

Gorillas, trust and trophies: how sustainable is sustainable hunting? Ian Redmond, European Parliament, 20th April 2016 Ape Alliance ~ www.4apes.com ~ Twitter@4apes







"When hunting these great apes, no-one with a spark of feeling can free himself from the thought that killing them is akin to murder. They are so very human and interesting, the young ones so unsuspicious of danger, the older ones of full of curiosity, that hunting them can hardly be called sport... we again crept on, eventually surprising the whole family party of ten or more, squatting about near the top of the bank, for all the world like a lot of solemn pot-bellied black bears; ... on the hill slope opposite, there stalked, unconscious of our presence, my great acquaintance of the morning, crested and bearded head, ruff, silver back and all. A grand sight and a gallant beast, surely. Good for me, I made a bulls'-eye at 200 yards and brought him rolling down the slope – dead".

T. Alexander Barns, 1924, 'Across the Great Craterland to the Congo'



Unintended consequences of trophy hunting:

- Social disruption leading to increased mortality through fighting and infanticide
- Killing the 'best' specimen is the opposite of natural selection, with long term evolutionary consequences if it happens every year.
- Ecological impact removing an individual in his/her prime removes decades worth of the ecological role of that individual.

















- Uganda receives ~20,000 visitors per year to apes
- In 2007, permits brought in \$4.7 million
- Hotels and services created 70,000 jobs
- Tourism now tops foreign exchange earnings
- Brings in about \$300 million per year
- Revenue sharing has funded 181community projects clinics, schools, community centres, bridges, roads, maize mills and a water project.

Source: Uganda Wildlife Authority, 2008.









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The African Bushmeat Trade -A Recipe For Extinction.



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19th January 2016 / Commentary by Russell A. Mittermeier

Russell A. Mittermeier, a primatologist who serves as Executive Vice Chair at Conservation International and Chair of the IUCN SSC Primate Specialist Group, praises the climate agreement signed in Paris for its inclusion of forests, but notes that biodiversity needs more recognition. The views expressed are his own.



• The Paris climate agreement formally recognized the role rainforests play in addressing climate change.

But the importance of wildlife in maintaining forest function is often overlooked, says Russell A.
Mittermeier.



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