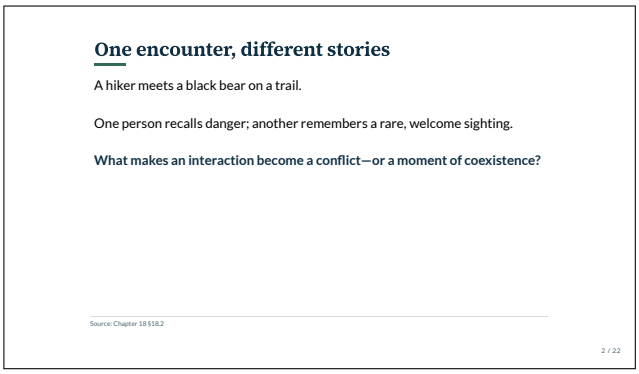
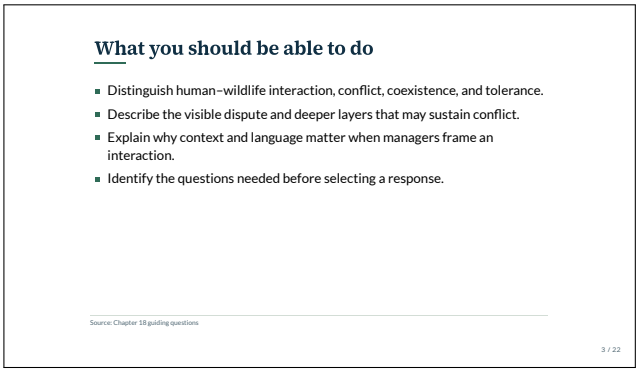
Slide 1



Slide 2



Slide 3



Slide 4

Interaction means both sides affect the encounter

People and wildlife influence each other's behavior in a shared setting.

People interpret what happened and feel something about it.

Those interpretations can shape later behavior, policy, and wildlife outcomes.

Source: Chapter 18 §18.2. "Interaction" is the broad description; it does not say whether the relationship is positive, negative, or conflictual

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Slide 5

Context changes how an encounter is understood

Species, place, timing, past experience, perceived risk, and social expectations matter.

The same species can be valued, tolerated, feared, or viewed as a cost.

Do not infer one person's view from a group label or a single report.

Source: Chapter 18 §18.2

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Conflict is a real or perceived negative interaction

Human–wildlife conflict occurs when human and wildlife interests or activities clash.

It can involve material impacts, safety concerns, emotions, values, or perceived threats.

Conflict is not limited to monetary damage.

Source: Chapter 18 §18.3.1

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Slide 7

A visible impact may be only the surface

Crop loss, property damage, or a frightening encounter can be a dispute-level problem.

That visible event may be solvable with a practical measure.

Or it may sit above recurring problems, mistrust, or deeper disagreement.

Source: Chapter 18 §18.3.1 and Figure 18.1

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Three depths in the conflict iceberg

Level	What is visible	Question before responding
Dispute	Specific wildlife impact or safety event	Can a practical measure address this event?
Underlying conflict	Recurring unresolved issues and strained relationships	Who feels repeatedly burdened or unheard?
Deep-rooted conflict	Threatened identities, values, histories, or trust	What values or relationships are at stake?

Source: Chapter 18 §18.3.1 and Figure 18.1

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Underlying conflict changes the problem

Recurring impacts can build resentment when responses feel ineffective or unfair.

The issue can shift from a wildlife event to a human–human conflict over management.

Trust and relationships then become part of the work.

Source: Chapter 18 §18.3.1 and Box 18.1

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Deep-rooted conflict involves identity and values

Unresolved disputes may become connected to histories, identities, or moral commitments.

Addressing the visible impact alone may leave the deeper disagreement untouched.

Managers may need a trusted process, not only a new technical measure.

Source: Chapter 18 §18.3.1 and Box 18.1

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Coexistence is workable, persistent sharing

Human–wildlife coexistence refers to relationships in which wildlife can persist while people continue to live, work, and pursue valued activities.

It is a dynamic condition in a shared landscape.

Source: Chapter 18 §18.3.2

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Coexistence does not mean no conflict

People may experience costs and still accept wildlife presence.

Conflict may continue while people and wildlife share space.

The question is whether relationships and management remain workable and fair.

Source: Chapter 18 §§18.3.1–18.3.2

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Tolerance is one part of the relationship

Tolerance describes willingness to accept wildlife presence despite perceived or actual risks and costs.

Acceptance includes attitudes and behavior; it is not simply a poll response.

Tolerance can differ among people and can change with context.

Source: Chapter 18 §18.3.2 and Chapter 18 key terms

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Conflict and coexistence can occur together

A community can value a species and object to a specific impact.

Some residents may accept the animal while others bear concentrated costs.

One community-level label can hide different experiences.

Source: Chapter 18 §§18.3.1–18.3.2

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Words guide the response

Calling a situation "conflict" can focus attention on harm and disagreement.

Calling it "coexistence" can direct attention to shared conditions and workable relationships.

Neither label should erase the experiences that need attention.

Source: Chapter 18 §18.3 and Box 18.2

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Use the wolf example to test the iceberg

Livestock loss can be the visible dispute.

Slow or incomplete support may become an underlying conflict.

History and identity can make a new incident carry deeper meaning.

Source: Chapter 18 Box 18.1

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Do not jump from report to remedy

A complaint signals a concern; it does not by itself identify the cause or depth.

Ask what happened, who was affected, what has happened before, and how prior responses worked.

Keep verified events, perceptions, and unknowns distinct.

Source: Chapter 18 §§18.3–18.3.1

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Response should match what is happening

An isolated, solvable dispute may call for a practical prevention or response measure.

Recurring or deep-rooted conflict may also require dialogue, accountability, or trust repair.

The same intervention will not fit every level.

Source: Chapter 18 §18.3.1 and Box 18.1

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A quick diagnosis before choosing

Ask:

1. What is the visible interaction or impact?
2. Is it recurring, unevenly borne, or unresolved?
3. Are identity, history, or trust now part of the disagreement?

Source: Chapter 18 §18.3.1

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Pair discussion: same deer, different relationship

One neighbor welcomes deer in the yard.

Another reports garden damage; a third worries about road crossings.

What would you need to know before calling this coexistence, a dispute, or a deeper conflict?

Source: Chapter 18 §18.2; invented classroom prompt

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Today's distinction

Interaction is the broad relationship.

Conflict names a real or perceived negative clash.

Coexistence is workable sharing; **tolerance** is willingness to accept presence despite costs or risk.

Source: Chapter 18 §§18.2–18.3

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Next: diagnose at more than one level

Conflict depth is one lens.

Next week adds individual, group, and system levels of interaction.

Both help us choose a response that fits the conditions.

Source: Chapter 18 §§18.3–18.4

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