## Tracking Evaluation Sheet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tracker:</th>
<th>Specie:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Evaluators:</td>
<td>Group Size:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location:</td>
<td>Group Composition:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date:</td>
<td>Wet/Dry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time Started:</td>
<td>Windy: Yes/No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time Completed:</td>
<td>Cloudy: Yes/No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time Duration:</td>
<td>Animal Found: Yes/No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### (1) Spoor recognition

- Not looking down in front of feet, but looking for signs five to ten metres ahead.
- Moving at a steady rate, not in stop-start manner.
- Recognising signs in grass or hard substrate.
- Recognising when there are no signs when no longer on trail.
- Ability to recognise signs after losing spoor.

### (2) Spoor anticipation

- Looking well ahead, reading the terrain to look for most probable route.
- Interpret behaviour from tracks.
- Using knowledge of terrain (water, dongas, clearings) to predict movements of animal.
- Not over cautious (too slow), but not too confident (too fast).
- Anticipate where to find tracks after losing spoor.

### (3) Anticipation of dangerous situations

- Awareness of wind direction.
- Knowledge of behaviour, e.g. animals resting at mid-day.
- Animal behaviour indicating danger.
- Avoid danger by leaving the spoor and picking it up further ahead, but not over cautious.
- Determine the position of dangerous animals without putting him or herself at risk.

### (4) Alertness

- Looking well ahead for signs of danger.
- Stop to listen when necessary.
- Warning signs, alarm calls and smells.
- Signs of other animals.
- Seeing an animal before it sees the tracker.

### (5) Stealth

- Minimise noise levels (walking, talking vs hand signals, etc.).
- Low impact on other animals.
- Use of cover to approach animal and exit route.
- Appropriate proximity to animal (close enough to observe, but not too close).
- Animal unaware of tracker

Comments: