
(Canis lupus)

یا

*

(/ / : / / :)

t

Canis lupus :

...

(Mackenzie, 1996; Kellert, 1994)

(Carnivora)

(Canidae)

(Ziaie, 2008)

Cowan, 1971; Gunther, 2001; Bath and Enck,)
(2003; Beckmann and Lackey; 2008)

(*Canis lupus*)

(Warkentin, 1989)

(Kellert, 1980)

(Tompa, 1987)

(Zimmerman *et al.*, 2006)

(Rutherglen and Herbison, 1998)

Anon (1996) Cole (1976)

(*Ursus thibetanus*)

Environment Authority, Hamadan Province)
(2009

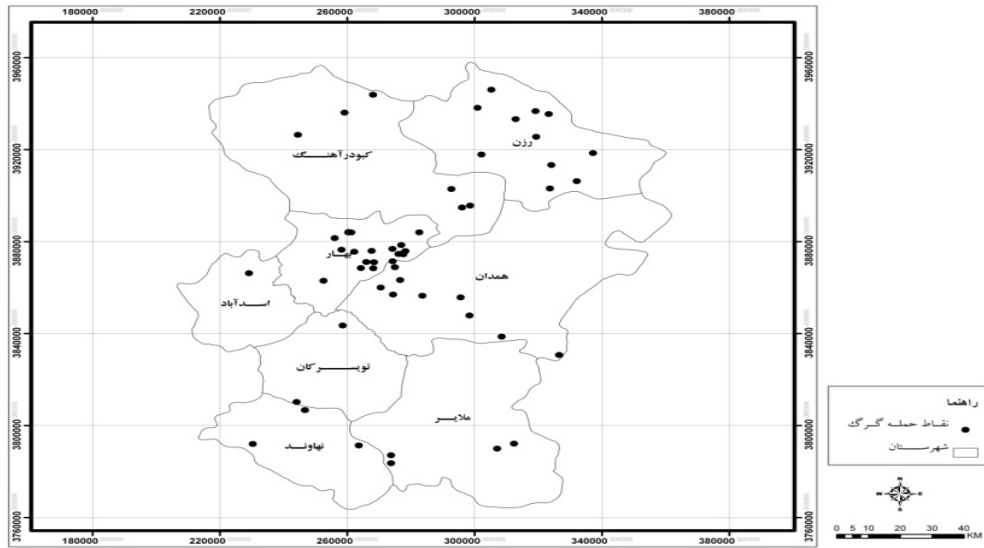
(1996) Mackenzie

)

(

:

¹ Food conditioning
² habituation



() .

()

...

()

() (km)

() (km)

SPSS 15.0

)

(

t

⁴ Kolmogorov Smirnov test

⁵ Levene test

⁶ Independent- Samples T Test

(kg)	(kg)	(kg)	(kg)
/	/	/	/
/	/	/	/
/	/	/	/
/	/	/	/
/	/	/	/
/	/	/	/
/	/	/	/
/	/	/	/
/	/	/	/
/	/	/	/
/	/	/	/
/	/	/	/
/	/	/	/

(kg)	(kg)
------	------

(df= 28, P= 0.091

/ /

(t= 1.230, df= 28, P= 0.229)

/ /

F=0.129,)

(F= 1.08, P= 0.307)

(P= 0.723

t

-

t

t= -1.748,)

...

t= 0.648, df= 8 , P=)

Tompa () .(0.535

Herbison & Rutherglen (1998) 1987

Hamadan Province)

(Environment Authority, 2009

.(Madden, 2004)

(Boggs, 1991)

Warkenti (1989)

Kellert) ,Anon (1996) ,Cole (1974)

Mackenzie (1996) (1980

References

- Bath, J.B., Enck, J.W. 2003. Wildlife-human interactions in National Parks in Canada and the USA. Social Science Research Review 4(1), p.1-32.
- Beckmann, J. P., Lackey C. W. 2008. Carnivores, urban landscapes, and longitudinal studies: a case history of black bears. Human-Wildlife Conflicts 2:168-174.
- Boggs, D.L. 1991. Civic Education-An adult-education imperative. Adult Education Quarterly 42(1): 46-55.

-
- Cole, G.F.1974. Management involving grizzly bears and humans in Yellowstone National Park. *Bioscience* 24(1): 1-11.
 - Cowan, I.S.McT.1971. Management implications of behavior in the large herbivorous mammals. V. Geist and F. Walther, eds. In: *The behavior of ungulates and its relation to management*, Vol. 2, IUCN No. 24, Morges, Switzerland.
 - Gunther, K.A. 2001. Yellowstone National Park bear-related injuries/fatalities. YELL.701. Info. Paper No. BMO-1, Bear Management Office, Yellowstone National Park, 2 pp.
 - Gunther, K., Hoekstra, H.E. 1998. Bearinflicted human injuries in Yellowstone National Park, 1970–1994. *Ursus* 10:378–384.
 - Hamadan Province Environment Authority, 2009
 - Kellert,S.R.1980. American s attitudes and knowledge of animals.*Transactions of North American Wildlife and Natural Resources Conference*, 45, 111-124.
 - Kellert, S. R. 1994. Public Attitudes Toward Bears and their Conservation. *International Conference on Bear Research and Management*.
 - Lauber, T. B., Knuth, B. A., Deshler J. D. 2002. Educating Citizens about Controversial Issues: The Case of Suburban Goose Management. *Society and Natural Resources* 15: 581-597.
 - Lauber, T. B., Knuth B. A. in review. Effects of information on attitudes. *Wildlife Society Bulletin*
 - Madden,F. 2004. Creating co-existence between humans and wildlife: Global perspectives on local efforts to address human and wildlife conflict. *Human Dimensions of Wildlife*, 9(4), 247-257.
 - Messmer, T. A. 2000. The emergence of human-wildlife conflict management: turning challenges into opportunities. *International Biodeterioration & Biodegradation*: 45 97-102.
 - National Park Service. 1999. Black bear management and incident summary report, 1998. Yosemite National Park, California, USA.
 - Verplanken, B. 1999. Good Intentions, bad habits, and effects of forming implementation intentions on healthy eating. *European Journal of Social Psychology* 29: 591-604.
 - Whittaker, D., and R. L. Night.1998. "Understanding wildlife responses to humans." *Wildlife Society Bulletin*, 26(2): 312-317.
 - Ziaie, H, 2008. *A Field Guide to the Mammals of IRAN*. Introduction to the wildlife center press. 420p.
 - Zimmerman, B., P. Wabakken, and M. Dotterer. 2001. Human-Carnivore interactions in Norway: How does the re-appearance of large carnivores affect people's attitudes and levels of fear? *Forest, Snow, and Landscape Research* 76 (1/2): 137-153.

The Investigation of Relation Between Waste Composition, Wolf (*Canis lupus*) and Their Conflicts with Native People in Hamedan Province

M. Hasanzadeh¹, M. Kaboli², R. Khosravi*¹ and M. Ahmadi¹

¹ Msc, Department of Environmental Sciences, Faculty of Natural Resources, University of Tehran, Tehran, I.R. Iran.

² Assistant Professor, Department of Environmental Sciences, Faculty of Natural Resources, University of Tehran, Tehran, I.R. Iran.

(Received: 25/11/2011 , Accepted: 23/03/2011)

Abstract

Inappropriate waste management is considered as an important factor for attracting wild animals to the inhabited area. This leads to food conditioning in some wild species, which changes their feeding behavior and food habits. Usually this trend reduces the fear of wild species and leads to conflict between wild species and human. We sampled five landfill sites of villages and small towns in which wolf attacks have been reported in Hamedan Province. We also sampled five landfill sites far from the centre of recent wolves' attacks. Each landfill was sampled three times with two days interval. We took three samples, each of them including 0.25 m³ of wastes. The percentage of dry and wet contents along with the amount of protein was compared by independent *t-test*. Our results revealed that there is no significant difference in waste composition and the amount of protein between the affected and unaffected areas. These results suggest that wastes' characteristics do not play an important role to enhance the conflict between wolves and human. However, productive agricultural lands, inappropriate waste management, accustoming to waste using and more density of swinger dogs, lead to overlap, wolf habitat selection human usage pattern. This could be considered as main reasons of wolf attack in target areas.

Keywords: Wolf, *Canis lupus*, Waste composition, Food conditioning, Hamedan province