

3. Night Enclosure/Corral

Provides a fenced-in enclosure to keep calves safe at night.



Other anti-predation strategies

1. Use of Breeding Seasons

Establish a breeding season. If calves are born seasonally, it would be easier to provide proper care and protection.

2. Proper Disposal of Carcasses

Proper disposal of carcasses helps to prevent attracting jaguars around the farm. Dispose or burn the carcasses in a more convenient area far away from the farm.

3. Cleaning of Pasture Boundaries

Proper cleaning around the pasture edges and fence line would avoid less jaguar attacks. Jaguars do not like to be out in the open.

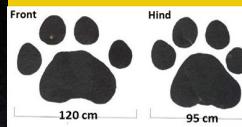
4. Distribution of Water Sources

It is recommendable to build a water hole in the pasture to reduce the chance of cattle roaming in nearby forest in search of water. This will reduce close interaction of livestock with predators and reduce predation.

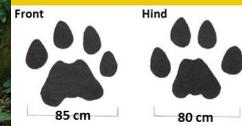
Learn to identify predators

It is very important to identify the predator that attack your livestock. Look for signs such as bite marks and footprints left by the predator.

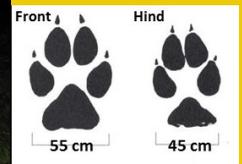
Jaguar usually kill by a bite to back of neck, snapping the vertebrae, or either side of head, puncturing or crushing the skull.



Puma jumps onto its prey and quickly uses neck and jaw muscles to bite into the prey.



Coyotes are becoming more common across Belize. When coyotes attack, they immediately aim to kill, biting the neck and compressing the windpipe.



Be part of the solution!

Report any predator attacks to:

Belize Forest Department

Machaca Forest Station: 702-2765

Savannah Forest Station: 533-3014

Belmopan Main Office: 822-1524

OR CONTACT US AT

Ya'axché Conservation Trust

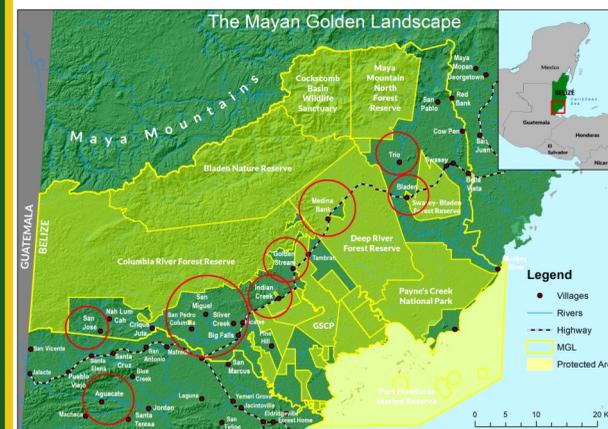
Punta Gorda Town Main Office: 722-0108

Golden Stream Field Station: 666-8115

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Human-Jaguar Conflict Mitigation Strategies

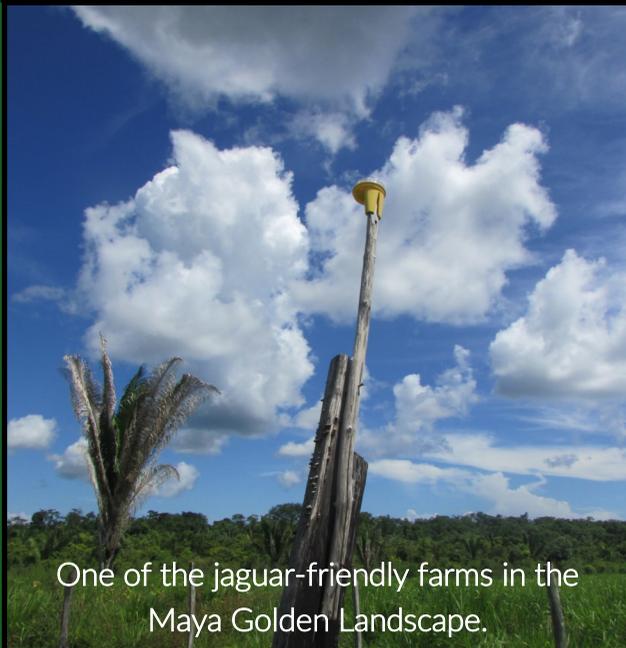
Human-Wildlife Conflict

Human-wildlife conflict refers to the negative interaction between humans and wildlife which has an adverse effect on each other.

Conflict is identified when a farmer or resident makes a report of predatory attacks on livestock or domestic animals.

Often lethal control or removal of problematic animals is the easy means of eliminating the threat but not resolving the cause of the conflict.

Non-lethal control by using mitigation strategies and practicing proper husbandry helps reduce and prevent predator attacks on livestock.



One of the jaguar-friendly farms in the Maya Golden Landscape.

Mitigation Strategies

Effective mitigation strategies are required to minimize conflict as a way to secure livestock and prevent predator attacks. The strategies provide security to farmer's livelihood, while jaguars continue to survive in the fragmented landscape. These mitigation strategies are categorized as lights, alarms, and fencing.

Light Deterrents

"Having lights on at night helps keep jaguar away"

1. Solar Night Predator Deterrent (Foxlight)

Solar-powered light that randomly displays multi-coloured lights. Foxlight appears as if someone is patrolling with a flash light which keeps predator way with their natural fear of humans.



2. Solar Non-Motion Lights

Solar-powered spotlight that turns on at night and stays on until the power battery is drained. This light is usually installed near corral/night enclosures to help keep predators away.



3. Wireless Motion-Sensing Lights

Solar-powered lights have a motion sensor and automatically switch on when movement is detected. This helps scare away the predator when the lights suddenly turn on based on movement.

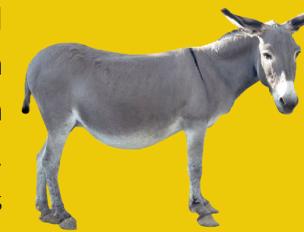


Alarms

"Sound acts as an alarm system against jaguars"

1. Use of Guard Donkeys

Donkey grazes with the cattle herd and makes noise if a predator, such as a jaguar, approaches. The donkey serves as an alarm on the farm.



2. Cow Bells

The use of stainless steel bells on cattle is to make noise that would scares off predator, thus improving protection.



3. Solar Sound System

Make noise to keep jaguars away from the cattle herd.



Fencing

"Properly fence farms helps to keep predator out."

1. Secure Fencing

Construct proper fencing to keep the jaguar out, as opposed to keeping the cows in. Also, fencing off forested areas prevents cattle from roaming in search of forage or water.



2 Electric Fencing

A fence through which an electric current can pass, giving an electric shock to any person or animal touching it.

