



Invasive Alien Species Pole

Population Regulation of Rusa deer in New Caledonia: Constraints and Initiatives Towards a Major Invasive Species of Strong Conflicts of Interests

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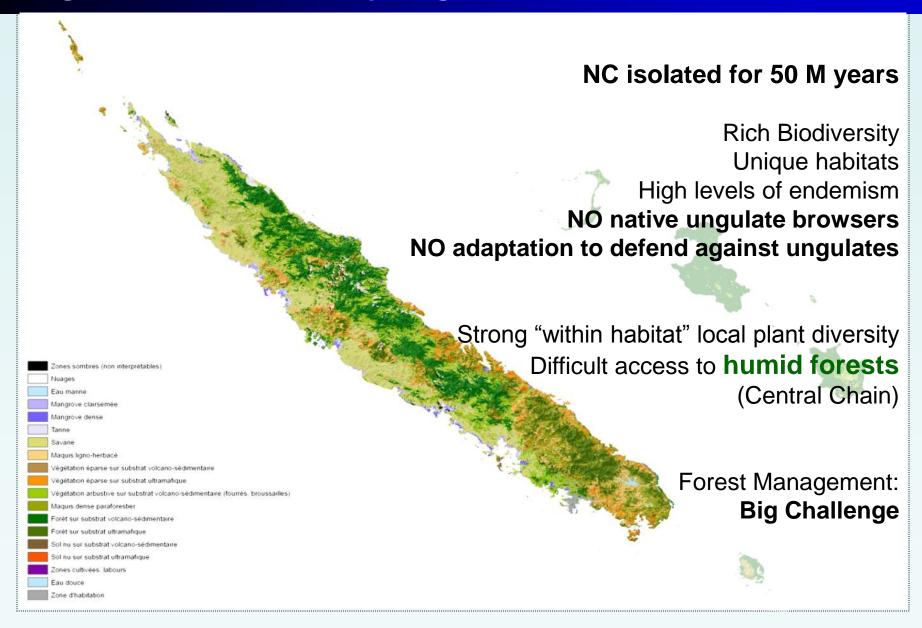
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VULNERABILITY to IAS



Rusa DEER ORIGIN & IMPACTS

Rusa timorensis russa (de Blainville, 1822)

INTRODUCED IN 1870 (from Indonesia)



Biological factors

Rapid acclimation

Food plant resources

NO predator nor competitor (except Humans)

Opportunistic diet

Important reproduction capacity (polygynous)

Human social factors

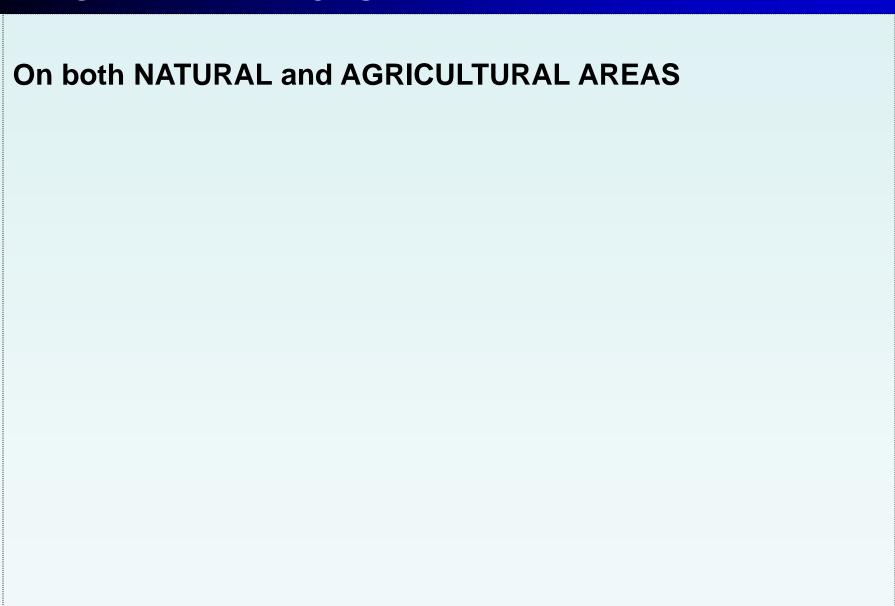
No management even protection (hinds)

Bambi Syndrome

Selective culling of males

12 years later: 1882: First local impacts

NEGATIVE IMPACTS























STRONG CONFLICTS of INTERESTS

« Also VERY POSITIVE IMPACTS »

Recreational hunting

Pet

Low cost (bush) Food Value



Economical value

Formal farmed deer market Informal venison bush market Hunting tourism







Sociocultural value





No longer considered as an alien but as a symbol

2006 CONSENSUAL REGULATION PLAN

NO CONSENSUS For a long time:

Exclosures (dry forets): The single management action

HOW TO MAKE A DECISION (between actors) TO ACT?

2005-2007: Several independent expertise's

- Deer: on of the major environmental threat
- Need of URGENT ACTIONS

2006: Consensus

To refuse: 1080 poison,

search & destroy

professional regulation

To accept: a "Big Game Regulation Plan"

IF and only if: Concerted decisions

Participative actions

Transparent survey and restitution

2006 CONSENSUAL REGULATION PLAN

Late 2007:

Creation of:

The Big Game Regulation Center

to coordinate actions-actors

to develop tools

to operationally regulate

to survey operations, population & habitats

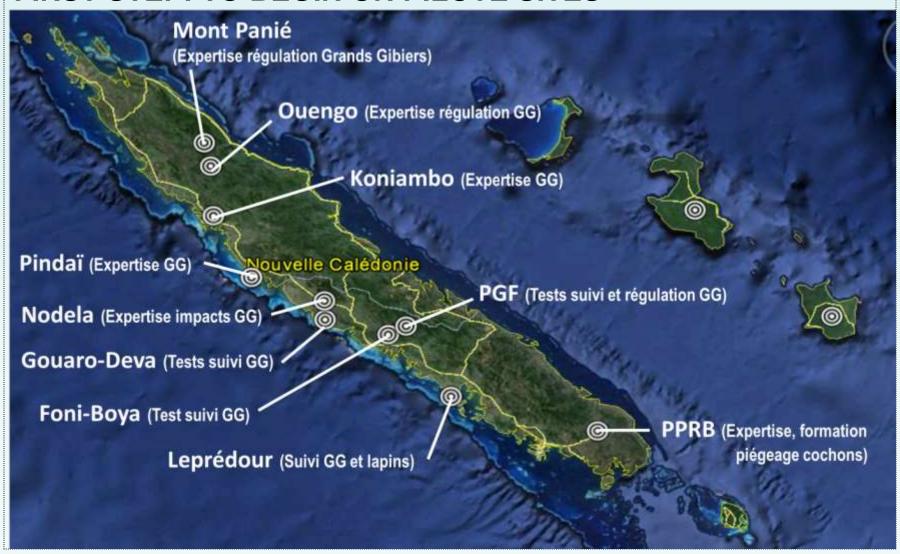
WITH ALL THE LOCAL PARTNERS

WITH 2 MAIN OBJECTIVES

to make the deer impact acceptable to maintain optimal deer populations productive, structure, physical condition

2006 CONSENSUAL REGULATION PLAN

FIRST STEP: TO BEGIN ON PILOTE SITES



ATTRACTIVE CAPTURE PENS in easy access private lands

Capturing-breeding activity born during 80's

At least 2 or 3 ha in size (1M FCP)

Capture bounty (GNC): 1 500 CFP (2009) - 5 000 CFP (2014) / deer

Also with "only" trappers (since 2009)





Several hundreds deer / sess°

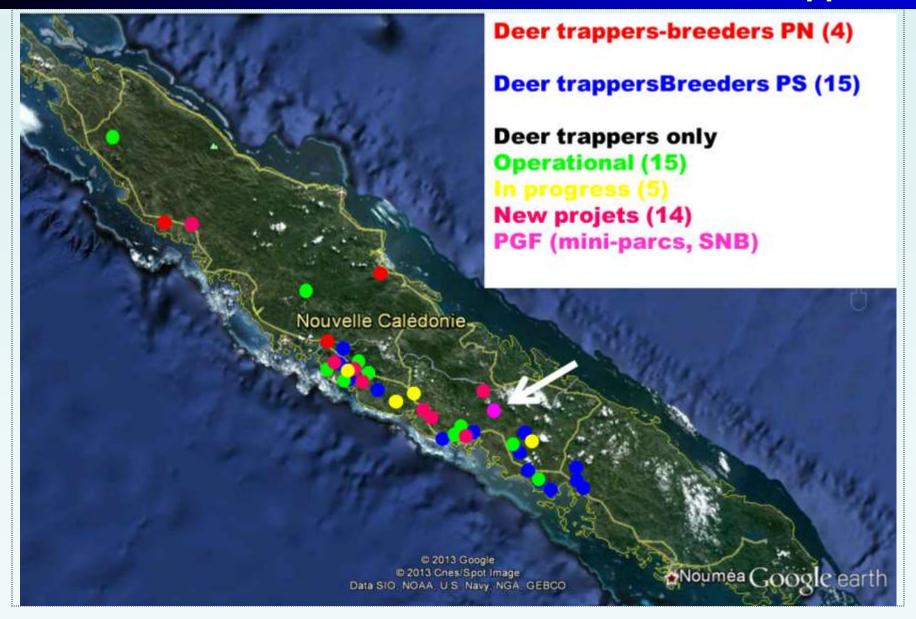
when high abondance.

Wild deer are tagged

 put in breeding parcs at least 3 months become <u>farmed</u> deer

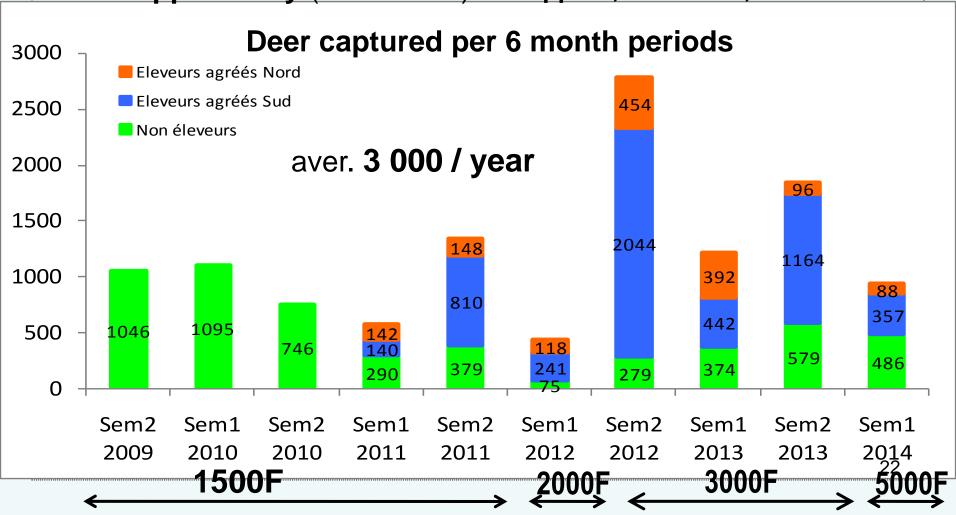
slaughtered (exported to France)





Deer breeders (2011-2014):

15 breeders; more than 150 sessions; more than 7 000 captures Deer trappers only (since 2009): 9 trappers; 50 sess°s; 6 000 deer



CAPTURE OPERATIONS

WHAT ABOUT CAPTURE FEASABILITY IN THE HEART OF THE VULNERABLE ISOLATED HUMID FOREST?

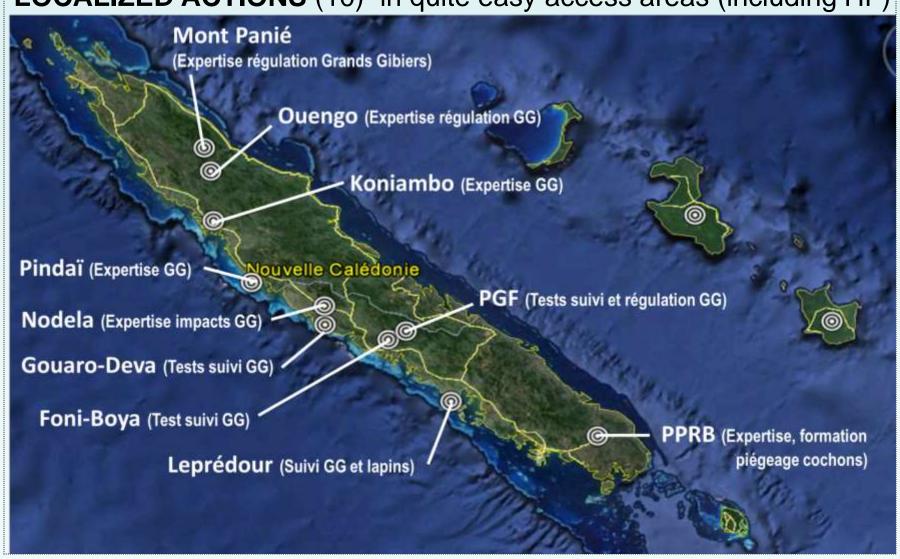
TEST under progress (PGF)



ORGANIZED – COLLECTIVE – SECURITY ACCREDITED HUNTERS (2 000 / 4 000)



LOCALIZED ACTIONS (10) in quite easy access areas (including HF)



SUCCESS:

- Deer eradication on Lepredour isl (800 ha)
- Deer eradication into exclosures (Foni-Boya, forest industry)

NO measurable SUCCESS YET (regarding restauration survey):

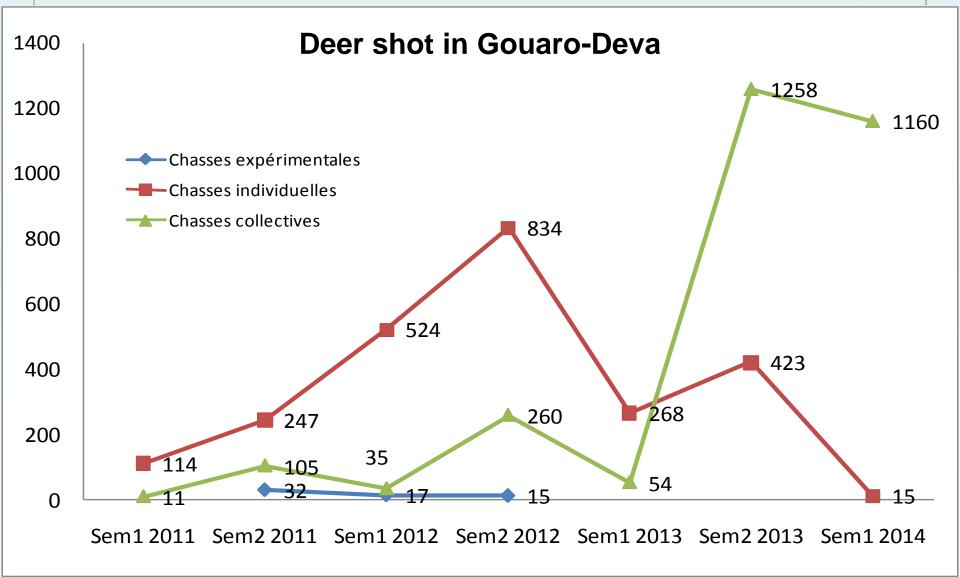
- Deer control on "open" areas

Specially in difficult access Humid Forest

(PGF)

But also in mixed savannah-dry forest areas (Gouaro-Deva)

LOCALIZED ACTIONS (10) in quite easy access areas (including HF)



INCENTIVE REGULATION in recreational easy access area (priv, public lands)

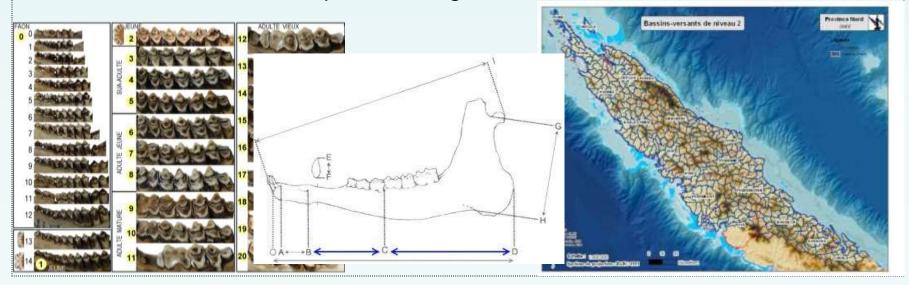


Chef de centre: 75 18 36 Biologiste: 75 30 78

OBJECTIVES:

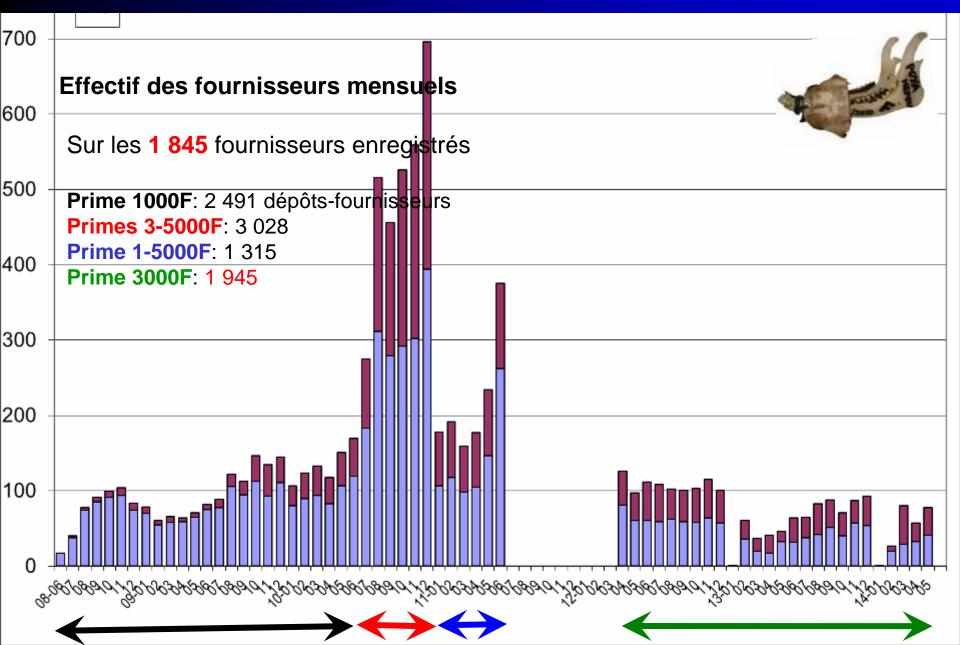
- Awareness (urgent need to better hunt (regulate)
- Incentive hunting-regulation (priority: reprod. females)
- Survey
 - * Geographic penetration of RH / Management Unit
 - * Estimation of hunting effort success
 - * Population survey (F age structure, physical condition)

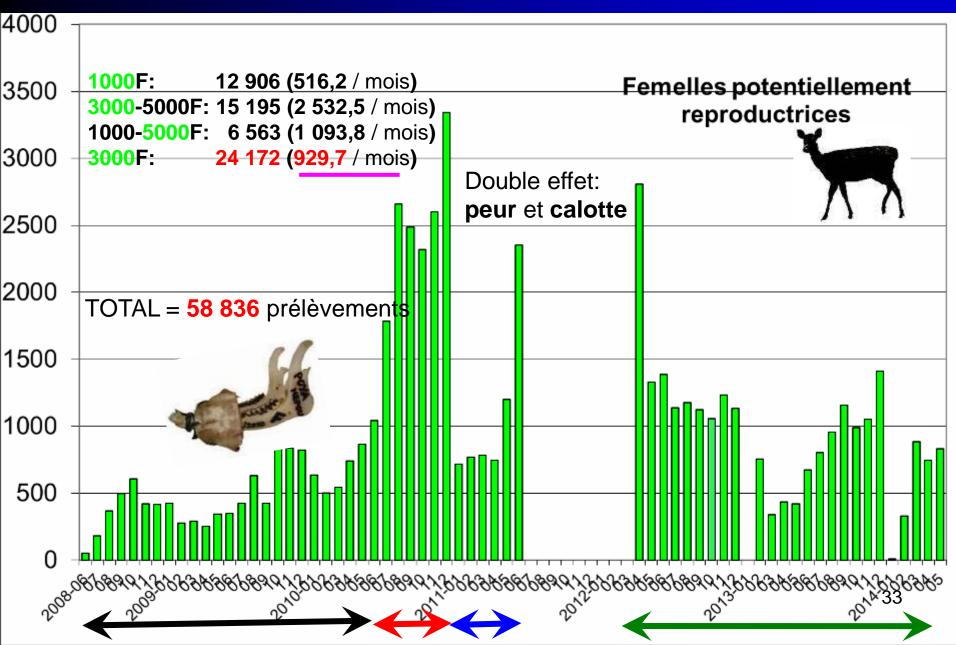
in a context of adaptive management



RESULTS

- more than 1 800 registered hunters
- 150 000 lower jaws collected since 2008
- including 60 000 reprod females (1 year and older)
- Year 2013 cost: 25 M CFP / 200 M CFP for all deer-pig actions





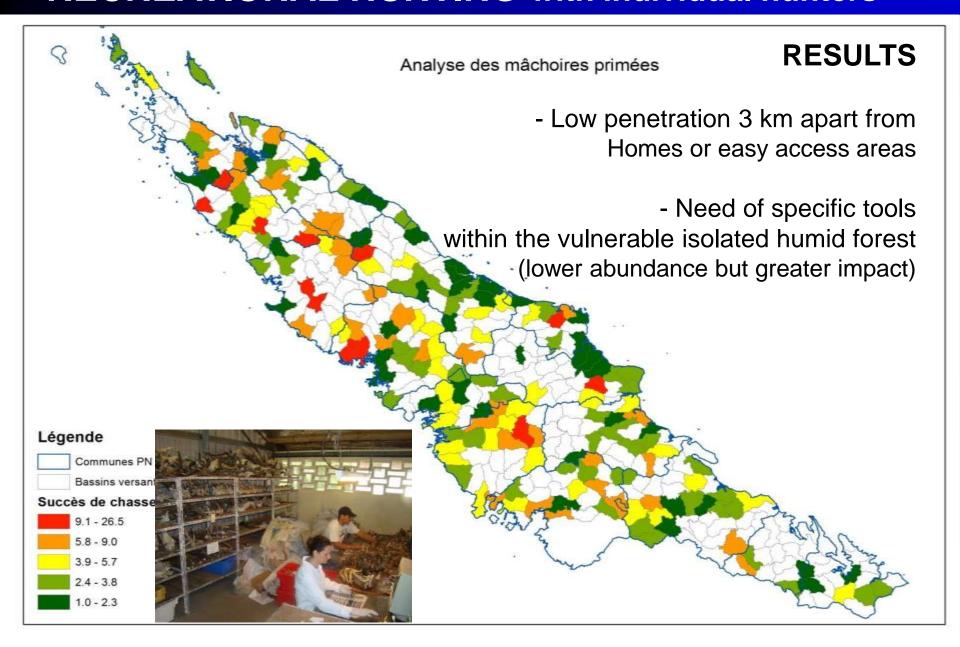
RESULTS

- more than 1 800 registered hunters
- 150 000 lower jaws collected since 2008
- 60 000 deer reprod females (1 year and older)
- 2013 cost: 25 M CFP / 200 M CFP for all deer-pig actions
- NO bounty effect onto:

Males (1 year and old, already selectively over shot) Fawns (Bambi syndrome – low meat quantity

- Bounty Effect onto:
 Females (1 year & older)
- Since 2012:

A single bounty (3 000 CFP) onto target females to reduce pop size (70% F) and pop. Dynamics (polygynous sp)





Late 2013

Context of a three-years-pilot project in Northern province (ICONE)

Top of the central mountain chain (Panié Mount)





RESULTS

7 regulation flight (5-8 Dec 2013) 7 hours-25 minutes

492 observed (70% females)
249 deer shot + feral pigs

For 3 significant flight > 1 hour: **250 ha, 30 deer shot, 55% shooting index**

Max: 68 deer shot/1hour; 75% shooting index

Cost 1 600 CFP/ha savannah/year between 10.000 - 20.000 CFP/deer shot.

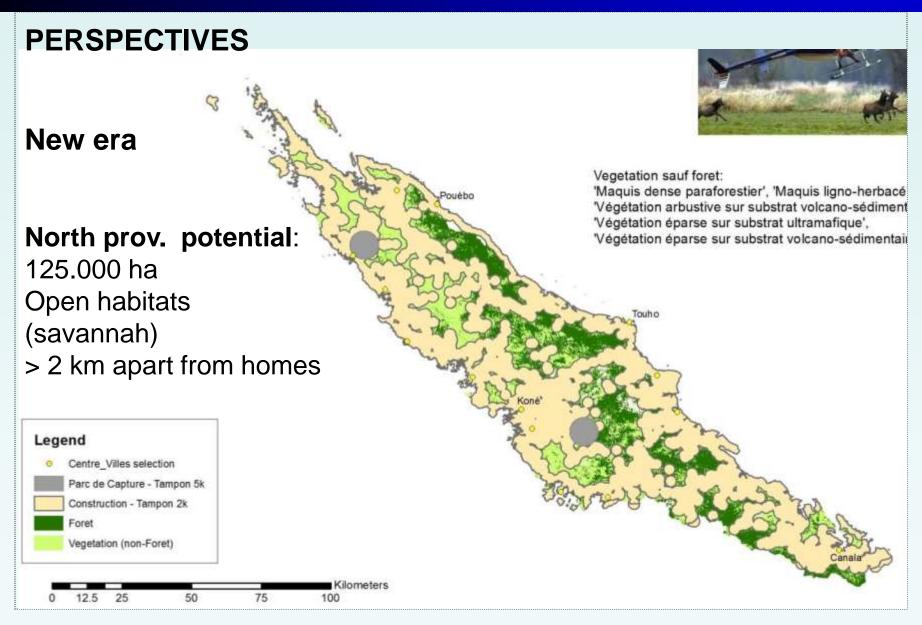


MAJOR FACTORS influencing efficacy

- Deer abundance
- Plant cover
- Time, weather, deer behavior / day
- Pilot & team experience

CONCLUSION

- Feasibility and efficiency confirmed
- Specially where no ground access
- Less costly than ground regulation
- Social acceptance
 Even if carcasses recovery very difficult



HUNTING MEAT COMMERCIAL MARKET

OFFICIAL Local – Export market for FARMED DEER

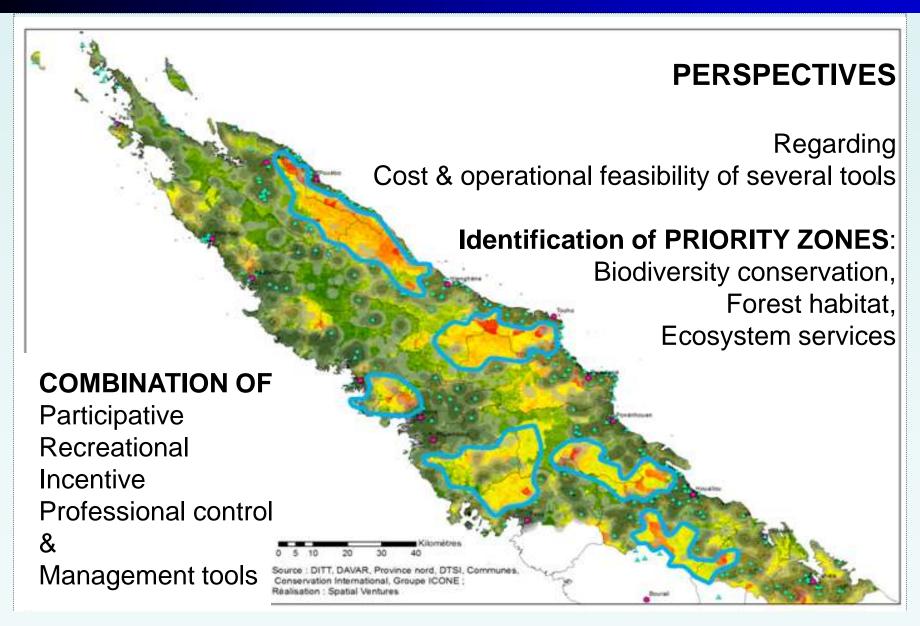
NO LEGAL ("parallel") market for Hunting Bush Meat

even if: 80 000 - 100 000 deer exchanged / year

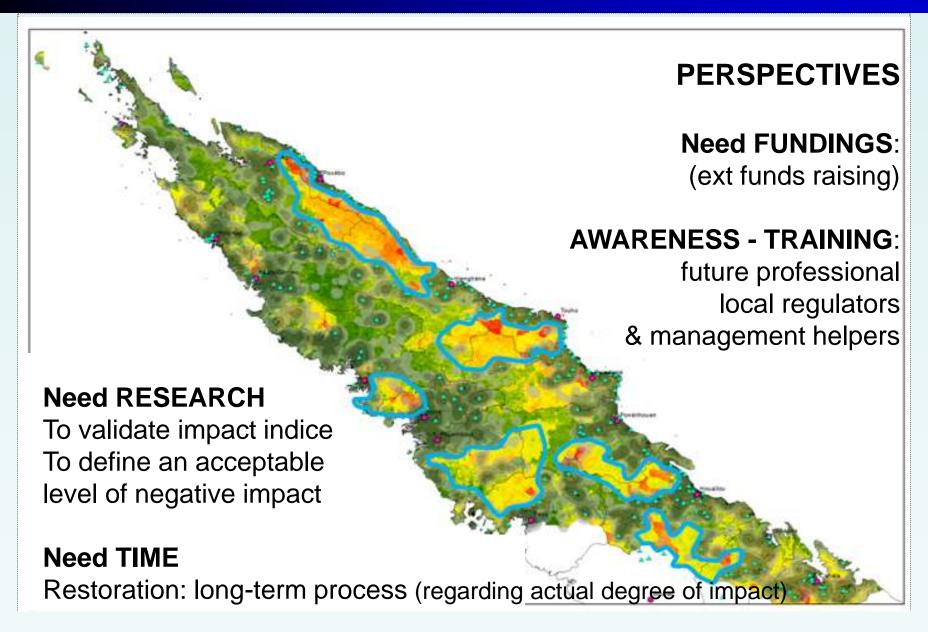
Several attempts to formalize – regulate this "hunt" market without success still (fear of competition risk by farmers)



HOPES & PERSPECTIVES



HOPES & PERSPECTIVES



THANK YOU!

ENJOY!



100%

Pur Cerf

