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The wildlife researcher and tour guide stated that baboons entering tourist sites may cause problems. They also acknowledged that baboon-visitor interactions at tourist sites impacts on the perception of baboon conservation. The western construction of space, places wildlife outside the human moral community and the physical space (Lynn, 1998). All three respondents agreed that the increase in human activity has an impact on the behaviour of the baboons, which confirms Green and Giese's (2004) argument. The baboons' bad behaviour negatively impacts on the public perception of the animals, validating Chauhan and Pirta's (2010) argument, that one's perception affects the management of the area.

*Second objective:*

- To analyse the perceptions of visitors to the Cape Peninsula regarding baboons that cross the natural/ "human" space barrier at tourist sites.

In the study, baboon-visitor interactions may be perceived as being either positive or negative in nature. The nature of the interaction may be dependent on the social construction of baboons and the tourist site space (Demeritt, 2002). Conditional acceptance played a major role in the study, as it allowed visitors to accept baboons in the same space. Baboon-visitor interactions was perceived positively, when it occurred within the conditional limits of the society and space. Once the parameters for conditional acceptance were broken, an interaction would become negative in nature. Baboon-visitor interactions are complex in nature, as humans and baboons share the same taxonomic group. Visitors may be educated regarding the role baboons play in the wilderness. The study indicated that one's perception and social construction of an animal may still be more powerful in determining one's interactions with wildlife (Fuentes, 2012).

Anthropocentrism was one of the main philosophical views throughout the study. It has the capacity to influence one's values and perceptions regarding baboons crossing into human/tourist areas (Demeritt, 2002). Anthropocentrism views humans as the only sentient beings who have intrinsic value in society (Proctor, 1998a). Sentience is the ability to be self-aware and experience emotions. The difference in sentient value between visitors and baboons (wildlife) encourages society to divide the physical space. The study confirmed that visitors understand the complex nature of wildlife, especially baboons, due to their genetic proximity (Lynn, 1998). The complex relationship that humans have with baboons in terms of the genetic proximity does not translate visitors being able to share the tourist space. The majority of tourists had a weak anthropocentric philosophical view, thus valuing harmony without giving intrinsic value to wildlife. Tourists who identified with a weak anthropocentric approach only tolerated wildlife through conditional acceptance. Where the baboons remained within the realm of conditional acceptance, it was interpreted as a positive experience. Where tourists experienced negative interactions with baboons, it was due to the conditions for acceptance not being met (Norton, 1984). The study confirmed that tourists held a mental label, that the tourist space was anthropocentric in nature and that any wildlife would only be conditionally accepted (Anderson, 1997; Manfredo & Dayer, 2004).

*Third objective:*

- To investigate how different visitors construct and analyse human-baboon interaction and social constructions.

The tourist sites are generally located in natural areas, with predominantly human activities as part of the main function of these spaces. For example, lookout points are physically located in the natural environment, but are socially constructed as anthropocentric spaces. One of the main aims of the study was to analyse the perceptions of visitors in terms of their understanding of baboon-visitor interactions. The social construction of baboons at tourist sites aids in analysing and understanding one's perception of baboons (Ingold, 1993; Demeritt, 2002). The study found that organisations and tourists did not share the same perceptions of the tourist space. Visitors viewed the tourist sites as anthropocentric spaces, even though they were in a natural environment, thus perceiving wildlife through conditional acceptance (Ballard, 2002). Organisations held a different view, regarding a tourist space as a shared space, encouraging visitors to accept the role of wildlife.

The majority of visitors also expressed strong conservation values in general; however, that did not mean that baboons would be welcomed into the tourist/anthropocentric space (Ingold, 1993; Demeritt, 2002).

## **7.5 Challenges**

The researcher experienced a number of challenges in conducting this study. A crucial factor was the limited time frame for doing the fieldwork – SANParks only allowed the researcher to conduct fieldwork during the tourism off-peak season. This impacted on the study's results, as the number of international tourists were limited. Securing interviews with stakeholders was another major challenge. In terms of the quantitative section, the survey took a considerable period of time in order to reach the target of 201 completed questionnaires. The Humanities and Social Sciences Research Ethics Committee (HSSREC) at the University of the Western Cape, required the researcher to obtain a SANParks research permit, in order to complete the ethical clearance process. This process of obtaining a SANParks research permit took an extended amount of time; the researcher started the process on 16 October 2017, shortly after the research proposal was approved and eventually received the research permit on 6 March 2018, and the HSSREC ethical clearance on 23 April 2018. The researcher started conducting the semi-structured interviews and the survey between May-June 2018, until November 2018. The researcher realised that the survey did not have enough participants. The survey then continued until April 2019 in order to reach 201 completed questionnaires; time was thus a major constraint while doing mixed methodology research.

## **7.6 Recommendations for further research**

More literature should be completed on the subject of human-wildlife interactions in different tourist sites, especially the non-consumptive activities, as research by Valentine & Birtles (2004) has shown that its impact on wildlife is significant. One could also conduct more studies on the impact of education and its influence on one's behaviour towards wildlife. The wildlife researcher in the study emphasised the importance of education on baboons and baboon-visitor interactions, which would also contribute to the conservation of baboons living on the urban edge. More studies should be focused on baboons' changing behavioural ecology, as many studies have been conducted around the world specifically on baboon aggression and increased tourism. These studies

include ones conducted in Bali (Wheatley & Harya Putra, 1994), China (McCarthy *et al.*, 2009), Singapore (Fuentes *et al.*, 2008; Sha *et al.*, 2009) and Tibet (Matheson *et al.*, 2006).

## 7.7 Concluding remarks

The main aim of the study was to analyse the perceptions of visitors in the Cape Peninsula regarding human-wildlife interaction, specifically between visitors and chacma baboons (*Papio ursinus*). Visitors' perceptions and social construction of baboons was studied using the Wildlife Tolerance Model (Kansky *et al.*, 2016). The model used visitors' wildlife value orientations, anthropomorphism, interest in animals, taxonomic groups, personal norms, institutions, empathy, values, norms and perceived behavioural control to study baboon-visitors. Questions based on visitors' perceptions and social construction of baboon-visitor interactions indicated that visitors only conditionally accepted baboons in the tourist space. Conditional acceptance and weak anthropocentrism were two of the important trends that emerged from the research (Ballard, 2002; Norton, 1984).

The sections of the survey that were based on visitors' perceptions and social construction of baboons, without linking it to the place of visitors, were ecocentric in nature. An ecocentric philosophy accepts baboon-visitor interactions without conditional acceptance and perceptions remain positive despite baboons disturbing visitors' activities (Kansky *et al.*, 2016). A minority of visitors had this strong ecocentric perception, even when baboons entered the tourism site. The majority of visitors only conditionally accepted baboons in the same space. A weak anthropocentric philosophy values harmony and conservation for the benefits it provides to humans, not the intrinsic value of the animals itself (Norton, 1984). Visitors perceptions are mainly based on weak anthropocentrism, as the answers throughout the survey were not consistent, with visitors moving between ecocentric and anthropocentric based answers. The perception and social construction of the majority of visitors depended on whether or not conditional acceptance was broken. Visitors can have a positive baboon-visitor interaction when conditional acceptance is adhered to, and a negative perception of an interaction when conditional acceptance is broken.



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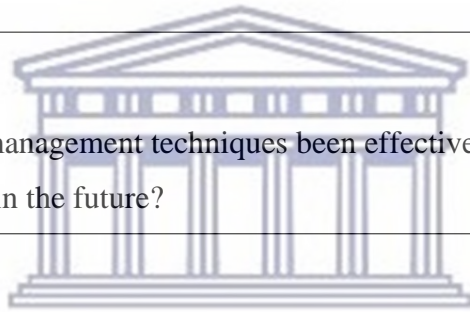
## APPENDICES

### Appendix 1: Questions for guiding the semi-structured interviews

1. Describe the nature of your involvement in baboon management at tourist sites.

2. Would you consider baboons entering tourist sites as a problem in the Cape Peninsula?  
What are the effects, of the baboon's activities at tourist sites?

3. Have the present baboon management techniques been effective and what improvements do you think should be made in the future?



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4. What is the role of visitors and tour operators in helping to reduce the negative interactions between humans and baboons?

## Appendix 2: Consent Form A

### *Department of Geography, Environmental Studies and Tourism – Geography MA*

I'm a student from the Department of Geography, Environmental studies and Tourism at the University of the Western Cape. I would like to conduct a survey on baboon-visitor interaction in the Cape Peninsula. It would be welcomed if you could contribute to the survey and answer the following questionnaire. The questionnaire will take about 10 minutes.

#### **Please initial in boxes**

1. I confirm that I have read and that I understand the information sheet explaining the above research project and confirm that I have had the opportunity to ask questions about the project.
2. I understand that my participation is voluntary and that I am free to withdraw at any time without giving any reason or negative consequences for me. In addition, should I not wish to answer any particular question or questions, I am free to decline.
3. I understand that the information given will be protected, e.g. by using pseudonyms for all the individuals interviewed and those mentioned in such interview.
4. I hereby give permission for an audio-recording of the interview.
5. I agree for the data collected from me to be used in this project and publications.
6. I agree to take part in the above research project.

I..... (Full names of participant) hereby confirm that I understand the contents of this document and the nature of the research project, and I consent to participating in the research project.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name of Participant  
(Or legal representative)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Researcher

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature

(To be signed and dated in presence of the participants) *Copies: Each participant will receive a copy of the signed and dated version of the consent form and information sheet. A copy of these forms will be filled and kept in a secure location for research purposes only.*

## Appendix 3: Research Survey

### 1. Demographic Information

Please indicate where applicable

#### 1.1. Gender:

- Female
- Male
- Prefer not to say
- Other:

#### 1.2 Age:

- 18 – 20 years old
- 21 – 29 years old
- 30 – 49 years old
- 50 – 59 years old
- 60 years old and over

#### 1.3 Education:

- High School Matriculate
- Students
- Student and Graduate
- Undergraduate Degree
- Postgraduate Degree
- Other:

#### 1.4 Where do you come from: Local Visitors?

Western Cape	<input type="checkbox"/>
North West	<input type="checkbox"/>
Northern Cape	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mpumalanga	<input type="checkbox"/>
Limpopo	<input type="checkbox"/>
KwaZulu – Natal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gauteng	<input type="checkbox"/>
Free State	<input type="checkbox"/>
Eastern Cape	<input type="checkbox"/>

#### 1.4.1 Where do you come from: International Visitors?

Africa	<input type="checkbox"/>
Europe	<input type="checkbox"/>
Asia	<input type="checkbox"/>
Australia	<input type="checkbox"/>
North America	<input type="checkbox"/>
South America	<input type="checkbox"/>



### 2. Perceptions of wildlife entering tourist sites

Please indicate where applicable

#### 2.1 How do you perceive wildlife entering a tourist site?

Baboons do not belong in populated/tourist areas.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Extremely uneasy/nuisance when Baboons are in populated tourist areas.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tolerate the presence of the Baboons provided that they do not disturb your holiday activities.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Interested to learn something new about wildlife when Baboons enter a populated/tourist site.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Enjoy when Baboons enter a populated/tourist site even if it disrupts your holiday activities.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other:	<input type="checkbox"/>

2.2 Please tick the appropriate box on a scale of 1 to 5 :

What are your basic attitudes and norms regarding wildlife issues?

Questions:	Strongly Disagree 1	Disagree 2	Neutral 3	Agree 4	Strongly Agree 5
2.2.1 Human development should take priority over conservation.					
2.2.2 Wildlife should be conserved for human use (i.e. education and entertainment)					
2.2.3 Humans should care for wildlife					
2.2.4 Wildlife should have equal importance/rights in society as human's					

2.3 Values: What are your **top 3** values and principles in relation to wildlife in society?

Please indicate where applicable

Care for the well-being of wildlife	
Protecting wildlife/nature from harm	
Learning about wildlife	
Living in harmony with wildlife and nature	
Taking part in anti-animal cruelty and environmentally friendly behavior	
Enjoy seeing and interacting with wildlife	
It should be part of humanities goal to protect wildlife/environment alongside development	
It's important to keep the tradition of visiting National Parks	
Experience something new	
Using wildlife as a resource for humans	
Other:	

2.4 What do you think are the perceived similarities between humans and baboons, in terms of the ability to feel happiness/pain?

2.5 When you see an animal (baboon) in distress/pain, do you feel any empathy towards the animal?

Please indicate where applicable

Yes	
No	

Other:

2.6 When a baboon enters a tourist site, is it the government's responsibility to manage the baboons or is it the visitors responsibility to not attract baboons attention?(giving food, leaving car doors or windows open)

Please indicate where applicable

Visitor's responsibility	
Government/Organisation's responsibility	
Both, the visitor and government/organisation's responsibility	

2.7 Do you take part in any environmentally friendly behaviour?

Please indicate where applicable

Yes	
No	

Other:

2.7.1 If Yes, What environmentally friendly behaviour do you engage in?

Please indicate where applicable

Recycling	
Use Canvas Bags Instead of Plastic	
Saving Water	
Using Energy Saving Light Bulbs	
Buying Organic Cleaning Products	
Buying Organic Food Products	
Other:	



2.8 At which location (s) have you encountered baboons?

Please indicate where applicable

Bardjiesrif Picnic Site	
Buffels Bay viewpoint	
Cape of Good Hope/Cape Point	
Dias Beach	
Other:	

2.8.1 Optional: Could you please describe the nature of the encounter with the baboon(s)?

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Thank you for completing this survey

## Appendix 4: Consent Form B

Please initial in boxes

**Project:** Biting the hand that feeds you: Visitor perceptions of visitor-baboon interaction in the Cape Peninsula

**Researcher:** Farren Lee Sefela

**Supervisor:** Dr Mark Boekstein

1. I confirm that I have read and that I understand the information sheet explaining the above research project and confirm that I have had the opportunity to ask questions about the project.
2. I understand that my participation is voluntary and that I am free to withdraw at any time without giving any reason or negative consequences for me. In addition, should I not wish to answer any particular question or questions, I am free to decline.
3. I understand that the information given will be protected, e.g. by using pseudonyms for all the individuals interviewed and those mentioned in such interview.
4. I hereby give permission for an audio-recording of the interview.
5. I agree for the data collected from me to be used in this project and publications.
6. I agree to take part in the above research project.

I..... (Full names of participant) hereby confirm that I understand the contents of this document and the nature of the research project, and I consent to participating in the research project.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name of Participant  
(Or legal representative)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Researcher

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature

(To be signed and dated in presence of the participants)

*Copies: Each participant will receive a copy of the signed and dated version of the consent form and information sheet. A copy of these forms will be filled and kept in a secure location for research purposes only.*

## Appendix 5: Information Sheet A



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*Dear Participant*

*My name is Farren Sefela. I am a Masters student in the Department of Geography, Environmental Studies and Tourism at the University of the Western Cape.*

*This purpose of this research is to evaluate the social perceptions of visitors to the Cape Peninsula of baboons. The study will investigate the visitors thoughts and opinions regarding wildlife (baboons) entering a human space such as a tourist site. Thus, I will be conducting a survey with visitors at tourist sites around the Cape Peninsula. Additionally, I will conduct semi-structured interviews with key informants in the community involved in environmental and community management and conduct an observation study I am hereby kindly requesting your participation in this research, by way of an interview. If you are willing and agree to voluntarily participate in this research, please be assured that your participation will be done with complete confidentiality and anonymity without any cause for harm or embarrassment. The information gathered through this research will only be used for its intended purpose.*

*Your assistance in this research project will be greatly appreciated. Should you have any questions, reservations or concerns regarding this study or your role and rights as a participant, please feel free to contact myself at [3223212@myuwc.ac.za](mailto:3223212@myuwc.ac.za) or my supervisor, [mboekstein@uwc.ac.za](mailto:mboekstein@uwc.ac.za) who is also based at the University of the Western Cape.*

*Thanking you in anticipation*

*Farren Sefela*



## Appendix 6: Information Sheet B



*Dear Participant*

*My name is Farren Sefela. I am a Masters student in the Department of Geography, Environmental Studies and Tourism at the University of the Western Cape.*

*This purpose of this research is to evaluate the social perceptions of visitors to the Cape Peninsula of baboons. The study will investigate the visitors thoughts and opinions regarding wildlife (baboons) entering a human space such as a tourist site. Thus, I will be conducting a survey with visitors at tourist sites around the Cape Peninsula. Additionally, I will conduct semi-structured interviews with key informants in the community involved in environmental and community management and conduct an observation study I am hereby kindly requesting your participation in this research, by way of filling out a questionnaire. If you are willing and agree to voluntarily participate in this research, please be assured that your participation will be done with complete confidentiality and anonymity without any cause for harm or embarrassment. The information gathered through this research will only be used for its intended purpose.*

*Your assistance in this research project will be greatly appreciated. Should you have any questions, reservations or concerns regarding this study or your role and rights as a participant, please feel free to contact myself at [3223212@myuwc.ac.za](mailto:3223212@myuwc.ac.za) or my supervisor, [mboekstein@uwc.ac.za](mailto:mboekstein@uwc.ac.za) who is also based at the University of the Western Cape.*

*Thanking you in anticipation*

*Farren Sefela*