
EFFECTS OF SUSTAINED HARVESTS ON WILD POPULATIONS

OF *CAIMAN crocodilus crocodilus* IN VENEZUELA

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SUMMARY

Venezuela's commercial use program for *Caiman crocodilus crocodilus* began in 1983. It allowed the harvest of mature males of total length >1.80m (class IV males) on private lands. Approximately ten million hectares, involving different ecological regions are now included in the program, although not all areas are actually harvested. This study compares harvested and non-harvested populations within the same ecological regions. It was

found that both absolute density and relative abundance of class IV males was higher in the harvested populations than in the non-harvested populations, supporting the view that sustainability has been achieved, probably through various compensatory responses of the population to its reduction through harvest of larger males.

RESUMEN

El programa de aprovechamiento comercial de la baba se inició en 1983, permitiéndose cosechar, en tierras de propiedad privada, individuos que conforman la clase IV, con una longitud total >1,80m, representados únicamente por machos adultos. El área de implementación cubre aproximadamente diez millones de hectáreas que incluyen diversas regiones ecológicas, pero el recurso no se cosecha en toda la superficie. Este estudio realiza una comparación en áreas donde se cosecha con áreas donde no

se aprovecha el recurso. Se encontró que en las áreas donde se aprovecha la especie, los valores de densidad y porcentaje de la clase IV son mayores, al compararlos con los valores encontrados en áreas donde no se cosecha el recurso. Los resultados muestran que programas de manejo bien diseñados permiten la sustentabilidad del recurso baba y tienen un efecto positivo sobre las poblaciones manejadas, a través de la cosecha de ejemplares adultos con longitud total >180cm (clase IV).

Introduction

In 1971, all 23 known species of true crocodiles, alligators, caimans and gavials were considered to be endangered, threatened or declining in abundance and/or distribution. By 1996, 25 years later, 16 of those species were once again abundant and widespread, a conservation success due in no small part to incentives to conservation created through sustainable use (King, 1999) and to the steady decline in illegal use and trade (Hutton and Webb, 2003).

The role of economic incentives in promoting croco-

dilian conservation has been well established (Joanen *et al.*, 1997; King, 1999; Hutton and Webb, 2003). Consumptive use such as commercial harvesting can positively influence the conservation of wild populations. In Venezuela's case, conservation can be enhanced in two major ways:

1- The ability to extract an economic return from a wildlife population on private lands, where landowners are the primary beneficiaries, can provide tangible economic incentives for landowners to maintain healthy populations and

habitats, and to invest in the prevention of illegal use and trade.

2- The selective removal of large dominant males from the population, which are suspected to constrain the growth and attainment of maturity of sub-adult males, could be expected to lead to a series of compensatory mechanisms likely to increase the wild population (Velasco *et al.*, 1995).

Consumptive use of crocodiles within different management programs typically involves one or more of the following strategies: "cropping", "ranching" or "cap-

itive breeding" (Thorbjarnarson, 1992, Ross, 1998). Direct hunting of adults or sub-adults in the wild (cropping) is one of the major ongoing forms of consumptive use in some countries (Magnusson, 1997), yet there have been few rigorous evaluations of the effects of harvesting on the structure and abundance of wild crocodilian populations (Mourão *et al.*, 1996).

Regulated harvesting of the wild spectacled caiman (*Caiman crocodilus crocodilus*) has been permitted in Venezuela since 1983, under a program directed by the Min-

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RESUMO

O programa de aproveitamento comercial da baba se iniciou em 1983, permitindo-se plantar, em terras de propriedade privada, indivíduos que conformam a classe IV, com uma longitude total >1,80m, representados unicamente por machos adultos. A área de implementação cobre aproximadamente dez milhões de hectares que incluem diversas regiões ecológicas, mas o recurso não se colheita em toda a superfície. Este estudo realiza uma comparação em áreas onde se colheita com áreas onde

não se aproveita o recurso. Encontrou-se que nas áreas onde se aproveita a espécie, os valores de densidade e porcentagem da classe IV são maiores, ao comparar-los com os valores encontrados em áreas onde não se colheita o recurso. Os resultados mostram que programas de direção bem desenhados permitem a sustentação do recurso baba e tem um efeito positivo sobre as populações dirigidas, através da colheita de exemplares adultos com longitude total >180cm (classe IV).

istry of the Environment and Natural Resources (MARN) through the General Direction of Fauna (Velasco and De Sola, 1997; Thorbjarnarson and Velasco, 1999a,b). The program allows harvesting, on authorized private cattle ranches, of a proportion of class IV caimans, with total length (TL) >180cm, all adult males (Velasco and De Sola, 1999).

The selective harvesting of large, mature males was designed to minimize the effects of the harvest on the reproductive potential of the wild populations by steering the harvest away from the mature females. It was also considered likely that such a harvest would allow a larger number of younger males to grow more rapidly, reach larger sizes more quickly and become reproductively active sooner than if the large, dominant, males remained within the population (Velasco *et al.*, 1995).

This study reviews survey data from the main harvest areas in Venezuela, which for various reasons contain both harvested and non-harvested populations. It attempts to quantify likely effects of harvest by comparing densities (caimans/ha of total land) and population size structures. The null hypotheses was that harvesting would reduce densities generally and, specifically, the numbers of Class IV individuals.

Study area

The study was carried out in the western Llanos

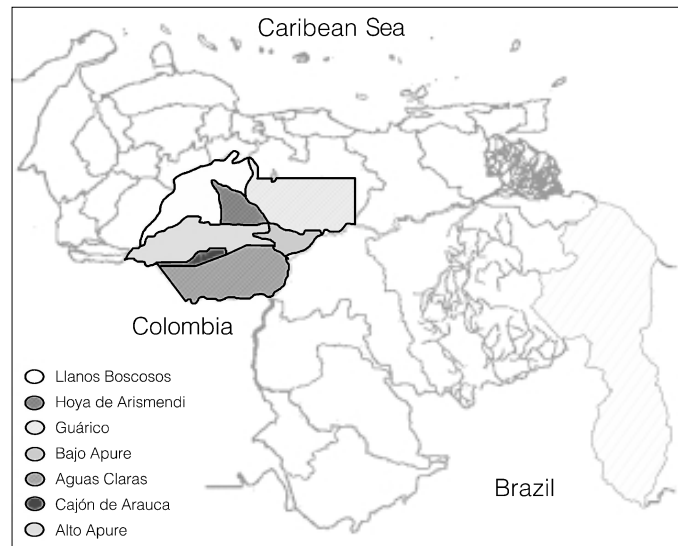


Figure 1. Ecological regions of the Venezuelan plains where the study was carried out.

(plains) of Venezuela, abutting the Colombian border (Figure 1). The area is subdivided into seven regions, each of which has different ecological qualitative characteristics, as described by Velasco and Ayarzagüena

(1995) and six of them were examined in this study (Table I).

Information on *C. c. crocodilus* densities and population size structures were gathered during monitoring programs undertaken

by the *Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad Central de Venezuela (UCV)* and MARN. Information was gathered from five regions in 1996 (Alto Apure, Aguas Claras, Cajón de Arauca, Llanos Boscosos and Hoya de Arismendi) and from the Bajo Apure region in 1999. The Guárico ecological region was not evaluated because no harvest took place for 5 years (1992-1996).

Surveyed areas covered over 532,447ha of total land, or 4.9% of the total region. Of the area surveyed, 281,082ha (52.8%), contained harvested populations of *C. c. crocodilus*, and 251,365ha (47.2%) contained non-harvested populations (Table II).

Methods

All surveys were carried out during the annual dry season (March to May) in 1996 and 1999, when *C. c. crocodilus* are concentrated

TABLE I
DOMINANT ECOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SEVEN REGIONS INCLUDED WITHIN THE HARVEST PROGRAM

Ecological Regions	Garceros ¹	Loam/sandy ²	Flood extent ³	Delta-type ⁴	Water quality ⁵
Alto Apure	Present	Medium	Medium	Not Present	Rich
Bajo Apure	Present	High	High	Present	Rich
Aguas Claras	Not Present	Low	Low	Not Present	Poor
Cajón de Arauca	Present	Low	Low	Not Present	Medium
Hoya de Arismendi	Present	High	Medium	Not Present	Rich
Llanos Boscosos	Not Present	Medium	Low	Not Present	Rich
Guárico	Present	High	High	Present	Rich

¹ Wetlands in which herons congregate suggesting abundance of food supply for *C. c. crocodilus*.

² Relation between loam and sandy plains.

³ Extent of flooded savannahs.

⁴ Areas where the mainstreams break into ramifying channels

⁵ Qualitative water nutrient richness

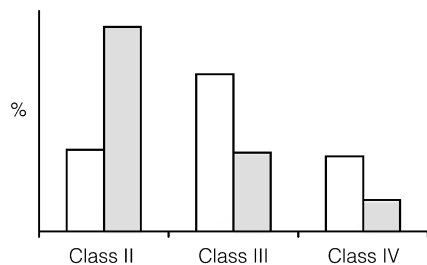


Figure 2. Open bars: natural population not subjected to harvesting; closed bars: overexploited population. See text for class definitions (from Velasco and Ayarzagüena, 1995).

in remnant water bodies. Areas with both harvested and non-harvested populations were selected in each ecological region, and the population parameters were quantified as follows:

Population abundance was estimated by night-light counts (Chabreck, 1966; Woodward and Marion, 1977). A powerful spotlight was scanned over water bodies and the number of eye-shines counted. The caimans sighted by this method represent a very high proportion (80 to 90%) of the total number present (Staton and Dixon, 1975; Ayarzagüena, 1980; Seijas, 1986) and, thus, this was taken as the measure of absolute abundance. Density was calculated as the sum of total number of animals counted at night per ecological regions divided by the sum of total land area surveyed for each ecological region. In other words, the spotlight counts on water bodies for particular ranches are added and divided by the total land area of those particular ranches in each ecological region.

Population size structure was estimated by allocating as many of the caimans sighted as possible into one of four general size classes (Ayarzagüena, 1983):

Class I. Hatchlings and animals <60cm total length (TL).
Class II. Animals >60cm TL <120cm.

Class III. Animals >120cm TL <180cm.

Class IV. Animals >180cm TL.

Bar histograms with the proportions of individuals in each size class (II, III and IV) allowed two types of age structures to be defined (Velasco and Ayarzagüena, 1995); one with pyramidal form, which indicates a population not subjected to harvesting, and another with a staggered form indicating an overexploited population, where the percentage of individuals in class IV is less than 15% of the total population (Figure 2).

Individuals in class I were excluded from analyses, because numbers are highly variable from year to year, and are dependent upon the month when surveys are undertaken. In addition, there is a high mortality rate for hatchlings during their first

year of life, and they are generally excluded from these types of analyses (Webb and Manolis, 1992).

Statistical analysis was not employed to analyze the population abundance, because the MARN uses absolute values to calculate densities in each ecological region and to determinate the harvest quota in each cattle ranch (Velasco and De Sola, 1999; De Sola *et al.*, 2000).

Results

Caiman densities in harvested and non-harvested areas are presented in Figure 3 for each ecological region, while size densities by classes for both types of areas are presented in Figure 4.

Alto Apure

Density (Figure 3) in the harvested areas (0.30 cai-

mans/ha) was higher than in the non-harvested areas (0.20 caimans/ha), and when adjusted for areas (Table II), abundance in the harvested areas was twice that in non-harvested areas. The size structure in harvested and non-harvested populations had a similar, declining general form (Figure 4), but with a higher proportion of class IV individuals in the harvested (20.60%) than non-harvested areas (13.52%).

Bajo Apure

The density was higher in areas harvested (0.21 caimans/ha) than in non-harvested areas (0.17 caimans/ha), and the size distribution was pyramidal in both areas. Areas with harvest had a higher proportion of class IV individuals (31.18%) than those without harvest (25.91%).

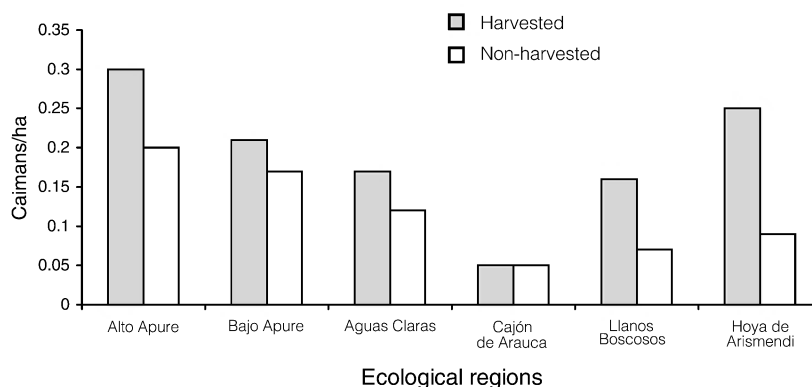


Figure 3. Densities in the different ecological regions, with or without caiman harvest.

TABLE II
AREA OF HARVESTED AND NON-HARVESTED HABITATS SURVEYED IN EACH ECOLOGICAL REGION

Ecological region	Total area (ha)	Surveyed area (ha)		
		Harvested	Non-harvested	Total
Alto Apure	2,662,296	59,935	44,208	104,143
Bajo Apure	571,389	50,118	41,415	91,533
Aguas Claras	1,009,890	60,895	30,650	91,545
Cajón de Arauca	252,189	16,101	6,290	22,391
Llanos Boscosos	3,114,384	66,130	59,385	125,515
Hoya de Arismendi	615,342	27,903	69,417	97,320
Guárico*	2,620,800	—	—	—
Total	10,846,290	281,082	251,365	532,447

* Not surveyed in this study

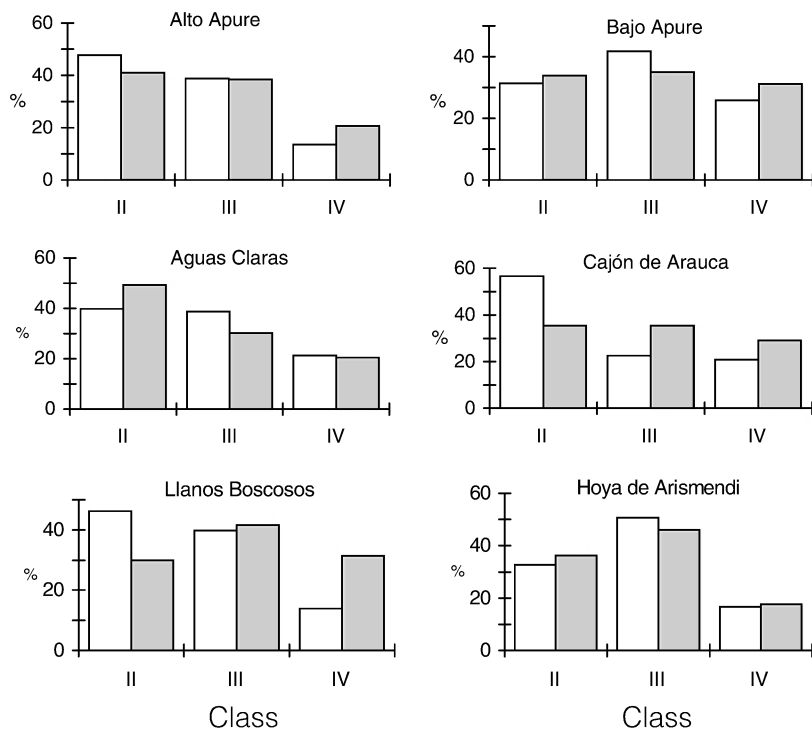


Figure 4. Size class histograms for the different ecological regions, with or without caiman harvest. Closed bars: with harvest, open bars: non-harvested.

Aguas Claras

Density in harvested areas was higher (0.17 caimans/ha) than non-harvested areas (0.12 caimans/ha). The size distribution showed differences in the relative number of classes II and III individuals, but class IV made up similar proportions in both harvested (20.49%) and non-harvested in harvested areas (21.32%).

Cajón de Arauca

This area had the lowest densities, and there was no difference in densities recorded at harvested and non-harvested areas (0.05 caimans/ha). In the harvested area proportions of classes II and III individuals were similar (Figure 4), but there was a high proportion of class IV individuals (29.03%). In non-harvested areas the size structure was dominated (56.63%) by class II individuals and classes III and IV were relatively reduced (22.49% and 20.87%, respectively).

Llanos Boscosos

Density in harvested areas (0.16 caimans/ha) was much higher than in areas without harvest (0.07 caimans/ha). In the former areas the size structure was pyramidal, with a high proportion (31.44%) of class IV individuals relative to non-harvested areas, and a declining size structure was found, from high percentages of class II and III, individuals and a low proportion of class IV (13.93%) individuals.

Hoya de Arismendi

Density in harvested areas (0.25 caimans/ha) was much higher than in non-harvested areas (0.09 caimans/ha), although total populations were similar due to the respective areas (Table II). The size structure in both harvested and non-harvested areas was pyramidal, which is normally associated with non-harvested populations (Velasco and Ayarzagüena, 1995). The proportion of

class IV individuals was similar in harvested (17.59%) and non-harvested (16.65%) areas, but low relative to most other regions.

Discussion

At the beginning of the program of commercial use of caimans in Venezuela, a census was undertaken to estimate caiman densities on each of the properties that requested permission to hunt. With time it became impossible to visit all the properties involved and samples were chosen for future surveys

(Seijas, 1986). In these surveys, the caiman density was expressed as caimans/ha of water. In the early years the density was reported as the number of animals/ha of total land, including water bodies (Velasco and Ayarzagüena, 1992), without any attempt to distinguish between areas with or without harvest. This type of separation began in 1996.

One of the main results of the study is that most high-density populations that have been subjected to harvesting for more than 4 years, still contain high densities of caimans and, thus, a high degree of sustainability is involved.

In all but one of the regions studied the density of caimans/ha was higher in the areas that had been subjected to repeated harvest than in those which had remained un-harvested (Figure 3). This in part reflects the reality that the harvesting program is a voluntary one, which is more likely to be implemented on those cattle ranching properties where

caimans are most abundant in the first place. However, it also served to reinforce the observation that caiman densities is highly variable in the wild, with low density populations that will never increase, even in the complete absence of exploitation.

The proportion of class IV individuals was consistently higher in the harvested areas (>20%) than in the non-harvested areas (<20%). The extent to which this may be biased by differences in the population structure between hunted and non-hunted areas prior to harvest cannot be resolved. However, it does demonstrate that the harvest of class IV individuals is followed by a significant recruitment into this size class. This is consistent with the observation, made in other species, that growth to maturity of sub-adult males may be boosted by removing the larger, older and well established ones from the population in question (Nichols *et al.*, 1976; Graig *et al.*, 1992; Velasco and Ayarzagüena, 1995; Velasco *et al.*, 1994).

However, some non-harvested areas show size structures of the staggered type, typical of harvested areas. This can be due to several possibilities that were not evaluated in this study, such as that the population has not recovered from previous crops, harvest taking place in areas that have not been granted permits, the moments when the surveys were carried out, and the effects of habitat and climate on size structure.

The results obtained at the region of Aguas Claras were markedly different to those obtained at the others. There, density and the proportion of Class IV animals was smaller in the harvested areas than in the non-harvested areas. Furthermore, the distribution of individuals amongst the size classes was different in both harvested and non-harvested areas, with the highest propor-

tion of individuals in the smallest size classes.

Conclusions

The results obtained in the 1996 and 1999 censuses, in the six management regions, support the view that Venezuela's caiman harvest is being sustained by the wild population, and that the program of commercial use implemented by MARN in 1983, now operating for 20 years, is achieving its goals. There is no indication that populations have declined significantly as a consequence of harvesting, nor that adult males, which are selectively harvested, have become rare or are in short supply. The program brings considerable economic benefits to the land owners involved, who now have a vested interest in caring for both caimans and their habitats. The program has also provided some unique insights into the manner in which wild caiman populations respond to controlled harvest, with implications for the conservation and management of this widespread species in other countries.

The finding that densities were generally higher in harvested than in non-harvested areas could reflect hunting biases to some degree, but does allow rejection of some of the more dire predictions about the likely impacts of harvest. High density caiman populations subject to this type of harvest (class IV males) still exist in high density despite 20 years of harvest. Examination of the population size structures suggests this is being achieved by compensatory mechanisms, favoring recruitment and the enhanced growth to maturity of sub-adult males.

Monitoring at this level of resolution should be adequate for ensuring that the Venezuelan caiman harvest is sustainable, and for giving early warning of any prob-

lems, be they related or not to the harvest. The monitoring program is thus sufficient to allow compliance with purpose of Article IV 2b of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), which obligates the exporting State to provide assurances that the harvest for international trade is not detrimental to the survival of that species.

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