
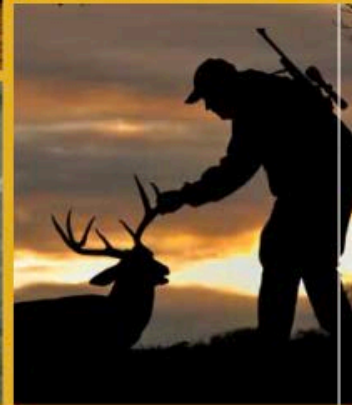


The North American Model of Wildlife Conservation

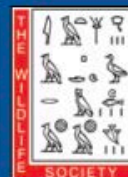
A photograph of a herd of bighorn sheep in a mountainous, rocky landscape. The ground is covered with patches of snow and sparse, dry vegetation. The sheep are scattered across the slope, some standing and some resting. The background shows dense evergreen trees and a hazy sky.

Priya Nanjappa

The North American Model of Wildlife Conservation



Technical Review 12-04
December 2012



North American Model of Wildlife Conservation



The North American Model of Wildlife Conservation

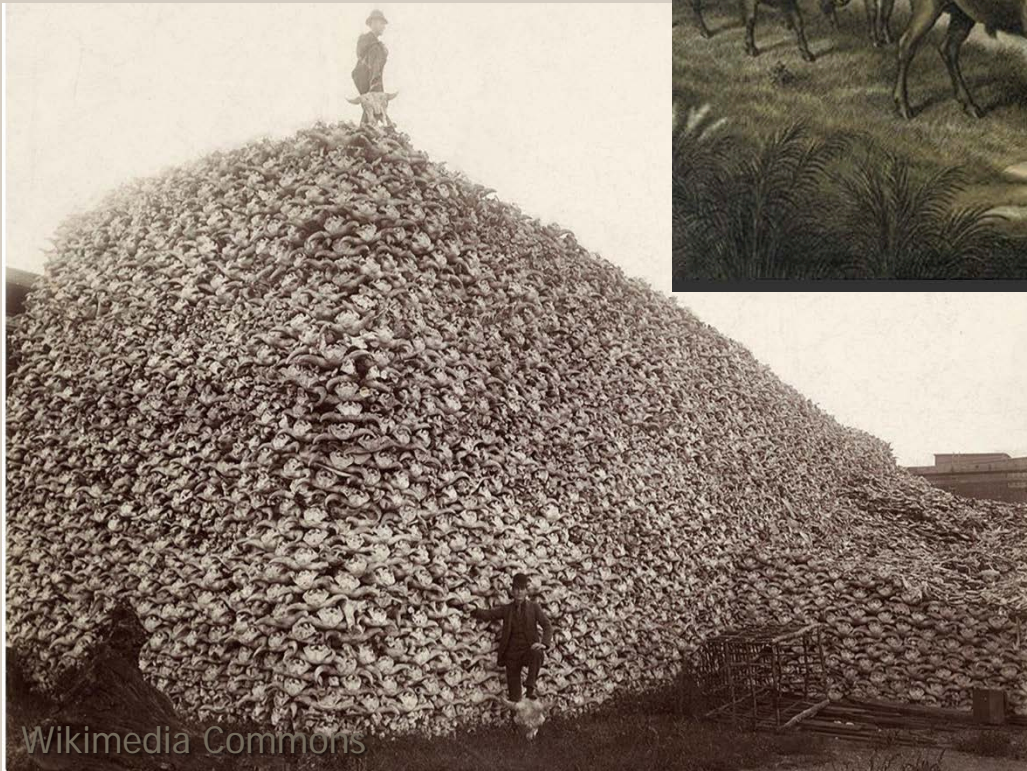
- First articulated by Geist (1995)
- An important conservation construct of law, policy, program framework and scientific investigation
- Has led to the protection, conservation, and restoration of wildlife populations in the United States and Canada



Gentleman's Gazette

The Hunt

Tragedy of the Commons



Seven Principles

1. **Wildlife as Public Trust Resources**
2. **Elimination of Markets for Wildlife**
3. **Allocation of Wildlife by Law**
4. **Wildlife Can Only Be Killed for a Legitimate Purpose**
5. **Wildlife is Considered an International Resource**
6. **Science is the Proper Tool for Discharge of Wildlife Policy**
7. **Democracy of Hunting**

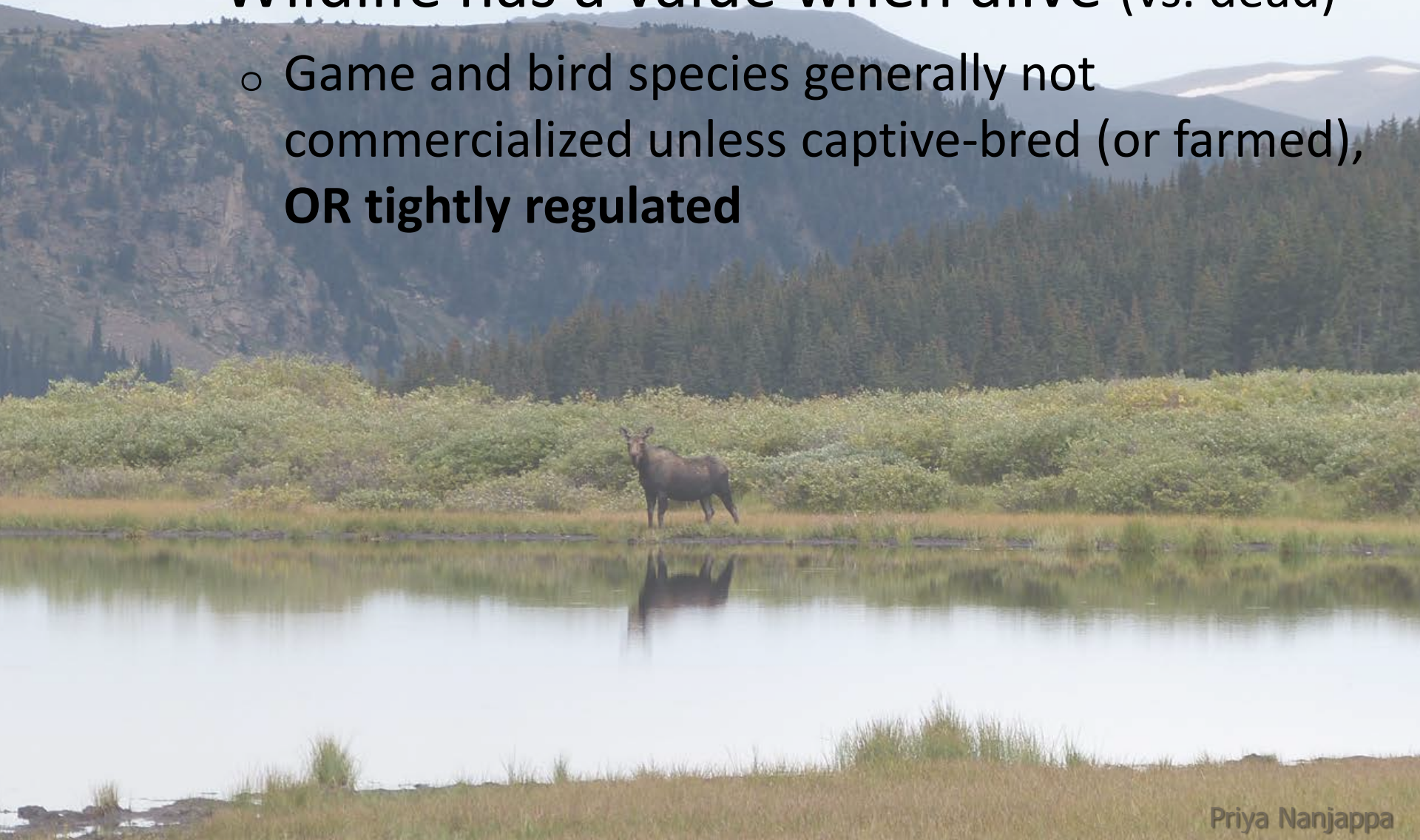
1. Wildlife as Public Trust Resources



- Owned by no one, unless physically possessed*
- Framework for user-pay system
 - *License or permit required to **remove** or to **possess**

2. Elimination of Markets for Wildlife

- Wildlife has a value when alive (vs. dead)
 - o Game and bird species generally not commercialized unless captive-bred (or farmed), **OR tightly regulated**





Everglades Holiday Park



CPW, Wayne D. Lewis



CPW, Mike DellVeneri



CPW, Wayne D. Lewis



Priya Nanjappa

3. Allocation of Wildlife by Law

- “Surplus” wildlife (i.e., beyond what the population needs to persist) is allocated only by law, not by land-ownership, nor markets

4. Wildlife Can Only Be Killed for a Legitimate Purpose

- Harvest/removal of a wild animal must be for legitimate purposes: food, skins, self-defense, or property protection
- Killing game species or nongame birds without a permit or license is prohibited by law (outside of self-defense/property protection)

5. Wildlife is Considered an International Resource

- Originated within concepts of migratory bird management
- Expanded to international commerce
- Also applies to cross-boundary collaboration among states

5. Wildlife is Considered an International Resource

- **Turtle exports:** Recent increases in international trade in turtles, particularly for the consumption of their meat (but also for eggs and turtle parts)
 - Asian native turtles have been harvested nearly to extinction; outside sourcing continues

6. Science is the Proper Tool for Discharge of Wildlife Policy

–Based on Leopold's American Game Policy (1930) and principles in *Game Management* (1933)

7. Democracy of Hunting

- Opportunity for all, regardless of class or status, to hunt or use wildlife in the public trust
 - Applied generally, includes:
 - **the act of seeking and finding or viewing species in the wild**

7. Democracy of Hunting

- Opportunity for all, regardless of class or status, to hunt or use wildlife in the public trust
 - Applied generally, includes:
 - favoring wise, well-regulated use over harvest bans
 - transparency and clarity of the laws for use, i.e., **clear laws and regulations should not discourage legal hunting practices**

Thank you



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