

Letter

Wildlife migration in Ethiopia and South Sudan longer than 'the longest in Africa': a response to Naidoo et al.

Naidoo et al. (2016) reported a 500 km round-trip zebra *Equus quagga* migration as *A newly discovered wildlife migration in Namibia and Botswana is the longest in Africa*. Their paper is interesting but their claim is incorrect, as demonstrated by the evidence presented here of a substantially longer terrestrial mammalian migration.

One of the most spectacular but least studied mass migrations in Africa is that of the white-eared kob *Kobus kob leucotis* across the Boma–Gambela ecosystem, which straddles the boundary of Ethiopia and South Sudan. This migration was first described in a documentary by R. and J. Kemp in 1980 for Anglia TV, UK, in the Survival series, and again featured in a documentary in 2013 (The WaterChannel, 2013). The website of National Geographic mentions that the kob population numbers 800,000 and migrates > 1,500 km, but no source is provided (Anon., 2016).

Several aspects of the migration of the white-eared kob were previously known. Marjan (2014) reviewed available literature and carried out aerial surveys, and estimated a population size of 792,782; he also tracked two collared individuals, recording a migration of > 895 km. In 2013 tracking of white-eared kob with satellite collars showed the key important habitats for the species across the Boma–Gambela ecosystem (G.G. Rolkier, pers. obs.).

As part of an ongoing research programme we fitted satellite collars to 63 white-eared kob (43 in 2013 and 20 in 2015). Our preliminary results indicate that one individual migrated a round-trip distance of 825 km (Fig. 1), which may be taken as a proxy for the migration of several large herds. Future research will provide more detailed data and investigate variations between years and between individuals, and the ecological and anthropogenic factors influencing this migration. Over time we expect to describe a migration of c. 900 km, possibly the longest terrestrial mammalian migration on record.

There has been armed conflict throughout the study area for many years. This is a serious constraint on conservation efforts and explains why the migration remains poorly known. Despite security and logistical challenges we hope to be able to contribute to the understanding and conservation of this unique migration.

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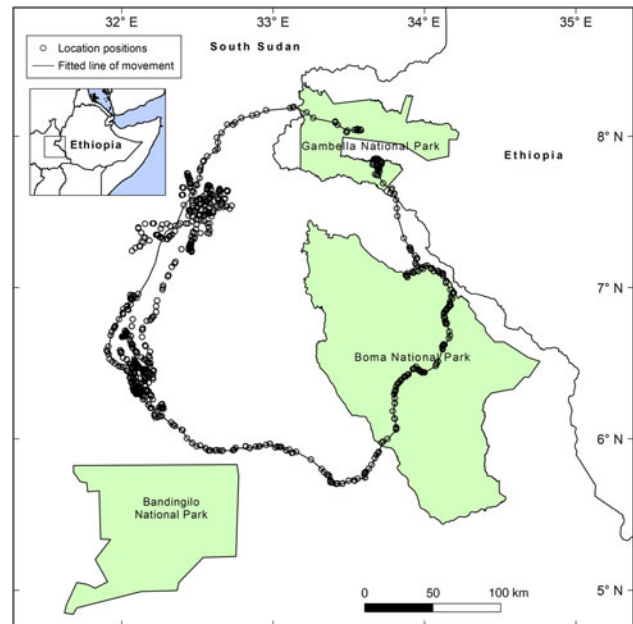


FIG. 1 Migration of an adult male white-eared kob *Kobus kob leucotis* in the Gambela–Boma transboundary ecosystem. The line fitted through the location positions approximates the straight line distance, which is 825 km.

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