

## WILDLIFE

1. i)

- Name the national parks marked P, Q and R.
- P - Ruwenzori/Queen Elizabeth
- Q - Serengeti
- R - Tsavo (East/West)

ii)

Differences	
Kenya	Japan
1. Traditional methods of fishing are used	1. Advanced fishing technology is applied
2. Expansion of fishing industry is limited by insufficient capital	2. Expansion of fishing is favoured by easy access to capital
3. Limited fishing grounds with regular coastlines	Many fishing grounds with indented coastlines.
4. Fishing is done on a small scale	Fishing is done on large scale
5. Few species of fish of commercial value	5. Many fish species of commercial value
6. Both marine and fresh water fishing is practiced	6. Only marine fishing is practiced
7. fish research is not quite extensive	7. Advanced research in fishing is carried out

2.

- To protect the endangered animal and plant species
- To promote tourism
- To promote foreign exchange
- To keep them for prosterity
- To sustain the raw materials for supply of herbal drugs
- For education and research purposes
- For aesthetic value.

3.

- To preserve the natural beauty
- To conserve wildlife/plants and animals
- To promote tourism/provide for recreation
- To create an environment for education and research.

4. a)

Game reserves are areas where wildlife is protected but some limited human activity is protected but some limited human activity may be allowed while game parks are gazetted regions where settlement hunting and cutting of plants is not allowed whatsoever.

b) State four steps taken by Kenyan government to promote wildlife resources

- The establishment of anti-poaching unit has helped curb poaching.
- Encouragement of ecotourism has helped reduce wildlife human conflict and negative impact on wildlife habitat
- Isolation and treatment of sick animals/extending veterinary services to wild animals
- Ban on hunting and trading in game trophy
- Construction of electric fencing around game parks and reserves in order to reduce wildlife human conflict.

5.

- Poaching wildlife by illegal hunters has reduced the population of the animals
- Pollution caused by industrial and domestic refuse has greatly affected marine life
- Soil erosion due to improper farming methods has led degradation of wildlife habitat.

- Cutting down trees in forest to pave way for settlements and agriculture.

6. Refers to animals and plants in their natural habitat

7.

- Reasons for the need to conserve wildlife
- Wildlife earns foreign exchange through the tourist industry.
- While conserving wildlife in its natural habitat, forest has been preserved and this has helped protect water catchment areas and soil.
- Commercial exploiting of wildlife population through consumptive methods for meat or other products earns income
- Tourism which is associated with wildlife generates employment
- Scientific benefits include biological studies which have led to some conservation and management of wildlife and environment problems being solved
- Marginal land in tropical lands where most of the parks and game reserves are located cannot adequately support domestic animals, crops and forestry due to unreliable rainfall has been utilized.

8.

- Birds e.g flamingo
- Trees e.g Acacia
- Animals such as zebra, buffalo, rhino.

9. **Poaching-it threatens the survival of some animal species**

- Destruction of habitats due to population pressure
- Over exploitation of eater resources e.g sea weeds thus posing the danger of extinction.

- Interference with animals' way of life due to frequent visits hence trampling on vegetation by vehicles. Animals are also harassed by the noise from the vehicles.
- Destruction of crops and property by wildlife.
- Destruction of crops and property by wildlife.
- Inadequate capital to assist in conservation measures
- Drought since most national parks and reserve are in arid and semi arid areas
- Overstocking of some wild animals leads to destruction of environment through overgrazing
- Fire outbreaks destroy wildlife
- Pollution of the environment leads to death of wild animals
- Illegal hunting of wild game threatens the conservation efforts
- Rapid human population growth leads to encroachment of game parks and reserves.
- Inadequate capital limits government conservation efforts.
- Frequent droughts experienced in some of the national parks and reserves leads to loss of animals through starvation and death.

10.

- Pollution of their habitats through dumping of untreated wastes leading to their deaths.
- Over exploitation of water resources through over fishing leading to extinction of some species.
- Poaching : man kills for their trophies or food thus makes them timid since they have been taken from their natural habitats
- Man clears their habitats like forests and therefore threatens their existence.

11.

- Should buy them fire arms and ammunitions in order to protect themselves and the animals from poachers
- Should equip them with two-way radios so that they are able to communicate effectively with their colleagues in cases of any impending danger
- Should be provided with vehicles so that they can travel easily throughout the national parks and also carry any injured animals to safety.
- Should be provided with camping equipments so that they can take care of any part of the park away from their houses/homes

12. a) i)

Wildlife refers to all untamed plants (flora) and animals (fauna) found in their natural habitat.

ii)

Tourism is the act of traveling and visiting places within ones country for pleasure and recreation

b)

- Game reserves are areas where wildlife is protected but some limited human activity may be allowed while national parks are gazetted regions where settlement, hunting and cutting of plants is not allowed whatsoever.
- Sanctuaries are special set aside to give protection to specific plants or species of animals which are threatened with extinction.

c)

- Forms the basis of the tourist industry

- It has offered employment to many people
- It has also encouraged education and research in the animal species
- Conservation and management of wildlife and environment
- Wildlife has provided game meat for local consumption and export
- Forested areas are sources of rivers which in turn has been harnessed for hydro-electric power projects, irrigation and fishing.
- Some of the trees have medical value and their products have been used for the manufacture of drugs
- Wildlife further has aesthetic value which enhances scenic beauty of the environment.

13. a)

- The encroachment of wildlife habitat as the population increases. There is need for more land for settlement and farming
- Poaching wildlife by illegal game hunter has reduced the population of the animals.
- Pollution caused by both industrial and domestic refuse has greatly affected marine life
- There has been inadequate funding to the organizations managing the wildlife department
- The changing climate trends have led to droughts leading to death of wild game in some areas.
- The soil erosion has combined with the changing
- Conditions to the natural habitat of wildlife.

b)

- The establishment of anti-poaching unit has also been established to curb poaching.
- Encouragement of eco-tourism where the communities living within the parks and reserves are involved in the management of the parks and in return a percentage of the proceeds is used in community projects.
- Intensifying of the training offered to the personnel handling wildlife
- The construction of electric fence around game parks and reserves.
- The isolation and treatment of sick animals
- The ban on hunting and trading in game products especially ivory has helped in reducing cases of poaching