



COMMONLY ADOPTED MEASURES FOR THE PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT OF HUMAN CROCODILE CONFLICT MEASURES THAT INVOLVE THE REMOVAL OF CROCODILES/ NESTS/ EGGS

•Short term public safety •Permissible under current laws

 Reactive strategy typically deployed after attacks have begun

•Empty territories likely to be recolonised if crocodile populations are robust •Need to identify problem animals Requires trained personnel

to effectively capture problem individuals

•Long term public safety Preventive strategy

•Expensive over the long-term •Empty territories likely to be recolonised if there are healthy source populations in 🕝 proximity

control stage

SELECTIVE REMOVAL OF **PROBLEM ANIMALS**

ACTIVE REMOVAL OF CROCODILES FROM STIPULATED **ZONES OF CONFLICT/ PUBLIC USE SPACES**

Translocation

Transfer to captive facilities

Crocodile ranches, farms

•> 50% of crocodiles return to their original territories •Displaces conflict to new locations •Multiple captures make crocodiles trap shy •NOT RECOMMENDED BY IUCN

Lethal control/ culls

•Effective strategy in the •Strong opposition from face of space constraints animal rights proponents and expensive captive options

and some conservation constituencies Requires trained personnel to effectively target and euthanise animals •Large-scale culls can result in population extinctions •Not permissible under current laws

Zoos, rescue centres

•Increasing public support through displays

- •Not a financially viable strategy over the long-term as facilities require high initial and maintenance costs, and space (salties display a high level of intraspecific aggression) •Ethically problematic to keep increasing numbers of longlived individuals in captivity
- Potential for revenue generation from the sale of high value crocodile products (esp. unblemished skin of farmed crocodiles) Incentivises public support and engagement on account of economic value creation

•Ethical concerns when animals are housed improperly •Empty territories likely to be colonised if there are healthy populations in proximity Viability is dependent on demand for crocodile products (esp. skin); tied strongly to fads in the fashion industry

Adapted from:Oommen, M.A., R. Whitaker, N. Whitaker, M. Ramesh, M. Ramesh, M. Chandi, G. Webb, S. Pooley, K. Shanker. 2021. State of knowledge and best practices for managing conflict with saltwater crocodiles: potential pathways for India, with special reference to the Andaman islands. Working paper. Madras Crocodile Bank Trust & Dakshin Foundation



Long term population

•Negates/ reduces the need for lethal control/ culling animals at a later

 Cost-effective compared to captive facilities Incentivising public support through potential economic and livelihoods benefits for communities

•Labour intensive •Not permissible under current laws •Potentially problematic when carried out without adequate attention to extraction levels and quotas

 Long term population control •Negates/ reduces the

- need for lethal control/ culling animals at a later stage
- •Cost-effective compared to captive facilities Potential economic and livelihoods benefits for communities
- •Labour intensive
- •Not permissible under current laws
- •Potentially problematic when carried out without adequate attention to removal levels

REMOVAL/ DESTRUCTION OF NESTS

Trophy hunting

HARVESTING OF

EGGS

 Potential strategy to remove large in conflict Potential for revenue generation development of

 Strong opposition from animal rights proponents individuals involved and some conservation constituencies •Requires the regulatory frameworks and protocols Not permissible under current laws

Local/ indigenous use including hunting

- Beneficial for local consumption and food security
- Modest potential for revenue generation and livelihoods improvement Incentivises public support and engagement from economic value creation and local rights
- Strong opposition from animal rights proponents and some conservation constituencies
- •Requires the development of regulatory frameworks and protocols
- •Not permissible under current laws

•Expensive over the long-term







COMMONLY ADOPTED MEASURES FOR THE PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT OF HUMAN CROCODILE CONFLICT

MEASURES THAT DO NOT ENTAIL THE REMOVAL OF CROCODILES



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Improved fishing methods, e.g. biodegradable nets, consideration of crocodile prey requirements

Tourism involving crocodiles in the wild

Compensation schemes

Access to healthcare after attacks

Community involvement

Talks, plays, activities

Community training in handling crocodilians

Engaging with and sharing indigenous knowledge and positive beliefs and practices





zone

Delinea

(identify zones