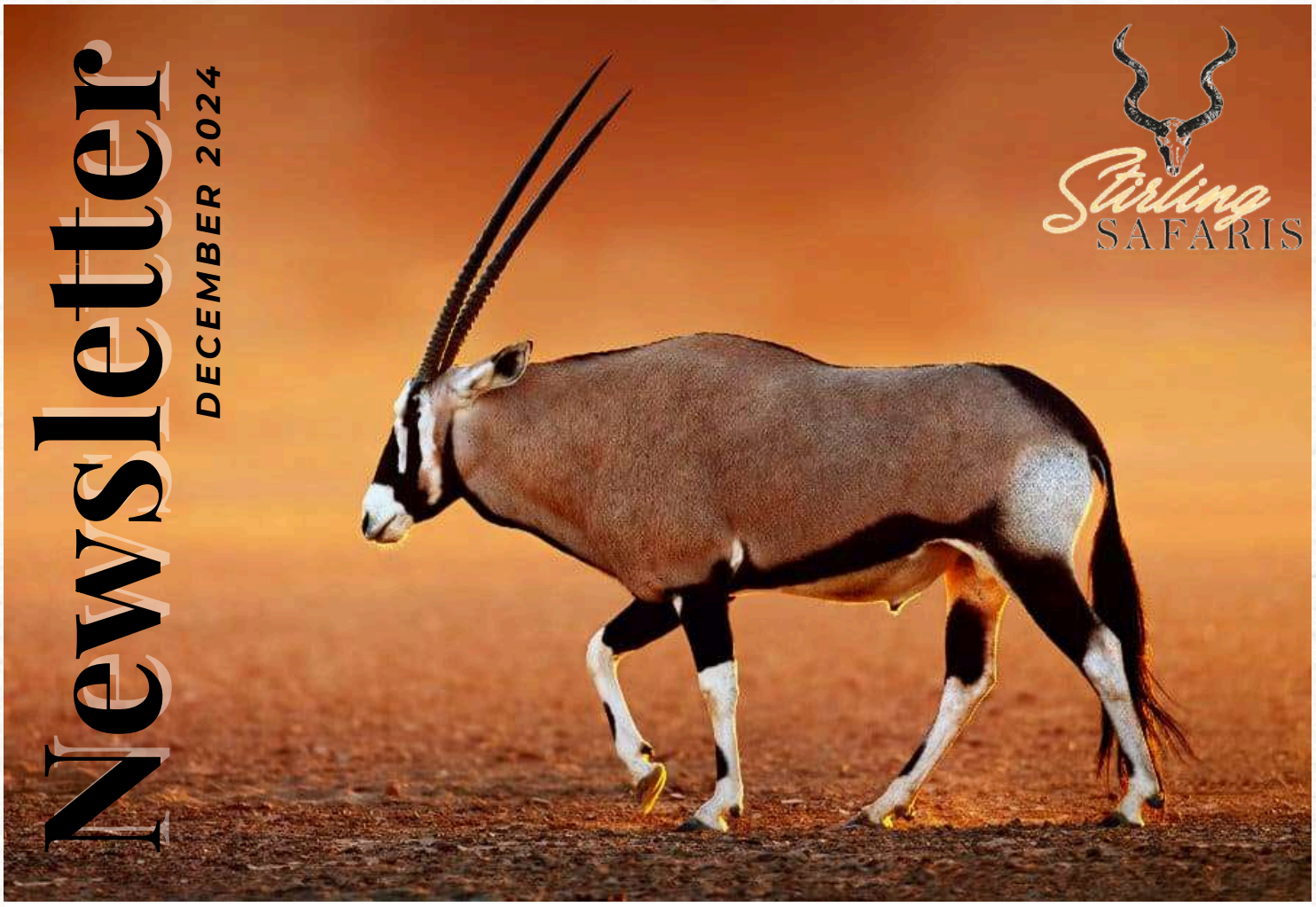
Newsletter

DECEMBER 2024



Stirling SAFARIS

Welcome Back To The Stirling Newsletter

GREETINGS FROM ALL OF US AT STIRLING SAFARIS!

We hope that this newsletter finds you in good health and spirits.

This issue is filled with exciting updates, nice-to-knows, valuable insights and useful information.

We hope you enjoy this edition as much as we enjoyed putting it together for you!

Please feel free to share this newsletter with fellow hunters.

It's a Wonderful Time Of The Year

This time of year brings the joys of celebrating Christmas, the fellowship of Thanksgiving get-togethers, and the relief that whitetail season has started again. It is also an excellent time to start planning for an African safari in the upcoming year.

Dreary weather and long nights are perfect for devoting yourself to wrapping up the details for a hunt with Stirling in 2025.

Our 2025 calendar of hunt bookings is fastly filling up but we still have some prime dates available. Don't delay in contacting Roland in order to secure the dates that best suit you!

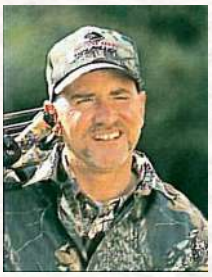
The Quick Strike

The main common characteristic that safari hunters have is that they are busy people with many commitments in life. Full schedules allow for little openings to make a trip half-way around the world to experience this planet's top hunting opportunities. While the 12, 14, and 21 day safaris are ideal to bag a wide variety of difficult and diverse game, the hunter can have a tremendous experience with just missing a bit more than a week of work.

For those hunters that are hard pressed to have time to be gone two plus weeks overseas, we suggest a quick strike shorter hunt that allows a sooner return home. Under this travel plan the hunter begins the overnight flight to Africa on a Friday and arrives in Johannesburg in the early evening of Saturday. The hunter is lodged near Johannesburg on Saturday night and begins the transfer trip to Stirling on Sunday morning, arriving at camp in time for a short excursion before dark.

Full day hunts are conducted Monday through Friday. Five days of intense hunting can fill the salting shed with trophies quite well. Saturday the hunter transfers back to Johannesburg for an overnight flight that arrives in Atlanta on Sunday morning.
The hunter can be back on the job Monday morning after missing six days of work.

The chief problem with this plan is that while the hunter gets back to work, his heart will remain in Africa.



"Trophy hunting is killing less, experiencing more."
- Paraphrased from Greg Tinsley, Boone and Crockett Club, Editor-in-Chief, Fair Chase Magazine.

Stirling Steenbuck Record

YOU NEVER KNOW WHAT WILL CROSS YOUR PATH!

An important aspect of trophy hunting and getting exceptional animals is being open to taking rare-sighting animals when the opportunity presents itself. Bryan Barton from Kentucky was able to bag this giant Steenbuck ram on a Kudu search. Bryan shot him with a .308 at 100 yards. He measured JUST under 6 inches - setting the new Stirling Steenbuck record.

Creatures of dry, grassy plains, the pretty little Steenbuck is widespread across Southern Africa, and generally plentiful in Botswana, Namibia and South Africa. Unlike most of the Tiny 10, they are often glassed at distance. They are most often taken as targets of opportunity. That said, because they are common, a really big steenbok with 5-inch+ needle-pointed horns is a rare prize and a tough quest.

Local News

The Calm Before The Storm

NEW MAHNE FAMILY MEMBER ON THE WAY!

Richann would like to announce the end of his reign as the only child.
We are very happy to announce that a new addition to the Mahne family is expected to arrive in June of 2025. The blessings of our Lord truly abound in the Kalahari.

Uncle Rusty's Hippo Hunt

All season long Roland had been working to secure the first ever hippo tag for the Molatedi Reservoir. Other than an occasional poaching incident, the 75 member herd of hippo on this large body of water had never been hunted. During the past several years the bulls had become emboldened and the old hippos had started chasing the herdsmen that accompanied the cattle grazing the shoreline. Earlier this year an encounter led to the death of one of the villagers.

The tag approval did not occur until early August, so Roland knew that to fill the tag he would need to get a hunter that could quickly mobilize a safari. He phoned his "second dad", Uncle Rusty of Alabama, and told him to book a flight for late August.

With Kagiso and the videographer, Jonny of African Trophy Productions, Roland and Uncle Rusty spent the first two days of the hunt determining where each bull's territory was located and how a stalk to each area could be conducted. It was observed that the hippo were quite cautious even though little to no hunting pressure had ever been placed upon them. The shores of the reservoir were devoid of any brush to disguise a stalk as cattle grazing grass extended more than 200 yards from the water's edge. Roland finally surmised that the only way to cover the stalk would be to move in using the grazing cattle as shields.

At mid morning on the third day a lone bull was spotted sleeping at the water's edge on the far side of the reservoir. After an hour's drive to circle the headwaters of Molatedi, the hunting party happily discovered that a herd of cattle had started to graze near the hippo. Nervous cows parted as the party snuck through the herd. The last cow blocking the bull's vision began running when the hunters were 80 yards away from the target. Now alerted by all the activity, the big guy rose to his feet and began to wade away through the shallows.

Only a rear end shot was presented for 40 yards as the hippo walked straight away. Then the old scarred warrior turned to look at his nap interrupters. When a side head shot presented, one slug to the brain collapsed the bull.

This was Uncle Rusty's second hippo taken with Stirling Safaris (the first being in 2021). Each hunt was extremely challenging and widely different in methodology. He thinks that hippo hunting might have become an addiction.

"Africa's true magic comes from the realization that something you are hunting, happens to be where you are hunting, or is hunting the same thing that can hunt and kill you right back. Accepting this risk brings great rewards, and once understood it all seems so incredibly fair."

- Dwight Van Brunt, The Spell of Africa, Petersen's Hunting

Have You Ever Wondered Why Hippos Yawn?

Legend has it that thousands of years ago Hippos were land dwelling animals but the hot African sun meant they were subject to sunburn on their delicate pink ears. So they called a meeting with God.

At the meeting they asked God if they could spend their days in the cool water of rivers and ponds so they could cool their hot bodies and prevent their ears from sunburn. God, at first, was not sure about this. He was worried that the Hippos wanted to feast on the numerous fish in the rivers and ponds. The hippos protested at this assumption.

So they decided to make a deal with God. If he would let them spend their days in the cool water they would several times a day open their mouths toward the heavens and show God they did not have any fish in their mouths.

God thought about this proposal and after some time he agreed. So the hippos entered the water and several times a day opened their mouths to show God that they did not have any fish in their mouths. And all this time you thought hippos were yawning!

Watch a short clip of the hunt here!

Physical Preparation For The Safari

Good physical preparation at home before the safari will absolutely enhance the overall experience. With better conditioning, the hunter can maintain the endurance that is many times required to bag the best trophies. All Stirling Safaris are custom tailored to match the hunter's physical condition but there is no doubt that the trained hunter will have more opportunities.

Most safaris see the hunter making a couple of stalks during each morning's hunt and a couple of stalks during each afternoon's hunt. To have the physical attributes of a triathlon athlete is not the goal of training for a safari. The goal instead is for the individual hunter to be able to walk for extended periods in varied terrains while carrying his firearm. When properly conditioned, the hunter will be able to keep up with the PH and the hunter will not be breathing like an asthmatic goat when it is time to make the shot.

The training regimen should consist of walks of one hour duration while wearing hunting boots and carrying a 10 pound dumbbell in the dominant hand to develop shoulder and grip strength. These walks should start out several months before the expedition and occur 3 to 4 times a week initially. As the safari draws nearer, the walks need to happen daily. During the final week of preparation, increase to two walks per day.

Walking on man made surfaces will poorly prepare the hunter for the field walking of game pursuit. During the stalk, the hunter will be making a gait that is a mixture of short strides, long strides and side strides. The consistent strides associated with man made walking surfaces will insufficiently prepare the body; therefore, during training, the hunter needs to find walking routes that traverse uneven surfaces and uneven grades.

There should be no alarm given if the training program causes weight loss - the cooking at Stirling will put the weight back on.

Zero For Zero

On occasion, hunters show up at Stirling with rifles that are not quite hitting where intended. Furthermore, numbers of hunters have not tested to find out the difference in point of impact when shooting at 100 yards, then at 200 yards, and then again at 300 yards. For the hunter a significant amount of money and time has been invested in a safari and having an accurate rifle is the most important insurance to protect this investment. A top priority for safari preparation is to have the rifle zeroed in so that zero animals are lost to poor hits and misses.

The hunter should spare no expense in finding an accurate round that best suits the rifle. Experiment with quality factory and reload ammunition to find a cartridge that groups best. Once a round has been selected, bench shoot the rifle to hit 1 1/2 inches above point of aim at 100 yards. Then check where the point of impact is in relation to the point of aim at 200 yards and 300 yards. Remember these numbers so that the point of aim can be altered when making long shots.

Most shots during a safari occur in the 60 to 150 yard range, but the hunter needs to be prepared to make longer shots if circumstances demand.

A Successful Stalk

In order for a stalk to be successful, the hunter must fully know his roles and execute the associated tasks flawlessly. Most stalks will see the tracker take point position, followed by the PH, with the hunter being third in line. While the PH's and the tracker's main concerns are animal evaluation and stalking route, the hunter has a host of jobs to perform:

#1. Maintain absolute safe control of the firearm's muzzle.

* The most dangerous animal in the field is you with your rifle. Do not let poor muzzle control ruin your life or others' lives.
* Know your firearm's safety features well and check them often.
* A rifle carried on the shoulder with a sling will invariably muzzle sweep across someone as you dip and weave through brush. It is best to keep the rifle in your hand with the muzzle pointed at the dirt directly to your side.

#2. Don't fall. Concentrate hard to maintain your balance.

* A fall will cause you to lose safe control of your rifle.
* Falling may result in an injury to you or damage to your rifle that can seriously impact your hunt.
* Crashing down will certainly alert the animal that you are pursuing.
* Concentrate on EVERY foot placement. The tracker and PH will keep up with where the animal is so you shouldn't divert your attention from watching the ground before you.

#3. Do not alert the animal(s).

* Look at every spot to place your next step so that your footsteps can be noiseless.
* Keep your body motions at a minimum. Avoid unnecessary head and arm movement.
* Be prepared to "crouch" walk in order to lower your profile.
* Do not use your binoculars during a stalk as the motions of use may alert the game.
* Animals can be alerted by the reflective gleam of a rifle barrel pointing up from the shoulder.
* Use vegetation and shadows to hide your movements.

#4. Keep up. Do not fall behind.

* Work hard to stay just 1 1/2 steps behind the PH so that when the need for quick shooting is presented you will be available.
* When walking, look directly at the PH's feet and keep pace.
* If you start looking around during a stalk, you will invariably fall behind.
* By remaining close to the PH you can quickly read his body language and mimic his moves to avoid being seen by the animal.

#5. Make the shot when the opportunity presents itself.

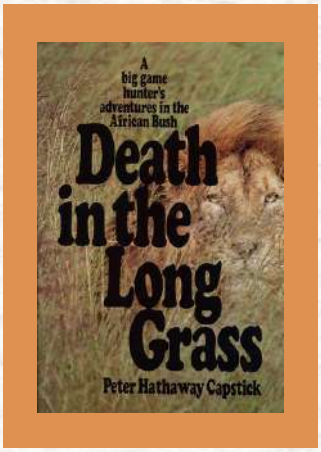
* You must be mentally prepared to take the shot from the beginning of the stalk. Remain intense and ready at all times.
* Take to the sticks quickly when the PH sets them. The old and grand trophies usually react quickly and unnecessary delays by you may cause a missed opportunity.
* Communicate openly with the PH to confirm the proper target.
* Most likely the animal will not be in a classic broadside open shot stance. Know where to place a vital area hit from all angles.
* Take IMMEDIATE follow-up shots as directed by the PH.

Book Club

To enhance your anticipation of an upcoming safari with Stirling, we are urging each client to "get into the mood" by establishing a personal library of African Literature.

This issue's suggested reading is ***Death in the Long Grass (1977) by Peter Hathaway Capstick***.

This is a very entertaining book that recounts various hunters' encounters with dangerous game. The thrilling depictions of actual events will keep the reader spellbound. We are certain that this book will become a favorite of yours.



Huntography

CHECK OUT NEW VIDEOS FROM STIRLING & SUBSCRIBE TO OUR YOUTUBE CHANNEL HERE

Videography of hunts with Stirling Safaris is becoming more common as hunters have their experiences professionally recorded. Prior to your safari, contact us to help arrange filming from some of Africa's best cameramen.

We recommend using *African Trophy Productions*.
Have a look at their website:
https://africantrophyza.com/

GET N TOUCH WITH ROLAND IF YOU'RE CONSIDERING CAPTURING YOUR HUNT

*Different packages are available on request.
*Booking in advance is essential.

Share the experience
You can share the emotions of your safari with friends and family, such as the first African sunrise.

Document the journey
You can capture the camaraderie of camp life, the diverse terrain, and the highs and lows of the trip.

Capture the spirit
A videographer can capture the entire spirit of your safari, including the wildlife, scenery, camp, and emotions.

Capture the action
An experienced videographer can capture the action without influencing the hunt. They know when to move, stalk, and read animal behavior.

Curio Curiosities

The Curio Shop of Stirling has the perfect gift for the little one in your life.
We have in stock some beautiful and unique stuffed teddy bears made from the finest pelts of our native game. These items can easily be packed in your luggage for the return trip home. We assure you that these quality keepsakes almost certainly will become favorites of the children in your life. These teddy bears are 100% hand made. The feet and nose feature real leather detail. The pelts are A-grade quality. This is a great collectors item!

The Socio-Economic Impact Of The Private Wildlife Industry In South Africa

25TH AUGUST 2024

R15.456 BILLION: PRIVATE GAME HUNTING MEANS BIG MONEY

The South African private game hunting industry is one that should be cherished. This was once again highlighted by research conducted by the research unit for Tourism Research in Economics, the Environment, and Society (TREES), led by Prof. Peet van der Merwe, Andrea Saayman, and Elmarie Slabbert. The research revealed that the industry injects billions of rand into South Africa's economy.

The aim of the research was to determine the socio-economic impact of the private game industry in South Africa, with surveys conducted from June 2022 to August 2022.
Questionnaires were distributed online and garnered responses from 1,685 local hunters and 415 international hunters.

Regarding local hunters, 97% of the respondents were male, with an average age of 47, and 82% of them were married. On average, they participated in 2.7 hunting trips per year and stayed 4.16 nights at their preferred destination. Their preferred provincial destinations were, in order: Limpopo, North West, the Free State, and the Northern Cape.

The profile of the international hunters showed that 89% were male, with an average age of 57 years. Of these, 81% were married, and they had hunted in South Africa at least three times in the past ten years. Their preferred province was also Limpopo, followed by the Eastern Cape, the Free State, and the Northern Cape.

South African hunters each had a total annual expenditure of R63,282. This figure includes accommodation, transport, food, meat processing, hunting permits, fees, and the game that was hunted. With an estimated 200,000 local hunters, it can be inferred that they contributed approximately R12.65 billion to the South African economy.

As for international hunters, not all of their expenses occur within the country's borders. For example, there are international flights, shipping costs for trophies, and the purchase of items like clothing before they come to South Africa.

However, by adjusting these figures and considering that there are additional expenditures before and after the tour, the amount per hunter per hunting trip that goes into our local economy is R450,000.

Local and international hunters collectively contribute R15.456 billion to our economy.
However, the benefits do not stop there.
More than 80% of local hunters believe that hunting tourism generates more income for the communities involved, that hunting tourism increases job opportunities within the specific hunting areas, that hunting tourism boosts the economy as well as the standard of living in the area, and that it helps preserve cultural traditions for future generations.

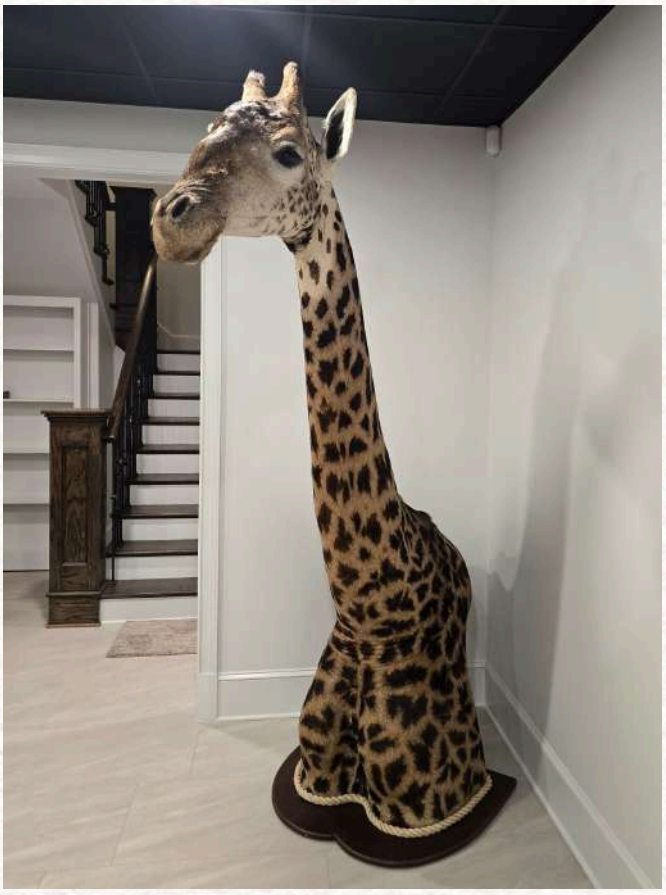
Since the last comprehensive survey conducted by TREES, the private game industry has shown an increase of R1.81 billion, although the rand/dollar exchange rate and an increase in the cost of living have contributed to this figure.

"The private game industry is not just an essential part of the country's tourism offering, but also an integral part of our economy. Its value cannot be underestimated, and we must do everything we can to preserve, promote, and expand it. As a tool for job creation and conservation, we must seize the multitude of opportunities that the industry has to offer," says Prof. Peet van der Merwe, an expert on nature and ecotourism at TREES.
Well, that's a bullseye for the South African economy.

Article by Bertie Jacobs (North-West University News Team) – translated from the original article in Afrikaans

Off The Wall

One of our clients recently received his past trophies from Stirling and they are looking amazing. A well-mounted trophy can be a work of art, something that can provide the hunter with many years of refreshed memories and visual enjoyment. Contact our trusted taxidermist, Moredou, and create a lasting tribute to your hunting experience.
https://www.moredoutaxidermy.com/



Taxidermy In Africa Or Back Home?

Opting to use an African taxidermist offers a combination of authenticity, cost-effectiveness, and logistical advantages. It ensures that trophies are handled expertly and efficiently, capturing the true spirit of the African safari experience while supporting local expertise and minimizing the environmental impact associated with transportation.

HERE'S A BRIEF ON WHY IT'S BENEFICIAL TO HAVE YOUR TROPHIES DONE IN AFRICA:

- Fewer steps in the process. Less handling of your trophies. Handling the entire taxidermy process in Africa simplifies the logistics of exporting the final product. Completed mounts are easier and often cheaper to transport internationally than raw, untreated trophies, which require careful handling to meet bio-security regulations.
- African-based taxidermists work exclusively on African game which means that they have extensive experience and understanding of the local wildlife. This expertise allows them to achieve more accurate and lifelike representations, capturing the essence of the species with greater authenticity.
- Most African taxidermists do their own in-house tanning.
- It saves you time and money.
- Taxidermy done immediately after the hunt ensures that the quality of the skins and other materials is preserved. The shorter the time between the hunt and the taxidermy process, the better the quality of the final mount.
- Immediate processing. Processing trophies on-site reduces the risk associated with transporting raw, unprocessed specimens. Immediate action prevents decay and damage that could occur during lengthy transport.
- Professional packing. African taxidermists are skilled in packing finished trophies in a way that minimizes the risk of damage during the long journey to the USA.
- Support local economies. By employing local taxidermists, hunters also contribute to the local economy, supporting traditional crafts and practices.

Did You Know?

Harvest Of The Desert

THE GEMSBOK CUCUMBER

Acanthosicyos naudinianus, known as the ***Gemsbok cucumber***, is a sustaining source of food for many desert animals. It is a perennial African melon with edible fruits and seeds.

The fruit is edible for humans, but eating it before it is ripe (yellow) will cause a burning sensation in one's mouth. It is not poisonous, but if combined with the blood of the larvae of the *Diamphidia* beetle species, a poison is produced which can be used to make poison arrows. The tuberous roots, which may reach 1 meter in length, are poisonous.

Its taste has been compared to a combination of cucumber and zucchini or a combination of banana, cucumber and lemon.

Did You Know?

WHO IS PUMBA?

UNVEILING THE FASCINATING WORLD OF WARTHOGS

Commonly found all over South Africa, the warthog is a distant cousin of the European boar. The warthog thrives in grasslands, open grounds and woodlands, pans and water holes.

They're opportunistic omnivorous feeders
Warthogs, primarily known as grazers, have a diet that maximizes the resources available within their environments. Their diet is comprised primarily of grasses, which constitute the bulk of their intake during the wet season. In the dry season, warthogs shift their focus to roots, bulbs, and tubers, which they forage by kneeling and digging. Finally, warthogs are opportunistic feeders and will consume animal matter when the chance arises. This includes feasting on carrion, insects, and small mammals.

They utilize abandoned burrows
Unlike many mammals that excavate their own dens, warthogs occupy burrows abandoned by other animals, particularly aardvarks. They don't dig their own.
Female warthogs let their babies go into their burrows first, then they back into the burrow so that if anything comes into the burrow as a threat she can run out and protect them.

They don't actually have warts
Their name comes from their 'warts' on the sides of their face. However, these are not warts at all, but rather protrusions made up of bone and cartilage. It protects their face when they fight.

They're speedy
Warthogs can reach speeds of up to 48km/h (30mph) when running.

They enjoy being groomed
It has been observed that warthogs allow banded mongoose and vervet monkeys to groom them and remove ticks from their hides. Birds also help warthogs fight the battle against pesky insects – oxpeckers and other species sometimes ride on warthogs, eating the insects off their hides.

Warthogs are great foster parents
Sows are known to foster and nurse piglets if they have lost their own.

They are actually quite intelligent but often stop mid run as if they forgot what they were doing.

During flight from predators, warthogs run with their tails in the air
Biologists believe that the tail acts as a visual guide to keep family groups together during high-speed escapes through dense vegetation.. Additionally, their erect tails may confuse or distract predators.

Warthogs have very poor eyesight but excellent senses of hearing and smell. They are vocal and use chirps, squeaks and grunts to communicate. During friendly greetings with other warthogs, they will rub their faces together to exchange the products produced by the glands around their eyes. This has a sweet, almost-honey smell.

Warthog hunting is a challenging, fun and exciting hunt and a big boar is not an everyday occurrence.
There are no seasonal restrictions on hunting warthogs. You can hunt trophy warthog year-round.
When pursuing warthog, try your luck near wet, marshy areas, water holes, and pans.
Warthogs have keen senses of smell and hearing, so be sure to approach carefully from downwind.
The warthog's physical appearance and anatomy makes for tricky shot placement.
With side-on presentation, use the high heart shot. However, if he runs away, employ the
"Texas heart shot", which is just below the anus.

Differences Between Warthogs And Bushpigs

#1. Bush pigs are generally bigger than warthogs and similar to European wild boars. The bush pig is more stocky and powerful than its cousin. The maximum weight of an adult male bush pig is 150 kg (330 lbs) and they can measure up to 100 cm (39 in) at their shoulder. Adult male warthogs can also weigh up to 150 kg but they usually only measure up to 85 cm (33 in). The strong and solid body of a bush pig mean they are a force to be reckoned with and shouldn't be approached on foot.

#2. Warthogs are active during the day (diurnal) and bush pigs are more active during night time (nocturnal). Bush pigs are thus much more difficult to spot on safari.

#3. As their name suggests, bush pigs are often found in thick bush, forests or riverine vegetation. They can also be spotted on grasslands. Warthogs tend to stay on the open plains and rarely move into dense bush.

#4. The tusks of a bush pig are much shorter and less visible than those on a warthog.

#5. Bush pigs don't run with their tails up like their cousins. They also have less prominent warts on their muzzle.

Some Of You Will Be Familiar With The Name “Daisy”

As you may have noticed, the warthog has been prominently featured in this issue of the newsletter. The old camp mascot, Daisy the warthog, is responsible for Stirling's fascination with the ugliest member of the porker family. Fond memories of her prompted the literary tribute. Avoiding an angry old sow, the fleet-footed Kagiso caught a three-day-old suckling and gifted it to Leandri. Within days, the bottle fed piglet wholeheartedly adopted Leandri as its mom. "Daisy" came into the Stirling camp well before the birth of Richann; therefore, she "hogged" all of Leandri's motherly attention. The two quickly became inseparable.

Raised with the family dogs, Daisy thought that she was just another member of the pack. She slept with them, ate with them, played with them, and even went out with the dogs when the daily hunt in the bush occurred. It was quite a sight to see the dogs bark "alert" and then see Daisy join the rush to meet the threat. As Daisy grew, the observed peculiar traits of a warthog brought much amusement. She loved mud baths and she exploded into wild zoomies after each wallow. She ate like a pig and could be very annoying in demanding more food. To Leandri she was a beautiful loving pet. To some staff and guests Daisy was considered to be a hideous sneaky terrorist.

In anticipation of the arrival of Richann, Daisy was repatriated to the wild. The first release saw her trek 20 kilometers of unknown territory to return home. The second release took place at a neighboring farm much further away and she was occasionally fed by the neighbors until she acclimated. She finally accepted her new home and even had her first boyfriend - Daisy was spotted regularly with three piglets in tow.

Leandri has a very special place in her heart for the wretched of the plains,
so -the only thing that might be standing between you and your giant trophy warthog is Leandri.

WATCH THE ROYAL LIFE OF DAISY *HERE*

Cooking Stirling Style

SOUTH AFRICAN "BUNNY CHOW"

BUNNY CHOW IS A MEAL MADE FROM HOLLOWED OUT BREAD, FILLED WITH DELICIOUS CURRY, ORIGINATING FROM DURBAN INDIANS, IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THERE ARE NO BUNNIES HARMED IN THE MAKING OF THIS MEAL

How Did Bunny Chow Come To Be?

The stories of the origin of how it became known as "bunny chow" are varied.
'Bunny' comes from the word 'Bania' (or Baniya) meaning trade. It's an Indian caste made up usually of moneylenders or merchants found mainly in northern and western India.
And Durban (South Africa) has a large Indian community which is where Bunny Chow originated.

There are two stories of its creation which I've come across.
The first one says it was due to the apartheid laws (1948 to 1994) which prevented black South African's from entering restaurants or cafes. So, they began takeaways from the back doors of their restaurants. Hollowed loaves of bread were used as 'takeaway containers' for their curries.

The other story, come from on the golf course.
When hungry Indian golf caddies couldn't leave to pick up their lunch, they asked friends to bring their lunch to them. A cored out loaf of bread was used as the bowl to transport the meal out onto the golf course.

So it is unclear how the traditional meal originated, but it's become a firm favourite and holds some fond memories for a lot of South Africans and visitors.

Easy Lamb OR Chicken Curry (DURBAN STYLE)

Bunny Chow is best enjoyed piping hot, and using your fingers to dig right in.

SERVINGS: 4-6

INGREDIENTS

- 1kg Lamb or Chicken, cleaned, cut into pieces and washed.
- 2 teaspoon Ginger and Garlic Paste
- 1 Sprig of Curry Leaves (optional)
- 2 Large Onions, sliced or chopped
- 2 Tomatoes chopped
- 1 tablespoon Tomato Paste + Good Pinch of Sugar
- 3 medium/large potatoes, cut into halves then quarters (tint with egg yellow powder)
- 1-2 teaspoon salt (OR TO taste)
- 2 medium sized cinnamon sticks
- 1 teaspoon Cardamom powder
- 1/4 teaspoon Turmeric Powder
- 3 – 4 teaspoon Chilli Powder
- 1 teaspoon Cumin Powder
- 2 teaspoon Coriander Powder
- 1 teaspoon Garam Masala
- 1/4 Cup + 1 tablespoon Ghee

INSTRUCTIONS

- Once the Lamb/Chicken Pieces are prepared, Rub on the Ginger/Garlic Paste and leave aside while getting ahead with the rest of the preps.
- In a pot large enough for all the ingredients, heat up the oil on medium/high heat on stove top.
- Add the Onions and the Cinnamon Sticks to oil.
- Once the onions are turning lightly brown, add the Cardamom powder, stir thoroughly.
- Ensure the onions don't brown too quickly, adjust heat on stove, add in the rest of the spices (except the salt).
- Thoroughly stir the spices into the fried onions and add in the Curry Leaves(if using)
- Now Add in the Lamb/ Chicken Pieces and mix well with the spices/onions/oil.
- Lightly brown the meat followed by adding 2 Cups of water to cover the meat.
- Add Half the salt, allow the lamb/Chicken to cook until just becoming tender (approximately 20-30 minutes), and then add the Tomatoes and Tomato Paste and stir thoroughly.
- Cook for about 5 minutes, Then add the Yellow Tinted Potatoes and the rest of the salt.
- Lower the stove heat, add more water and cook until potatoes are soft. Check here if salt needs adjustment.
- The Curry is ready when a thick gravy forms and the oil surfaces to the top.
- Garnish Curry with freshly chopped Coriander leaves and Serve Hot with Rice of Choice/ Breads/ Rolls / Roti.

Spread The Word

ENJOYED YOUR HUNT WITH US?

WHY NOT SHARE YOUR EXPERIENCE AND RECEIVE A DISCOUNT?

We want to thank you for continuing to trust Stirling Safaris to make your hunting dreams a reality. It's loyal clients/friends like you who keep us going and we appreciate your continued support!

As a "*Thank You*" Stirling Safaris now offers a referral program.
Refer a fellow hunter and receive a $600 dollar discount on your next hunt for spreading the word.

As a bonus your friend will get a 5% discount on their hunt total as well. It's a win-win!

Read our client testimonials here

EXPECT QUALITY & AUTHENTICITY

We pride ourselves on consistent top-quality trophies and personal touch.

You can count on an experience that will exceed every expectation.

Our proof is our high percentage of returning clients.

SOUTH AFRICA HAS BECOME THE PREMIER HUNTING DESTINATION IN AFRICA

Nowhere else can such diversity and availability of animals for hunting safaris be found at a reasonable cost. African hunting safaris date back decades and for the passionate hunter it's a life time dream.

We will tailor-make your safari to suit your individual needs and to ensure you return home with the best trophies and memories.

South Africa will never disappoint, you will be impossibly captivated and wish to return for more.
WHO'S IN FOR 2025?

HAPPY HOLIDAYS & HAPPY HUNTING

From all of us at Stirling Safaris - we wish you a blessed and joyous off-season with loved ones and a happy new year!

Roland & The Stirling Team