**Notes: Approaches to Conservation and International Conventions on Biodiversity**

**Some \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Conventions on Biodiversity**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora

Goal: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Eg. Elephants (ivory trade), exotic pets, etc.

Rio Earth Summit (1992)

Goal: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into their national planning by

Conserving biodiversity

Promote sustainability

Rio +20 (2013)

Goal: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2000 UN Millennium Summit: Millennium Development Goals

Was the largest gathering of world leaders ever to set and time bound and measurable goals for combating: (list goals in the space below)

**There are 2 ways to go about conserving biodiversity**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Approach \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Approach**

Where a conservation area is a significant factor in the success of the conservation effort.

Conserves the species but not the

habitat in which it lives.

**Approaches to Conservation—Species Based**

**There are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_approaches to species-based conservation**

**1. CITES**

**2. Captive breeding and zoos**

**3. Botanical gardens and seed banks**

**4 Flagship species**

**5. Keystone species**

**1. CITES**

Focuses only on organisms that are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Eg. Ivory

**2. Captive Breeding and Zoos**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ endangered animals back to the wild

Eg. California Condor

Hawaiian Crow,

Black-footed Ferret

**3. Botanical Gardens and Seed Banks**

Botanical Gardens \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the brink of extinction

Seed Banks are where seeds are stored for many years. They are gene banks for the world’s plant species and an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. It is a response to the monoculture crop plants and GMOs we use in agriculture

**4. Flagship species**

charismatic species that tug on the emotional strings of humans

eg. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_



**5. Keystone Species**

have a major effect on ecological functions

 eg.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Approaches to Conservation—Habitat Based**

**Habitat Based Conservation uses protected lands for wildlife refuge**

**Protected Areas**

The IUCN (International Union for the Conservation of Nature) specifies six categories of protected areas:

I. Strict nature reserve/wilderness area: protected area managed mainly for science or wilderness protection

II. National park: protected area managed mainly for ecosystem protection and recreation

III. Natural monument: protected area managed mainly for conservation of specific natural features

IV. Habitat/Species Management Area: protected area managed mainly for conservation through management intervention

V. Protected Landscape/Seascape: protected area managed mainly for landscape/seascape protection and recreation.

VI. Managed Resource Protected Area: protected area managed mainly for the sustainable use of natural ecosystems.

**Protected areas are interesting places because in a sense they become “islands”.**

Isolated areas that contain \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than surrounding, developed areas.

Although they are preserved some biodiversity is lost due to fragmentation and isolation.

**Wild Sky Wilderness Area**

The Wild Sky Wilderness (2008) is significant because it is the first new federally-designated wilderness in Washington since 1984. Also, unlike many other wilderness areas in the Cascades, Wild Sky protects significant amounts of high [productivity](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Primary_production) low-elevation [forest](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Temperate_rain_forest).

Located in the Mt Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest

**Many aspects much be looked at before designating an area as protected.**

**Let’s compare single large areas to several small areas**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Single large area | Several Small areas |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

**On your notes circle the option in A that you think is the best to conserve endangered animals. Then do the same for B, C, D, E, and F. For each answer, write *why* you circle that one.**

