



UTHM

Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia

UNIVERSITI TUN HUSSEIN ONN MALAYSIA

FINAL EXAMINATION

SEMESTER I

SESSION 2021/2022

COURSE NAME : WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

COURSE CODE : BWJ 41303

PROGRAMME CODE : BWW

EXAMINATION DATE : JANUARY / FEBRUARY 2022

DURATION : 3 HOURS

INSTRUCTION : 1. ANSWER **ALL** QUESTIONS.

2. THIS FINAL EXAMINATION IS AN **ONLINE** ASSESSMENT AND CONDUCTED VIA **OPEN BOOK**.

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF THREE (3) PAGES

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- Q1** (a) State **THREE (3)** types of anthropogenic pressures that result in the population decline of *Helarctos malayanus* in Malaysia. (3 marks)
- (b) “Malaysia is not competent in wildlife rescue and rehabilitation and should allow an independent international organization to execute the program”. By applying your understanding on wildlife law in Malaysia, demonstrate your understanding on the viability of the plan as mentioned in the statement above and recommend measures that can be taken as an alternative. (8 marks)
- (c) Outline **THREE (3)** different categories of zoonoses in wildlife and give **ONE (1)** example for each category. (9 marks)
- Q2** (a) Explain **THREE (3)** challenges of managing wildlife pests in Malaysia. (6 marks)
- (b) Outline **TWO (2)** control methods for wildlife pests in a housing area which are neighboring oil palm plantation and forest reserve. (8 marks)
- (c) “The Department of Wildlife and National Parks has decided to pursue reproductive technology as one of the solutions for wildlife pests involving primates in Malaysia”. By applying your knowledge on the technology, demonstrate the important measures that need be taken to ensure the success and sustainability of the strategy. (6 marks)
- Q3** (a) Using *Cherax quadricarinatus* as an example, demonstrate **FOUR (4)** impacts of this invasive species to the local ecosystem and social prosperity of the local people. (8 marks)
- (b) Explain **FOUR (4)** major programs that are implemented by the Department of Agriculture to prevent the entry and spread of alien invasive species. (4 marks)
- (c) Outline **FOUR (4)** human-environment interfaces that results in human-wildlife conflict in Malaysia. (8 marks)
- Q4** (a) In 1972, the Malaysian federal government proposed establishing a national park to protect the Sumatran rhinoceros (*Dicerorhinus sumatrensis*). Based on the findings of Endau Rompin Scientific and Heritage Expedition since 1980s, the government of Johor state designated a 25,200 ha area in the upper Endau river site as a national park. Accordingly, 48,905 ha of mostly virgin lowland tropical rainforest was gazetted as Endau Rompin National Park in 1989.

(i) Outline **THREE (3)** advantages of Endau-Rompin National Park as an *in-situ* conservation area for wildlife in Malaysia.

(6 marks)

(ii) Building on your answer in **Q4 (a)(i)**, analyze **THREE (3)** risks of wildlife conservation when we depend on Endau-Rompin National Park as an *in-situ* conservation area.

(6 marks)

(b) “NGOs have urged the government to establish *ex-situ* conservation facilities to support the conservation of endangered herpetofauna, avifauna and mammals by 2030”. Analyze this statement and outline your views on this request.

(8 marks)

Q5 (a) Explain **TWO (2)** principles of wildlife management.

(4 marks)

(b) You have been appointed as park manager in Gunung Ledang National Park (GLNP) mainly to manage the wildlife in the park. Describe **THREE (3)** important decisions that you think are important for wildlife management in GLNP.

(6 marks)

(c) The conservation of *Tapirus indicus* is one of the most challenging wildlife conservation projects in Malaysia, especially in the East Coast Expressway (*Lebuhraya Pantai Timur*) where wildlife roadkill and poaching are rampant. Assuming you are given the task by Prime Minister of Malaysia to solve this issue, demonstrate the management strategies and technologies that can be implemented, as well as stakeholders and laws involved to address this issue.

(10 marks)

– END OF QUESTIONS –

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