



There is
NO WILD

A General Overview of How True Conservation & Private Ownership Can Save Species





WHAT DO YOU MEAN, "THERE IS NO WILD?"

In today's world our senses are bombarded with misinformation, political agendas, and deceptive legislative campaigns. Who do we trust? Who can be trusted to protect animals from extinction? The facts you are about to read may surprise you, but they will give you valuable insight into understanding why private ownership of animals is the key to the conservation of species.

Habitat destruction forces wildlife into human-inhabited areas in search of food, water, and shelter.

- Coyotes found lounging on backyard patios
- Bears seen walking into hotel lobbies
- Leopards caught terrorizing towns
- Hippos noted attacking people collecting water from rivers
- Mountain lions observed preying on pets
- Animals discovered dead after attempting to cross highways

When large amounts of land are transformed for agricultural use, native wildlife no longer have access to vital resources such as food, water, and shelter. Today, in parts of southeast Asia, elephants are forced into human-populated areas because once forested, lush land used to forage is now occupied by humans. To wild animals, farm crops are easy snacks. Elephants raid crops almost daily, and farmers feel plagued by what they consider giant, deadly nuisances. Just a single night of crop-raiding can cause a farmer complete financial devastation.

Traditionally, farmers in Asia and Africa use tricks such as beating drums, firing gunshots into the air, and lighting firecrackers in order to scare wildlife away. However, animals are intelligent and persistent.

Today, many farmers are forced to shoot or poison the animals to protect their farm, their food, and themselves. Roadways and railways also present threats to wildlife. Animals are regularly hit by trains and automobiles,

causing damage to public and private property, and injury or death to both humans and animals.

Deforestation displaces a large variety of animals from small rodents to large mammals. These animals often roam subdivisions and backyards in search of food, and water, and shelter. State and local agencies spend public funds to remove and relocate these animals into protected areas that are generally small and already brimming with wildlife. This contributes to food and habitat scarcity in these protected areas.

Pollution is a major threat to wildlife. The products of human-caused pollution result in injury, illness, and death to wildlife. Whales, dolphins, and turtles are frequently found washed ashore, dead, with stomachs full of plastic debris. Birds die after eating rodents who ingested poison used agriculturally as pest control. Fish ingest plastics such as micro-beads found in body wash and soaps.

Humans have contributed to the destruction of these species, so humans must be part of the solution.

FACT: Well regulated hunting in South Africa and Namibia has saved 94.4 % of rhino from extinction.





Despite pushback from animal rights groups, species virtually extinct or endangered in their native land flourish today thanks to private ownership and regulated hunting. Visit [Exotic Wildlife Association](#) for more information.

THE ANIMAL RIGHTS MOVEMENT IS CAUSING SPECIES EXTINCTION

The animal rights movement seeks to put an end to hunting, both within the United States and abroad, but well-regulated hunting benefits and sustains animal populations.

In the United States, deer overpopulation results in suffering and starvation during winter when food is scarce. In Florida, fishermen are key to controlling the invasive lion fish, which displaces native species. Regulated hunting contributes to wildlife management.

In parts of Africa, “trophy hunting” provides financial support and food to local communities, and funds collected from hunters are often applied toward conservation efforts. Many hunters are committed conservationists, as hunting relies on environmental and species conservation.

A ban on trophy hunting undermines the right of local communities to manage their own resources, diminishes the incentive for local communities to protect native wildlife, and removes a maintainable solution to funding conservation efforts, leaving governments to foot the bill using public funds.

Despite the facts, science and outstanding results, animal rights groups staunchly oppose “trophy hunting” of any kind and push laws and bans at every turn using emotion, not science to promote their agenda. It’s contradictory to say you support conservation and then advocate for a ban against conservation.

Hunting is key to the conservation and preservation of species, however animal rights groups seek to ban hunting.

What is Animal Rights

Animal rights is an ideology based on emotion, not science or facts, and advocates that animals are equal to humans. Animal rights extremists use bully tactics and coercion to promote their deceptive campaigns for consumer rejection of all animal use, regardless of humane care. The ultimate goal for animal extremists is for the elimination of all animals from human care and use.

The animal rights extremists count on the public to remain ignorant about their goals so they may continue to raise money based on lies, false information, and propaganda. These radical groups use the funds they raise on lawyers and lobbyists as well as ballot initiatives and legislative campaigns at the local, state, and federal levels to advance their deceptive agenda.

Some of the high-profile animal rights organizations include: the deceptively named Humane Society of the United States (HSUS), People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA), American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty of Animals (ASPCA), Animal Welfare Institute (AWI), all frequently promote fundraising campaigns with the promise of helping neglected and abused pets. However, most of these groups, which claim to be cash-strapped animal protection agencies, don’t own a shelter. Instead, these organizations spend their money on lobbying and deceptive legislation to take away our rights to own, raise, and breed animals. And that includes private ownership and conservation of species.

Animal Rights extremism in their own words:
“Conservation is incompatible with animal rights.”
~ Ingrid Newkirk, PETA

FACT: Animal rights ideology is opposed to animals kept in human care regardless of how humane the standards.





REALITIES OF THE WILD

Habitat Loss:

Infrastructure development, human population growth, and rapid urban and agricultural expansion. These are reasons for habitat loss in migration routes and feeding areas which inevitably increase the likelihood of poaching of wildlife.

Poaching:

Animals are killed for their ivory, skin, and meat at an alarming rate. Some areas will see extinction by the year 2020.

Illness:

Without the benefits of veterinary care programs, wild animals are at risk of dying from everything from preventable diseases such as digestive issues and foot abscesses. Animals in the wild die from Tuberculosis (TB) as well as the fatal disease, elephant endotheliotropic herpesvirus (EEHV), which can kill an elephant calf.

Predators:

Animals are hunted by both natural predators and humans. Lions and tigers will hunt an ill or injured elephant, and eat it while it's still alive but unable to escape. Humans poach animals, and cut off the desired parts of an animal before leaving the animal to die slowly and painfully from the horrific wounds inflicted.

Low Birth Rate:

Small wild populations have reduced genetic variability. Due to genetics and inbreeding, the infant mortality rate is high in elephants. Additionally, wild animals do not mate when food, water, and shelter are scarce. Animals are, quite literally, running out of room.

Starvation:

Loss of habitat forces animals into urban areas in search of food, which increase human-animal conflict. Direct conflict can result in injury or death to animals and people. Animals raid farmers' crops causing destruction of property and financial devastation. Landfills and dump sites attract animals who are forced to resort to scavenging for scraps.

Lack of proper nutrition:

The dietary needs of some animals like elephants are complex and varied. In the wild today, food is often scarce and limited. Without the proper nutrients, forage animals suffer from malnutrition and digestive complications.

Drought:

Severe droughts cause widespread death. Animals of all species dehydrate and die slow, painful deaths. In addition to the lack of life-sustaining water, mothers are left without enough milk to provide for their babies. Babies are then left behind to die alone when they become too weak to walk any further.

Plastic and garbage:

Human pollution has resulted in an abundance of trash littering both human and animal-inhabited areas. Animals die from eating plastics and other harmful waste. Micro-plastics in human food and water have been documented.

Foot rot and overgrowth:

Animals rely on mobility. Any issue with their feet could potentially be life-threatening. A cracked toenail, an abscess, or even a splinter in the pad of the foot could lead to death. Foot health is key to good overall health.

Weather and Elements:

Floods, tsunamis, droughts, and extreme temperatures all affect animals and their food supply. Animals are at the mercy of Mother Nature in the wild, and have been known to become trapped in mud holes, walk further and further in search of fresh water, or simply freeze to death.

Inbreeding:

All species need a healthy population in order to maintain genetic diversity. Urban and agricultural development traps animals in small areas and cuts off migration paths. Cut off from outside herds, small, isolated animal populations exhibit high rates of inbreeding, which reduces genetic diversity. Low genetic diversity





BENEFITS OF HUMAN CARE

Protection from Poachers

Animals in human care are safe from the threat of poachers. Animals lucky enough to live in human care are provided everything they need to live comfortably and happily.

Proper Nutrition

Animals in human care are evaluated by veterinarians who specialize in the care of large animals. These professionals prepare diet plans based on the individual animal's needs and medical requirements.

Vitamins and Supplements

Digestive complications occur with all animals, even animals in human care. Vitamins and supplements support dietary health and ensure proper nutritional needs for healthy gut flora. Aged animals in human care receive additional probiotics and heart healthy foods that ensure longevity.

Constant Access to Food and Water

Many animals migrate in search of food and water, placing them at great risk of injury and illness. Animals in human care are provided everything they need, including breakfast, lunch, dinner, and even foraging snacks between meals!

Safety from the Elements

Animals in human care have indoor and outdoor enclosures to protect them from the elements. Rain or shine, they needs are provided for daily.

Up-to-date Science

Modern scientific advancements in genetics have led to longer lives of animals in human care. Breeding programs are better equipped now than ever before to eliminate cross-breeding and interbreeding with just simple blood tests.

Safe Birthing Practices

Animals in human care are afforded every luxury, including maternity plans! Expectant mothers are given everything they need to ensure a healthy pregnancy. This contributes to the propagation of the species one adorable baby at a time!

Life Without Predators

Animals in human care are free from the threat of predation. Safe habitats and enclosures, and on-site humans dedicated to their every need means animals in human care don't have a care in the world.

Access to Veterinary Care

Animals in human care have full veterinary care from birth. They develop a relationship with a long-term veterinarian who specializes in large animal care. These professionals provide exceptional care and consideration, and work closely with caregivers to provide the animals with the best possible care around the clock.

Humane Euthanasia

An unpleasant topic, but an important one. When an animal is ill or injured, and after other alternatives are exhausted, sometimes humane euthanasia is the most merciful option. Suffering incurred by illness, injury, or old age can be alleviated in human care. We are responsible for and committed to providing the best possible care to our animals. A painless end

is





BREEDING IS NECESSARY FOR THE CONSERVATION OF SPECIES

Domestic breeding programs preserve individuals of endangered or threatened species to prevent complete extinction. These programs also maintain the populations of non-threatened species so that they do not later become threatened.

Breeding programs promote genetic diversity. The repopulation of species in areas where individuals are limited increases genetic diversity in those areas by introducing new genetic material to the local gene pool.

Repopulating devastated areas saves a multitude of other species. Umbrella species like elephants are crucial to the existence of other species. This means that to protect elephants is to protect other species. To repopulate a devastated area is to contribute to the maintenance of the ecosystem as a whole.

Private owners of animals, active in wildlife reserves, zoos, circuses, game parks, and breeding facilities, are key to the survival of endangered species. Private owners contribute to breeding programs, promoting genetic diversity. Like any professionals, they are committed to the best possible outcome. To that end, private owners participate in interactive programs and interconnected partnerships to record and track data such as: paternity, maternity, breeding pairs, genealogies, genetic matches, and possible viable pairs. Private owners essentially carry a database of compatible matches in the animal world.

The Arabian White Oryx was known to be in decline since the early 1900s in the Arabian Peninsula, but by 1930 there were two separate populations isolated from each other. Soon the oryx was hunted to extinction in the wild. However, from just a handful of animals in domestic care this species was brought back from very near total extinction. This is just one example of what domestic breeding programs can accomplish.

Thanks to these domestically maintained breeding programs we have seen the recovery of many species from near extinction including: The American Bison, Przewalski's Horse, Arabian Oryx, California Condor, Corroboree Frog, Eastern Bongo, Regent Honeyeater, Panamanian Golden Frog, Bellinger River Turtle, Golden Lion Tamarin, Amur Leopard, Nene Goose, and Peregrin Falcon, just to name a few!

PRIVATE OWNERSHIP

Conservation is more than protecting habitat and successful breeding of species. Private owners in zoos and circuses contribute to conservation by raising awareness, educating the public, and fundraising to help protect wild populations. They advocate for species by bringing the plight of these animals to the attention of the public.



Notes:





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PROTECTING AND DEFENDING ANIMAL ENTERPRISE

The Cavalry Group is a private member based company working to protect and advance the Constitutional and private property rights of law abiding animal owners, animal-related businesses, and agricultural concerns legally, legislatively, culturally, and in the media nationwide.

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