

5. Wildlife

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Introduction

Today more and more wildlife is becoming extinct in the wild for various reasons such as habitat loss, pollution, human intervention, and commercial use of wildlife. All human societies use wildlife directly and/or indirectly. Humans have not utilised natural resources, including wildlife, in a responsible manner, so ecological processes cannot continue to function and sustain a diverse and healthy environment for the wildlife population.

Conservation and management of wildlife is undoubtedly a very complex issue, which encompasses a wide range of implications for local communities, tourism industries, national economies, and our world heritage. However, to conserve wildlife and prevent it from extinction, animal welfare implications urgently needed to be taken into account.

There are different types of wildlife exploitation, with varying effects on the welfare of the animals involved. Some animals are wild caught 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 severe conservation implications.

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 so we can have elaborate effective strategies and measurements to protect these precious species in the wild.

Wildlife Trade

Wild animals are caught in the wild for the use of their skins, bodies, derivatives and parts as wildlife products or traditional medicines. Live animals are also kept as exotic pets. The financial incentive is the key factor to generate the trade whether it is for the livelihood of an individual hunter or for the profit of a multinational corporation. The trade in wildlife has pushed 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 millions of plants and animals are traded illegally, with a turnover of billions of pounds.

A brief introduction to the problems of individual species follows.

Elephants/Ivory

The process involved in procuring ivory is appalling and cruel. The elephant must be killed before the ivory can be removed - this is done by stoning, poison darts resulting in

slow painful death, or even machine gun slaughter of entire herds at waterholes. Regardless of the mode in which the elephants are killed, 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 because approximately 25% of the ivory is 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. There was a reduction of 50% in elephant populations from 1.3 million to 600,000 in Africa. Finally, in 1989 CITES approved an international ban on the trade in ivory and other elephant products.

However, in recent years consumer countries, such as Japan, and ranging countries like Zimbabwe, Namibia and Botswana have continued lobbying to lift the ban and resume the ivory trade. In 1997, CITES voted to partially lift the trade ban and allow a 'one time' 'experimental' trade for Zimbabwe, Botswana, and Namibia to sell stockpiled ivory to Japan, where there is a major ivory market. The ivory trade started to increase again in 1999, when Japan received ivory from Botswana, Namibia, and Zimbabwe. Then, in 2007 CITES agreed to another 'one time' export of ivory from South Africa, Namibia, Botswana and Zimbabwe.

Bears

All eight species of bears are endangered – five are listed on CITES Appendix I and the remaining three are listed on Appendix II.

Bear species, historically and today, are hunted, both legally and illegally, for a variety of reasons: including trophy hunting (e.g. North America, Europe); pest control (e.g. Japan); for food and for their body fat (formerly Turkey); and medicinal purposes (worldwide). 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). Live bear cubs have also been caught in various countries in Asia (including China, Korea and Vietnam) and used to supplement the breeding stocks for the bear bile farms found in those countries.

Licensed hunting for bears still carried out in many countries such as Canada, Croatia, Russia, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, and the USA.

The use of bear-parts in Chinese medicines dates back over 3,000 years. The use of bear galls in traditional medicine is widely recognised in the Asia region, especially for consuming countries like Japan, Korea, Singapore, Taiwan, Vietnam, Malaysia and Thailand.

However, since the 1980s, a new form of exploitation of bears has appeared – the bear farm industry. This started in North Korea and expanded into China, a similar concept was adopted in South Korea and Vietnam.

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

Tigers

Tigers (*Panthera tigris*) one of four 'big cats' that belong to the Panthera genus. There are

five existing subspecies of tigers including Amur (Siberian), Indochinese, Bengal, South China & Sumatra. Three other tiger subspecies have become extinct in the past 70 years - the Caspian tiger, Java tiger, and Bali tiger. Illegal poaching is one of the major reasons for the extinction of tigers in the wild. Tiger body parts are used in traditional medicine for rheumatism and related ailments and this has been the case for thousands of years in Asia. Live tigers are sold as exotic pets. Traditional Asian medicine uses tiger bone in a number of different formulae.

In the early 1990s, the demand for tiger bone and trade in tiger parts caused the already endangered tiger to come close to extinction in the wild. Major illegal supplying markets still operate in the Southeast Asian range states, especially Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos PDR, Myanmar and Vietnam. There has been little enforcement by authorities against poachers and traders. In other range States, 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.

China and Thailand have several large captive establishments of Tigers. They are called 'tiger farms' which were intended to breed tigers for supplying the market demand for tiger parts. The CITES ban on the trade of tigers and tiger parts has prevented the expansion of farms. These farms are used as a tourist attraction or are professed to be for the tiger re-introduction programme, although there is some evidence of illegal trade from all of them.

In recent decades the manufactured medicines that contain tiger parts are also produced on a large scale and are sold globally. 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 forensics techniques cannot detect the presence of tiger bone in processed mixtures but some manufacturers argue that these products are tiger in name only.

Bushmeat

Bushmeat is the term used to describe the meat from wild, and often endangered, animal species (e.g. chimpanzee, gorilla). 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, leading to a loss of a food source for local people. Also, with many areas becoming increasingly urbanised, bushmeat is eaten for traditional reasons or as a luxury product - not for subsistence.

The increased opening up of forests due to 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. The international bushmeat trade has increased due to the high prices that can be obtained in cities in certain countries – some meat costs £10 – £20 per kg.

Many animals hunted for bushmeat are protected by CITES. All Central and West African countries are signatories to CITES. However, CITES cannot stop hunting and consumption within a country – it can only act on international trade. Also, lack of funds and political issues often leads to lack of enforcement of both CITES and national

regulations and legislation.

Sealing

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 most common species 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 quota for 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 either used for furs or leather. A small amount of seal meat, particularly the flippers, is consumed locally by Newfoundlanders, and some claim it to have an aphrodisiac effect. Seal penises are shipped to Asian markets and can sell for upwards of \$500 US each. Penises are often dried and consumed in capsule form or in a tonic.

Seal hunting is inhumane. International groups such as IFAW & Greenpeace have campaigned on the issue for years and their evidence shows all the horror of the hunt - dragging conscious seal pups across the ice with sharpened boat hooks, stockpiling of dead and dying animals, beating and stomping seals, and skinning seals 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 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 70s & 80s led to the European Union ban on the importation of whitecoat pelts in 1983, and eventually, to the Canadian government banning large-vessel commercial whitecoat hunting in 1987.

Canada's cod fishery collapsed in the early 90s, 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.

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, Namibia, Russia, Norway, and Sweden.

Whaling

Whales are hunted for their meat and other 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 9th century when Spain undertook the first organized hunt. By the 20th century, the Netherlands, Denmark, Britain, France, Germany, Norway, Japan and the United States had begun to kill large numbers of whales.

Certain species of whales were hunted so much that their numbers began to decline. There were fewer whales than there had been before. In 1946 the International Whaling Commission (IWC) was formed to address the issues of whaling and this growing threat to whales. 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 are most often killed using a primitive weapon called a harpoon. The 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 additional suffering and fear in these gentle animals. There is no humane way to kill a whale.

Despite international pressure, the best efforts of the IWC and grassroots movements to 'save the whales' around the world, whaling continues to be a danger facing whales and their future here on earth. WSPA is currently running an international campaign against whaling.

Turtles

Turtles are hunted for their meat and for their shells. In addition to being caught from the wild, turtles are also captive bred for commercial purposes, for their eggs, meat and shell.

Turtles have a set of physiological characteristics, unique to reptiles, which lead to serious welfare concerns during capture and 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.

Injuries sustained during capture, most notably those caused by harpooning, will not kill the turtles immediately but will cause prolonged pain and suffering. Once on board, turtles are stored on their backs and left exposed to the tropical sun. They will often reach critical temperatures and die or become debilitated from heatstroke. It is estimated that 25% of turtles captured die before reaching the shore where they are checked over by prospective buyers.

The slaughter process is of further welfare 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.

Wildlife Kept as Pets

The pet trade involves the global buying and selling of animals for use as pets. The exotic pet trade involves trade in wildlife, and is a huge industry. Species involved can include reptiles, birds, amphibians, mammals and fish. These animals can either be caught from the wild, or sold following captive breeding in establishments that resemble farms. This trade flourishes both as a legal activity as well as in the form of illegal trade.

Much of the exotic pet trade is dominated by reptiles and birds, Unlike the trade in live birds, the live reptile and amphibian trade is largely unregulated, with comparatively few species listed on CITES.

Exotic animals in pet shops can suffer due to a number of reasons: -

- The manager or owner of the shop may not know anything about the requirements of the species, and they may be kept in conditions detrimental to their welfare. For example, they may suffer from malnutrition by being fed inappropriately or inadequately, and they may be housed in conditions that do not meet their temperature or lighting requirements
- The animals may be kept with others of the same or different species, increasing stress, and disease and parasite propagation. This is often increased due to overcrowding and stress caused by handling of the animals by the shop owner or customers
- The shop owner may not be able to give appropriate advice or supply products suitable for the species to the pet owner due to lack of knowledge.

Once the animal is sold, its welfare problems can continue. In the first place, it is not likely to be suitable as a household pet. Secondly, as the animal is likely to have been subjected to high levels of stress and possible injury or disease, it may not survive for a long time. Also, the new owner may not be knowledgeable about specific husbandry or nutritional requirements.

As exotic animals can be very expensive and time-consuming to maintain properly, once the novelty has worn off, animals can end up neglected and sick, or even abandoned.

Wild animals like orangutans, listed as CITES Appendix I species, are a typical example of the victim in exotic pet keeping. Orangutans were hunted from their natural habitats in Indonesia and smuggled into countries like Taiwan, Japan, and Thailand. They were taken from their mothers and sold in pet markets. People were attracted by young baby orangutans and purchased them as pets to keep in small flats or houses. The owners did not know their natural behaviour or biological needs. Years later, when the orangutans grew to their natural size, they were either abandoned in the street or caged. They were also infected by disease due to lack of veterinary care.

Hunting & Trapping

Hunting

Historically, hunting was for human survival. However, in modern society hunting is no longer needed and is merely as a tool of commerce and/or entertainment.

Hunting animals, especially wildlife, has been developed for food, fun, trophy, sport, or trade in their products. Animals so hunted are referred to as 'game animals'. Hunting is also done to control 'vermin' or as wildlife management tool to reduce animal populations which have exceeded the capacity of their range or when individual animals have become a danger or nuisance to humans.

Hunting can be a form of exploitation of animals for entertainment. Hunting jeopardises nature's balance and it is not necessary to control most species' populations. Individual animals can be chased before killing so they suffer all the stress, separation from the group and translocation to new environment. Hunting causes animals injury without killing and very often leads to a prolonged death.

There are thousands of rod and gun clubs in North America and hundred of groups to promote hunting and defend hunting. Among them, some specifically promote worldwide hunting for 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 issue regarding hunting was fox hunting, which was banned in 2005. This was a form of hunting for foxes using a pack of hounds. The pack is often followed by riders on horses. Like all forms of hunting, fox hunting is a blood sport.

Canned Hunting

Canned hunting is a commercial business on private land charging hunters a fee for killing captive animals in an enclosure. Canned hunting started in North America in the 1960s. Canned hunting also advertised under a variety of names such as 'hunting preserves', 'game ranches', or 'shooting preserves'. A canned hunt takes place on a fenced piece of private property where a hunter can pay a fee to shoot a captive animal. 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.

Animals are bred in captivity, purchased from animal dealers, or retired from zoos and circuses. 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 animals are hand reared, they tend to be tame; so consequently 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, an animal 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.

Canned hunting is also spreading 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

Trapping requires less time and energy than most other hunting methods. It is also comparably safe from the hunters' 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: Conibear, snares, leghold traps, and cages. 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 of some sort 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 pull out. 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 their teeth and injuring their mouths, 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. 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 issues involved in 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. These are used for fur coats, and, increasingly, for fur trim on garments, accessories and toys. 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 USA and Canadian government have had a significant impact on the use of traps.

Captive Breeding Wildlife for Commercial Use

Bear farming

Bear gall bladders and bear bile are used in traditional Chinese medicine. The farming of bears for gall bladders and bile was initially started in China in the early 1980s, as a government initiative to help conserve wild bear populations. The case given was that the bile extracted from one farmed bear, in one year, would be the equivalent to killing 40 wild bears for their gall bladders.

However, there are both animal welfare and conservation concerns associated with the bear farming industry. In addition to China, bear farming is also practised in Korea and Vietnam. In China there are around 9,000 bears on 167 farms. There are an estimated 5,000 bears on farms in Vietnam and approximately 1,600 bears on farms in Korea. Due to public pressure, the Korean authorities banned the extraction of bile in the early 1990s. However, the bears remain in the farms.

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. Therefore, there are 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.

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

Bear farming should end on the grounds of: extreme animal cruelty; the negative effects on wild bear conservation; and the existence of suitable herbal TCM and synthetic alternatives to bear bile. Also, consumer demand for the bear bile products needs to be stopped. This can be achieved by actively promoting the herbal and synthetic alternatives to bear bile.

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.

There are considerable animal welfare implications involved in civet farming. The animals are taken from the wild and held in small confined wooden cages. Inadequate food and bedding are provided. 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 totally non-essential for the perfume industry as musk can be artificially synthesised, and this form is already used in many commercially available perfumes.

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 co-operation 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 rarer as alternative products from other parts of the country or world become increasingly available. Using fur in the fashion industry is completely non-essential, because there are many alternative products available.

There are severe animal welfare and conservation implications associated with both wild caught and farmed fur animals, e.g. trapping methods, husbandry conditions, killing methods.

The most farmed fur-bearing animal is the mink, followed by the fox. Rabbits, chinchillas, lynxes, and even hamsters are also farmed for their fur. 64% percent of fur farms are in Northern Europe, 11% are in North America, and the rest are dispersed throughout the world, in countries such as Argentina and Russia.

How many dead animals does it take to make a fur coat?

65 minks	60-80 sable
20-30 domestic cats	130-200 chinchilla
40-50 martens	10-12 badgers
16-20 beavers	10-24 foxes
100-400 squirrels	10-16 otters
12-18 ocelot	60-70 skunks
20-30 wallabies	20-30 raccoons
8-12 lynx	3-5 wolves

Wildlife Rehabilitation & Sanctuary

Wildlife rehabilitation involves caring for sick, injured or orphaned wildlife. Often wildlife are confiscated by the authorities due to illegal trade, and sent to a rehabilitation centre to assess their ability to return to the wild after certain care. A rehabilitation programme or centre could be run by the government or by a NGO. Wildlife rehabilitators are mostly volunteers, who care for the wildlife - many of them are involved in public education programmes regarding wildlife rehabilitation. In some states of the USA, wildlife rehabilitators need to be licensed. After the treatment or care, animals will be assessed with regard to releasing back to their natural habitats. Some animals, of course, are beyond help when found and are humanely euthanised.

The majority of injured, ill and orphaned wild animals handled by rehabilitation centres or programmes are suffering not because of 'natural' causes, but because of human intervention – accidents involving trains, mowers, cars, poisons, oil spills etc. Rehabilitation centres or programmes ease the suffering of these animals by either caring for them until they can be released or humanely euthanising them.

Of course, it is common to find animals that are not suitable to be released and which may continue to stay in the rehabilitation centre or to be transferred to other locations. The major reason is that an animal may have lost its natural ability to survive in the wild because of injury or a long-term confinement. When animals are born in captive facilities, reared by humans and have never lived in a natural environment, the chance for releasing them is even more limited. This leads to the necessity of building sanctuaries for wildlife that can never be released.

Further Resources

🔗 Web Sites

IUCN

<http://www.iucn.org/>

<http://www.redlist.org/>

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

<http://www.cites.org/>

TRAFFIC

<http://www.traffic.org/>

Animal Transportation Association (ATA):

<http://www.ata-animaltransport.org/>

International Air Transport Association (IATA):

<http://www.iata.org/>

Captive Wild Animal Protection Coalition

<http://www.cwapc.org/>

Journal of International Wildlife Law & Policy

<http://www.jiwlpc.com/>

Species Survival Network

<http://www.ssn.org/>

Environmental Investigation Agency

<http://www.eia-international.org/>

Fur Free Alliance

<http://www.information.com/>

International Primate Protection League

<http://www.ippl.org>

International Wildlife Rehabilitation Council

<http://www.iwrc-online.org/>

Whale and Dolphin Conservation Society

<http://www.wdcs.org/>

Journal of International Wildlife Law & Policy

<http://www.jiwlw.com/>

The Captive Protection Society

<http://www.captiveanimals.org/index.htm>

Global 'Whalewatch' Campaign

<http://www.whalewatch.org>

International Fund for Animal Welfare: Seal Campaign Central

<http://www.kintera.org/faf/home/default.asp?ievent=20480>

Wild Animal Captivity Trade: The Rose-Tinted Menagerie,

<http://www.captiveanimals.org/merchandise/index>

Ape Alliance 1998

The African Bushmeat Trade – A Recipe For Extinction.

www.4apes.com/bushmeat/report/bushmeat.pdf

Canned Hunting in South Africa

<http://www.cannedlion.org/>

Books

Wild Animals in Captivity: Principles and Techniques

By: D. G. Kleiman et al

Publisher: University of Chicago Press

ISBN: 0226440036

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

By: M. Hutchins, E. F. Stevens, T. L. Maple

Publisher: University of Chicago Press

ISBN: 1560986891

Managing Habitats for Conservation

By: William J. Sutherland (Editor), David A. Hill (Editor)

Publisher: Cambridge University Press

ISBN: 0521447763

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

By: Jeffrey K. McKee

Publisher: Rutgers University Press

ISBN: 0813531411

International Wildlife Trade: A Cites Sourcebook

By: Ginette Hemley

Publisher: Island Press

ISBN: 1559633484

Through Animals' Eyes: True Stories from a Wildlife Sanctuary

By: Lynn Marie Cuny
Publisher: University of North Texas P.
ISBN: 1574410628

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

By: Erich Hoyt
Publisher: Earthscan
ISBN: 1844070638

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

By: Environmental Investigation Agency
Publisher: The Agency
ISBN: 0951634216

Red Ice: My Fight to Save the Seals

By: Brian Davies
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ISBN: 0413423506

A Crowded Ark: The Role of Zoos in Wildlife Conservation

By: Jon Luoma
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By: Norton, Hutchins, Stevens & Maple,
Publisher: Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, DC (1995)
ISBN: 1-560-98689-1

Meant To Be Wild, The struggle to save endangered species through captive breeding

By: Jan DeBlieu, Fulcrum Publishing,
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ISBN 1555911668

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By: Clifford Warwick
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By: Harriet Ritvo
Publisher: Penguin Books (1987)
ISBN 0140118187

The Astonishing Elephant

By: Shana Alexander
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ISBN 1891620282

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