

**Course- WL 703, Principles of Wildlife
Management**

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1st Lecture

Principles of Wildlife Management

- Wildlife management is the science of managing wildlife and its habitat, including people.
- Conservation is wise use.
- Habitat is the key to wildlife survival.
- Carrying capacity is the number of animals the habitat can support throughout the year without damage to the animals or the habitat.
- If wildlife numbers exceed the carrying capacity, the excess animals will die.
- Setting back plant succession to intermediate stages improves the habitat for most wildlife.
- The birth and death rates of most species of wildlife are high.
- Understanding and obeying wildlife laws are important ways to help wildlife survive.
- Predator control is only one of the many tools available to wildlife managers. Like any tool, it is effective and appropriate only in certain situations.
- The goal of a refuge is to protect or maintain wildlife and wildlife habitat, and promote healthy populations.

- Stocking is most productive for restoring wildlife in areas where restored habitat has not been naturally repopulated.
- Most introduced exotics (non-native species) find their new habitats unsuitable and disappear soon after release. However, some exotics thrive and can cause conflicts with native wildlife.