

➤ Different Types of Parks and Reserves:

- [National](#) [parks](#)

These are areas protected for their unspoiled landscapes and native plants and animals. They are set aside for conservation and public enjoyment, and usually offer visitor facilities. It is usually owned and managed by the Federal Government of Nigeria and could span across 2 or more states. E.g. Kanji Lake National Park, Gashaka Gumti NP, Old Oyo NP, Okomu NP e.t.c.
- [Nature](#) [reserves](#)

These are areas of special scientific and conservation interest, set up mainly to protect their native plant and animal communities. Few have visitor facilities.
- [State](#) [conservation](#) [areas](#)

These are parks, often containing important natural environments, which have been set aside for conservation, public enjoyment and potential exploration.
- [Marine](#) [parks](#)

These are unique and outstanding marine areas, set aside to conserve seawater plants and animals. They're divided into zones that allow different, sustainable levels of commercial and recreational activities.
- [Aquatic](#) [reserves](#)

Aquatic reserves have been established to protect biodiversity and provide representative samples of our wonderfully varied marine life and habitats.
- [Historic](#) [sites](#)

These are sites of national cultural importance. They include buildings, objects, monuments and landscapes. Historic sites are generally open to visitors.
- [Karst](#) [conservation](#) [reserves](#)

These are outstanding cave areas that offer unique experiences with their spectacular beauty and stunning surroundings.
- [Community](#) [conservation](#) [areas](#)

Community conservation areas are multiple-use protected areas that are widely used throughout the world to allow for improved conservation outcomes while providing for the sustainable use of natural resources.
- [Wilderness](#)

Wilderness is usually an 'overlay' on national parks or reserves. Wilderness areas are large, remote and essentially unchanged by modern human activity. They are managed so that native plant and animal communities are disturbed as little as possible.
- [World](#) [Heritage-listed](#) [areas](#)

The globally recognised World Heritage list contains some of the most important examples of natural and cultural heritage in the world. More than 800 precious places are on the list, from the Great Barrier Reef to the pyramids of Egypt.
- [Ramsar](#) [wetlands](#)

Ramsar wetlands are internationally significant sites. They are listed in the Ramsar Convention, which plays a key role in their conservation and wise use.

(Adapted from NSW Government Website)

➤ **Capture of Wild Animals:**

Introduction

Game capture requires both practical and scientific skills, experience and the right equipment. For these reasons, most wildlife managers make use of professional game capture teams for this purpose. Successful game capture does not only include the capture of the animals, but also the effective handling, transport and care in captivity.

At all times it's crucial to remember that during game capture and translocation operations you are dealing with live, sentient, cognizant and feeling animals.

At this point it is necessary to break one of the fundamental rules of scientific writing, Anthropomorphism. Wild animals under capture conditions are afraid, confused, stressed, frequently aggressive and highly agitated. Treat them with compassion.