



Apr 16th, 10:00 AM - 11:00 AM

Tracking the Elephant (*Lexodonta Africana*) Corridor and the Human-Wildlife Conflict in Selela Village

Nicole Chlebek
Illinois Wesleyan University

Given Harper, Faculty Advisor
Illinois Wesleyan University

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.iwu.edu/jwprc>



Part of the [Education Commons](#), and the [Environmental Sciences Commons](#)

Chlebek, Nicole and Harper, Faculty Advisor, Given, "Tracking the Elephant (*Lexodonta Africana*) Corridor and the Human-Wildlife Conflict in Selela Village" (2016). *John Wesley Powell Student Research Conference*. 3.

<https://digitalcommons.iwu.edu/jwprc/2016/oralpres7/3>

This Event is protected by copyright and/or related rights. It has been brought to you by Digital Commons @ IWU with permission from the rights-holder(s). You are free to use this material in any way that is permitted by the copyright and related rights legislation that applies to your use. For other uses you need to obtain permission from the rights-holder(s) directly, unless additional rights are indicated by a Creative Commons license in the record and/ or on the work itself. This material has been accepted for inclusion by faculty at Illinois Wesleyan University. For more information, please contact digitalcommons@iwu.edu.

©Copyright is owned by the author of this document.

Oral Presentation O7.3

**TRACKING THE ELEPHANT (*LEXODONTA AFRICANA*)
CORRIDOR AND THE HUMAN-WILDLIFE CONFLICT
IN SELELA VILLAGE**

Nicole Chlebek and Given Harper*
Environmental Studies Program, Illinois Wesleyan University

The beastly journey of long-distance migration for the African Elephant (*Lexodonta Africana*) is important for upholding their connections between diminishing protected areas in northeastern Tanzania. Human development is encroaching into these migratory corridors which can negatively affect both humans and elephants. This study focused on exploring the hypothesized human-elephant conflict on the Selela corridor, specifically through opportunistic interviews in Selela village, as well as GPS mapping evidence (dung, tracks, browsing, scratching, and wallowing) of elephant travel along the projected corridor connecting Ngorongoro Conservation Area (NCA), through Selela Forest Reserve (SFR), to Manyara Ranch. We support our hypothesis that elephants currently travel during the rainy season from NCA to SFR and from Manyara Ranch to Losimangori Mountains (LM), and possibly from LM to SFR, but there was not enough elephant evidence to confirm this. There is problematic human-elephant conflict in Selela village, where elephants kill humans and destroy farmland. Elephants might travel to the SFR to escape ants in NCA, eat crops, and for high phosphorous levels in SFR for lactating females. We hope that this study can be used to help conserve this vital elephant corridor and assist in resolving the human-elephant conflict in Selela village in the wake of increasing human development.