

EFB 390 Recitation

Announcements:

- Carrying capacity assignment due today (Tues 10/25)
- Guest presenter Thursday – submit question on Blackboard before lecture
- Recitation slides Blackboard?

Today:

- Last week lecture review
- North American Model discussion
- Poll – who hunts?

The North American Model

- Lacey Act (1900)
 - Made market hunting illegal nationwide, prohibits interstate transport
- Migratory Bird Treaty Act (1918)
 - Initially between US and Canada → other nations including Mexico & Japan
 - International protection for birds from market hunting
- Pittman-Robertson Act and Dingell-Johnson Act
 - Excise tax on hunting, shooting, archery, and angling equipment and boating fuel
 - Generates funding for wildlife and habitat conservation
 - Funds used by state wildlife agencies
 - For non-hunters: Federal Duck Stamp
 - 98% goes to purchasing habitat or acquiring easements
 - National Wildlife Refuge System

Discussion – Tenets NAM

- Fill in the blank on model tenets
- Historical context
- Agree/disagree
- Are terms well defined?
- Discussion guidelines:
 - Everyone please participate
 - I will call on people who aren't participating
 - Disagree without being disagreeable



Wildlife resources are a trust

- What does it mean?
- Are terms well defined?
- Agree/disagree
- Historical context
 - Great Britain wildlife de facto private property of landowners
 - US colonies English common law, king owned public resources, after independence trustee status → states

for game are eliminated

- What does it mean?
- Are terms well defined?
- Agree/disagree
 - What about furbearers?
- Historical context
 - unregulated wildlife trafficking in the 19th century led catastrophic population declines
 - Which species are examples?

Frank Chapman's 1886 Feathered Hat Census

- 40 Aves spp. on two walks in Manhattan!
- https://web.stanford.edu/group/stanfordbirds/text/essays/Plume_Trade.html



BIRD SPECIES	# HATS	BIRD SPECIES	# HATS
Grebes	7	Blue Jay	5
Green-backed Heron	1	Eastern Bluebird	3
Virginia Rail	1	American Robin	4
Greater Yellowlegs	1	Northern Shrike	1
Sanderling	5	Brown Thrasher	1
Laughing Gull	1	Bohemian Waxwing	1
Common Tern	21	Cedar Waxwing	23
Black Tern	1	Blackburnian Warbler	1
Ruffed Grouse	2	Blackpoll Warbler	3
Greater Prairie Chicken	1	Wilson's Warbler	3
Northern Bobwhite	16	Tree Sparrow	2
California Quail	2	White-throated Sparrow	1
Mourning Dove	1	Snow Bunting	15
Northern Saw-whet Owl	1	Bobolink	1
Northern Flicker	21	Meadowlarks	2
Red-headed Woodpecker	2	Common Grackle	5
Pileated Woodpecker	1	Northern Oriole	9
Eastern Kingbird	1	Scarlet Tanager	3
Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	1	Pine Grosbeak	1
Tree Swallow	1		

Allocation of wildlife is by

- What does it mean?
- Are terms well defined?
- Agree/disagree
- Historical context
 - Public access to wildlife in NA vs nations where access is reserved for those with special privilege (e.g. aristocracy)
 - 1897 NY State Assembly passed Adirondack Deer Law
 - Outlawed jacklighting deer at night and shooting deer after driving them into deep water with hounds
 - Laws to protect populations and promote ethical behavior

Wildlife can be killed only for a purpose

- What does it mean?
- Are terms well defined?
- Agree/disagree
- Historical context
 - Post American Revolution, post Civil War
 - American as the “true sportsmen”

Wildlife is considered an resource

- What does it mean?
- Are terms well defined?
- Agree/disagree
- Historical context
 - Wildlife require coordinated regulations because they cross political boundaries
 - Migratory Bird Treaty Convention 1916

is the proper tool to discharge wildlife policy

- What does it mean?
- Are terms well defined?
- Agree/disagree
- Historical context
 - Exclude non-western knowledge
 - Prevent politics & business interests from managing for their benefit

SCIENCE ADVANCES | RESEARCH ARTICLE

APPLIED ECOLOGY

Hallmarks of science wildlife management

Kyle A. Artelle,^{1,2,3*} John D. Reynolds,¹
Paul C. Paquet,^{2,5} Chris T. Darimont¹

SCIENCE ADVANCES | TECHNICAL COMMENT

APPLIED ECOLOGY

Artelle *et al.* (2018) miss the science underlying North American wildlife management

Jonathan R. Mawdsley^{1,2}, John F. Organ^{3*}, Daniel J. Decker⁴, Ann B. Forstchen⁵, Ronald J. Regan¹,
Shawn J. Riley⁶, Mark S. Boyce⁷, John E. McDonald Jr.⁸, Chris Dwyer⁹, Shane P. Mahoney¹⁰

of hunting is standard

- What does it mean?
- Are terms well defined?
- Agree/disagree
 - Barriers to access?
- Historical context
 - European model allocated wildlife by land ownership and privilege
 - Access for all would result in societal benefits – hallmark of democracy

Case Study: Mountain Lions (Future Ecologies)

- Human/wildlife conflict
- What was the law for livestock depredation?
 - Legal state removal after depredation
 - Case with female cat and kittens → livestock owners refused to protect them
- What was the cultural influence?
 - negative view of predators, Roosevelt era viewpoint
- What was the political/financial influence?
 - politics lean towards hunter constituency

So, does it work? If not, how do we fix it?

- Did the NAM really save wildlife?
- Potential problems?
 - Colonial
 - Emphasizes game species
 - Excludes non-consumptive users
 - Political and cultural conflict
 - Humans as “custodians” and not part of nature
 - Commodifies wildlife as “resources”
 - Old, perhaps time for an update?
- Alternatives?
 - Indigenizing the NAM
 - Other wildlife governance principles?

- Submit questions on Blackboard before lecture Thurs for Neil Patterson guest lecture
- Assignment due next Tuesday 11/1 "Science in management - the debate"