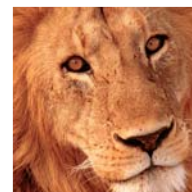


# CHAPTER 3

## WILDLIFE

### CONTENTS

- 1. Introduction**
- 2. Wildlife Trade**
  - a) Elephants
  - b) Bears
  - c) Tigers
  - d) Bushmeat
  - e) Seals
  - f) Whales
  - g) Turtles
- 3. Hunting and Trapping**
- 4. Captive Breeding of Wildlife for Commercial Use**
  - a) Bear Farming
  - b) Civet Farming
  - c) Fur Farming
- 5. Exotic Pet Trade**
- 6. Animal Protection Strategies**
  - a) The Power of Coalitions
  - b) Public Education
  - c) Analysing Economic Factors
  - d) Wildlife Rehabilitation and Sanctuaries
- 7. Questions & Answers**
- 8. Further Resources**



# 1 INTRODUCTION



Today more and more wildlife faces extinction as a result of habitat loss, pollution, human intervention, commercial exploitation and other factors. Humans have not always utilised natural resources, including wildlife, in a responsible manner, with the result that ecological processes cannot continue to function properly and still sustain a diverse and healthy environment for the wildlife population.

There are different types of wildlife exploitation, with varying effects on the welfare of the animals involved. Some animals are caught in the wild, while others are captive-bred. They may be traded alive or dead (whole, in parts or in processed products). Many types of exploitation involve a high degree of animal suffering. Some commercial exploitation of wildlife also has serious conservation implications. Animal populations are affected, as well as the individual animals' quality of life.

It is important to understand more about the commercial exploitation of certain wildlife species, the international trade in these species and their products, and the availability of humane alternative products, in order to develop effective strategies to protect wildlife.

## 2 WILDLIFE TRADE

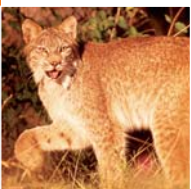
Wild animals are hunted for their skins, bodies, derivatives and parts, for use in food, traditional medicines, fashion and luxury goods. Live animals are also hunted for the exotic pet and entertainment trades. A strong financial incentive drives the wildlife trade, making profits for individual hunters and multinational corporations. Trade in wildlife has pushed many species such as tigers and rhinos to the edge of extinction and continues to pose a major threat to many others. Every year hundreds of thousands of animals are traded illegally, with a turnover of billions of pounds.

A brief introduction to the problems of individual species follows.

### a) Elephants

There are two elephant species: the Asian elephant (*Elephas maximus*) and the African elephant (*Loxodonta africana*). An elephant weighs between three and six tons, stands up to four metres high at the shoulder and has tusks weighing an average of 27 kilograms. Its gestation period is 22-24 months. Elephants reach maturity at 18 years and they can have a lifespan of 60-70 years, sometimes more.

The process of procuring ivory is appalling and cruel. The elephant must be killed before the ivory can be removed. This can be done by shooting, stoning, poison darts resulting in a slow painful death, or even machine-gun slaughter of entire herds at waterholes. Regardless of the mode of killing, the process of extracting the ivory is the same. In order to obtain all the ivory from the elephant, the hunter or poacher must cut into the head, to reach the approximately 25% of the ivory within the skull.



Between 1979 and 1989, the worldwide demand for ivory caused elephant populations to decline to dangerously low levels. **In 10 years an estimated 700,000 elephants were slaughtered.** In Africa there was a reduction of 50% in elephant populations, from 1.3 million to 600,000. Finally, in 1989, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES) approved an international ban on the trade in ivory and other elephant products. Two of the

**CITES**

**IN BRIEF, THE UN CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA (CITES) IS THE BODY RESPONSIBLE FOR REGULATING INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES.**

**CITES CLASSIFIES ALL ENDANGERED SPECIES INTO THREE CATEGORIES TO ENSURE THAT INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN SPECIMENS OF WILD FLORA AND FAUNA DOES NOT THREATEN THE SURVIVAL OF THE SPECIES TRADED:**

- **APPENDIX I – SPECIES THREATENED WITH EXTINCTION; INTERNATIONAL TRADE IS COMPLETELY BANNED**
- **APPENDIX II – SPECIES THAT COULD BECOME THREATENED IF TRADE IS NOT STRICTLY REGULATED**
- **APPENDIX III – SPECIES PROTECTED BY THE STATE THAT NOMINATES THEM AND WHICH IS SEEKING ASSISTANCE OF OTHER PARTIES TO CONTROL TRADE**

**FOR MORE DETAILED INFORMATION REGARDING CITES, PLEASE REFER TO THE CHAPTER ON ‘ANIMAL PROTECTION LEGISLATION’.**

world’s largest ivory consumer markets, Europe and the USA, were effectively closed down.

However, in recent years major consumer countries, such as Japan and several Southern African countries, have increased their lobbying efforts to lift the ban and resume ivory trade. In 1997, CITES voted to partially lift the trade ban and allow a one-off ‘experimental’ trade for Zimbabwe, Botswana and Namibia to sell their stockpiled ivory to Japan; the first legal international sale of ivory in a decade. Since the sale went ahead in 1999, there has been a marked worldwide increase in seizures of illegal ivory in transit. In spite of this, as well as growing evidence of poaching, a second sale of ivory from Botswana, Namibia and South Africa was agreed under certain conditions in 2002. Further proposals for stockpile trade at the 2004 CITES meeting were rejected, but Namibia was permitted to trade in ornamental ivory trinkets, allowing the millions of tourists who visit the country every year to buy them as souvenirs. Trade in ivory will remain a contentious issue at every meeting of CITES.



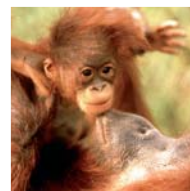
**ONLY ELEPHANTS SHOULD WEAR IVORY.**

**b) Bears**

There are eight bear species worldwide: the giant panda, polar bear, brown bear, American black bear, Asiatic black bear, spectacled bear, sloth bear and sun bear. Bears live in all continents except Africa, the Antarctic and Australia. All of eight species are endangered; five are listed on CITES Appendix I and the remaining three are listed on Appendix II.

Bear species are hunted, both legally and illegally, for a variety of reasons, including trophy hunting (North America, Europe); pest control (Japan); for food (worldwide); and for medicinal products (worldwide). Licensed hunting for bears is still carried out in many countries such as Canada, Croatia, Russia, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and the USA.

In addition, live wild bears, usually caught as cubs, are used for a variety of entertainment purposes such as dancing (India, Pakistan, Bulgaria and formerly Greece and Turkey) and bear





baiting (Pakistan and formerly parts of Europe). Wild bears are also poached in various countries in Asia (including China, Korea and Vietnam) to supplement the breeding stocks of bear-bile farms found in those countries. The welfare implications of bear farming are discussed further in the 'Captive Breeding for Commercial Use' section of this chapter.

Despite global concern for bears, protection offered to them varies greatly between countries.

### c) Tigers

Tigers (*Panthera tigris*) are one of four cats that belong to the *Panthera* genus. There are five existing subspecies of tiger: Amur (Siberian), Indochinese, Bengal, South China and Sumatra. All are endangered and listed on CITES Appendix I. Three other tiger subspecies have become extinct in the past 100 years: the Caspian tiger, the Java tiger and the Bali tiger. Illegal poaching is one of the major reasons for the rapid decline of tigers in the wild. Tiger body parts have historically been used in traditional medicine for rheumatism and related ailments for thousands of years in Asia. Nearly every part of the tiger is utilised. Traditional Asian medicine uses tiger bone in a number of different formulae. Tiger skin is made into magical amulets and novelties, as are teeth and claws, while tiger penis is an ingredient of allegedly powerful sexual tonics. Captive-bred live tigers are also sold as exotic pets.

**Since the early 1990s, the demand for tiger bone and trade in tiger parts has pushed the already endangered tiger close to extinction in the wild.** Major illegal supplying markets still operate in Southeast Asia, especially Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos PDR, Myanmar and Vietnam. There has been little enforcement by authorities against poachers and traders. In other countries, including Bangladesh, China, India, Nepal, the Russian Federation and Thailand, the supply market is more covert, but still operational. In countries like India and the Russian Federation, a sizeable market for tiger skins persists. In late 2003, customs in Tibet Autonomous Region intercepted the world's largest ever haul of animal skins, including 31 tigers and 581 leopards. Stuck to the skins were pieces of Delhi newspapers, exposing the trade link between India and China.

China and Thailand have several large establishments for captive-bred tigers. Such 'tiger farms' were intended to breed tigers to supply the market demand for tiger parts. However, a CITES ban on international trade in tigers and tiger parts has prevented the expansion of farms. Now they operate as tourist attractions or claim to be for tiger re-introduction programmes into the wild. There is some evidence, however, of illegal trade from these farms.

Aside from using tiger parts to mix with other herbal medicine as raw ingredients by traditional medicine practitioners, recent decades have seen large-scale production and global distribution of manufactured medicines that contain tiger parts. China is the major producer of tiger bone pills, plasters and medicinal wine, but such medicines are also made in South Korea and other Asian countries. Current scientific techniques cannot detect the presence of tiger bone in processed mixtures but some manufacturers argue that these products are tiger in name only.

### d) Bushmeat

Bushmeat is the term used to describe meat taken from the wild. It often includes endangered animal species such as chimpanzees and gorillas. Originally, bushmeat was only consumed by subsistence hunters. However, it is now sold in large towns and cities, not only in the source country, but also in cities worldwide. In many areas, poachers come from other regions or countries to hunt, depriving local people of a food source. With many regions of the globe becoming increasingly urbanised, people are turning to bushmeat as a traditional choice or as a luxury product.

The opening up of forests due to large-scale commercial logging and mining has increased the accessibility and hunting of wild animals in Africa, Asia and South America. **The commercial bushmeat trade causes great suffering and death to individual animals and is pushing**

**endangered species such as eastern lowland gorillas, bonobos and chimpanzees to extinction.** Orphaned animals that cannot survive in the wild are captured for the pet trade.

Many animals hunted for bushmeat are protected by CITES, of which all Central and West African countries are signatories. However, **CITES is restricted to international trade regulation only and cannot stop hunting and consumption within a country.**

The international bushmeat trade has increased due to the high prices that can be obtained in certain countries where meat can cost up to £10–£20 per kilogram. In addition, lack of funds and political interference or instability often lead to lack of enforcement of both CITES and national regulations and legislation.

CITES, governments and NGOs are working together to tackle the bushmeat problem. However the growing bushmeat crisis is a complex, multi-faceted issue that poses one of the most challenging problems to conservation and animal protection organisations today.

### e) Seals

Six species of seals, including the harp, hooded, grey, ringed, bearded and harbour, are found off the Atlantic coast of Canada. Harp and hooded seals are the two species most commonly hunted commercially.

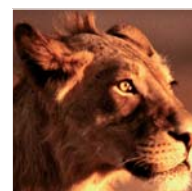
Although harp seals make up 95% of the commercial hunt, they are not the only seals hunted in Atlantic Canada: there is also a permitted quota for the hunting of 10,000 hooded seals, and in recent years small numbers of grey seals have been hunted for commercial use. In addition to the commercial hunts, seals of all species are taken for subsistence purposes in Labrador and the Canadian Arctic, and harp and hooded seals may be killed for personal use by residents of sealing regions. The seal hunt quota was introduced in 1971.

The majority of seal pelts are still exported to Norway for processing. The seal pelts are used for furs or leather. A small amount of seal meat, particularly the flipper meat, is consumed locally by Newfoundlanders and some claim it has an aphrodisiac effect. Seal pepperoni, salami, sausage and canned seal meat are being marketed as relatively new products. Seal meat is also processed to extract the protein in a powdered form. Seal oil is processed into capsules and sold as a nutritional supplement or in the manufacture of margarine, cheese, cosmetics, hand lotions and other oil-based products. Seal penises are shipped to Asian markets and can sell for up to \$US500 each. Penises are often dried and consumed in capsule form or in a tonic.

Seal hunting is inhumane. International groups such as the International Fund for Animal Welfare and Greenpeace have campaigned on the issue for years and their evidence shows the horror of seal hunts: conscious seal pups dragged across the ice with sharpened boat hooks, the stockpiling of dead and dying animals, seals beaten and stomped and even skinned alive. In 2002, an international team of veterinary experts attended the hunt. They observed sealers at work from the air and from the ground and performed post-mortems on 73 seal carcasses. Their study concluded that:

- 79% of the sealers did not check to see if an animal was dead before skinning it.
- In 40% of the kills, a sealer had to strike the seal a second time, presumably because it was still conscious after the first blow or shot.
- Up to 42% of the seals they examined were likely to have been skinned alive.

Many people remember the worldwide protest that arose in the 1970s over Canada's killing of whitecoat seal pups under two weeks old. The massive protest, with international campaigning against the Canadian seal hunt during the 1970s and 80s, led to the European Union ban on the importation of whitecoat pelts in 1983 and eventually, to the Canadian government's banning of large-vessel commercial whitecoat hunting in 1987.





Canada's cod fishery collapsed in the early 1990s and some in Canada blamed the seals, despite the fact that the greatest cause was clearly decades of over-fishing by humans. The collapse of fisheries around Newfoundland, due to mismanagement, is a major driver in the expansion of the seal hunt.

So far, the whitecoat harp seal hunt remains banned but the hunt for older harp seals is still legal in Canada. Regrettably, in 1995 the Canadian Fisheries Minister increased the quota and announced new federal subsidies to encourage sealers to kill more seals. In 2004, the Canadian government approved an expansion in the allowable catch for harp seals to a maximum of 350,000 animals a year, which is the highest quota for any year since 1967. Today, the seal hunt has once again become a cause for renewed protests.

**ALTHOUGH THE CANADIAN SEAL HUNT IS THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD AND HAS THE HIGHEST PROFILE INTERNATIONALLY, SEALING IS ALSO CARRIED OUT IN A NUMBER OF OTHER COUNTRIES ACROSS THE WORLD INCLUDING GREENLAND, RUSSIA, NORWAY AND SWEDEN.**



Please refer to the 'Animal Protection Strategies' section of this chapter for further information on seal hunting.

#### f) Whales

Whales are hunted for their meat and body parts. The oil from their bodies has been used to make lipstick, shoe polish and margarine. The practice of hunting whales began in the Ninth century when Spain undertook the first organised hunt. In the 20th century, the Netherlands, Denmark, Britain, France, Germany, Norway, Japan and the United States began to kill large numbers of whales.

Certain species of whales were hunted so much that their numbers began to decline. In 1946 the International Whaling Commission (IWC) was formed to address the issues of whaling and the growing threat to whale species. The IWC created three categories of whaling: Commercial, Scientific and Aboriginal Subsistence.

In **commercial whaling**, whales are killed for their meat and their parts. In **scientific whaling**, whales are killed so that their bodies can be studied and catalogued. **Aboriginal subsistence** is the whaling carried out by native cultures, such as the Native Americans in the United States. These groups of people are given certain rights to hunt whales based upon their cultural history and dependence upon whale meat.

Due to the danger of extinction facing many whale species, the IWC voted to suspend all commercial whale hunting, beginning in 1986. **Despite this international agreement to stop killing whales for their parts, several countries continue to kill whales and sell their meat and parts, including Norway, Iceland and Japan.** Whales continue to be killed in the United States, Greenland and Russia under the aboriginal subsistence rule.

**THERE IS NO HUMANE WAY TO KILL A WHALE.**

Whales are most often killed using a primitive weapon called a harpoon. The modern harpoon has a grenade attached that explodes when the harpoon enters the body of the whale. It can take a very long time for some whales to die, which causes huge suffering, fear and a lingering death. Despite international pressure, the best efforts of certain members of the IWC and grassroots movements to save the whales around the world, whaling continues to threaten whales and their future here on earth.

### THE LIST OF WHALES MOST OFTEN HUNTED FOR COMMERCIAL, SCIENTIFIC AND ABORIGINAL SUBSISTENCE WHALINGG

**BAIRD'S BEAKED WHALE – JAPAN**  
**BOWHEAD WHALE – UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA**  
**BRYDE'S WHALE – JAPAN**  
**FIN WHALE – GREENLAND**  
**GREY WHALE – RUSSIA**  
**HUMPBACK WHALE – ST VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES**  
**LONG-FINNED PILOT WHALE – JAPAN AND THE FAROE ISLANDS**  
**MINKE WHALE – JAPAN, ICELAND, NORWAY AND GREENLAND**  
**SEI WHALE – JAPAN**  
**SHORT-FINNED PILOT WHALE – JAPAN**  
**SPERM WHALE – JAPAN**

#### g) Turtles

Both marine and freshwater turtles are hunted for their meat and for their shells. In addition to being caught in the wild, some turtle species are also captive-bred for commercial purposes.

Injuries sustained during capture, most notably those caused by harpooning, will not kill the turtles immediately but cause prolonged pain and suffering. Once on board a ship, turtles are often stored on their backs and left exposed to the sun. They will often reach critical temperatures and die, or become debilitated from heatstroke. Survivors are often left on their backs, unfed, dehydrated and covered in excrement from the dead and dying, for two weeks or more, until the catch is brought ashore. It is estimated that 25% of captured turtles die before reaching the shore, where they are checked over by prospective buyers.

The slaughter process is of further concern. Still fully conscious, the turtle is turned on its back and a knife is used to cut along the soft lower and upper portions of the shell. Once the knife has made its way around the circumference of the shell, the hard covering is torn off to expose the internal organs and muscles of the turtle. Throughout the entire ordeal the turtle can see and otherwise sense what is going on around it, right up until its death.

Turtles have a set of physiological characteristics, unique to reptiles, which result in serious welfare concerns during slaughter. Compared with mammals, reptiles have a low metabolic rate, which means that blood loss from injuries is relatively slow. Nerve tissues are also extremely resilient and can remain viable for very long periods without a supply of oxygen. Indeed, several studies have shown that reptiles often remain conscious long after decapitation. Aside from lethal injection, it is now believed that the only humane way to kill a reptile is rapid and complete destruction of the brain.

The worldwide population of the hawksbill turtle has seen a sharp decline in recent decades, due to a number of factors: excessive exploitation of its eggs, destruction of its habitat, marine pollution and fishing by-catches. However, one of the most significant causes of hawksbill turtle decline is the commercial trade in its shell, which is used in many different products, including handicraft items, jewellery and other accessories. Demand for hawksbill shell remains high and, despite the dwindling numbers of hawksbill turtles, they are still actively hunted and killed to meet the demands of consumers worldwide.

International trade in hawksbill turtles has been strictly regulated since the introduction of CITES. As a result of the strong evidence of significant worldwide decline and projected ongoing decline,





# 3

## HUNTING AND TRAPPING

the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Species Survival Commission Marine Turtle Specialist Group has categorised the hawksbill as 'critically endangered'. Despite this, trade in hawksbill turtles remains a constant threat.

**Hunting:** Historically, hunting was necessary for human survival. However, in most modern societies, hunting is no longer needed and is merely a tool of commerce and/or entertainment.

The hunting of animals, especially wildlife, has developed to provide food, fun, trophy, sport, or to supply a trade in their products. Animals hunted for these reasons are referred to as 'game animals'. Hunting is also carried out to control 'vermin', or as a wildlife management tool to reduce animal populations that have exceeded the capacity of their range, or when individual animals have become a danger or nuisance to humans.

However, hunting is often a form of exploitation of animals for entertainment. It can also jeopardise nature's balance when it may not be necessary to control most species' populations. Individual animals are chased before killing, suffering the stress of separation from their group and translocation to a new environment. Hunting often causes injury without killing and very often leads to a drawn-out death.

In the USA, the **Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act** helps finance state wildlife agencies by establishing an excise tax on guns, ammunition and fishing gear. These funds are then distributed to state wildlife agencies. **The more hunting licenses that are sold, the more funds a state receives from this act.** Therefore, state wildlife agencies tend to create a climate in favour of 'game' species and encourage overpopulation for the purpose of sport hunting. Predators such as foxes, coyotes and wolves are frequently killed so that more game animals, such as moose, deer, caribou and birds, are available for hunters.

There are thousands of rod and gun clubs in North America and hundreds of groups that promote and defend hunting. Some specifically promote worldwide hunting of endangered species and exotic wildlife. The safari method of hunting is a development of sport hunting that sees elaborate travel in Africa, India and other places in pursuit of trophies.

In Britain the most controversial type of hunting is **fox hunting** with a pack of hounds, often followed by riders on horses. Like all forms of hunting, fox hunting is a blood sport. The Hunt Saboteurs Association (HSA) was founded in Britain in 1963. Hunt saboteurs disrupted hunts to prevent animals from being killed by sport hunting groups. HSA was the first organisation to methodically confront the organised hunting of animals for sport, particularly fox hunting with hounds.

In February 2002 the Scottish Parliament outlawed hunting with dogs. And finally, after 80 years of campaigning, the ban on hunting with dogs was finally passed in the British Parliament. Hunting with dogs is now illegal in England and Wales.

**Canned hunting** is a commercial business on private land, charging hunters a fee for killing captive animals in an enclosure. This method of hunting started in North America in the 1960s and was advertised under a variety of names such as 'hunting preserves', 'game ranches', or 'shooting preserves'. Canned hunts may take place on properties ranging in size from less than 100 acres to a 650 acre game ranch. Animals may be shot in cages or within fenced enclosures. In other cases they may be shot over feeding stations.

Prices for a hunt can range from several hundred to several thousand dollars per kill. One hunting ranch in the USA, for example, charges \$350 for a Corsican ram, \$450 for a Russian boar, \$750 for a blackbuck antelope, \$3,000 for a buffalo and \$5,500 for a trophy elk. Some exotic animals are available upon the hunter's request. Some shooting preserves charge up to \$20,000 for a lion or a rhinoceros.

Animals are either bred in captivity, purchased from animal dealers or are retired zoo and circus animals. Canned hunting is a motivation for zoos and exotic breeders to over-breed their animals. Zoos and breeders can dispose of their unwanted surplus by selling animals directly or indirectly to canned hunts.

Because most of these animals are hand-reared, they tend to be tame; consequently they do not run when approached by weapon-wielding hunters. Others may be tied to a stake or drugged before they are shot. The business offers guaranteed trophies and advertises itself as 'No Kill, No Pay'. Inevitably, as animals are restricted to a particular area, they cannot avoid being killed, no matter how large the hunting grounds. This is contrary to the notion of 'a fair chase', a fundamental ethic in hunting circles.

It is widely understood that animals kept in concentrated areas are more likely to increase disease transmission such as brucellosis, tuberculosis and chronic wasting disease (akin to mad cow disease). All these diseases can be transmitted from one place to another and also spread to the wild population.

Canned hunting has also spread to other countries, such as South Africa, where there have been campaigns against this cruel and unethical abuse of the country's rich wildlife.

**Trapping** requires less time and energy than most other hunting methods. It is also comparably safe from the hunter's point of view. Humane trapping can be used for treating injured animals or relocating wildlife. However, the majority of trapping is used for the fur trade and is inhumane.

**There are four major types of traps:** leghold, Conibear, snare and cage. The leghold trap is the most widely used. Even the conservative American Veterinary Medical Association has called the leghold trap 'inhumane'.

The **leghold trap** is made up of two jaws, a spring and a trigger in the middle. When the animal steps on the trigger, the trap closes around the leg, holding the animal in place. The jaws grip above the foot, making sure the animal can't escape. Usually some kind of lure is used to get the animal into position, or the trap is set on an animal trail.

The trap causes serious injury and severe stress. As it tries to escape, the animal injures itself even more; by trying to bite through the trap, breaking its teeth and injuring its mouth and sometimes even gnawing at the trapped leg until it is pulled off. The animal can often die of infection even if it escapes in this way. If no escape is possible it may die of shock, blood loss, hypothermia, dehydration or exhaustion before the trapper returns, which could be days or weeks later. It may also be killed or mutilated by predators.

**THE LEGHOLD TRAP IS UNIVERSALLY KNOWN TO BE CRUEL AND ITS USE IS PROHIBITED IN OVER 80 COUNTRIES, INCLUDING THE EUROPEAN UNION.**

The **Conibear trap** is equally inhumane. The animal has to be lured or guided into the correct position before the trap is triggered. It is usually built to strike at the back of the neck and snap the spine. The effect should be instant or next to instant death, but if the animal is not correctly





positioned the trap might not work as intended. Animals that do not die before the trapper returns often suffer before being killed inhumanely; trappers kill by clubbing, drowning, choking etc., in order to avoid damaging the pelt.

Although alternative traps have been proposed, such as a padded leghold trap or a cage trap, wild animals still try to escape, breaking their teeth and causing other severe injuries. Other problems posed by trapping include the large number of non-target species such as dogs, cats, birds and other animals that get trapped, injured and killed, and the disruption of healthy wildlife populations. Trappers call these animals 'trash kills' because they have no economic value.

Commercial trapping takes place mainly in the United States, Canada and Russia, with smaller numbers of animals caught in countries such as Argentina and New Zealand.

Four million wild animals are killed in the United States each year by 160,000 part-time trappers, who supply the pelts to the fashion industry. A decade ago the situation was even worse: 17 million wild fur-bearing animals were killed by 300,000 trappers.

However, the statistics show that the number of trappers has dropped. The European Union's ban on the importation of fur from countries that use leghold traps, and years of lobbying and trade pressure on the US and Canadian governments, have had a significant impact on the use of traps.

## 4

### CAPTIVE BREEDING OF WILDLIFE FOR COMMERCIAL USE



Some wild animals, including bears, tigers, civets, minks and foxes, are bred in captivity for commercial purposes. They are treated as domestic animals, and their natural behavioural needs are completely denied. Animal welfare is totally compromised in these captive facilities, where animals are raised under intensive and very stressful conditions.

#### a) Bear Farming

The use of bear parts in Chinese medicines dates back over 3,000 years. Bear gall or bile is believed to be effective for a variety of conditions, including reducing fever and inflammation, for cooling the liver and for treating hepatitis. The use of bear galls in traditional medicine is widespread in many Asian countries, including Japan, Korea, Singapore, Taiwan, Vietnam, Malaysia and Thailand.

Traditionally, bears were hunted and killed in order to obtain the gall bladder for medicinal use, leading to a worldwide decline in bear populations. In the 1980s, as bears in the wild became increasingly rare, a new form of exploitation of bears appeared – bear farming. Bear farming was a technique originating in North Korea but which quickly expanded into China and then South Korea and Vietnam.

The argument put forward in favour of bear farms is that the bile extracted from one farmed bear, in one year, would provide the equivalent quantity of bile obtained from killing 40 bears in the wild for their gall bladders. However, there are serious animal welfare concerns associated with the bear-farming industry, including confinement in small, barren cages and cruel bile extraction techniques. Conservation concerns also exist as bears in farms have often been taken from the wild.

The Asiatic black bear, the main bear species held in bear farms in China, is listed on Appendix I of CITES, meaning that all international commercial trade in live specimens, body parts or derivatives is banned. An illegal trade, however, still continues.

**The bear farming industry in China is going through a process of consolidation and expansion.** The smaller farms are closing and the larger farms are expanding in size. The result

is fewer farms but with more bears. In 1992, there were 600 farms with approximately 6,000 bears. At the end of 2002, there were 167 farms with approximately 9,000 bears. A WSPA funded investigation in 2003 visited eight bear farms in the northeast of China and in those eight bear farms alone, owners reported a total of 4,793 bears. Although an accurate figure of the total number of bears in Chinese bear farms is currently unavailable, it is clear that the quantities of bear bile produced by farms has actually increased market demand. This can be seen in the wide range of products from shampoo to throat lozenges and wine.

Bear bile farming also takes place in Korea and Vietnam. Due to public pressure, the Korean authorities banned the extraction of bile in the early 1990s. However, the bears remain in the farms.

#### **ESTIMATED NUMBER OF BEARS IN BEAR FARMS:**

**VIETNAM: 3,927 BEARS IN 1,059 FARMS (OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT FIGURES 2005)**

**KOREA: 1,800 IN 78 FARMS (OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT FIGURES 2004)**

**CHINA: 7,002 BEARS IN 247 FARMS (OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT FIGURES 1999)\***

**\*an accurate figure for China is currently unavailable; the last official government figure was given in 1999**

Following a long-standing WSPA campaign, the Vietnamese government agreed in February 2005 to establish a national task force to phase out bear farming in Vietnam. Plans for registering and microchipping all bears in captivity, phasing out the breeding of bears on bear farms, and strengthening the ban on taking of bears from the wild were agreed between WSPA and the Vietnamese government.

Bear farming should end on the grounds of extreme animal cruelty, the negative effects on wild bear conservation, and the existence of suitable herbal traditional medicines and synthetic alternatives to bear bile.

Consumer demand for bear bile products needs to be stopped. This can be achieved by actively promoting the herbal and synthetic alternatives to bear bile.

#### **b) Civet Farming**

Civet musk is used in perfumes by several perfumeries in France. Civet musk is produced in Ethiopia, where approximately 3,000 civets are kept in primitive conditions on over 200 farms. Over 1,000 kilograms of musk are exported from Ethiopia to France each year.

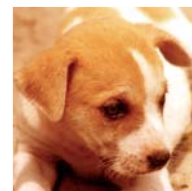
There are considerable animal welfare problems associated with civet farming. Animals are taken from the wild and held in small confined wooden cages with inadequate food and bedding. Almost 40% of civets die within the first three weeks following capture.

The musk is extracted by squeezing the perineal gland at the base of the tail. It is a very painful and traumatic process, which often results in physical injuries.

Civet musk is a completely non-essential ingredient for the perfume industry as musk can be artificially synthesised and the synthetic form is already used in many commercially available perfumes.

#### **c) Fur Farming**

The fur trade is a multi-billion-dollar, worldwide industry. From 'animal to coat', several sectors of the fur industry are involved. The breeder or the trapper kills and skins the animals.





Through a dealer or cooperative, the skins are sold at auctions. The buyers are dealers or larger manufacturers who buy the skins and stitch them into coats or other articles. Dressed skins and coats are mostly traded through fur fairs around the world. The furrier or department store retailer then sells the coats to the public.

Fur is also used out of economic necessity in some areas of the world, although this is becoming more rare as alternative products become increasingly available. The use of fur in the fashion industry is completely gratuitous, as there are many alternative products available.

There are a number of animal welfare and conservation issues associated with both captured and farmed fur animals, such as trapping methods, husbandry conditions and killing methods.

**85% percent of the fur industry's skins come from animals in fur farms.** These farms can hold thousands of animals that are intensively farmed in a similar way worldwide. Other sources include trapped or hunted animals, stolen pets and surplus animals from stray control programmes. Please refer to the 'Farm Animal' chapter for an overview of the welfare implications of fur farms.

#### HOW MANY ANIMALS DOES IT TAKE TO MAKE A FUR COAT?

**12-15 LYNX**

**10-15 WOLVES OR COYOTES**

**15-20 FOXES**

**60-80 MINKS**

**27-30 RACOONS**

**10-12 BEAVERS**

**60-100 SQUIRRELS**

(SOURCE: FUR FREE ALLIANCE [HTTP://INFORMATION.COM/FACTS.PHP](http://information.com/facts.php))

## 5

### EXOTIC PET TRADE

The exotic pet trade involves the buying and selling of wildlife for use as pets. Animals can either be caught from the wild, or sold from captive-breeding establishments that resemble farms. The exotic pet trade is a huge industry and flourishes both as a legal and illegal activity.

Much of the exotic pet trade is dominated by reptiles and birds. The live reptile and amphibian trade is largely unregulated, with comparatively few species listed on CITES. Until recent years, most reptiles traded were taken from the wild. Large profit margins, coupled with low transportation costs, have made the reptile trade a lucrative business.

The trade has many negative welfare and conservation implications associated with the capture, transport and sale of these animals. The majority of wild-trapped animals die from the stress and disease that is associated with every stage of their journey. Once the animal is sold, its welfare problems can continue. In the first instance, it is not likely to be suitable as a household pet. Second, as the animal is likely to have been subjected to high levels of stress and possibly injury or disease, it may not survive for a long time.

The owner may not know about specific husbandry or nutritional requirements. Conditions may not allow the animal to behave naturally and this can lead to physical and mental disorders such as self-mutilation: grey parrots plucking out their feathers, monkeys chewing their forelimbs or tails



etc. Animals are also unable to engage in natural behavioural patterns, such as searching for food or patrolling a territory.

As exotic animals can be very expensive and time-consuming to maintain properly, animals are often neglected, become sick and may be abandoned once the novelty has worn off. This abandonment is obviously detrimental to the animal – in a strange environment, its chances



### **THE SPECIES SURVIVAL NETWORK WWW.SSN.ORG**

**THE SPECIES SURVIVAL NETWORK (SSN) IS AN EXAMPLE OF AN EFFECTIVE COALITION FOR THE PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, BETWEEN CONSERVATION, ENVIRONMENTAL AND ANIMAL PROTECTION ORGANISATIONS WORKING ON WILDLIFE TRADE REGULATIONS THROUGH THE CONVENTION OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE OF ENDANGERED SPECIES (CITES).**

- **SSN coordinates the activities of more than 70 member groups around the world to help secure CITES protection for wildlife affected by international trade.**
- **SSN provides organisations with the information they need to participate in the CITES process. SSN offers an internet discussion list and regular updates on wildlife issues and relevant global press.**
- **SSN establishes links with governments and officials who are responsible for wildlife trade issues and its regular publication, CITES Digest, is mailed to all CITES Parties prior to and in between, Conferences of the Parties. The publication helps relevant authorities to understand developments pertaining to CITES, wildlife trade in general and the position of NGOs on certain issues.**
- **SSN's legal and scientific research and analysis provides CITES Parties and the media with information to better understand proposals and resolutions considered for adoption by the Parties and the impact that these may have on the survival of certain species.**
- **SSN's Working Groups combine specialists from different professions within SSN's membership, including biologists, lawyers and trade and enforcement experts.**
- **These Working Groups develop and implement plans to advocate CITES protection for species in trade. The SSN has Working Groups on Elephants, Whales and Dolphins, Birds, Bears, Marine Fish, Tigers, Big Cats, Primates, Sea Turtles, Wildlife Use, Trophy Hunting and Implementation.**
- **With its joint effort and collective lobbying activities for wildlife protection, SSN has campaigned successfully to prevent the lifting of the ban on international ivory trade for several Southern African countries and also secured the rejection of Japan's proposal to decrease protection of the minke whale, at the 13th meeting of the Parties to CITES in 2004.**

of survival are low and it may die of malnutrition, disease or injury. Furthermore, it can spread diseases to the local wildlife population. If large numbers of exotic animals are abandoned, they can also create an imbalance in the local ecosystem.

Orangutans, listed as a CITES Appendix I species, are a typical example. Orangutans are hunted in their natural habitats in Indonesia and smuggled into countries such as Taiwan, Japan and Thailand. Young orangutans taken from their mothers and sold in pet markets attract owners who purchase them as pets to keep in small flats or houses, but who know little about their natural behaviour or biological needs. When, years later, the orangutans grow to their natural size, the owners cannot cope and cage or abandon their 'pets'. The animals may also become diseased due to lack of veterinary care.

## 6

### ANIMAL PROTECTION STRATEGIES

In order to conserve and protect wildlife, animal protection groups have used various strategies and campaign actions through the years. The following are examples of what has been, and could be, done:

#### a) The Power of Coalitions

The industries and individuals that utilise and exploit wildlife employ far more people than animal protection groups and are often richer and more organised in operating their businesses. It is no longer effective for animal protection organisations to work in isolation, as a single group fighting against powerful industries and addressing so many complex issues. It is vital that animal protection organisations work closely not only with each other, but also with different types of NGOs who may have different concerns regarding the same issues. These benefits include the following:

- Attract more media attention
- More manpower and resources can be put together for a bigger and more organised campaign
- More credibility for the NGOs and raising the profile of the issue
- Collective lobbying of politicians or decision-makers often leads to a more positive outcome or feedback
- Enabling animal protection to extend the concerns of animal welfare to a bigger arena
- Enabling groups to share work and tasks and to tackle the issue from various angles.

#### b) Public Education

- Explaining the importance of conserving wildlife populations and protecting individual species
- Revealing the cruelty and animal welfare concerns behind the commercial exploitation of wildlife
- Educating consumers on the serious impact of consuming wildlife products
- Providing humane alternatives to the use of wildlife in traditional medicines
- Working with the media and through multi-media campaigns to expose the cruel practices of commercial industries
- Asking the public to raise their concerns with lawmakers or officials.



#### c) Analysing Economic Factors

Wildlife-exploiting industries and other opponents of wildlife protection often use economic arguments to justify the need to continue exploitation for commercial use. They repeatedly argue that there are tangible economic benefits for local communities, a specific industry or nation in the trading and exploitation of wildlife, especially of endangered species. This argument often seems to win support from both the media and the public.



It is important that animal protection groups examine closely the economic arguments being put forward in debate. It is often found that economic arguments quoted are either incorrect or used misleadingly in favour of our opponents.

Animal protection groups should take the initiative to work closely with economists or to encourage them to conduct a study of the issues from an economic angle, so that their robust data and arguments can be utilised to combat unrealistic claims or projections. For example, a report produced by the Centre for International Economic Studies on 'The Economics of Captive Breeding and Endangered Species Conservation', demonstrates how captive breeding of wildlife for commercial use will not help wildlife conservation. The report brings a new angle and persuasive evidence to the argument for the protection of wildlife.

The following example reveals how animal protection groups analysed and combated government and fishery industry claims, with regard to the supposed economic benefits of seal hunting.

**The ACTIVE CONSERVATION AWARENESS PROGRAMME (ACAP) tackles the illegal wildlife trade and the market for traditional medicines, exotic food, luxury goods and fashion trade by educating consumers, with the view of reducing demand for endangered species products.**

Established by an international conservation organisation, WILDAID, ACAP uses high-profile celebrities, cultural heroes and innovative multi-media campaigns to target consumers, particularly in countries where demand for products is high, but awareness of the threats to endangered species is low.

ACAP receives support from over 50 high-profile Asian, African and Western celebrities including martial arts legend Jackie Chan; Bollywood actor Amitabh Bachchan; Ethiopian long-distance runner Haile Gebreselassie; and Hollywood stars Ralph Fiennes and Minnie Driver. Their TV celebrity messages, based around the core ACAP theme 'WHEN THE BUYING STOPS, THE KILLING CAN TOO' are broadcast to up to one billion people around the world every week, via ACAP's international media supporters such as CNN International, Discovery Networks, Star TV and terrestrial stations.

Regional results have been very encouraging: 78% of viewers in Taiwan reported that they would never use endangered species products again, and 30% of viewers in Thailand reported they had stopped eating shark fin soup as a result of the ACAP campaign.

In addition to recruiting cultural leaders, ACAP also works locally to engage key political leaders in directly endorsing and assisting regional campaigns, through effective enforcement of wildlife crime laws.

ACAP also enlists local partners to support broader field and community work with schools, colleges and local media.

Visit the web site for more information: [www.wildaid.org/acap](http://www.wildaid.org/acap).

#### **Analysis of economic factors of the Canadian seal hunt**

It is often argued that the seal hunt is important to the economy of Atlantic Canada.

According to the industry's own figures:

- Commercial sealing only accounted for 0.06% of Newfoundland's GDP in 1997.
- It provided the equivalent of only 100-120 full-time jobs.



- In the past seven years alone, more than \$20 million has been provided to the sealing industry through government grants and interest-free loans.
- It is estimated that the total value of the seal hunt to Atlantic Canada equals the annual revenues of one McDonald's outlet.

**Fact:** The seal hunt badly tarnishes Canada's international image, putting at risk other legitimate industries, such as tourism. Direct federal and provincial subsidies for seal meat ceased in 2000, but subsidies to sealing associations and to industries for the research, development and processing of seal products continue. Some economists have noted that when factors such as government-funded icebreaking services and lost revenue from tourism are considered, the commercial seal hunt may represent a net loss to the economy of Newfoundland.

**Fact:** According to the Newfoundland government, the value of the 1998 hunt was \$8.75 million, declining to \$7.5 million in 1999 and \$2 million in 2000.

**Fact:** Since the value of the entire Newfoundland fishing industry exceeded \$1 billion in both 1999 and 2000, the commercial seal hunt clearly plays only a small role in Newfoundland's economy.

#### d) Wildlife Rehabilitation and Sanctuaries

Wildlife rehabilitation involves caring for sick, injured or orphaned wildlife. Wildlife confiscated from illegal trade is often sent to a rehabilitation centre for treatment and subsequent assessment of its suitability for release back into the wild. A rehabilitation programme or centre may be run by a national government or NGO.

Animals that are unsuitable for release may be kept in the rehabilitation centre, or are transferred to other locations to live out the rest of their natural lives. Some animals may have lost their natural ability to survive in the wild because of injury or long-term confinement. When animals are born in captivity and reared by humans, the chances of being released are even more limited, and wildlife sanctuaries are needed to home them.

In general, a sanctuary consists of a semi-wild habitat with a boundary fence. An animal sanctuary is different from a zoo. A sanctuary's animals are rescued because of animal abuse or abandonment. These animals may be rescued from circuses, roadside zoos, laboratories, canned hunts or public lands. Most importantly, there should be no breeding in a wildlife sanctuary. Sanctuaries are often run by NGOs and most are not open to the public all year round.

WSPA's Liberty campaign has resulted in the building of several bear sanctuaries in Greece, Turkey, Hungary, Thailand, Laos PDR, India, Pakistan and most recently Romania. Bears living in these sanctuaries include those rescued from a life of abuse as dancing bears or baiting bears.

Another group in the USA, The Fund for Animals, operates several sanctuaries and its 1,300-acre Texas sanctuary has more than 900 animals including elephants, chimpanzees, donkeys and ostriches.

## 7

### QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

#### Q What has caused the decline of wildlife species?

**A** Many species populations are declining to critical levels because important habitats are being destroyed, fragmented and degraded. Ecosystems are being destabilised through climate change, pollution, invasive species and direct human impact such as wildlife poaching and trading.





### **Q Are there any international bodies or agreements that provide data on wildlife populations and control the wildlife trade in endangered species?**

**A** The International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) was founded in 1948. In 1990 the name was shortened to IUCN – The World Conservation Union. IUCN monitors the state of the world's species and publishes the 'IUCN Red List of Threatened Species'. It also gives policy advice and technical support to global secretariats and the parties to several international conventions such as CITES.

The Red List is the most comprehensive inventory of the global conservation status of plant and animal species and is widely recognised by governments, scientists and NGOs. It uses a set list of criteria to evaluate the extinction risk of thousands of species and subspecies.

The list classifies species into eight different categories. Apart from the first two categories, Extinct and Extinct in the Wild, any species listed under Critically Endangered (CR) or Endangered (EN) provide the main focus for efforts to prevent species extinction. The information on the Red List is updated annually on the IUCN website and a full analysis of the data is published every three to four years.

The UN Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) is the body responsible for regulating international trade in endangered species. CITES came into force in 1975 and as of 2005 has 167 member countries who are required to implement and enforce national legislation to support CITES regulations and help prevent illegal trade. For more detailed information regarding CITES, please refer to the chapter on 'Animal Protection Legislation'.

### **Q How serious is worldwide illegal wildlife trade?**

**A** Despite the existence of CITES legislation and enforcement, and despite the efforts of NGOs, there is still a large, organised and profitable illegal wildlife trade, estimated at more than ten billion US dollars a year. The illegal wildlife trade is almost as profitable as the illegal drugs trade, yet the penalties for wildlife smugglers are much more lenient.

### **Q What are the conservation implications of taking animals from the wild?**

**A** Taking animals from the wild may result in imbalances in local ecology and possible associated environmental damage. If enough animals are removed from a small population, it may result in that species vanishing from that region and could be potentially disastrous for the survival of the species worldwide.

### **Q What are the animal welfare concerns of taking animals from the wild?**

**A** The capture and removal of animals from the wild has many consequences. Rough collection techniques can result in stress, injury, or death. Animals may be caught in inhumane traps, clubbed, or dragged from their dens, resulting in severe stress and injury. They may be kept in overcrowded holding cages for days or weeks with limited or no access to food and water, until sufficient animals have been collected for a shipment.

These animals are then transported, often over long distances, nationally and internationally. They are likely to be kept in overcrowded conditions, with insufficient food or water (or sometimes with none at all), particularly in cases of illegal trade. Hungry and dehydrated animals weigh less than their normal body weight, so they are cheaper to transport. Different species may be shipped together, leading to fights and injuries. Animal welfare can be severely compromised by such conditions and the resulting stress can predispose them to disease and mortality, due to suppression of their immune systems.



The global trade in exotic animals also causes the spread of diseases to different countries and can introduce previously unknown diseases to indigenous wildlife. Knowledge about these diseases may not be adequate in new countries and there may not be any suitable treatment or prevention there, creating conditions for potential epidemics.

**Q Why can't we just open the trade, satisfy the demand and regulate it properly so the black market will be eliminated?**

**A** History shows us that once legal (and illegal) markets are established for wildlife parts, they cannot be easily legislated away. The enforcement of legislation is always a challenge for authorities and CITES. Deficiencies in manpower, budgets and knowledge of wildlife and wildlife parts are the most common problems for law enforcement agencies regarding the wildlife trade.

Because of the difficulties associated with identifying wildlife parts in trade, known as the 'look-alike' problem, the market for wildlife products or parts has resulted in other species being killed or misidentified in trade. For example, a recent DNA analysis of items labelled as seal penises purchased in the marketplace found not only harp seal penises, but also those from endangered species such as the African wild dog and the grey wolf.

As long as a market exists and profits are to be made, the pressure to poach a species will continue.

Encouraging a legal trade in wildlife, parts and products could result in unsustainable harvesting practices and threaten wild populations worldwide even further.

**Q Why can't we breed endangered species in captive facilities so that live animals, their parts and products can be traded? Wouldn't this resolve the problem of illegal poaching and killing of wildlife?**

**A** Breeders and some countries have argued that a stable, legal source of wildlife, parts and their products from captive breeding facilities will relieve the pressure on wild populations and raise income for the country and individuals involved. Examples have shown that on the contrary, captive breeding of wild animals actually represents a greater threat to wild populations and jeopardises other conservation gains for a particular species.

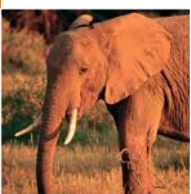
Currently it is not possible to identify whether a live animal found on sale has been bred in captivity or caught in the wild. There is also no laboratory technique that can identify the original source of a wildlife part or products, whether from a captive-bred animal or not, making enforcement of laws against illegal wildlife trade extremely difficult. To allow the legal trade of captive wildlife and associated products therefore often leads to increased poaching of animals in the wild.

It has been argued that if supplies were generated from captive-bred animals, wildlife commodity prices would fall, thereby lowering the incentive to poach species in the wild. However, several economists have stated that the above 'supply side policies', are based on naïve assumptions and are not applicable to the real market situation.

**Q How can we ensure that animal welfare concerns are considered for control of 'pests' and alien species?**

**A** Pest or alien species control should only be carried out when it is unavoidable. Suitable measurements to identify the original cause of the problem should be investigated. A number of measures can be taken to ensure welfare is safeguarded:

- Deal with the problem early, when the number of pests is still relatively small
- Research humane methods for killing



- Use alternative methods, for example: live traps and relocation, infertility drugs, encouragement of natural predators or biological control, such as the introduction of infertile males.

### Q How can we reduce the commercial exploitation of wildlife?

A We can help reduce commercial exploitation by:

- Reducing consumer demand
- Providing alternative products
- Providing alternative forms of employment
- Providing a non-invasive form of commercialisation such as eco-tourism. Whale watching instead of hunting whales is a good example.



**WHEN THE BUYING STOPS, THE KILLING CAN TOO! ~ ACAP, WildAid**



## FURTHER RESOURCES

### Websites

#### Animal Protection Institute: Fact Sheets

[www.api4animals.org/14.htm#FactSheets](http://www.api4animals.org/14.htm#FactSheets)

#### Animal Transportation Association (ATA)

[www.aata-animaltransport.org/](http://www.aata-animaltransport.org/)

#### Ape Alliance 1998

The African Bushmeat Trade – A Recipe for Extinction  
[www.4apes.com/bushmeat/report/bushmeat.pdf](http://www.4apes.com/bushmeat/report/bushmeat.pdf)

#### Canned Hunting in South Africa

[www.bornfree.org.uk/big.cat/bcatnews013.shtml](http://www.bornfree.org.uk/big.cat/bcatnews013.shtml)

#### Captive Animals' Protection Society

Making A Killing: South Africa's canned lion scandal  
[www.captiveanimals.org/hunting/index.htm](http://www.captiveanimals.org/hunting/index.htm)

#### Captive Wild Animal Protection Coalition

[www.cwapc.org/](http://www.cwapc.org/)

#### Care for the Wild International

[www.careforthewild.org/](http://www.careforthewild.org/)

#### Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora

[www.cites.org/](http://www.cites.org/)

#### Environmental Investigation Agency

[www.eia-international.org/](http://www.eia-international.org/)

#### The Fund for Animals

[www.fund.org](http://www.fund.org)



**Fur Free Alliance**

[www.information.com/](http://www.information.com/)

**Global 'Whalewatch' Campaign**

[www.whalewatch.org](http://www.whalewatch.org)

**Humane Society of the United States – Wild Neighbours: The Humane Approach to Living with Wildlife**

[www.hsus.org/ace/14917](http://www.hsus.org/ace/14917)

**International Air Transport Association (IATA)**

[www.iata.org/](http://www.iata.org/)

**International Fund for Animal Welfare: Seal Campaign Central**

[www.kintera.org/faf/home/default.asp?ievent=20480](http://www.kintera.org/faf/home/default.asp?ievent=20480)

**International Primate Protection League**

[www.ippl.org](http://www.ippl.org)

**International Wildlife Coalition**

[www.iwc.org/](http://www.iwc.org/)

**International Wildlife Rehabilitation Council**

[www.iwrc-online.org/](http://www.iwrc-online.org/)

**IUCN – The World Conservation Union**

[www.iucn.org/](http://www.iucn.org/)

**IUCN Red List of Endangered Species**

[www.redlist.org/](http://www.redlist.org/)

**Journal of International Wildlife Law & Policy**

[www.jiwlw.com/](http://www.jiwlw.com/)

**Species Survival Network**

[www.ssn.org/](http://www.ssn.org/)

**TRAFFIC**

[www.traffic.org/](http://www.traffic.org/)

**Whale and Dolphin Conservation Society**

[www.wdcs.org/](http://www.wdcs.org/)

**Wild Animal Captivity Trade: The Rose-Tinted Menagerie**

[www.captiveanimals.org/news/2003/menagerie.htm](http://www.captiveanimals.org/news/2003/menagerie.htm)

**Books****The Animal Estate: The English and Other Creatures in the Victorian Age**

Harriet Ritvo

Publisher: Penguin Books (1987)

ISBN 0140118187

**Animal Underworld: Inside America's Black Market for Rare and Exotic Species**

Alan Green & The Center for Public Integrity  
Publisher: Public Affairs, USA (1999)  
ISBN 1891620282

**The Astonishing Elephant**

Shana Alexander  
Publisher: Random House (2000)  
ISBN 0679456600

**The Behaviour of Captive Polar Bears**

Alison Ames  
Publisher: Universities Federation for Animal Welfare (UFAW)  
ISBN 0900767812

**Beyond The Bars: The Zoo Dilemma**

Virginia McKenna, Will Travers & Jonathon Wray  
Publisher: Thorsons Publishing Group Ltd. (1987)  
ISBN: 0722513631

**The Biology of Animal Stress: Basic Principles and Implications for Animal Welfare**

Moberg & Mench  
Publisher: CABI Publishing (2000)  
ISBN 0851993591

**Consuming Nature: A Photo Essay on African Rain Forest Exploitation**

Anthony L. Rose, Russell A. Mittermeier, Olivier Langrand,  
Okyeame Ampadu-Agyei, Thomas M. Butynski  
Publisher: Altisma (2003)  
ISBN 0974553913

**A Crowded Ark: The Role of Zoos in Wildlife Conservation**

Jon Luoma  
Publisher Houghton Mifflin (1987)  
ISBN: 0395408792

**Eating Apes (California Studies in Food & Culture)**

Janet K. Museveni, Dale Peterson & Karl Ammann  
Publisher: University of California Press (2003)  
ISBN: 0520230906

**Ethics on the Ark: Zoos, Animal Welfare and Wildlife Conservation**

M. Hutchins, E. F. Stevens, T. L. Maple  
Publisher: University of Chicago Press  
ISBN: 1560986891

**Flight to Extinction: The Wild-Caught Bird Trade**

A report by the Animal Welfare Institute and the Environmental Investigation Agency  
Publisher: Environmental Investigation Agency  
ISBN: 0951634224



**The Global War Against Small Cetaceans: A Second Report**

Environmental Investigation Agency  
Publisher: Environmental Investigation Agency  
ISBN: 0951634216

**International Wildlife Trade: A Cites Sourcebook**

Ginette Hemley  
Publisher: Island Press  
ISBN: 1559633484

**The Last Panda**

George B. Schaller  
Publisher: University of Chicago Press (1994)  
ISBN 0226736296

**Managing Habitats for Conservation**

William J. Sutherland (Editor), David A. Hill (Editor)  
Publisher: Cambridge University Press  
ISBN: 0521447763

**Marine Protected Areas for Whales, Dolphins and Porpoises:  
A World Handbook for Cetacean Habitat Conservation**

Erich Hoyt  
Publisher: Earthscan  
ISBN: 1844070638

**Meant To Be Wild: The Struggle to Save Endangered Species Through Captive Breeding**

Jan DeBlieu  
Publisher: Fulerum  
ISBN: 1555911668

**Red Ice: My Fight to Save the Seals**

Brian Davies  
Publisher: Methuen Publishing  
ISBN: 0413423506

**Reptiles: Misunderstood, Mistreated and Mass-marketed**

Clifford Warwick  
Publisher: Trust for the Protection of Reptiles, UK (1990)  
ISBN: 0951621009

**Sparing Nature: The Conflict Between Human Population Growth and Earth's Biodiversity**

Jeffrey K. McKee  
Publisher: Rutgers University Press  
ISBN: 0813531411

**Stereotypic Animal Behaviour: Fundamentals and Applications to Welfare**

A.B. Lawrence (Editor), J. Rushen (Editor)  
Publisher: Cabi Publishing (1993)  
ISBN: 0851988245



**Through Animals' Eyes: True Stories from a Wildlife Sanctuary**

Lynn Marie Cuny

Publisher: University of North Texas Press.

ISBN: 1574410628

**Wild Mammals in Captivity: Principles and Techniques**

D. G. Kleiman et al

Publisher: University of Chicago Press

ISBN: 0226440036

**WSPA Resources****The Bear Bile Business**

The global trade in bear products from China to Asia and beyond (2002)

**Bears of the World**

Education Support Pack (2003)

**Bushmeat**

Africa's conservation crisis (2000)

**Caged Cruelty**

WSPA and KSBK (2002)

An inquiry into animal welfare at Indonesian zoos

**Civet Farming**

An Ethiopian investigation (1998)

**Concepts in Animal Welfare**

A syllabus to assist with the teaching of animal welfare in veterinary faculties (2003)

**Fashion Victims**

Carol McKenna (1998)

An inquiry into the welfare of animals on fur farms

**The Illegal Trade in Hawksbill Turtles**

Case studies from Indonesia and Japan (2003)

**Real Fashion Victims**

WSPA and Fur Free Alliance (1998)

The facts about fur farming, a short version of Fashion Victims

**Shell Shocked**

Welfare Implications of the Trade in Marine Turtles (2004)

**Tourism and Animal Welfare**

A Guide for the Tourism Industry (2004)

**Troubled Waters**

WSPA (Ed. Brakes, Philippa; Butterworth, Andrew; Simmonds, Mark; Lymbery, Philip) (2004)

A review of the welfare implications of modern whaling activities



**Turtle Alert**

Jonathan Pearce, Alice Marlow

How the world's biggest industry can help save one of the world's oldest species

**The Veterinary, Behavioural and Welfare Implications of Bear Farming in Asia**

Dr. Barbara, Maas (2000)

**The Zoo Enquiry**

WSPA and the Born Free Foundation (1994)

A full investigation into the claims made by zoos