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Human-Lion conflict around Nairobi National Park: Lion (*Panthera leo melanochaita*, Hamilton Smith, 1842) Population Structure, Landscape Use and Diet, in a Semi-Fenced Park

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STELLINGEN

(Propositions)

Behorende bij het proefschrift:

Human–Lion Conflict around Nairobi National Park Lion (*Panthera leo melanochaita*, Hamilton Smith, 1842) Population Structure, Landscape Use and Diet, in a Semi-Fenced Park

- 1 Partial fencing of protected areas is not a good solution to address human-wildlife conflicts (this thesis).
- 2 DNA analysis of lion diet based on scats is a novel technique which can be applied in the near future to determine a broader spectrum of prey species in carnivore scats (this thesis).
- 3 The installation of light emitting diodes (LED) flashlight technology in livestock boma's is not a final solution to prevent lion-livestock conflicts, because lions adapt to this technology and there may be an increase in livestock depredation in livestock bomas without flashlights, further away from the park boundary and a shift to day time attacks on livestock herds (this thesis).
- 4 Human related urban disturbance (noise, light, smell) at the urban fringe of Nairobi National Park neighbouring Nairobi City and the continued pastoral community sedentarization around the park, as a result of avoidance behaviour of lions, is the main driver for the lions' reduced home range size and intensification of the human-lion conflicts at the non-fenced part of the park (this thesis).
- 5 The cultural and economic value of livestock determines the livestock farmer's herding efforts (Tumenta et al. 2013).
- 6 Human-wildlife conflict mitigation techniques that are effective in one place could fail in another and, even at a local scale, measures could become less effective over time, due to changes in environmental or social factors (Miller et al. 2016).

- 7 Diurnal livestock predation behaviour of lions makes lions more vulnerable to direct retaliatory killing compared to spotted hyena which are more nocturnal predators (Kissui 2008).
- 8 Habitat fragmentation and severe climate conditions in an ecosystem affect prey species ranging patterns and subsequently affect lions' home ranges and movements and may result in an increase of human-carnivore conflicts (Tuqa et al. 2014).
- 9 Wildlife researchers have not saved species from extinction because they communicate in scientific language which is understood by their peers but not by wildlife managers who are the ones supposed to save the species (Ottichilo et al. 2000).
- 10 Conservation and management of transborder species are greatly hampered by different wildlife management styles and policies of neighbouring countries (KWS 2008).
- 11 When a local Samburu elder suggests: *My cow is my cash and heritage. They are a source of my pride, affection and joy. Do not include it in the lion's menu during your research*, he assumes that a researcher can influence the lions' menu (Samburu elder).
- 12 No one has a monopoly over ideas (Rendille Proverb).