

**Figure 1 A**  
**Example of a Social-Environmental Synthesis Model**  
**for Human Wildlife Conflicts in Bhutan:**  
**Critical Resources**

**BIOPHYSICAL:**

**NATURE RESERVES**

**WILDLIFE**

*Monkeys*

*Pigs*

*Tigers*

*Dholes*

*Leopards*

**LANDSCAPES**

**Forests**

*Trees*

*Shrubs & Grasses*

*NTFP*

**AGRICULTURAL LANDS**

*Crops*

*Yaks*

*Cattle*

*Minor  
Livestock*

*Alpine  
Meadows*

*Mountains*

**ECOSYSTEM SERVICES**

**Water**

**Others**

**SOCIOECONOMIC:**

**RURAL AREAS**

*Farmers*

*Community*

*Guides &  
Homestays*

*Conservation  
Officers*

**URBAN AREAS**

*Groceries*

*Butchery Shops*

*Hotels*

*Tourism Bureau*

*Restaurants*

*Hydroelectric  
Dams*

**CULTURAL:**

*Conservation*

*Textiles &*

*Taboo on*

*Meat-Eating*

*Ethos*

*Festivals*

*Killing Animals*

*Diet*

**Key to Linkages:** a. Individuals b. Energy c. Nutrients  
d. Materials e. Capital f. Infrastructure