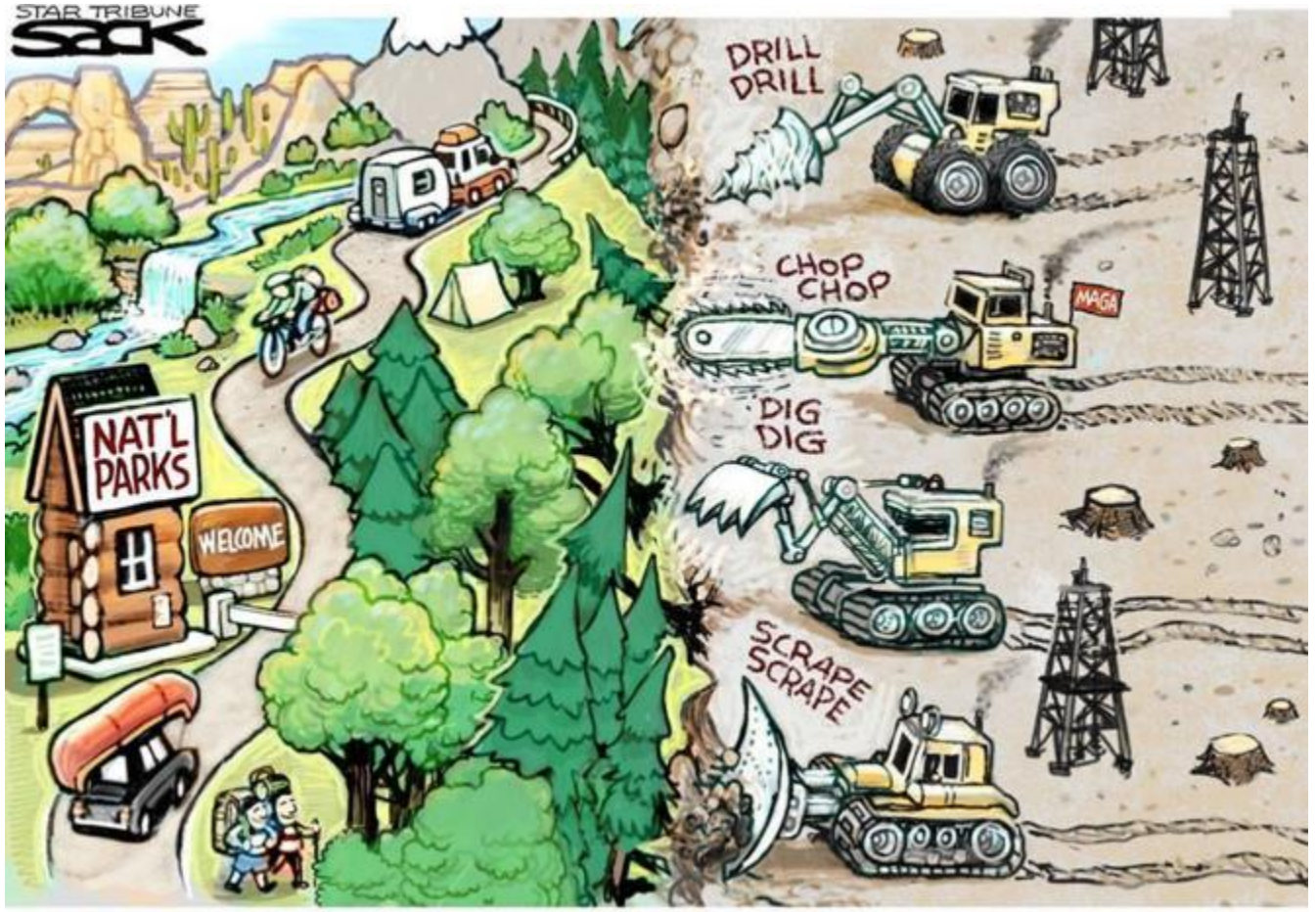
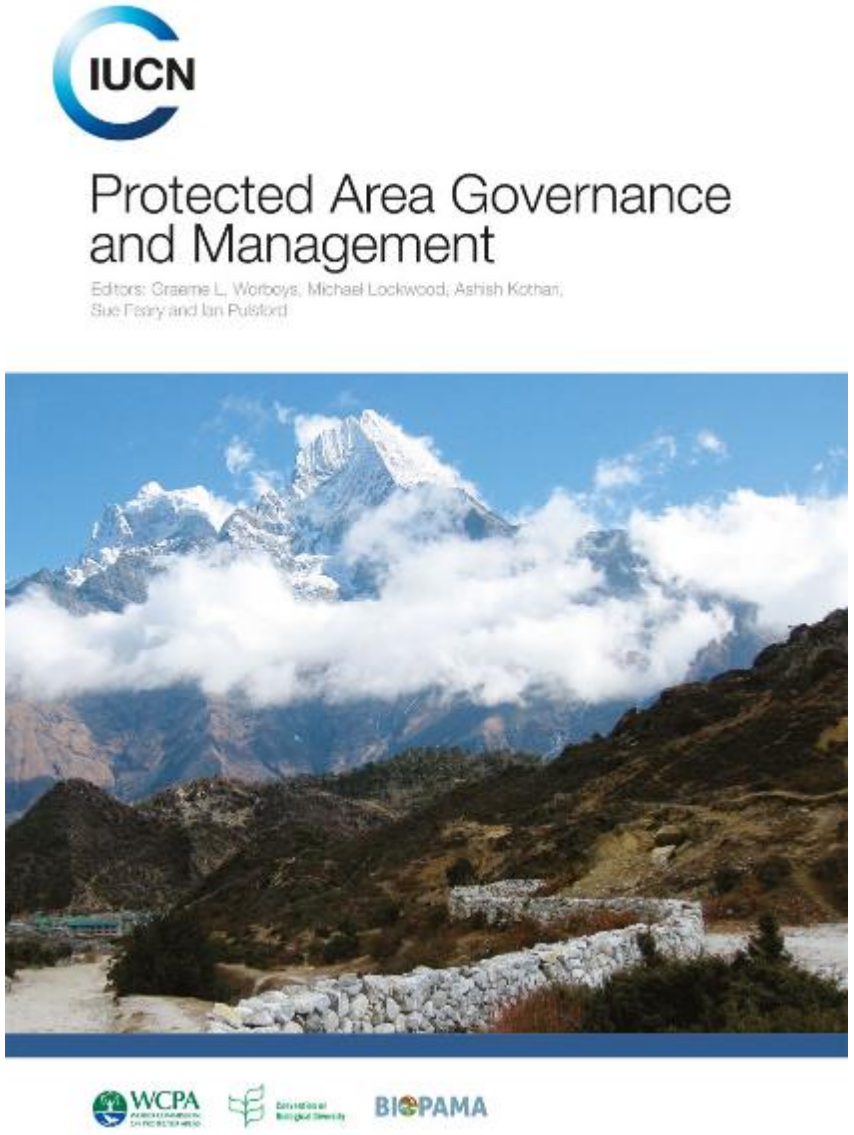
Nové výzvy v manažmente CHÚ



juraj.svajda@umb.sk

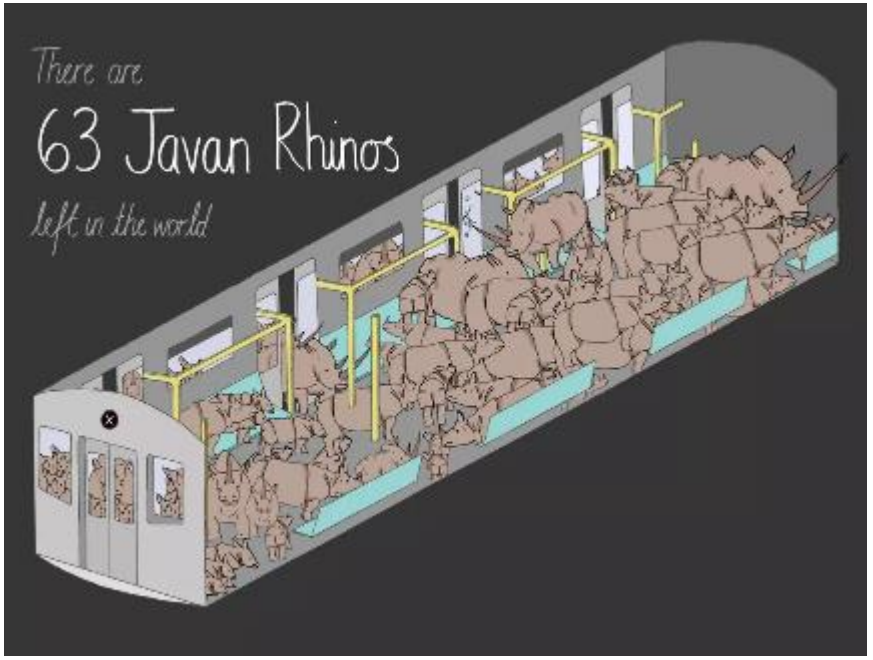
- A **protected area** is a clearly defined geographi cal space, recognised, dedicated and managed, through legal or other effective means, to achieve the long term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values
- Protected area **management**

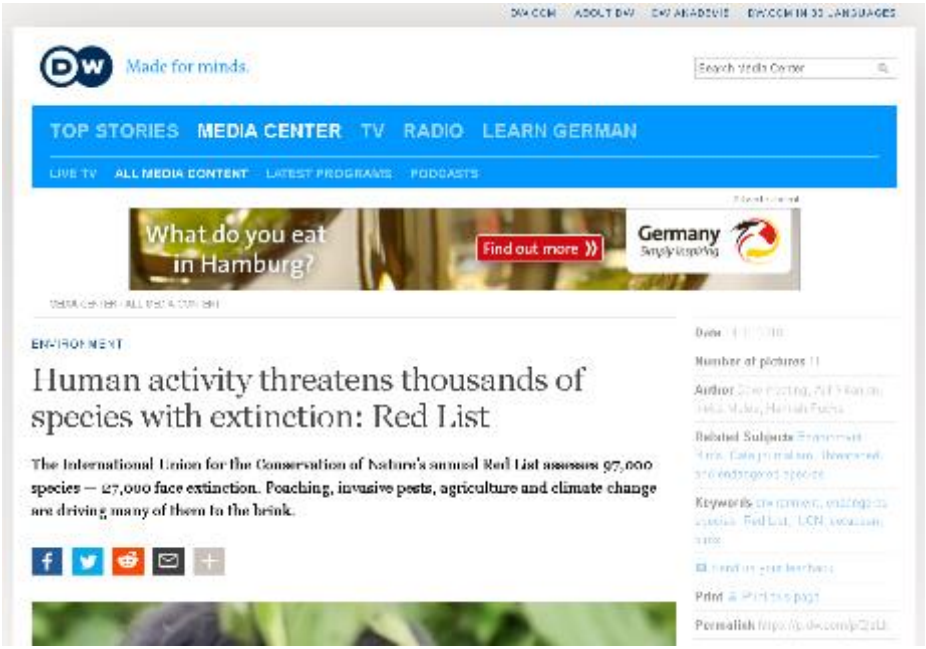


IUCN* STATUSES OF SOME ANIMALS

(*INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE)

www.greenhumour.com





OPEN ACCESS PEER-REVIEWED

RESEARCH ARTICLE

More than 75 percent decline over 27 years in total flying insect biomass in protected areas

Caspar A. Hallmann, Martin Sorg, Eelke Jongejans, Henk Siepel, Nick Hofland, Heinz Schwan, Werner Stenmans, Andreas Müller, Hubert Sumser, Thomas Hörren, Dave Goulson, Hans de Kroon

Published: October 18, 2017 • https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0185809

Abstract
Introduction
Materials and methods
Results
Discussion
Supporting information
Acknowledgments
References

Reader Comments (13)
Media Coverage (33)

Abstract

Global declines in insects have sparked wide interest among scientists, politicians, and the general public. Loss of insect diversity and abundance is expected to provoke cascading effects on food webs and to jeopardize ecosystem services. Our understanding of the extent and underlying causes of this decline is based on the abundance of single species or taxonomic groups only, rather than changes in insect biomass which is more relevant for ecological functioning. Here, we used a standardized protocol to measure total insect biomass using Malaise traps, deployed over 27 years in 63 nature protection areas in Germany (96 unique location-year combinations) to infer on the status and trend of local entomofauna. Our analysis estimates a seasonal decline of 76%, and mid-summer decline of 82% in flying insect biomass over the 27 years of study. We show that this decline is apparent regardless of habitat type, while changes in weather, land use, and habitat characteristics cannot explain this overall

PUBLIC RELEASE: 23-MAR-2018

IPBES: Biodiversity and nature's contributions continue dangerous decline, scientists warn

Human well-being at risk. Landmark reports highlight options to protect and restore nature and its vital contributions to people

INTERGOVERNMENTAL SCIENCE-POLICY PLATFORM ON BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEM SERVICES (IPBES)

Biodiversity -- the essential variety of life forms on Earth -- continues to decline in every region of the world, significantly reducing nature's capacity to contribute to people's well-being. This alarming trend endangers economies, livelihoods, food security and the quality of life of people everywhere, according to four landmark science reports released today, written by more than 550 leading experts, from over 100 countries.

The result of three years of work, the four

Media Contact

Terry Collins
416-878-8712
tc@tca.tc

Robert Spaull
57-310-626-6641
media@ipbes.net

More on this News Release

IPBES: Biodiversity and nature's contributions continue dangerous decline, scientists warn
INTERGOVERNMENTAL SCIENCE-POLICY PLATFORM ON BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEM SERVICES (IPBES)

KEYWORDS

AGRICULTURE BIODIVERSITY BIOLOGY CLIMATE CHANGE COLLABORATION DEVELOPING COUNTRIES EARTH SCIENCE MARINE/FRESHWATER BIOLOGY

bits of science

home about infographics climate forecasts discussions debate video

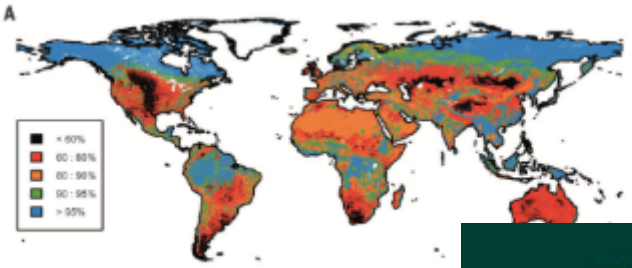
← Climate Change & Anthropocene Extinction 14: Vertebrates in general decline, mass extinction underestimated

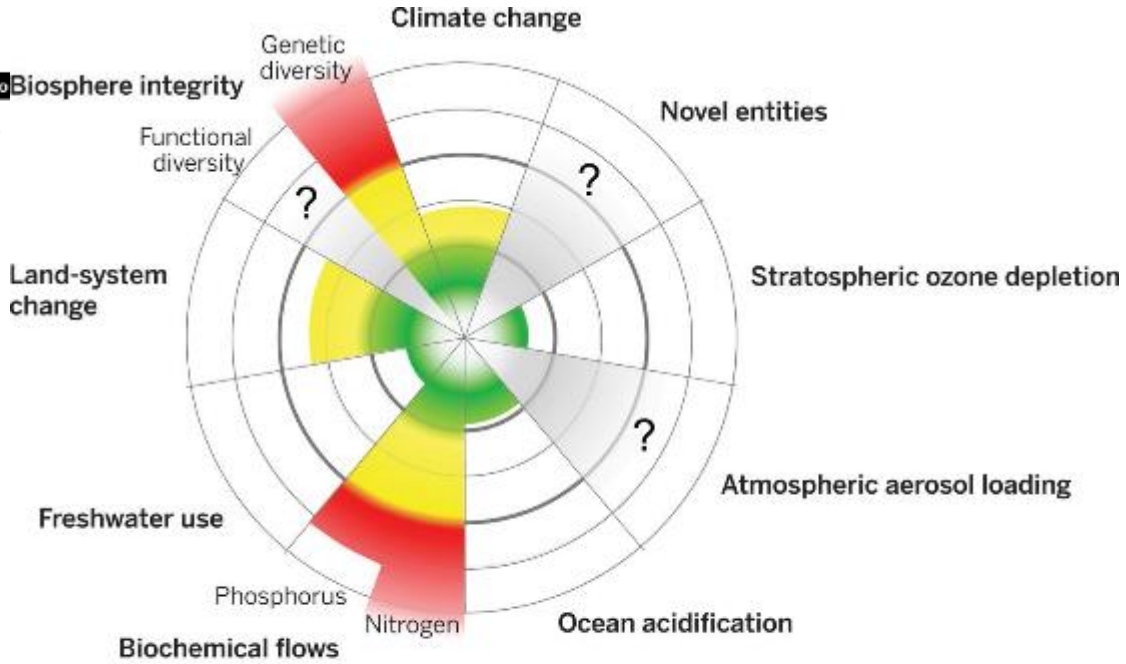
Climate Change & Anthropocene Extinction 16: Land use & warming exert same stress on tropical biodiversity →

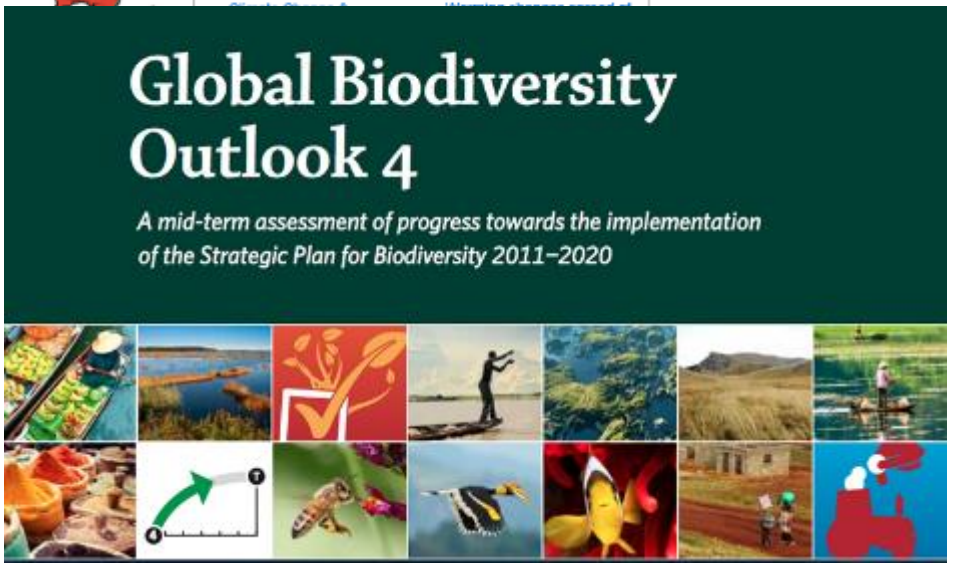
Climate Change & Anthropocene Extinction 15: On 65% Earth surface biodiversity is beyond safe limit

Posted on August 21, 2017 by Rolf Schuttenhelm

Again, the use of a geographical approach (and here defining biodiversity as 'biotic intactness') shows the Holocene-Anthropocene Mass Extinction is progressing faster then generally thought – and 'biodiversity safe limits', however arbitrarily defined, have already been passed on most of the planet's land surface.







Browse global indicators under the BIP

Aichi Targets | SDGs | MEAs | Themes | National Indicators

Goal A  Goal B 

Goal C  Goal D 

Goal E 

Aichi Target 11:
Protected areas

By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.

Primary indicators

Equilibrium RESEARCH

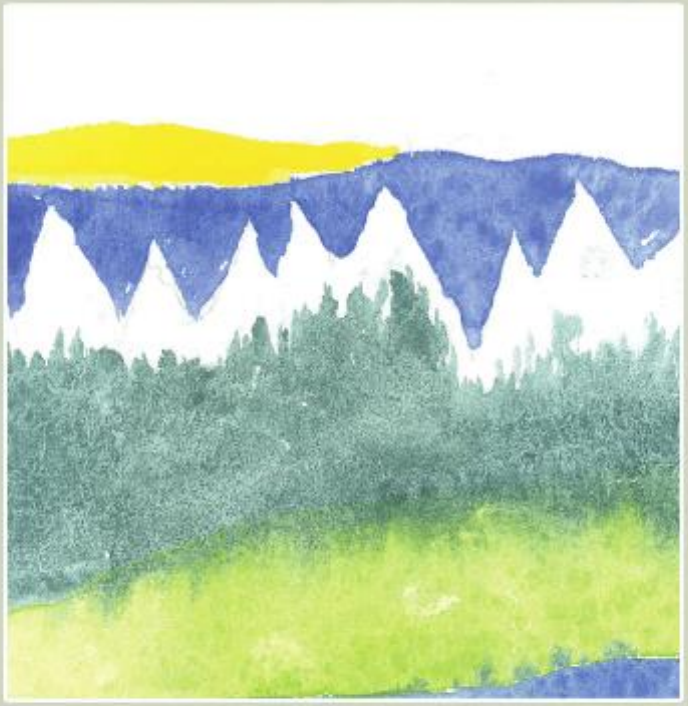
PROTECTED AREAS: challenges and responses for the coming decade

Nigel Dudley and Sue Stolton, Equilibrium Research
February 2018

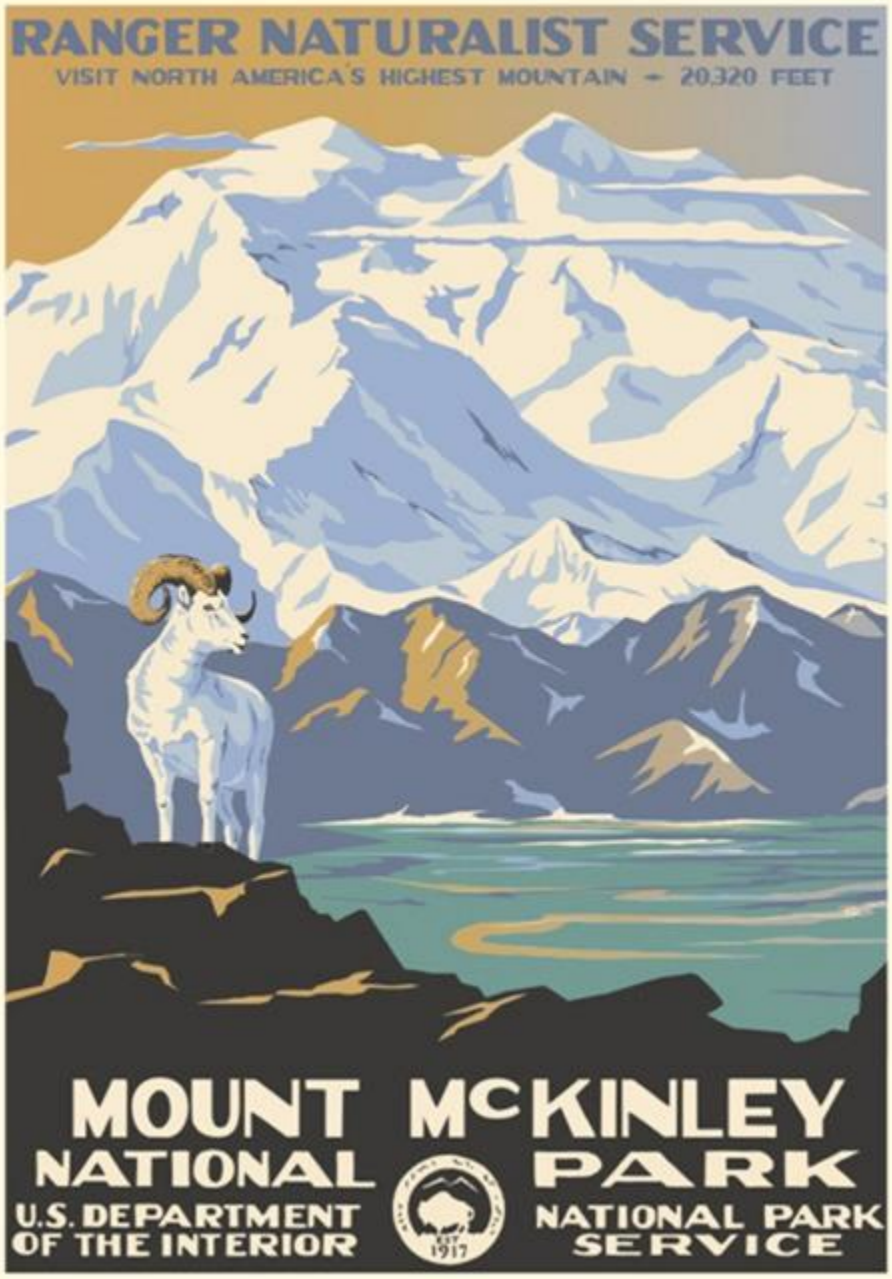
EQUILIBRIUM RESEARCH DIALOGUE: 1

PARKS 3.0
Protected Areas for the Next Society

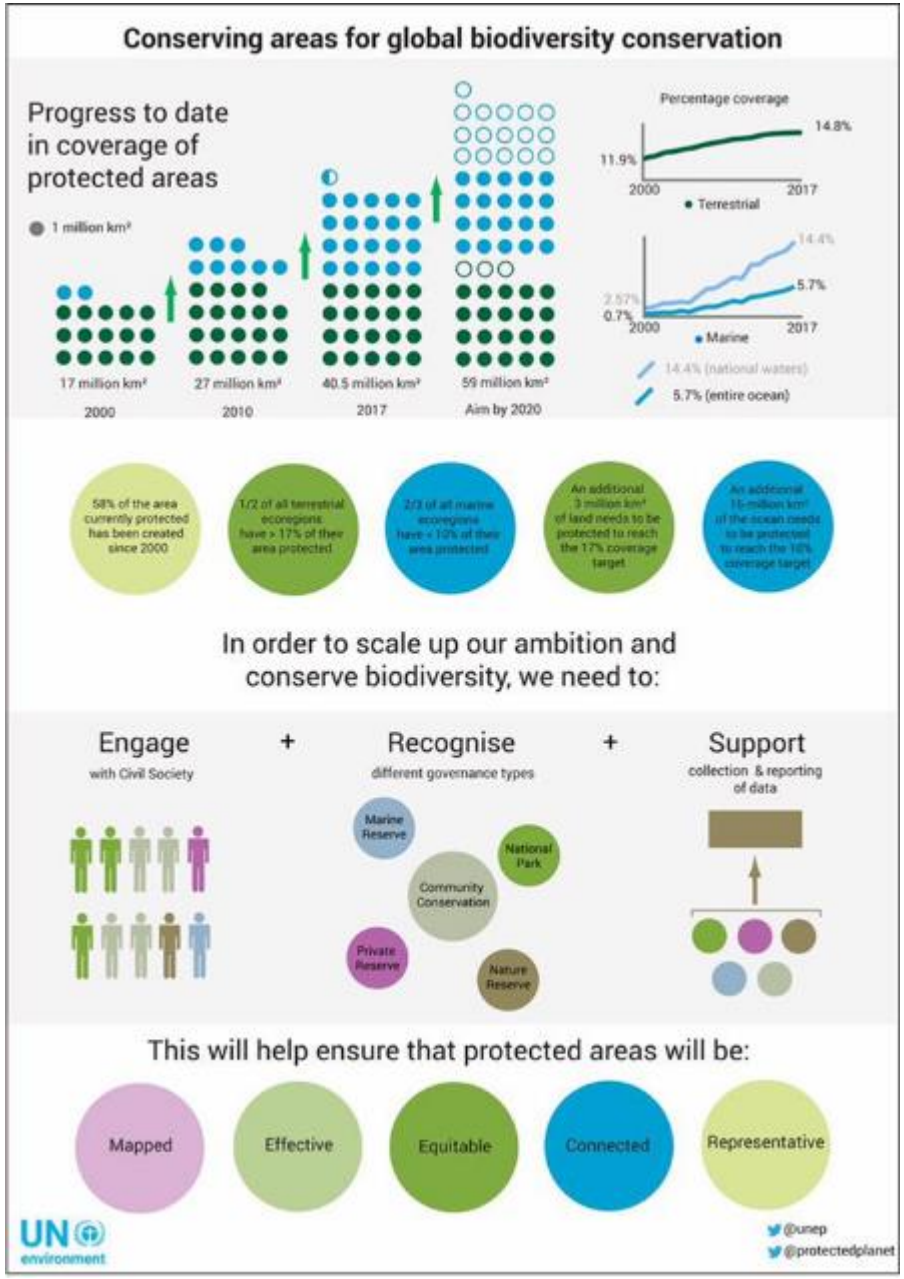
Heike Egner
Michael Jungmeier (eds.)

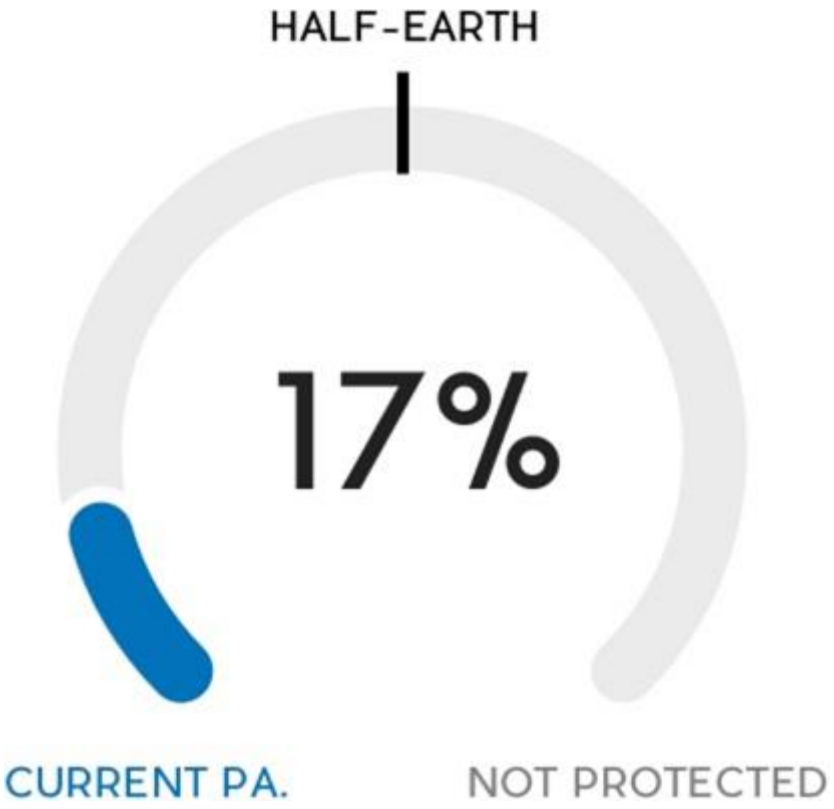


VERLAG Johannes heyn

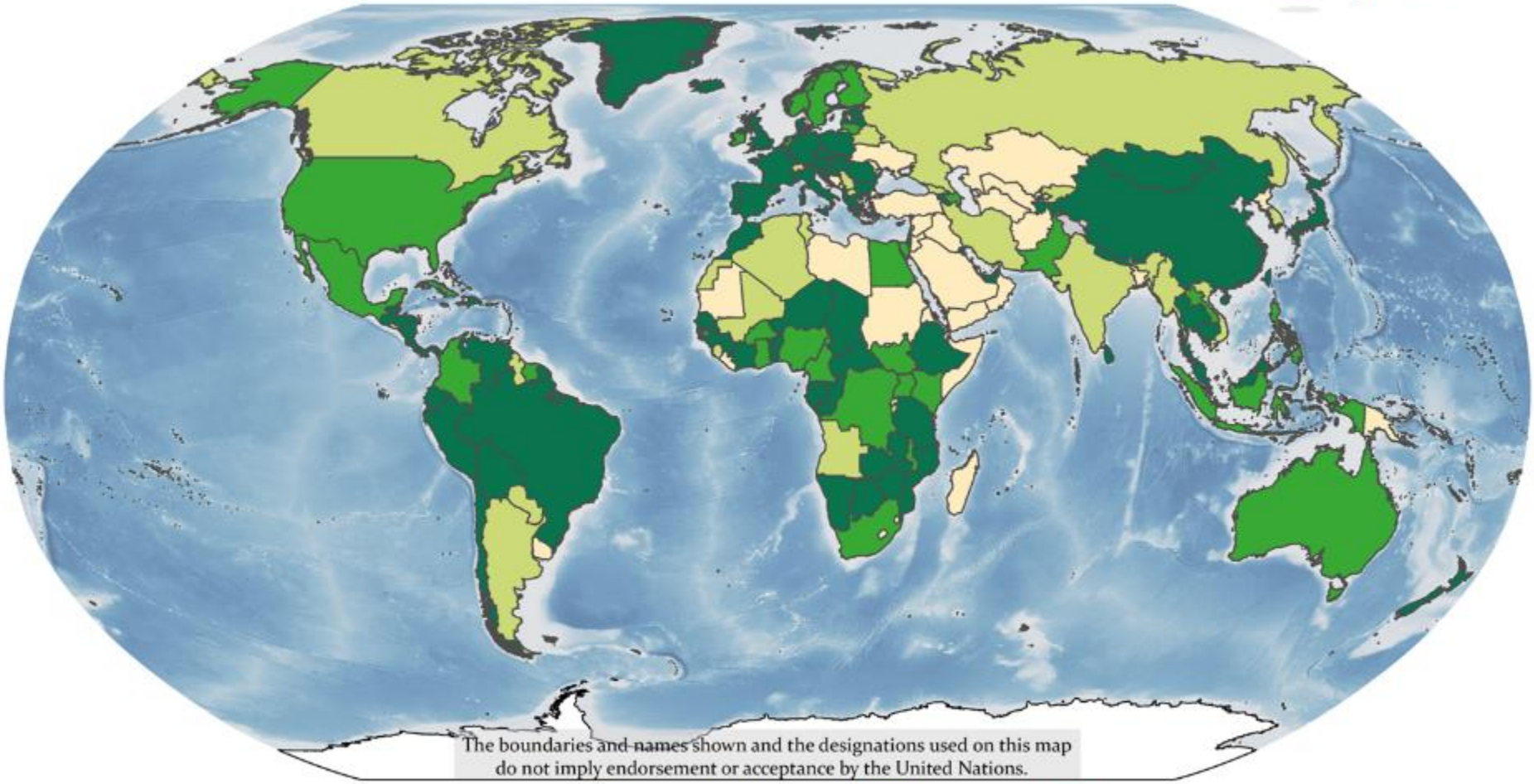

RANGER NATURALIST SERVICE
VISIT NORTH AMERICA'S HIGHEST MOUNTAIN – 20320 FEET
MOUNT McKINLEY
NATIONAL PARK
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE


RANGER NATURALIST SERVICE
VISIT MELTED PERMAFROST, SNOWLESS PEAKS, & VANISHED TUNDRA
MOUNT McKINLEY
NATIONAL PARK
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE


Conserving areas for global biodiversity conservation
Progress to date in coverage of protected areas
1 million km²
17 million km²
2000
27 million km²
2010
40.5 million km²
2017
59 million km²
Aim by 2020
Percentage coverage
11.9%
14.8%
2000
2017
Terrestrial
2.57%
0.7%
14.4%
5.7%
2000
2017
Marine
14.4% (national waters)
5.7% (entire ocean)
58% of the area currently protected has been created since 2000
1/2 of all terrestrial ecoregions have > 17% of their area protected
2/3 of all marine ecoregions have < 10% of their area protected
An additional 3 million km² of land needs to be protected to reach the 17% coverage target
An additional 15 million km² of the ocean needs to be protected to reach the 10% coverage target
In order to scale up our ambition and conserve biodiversity, we need to:
Engage
with Civil Society
+
Recognise
different governance types
Marine Reserve
National Park
Community Conservation
Private Reserve
Nature Reserve
+
Support
collection & reporting of data
This will help ensure that protected areas will be:
Mapped
Effective
Equitable
Connected
Representative
UN environment
@unep
@protectedplanet


HALF-EARTH
17%
CURRENT PA.
NOT PROTECTED

protected planet



UNEP WCMC

Source: IUCN and UNEP-WCMC (2016). The World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) [On-line], April 2016, Cambridge, UK: UNEP-WCMC. Available at wwww.protectedplanet.net

IUCN WCPA

protected planet

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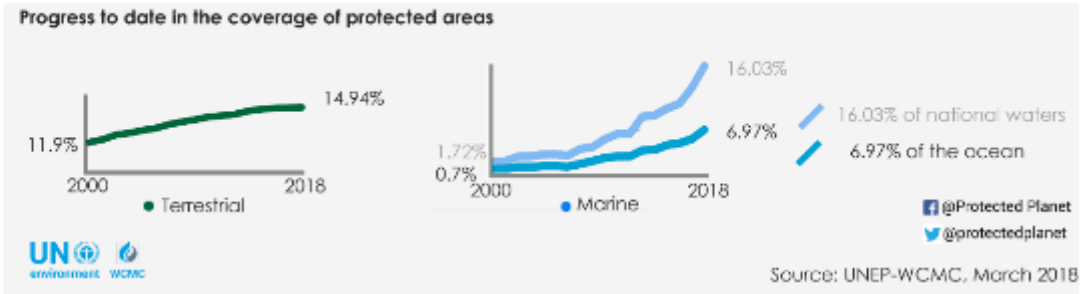
Home > Resources: Updates & News > The lag effect in the World Database on Protected Areas

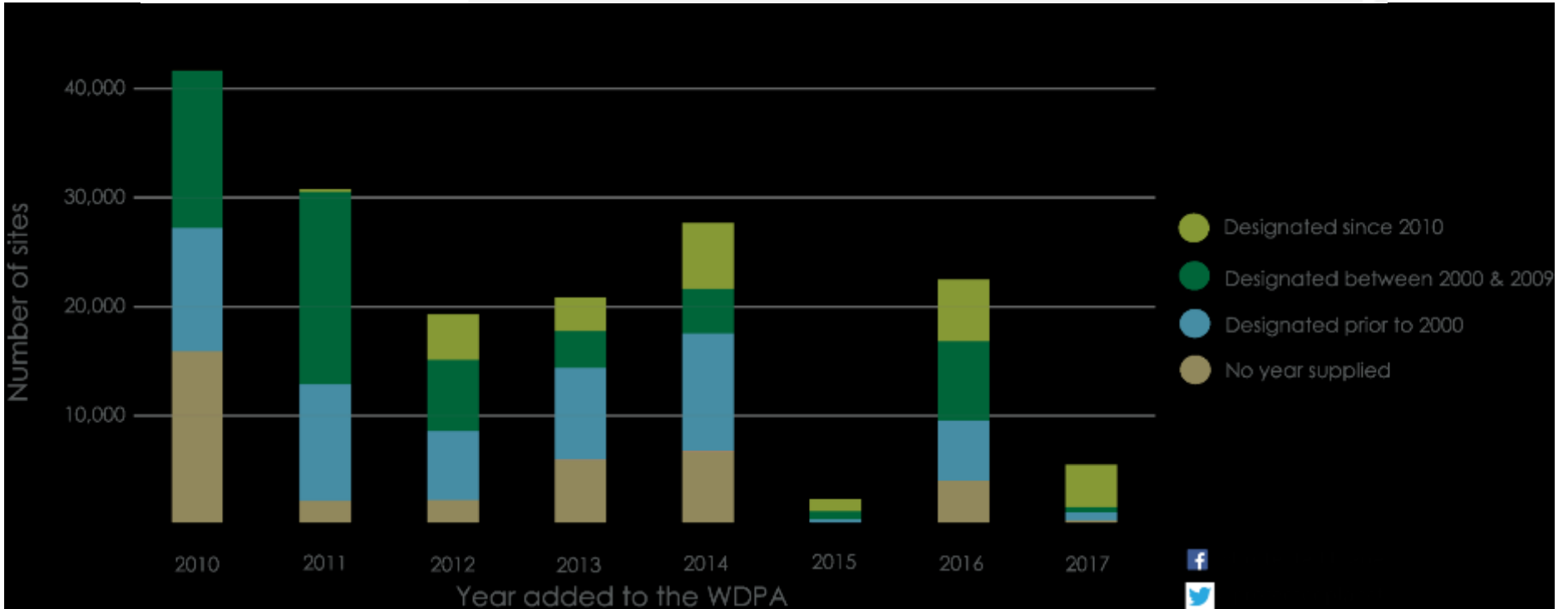
The lag effect in the World Database on Protected Areas

The lag effect in the World Database on Protected Areas

Overview

Terrestrial and marine protected area coverage is increasing each year, with marine protected areas covering almost 7% of the global ocean and terrestrial protected areas covering just under 15% of global land (UNEP-WCMC and IUCN March 2018). The trend in the marine realm is one of rapid growth, with the recent designation of large sites, such as the Ross Sea Region Marine Protected Area off Antarctica, whereas in the terrestrial realm a slower growth is being witnessed.





Comment | Published: 19 March 2018

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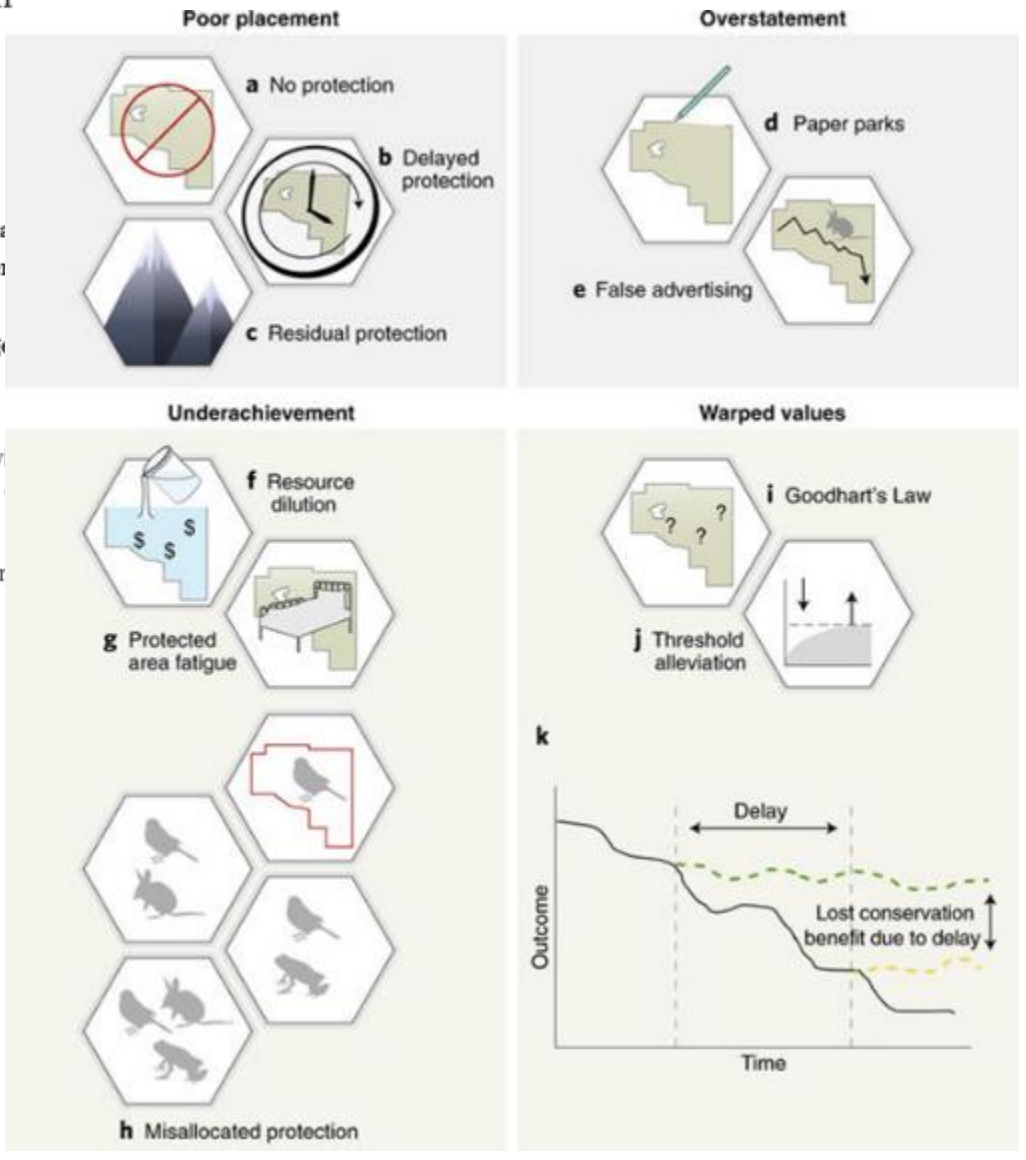
Prevent perverse outcomes from global protected area policy

Megan D. Barnes ✉, Louise Glew, Carina Wyborn & Ian D. Craigie

Nature Ecology & Evolution **2**, 759–762 (2018) | Download Citation ⭳

Aichi Target 11 has galvanized expansion of the global protected a network, but there is little evidence that this brings real biodiver gains. We argue that area-based prioritization risks unintended perverse consequences and that the focus of protected area targ development should shift from quantity to quality.

Global biodiversity conservation goals are catalytic, shaping behav of individuals, governments and non-governmental organizations. Aichi Targets set the current framework for The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). At first glance, Target 11 on protected ar



BioScience

American Institute of Biological Sciences

Volume 67, Issue 6
June 2017

Article Contents

Abstract

Evaluating protected area networks using ecoregions

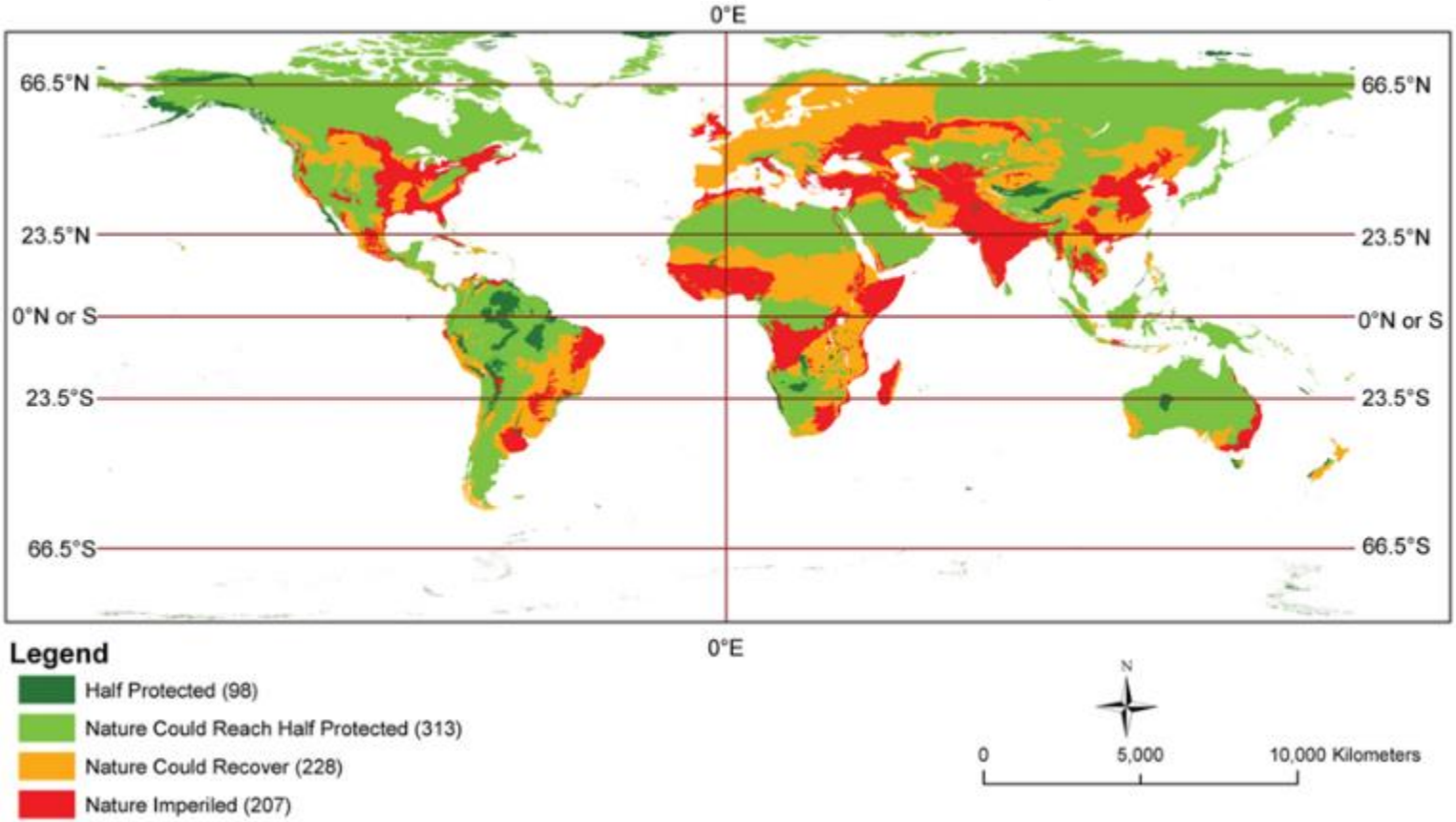
Beyond Aichi targets: Toward Half Protected

Strengths and weaknesses of the Nature Needs Half approach

An Ecoregion-Based Approach to Protecting Half the Terrestrial Realm

Eric Dinerstein, David Olson, Anup Joshi, Carly Vynne, Neil D. Burgess, Eric Wikramanayake, Nathan Hahn, Suzanne Palminteri, Prashant Hedao, Reed Noss, ...
Show more

BioScience, Volume 67, Issue 6, 1 June 2017, Pages 534–545, https://doi.org/10.1093/biosci/bix014
Published: 05 April 2017



OPEN ACCESS PEER-REVIEWED

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Global screening for Critical Habitat in the terrestrial realm

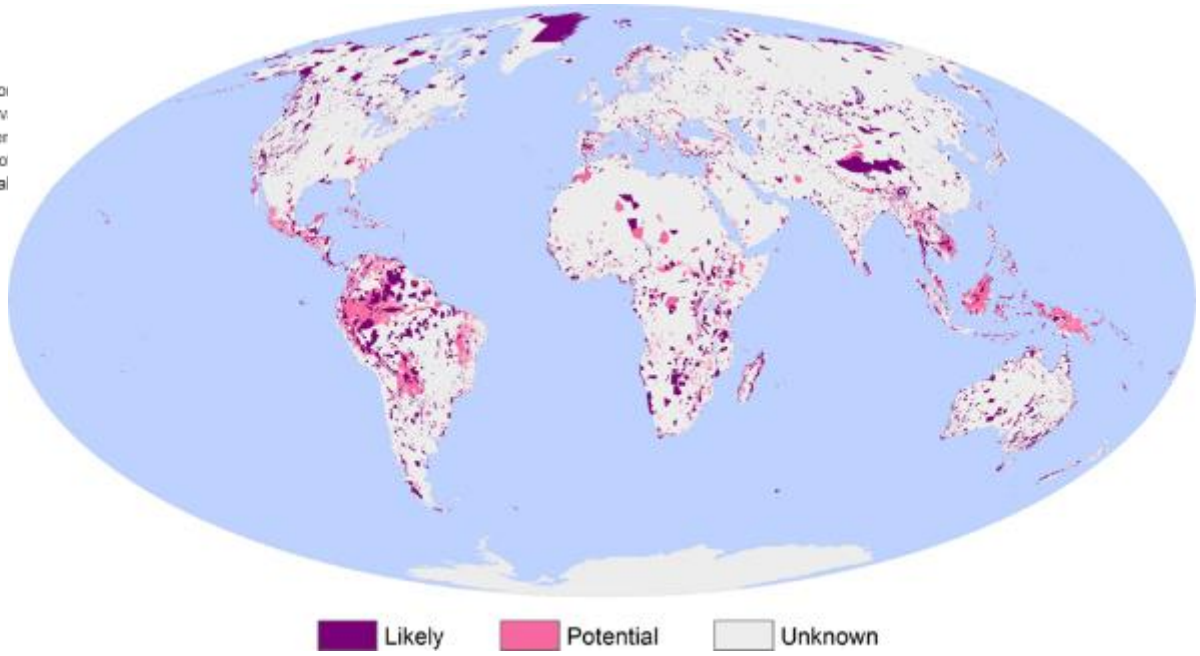
Kerstin M. Brauneder, Chloe Montes, Simon Blyth, Leon Bennun, Stuart H. M. Butchart, Michael Hoffmann, Neil D. Burgess, Annabelle Cuttelod, Matt I. Jones, Val Kapos, John Pilgrim, Melissa J. Tolley, Emma C. Underwood, Lauren V. Weatherdon, Sharon E. Brooks

Published: March 22, 2018 • https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0193102

Abstract
Introduction
Methodology
Results
Discussion
Supporting information

Abstract

Critical Habitat has become an increasingly impo
businesses to identify areas of high biodiversity v
(IFC) defines Critical Habitat in their highly influer
projects in Critical Habitat to achieve a net gain o
screening layer of Critical Habitat in the terrestrial



DOI: https://doi.org/10.1139/facets-2017-0102

Science Applications Forum

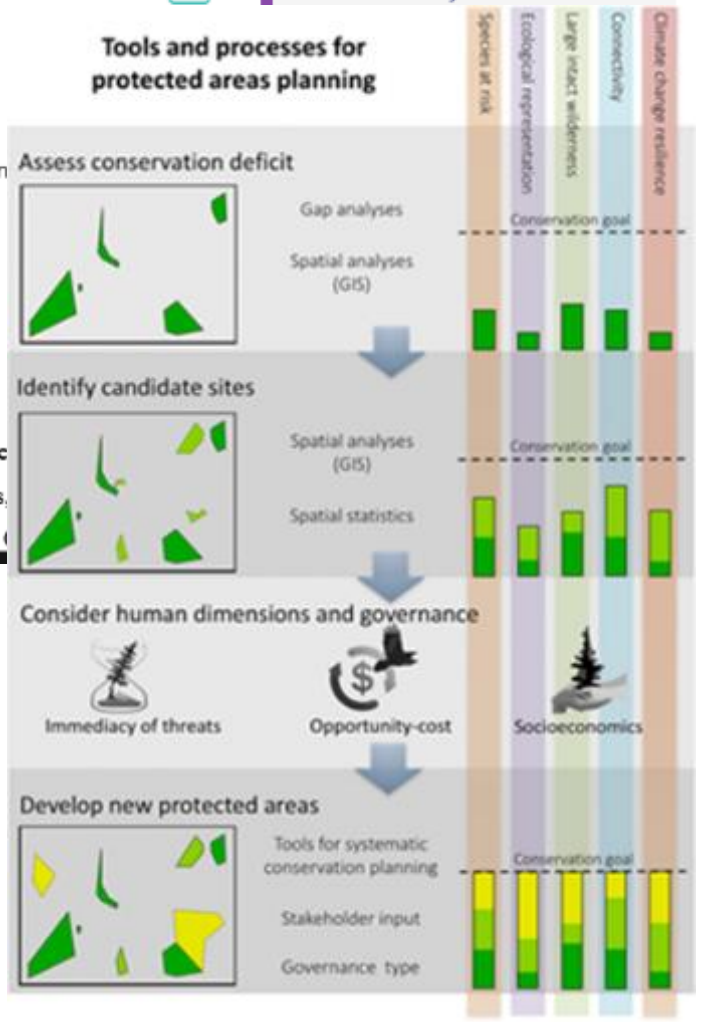
Integrative Sciences

Conservation and Sustainability Science and Policy

Informing Canada's commitment to biodiversity conservation: A science-based framework to help guide protected areas designation through Target 1 and beyond

Published Online: 14 May 2018 | Views : 3511

Laura E. Coristine, Aerin L. Jacob, Richard Schuster, Sarah P. Otto, Nancy E. Baron Bennett, Sarah Joy Bittick, Cody Dey, Brett Favaro, Adam Ford, ... (show all authors)



Abstract

Biodiversity is intrinsically linked to the health of our planet—and its people human activities are causing the extinction of species, degrading ecosystems, nature's resilience to climate change and other threats. As a signatory to the

SHARE

REPORT

One-third of global protected land is under intense human pressure

Kendall R. Jones[1,2,*], Oscar Venter[3], Richard A. Fuller[2,4], James R. Allan[1,2], Sean L. Maxwell[1,2], Pablo Jos
+ See all authors and affiliations

Science 18 May 2018:
Vol. 360, Issue 6390, pp. 788-791
DOI: 10.1126/science.aap9565

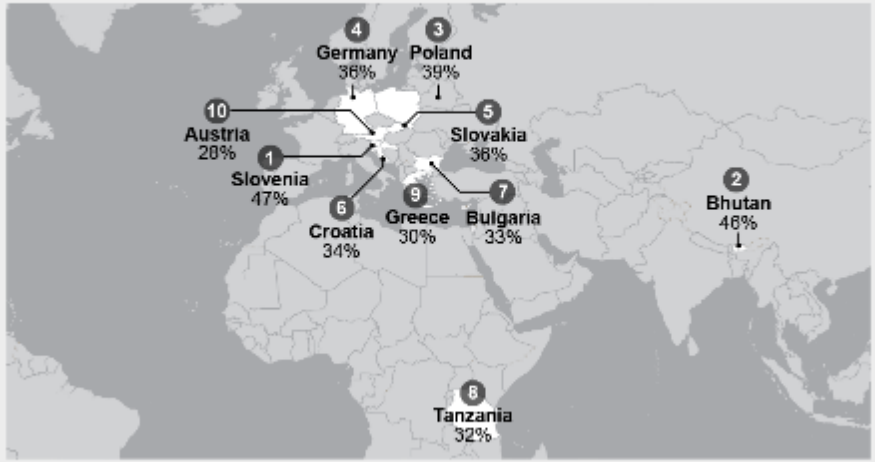
You are currently viewing the abstract. View Ful

Protected yet pressured

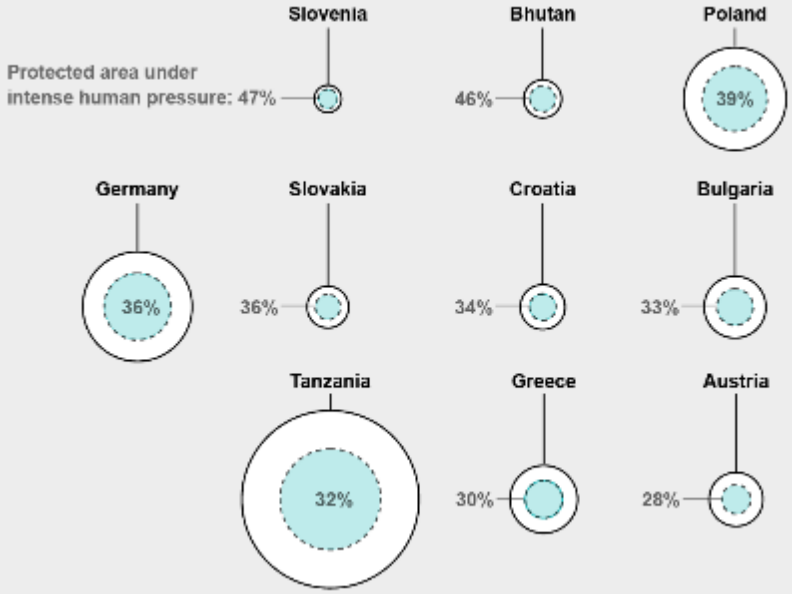
Protected areas are increasingly recognized as an essential way to safeguard bi
Although the percentage of land included in the global protected area network h
from 9 to 15%, Jones *et al.* found that a third of this area is influenced by intensi

Science
Vol 360, Issue 6390
18 May 2018

Countries with the Highest Percentage of Land in Protected Areas under Intense Human Pressure*



*Only countries with over 20,000 square kilometers of land area are shown. For better visibility, map and circles are shown here at twice the scale of all preceding figures.



Review Article | Published: 05 November 2014

The performance and potential of protected areas

James E. M. Watson, Nigel Dudley, Daniel B. Segan & Marc Hockings

Nature **515**, 67–73 (06 November 2014) | Download Citation

Abstract

Originally c
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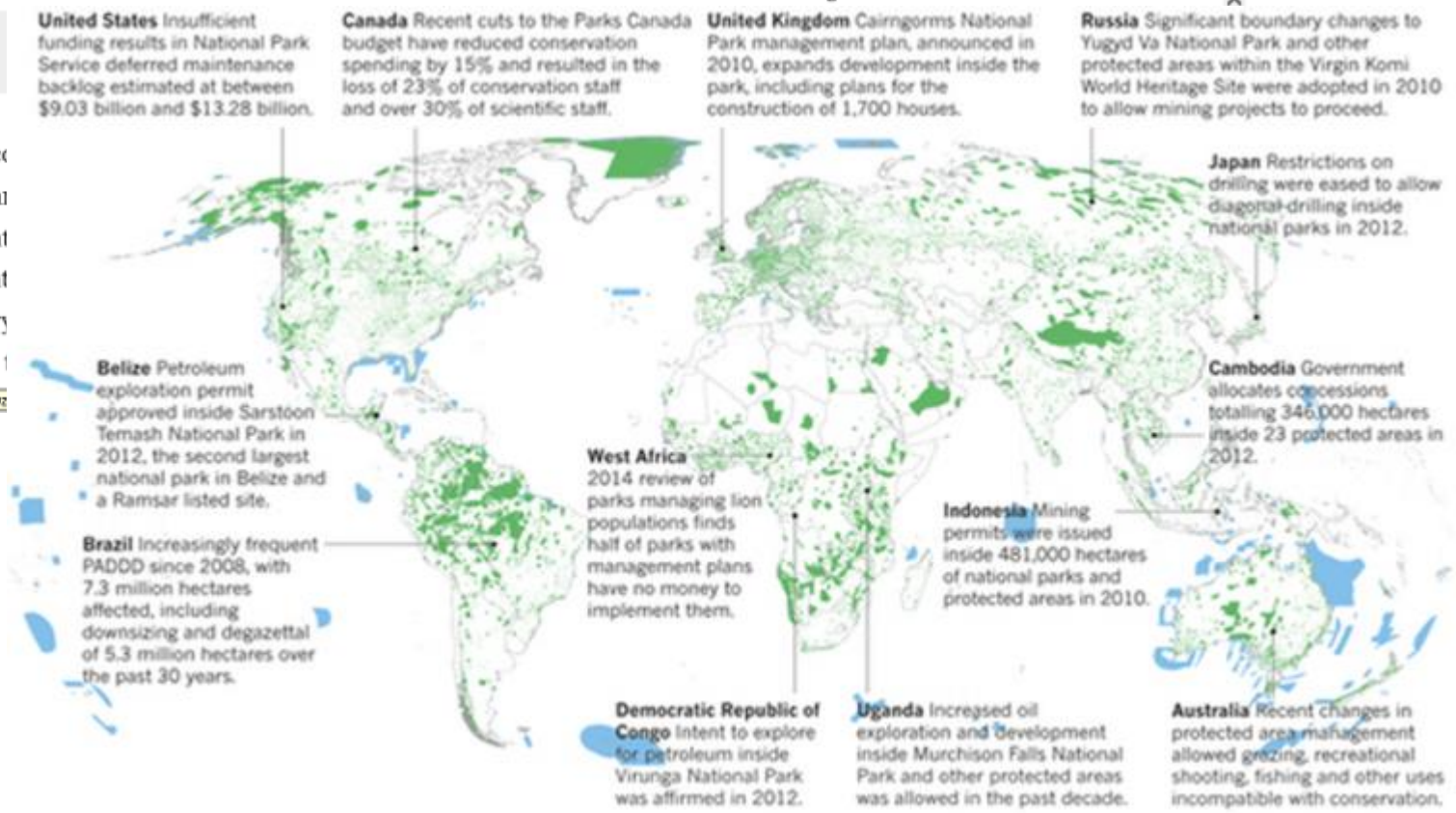
Figure 1: Growth of the modern terrestrial



MENU
nature
International journal of science

COMMENT · 31 OCTOBER 2018

Protect the last of the wild

Global conservation policy must stop the disappearance of Earth's fe

James E. M. Watson, James R. Allan and colleagues.

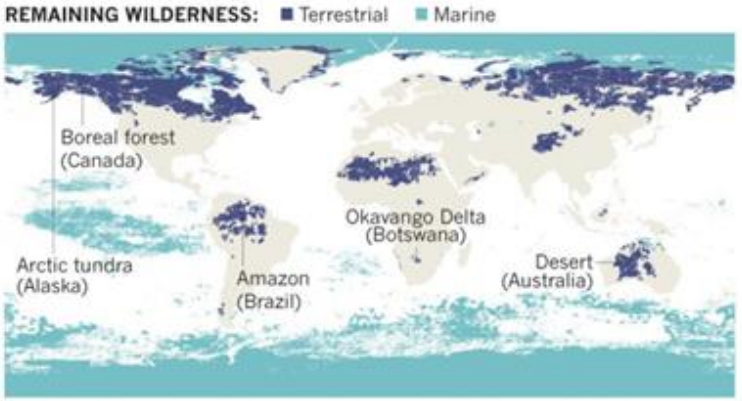
James E. M. Watson ✉, Oscar Venter, Jasmine Lee, Kendall R. Jones, John G. Robinson, Hugh P. Possingha

WHAT'S LEFT?

Earth's remaining wilderness areas are becoming increasingly important buffers against changing conditions in the Anthropocene. Yet they aren't an explicit target in international policy frameworks.

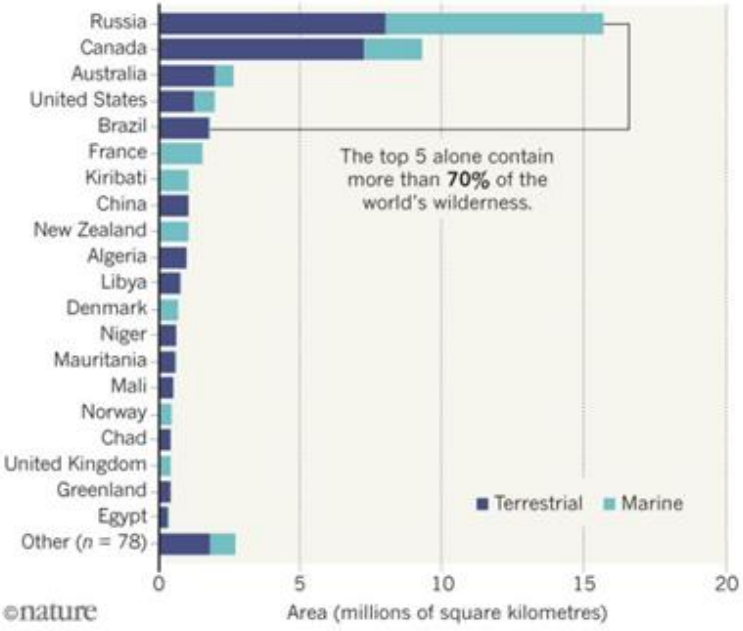
THE HUMAN FOOTPRINT

77% of land (excluding Antarctica) and 87% of the ocean has been modified by the direct effects of human activities.



THE WILDEST COUNTRIES

Twenty countries contain 94% of the world's wilderness, excluding Antarctica and the high seas.



Conservation Letters
Open Access
A journal of the Society for Conservation Biology

Volume 11, Issue 3
May/June 2018
e12435

LETTER | Open Access

An assessment of threats to terrestrial protected areas

Katharina Schulze, Kathryn Knights, Lauren Coad, Jonas Geldmann, Fiona Leverington, April Ea
Melitta Marr, Stuart H. M. Butchart, Marc Hockings, Neil D. Burgess

First published:29 December 2017 | https://doi.org/10.1111/conl.12435 | Cited by: 4

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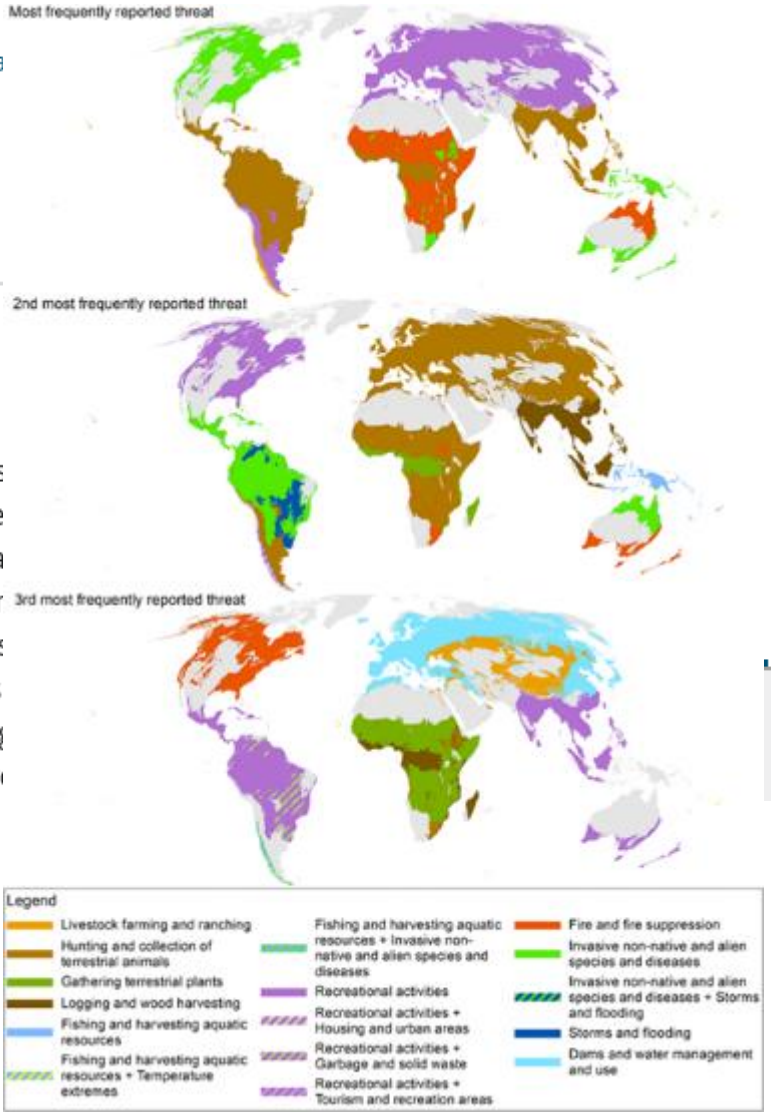


Abstract

Protected areas (PAs) represent a cornerstone of efforts to safeguard biodivers
effective should reduce threats to biodiversity. We present the most comprehe
assessment of threats to terrestrial PAs, based on in situ data from 1,961 PAs a
countries, assessed by PA managers and local stakeholders. Unsustainable hur
most commonly reported threat and occurred in 61% of all PAs, followed by dis
from recreational activities occurring in 55%, and natural system modifications
its suppression in 49%. The number of reported threats was lower in PAs with g
remoteness, higher control of corruption, and lower human development scor

Brief Communication | Published: 21 May 2018

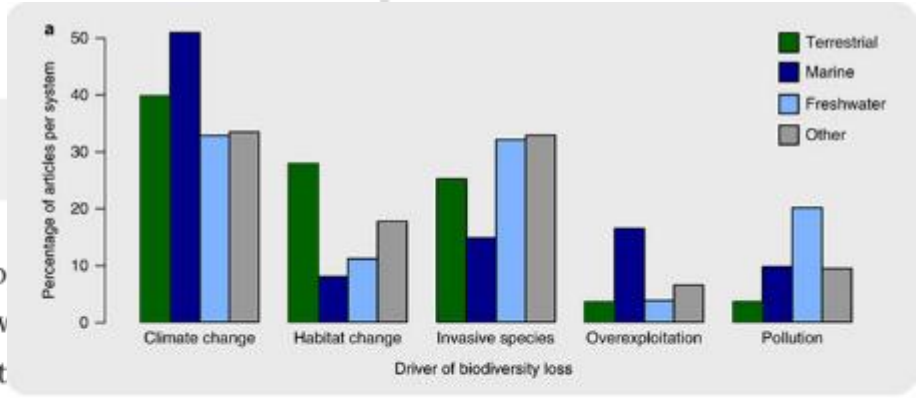
Global mismatch of policy and research on drivers of biodiversity loss

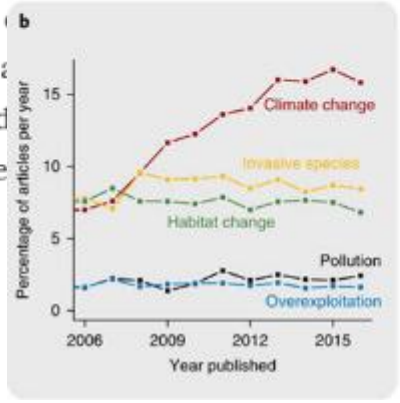
Tessa Mazor, Christopher Doropoulos, Florian Schwarzmueller, Daniel W. Gladish, Nagalingam Kumaran, Katharina Merkel, Moreno Di Marco & Vesna Gagic

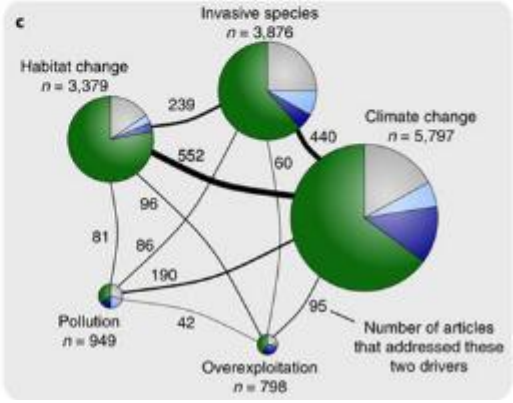
Nature Ecology & Evolution **2**, 1071–1074 (2018) | Download Citation

Abstract

The United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Develo
urgent actions to reduce global biodiversity loss. Here, w
>44,000 articles published in the past decade to assess t
focus on global drivers of loss. Relative research efforts
drivers are not well aligned with their assessed impact, a
driver interactions are hardly considered. Research on d
biodiversity loss needs urgent realignment to match pre
and inform policy goals.







Biological Conservation
Volume 209, May 2017, Pages 137-149

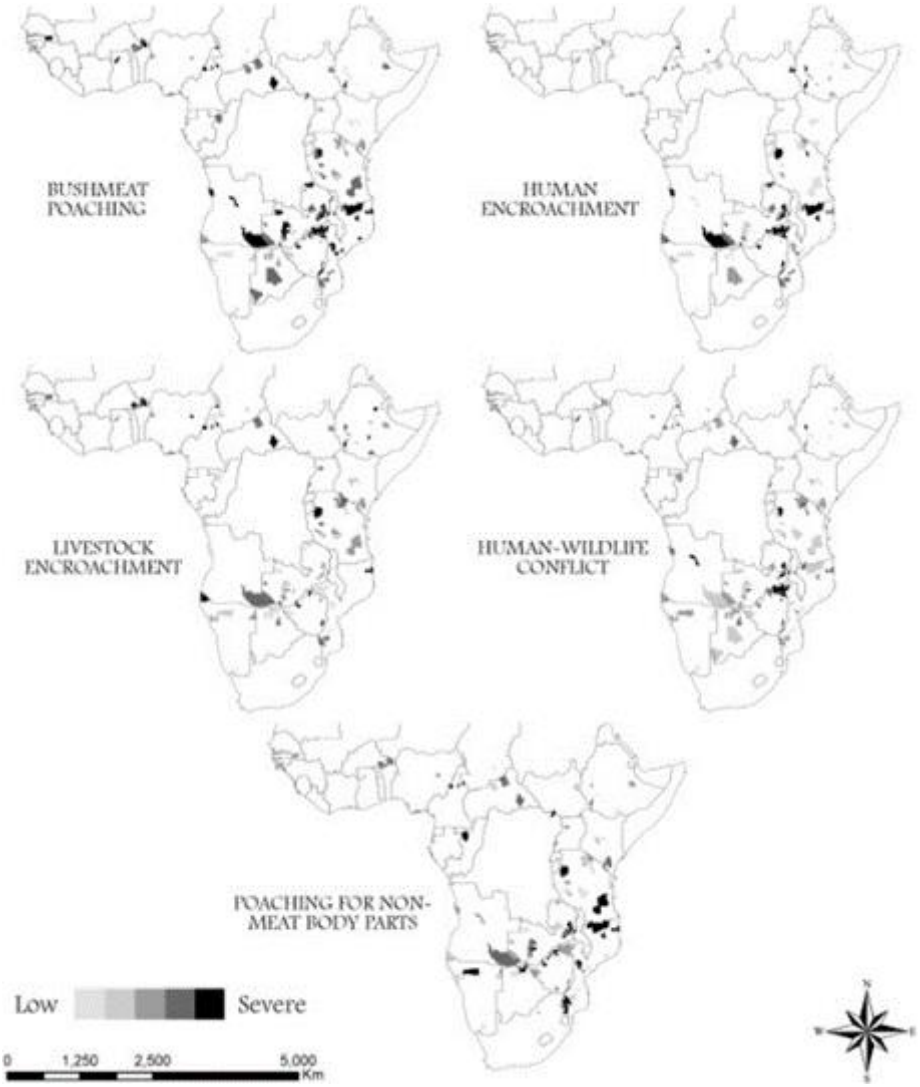
The performance of African protected areas for lions and their prey

P.A. Lindsey [a, b, 2, ⁎], L.S. Petracca [a, c, 1], P.J. Funston [a], H. Bauer [e], A. Dickman [d], K. Everatt [e], M. Flyman [f], P. Henschel [g], A.E. Hinks [d], S. Kasiki [g], A. Loveridge [d], D.W. Macdonald [d], R. Mandisodza [h], W. Mgoola [i], S.M. Miller [j, k], S. Nazerali [i], L. Siege [m], K. Uiseb [n], L.T.B. Hunter [a]

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biocon.2017.01.011

Abstract

Using surveys of experts associated with 186 sites across 24 countries, we assessed the effectiveness of African protected areas (PAs) at conserving lions and their prey, identified factors that influence conservation effectiveness, and identified patterns in the severity of various threats. Less than one third of sampled PAs conserve lions at ≥ 50% of the estimated carrying capacity (K), and less than half conserve lion prey species at ≥ Given adequate management, PAs could theoretically support up to 4 × the total e population of wild African lions (~ 83,000), providing a measurable benchmark for f conservation efforts. The performance of PAs shows marked geographic variation, several countries there is a need for a significant elevation in conservation effort. B



e12584

LETTER | Open Access

Poor ecological representation by an expensive reserve system: Evaluating 35 years of marine protected area expansion

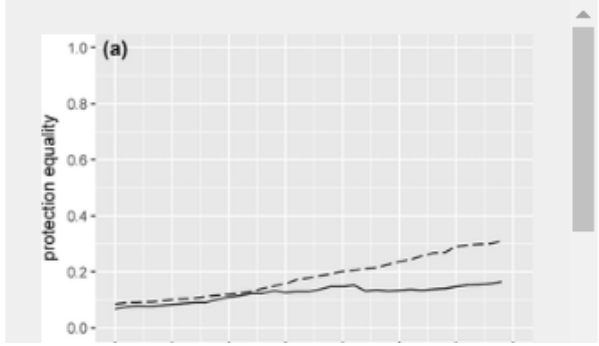
Kerstin Jantke, Kendall R. Jones, James R. Allan, Alienor L.M. Chauvenet, James E.M. Watson, Hugh P. Possingham

First published: 25 June 2018 | https://doi.org/10.1111/conl.12584 | Cited by: 1

Funding information Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft, Grant/Award Number: JA2710/1-1; Australian Research Council: Laureate Fellowship; Australian Research Council, Grant/Award Number: Centre of Excellence grant

Abstract

Global areal protection targets have driven a dramatic expansion of the marine protected area (MPA) estate. We analyzed how cost-effective global MPA expansion has been since the inception of the first global target (set in 1982) in achieving ecoregional representation. By comparing spatial patterns of MPA expansion against optimal MPA estates using the same expansion rates, we show the current MPA estate is both expensive and ineffective. Although the number of ecoregions represented tripled and 12.7% of national waters was protected, 61% of ecoregions and 81% of countries are not 10% protected. Only 10.3% of the national waters of the world would be sufficient to protect 10% of each ecoregion if MPA growth since 1982 strategically targeted



Managing MIDAS : harmonising the management of Multi-Internationally Designated Areas

Complete Title: Managing MIDAS : harmonising the management of Multi-Internationally Designated Areas : Ramsar Sites, World Heritage sites, Biosphere Reserves and UNESCO Global Geoparks

IUCN Publication

Author(s): Clamote Rodrigues, Diana | Schaaf, Thomas |

Organization(s): IUCN | IUCN, World Heritage Programme | Korea, Republic of, Jeju Special Self-Governing Province | Korea, Republic of, Ministry of Environment |

Abstract:
An Internationally Designated Area (IDA) is a natural area internationally recognised by a global or regional designation mechanism. Among these, there are 263 areas where different IDAs fully or partially overlap thus carrying double, triple or even quadruple international designations. These areas are named Multi-Internationally Designated Areas (MIDAs) for the purpose of this publication. Following up on Resolution WCC-2012-Res-052 adopted at the IUCN World Conservation Congress (Jeju Island, Republic of Korea, September 2012), this Guidance addresses specific issues related to the management of MIDAs, and includes recommendations for harmonising the management, systematic conservation and sustainable use of these areas aimed at the local, national and international stakeholders of MIDAs.

Imprint: Gland : IUCN, 2016

Physical Description: xvi, 140p. : ill., maps

Publication Year: 2016

Environmental Evidence

Abstract
Background
Methods
Results
Discussion
Review conclusions
Declarations
References

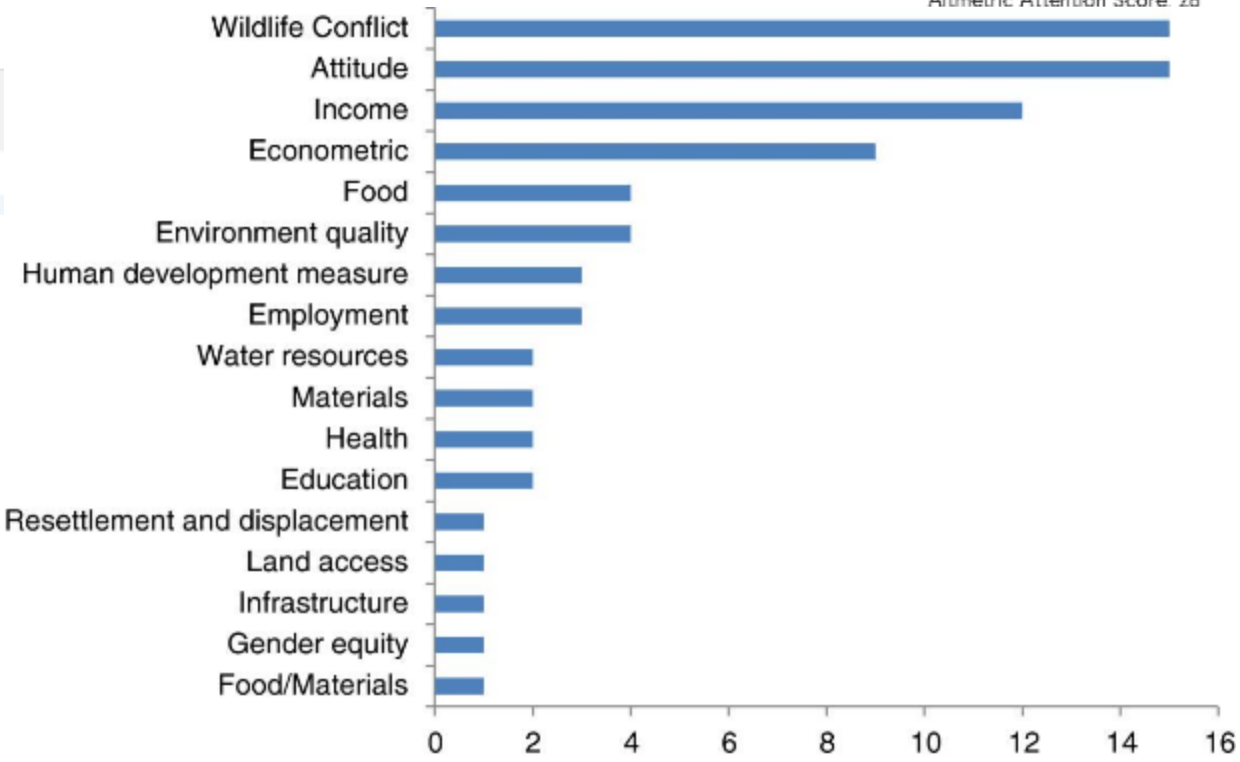
Systematic review | Open Access

Human well-being impacts of terrestrial protected areas

Andrew S Pullin, Mukdarut Bangpan, Sarah Dalrymple, Kelly Dickson, Neal R Haddaway, John R Healey, Hanan Hauari, Neal Hockley, Julia P G Jones, Teri Knight, Carol Vigurs and Sandy Oliver

Environmental Evidence The official journal of the Collaboration for Environmental Evidence 2013 **2**:19
https://doi.org/10.1186/2047-2382-2-19
Received: 9 January 2013 | **Accepted:** 17 July 2013 | **Published:** 28 October 2013

Abstract



The scientific evidence on terrestrial protected areas

Are protected areas good for forests in the tropics and the people who live near them?

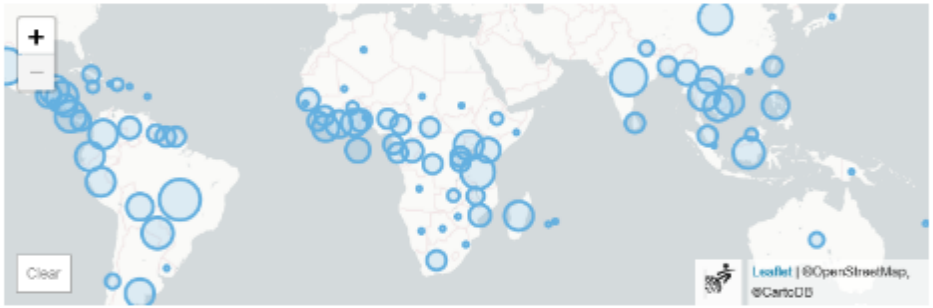
ENVIRONMENTAL	SOCIAL	ECONOMIC
MOSTLY POSITIVE CHANGE	INCONCLUSIVE (INSUFFICIENT EVIDENCE)	INCONCLUSIVE (INSUFFICIENT EVIDENCE)

Select a country | Select type of evidence | Sort by evidence | Clear

How to read this infographic

The map shows countries where scientists have measured the effectiveness of strict protected areas. Try hovering or clicking on a circle — the more evidence there is, the larger the circle.

The squares below show the results of the studies we have reviewed (see methods). Each square (try clicking on one) represents one data point extracted from scientific, peer-reviewed literature.



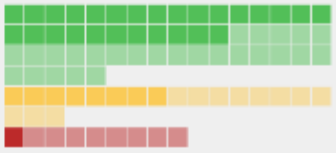
Legend

	Stronger evidence	Weaker evidence
PA better than no PA		
PA same as no PA		
PA worse than no PA		

ENVIRONMENTAL — LESS DETAIL

ALL FINDINGS

Click a square for detailed results

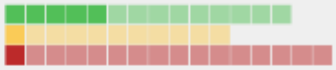


Animal diversity

SOCIAL — LESS DETAIL

ALL FINDINGS

Click a square for detailed results



Access to land

Empowerment, participation

ECONOMIC — LESS DETAIL

ALL FINDINGS

Click a square for detailed results

Economic benefits

Profit

OPEN ACCESS PEER-REVIEWED

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Design, monitoring and evaluation of a direct payments approach for an ecotourism strategy to reduce illegal hunting and trade of wildlife in Lao PDR

Paul Frederick Eshoo, Arlyne Johnson, Sivilay Duangdala, Troy Hansel

Published: February 28, 2018 • https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0186133

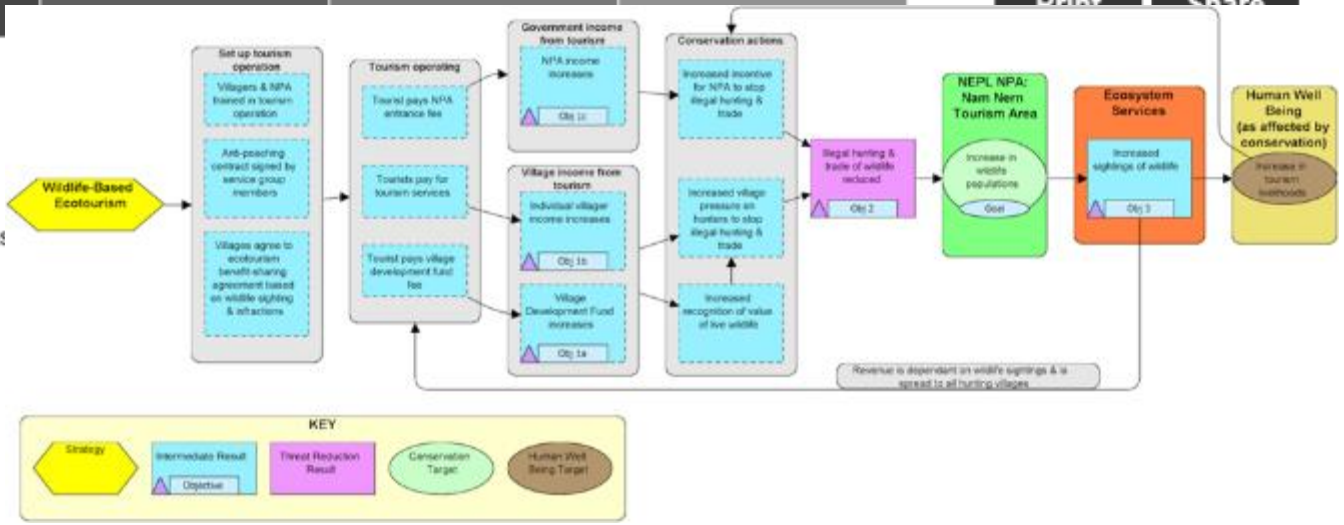
Abstract

Introduction

Materials and methods

Abstract

Ecotourism as



Ecosystem Services

Volume 34, Part A, December 2018, Pages 11-23

Global relationships between biodiversity and nature-based tourism in protected areas

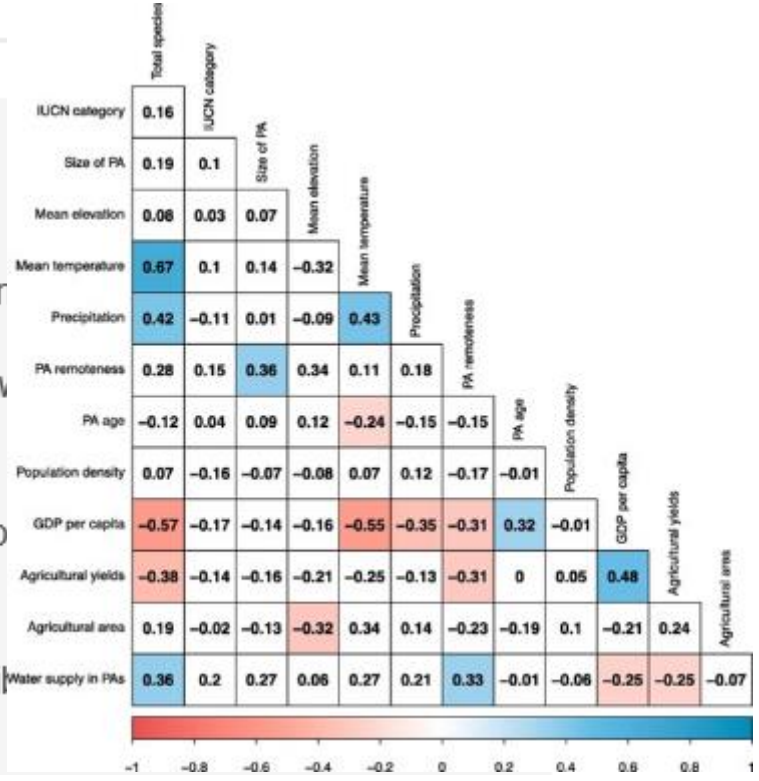
Min Gon Chung [a], Thomas Dietz [b], Jianguo Liu [a]

Show more

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecoser.2018.09.004

Highlights

- We examine the impact of biodiversity on tourism
- Each 1% increase in biodiversity is associated w tourism.
- Areas protected for biodiversity have more visito use.
- Producing both biodiversity and tourism is possi strategies.



Conservation Biology

Contributed Paper | Free Access

Matches and mismatches between conservation investments and biodiversity values in the European Union

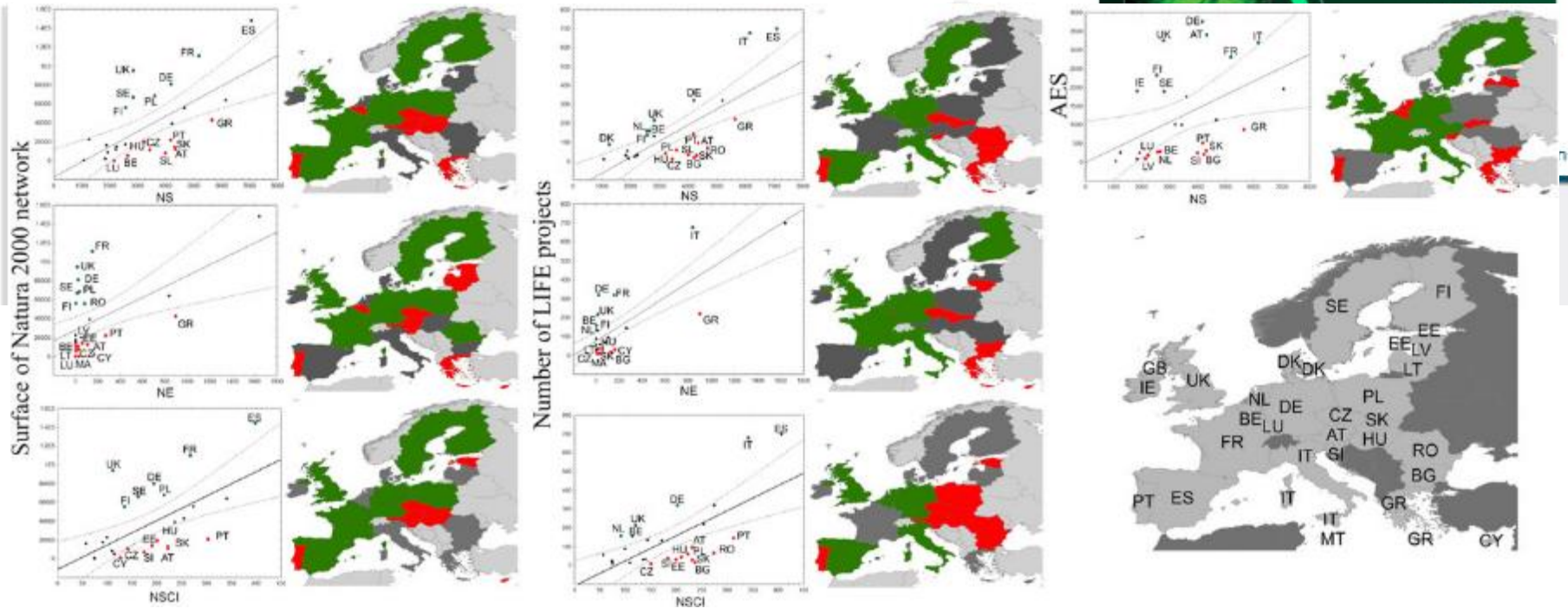
David Sánchez-Fernández, Pedro Abellán, Pedro Aragón, Sara Varela, Mar Cabeza

First published: 28 July 2017 | https://doi.org/10.1111/cobi.12977 | Cited by: 1

Article impact statement: Existing funds and resources for conservation are well aligned with biodiversity values across member states in the European Union.

SECTIONS PDF TOOLS SHARE

Volume 32, Issue 1
February 2018
Pages 109-115



Article | OPEN | Published: 12 September 2017

Conservation performance of different conservation governance regimes in the Peruvian Amazon

Judith Schleicher, Carlos A. Peres, Tatsuya Amano, William Llactayo & Nigel Leader-Williams

Scientific Reports **7**, Article number: 11318 (2017) | Download Citation

Sections | Figures | References

Abstract

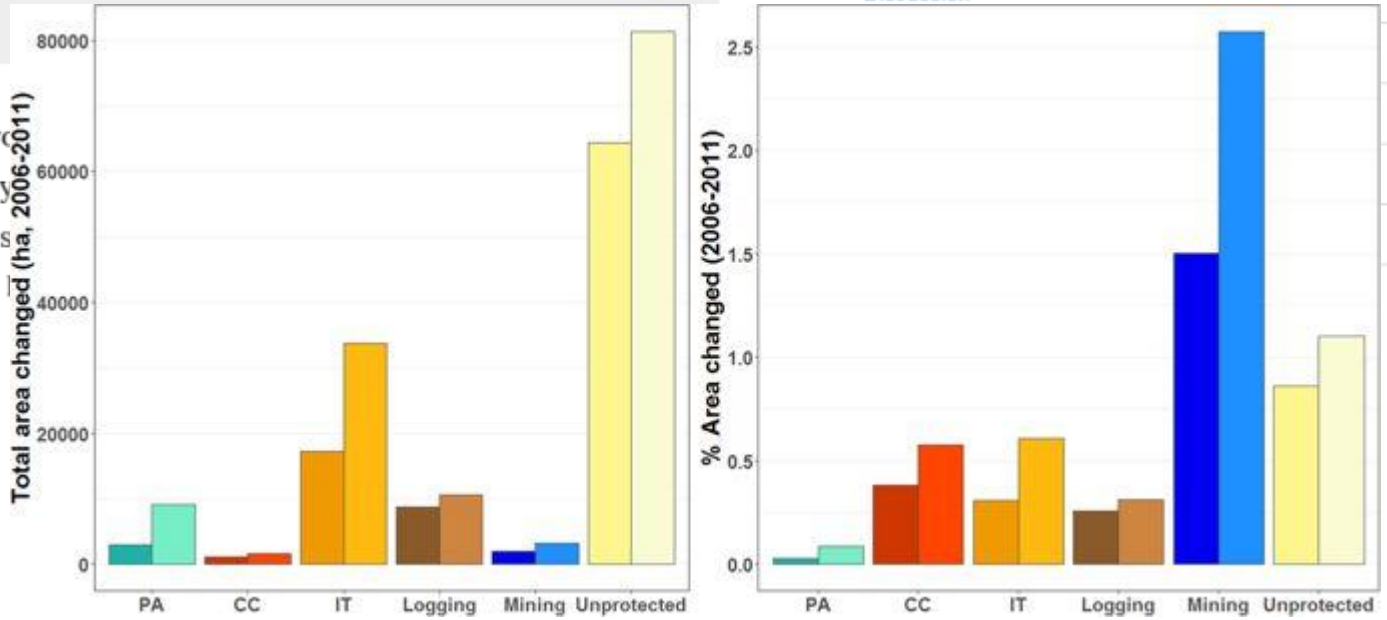
Introduction

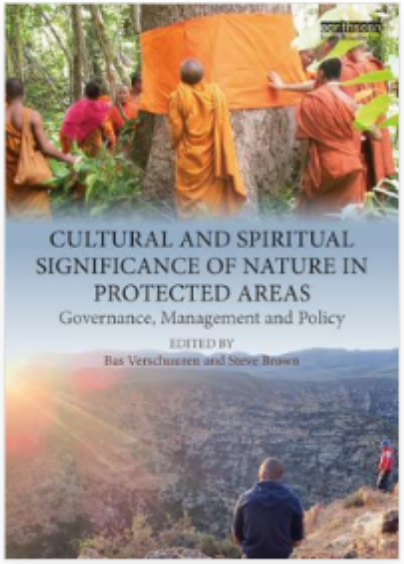
Results

Discussion

Abstract

State-controlled pr
strategies globally, y
regimes is rarely ass
indicators of forest





Cultural and Spiritual Significance of Nature in Protected Areas

Governance, Management and Policy, 1st Edition

Edited by **Bas Verschuuren**, **Steve Brown**

Routledge

314 pages | 73 B/W Illus.

Google Preview

For Instructors — Request Inspection Copy

For Librarians — Available on Taylor & Francis eBooks >>

Description Contents Editors Subjects

Description

Cultural and spiritual bonds with 'nature' are among the strongest motivators for nature conservation; yet they are seldom taken into account in the governance and management of protected and conserved areas. The starting point of this book is that to be sustainable, effective, and equitable, approaches to the management and governance of these areas need to engage with people's deeply

Article | OPEN | Published: 14 December 2017

Instagram, Flickr, or Twitter: Assessing the usability of social media data for visitor monitoring in protected areas

Henrikki Tenkanen, Enrico Di Minin, Vuokko Heikinheimo, Anna Hausmann, Marna Herbst, Liisa Kajala & Tuuli Toivonen

Abstract

Scientific

Abst

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visit
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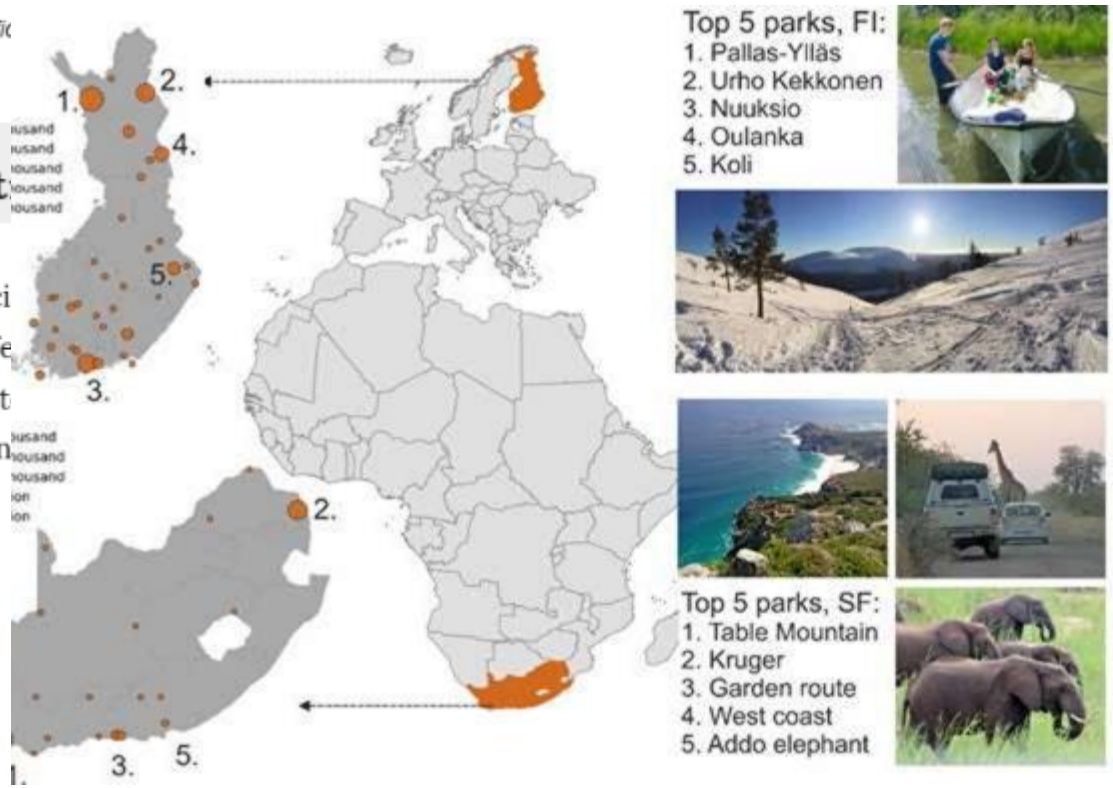

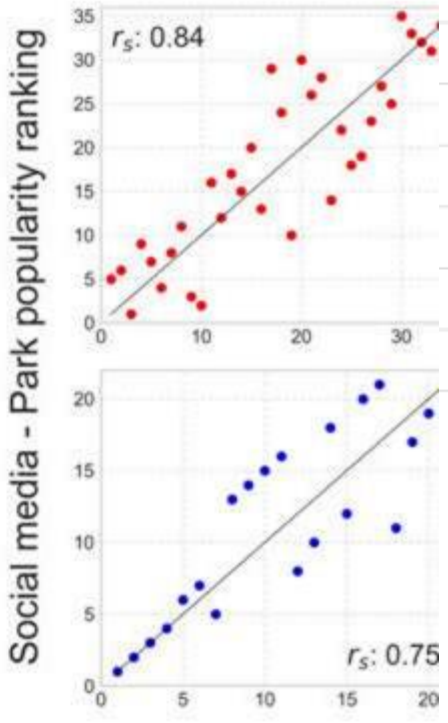

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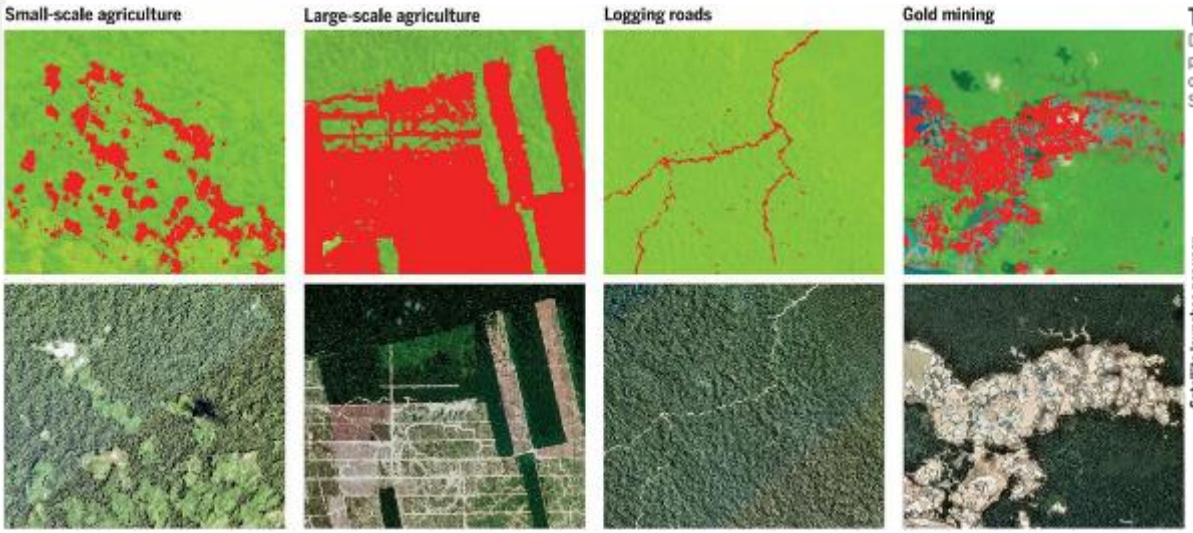
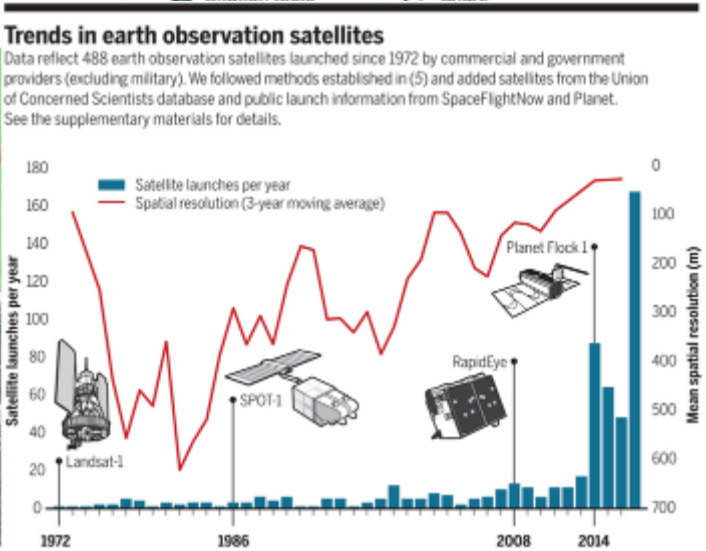
POLICY FORUM | FOREST LOSS

Combating deforestation: From satellite to intervention

Matt Finer[1], Sidney Novoa[2], Mikaela J. Weisse[3], Rachael Petersen[3], Joseph Mascaro[4], Tamia Souto[1], Forest Stearns[4], Raúl...
+ See all authors and affiliations

Science 22 Jun 2018:
Vol. 360, Issue 6395, pp. 1303-1305
DOI: 10.1126/science.aat1203





Letter | Published: 08 August 2018

Global land change from 1982 to 2016

Xiao-Peng Song, Matthew C. Hansen, Stephen V. Stehman, Peter V. Potapov, Alexandra Tyukavina, Eric F. Vermote & John R. Townshend

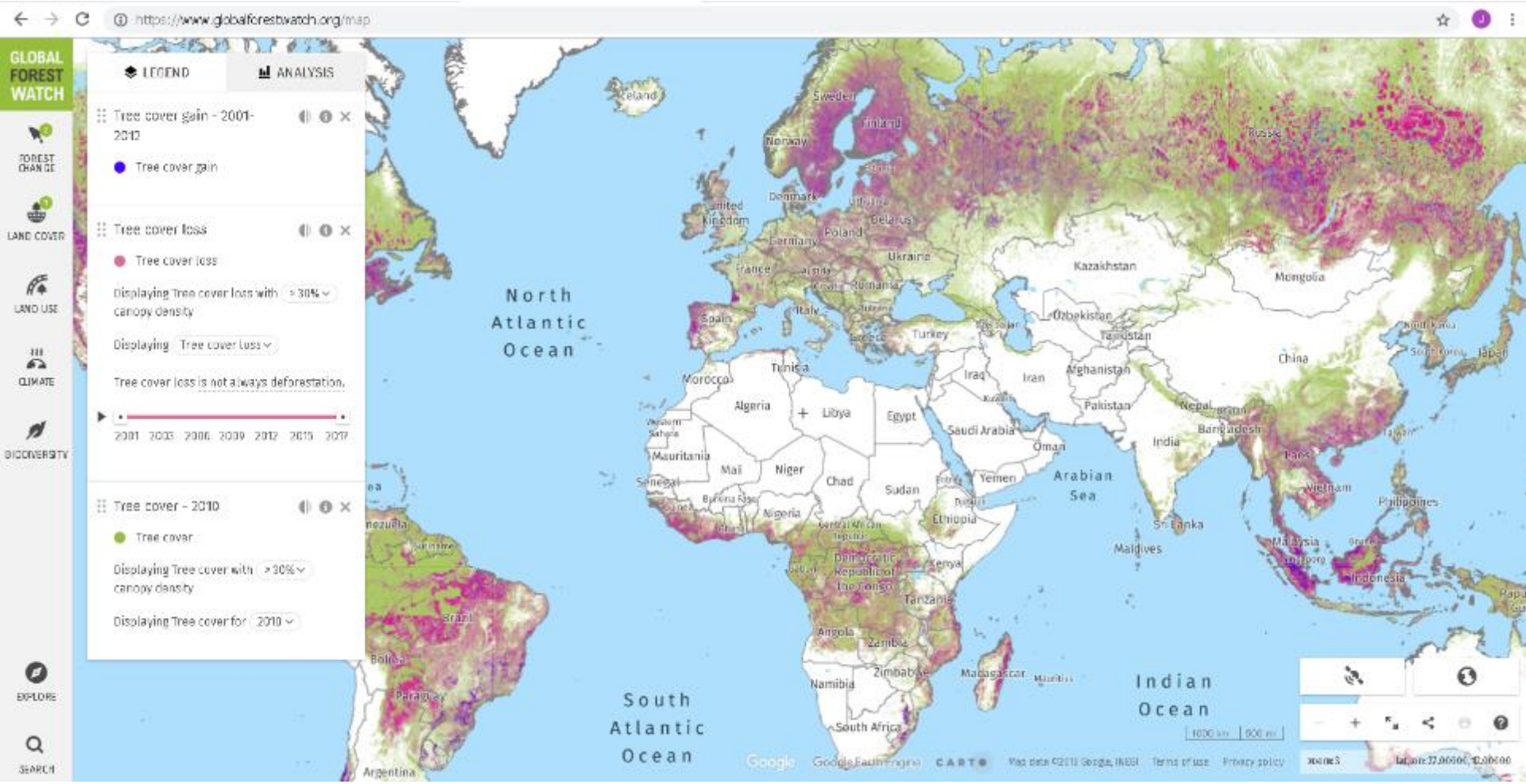
Nature **560**, 639–643 (2018) | Download Citation

An Author Correction to this article was published on 01 October 2018

This article has been updated

Abstract

Land change is a cause and consequence of global environmental change[1,2]. Changes in land use and land cover considerably alter the Earth's energy balance and biogeochemical cycles, which contributes to climate change and—in turn—affects land surface properties and the provision of ecosystem services[1,2,3,4]. However, quantification of global land change is lacking. Here we analyse 35 years' worth of satellite data


https://www.globalforestwatch.org/map
GLOBAL FOREST WATCH
FOREST CHANGE
LAND COVER
LAND USE
CLIMATE
BIODIVERSITY
EXPLORE
SEARCH
LEGEND
ANALYSIS
Tree cover gain - 2001-2012
Tree cover gain
Tree cover loss
Tree cover loss
Displaying Tree cover loss with >30% canopy density
Displaying Tree cover loss
Tree cover loss is not always deforestation.
2001 2003 2006 2009 2012 2015 2017
Tree cover - 2010
Tree cover
Displaying Tree cover with >30% canopy density
Displaying Tree cover for 2010
North Atlantic Ocean
South Atlantic Ocean
Indian Ocean
Arabian Sea
Iceland
Sweden
Finland
Norway
Denmark
United Kingdom
Germany
Poland
Belarus
Ukraine
France
Spain
Italy
Romania
Turkey
Kazakhstan
Mongolia
Uzbekistan
China
Japan
Morocco
Tunisia
Algeria
Libya
Egypt
Iraq
Iran
Afghanistan
Pakistan
Saudi Arabia
Oman
India
Nepal
Bangladesh
Mauritania
Mali
Niger
Chad
Sudan
Yemen
Nigeria
Ethiopia
Sri Lanka
Maldives
Vietnam
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Malaysia
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Current Biology

REPORT | VOLUME 25, ISSUE 17, P2278-2283, AUGUST 31, 2015

Bears Show a Physiological but Limited Behavioral Response to Unmanned Aerial Vehicles

Mark A. Ditmer • John B. Vincent • Leland K. Werden • ... Paul A. Iaizzo • David L. Garshelis • John R. Fieberg • Show all authors

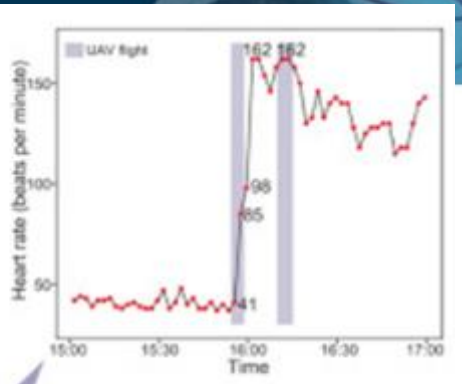
Open Archive • Published: August 13, 2015 • DOI: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cub.2015.07.024 •

Highlights
Summary

Highlights

- Cardiac biologgers reve

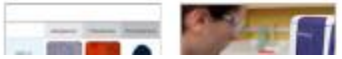
- Bears outfitted with GPS-collars & cardiac biologgers
- Unmanned aerial vehicle flown over free roaming bears



- Bear heart rates indicated a stress responses during all flights

- In one instance, a 123 bpm increase from resting rate was observed

- Flights rarely (11.1%) induced a measurable change in movement behavior



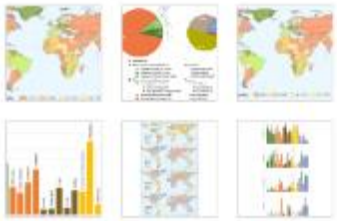

Freie Bahn für Wildtiere!
Voie libre pour la faune sauvage!

Outline

Highlights
Abstract
Graphical abstract
Keywords
1. Introduction
2. Methods
3. Results
4. Discussion
Acknowledgements
Appendices A-G. Supplementary data
References

Show full outline

Figures (7)



Biological Conservation
Volume 219, March 2018, Pages 53-67

Protected area connectivity: Shortfalls in global targets and country-level priorities

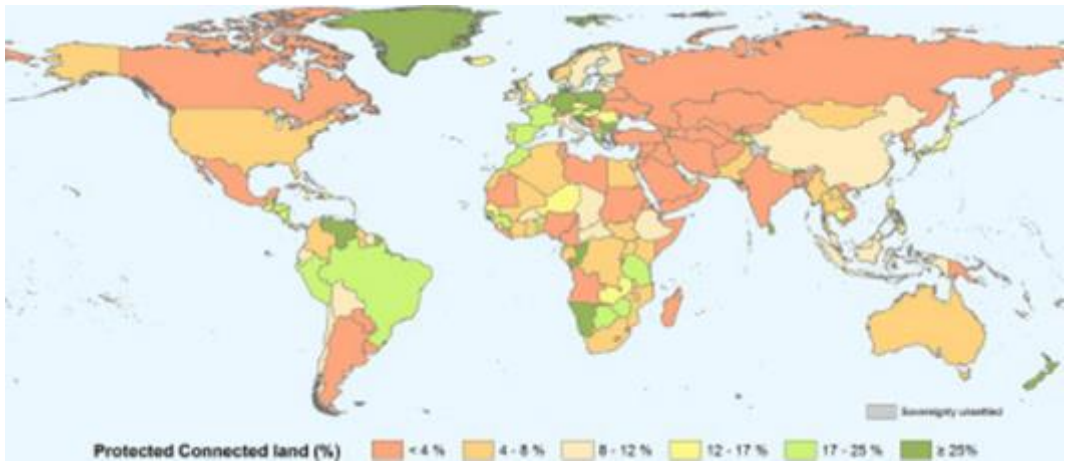
Santiago Saura, Bastian Bertzky, Lucy Bastin, Luca Battistella, Andrea Mandrici, Grégoire Dubois

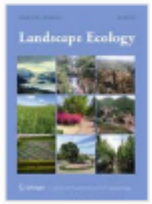
Show more

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biocon.2017.12.020

Highlights

- We evaluate countries' efforts in designing well-connected terrestrial protected area (PA) systems.
- We distinguish the PA isolation caused by limitations in a country's PA system, by the sea and by foreign lands.
- Of the global land area, only 7.5% is protected and connected, which is about half of the 14.7% under protection.





Landscape Ecology

January 2017, Volume 32, Issue 1, pp 163–179 | Cite as

Forest management impacts on capercaillie (*Tetrao urogallus*) habitat distribution and connectivity in the Carpathians

Authors Authors and affiliations

Martin Mikoláš, Martin Tejkal, Tobias Kuemmerle, Patrick Griffiths, Miroslav Svoboda, Tomáš Hlásny, Pedro J. Leitão, Robert C. Morrissey

Research Article

First Online: 23 August 2016

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Cite article

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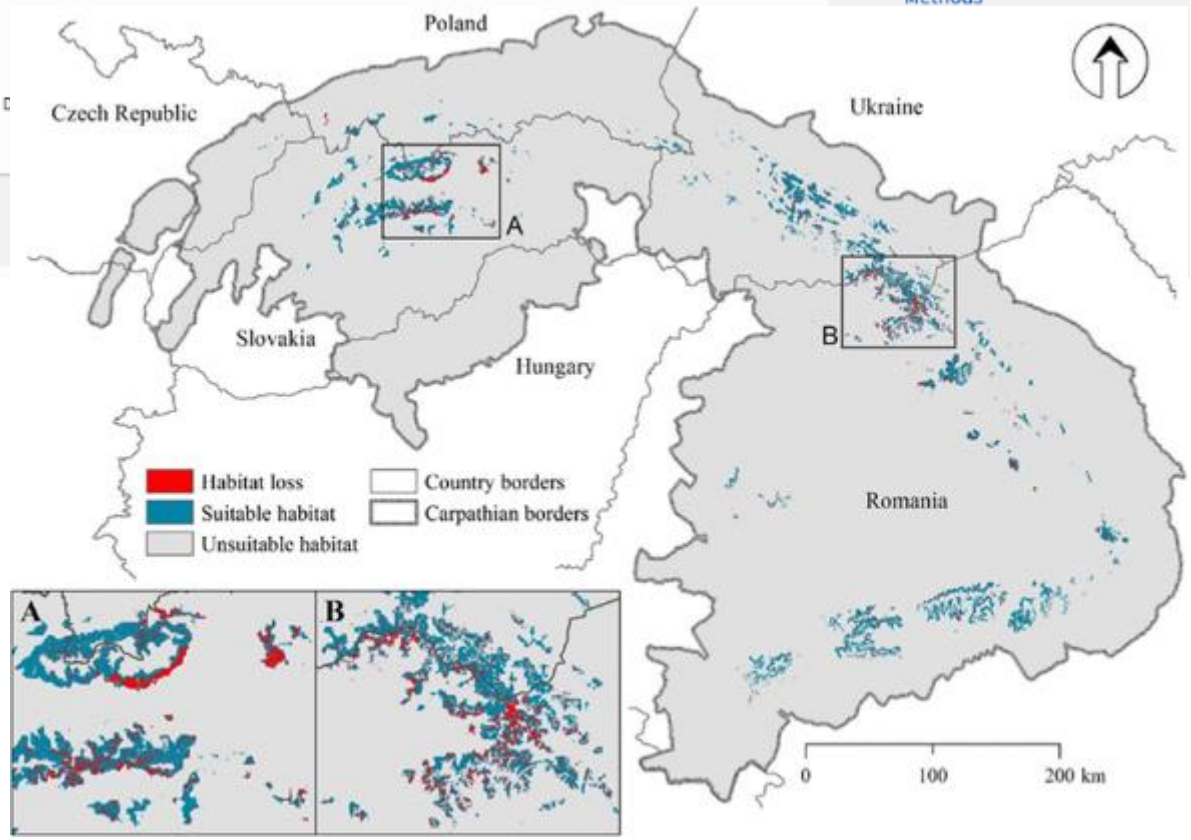
Article

Abstract

Introduction

Methods

Abstract



ORIGINAL RESEARCH ARTICLE
Front. Ecol. Evol., 02 February 2017 | https://doi.org/10.3389/fevo.2017.00002

Importance of Roadless Areas for the European Conservation Network

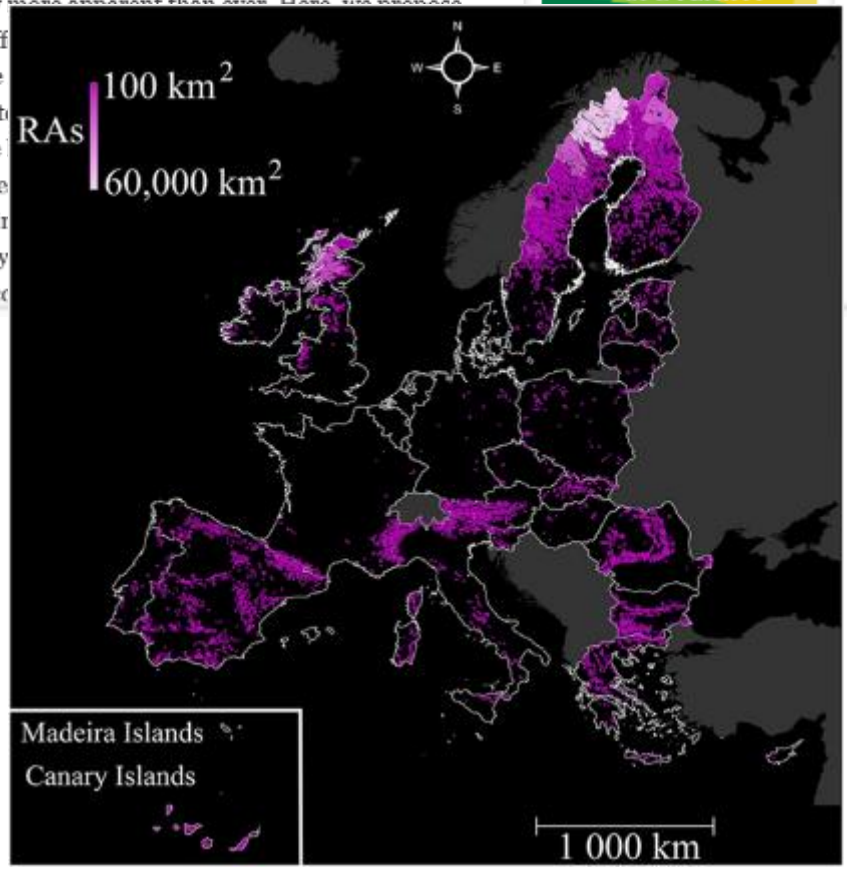
Maria K. Psaralexi[1]*, Nefta-Eleftheria P. Votsi[1], Nuria Selva[2], Antonios D. Mazaris[1] and John D. Pantis[1]

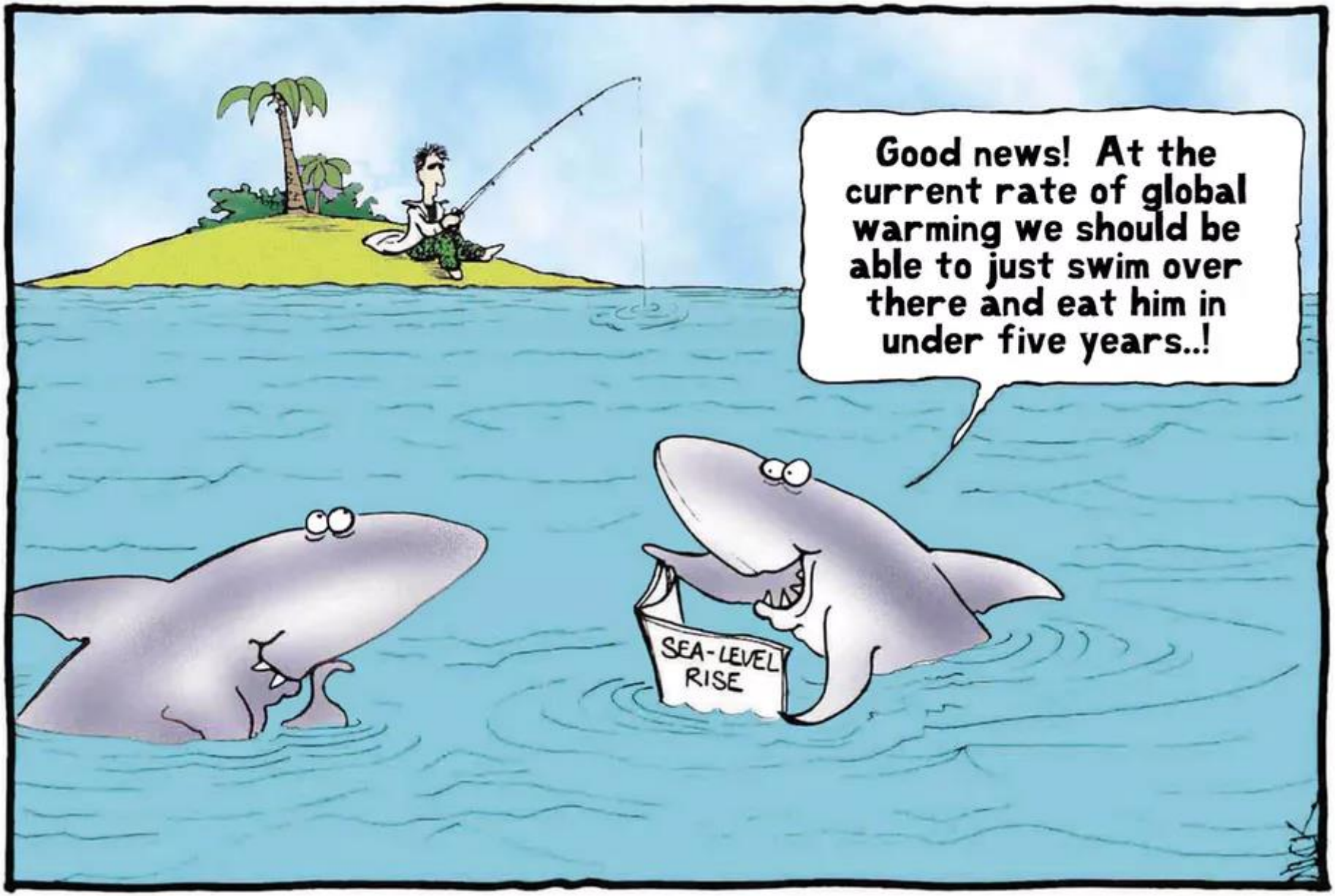
[1]Department of Ecology, School of Biology, Aristotle University, Thessaloniki, Greece
[2]Institute of Nature Conservation, Polish Academy of Sciences, Krakow, Poland

Protected Areas (PAs) are a main conservation tool to halt biodiversity loss. However, their performance has been often questioned and the need to improve their effectiveness is now more apparent than ever. Here, we propose Roadless Areas as a conservation target to increase the cover and eff natural and semi-natural areas of high conservation value that have ecosystem services. Here, we develop a methodological framework t assess their spatial properties and conservation status. We examine network, Natura 2000, would expand if Roadless Areas that are alre terrestrial sites or are adjacent to them would be added to the existi European lands are highly fragmented. Roadless Areas are unevenly European Union territory, with large Roadless Areas (≥100 km²) oc

EDITED BY
Clara Grilo
Brazilian Center for Road Ecology Studies (CBEE), Brazil

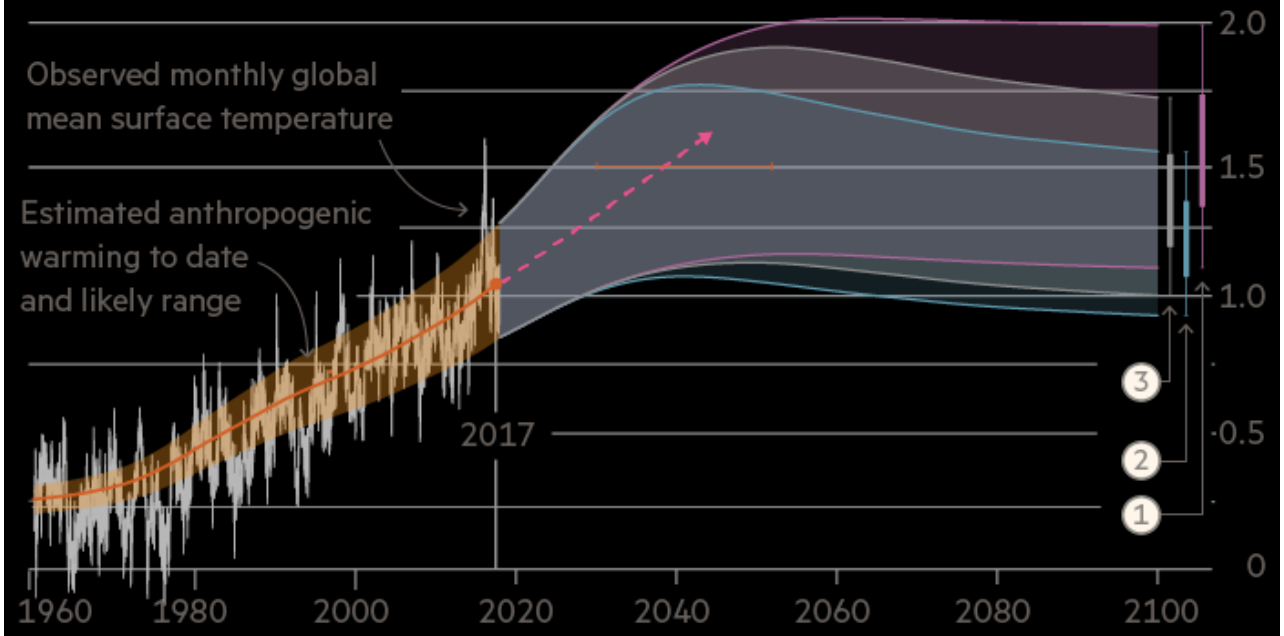
REVIEWED BY
Tom Langen
Clarkson University, United States
Fei WANG
Institute of Soil and Water Conservation (CAS), China




Good news! At the current rate of global warming we should be able to just swim over there and eat him in under five years..!
SEA-LEVEL RISE

Global warming relative to 1850-1900 (°C)

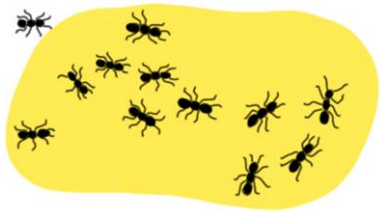
Observed global temperature change and modelled responses to stylised anthropogenic emission and radiative forcing*

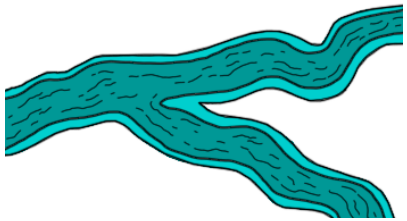


Likely range of modelled responses to stylised pathways

1. No reduction of net non-CO^2 radiative forcing results in a lower probability of limiting warming to 1.5C
2. Faster CO^2 reductions result in a higher probability of limiting warming to 1.5C
3. Global CO^2 emissions reach net zero in 2055 while net non-CO^2 radiative forcing is reduced after 2030

Source: IPCC * The difference between energy absorbed by the Earth and radiated back to space





Global Change Biology

PRIMARY RESEARCH ARTICLE | Free Access

Protected areas act as a buffer against detrimental effects of climate change—Evidence from large-scale, long-term abundance data

Petteri Lehikoinen, Andrea Santangeli, Kim Jaatinen, Ari Rajasärkkä, Aleksi Lehikoinen

First published: 04 November 2018 | https://doi.org/10.1111/gcb.14461

Abstract

Climate change is driving species to shift their distributions toward high altitudes and latitudes, while habitat loss and fragmentation may hamper species ability to follow their climatic envelop
disastrous impa
buffers against t
large-scale studi

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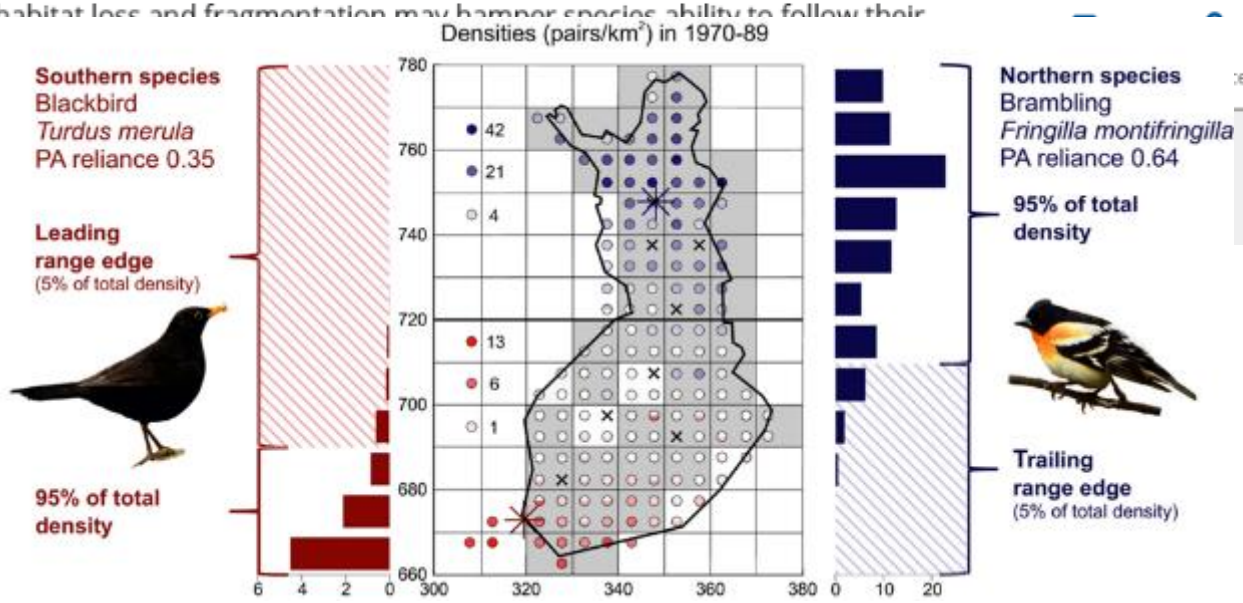


Conservation Letters
Open Access
A journal of the Society for Conservation Biology

Volume 11, Issue 4
July/August 2018
e12448

LETTER | Open Access

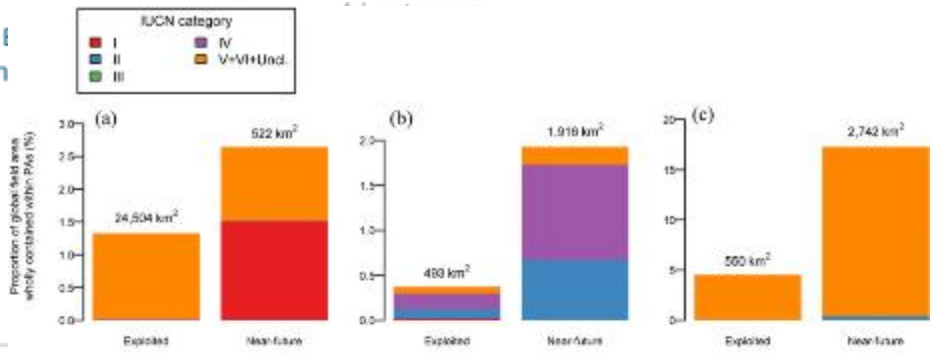
Present and future biodiversity risks from fossil fuel exploitation

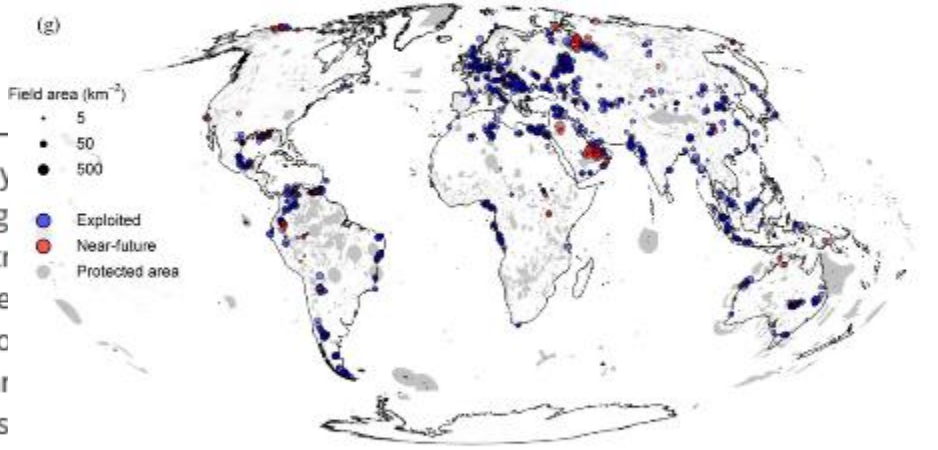
Michael B. J. Harfoot, Derek P. Tittensor, Sarah Knight, Andrew P. Arnell, Simon E
Stuart H. M. Butchart, Jon Hutton, Matthew I. Jones, Valerie Kapos, Jörn P.W. Sch
Neil D. Burgess

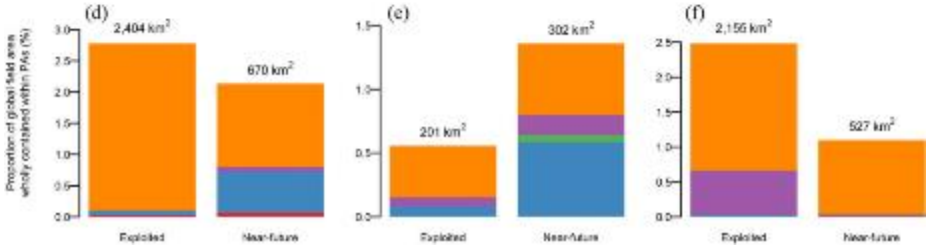
First published: 14 March 2018 | https://doi.org/10.1111/conl.12448

Editor Jonah Busch

SECTIONS PDF







Abstract

Currently, human society is predominantly powered by fossil fuels—
gas—yet also ultimately depends on goods and services provided by
fuel extraction impacts biodiversity indirectly through climate chang
accessibility, and directly through habitat loss and pollution. In contr
effects, quantification of the direct impacts has been relatively negle
we analyze the potential threat to >37,000 species and >190,000 pro
from the locations of present and future fossil fuel extraction in mar
environments. Sites that are currently exploited have higher species

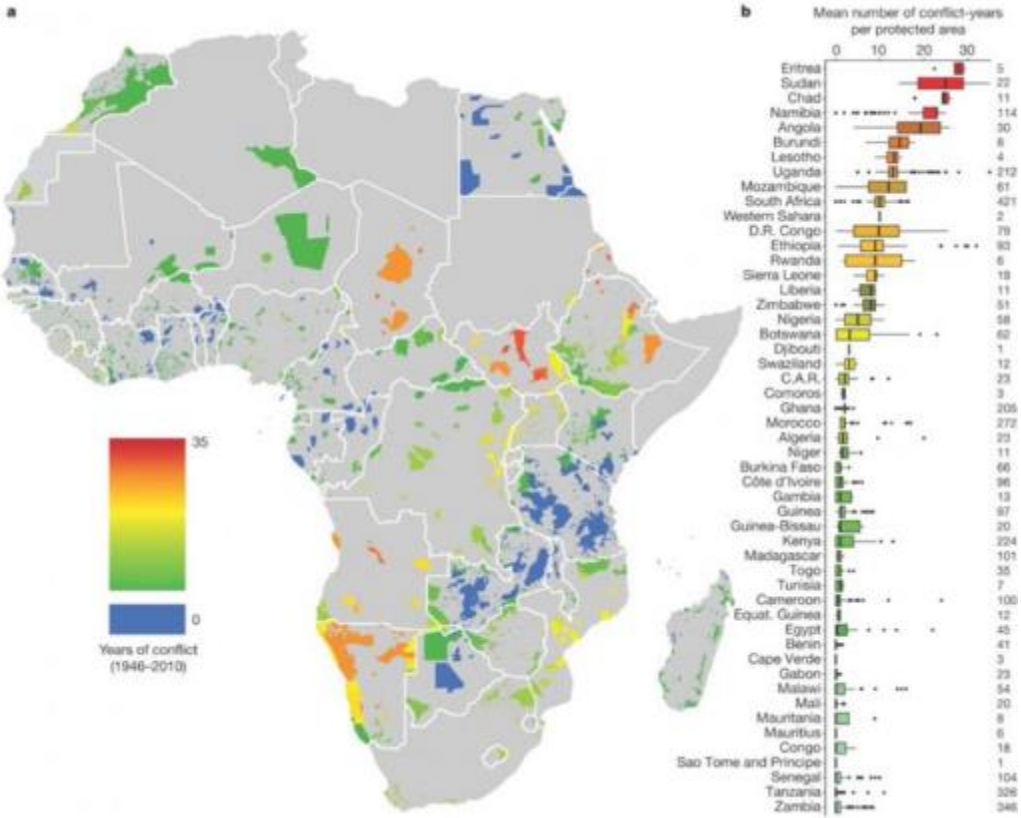
LETTER

doi:10.1038/nature25194

Warfare and wildlife declines in Africa's protected areas

Joshua H. Daskin[1]† & Robert M. Pringle[1]

**Large-mammal populations are ecological linchpins[1], and t worldwide decline[2] and extinction[3] disrupts many ecosys functions and services[4]. Reversal of this trend will requir understanding of the determinants of population declin enable more accurate predictions of when and where collapses occur and to guide the development of effective conservation restoration policies[2,5]. Many correlates of large-mammal decline known, including low reproductive rates, overhunting, and ha destruction[2,6,7]. However, persistent uncertainty about the effe one widespread factor—armed conflict—complicates conserva planning and priority-setting efforts[5,8]. Case studies have reve that conflict can have either positive or negative local impact wildlife[8–10], but the direction and magnitude of its net effect large spatiotemporal scales have not previously been quantif Here we show that conflict frequency predicts the occurrence severity of population declines among wild large herbivor African protected areas from 1946 to 2010. Conflict was exter during this period, occurring in 71% of protected areas, conflict frequency was the single most important predict wildlife population trends among the variables that we analy Population trajectories were stable in peacetime, fell significa below replacement with only slight increases in conflict frequ (one conflict-year per two-to-five decades), and were al invariably negative in high-conflict sites, both in the full 65- dataset and in an analysis restricted to recent decades (1989–2



Conservation Letters
A journal of the Society for Conservation Biology
Open Access

Early View
Online Version of Record before inclusion in an issue
e12449

POLICY PERSPECTIVE | Open Access

Increasing disturbance demands new policies to conserve intact forest

Jörg Müller, Reed F. Noss, Simon Thorn, Claus Bässler, Alexandro B. Leverkus, David Lindenmayer

First published: 09 March 2018 | https://doi.org/10.1111/conl.12449 | Cited by: 4

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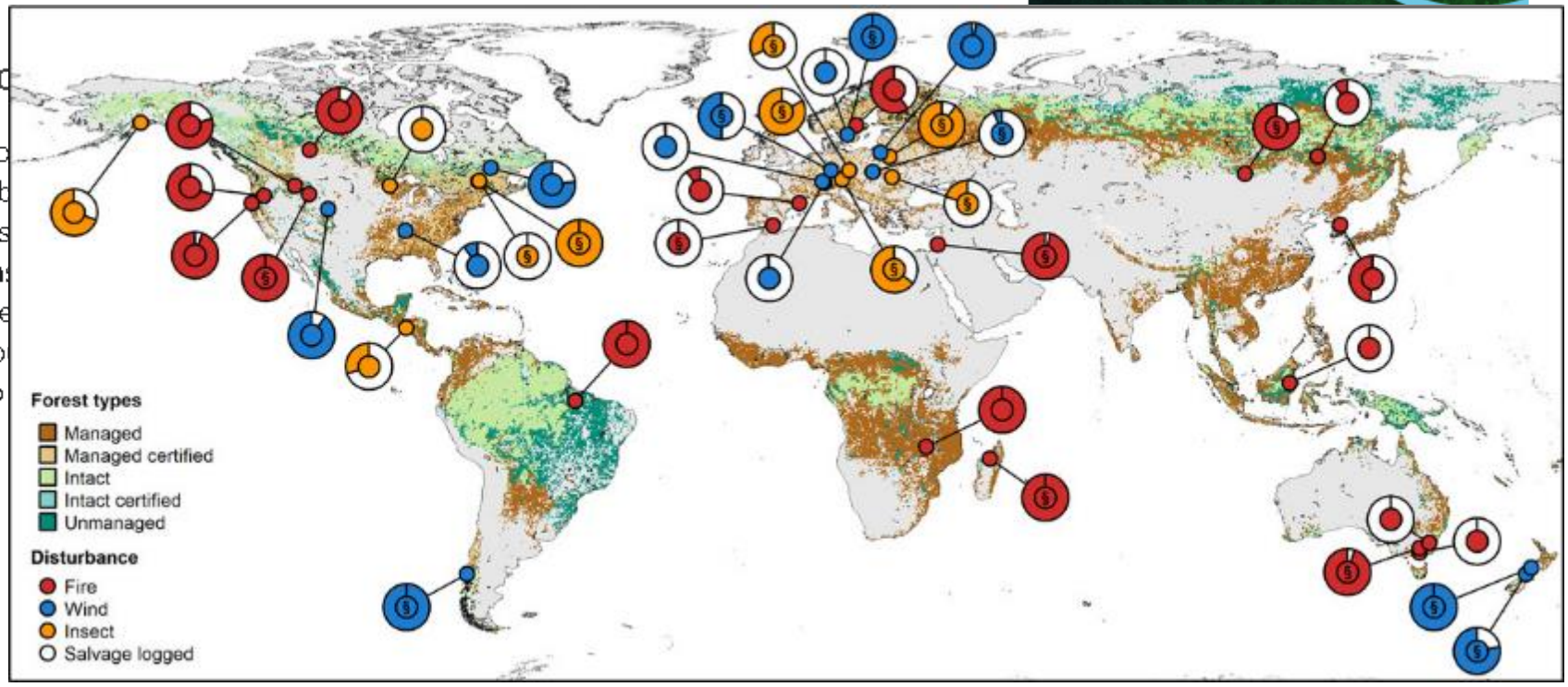

[VertigO] La revue électronique en sciences de l'environnement

Hors-série 22 | septembre 2015

Nature as an Ancestor: Two Examples of Legal Personality for Nature in New Zealand

Catherine J. Iorns Magallanes

RÉSUMÉS

Français | English

La Nouvelle-Zélande a confirmé le point de vue cosmologique Maori de la nature comme un ancêtre et mis au point un cadre juridique pour mieux protéger ses intérêts. Une rivière et ce qui a été un parc national se sont vus accorder la personnalité juridique, avec comme gardiens des êtres humains chargés de protéger leurs intérêts. D'abord, la présente contribution expose brièvement le concept indigène Maori de la nature conçue comme un ancêtre et les responsabilités humaines corrélatives de garde de la nature. Elle décrit ensuite les deux exemples où la nature est dotée de la personnalité juridique en droit néo-zélandais, à savoir celui de la rivière Whanganui et celui qui était

Perspective | OPEN | Published: 17 September 2018

Towards global data products of Essential Biodiversity Variables on species traits

W. Daniel Kissling, Ramona Walls, [...] Robert P. Guralnick

Nature Ecology & Evolution **2**, 1531–1540 (2018) | Download Citation

Abstract

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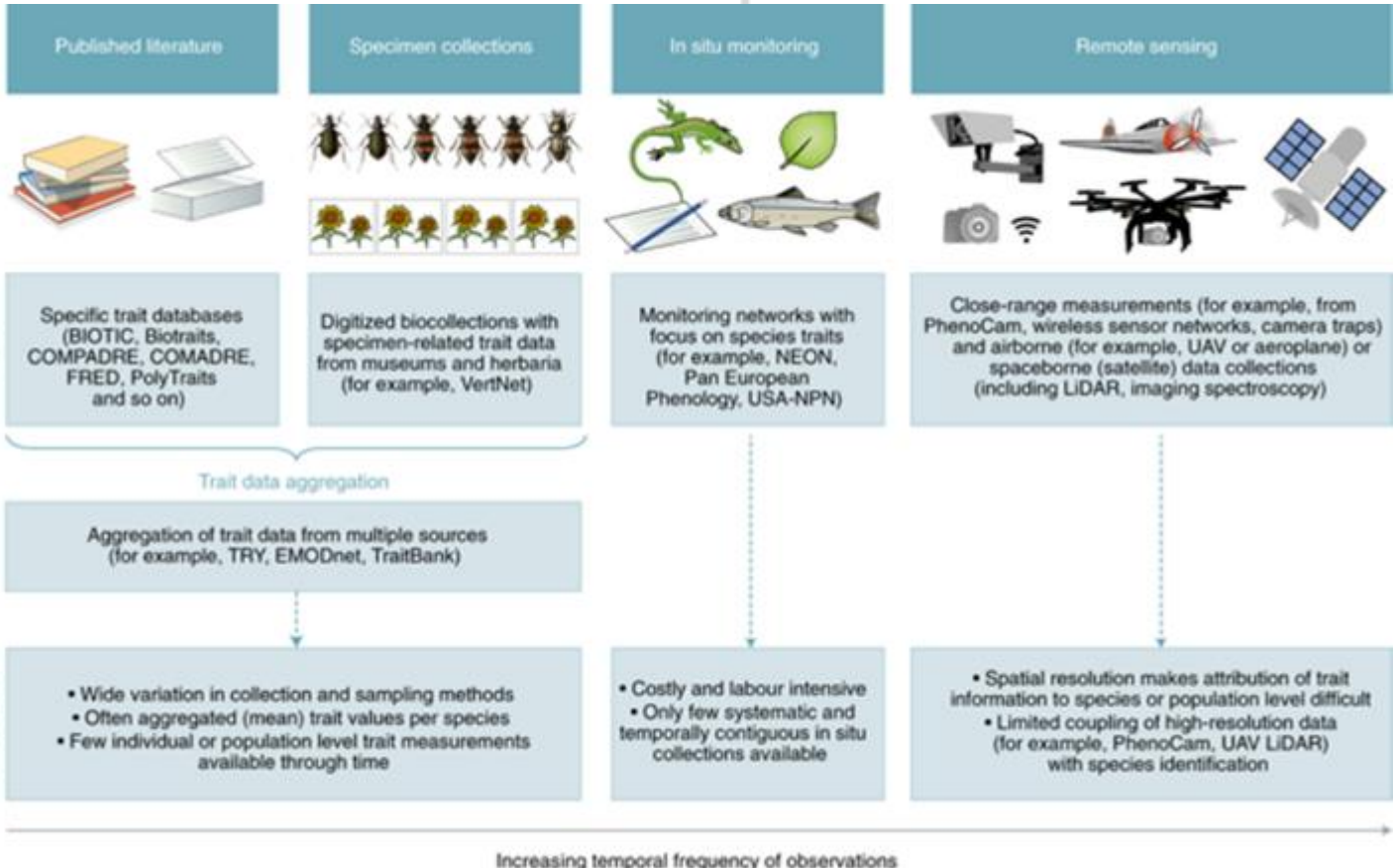

Occurrence records
1 035 904 959

Datasets
41 656

Publishing institutions
1 308

Species
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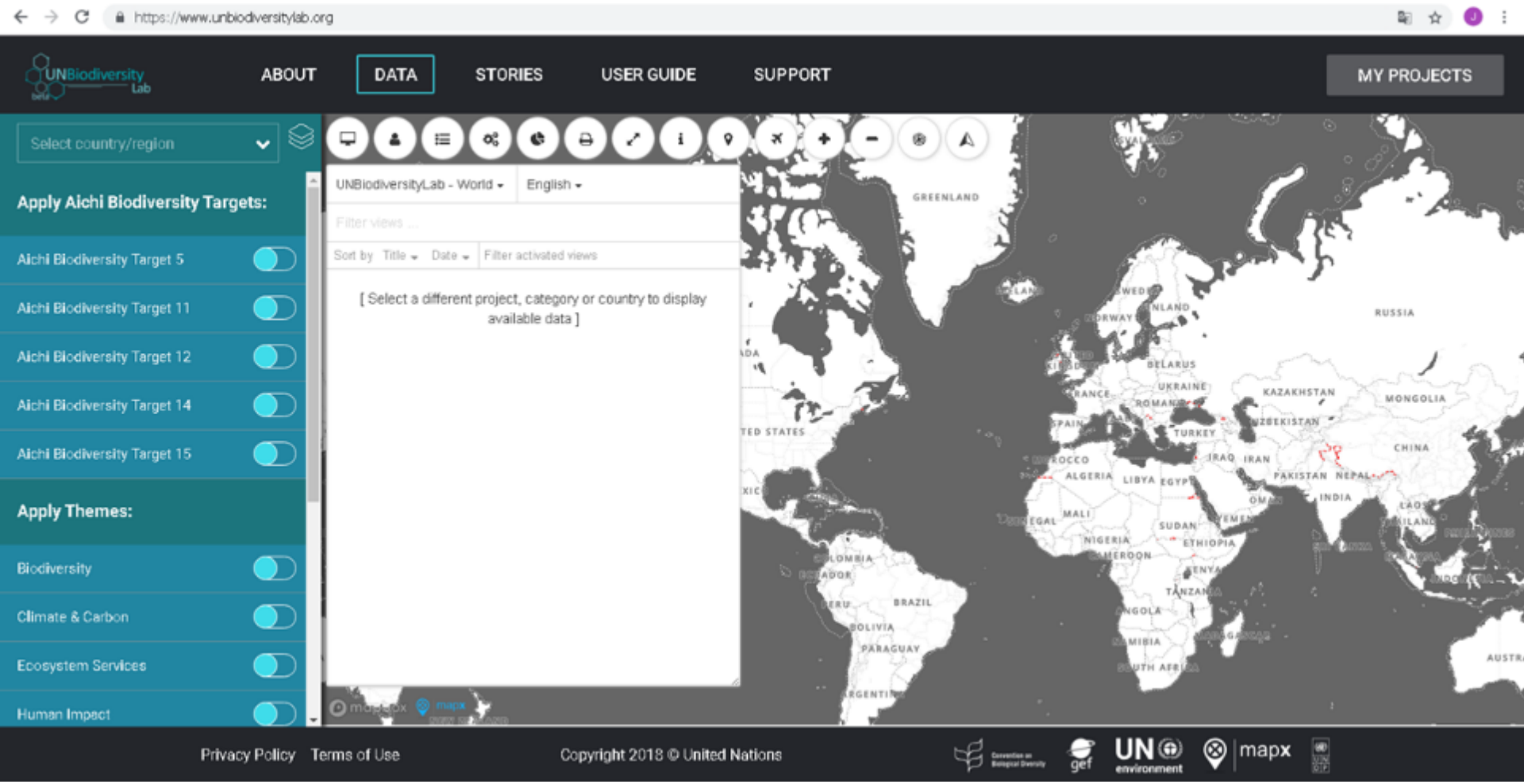
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Biodiversity Maps
Mapping Ireland's Wildlife
Biodiversity Maps is a national portal that compiles biodiversity data from multiple sources and makes it freely available on-line.
Number of records
4,190,507
Number of species
16,120
Number of datasets
146
Last updated
16/11/2018
Protected Species
Records: 1,564,338
Species: 681
Threatened Species
Records: 1,083,716
Species: 972
Invasive Species
Records: 168,701
Species: 425
Higher plants
Mammals
Birds
Species Search
Species name
Search
Recently updated datasets
Records added
Bees of Ireland
789
Irish Vascular Plant Data - Robert Northridge
10,293
Butterflies of Ireland
15,467
Ladybirds of Ireland
2
Hoverflies (Syrphidae) of Ireland
817
Amphibians and reptiles of Ireland
303
General Biodiversity Records from Ireland
126
Moth Records of Ireland
1
Marine Species in Irish Coastal Waters
2,774
Saproxylic Beetles of Ireland
5

Perspective | Published: 23 July 2018

A decision tree for assessing the risks and benefits of publishing biodiversity data

Ayesha I. T. Tulloch, N
Butt, Chris R. Dickman,
Tyrone H. Lavery, Nicho
Anita K. Smyth, Zoe Sto
Watson

Nature Ecology & Evolut

Abstract

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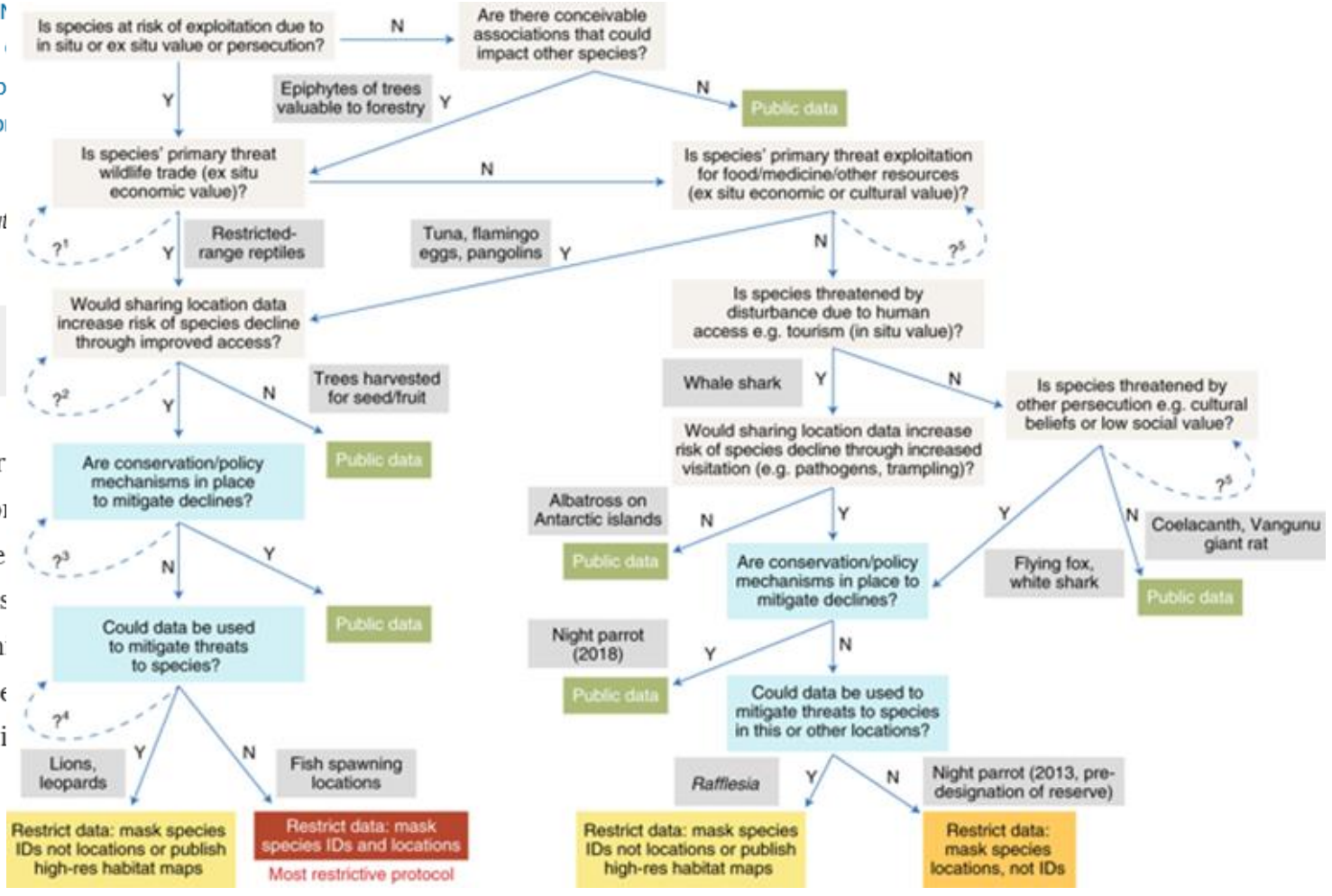


Threatened Species Strategy algorithm

Find out about the algorithm we used for identifying priority taxa to include in the draft Threatened Species Strategy.

Development of this algorithm used work underway to select species for targeted monitoring. In June 2015, DOC's Planning Monitoring and Reporting team undertook an expert elicitation process with a group of DOC species specialists to reach agreement on which threatened taxa DOC should monitor to understand outcomes of species management. The most favoured scenario was to select a subset of threatened taxa for monitoring from those currently managed. Selection criteria needed to draw out those taxa best representing the diversity of the candidate group and also those that are most threatened. In order to generate an indicative list as soon as possible, participants favoured criteria for which data were already accessible. Using findings of this workshop and work by Bennett et al. (2014), we developed an algorithm that used available information to identify a group of priority taxa for inclusion in the draft Threatened Species Strategy.

General explanation

Taxa in the list were chosen from a pool of 483 threatened, at risk or conservation dependent taxa that currently benefit from DOC's management.

Each selection reflects the species:

First View

Get access

Estimating the benefit of well-managed protected areas for threatened species conservation

Stephen G. Kearney [a1], Vanessa M. Adams [a2], Richard A. Fuller [a2], Hugh P. Possingham [a2] ...

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0030605317001739 Published online: 31 May 2018

Abstract

Protected areas are central to global efforts to prevent species extinctions, with many countries investing heavily in their establishment. Yet the designation of protected areas alone can only abate certain threats to biodiversity. Targeted management within protected areas is often required to achieve fully effective conservation within their boundaries. It remains unclear what combination of protected area designation and management is needed to remove the suite of processes that imperil species. Here, using Australia as a case study, we use a dataset on the pressures facing threatened species to determine the role of protected areas and management in conserving imperilled species. We found that protected areas that are not resourced for threat management could remove one or more threats to 1,185 (76%) species and all threats to very few (n = 51, 3%) species. In contrast, a protected area network that is adequately resourced to manage threatening processes within their boundary could remove one or

Keywords

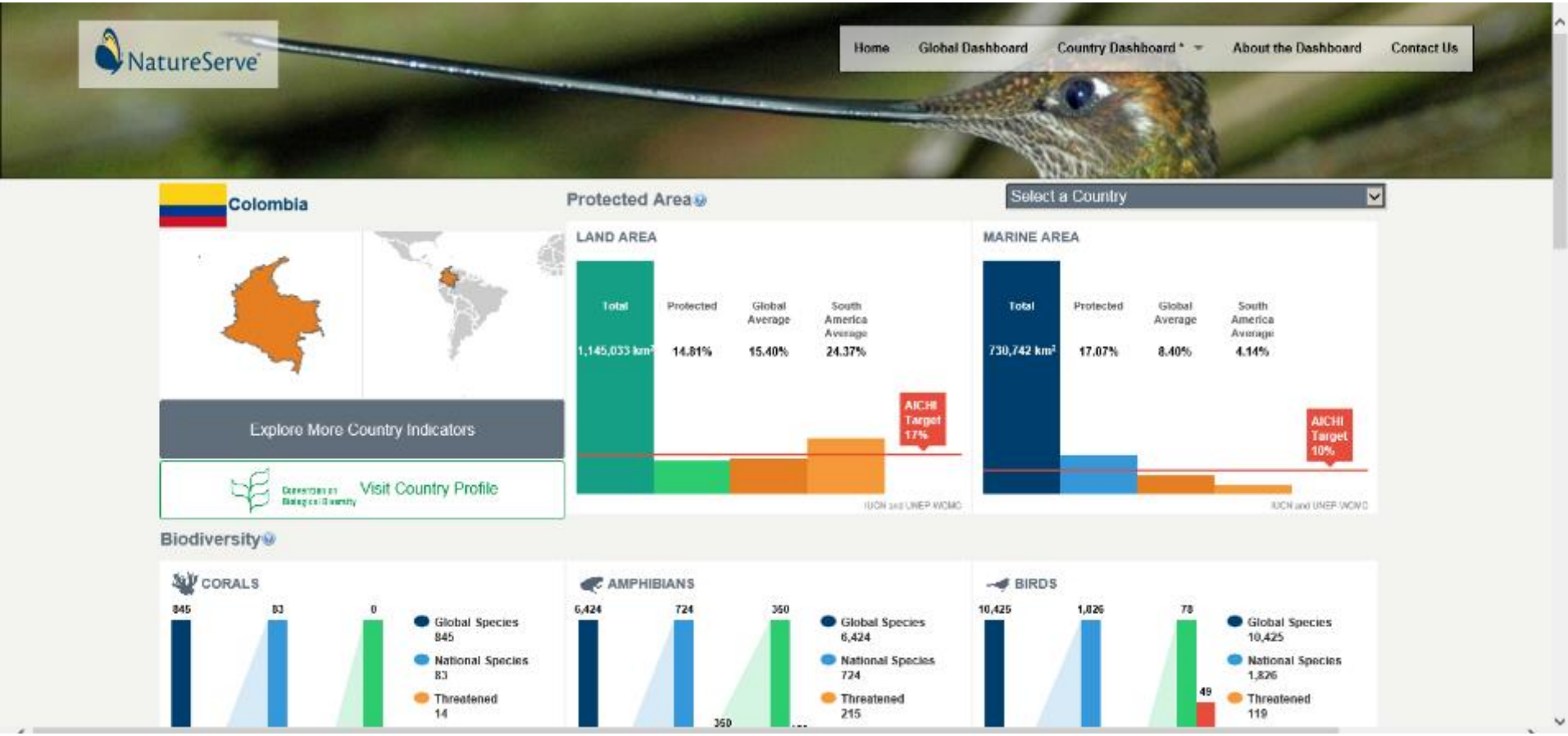
Aichi targets Australia

Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act

EPBC Act protected area effectiveness

protected area management threats

threat management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Protected
Global Average
South America Average
1,145,033 km²
14.81%
15.40%
24.37%
AICHI Target 17%
MARINE AREA
Total
Protected
Global Average
South America Average
730,742 km²
17.07%
8.40%
4.14%
AICHI Target 10%
Biodiversity
CORALS
845
83
0
Global Species 845
National Species 83
Threatened 14
AMPHIBIANS
6,424
724
350
Global Species 6,424
National Species 724
Threatened 215
BIRDS
10,425
1,826
78
49
Global Species 10,425
National Species 1,826
Threatened 119

Welcome to the Digital Observatory for Protected Areas

"We are drowning in information, while starving for wisdom. The world henceforth will be run by synthesizers, people able to put together the right information at the right time, think critically about it, and make important choices wisely."

E. Wilson, 1998, Consilience

BIOPAMA
From Knowledge to Action for a Protected Planet

Global Database Protected Areas Visitors (GD-PAVIS)

The Global Database on Protected Area Visitation (GD-PAVIS) aims to be a new tool to improve the reporting on sustainable tourism in protected and conserved areas. Information compiled in the database will help report on several global indicators (e.g. tourism use, tourism value, and tourism-related economic impacts of protected areas), generate knowledge on tourism and protected areas, support decision-making of governments in relation to sustainable tourism strategies in protected areas, and strengthen capacity of park managers to develop appropriate systems to store and manage information on sustainable tourism.

JRC, in partnership with the Tourism and Protected Areas Specialist (TAPAS) Group of IUCN's World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA), is currently carrying out the initiative 'Enhancing tourism-related information on protected areas' to determine the feasibility of developing a global database on protected area visitation. This initiative seeks to strengthen global knowledge on tourism and protected areas with the aim to build awareness, better conserve biodiversity, and support sustainable local economic development.

The new global GD-PAVIS database seeks to compile basic summary information on visitor numbers and types, length of stay, the proportion of overnight and international visitors, and the methods used to collect the visitor data. The schema of the database is joint as an attachment to this call. Feedback on the schema is very welcome.

Please submit your visitation data via the online data submission tools on the following sites. Alternatively, you may enter your data in an excel spread sheet that you can download the form for offline use here. The excel spread sheet may be more convenient if you are submitting visitation data for several years and several sites. Please fill the spread sheet to Philipp.Schaegner@ec.europa.eu.

Start — Site Information — Visitation Data — Visitor Characteristics — Methodology — Complete

Page 1 of 6

Enter your Data

Start

About This Site

What is PADDDtracker.org?

We think of national parks and protected areas as permanent fixtures on the landscape, but recent research points to the widespread (but largely overlooked) **protected area downgrading, downsizing, and degazettement (PADDD).** In response, PADDDtracker.org is documenting the patterns, trends, causes, and consequences of PADDD.

PADDDtracker.org allows you to learn about PADDD and share your experiences with the world: where has PADDD already happened? Where has PADDD been proposed? Why is PADDD happening?

Downgrading

A decrease in legal restrictions on the number, magnitude, or extent of human activities within a protected area by the relevant authority.

Downsizing

A decrease in size of a protected area as a result of excision of land or sea area through a legal boundary change.

Degazettement

The functional loss of legal protection for an entire protected area

What can you do with PADDDtracker?

Learn about PADDD
Map and **track** PADDD events
Share your experience!

Get started by browsing, visiting the user guide, or logging in.

PADDDtracker is *not* intended for:

Documenting new protected areas
Reporting corrections to protected area boundaries
Documenting protected area management effectiveness
Documenting illegal activities within protected areas

If you use information from PADDDtracker.org for your research, publications,

The IUCN Green List of Protected and Conserved Areas

Explore Green List sites

The IUCN Green List of Protected and Conserved Areas programme aims to improve the contribution of equitably governed and effectively managed protected areas to nature conservation and sustainable development, through the provision of associated social, economic, cultural, and spiritual values. The overarching objective of the programme is to increase the number of protected and conserved areas that are effectively and equitably managed, to deliver conservation outcomes.

The **global Standard** for the IUCN Green List of Protected and Conserved Areas comprises a set of Components, Criteria, and Indicators for effective conservation in protected areas.

In 2014, 25 pilot sites were evaluated according to the IUCN Standard for the Green List of Protected and Conserved Areas pilot phase draft (v.1.0). These sites demonstrated fair and transparent sharing of the costs and benefits of conservation, effective management and long-lasting conservation outcomes.The sites were announced in at the World Parks Congress (Sydney, November 2014), and their recognition on the provisional IUCN Green List will last for two years. During this time, the site managers will continue their work at site level to meet the revised IUCN Standard v1.1.

For more information about the IUCN Green List of Protected and Conserved Areas and the associated global Standard, visit the **IUCN Green List Programme page**.

The following countries have signed up to the IUCN Green List of Protected and Conserved Areas:

Global Database on Protected Area Management Effectiveness

The Global Database on Protected Area Management Effectiveness (GD-PAME) is the most comprehensive global database of management effectiveness assessments for protected areas (PAME). It indicates if a protected area documented in the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) has been assessed. The GD-PAME is a searchable database that includes assessments submitted by a wide range of governmental and non-governmental organizations to UNEP-WCMC, and is updated on a monthly basis.

Filters: Methodology ▾ Country ▾ Year of assessment ▾ CSV

Name	Designation	WDPA ID	Assessment ID	Country	Methodology	Year of assessment	Link To Assessment	Metadata ID

Welcome to Miradi

Miradi - a Swahili word meaning "project" or "goal" - is a user-friendly program that allows nature conservation practitioners to design, manage, monitor, and learn from their projects to more effectively meet their conservation goals, following a process laid out in the Open Standards for the Practice of Conservation.

Miradi is working to transform the practice of conservation

- Easy Step-by-Step Interview Wizard
- Threat Prioritization
- Development of Objectives and Actions
- Selection of Monitoring Indicators
- Planning and Financial Views

Working together

The Miradi software program is a joint venture between the Conservation Measures Partnership (CMP) and Sitka Technology Group.

Try Miradi free for 60 days

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- User guides
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How to cite

C-Plan: The Conservation Planning System

You can download C-Plan here.

The authors of C-Plan are Matt Watts and Bob Pressey. Please contact the authors for advice on using C-Plan.

C-Plan is a conservation decision support software that links with GIS to map options for achieving explicit conservation targets. It was developed by Matt Watts and Bob Pressey. It acts as a graphical user interface for Marxan and can generate Marxan datasets from C-Plan datasets. It interfaces with either ESRI ArcView 3 GIS or Zonae Cogito to act as the GIS GUI. It is compatible with all versions of Windows up to Windows 7.

Essential reading about C-Plan

The C-Plan conservation planning system: origons, applications, and possible futures

C-Plan conservation planning system: Applications, Articles and Publications

Conditions of Use

The C-Plan Conservation Planning System is free to download and use but it is supplied with no warranty and must be used at your own risk.

Mountain Research and Development

Published by: International Mountain Society

List of Issues
Current Issue
Category: Open Access
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Print ISSN: 0276-4741

Online ISSN: 1994-7151

Current: Aug 2018 : Volume 38 Open Issue

BioOne Member Since: 2001

Frequency: Quarterly

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Mountain Research and Development 31(2):78-88. 2011

https://doi.org/10.1659/MRD-JOURNAL-D-10-00129.1

"PLUP FICTION": Landscape Simulation for Participatory Land Use Planning in Northern Lao PDR

Jeremy Bourgoin and Jean-Christophe Castella

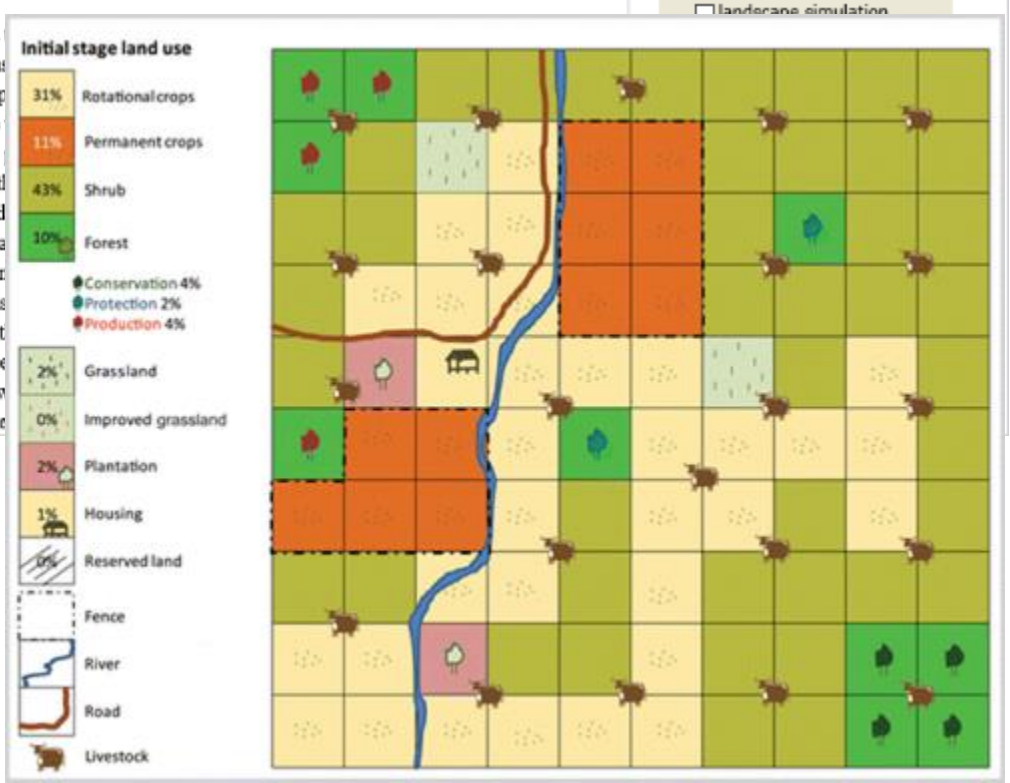
International Mountain Society

Revised: March 2011; **Accepted:** April 2011

[+] Author & Article Info

Abstract

A landscape simulation was designed and
Lao PDR. This social learning process wa
institutions to improve land use planning p
planning process. Twelve members of the
role play called "PLUP Fiction," which is
planning (PLUP). This article introduces t
presented during the role play session, and
in remote upland villages. The villagers ga
during a zoning process, thus demonstratir
able to explore different zoning options, as
gradually improve their understanding of t
economic values of the resulting landscape
acquired knowledge and well disposed tow
more realistic plans. Long-term environme



Article Views

Abstract & References

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PDF (5365 KB)

Article Components

⊞ Tables

⊞ Figures

Related Article Search

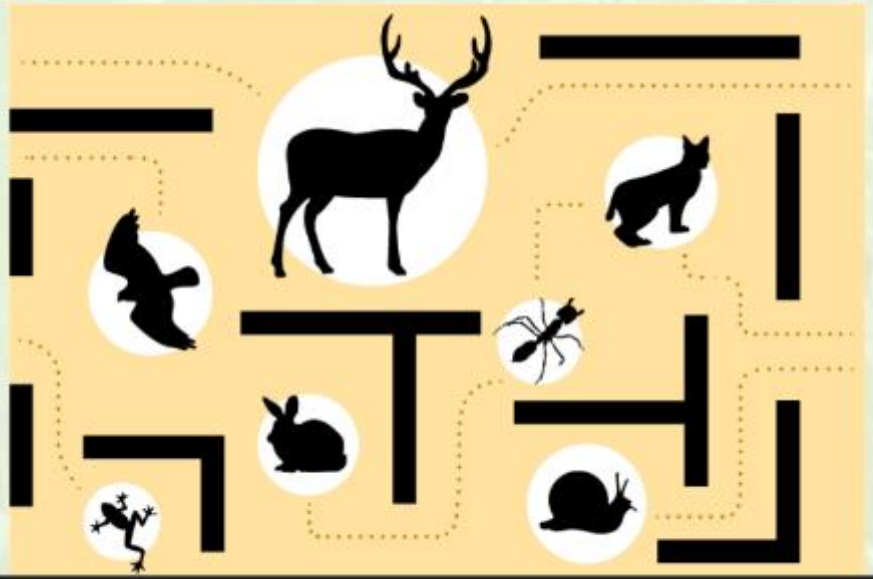
By Keywords

- Land use planning
- participation
- negotiation
- role play
- landscape simulation

Joint Ecological Continuum Analysing and Mapping Initiative 2.0 | On ecological connectivity

Ecological connectivity is the basis of Alpine and global habitat and species protection. The Alps are a beautiful and unique European landscape rich in valuable habitats and structures, but endangered by over-exploitation and development.

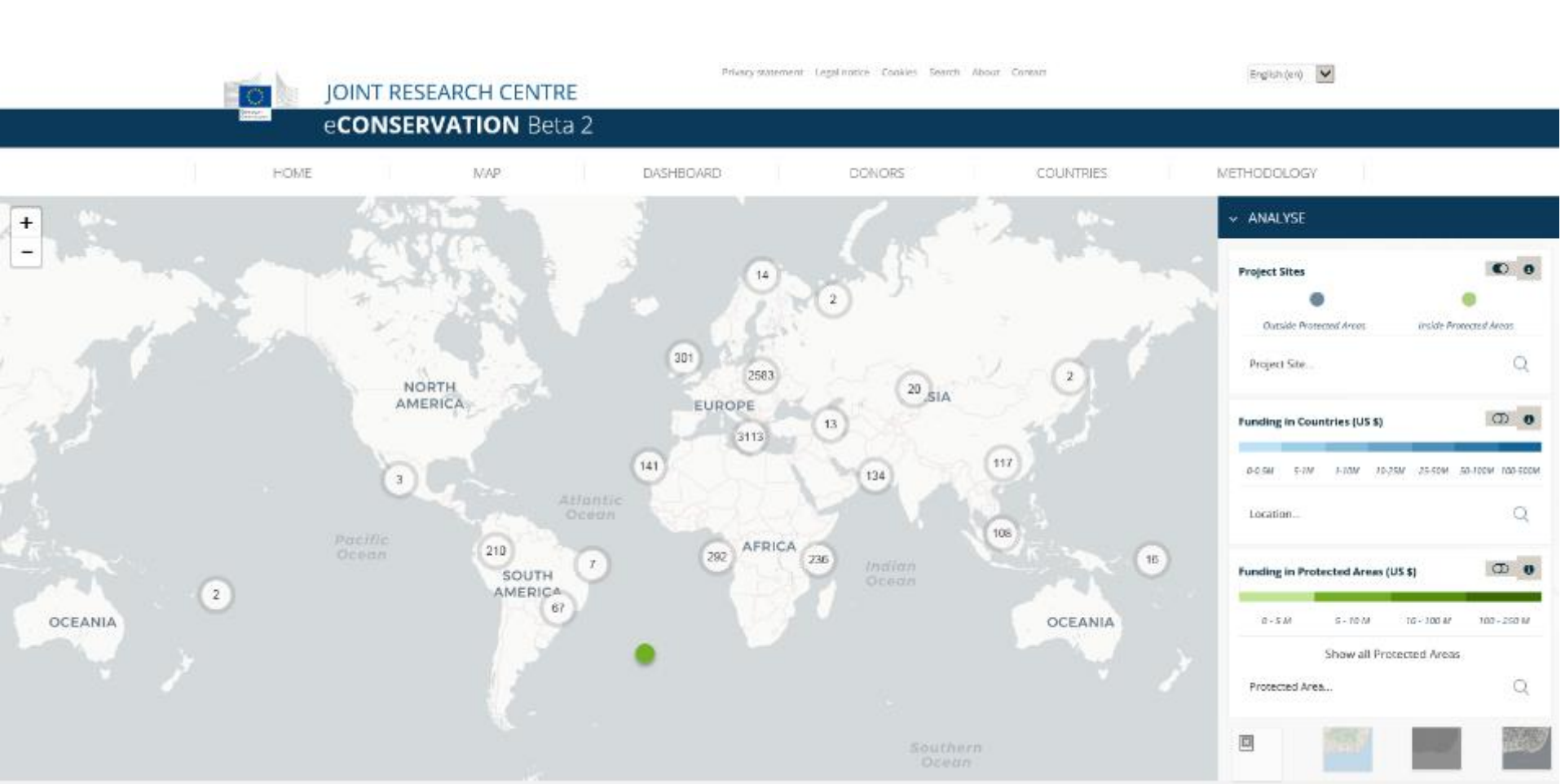
Ecology beyond borders (experience it!)



Ecological connectivity for experts

Strategic Alpine connectivity areas

Wildlife management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ANALYSE
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Inside Protected Areas
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1-10M
10-25M
25-50M
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100-500M
Location...
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SOUTH AMERICA
OCEANIA
OCEANIA
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Pacific Ocean
Indian Ocean
Southern Ocean
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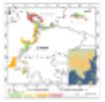
Outline

Highlights
Summary
Keywords
Results and Discussion
STAR★Methods
Acknowledgments
Supplemental Information
References

Show full outline

Figures (2)

Tables (3)

- Table 1
- Table 2
- Table

Extras (2)

Current Biology

Volume 28, Issue 13, 9 July 2018, Pages 2174-2180.e7

Report

The Value of Ecosystem Services from Giant Panda Reserves

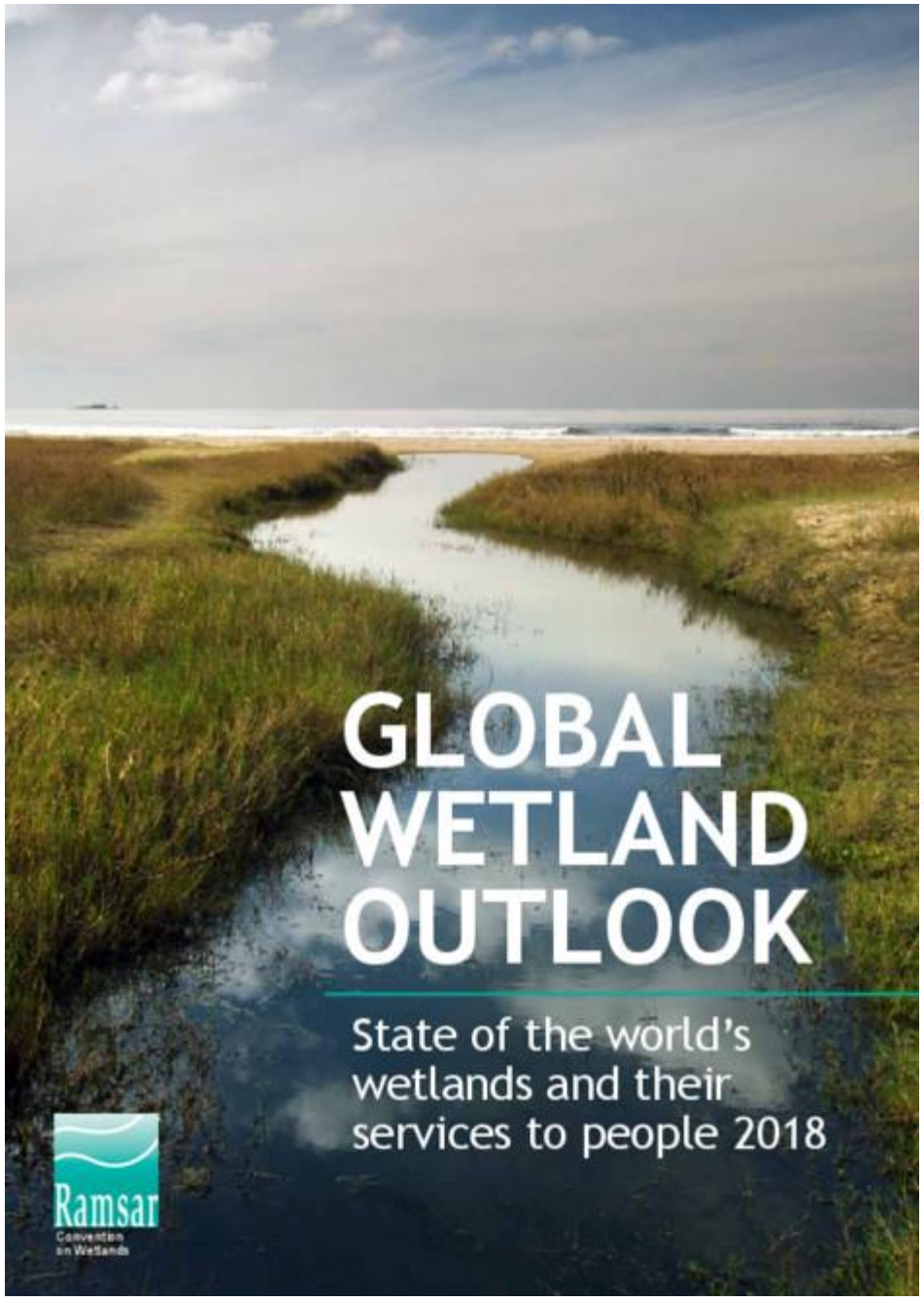
Fuwen Wei [1, 2, 3, 20] ✉, Robert Costanza [4, 5], Qiang Dai [6], Natalie Stoeckl [7], Xiaodong Gu [8], Stephen Farber [9], Yonggang Nie [1, 3], Ida Kubiszewski [4, 5], Yibo Hu [1, 3], Ronald Swaisgood [10], Xuyu Yang [8], Michael Bruford [11], Youping Chen [12], Alexey Voinov [13, 14], Dunwu Qi [15], Megan Owen [16], Li Yan [1], Daniel C. Kenny [4] ... Wen Zhang [18]

Show more

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cub.2018.05.046

Highlights

- We estimate the value of ecosystem services of the giant panda and its nature reserves
- Ecosystem services include provisioning, regulatory, and cultural services
- The total value of ecosystem services was US$2.6–US$6.9 billion/year in 2010
- Protecting the panda and its habitat yields 10–27 times the cost in



Wetland ecosystem services

Wetland types / Services	Inland wetlands					Coastal / marine wetlands							Human-made wetlands					
	River Stream	Lake	Peatland	Marsh Swamp	Underground	Salt Marsh	Mangrove	Seagrass	Coral Reef	Shellfish Reef	Lagoon	Kelp	Reservoir	Rice Paddy	Wet Grass	Waste Ponds	Salinas	Aqua Ponds
Provisioning services																		
Food	H	H	H	H	na	H	H	M	M	M	M	L	M	H	H	L	H	H
Fresh water	H	H	L	M	H	L	na	na	na	na	L	na	M	na	na	L	na	Na
Fibre & fuel	M	M	H	H	na	L	H	na	na	na	M	na	L	na	na	L	na	L
Biochemical products	L	?	?	L	?	L	L	?	L	?	?	L	?	na	?	?	L	?
Genetic materials	L	L	?	?	?	L	L	?	L	?	?	?	L	L	?	?	L	L
Regulating services																		
Climate	L	H	H	H	L	H	H	H	M	L	L	na	M	L	L	na	L	na
Hydrological	H	H	M	M	L	M	H	na	na	na	M	na	H	M	L	na	na	na
Pollution control	H	M	M	H	M	H	H	L	L	na	M	?	L	L	L		na	na
Erosion protection	M	M	M	M	H	M	H	L	M	M	L	L	L	M	M		M	na
Natural hazards	M	H	M	H	na	H	H	M	H	M	M	L	L	L	L	na	M	na
Cultural services																		
Spiritual & inspirational	M	H	M	M	L	?	L	?	H	na	M	na	M	L	L	na	M	na
Recreational	H	H	L	M	L	?	?	?	H	na	M		H	L	L	na	L	na
Aesthetic	M	M	L	M	L	M	M	na	H	na	M	na	H	M	M	na	M	na
Educational	H	H	M	M	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	H	L	L	L	M	L
Supporting services																		
Biodiversity	H	H	H	H	H	M	M	L	H	M	M	L	M	M	M	L	M	L
Soil formation	H	L	H	H	na	M	M	na	Na	na	na	na	L	M	L	L	L	na
Nutrient cycling	H	L	H	H	L	M	H	L	M	na	M	L	L	M	L	H	L	L
Pollination	L	L	L	L	na	L	M	M	Na	na	?	?	L	L	M	L	L	na

Outline

Abstract
Keywords
1. A short history of the ecosystem services concept
2. Agenda
3. Conclusions
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Figures (5)

Ecosystem Services
Volume 1, Issue 1, July 2012, Pages 4-15

Review

The ecosystem services agenda:bridging the worlds of natural science and economics, conservation and development, and public and private policy

Leon C. Braat [a] ✉, Rudolf de Groot [b]

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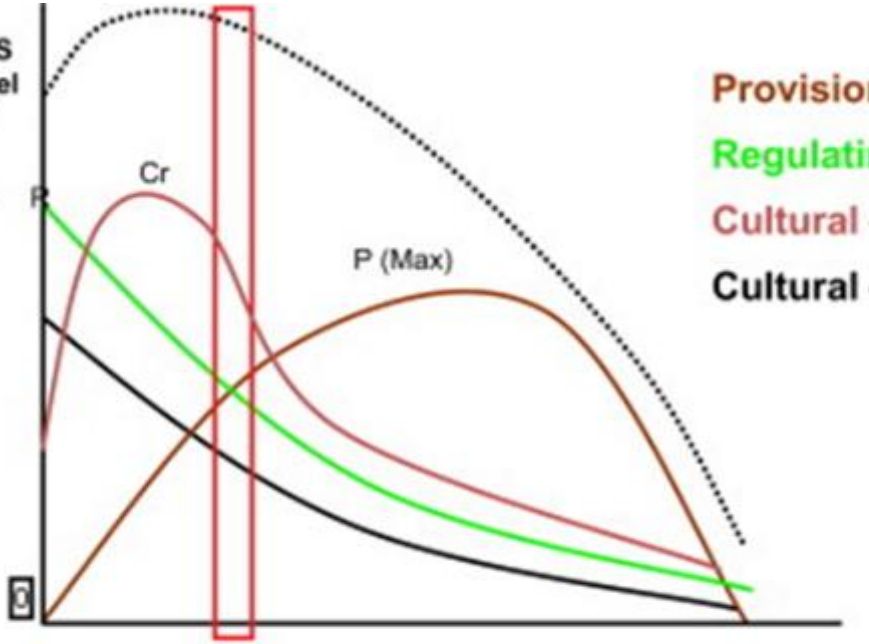
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecoser.2012.07.011



Provisioning services (P):

Regulating services (R):

Cultural – recreation services (Cr):

Cultural –Information services (Ci):

Multiple Services Per Land Use type


BISE
BIODIVERSITY INFORMATION
SYSTEM FOR EUROPE


natural
capital
PROJECT


ALTER-Net


oppla


ValuES


ESP
Ecosystem Services Partnership


ESMERALDA

The Trust Project

26/09/17

Fire control harms biodiversity in Brazilian savannah

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Register for sessions on:
Dec 10 - Dec 14

Conference: 8th International Fire Ecology and Management Congress...More >>

Register for sessions on:
Nov 18 - Nov 22

Outline

Highlights
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Keywords
1. Introduction
2. Chronology of colonial management history of the Nilgi...
3. Untested assumptions, lasting implications
4. Current day scenarios of management and conservatio...
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Table 1
Table 2

ELSEVIER

Biological Conservation
Volume 224, August 2018, Pages 144-152

'Foresting' the grassland: Historical management legacies in forest-grassland mosaics in southern India, and lessons for the conservation of tropical grassy biomes

Atul Arvind Joshi [a, c, ✉], Mahesh Sankaran [a, b], Jayashree Ratnam [a]

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https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biocon.2018.05.029

Highlights

- Colonial foresters misperceived Indian tropical grasslands as degraded ecosystems.
- This led to natural tropical grassland transformation into exotic tree plantations.
- Exotic trees became invasive in grasslands, causing biodiversity and habitat loss.

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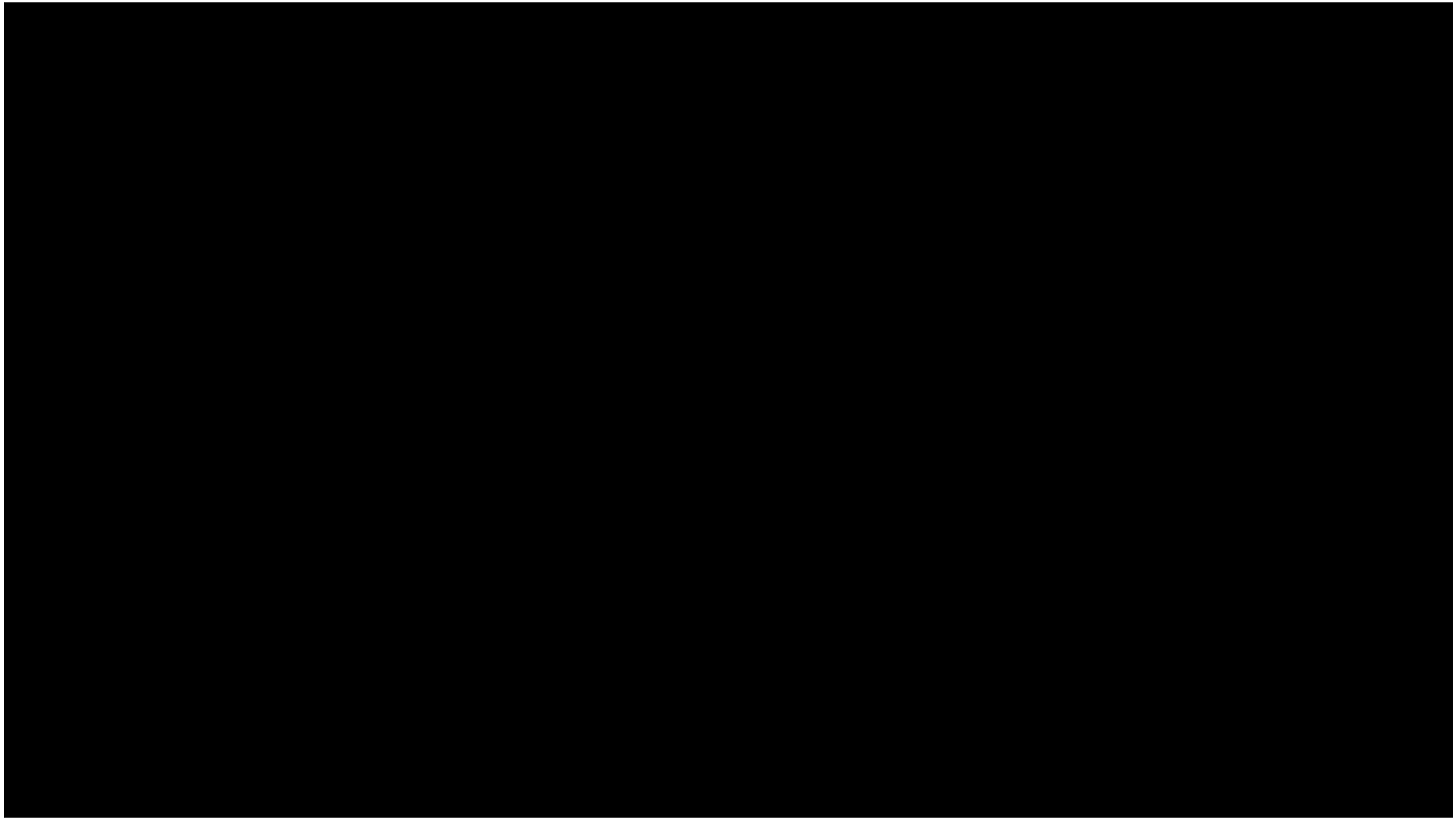
In large enough numbers, caribou and other large grazers could slow the thawing of permafrost. SYLVAIN CORDIER/GAMMA RAPHO/GETTY IMAGES

'Rewilding' landscapes with rhinos and reindeer could prevent fires and keep Arctic cool

By Elizabeth Pennisi | Oct. 23, 2018 , 4:20 PM



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Latest

Pokharel, S. S., B. Singh, P. B. Seshagiri, and R. Sukumar. 2018. Lower levels of glucocorticoids in crop-raiders: diet quality as a potential 'pacifier' against stress in free-ranging Asian elephants in a human-production habitat. Animal Conservation. External resource

Young, J. C., S. M. Redpath, P. Ciucci, A. Marino, S. Ricci, and V. Salvatori. 2018. Introducing a decision modelling approach to addressing wolf conflicts in Italy. Carnivore Damage Prevention News **17**:28-33. Download

Karanth, K. K., S. Gupta, and A. Vanamamalai. 2018. Compensation payments, procedures and policies towards human-wildlife conflict management: insights from India. Biological

Key Topics

- Conflict analysis & theory
- Social research methods
- Political ecology of conflicts
- Human dimensions theory
- Behaviour change & social marketing
- Compensation & other financial instruments
- Monitoring & evaluation
- Electric fences

Key Species

- African elephant
- Asian elephant
- Bears
- Cheetah
- Crocodilians
- Jaguar

"The May Day party of Red-breasted Flycatchers"

www.seppo.net

Comment | Published: 24 January 2017

Please do not disturb ecosystems further

David Lindenmayer, Simon Thorn & Sam Banks

Nature Ecology & Evolution **1**, Article number: 0031 (2017) | Download Citation

Clearing up after natural disturbances may not always be beneficial for the environment. We argue that a radical change is needed in the way ecosystems are managed; one that acknowledges the important role of disturbance dynamics.

Recent controversy over logging of Białowieża Forest in Poland has centred largely on cutting some of the most ecologically significant pristine forests remaining in Europe, which support populations of iconic species of conservation concern[1]. However, from an ecological perspective, we suggest this controversy also underscores ongoing global policy problems with how naturally disturbed (in that case insect-affected) ecosystems are managed. Logging of Białowieża Forest was

Sections | Figures | References

Improve post-disturbance management

Retain natural disturbance benefits

Maintain landscape heterogeneity

Provide better education

References

Author information

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About this article

Further reading

Outline

Highlights
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Graphical abstract
Keywords
1. Introduction
2. Materials & method
3. Results
4. Discussion
5. Conclusion
Acknowledgments
Author contributions
Declarations of interest
References

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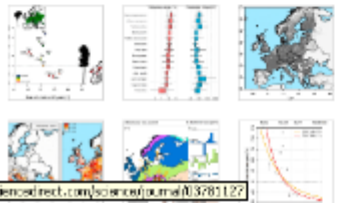


Forest Ecology and Management
Volume 430, 15 December 2018, Pages 48

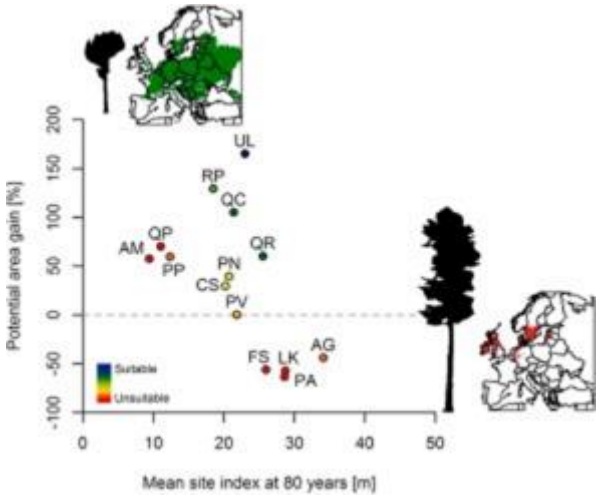
Alternative tree species under climate warming in managed European forests

Eric Andreas Thurm, Laura Hernandez, Andri Baltensweiler, Szegin Ayan, Ervin Rasztovits, Kamil Bielak, Tzvetan Mladenov Zlatanov, David Hladnik, Besim Balic, Alexandra Freudenschuss, Richard Büchsenmeister, Wolfgang Falk

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foreco.2018.08.028

Highlights

- *Picea abies* and *Fagus sylvatica* will lose great parts of their potential distribution range.
- Winners of climatic warming in Europe have their distribution centroid below 48°N.
- No species combines maximum areal extension as well as maximum growth.

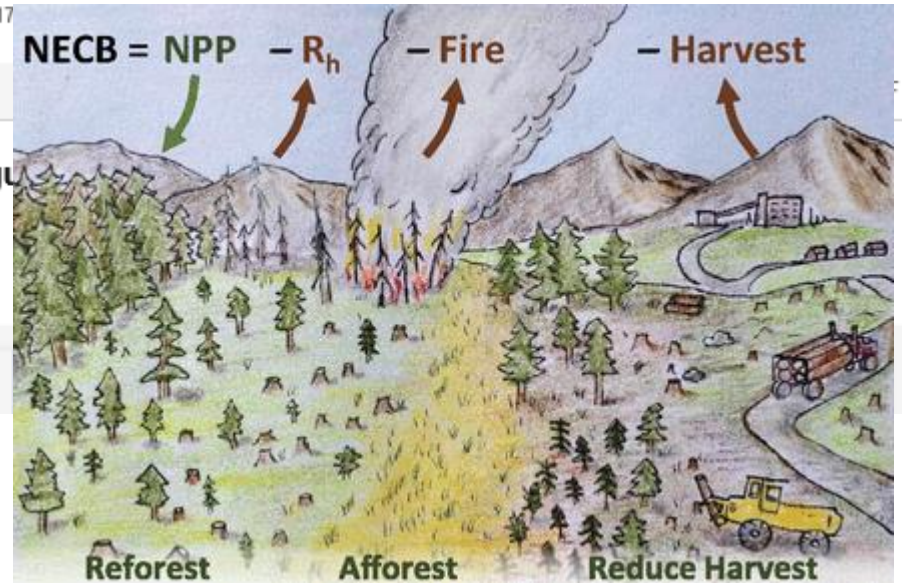


Land use strategies to mitigate climate change in carbon dense temperate forests

Beverly E. Law, Tara W. Hudiburg, Logan T. Berner, Jeffrey J. Kent, Polly C. Buotte, and Mark E. Harmon

PNAS April 3, 2018 115 (14) 3663-3668; published ahead of print March 19, 2018
https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1720064115

Edited by William H. Schlesinger, Duke University, Durham, NC, and approved January 22, 2018 (received for review November 16, 2017



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Conservation In Practice
Nature Conservation 29: 39-56
https://doi.org/10.3897/natureconservation.29.26876 (18 Sep 2018)

Using field-based entomological research to promote awareness about forest ecosystem conservation

Greg P. A. Lamarre, Yohan Juin, Emmanuel Lapied, Philippe Le Gall, Akihiro Nakamura

Abstract

Interactions between plants, insect herbivores and associated predators represent the majority of terrestrial biodiversity. Insects are vital food sources for many other organisms and provide important ecosystem functions and services including pollination, waste removal and biological control. We propose a complete and reproducible education programme to guide students to understand the importance of managing and conserving forest ecosystems in their region through the study of insect ecology and natural history. Our programme involved lectures, workshops and field surveys of insects with a group of 60 high school students in Eastern Africa (Ethiopia). It addresses the key stages of an entomological research project including: 1) general entomological knowledge and understanding the role of insects in terrestrial diversity and in ecosystem functioning and services; (2) the proposal of simple
development and evaluation using scientific literature, 3) fieldwor
sorting and identification of the insect orders using simple diagnosti
and interpreting the results and 6) demonstrating findings to peers a
exploring their natural history and understanding their functions
better understanding and awareness of the importance of forest ecos

Keywords

Conservation awareness, forest ecosystem, Ethiopia, biological e

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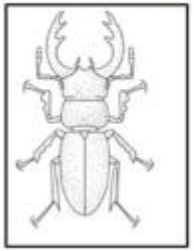
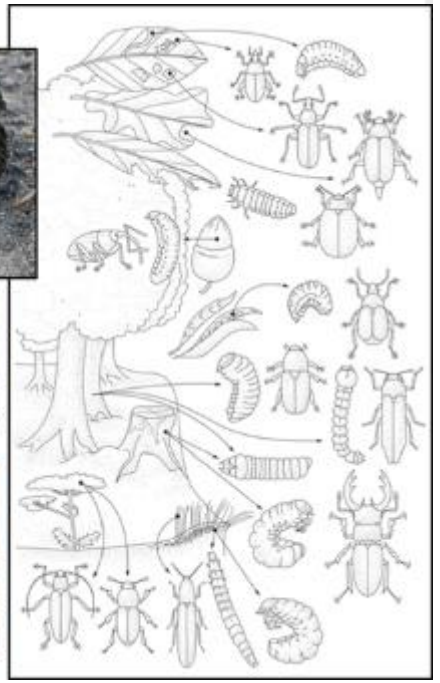
Figs | Tabs | Taxa | Data | Refs | Cited

Article title
Abstract
Keywords
Introduction
Methods
- Study site and target participants
- Implementation procedure
- Educational implications
- Learning outcomes
- Conclusion

Acknowledgments






If the Titanic sank today...

Trends in Ecology & Evolution
Volume 33, Issue 10, October 2018, Pages 720-730

Opinion

What Conservation Does

Laurent Godet [1, 3], Vincent Devictor [2, 3]

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tree.2018.07.004

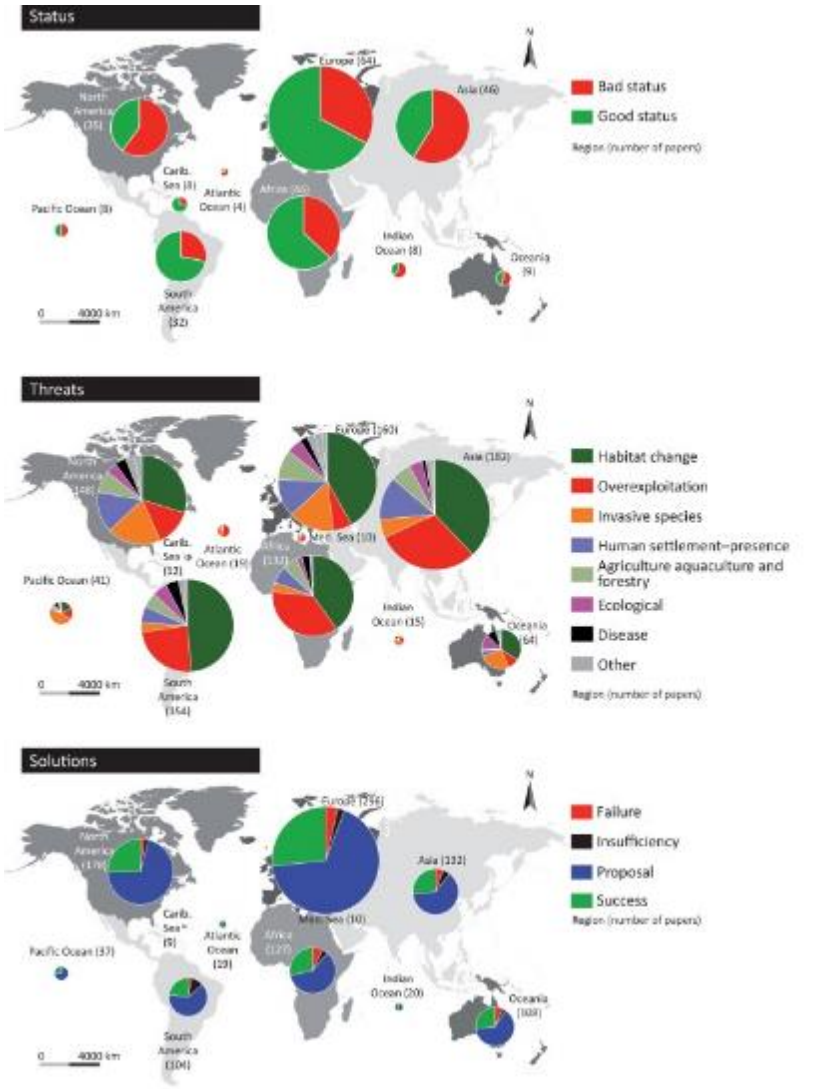
Highlights

We test how conservation documents biodiversity status, threats, and solutions.

Many threats to biodiversity are reported as well as some taxonomic bias.

However, biodiversity comebacks are documented as well as effective conservation tools.

New routes to conservation are neither necessary nor sufficient to halt biodiversity loss.



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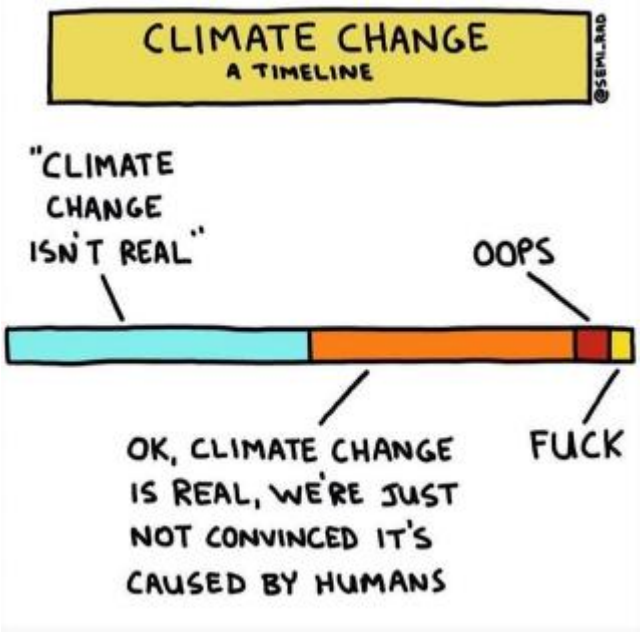

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Connectivity Conservation: Why Wildlife Corridors Matter!

2 352 zhliadnutí

The Center for Large Landscape Conservation

Zverejnené: 11. 12. 2017

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Protected areas aren't big enough to support wildlife. Animals need more freedom to roam. Connectivity conservation is an emerging field of conservation that works to ensure that animals

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Aisling Irwin

We are the students of today
attending the schools of yesterday
being taught by the teachers of the past-
with methods from the Middle Ages
to solve the problems of the future !