

# Conservation through Use of Wild Resources: examples from falconry



**Prof Robert Kenward (chairing Sustainable Use & Management of Ecosystems in IUCN)**

# INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE

Founded in 1948

World meeting every 4 years (2016 Hawaii)

3 pillars include (i) Staff: >1000 in 45 offices;

(ii) Members: 89 States, 1036 Non-Government;

(iii) Six Commissions contain ~20,000 experts.

- World Commission on Protected Areas
- Environmental Economic and Social Policy
- Species Survival - Sustainable Use & Livelihoods (SULi)
- Ecosystem Mgmt - SU & Managing Ecosystems (SUME)
- Communication and Education
- Environmental Law

IAF Officers in SULi & SUME coordinated SU in Hawaii

# IUCN Sustainable Use in Europe

2005-8: EU funds Governance & Ecosystem Mgmt for Conservation of Biodiversity (GEMCONBIO)

Bern Convention: Charter on Hunting & Biodiversity

2008-11: EU funds design of a Transactional Environmental Support System (TESS).

2010 Charter: Recreational Fishing & Biodiversity

2011: Multilingual (23 language) Naturalliance portal launched (<http://www.naturalliance.eu>).

2013: Charter - Fungi-Gathering & Biodiversity

# Charters 2004-7    2008-10    (2011-13)



**Sustainable Use in Falconry.** CEM Sustainable Use & Management of Ecosystems (SUME)  
Moyvalley, Eire, 19 November 2016. SSC/CEESP Sustainable Use and Livelihoods (SULi)



# What does a Charter do?

- It gives recognition by Bern Convention of the potential from resource use as an important tool in biodiversity conservation.
- It places **hunting** / **fishing** / **gathering** within the context of CBD sustainability principles (ecological, economical and sociocultural).
- It emphasises the need for involvement of those who use resources in biodiversity monitoring, research and management.
- It gives governments responsibility for enabling and encouraging this.
- It starts moving from "don't" towards "do"

# Do as well as Don't (to meet 2020 Targets)

<b>Theme</b>	<b><u>Negative:</u> regulate and stop local actions</b>	<b><u>Positive:</u> engage &amp; motivate local actions</b>
<b>Sustainable Use</b>	Don't (over-) harvest	Do conserve habitats through sustainable use of species
<b>Invasive Non-Native Species</b>	Don't release alien invasive species	Do remove those that are present
<b>Ecosystem Management</b>	Don't harm species and habitats	Do restore species and habitats
<b>Stakeholders</b>	Are problems	Are the solution

A charter is Top-down. What about local level?

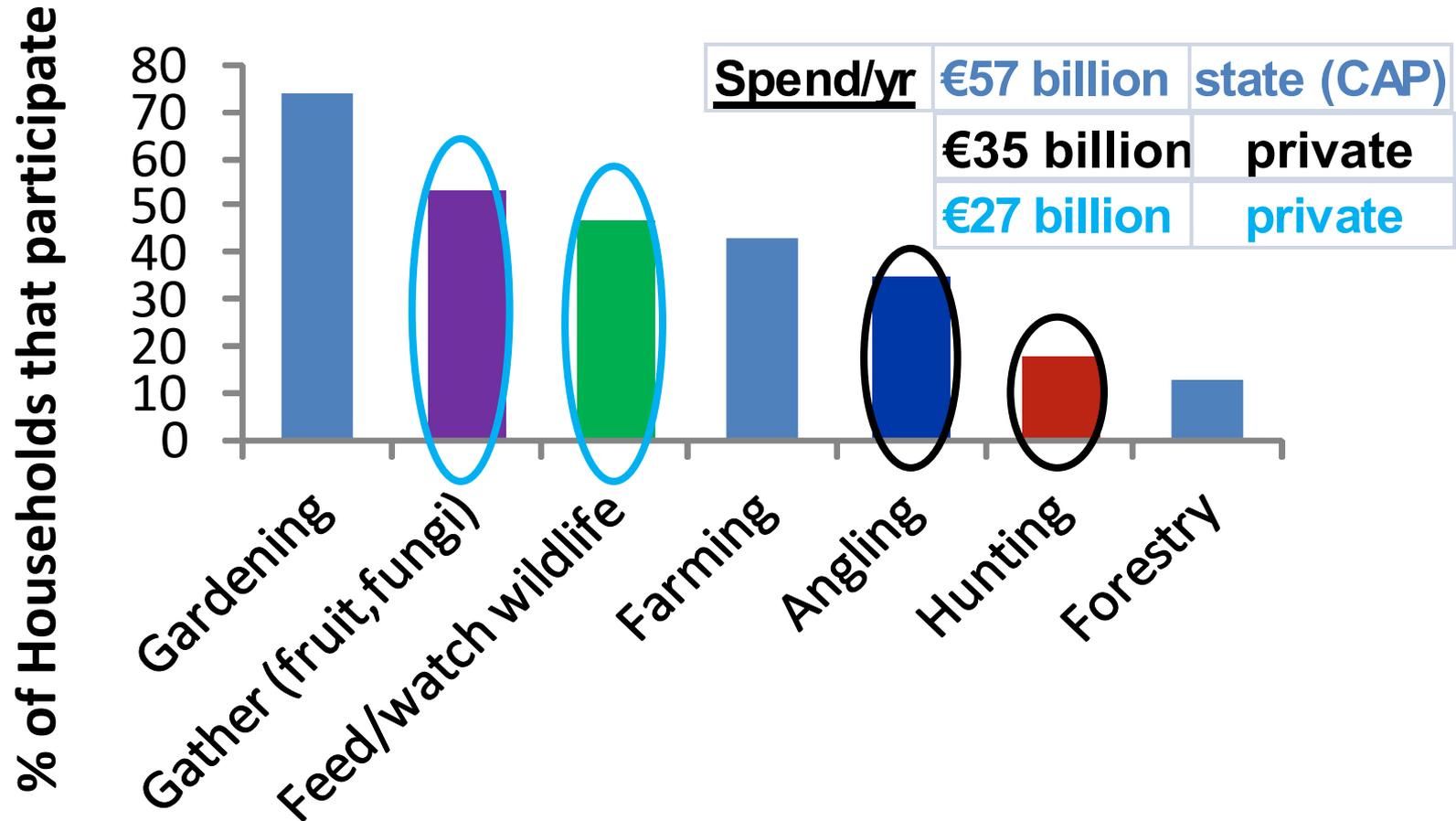
## GEMCONBIO+TESS SURVEYED SPENDING

Across 30 European states:

- **Hunting game-birds, deer** (FACE, CIC)
- **Freshwater fishing** (Anglers Alliance)
- **Bird-watching** (BirdLife Partners)
- **Fungi, plant products**: where possible

Gave good spending data from **hunters**, some for **anglers**. Community follow-up in TESS project gave estimates also for **bird-watching** and **'gathering'**.

# GEMCONBIO+TESS findings: How do 120,000 local communities utilise their environment?



- ≈ 100 million citizens, spending €62 billion p.a.
- **Can these passionate people help Conservation ?**
- **Mapping & GIS, Restoring, Nature Ambassadors ?**

# GEMCONBIO and TESS conclusions

## Study of national government and local communities (30 European countries, detailed case study in 8)

- Conservation is about use of land and species.
- Little land is strictly protected, much more is managed.
- $\approx$  100 million European citizens depend on wild living resources for recreation (e.g. watching, gathering, angling, hunting); private spend on these ecosystem services is  $\approx$  €62 billion/yr; public CAP <€60 billion)
- How to enlighten, enable and encourage local people to conserve through their enjoyment, both consumptive and aesthetic, of wild resources?

# Community Conservation

**When spending money and making decisions, what help do local people need to conserve their biodiversity and ecosystem services?**

**Maps of species and habitats; and  
Forecasting to assist land-use decisions.**

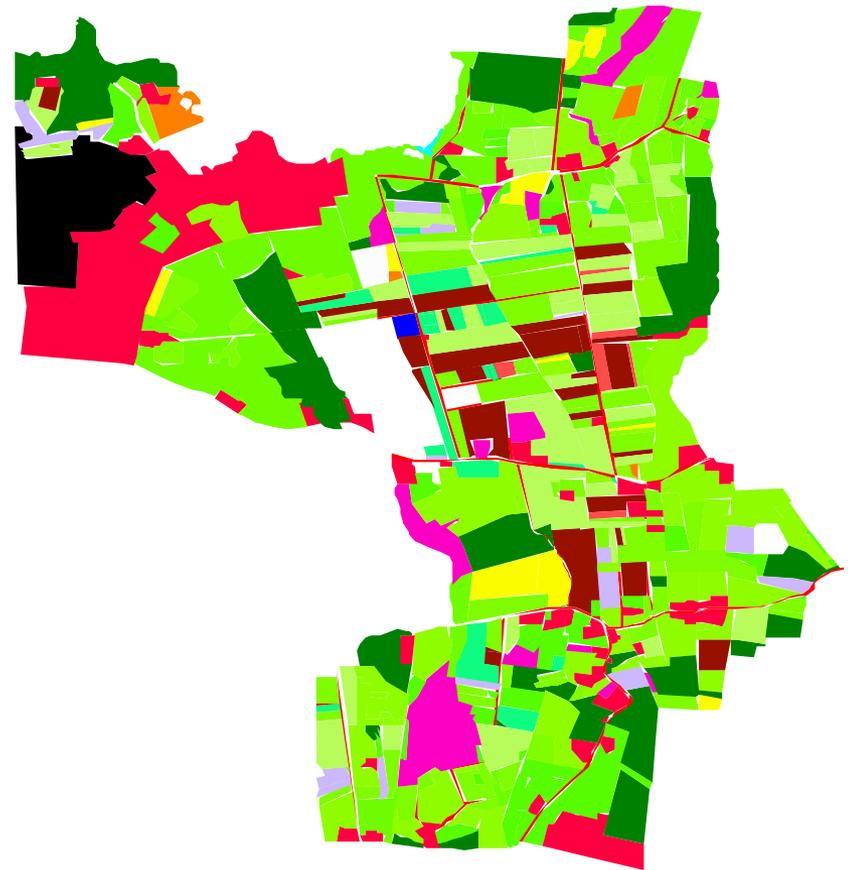
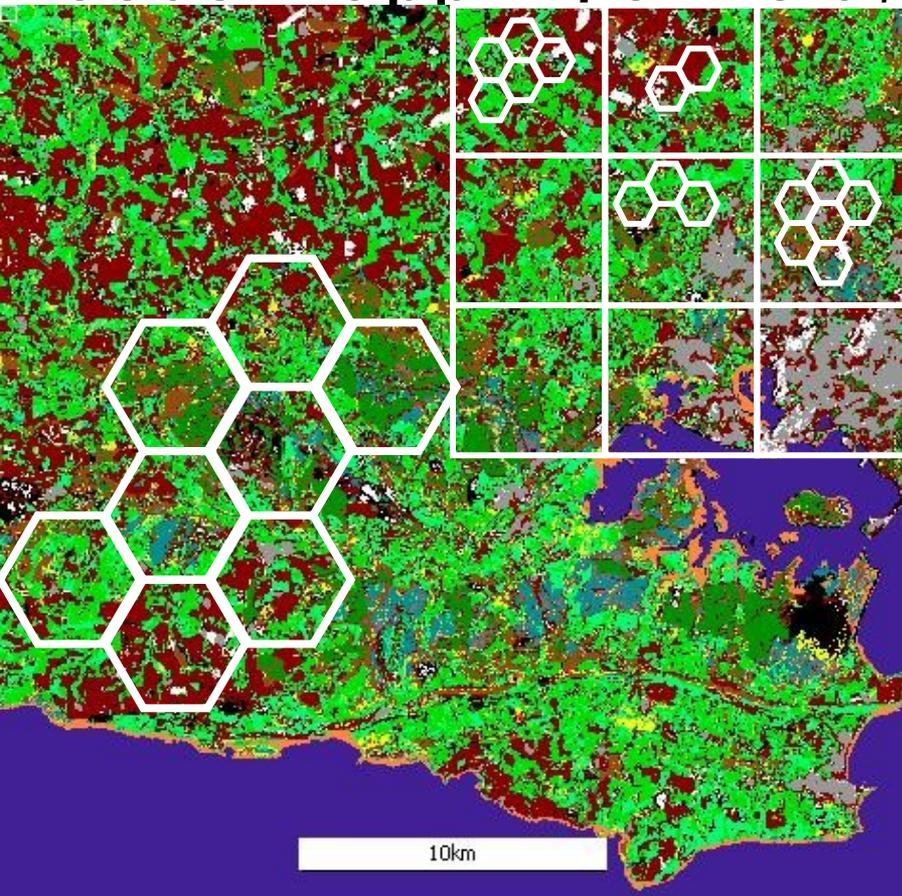
**What is available?**

**What can they contribute?**

**Species and habitat maps?**

**TESS ran eight Community Conservation projects. Five were organised by hunters.**

Remote mapping (LCMGB) is a wonderful tool, but decision support predictions by modelling species needs mapping at field, park & even garden scale.

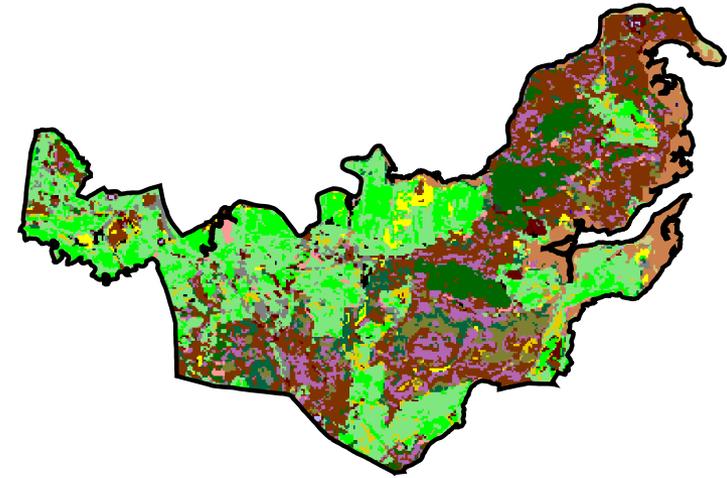
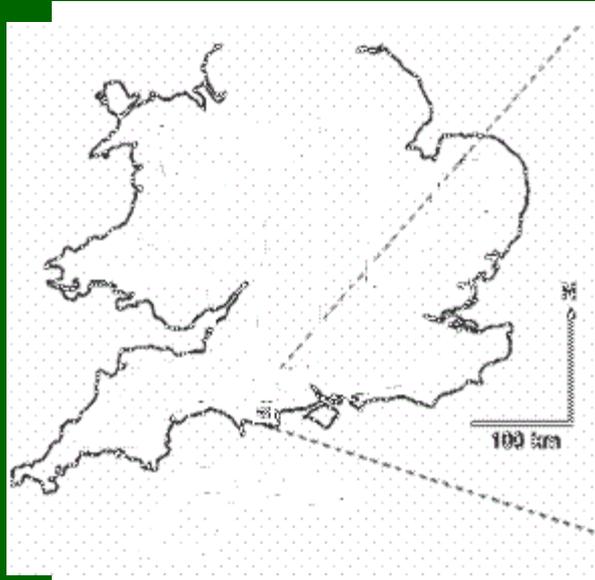


Satellite mapping therefore needs complementing by details of fine-scale ground-based maps. Ground-based for detail, (by Swedish hunters, 1985)

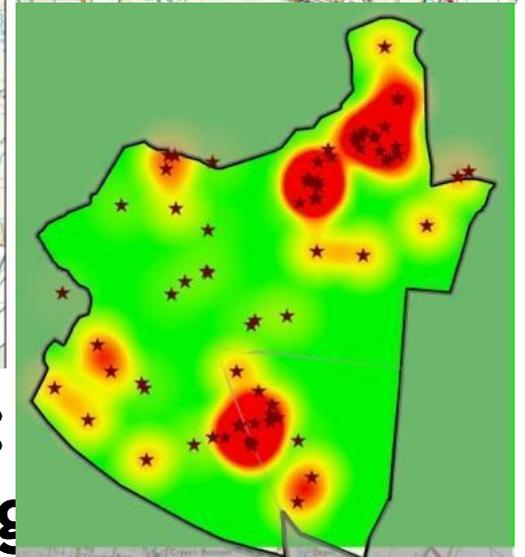
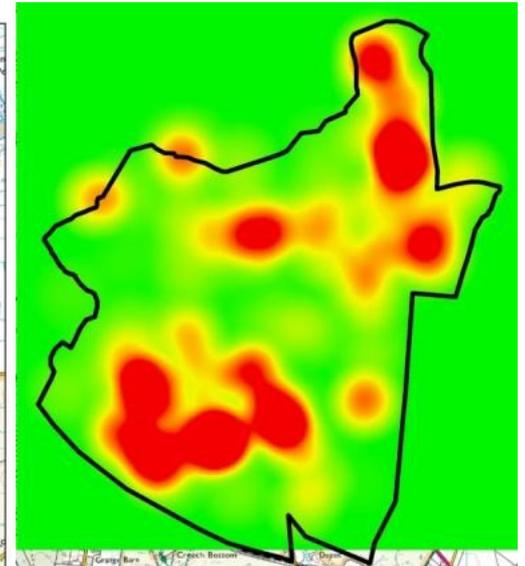
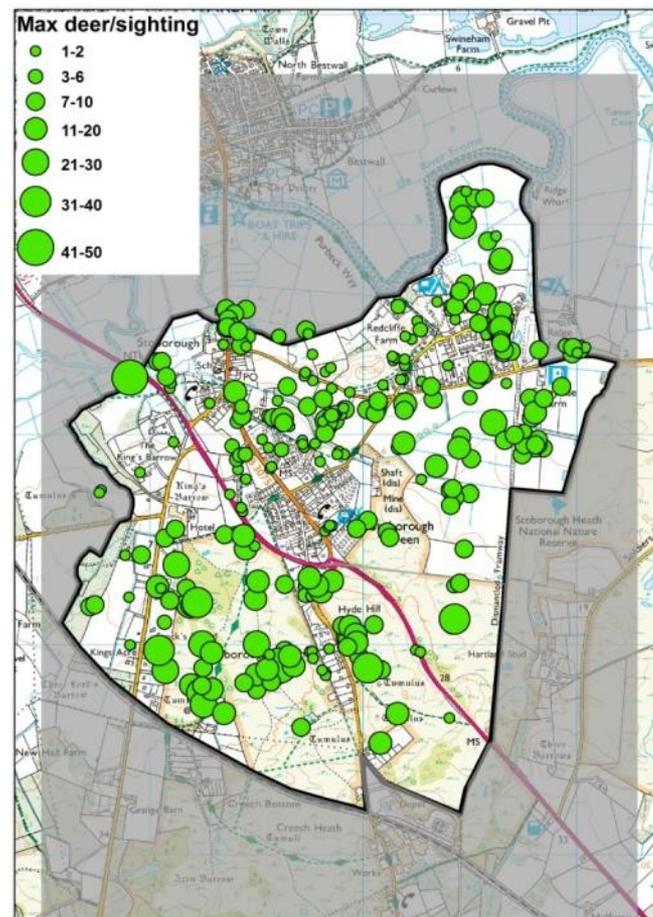
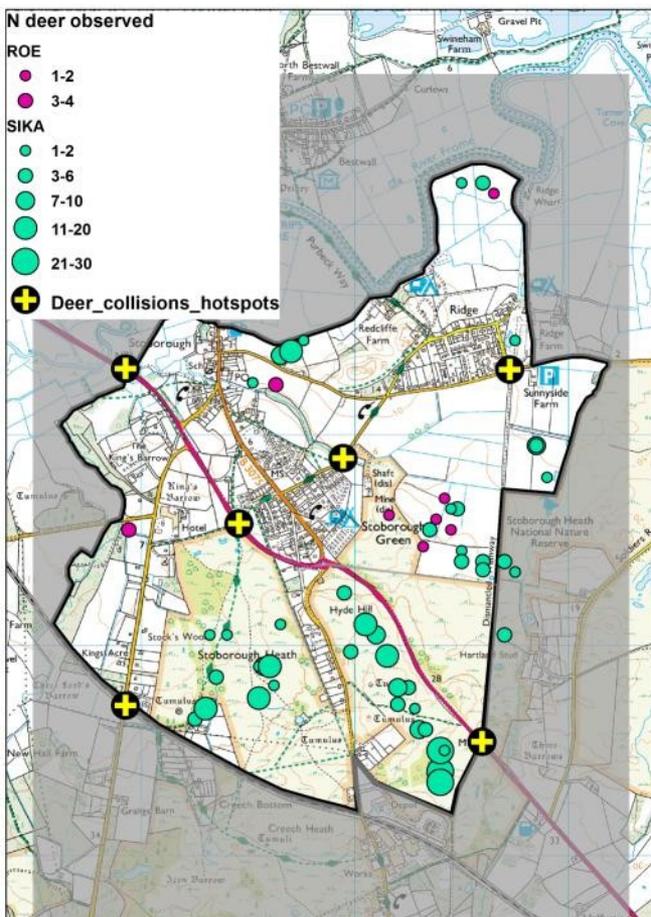
# Community Project: Deer

# Arne Parish in southern UK 1,200 citizens, 27 km<sup>2</sup>

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



# In Arne Parish (UK) 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.**

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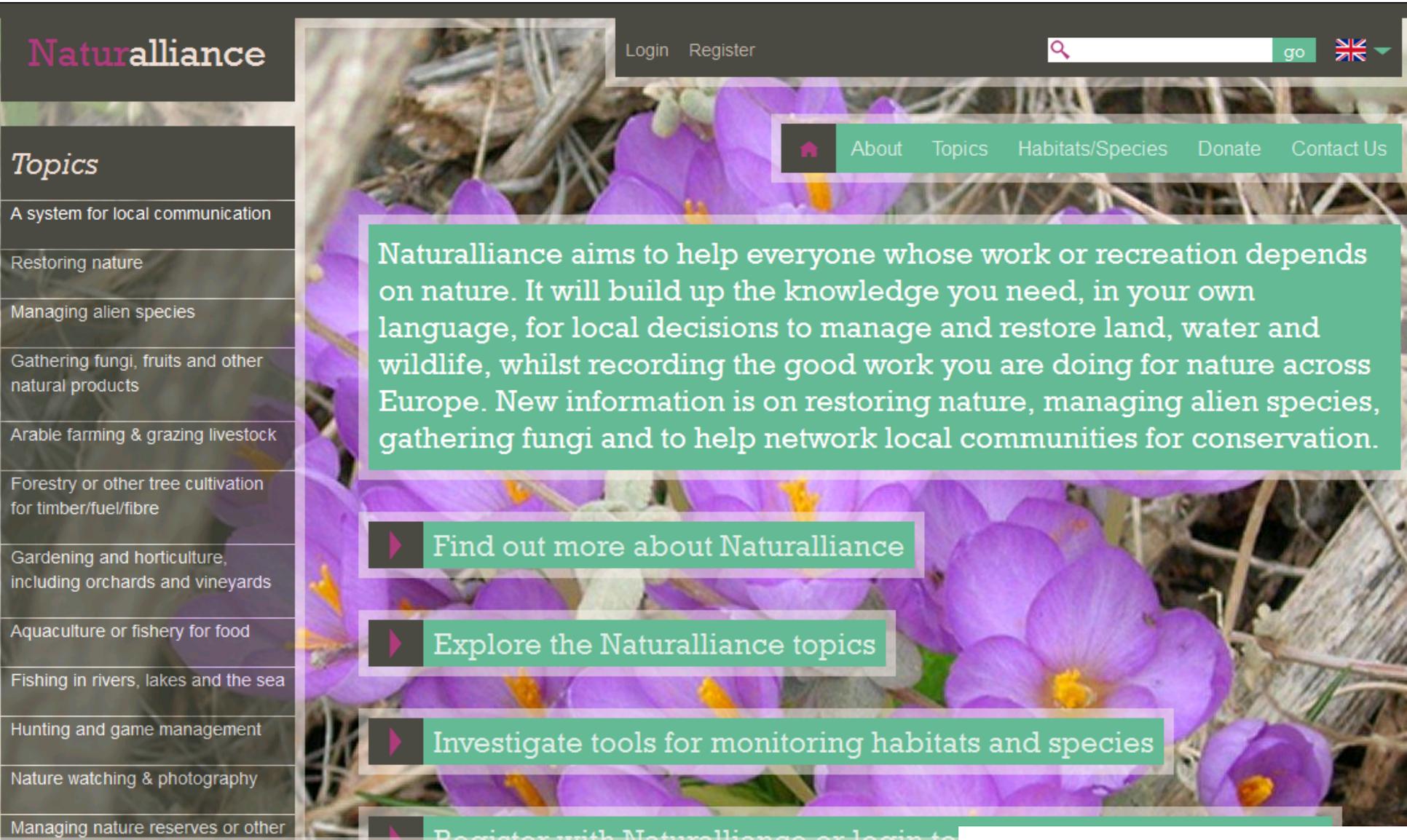
**2011**: Multilingual (23 language) Naturalliance portal launched (<http://www.naturalliance.eu>).

2013: Charter - Fungi-Gathering & Biodiversity.

**2013-16**: Saker work for Bonn Convention & IAF, including multilingual <http://www.sakernet.org>

**2016**: Launching SYstem for Community Liaison to network local organisations (<http://sycl.net>).

# Is this how to engage wild resource users?



Naturalliance

Login Register

go

## Topics

- A system for local communication
- Restoring nature
- Managing alien species
- Gathering fungi, fruits and other natural products
- Arable farming & grazing livestock
- Forestry or other tree cultivation for timber/fuel/fibre
- Gardening and horticulture, including orchards and vineyards
- Aquaculture or fishery for food
- Fishing in rivers, lakes and the sea
- Hunting and game management
- Nature watching & photography
- Managing nature reserves or other

About Topics Habitats/Species Donate Contact Us

Naturalliance aims to help everyone whose work or recreation depends on nature. It will build up the knowledge you need, in your own language, for local decisions to manage and restore land, water and wildlife, whilst recording the good work you are doing for nature across Europe. New information is on restoring nature, managing alien species, gathering fungi and to help network local communities for conservation.

Find out more about Naturalliance

Explore the Naturalliance topics

Investigate tools for monitoring habitats and species

Register with Naturalliance or login to

Naturalliance  
supported by



Anatrack Ltd



**Not exactly.**

# ... but multilingual sites can network to 1000s of local community sites to organise projects.

Naturalliance

Connectez-vous s'inscrire



aller



## Sujets

Un système pour la communication locale

Restaurer la Nature

La gestion des espèces non indigènes

Cueillette des champignons, des fruits et d'autres produits naturels

Les grandes cultures et l'élevage

Sylviculture ou l'arboriculture pour le bois / le combustible / les fibres

Jardinage et horticulture, y compris les vergers et les vignobles

L'aquaculture ou de pêche pour la nourriture

Pêche dans les rivières, les lacs et la mer.



A propos

Sujets

Habitats/espèces

Faire un Don

Contactez-nous

## Communication Locale

Les richesses naturelles (biodiversité) et les services qu'elles procurent (services écosystémiques) sont les meilleurs là où la gestion locale est adaptée et où il existe un réel partage des connaissances. C'est pourquoi, le projet qui est à l'origine de Naturalliance a demandé aux différentes autorités européennes ce qui leur manquaient comme connaissances pour gérer l'environnement. Les autorités locales ont mis en avant leur volonté d'obtenir des conseils sur la gestion des problèmes socio-environnementaux ainsi que sur la cartographie fine des habitats et des espèces. Les associations représentatives du monde rural ont exprimé quant à elles leur souhait d'être aidées dans la prise de décision locale en matière de production et de conservation, et sur les outils de cartographie susceptibles de faciliter cela. Elles ont également hiérarchisé les exemples de meilleure pratique.

Naturalliance a été construit pour fournir des exemples de meilleures pratiques pour les

## Ressources

- ▶ Meilleure Pratique
- ▶ Bonnes Idées

# Easy to edit local sites, costing only €99/year, meet all requirements of local communities ...



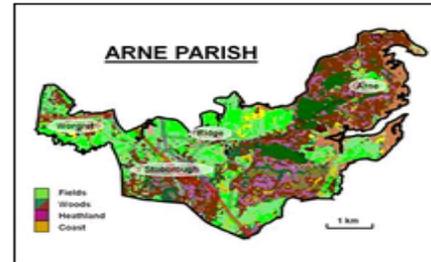
## Arne Parish

[Home](#)[Neighbourhood Plan](#)[News](#)[Documents](#)[Contact Us](#)[Register](#)[Calendar](#)[Notices](#)[Classifieds](#)[Mapping](#)[Gallery](#)[Services](#)[Interests](#)[Nature Actions](#)

### Arne Parish

Arne is a rural parish with about 1,370 citizens in settlements from Worgret in the west to Arne hamlet in the east and Furzebrook Road to the south, with most people in villages at Ridge & Stoborough. Apart from a small proportion of mudflat and water to the east, the 29km<sup>2</sup> of the Parish is about half used for farming with a fifth heathland and a fifth woodland.

Major roads run west from Wareham towards Dorchester in the north of the parish, and south towards Swanage, with railway links also to these towns. The River Frome flows across the Parish through extensive water-meadows. The rich land-use makes Arne Parish an important part of the 10km square that has the most plant species in Britain, so nature conservation and tourism are important local interests, joining clay-mining in generating local jobs.



#### Arne Parish Survey and Plan

In 2010, Arne Parish Council asked all households to complete a survey for a Parish Plan which was ready in 2011. The survey showed an increasing proportion of citizens working from home. It also set a European standard for community participation in mapping wildlife and habitats. *Please click on our [Parish Plan 2010](#) to have a look.* This evolved from an earlier [Parish Plan 2003](#).

#### Neighbourhood Plan

A new [Neighbourhood Plan](#) is now underway which will give all Arne Residents a chance to have their say in the development of the Parish. A Steering Group has just been set up and progress and requests for help and information will be posted on the adjacent tab, so please watch that space!

#### Local facilities and amenities

Arne Parish has many useful facilities, including Stoborough School for first tier education, the Lookout Stores and Purbeck Motors for purchases and pubs with food at the Kings Arms and Halfway Inn. There are hotels at Worgret Manor and with sports facilities at the Springfield Country Hotel. The Church at Arne,

To look closer at the map (and any image on this site), please click on it; use the back button (←) at the top left of your browser to return to the same page. Clicking a [link](#) may open a pdf file in a separate window or take you off-site in the same window. Again you can use the back button (←) to [return](#).

[Community Governance Review Notice Consultation ends 7th October 2016](#) (Proposal to increase number of councillors from seven to eight)

[Next Arne Parish Council Meeting 20th October 2016](#)

*(NB. Minutes of meetings can be found in 'Documents' tab above)*

#### Arne Parish Councillors

For a list of councillors and their telephone numbers [click here](#).

The Councillors' Representation on various bodies is [listed here](#).

#### News

26 Oct 2015 [Parish Clean-up Day](#)

21 Mar 2015 [Hang-Up On Fraud](#)

... or local organisations...

# The Careline Appeal



[About](#)

[News](#)

[Fundraising Committee meeting minutes](#)

[Links](#)

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## The Purbeck Careline Appeal

The Appeal aims to help support local people in maintaining their independence within the community, by sponsoring the rental and monitoring of a special Lifeline unit.

### Dog Walk along the Water Meadows of Wool - Finish with a cream tea

15 May 2016

Tickets are  
£5



Order them [here](#)

For the route of the walk see [here](#)



### Treasure Hunt

The Careline Appeal is a small registered charity which was originally formed over 25 years ago. It has a formal constitution and elected Trustees.

The Careline Appeal aims to assist the elderly, the disabled, those who are terminally ill, victims of crime and victims of domestic violence and more recently child carers and their families. In essence anyone who, for whatever reason, may be vulnerable and who fall outside the criteria for assistance from other agencies.

A Lifeline is a specially designed unit which enables people to summon assistance. Each Lifeline telephone has a small pendant programmed to it. In an emergency, by simply pressing the pendant, a call is generated to a Community Alarm Service in Bournemouth. As each Lifeline has its own unique identity number and is linked to a state-of-the-art computer system, the operator will know who is calling (even if the person is unable to communicate) and can summon the appropriate assistance, provide advice, comfort and reassurance.

Every penny raised goes to support local people, there are no paid staff and none of the trustees or volunteers claim expenses.

# ... or even tourism in the countryside.



## Tanglewood Farm Bed & Breakfast

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[Walks](#)  
[Pictures](#)  
[Links](#)  
[Nature Actions](#)

### Welcome From Tanglewood! We are Airbnb "Superhosts"



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

### Claude the Dorking Cockerel

19 Feb 2016



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



**The System for Community Liaison (SYCL), is about to launch in 12 languages (German is translated but needs uploading), with links ...**

## Translated Languages

Translated languages are available to the editors.

- |   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Belorussian          | <input type="checkbox"/> German              | <input type="checkbox"/> Portuguese           |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bulgarian | <input type="checkbox"/> Greek               | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Romanian  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Croatian             | <input type="checkbox"/> Hungarian           | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Russian   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Czech                | <input type="checkbox"/> Icelandic           | <input type="checkbox"/> Serbian              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Danish               | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Italian  | <input type="checkbox"/> Slovak               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dutch                | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Japanese | <input type="checkbox"/> Slovenian            |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> English   | <input type="checkbox"/> Latvian             | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spanish   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Estonian  | <input type="checkbox"/> Lithuanian          | <input type="checkbox"/> Swedish              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Finnish              | <input type="checkbox"/> Norwegian           | <input type="checkbox"/> Turkish              |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> French    | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Polish   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ukrainian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Georgian             |  |   |

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Save

Undo Changes

# to sites like a **IAF/CMS** 5-language Sakernet ...

Sakers and Falconry

English

العَرَبِيَّة

فارسی

پښتو

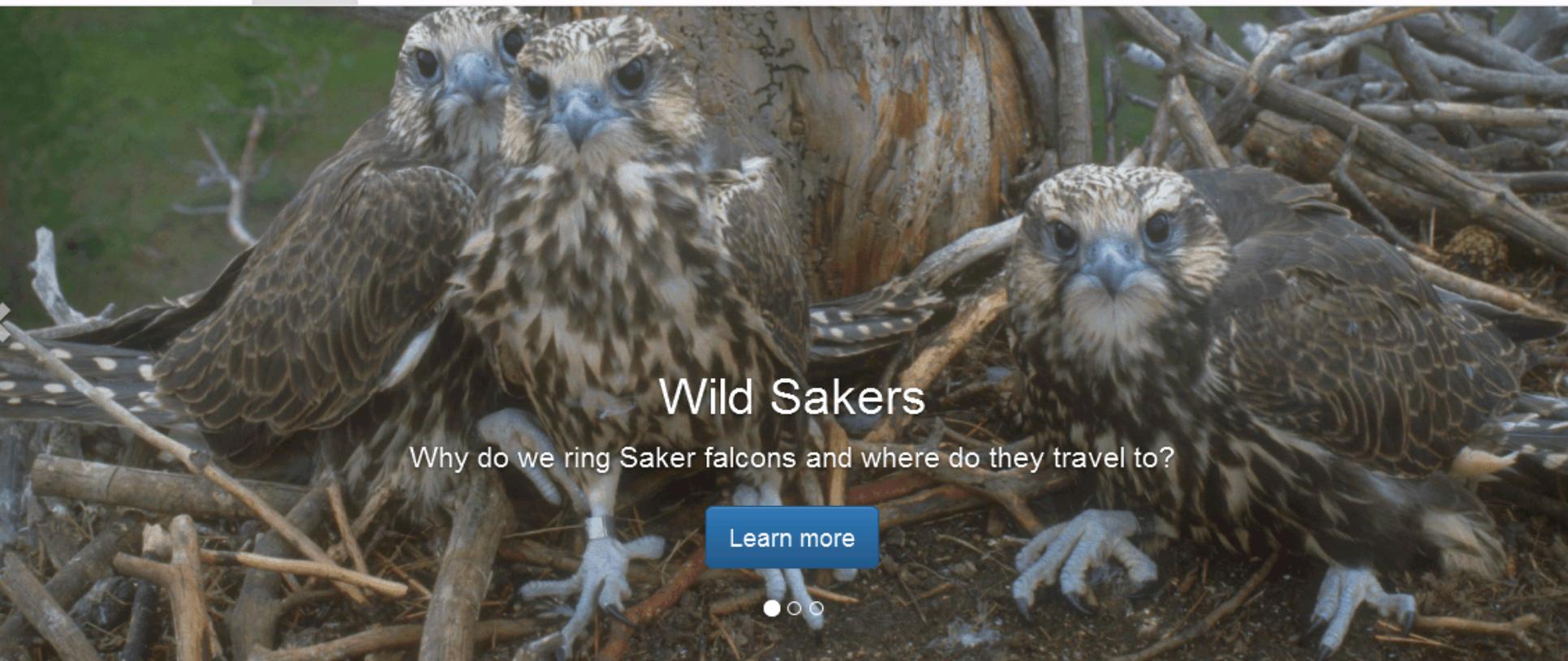
русский

Register

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Editor Log



## Wild Sakers

Why do we ring Saker falcons and where do they travel to?

[Learn more](#)



### Get update alerts

We will send you news of when we update the site with new information about Sakers, falconry and conservation. Your registration will be separated from the survey, so that survey information is anonymous.

[Register here](#)

### Do the survey

Please help us by completing the survey. Information that you give in the survey is important for management to maintain Saker numbers in the wild, and thus will help both trappers and falconers to sustain their activities.

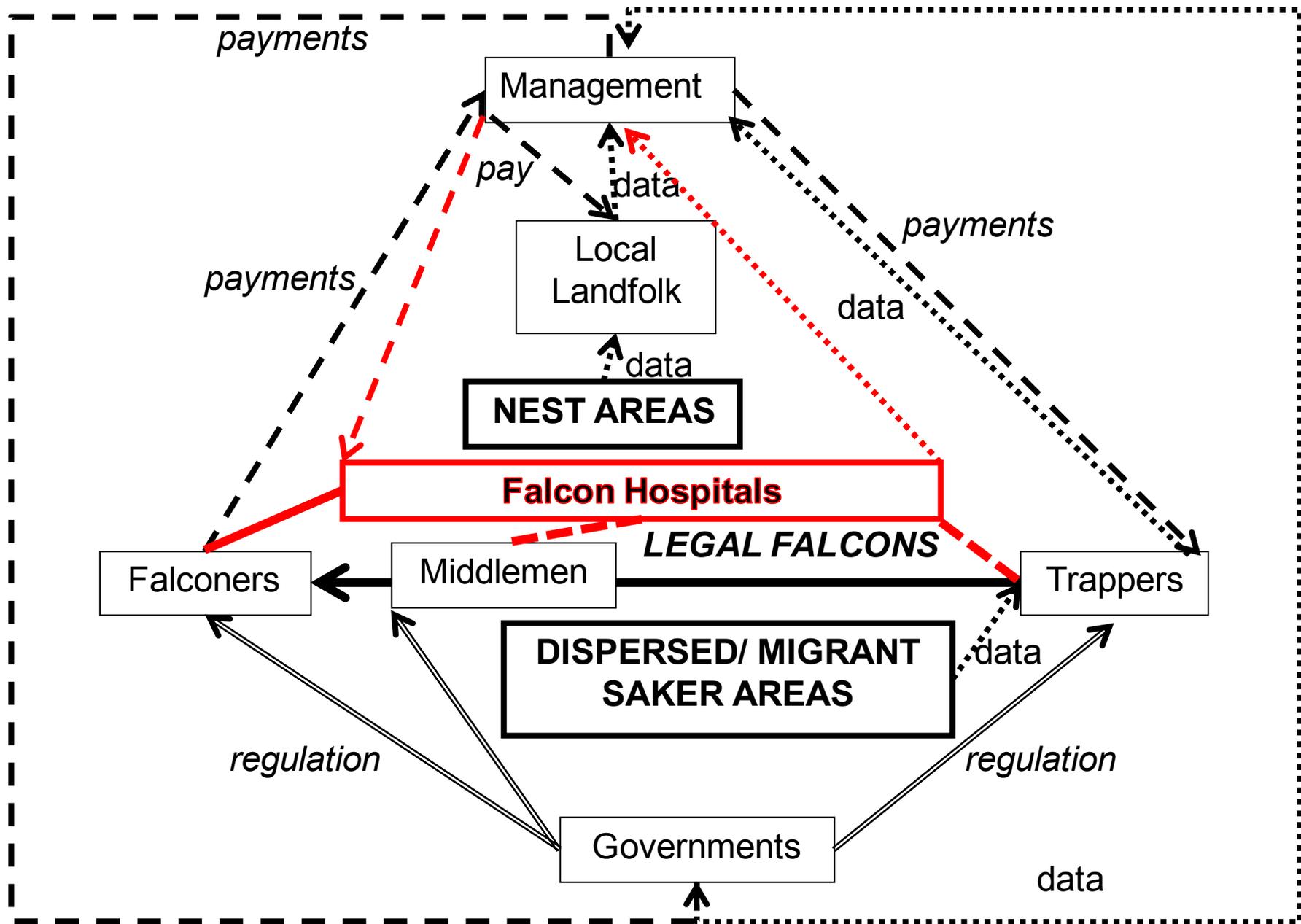
[Do the survey](#)

### See the survey results

Results of the survey will be presented as simple diagrams. The first diagrams from a previous survey done two years ago will be replaced as your information is added.

[Survey results](#)

# to monitor saker populations with CMS & IUCN



# Scope for monitoring from use in Europe too

**Domestic bred raptors for falconry: 10,000 pa**

**Goshawk value by breeding: €750- €1,000**

**Pairs of wild goshawks in Europe: 55,000**

**Young of wild goshawks in Europe: 100,000 pa**

**Demand for falconry: 1-2,000 = €1.5-2 million**

**EU-recognised value: sustainable use of raptors**

**Education (hands-on attracts the young)**

**Research (e.g. breeding, predation, disease)**

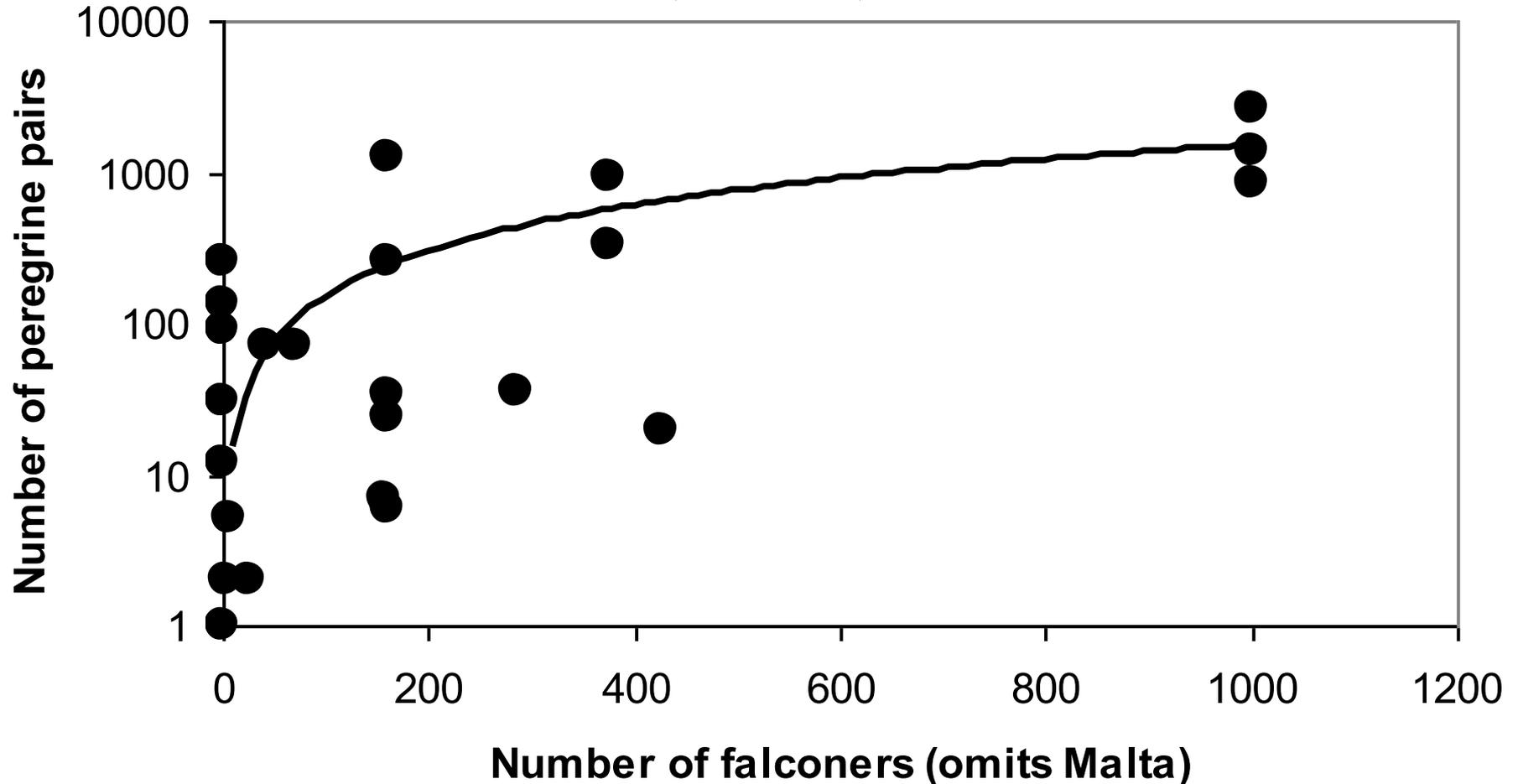
**Management (e.g. release, pest-control)**

**Conserving through Use (what pays, stays!)**

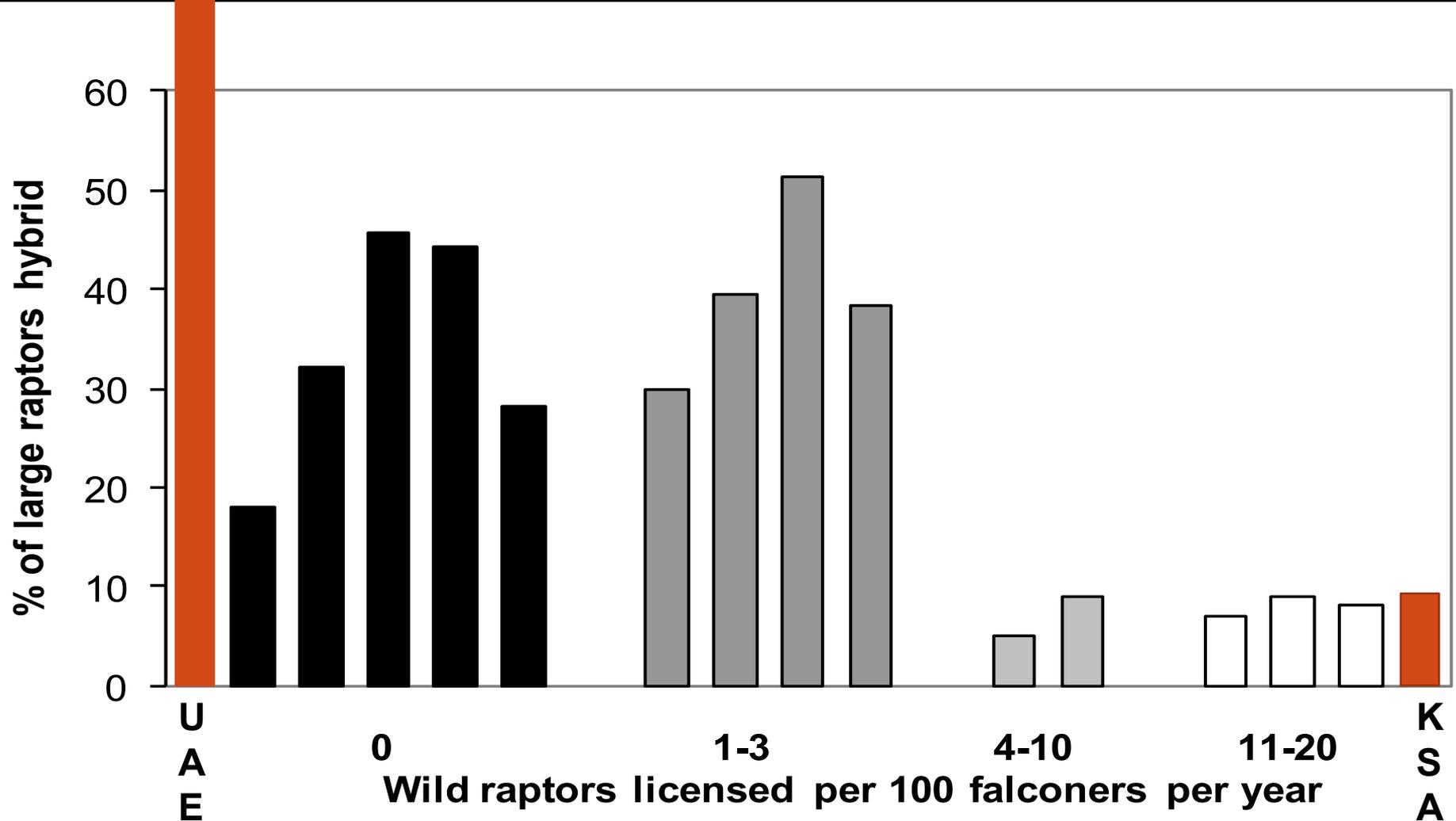
**But concern about wildlife crime & hybrids.**

# BirdLife recorded large Peregrine populations in EU states with high numbers of falconers, giving no evidence of damage to this species.

$R^2 = 0.61$ , d.f. = 22,  $P < 0.001$



Falconers use few hybrids where they have good access to wild raptors (IAF data 2002)



**Conservation value from use of game too!**

A man wearing a light-colored cap, a teal jacket, and khaki pants is kneeling in a grassy field. He is smiling and looking towards the camera. To his right, a black and white dog is sitting on the grass. In the foreground, a falcon is perched on the ground. The background shows a vast, open landscape with rolling hills under a clear sky.

**Falconry is a  
very old form  
of hunting ...**

**Recognised by UNESCO,  
with high conservation  
potential & low impact**

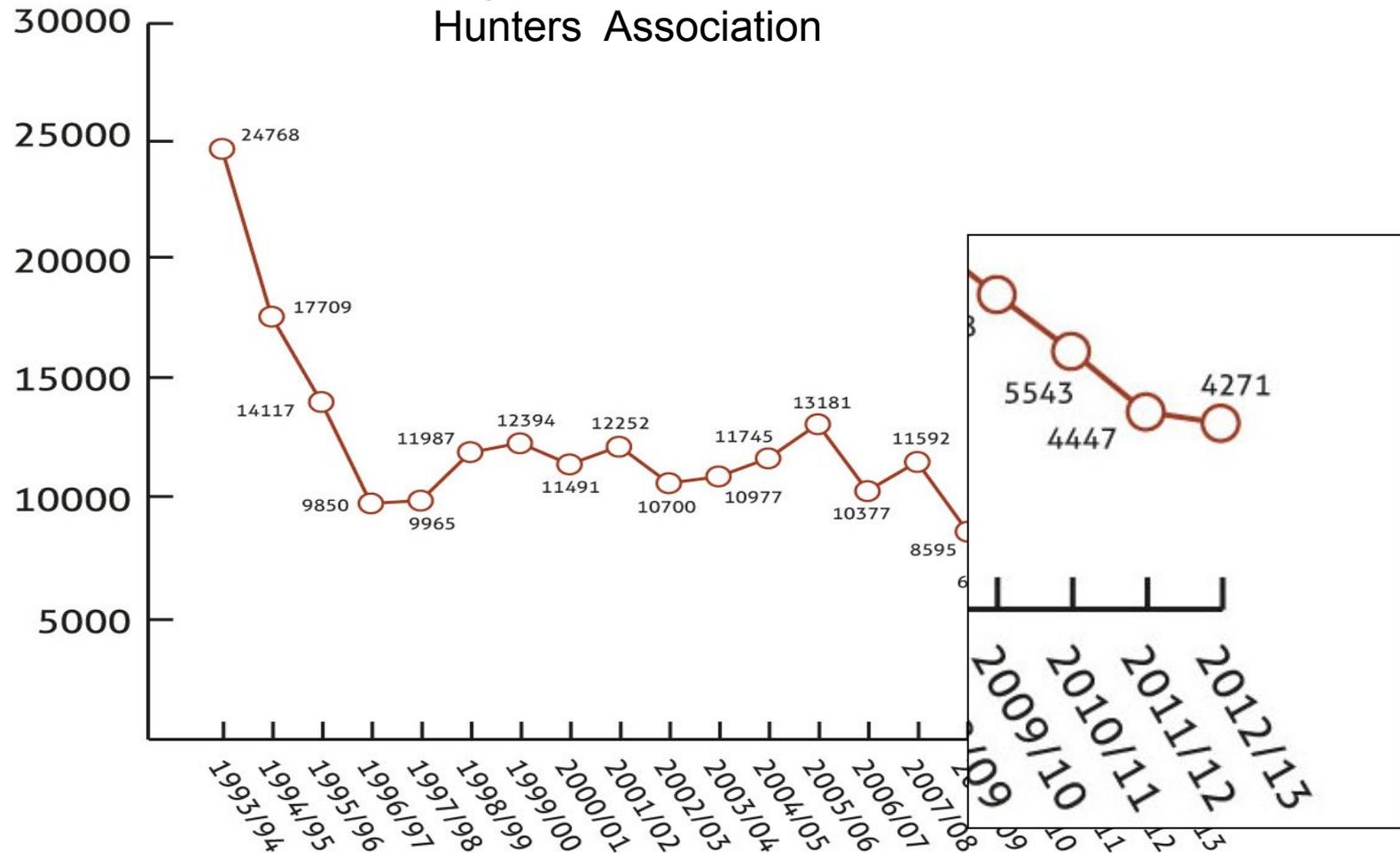
**Grouse-moors are an important biotope,**  
**sustainable by wild resource use alone.**



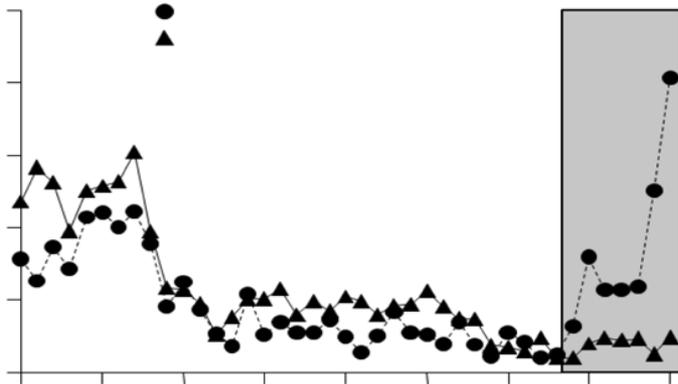
<b>Harvest parameters</b>	<b>Shooting (driven grouse)</b>	<b>Shooting (walking-up)</b>	<b><u>Falconry</u></b>
<b>Grouse/hunter/day</b>	<b>ca. 25</b>	<b>ca. 10</b>	<b><u>e.g. 0.3</u></b>
<b>Total value/grouse killed</b>	<b>est. € 100-200</b>	<b>est. € 27-40</b>	<b><u>e.g. € 325</u></b>

# Grey Partridge needs restoration too, right across Europe - e.g. in Germany:

Source: DJV, Deutscher Jagdverband e.V., German Hunters Association



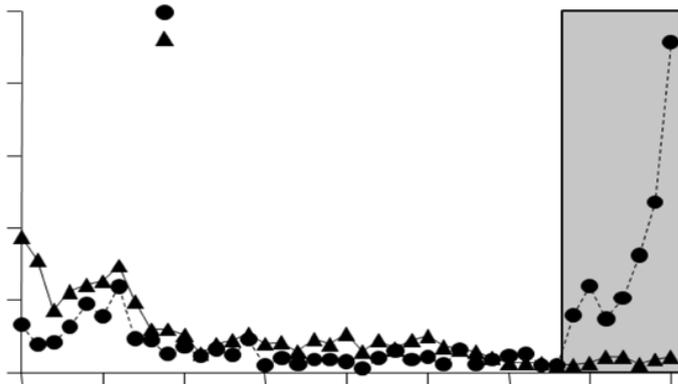
# Restoration in UK guided by Game and Wildlife Conservation Trust (GWCT)



## Restoration of a wild grey partridge shoot:

a major development in the Sussex study, UK

(2012 Ewald J A. et al.)



Measurements 2004 to 2010 for experimental area (circles) vs control (triangles), pairs (top) & post-breeding (below)

**IAF, with GWCT & ESUG, now runs Perdixnet**

# to start bottom-up Pan-European conservation



## European Sustainable Use Group

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[Naturalliance/SYCL](#)

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### Development of our portals

The origin of the ESUG portals was the [TESS project](#), which identified that needs for information of local communities were especially strong in the context of socio-economics, for planning development and managing what are often called ecosystem services. There was much information in English, but often little in local languages. The [naturalliance portal](#), now in 23 languages, was therefore developed for communities of interest at local level, essentials clubs and managers of local land and species.



This page can take you straight to the updated [Naturalliance](#) which went live at the start of July 2015. Have a look at the first topic to discover more about the [System for Community Liaison](#) (SYCL, which includes this site) and to [join the network with your own community site](#) for just €99.

A dedicated team of Country Coordinators translated the three new Naturalliance topics on, 'A system for local communication', 'Restoring nature' and 'Managing alien species' in just 4 weeks, which was a brilliant effort. The community sites are available now with instructions in Bulgarian, English, Estonian, French, Italian, Polish, Russian and Ukrainian, with some Greek and agreements in place for Czech, Lithuanian, Portuguese and Romanian.

A second stage of this work is the System for Community Liaison, which is intended to help any local community to manage its affairs but also be linked for projects on conservation (and in due course health, etc, too). Examples are already on line for [Arne Parish Council](#) and [East Stoke Community](#) in Dorset and a [tourist business](#) at local level, this site at European level and for [Saker Falcon interests](#) at global level.

Portals using these templates are proposed to offer internet support for local conservation projects that engage different countryside interests on:

- [Managing large mammals, especially around human settlements](#)
- [Restoring local micro-habitats for small game and pollinators](#)
- [Community recording and removal of invasive alien species](#)
- [Mapping and restoring local ecosystem services](#)

[Cooperating governments, groups and individuals to plan and support projects in the central column](#) are also very welcome to get in touch.

- [Restoring local micro-habitats for small game and pollinators](#)

## Rewitalizacja siedlisk

Kuropatwa składa podczas lęgu od 10 do 20 jaj. Przy dobrym zaopatrzeniu w naturalne pożywienie, wliczając w to całoroczny dostęp do nasion roślin i do owadów, gdy młode szybko rosną, populacja kuropatwy może się zwiększyć w mgnieniu oka. Mimo to, jako gatunek, który może występować licznie, gniazdujący na ziemi i charakteryzujący się budową najlepiej oddawaną przez słowa "pulchna" i "krągła", kuropatwa stanowi atrakcyjne źródło pożywienia dla wielu drapieżników. W związku z tym ptaki te prosperują najlepiej na terenach z dobrym schronieniem ziemnym przed ssakami w czasie znoszenia i wysiadywania tak dużej ilości jaj. Zaleca się również obecność niewielkiej liczby drzew będących siedziskami dla myszołówów, jastrzębi i krukowatych (patrz: link w Menu dla "Drapieżnictwo"). Tam, gdzie rolnictwo pozostawia niewiele ziaren zbóż po żniwach, inne odpowiednie uprawy (lub dokarmianie) nabierają znaczenia. Zróżnicowanie dzikich roślin jest wysoce pożądane, aby zapewnić nasiona w ciągu roku i wesprzeć owady, niezbędne do karmienia piskląt kuropatw i innych gatunków ptaków polnych.

Wymagania siedliska kuropatwy zwyczajnej różnią się w ciągu roku co odzwierciedlają cykle ich życia. Zapotrzebowanie na pokarm, ochrona przed drapieżnikami i przed złą pogodą różni się podczas gniazdowania, odchowywania młodych i po letnich żniwach. Na każdym etapie rozwoju potrzebne jest odpowiednie środowisko. Zanikanie i niszczenie środowisk na każdym z etapów różni się w zależności od danego kraju i danego obszaru. Zakres odnowy dzikich roślin inny jest dla terenów prywatnych, publicznych, rolnych, w parkach czy na poboczach dróg.

## Środowisko gniazdowania i chowu młodych

Kuropatwy spędzają w gnieździe 5 do 6 tygodni podczas składania i wysiadywania swoich dużych lęgów. Stanowi to potrzebie dodatkowej ochrony przed wykryciem przez ssaki i ptaki szponiaste (które mogą zabić samicę) jak i przed krukowatymi (żywiącymi się jajami), dodatkowo ważny jest dobry drenaż podczas deszczu. Diagram przedstawia podniesioną miedzę lub granicę pola z żywopłotem między polami. Wysokie kępy traw i gęsta roślinność osłaniają gniazdo. Przy braku zarośniętych granic, "banki chrząszczy" - pasy wysokich traw na polach, mogą pomóc uzyskać niezbędną ilość owadów, żywiących się szkodnikami upraw, jak i zapewnić miejsce na gniazda.

Aby środowisko było odpowiednio przystosowane dla lęgu kuropatw, musi oferować im osłonę przed drapieżnikami oraz pożywienie. Wysokie uprawy zapewniają dobre schronienie przed ptakami szponiastymi. Kuropatwy jednak poza nasionami, którymi żywią się cały rok, w swojej diecie



Profil granicy pól ze środowiskiem odpowiednim dla gniazd kuropatwy. (© GWCT)

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# Conclusions:

- Private effort and Payments for Ecosystem Services have large potential for conservation.
- Local managers of farms, forest, hunting, fishing and reserve areas can all contribute.
- Among wild resource beneficiaries, hunters are well-organised and also work well with farmers, civic-groups & local councils to organise projects.
- European Charters for sustainable use are being complemented locally by internet tools to get all interests working together to conserve nature.
- Among bottom-up projects managing ungulates, predators, aliens and habitats, **game research & falconry are starting to restore farm ecosystems**



**Thank you  
for listening**

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**Sustainable Use in Falconry. CEM Sustainable Use & Management of Ecosystems (SUME)  
Moyvalley, Eire, 19 November 2016. SSC/CEESP Sustainable Use and Livelihoods (SULi)**

