

DOWNLOAD PDF PEOPLE AND WILDLIFE, CONFLICT OR CO-EXISTENCE?

Chapter 1 : People and Wildlife, Conflict or Co-Existence? by Rosie Woodroffe

Human-wildlife conflict is a major issue in conservation. As people encroach into natural habitats, and as conservation efforts restore wildlife to areas where they may have been absent for generations, contact between people and wild animals is growing.

Human-wildlife conflict is a major issue in conservation. As people encroach into natural habitats, and as conservation efforts restore wildlife to areas where they may have been absent for generations, contact between people and wild animals is growing. Some species, even the beautiful and endangered, can have serious impacts on human lives and livelihoods. Tigers kill people, elephants destroy crops and African wild dogs devastate sheep herds left unattended. Historically, people have responded to these threats by killing wildlife wherever possible, and this has led to the endangerment of many species that are difficult neighbours. The urgent need to conserve such species, however, demands coexistence of people and endangered wildlife. This book presents a variety of solutions to human-wildlife conflicts, including novel and traditional farming practices, offsetting the costs of wildlife damage through hunting and tourism, and the development of local and national policies. The impact of human-wildlife conflict on human lives and livelihoods Simon Thirgood, Rosie Woodroffe and Alan Rabinowitz; 3. Characterisation and prevention of attacks on humans Howard Quigley and Stephen Herrero; 4. Linnell and Jean-Marc Weber; 5. Techniques to reduce crop loss: Evaluating lethal control in the management of human-wildlife conflict Adrian Treves and Lisa Naughton-Treves; 7. Bearing the cost of human-wildlife conflict: Increasing the value of wildlife through non-consumptive use? Deconstructing the myths of ecotourism and community-based tourism in the tropics M. Does extractive use provide opportunities to offset conflicts between people and wildlife? Zoning as a means of mitigating conflicts with large carnivores: From conflict to coexistence: Hen harriers and red grouse: Understanding and resolving the black-tailed prairie dog conservation challenge Richard P. Clark and Brian J. Knickerbocker and John Waithaka; Socioecological factors shaping local support for wildlife: Frank, Rosie Woodroffe and Mordecai O. Searching for the coexistence recipe: A tale of two countries: Swenson and Henrik Andren; Managing wolf-human conflict in the northwestern United States Edward E. Mack, Val Asher and John K. Policies for reducing human-wildlife conflict: An ecology-based policy framework for human-tiger coexistence in India K. Ullas Karanth and Rajesh Gopal; The future of coexistence: Bestsellers in this subject.

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Chapter 2 : People and Wildlife, Conflict or Co-existence? - Google Books

People and Wildlife, Conflict or Co-existence? As humans continue to encroach into natural habitats, and conservation efforts restore wildlife to areas where they have been absent, contact between humans and wild animals is growing.

The impact of human-wildlife conflict on human lives and livelihoods Simon Thirgood, Rosie Woodroffe and Alan Rabinowitz; 3. Characterisation and prevention of attacks on humans Howard Quigley and Stephen Herrero; 4. Linnell and Jean-Marc Weber; 5. Techniques to reduce crop loss: Evaluating lethal control in the management of human-wildlife conflict Adrian Treves and Lisa Naughton-Treves; 7. Bearing the cost of human-wildlife conflict: Increasing the value of wildlife through non-consumptive use? Deconstructing the myths of ecotourism and community-based tourism in the tropics M. Does extractive use provide opportunities to offset conflicts between people and wildlife? Zoning as a means of mitigating conflicts with large carnivores: From conflict to coexistence: Hen harriers and red grouse: Understanding and resolving the black-tailed prairie dog conservation challenge Richard P. Clark and Brian J. Knickerbocker and John Waithaka; Socioecological factors shaping local support for wildlife: Frank, Rosie Woodroffe and Mordecai O. Searching for the coexistence recipe: A tale of two countries: Swenson and Henrik Andren; Managing wolf-human conflict in the northwestern United States Edward E. Mack, Val Asher and John K. Policies for reducing human-wildlife conflict: An ecology-based policy framework for human-tiger coexistence in India K. Ullas Karanth and Rajesh Gopal; The future of coexistence: This volume is a useful review of much of the current work and future direction in the field.

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Chapter 3 : Human-wildlife conflict - Wikipedia

Conflict between people and wildlife is a major emerging conservation issue that is difficult to resolve. A wide array of wildlife species, from elephants to predatory birds, threaten human lives and livelihoods and are killed by people for this reason.

Definition[edit] Human-wildlife conflict is defined by the World Wide Fund for Nature WWF as "any interaction between humans and wildlife that results in negative impacts on human social, economic or cultural life, on the conservation of wildlife populations, or on the environment. The Creating Co-existence workshop at the 5th Annual World Parks Congress 2017 September , Montreal defined human-wildlife conflict in the context of human goals and animal needs as follows: However, in both cases, outcomes are decided by human responses to the interactions. Amongst the early forms of human-wildlife conflict is the predation of the ancestors of prehistoric man by a number of predators of the Miocene such as saber-toothed cats, leopards, spotted hyenas amongst others. The crops and the produce formed an abundant and easily obtained food source for wild animals. Wild herbivores competed with domesticated ones for pasture. In addition, they were a source for diseases which affected livestock. The livestock attracted predators which found them an easy source to prey on. The inevitable human reaction was to eliminate such threats to agriculture and domesticated animals. In addition, land was converted to agricultural and other uses and forests cleared , all of which impacted wild animals adversely. A number of animal species were eliminated locally or from parts of their natural range. The deliberate or accidental introduction of animals in isolated island animal communities have caused extinction of a large number of species. Alternately, new resources created by humans draw wildlife resulting in conflict. The population density of wildlife and humans increase with overlaps in geographical areas used increasing their interaction thus resulting in increased physical conflict. Byproducts of human existence offer un-natural opportunity for wildlife in the form of food and sheltered interference and potentially destructive threat for both man and animals. Competition for food resources also occurs when humans attempt to harvest natural resources such as fish and grassland pasture. Another cause of conflict comes from conservation biased toward flagship or game species that often threatens other species of concern [8] Diagram of Human Wildlife Conflict in Expanding American Cities Outcomes of conflict[edit] Asian elephant damages to houses Human-wildlife conflict occurs with various negative results. The major outcomes of human-wildlife conflict are: Damage to human property. Collapse of wildlife populations and reduction of geographic ranges. From one side, the source of conflict is the restriction on the local people to access forest resources. On the other side, the source of conflict is the damage incurred to them by wild animals. These can include health impacts, opportunity and transaction costs. The aim of conflict resolution or management is to reduce the potential for human-wildlife conflicts in order to protect life and limb, safety and security of animal populations, habitat and general biodiversity, and also to minimise damage to property. The preference is always for passive, non-intrusive prevention measures but often active intervention is required to be carried out in conjunction. The first type are the traditional techniques which aim to stop, reduce or minimize conflict by controlling animal populations in different ways. Lethal control has the longest history but has major drawbacks. Other measures, less costly in terms of life, are trans-location, regulation and preservation of animal populations. Modern methods depend upon the ecological and ethological understanding of the wildlife and its environment to prevent or minimize conflict; examples being behavioural modification and measures to reduce interaction between humans and wildlife. Potential solutions to these conflicts include electric fencing , land use planning , community-based natural resource management CBNRM , compensation, payment for environmental services, ecotourism , wildlife friendly products, or other field solutions. Their solutions are tailored to the community and species involved. For example, in Mozambique , communities started to grow more chili pepper plants after making the discovery that elephants dislike and avoid plants containing capsaicin.

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Chapter 4 : Human/Wildlife Coexistence Kingston | Coexistence & Conflict | Second Nature Wildlife Manag

Conflict between people and wildlife is a major conservation issue that is difficult to resolve. A wide array of wildlife species threaten - or are perceived to threaten - human lives and livelihoods, and are killed for this reason.

Cambridge University Press Format Available: Human-wildlife conflict is a major issue in conservation. As people encroach into natural habitats, and as conservation efforts restore wildlife to areas where they may have been absent for generations, contact between people and wild animals is growing. Some species, even the beautiful and endangered, can have serious impacts on human lives and livelihoods. Tigers kill people, elephants destroy crops and African wild dogs devastate sheep herds left unattended. Historically, people have responded to these threats by killing wildlife wherever possible, and this has led to the endangerment of many species that are difficult neighbours. The urgent need to conserve such species, however, demands coexistence of people and endangered wildlife. This book presents a variety of solutions to human-wildlife conflicts, including novel and traditional farming practices, offsetting the costs of wildlife damage through hunting and tourism, and the development of local and national policies. Defenders of Wildlife Language: Carnivores provide innumerable ecological benefits and play a unique role in preserving and maintaining ecosystem services and function, but at the same time they can create serious problems for human populations. In *People and Predators*, leading scientists and researchers offer case studies of human-carnivore conflicts in a variety of landscapes, including rural, urban, and political. The book covers a diverse range of taxa, geographic regions, and conflict scenarios, with each chapter dealing with a specific facet of human-carnivore interactions and offering practical, concrete approaches to resolving the conflict under consideration. Chapters provide background on particular problems and describe how challenges have been met or what research or tools are still needed to resolve the conflicts. *People and Predators* will help readers to better understand issues of carnivore conservation in the 21st century, and provides practical tools for resolving many of the problems that stand between us and a future in which carnivores fulfill their historic ecological roles. Wolves are controversial figures worldwide and much effort has focused on how to conserve them while addressing public concerns. With its solitary habits and fruit-eating diet, the endangered maned wolf roams the South American grasslands and swamps, playing a vital part in maintaining biodiversity hotspots. Compared to the grey wolf, little is known about its relationship with local people and the environment and the reasons for its decline, making research about this unique species an urgent concern. *Ecology and Conservation of the Maned Wolf: Multidisciplinary Perspectives* gathers the work of leading researchers from diverse disciplines and countries, covering up-to-date research on the biology, ecology, and conservation of the maned wolf. It presents innovative insights that can benefit conservation strategies and offers perspectives for the future of the species. The book is divided into three parts. Part I explains the general issues concerning the maned wolf: It also reviews current aspects of species biology, including conservation genetics, feeding ecology, social structure and reproduction, and conservation medicine. Part II contains case studies that present knowledge gathered from conservation programs and field research in all countries where the species is currently found—Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, Bolivia, and Paraguay. Part III offers perspectives from diverse fields of research, exploring the challenges and opportunities connecting maned wolf conservation efforts with those of its habitat and of other endangered species. This includes education and communication tools, the application of human dimensions research to maned wolf conservation, ethnoconservation perspectives, and the ecological and socioeconomic challenges to the conservation of the cerrado habitat.

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Chapter 6 : People and Wildlife, Conflict Or Co-existence? - Google Books

At last, a courageous attempt to address people-wildlife tensions and issues, from the perspective of conservation biology. From the publisher's announcement: Human-wildlife conflict is a major issue in conservation.