

[Tuisblad](#)
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Ons natuur



Die [Naturalliance netwerk](#) word bestuur deur die Internasionale Unie vir die Bewaring van die Natuur (IUCN), om jou te help om goed te lewe. Om goed te lewe moet jy goeie besluite maak, vir jouself en in jou gemeenskap, oor die voordele en risikos van die natuurlike omgewing. Die [IUCN](#) erken en gebruik kennis van 1,400 organisasies, insluitende 90 regerings, en 24,000 kenners om die beste kennis te voorsien vir besluite oor die natuurlike omgewing.

Ons lewe in 'n wêreld wat ernstig beïnvloed word deur die mensdom, maar dit was nie altyd die geval nie. Die moderne mensdom het vir tientalle millenia ontwikkel as klein groepies jagter-versamelaars. Ons voorouers het gejag, visgevang en het plantprodukte bymekaargemaak voor hulle geleer het om plante te kweek en diere mak te maak. Dit het ons spesie gevorm op wyses wat ons nie heeltemal verstaan nie.

Rotstekeninge wys dat respek vir diere altyd belangrik was. Deur jag is die eerste natuurreservate gevestig en hengelaars het bymekaargekom om riviere te herstel. Dierebeskermings organisasies was begin deur mense wat empatie ontwikkel het vir diere wat hulle lewens deel.

From Pre-History to Pro-Coast: a Global-with-Local (Glocal) return to Community Collegiality?

Professor Robert Kenward

Socio-technological Timelines

>80,000 years Hunter-gathering by families and clans
(evolution) (with nomadism in strongly seasonal areas?),
decisions at local level (mainly consensual?)

8,000 years Agricultural settlements, towns, states, empires,
(35 generations) *decisions at multiple levels from top to local,*
governance typically autocratic and patriarchal.

103 years Global agreements (League 1920, UN 1945),
(4 generations) *consensual with rise of democracy,*
governance still typically top-down.

30 years Internet enables rapid global with local exchange
of information (including disinformation); *rise of*
community-based (local and other) governance
served by (multilingual) networking tools.

IUCN Sustainable Use Specialist Group

ESUSG founded in 1997 - interest in Agriculture

1998-2002 ESUSG project in EU 5th Framework:

Agri-Environmental Measures for Biodiversity Assessment & Conservation (AEMBAC)

2002 ‘innovation’ paper by ESUSG for a Council of Europe interministerial conference on Agriculture

“the Internet can be used to disseminate knowledge [from centrally developed complex models] in expert systems, so that management decisions can be made locally, and to retrieve local knowledge to improve the models. Thus, modern technology can enable local communities to regain motivation and responsibility for managing their environment.”

2006-8 ESUSG for IUCN in EU 6th Framework: GEMCONBIO

2008-11 ESUSG in EU 7th Framework: TESS

2022-26 ESUG in EU Horizon programme: Pro-Coast

1992: Convention on Biological Diversity

Three pillars needed

- ▶ Conservation
- ▶ Sustainable use
- ▶ Equitable distribution of benefits



Principles to apply: Malawi 1998, Addis Ababa 2004

- ✓ Ecosystem Approach (humans are included)
- ✓ Adaptive Management (monitoring, science)
- ✓ Local Capabilities (tradition, knowledge, actions)

2004: Intensified cultivation is major cause of biodiversity loss

Understanding of causes of loss was growing.

For 30 declining bird species in UK, Prof. **Ian Newton** (2004, **Ibis** 146:579-600) identifies:

(i) weed control, (ii) early ploughing, (iii) grassland management, (iv) intensified stocking, (v) hedgerow loss & (vi) predation.

All can be addressed, in many cases by de-intensification measures that have low cost

but **SOMEONE** has to pay: **WHO PAYS ?**

MOREOVER, de-intensifying is COMPLEX !

2001-2003: CEH Technology Transfer survey.

Software was 40% of items with commercial potential

Could the internet spread conservation knowhow?

In UK, Defra was keen on integration for Decision Support in the Rural Economy (DESIRE), but only under their control.

IUCN wanted to build (complex) Conservation by Sustainable Use internationally.

<u>SCALE</u>	<u>CONTEXT / QUESTION</u>	<u>SCENARIO</u>
Field individual	<u>! BEEP !</u> <u>HARRIER NEST AHEAD</u>	<i>Satnav diverts harvester for 20 meters.</i>
Garden individual	Is it too soon for the Nyphalid butterflies if I cut the nettles now?	<i>Intelligent GIS on tablet</i>
Farm individual	If I use my land like this in future, what happens to my income, game bags and nitrate run-offs?	<i>Auto-guides on farm plan: optimizing game, fishing and farm income.</i>
Parish community	How do we route this path to optimise views while minimising erosion and wildlife disturbance?	<i>Headland mapping GIS: walking (pay-parking), horse-riding (licence).</i>
Higher government	If trends in land-use continue for 20 years, how can we still meet planned biodiversity targets?	<i>Modeling subsidy payments for leveraging sustainable use activities.</i>

2006-8: FP6 governance project GEM-CON-BIO

Addressing the complexity of de-intensifying

Data from 32 local case studies in Europe and beyond showed that, biodiversity & ecosystem services were sustained best where knowledge leadership and adaptive management informed decisions.

	<u>Tenure System</u>	<u>Regulation Strength</u>	<u>Adaptive Managed</u>	<u>Knowledge Leadership</u>
<u>Status of:</u>				
Biodiversity	-	✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓
Sustainability	-	-	✓ ✓	✓ ✓
Ecosystem Services	-	✗	✓ ✓	✓ ✓

Kenward, R.E. et al. 2011. Identifying governance strategies that support biodiversity, ecosystem services and resource sustainability. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 108: 5308–5312.

Could web-services deliver information and facilitate adaptive management widely to local people, in exchange for local knowledge?

A design for knowledge exchange between local stakeholders & central policymakers

Decision support for managers of land and species:
Councils, Farmers, Foresters, Reserve managers,
Anglers, Hunters, Access Interests.

1. **What does central policy and planning have?**
Ability to produce complex knowledge tools.

1998-2002: an Environmental Information System for [urban] Planners (EISP) was built

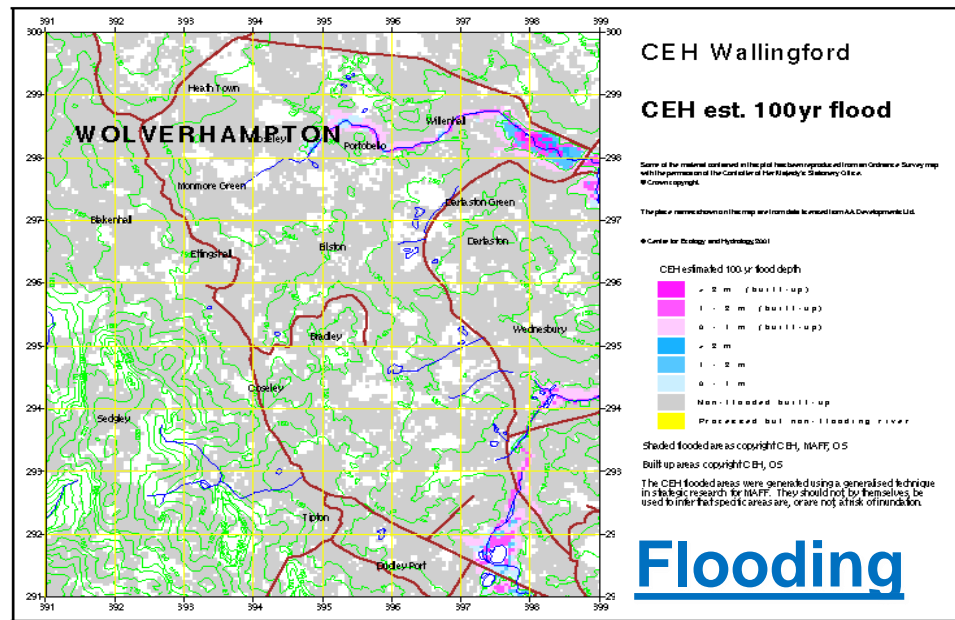
A prototype demonstrator that provided Complex Knowledge to help planners apply environment data and understanding in the planning process.



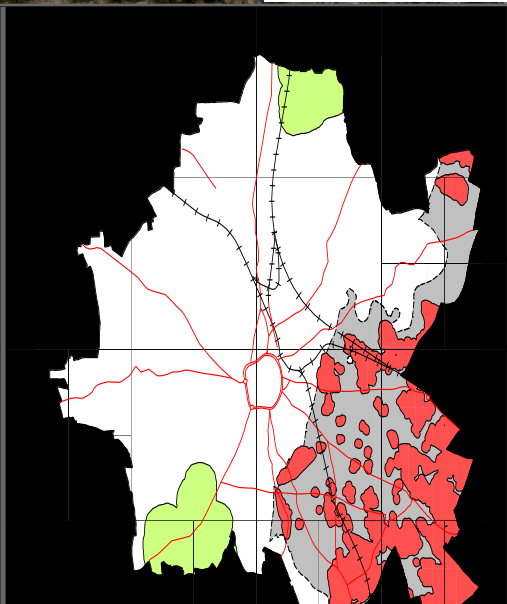
Some capabilities:



Managing Waste



Flooding



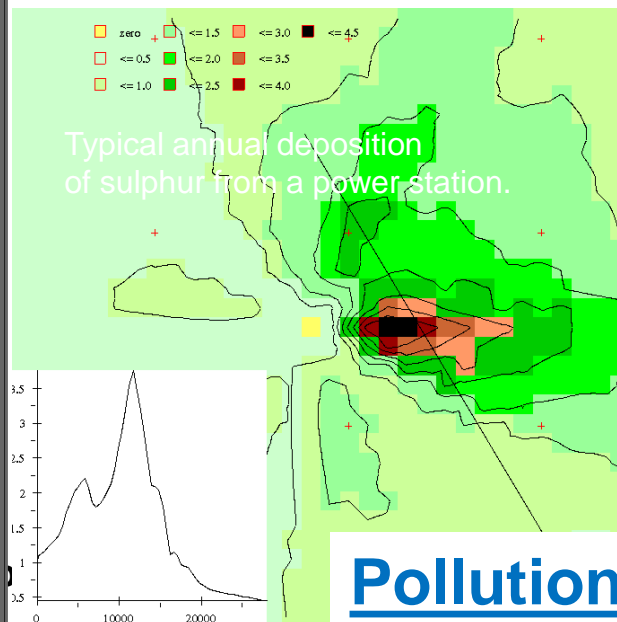
Subsidence

UNDERMINING

■ Exposed coalfield.
Risk of subsidence
over former workings.

■ Exposed coalfield.
Areas of potential
subsidence over
undocumented workings.

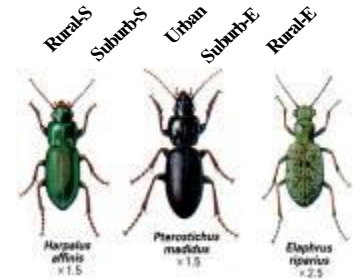
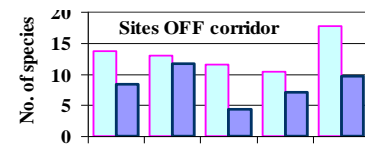
■ Possible minor
subsidence relating to
modern deep mining.



Pollution



Biodiversity

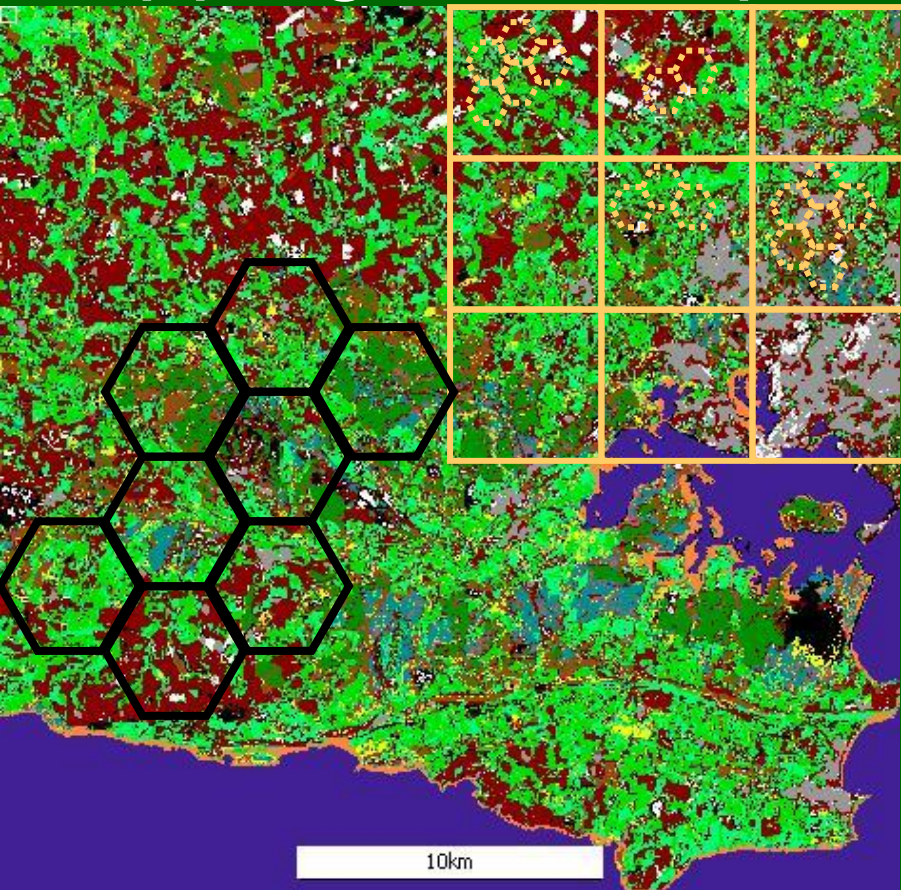


A design for knowledge exchange between local stakeholders & central policymakers

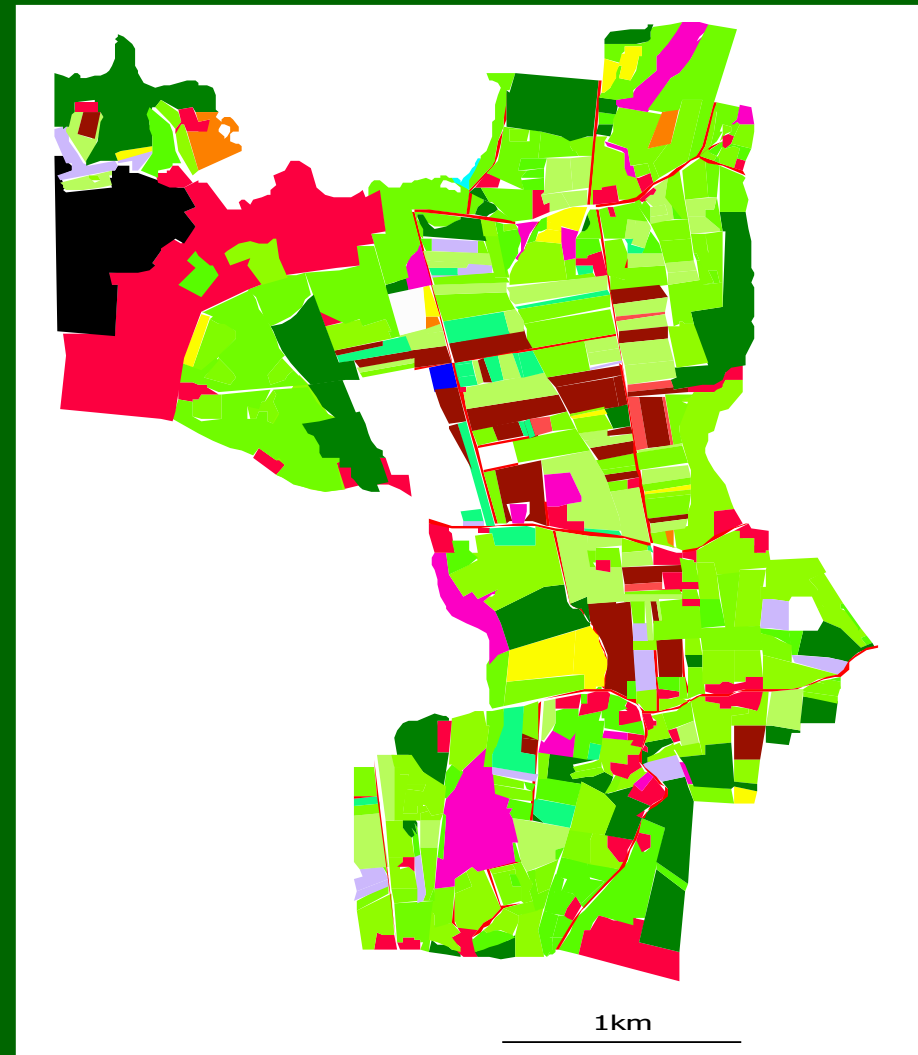
Decision support for managers of land and species:
Councils, Farmers, Foresters, Reserve managers,
Anglers, Hunters, Access Interests.

1. What does central policy and planning have?
Ability to produce complex knowledge tools.
2. What does central policy and planning need?
Local knowledge and local actions.

Maintaining and restoring biodiversity needs mapping at field, park and even garden scale



so is best in combination with local mapping.



Ground-based for detail,
(by Swedish hunters, 1985)

A design for knowledge exchange between local stakeholders & central policymakers

Decision support for managers of land and species:
Councils, Farmers, Foresters, Reserve managers,
Anglers, Hunters, Access Interests.

1. What does central policy and planning have?
Ability to produce complex knowledge tools.
2. What does central policy and planning need?
Local knowledge and local actions.
3. What do local managers of land & species have?
Local knowledge & capabilities (skill, cash, time).
4. What do local managers of land & species need?
Complex knowledge to guide their actions.

A web-based Transactional Environmental Support System was proposed to:



- (a) collate all ways to leverage biodiversity enhancement, uses models to predict economic and biodiversity impacts of small-scale actions, delivering decision support for adaptive management so that **local users of ecosystem services** can optimise benefits from those services, in exchange for
- (b) information on their decisions, and monitored results, which integrate to support adaptive governance by central policy-makers (**regulations & fiscal incentives**).

Learn from history

- **1989 -1995 NERC-ESRC Land Use Programme (“NELUP”) £1.2 million (ca 60 person-years)**
Catchments of Rivers Tyne (forest and mixed farming) and Cam (intensive arable farms):
design for science, no model used by stakeholders
- **1998-2002 Environmental Information System for Planners: abandoned when government changed**
- **Conclusion - social aspect is critical:**
identify users/stakeholders and involve them formally throughout the project life-cycle.

2008-11: What did TESS do?



Pan-European survey of capabilities, processes and knowledge needs for environmental decisions, not only national and but also (stratified, randomised) local, by translated and supervised questionnaire in 26 EU states + Norway/Switzerland/Turkey/Ukraine.

What scientific knowledge (predictive models) exists and are there decision-making systems to help handle the complexity?

From case studies in 8 EU states + Turkey, what engagement and capability exists at local level?

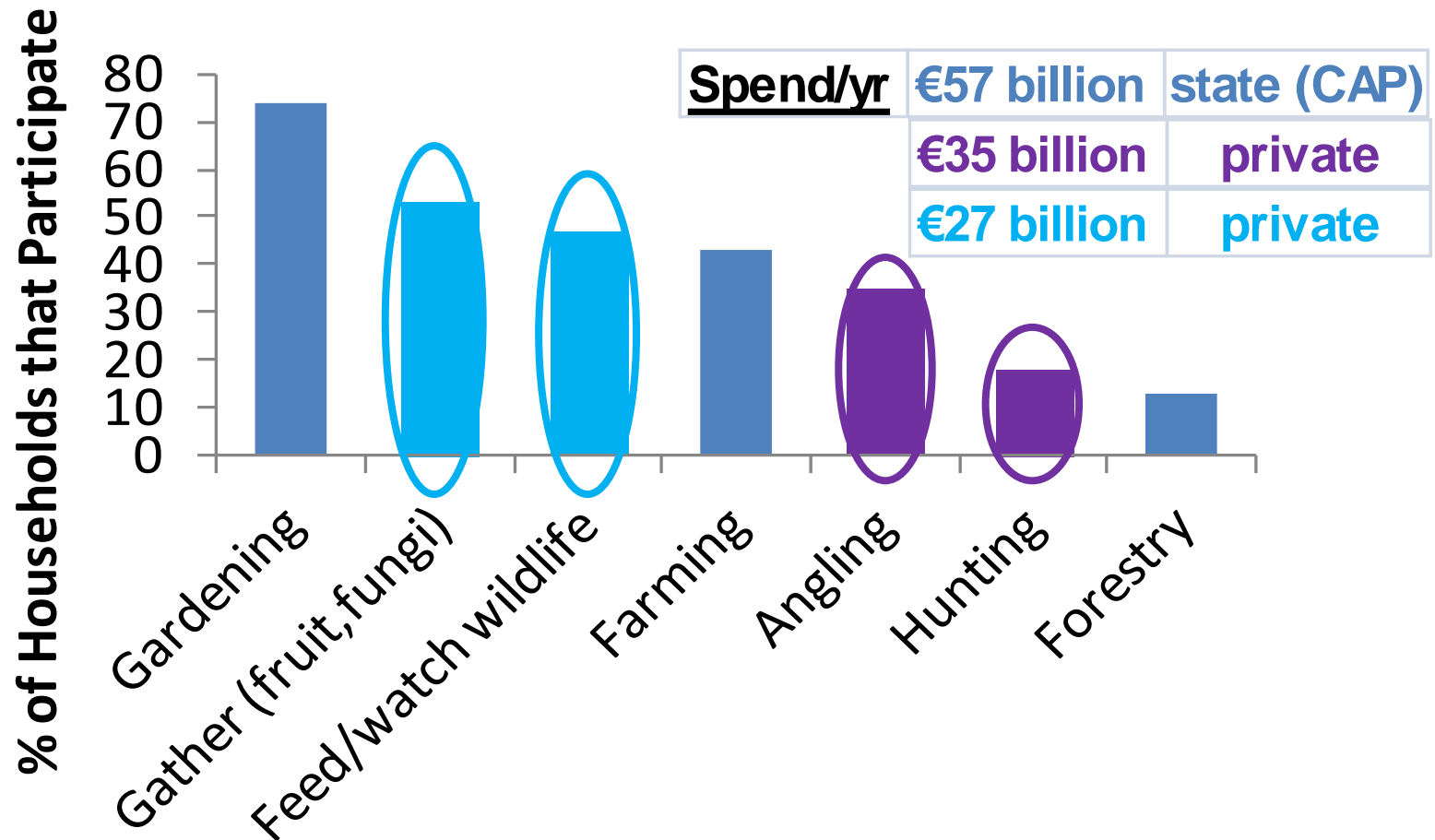
Not just cultivators!
Have you ever
gathered wild
flowers/fruit/
fungi? Have you
fished/hunted?



For children in the countryside, a first really rewarding experience of nature and its riches (biodiversity), is to gather or fish with Dad or pick flowers with Grandma.



GEMCONBIO/TESS. How do 120,000 local communities in the EU use (and pay for) their Ecosystem Services?



- **Ca 100 million citizens, >€60 billion Private PES p.a.**
- **Scope for conservation from this resource through:**
Restoring, Mapping & GIS, Nature Ambassadors

2006-11: TESS was about making Decisions for the Environment, by governments & locals

Europe is losing biodiversity and ability to provide ecosystem services. Formal environmental assessments (e.g. Environmental Impact Assessment) give some protection.

However, individual local stakeholders who manage land and species also make daily informal decisions, within an envelope of regulations and fiscal incentives but based mainly on local environments. The myriad small decisions summate to change land use.

What do local people need to make decisions on the environment?

What can they provide?



TESS surveyed local communities. They wanted:

More detailed maps of species and habitats

Forecasting to assist land-use decisions.

What was available to help them?

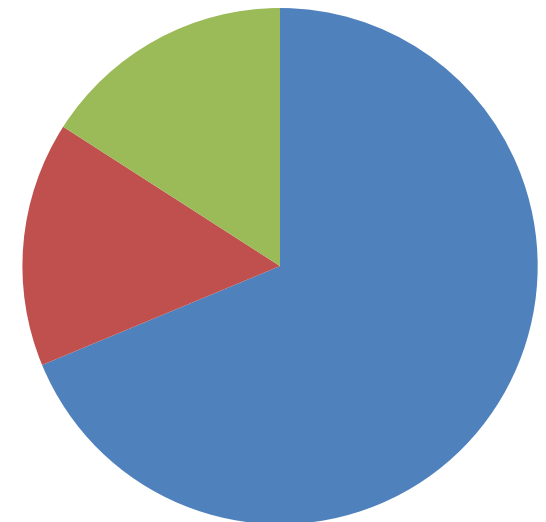
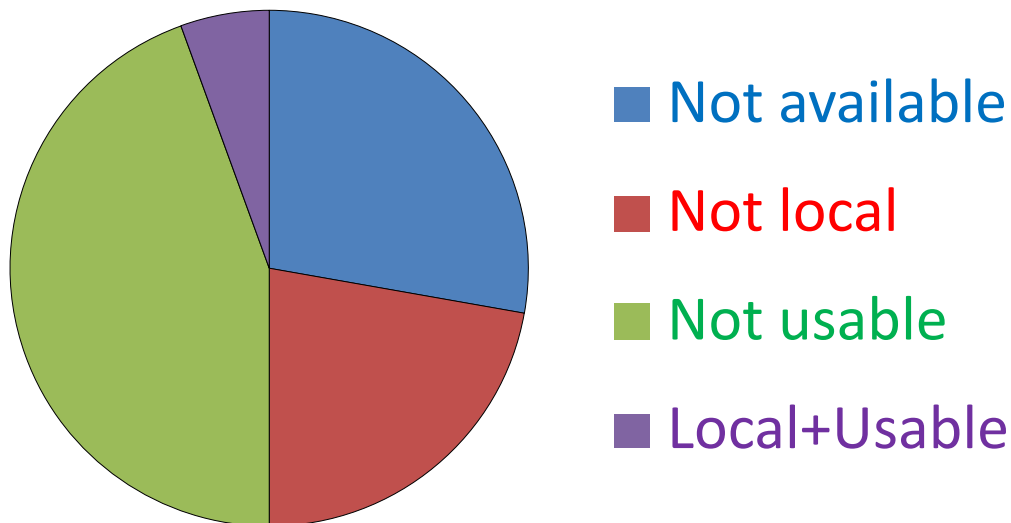
Applicability of models for non-expert local stakeholders

- **Database models (198):**

50% were no longer available or not for local use, with only 6% deemed usable locally by non-experts.

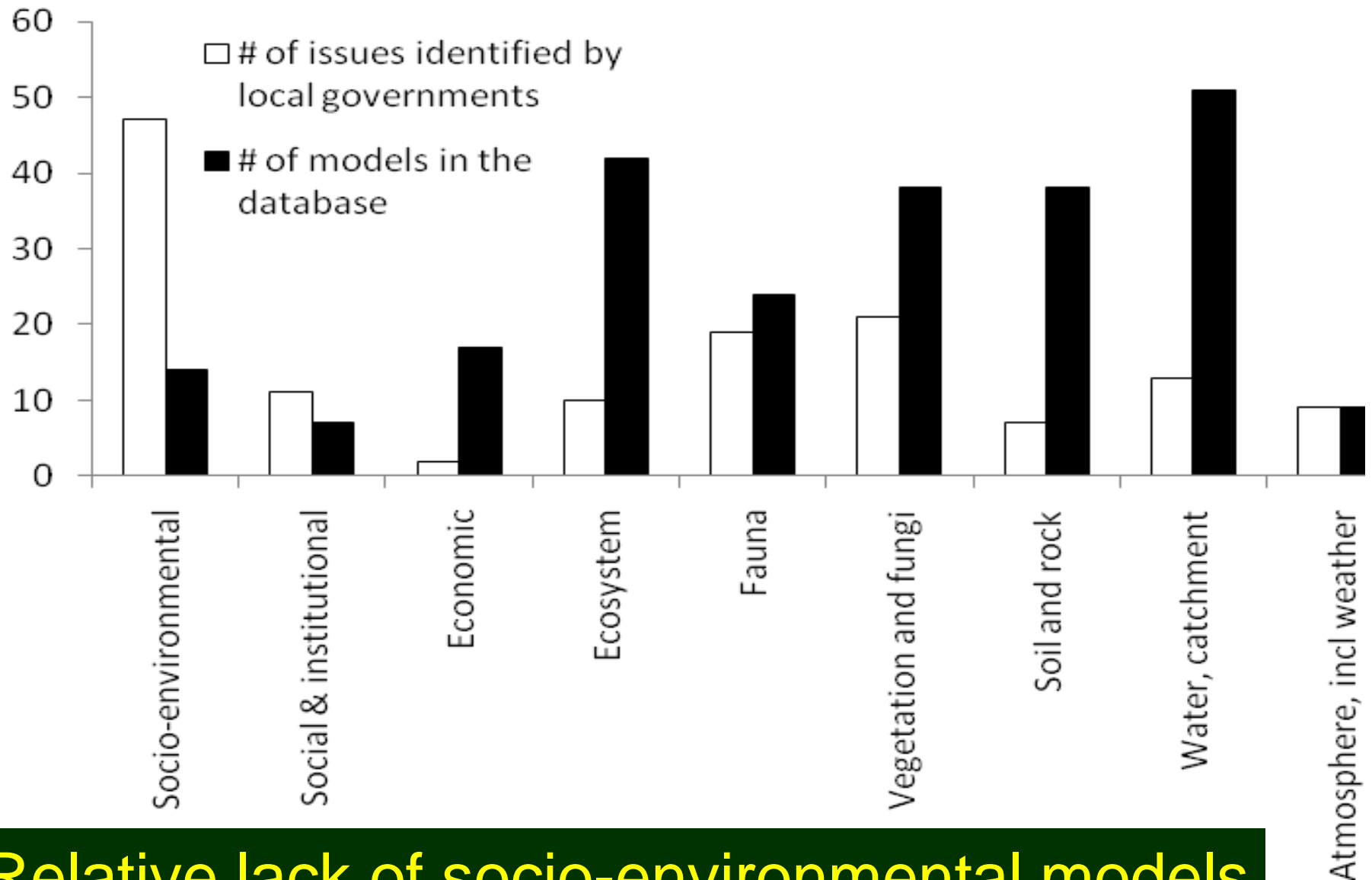
- **Other ECOBAS models (195):**

84% were no longer available or not for local use; none were deemed usable locally by non-experts.



Making decisions needs predictive models.

Gap analysis for forecasting showed:



Relative lack of socio-environmental models

SUMMARY – so far

1. Knowledge leadership & adaptive management are good for biodiversity & ecosystem services.
2. *Ca* 100 million Europeans use wild biodiversity for recreation and spend >€60 Billion annually.
3. Land+species managers take decisions (which summate to change the environment) at a density >5 orders of magnitude greater than planning decisions by local councils.
4. Of *ca* 400 predictive models, *ca* 10 were usable and 4 good for local managers of land+species.
5. Two were in more than one language.

**What do local people need to make
decisions on the environment?
What can they provide?**

TESS surveyed local communities. They wanted:

- More detailed maps of species and habitats**
- Forecasting to assist land-use decisions.**

**If guided with mapping software, they could
contribute:**

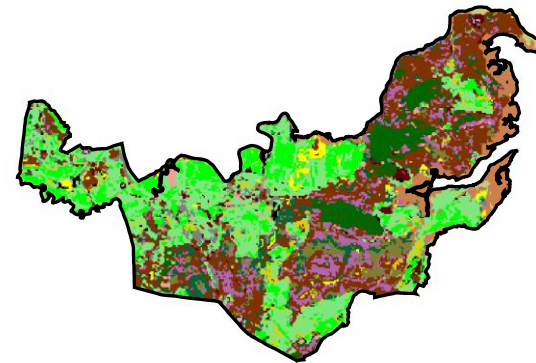
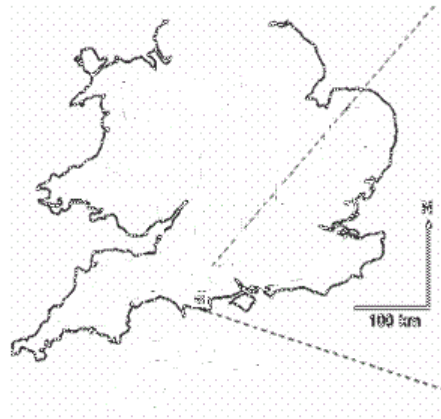
- Detailed maps of species and habitats**

for models to predict land-use management effects.

EXAMPLE: Arne Parish in southern UK, 27 km² 1,200 citizens

Interest in Deer:

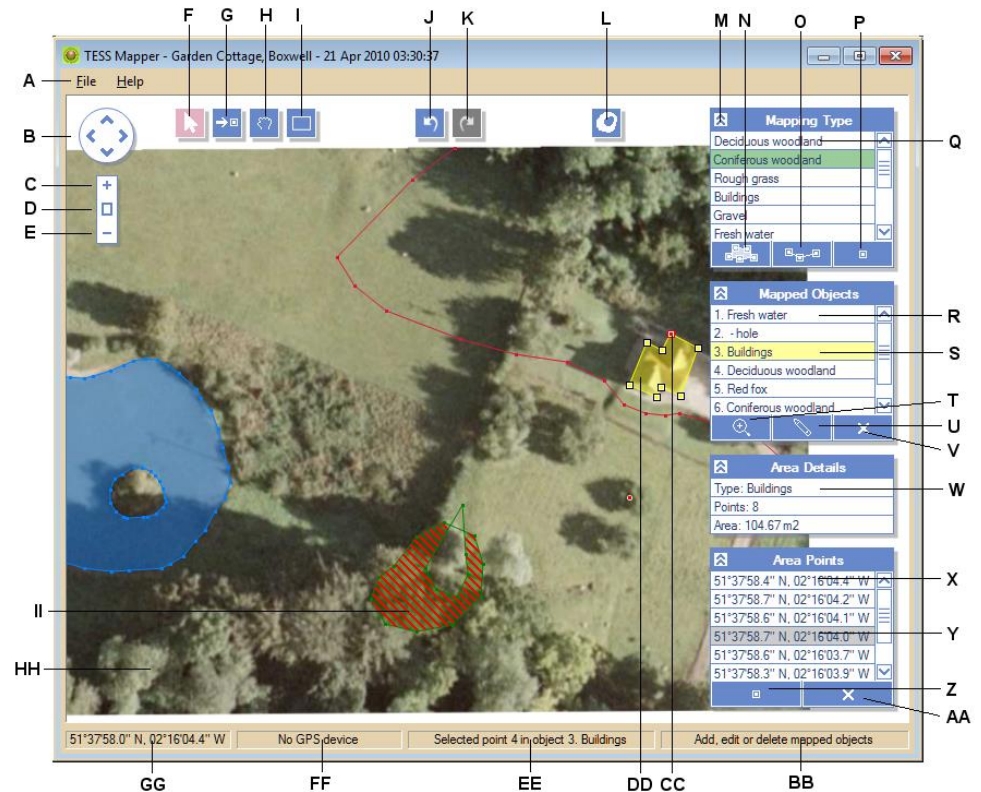
- In gardens
- In forestry
- On farms
- For wildlife habitats



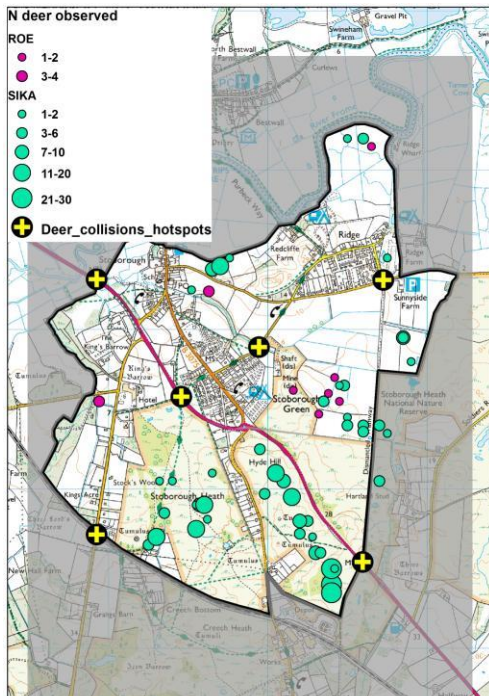
Could Arne citizens help manage deer by mapping them and their habitats?

- i) Where, during usual daily activities, they see deer damage and record deer;
- ii) habitats used by deer

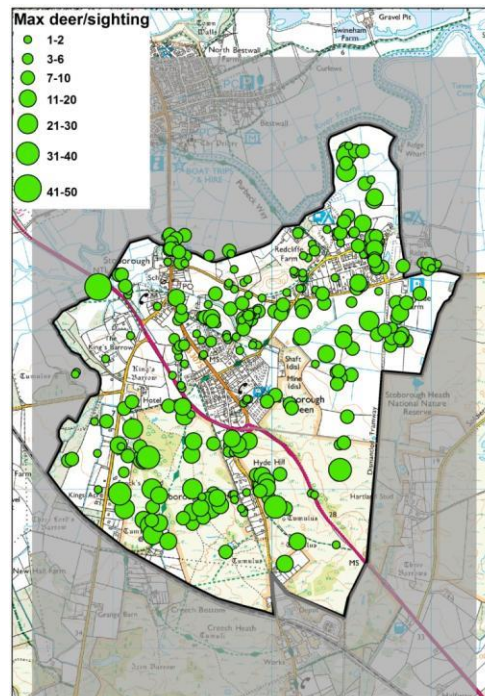
We made it fun, with GPS & drawing over Google maps



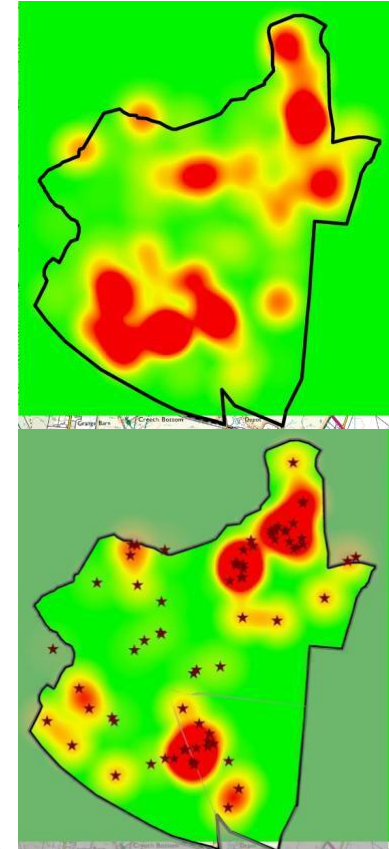
Arne Parish citizens were good at recording deer sightings & damage

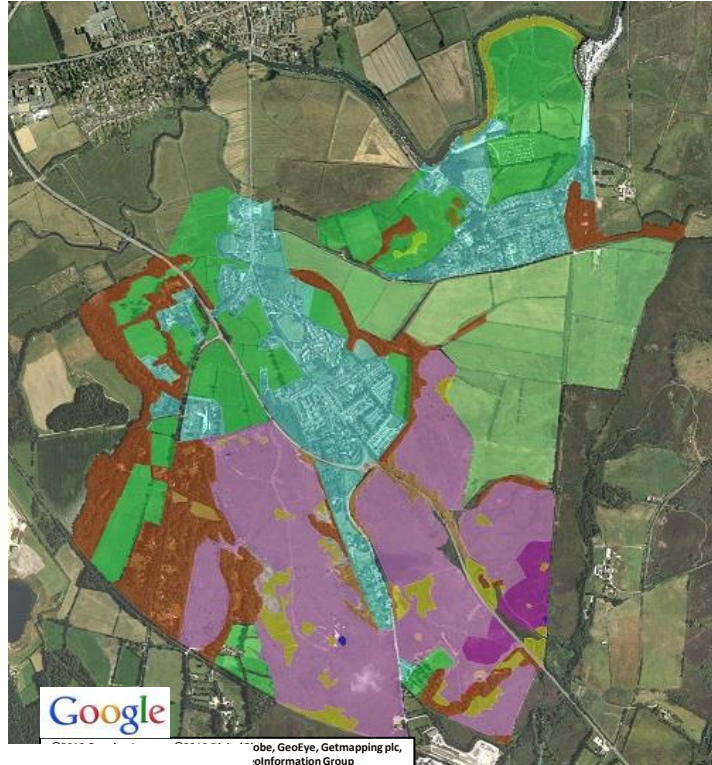


Systematic survey of deer by a post-doctoral biologist.



Hunter-organised: 800 public sightings gave best density & damage data.

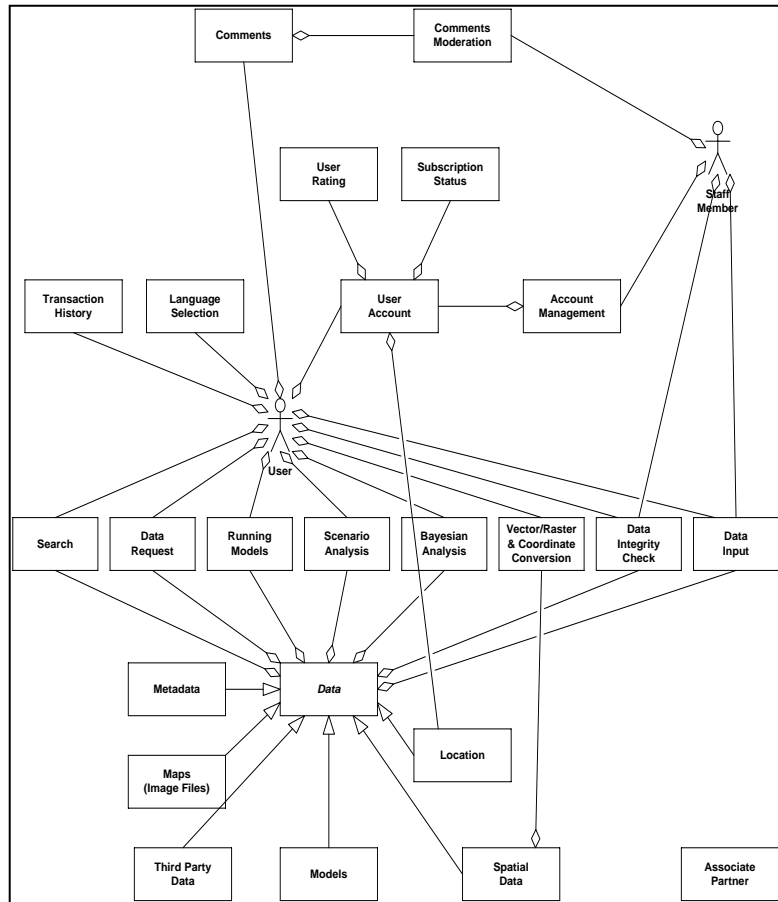




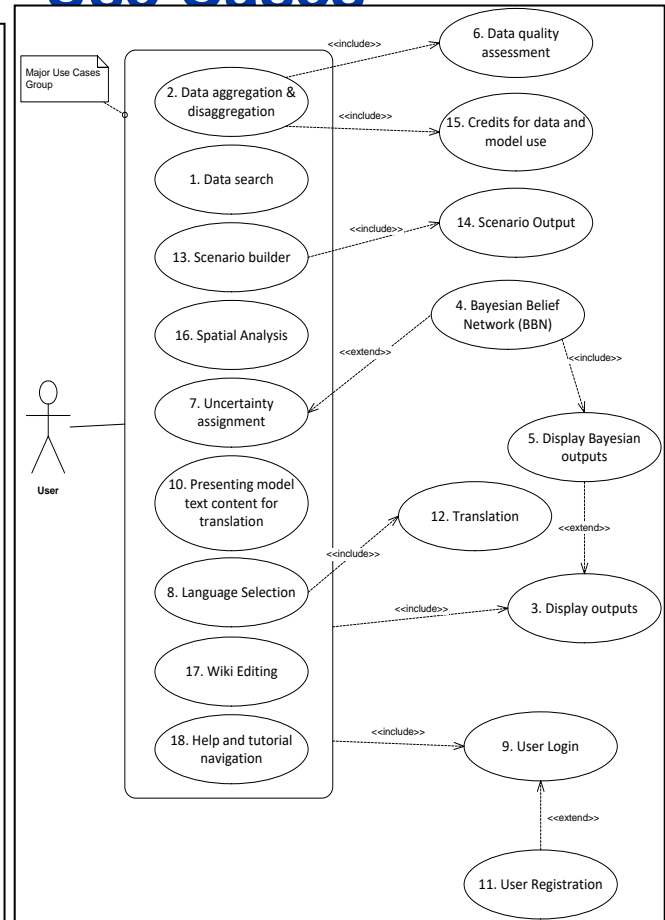
A Scout Team and a Post-doc Biologist
mapped deer habitats equally well; divergences in
habitat class (colour) are easily resolved by training.

So TESS designed an intelligent GIS for cultivation and sustainable use.

Domain Model



Use Cases



But still not enough Learning from History!

The Socio-economic challenge of Sustainable Technology

Q. How to get people to use a conservation-through-use TESS that benefits biodiversity?

A. By building it into a portal that is very attractive because it benefits livelihoods and recreation of those using land and species:

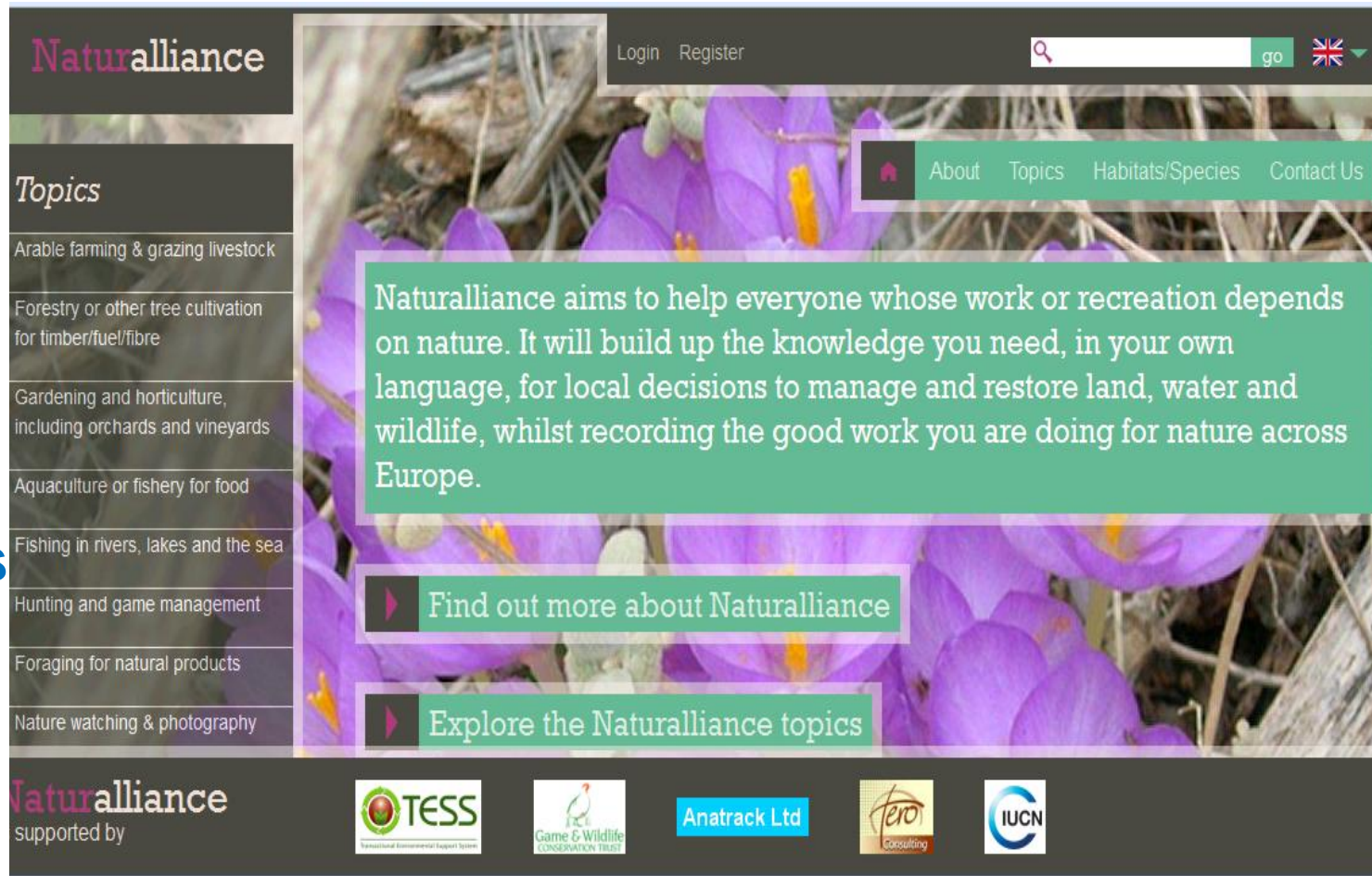
a one-stop-shop for the environment.

Q. What if you have no (or blocked) funding?

A. Build the portal alone with stakeholder volunteers; keep in the civic sector; WAIT!

2011: Some TESS partners launched a 25-language website to:

- foster best-practise in conservation through sustainable use, and
- survey requirements of those managing ecosystem services.



Select your country and language



Silvicultura o el cultivo de otros árboles para madera/leña/ fibra

La jardinería y la horticultura, incluyendo los huertos y viñedos

La acuicultura o la pesca destinadas a la alimentación

La pesca en ríos, lagos y el mar

La caza y la gestión de la caza

La recolección de productos naturales

Observación y fotografía de la naturaleza

Gestión de reservas naturales y otras áreas de importancia cultural

Cuidado del caballo para el trabajo y el placer

Perros de caza y paseo

Agricultura: Buenas Prácticas

El Proyecto Allerton

[Game & Wildlife Conservation Trust](#)

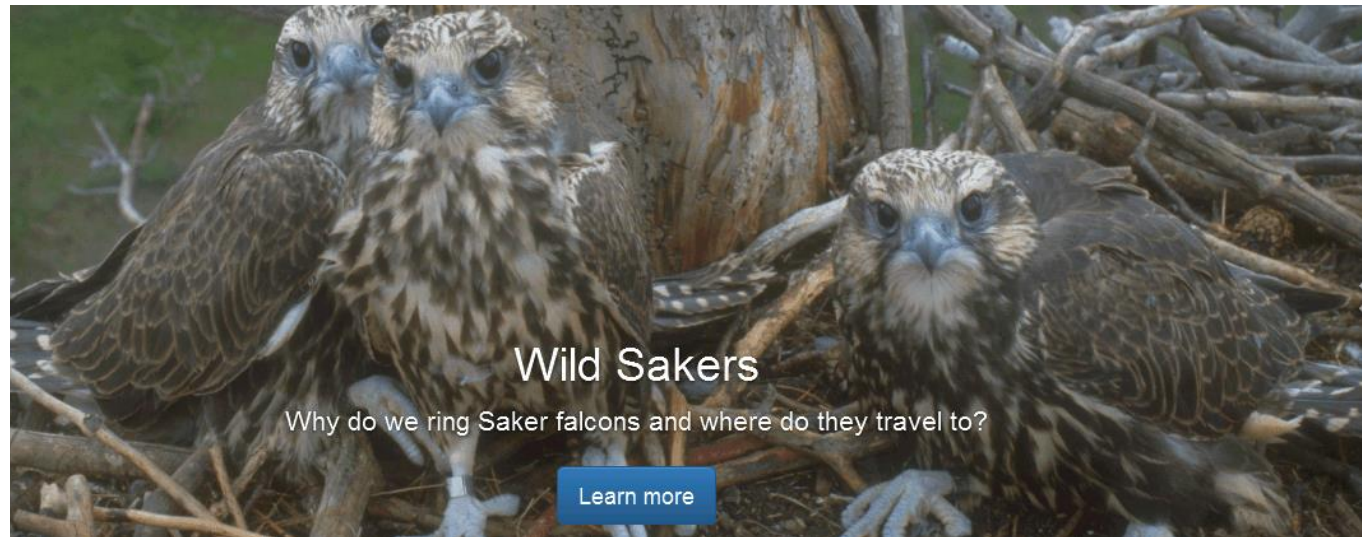
El Proyecto Allerton se creó en 1992 como una empresa mixta de tierra cultivable y ganadería (280 ovejas) en 333 hectáreas de suelo arcilloso. Los cultivos son principalmente de trigo de invierno y avena (que se venden certificados como "Conservation Grade"), de semillas oleaginosas y legumbres de primavera. La granja es una prueba de la conservación. La contabilidad, incluidos los gastos de conservación, se publica en la revisión anual del "Game and Wildlife Conservation Trust".

Gestión de la Caza y Conservación de Vida Silvestre

Se estableció una situación inicial de referencia relativa a la abundancia de poblaciones cinegéticas y fauna salvaje. La cobertura de anidación, los insectos para la alimentación de los pollos y los alimentos y la cobertura en invierno se incrementaron. Los depredadores de nidos fueron controlados, fue distribuida la alimentación en invierno, pero no hubo liberación de caza de cría. Todo esto resultó en un efecto positivo en las poblaciones de faisanes salvajes, pájaros y liebres.



Then CMS and International Association for Falconry & Conservation of Birds of Prey (IAF) wanted a www.sakernet.org with translation by volunteers, to promote best-practise & project work to conserve through use.



Contact Form Label Name Text

Contact Introduction Text

Contact Issue Item1 Text

Contact Issue Item2 Text

Contact Issue Item4 Text

Contact Issue Item6 Text

Contact Title Text

Contact Validation Failed Text

Message Sent Confirmation Text

ms: Hantar pesanan anda kepada kami dengan mengisi borang ini dan ketik butang Hantar

ne: फारम भर्नुहोस् र 'पठाउने बटन' थिचेर हामीलाई सन्देश पठाउनुहोस् ।

Language to translate into:

Arabic (ar)

Translation:

لنا رساله وذلك بتعبئة النموذج والنقر على زر الارسال

Save

Next Untranslated

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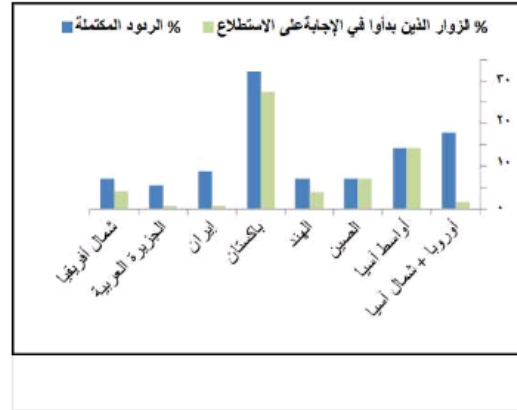
Progress

Excel

Ready

**With
capability
for Right-
to-Left
text,
and for
Language-
Specific
diagrams,
+ Culture-
Specific
links for
survey on
mobile
phones.**

الصفحة الرئيسية
الصقور الحرة البرية
الهجرة
الصقور الحرة التي تتمتع بص
جيدة
مستشفيات الصقور
الصقور الحرة المدربة
رياضة الصيد بالصقور (الص
نتائج الدراسة الإستقصائية)



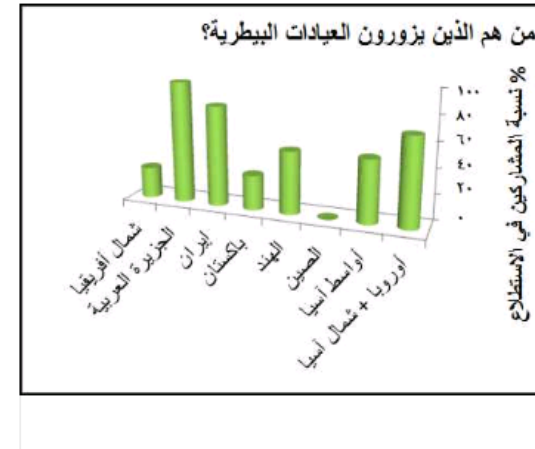
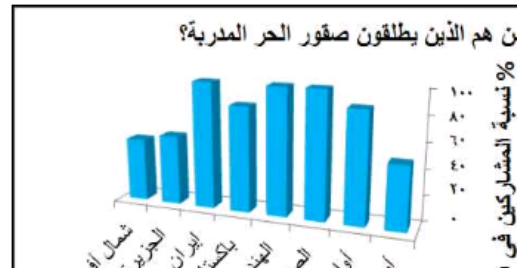
نتائج الاستطلاع الجديد

نشكر الجزيل لجميع من ساهم في استطلاع العام الماضي. الرسوم البيانية الثلاثة الأولى في هذه الصفحة توضح نتائج البيانات التي تفضلتم بتوفيرها. وقد تم توفير المزيد من المعلومات، بما في ذلك مقدمة وموجز تقرير السنة الأولى في الوثائق المتاحة في الجزء السفلي من هذه الصفحة.

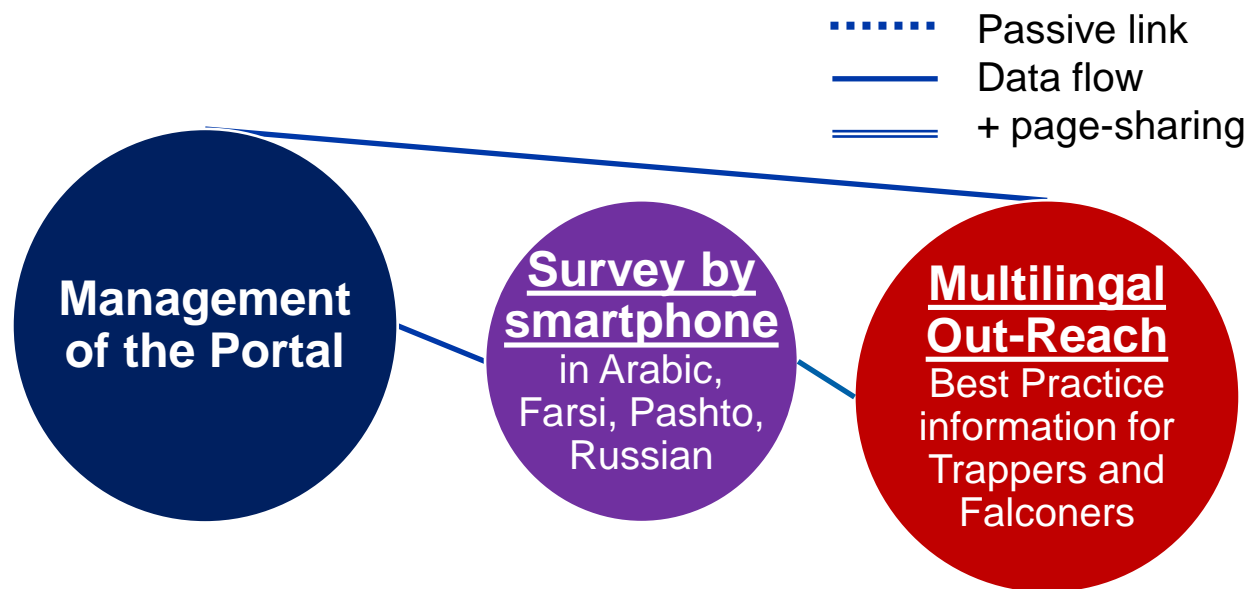
ويوضح الرسم البياني الأول أن معظم مشاركات العام الماضي جاءت من باكستان. فقد شارك معظم الأشخاص الذين زاروا الموقع على شبكة الإنترنت من تلك الدولة في الاستطلاع. ونتيجة لذلك، تم سحب اسمين لفائزين من باكستان بجوائز الاستطلاع، مع ذهاب الجائزة الثانية إلى دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة، والجائزة الرابعة إلى دولة أوزبكستان. إذا لم تستطع المشاركة في استطلاع العام الماضي، يمكنك المشاركة في الاستطلاع الجديد، حيث توجد فرصة لك للفوز بواحدة من جوائز هذا العام.

ويظهر الرسم البياني الثاني أن معظم الصقارين والصيادين في شبه الجزيرة العربية يأخذون صقورهم إلى العيادات البيطرية للتأكد من سلامتها وصحتها. ولعل هذا هو السبب في طول أعمال الصقور، كما يشير إلى ذلك الرسم البياني الأخير في هذه الصفحة، والمأخوذ من أول استطلاع من شبه الجزيرة العربية. ويبدو أن هنالك حاجة لمزيد من عيادات الصقور لمساعدة الصقارين والصيادين في الصين وشمال أفريقيا وباكستان.

ويبين الرسم الثالث أن معظم الصقارين في جنوب ووسط آسيا والصين يطلقون صقور الحر البرية بعد الصيد بها. فهم لا يزالون يتبعون الممارسات التراثية التقليدية التي تعود إلى العديد من الأجيال الماضية.



2015: Sakernet Phase I



Design and content agreed by a steering group chaired by Nick Williams & Dr Adrian Lombard, helped by Prof Mohammed Shobrak, Dr Margit Muller, Dr Ian Burfield, Dr Salim Javed and Matyas Prommer.

The survey was arranged and run by **Janusz Sielicki**.

Sakernet greatly exceeded its visitor targets, so IAF wanted a network for restoring biodiversity in farmed ecosystems

with click-through to a satellite in each local language

2017: GWCT helped launch Perdixnet

The Perdix Portal



United Kingdom (English)

Register

Contact



Restoring and Enriching Nature

[Please click here to see what is happening in your country \(English\)](#)

The Aim

We would like this network to inspire you to restore nature and to inform you how to do it. To achieve this aim, we will work with governments that want you to enhance nature and not merely to leave it alone. We will help land-using business that seeks to conserve as well as to control nature. We will encourage volunteer effort and nature-based livelihoods to benefit wild resources. Our ethos is based in charters from the Bern Convention, for activities that support the riches of nature. We favour enjoying nature in as many ways

https://www.perdixnet.org/en/bqxeplx_yrxcqwp_zrxcqwp/home#

Home

About

Restoration

Revitalising Habitats

Re-establishing Partridges

Predation on Partridges

with
culture-
specific
links to
network
to national
sites –
each with
its own
editing for
area-
specific
culture &
ecology.








Perdix-DE

[Start](#)
[Impressum](#)
[Termine](#)
[Dokumente](#)

Über das Rebhuhn
Aktueller Bestand
Rückgangsursachen
Rebhühner fördern
Aufwertung von Lebensräumen
Wiederansiedlung
Fördermöglichkeiten
Forschungs- und Schutzprojekte

Leitlinien für ein erfolgreiches Rebhuhnschutzprojekt



Als Hauptursache für die erheblichen Bestandseinbrüche des Rebhuhns wird die Verschlechterung, Zerstörung und Fragmentierung von geeigneten Lebensräumen angesehen. In aktuellen Rebhuhnschutzprojekten in England, Frankreich und Deutschland zielen Schutzmaßnahmen deshalb in erster Linie auf die Verbesserung der Lebensräume ab. Wir haben der Beschreibung geeigneter Maßnahmen zur [Aufwertung von Lebensräumen](#) ein eigenes Kapitel gewidmet. Hier möchten wir Ihnen Empfehlungen an die Hand geben, wie Sie generell am besten vorgehen, wenn Sie ein Rebhuhnschutzprojekt initiieren möchten. In diese Empfehlungen fließen die Erfahrungen aus dem seit 2004 bestehenden [Rebhuhnschutzprojekt im Landkreis Göttingen](#) in Niedersachsen ein.

• Leitlinien für ein erfolgreiches Projekt:

1. Bestehende Rebhuhnvorkommen fördern
2. Aussetzen der Bejagung von Rebhühnern
3. Prädatorenkontrolle
4. Auswahl des Projektgebiets: Großflächig, nachhaltig und im Verbund
5. Gleichgesinnte finden und Netzwerke schaffen
6. Maßnahmen planen
7. Geeignete Förderung finden
8. Erfolge dokumentieren

- Diese Seite zum [Download als PDF](#)
- [Anleitung zum Kartieren von Rebhühnern](#)

Network
pages,
across
sites
within a
Culture,
can
signpost
other
systems
in that
culture
(viz
“Nature
Actions”);



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Restoring and Enriching Nature



Welcome to our Perdix portal for restoring and enriching nature. As [wildlife biologists](#) and [falconers](#), working with farmers, hunters and the vast diversity of conservation interests in the [International Union for Conservation of Nature](#), we believe that food production can coexist with flowers and fauna to enrich our lives and livelihoods. Fifty years of research on the Grey Partridge (*Perdix perdix*) have shown this to be possible. We want to bring you the knowledge that is starting to be used to restore nature across Europe by engaging [all the activities that benefit from nature](#). More of this is explained, in a growing number of languages, on the main site of our [Perdix international system](#).

We need help from all of you to build the understanding for enriching both nature and livelihoods. Please spread the word about this site and others we mention here, all of which are developing projects to benefit local communities and land-managers. Thus, you can link here to [Farmer Clusters](#) working to enrich large areas, to [Wildlife Estates](#) that certify the efforts of landowners and to the extensive network of [Green Shoots](#). Our aim is to complement their efforts with information on restoring the wildflowers and insects that they support, and the Grey Partridge as a flagship that

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News

19 Aug 2016 **Perdixnet Pan-Europe is ready for translation**

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Tanglewood Farm Bed & Breakfast

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Welcome From Tanglewood! We are Airbnb "Superhosts"



Claude the Dorking Cockerel

19 Feb 2016



Looking for a quiet place to stay or bed and breakfast in the Purbecks?

Look no further. Tanglewood is perfectly situated in the heart of the Purbecks for that relaxing break.

Our address is

Tanglewood,
Holme Lane,
Wareham,
BH20 5DH

[Booking is easy](#) (from £65/night). There is a choice of a large and comfortable guest suite (bedroom, bathroom, lounge-kitchenette), or a well-equipped Shepherd's Hut for more adventurous visitors. Book the [Shepherd's Hut](#) here. Like to know [more about us](#)?

Or please feel free to contact us on

01929 550971

Tanglewood farmhouse has 4 acres of woods and streams and 12 acres of grassland. There are plenty of great places to see, in an area with beaches, undulating hills and the highest floral diversity in the UK, not to mention the [Jurassic Coast](#) and its [fossils](#). Heathland is a local feature and specially protected European habitat, accessible on foot just 300 m from Tanglewood, or take another

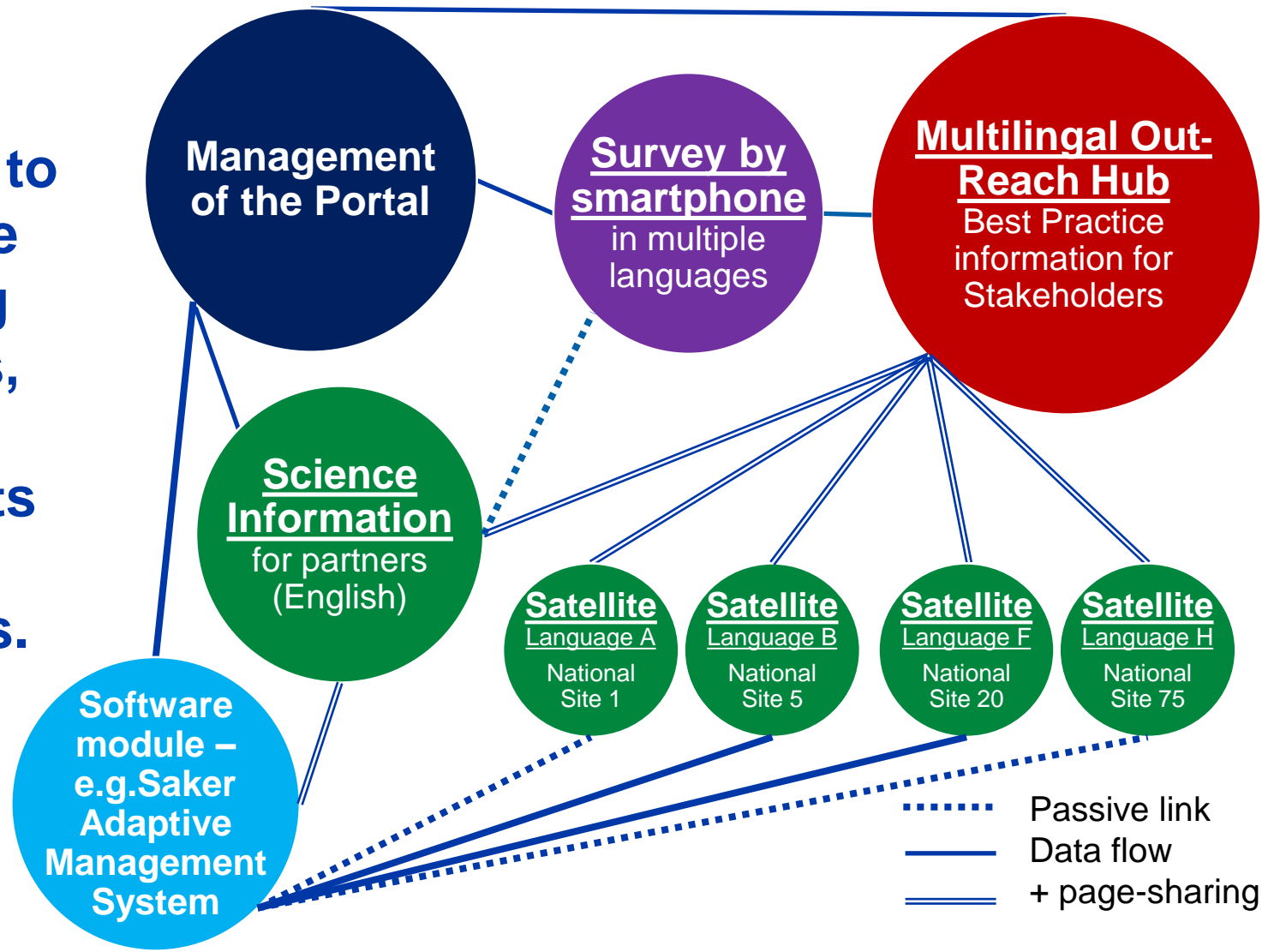
even on
sites of
local
tourism
businesses

The journey from planning to implementation is a continuous and ever evolving process.

The social component is key to setting up long term efficient conservation networks. Here from concept (Vienna 2015) to launch of Perdixnet (Brussels 2017), also Sakernet+ (UAE 2019).



We continue to improve the networking capabilities, driven by requirements of our cooperators.





**Thank you
for listening**

www.naturalliance.eu www.sakernet.org

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