

LPM (UNIT- V)

**ANIMAL WELFARE
(PART-3)**

BY-

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Protection of wildlife in nature and captivity

Each species plays a valuable and distinct role in the ecosystem in which it lives. We are directly dependent on the contributions of some species. One-third of our food is pollinated by bird, bat, and insect species—many of which are endangered. We must conserve these species and protect their habitats. Forests and other wild places must be preserved as homes for wild animals.

Here are a few ways that can help protection of wild animals:

- Urge [elected officials](#) and government agencies to support policies—such as ivory bans and other restrictions on wildlife trade—that protect animals.
- [Sign up for Animal Welfare Alerts](#), which keep us informed about urgent animal protection issues and provide quick and easy ways to get in touch with policymakers.
- Check out AWI's [publications about various wildlife protection issues](#), and share the publications with others.

Learn About Endangered Species and their Habitats

- . Teach your friends and family about endangered species and other animals that live near you..
- . Visit a national wildlife park, or other open space and learn about the endangered species and other animals who live there. Stay informed and support policies that keep these areas wild and protect native species.
- . Spread awareness in about endangered species.
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Protect Endangered Species

- . The Endangered Species Act has proven to be an effective safety net for those species—extinction has been prevented for more than 98 percent of the animals under its care.

Protect the Environment

- . One of the easiest and most effective ways to help wildlife is to preserve the environment in which the animals live.
- . Reduce, reuse, recycle!

- Reduce: Manufacturing consumer products uses energy and natural resources, and creates waste and pollution. The less we consume, the fewer natural resources needed and waste produced. Some waste, like plastic bags and bottles, can make its way into wildlands and oceans, with negative consequences for endangered species and other animals.
- Reuse: Don't throw it away if it still has a use! If you have unwanted books, toys, or clothes in good condition, consider giving them to charity instead of throwing them in the trash.

- Recycle: Avoid disposable products and products with excessive packaging or packaging that cannot easily be recycled. Find out what's recyclable in your area and recycle everyday items such as aluminum cans, glass and plastic containers, and cardboard and paper products. Dispose of electronics and other potentially hazardous materials at municipal collection centers that will handle them properly.

- Save energy. Driving less, using energy efficient vehicles and appliances, and simply turning off the lights when you leave a room reduce energy use. Many power plants rely on coal and other fossil fuels that damage animal habitats when they are extracted and pollute the environment and contribute to climate change when they are burned.
- Plant native flowers, trees, and bushes in your backyard. This gives local wild animals food, shelter, and a place to raise families. Avoid chemical pesticides and fertilizers.
- If you see an animals at the park, on a nature trail, or near a water source, let them be and do not remove them from their environment. These animals survive best in their own habitat. Take a picture instead.

Be An Educated Consumer

- . Think before you buy: Learn more about consumer choices that are better for animals and the environment. Choose products that are energy efficient, durable, and made from sustainable sources. Don't buy products that cause harm to animals and habitats, such as gas-guzzling vehicles, disposable plastics, paper products not made from recycled paper, products that contain plastic microbeads, and products made from palm oil. (Palm oil, unfortunately, is in a lot of processed foods and health and beauty products, but is grown in large plantations that are displacing the last remaining habitat .)

- . Never buy exotic animals, particularly those who were wild-caught.
- . Support genuine efforts that keep wildlife in the wild, such as ecotourism, photo safaris, or community-based humane education programs.

Help Put an End to Inhumane Traps

- Support proposed federal, state, or local legislation against the use of indiscriminate and inhumane steel-jaw leghold traps for commercial purposes or to manage wildlife. Let your legislators, as well as your state wildlife agency, know that you support a prohibition on the use of steel-jaw leghold traps in your state and across the country.
- If you see a nontarget species (such as a dog, cat, bird or threatened/endangered species) caught in a trap, seek veterinary care for the animal immediately. Next, document and report your findings to your local humane society and AWI. Such information will aid our efforts to get laws passed that ban inhumane traps.

- . If you or someone you know hires a nuisance wildlife control business to address a wildlife conflict situation, do not allow them to use leghold traps and/or other cruel and nonselective trapping devices. Ask for their trapping policies in writing before you hire them.

- **Help Protect Birds**

- . Approximately 300 million to 1 billion birds die each year due to collisions. Take steps to prevent bird strikes by making windows more bird-friendly by applying visible markings on the outside.

- Performing Animals

PROTECTION AND WELFARE OF PERFORMING ANIMALS

- **Care and Management**

- . To responsibly provide quality, long-term care to the growing number of animals at sanctuaries, it is vitally important for the organization to be financially strong, now, and well into the future.

- **Elephants**

- . Elephants are highly sensitive, intelligent animal. Profound disruptions in routine and changes in environment and companions can cause trauma to individual elephants.

- . The removal of an individual elephant from familiar surroundings and companions is a highly traumatic experience which can cause physical and psychological problems and, occasionally, death. All proposed elephant moves should be carefully studied and alternative solutions explored before a final decision is made to relocate individual elephants.

- . If a situation requires removal of an elephant to provide a better quality of life, careful planning and coordination of effort is essential. Trailer training before transport is critical for the safety of the elephant, and may take months to achieve. Additional construction is often necessary to facilitate the process and should be completed before the elephant is moved.
- Other animals considered as performing animals are
 - . Bears
 - . Larger felines
 - . Smaller felines
 - . Small primates

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THANKS