



The two images show the same area of tall grassland but the left hand is well managed, healthy and sustainable and the right hand is poorly managed, unhealthy and deteriorating.

1 Village

- The village is well kept, and peaceful. The villagers use clean biogas fuel instead of wood.
- This village is run down and there is political instability and poverty. The villagers burn wood from the grassland for fuel.

2 Crops

- The farmers grow crops that are distasteful to wildlife, such as mentha and chilli. There is a watch tower to look out for rhino, elephant and other herbivores and electric fencing to protect the crops.
- There is human wildlife conflict as animals can easily eat the crops. Rice is grown but few other types of crop.

3 Forest

- The community manages a forest for wood. Only a little wood is taken and few trees are cut down.
- Many trees are cut down. Commercial logging provides wood for the paper mill. This releases water.

4 Cattle

- The cattle are very healthy and well managed. Because of this only a few are needed and can graze the grassland without damaging it.
- There are too many cattle. They are damaging the grassland through overgrazing and many are unhealthy and need veterinary care.

5 Vultures

- The vultures are healthy and feed on the grassland animals and cattle when they die.
- The vultures are dying. They feed on cattle that have been treated with a drug that poisons them.

6 Floodplain

- The grassland floodplain has many different animals. There are different grasses, to eat and hide in.
- There is flash flooding caused by the deforestation in the uplands. The farmland is encroaching on the grassland and it is harder for plants and wildlife to survive.

7 Tourism

- Tourism is managed locally, local guides take small groups to the grassland. The tourism benefits the local communities.
- The tourists come in large commercial groups, managed abroad. It disturbs the wildlife and brings no jobs or benefits to the local communities.

8 River Flow

- The water is clean, with little erosion or silt. Flooding occurs naturally every year, flooding the grassland and depositing nutrient rich silt.
- Deforestation of the land upstream has caused flash flooding, excess soil erosion, silt and pollution. River animals are washed away and the river banks are damaged.

9 River Life

- There is a great diversity of river life. Gharials, turtles, river dolphin and fish live in the river. Locals fish sustainably using traditional methods.
- The river is polluted with excess silt, chemicals and logs. The animals have died or moved away. There are no fish left for fishing.

10 Rhino

- Rhinos are protected and monitored by park staff. People are happy to protect the rhino as they are endangered and bring tourists to the area.
- Poachers kill rhino. They receive little money for this and risk their lives or years in jail. If poaching continues rhino may become extinct.

11 Burning

- Once a year small areas of grassland are burnt. People keep watch to check they don't get out of control. Different patches are burnt each time so that the grassland can recover. People make sure they don't disturb breeding animals and birds nests.
- Large areas of grassland are burnt every year. Animals have to move away or are burnt.

12 Grass Extraction

- Every year some grass is cut and carried away to use for thatch roofs, wattle walls and fodder.
- Lots of grass is cut and carried away to use by the local communities. By taking too much grass the grassland is damaged and the wildlife is disturbed and loses its home.

13 Plant Life

- There are many different grasses, flowers, birds and insects in the grassland.
- Burning and cutting the grassland makes it easier for invasive weeds to grow. The weeds replace the grassland plants and wildlife cannot survive.