THE MANAGEMENT OF FREE-RANGING LIONS ON ENCLOSED PROTECTED AREAS

By

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Abstract

This Research investigates the potential impacts that free-ranging lions have within a small (<100 000 hectare), enclosed protected area, and it also investigates the subsequent challenges to the managers of areas such as these. A comprehensive literature review reveals that the smaller the protected area, the more intensively it needs to be managed via active adaptive management, because perimeter fences do not allow for immigration and emigration. The consequences of this are over-population; inbreeding depression; the decline of prey and other predator species; conflict with neighbouring communities as a result of break-outs; and, in some cases, the spreading of intra- and interspecies disease. Lions are very proficient breeders and, in all cases investigated, reserves exceeded their local carrying capacity within a relatively short period of time.

A range of management interventions can potentially achieve short- and/or long-term reserve objectives. These interventions include relocation, contraception, hunting and artificial takeovers. These interventions are described in terms of the preparation required, the biological consequences and the sociological influences. The research described in this mini-dissertation was carried out at the Centre for Environment and Development, University of KwaZulu-Natal, under the supervision of Professor Rob Slotow from the School of Biological Conservation Sciences, University of KwaZulu-Natal, Durban.

This mini-dissertation represents the original work of the author and has not otherwise been submitted in any form for a degree or diploma at any university. Where use has been made of others, it is duly acknowledged in the text.

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Professor Rob Slotow (Supervisor)

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