

# Introduction – Why these animals?

- Traditionally important
- Endangered (IUCN Red List)
- Totem animals of Fijian villages/clans

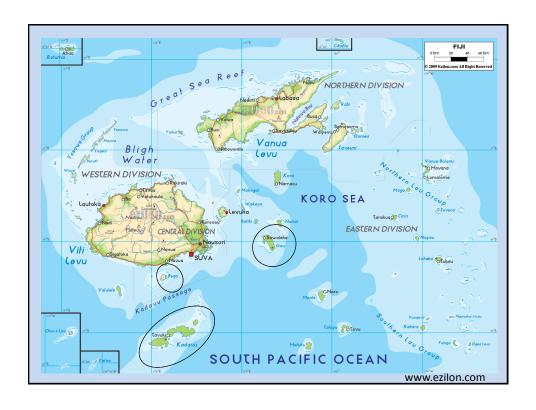
	Turtle	Shark	Fiji petrel
Relevance	Chiefly/ traditional food	Legends → vu (god) "protector"	Endemic to Gau Island Not known in the past
Protection	Moratorium since 1996		
Major threats	Taking turtles and eggs / ghost fishing	Shark finning	Introduced animals Burning down the forests
	'		

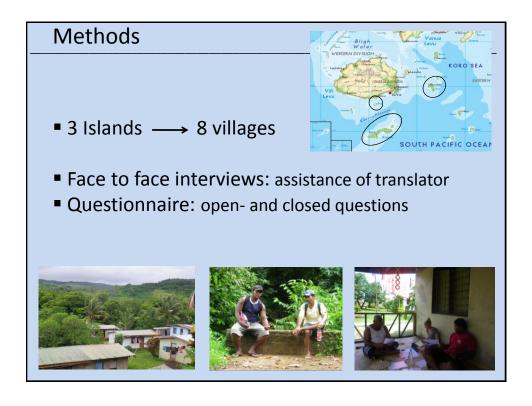
Thomson (1908), Watling (1986), IUCN (1995), Fisheries (1997), Batibasaga (2002), Craig (2002), Morgan (2007), Shirihai (2009), Morgan (2010), Watling (2011)

# Aims of the study

- Investigate: Level of awareness
  - Strength of traditional bonds
  - Perception of local people towards the animals
- Examine the attitude and the willingness of the people to protect these animals
- Discover whether the local people currently respect restrictions for harvesting turtles







# Results & Discussion – Marine Turtles

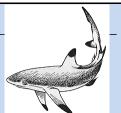
- Biology and eating turtles
- No knowledge about their ecological function
- All villages caught and eat turtles
  - For traditional ceremonies and daily protein source
- Disregard of the law

#### But

- Protection of turtles was considered as very important
- High willingness to protect turtles

## Results & Discussion - Sharks

- Occasionally caught
- Sharks regarded as dangerous
  - → Reduces the willingness to protect them
- Protection was not seen as important as for the turtle
- Biggest threat: fishing and finning



# Results & Discussion – Fiji petrel

- Conservation projects showed success
- Good knowledge about the bird and its threats
- High willingness to protect the bird



Fiii Petrel 2011. Photo: S. Caunivalu



Fiji Petrel 2009, Photo: H. Shirihai

## Conclusion

Does the traditional relevance of animals influence the incentive of local people to protect them?

- All three animals are of great importance for indigenous Fijians
  - Traditional bonds are not a conservation tool but may increase the incentive to protect them
  - Willingness to get involved in conservation projects is high
  - Laws are not always successfully implemented
    - Lack of understanding and enforcement

### Conclusion

- Management & Conservation
  - What is needed?
  - Main drivers for utilization apart from traditional values
    - Livelihood reasons?
  - Community-based management
    - Awareness rising
    - Education
    - Involving communities
      - "Turtle protectors"



Taylor & Topalian (1995), Ratu (2004), Laveti & MacKay (2009), Nasome (2010), Ralogaivau (2011)

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#### **Pictures:**

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Turtle and shark: www.mesa.edu.au.