

Management of Wildlife

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Introduction.

- Tourism is an ever expanding industry and we are going to look at the affects that it can have on wildlife and their natural habitats.
- Taking into account the different managerial plans that are adopted to cope with this.
- We have looked into 4 different examples with contrasting management methods and how they have either contributed to the natural world or hindered it.

Problems for nesting birds

- Make the birds move from the nest at the same time might crush the eggs.
- Change nesting site to a less optimal sites.
- Bringing in other animals to the islands (cats rats and dogs)



Management Strategies for Colonial Birds

- Controlling access (limiting the number of visitors and the incidence and duration of visits)
- Isolation of critical areas in established sanctuaries
- Warden patrols to ensure conformation to restrictions

Example of Management for Colonial Birds

- Michaelmas Cay, Great Barrier Reef
- With annual visitor numbers approaching 90,000.
- Sixteen species recorded nesting.
- 30,000 birds observed during peak nesting periods.
- 1986, management plan got established.

Management on Michaelmas Cay

- A limit of not more than 100 people on the beach at any one time
- Public access to be allowed for quiet activities only
- Vessel speed not to exceed 4 knots within 300 metres of the Cay edge
- Tourist programmes involving more than 10 persons on the Cay to be supervised by the operator.

Turtles at Mon Repos Park - Bundaberg

- Largest turtle rookery in Southern Hemisphere with many tourists visiting to see egg hatching between January and March every year.
- Successful management skills including:
 - Controlled night walks and tours for groups of a maximum 70 people.
 - Education centre was built to inform people on how to conserve the turtles and allow them to continue breeding in a peaceful environment.
 - Built hides and shelters to protect from predators.
 - Money generated from tourism is used to reduce predator numbers.
 - Food alternatives available rather than turtle meat and eggs.
 - Reduced speed boat access in area and turtle excluder attachments.

Turtles at Mon Repos National Park



www.qldtravel.com.au



<http://www.kensingtonlakes.com.au/images/content/bundaberg-monrepo.jpg>



www.bundaberg.org

Turtles at Bateman Bay - Ningaloo National Park

- Lack of management controls compared with Mon Repos Park.
- The area has seen a reduction in turtles in recent years.
 - No controls on speeding boats in the area.
 - Increased tourism has led to redevelopment in the area, increasing the noise and light pollution on beach.
 - Economic gain seems to be more of an interest to the area than conservation of the wildlife.

Komodo Dragon (*Varanus komodoensis*) problems

- Interaction on local community such as nature resource harvesting
- Tourist path crossing Komodo dragon's nests sites, disturbing the females during nesting season that can lead to attack on humans
- Restricted to the 4 islands in Indonesia.



Management strategies for Komodo dragon

- 1. Alternative jungle tracking / tourist paths.
- 2. Limit number of visitors in a group.
- 3. Establish observation platform or tower.
- 4. Waste Management.
- 5. Terrestrial Monitoring and Surveillance.
- 6. Hanging bait.
- 7. Establish and maintain artificial waterponds.
- 8. Educations.



Conclusion

- The management for Michaelmas Cay is good. It protect the bird during there nesting.
- What the management don't think about is the different species. The protection is for 16 species and that might not help them al the same.
- The Mon Repos National Park has been very successful in the management of the turtles during hatching.
- As a result it has actually experienced economic gains in the region as more tourists have been attracted to the area to take part in the tours.
- Turtle numbers have also risen in the area and more juvenile turtles are surviving.
- Mon Repos has been seen a great improvement in the past few decades as there has been evidence from back in the 1930's of turtle back riding – this has now been banned in most resorts of the developed world.



Conclusions con.

- Ningaloo on the other hand has seen a decrease in the number of returning turtles as they have been deterred by the bright lights and noise pollution of the developing area and speeding boats.
- In the long term this could be detrimental to their economic income.
- Ningaloo need to prioritise the use of their area and focus more on conserving the beautiful fauna and flora they have.
- The management that take most of the aspect in to consideration is the one regarding the komodo dragon.
- They cover most of the factors because it is focused on one species in a small area.

Overall conclusion

- Even if a management plan is said to be an ecotourism it doesn't mean that it is well executed.
- This shows that management on different scales (amount of species) and places in a country have to be done differently.