A review of methods for mitigating human-wildlife conflicts and optimal participation in intervention planning

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QuickTime™ and a TIFF (Uncompressed) decompressor are needed to see this picture.

Outline

- Many methods for intervention
- How does one choose?
- Case study of participatory intervention planning
- Working with private landowners
- Certified Wildlife Friendly

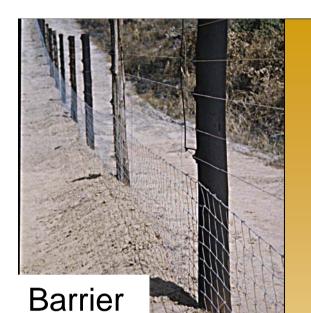
Diverse wildlife involved











Manipulate problem animals (lethal or not)



S





Class 1: Reducing the severity or frequency of encounters between wildlife and people / property

Reducing vulnerability

Where

- > Avoid high risk areas
- Modify habitat / access

When

Birthing, planting, defending when wildlife are absent or uninterested

How

- Switch to less attractive products (e.g., calves to steers, corn to chili peppers)
- Dispose of trash & food refuse
- > Improve wild food availability
- > Relocate human activities





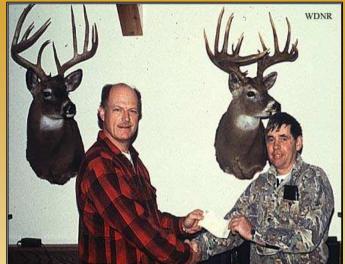
Manipulate habitat or other wildlife



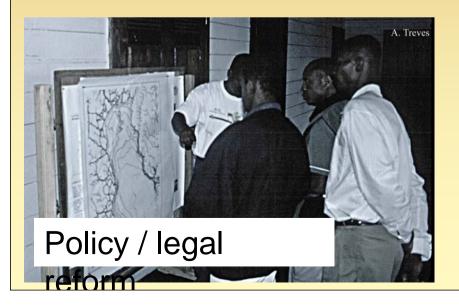




Class 2: Raising tolerance

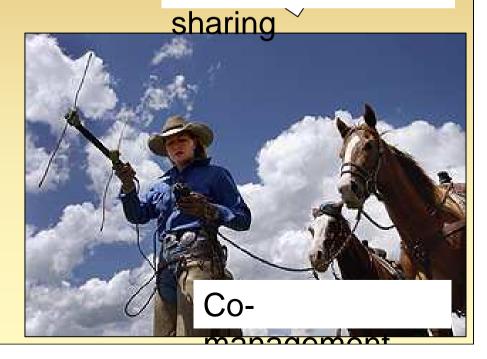


Compensation / Incentives





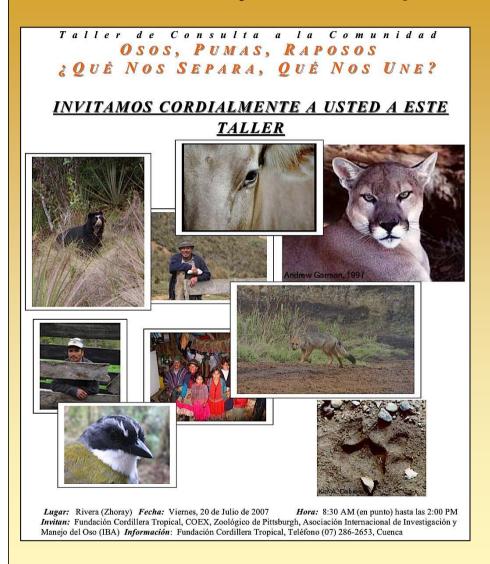
Information



How does one choose and combine methods?

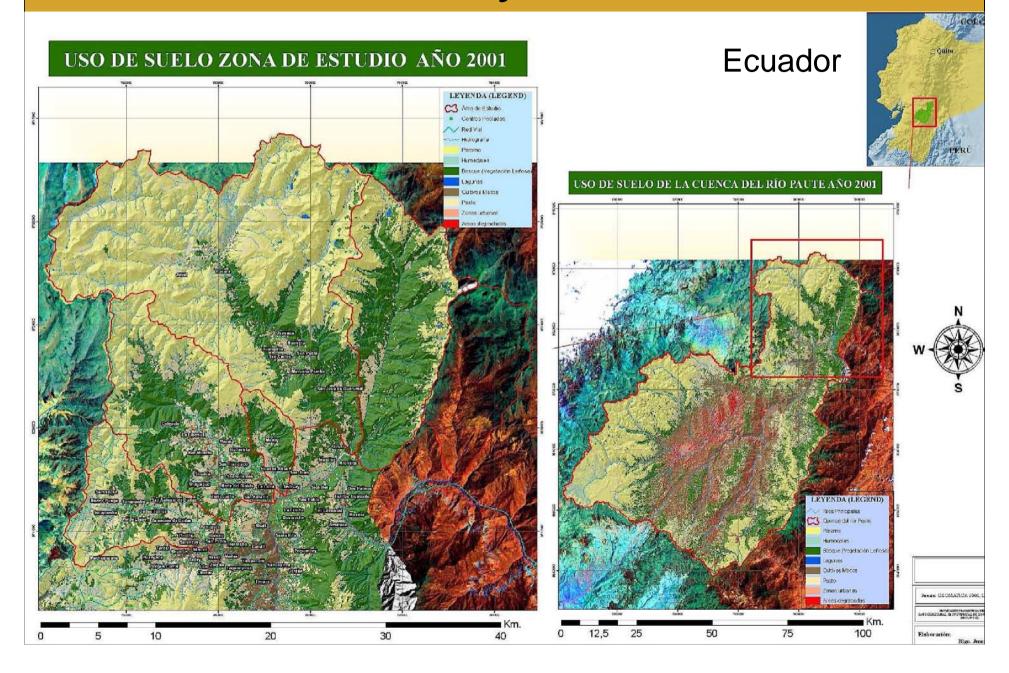
- Consider participation
- Consider compatibility
- Consider feasibility
 - ➤ Cost-effective design
 - ➤ Sociopolitical acceptability
 - > Selective and specific to target wildlife
 - ➤ Monitoring demands

Case study: Participatory Intervention Planning



- 57 local landowners and their families
- One day meeting
- Goal 1: Build consensus on wildlife conservation
- Goal 2: Brainstorm on non-lethal interventions to mitigate human-bear conflicts

Study site



LARGE ANIMALS PRESENT		
ANIMALS	DAMAGE	
BEAR Only the Huagrero not the Aguaronguero	Kill and eat livestock (Bear Huagrero) Eats fresh corn and stored corn.	<participants listed="" problem="" td="" wildlife<=""></participants>
PUMA Is a troublemaker	Eats pigs, sheep, horses, alpaca, llamas, dogs	And benefits of wildlife • Food
ANDEAN FOX We are in the middle Called "el raposo"	Eats hens, lambs, alpacas	Hides for home usesHornsMedicines
ZHIBRE	Eats grass in high pastures Eats the new shoots. Eats young crops (peas, corn, cabbage, barley)	Natural beautyPretty songsThey clean up the insects
RABBIT	Eats grass and crops	
DEER	Eats grass and crops	
SOME NEIGHBORS	Always there, 1 - 2 of these per community	

Results for Andean bears

HOW TO COEXIST WITH THE BEAR

- Not destroy its natural habitat
- Respect the agricultural boundaries
- Not plant crops in the grasslands
- Remove domestic animals
- Use noises and smells
- Compensation for animals dead from bear attacks
- Change activities, such as to ecotourism
- Undertake studies about their behavior
- Control hunting
- Care of forests and grasslands
- Avoid contamination (no dropping trash, bury organic fertilizers)
- Transmit and extend our desire to care for nature to our neighbors, friends, and family

- ¿CÓMO CONVIVIR CON EL OSO?
- No destruir su hábitat natural
- Respetar la frontera agrícola
- No realizar siembras en los pajonales
- Retirar los animales demésticos, ganado
- Utilizar sonidos y olores
- Compensación po animal muerto siendo atacado por un oso
- Cambio de actividad como el ecoturismo
- Realizar estudios sobre su comportamiento.
- Controlar la casería.
- Cuidar los bosques y pajonales.
- Comunicar y Compartir experienciad.





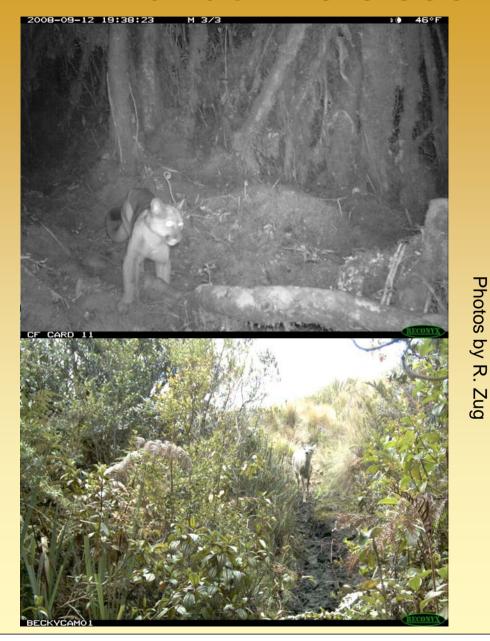


Motion-activated, digital cameras





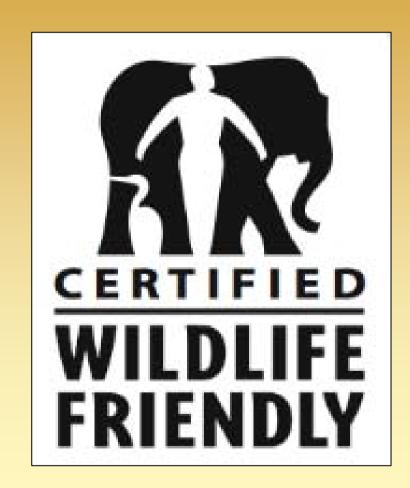
Landowners see their own wildlife





Consumer financing for wildlife conservation

- Digital photos of wildlife posted on the internet and in stores
- Certifying food and fiber producers who manufacture without harm to wildlife
- www.wildlifefriendly.org



Thank you









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