

1. COURSE NAME & CREDIT LOAD

COURSE CODE: WRM 508

COURSE TITLE: Wildlifr Harvesting & Utilization

NUMBER OF CREDITS: 2 Credits

COURSE DURATION: Two hours per week for 12 weeks (24 hours)

As taught in (2009/2010) session.

Courseware developed by: O.A. AKINTUNDE

B.Fish and Wildlife, M.WM., Ph.D Wildlife Mgt. (Abeokuta)

Email: akol_ak@yahoo.com; oaakintunde@unaab.edu.ng

Office Location: – Room 4B, Beside Deputy Dean’s Office, COLERM

Consultation Hours: 9 -11am Tuesdays

2. LECTURER DETAILS:

O.A. JAYEOLA

B.FWM., M.WM., Ph.D (Abeokuta)

E-mail – oajayeola@yahoo.com

Office Location: – Room 1D, Forestry & Wildlife Mgt., COLERM Building.

Consultation Hours: 11.00am -12pm Tuesdays & 8 – 10.00am Wednesdays.

O.A. AKINTUNDE

B.Fish and Wildlife, M.WM., Ph.D Wildlife Mgt. (Abeokuta)

Email: akol_ak@yahoo.com; oaakintunde@unaab.edu.ng

Office Location: – Room 4B, Beside Deputy Dean’s Office, COLERM.

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3. COURSE DETAILS

3.1: Course Synopses:

Wildlife production, harvesting strategies and problems of game cropping, “bush meat” processing methods, traditional uses of wildlife and wildlife products, hunting techniques, game ranching and domestication, growth preferences, design of paddocks, animal houses and cages, husbandry techniques and health care in captivity, bee keeping.

3.2 Course note:

WRM 508

WILDLIFE HARVESTING AND UTILIZATION

- Wildlife production techniques
- Harvesting strategies and problem of game cropping (principle of sustain yield)
- Bush meat processing method

- Traditional uses of wildlife & wildlife products
- Hunting techniques
- Game ranching domestication
- Growth behaviour and reproduction of ants in captivity
- Food habit and food reference
- Design of paddocks and houses and cages
- Husbandry techniques and health care in captivity
- Bee keeping

Wildlife production techniques

Harvesting strategies is a mean by which a manager of good reserve equipments by assembling his product in form of games either for profit or for the table. Sustain yield management deals with continous production i.e product will always be available at all time.

Method of harvesting

- (1) By culling: Killing the desire no and categories of ant
- (2) Capturing alive

SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT

In order to ensure sustainable harvesting has being observed as objective of management and associated with decision making calling by some forms either through the use of gun or clubs more than the require output form the Fanchor Farm exhaust the resources and make the capital to be great or than the income. This makes some form to close down due to the shortage of raw materials which happen to be the range product.

Many ranch and farm design adopt the concept of sustain yield to establish principle and condition that makes possible continuous supply of range resources.

The main aim of sustain yield is to avoid liquidation and over harvesting of the resources.

It is defined as the continuous production with the aim of achieving at the earliest possible time an approximate balance between net growth and harvesting gathered by annual or somewhat longer period.

Different types of sustain yield

- (1) Intermittent yield
- (2) Annual
- (3) Interim
- (4) Integral

(1) Intermittent Yield: It provides for gap that regulating for a time for the ant to mature hence, the decision that and at certain age will be harvested.

(2) Integrated Yield: This series maintain a periodic yield in perpetuity. In order to do this, there must be a large population of animal that will give desired output at any point in time. It gives a constant no forever.

(3) Annual Yield: The concept of A. Y was developed for the annual output of the required product. It mostly practiced in a range with mainly age classes where in every year the minimum number set out are available for harvesting.

(4) Interim Yield: It's a concept that makes the product available only for a time being. The next period of availability is only determined by the product.

Advantages

- (1) It ensures regular supply

- (2) Stabilization of the community by providing local employment especially when it is wide harvesting.
 - (3) It ensures or leads to permanent skill labour force.
 - (4) It's strengthens competitive position of wildlife management, foresting resources and other natural resource management relative to other industries.
 - (5) It leads to promotion of efficient utilization of labour, equipment and materials in production.
- Cropping is a mass removal
 - Culling is a deliberate and that affect the growth of other animals
 - Bushmeat is game that has being cropped for pot (consumption)
 - Game is all for hunting

Disadvantages of sustainable harvesting

- (1) It is rigid and does not allow for modification
- (2) It can aggravate abnormalities in economic sense.
 - Problems of bush meat production (practical) Game, wildlife, bushmeat
 - Processing method of bush meat
 - (1) Roasting: Open flame to roast
 - (2) Drying: Involve application of direct intake
 - (3) Smoking: Is the best form of preservation because its retain all component of the animals are still remain
 - (4) Salting: To withdraw water through the process of osmosis
 - (5) Refrigerating
 - (6) Grilling

- (7) Steaming
- (8) Frying
- (9) Taxidermy
- (10) Formalin
- (11) Embalming

Purposes of Wildlife Harvesting

- To control population: because of cannibalism among them or habitat degradation, competition for mating, disease outbreak, litter size in abundant,
- For consumption: For protein and low in cholesterol. They are white in color.
- For research purposes: Pharmaceutical research for drug.
- For recreational purposes
- For posterity
- For economic purposes
- For tradomedical purposes
- For domestication
- For aesthetic value
- As pet
- Pest control
- For security purpose e.g bees

How do we Harvesting

- By trapping e.g use of cages, snares, net
- The use of firearm e.g darting, hunting
- Dog chasing, use of basket

- Chase and grip
- Use of fire
- Snooking
- By tracking e.g Direct and indirect
- By poison e.g Gamalin 20
- Use of mystic or tradomedical power
- Hormone induction

How do we conserve or transport harvesting

- Use of mobile cages
- Use of vehicles
- Use of aircraft
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- use of bomas
- By using freezing method.
- By using Tranquilizers.

3 things or basics for animals before transportation

- Food demands
- Shelter demands
- Water demands
 - 1) Animal is not fed in order to reduce metabolic activities
 - 2) To reduce stress
 - 3) Known the behaviour of the animal weather nocturnal or diurnal
 - 4) Know the feeding behaviour

5) Know the Ecological demands

HUNTING TECHNIQUES- Aboriginal/traditional or Recreational/sport

Culling is deliberate killing of animal either because of disease, sick, in order not to exceed the carrying capacity of the habitat

Game Ranching and Game farming. G Farming is more intensive than game ranching.

- In Aboriginal hunting: mainly for meat, ancient, not selective, destructive, without permit and with use of ancient equipments such as bow and arrow. But recreational is selective, with license/permit, sustainable and with the use of modern equipments. sport hunting. Open and close season is introduced.
- Carrying capacity
- Sustainability

Wildlife utilization Tangible and intangible uses

- For medicinal purposes.
- Tangible are the one we can see or quantify while intangible are not quantifiable.g.
- Ecosystem balancing
- Aesthetic values
- Improvement of microclimate etc.
- Tangible/benefit of flora resources
- For timber production
- Food and vegetable
- insecticides
- Ties and dye
- ritual.

- Gum
- Oil.
- Perfumes
- Drinks
- bush meat production
- Pulp and paper
- Chew stick.

Tangible, may be for commercial purposes

- Meat production
- Milk, egg
- Hide and Skin
- Revenue Generation
- Trado- medicine resources/materials e.g herbs, leaves, roots, etc.
- Research/education
- Transportation
- Fertilizer
- Education
- Security

Additional information is given as hard copy (hand out).