

Appendix I. Description of conflict control measures

Killing of problem animal – Identification and elimination of individual predator causing livestock losses.

Guard animals – Animals (e.g. dogs, buffalos, llamas) accompanying livestock herds to detect and repel predators.

Visual barriers – Mobile devices (e.g. colored flags) installed in the area of interest to repel predators.

Electric fence – Fence with alternating current of a non-lethal voltage in order to repel predators from fenced-in areas.

Protection collar – Active (random emission of lights and sounds) collar, where few animals protect the entire herd, or passive collar (resistant material protecting vital parts of the domestic animal) offering protection at the individual level.

Financial compensation – Amount paid to livestock owner for losses proven to be caused by predator in order to avoid retaliation.

Visual/audial stressors – Equipment emitting a series of lights and/or sounds. This device can be programmed to vary the intervals of the stimuli.

Propane explosives – A cannon or similar device using a propane-based explosive, generally activated manually with the objective to scare the predator away.

Herd management – Combination of management actions to improve security of the domestic herd, such as night enclosure.

Electronic guard – Device that automatically emits sounds and lights at programmable intervals.

Removal of problem animal – Identification, capture and translocation of the individual predator causing livestock losses.

Non-lethal shots – Use of non-lethal ammunition to scare individual predator away without inflicting injuries.

Zoning of property – Combination of measures that keep domestic livestock, or especially vulnerable classes of livestock, away from habitat where predators are likely to occur.