

Course- FRW- 602 Wildlife Management & Research

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Management

1st Lecture

Habitat Management

Definition:

“The art of making land produce sustained annual crops of wild game for recreational use.”

Aldo Leopold (1933)

“Science and art of making decisions to manipulate the structure, dynamics and relation of population, habitat and people to achieve specific human goals by means of wildlife.”

Giles (1978)

“The primary goal of wildlife management is to optimize human resources either consumptive and non-consumptive.”

Seividge and Zisensis (1880)

“Art of making land produce valuable population of wildlife.”

Bailey (1984)

Wildlife Management

- “Wildlife is free ranging vertebrates.”

- All the free ranging vertebrates in their naturally associated habitat are called wildlife
- i.e. all the plants and animals in their natural ecosystem are wildlife
- initially birds and mammals were included in wildlife and fishes deals as separate science
- Amphibians and reptiles are recently added in wildlife management
- Wildlife management includes ecology, biology, physiology, mammology, metrology, soil science, forestry, range, agronomy and social science.
- Wildlife management require more historic and integrated approach.
- Wildlife management is a precursor of wildlife conservation.
- Conservation includes activities related to administration, conservation, scientific (biological, environmental, their relationships and influences), socioeconomic, history, culture, public opinion, legislation and enforcement leading to the management of population and habitat.

Habitat Management

Habitat selection

“Choice of habitat among all available habitats is called habitat selection.”

Habitat preference

“Choice of one habitat over others is called habitat preference”

Habitat use

“occupation of a given habitat without any preference e.g. use of habitat for predation

Types of Habitat

Halobiotics	Salt water
Limnobiatics	Fresh water
Geobiotics	Terrestrial

Biosphere

Any region of the earth where organisms can exist is known as biosphere.

Habitat Management

Art and science of creating, maintaining and enhancing conditions on landscapes to meet specific objectives for population of wildlife.

Basic considerations

1. Habitat inventory
2. Habitat evaluation
3. Conservations objectives

4. Habitat monitoring
5. Advocacy of food supply
6. Availability of water
7. Availability of cover
 - Escape cover
 - Roosting cover
 - Reproductive cover

Objectives

- To maintain and restore demographic indicators of growth related to the population of all endanger, endemic, rare and vulnerable species of plants and animals.
- To enhance the quality of educational, recreational and wildness experiences
- To secure the religious interest of plagiarism.
- Make sure the reduction of human dependency on forest based resources.