

**THE HUMANE SOCIETY**  
OF THE UNITED STATES



**HUMANE SOCIETY**  
INTERNATIONAL

# Trophy Hunting by the Numbers

THE UNITED STATES' ROLE IN GLOBAL TROPHY HUNTING



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

We undertook a study to determine the impact of American trophy hunters on wildlife in other countries. To conduct this research, we examined wildlife trophy import trade data obtained from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Law Enforcement Management Information System (LEMIS). Between 2005 and 2014, more than 1.26 million wildlife trophies were imported to the U.S., with an average of more than 126,000 trophies every year. Most originated in Canada and South Africa, but other top countries of origin included Namibia, Mexico, Zimbabwe, New Zealand, Tanzania, Argentina, Zambia and Botswana.

Trophies of more than 1,200 different kinds of animals were imported during the decade studied, including nearly 32,500 trophies of the Africa Big Five species: approximately 5,600 African lions, 4,600 African elephants, 4,500 African leopards, 330 southern white rhinos and 17,200 African buffalo. The top ten species imported during the decade were snow geese, mallards, Canada geese, American black bears, impalas, common wildebeests, greater kudus, gemsboks, springboks and bonteboks.<sup>2</sup>

The top five ports of entry for wildlife trophies during the decade were: New York, NY; Pembina, ND; Chicago, IL; Dallas/Fort Worth, TX; and Portal, ND.<sup>3</sup> These ports provide an entry point for the trophies, which should interest local lawmakers concerned about trophy hunting.

The African lion is listed as Vulnerable on the International Union for the Conservation of Nature Red List of Threatened Species (IUCN Red List) and Endangered and Threatened under the U.S. Endangered Species Act (ESA).<sup>4</sup> African lion trophy hunts can cost USD\$13,500-49,000. African lion trophies were imported primarily from South Africa, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Zambia and Namibia. African lion trophies

entered the U.S. through the following top five ports: New York City, Houston, San Francisco, Chicago and Dallas.

The African elephant is listed as Vulnerable on the IUCN Red List and Threatened under the ESA.<sup>5</sup> African elephant hunts can cost USD\$11,000-70,000. African elephant trophies were imported primarily from Zimbabwe, Botswana, South Africa, Tanzania, Namibia and Zambia. Elephant trophies entered the U.S. through the following top five ports: New York City, Dallas, Houston, San Francisco and Chicago.

The African leopard is listed as Near Threatened on the IUCN Red List and Endangered and Threatened under the ESA.<sup>6</sup> African leopard hunts can cost USD\$13,000-24,000. Leopard trophies were imported primarily from Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Namibia, South Africa,<sup>7</sup> Zambia, Botswana and Mozambique. Leopard trophies entered the U.S. through the following top five ports: New York City, Houston, San Francisco, Dallas and Chicago.

The southern white rhino is listed as Near Threatened on the IUCN Red List and Threatened under the ESA.<sup>8</sup> Southern white rhino hunts can cost USD\$55,000-150,000. Southern white rhino trophies were imported primarily from South Africa and Namibia. Southern white rhino trophies entered the U.S. through the following top five ports: New York City, San Francisco, Houston, Dallas and Chicago.

The African buffalo is listed as Least Concern on the IUCN Red List.<sup>9</sup> African buffalo hunts can cost USD\$15,000-18,500. African buffalo trophies were primarily imported from Zimbabwe, Tanzania, South Africa, Zambia, Mozambique, Botswana, Cameroon, Namibia, Central African Republic and Burkina Faso. African buffalo trophies entered the U.S. through the following top five ports: New York City, Houston, Dallas, San Francisco and Chicago.

## **INTRODUCTION**

Trophy hunting is defined as killing wild animals for their body parts, such as head and hide, for display but not primarily for food or sustenance. Trophies include, but are not limited to, parts—such as elephant ivory tusks, rhino horns or deer antlers—to entire heads that can be mounted on walls or complete bodies that can be formed into life-like poses by a taxidermist. Trophy hunters display their trophies in their homes or offices.

A recent study that examined the motivation for trophy hunting found that hunters glamorize the killing of an animal so as to demonstrate virility, prowess and dominance.<sup>10</sup>

Trophy hunters are also motivated by the competitions sponsored by trophy hunting organizations. The world's largest trophy hunting advocacy organization is U.S.-based Safari Club International (SCI) which reportedly has 50,000 members.<sup>11</sup> SCI gives hunting awards in dozens of categories, including the Africa Big Five, for which a hunter must kill an African lion, an African elephant, an African leopard, an African rhino and an African buffalo. Other competitions include Bears of the World, in which a hunter must kill four of eleven types of bears; Cats of the World, in which a hunter has to kill four of seven types of cats; and Spiral-horned Animals of Africa, in which a hunter has to kill 17 different types of animals. "Inner Circle" awards recognize various hunting achievements, such as killing animals with a handgun, killing animals on each continent and getting the most entries into the SCI record book. To win the highest SCI award, known as "World Hunter of the Year," a hunter must kill more than 300 animals across the globe.

Another type of competition is to kill the highest scoring animals. SCI, like other trophy hunting clubs, maintains record books. They record kills that meet certain standards, such as horn or antler size. These standards are used to establish a "score" for each trophy; high scores are very desired by trophy hunters who compete with one another. Trophy hunters often kill more than one animal of a certain species as they are constantly trying to achieve a higher score. For example, one trophy hunter has killed six elephants, two rhinos, 18 African lions and 13 leopards.<sup>12</sup> The competitions and record book scores, as well as annual conventions where hunters and hunting providers meet to arrange trips for the upcoming year, encourage trophy hunters to kill more and more animals.

While Africa is certainly a major destination for trophy hunters, trophy hunting also occurs in the U.S., Canada, Mexico, Argentina, New Zealand and Spain, to name a few countries. According to 2009 estimates, approximately 18,500<sup>13</sup> trophy hunters visit Africa every year to kill approximately 105,000 animals.<sup>14</sup> Of these, the overwhelming majority—nearly 15,000—are from the U.S.<sup>15</sup>

Many of the species sought by trophy hunters are threatened with extinction. For example, among the four animals a hunter must kill to win the SCI Africa Big Five award, four are threatened with extinction: the African lion, African elephant, African leopard and African rhino (the southern white rhino or the black rhino).<sup>16</sup> Biologists have significant concerns about the harm to wildlife because of trophy hunting. The sustainability of off-take rates is questioned<sup>17</sup> because hunting quotas are frequently set without a solid scientific understanding of the size of wildlife populations and ability to recover from persecution. Furthermore, age restrictions for hunted animals are commonly ignored.<sup>18</sup>

Many trophy hunters partake in hunts of introduced non-native species that, although harmful to native wildlife and the environment, are maintained in the wild in some countries for the purpose of trophy hunting. This includes, for example, blackbuck, water buffalo and red deer that can be hunted in Argentina; and red deer, chamois, fallow deer, Himalayan tahr, sambar deer and sika deer that can be hunted in New Zealand.

Other trophy hunters kill animals that are purposefully bred for the bullet and hunted in fenced areas where the animal has no chance of escaping. “Canned hunting” is recognized by both conservationists and hunters<sup>19</sup> to have no benefit for wild populations. —in fact, these facilities are a serious cause for alarm because of disease transmission to wild populations.<sup>20</sup> Examples of such hunts are the ubiquitous trophy white-tailed deer production facilities in the U.S. and Canada; facilities in Texas that breed and offer to trophy hunters exotic species such as addax and Arabian oryx; and South Africa’s canned African lion hunting industry.

The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of American trophy hunters on wildlife worldwide by examining the number and types of wild animals imported as trophies to the U.S. over a ten-year period.

## **METHODOLOGY**

This report contains an original analysis of hunting trophy import data obtained under Freedom of Information Act requests to the USFWS. The agency collects and maintains information on all wildlife imports and exports in LEMIS. Wildlife imports are coded by the USFWS as to the purpose of the import; for this study, we selected species under wildlife description TRO, which means “Trophy (all the parts of one animal),” and imported for two recorded purposes, either “H” (Hunting Trophies) or “P” (Personal).

## **RESEARCH RESULTS**

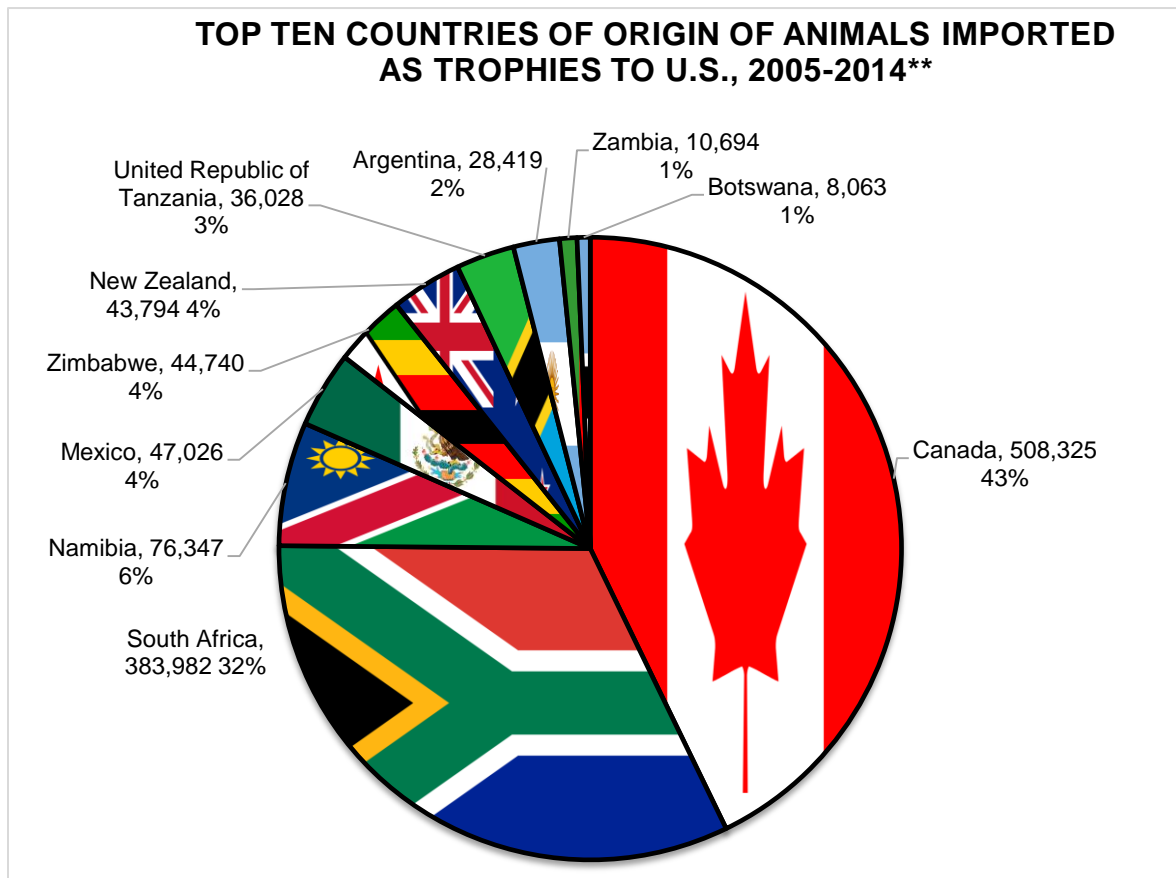
### **Number of Trophy Imports to the U.S.**

Our analysis revealed that in ten years between 2005 and 2014, U.S.-based hunters imported to the U.S. the following:

- More than 1.26 million wildlife trophies, which is on average more than 126,000 trophies every year (see Appendix Table 1).
- Trophies of more than 1,200 different kinds of animals, including nearly 32,500 trophies of the Africa Big Five species (including approximately 5,600 African lions, 4,600 African elephants, 4,500 African leopards, 330 southern white rhinos and 17,200 African buffalo (see Appendix Table 2)).

## Countries of Origin of Trophy Imports to the U.S.

The majority of the trophies were imported from Canada and South Africa, but other top ten countries of origin included Namibia, Mexico, Zimbabwe, New Zealand, Tanzania, Argentina, Zambia and Botswana (see figure below and also Appendix Table 3).



\*Data from the LEMIS database.

The following summarizes the findings on the top five countries of origin of “Africa Big Five” trophies imported to the U.S. during the decade studied:

- **African lion:** South Africa, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Namibia (see Appendix Table 4)
- **African elephant:** Zimbabwe, Botswana, South Africa, Tanzania, Namibia (see Appendix Table 5)
- **African leopard:** Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia (see Appendix Table 6)
- **Southern white rhino:** South Africa and Namibia (only two countries of origin) (see Appendix Table 7)
- **African buffalo:** Zimbabwe, Tanzania, South Africa, Zambia, Mozambique (see Appendix Table 8)

## CANADA

As a neighboring country to the U.S. and home to many iconic North American species, Canada is an attractive destination for U.S. hunters seeking animals like grizzly bears, moose, elk and other species that feature prominently in SCI's award contests.

While most trophy hunting in Canada is of wild animals, Canada also offers "high fenced" hunting which is, as one reporter states: "when people pay thousands of dollars to shoot deer that have been farm-raised for large racks on property surrounded by a large fence ranges."<sup>21</sup> The animals have no chance of escape and are therefore a guaranteed kill. As in South Africa, this practice is very controversial for a number of reasons, not the least of which is that other wild animals lose access to the critical habitat on which fenced animals are kept.

### Canada's Wildlife Under Fire:

- Mountain lion
- Mountain caribou
- Mountain goat
- Mule deer
- Moose
- Whitetail deer
- Elk
- Black bear
- Grizzly bear
- Dall sheep
- Wolf

Depending on the length of the trip and other factors like whether the hunt is guided or not, a black bear hunt in Canada may cost USD\$4,400-6,000 per person,<sup>22</sup> a moose hunt may cost USD\$5,600-8,900,<sup>23</sup> an elk hunt may cost USD\$5,400-5,900<sup>24</sup> and killing a large whitetail deer in a hunt may cost USD\$4,800-5,800.<sup>25</sup>

---

***"Nothing beats the adrenalin[er]s rush of finally having the trophy buck of your dreams step into your shooting lane. Welcome to the Rack Ranch this [is] were you can put that monster deer on your wall with pride." (Rack Ranch, <http://www.rackranch.net/>)***

---

## SOUTH AFRICA

South Africa has been identified as having "the largest hunting industry in terms of numbers of operators, visiting hunters, animals shot and revenues generated."<sup>26</sup> The growth of its trophy hunting industry is attributed to a variety of factors including "closure of hunting in other countries (e.g., Kenya), the loss of wildlife elsewhere (e.g., West Africa) and political instability in other countries (e.g., Sudan, Democratic Republic of Congo, DRC)."<sup>27</sup> Some of the species available for trophy kills include the Africa Big Five, as well as baboons, giraffes, kudus, gemsboks and many others.<sup>28</sup>

South Africa has commercialized its native wildlife. For the most part, hunting takes place on privately owned land stocked with animals specifically bought for hunters. Animals are raised on privately owned land or are captured from public land, including National Parks, to be sold for profit in what is perversely becoming a "market-based model for conservation."<sup>29</sup> Perhaps the most tragic example is that of the canned lion hunting industry. According to the government of South Africa, there are about 6,000 captive lions held in about 200 facilities where canned lion hunts may cost USD\$10,000–

### South Africa's Wildlife Under Fire:

- African buffalo
- African lion
- African elephant
- Southern white rhino
- African leopard
- Crocodile
- Hippopotamus
- Baboon
- Wildebeest
- Blesbok
- Bushbuck
- Bushpig
- Caracal
- Duiker
- Eland
- Gemsbok
- Giraffe
- Impala
- Jackal
- Klipspringer

20,000 each.<sup>30</sup> Lions are bred and at first in facilities where tourists are offered an opportunity to pet cubs. Later, the lions are sold to hunting ranches where they are baited and shot in fenced enclosures. This practice was recently exposed in the documentary film *Blood Lions*.<sup>31</sup>

In a move that is will put a major dent in South Africa’s canned hunting industry and benefit lion conservation overall, the USFWS instituted new measures to protect lions under the ESA. As of January 2016, the African lion sub-species *Panthera leo leo* is listed as endangered and *Panthera leo melanochaita* is listed as threatened. Any U.S.-based hunter will require a USFWS permit to import lion trophies, which can only be issued if the killing enhances the survival of wild lion populations, a standard few hunts are likely to meet.

A 21-day all-inclusive hunt of a leopard may cost USD\$35,000, an African elephant bull hunt may cost USD\$40,000-70,000, a crocodile under 9 feet hunt may cost USD\$6,000, a caracal hunt may cost USD\$1,000, a baboon hunt may cost USD\$690 and a jackal hunt may cost USD\$375.<sup>32</sup>

---

***“Experience the adrenaline pumping through your body as you scope out some of the most exciting trophies you’ll ever find - lion, elephant, Cape buffalo, leopard or rhino, to name but a few. Here at Tinashe, we will create a custom safari based on the species you’re interested in. Your life or death mission will be overseen by a professional hunter with many years of experience in pursuing Africa’s most dangerous beasts.” (Tinashe Outfitters, <http://www.tinashegroup.co.za/p30/hunting/hunting-with-tinashe-outfitters.html>)***

---

**NAMIBIA**

Unlike other African countries that allow trophy hunting, Namibia sparsely inhabited with a population density of 2.4<sup>33</sup> and low levels of corruption<sup>34</sup> in government, which bode well for wildlife conservation. While Namibia’s wild populations do not face the same threats as animals in other African countries, they are still under the same pressures that negatively effect wildlife across the continent.

Namibia’s trophy hunting recently was thrown into the media spotlight when the Dallas Safari Club auctioned off a trophy hunt of a black rhino. The black rhino is a critically endangered species with only 4,880 left in the wild.<sup>35</sup> Corey Knowlton was the “winner” of the auction and paid \$350,000 to the Namibian government for the hunt.<sup>36</sup> Proponents of the hunt argued that the money generated would go toward anti-poaching, conservation, and community development projects. However, there is no evidence that any previous rhino hunts in Namibia have benefited rhino conservation.<sup>37</sup> Unfortunately, this argument supports the “pay-to-slay” line of thinking, where the wealthiest members of American society gain the right to do something prohibited to Africans.

A leopard hunt in Namibia may cost USD\$7,000, a cheetah hunt may cost USD\$4,000-4,500, a black wildebeest hunt may cost USD\$1,000-1,500, a giraffe hunt may cost USD\$2,500-3,500 and a baboon hunt may cost USD\$120-250.<sup>38</sup>

**Namibia’s Wildlife Under Fire:**

- Elephant
- Lion
- Leopard
- Cheetah
- Cape buffalo
- Giraffe
- Hippo
- Baboon
- Caracal
- Kudu
- Oryx
- Blesbok
- Springbok
- Impala
- Roan
- Kudu
- Hartebeest
- Warthog
- Zebra
- Steenbok



---

***“Due to the ever increasing time pressure on hunting clients it became necessary for Makadi Safaris to become more efficient in the hunting of Leopards. This led to conducting research on Leopard and to fine-tune our baiting, which is now conducted through-out the year i.e. pre-baiting and is now a fundamental aspect of our ethics and applied conservation.” (Mikadi Safaris, [http://www.makadi-safaris.com/trophy\\_hunting.htm](http://www.makadi-safaris.com/trophy_hunting.htm))***

---

## **ZIMBABWE**

In contrast to Namibia, Zimbabwe is much more inhabited with a population density of 38.51,<sup>39</sup> meaning that wildlife habitat has been shrinking as the human population has grown.

Trophy hunting in Zimbabwe came under serious criticism when in 2014 and in 2015 the USFWS suspended imports of African elephant trophies from Zimbabwe.<sup>40</sup> The following were cited as the primary reasons for the suspension: unclear progress toward goals and objectives of elephant management plans; inadequate information to confirm population status; inability to implement and enforce existing laws and regulations; questionable hunting quotas; failure to prove that revenue from trophy hunting incentivizes elephant conservation; and lack of government support for conservation.<sup>41</sup> These issues are clearly cross-cutting, thus bringing into disrepute all of Zimbabwe's trophy hunting industry.

An African elephant bull hunt may cost USD\$11,000-29,000 depending on the weight of the tusks, length of hunt, and whether the trophy is to be exported.<sup>42</sup> A 10-day lion hunt may cost \$49,000,<sup>43</sup> an African buffalo hunt may cost USD\$6,800-12,000<sup>44</sup> and a leopard hunt may cost USD\$13,000-20,000.<sup>45</sup>



---

***“We have 100% success on elephant bulls and have had the highest Valley average for the last 3 years. There are numerous resident elephant bulls in Dande but an added bonus is our 20 odd km boundary with Mozambique which is well worth checking as we do get some super bulls coming in especially early season.”***  
***(Charlton McCallum Safaris, <http://www.cmsafaris.com/index.htm>)***

---

**MEXICO**

As with Canada, Mexico’s proximity to the U.S. makes it an attractive trophy hunting location. Mexican hunting ranches cater to a well-heeled clientele, with one website advertising that “All ranches are less than one hour from the Texas-Mexico border.”<sup>46</sup>

The hunting industry in Mexico is valued at approximately USD\$200 million with nearly 4,000 operating hunting ranches, mostly in the north of the country.<sup>47</sup> Forty-three percent of the hunters are foreigners. The Mexican government actively promotes hunting by foreigners.<sup>48</sup>

A seven-day hunt for a black bear over bait may cost USD\$5,000. A five-day whitetail deer hunt may cost USD\$3,500-7,500.<sup>49</sup> A mountain lion hunt may cost USD\$3,000 with an eyebrow-raising claim of a “100% success rate.”<sup>50</sup> A desert mule deer hunt may cost USD\$6,000-8,000.<sup>51</sup>

**Mexico’s Wildlife Under Fire:**


- Black bear
- Mountain lion
- Whitetail deer
- Mountain carman deer
- Desert mule deer
- Crooki mule deer
- Coues deer
- Desert sheep
- Brocket
- Barbary sheep
- Gould’s turkey
- Wild pig
- Peccary
- Quail
- Duck
- Dove



***“Trophy Chasers also offers fully guided Trophy Hunts on ranches we lease in Colorado and Mexico. These ranches are strictly managed for Trophy Mule Deer and Trophy Elk with a very high success rate. Trophy Chasers annually produces some of the largest animals harvested throughout the west and Mexico as seen in many hunting magazines and videos.” (Trophy Chasers, <http://trophychasers.com/about.html>)***

**Types of animals imported as trophies**









Among the top ten most common types of animals imported as trophies to the U.S. are snow geese, mallards, Canada geese, American black bears, impalas, common wildebeests, greater kudus, gemsboks, springboks and bonteboks (Table 1).

TABLE 1. TOP 20 SPECIES <sup>52</sup> OF ANIMALS IMPORTED AS TROPHIES TO U.S., 2005-2014*				
No.		Common Name	Scientific Name	Total
1		Snow goose <sup>53</sup>	<i>Chen caerulescens</i>	111,366

hhipster via Foter.com / CC BY-NC








**TABLE 1. TOP 20 SPECIES<sup>52</sup> OF ANIMALS IMPORTED AS TROPHIES TO U.S., 2005-2014\***

No.		Common Name	Scientific Name	Total
2	 hhipster via Foter.com / CC BY-NC	Mallard <sup>54</sup>	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	104,067
3	 Chung Ho Leung via Foter.com / CC BY-ND	Canada goose <sup>55</sup>	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	70,585
4	 w4nd3rl0st (InspiredInDesMoines) via Foter.com / CC BY-NC-ND	American black bear	<i>Ursus americanus</i>	69,072
5	 Mister-E via Foter.com / CC BY	Impala	<i>Aepyceros melampus</i>	58,423
6	 Rainbirder via Foter.com / CC BY-NC-SA	Common wildebeest	<i>Connochaetes taurinus</i>	52,473
7	 Rainbirder via Foter.com / CC BY-NC-SA	Greater kudu	<i>Tragelaphus strepsiceros</i>	50,759
8	 geoftheref via Foter.com / CC BY-NC-ND	Gemsbok	<i>Oryx gazella</i>	40,664
9	 naddel@weltfrauschaft via	Springbok	<i>Antidorcas marsupialis</i>	34,023

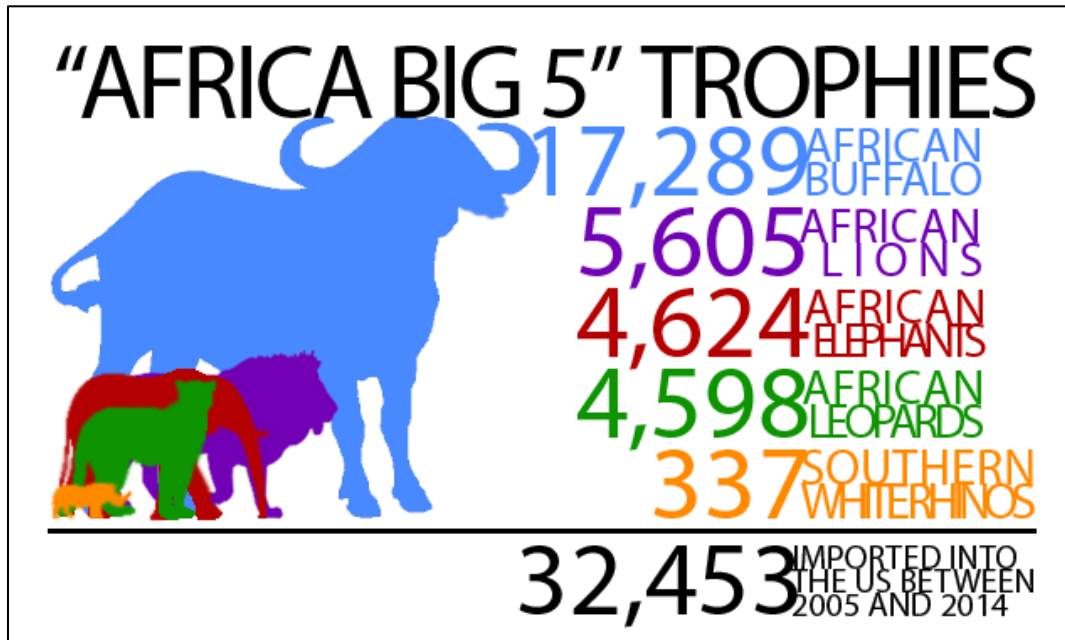
**TABLE 1. TOP 20 SPECIES<sup>52</sup> OF ANIMALS IMPORTED AS TROPHIES TO U.S., 2005-2014\***

No.		Common Name	Scientific Name	Total
	Foter.com / CC BY-NC-ND			
10	 <p>spamdangler via Foter.com / CC BY-SA</p>	Bontebok	<i>Damaliscus pygargus</i>	32,771
11	 <p>Pius Mahimbi via Foter.com / CC BY-SA</p>	Plains Zebra	<i>Equus burchellii</i>	32,571
12	 <p>Flickpicpete via Foter.com / CC BY-ND</p>	Red deer	<i>Cervus elaphus</i>	23,499
13	 <p>Hoppy1951 via Foter.com / CC BY-NC-ND</p>	White-winged dove	<i>Zenaida asiatica</i>	21,451
14	 <p>Rainbirder via Foter.com / CC BY-NC-SA</p>	Desert warthog	<i>Phacochoerus aethiopicus</i>	20,820
15	 <p>wwarby via Foter.com / CC BY</p>	Hartebeest	<i>Alcelaphus buselaphus</i>	20,244

TABLE 1. TOP 20 SPECIES <sup>52</sup> OF ANIMALS IMPORTED AS TROPHIES TO U.S., 2005-2014*				
No.		Common Name	Scientific Name	Total
16	 Stig Nygaard via Foter.com / CC BY	Common warthog	<i>Phacochoerus africanus</i>	18,414
17	 monteregina via Foter.com / CC BY-NC-SA	Mourning dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	17,875
18	 Lip Kee via Foter.com / CC BY-SA	Common eland	<i>Taurotragus oryx</i>	17,763
19	 Arno Meintjes Wildlife via Foter.com / CC BY-NC-SA	Nyala	<i>Tragelaphus angasii</i>	17,465
20	 Arno Meintjes Wildlife via Foter.com / CC BY-NC-SA	African Buffalo	<i>Syncerus caffer</i>	17,214
<b>Total</b>				<b>831,519</b>

\*Data from the LEMIS database.

When it comes to African species, those most coveted by trophy hunters are known as the “Africa Big Five”: African lion, African elephant, African leopard, black and southern white rhinoceros and African buffalo. Between 2005 and 2014, 32,453 Africa Big Five animals were imported to the U.S. (see figure below and Table 2 in Appendix).



### AFRICA BIG FIVE: THE AFRICAN LION

*Hunt cost: USD\$13,500<sup>56</sup>-49,000<sup>57</sup> (according to length of hunt, accommodations, etc.)*

The African lion (*Panthera leo*) is listed as Vulnerable on the International Union for the Conservation of Nature Red List of Threatened Species (IUCN Red List)<sup>58</sup> and Endangered and Threatened under the ESA. The population in West Africa is listed as Critically Endangered by IUCN.<sup>59</sup> In West and Central Africa, there are estimated to be only 900 individuals in 14 populations, while there are an estimated 17,000-19,000 lions in Southern and East Africa.<sup>60</sup> African lion populations have fallen by 60% and they qualify as endangered in most of their range, which is only 8% of where lions historically roamed. This species is threatened by habitat loss, loss of prey base and retaliatory killings by a growing human population. However, poorly regulated trophy hunting is also a major threat.



Source: <http://huntinglegends.co.za/trophy-gallery/>

In 2015, the killing of Cecil, a magnificent black-maned African lion who was lured out of a national park in Zimbabwe only to be shot with an arrow by a Minnesota dentist Walter Palmer, started an international firestorm about the ethics of global trophy hunting.<sup>61</sup>

Between 2005 and 2014, trophies of 5,605 African lions were imported to the U.S. (Table 2), an average of 560 per year. There was a steady increase in imports from 2011 onward, with imports peaking at 736 lions imported in 2014. For more detailed lion import information, see Appendix Table 9.

Description	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
Trophy	411	444	562	653	553	484	445	556	727	727	5,562
Skin	4	5	2	0	4	5	4	6	4	9	43
<b>Total</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>731</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>5,605</b>

\*Data from the LEMIS database.

The top five countries of origin for African lion trophies were South Africa, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Zambia and Namibia (Table 3). However, South Africa made up the “lion’s share” of these imports with nearly 4,000 trophies imported from South Africa between 2005 and 2014. Of the total trophy imports, 38% (1,539) were sourced from captive lion facilities.

Country of Origin	Source		Skins		Total
	Wild	Captive	Wild	Captive	
South Africa	2,435	1,539	15	10	3,999
United Republic of Tanzania	660	1	2	0	663
Zimbabwe	399	0	12	0	411
Zambia	282	0	1	0	283
Namibia	74	0	0	0	74
Mozambique	71	2	1	0	74
Botswana	58	0	2	0	60
Cameroon	10	0	0	0	10
Burkina Faso	8	0	0	0	8
Ethiopia	5	0	0	0	5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,002</b>	<b>1,542</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5,587</b>

\*Data from the LEMIS database.

According to the South African Predator Association (SAPA), 90% of lions in canned hunting facilities of South Africa are killed by American citizens.<sup>62</sup> American hunters prefer to kill captive lions because the hunt is much cheaper than hunting a wild lion, a kill is guaranteed and the lions tend to have hides with fewer scars and other “impurities” than a wild lion. Half the lion trophies imported to the U.S. in 2014 came from captive-bred lions killed in South African canned hunts (see Appendix Table 4). A canned hunt is one that takes place in a fenced-in area, where lions have no chance of escape and are often baited to a particular location for the kill.

Fortunately, America’s involvement in canned lion hunting may soon come to an end. As of January 22, 2016, the lion is protected under the ESA. Any hunter wishing to import a lion trophy has to have an

import permit issued by the USFWS and, in accordance with the Act, a permit can only be issued if the killing enhances the survival of wild lion populations.

The majority of the African lion trophies entered the U.S. through New York City, and other top four ports of entry were Houston, San Francisco, Chicago and Dallas (see Table 4).

PORTS OF ENTRY	Total	Source	
		Wild	Captive
New York	<b>1,541</b>	979	562
Houston	<b>820</b>	568	252
San Francisco	<b>716</b>	646	70
Chicago	<b>688</b>	444	244
Dallas/fort Worth	<b>610</b>	431	179
Atlanta	<b>302</b>	204	98
Seattle	<b>176</b>	147	29
Los Angeles	<b>169</b>	144	25
Baltimore	<b>125</b>	98	27
Denver	<b>117</b>	115	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,264</b>	3,776	1,488

\*Data from the LEMIS database.

#### **AFRICA BIG FIVE: THE AFRICAN ELEPHANT**

*Hunt cost: USD\$11,000-70,000<sup>63</sup> (according to length of hunt, accommodations, etc.). Cost of elephant hunt varied depending on weight of tusks. For 100lb tusks, prices were upon request only.<sup>64</sup>*

The African elephant (*Loxodonta africana*) is listed as Vulnerable on the IUCN Red List.<sup>65</sup> In the 1930s, the African elephant population was estimated to be ten million.<sup>66</sup> By the 1970s, that estimate dropped to 1.3 million.<sup>67</sup> However, today the African elephant population is estimated to be a mere 433,999 to 683,888<sup>68</sup> animals, which represents a 60% decline since the 1970s. Under the ESA, the African elephant is listed as Threatened. In 2015, however, The Humane Society of the United States, Humane Society International and other groups petitioned the USFWS to list the African elephant as Endangered.<sup>69</sup>



Source:

<http://www.africanskyhunting.co.za/trophies/elephant-hunting.html>

The sharp decline of the population is a result of habitat loss, commercial exploitation, trophy hunting, human- elephant conflict, regional conflict and instability, climate change and most dramatically, poaching.<sup>70</sup> The illegal African elephant ivory trade has decimated certain elephant populations. Just between the years 2010 and 2012, 100,000 African elephants were poached. This rate of poaching is not biologically sustainable and could lead to the extinction of this species in parts of its range.<sup>71</sup>

Between 2005 and 2014, trophies of 4,624 African elephants were imported to the U.S., with an average of 462 trophies per year (Table 5). Imports of trophy tusks, in particular, have been on a steady rise since 2005, with only 25 pairs imported that year but 174 pairs imported in 2013.

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	TOTAL
Trophy	336	356	315	408	461	424	366	433	372	262	<b>3,733</b>
Tusks†	25	29	34	45	96	104	94	159	174	131	<b>891</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>4,624</b>

\*Data from the LEMIS database. Includes trophies and tusks imported for hunting purposes and trophies imported for personal purposes. † sets of two tusks.

The top five countries of origin for African elephant trophies were Zimbabwe, Botswana, South Africa, Tanzania and Namibia (Table 6). However, Zimbabwe and Botswana by far surpassed all other sources, with 1,892 and 1,565 trophies imported to the U.S., respectively, between 2005 and 2014.

Country of Origin	Subtotals	Type	
		Trophy	Pairs of Tusks
Zimbabwe	<b>1,892</b>	1,516	376
Botswana	<b>1,565</b>	1,191	374
South Africa	<b>532</b>	464	68
United Republic of Tanzania	<b>374</b>	340	34
Namibia	<b>241</b>	208	33
Zambia	<b>16</b>	11	5
Kenya	<b>1</b>	0	1
New Zealand	<b>1</b>	1	0
Unknown	<b>2</b>	2	0
<b>Subtotals</b>		<b>3,733</b>	<b>891</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>4,624</b>	

\*Data from the LEMIS database.

Since 2014, the U.S. has suspended African elephant trophy imports from Tanzania and Zimbabwe.<sup>72</sup> The decision highlighted gross mismanagement of the hunting programs and widespread corruption that prevented the trophy hunting funds from benefitting the animals in need. In 2015, the European Union also suspended African elephant trophy imports from Tanzania, as well as Mozambique and Zambia (Zambia's ban has been lifted).<sup>73</sup> Yet outfitters in these countries continue to offer African elephant hunts, and some have adapted by offering that foreigners can kill "non-exportable" elephants, which means hunters can kill the animals for an entry in the SCI record book even though they can't take the trophy home.<sup>74</sup>

The majority of the African elephant trophies entered the U.S. through New York, and the other top four ports of entry were Dallas/Fort Worth, Houston, San Francisco and Chicago (Table 7).

TABLE 7. TOP TEN PORTS OF ENTRY AFRICAN ELEPHANTS IMPORTED AS TROPHIES TO U.S., 2005-2014*			
Country of Origin	Total	Type	
		Trophy	Pairs of Tusks
New York	1,214	1,130	84
Dallas/Fort Worth	686	455	231
Houston	641	467	174
San Francisco	568	442	126
Chicago	465	352	113
Atlanta	280	180	100
Seattle	176	138	38
Miami	140	113	27
Denver	130	98	32
Baltimore	76	37	39
<b>Subtotals</b>		<b>3,412</b>	<b>964</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>4,376</b>

\*Data from the LEMIS database.

## AFRICA BIG 5: THE AFRICAN LEOPARD

*Hunt cost: USD\$13,000-24,000<sup>75</sup> (varies according to length, accommodations, etc.)*

The African leopard (*Panthera pardus*) is listed as Near Threatened on the IUCN Red List due to the increased threat of poaching, habitat loss and human-leopard conflict.<sup>76</sup> Having disappeared from 37% of their historic range,<sup>77</sup> there are no reliable estimates of the current African leopard population in the wild. Leopards are an “adaptable, widespread species that nonetheless has many threatened subpopulations.”<sup>78</sup> In the U.S., the southern African populations of leopard are classified as Threatened under the ESA and all other populations are classified as Endangered, which means permit applications are required for all trophy imports.<sup>79</sup>



Source: <http://africanhunting safaris.com/hunting-leopard/>

Experts have found that “trophy hunting significantly depletes local leopard populations—particularly when unregulated.”<sup>80</sup> As with other Africa Big Five animals, male leopards are the most coveted by trophy hunters, but selecting for a particular sex of a hunted animal can skew the sex ratio and encourage loss of genetic variation.<sup>81</sup> Moreover, loss of male leopards disturbs the social structure of a leopard group, leading to sometimes deadly conflict and infanticide. For 2016, South Africa has set the African leopard



hunting quota at zero, effectively banning trophy hunting of leopards for the year, in response to poor management of harvest practices and a lack of reliable monitoring of leopard populations.<sup>82</sup>

Between 2005 and 2014, trophies of 4,598 African leopards were imported to the U.S., with an average of 460 leopard trophies per year (Table 8).

Type	Year										Total
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
Trophies	506	526	499	548	614	459	305	426	346	311	<b>4,540</b>
Skins	3	3	6	6	11	2	6	1	15	5	<b>58</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>4,598</b>

\*Data from the LEMIS database.

African leopard trophies imported to the U.S. mostly originated in Zimbabwe and Tanzania, with 1,507 and 1,163 imported from these countries respectively over the ten year period assessed. The other top five countries were Namibia, South Africa, and Zambia (Table 9).

Country of Origin	Total	Source	
		Wild	Captive
Zimbabwe	<b>1,507</b>	1,507	0
United Republic of Tanzania	<b>1,163</b>	1,163	0
Namibia	<b>637</b>	637	0
South Africa	<b>430</b>	429	1
Zambia	<b>422</b>	422	0
Botswana	<b>197</b>	197	0
Mozambique	<b>173</b>	173	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,529</b>	<b>4,528</b>	<b>1</b>

\*Data from the LEMIS database.

The majority of the African leopard trophies entered the U.S. through New York, and the other top four ports of entry were Houston, San Francisco, Dallas and Chicago (Table 10).

Country of Origin	Total	Source	
		Wild	Captive
New York	<b>1,169</b>	1,169	0
Houston	<b>758</b>	758	0
San Francisco	<b>660</b>	659	1
Dallas/Fort Worth	<b>616</b>	616	0
Chicago	<b>457</b>	457	0
Atlanta	<b>326</b>	326	0
Seattle	<b>245</b>	245	0
Denver	<b>105</b>	105	0
Miami	<b>95</b>	95	0
Portland	<b>60</b>	60	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,491</b>	<b>4,490</b>	<b>1</b>

\*Data from the LEMIS database.

## AFRICA BIG FIVE: THE SOUTHERN WHITE RHINO

Hunt cost: USD\$55,000-\$150,000<sup>83</sup> (according to length of hunt, accommodations, etc.)

The black rhinoceros (*Diceros bicornis*) is listed as Critically Endangered on the IUCN Red List and the southern white rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) is listed as Near Threatened. Black rhino numbers have dropped by 97.6% since 1960s, and the population is currently estimated at 4,880.<sup>84</sup> Black rhinos are also listed as Endangered under the ESA, which means the trophy imports requires a permit – and such permits are generally not issued for endangered species. Unfortunately, as



previously explained, the USFWS issued permits for two black rhino trophy imported from Namibia in 2015.<sup>85</sup>

Source:  
<http://www.africanskyhunting.co.za/trophies/white-rhino-hunting.html>

Southern white rhinos are estimated at 20,170 animals and are classified as Threatened under the ESA. The southern white rhinoceros was nearly wiped out, but serious conservation efforts and translocations have restored some populations. South Africa maintains nearly 19,000 (93%) of the southern white rhino population.

All rhinos currently face a variety of threats, including habitat loss and trophy hunting, but the principal threat is poaching for their horns, which are smuggled primarily to Asian markets. In 2007, poachers killed 13 rhinos in South Africa, but this number rose to 1,215 poached in 2014.

Between 2005 and 2014, trophies of 337 southern white rhinos were imported to the U.S., with an average of 34 rhino trophies per year (Table 11).

Description	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	TOTAL
Trophy	41	42	48	47	48	13	14	17	18	29	317
Horns†	1	4	2	1	2	1	2	1	3	3	20
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>337</b>

\*Data from the LEMIS database. Includes trophies and horns imported for hunting purposes and trophies imported for personal purposes. † sets of two horns.

Southern white rhino trophies primarily came from South Africa, with 328 (out of 337) imports between 2005 and 2014 (Table 12). Only seven trophies were imported from Namibia in that time frame and another two trophies were imported from an unknown source country.

Country of Origin	Total	Type	
		Trophy	Pairs of Horns
South Africa	328	308	20
Namibia	7	7	0
Unknown	2	2	0
<b>Subtotals</b>		<b>317</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>337</b>

\*Data from the LEMIS database.

The majority of the southern white rhino trophies entered the U.S. through New York. The other top four ports of entry were San Francisco, Houston, Dallas and Chicago (Table 13).

Country of Origin	Total	Type	
		Trophy	Pairs of Horns
New York	113	110	3
San Francisco	57	57	0
Houston	45	43	2
Dallas/Fort Worth	31	29	2
Chicago	30	26	4
Los Angeles	17	17	0
Atlanta	11	7	4
Seattle	9	7	2
Newark	6	5	1
Miami	6	6	0
<b>Subtotals</b>		<b>307</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Grant Total</b>			<b>325</b>

\*Data from the LEMIS database.

## AFRICA'S BIG 5: AFRICAN BUFFALO

*Hunt cost: USD\$15,500-18,500<sup>86</sup> (according to length of hunt, accommodations, etc.)*

The African buffalo (*Syncerus caffer*) is listed as Least Concern on the IUCN Red List and the global population is estimated at 900,000 animals.<sup>87</sup> Certain populations have been extirpated, including those in Gambia and Eritrea, and in some areas of Africa the buffalo was reintroduced after being nearly extirpated.<sup>88</sup> All four subspecies (*S. c. brachyceros*, *S. c. aequinoctialis*, *S. c. caffer*, and *S. c. nanus*) are thought to be in decline over widespread areas.



Source:

<http://www.chifutisafaris.com/galleries/buffalo/index.html?detectflash=false&>

Between 2005 and 2014, trophies of 17,289 African buffalo were imported to the U.S., with an average of 1,729 buffalo trophies per year (Table 14).

Type	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
Trophy	1,935	2,074	1,656	2,023	2,216	1,619	1,333	1,406	1,526	1,421	<b>17,209</b>
Skins	11	5	12	10	10	14	4	1	10	3	<b>80</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,946</b>	<b>2,079</b>	<b>1,668</b>	<b>2,033</b>	<b>2,226</b>	<b>1,633</b>	<b>1,337</b>	<b>1,407</b>	<b>1,536</b>	<b>1,424</b>	<b>17,289</b>

\*Data from the LEMIS database.

African buffalo trophies were primarily imported to the U.S. from Zimbabwe (5,288 trophies between 2005 and 2014), Tanzania (4,970 trophies 2005-2014) and South Africa (4,219 trophies between 2005 and 2014) (Table 15). Other top five source countries were Zambia and Mozambique.

Country of Origin	Total	Type	
		Trophy	Skins
Zimbabwe	<b>5,288</b>	5,253	35
Tanzania	<b>4,970</b>	4,960	10
South Africa	<b>4,219</b>	4,199	20
Zambia	<b>859</b>	858	1
Mozambique	<b>741</b>	740	1
Botswana	<b>436</b>	433	3
Cameroon	<b>204</b>	204	0
Namibia	<b>170</b>	0170	0
Central African Republic	<b>161</b>	161	0
Burkina Faso	<b>29</b>	29	0
<b>Subtotals</b>		<b>17,007</b>	<b>70</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>17,077</b>

\*Data from the LEMIS database.

African buffalo trophies were imported through the following top five ports of entry: New York, Houston, Dallas, San Francisco and Chicago (Table 16).

Country of Origin	Total	Type	
		Trophy	Skins
New York	<b>3,934</b>	3,922	12
Houston	<b>2,597</b>	2,595	2
Dallas/Fort Worth	<b>2,522</b>	2,514	8
San Francisco	<b>1,932</b>	1,923	9
Chicago	<b>1,748</b>	1,747	1
Atlanta	<b>1,123</b>	1,097	26
Seattle	<b>798</b>	798	0
Denver	<b>541</b>	541	0
Miami	<b>425</b>	421	2
Portland	<b>299</b>	299	0
<b>Subtotals</b>		<b>15,857</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>15,917</b>

\*Data from the LEMIS database.

## Ports of entry for trophies<sup>89</sup>

Trophies entered the U.S. through several ports, including New York City; Pembina, ND; Chicago and Dallas, among others (Table 17). Appendix Table 10 details the number of hunting trophies imported through each port between the years 2005 and 2014. These ports provide an entry point for the trophies, which is of interest to local lawmakers concerned about trophy hunting.

<b>Port</b>	<b>Total</b>
New York, NY	159,144
Pembina, ND	114,609
Chicago, IL	76,974
Dallas/Fort Worth, TX	76,477
Portal, ND	73,007
Houston, TX	72,291
San Francisco, CA	57,180
Atlanta, GA	50,809
Dunseith, ND	48,143

\*Data from the LEMIS database.

## CONCLUSION

American trophy hunters have a significant impact on wildlife in other countries, having killed and imported trophies of more than 1.26 million wild animals between 2005 and 2014, comprising more than 1,200 different kinds of animals. Over the decade studied, American trophy hunters imported nearly 32,500 trophies of the Africa Big Five species (African lion, African leopard, African elephant, southern white rhino, African buffalo), demonstrating a significant impact on these species, most of which are threatened with extinction. American trophy hunters imported trophies from countries around the world, but most trophies originated in Canada and South Africa.

The port of New York, New York, was by far the main port of entry of trophies to the U.S., likely because of its many international transport connections.

## Appendix

**Table 1**

<b>NUMBER OF ANIMALS IMPORTED AS TROPHIES TO U.S., 2005-2014*</b>											
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>138,511</b>	<b>199,497</b>	<b>166,222</b>	<b>94,159</b>	<b>106,271</b>	<b>143,822</b>	<b>121,020</b>	<b>103,045</b>	<b>91,658</b>	<b>99,996</b>	<b>1,264,201</b>

\*Trophies (TRO) imported for hunting trophy and personal purposes. Data from the LEMIS database.

**Table 2**

<b>AFRICA BIG FIVE SPECIES IMPORTED AS TROPHIES TO U.S., 2005-2014*</b>	
Species	Total
African buffalo ( <i>Syncerus caffer</i> )	<b>17,289</b>
African elephants ( <i>Loxodonta africana</i> )	<b>4,624</b>
African lions – ( <i>Panthera leo</i> )	<b>5,605</b>
African leopards ( <i>Panthera pardus</i> )	<b>4,598</b>
Southern White Rhino ( <i>Ceratotherium simum simum</i> )	<b>337</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>32,453</b>

\*Data from the LEMIS database.

**Table 3**

<b>TOP TEN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN OF ANIMALS IMPORTED AS TROPHIES TO U.S., 2005-2014*</b>											
Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
Canada	49,822	96,815	94,296	25,815	33,317	51,265	49,249	39,794	31,260	36,692	508,325
South Africa	36,173	31,133	34,057	35,546	37,728	54,095	45,015	35,819	34,587	39,829	383,982
Namibia	5,889	6,870	8,581	8,950	12,098	7,410	5,730	6,405	7,334	7,080	76,347
Mexico	1,141	31,569	6,930	1,080	647	1,637	1,994	510	932	586	47,026
Zimbabwe	5,818	5,353	4,826	4,570	5,773	3,887	3,437	3,365	4,768	2,943	44,740
New Zealand	3,973	3,973	4,517	4,040	3,285	5,945	3,682	6,772	3,503	4,104	43,794
United Republic of Tanzania	3,954	5,503	3,111	5,406	3,594	2,779	5,066	2,382	2,261	1,972	36,028
Argentina	4,121	11,015	3,398	2,098	1,857	1,042	1,074	1,510	1,185	1,119	28,419
Zambia	1,388	1,298	1,263	1,412	942	924	937	1,389	914	227	10,694
Botswana	716	871	944	1,154	916	885	485	689	673	730	8,063
Mozambique	149	265	342	618	832	722	608	531	776	861	5,704
United States	346	1643	137	100	164	665	527	421	320	268	4,591

\*Data from the LEMIS database.

**Table 4**

<b>TOP TEN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN OF AFRICAN LIONS IMPORTED AS TROPHIES TO U.S., 2005-2014*</b>					
Country of Origin	Source		Skins		Total
	Wild	Captive	Wild	Captive	
South Africa	2,435	1,539	15	10	<b>3,999</b>
United Republic of Tanzania	660	1	2	0	<b>663</b>
Zimbabwe	399	0	12	0	<b>411</b>
Zambia	282	0	1	0	<b>283</b>
Namibia	74	0	0	0	<b>74</b>
Mozambique	71	2	1	0	<b>74</b>
Botswana	58	0	2	0	<b>60</b>
Cameroon	10	0	0	0	<b>10</b>
Burkina Faso	8	0	0	0	<b>8</b>
Ethiopia	5	0	0	0	<b>5</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,002</b>	<b>1,542</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5,587</b>

\*Data from the LEMIS database.

**Table 5**

<b>TOP TEN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN OF AFRICAN ELEPHANTS IMPORTED AS TROPHIES TO U.S., 2005-2014*</b>			
Country of Origin	Subtotals	Type	
		Trophies	Pairs of Tusks
Zimbabwe	<b>1,892</b>	1,516	376
Botswana	<b>1,565</b>	1,191	374
South Africa	<b>532</b>	464	68
United Republic of Tanzania	<b>374</b>	340	34
Namibia	<b>241</b>	208	33
Zambia	<b>16</b>	11	5
Kenya	<b>1</b>	0	1
New Zealand	<b>1</b>	1	0
Unknown	<b>2</b>	2	0
<b>Subtotals</b>		<b>3,733</b>	<b>891</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>4,624</b>	

\*Data from the LEMIS database.

**Table 6**

<b>TOP COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN OF AFRICAN LEOPARDS IMPORTED AS TROPHIES TO U.S., 2005-2014*</b>			
Country of Origin	Total	Source	
		Wild	Captive
Zimbabwe	<b>1,507</b>	1,507	0
United Republic of Tanzania	<b>1,163</b>	1,163	0
Namibia	<b>637</b>	637	0
South Africa	<b>430</b>	429	1
Zambia	<b>422</b>	422	0
Botswana	<b>197</b>	197	0
Mozambique	<b>173</b>	173	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,529</b>	<b>4,528</b>	<b>1</b>

\*Data from the LEMIS database

**Table 7**

<b>TOP COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN OF SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOS IMPORTED AS TROPHIES TO U.S., 2005-2014*</b>			
Country of Origin	Total	Type	
		Trophies	Pairs of Horns
South Africa	<b>328</b>	308	20
Namibia	<b>7</b>	7	0
Unknown	<b>2</b>	2	0
<b>Subtotals</b>		<b>317</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>337</b>

\*Data from the LEMIS database.

**Table 8**

<b>TOP TEN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN OF AFRICAN BUFFALO IMPORTED AS TROPHIES TO U.S., 2005-2014*</b>			
Country of Origin	Total	Type	
		Trophies	Skins
Zimbabwe	<b>5,288</b>	5,253	35
Tanzania	<b>4,970</b>	4,960	10
South Africa	<b>4,219</b>	4,199	20
Zambia	<b>859</b>	858	1
Mozambique	<b>741</b>	740	1
Botswana	<b>436</b>	433	3
Cameroon	<b>204</b>	204	0
Namibia	<b>170</b>	170	0
Central African Republic	<b>161</b>	161	0
Burkina Faso	<b>29</b>	29	0
<b>Subtotals</b>		<b>17,007</b>	<b>70</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>17,077</b>

\*Data from the LEMIS database.

**Table 9**

<b>NUMBER OF AFRICAN LIONS IMPORTED AS TROPHIES* TO U.S., 2005-2014</b>											
Description	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
Trophies - Wild	378	408	502	525	431	391	346	357	313	360	<b>4,011</b>
Trophies - Captive	33	35	60	128	121	93	98	199	413	363	<b>1,543</b>
Trophies - Born in captivity from wild parents	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	4	<b>8</b>
<b>Total: Trophies</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>5,562</b>
Skins - Wild	4	3	2	0	4	4	4	4	2	6	<b>33</b>
Skins - Captive	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	3	<b>10</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>Grand Totals:</b>											
Trophies	<b>411</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>5,562</b>
Skins	4	5	2	0	4	5	4	6	4	9	<b>43</b>



<b>NUMBER OF AFRICAN LIONS IMPORTED AS TROPHIES* TO U.S., 2005-2014</b>											
<b>Total</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>731</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>5,605</b>

\*Data from the LEMIS database. Includes skins and trophies imported for hunting purposes and trophies imported for personal purposes.

**Table 10**

<b>TOP FIFTEEN PORTS OF ENTRY OF ANIMALS IMPORTED AS TROPHIES TO U.S., 2005-2014*</b>										
<b>Port</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>Total</b>
New York, NY	15,632	15,769	15,766	17,685	20,475	31,197	13,335	15,887	13,398	<b>159,144</b>
Pembina, ND	15,173	34,773	6,782	13,799	4,860	14,260	12,938	8,116	3,908	<b>114,609</b>
Chicago, IL	7,084	6,149	6,346	7,163	8,494	13,396	9,005	8,542	10,795	<b>76,974</b>
Dallas/Fort Worth, TX	10,627	17,712	7,849	7,982	8,335	6,409	5,915	6,135	5,513	<b>76,477</b>
Portal, ND	3,828	24,812	3,614	571	7,689	8,710	12,241	7,726	3,816	<b>73,007</b>
Houston, TX	6,233	6,283	8,090	8,424	8,303	11,813	6,912	7,625	8,608	<b>72,291</b>
San Francisco, CA	6,905	7,187	6,849	7,461	6,124	5,390	4,770	7,928	4,566	<b>57,180</b>
Atlanta, GA	4,687	4,602	5,135	4,957	6,207	10,689	6,698	3,409	4,425	<b>50,809</b>
Dunseith, ND	5,906	13,343	2,362	5,23	3,739	6,299	5,798	5,559	4,614	<b>48,143</b>
Eastport, ME	4,993	6,008	965	3,501	1,747	4,140	5,350	2,230	7,011	<b>35,945</b>
Seattle, WA	3,005	3,264	3,644	3,875	3,404	3,071	3,649	2,932	3,093	<b>29,937</b>
Los Angeles, CA	3,693	2,811	2,988	3,377	2,621	2,055	8,043	2,206	1,772	<b>29,566</b>
Denver, CO	2,104	1,281	1,097	1,786	4,010	2,054	2,155	2,602	2,260	<b>19,349</b>
Baltimore, MD	823	1,580	1,360	1,957	1,632	1,397	4,554	1,325	1,663	<b>16,291</b>
Portland, OR	1,097	1,370	1,448	1,528	2,637	1,441	1,346	3,254	1,274	<b>15,395</b>

\*Data from the LEMIS database.

## Sources

- <sup>1</sup> African Lion photo credit: Serapa Safaris, Client Hunts, *available at* [http://www.lionhuntingsafaris.com/#!/MARLIN\\_HORONDSC\\_0094\(6\).jpeg/zoom/c136n/imageavz](http://www.lionhuntingsafaris.com/#!/MARLIN_HORONDSC_0094(6).jpeg/zoom/c136n/imageavz) (last visited Jan. 25, 2016); African elephant photo credit: Bullet Safaris, Hunt Elephant with Bullet Safaris, *available at* <http://www.bulletsafaris.com/animals/hunt-elephant-with-bullet-safaris> (last visited Jan. 25, 2016); African Leopard photo credit: Africa Hunt Lodge, Leopard Hunts, *available at* [http://www.africahuntlodge.com/leopard\\_hunt\\_package.asp](http://www.africahuntlodge.com/leopard_hunt_package.asp) (last visited Jan. 25, 2016); Southern white rhino photo credit: African Sky Hunting, Trophy Hunting White Rhino, *available at* <http://www.africanskyhunting.co.za/trophies/white-rhino-hunting.html> (last visited Jan. 25, 2016); African buffalo photo credit: Chifuti Hunting Safaries, Buffalo Photo Album, *available at* <http://www.chifutisafaris.com/galleries/buffalo/index.html?detectflash=false&> (last visited Jan. 25, 2016).
- <sup>2</sup> The species listed in this analysis were recorded in the USFWS Law Enforcement Management Information System (LEMIS) under the wildlife description *TRO* which means “Trophy (all the parts of one animal)” and imported for two recorded purposes, either “H” (Hunting Trophies) or “P” (Personal). Note that some of these species may have also been hunted for their meat but were imported as TRO or trophies.
- <sup>3</sup> USFWS has designated a series of ports as places through which “all wildlife (including parts and products) must be imported or exported” and they can be found on the USFWS Designated Ports website *available at* <http://www.fws.gov/le/designated-ports.html>. Some ports not listed on this website but through which wildlife may also enter and exit the United States, include Canadian Border Ports, the list of which can be accessed at <http://www.fws.gov/le/canadian-border-ports.html>. “Port of entry” is broadly defined as a place where foreign goods may be cleared through a customhouse, which may include airports, seaports, inspection offices, and otherwise.
- <sup>4</sup> Bauer, H., Packer, C., Funston, P.F., Henschel, P. & Nowell, K. IUCN 2015. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2015-4. < <http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/15951/0>>. Downloaded on 25 January 2016.
- <sup>5</sup> Blanc, J. 2008. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2015-4. <<http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/12392/0>>. Downloaded on 25 January 2016.
- <sup>6</sup> Henschel, P., Hunter, L., Breitenmoser, U., Purchase, N., Packer, C., Khorozyan, I., Bauer, H., Marker, L., Sogbohossou, E. & Breitenmoser-Wursten, C. 2008. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2015-4. < <http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/15954/0>>. Downloaded on 25 January 2016. [hereinafter *African Leopard IUCN Assessment*]
- <sup>7</sup> For 2016, South Africa has established a zero export quota, effectively banning the export of leopard trophies for the year. Pinnock, Don, South Africa bans leopard trophy hunting for 2016, Africa Geographic, Jan. 25, 2016, *available at* <http://africageographic.com/blog/south-africa-bans-leopard-trophy-hunting-2016/> (last visited Jan. 27, 2016). [hereinafter *Leopard Trophy Export Ban*]
- <sup>8</sup> Emslie, R.. 2012. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2015-4. <<http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/6557/0>>. Downloaded on 25 January 2016.
- <sup>9</sup> IUCN SSC Antelope Specialist Group. 2008. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2015-4. <<http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/21251/0>>. Downloaded on 25 January 2016.
- <sup>10</sup> Kalof, L. and A. Fitzgerald. 2003. *Reading the trophy: exploring the display of dead animals in hunting magazines*. Visual Studies 18:112-122, *available at* [http://www.animalstudies.msu.edu/ASBibliography/Reading%20the%20Trophy%20RVST\\_18\\_02\\_04.pdf](http://www.animalstudies.msu.edu/ASBibliography/Reading%20the%20Trophy%20RVST_18_02_04.pdf) (last visited Jan. 25, 2016); Brower, M. 2005. *Trophy shots: Early north American photographs of nonhuman animals and the display of masculine prowess*. Society & Animals 13:13-31; Eliason, S. L. 2008. *A Statewide Examination of Hunting and Trophy Nonhuman Animals: Perspectives of Montana Hunters*. Society & Animals 16:256-278.
- <sup>11</sup> Safari Club International, Membership Page, *available at* [www.scifirstforhunters.org/membership](http://www.scifirstforhunters.org/membership) (last visited Jan. 25, 2016).
- <sup>12</sup> The Humane Society of the United States, Humane Society International, and Shield Political Research. *Trophy Madness: Elite Hunters, Animal Trophies and Safari Club International’s Hunting Awards*, pg. 77, *available at* <http://www.hsi.org/assets/pdfs/trophy-madness-report.pdf> (last visited Jan. 25, 2016) (Steven E. Chancellor, a prominent GOP fundraiser, has registered all of these kills in the SCI record book).
- <sup>13</sup> Lindsey, P, P Roulet, and S Romanach. 2006. “Economic and Conservation Significance of the Trophy Hunting Industry in Sub---Saharan Africa.” Biological Conservation 134 (4) (February): 457, 455–469. doi:10.1016/j.biocon.2006.09.005. <http://linkinghub.elsevier.com/retrieve/pii/S0006320706003831> [hereinafter Lindsey et al., 2006].
- <sup>14</sup> IUCN, *Big Game Hunting in West Africa: What is It’s Contribution to Conservation*, pg. 12, *available at* <https://portals.iucn.org/library/efiles/edocs/2009-074-En.pdf> (last visited Jan. 25, 2016).
- <sup>15</sup> Nyambura-Mwaura, Helen, *Lion hunters warn U.S. conservation rules could backfire*, Reuters, Jun. 12 2016, *available at* <http://www.reuters.com/article/us-africa-hunting-idUSKBN0OR1WG20150612>.
- <sup>16</sup> The two African lion species (*Panthera leo leo* and *Panthera leo melanochaita*) are listed as Endangered and Threatened respectively under the ESA. The African elephant (*Loxodonta africana*) is currently listed as Threatened under the ESA. The southern populations of the African leopard (*Panthera pardus*) are classified as Threatened and

---

all other populations are Endangered under the ESA. Finally, the black Rhinoceros (*Diceros bicornis*) is listed as Endangered under the ESA and the Southern White Rhinoceros (*Ceratotherium simum ssp. simum*) is listed as Threatened.

<sup>17</sup> Bradshaw, C.J. A. et al. *Incorporating known sources of uncertainty to determine precautionary harvests of saltwater crocodiles*. *Ecol. Appl.* 16, 1436–1448 (2006), available at [http://refhub.elsevier.com/S0169-%845347\(15\)00303-%841/sbref0095](http://refhub.elsevier.com/S0169-%845347(15)00303-%841/sbref0095) (last visited Jan. 25, 2016).

<sup>18</sup> Packer, C. et al. Effects of trophy hunting on lion and leopard populations in Tanzania. *Conserv. Biol.* 25, 142– 153 (2011), available at <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1523-1739.2010.01576.x/abstract> (last visited Jan. 25, 2016).

<sup>19</sup> Many hunters adhere to “fair chase” hunts which, as defined by the Boone and Crockett Club, is “the ethical, sportsmanlike, and lawful pursuit and taking of any free-ranging wild [] animal in a manner that does not give the hunter an improper advantage over such animals. An improper advantage may include hunting animals in captivity. Boone and Crockett Club, Fair Chase Statement, available at [https://www.boone-crockett.org/huntingEthics/ethics\\_fairchase.asp?area=huntingEthics](https://www.boone-crockett.org/huntingEthics/ethics_fairchase.asp?area=huntingEthics) (last visited Jan. 27, 2016).

<sup>20</sup> Four Paws, PHASA views on captive hunts, available at <http://www.four-paws.us/campaigns/wild-animals-/canned-hunting/phasa-views-on-captive-hunts/> (last visited Jan. 25, 2016); Sabalow, Ryan, *Is the rack worth the risk? The search for the source of a deadly disease often leads to deer farms*, *The Indianapolis Star*, Mar. 27, 2014, available at <http://www.indystar.com/story/news/investigations/2014/03/27/buck-fever-chapter-two/6867301/?from=global&sessionKey=&autologin=> (last visited Jan. 27, 2016).

<sup>21</sup> Kelly, Niki, *Panel OKs fenced hunting rules*, *The Journal Gazette*, Jan. 12, 2016, available at <http://www.journalgazette.net/news/local/indiana/Panel-OKs-fenced-hunting-rules-10888560> (last visited Jan. 25, 2016).

<sup>22</sup> I Hunt Canada, Elk Hunting in Canada, available at <http://www.ihuntcanada.com/elk.htm> (last visited Jan. 25, 2016); Smoky River Outfitting, available at <http://www.smokyriveroutfitting.com/booking-information.asp> (last visited Jan. 25, 2016).

<sup>23</sup> Wilderness Air Escapes, *Big Game Hunting: Choose Packages for Bow or Rifle*, available at <http://www.wilderness-air-escapes.com/hunting/hunting-rates/> (last visited Jan. 25, 2016); Smoky River Outfitting, available at <http://www.smokyriveroutfitting.com/booking-information.asp> (last visited Jan. 25, 2016).

<sup>24</sup> Smoky River Outfitting, available at <http://www.smokyriveroutfitting.com/booking-information.asp> (last visited Jan. 25, 2016).

<sup>25</sup> I Hunt Canada, Elk Hunting in Canada, available at <http://www.ihuntcanada.com/elk.htm> (last visited Jan. 25, 2016); Smoky River Outfitting, available at <http://www.smokyriveroutfitting.com/booking-information.asp> (last visited Jan. 25, 2016).

<sup>26</sup> Lindsey et al., 2006 at 457.

<sup>27</sup> Lindsey et al., 2006 at 458.

<sup>28</sup> Licroma Safaris, Rifle Hunting, available at <http://www.limcroma.com/en/rifle-hunting/2012/rifle-springbuck-2012>; Licroma Safaris, Fees and Rates at Licroma Safaris, available at <http://www.limcroma.com/en/fees-rates> (last visited Jan. 25, 2016).

<sup>29</sup> Wilson-Späth, Andreas, *The commodification of South Africa’s wildlife*, *news24*, Dec. 07, 2015, available at <http://www.news24.com/Columnists/AndreasSpath/the-commodification-of-south-africas-wildlife-20151207> (last visited Jan. 25, 2016).

<sup>30</sup> South African Department of Environmental Affairs, Biodiversity Management Plan for the Lion (*Panthera leo*) in South Africa, pg. 1, Jun. 2014, available at [https://www.environment.gov.za/sites/default/files/gazetted\\_notices/nemba\\_africanlion\\_managementplan\\_gn351g38706.pdf](https://www.environment.gov.za/sites/default/files/gazetted_notices/nemba_africanlion_managementplan_gn351g38706.pdf) (last visited Jan. 25, 2016).

<sup>31</sup> Blood Lions. Dir. Ian Michler, Indigenous Film Distribution and PBS International, 2015. Film.

<sup>32</sup> Authentic Africa Adventures, Plainsgame Price List, available at <http://www.authenticafrikanadventures.org/index.php/specie-price-list/plains-game-pricelist> (last visited Jan. 25, 2016).

<sup>33</sup> The World Bank, Data, <http://data.worldbank.org/country/namibia> (last visited Jan. 25, 2016).

<sup>34</sup> Transparency International, Corruption by Country, available at <https://www.transparency.org/country/#NAM> (last visited Jan. 25, 2016).

<sup>35</sup> Wayne Pacelle Blog, A Humane Nation, *The Other Guys Seeking Rhino Horns and Elephant Tusks*, [http://blog.humanesociety.org/wayne/2015/03/black-rhino-permits-usfws.html?credit=blog\\_post\\_032715\\_id7103](http://blog.humanesociety.org/wayne/2015/03/black-rhino-permits-usfws.html?credit=blog_post_032715_id7103) (Mar. 27, 2015) [hereinafter *Humane Nation Rhino Import*].

<sup>36</sup> *Id.*

<sup>37</sup> Humane Society of the United States and Humane Society International comments submitted to USFWS regarding Black Rhinoceros Trophy Import Permit Applications (PRT-33291B; PRT-33743B), Dec. 9, 2014, available at <http://www.hsi.org/assets/pdfs/hsus-hsi-black-rhino-comments.pdf>.

<sup>38</sup> Makadi Safaris, 2016 Fees, Rates, and Info, [http://www.makadi-safaris.com/pdf/Makadi\\_Price\\_List.pdf](http://www.makadi-safaris.com/pdf/Makadi_Price_List.pdf) (last visited Jan. 25, 2016); Ekuja Hunting Safaris Namibia, <http://www.ekuja-hunting-namibia.com/> (last visited Jan. 25, 2016);

---

Uhlenhorst Hunting Safaris, 2015/2016 Prices, available at <http://www.huntuhlenhorst.com/Prices.html> (last visited Jan. 25, 2016).

<sup>39</sup> Statistic Times, List of Countries by Population Density, available at <http://statisticstimes.com/population/countries-by-population-density.php> (last visited Jan. 25, 2016).

<sup>40</sup> U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Importation of Elephants Hunting Trophies Taken in Tanzania and Zimbabwe in 2015 and Beyond, Jul. 10, 2015, available at <http://www.fws.gov/international/pdf/questions-and-answers-suspension-of-elephant-sport-hunted-trophies.pdf> (last visited Jan. 25, 2016) [hereinafter *USFWS Tanzania and Zimbabwe Suspension*]

<sup>41</sup> *Id.*

<sup>42</sup> African Safari Hunting Consultants, Zimbabwe Hunting Safaris, available at [http://www.luxuryhunts.com/zimbabwe\\_hunts.html](http://www.luxuryhunts.com/zimbabwe_hunts.html) (last visited Jan. 25, 2016). [hereinafter *Luxury Hunts*]

<sup>43</sup> *Id.*

<sup>44</sup> *Id.*

<sup>45</sup> Save Safaris, 2015 Hunt Package Pricing, available at <http://www.savesafaris.com/prices-save-safaris.php> [hereinafter *Save Safaris*]; International Outdoor Consultants, Africa Adventures, <http://www.trophyhunt.com/index.php/main/africa/> (last visited Jan. 25, 2016) [hereinafter *Int'l Outdoor Consultants*]; *Luxury Hunts*.

<sup>46</sup> Mexico Outfitters Unlimited, FAQ, <http://www.mxoutfittersunlimited.com/faq.htm> (last visited Jan. 25, 2016).

<sup>47</sup> Mexican Business Web, Estado Apuestan al Turismo Cinegetico, available at <http://www.mexicanbusinessweb.mx/sector-de-servicios-en-mexico/turismo/estados-apuestan-al-turismo-cinegetico/> (last visited Jan. 25, 2016).

<sup>48</sup> Tamaulipas, Hunting Tourism, available at <http://turismotamaulipas.com/en/hunting-and-fishing/hunting-tourism/> (last visited Jan. 25, 2016).

<sup>49</sup> Mexico Outfitters Unlimited, Pricing, <http://www.mxoutfittersunlimited.com/pricingtrophy.htm> (last visited Jan. 25, 2016); Trophy Chasers, Mexico Hunting Outfitters and Mexico Guided Hunts, <http://trophychasers.com/guided-hunts/mexico-executive-whitetail.html> (last visited Jan. 25, 2016); Mexicodeer.com, <http://www.mexicodeer.com/hunting-prices/> (last visited Jan. 25, 2016).

<sup>50</sup> Trophy Chasers, Mexico Hunting Outfitters and Mexico Guided Hunts, <http://trophychasers.com/guided-hunts/mexico-executive-whitetail.html> (last visited Jan. 25, 2016).

<sup>51</sup> Sonora DarkHorn Adventures, <http://www.sonoradarkhorn.com/prices.html> (last visited Jan. 25, 2016); Trophy Chasers, Mexico Hunting Outfitters and Mexico Guided Hunts, <http://trophychasers.com/guided-hunts/mexico-executive-whitetail.html> (last visited Jan. 25, 2016).

<sup>52</sup> The species listed in this analysis were recorded in LEMIS under the wildlife description *TRO* which means “Trophy (all the parts of one animal)” and imported for two recorded purposes, either “H” (Hunting Trophies) or “P” (Personal). Note that some of these species may have also been hunted for their meat but were imported as *TRO* or trophies.

<sup>53</sup> These species were imported as [insert code] to the U.S. according to the LEMIS database and therefore qualify as trophies. Note that these species may have also been hunted for their meat.

<sup>54</sup> *Id.*

<sup>55</sup> *Id.*

<sup>56</sup> Hunting in Africa Safaris, Hunting lions in South Africa, <http://huntinginafricasafaris.com/south-african-hunting-safari-packages/hunting-in-south-africa/hunting-dangerous-game-in-africa/hunting-the-african-big-5/hunting-lions-in-south-africa/> (last visited Jan. 25, 2016); Africa Sky Hunting, Price List South Africa, <http://www.africanskyhunting.co.za/pricelist.html> (last visited Jan. 25, 2016).

<sup>57</sup> *Luxury Hunts*; Hunting Legends, Hunting the Big 5 in Africa, <http://huntinglegends.co.za/hunting-africa/hunting-big-5-africa/> (last visited Jan. 25, 2016) [hereinafter *Hunting Legends*].

<sup>58</sup> Bauer, H., Packer, C., Funston, P.F., Henschel, P. & Nowell, K. IUCN 2015. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2015-4. < <http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/15951/0>>. Downloaded on 25 January 2016.

<sup>59</sup> Henschel, P., Bauer, H., Sogbohossou, E. & Nowell, K. 2015. *Panthera leo* (West Africa subpopulation). The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2015: e.T68933833A54067639. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2015-2.RLTS.T68933833A54067639.en>. Downloaded on 27 January 2016.

<sup>60</sup> U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Lions Are Now Protected Under the Endangered Species Act, available at <http://www.fws.gov/endangered/what-we-do/lion.html> (last visited Jan. 25, 2016).

<sup>61</sup> Wayne Pacelle Blog, A Humane Nation, *American Public Roars After It Gets a Glimpse of International Trophy Hunting of Lions*, Jul. 29, 2015, available at <http://www.hsi.org/news/news/2015/07/cecil-lion-pacelle-comment-072915.html> (last visited Jan. 27, 2016).

<sup>62</sup> Letter from CMP Safaris to the USFWS Director, Dan Ashe, available at <http://sapredators.co.za/news.htm> (last visited Jan. 25, 2016).

<sup>63</sup> *Hunting Legends*; *Luxury Hunts*.

<sup>64</sup> *Hunting Legends*.

<sup>65</sup> Blanc, J. 2008. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2015-4. <<http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/12392/0>>. Downloaded on 25 January 2016.

- 
- <sup>66</sup> E/The Envtl. Mag., *Are Elephant Populations Stable These Days?* Sci. Am. (Apr. 9, 2009), available at <http://www.scientificamerican.com/article.cfm?id=are-elephant-populations-stable> (last visited Jan. 25, 2016).
- <sup>67</sup> 43 Fed. Reg.F. 20499-20504 (1978).
- <sup>68</sup> IUCN, *Elephant Database, 2012 Continental Totals* (2012), available at [http://www.elephantdatabase.org/preview\\_report/2013\\_africa\\_final/Loxodonta\\_africana/2013/Africa](http://www.elephantdatabase.org/preview_report/2013_africa_final/Loxodonta_africana/2013/Africa) (last visited Jan. 25, 2016).
- <sup>69</sup> International Fund for Animal Welfare, Wildlife Advocates Seek Endangered Listing for African Elephants, Feb. 11, 2015, <http://www.ifaw.org/united-states/news/wildlife-advocates-seek-endangered-listing-african-elephants> (last visited Jan. 25, 2016).
- <sup>70</sup> UNEP et al., *A Rapid Response Assessment: Elephants in the Dust, the African Elephant Crisis*. United Nations Environment Program. (2013), [http://www.cites.org/common/resources/pub/Elephants\\_in\\_the\\_dust.pdf](http://www.cites.org/common/resources/pub/Elephants_in_the_dust.pdf) [hereinafter "UNEP et al., *A Rapid Response*"].
- <sup>71</sup> George Wittemyer et al., Illegal Killing for Ivory Drives Global Decline in African Elephants., 111 PNAS (2014), <http://www.pnas.org/content/111/36/13117.abstract> (last visited Jan. 25, 2016).
- <sup>72</sup> *USFWS Tanzania and Zimbabwe Suspension*
- <sup>73</sup> The European Federation of Associations for Hunting & Conservation, EU Ban on Elephant Trophies from Zambia Lifted, Oct. 2, 2015, <http://www.face.eu/about-us/resources/news/eu-import-ban-on-elephant-trophies-from-zambia-lifted> (last visited Jan. 25, 2016).
- <sup>74</sup> *Luxury Hunts*.
- <sup>75</sup> *Save Safaris; Int'l Outdoor Consultants; Luxury Hunting; Hunting Legends*.
- <sup>76</sup> Henschel, P., Hunter, L., Breitenmoser, U., Purchase, N., Packer, C., Khorozyan, I., Bauer, H., Marker, L., Sogbohossou, E. & Breitenmoser-Wursten, C. 2008. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2015-4. <<http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/15954/0>>. Downloaded on 25 January 2016. [hereinafter *African Leopard IUCN Assessment*]
- <sup>77</sup> Pitman, R., The conservation biology and ecology of the African leopard *Panthera pardus pardus*, The Plymouth Student Scientist, 2012, 5, (2), 581-600, available at [https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Ross\\_Pitman/publication/256764440\\_The\\_conservation\\_biology\\_and\\_ecology\\_of\\_the\\_African\\_leopard\\_Panthera\\_pardus\\_pardus/links/0c960523bda480829a000000.pdf](https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Ross_Pitman/publication/256764440_The_conservation_biology_and_ecology_of_the_African_leopard_Panthera_pardus_pardus/links/0c960523bda480829a000000.pdf) (last visited Jan. 25, 2016) [hereinafter *Pitman 2012*]
- <sup>78</sup> *African Leopard IUCN Assessment*.
- <sup>79</sup> U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Importing Your Leopard or African Elephant Sport-Hunted Trophy, available at <http://www.fws.gov/international/pdf/factsheet-import-leopard-elephant-sport-hunted-trophy-2013.pdf> (last visited Jan. 25, 2016).
- <sup>80</sup> *Pitman 2012*.
- <sup>81</sup> *Id.*
- <sup>82</sup> *Leopard Trophy Exports*.
- <sup>83</sup> *Hunting Legends*; Discount African Hunts, Hunt Rhinoceros in South Africa, <https://www.discountafricanhunts.com/hunts/hunt-rhinoceros-in-south-africa.html> (last visited Jan. 25, 2016).
- <sup>84</sup> Emslie, R.. 2012. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2015-4. <<http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/6557/0>>. Downloaded on 25 January 2016.
- <sup>85</sup> *Humane Nation Rhino Import*.
- <sup>86</sup> *Hunting Legends*.
- <sup>87</sup> IUCN SSC Antelope Specialist Group. 2008. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2015-4. <<http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/21251/0>>. Downloaded on 25 January 2016.
- <sup>88</sup> *Id.*
- <sup>89</sup> See FN 3.