



PAMIBIA UNIVERSITY
OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

FACULTY OF HEALTH NATURAL RESOURCES AND APPLIED SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES SCIENCES

QUALIFICATION: BACHELOR OF NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT HONOURS (NATURE CONSERVATION)	
QUALIFICATION CODE: 08BHNC	LEVEL: 8
COURSE CODE: WLM821S	COURSE NAME: WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT
SESSION: NOVEMBER 2022	
DURATION: 3 HOURS	MARKS: 100

FIRST OPPORTUNITY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER	
EXAMINER(S)	Prof. Morgan Hauptfleisch
MODERATOR:	Dr. Mark Bilton

INSTRUCTIONS
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Answer ALL the questions.2. Write clearly and neatly.3. Number the answers clearly.

PERMISSIBLE MATERIALS

1. Examination question paper
2. Answering book

THIS PAPER CONSISTS OF 2 PAGES (excluding this front page)

Question 1:

Camera traps (trail cameras) have become an important monitoring tool for wildlife management. Evaluate this statement with guidance from the categories below:

1.1 The wildlife monitoring information they can provide? (10)

1.2 What management information can you not extract from camera trap monitoring? (10)

[20]

Question 2:

2.1 Mammalian predators are important components of wildlife ecosystems in Namibia. Discuss this statement referring specifically to aspects of human-wildlife conflict, ungulate management, wildlife economics and biodiversity conservation.

[20]

Question 3:

Physical management of wildlife is complex and can be done in various ways. Assess each of the management strategies below and decide how you will manage wildlife under each strategy, and why.

3.1 A small trophy hunting farm of 3 000 hectares in the central shrub and tree savanna of Namibia; (10)

3.2 A multi-use conservation landscape, such as the Etosha South-West Landscape, which includes Etosha National Park, Etosha Heights Private Reserve, commercial farms and communal conservancies. (15)

3.3 The overall management of elephants in Namibia. (15)

[40]

Question 4:

Redraw the table below, and conduct a root cause analysis for the problem of rhino poaching in Namibia using the four immediate causes as starting point. Also fill in two interventions per immediate cause in the last column to reduce the conflict.

<i>Immediate Cause</i>	<i>Underlying causes</i>	<i>Root causes</i>	<i>Interventions</i>
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			

[20]

[100]