

Free essay about restoring wild animal populations

[Environment](#), [Animals](#)



In recent discussions of the wildlife populations in the world, a controversial issue has been whether human beings have a role to play in the population of the wild animals. Some scholars argue that human beings have no role to play in the wildlife populations. From this perspective, wildlife populations can only take care of themselves and people must seclude themselves from it. On the other hand, however, others argue that it is the full responsibility of human beings to take care of wildlife populations. The proponents argue, “The aggressiveness and involvement of the human race in wildlife conservation is the best way to save the wildlife” (Gorman 319). In this view, assertiveness from the human beings is the surest way to preserve the beasts of nature. In this context, the controversial concern questions whether human beings should take an active part in restoring the wild animal populations or not.

I believe that human beings must take a front role in the restoration of wild animal populations. Though I concede that it will take much sacrifice to achieve this, I still maintain that human beings must prepare to give up all their efforts in exchange for wildlife preservation. For example, human beings must sacrifice the emission of chemicals into the environment in order to preserve the environment. Although some might object that giving up the benefits the human beings get from the environment will save the environment, I reply that it is the surest way to protect the wildlife and their environment. The issue is important because wild animals' population is decreasing day by day. For us to start restoring the population of the wild animals we must recognize the cycle of life, stop taking the wild animals' homes, and stop putting bad chemicals into nature (Gorman 316).

The role of the human race in the wildlife conservation is an increasing concern because of the ruthlessness of the people in destroying the wild animal population. Most of the people destroy the wildlife populations and regret later. The care for the wild animals is not the first priority in most of the people. However, people must think about the long-term effects of destroying the populations of the animals. In hunting the wolves, for example, the bear population increases. The wolf population helps to regulate the population of the bears and hence reduce the destruction caused by the bears (Rouco et al 120). However, many people hunt down the wolves without thinking of this extended effect. The adverse effect of destroying the wolf population gives an idea of the importance of maintaining the wolf population and taking care of the wolves.

Human beings can help in restoration of the wild animal populations in a number of ways. Firstly, we must recognize the cycle of life of the wild animals. The interdependence among the wild animals is unique (Rouco et al 121). Most of the wild animals depend on each other either for regulation purposes or for the purpose of livelihood. The wolves, for example are important because they help in the regulation and monitoring of the bear population. Decreasing population of the wolves threatens the human race because the bears will increase and hence disturb the livelihood of other wild animals and human beings alike.

At the young ages, people tend to destroy the wildlife without consideration that they will affect their lives in future. When people grow up, they discover the naivety in the actions they undertook at the young and adolescent ages. Many young people and adolescents engage in the hunting and destruction

of the wildlife population without the adverse knowledge of the effects they cause to the wildlife environment. All the wild animals depend on each other as well as the human dependence on the wild animal population. The understanding of this interdependence among the wild animals will help the human beings to know the importance of restoring the wild animal populations through avoiding hunting of the wild animals.

The human beings should also help in the restoration of the wild animal populations through avoiding taking the homes of the wild animals. The human beings take the homes of the wild animals through a number of ways. Firstly, through deforestation, most of the wild animals lose their homes. Most of the wild animals live in the forests. The wild animals call these places home. However, for most of the human beings, the forests have exterior uses. They prefer to use the trees for other purposes including energy sources. Through this, the human beings destroy the forests and in turn homes to the wild animals hence the populations of the animals lower. For example, Antelopes depend on the forests in order to hide from the lions and cheetahs that predate on them as well as escape when they are hunt down. However, with the forests destroyed, they find no place to hide and escape when they are being hunt. Human beings also destroy the homes to the wild animals through destruction of the water sources. Some of the wild animals live in water including sharks, hippopotamus, and crocodiles. In order to restore the populations of these wild animals, human beings should preserve the water sources in order to maintain the water levels. However, people destroy the water sources through deforestation and slope destructions.

People must also widen their efforts in restoring the wildlife populations through avoiding to emit dangerous chemicals to the ecosystems of the wild animals (Lemer and Serge 2456). A huge number of the wild animals die because of either consumption or contact with poisonous chemicals emitted to the wildlife environment through the human activities. Most of the animals in the wildlife are herbivorous. This means that they feed on the plants and depend on them for their daily survival. However, human activities like the use of spray chemicals poison the plants hence some of the wild animals die thus lowering their populations. At the same time, the population of water in the rivers kills many wild animals. In fact, 20% of the wild animal deaths come through drinking infected and empoisoned water. In order to help in restoration of the wild animal populations; the human beings should reduce the use of poisonous chemicals likely to damage the lives of the wild animals.

Human activities also lower the wild animal populations. Most of the human beings use the wild animals for various other benefits. The people use the animals for food and other resources for economic exchanges while others are used for leather (Wunder, Joseph, and Craig 1228). In order to get these products, the people must kill the wild animals hence the populations of the wild animals reduce significantly through these human activities. However, the most threatening human activities that affect the population of the wild animals are poaching. Poaching kills the wild animals whose maturity life is very long thus endangering their survival. In order to help restore the wild animal population, human beings should shun activities like poaching as they significantly affect the populations of the wild animals.

The restoration of the populations of the wild animals is important in many ways. First, ecological balance is important. The interdependence among the living things in the ecosystem is a unique balance and inter-phase for the animal race. Most of the animals depend on each other. The carnivorous animals like the lions and the cheetahs depend on the herbivores and other animals for food. In case these animals do not exist, the carnivorous animals will die hence their population will become extinct. Furthermore, the lions and cheetahs regulate the population of the other animals, as they would exist in excess if they do not regulate their numbers. The wolves, which are hunted by the human beings, help to regulate the populations of the bears. At the same time, the bears are destructive for the human beings hence hunting the wolves will enable the bears to increase in number and the destruction that may arise from such increase in the number of bears is immense.

The restoration of the wild animal population is also imperative because of the economic benefits of the wild animals (Hess et al 5239). The wild animals benefit the human beings economically through tourist and exchange activities. In case the animal populations decrease, the tourist activities are likely to reduce hence the governments may miss the revenue got through the tourist activities. At the same time, some of the wild animals with unique features exchanged among the different countries. However, destruction of the populations of these animals will lead to the countries missing some revenue from the tourists and the exchange countries.

The restoration of the wildlife population is essential because of the environmental effects of their presence as opposed to their destruction.

Some of the animals are important for the beauty of the environment (Missy & Merickel 89). This means that their destruction means the environment will lack some of the factors that make it look good. The ostrich, for example, helps to flower the wildlife through its unique features that do not appear in the other wild birds. At the same time, the antelopes flower the environment. The bears, for example, destroy the plants and other property for the human beings. At the same time, the wolves help in regulating the population of the bears. However, people hunt and kill the wolves in the wildlife. Through the reduction of the wolves, the bear population will increase which is unsafe for the human populations.

The restoration of the wild animal population is essential because of the benefits of the wild animals to the human beings. However, contrary to the suggestions of some people, the responsibility to take care of the wild animal population is majorly the role of the human beings. People must preserve the population of the wild animals through recognizing the circle of life, stop taking the wild animals' homes, and stop putting bad chemicals into nature. The restoration of the populations of the wild animals is imperative because of the interrelation among the wild animals and with the people, the economic benefits of the wild animals, and the environmental benefits of the wild animals.

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