

Wildlife Conservation

Ex Tax: £340.00

Technical data

Course Start:	Anytime, Anywhere
Course Hours:	100
Recognised Issuing Body:	TQUK - Training Qualifications UK, an Ofqual Approved Awarding Organisation.
Course Code:	BEB206
Course Prerequisite:	No, start at anytime
Course Qualification:	Level 4 Certificate in Wildlife Conservation
Exam Required?:	Finalised with an exam/test
UK Course Credits:	10 Credits
US Course Credit Hours:	3 Credit Hours
Study Support:	You'll be allocated your own personal tutor/mentor who will support and mentor you throughout your whole course. Our tutors/mentors have been specifically chosen for their business expertise, qualifications and must be active within their industry. Tutors are contactable by e-mail, telephone and through our Moodle Student Support Zone online. Tutors are there to provide assistance with course material, discuss, explain and give advice and support throughout the whole programme. Their feedback is vital to your success.



With a generation of wildlife professionals retiring, and a number of worldly trends now impacting our wildlife more than ever, now is the time to train as a wildlife professional.

Wildlife professionals in the future will face serious challenges due to:

- An increasing lack of public knowledge and connection to

nature is presenting difficulties and controversy around the implication of much needed wildlife conservation and management policies.

- The continuing global population growth is forcing wildlife into smaller, fragmented areas of remaining habitat and increasing human-wildlife conflict.
- Global climate change is changing entire ecosystems.
- The dispersal of species across natural barriers due to global trade means that invasive species now present a major threat to native wildlife survival.

Our Wildlife Conservation course will provide you with the foundation knowledge of conserving threatened wildlife. This course covers important aspects related to wildlife conservation such as:

- habitat use
- habitat fragmentation
- island biogeography
- genetic diversity and conserving small populations
- wildlife survey techniques
- flora survey techniques
- surveying marine life and
- working with legislation and much more.

The content of this 100 hour module is an excellent choice both as a general interest course and as a stepping stone into the field of wildlife conservation.

The Academy for Distance Learning has a history of supporting wildlife projects. The world renowned Conservationist David Youlton, Chief Operating Officer of AFRICA NEEDS LIONS www.lionalert.org, completed our Advanced Certificate in Wildlife Management and with previous qualifications, went on to study a Masters in Biodiversity, Wildlife and Ecosystem Health at Edinburgh University. He was also accepted for a short course in Data Analysis in Ecology at the University of Oxford.

Currently we have the Primate Naturalist: Karin Saks, studying our Primatology course. Karin has been fostering

and rehabilitating orphan baboons, caring for injured monkeys returned to the wild, plus promoting a harmonious co-existence between primates and humans since 1997. She also founded The Darwin Primate Group as a non-profit organisation in 2008 and in 2014, moved to Kwazulu Natal to research the endangered samango monkey populations in the Midlands.

As you can see, our courses are highly respected by conservationists actually working in the field to help save the wildlife of our world, so you really can trust ADL to help you develop the knowledge and skills you need, to get involved in the environmental welfare of animals.

Lesson Structure: Wildlife Conservation BEB206

There are 10 lessons:

• Introduction to Wildlife Conservation

- Terminology
- Biodiversity indicators
- Threatening processes – habitat fragmentation, habitat degradation and loss, soil degradation, erosion, pollution, unsustainable harvesting, invasive species, climate change, population isolation and disease.
- Important concepts – ecology, ecosystem, biome, conservation values, biological diversity, genetic drift, habitat, life span, wildlife movement and wildlife management.
- The need for wildlife conservation
- What is wildlife conservation

• Recovery of Threatened Species

- Public involvement
- Translocation
- Captive breeding
- Research – population growth, habitat use and conservation genetics
- Habitat Conservation – identifying critical habitat and protecting habitat
- Recovery of species and threat management

- Species vulnerability to endangerment
- Loss of species a categories of risk
- **Habitat Conservation**
 - The Role of Protected Areas a levels of protection, approaches to reserve selection and limitation of reserves.
 - The Role of GIS in Conservation
 - Habitat Rehabilitation a implementing a land management program, determining objectives, determining a program
 - Restoration Ecology a?? creating habitat corridors, situating corridors, types of corridors, edge effects
 - Creating Habitats
 - Habitat Fragmentation
 - Species Richness
 - Habitat Use
 - Types of Habitat a eg. temperate and tropical forests, woodland, tundra and mangrove habitats
 - Habitat
- **Approaches to Conservation of Threatened Wildlife**
 - Species Approach a?? modelling demography, effective population size, small populations, population viability analysis (PVA)alt
 - Landscape Approach a elements of landscape ecology, distribution of populations within a landscape, landscape modelling
 - Ecosystem Approach a?? the need for ecosystem management, understanding dynamics, adaptive management, objectives for ecologically sustainable forest management.
- **Vegetation Surveys**
 - Vegetation Mapping a?? remote sensing data.
 - Vegetation survey techniques such as quadrat surveys, landscape assessments, line surveys.
 - Plant Identification a?? common names, scientific names, levels of division, botanical keys.
- **Fauna Surveys**
 - Species identification
 - Trapping Techniques â?? radio tracking, call recordings, pit fall traps, Elliot traps.
 - Observation techniques a?? spotlighting, scat surveys, census techniques
- **Marine Surveys**
 - Commercial Fish Stock Management
 - Overexploitation
 - Aerial Surveys
 - Habitat Surveys
 - Reef Surveys
- **Planning for Wildlife**
 - Use of GIS
 - Residential Planning

- Urban Planning
- Farm Planning
- **Management**
 - Managing Threatened Wildlife Populations – manipulating populations, revegetation/restoration, creating corridors, pest control plans, fencing for species, fire breaks.
- **Wildlife Conservation Project**

Learning Goals: Wildlife Conservation BEB206

- Develop a concept of the guiding principles of wildlife conservation and the threats to wildlife.
- Determine the principles and approaches used towards species recovery.
- Discuss the principles of habitat conservation with regards to fragmentation, restoration and the use of protected areas.
- Describe and discuss the various approaches used to conserve threatened species and ecosystems.
- Appreciate the range of flora survey techniques that have been developed to sample fauna for the purposes of conservation.
- Discuss and differentiate between fauna survey techniques that have been developed to sample fauna for the purposes of conservation.
- Discuss and differentiate between marine survey techniques used to conserve wildlife.
- Discuss and differentiate the range of planning tools available for farming, urban and residential planning to help conserve wildlife.
- Identify various management techniques used to conserve wildlife.
- Develop a wildlife recovery plan for a species under threat.

Practicals:

- Select an invasive species (plant, animal or disease) that is present in your locality or country. Research information on the species such as:
 - Origin
 - Form of dispersal
 - Ecology – eg. behaviour, food and shelter preferences.
 - Impact of this species – eg. competition, predation, infection, habitat modification
 - Control Measures in place.
- Select an endangered species (plant or animal) within your locality or country. Research information on the species including:
 - Location
 - Habitat
 - Behaviour/Diet

- Reproduction
 - Threats
 - Conservation
- Conduct research into the categories of threatened species within your own state or country. You could contact your local Environmental Protection Agency or search the internet. Find out what these categories are, what the category means and any species that fall into this category.
 - Conduct research on an endangered species within your country. Gather information on the following:
 - What conservation efforts are being undertaken.
 - Threats
 - Ecology
 - Distribution
 - Research five (5) habitat types. Find out information on the characteristics of the habitat, wildlife present and any potential or ongoing threats to this habitat.
 - Research legislation for protecting species relevant to your local area. What controls are in place to conserve habitat. List any incentives available to private landholders to conserve habitat on their property.
 - Conduct research on a threatened species in your region or country (either by the internet or contacting your relevant Environmental Protection Agency). Collect information on how you would attempt to conserve this species using a landscape approach.
 - Visit a natural/semi-natural area in your locality that has varying vegetation types. Conduct a small-scale flora survey of the species present using one of the techniques mentioned in the lesson. Prepare a report on your findings including: Description of Area, Methodology (including materials used); Results (Species and Vegetation types present).
 - Either contact an Environmental Consultant or search the internet to get information on 2 different fauna surveys carried out in your country. Gather information on the techniques used, the results and any shortcomings of the surveys that you may have noticed.
 - Set up a spot in your backyard for observation (if you do not have a backyard visit a local park or semi-natural area). sit for 30 minutes and observe the species you observe (both plant and animal). Record the animal activities you observe.
 - Conduct research on a survey approach taken for a threatened species of your choosing. Find out the survey approaches used, what were the results and how the data was used. Was this project successful, do you think another approach would have been more successful? Why?
 - Contact (either in person, email, by telephone or internet search) an organisation involved in integrating wildlife into farm, urban or residential planning (eg. Land for Wildlife, Local Councils, Conservation Partners Program of NSW, Conservation Grade, UK). Find out information such as:
 - How do they encourage the public to be involved in conservation efforts?
 - How do they plan for wildlife?
 - What are the goals of this organisation?
 - On the internet, research a project that uses exclusion fencing (or another exclusion method) to protect a

threatened species. Find out information about the target species, its ecology, the area fenced, how effective the fencing has been in conserving the species and any issues with the project.

- Develop a wildlife recovery plan for a species under threat.
 - Our Wildlife Conservation course will provide you with the foundation knowledge of the guiding principles for conserving threatened wildlife.
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Karin Saks - primate naturalist:



Karin Saks with orphan Spud

Since 1997, Karin Saks has been involved in the fostering and rehabilitation of orphan baboons, the caring of injured monkeys who have been returned to the wild and has worked towards a harmonious co-existence between these primates and humans. She has monitored wild baboon troops who raid human homes to research ways of baboon management and has observed wild troops in her area with a view to finding out damage done to troop structures and numbers because of human intervention. Due to legislation that allows for the persecution of vervet monkeys and baboons in South Africa, hundreds of orphaned primates currently

reside in rehabilitation centres without much chance of being released back into the wild. The primate pet trade is also on the increase due to the amount of infants orphaned when mothers are killed. Educating the public on how to live harmoniously with these primates and appealing for new protective legislation - that is actively enforced - are crucial aspects to finding solutions.

The Darwin Primate Group - registered NPO 059-587: Like many who take on the task of rescuing these persecuted animals, Karin self funded her work until 2008 when she founded the Darwin Primate Group and registered it as a non-profit organization.

Research into endangered samango monkey (*Cercopithecus mitis labiatus*) populations: In 2014, Karin moved to Kwazulu Natal where she is researching the endangered samango monkey (*Cercopithecus mitis labiatus*) populations in the Midlands. (She is no longer working directly with rescued baboons or vervet monkeys.) As the samango monkey is restricted to forest habitat and is a seed dispersing species, it is listed as Vulnerable in the Red Data Book of the Mammals of South Africa (2004) with samango subspecies - *C. m. labiatus* - occurring on the IUCN (2007) Endangered list making research into populations necessary to identify if management and further protection is needed.

You are welcome to watch her online video: [Co-existing Peacefully With Baboons/Monkeys](#) and read her [Blogspot on the Samango Monkey Project](#). If you want to support Karin in her work financially or practically, please contact us and we will happily pass your details on.

Wildlife Art

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Chris has a strong passion for the wildlife of Africa and Australia.

His artwork captures the movement of wildlife that is so captivating with a skill and precision that make his animals come alive. Chris and his wife Maggie (a respected and accomplished photographer in her own right), held an exhibition recently of their work in Canterbury. Please read the article on our Blog titled [Wildlife Art](#) to find out more about this outstanding artist and his love for all things wildlife. To see this unique art please visit his website at: www.wildprints.co.au



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