

AFRICAN STUDBOOK

WESTERN DERBY ELAND

Taurotragus derbianus derbianus (GRAY, 1847)



2015

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SOCIÉTÉ POUR LA PROTECTION
DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT ET DE LA FAUNE
AU SÉNÉGAL



**CZECH UNIVERSITY OF LIFE SCIENCES PRAGUE
DERBIANUS CONSERVATION**

AFRICAN STUDBOOK

WESTERN DERBY ELAND
Taurotragus derbianus derbianus
(GRAY, 1847)

Editors:

**Karolína Brandlová
Pavla Jůnková Vymyslická
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Czech University of Life Sciences Prague
Derbianus Conservation

under the auspices of the Western Derby eland conservation
programme
&
Society for the Protection of Environment and Fauna in Senegal

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CONSERVATION de l'ELAND de DERBY



COOPERATION REPUBLIQUE TCHEQUE - SENEGAL



RESERVE de FATHALA

Société pour la Protection
de l'Environnement et de
la Faune au Sénégal.



Direction des Parcs Nationaux
du Sénégal

PARTICIPATING ORGANISATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS

Society for the Protection of Environment and Fauna in Senegal (SPEFS) founded the semi-captive Western Derby eland conservation programme, hosting the animals in their two nature reserves and providing them with necessary protection, breeding facilities, and management.

Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development of Senegal (MESD) and **Directorate of National Parks in Senegal (DPNS)** provides the legislative framework and represents the government authority responsible for nature conservation in Senegal.

Czech University of Life Sciences Prague (CULS Prague) provides the Western Derby eland conservation programme with scientific expertise in the domains of ecology, behaviour, and genetic management.

Derbianus Conservation (former Derbianus Czech Society for African Wildlife) is a non-governmental organization founded at CULS Prague to provide managing and fundraising activities for the Western Derby eland conservation programme. Derbianus also arranges professional veterinary services for animal transport, supports the development of infrastructure in the nature reserves and provides environmental education for local people on the periphery of national parks and breeding reserves.

Ministry of Environment of the Czech Republic and **Ministry of Foreign Affairs** are the institutions that support Western Derby eland conservation, breeding management and environmental education, and these under the auspices and funding of the **Czech Republic Development Cooperation**.

Since 2012 the Western Derby Eland Conservation Programme proudly bears the brand of **WAZA** (World Association of Zoos and Aquariums).

In 2015 Derbianus Conservation, a leading partner in the Western Derby eland conservation programme, became an **Associated member of EAZA** (European Association of Zoos and Aquaria).

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MAIN PARTNERS AND SPONSORS of Western Derby eland conservation programme and cooperating organisations:



PREFACE TO THE VOLUME EIGHT

The eighth volume of the African studbook for the Western Derby eland (*Taurotragus derbianus derbianus*) brings the current demographic and genetic characteristics of the semi-captive population in Bandia and Fathala reserves, Senegal. Although the semi-captive population was predicted to grow, it maintains approximately the same size during the last three years and the number of living individuals still has not reached the expected 100. And what about the future?

Detailed information about Western Derby eland in the wild as well as within the conservation programme may be found in Western Derby eland (*Taurotragus derbianus derbianus*) Conservation Strategy published under Czech University of Life Sciences Prague in 2013. An article published in Mammalian biology summarizes genetic data from the pedigree and compares them with the data from microsatellites.

All activities of the Czech team within the last five years of the Western Derby eland conservation programme were realized thanks to the support given by people and institutions to the non-profit organisation Derbianus Conservation. All donations for the continuation of our work are profoundly welcome.

Editors

Derbianus Conservation

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SECTION A:
Western Derby eland
conservation programme



Calf of Western Derby eland

CURRENT STATUS OF WESTERN DERBY ELAND

The Western Derby eland (*Taurotragus derbianus derbianus*) is currently restricted to only one country in the world – Senegal. There are three important localities: 1) the Niokolo Koba National Park (NKNP) with the only confirmed wild population, 2) the Bandia reserve and 3) the Fathala reserve, both hosting Western Derby eland's managed semi-captive population.

The NKNP in south-eastern Senegal covers 913,000 ha and is the Senegalese largest and oldest national park. Its importance as a well-preserved ecosystem of Sudanese and Sudano-Guinean savanna with extraordinary rich biodiversity concerns the entire region of the West Africa. The area of NKNP supports high diversity of plant and animal species. Since 1981, NKNP is listed as World Heritage and since 2007 as World Heritage in Danger by UNESCO (UNESCO 2014). It is probably the only place in the world where the last wild population of Western Derby eland can be found. In 2015 we ran a camera trap study in the park, however no eland was spotted during the first months of the study.

The Bandia reserve is situated 65 km south-east of Dakar, Senegal (14°35' N, 17°00' W), on the south-western border of the classified forest Bandia (Forêt classée de Bandia). The fenced reserve contributes substantially to natural vegetation conservation (Hejzmanová *et al.*, 2010). Very few game species are native in the Bandia reserve, the majority of species is introduced from various areas of Senegal, such as African buffalo (*Syncerus caffer brachyceros*), defassa waterbuck (*Kobus ellipsiprymnus defassa*), roan antelope (*Hippotragus equinus koba*), and from South Africa, such as giraffe (*Giraffa camelopardalis giraffa*), greater kudu (*Tragelaphus strepsiceros*), impala (*Aepyceros melampus*), common eland (*Taurotragus oryx oryx*), and white rhino (*Ceratotherium simum simum*). The Bandia

reserve was the first site where the wild-captured Western Derby eland were placed after the capture operation in 2000 and since, the site and the herd management have proved to be appropriate for their successful reproduction. The Bandia reserve is well equipped wildlife reserve with facilities such as boma and enclosures.

The Fathala reserve is the fenced area of the Fathala Forest (Forêt de Fathala), the main terrestrial part of the Delta du Saloum National Park (DSNP) situated on the west coast of Senegal (13°39' N, 16°30' W) near the northern border of the Gambia. The area is flat with dry plateaus, passing into shallow humid valleys, such as "Mare of the Dragon". There is some native game such as bushbuck (*Tragelaphus scriptus*), warthog (*Phacochoerus africanus*), patas monkey (*Erythrocebus patas*); and several introduced game species from Senegal, such as African buffalo (*Syncerus caffer brachyceros*), defassa waterbuck (*Kobus ellipsiprymnus defassa*), roan antelope (*Hippotragus equinus koba*), and from South Africa, as giraffe (*Giraffa camelopardalis*), and white rhino (*Ceratotherium simum*). The Fathala reserve is the second reserve with Western Derby eland semi-captive population, with two herds in enclosures of approximately 160 ha, and 1,800 ha, respectively.

In 2015 our research team has started an official cooperation with Chinko Protected Area in the Central African Republic, the home of Eastern Derby eland (*Taurotragus derbianus gigas*). This subspecies is still hunted in its area of distribution and listed as Least Concern by IUCN Red List. In cooperation with Chinko we provide results of unique camera trap study in this remoted area.

CURRENT SITUATION WITHIN THE SEMI-CAPTIVE

POPULATION OF WESTERN DERBY ELAND

The critical situation of the Western Derby eland (WDE) in the wild enhanced the awareness of urgent need for a conservation action. In 2000, the first semi-captive Western Derby eland population, unique worldwide of that subspecies, was therefore established in Senegal with a clear objective – to establish a viable population in semi-captivity (Nežerková *et al.*, 2004). Thereby, a unique conservation programme was launched and has been running till present due to close coordinated cooperation of the partners.

At the beginning of 2015, we continued our regular activities in the field, one of the most important is the identification of new-born calves and control of the number and health condition of animals in breeding and bachelor herds. For 2015 no transports of animals were planned, although the largest herd of WDE in the Bandia reserve still shares the enclosure with common elands. Presence of both species in a limited area brings risk of potential interbreeding, which may destroy the gene pool of the critically endangered WDE. Therefore we continue with efforts of their separation, direct observation of their interactions, and an intensive DNA monitoring, sampling both WDE and common elands from Bandia reserve and all offspring of WDE.

All animals seen in 2015 in the Bandia reserve were in a good health condition. Two rhinoceros kept in the Bandia reserve caused repeated opening of gates and even fences of enclosures of WDE which resulted in mixing of animals of the herds Bandia 4 and Bandia 5. Mixed herds were even released to fenced area kept by the managers as potential future extension of the reserve, where no natural or artificial water resource was present. With the help of supplementary food our colleagues managed to

relocate the animals back to their enclosures, notwithstanding as a result of this manipulations we lost one female with her calf while giving birth and one young male. In the Bandia reserve we lost another 3 adult females due to their high age, one two-year old male and one one-year old female due to unknown reason, and two-year old male Seraphine was found dead as a result of anti-tick treatment conducted in 2014. We were happy to find out that female Sultana regarded as dead due the anti-tick treatment was found alive, thus was added to living animals in the studbook.

In the Fathala reserve, both existing herds were reproducing well. Animals in both herds (Fathala 1, Fathala 2) were in good condition. Hoof problems reported in 2014 in the herd Fathala 2 did not appear.

For the current structure of Western Derby eland herds kept in Fathala and Bandia reserve see Table 1.

Tab. 1. The actual structure of herds (June 2015) is following: (location + numerical enclosure designation):

<i>Enclosure designation</i>	<i>Number of males</i>	<i>Number of females</i>	<i>Herd category</i>	<i>Enclosure size</i>	<i>Enclosure type</i>
Bandia 1	18	14	Reproductive	3,500 ha	Multiple species
Bandia 3	4	6	Reproductive	80 ha	Single species
Bandia 4	9	0	Bachelor	100 ha	Single species
Bandia 5	3	6	Reproductive		Single species
Fathala 1	6	6	Reproductive	160 ha	Single species
Fathala 2	15	2	Reproductive	1,800 ha	Multiple species

Demographic analysis

Western Derby eland pedigree data were processed in SPARKS 1.66 (ISIS 1992) and further corroborated in PMx software for pedigree analyses (Ballou *et al.*, 2011, Traylor-Holtzer, 2011). Individuals alive in June 2015 and their ancestors were included into the pedigree. “Founder” means “genetic founder” – wild-born individuals presumed to be unrelated. With regard to the exclusion of sub-adult males from breeding herds, the dominant male was assumed to be the sire of all the descendants in the main breeding herd (Bandia 1) until 2009. In 2010, we left more males in this herd in order to replace the old one and later we used this approach also in other breeding herds. We aimed that all of the males were from the same genetic lineage (same mother-founder) but later it was not always fulfilled due to logistic reasons. Calves from those herds were then recorded as “multiple sired” with probabilities added to each potential sire.

A total of 145 offspring of the Western Derby eland were born from 2000 to 2015 in the herds with 6 founders in fenced areas, initially in the Bandia reserve and later in the Fathala reserve (Fig. 1). Thereby, the Western Derby eland formed a population of 89 living individuals bred in semi-captivity and managed in 6 herds in 2 nature reserves in Senegal in June 2015 (Tables 1 and 2).

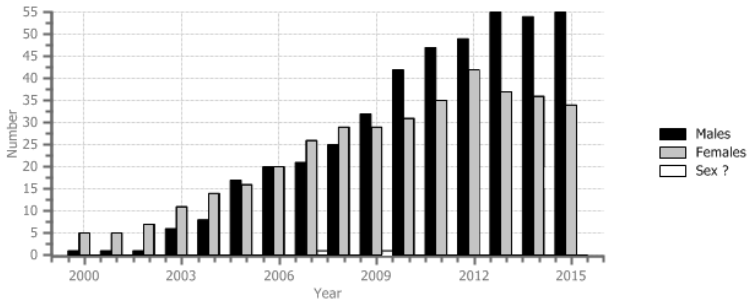


Fig. 1. Population growth rate in the semi-captive Western Derby eland population based on the real data collected between 2000 and 2015.

The reproduction of Western Derby eland in the Bandia reserve started in 2002 with 2 female calves born. Mating occurred most likely synchronously ($\chi^2 = 422.85$, $df = 11$, $p < 0.05$), considering that the majority of calves were born from November to January (89 %) and the rest in October and from February to April (Fig. 2). Number of births should increase with increasing number of adults, but it has not been fulfilled in all years as seen from Fig. 3. The age structure (Fig. 5) shows a stagnating number of young animals as well as the biased sex ratio (1.24:1).

Tab. 2. Demographic parameters of the Western Derby eland semi-captive population in June 2015.

Variable	Males	Females	Unknown
Founders	1	5	
Present number of individuals N	55	34	
Number of pre-reproductive	15	10	
Number of adults in the population	40	24	
Number of proven breeders	21	17	
Births total	79	60	6
Deaths total	25	31	6
Generation length	5.6	5.7	
Deterministic population growth rate (λ) ^a	1.35	1.133	

^a $\lambda > 1$ indicate population increase

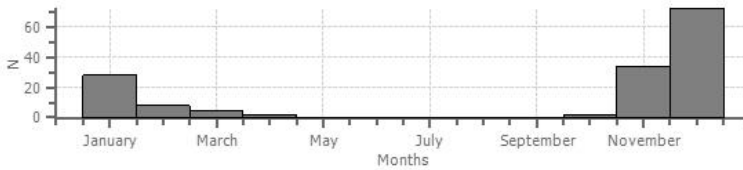


Fig. 2. Birth distributions of Western Derby elands in the Bandia reserve throughout the year in the period of 2002 - 2015.

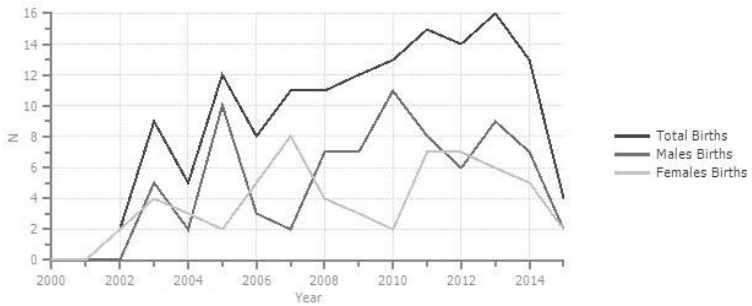


Fig. 3. Number of births of Western Derby eland in semi-captive population in respective years (2000 – 2015).

The earliest reproduction occurred at the age of 2 years in both males and females, the latest recorded reproduction at the age of 16 years (female) and 13 years (male) respectively. Average fecundity ($M_x = \frac{1}{2}$ number of offspring born to parent of age x) was 0.8 for males and 0.3 for females (Fig. 4).

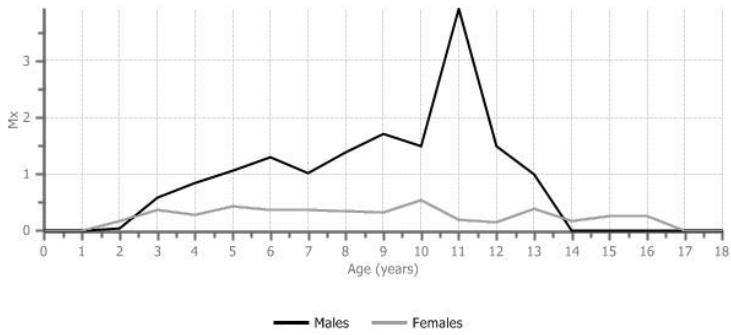


Fig. 4. Mx: Fecundity, or the average number of offspring born to individuals in that age class.

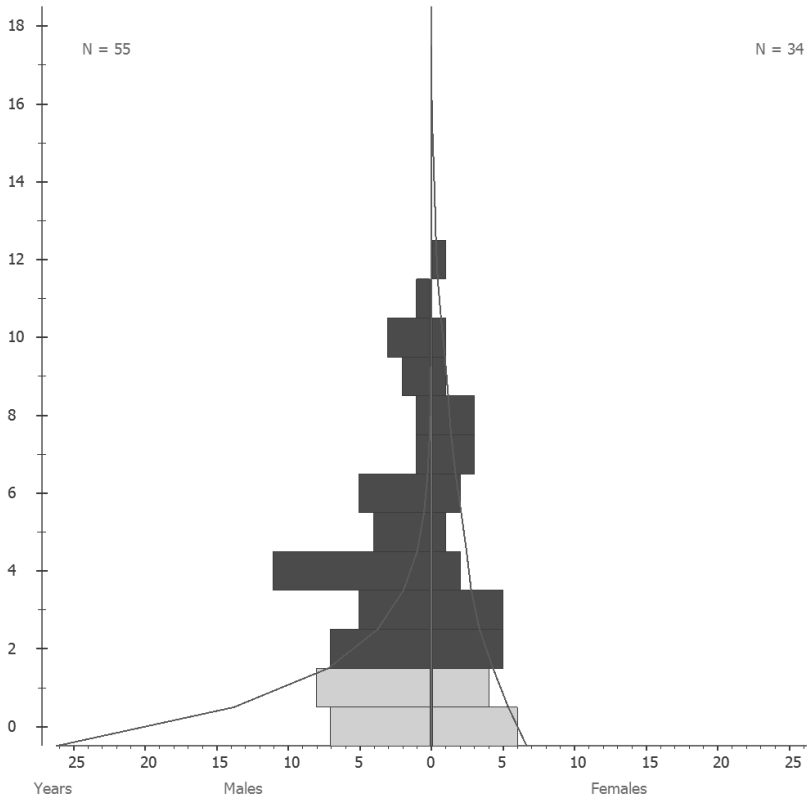


Fig. 5. Male and female age structure of the living individuals of the Western Derby elands held in semi-captivity in June 2015. The light coloured part represents individuals in non-breeding age.

The annual mortality in 2014 reached an alarming value of 21.7 % but it slightly decreased in 2015 (Fig. 6). The average values of mortality (Table 3) have not significantly changed, but the population remains sensitive to changes in mortality rates. Mortality was not seasonally distributed (Fig. 7). Survival values and life expectancies are calculated in Table 4.

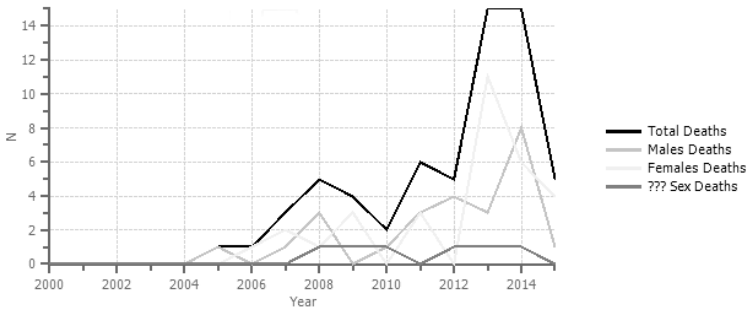


Fig. 6. Overview of deaths of Western Derby eland in semi-captive population since 2000.

Tab. 3. Overview of the mortality in different age categories of semi-captive population of Western Derby eland based on the real data collected between 2000 and 2015.

Mortality	total	males	females
30 Day Mortality	0.06 (N=137)	0.05 (N=78)	0.07 (N=59)
0 Age Class Mortality	0.09 (N=129)	0.07 (N=74)	0.10 (N=55)
Avg. Pre-Repro Mort	0.07 (N=121)	0.05 (N=69)	0.09 (N=52)
Avg. Repro Mortality	0.12 (N=33)	0.13 (N=17)	0.12 (N=16)

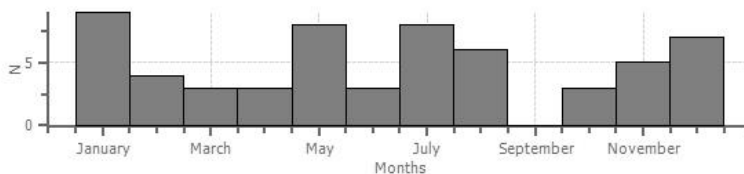


Fig. 7. Non-calf mortality in semi-captive population of Western Derby elands based on the real data collected between 2000 and 2015.

Analyses of the life table of the Western Derby eland indicated that the deterministic annual population growth rate was 1.24, slightly higher than the last year. Net reproductive rate (R_0), which is the rate of change per generation (average number of offspring that an individual will produce in its lifetime) was 3.69 (5.3 for males and 2.0 for females).

Tab. 4. Survival rates of the WDE population. L_x value shows the ratio of population which will reach specific age.

Survival (years)	total	males	females
$L_x = 0.50$	9.5	8.9	10.1
$L_x = 0.25$	12.9	13.0	12.8
$L_x = 0.10$	14.9	13.6	16.1
$L_x = 0.05$	15.2	13.8	16.5
$L_x = 0.01$	15.4	14.0	16.9
Life Expectancy	8.9	8.7	9.0
Oldest Living	12.4 (ID:1012)	11.6 (ID:1014)	12.4 (ID:1014)
Oldest Recorded	16.9	13.5	16.9

According to the projections assessing the current situation, population size next year should be 98 animals (88 <> 98 <> 109). Stochastic probability of increase is 95 %, decrease should not occur (probability 3 % only). For the population estimates within 20 years horizon see Table 5 and Figure 8.

Tab. 5. WDE population estimates within 20 years horizon.

Population size	total	males	females
N 20 years	528 <> 853 <> 1257	267 <> 434 <> 642	257 <> 419 <> 628

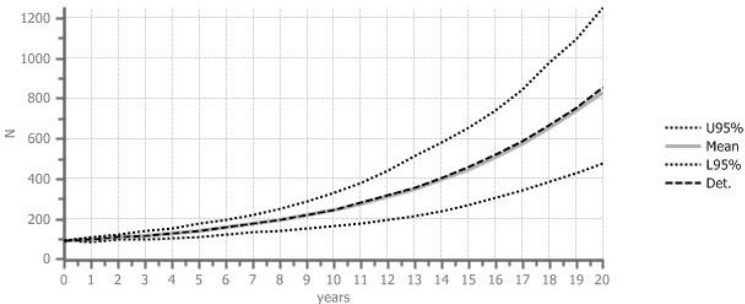


Fig. 8. Stochastic projection of the WDE population size within 20 years horizon.

Inbreeding is not included in the stochastic projections, although it may significantly influence future reproduction. Demographic rates may change if inbreeding accumulates in the population (Traylor-Holzer, 2011). Moreover, the population size in 2015 was **significantly less than predicted** by stochastic

projections, showing that other factors than those included in the calculations might have played role in the change of population size.

Demography – graphs

To illustrate the demographic situation of the population, we decided to show following graphs, representing different views on the demographic parameters (Fig. 9 – 14).

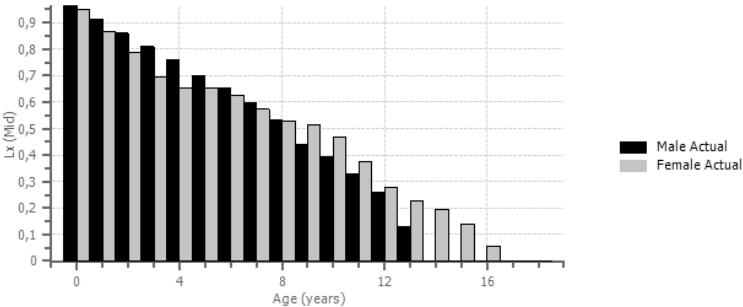


Fig. 9. L_x (mid): Survival, or the proportion of individuals surviving from birth to the mid-point of age class x .

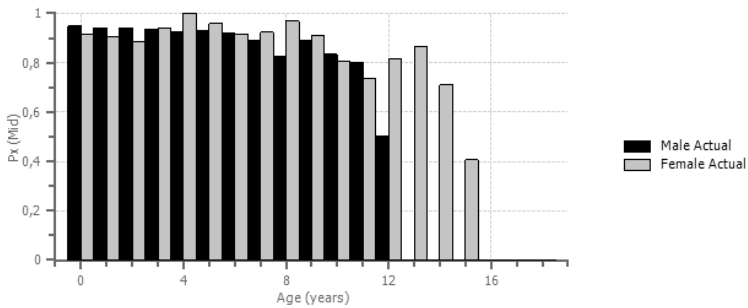


Fig. 10. P_x (mid): Survival, or the proportion of individuals which survive from the beginning of age class x to the mid-point of age class $x+1$.

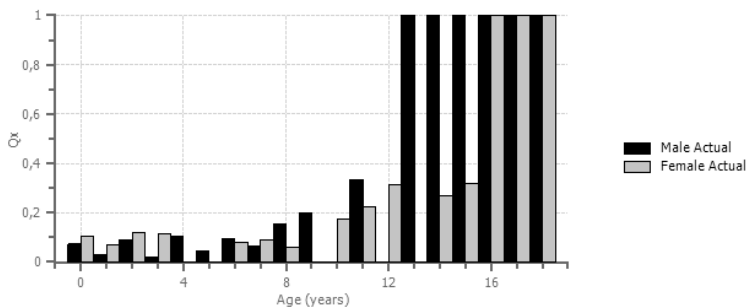


Fig. 11. Q_x : Mortality, or the probability that an individual of age x dies during age class x .

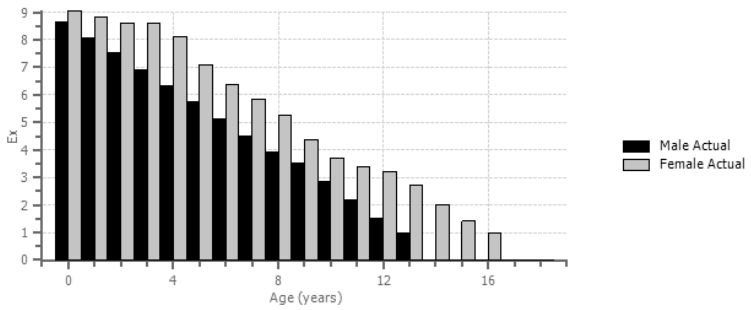


Fig. 12. E_x : Life expectancy, or the average number of additional years an individual in age class x can expect to live.

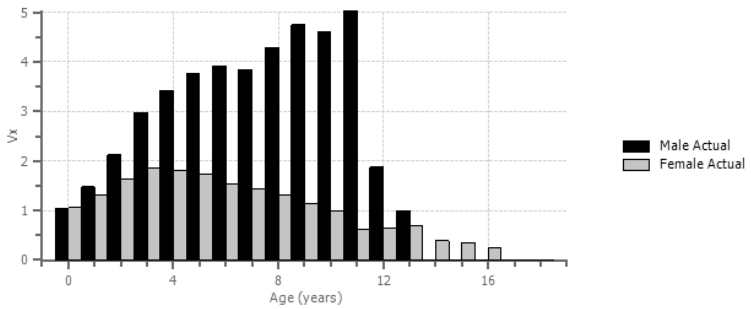


Fig. 13. V_x : Reproductive value, or the expected number of offspring produced this year and in future years by an animal of age x .

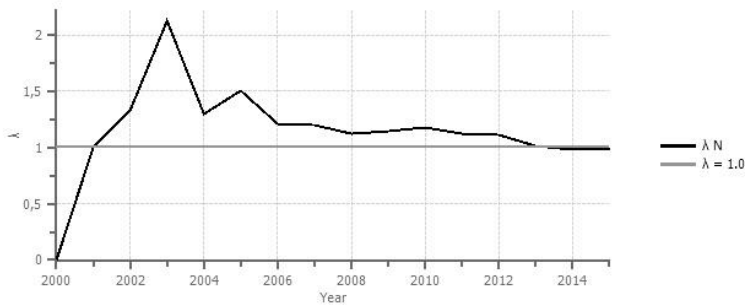


Fig. 14. Lambda: Proportional change in population size from one year to the next. Lambda N is based on observed changes in population size due to all causes.

Genetic analysis

The actual population size of Western Derby elands in semi-captivity since the last year slightly increased to 89 individuals but still had not reach the value from 2013. The current effective population size has been continually increasing to 25.00 (based on 10.5 breeding males and 15.4 breeding females), but this is partially caused by high number of multiple sired offspring, as all the sires apparently influenced the total value despite of their low parenting probabilities (10-20%). The N_e/N ratio therefore increased to 0.3. The overall (mean) effective population size has increased due to management of reproduction since 2008, from 3.71 to 6.54.

The animals in the pedigree had 72 % of certain ancestry genotypes in the population. The population still has 93 % ancestry known, but not certain because of multiple sires present in the pedigree with different breeding probabilities.

The population has retained 78.99 % of genetic diversity (GD) from the founders. This number has been almost stable since 2008 showing that the breeding management has influenced the steep decrease of GD (Fig. 15). The overall mean level of inbreeding in the population was 0.1788 and increased from 0.1364 in 2008.

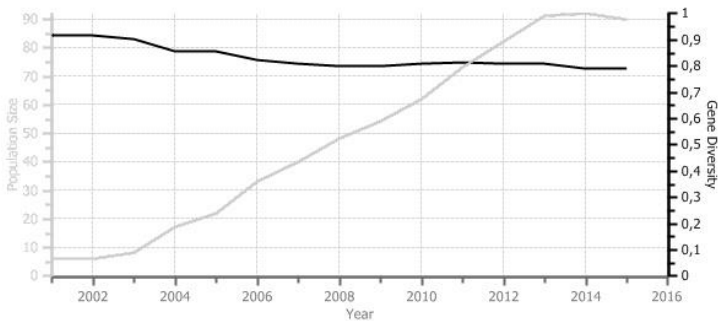


Fig. 15. Development of population size and genetic diversity of WDE in semi-captivity throughout the period of 2001–2015.

Founder genome equivalents (FGE = 2.38) increased since the only bull founder died and sons of the founding females became more prominent in spreading their genes. However, founder genomes surviving (FGS = 5.79) decreased because of the genetic drift (not all the genes have been passed to the next generations and are becoming lost) (Fig. 16, Table 6). Contribution of female 1003 (Salémata) still remains the lowest, and very low is also contribution of 1005 (Malapa). Those two lineages (“S” and “M” lineage) need to be more propagated in the

form of breeding males. Males of “S” lineage have been transported into Bandia 5 as breeding ones, but they died because of the anti-tick treatment in 2014. Males of “M” lineage are currently used in in Bandia 5 and in Fathala breeding herds.

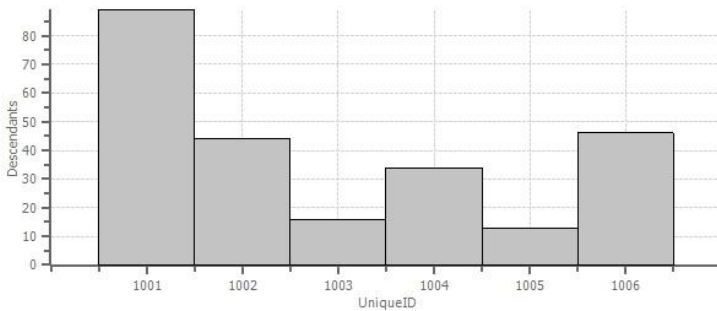


Fig. 16. Founder descendants in the semi-captive Western Derby eland population in Senegal. Unique ID the x axis indicates particular individuals: 1001 – male, 1002 to 1006 – females.

Tab. 6. Founder contributions (FC) for the genetic management of the pedigree in the semi-captive Western Derby eland population in Senegal (Lin. – lineage, Rep. – representation, Cont. – contribution, Desc. – descendants).

Unique ID	Lin.	Sex	Age	Alive	Rep.	Cont.	Allele Retention	Desc.
1001	---	M	13	False	0.5922	48.9700	1.0000	89
1002	D	F	16	False	0.1390	11.4925	0.9975	44
1003	S	F	16	False	0.0417	3.45	0.9275	16
1004	B	F	14	False	0.0793	6.5550	0.9620	34
1005	M	F	12	False	0.0363	3.0050	0.9335	13
1006	T	F	14	False	0.1115	9.2200	0.9735	46

A significant potential GD of 91.37 % still remains in the population. Furthermore, the retained amount of the original GD of founders is still present in the population and these can be evaluated by the proper management by mean kinship (MK) that slightly decreased since last year to 0.2101 (Table 7).

Tab. 7. Mean kinship (MK) distribution in the semi-captive Western Derby eland population in Senegal in June 2015. Note that the most valuable animals (MK < 0.01) died in 2014.

Mean kinship range	No of individuals	% of population
< 0.1	0	0
0.1 – 0.2	38	43.0
0.2 – 0.3	42	47.0
> 0.3	9	10.0

Tab. 8. Genetic structure of breeding herds of Western Derby eland in the semi-captive Western Derby eland population in Senegal in June 2015 (Fd – number of founders, Kn. – known, Cert. – certain, GD – genetic diversity, MK – mean kinship, FGE – founder genome equivalents, Mean F - inbreeding , FGS – founder genome surviving).

Herd	N	Fd	Kn.	Cert.	GD	GV	MK	FGE	Mean F	FGS
Bandia 1	29	6	0.94	0.72	0.78	0.79	0.22	2.31	0.14	4.64
Bandia 3	8	5	1.00	0.88	0.75	0.76	0.25	1.20	0.15	3.13
Bandia 4	13	6	0.96	0.77	0.80	0.80	0.20	2.45	0.13	4.20
Bandia 5	8	5	0.94	0.63	0.78	0.78	0.22	2.28	0.11	3.23
Fathala 1	10	2	0.72	0.64	0.52	0.59	0.48	1.04	0.40	1.49
Fathala 2	15	4	0.95	0.88	0.73	0.71	0.27	1.82	0.20	3.30

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Primary school Běchovice
Travel Club Jihlava
Grammar School Na Zatlance
Grammar School Říčany
Forestry Technical School Žlutice
Kindergarten and Primary School Radnice
University of Third Grade, Czech University of Life Sciences
Prague
Endowment Fund Microfinance
Grammar School Turnov
Grammar School Karlín
Primary School Kříše
Lady Club Břasy
Faculty of Environmental Sciences, J. E. Purkyně University, Ústí
nad Labem

Night of Universities (joint meeting of University of Life Sciences
Prague, Czech Technical University in Prague and Institute of
Chemical Technology in Prague)

Primary School Lysolaje

Week of Science and Technology, Ostrava Zoo

Mikoláš Aleš Primary School

J. A. Komenský Primary School, Kly

Primary School Sunny Canadian, Jesenice

National Technical Library (cooperation with Home Senior, s.r.o.)

Secondary Special School Čakovice

Abstract to scientific outputs published since June 2014

**CONSERVATION GENETICS OF THE WESTERN DERBY ELAND
(*TAUROTRAGUS DERBIANUS DERBIANUS*) IN SENEGAL:
INTEGRATION OF PEDIGREE AND MICROSATELLITE DATA**

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Less than 200 wild individuals of the critically endangered Western Derby eland (*Taurotragus derbianus derbianus*) live in the Niokolo Koba National Park (NKNP) in Senegal. A semi-captive breeding programme was established in 2000 with six founding individuals (one male, five females) transferred from the NKNP. In 2013, the population consisted of 92 individuals living in seven separate herds in the two fenced reserves of Bandia and Fathala in Senegal. Because of the low number of founding individuals in the breeding programme and the resulting high kinship, we compared the results from genealogical and genetic approaches to assess the level of genetic diversity. We used the data from the founder, F1 and F2 generations. In F1, the founder contribution was highly biased towards the only founding male, which sired all the offspring. In F2, the founder contributions were more balanced, as the male descendants of founding females entered the reproduction. This resulted in higher genetic diversity and lower inbreeding (based on pedigree data) in F2 than in F1. Results of molecular analysis using microsatellite loci confirmed the highest level of heterozygosity and lowest level of inbreeding in the founder generation; however, the implementation of a

management strategy was not reflected in the empirical results. The results differed for F2, where empirical values of heterozygosity continued to decrease and inbreeding continued to increase. However, the allelic richness corresponded with the results of pedigree analyses, reflecting the more equalized founder contributions. We conclude that the overall results for genetic parameters were comparable with other breeding programmes for endangered ungulates. Nevertheless, we suggest the use of comprehensive molecular data to refine the studbook and to correct relatedness of founders and assign the missing paternities. Our suggestions correspond with the Western Derby Eland Conservation Strategy and confirm the need to introduce new founders into the semi-captive population, in order to minimize the risk of inbreeding depression and improve genetic diversity and suitability for potential reintroduction.

Keywords: breeding management, conservation, inbreeding, Senegal, small population, antelope

ESTIMATING ABUNDANCE OF THE WESTERN DERBY ELAND (*TAUROTRAGUS DERBIANUS DERBIANUS*) AND EVALUATING CAPTURE-RECAPTURE ANALYSES USING CAMERA TRAPS: CASE STUDY FROM FATHALA RESERVE, SENEGAL.

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Western Derby eland (*Taurotragus d. derbianus*) is a critically endangered subspecies of one of the world's largest antelope. Once widely distributed taxon occurs at the last West African refuge, Niokolo Koba National Park, Senegal. Estimated population size of about 171 individuals was derived from only photograph showing herd of 69 animals taken during aerial survey in 2006. Lack of reliable data on wild population parameters constrains both conservation efforts in the park and ex-situ breeding program held in Bandia and Fathala reserves. Our study, conducted in Fathala, aims at developing and evaluating a long-term monitoring system with use of digital camera traps enabling estimates of abundance in conditions similar to the habitat in Niokolo Koba NP. Application of closed capture-recapture model was facilitated due to a unique pattern of white stripes on flanks of 17 elands living in 1060 ha sanctuary during the study. We used 30 camera traps set in regular grid of 0.5 km span enabling us to select one line of eight cameras crossing entire reserve between May and September 2013. Cameras recorded 16 individuals during successive 1716 trap-

days. Capture histories of each animal was analyzed with CAPTURE software using Mh model for heterogeneity in capture probabilities. Estimated abundance in the grid pattern within six 10-day sampling periods varied from 22 animals (SE = 8.30, $\hat{p} = 0.07$) in 10-day to 16 animals (SE = 1.13, $\hat{p} = 0.10$) in 60-day sampling period. Respectively, same model used in the line pattern resulted in mean population size of 12 (SE = 31.80, $\hat{p} = 0.05$) in 30 days to 17 animals (SE = 2.61, $\hat{p} = 0.04$) in 60 days. Our results showed promising potential for application of the method in conditions of West African savanna. Also, limits in accuracy of abundance estimates generated by Mh jack-knife estimator were indicated in case of shorter periods and low capture probabilities.

Keywords: Western Derby eland, camera trap, capture-recapture, abundance estimation, population size

Selected posters presented at international conferences
Fig. 17. Poster for EAZA Conference 2014

Derby Eland Task Force

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Derby eland (*Tragelaphus derbianus*) is the largest species of forest ungulate in West & Central Africa. Low numbers in the original area of occurrence, habitat loss, poaching, and high demand for a trade in one of the most valuable trophy animals of Africa lead to deterioration of wild populations. Proper cooperation of conservationists, hunting companies, and local communities together with research is therefore needed to ensure its continued presence in its core areas.

The **Western Derby eland (*T. d. derbianus*)** is listed as Critically Endangered by IUCN and the last remaining wild population lives in the Niokolo Koba National Park in Senegal numbering less than 200 individuals facing severe poaching and habitat loss. A semi-captive population has been established in Senegal in 2000, now containing almost 100 individuals. Western Derby eland occurs exclusively in Senegal.

The **Eastern Derby eland (*T. d. gigas*)** occurs predominantly in Central African Republic and Cameroon, and also in Chad and South Sudan. The Eastern Derby eland is listed as Least Concern on the IUCN Red List, with as many as 20,000-30,000 individuals estimated in total. Its Red List status is currently being reassessed. Eastern Derby elands are hunted for trophies in the majority of their area of distribution. However, the problems of political instability in some countries of occurrence might have led to a population decrease in recent years. Eastern Derby eland is kept in several zoos in the USA, UAE and RSA, with the captive population about 30 individuals.

The aim of this task force is to create a **knowledge platform** allowing joint efforts in conservation - studying **both subspecies** of the Derby eland through ecological research, wild and captive population monitoring. The specific objectives are as follows:

- 2014** Estimation of abundance of Derby eland using camera traps, involving zoos in spreading the information on the needs of Derby eland conservation.
- 2015** Collaring and subsequent monitoring of Derby elands, increased knowledge of Derby eland movements, providing the zoos with the data of their movements and activity.
- 2016** Creation of a Derby Eland Task Force online platform as a resource for further decision-making in the conservation of the Derby eland.

For a timetable, and a detailed budget see more information at <http://bit.ly/DETF-plan>.
 We thank David Mallon, Co-chair IUCN SSC Antelope specialist group for his support



IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature) 2008. *Tragelaphus derbianus*. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2014.2, (ESR)

Fig. 18. Poster for Student Conference on Conservation Science, Bangalore, India, 2014

STUDENT CONFERENCE ON CONSERVATION SCIENCE - BANGALORE, 25 - 28 SEPTEMBER 2014, IISc, BANGALORE

Conservation programme of Western Derby eland:

Is there any hierarchy in mixed herds of this critically endangered antelope?



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INTRODUCTION

Small animal populations are often dependent on appropriate management decisions. The quality of decision-making process depends on the adequate knowledge of the species ecology and behaviour. Due to habitat loss and poaching in Western Derby eland (*Taurotragus derbianus derbianus*), a critically endangered antelope species, surviving in very low numbers (170 wild and 80 semi-captive individuals) only in Senegal. Management decisions play crucial role in the survival of the whole taxon. Manipulations with herds and individuals are required in managing the semi-captive population while the success of such manipulation is highly dependent on the quality of social relationships within the herds. Antelopes are supplementally fed for better acclimatisation after transfers but it is not sure whether the animals that need the food the most are the ones that are able to reach it. We therefore analysed the dominance relationships of mixed herds of this species in semi-captive conditions in relation to the access to supplementary food.



Figure 1. Location of Bandia reserve in Senegal.

Table 1. Number of animals, sex and age structure of herd 1 and herd 2 in particular years.

Year/Herd	Total	Males			Females		
		number	< 18 months	18 - 42 months	> 42 months	< 18 months	18 - 42 months
2006/Herd 1	24	5	6	1	2	3	7
2010/Herd 1	22	5	1	2	4	0	10
2013/Herd 1	22	3	4	3	2	2	8
2013/Herd 2	13	1	3	1	2	2	4

METHODOLOGY

The study was conducted in Bandia reserve, Senegal, where two breeding mixed herds (for composition see Table 1) were observed during 2006, 2010, and 2011. All observed animals were individually recognized by distinctive physical appearance. *Ad libitum* sampling of dyadic interactions was based on dominance/submissive displays between two animals. The matrix tabulation was used to record the outcomes of agonistic interactions between pairs. The most suitable index for hierarchy measuring was selected the Frequency-based dominance index (FDI), where the number of inconsistencies was the lowest. Landau's index of linearity (D) was used to determine the linearity in the herd. Because the data did not have the normal distribution we used the nonparametric tests and analysed them in STATISTICA package to find out whether the social rank is affected by age, sex, or age-sex category and whether there is a relationship between the rank of offspring and the rank of its mother.

RESULTS

Altogether 615 and 198 dyadic interactions were recorded in herd 1 and herd 2, respectively. The study revealed linear hierarchy in all herds. Hierarchical rank was significantly related to age in both herds in all observed years but no effect of sex was revealed except of H1 in 2006 where some tendency of effect of sex on the rank was visible ($P = 0.053$). Influence of age-sex categories was significant, but no difference was revealed between males and females in respective age category (see Figure 4). Correlation between rank of offspring and rank of its mother was not proven.



Figure 2. Western Derby eland eating pods of *Acacia albida*.



Figure 3. Social interactions between young males of Western Derby eland.

CONCLUSIONS

When moving elands among herds, we should consider the fact that before the full body size was reached, the feeding rank strongly depended on the age, not on the rank of mother. The effect of sex was not significant, despite of the fact that apparent sexual dimorphism exists (males are significantly larger than females) and age is correlated with body mass before reaching adulthood. In adult animals, the rank was not correlated with age, suggesting that may be connected with actual condition of an individual. It means that individuals with the highest need of supplementary feeding in the unfavourable periods (the young individuals and adult individuals in poor condition) will be the last ones to get to the supplementary food. The supplementary food will be effective only when provided in excessive amounts as all individuals may benefit of it.



Figure 4. Relationship between age-sex category and Frequency-based Dominance Index (FDI) rank: (a) in the herd 1 in the year 2006, (b) in the herd 1 in the year 2010, (c) in the herd 1 in the year 2011, and (d) in the herd 2 in the year 2013. 1F - females used the age of 0-18 months, 1M - males used the age of 0-18 months, 2F - females 19 to 42 months, 2M - males 19 to 42 months, 3F - females older than 43 months, 3M - males older than 43 months. Different letters indicate significant differences.



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SECTION B:
**The African studbook
of Western Derby eland**



Adult male of Western Derby eland

ID	Location	Name	Sex	Known	Birth Date	Death Date	Sire
1001	Bandia 1	Niokolo	M	1.00	1999-01-01	2012-07-01	WILD
1002	Bandia 1	Dalaba	F	1.00	1997-01-01	2013-07-30	WILD
1003	Bandia 1	Salemata	F	1.00	1997-01-01	2013-12-01	WILD
1004	Bandia 1	Bembou	F	1.00	1999-01-01	2013-12-01	WILD
1005	Bandia 1	Malapa	F	1.00	1999-01-01	2011-08-01	WILD
1006	Bandia 1	Tamba	F	1.00	1999-01-01	2013-01-01	WILD
1007	Bandia 1	Dagana	F	1.00	2002-03-01	2013-10-01	1001
1008	Bandia 1	Thelma	F	1.00	2002-04-01	2013-07-14	1001
1009	Bandia 1	Ndiogoye	F	0.50	2003-01-01	2015-01-01	1001
1010	Fathala 1	Karang	M	0.50	2003-01-03	2014-01-01	1001
1011	Bandia 1	Guddi	F	0.50	2003-01-05	2013-11-01	1001
1012	Bandia 1	Fathala	F	0.50	2003-02-12	--	1001
1013	Fathala 1	Popenguine	M	0.50	2003-02-23	2007-05-01	1001
1014	Fathala 2	Matam	M	1.00	2003-11-23	--	1001
1015	Fathala 2	Sokone	M	1.00	2003-11-29	2008-08-20	1001
1016	Bandia 2	Bayane	F	1.00	2003-12-10	2006-12-15	1001
1017	Bandia 2	Toubab	M	1.00	2003-12-31	2013-07-01	1001
1018	Bandia 1	Sindia	F	1.00	2004-11-22	--	1001
1019	Fathala 2	Derby	M	1.00	2004-12-02	2014-03-28	1001
1020	Bandia 1	Tuuti	F	1.00	2004-12-04	2007-11-25	1001
1021	Bandia 1	Minna	F	1.00	2004-12-10	2015-01-01	1001
1022	Fathala 1	Bandia	M	1.00	2004-12-14	--	1001
1023	Fathala 2	Taiba	M	1.00	2005-01-05	--	1001
1024	Fathala 2	Doole	M	1.00	2005-01-11	2013-04-24	1001
1025	Fathala 2	Gaaw	M	0.75	2005-01-25	--	1001
1026	Fathala 2	Souleye	M	1.00	2005-12-04	2008-08-20	1001
1027	Fathala 1	Nelaw	F	0.75	2005-12-12	2009-08-11	1001
1028	Bandia 1	Noname 1	M	1.00	2005-12-18	2005-12-25	1001
1029	Fathala 1	Foog	F	0.75	2005-12-19	--	1001
1030	Bandia 3	Dering	M	1.00	2005-12-21	2014-05-01	1001
1031	Fathala 2	Deedet	M	1.00	2005-12-22	--	1001
1032	Fathala 2	Tukki	M	1.00	2005-12-23	2010-01-01	1001
1033	Bandia 1	Baax	M	1.00	2005-12-24	2012-07-01	1001
1034	Fathala 2	Tidian	M	1.00	2005-12-28	--	1001
1035	Fathala 1	Georgina	F	0.75	2006-02-07	2008-07-01	1001
1036	Fathala 2	Mike	M	1.00	2006-12-16	2014-01-04	1001

Dam	Gen	F	MK Rank	Age (years)	N of offspring	N of living offspring	Last Repro Date
WILD	0.00	0.00	---	13	81	37	2013-03-03
WILD	0.00	0.00	---	16	10	6	2012-12-28
WILD	0.00	0.00	---	16	8	3	2012-12-13
WILD	0.00	0.00	---	14	5	3	2008-12-09
WILD	0.00	0.00	---	12	7	3	2009-12-21
WILD	0.00	0.00	---	14	10	2	2012-02-08
1002	1.00	0.00	---	11	9	5	2012-11-23
1006	1.00	0.00	---	11	6	4	2013-03-03
Mate of 1001	1.00	???	---	12	7	5	2013-01-11
Mate of 1001	1.00	???	---	10	8	6	2014-04-01
Mate of 1001	1.00	???	---	10	7	2	2012-12-06
Mate of 1001	1.00	???	34F	12	8	5	2014-12-10
Mate of 1001	1.00	???	---	4	0	0	--
1005	1.00	0.00	5M	11	4	4	2014-12-01
1003	1.00	0.00	---	4	0	0	--
1002	1.00	0.00	---	3	0	0	--
1006	1.00	0.00	---	9	24	21	2013-12-30
1003	1.00	0.00	4F	10	6	4	2014-11-21
1002	1.00	0.00	---	9	2	2	2013-12-10
1006	1.00	0.00	---	2	1	0	2007-11-25
1005	1.00	0.00	---	10	3	3	2013-12-30
1004	1.00	0.00	8M	10	5	4	2015-03-25
1008	1.50	0.25	43M	10	4	4	2014-12-01
1007	1.50	0.25	---	8	2	2	2013-12-10
1011	1.33	0.50	52M	10	4	4	2014-12-01
1003	1.00	0.00	---	2	0	0	--
1009	1.33	0.50	---	3	0	0	--
1005	1.00	0.00	---	0	0	0	--
1012	1.33	0.50	31F	9	4	3	2015-03-25
1002	1.00	0.00	---	8	16	11	2015-01-25
1007	1.50	0.25	46M	9	4	4	2014-12-01
1006	1.00	0.00	---	4	0	0	--
1004	1.00	0.00	---	6	22	14	2013-03-03
1008	1.50	0.25	43M	9	4	4	2014-12-01
1011	1.33	0.50	---	2	0	0	--
1005	1.00	0.00	---	7	2	2	2013-12-10

ID	Location	Name	Sex	Known	Birth Date	Death Date	Sire
1037	Bandia 1	Bonheur	M	1.00	2006-12-18	2013-04-05	1001
1038	Bandia 3	Sao	F	1.00	2006-12-20	2014-05-01	1001
1039	Fathala 2	Georges	M	0.75	2006-12-22	--	1001
1040	Bandia 3	Tagat	F	1.00	2006-12-24	2014-05-01	1001
1041	Bandia 3	Tendresse	F	1.00	2006-12-26	2013-08-01	1001
1042	Bandia 1	Dagou	F	1.00	2006-12-29	2015-01-01	1001
1043	Bandia 1	Dewene	F	1.00	2007-01-06	--	1001
1044	Fathala 1	Foulamousou	F	0.75	2007-01-09	--	1001
1045	Fathala 1	Nane	F	0.75	2007-01-20	--	1001
1046	Bandia 1	Noname 2	F	1.00	2007-11-25	2007-11-26	1001
1047	Bandia 1	Noname 3	M	1.00	2007-12-03	2008-02-06	1001
1048	Fathala 2	Mansarinku	M	1.00	2007-12-04	--	1001
1049	Fathala 1	Nature	F	0.75	2007-12-11	2009-06-30	1001
1050	Bandia 1	Didi	F	1.00	2007-12-18	--	1001
1051	Bandia 3	Saroudia	F	1.00	2007-12-19	--	1001
1052	Bandia 1	Noname 4	U	1.00	2007-12-20	2008-03-15	1001
1053	Bandia 5	Bandiagara	F	1.00	2007-12-21	--	1001
1054	Fathala 2	Galago	M	0.75	2008-02-15	2014-01-13	1001
1055	Bandia 3	Toubacouta	F	1.00	2008-02-16	2014-05-01	1001
1056	Fathala 1	Fatou	F	0.75	2008-02-18	2009-06-30	1001
1057	Fathala 2	Mango T.	M	1.00	2008-12-04	--	1017
1058	Fathala 2	Dara	F	1.00	2008-12-08	--	1001
1059	Bandia 1	Bisaab	M	1.00	2008-12-09	--	1001
1060	Fathala 2	Nanuk	M	0.75	2008-12-10	--	1001
1061	Fathala 1	Sabar T.	M	1.00	2008-12-12	2011-12-31	1017
1062	Bandia 1	Toko	M	1.00	2008-12-24	--	1001
1063	Fathala 2	Donma	F	1.00	2008-12-28	--	1001
1064	Fathala 3	Soleil	M	1.00	2008-12-31	2011-04-01	1001
1065	Fathala 2	Teranga	M	1.00	2009-01-03	--	1001
1066	Fathala 3	Gaanga	F	0.75	2009-01-05	2011-08-01	1001
1067	Bandia 1	Mbalax	F	1.00	2009-01-10	2011-02-19	1001
1068	Bandia 1	Noname 5	U	1.00	2009-12-01	2009-12-23	[1001 1033 1037]
1069	Bandia 4	Triomphe D.	M	1.00	2009-12-04	2012-07-01	1030
1070	Bandia 5	Salut T.	M	1.00	2009-12-15	2014-05-01	1017
1071	Bandia 1	Mirabelle T.	F	1.00	2009-12-17	--	1017

Dam	Gen	F	MK Rank	Age (years)	N of offspring	N of living offspring	Last Repro Date
1004	1.00	0.00	---	6	28	19	2013-12-30
1003	1.00	0.00	---	7	3	1	2014-01-10
1011	1.33	0.50	53M	8	4	4	2014-12-01
1008	1.50	0.25	---	7	3	2	2013-10-30
1006	1.00	0.00	---	6	4	2	2012-11-05
1007	1.50	0.25	---	8	2	2	2012-12-22
1002	1.00	0.00	14F	8	6	5	2014-11-28
1012	1.33	0.50	33F	8	4	3	2015-03-05
1009	1.33	0.50	28F	8	1	1	2011-01-01
1020	1.50	0.25	---	0	0	0	--
1007	1.50	0.25	---	0	0	0	--
1005	1.00	0.00	6M	7	5	5	2014-12-01
1009	1.33	0.50	---	1	0	0	--
1002	1.00	0.00	13F	7	5	5	2015-01-04
1003	1.00	0.00	3F	7	1	1	2015-01-25
1008	1.50	0.25	---	0	0	0	--
1004	1.00	0.00	5F	7	3	2	2013-10-31
1011	1.33	0.50	---	5	2	2	2013-12-10
1006	1.00	0.00	---	6	3	3	2013-11-15
1012	1.33	0.50	---	1	0	0	--
1021	2.00	0.13	11M	6	4	4	2014-12-01
1007	1.50	0.25	27F	6	2	2	2014-12-01
1004	1.00	0.00	7M	6	12	11	2015-01-04
1009	1.33	0.50	54M	6	4	4	2014-12-01
1018	2.00	0.13	---	3	0	0	--
1008	1.50	0.25	47M	6	17	16	2015-01-04
1002	1.00	0.00	11F	6	3	3	2014-12-01
1003	1.00	0.00	---	2	0	0	--
1006	1.00	0.00	10M	6	4	4	2014-12-01
1011	1.33	0.50	---	2	0	0	--
1005	1.00	0.00	---	2	0	0	--
1007	1.90	0.15	---	0	0	0	--
1041	2.00	0.13	---	2	0	0	--
1018	2.00	0.13	---	4	2	1	2014-12-17
1021	2.00	0.13	10F	5	2	2	2014-11-24

ID	Location	Name	Sex	Known	Birth Date	Death Date	Sire
1072	Bandia 5	Marabout	M	1.00	2009-12-21	--	[1001 1033 1037]
1073	Bandia 1	Fort	M	0.75	2009-12-25	--	[1001 1033 1037]
1074	Bandia 4	Demba T.	M	1.00	2009-12-27	--	1017
1075	Bandia 4	Nguekokh	M	0.75	2009-12-31	--	[1001 1033 1037]
1076	Bandia 1	Touba	F	1.00	2010-01-08	2013-10-01	[1001 1033 1037]
1077	Fathala 1	Noname 6	U	0.63	2009-12-15	2010-01-15	1010
1078	Bandia 4	Souhel	M	1.00	2010-11-07	--	[1001 1033 1037]
1079	Bandia 4	Tamtam D.	M	1.00	2010-11-07	--	1030
1080	Bandia 1	Galope	M	0.75	2010-11-08	2012-03-09	[1001 1033 1037]
1081	Bandia 4	Timbre D.	M	1.00	2010-11-09	--	1030
1082	Bandia 4	Droit	M	1.00	2010-11-11	--	[1001 1033 1037]
1083	Bandia 3	Savanne D.	F	1.00	2010-11-21	2014-05-01	1030
1084	Bandia 1	Tamarin D.	M	1.00	2010-11-25	--	1030
1085	Bandia 4	Destin T.	M	1.00	2010-12-07	--	1017
1086	Bandia 4	Dada T.	M	1.00	2010-12-14	--	1017
1087	Bandia 4	Nemo	M	0.75	2010-11-18	--	[1001 1033 1037]
1088	Bandia 1	Dodo	M	1.00	2010-12-24	--	[1001 1033 1037]
1089	Bandia 1	Sindibad T.	M	1.00	2010-12-26	--	1017
1090	Fathala 1	Fee	F	0.63	2011-01-01	--	1010
1091	Fathala 1	Neige	F	0.63	2011-01-01	--	1010
1092	Bandia 1	Titi	M	1.00	2011-03-01	--	[1001 1033 1037]
1093	Bandia 1	Noname 7	M	0.00	2011-11-04	2011-11-06	UNK
1094	Bandia 3	Dawal	M	1.00	2011-11-07	--	[1001 1033 1037]
1095	Bandia 1	Bunta	F	1.00	2011-11-10	--	1017

Dam	Gen	F	MK Rank	Age (years)	N of offspring	N of living offspring	Last Repro Date
1005	1.40	0.00	1M	5	0	0	--
1012	1.87	0.30	42M	5	12	11	20135-01-04
1043	2.00	0.13	26M	5	0	0	--
1009	1.87	0.30	38M	5	0	0	--
1006	1.40	0.00	---	3	0	0	--
1029	2.20	0.50	---	0	0	0	--
1003	1.40	0.00	2M	4	0	0	--
1041	2.00	0.13	13M	4	0	0	--
1011	1.87	0.30	---	1	0	0	--
1040	2.25	0.19	34M	4	0	0	--
1002	1.40	0.00	4M	4	0	0	--
1038	2.00	0.13	---	3	1	1	2013-12-10
1055	2.00	0.13	16M	4	6	6	2015-01-04
1043	2.00	0.13	26M	4	0	0	--
1050	2.00	0.13	25M	4	0	0	--
1009	1.87	0.30	38M	4	0	0	--
1007	1.90	0.15	29M	4	6	6	2015-01-04
1018	2.00	0.13	12M	4	6	6	2015-01-04
1044	2.20	0.50	32F	4	1	1	2014-01-01
1045	2.20	0.50	29F	4	0	0	--
1006	1.40	0.00	3M	4	6	6	2015-01-04
UNK	0.00	0.00	---	0	0	0	--
1007	1.90	0.15	23M	3	0	0	--
1053	2.00	0.13	16F	3	1	1	2013-12-30

ID	Location	Name	Sex	Known	Birth Date	Death Date	Sire
1096	Bandia 5	Daraja	F	1.00	2011-11-11	--	[1001 1033 1037]
1097	Bandia 1	Daouda	M	1.00	2011-11-14	--	1017
1098	Bandia 3	Talaata	F	1.00	2011-11-15	--	1030
1099	Bandia 5	Seraphine	M	1.00	2011-11-17	2014-07-01	1030
1100	Bandia 1	Saanga	F	1.00	2011-11-19	--	1017
1101	Bandia 5	Tuur	M	1.00	2011-11-27	--	1030
1102	Bandia 1	Dakar	M	1.00	2011-12-02	--	1017
1103	Bandia 5	Donja	F	1.00	2011-12-03	--	1017
1104	Fathala 1	Fasoo	M	0.63	2011-12-20	--	1010
1105	Bandia 5	Farata	F	0.75	2012-01-17	2014-12-12	[1001 1033 1037]
1106	Bandia 1	Noname 8	U	1.00	2012-02-08	2012-02-09	[1001 1033 1037]
1107	Bandia 4	Ted	M	1.00	2012-11-05	2014-06-30	1030
1108	Bandia 5	Tembo	M	1.00	2012-11-10	--	1030
1109	Bandia 1	Buy	M	1.00	2012-11-21	--	[1017 1062]
1110	Bandia 3	Diego	M	1.00	2012-11-23	--	[1001 1033 1037]
1111	Bandia 1	Felix	M	0.75	2012-11-29	2015-01-01	[1001 1033 1037]
1112	Bandia 1	Gertrude	F	0.75	2012-12-06	2013-10-01	[1001 1033 1037]
1113	Fathala 1	Fadzai	F	0.63	2012-12-08	--	1010
1114	Bandia 1	Sabali	F	1.00	2012-12-13	2013-05-01	[1001 1033 1037]
1115	Bandia 1	Django	M	1.00	2012-12-22	--	[1017 1062]
1116	Bandia 3	Sultana	F	1.00	2012-12-26	--	[1017 1062]
1117	Bandia 5	Daphne	F	1.00	2012-12-28	--	[1001 1033 1037]
1118	Bandia 1	Dine	F	1.00	2012-12-30	--	[1017 1062]
1119	Bandia 1	Desir	M	1.00	2013-01-04	--	[1017 1062]
1120	Bandia 5	Nigella	F	0.75	2013-01-11	--	[1001 1033 1037]
1121	Fathala 2	Dawie	M	1.00	2013-02-14	--	1048

Dam	Gen	F	MK Rank	Age (years)	N of offspring	N of living offspring	Last Repro Date
1002	1.40	0.00	1F	3	0	0	--
1050	2.00	0.13	28M	3	6	6	2015-01-04
1041	2.00	0.13	17F	3	1	1	2014-11-11
1038	2.00	0.13	---	2	0	0	--
1018	2.00	0.13	12F	3	1	1	2014-12-21
1055	2.00	0.13	14M	3	0	0	--
1042	2.25	0.19	36M	3	6	6	2015-01-04
1043	2.00	0.13	22F	3	1	1	2014-12-17
1044	2.20	0.50	55M	3	2	2	2015-03-25
1012	1.87	0.30	---	2	1	0	2014-12-12
1006	1.40	0.00	---	0	0	0	--
1041	2.00	0.13	---	1	0	0	--
1040	2.25	0.19	34M	2	0	0	--
1053	2.10	0.15	22M	2	0	0	--
1007	1.90	0.15	24M	2	0	0	--
1012	1.87	0.30	---	2	0	0	--
1011	1.87	0.30	---	0	0	0	--
1029	2.20	0.50	30F	2	0	0	--
1003	1.40	0.00	---	0	0	0	--
1042	2.35	0.23	37M	2	0	0	--
1018	2.10	0.15	20F	2	0	0	--
1002	1.40	0.00	2F	2	0	0	--
1050	2.10	0.15	24F	2	0	0	--
1043	2.10	0.15	33M	2	0	0	--
1009	1.87	0.30	25F	2	0	0	--
1063	2.00	0.13	9M	2	0	0	--

ID	Location	Name	Sex	Known	Birth Date	Death Date	Sire
1122	Bandia 1	Tangal	M	1.00	2013-03-03	--	[1001 1033 1037]
1123	Bandia 3	Tana D.	F	1.00	2013-10-30	2015-02-01	1030
1124	Bandia 1	Noname 9	U	0.98	2013-10-31	2013-11-14	[1017 1037 1059 1062 1073]
1125	Bandia 3	Tatiana D.	F	1.00	2013-11-15	--	1030
1126	Bandia 1	Mammouth	M	0.98	2013-11-20	--	[1017 1037 1059 1062 1073]
1127	Bandia 1	Fanfan	M	0.73	2013-11-30	--	[1017 1037 1059 1062 1073]
1128	Bandia 1	David	M	0.98	2013-11-30	--	[1017 1037 1059 1062 1073]
1129	Bandia 3	Stanley D.	M	1.00	2013-12-10	--	1030
1130	Fathala 2	Dimbal	M	0.97	2013-12-10	--	[1014 1019 1023 1024 1025 1031 1034 1036 1039 1048 1054 1057 1060 1065]
1131	Fathala 2	Damier	M	0.97	2013-12-10	--	[1014 1019 1023 1024 1025 1031 1034 1036 1039 1048 1054 1057 1060 1065]
1132	Bandia 1	Bouba	F	0.98	2013-12-30	--	[1017 1037 1059 1062 1073]

Dam	Gen	F	MK Rank	Age (years)	N of offspring	N of living offspring	Last Repro Date
1008	1.90	0.15	18M	2	0	0	--
1040	2.25	0.19	---	1	0	0	--
[1043 1053]	2.12	0.18	---	0	0	0	--
1055	2.00	0.13	15F	1	0	0	--
1071	2.63	0.19	21M	1	0	0	--
1012	2.16	0.32	45M	1	0	0	--
1050	2.12	0.15	30M	1	0	0	--
1083	2.50	0.31	15M	1	0	0	--
1063	2.14	0.20	31M	1	0	0	--
1058	2.40	0.28	41M	1	0	0	--
1095	2.63	0.23	23F	1	0	0	--

ID	Location	Name	Sex	Known	Birth Date	Death Date	Sire
1133	Bandia 1	Marketa	F	0.98	2013-12-30	--	[1017 1037 1059 1062 1073]
1134	Fathala 1	Noname 10	F	0.75	2013-12-30	2014-01-01	[1010 1022]
1135	Fathala 1	Fuddan	M	0.69	2014-01-01	--	[1010 1022]
1136	Bandia 3	Saola D.	F	1.00	2014-01-10	--	1030
1137	Fathala 1	Falco	M	0.75	2014-04-01	--	[1010 1022]
1138	Bandia 3	Toucouleur	M	1.00	2014-11-11	--	1030
1139	Bandia 1	Soukeina	F	0.99	2014-11-21	--	[1059 1062 1073 1084 1088 1089 1092 1097 1102]
1140	Bandia 1	Mario	M	0.99	2014-11-24	--	[1059 1062 1073 1084 1088 1089 1092 1097 1102]
1141	Bandia 1	Docteur	M	0.99	2014-11-28	--	[1059 1062 1073 1084 1088 1089 1092 1097 1102]
1142	Fathala 2	Demal	M	0.96	2014-12-01	--	[1014 1023 1025 1031 1034 1039 1048 1057 1060 1065]
1143	Fathala 2	Daha	M	0.96	2014-12-01	--	[1014 1023 1025 1031 1034 1039 1048 1057 1060 1065]
1144	Bandia 1	Felicia	F	0.74	2014-12-10	--	[1059 1062 1073 1084 1088 1089 1092 1097 1102]

Dam	Gen	F	MK Rank	Age (years)	N of offspring	N of living offspring	Last Repro Date
1021	2.12	0.15	9F	1	0	0	--
1044	2.17	0.33	---	0	0	0	--
1090	2.55	0.40	50M	1	0	0	--
1038	2.00	0.13	6F	1	0	0	--
1029	2.17	0.33	51M	1	0	0	--
1098	2.50	0.31	20M	0	0	0	--
1018	2.34	0.16	8F	0	0	0	--
1071	2.85	0.18	17M	0	0	0	--
1043	2.34	0.16	19M	0	0	0	--
1063	2.17	0.18	32M	0	0	0	--
1058	2.43	0.27	39M	0	0	0	--
1012	2.45	0.28	26F	0	0	0	--

ID	Location	Name	Sex	Known	Birth Date	Death Date	Sire
1145	Bandia 5	Noname 11	U	0.88	2014-12-12	2014-12-12	1070
1146	Bandia 5	Diola	F	1.00	2014-12-17	--	1070
1147	Bandia 1	Safira	F	0.99	2014-12-21	--	[1059 1062 1073 1084 1088 1089 1092 1097 1102]
1148	Bandia 1	Driankee	F	0.99	2015-01-04	--	[1059 1062 1073 1084 1088 1089 1092 1097 1102]
1149	Bandia 3	Salma	F	1.00	2015-01-25	--	1030
1150	Fathala 1	Fadel	M	0.80	2015-03-05	--	[1022 1104]
1151	Fathala 1	Fode	M	0.80	2015-03-25	--	[1022 1104]

Dam	Gen	F	MK Rank	Age (years)	N of offspring	N of living offspring	Last Repro Date
1105	2.94	0.18	---	0	0	0	--
1103	3.00	0.22	19F	0	0	0	--
1100	2.85	0.19	18F	0	0	0	--
1050	2.34	0.17	21F	0	0	0	--
1051	2.00	0.13	7F	0	0	0	--
1044	2.34	0.37	49M	0	0	0	--
1029	2.34	0.33	48M	0	0	0	--

Explanatory note:

ID:	the studbook unique number given to the animal within the semi-captive population
Location:	location within the conservation programme
Sex:	F – female, M – male
Known	percentage of known kinship
Sire/Dam:	identification of parents of the animal (the unique ID number)
Gen:	generation
F:	inbreeding coefficient
MK Rank:	mean kinship
N of offspring:	total number of offspring
N of living offspring:	number of living offspring
Last Repro Date:	last reproduction date

SECTION C:
The identification cards
of Western Derby eland
(living individuals)

This section is available on request.
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karolina@derbianus.cz



Interaction between two individuals of Western Derby eland

Version française – French version

**UNIVERSITE TCHEQUE DES SCIENCES DE LA VIE A PRAGUE
DERBIANUS CONSERVATION**

REGISTRE AFRICAIN

L'ÉLAND DE DERBY OCCIDENTAL ***Taurotragus derbianus derbianus*** **(GRAY, 1847)**

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**Université Tchèque des Sciences de la Vie à Prague
Derbianus Conservation**

**Sous les auspices du Programme de Conservation de l'Eland de Derby
occidental**

&

Société pour la Protection de l'Environnement et de la Faune au Sénégal

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ORGANISATIONS ET INSTITUTIONS PARTICIPANTES

La Société pour la Protection de l'Environnement et de la Faune au Sénégal (SPEFS) qui a fondé le programme de conservation de l'éland de Derby occidental en semi-captivité. La SPEFS héberge les animaux dans leurs deux réserves naturelles et leur fournir la protection nécessaire, les installations de reproduction et la gestion.

Le Ministère de l'Environnement et de la Protection de la Nature du Sénégal (MEPN) et la **Direction des Parcs Nationaux du Sénégal** (DPNS) fournit le cadre législatif et représentent l'autorité gouvernementale responsable de la conservation de la nature au Sénégal.

L'Université Tchèque des Sciences de la Vie de Prague (UTSV) apporte au programme de conservation des élands de Derby occidentaux l'expertise scientifique dans les domaines de l'écologie, du comportement et de la gestion génétique.

Derbianus Conservation (auparavant Derbianus Czech Society for African Wildlife) est une organisation non-gouvernementale fondé à UTSV afin d'octroyer la gestion et fundraising des activités pour le programme de conservation des élands de Derby. Derbianus Conservation organise également des services professionnels vétérinaires pour le transport des animaux, il offre son soutien au développement de l'infrastructure dans les réserves naturelles et fournie l'éducation environnementale à la population locale sur la périphérie des parcs nationaux et des réserves naturelles.

Le Ministère de l'Environnement de la République tchèque et le **Ministère des Affaires Étrangères** sont des institutions qui soutiennent la conservation de l'éland de Derby occidental, contribuent à la gestion de l'élevage et l'éducation environnementale, et ceci sous les auspices et avec financement

de la **Coopération au développement de la République tchèque.**

Dès 2012, le Programme de conservation de l'éland de Derby occidental porte avec fierté la marque de **WAZA (World Association of Zoos and Aquariums)**.

En 2015, Derbianus Conservation, un partenaire de premier plan dans le programme de conservation de l'éland de Derby occidental, est devenu **un membre associé de l'EAZA** (Association européenne des zoos et aquariums).

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PRINCIPAUX PARTENAIRES ET BAILLEURS DE FONDS de programme de conservation de l'éland de Derby occidental et organisations coopérants:



PREFACE AU HUITIEME VOLUME

Le huitième volume du Registre africain de l'éland de Derby (*Taurotragus derbianus derbianus*) contribue par les caractéristiques démographiques et génétiques actuelles pour la population des élands de Derby en semi-captivité dans les réserves de Bandia et Fathala au Sénégal. Quoique les prédictions relatives à la population en semi-captivité ont indiqué la croissance, la population a maintenu plus ou moins la même taille pendant l'année passée et le nombre des individus vivants n'a pas atteint cent individus prévu jusqu'à présent. Et quel sera l'avenir ?

L'information détaillée concernant l'éland de Derby en liberté ainsi qu'en semi-captivité dans le cadre de programme de conservation est disponible dans la Stratégie de Conservation de l'éland de Derby (*Taurotragus derbianus derbianus*) publié par l'Université tchèque des Sciences de la Vie, Prague en 2013. L'article scientifique publié récemment dans le journal *Mammalian Biology* présente un résumé des données génétiques de l'arbre généalogique et présent également leur comparaison avec des données des microsattellites.

Toutes les activités de l'équipe tchèque relatives programme de conservation de l'éland de Derby les dernières cinq années ont été réalisées grâce au soutien des gens et des institutions auprès de l'ONG *Derbianus Conservation*. Toutes les donations pour la continuation de notre travail sont reconnues et bienvenues.

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SECTION A:

**Programme de conservation
de l'éland de Derby occidental**



Jeune de l'éland de Derby occidental

STATUT ACTUEL DE L'ÉLAND DE DERBY OCCIDENTAL

L'aire de distribution d'éland de Derby occidental (*Taurotragus derbianus derbianus*) est actuellement limitée à un seul pays du monde entier - le Sénégal. Il y a trois sites importants: 1) le parc national du Niokolo Koba (PNNK) avec l'unique population en liberté confirmée, 2) la Réserve de Bandia, et 3) la Réserve de Fathala, toutes les deux avec des animaux gérés en conditions de semi-captivité.

Le PNNK est situé au Sénégal oriental couvrant 913 000 ha et il est le plus grand et le plus ancien parc national au Sénégal. Son importance de l'écosystème de la savane avec biodiversité d'une extraordinaire richesse concerne toute la région de l'Afrique de l'Ouest. Le parc abrite une grande diversité d'espèces de plantes et d'animaux. Le PNNK représente probablement l'unique site dans le monde entier où on peut trouver la dernière population de l'éland de Derby en liberté. Depuis 1981, le PNNK est sur la liste de l'Héritage Mondial de l'UNESCO (UNESCO 2014). Il est probablement le seul site dans le monde entier où la dernière population sauvage de l'éland de Derby peut être trouvée. En 2015, nous avons commencé une étude par des pièges photographiques dans le parc, mais aucun éland de Derby n'a pas été enregistré pendant les premiers mois d'étude.

La Réserve de Bandia, créée pour la faune sauvage et le tourisme de vision, est située à 65 km au sud de Dakar, au bord de la forêt classée de Bandia. La réserve est clôturée et contribue ainsi à la conservation de la végétation naturelle (Hejzmanová *et al.* 2010). La réserve abrite la faune sauvage, d'une part d'origine sénégalaise introduit d'autres régions du Sénégal comme pour exemple buffle (*Syncerus caffer brachyceros*), defassa (*Kobus ellipsiprymnus defassa*), antilope cheval (*Hippotragus equinus koba*), mais d'autre part d'origine étrangère, introduit d'Afrique

du Sud comme girafe (*Giraffa camelopardalis giraffa*), grand kudu (*Tragelaphus strepsiceros*), impala (*Aepyceros melampus*), et rhino blanc (*Ceratotherium simum*). La Réserve de Bandia était le premier site où les élands de Derby occidentaux capturés en liberté ont été placés après l'opération de capture en 2000 et dès lors le site et la gestion de ces animaux ont été prouvés appropriés pour le succès de leur reproduction. La Réserve de Bandia est une réserve de la faune sauvage bien équipée de l'infrastructure, boma et un réseau d'enclos.

La Réserve de Fathala est la partie clôturée de la Forêt de Fathala dans le parc national de Delta du Saloum National Park (DSNP) situé à l'ouest du Sénégal, à la frontière avec la Gambie. La surface est plate avec une vallée humide nommée "Mare of the Dragon". La faune sauvage consiste en faune native comme guib harnaché (*Tragelaphus scriptus*), phacochère (*Phacochoerus africanus*), singe rouge (*Erythrocebus patas*) ; et plusieurs espèces introduites d'autres régions du Sénégal comme buffle (*Syncerus caffer brachyceros*), defassa (*Kobus ellipsiprymnus defassa*), antilope cheval (*Hippotragus equinus koba*), et introduites d'Afrique du Sud, pour ex. élands du Cap (*Taurotragus oryx*), giraffe (*Giraffa camelopardalis*), et rhino blanc (*Ceratotherium simum*). La Réserve de Fathala est la deuxième réserve avec une population d'élands de Derby en semi-captivité avec deux troupeaux dans les enclos d'à peu près 160 ha et 1800 ha.

En 2015, notre équipe de recherche a démarré et entrepris une coopération officielle avec Chinko Aire Protégée dans la République Centrafricaine, le milieu naturel pour l'éland de Derby oriental (*Taurotragus derbianus gigas*). Cette sous-espèce est toujours chassée dans son aire de répartition et classée comme Préoccupation mineure par la Liste Rouge de l'UICN. En coopération avec Chinko nous fournissons des résultats d'une

étude unique menée à l'aide des pièges photographiques dans cette zone lointaine.

LA SITUATION ACTUELLE DE LA POPULATION SEMI-CAPTIVE DE L'ÉLAND DE DERBY OCCIDENTAL

La situation critique de l'éland de Derby occidental (EDO) à l'état sauvage renforce davantage la prise de conscience du besoin urgent d'une action de conservation. En 2000, la première population en semi-captivité de l'éland de Derby occidental, unique au monde de cette sous-espèce, a donc été établie au Sénégal avec un objectif clair - établir une population viable vivant en semi-captivité (Nežerková *et al.* 2004). De ce fait, un programme de conservation unique a été lancé et a fonctionné jusqu'à présent grâce à une étroite coopération coordonnée des partenaires concernés.

Au début de 2015, nous avons poursuivi nos activités régulières dans le domaine, dont une des plus importantes est l'identification des veaux nouveau-nés et le contrôle du nombre et de la santé des animaux dans différents troupeaux. Pour 2015 aucun transport d'animaux n'est pas prévu, bien que le plus grand troupeau d'EDO dans la réserve de Bandia partage toujours l'enclos avec des élands du Cap. Présence de deux espèces dans une zone limitée présente un risque de métissage potentiel, qui peut détruire le patrimoine génétique de l'EDO qui est en danger critique d'extinction. Par conséquent, nous continuons nos efforts de les séparer, puis, on continue les observations directes des interactions entre ces deux espèces et la surveillance intensive de l'ADN, l'échantillonnage à la fois EDO et les élands du Cap de la réserve de Bandia et tous les descendants d'EDO.

Tous les animaux observés en 2015 dans la réserve de Bandia étaient en bonne santé. Deux rhinocéros conservés dans la réserve de Bandia ont causé une ouverture répétée des portes et même les clôtures des enclos d'EDO ce qui a abouti à mélanger des animaux des troupeaux Bandia 4 et Bandia 5. Les troupeaux

mixtes ont même lancé à la zone clôturée tenue par les gérants que l'extension potentielle future de la réserve, où aucune source d'eau naturelle ou artificielle n'était pas présente. Avec l'aide d'alimentation supplémentaire nos collègues ont réussi à déplacer les animaux vers leur enclos. Malgré un résultat de cette manipulation, nous avons perdu une femelle avec son veau tout en donnant naissance et un jeune mâle. Dans la réserve de Bandia, nous avons perdu des autres 3 femelles adultes en raison de leur grand âge, l'un deux-ans mâle et d'un an femelle pour une raison inconnue. Un mâle de deux ans, Séraphine, a été retrouvé mort en raison du traitement contre les tiques mené en 2014. Nous avons été heureux de constater que la femelle Sultana considérée comme morte en raison du traitement contre les tiques a été retrouvée vivante, donc a rejoint des animaux vivants dans le registre africain.

Dans la réserve de Fathala, les deux troupeaux existants se sont reproduits bien. Les animaux dans les deux troupeaux (Fathala 1, Fathala 2) étaient en bon état. L'infection des sabots qui a été rapporté en 2014 dans le troupeau Fathala 2 n'a pas apparue.

Pour la structure actuelle de la population d'éland de Derby occidental conservés dans les Réserves Fathala et Bandia voir Tableau 1.

Tab. 1. La structure actuelle des troupeaux (juin 2015) est la suivante : (location + désignation numérique d'enclos).

<i>Désignation d'enclos</i>	<i>Nombre de mâles</i>	<i>Nombre de femelles</i>	<i>Catégorie de troupeau</i>	<i>Etendue d'enclos</i>	<i>Type d'enclos</i>
Bandia 1	18	14	Reproductive	3500 ha	Espèces multiples
Bandia 3	4	6	Reproductive	80 ha	Seule espèce
Bandia 4	9	0	Bachelor	100 ha	Seule espèce
Bandia 5	3	6	Reproductive		Seule espèce
Fathala 1	6	6	Reproductive	160 ha	Seule espèce
Fathala 2	15	2	Reproductive	1800 ha	Espèces multiples

Analyse démographique

Les données généalogiques de l'éland de Derby occidental ont été traitées par le logiciel SPARKS 1.6 (ISIS 1992) et corroborées en utilisant le logiciel PMx pour le traitement de la gestion de population (Ballou et al. 2011, Traylor-Holtzer 2011). Les individus vivants en juin 2015 et leurs ancêtres ont été inclus dans la généalogie. "Fondateur" signifie "fondateur génétique" – individus nés sauvages, en liberté, ont été considérés de ne pas être apparentés. Avec un égard à l'élimination des mâles sub-adultes du troupeau de reproduction, le mâle dominant a été considéré comme le père de tous les descendants dans le troupeau de reproduction principal (Bandia 1) jusqu'à 2009. En 2010, nous avons laissé plus de mâles dans ce troupeau afin de remplacer l'ancien géniteur, et plus tard, nous avons utilisé cette approche dans d'autres troupeaux reproducteurs. Nous voulions que tous

les mâles fussent de la même ligne génétique (même mère fondatrice), mais plus tard, il n'a pas toujours été possible de remplir ce but pour des raisons logistiques. Veaux de ces troupeaux ont été alors comptabilisés comme «multiple père" avec des probabilités ajoutés à chaque père potentiel.

Au total, 145 descendants de l'EDO sont nés entre 2000 et 2015, venant de 6 fondateurs dans les aires clôturées, initialement dans la Réserve de Bandia et plus tard, dans la Réserve de Fathala (Fig. 1). Ainsi, les élands de Derby occidentaux forment une population de 89 individus vivants, élevés en semi-captivité et gérés dans 6 troupeaux et dans 2 réserves naturelles au Sénégal en juin 2015 (Tableau 1 et 2).

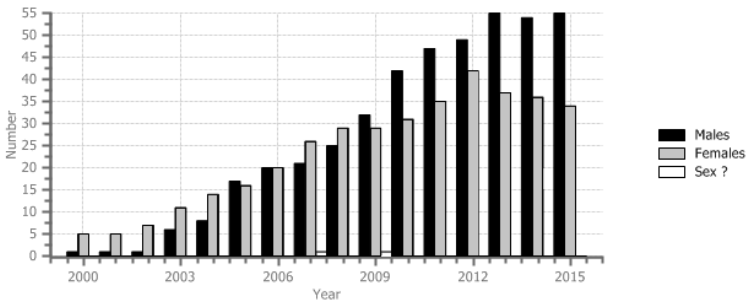


Fig. 1. Taux de croissance démographique de l'éland de Derby occidental en semi-captivité sur les bases de données réelles recueillies entre 2000 et 2013.

La reproduction de l'éland de Derby occidental dans la Réserve de Bandia a commencé en 2002 avec la naissance de 2 femelles. L'accouplement se produisait le plus souvent de manière synchrone ($\chi^2 = 422,85$, $df = 11$, $p < 0,05$), considérant que la majorité des petits sont nés entre novembre et janvier (89 %) et le reste en octobre et entre février et avril (Fig. 2). Nombre des naissances devraient augmenter avec l'augmentation du nombre d'adultes, mais cela n'a pas été abouti dans tous les ans comme l'on voit sur la Fig. 3. La structure par âge (Fig. 5) traduit un nombre stagnant de jeunes individus, ainsi que le ratio du sexe incliné (1.24:1).

Tab. 2. Paramètres démographiques de l'éland de Derby occidental en semi-captivité en juin 2015.

Variable	Mâles	Femelles	Inconnu
Fondateurs	1	5	
Nombre d'individus présents N	55	34	
Nombre de pré-reproducteurs	15	10	
Nombre d'adultes dans la population	40	24	
Nombre de reproducteurs confirmés	21	17	
Naissances en total	79	60	6
Mortalité en total	25	31	6
Durée d'une génération	5,6	5,7	
Taux de croissance démographique(λ) ^a	1,35	1,133	

^a $\lambda > 1$ indique l'accroissement de la population

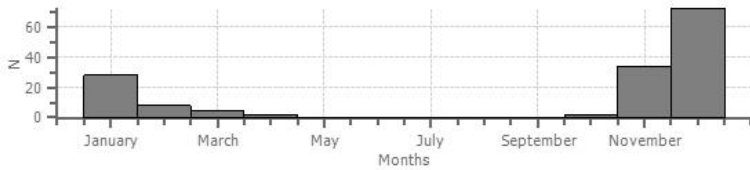


Fig. 2. Distribution des naissances de l'éland de Derby occidental dans la Réserve de Bandia tout au long d'une année entre la période 2002 et 2015.

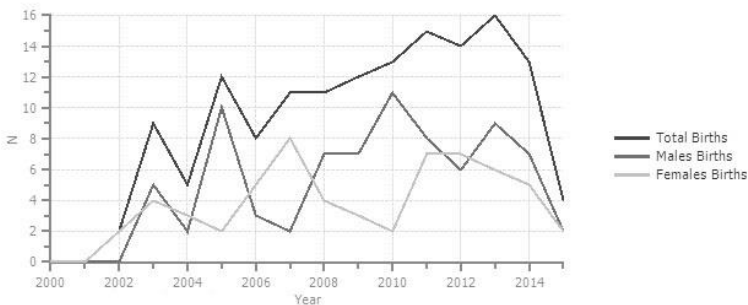


Fig. 3. Nombre de naissances d'éland de Derby occidental dans la population semi-captive dans les années 2000 - 2015.

La première reproduction a eu lieu à l'âge de 2 ans dans les mâles et les femelles, la dernière reproduction a été enregistrée à l'âge de 16 ans (femelle) et 13 ans (mâles) respectivement. Fécondité moyenne ($M_x = \frac{1}{2}$ nombre de descendants nés de parent d'âge x) était de 0,8 pour les mâles et 0,3 pour les femelles (Fig. 4).

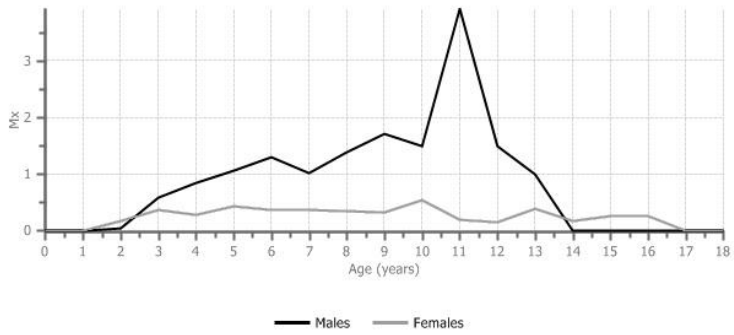


Fig. 4. Mx: La fécondité, soit le nombre moyen d'enfants nés d'individus dans cette classe d'âge.

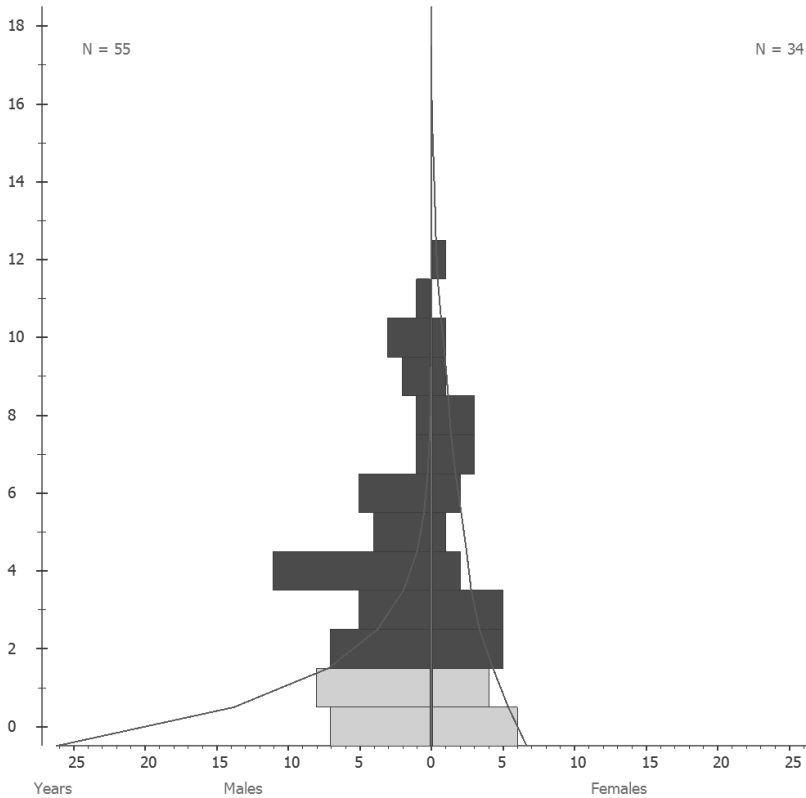


Fig. 5. Structure d'âge des mâles et des femelles vivants de l'EDO tenus en semi-captivité en juin 2015. Les colonnes de couleur claire représentent les individus de l'âge non-reproducteur.

La mortalité annuelle en 2014 a atteint le taux alarmant de 21,7% mais il a légèrement diminué en 2015 (Fig. 6). Les taux moyens de la mortalité (Tableau 3) n'ont pas changé de manière significative, mais la population reste sensible aux variations des taux de mortalité. La mortalité n'a pas été distribuée de façon saisonnière (Fig. 7). Le taux de survie et l'espérance de vie sont calculés dans le Tableau 4.

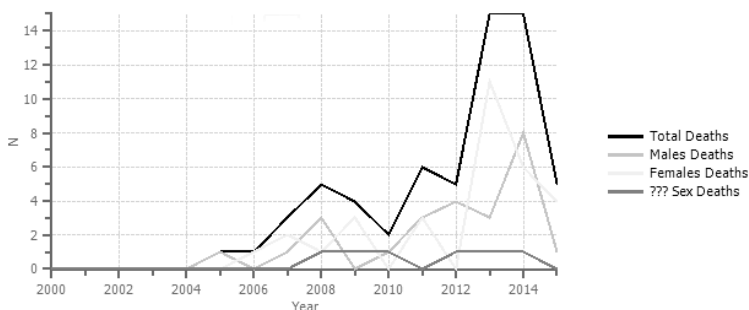


Fig. 6. Vue d'ensemble des décès d'élard de Derby occidental dans la population en semi-captivité depuis 2000.

Tab. 3. Vue d'ensemble de la mortalité dans les différentes catégories d'âge de la population semi-captive d'éland de Derby occidental sur la base des données réelles collectées entre 2000 et 2015.

Mortalité	total	mâles	femelles
Mortalité de 30 jours	0,06 (N=137)	0,05 (N=78)	0,07 (N=59)
Mortalité de classe d'âge 0	0,09 (N=129)	0,07 (N=74)	0,10 (N=55)
Mortalité moyenne avant-reproduction	0,07 (N=121)	0,05 (N=69)	0,09 (N=52)
Mortalité moyenne reproductive	0,12 (N=33)	0,13 (N=17)	0,12 (N=16)

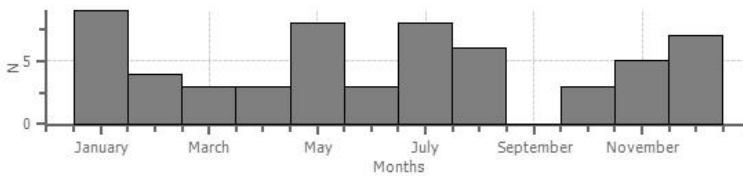


Fig. 7. La mortalité hors-veau de la population semi-captive de l'éland de Derby occidental, veaux exclus, sur la base des données réelles collectées entre 2000 et 2015.

Les analyses du tableau de la vie de l'éland de Derby occidental indiquent, que le taux annuel de croissance démographique (de la population) est de 1,24, légèrement plus élevé que l'année dernière. Le taux net de reproduction (R_0) que représente le taux d'échange par génération (le nombre moyen de descendants produits par un individu dans sa vie), est de 3,69 (5,3 pour les mâles et 2,0 pour les femelles).

Tab. 4. Les taux de survie de la population de l'EDO. Valeur L_x montre le ratio de la population qui atteindra l'âge spécifique.

Survie (ans)	total	mâles	femelles
$L_x = 0,50$	9,5	8,9	10,1
$L_x = 0,25$	12,9	13,0	12,8
$L_x = 0,10$	14,9	13,6	16,1
$L_x = 0,05$	15,2	13,8	16,5
$L_x = 0,01$	15,4	14,0	16,9
Espérance de vie	8,9	8,7	9,0
Plus ancien existant	12,4 (ID:1012)	11,6 (ID:1014)	12,4 (ID:1014)
Plus ancien enregistré	16,9	13,5	16,9

Selon les projections de l'évaluation de la situation actuelle, la taille de la population l'année prochaine devrait être de 98 animaux (88 <> 98 <> 109). Probabilité stochastique de l'augmentation est de 95 %, diminution ne devrait pas se produire (probabilité de 3 % seulement). Pour les estimations de population dans les 20 ans horizon voir Tableau 5 et Figure 8.

Tab. 5. L'estimation de la population de l'EDO à 20 ans terme.

taille de la population	total	mâles	femelles
N 20 ans	528 <> 853 <> 1257	267 <> 434 <> 642	257 <> 419 <> 628

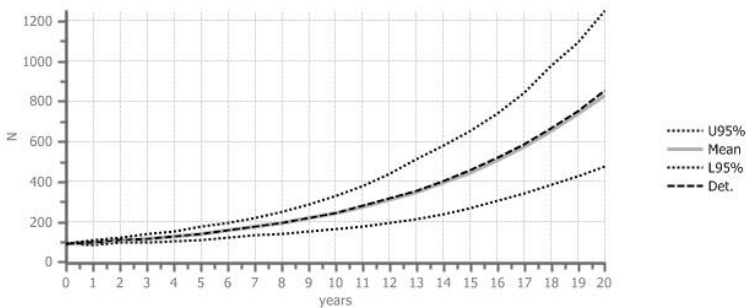


Fig. 8. Projection stochastique de la taille de la population de l'EDO à l'horizon de 20 ans.

Consanguinité n'est pas incluse dans les projections stochastiques, même si elle peut influencer de manière significative la reproduction future. Les taux démographiques peuvent changer si la consanguinité accumule dans la population (Traylor-Holzer, 2011). En outre, la taille de la population en 2015 **était nettement moins que prévue** par les projections stochastiques, montrant que d'autres facteurs puis ceux inclus dans les calculs pourraient avoir joué un rôle dans le changement de taille de la population.

Démographie - graphes

Pour illustrer la situation démographique de la population, nous avons décidé de la montrer de manière graphique telle comme suit, représentant différents points de vue sur les paramètres démographiques (Fig. 9 - 14.).

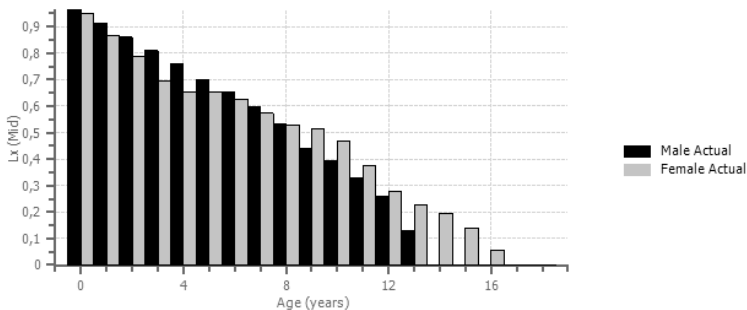


Fig. 9. L_x (mid): Survie, ou la proportion d'individus survivants de la naissance à point milieu de la classe d'âge x .

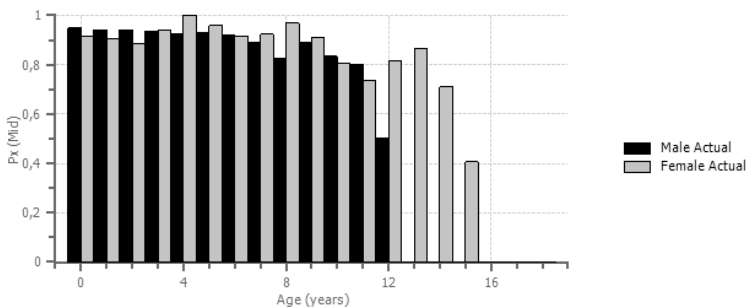


Fig. 10. P_x (mid): Survie, ou la proportion d'individus qui survivent depuis le début de la classe d'âge x au point milieu de la classe d'âge $x + 1$.

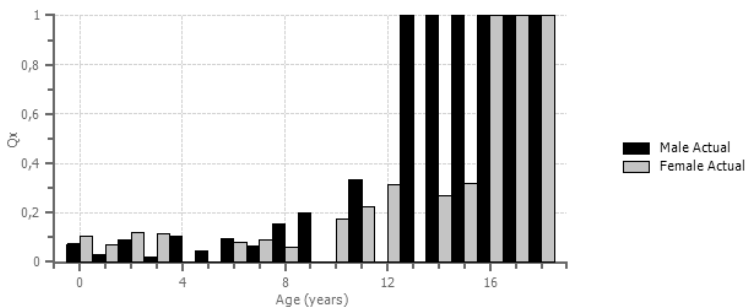


Fig. 11. Q_x : La mortalité ou la probabilité qu'un individu d'âge x meurt pendant la classe d'âge x .

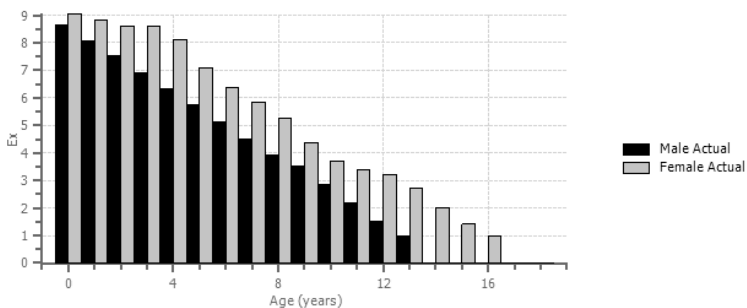


Fig. 12. E_x : L'espérance de vie, soit le nombre moyen d'années supplémentaires d'un individu dans la classe d'âge x peut espérer vivre.

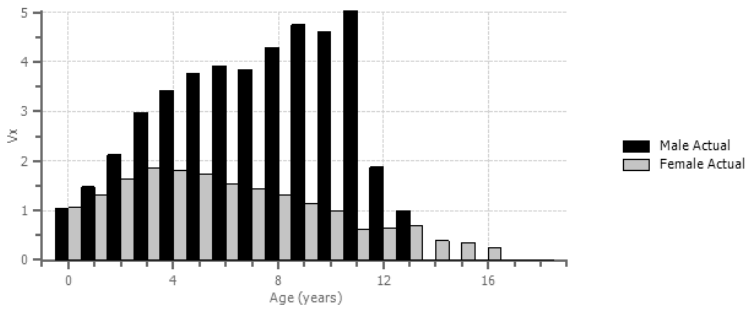


Fig. 13. V_x : Valeur de la reproduction, ou le nombre attendu de descendants produits cette année et dans les années à venir par un animal d'âge x .

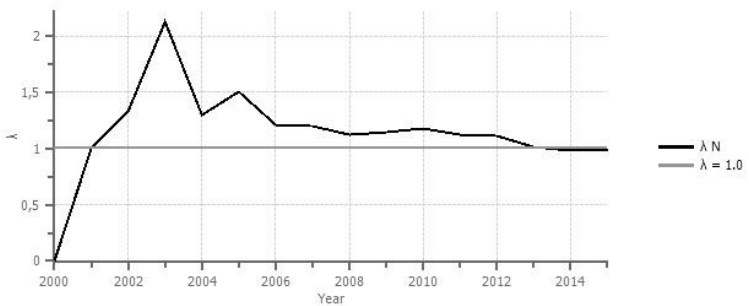


Fig. 14. Lambda: Variation proportionnelle de taille de la population d'une année à l'autre. Lambda N est basé sur les changements observés dans taille de la population en raison de toutes les causes.

Analyse génétique

La taille actuelle de la population d'élands de Derby occidentale en semi-captivité depuis l'année dernière a augmenté légèrement à 89 individus, mais avait toujours ne pas atteint le même nombre à partir de 2013. La taille effective de la population a été en constante augmentation à 25 animaux (basé sur 10,5 mâles reproducteurs et femelles reproductrices 15,4), mais cela est en partie causé par le nombre élevé des veaux de multiples pères, que tous les pères apparemment influencés la valeur totale en dépit de leurs probabilités parentales faibles (10-20%). La proportion N_e/N a donc augmenté à 0,3. La taille effective de population a augmenté grâce à la gestion de reproduction depuis 2008 de 3,71 à 6,54.

Les animaux dans le pedigree avaient 72% de génotypes de l'ascendance dans la population déterminé. La population a encore 93% d'ascendance connue, mais pas toujours certaine en raison de plusieurs pères présents dans le pedigree avec des probabilités différentes d'reproduction.

La population n'a gardé que 78,99% de la diversité génétique (DG) de ses fondateurs. Ce nombre a été quasiment stable depuis 2008 montrant que la gestion de l'élevage a influencé la baisse abrupte de DG (Fig. 15). Le niveau moyen global de la consanguinité dans la population est de 0,1788 et a augmenté par rapport au 0,1364 de 2008.

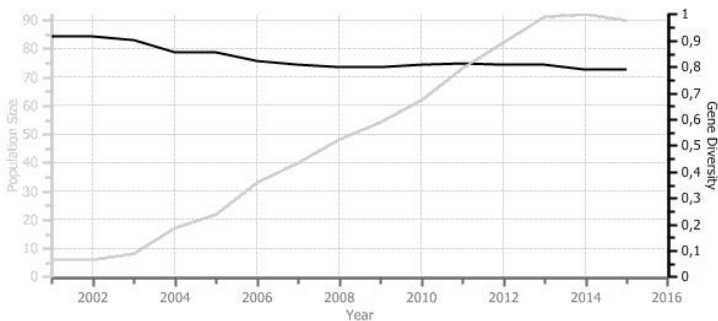


Fig. 15. Développement de la taille de la population et de la diversité génétique des EDO en semi-captivité pendant toute la période de 2001 à 2015.

Équivalent de génome fondateur (FGE = 2,38) a augmenté depuis que le seul mâle-fondateur est mort et les fils des femelles-fondatrices sont devenus plus importants dans la diffusion de leurs gènes. Cependant, les génomes fondateurs survivants (FGS = 5,79) ont diminué en raison du drift génétique (pas tous les gènes ont été transmis aux générations prochaines et sont de plus perdu) (Fig. 16, Tableau 6).

Contribution de la femelle 1003 (Salémata) reste la plus basse, ainsi que la contribution de 1005 (Malapa) est également très faible. Ces deux lignes ("S" et "M" ligne) doivent être plus propagées sous la forme de mâles reproducteurs. Les mâles de la ligne "S" ont été transportés dans Bandia 5 comme ceux de reproduction, mais ils sont morts à cause de traitement contre les tiques en 2014. Les mâles de la ligne "M" sont actuellement utilisés dans Bandia 5 et dans les troupeaux de reproduction à Fathala.

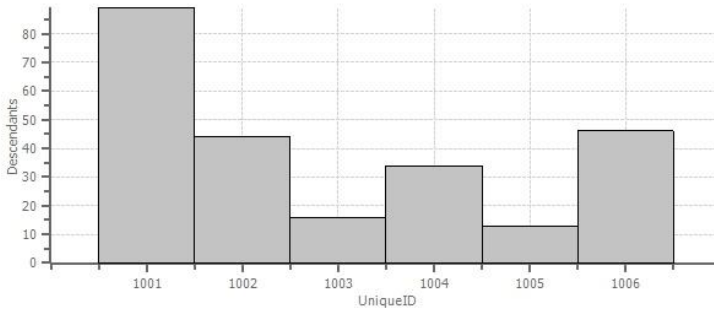


Fig. 16. Descendants des fondateurs dans la population semi-captive des élands de Derby occidental au Sénégal. Unique ID sur l'axe x indique des individus particuliers: 1001 - mâle, 1002 à 1006 - femelles.

Tab. 6. Contribution des fondateurs (CF) pour la gestion génétique de l'arbre généalogique de l'éland de Derby occidental en semi-captivité au Sénégal. (Lin. - ligne, Viv. - vivant, Rep. - représentation, Cont. - contribution, Des. - descendants).

Unique ID	Lin.	Sexe	Age	Viv.	Rep.	Cont.	Maintien des allèles	
							Des.	
1001	---	M	13	Faux	0,5922	48,9700	1,0000	89
1002	D	F	16	Faux	0,1390	11,4925	0,9975	44
1003	S	F	16	Faux	0,0417	3,45	0,9275	16
1004	B	F	14	Faux	0,0793	6,5550	0,9620	34
1005	M	F	12	Faux	0,0363	3,0050	0,9335	13
1006	T	F	14	Faux	0,1115	9,2200	0,9735	46

La diversité génétique potentielle importante (91,37%) reste encore dans la population. En outre, le niveau retenu de la diversité génétique d'origine des fondateurs est toujours présent dans la population et ce-ci peut être valorisé par la bonne gestion par la parenté moyenne (MK) qui a légèrement diminué depuis l'an dernier à 0,2101 (Tableau 7).

Tab. 7. Distribution de la parenté moyenne (PM) dans la population de l'éland de Derby occidental en semi-captivité au Sénégal en juin 2015. Notez que les animaux les plus valables (MK <0,01) sont morts en 2014.

Distribution de la parenté moyenne	Nombre d'individus	% de la population
< 0,1	0	0
0,1 – 0,2	38	43,0
0,2 – 0,3	42	47,0
> 0,3	9	10,0

Tab. 8. Structure génétique des troupes reproductives de l'éland de Derby occidental dans la population semi-captive au Sénégal en juin 2015 (Fd - nombre de fondateurs, Kn. - Connu, Cert. - Certaine, GD - diversité génétique, MK - signifie la parenté, FGE - fondateur équivalents génome, Mean F - consanguinité, FGS - fondateur génome survivant).

Troupeau	N	Fd	Kn.	Cert.	GD	GV	MK	FGE	Mean F	FGS
Bandia 1	32	6	0,96	0,66	0,79	0,79	0,21	2,35	0,15	4,51
Bandia 3	10	5	1,00	0,85	0,76	0,76	0,24	2,06	0,16	3,28
Bandia 4	9	5	0,94	0,72	0,78	0,78	0,22	2,28	0,13	3,48
Bandia 5	9	6	0,97	0,75	0,80	0,81	0,20	2,51	0,10	3,81
Fathala 1	12	2	0,73	0,60	0,53	0,57	0,47	1,06	0,39	1,48
Fathala 2	17	4	0,95	0,84	0,72	0,72	0,28	1,81	0,20	3,29

REFERENCES

Voir p. 34.

LES RESULTATS SCIENTIFIQUES DU PROGRAMME DE CONSERVATION DE ELAND DE DERBY OCCIDENTALE

Voir p. 36.

SECTION B:
Registre africain
de l'éland de Derby occidental

Voir p. 63.

SECTION C:

Les cartes d'identification de l'éland de Derby occidental (individus vivants)

Cette section est disponible sur demande.

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karolina@derbianus.cz

L'exemple:

Nom scientifique: <i>Taurotragus derbianus</i> <i>derbianus</i>	Numéro d'identification: 1057
Nom: Mango T.	Nom français: éland de Derby
Date de naissance: 4.12.2008	Type de naissance: en captivité
Sexe: mâle	Localité de naissance: Bandia 2, SN
Père: Toubab	Etat hybride: non hybride
Mère: Minna	Localité actuelle: Bandia 2, Sénégal
Nombre des raies: côté gauche/ côté droite	12/15
D'autres caractéristiques:	

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