

GLOSSARY

Abundance: The number of individuals of a species in an area or in a population.

Acoustic monitoring: The recording of animal vocalization or threatening activities, such as gunshots, to inform on the state of a species in the area of interest.

Adaptive management: An iterative process of decision-making that is continuously informed by ecological and project monitoring and thus improved over time to meet the management objectives in the most effective way.

Administrative penalty: A sanction that limits an offender's rights or position held in government, whether applied by an administrative or a criminal law.

Advertising: The act of producing, paying for, or otherwise being engaged in announcing the sale of wildlife or wildlife products in any media or form, including online, in print, on television or on the radio.

Agency: The capacity of individuals to act independently and to make their own free choices.

Aggravating circumstances: Aspects of a crime that can be used to increase fines and penalties, such as repeat offenses (recidivism).

Agropastoralism: A way of life or a form of social organization based on the growing of crops and the raising of livestock as the primary means of economic activity.

Alternative livelihoods: An approach to conservation which seeks to reduce conservation threats to particular species or sites by providing alternatives – including alternative food options if the conservation threat is hunting for food; alternative income sources if the conservation threat is caused as a result of trying to generate income; and alternative (lower impact) methods for harvesting wildlife if the conservation threat is over-exploitation.

Anthropocene: A buzzword used to refer to the current geological epoch in view of humankind's profound impact on the Earth. The term was popularized by atmospheric chemist Paul Crutzen in 2000 and recommended for adoption by a dedicated working group of the International Union of Geological Sciences in 2016. Scholars disagree about the start date of the Anthropocene, with suggestions ranging from 8,000 years ago to about 1950.

Aquaculture (or aquafarming): The farming of animals and plants in all types of water environments.

Autonomy: One's liberty to freely choose, within wide parameters, how one wishes to live one's life.

Backend: The part of a computer application or system that stores and manipulates data to fulfill user requests and actions, but that is not visible to or accessed directly by the user.

Bimaturism: Development characterized by differing stages or timings within a species or within a sex; among orangutans, mature males are flanged or unflanged (see **flanged**).

Biodiversity: The variety of plant and animal life on Earth or in a particular habitat.

Biodiversity hotspot: A significant reservoir of biodiversity that is threatened with destruction.

Biomonitoring: Repeated surveying of the distribution and abundance of species, and of the threats they face.

Blackback: An adolescent male chimpanzee or gorilla between the ages of 8 and 12 years old. As opposed to **silverback**, as the silver on the back develops when males reach sexual maturity.

Bovid: A hoofed mammal in the family *Bovidae*, such as antelopes, sheep and bison, whose horns do not branch and are never shed.

Brachiation: Arboreal locomotion that relies exclusively on the arms to propel the body forward. Related term: brachiate.

Branhamism: The teachings of the US preacher William M. Branham (1909–65), including anti-denominationalism, the denial of eternal hell and the Serpent's Seed doctrine.

Camera trapping: The use of cameras triggered by motion or infrared sensors in animal surveys.

Capture–recapture: An analytical approach to estimating animal abundance by repeated identification and re-identification of individuals.

Catch per unit effort (CPUE): In relation to law enforcement action for conservation, it is a measure of effectiveness arrived at by calculating, for example, the number of illegal activities or items, such as snares, detected per given area or time patrolled.

Civil law: A system that dates back to Roman times and relies predominantly on comprehensive legal codes/statutes that are updated frequently. In civil law, the judge's task is to establish the facts and decide on the appropriate action based on the laws in place. Civil law systems vary widely in procedure and substantive law.

Co-use: The intended use of an area by humans and animals. Instead of separating areas for human activity and species protection, co-use areas are meant to harmonize the co-existence of humans and other species, including great apes.

Colobine: Members of a subfamily of arboreal, leaf-eating monkeys found in forests in Africa and Asia.

Common law: A system that relies predominantly on precedent, i.e., prior decisions. It is adversarial, as opposed to investigatory, with the judge moderating between two parties, and may be influenced by the judge's values.

Community engagement: A way of developing a working relationship between public bodies and community groups.

Conditionalities: Conditions attached to the provision of benefits such as a loan, debt relief or bilateral aid.

Conservation framework: A formal concept that describes approaches to the conservation of species in a standardized and reproducible way.

Conspecific: An individual of the same species as another.

Core area: The most heavily used portion of the home range of a group or individual.

Corridor: Restricted areas of wildlife habitat that link larger patches of habitat, thereby enabling wildlife movement and supporting the viability of populations. These corridors can occur naturally, such as riparian forests, or be created through management practices.

Coupled (or linked): Characteristic of integrated conservation and development interventions that seek to link development outcomes to positive conservation outcomes, such as by making continued income from ecotourism dependent on the maintenance of the conservation status of a species or site such that tourists continue to be attracted.

Critically endangered: Facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild.

Deciduous: Pertaining to trees that lose their leaves for part of the year.

Decoupled: Characteristic of integrated conservation and development interventions that seek to reduce the dependence of local people on species or sites of conservation value, such as by investing in agricultural development outside of a protected area to ensure that people have sufficient food and no longer enter the protected area to secure wild meat.

Defaunation: The global, local or functional extinction of animal populations or species from ecological communities.

Devolution: The transfer or delegation of power to a lower level, especially by central government to local or regional administration.

Dichromatic: Exhibiting two color variations independent of sex and age.

Die-off: A sudden and significant decline in a population or community of organisms due to natural causes.

Differential liability: A step beyond the more traditional approaches that treat wildlife criminals solely as individuals, tailoring liability to the type of criminal by imposing different or higher penalties on legal persons and civil servants.

Dimorphic: Having two distinct forms.

Dipterocarp: A tall hardwood tree of the family *Dipterocarpaceae* that grows primarily in Asian rainforests and that is the source of valuable timber, aromatic oils and resins.

Dispersing sex: Either male or female apes who, upon reaching sexual maturity, depart from their birth area to establish their own range.

Distance sampling: A transect survey technique that calculates the distance between an observer and an animal being sampled, calculating the probability of detection.

Diurnal: Daily, or active during the day.

Driver: A factor that causes or contributes to an activity or phenomenon.

Ecosystem function: All ecological processes that occur in an ecosystem.

Elusive species: A taxon that is difficult to observe due to inconspicuous behavior and avoidance of humans.

Endangered: Facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild.

Endemic: Native to or only found in a certain place; indigenous.

Endemism: The state of being unique to a particular geographic area.

Entertainment education: A communication strategy that uses custom-tailored entertainment to alleviate a social issue or educate the public.

Exhibition: An end use component of trade, such as the display of illegally sourced apes in a circus.

Exotic: Neither domestic nor farmed.

Extinct: A species becomes 'extinct' following the death of the last individual, although the species' ability to recover/reproduce will have been lost before reaching this point. A species may become 'extinct in the wild' before being considered actually extinct, if there is one or more individual in captivity.

Extirpated: Completely destroyed/eradicated from an area.

Extraction-to-production ratio: An indicator used in wildlife studies to denote the relationship between the numbers or biomass of hunted species that can be produced (essentially through reproduction) in a particular population, to contrast against the number of animals or biomass extracted in that population based on hunter or market studies.

Extractive industry: Any operations that remove metals, minerals or aggregates from the earth for use by consumers.

Facebook: The world's largest social media platform.

Fission-fusion: Pertaining to communities whose size and composition are dynamic due to the coming together (fusion) and moving away (fission) of individuals.

Flagship species: A charismatic species that is selected to serve as ambassador for the protection of an ecosystem or an area inhabited by many species that are less well known.

Flanged: Pertaining to one of two morphs of adult male orangutan, the other being "unflanged"; characterized by large cheek pads, greater size, a long coat of dark hair on the back and a throat sac used for "long calls." See also: **unflanged**.

Flora: Plant life.

Folivore: Any chiefly leaf-eating animal. Related terms: folivorous, folivory.

Frugivore: Any chiefly fruit-eating animal. Related terms: frugivorous, frugivory.

Gazettement: The designation of an area of land for protection by the state or other public authorities according to relevant legislation.

Gill plate/raker (peng yu sai): bony or cartilaginous sieving pads in fish or other water creatures, used for feeding, by filtering zooplankton from sea water.

Gray literature: Reports that have not undergone a peer-review process and that have not been published in scientific journals.

Guenon: A long-tailed African monkey of the genus *Cercopithecus* found mainly in forests and also in savannah habitats.

Habeas corpus: Latin for "you have the body" and referred to as the "great writ." A written legal command that protects persons from being unjustly imprisoned by requiring the detainer to appear in court and provide evidence of justifiable grounds for their imprisonment.

Habitat: The natural and required environment of an animal, plant or other organism.

Habituated: Accustomed to the presence of humans. Related term: habituation.

Herbivore: Any plant-eating animal. Related terms: herbivorous, herbivory.

Holocene: The current geological epoch, which began about 10,000 years ago, at the end of the most recent ice age, when humans started to develop agriculture. Some scholars hold that the Holocene ended when the Anthropocene began, but opinion remains divided on the date. See also: **Anthropocene**.

Hominid: A member of the group that comprises all modern and extinct humans and great apes, as well as their immediate ancestors.

Hominin: A member of the group that comprises all modern human beings—*Homo sapiens*—and their extinct ancestors, including *Homo neanderthalensis* (the Neanderthals), *Homo erectus* and *Homo habilis*.

Horizon scanning: A strategic process for the early detection of developments that may have a strong impact on the environment, an ecosystem or a species.

Hunting: The pursuit, targeting, capture or killing of wildlife.

Husbandry: The care, cultivation and breeding of crops and animals.

Hybrid: The offspring of two different species or varieties of plant or animal; something that is formed by combining different elements. See also: **hybridization**.

Hybridization: Interbreeding of distinct taxa or species. See also: **hybrid**.

Immunocompetence: The ability of the body to recognize and respond to exposure to bacteria, viruses, toxins and other harmful substances.

Inbreeding: Reproduction of closely related individuals, which can cause inbreeding depression, characterized by reduced fitness and fertility in offspring.

Incidental offtake: Any capture of a species that is not the intended purpose of a hunting activity. Or, as in some legal documents, any prohibited capture of an endangered or threatened species that is not the intended purpose of an otherwise lawful activity.

Indigenous: Originating from or occurring naturally in a certain place.

Infanticide: The act of killing an infant.

Instagram: A photograph and video-sharing social networking website owned by Facebook.

Integrated conservation and development: An approach to the management of natural resources that aims to achieve lasting reconciliation between biodiversity conservation and socioeconomic development interests of different stakeholders.

Interbirth interval: The biologically determined period of time between consecutive births.

Intergroup conflict: Discord and potentially physical violence among different groups of individuals of the same species.

Internet scam: Online fraud.

Intraspecific killing: The killing of a member of the same species by one or more individuals.

Keystone species: A species that plays a crucial role in the way an ecosystem functions, and whose presence and role has a disproportionately large effect on other organisms within the ecosystem.

Life history: The length and stages of development that species pass through during their lives. Nonhuman primates grow more slowly, have their first reproduction at a later age, have lower fertility, provide extensive parental care and have longer life spans than most other mammals.

Lithic technology: The manufacture and use of stone tools.

Long call: A series of sounds made by adult male orangutans, from barking to roaring to groaning, to attract females and/or alert other orangutans to their presence and establish their personal space. Cheek flanges aid directionality of the call and the throat sac makes the sound resonate and carry further.

Macronutrients: Substances in food that are required in large amounts for growth, metabolism and other essential bodily functions.

Management unit: A well-defined area for which a management plan has been developed. In the context of the FSC this refers to a spatial area or areas submitted for certification with clearly defined boundaries and managed to a set of explicit long-term management objectives, which are expressed in a management plan.

Mantrap: A trap to catch people, usually aimed at trespassers and poachers.

Mast fruiting: The simultaneous production of fruit by a large numbers of trees every 2–10 years, without any seasonal change in temperature or rainfall.

Mean body mass indicator: A measure of defaunation, often estimated based on wild meat offtake; the value drops as the proportion of small-bodied animals in a community increases and hunters rely on ever-smaller species.

- Megafauna:** Extant and extinct big animals, such as elephants, giraffes, whales, cows, deer and tigers.
- Micronutrients:** Substances in food that are required in minuscule amounts to enable the body to produce enzymes, hormones and other substances essential for proper growth and development.
- Militarized conservation:** The use of military tactics, equipment and sometimes military staff to help protect flora and fauna.
- Monogamy:** The practice of having a single mate over a period of time. Gibbons are considered socially monogamous, having a single mate or companion over a period of time.
- Morph:** A distinct form of an organism or species.
- Multi-male group:** This refers to groups that include more than one mature (silverback) male gorilla.
- Night lighting:** A hunting method that is commonly criminalized and that involves the use of lights at night to help hunters see and to attract targeted animals or cause them to freeze momentarily, which assists the hunter.
- Non-native species:** A species that lives outside its native distributional range, having arrived there through human activity.
- Occupancy:** The proportion of sites at which the presence of a species has been confirmed.
- Occurrence:** The distribution of presence and absence of a species.
- Offtake:** A scientific term used to refer to the number of individuals removed from the wild through hunting, especially in the context of population trends. See also: **take**.
- Offtake pressure indicator:** A measure of wildlife hunting/harvest levels, estimated based on the number of individuals of a species removed from their habitat over a specific amount of time.
- Optimal foraging theory:** A theoretical framework that links foraging variations within and across populations to characteristics of the local ecology.
- Organized crime:** Criminal offenses committed by three or more persons working together over a period of time, or criminal activities planned and coordinated within a hierarchical network of people on a continuing basis.
- Paleotropics:** A floristic kingdom comprising tropical areas of Africa, Asia and parts of Oceania, but not Australia or New Zealand.
- Parturition:** The process of giving birth to offspring.
- Passive acoustic monitoring:** The deployment of autonomous recording devices to survey an area based on animal vocalizations and subsequent analyses to assess the state of species.
- Pelage:** Fur; coat.
- Personhood:** Is being given the legal status of a person. A “person” is a legal entity that has one or more rights, as opposed to a “thing”, which has no legal rights. Historically, some humans were identified as legal “things”, and you do not have to be a human being to be classified as a person, in law.
- Phytosanitary:** Relating to plant health and, more specifically, to rules and regulations for the control of plant diseases.
- Pith:** The spongy tissue in the stems and branches of many plants.
- Pleistocene:** The geological epoch that lasted from about 2.6 million to 10,000 years ago, when the most recent ice age ended and the Holocene began.
- Poaching:** Illegal hunting, killing, capturing or taking of wildlife in violation of local or international wildlife conservation laws.
- Point transect:** A circular area that is used as a sampling unit during a survey with a human observer, camera trap or acoustic recording device at its center to record animal observations.
- Polyandrous:** Pertaining to a mating system that involves one female and two or more males.
- Polygynandrous:** Pertaining to an exclusive mating system that involves two or more males and two or more females. The numbers of males and females are not necessarily equal.
- Polygynous:** Pertaining to a mating system that involves one male and two or more females.
- Population and habitat viability assessment:** A tool to develop population targets and a framework of conservation recommendations for a specific species.
- Population viability analysis:** A method of assessing the risk of extinction for a specific species.

Possession: In criminal law, the offense of being in physical control of protected wildlife or wildlife products, regardless of involvement in trafficking or related criminal activity. The criminalization of possession fills an evidentiary gap by allowing law enforcement to pursue individuals who are in control of protected species even in the absence of evidence that they are engaged in trafficking of the same. In countries where the law fails to criminalize possession, law enforcement officials are limited to arresting traffickers in the act of selling, or pursuing them based on receipts or other evidence that proves they are engaged in trafficking.

Precedent: A judgment or ruling from a previous case that is cited in a similar subsequent dispute as the justification for ruling in a specific way.

Predicate crime (or offense): A crime, or offense, that forms a part of a larger criminal activity, such as forgery, smuggling and money laundering in the context of the illegal wildlife trade.

Preputial: Relating to the foreskin or clitoral hood.

Prestige pet: An animal who is perceived as conferring status on the owner, or who reflects the owner's wealth or power.

Primary law: Various forms of legislation, statutes, regulations and decisions that are binding on the courts, government and individuals, as distinguished from commentary and other types of secondary law, which are not legally binding.

Processing: Any activity that involves the transformation of wildlife from one state or product to another.

Radio frequency identification: Technology that uses electromagnetic fields to identify and track tags attached to objects.

Range: The geographical extent of occurrence of all known populations of a species, including any unsuitable and unoccupied areas.

Reintroduction: The planned release of an organism into its natural habitat after life in captivity.

Riparian (or riverine) forest: A forest that grows alongside riverbanks.

Sanctuary: A non-profit facility dedicated to providing care for orphaned, confiscated or injured wildlife.

Shifting agriculture (or cultivation): A type of agricultural management by which farmers cultivate fields only for some time before abandoning them and creating new fields, principally to avoid decreasing harvest rates and to prevent soils from becoming increasingly impoverished.

Silverback: A mature male gorilla with silver hair on the saddle of his back.

Social first strategy: A campaign or marketing strategy that focuses on social media platforms, e.g., Facebook and Instagram, to reach and influence the target audience.

Social marketing: The application of commercial techniques to achieve social good.

Species listing: The legal mechanism by which species are added to a national or international list and provided stricter protection.

Storage: The act of keeping wildlife or wildlife products in a physical space of any kind for later use.

Strategic framework: A detailed, structured outline that spells out an overarching strategy, activities for achieving associated objectives and, in some cases, indicators for measuring progress against stated goals.

Subsistence consumption: Production of food—either grown or harvested from natural resources—at a level that is sufficient only for use or consumption by the producer and their direct family, without any surplus for trade.

Sympatric: Pertaining to species or populations that occupy the same geographic ranges.

Take: A legal term used to refer to an act that directly or indirectly results in the killing or capture of an animal. See also: **offtake** and **take method**.

Take method: A legal term used to refer to the means by which an animal is killed or captured, including the use of traps, guns, night lighting and vehicles. See also: **offtake** and **take**.

Taxon: Any unit used in the science of biological classification or taxonomy (plural: taxa).

Terrestriality: Adaptation to living on the ground.

Theory of change: A methodology that defines long-term goals and identifies strategies and activities needed to achieve the desired results.

Transect: A straight line or point used as a sampling unit in surveys to collect data on animal presence.

Transport: Any act involving the physical movement of wildlife or wildlife products, including shipping by air, sea, rail or road.

Trigger (or predicate): A circumstance or action that results in the application of additional rules and regulations. Species listing, for instance, may act as a trigger for the application of a hunting prohibition and other legal instruments.

Trophy hunting: The legal shooting of animals—frequently big game such as rhinos, elephants, lions, pumas and bears—under official government license, for pleasure. The trophy is the animal (or its head, skin or any other body part) that the hunter keeps as a souvenir.

Umbrella species: A species whose conservation leads to the protection of many other species in the same ecosystem or landscape.

Unarmed: Not having any hard and sharp projections, such as hooks, prickles, spines, thorns or other sharply pointed structures.

Ungulate: A hoofed animal.

Vulnerable: A species that has been categorized as at risk of becoming endangered if the threats to its survival are not addressed.

Wean: To accustom a young animal to nourishment other than the mother's milk.

Welfare: The state of a [nonhuman] animal's body and mind, including in terms of biological, emotional and behavioral well-being.

WhatsApp: A free messaging, voice and video call service owned by Facebook.

Wild meat: Meat from wild animals.

Wildlife trafficking: The illegal sourcing, transfer and sale or disposal of live or dead animals and plants or their parts or products, usually for commercial purposes.

Zooarcheology: The study of animal remains from archeological sites.