Kruger National Park, wild animals from there are being killed. SANParks took the decision to remove the fences. **It seems to now be disregarding its mandate and responsibility to protect its animals by allowing hunting to take place in the private areas adjoining the Park.**



One of Skye's cubs learning stalking techniques - photo credit by Charlie Lynam

11. HUNTING PAYS FOR CONSERVATION

11.1 According to Peter Flack - hunter and former Trustee of WWF South Africa, *“Tourist lodges in the APNR deny they benefit from hunting, although they generally have impala and warthog on their menu. The benefit they do gain is the funding of conservation and anti-poaching operations organized by landowners. This involves hunting.”*

11.2 It is not clear towards which conservation, management and socio-economic activities the revenues generated from this and other hunts will be directed and who will benefit from them.

11.3 A Kruger letter dated 6 February 2018 specifically queried Umbabat’s failure to identify hunting proceeds as going towards conservation or socio-economic objectives, as Kruger requires.

11.4 The letter further notes, regarding the funds generated by trophy hunting in the Reserve, that:

“[We] cannot comment on the revenue income or expenditure reports received from Umbabat, since it is not clear from the report how the entities within Umbabat as federal system manage and monitor income generated as result of the animal off-takes.”

11.5 On the other hand, the business model of African Parks does not include hunting and is considered successful; the Parks manage 15 protected areas in nine countries in Africa, and employ more than 1000 rangers, using a budget of approximately USD 35 million in 2016. They are recognized as a successful and sustainable business.



Skye, the romantic and always the protector. They were often inseparable. - photo credit by Charlie Lynam

12. CENSUS

12.1 SANParks' letter on the 2018 quotas for the Umbabat Reserve includes the census data provided by the reserve but does not contain any census information for lions.

12.2 This lack of population data is troubling.



13. THE IMPACT OF TROPHY HUNTING LIONS



One of the young males from the Western Pride in stunning red light of early dawn. photo credit by Charlie Lynam

13.1 Many studies based on solid facts, statistics and scientific researches indicate that the long-term damage caused by trophy hunting activities outweighs any possible perceived short-term gain. The negative evolutionary effects of trophy hunting deplete populations and threaten the tourism industry. **It is also incompatible with South Africa's attempts to position itself internationally as a destination for ecotourism. Ecotourism and trophy hunting are, in fact, mutually exclusive: eco-tourists do not want to go to places where wildlife is being killed.**

13.2 Trophy hunting has significant environmental impact and interferes with many ecosystem processes. It influences genetic diversity and composition of species, population size, density, distribution, structure, dynamics, behaviour and the condition of habitats.

13.3 It also exerts negative impacts on other animal species, plants and ecosystems. **It disturbs the sex or age structure disrupting the mating system, the fertility and survival of certain sectors of the population and the offspring sex ratio**

14. THE IMPORT OF THE TROPHY INTO THE UNITED STATES

The import into the US of this lion skin or parts, (whether the animal was Skye or not) for the dubious circumstances surrounding the hunt, would violate the Endangered Species Act (ESA), 16 U.S.C. § 1531-1544, USFWS regulations, and the Lacey Act, 16 U.S.C. § 3372(a).



15. CONCLUSION

15.1 Despite limitations, the practice of trophy hunting lions seems, too often, to target males in their reproductive prime so that the hunter can get a better trophy. This can lead to elevated infanticide and reduced reproduction by the removal of too many adult males and this sadly leads to a rapid population decline.

15.2 The system of dividing revenues seems to not be transparent enough and profits not fairly divided to benefit conservation nor local communities.

15.3 We urgently need more transparency and new, ethics-based approaches to wildlife conservation, based on robust science.

15.4 A revision of the agreement to keep the borders between Natural Protected Areas and Private owned Reserves unfenced, is urgent; **National Park protection and policies must be extended to those areas not divided by fences** to avoid National Park animals to trot out of human imaginary boundaries and be shot. Animals were present both in KNP and the Private Reserves before the fences came down. Therefore animals could theoretically “belong” to either KNP or APNR members. As no ownership can be proved and as animals can “belong” one moment to KNP and then cross an invisible line where the fence used to be and “belong” to a hunting property, **it follows that hunting should not be allowed in any PNR adjoining the KNP.**

15.5 The supporters of this Petition Letter and Report request the Competent Authorities to:

- a. Urgently investigate all the circumstances, including the issuing of a trophy hunting permit by the Mpumalanga province, apparently against the initial recommendations from the KNP in February 2018, for the questionable and controversial hunt of a lion, which seems to have included the baiting of the animal.
- b. Make the findings public.
- c. Provide proof of which lion was killed and the scientific justification thereof.
- d. Place an immediate moratorium on commercial hunting in all the private reserves adjoining the Kruger National Park and where the fences have been removed, pending an independent and transparent investigation.
- e. Ensure that National Park protection and policies apply to areas adjoining national parks where the fences have been removed.
- f. Through a transparent public process, urgently review this highly contentious 1996 Agreement between SANParks and the APNR.
- g. If the hunt was unlawful in any way, then the issuing authority (presumably MTPA in this case) may not issue an export permit for the trophy from the hunt since Regulation 6(3) of the CITES Regulations, 2010 as amended require that an issuing authority may not issue an export permit unless it is satisfied that the specimen was legally acquired. If such a permit has been issued, then it ought to be revoked or at least suspended, since allowing the export of the trophy in terms of such a permit would also contravene Article IV(2)(b) of CITES itself.

DATE: 16th July 2018

Signed by:

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| ACTION FOR RHINOS | Director: Jane Acott |
| ACTIVIST FOR ELEPHANTS UK | Director: Gary Simpson |
| ANIMAL ADVOCACY | Director: Soula Vaso Christos |
| BAN ANIMAL TRADING | Director: Smaragda Louw |
| BEAUTY WITHOUT CRUELTY SA | Chairperson: Toni Brockhoven |
| BLOOD LIONS | Producer: Pippa Hankinson |
| BORN FREE FOUNDATION | Veterinarian Head of Policy: Mark Jones |
| CACH-Africa | Director: Linda Park |
| CAPTURED IN AFRICA FOUNDATION | CEO/Founder: Drew Abrahamson |
| C.A.R.E. Centre for Animal Rehabilitation and Education | Managing Director: Stephen Munro |
| EMS FOUNDATION | Director: Michele Pickover |
| FOUR PAWS Animal Welfare Foundation SA | Country Director South Africa: Fiona Miles |
| FUTURE 4 WILDLIFE | Director: Stef Falcon |
| GMFER | Director: Maria Mossman |
| IVORY FREE EUROPE | Director: Christina Witvrouwen |
| LANDMARK FOUNDATION | Director: Dr Bool Smuts |
| OSCAP | Director: Kim Da Ribeira |
| PITTRACK | Director: Carl Thornton |
| RHINOS IN AFRICA FOUNDATION | Founder: Megan Carr |
| SAFCEI | Executive Director: Francesca de Gasparis |
| SAFFR | Director: Alexia Abnett |
| SAVE OUR RHINO | Senior Administrator: Loraine Liebenberg |
| TEAM LION | Director: Melody S Lee |
| TOURISTS AGAINST TROPHY HUNTING | Founder: Judy Malone |
| TREE HUGGERS VERVET SANCTUARY | Founder : Carina Cunningham Webber |
| VERVET MONKEY FOUNDATION | Co-Director/Founder: Dave DuToit |
| WILD HEART WILDLIFE FOUNDATION | Founder/Director: Paul Oxtan |
| WOLFGATE | Director: Mauro Bassano |

16. LINKS:

The Petition

<https://www.thepetitionsite.com/takeaction/605/800/161/>

South African Press:

<https://www.dailymaverick.co.za/article/2018-07-05-digging-for-the-truth-about-skye/#.Wz3taNUzbX4>)

<https://www.pressreader.com/south-africa/weekend-argus-saturday-edition/20180707/281616716124424>

<https://africageographic.com/blog/skye-lion-beginning-end-trophy-hunting-greater-kruger/>

<https://www.dailymaverick.co.za/article/2018-06-11-outrage-after-kruger-lion-baited-and-shot-by-trophy-hunter-in-neighbouring-reserve/#.Wx3-qj1I5E4>

<https://daveforbes.wordpress.com/2018/06/13/why-use-bullets-instead-of-cameras/>

<https://www.dailymaverick.co.za/opinionista/2018-06-22-the-lion-hunt-controversy-why-use-bullets-instead-of-cameras/>

<https://conservationaction.co.za/media-articles/authorities-ducking-and-diving-over-umbabat-lion-trophy-hunt/>

<https://bulawayo24.com/index-id-lifestyle-sc-travel+and+tourism-byo-138913.html>

<http://www.2oceansvibe.com/2018/06/18/you-need-to-read-this-daily-maverick-article-about-the-recent-controversial-trophy-lion-hunt/#ixzz5J6Gma2k5>

<https://prideofskye.wordpress.com/>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/African_Parks

<https://www.africahunting.com/threads/kruger-lions-who-really-cares-about-conservation.43888/>

<https://www.peterflack.co.za/expelled-wwf-south-africa/>

<https://www.charlielynam.com/Public-Galleries/Pride-Of-Skye>

<http://www.2oceansvibe.com/2018/06/18/you-need-to-read-this-daily-maverick-article-about-the-recent-controversial-trophy-lion-hunt/#ixzz5J6FENCjo>

<http://www.2oceansvibe.com/2018/06/18/you-need-to-read-this-daily-maverick-article-about-the-recent-controversial-trophy-lion-hunt/#ixzz5J6EkVaB8>

<https://conservationaction.co.za/recent-news/10491/>

<https://conservationaction.co.za/media-articles/outrage-after-kruger-lion-baited-and-shot-by-trophy-hunter-in-neighbouring-reserve/>

<http://www.2oceansvibe.com/2018/06/18/you-need-to-read-this-daily-maverick-article-about-the-recent-controversial-trophy-lion-hunt/#ixzz5J6DseOGR>

<https://www.pressreader.com/south-africa/sunday-times/20180617/281994673204316>

http://blog.hslf.org/political_animal/2018/06/from-atlanta-to-umbumbat-american-trophy-hunters-pose-a-threat-to-endangered-species.html

<https://www.thedodo.com/in-the-wild/beloved-lion-killed-kruger-national-park>

<https://africageographic.com/blog/kruger-lion-hunted/>

<https://www.ingwelala.co.za/archives/news-archives/the-furore-about-skye.html>

https://www.ingwelala.co.za/files/180612_UPNR%20Media%20Release.pdf

https://www.ingwelala.co.za/files/1806_Nkorho%20Statement.pdf

<https://lowvelder.co.za/436100/update-hunting-kruger-lion-regarded-sustainable/>

http://www.no-afrimatfurnace.co.za/?page_id=40

<https://worldanimalnews.com/heart-breaking-news-male-lion-allegedly-killed-by-american-trophy-hunter-at-the-umbabat-private-nature-reserve-in-south-africa/>

<https://www.dailymaverick.co.za/article/2018-06-28-driving-nails-into-the-coffin-of-safari-club-international/#.WzYk1TEUIMu>

<https://citizen.co.za/news/south-africa/1954669/new-information-surfaces-after-controversial-lion-hunt/>

<https://www.thesouthafrican.com/authorities-ducking-and-diving-over-umbabat-lion-trophy-hunt/>

<https://www.dailymaverick.co.za/opinionista/2018-06-29-of-high-and-low-roads-a-brief-reply-to-don-scott/#.WzdsHNgzYUF>

<http://www.2oceansvibe.com/2018/06/28/controversial-kruger-park-trophy-lion-hunt-reveals-major-mistakes-made/>

<https://thoughtsfromthewildside.blogspot.com/2018/07/killing-skye-some-call-it-hunting.html>

<https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/kruger-lion-killer-jared-whitworth-threatened-on-social-media-75kqz5j0>

<http://www.krugerpark.co.za/krugerpark-times-1-2-krugers-lions-18955.html>

<https://daveforbes.wordpress.com/2018/07/11/the-hunting-conspiracy-exposed/>

<https://africageographic.com/blog/one-lions-life-a-lesson-about-hunting/>

<https://citizen.co.za/news/south-africa/1975973/trophy-hunter-shamed-and-threatened-on-social-media/>

USA

<https://blog.humanesociety.org/2018/06/in-wake-of-skye-hunt-case-hsus-and-allies-demand-ban-on-imports-of-lion-trophies-from-south-africa.html>

<https://blog.humanesociety.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/Letter-to-USFWS-re-illegal-lion-trophy-June-2018-final.pdf>

<https://www.mahohboh.org/california-prohibition-on-wildlife-trophies/>



photo credit by Charlie Lynam