

Call for Papers

Special Topic: Enhancing Human–Nature Interactions



As society becomes more urbanized, public perceptions about wildlife and nature are increasingly being shaped by social media and/or encounters with wildlife and nature in urban centers. Recent surveys, however, suggest that more urban residents are having more negative experiences with wildlife. The phrase human–wildlife conflicts has been applied to these and other situations that involve any negative interactions between humans and wildlife. Urban residents have expressed an increased interest and involvement in programs that engage them in positive interactions with wildlife and nature in urban centers and the urban–wildland interface.

Human–Wildlife Interactions is interested in publishing a special issue about education programs, activities, and research that highlights the impacts of innovative programs contributing to mitigating human–wildlife conflicts by enhancing human–wildlife and human–nature interactions. We hope by highlighting these efforts, we can better identify how public and private wildlife conservation agencies and organizations can turn these new challenges into opportunities to increase public support for professional management.

HWI has recruited Mark Larese-Casanova, extension assistant professor and director of the Utah Master Naturalist Program at Utah State University to serve as the associate editor for this special issue. Mark can be contacted at 435-760-6146, marklc@usu.edu, or through his website at utahmasternaturalist.org. For additional information about the special issue section, contact Terry Messmer, *HWI* Editor-in-Chief, at terry.messmer@usu.edu.

Submit Your Manuscript

The submission deadline for contributing a research article, case study, opinion, commentary, or other manuscript for this special issue is **March 1, 2018**.

Submit a manuscript through the online submission portal at digitalcommons.usu.edu/hwi.

Call for Papers

Special Topic: Human–Bear Conflicts



The vast majority of wildlife species provide a net benefit to society; thus, the problems that wildlife often create for humans are overshadowed by the many benefits they provide. However, the rapid expansion of global urban and rural development is increasing opportunities for wildlife to forage and become dependent on anthropogenic resources. This co-existence and subsequent dependency has contributed to increased human–wildlife conflicts, which can involve larger charismatic mega-fauna such as bears (*Ursus* spp.) to smaller microscopic species. Human–bear conflicts probably have occurred since humans first inhabited the planet. Although bears have substantial ecological, aesthetic, and economic value, bears using urban areas and the urban–rural interface are often perceived as being urban or not, with some individuals removed in the belief that dependency on anthropogenic resources is irreversible and can lead to increased human–wildlife conflict. For many bear populations, little is known about the degree of bear urbanization and its ecological mechanisms to guide the management of human–bear conflicts.

Human–Wildlife Interactions is interested in publishing a special issue about education programs, activities, and research that highlights the impacts of innovative programs contributing to mitigating human–bear conflicts by enhancing human–wildlife interactions. We hope by highlighting these efforts, we can better identify how public and private wildlife conservation agencies and organizations can turn these new challenges into opportunities to increase public support for professional management.

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The submission deadline for contributing a research article, case study, opinion, commentary, or other manuscript for this special issue is **August 1, 2018**.

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