Track A: Identifying Biodiversity Values

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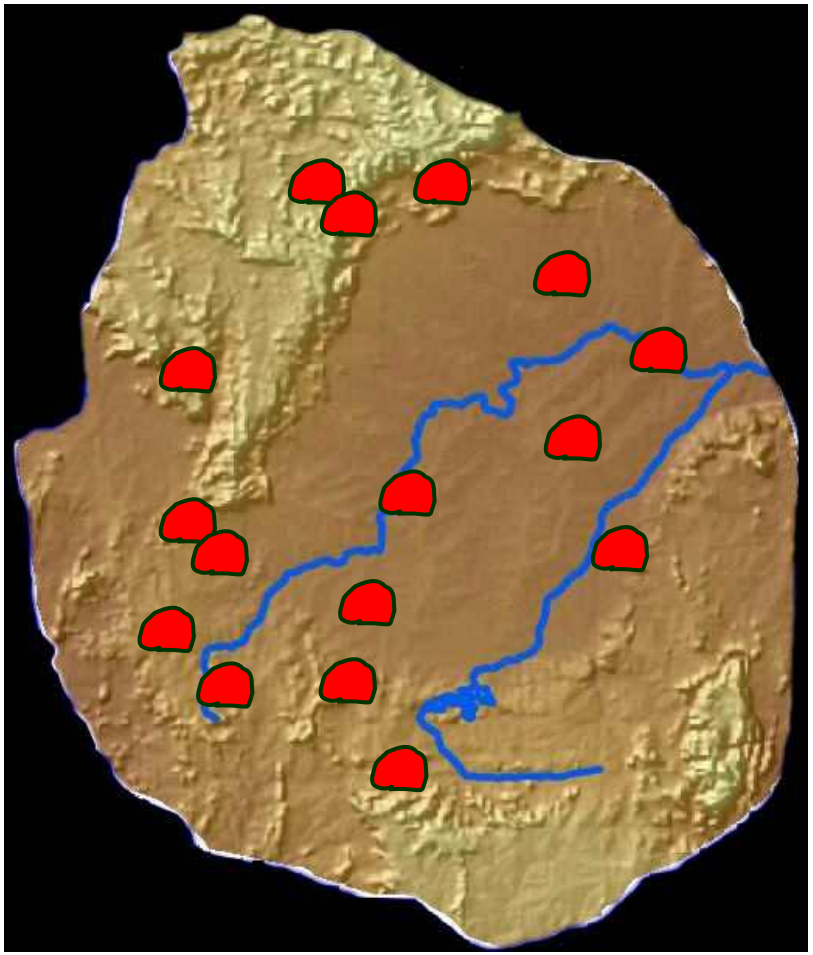
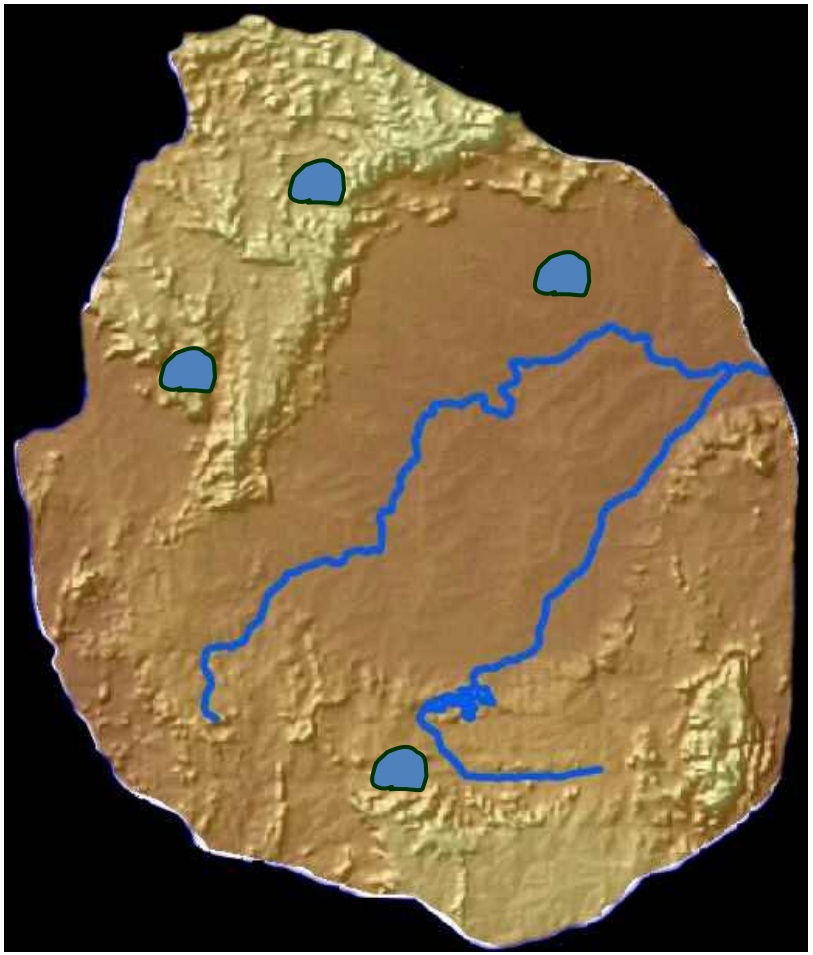
Identifying biodiversity priorities

- We can’t measure everything
- Management actions must be prioritised
- Need to apply same logic as applied with conservation science:
  - Irreplaceability
  - Vulnerability

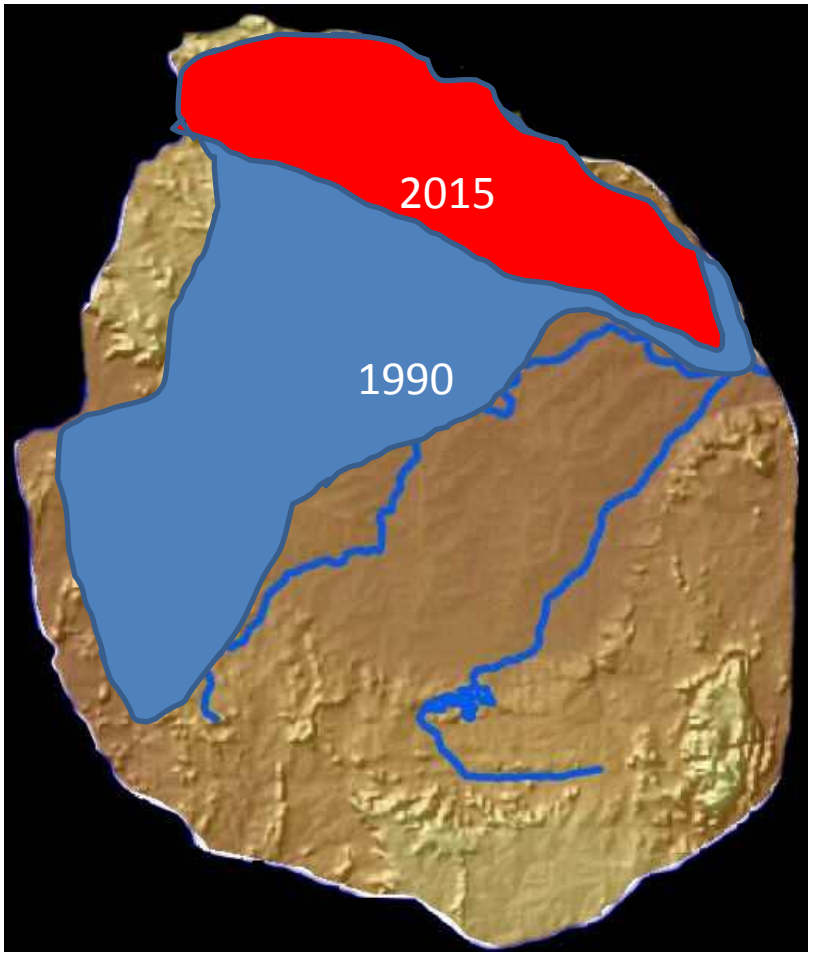
Low Irreplaceability – found at many sites



High irreplaceability – found at few sites



High vulnerability – much of species population / habitat has or will disappear



Irreplaceability and Vulnerability

Irreplaceability = spatial options for conservation

Vulnerability = temporal options for conservation

insight review articles

Systematic conservation planning

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The realization of conservation goals requires strategies for managing whole landscapes including areas allocated to both production and protection. Reserves alone are not adequate for nature conservation but they are the cornerstone on which regional strategies are built. Reserves have two main roles. They should sample or represent the biodiversity of each region and they should separate this biodiversity from processes that threaten its persistence. Existing reserve systems throughout the world contain a biased sample of biodiversity, usually that of remote places and other areas that are unsuitable for commercial activities. A more systematic approach to locating and designing reserves has been evolving and this approach will need to be implemented if a large proportion of today's biodiversity is to exist in a future of increasing numbers of people and their demands on natural resources.