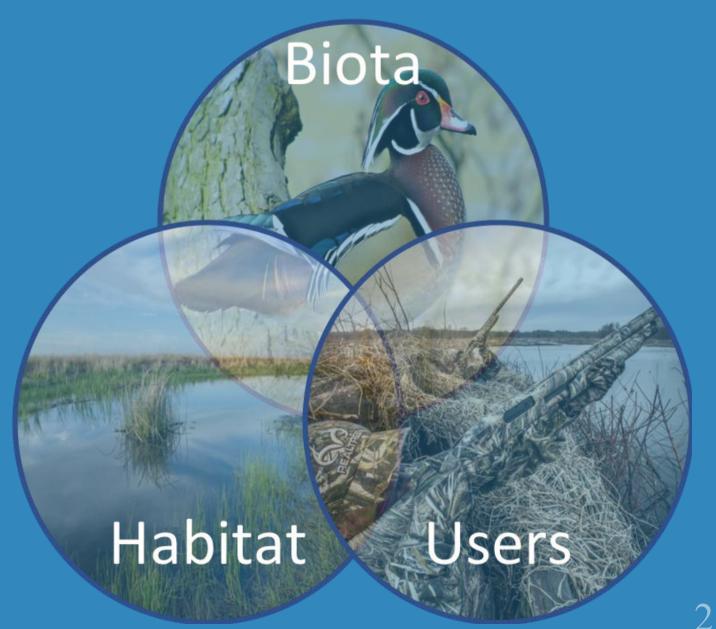
# Learning About People to Better Manage Wildlife

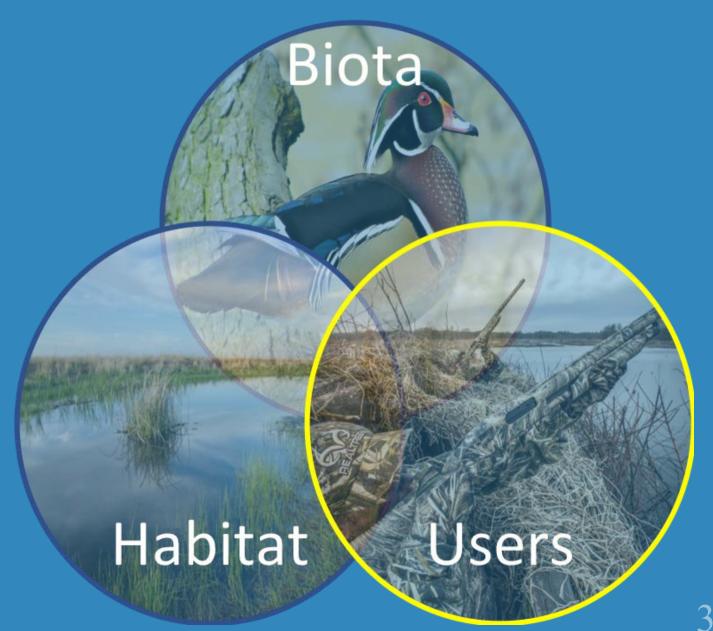
# Rainwater Basin Joint Venture 23rd Annual Informational Seminar

Christopher J. Chizinski





2 / 47



3 / 47

### Values of wildlife: Recreation

- 101.6 million
  Americans
  participated in
  hunting, fishing or
  wildlife viewing
- \$156.3 billion spent on those activities



### Values of wildlife: Education

- Developing cognitive skills in kids
- Environmentally informed citizens
- Citizen science
- Undergraduate and Graduate students



### Values of wildlife: Aesthetics

- Appreciate seeing wildlife in the natural environment
- Symbols
- Artwork, decorations, films



# Values of wildlife: Biological

- Functional role of wildlife in natural communities
- Pollination, seed dispersal, nutrient cycling, predation



### Values of wildlife: Sociocultural

- Hunting and fishing traditions
  - broad family/community involvement
- Opening weekend celebrations and tournaments



### Values of wildlife: Commercial

- Regional economy benefits from expenditures
- Employment to guides
- Economic benefit to landowners who lease land



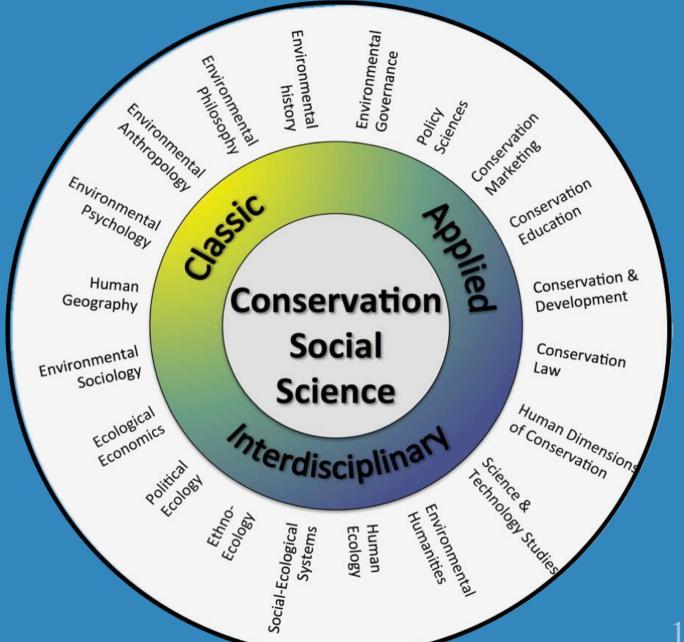








# Human dimensions is ... • How people *value* wildlife • How people affect and are affected by wildlife • How people want wildlife to be managed • How people affect or are affected by wildlife management decisions



Environmental Psychology is the way in which people's thoughts, feelings, and behaviors are influenced by their environment

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- Cognitive approaches
- Motivational approaches
- Satisfaction theory

*Environmental Sociology* – is concerned with what people do as members of a group or when interacting with one another in the context of the environment

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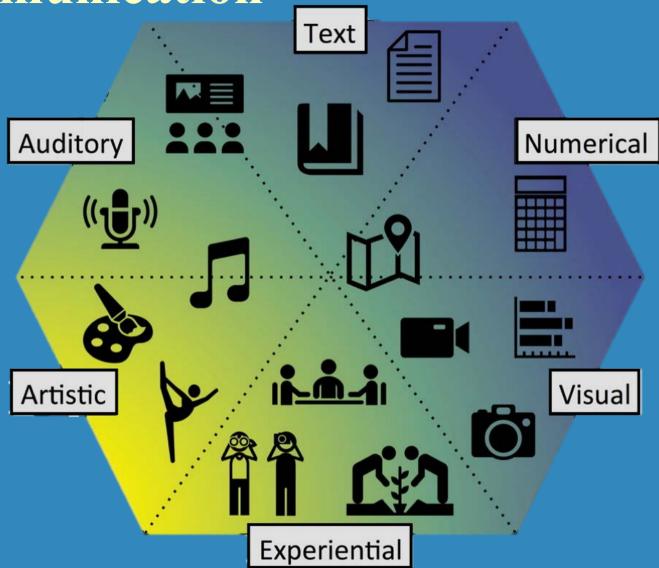
- Prediction of social behavior
- Patterns of regularity in social life
- Social context

Ecological Economics – describes and measures how society meets competing demands among limited resources in the general context of the environment

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- 1. Consumptive use
- 2. Subsistence use
- 3. Non-consumptive use
- 4. Existence values
- 5. Option values

## Communication



# Collecting information



# Collecting information





FishHunt.unl.edu<sub>18/4</sub>

• Barriers to elk hunting in Nebraska

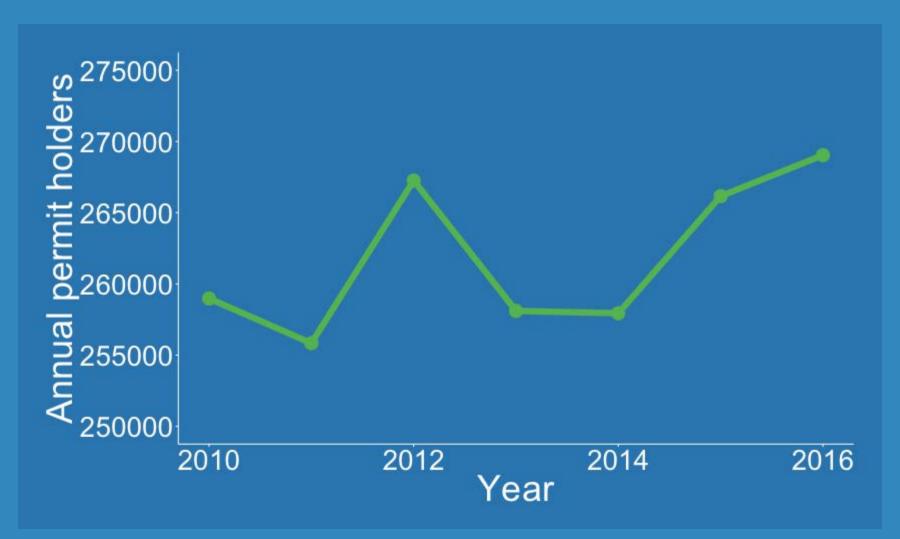
- Barriers to elk hunting in Nebraska
- Motivations of small game hunters

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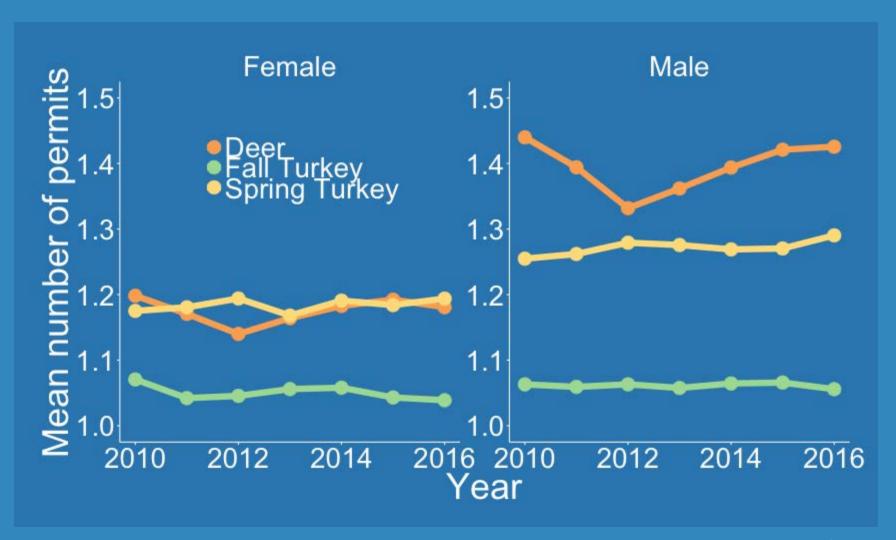
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- Barriers to waterfowl hunting

- Barriers to elk hunting in Nebraska
- Motivations of small game hunters
- Satisfaction of hunting in Nebraska
- Barriers to waterfowl hunting
- Mining of sportsperson database

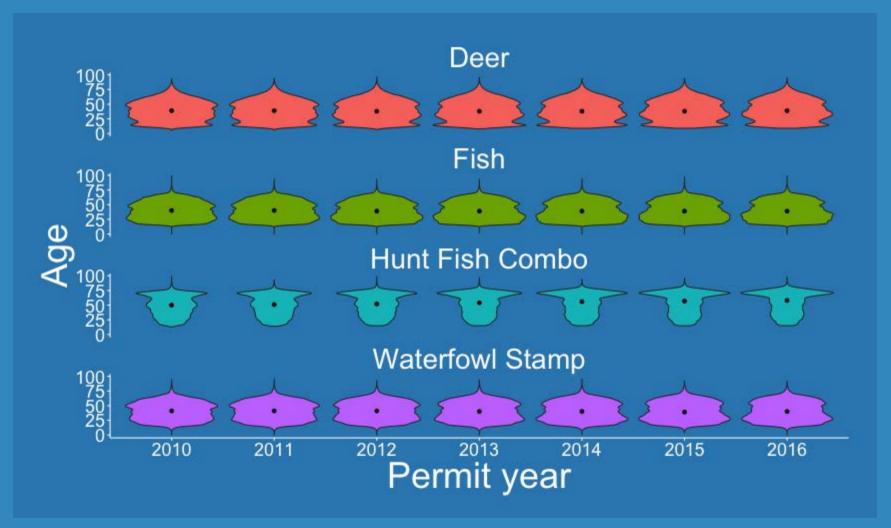
## Number of hunters and anglers



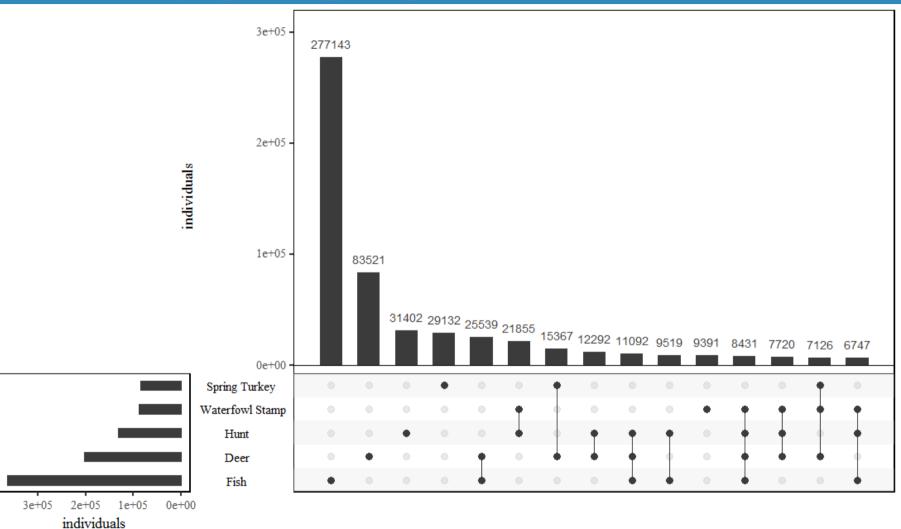
## Mean number of permits per person



# Age distribution of Sportspersons





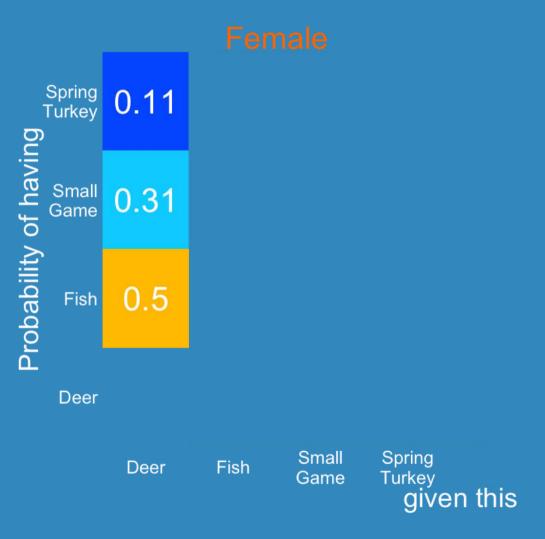






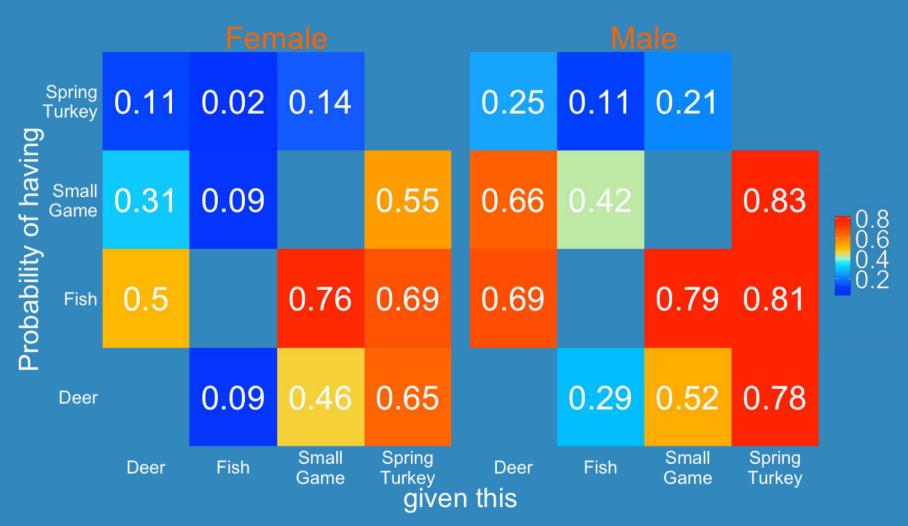






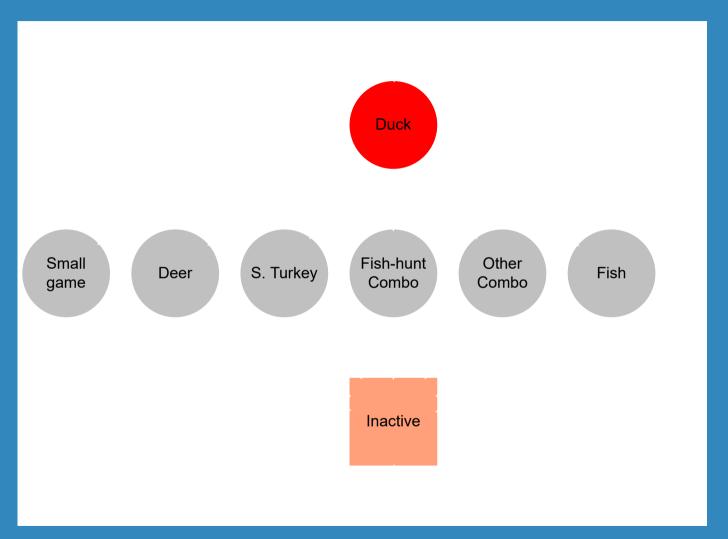


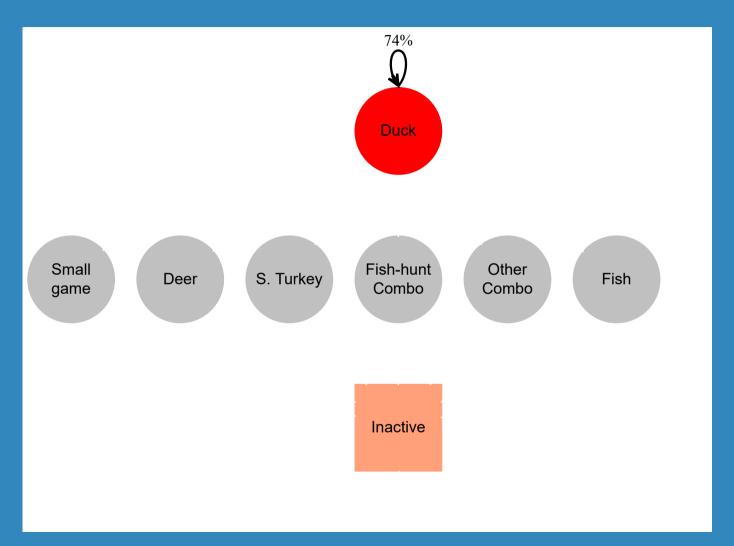


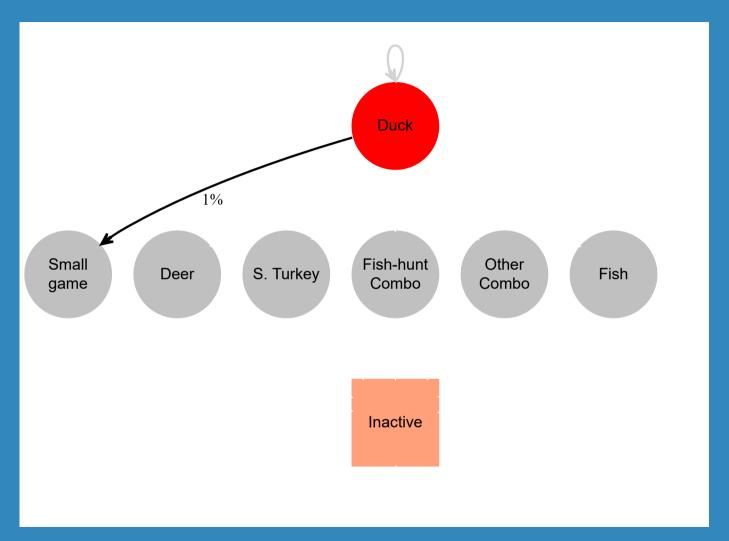


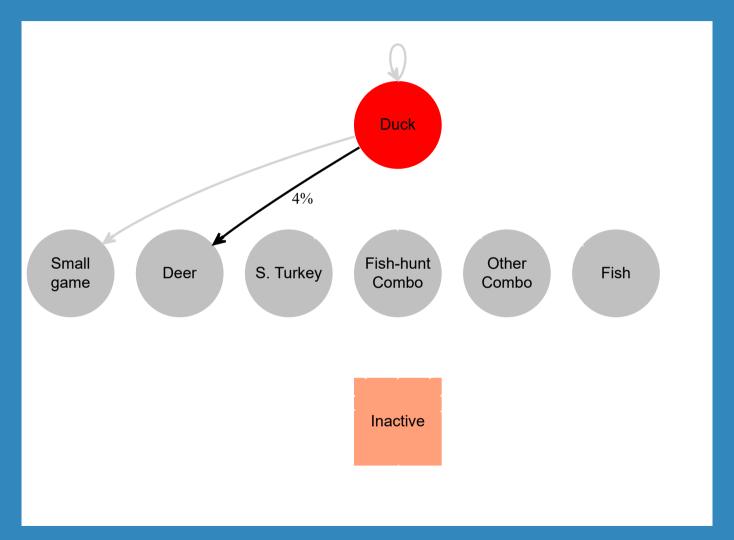
## Turnover among hunters

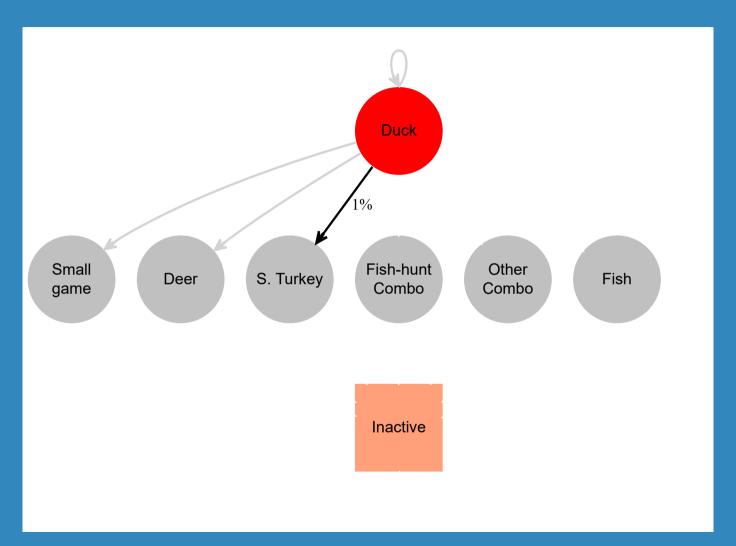


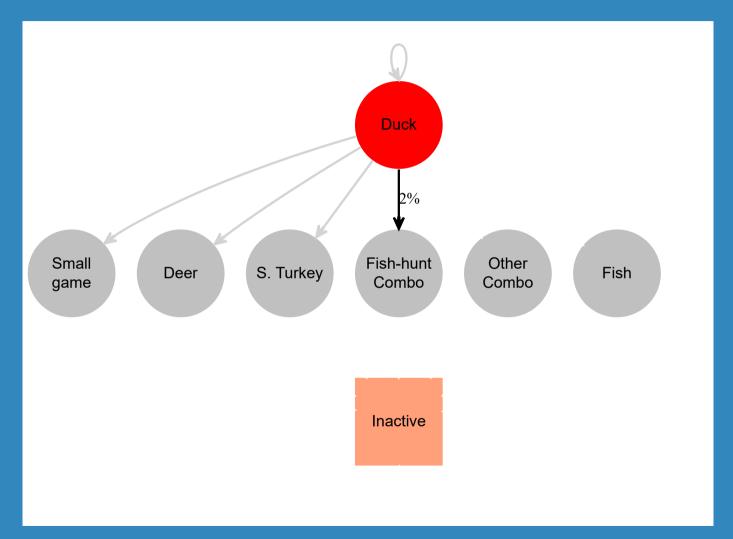


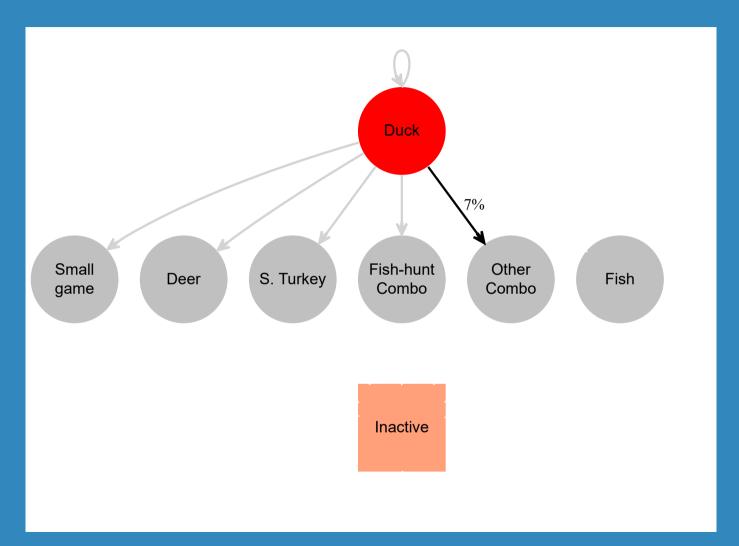


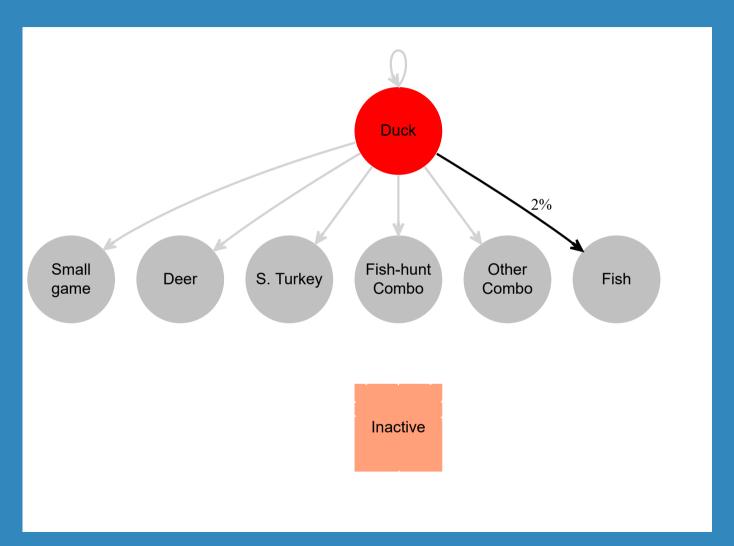


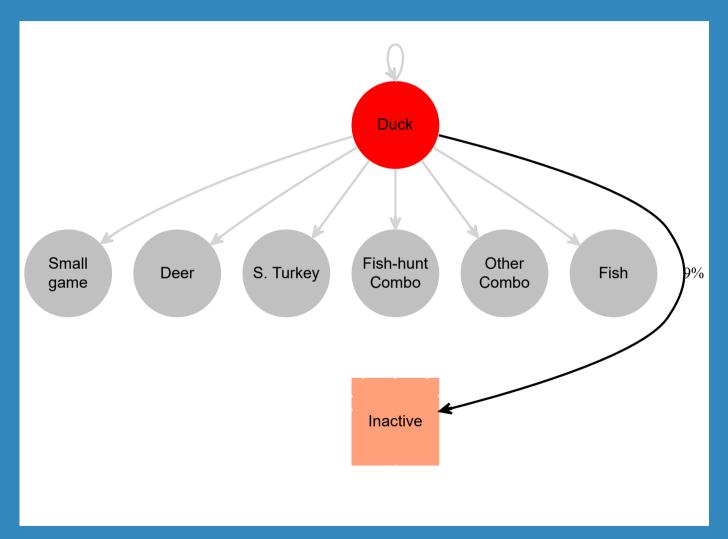


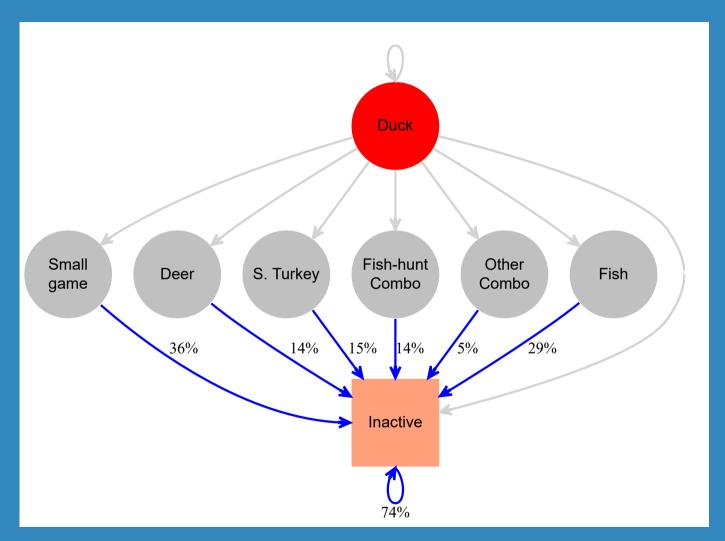












- 1. Most waterfowl hunters will continue buying permits
- 2. If they stop, there is a good chance they become inactive
- 3. Once inactive, they tend to stay inactive



#### Kid-Friendly States: 5 Affordable Places to Take a Child Hunting

BY JOHN B. SNOW JULY 9, 2014







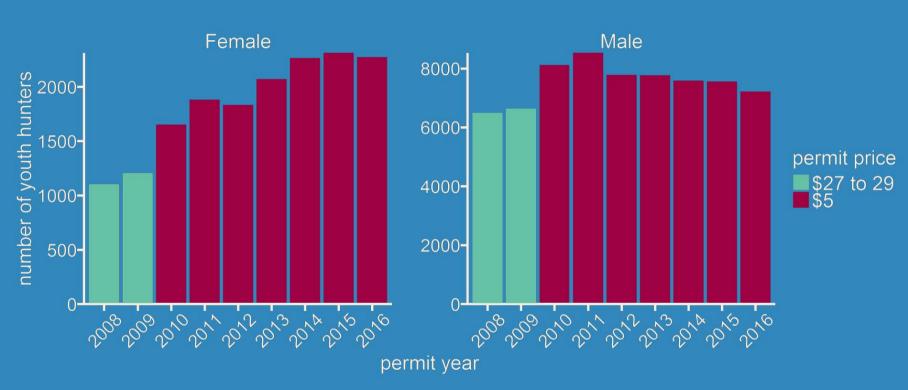




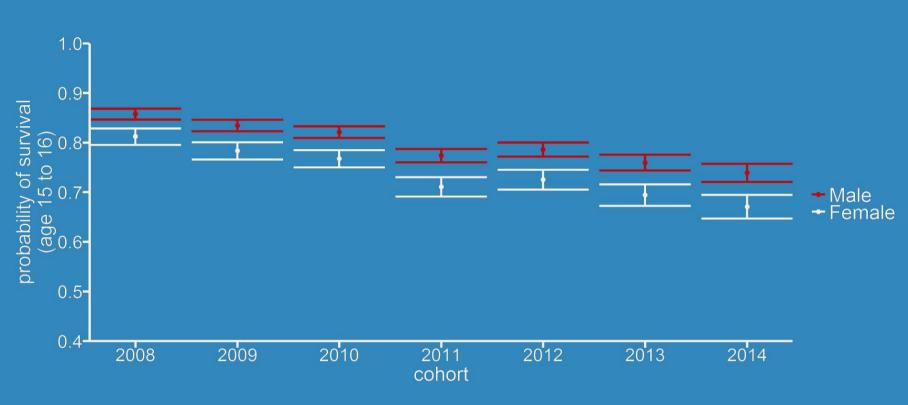




#### Youth permits



## Youth permits

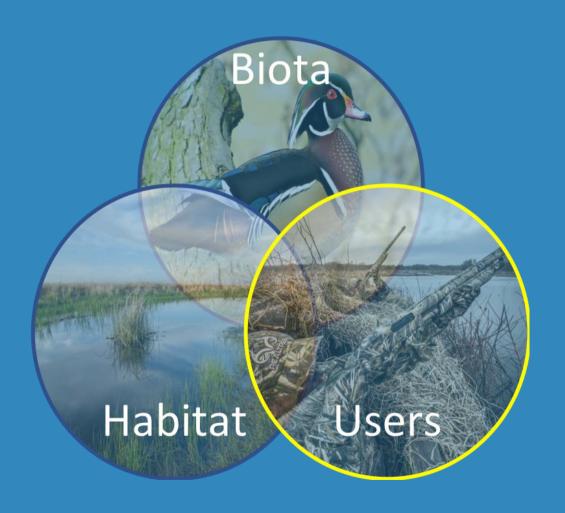


## Youth permits

Hypothesis for the decreases in survival:

- 1. Maybe influenced by the modelling technique and time frame of data
- 2. Youth who were incentivized by lower price may be less committed
- 3. As paying low price for youth permits becomes more ingrained, the transition to a general permit may be perceived as a greater barrier

## Conclusions



#### Contact information

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