

- **Importance of Wildlife Management**
- 1. As a source of animal protein and meat production.
- 2. Game viewing and Tourism –human being can relax for life regeneration.
- 3. Income generation to the Nation or state
- 4. Education and Research
- . 5. Protection of Biodiversity
- 6. Genetic conservation
- 7 - Create job opportunities for both skilled and unskilled labour e.g. Researcher, Managers, rangers and market women etc.
- 8. medicinal values. and also animals are used as testing ground for drugs.
- **Brief History (Where the wild animals are living?)**

Wild or **exotic** animals are found in nature. Wild animals have lived for thousands and thousands of years without the direct influence of humans.

Some animals, have adapted to suburban environments. This includes such animals as domesticated cats, dogs, mice

How does a wild animal differ from a domestic animal?

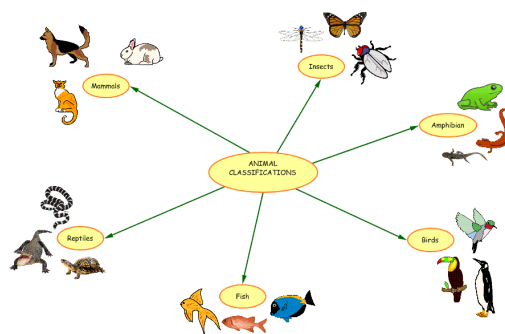
- 1- Domestic animals have been selectively bred for particular traits,
- 2- They can be easily live with human and cannot survive with their own.
- 3- Domestic animals are calm and lack of aggression and living in close to humans.

While :

Wild animals characterized by :

- 1- aggressive
- 2- and not well adapted to living close to human.

Animal classification



A- Classification wild animals based on Existence (survival)

- **1- Extinction:** A species is extinct when there is no doubt that the last individual has died. To call a species extinct, there must have been surveys.
- **2- Endangered:** A species is endangered when all evidence shows that their number has been limited.
- **3- Threatened:** A species is threatened to be endangered and its population going to be decreased.
- **4- - Least concern:** A species is least worry about it, because species are widespread with high numbers and sufficient information available about it.

B- Classification of Wildlife based on habitats

1. **Aquatic wildlife habitats**: can be found in lakes and ponds, rivers and streams, and near coast marine
2. **Forest and woodland wildlife habitats**: animals that live in the area that covered with trees.
3. **Human habitats and wildlife**: examples of Human habitats types, , rural, urban, agriculture land, and conservation Reserve
4. **Shrub and grassland wildlife habitats**.

Relationship of wild animals with other sciences:

- This science is part of other biological science and has a strong relationship with:
- 1) Ecology, environment, and forest management, as well as relationship with geology, soil, rocks and minerals.
- 2) Also it has related to veterinary, parasites science, embryos and genetics, physiology,
- 3) Histology and statistics and economics and pathology
- 4) Biochemistry and meteorological and tourism science and Recreation.
- Note: Suggested Question: Wild animal science has a strong relationship with other biological sciences. Mention them?