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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 heeltetal 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.

# Multilingual Portals in Global-with-Local (Glocal) Communication: - Achievements and Potential. Professor Robert Kenward

Ekhaya

Gwema i-Covid-19

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## Imvelo Yethu



Inethiwekhi [ye-Natural Alliance](#) iphethwe yi-Nhlangano Yomhlaba Yokongiwa kweMvelo (IUCN), ukusiza wena ukuthi uphile kahle. Ukuze uphile kahle, udinga ukuthatha izinqumo ezinhle, wena kanye nomphakathi wakho, mayelana nezinzuzo nezingozi ezidalwa yimvelo. I-IUCN yamukela ulwazi oluvela ezinhlanganweni eziyinkulungwane namakhulu amane (1,400, okuhlanganisa nohulumeni abangamashumi ayisishiyagalolunye (90), kanye nochwepheshe abayizinkulungwane ezingamashumi amabili nane (24,000) ukuze banikeze ulwazi olungcono kakhulu lwezinqumo mayelana nomhlaba.

Siphila emhlabeni othonywe kakhulu ngabantu, kodwa kwakungahlezi kunjalo. Abantu besimanje badabuka eminyakeni engamashumi ezinkulungwane zeminyaka njengamaqenjana amancane abaqoqi-bazingeli. Okhokho bethu babezingela, bedoba futhi baqoqe imikhiqizo yezitshalo ngaphambi kokuba bafunde ukutshala izitshalo nokuthoba izilwane zasendle. Lokhu kwadala izinhlobonhlobo zezinto eziphilayo zethu ngezindlela esingaziqondi ngokugcwele.

Imidwebo yasemigedeni iyakukhombisa ukuthi ukuhlonipha ezinye izilwane bekulokhu kubalulekile. Ukuzingela kwabengela ukwakheka kwezindawo zokuqala-ngqa zokugcina imvelo kanti nabadobi bahlela ukuvuselela imifula. Izinhlangano zokuvikelwa kwezilwane zaqalwa ngabantu ababenzwelo ngezilwane ababehlala nazo.

# Multilingual Portals in Global-with-Local (Glocal) Communication: - Achievements and Potential. Professor Robert Kenward

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## Our nature



The [Naturalliance network](#) is run by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), to help you to live well. To live well, you need to make good decisions, for yourself and in your community, about benefits and risks from the natural world. [IUCN](#) embraces knowledge from 1,400 organisations, including 90 governments, and 24,000 experts to provide the best knowledge for decisions about the natural world. This is the content for the Home page. Replace with content relevant to your site.

We live in a world highly influenced by humans, but that was not always the case. Modern humans evolved for tens of millennia as small groups of hunter-gatherers. Our ancestors hunted, fished and gathered plant products before learning to cultivate plants and tame animals. This formed our species in ways we do not fully understand.

Cave paintings show that respect for other animals has always been important. Hunting created the first nature reserves and anglers organise to restore rivers. Animal protection organisations were started by people who had gained empathy for companion animals.

Nowadays, humans dominate and harm nature's riches. Yet [we all depend on nature](#) for air to breathe, clean water, and clement weather to grow crops. Many of

# Multilingual Portals in Global-with-Local (Glocal) Communication: - Achievements and Potential. Professor Robert Kenward

# Socio-technological Timelines

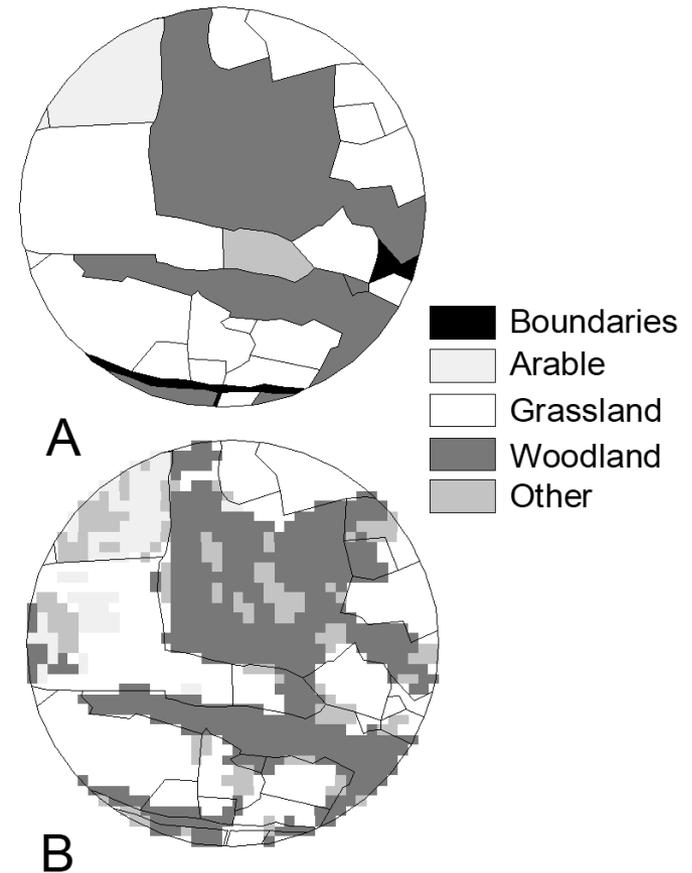
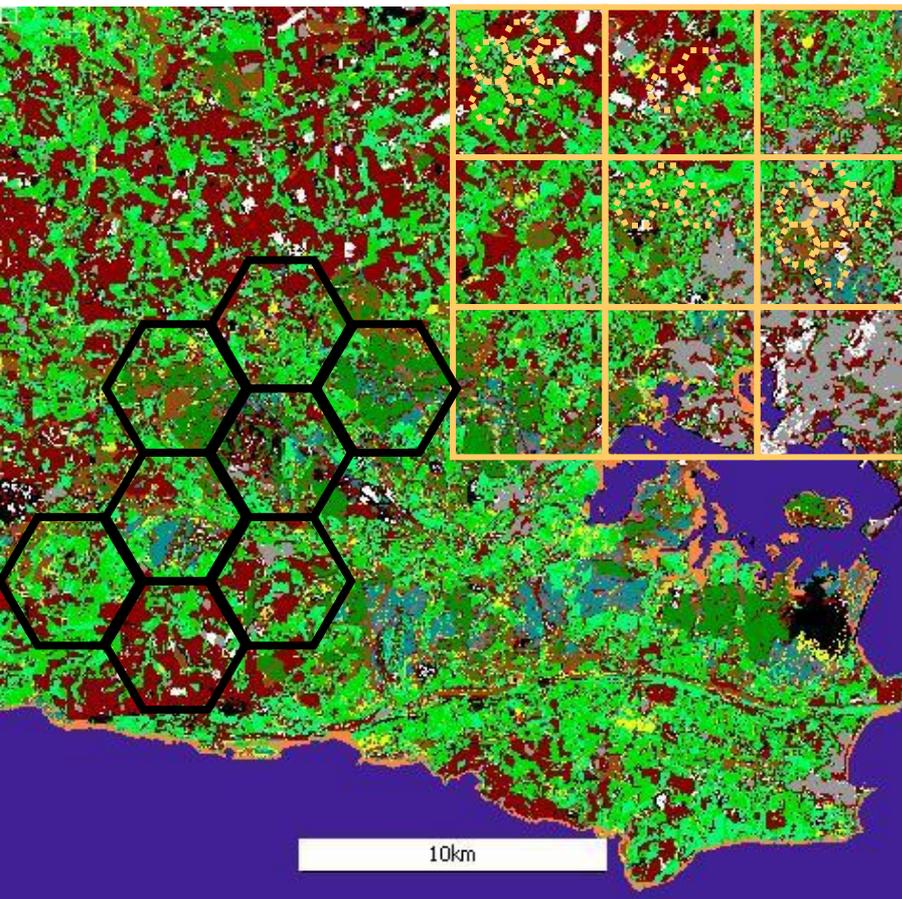
- >80,000 years** Hunter-gathering by families and clans  
(evolution) (with nomadism in strongly seasonal areas?),  
*decisions at local level (mainly consensual?)*
- 8,000 years** Agricultural settlements, towns, states, empires,  
(35 generation) *decisions at multiple levels from top to local,*  
*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.*



# 1990: Landcover Map of Great Britain from forebear to UK Centre for Ecology & Hydrology 25 classes at 25m resolution, from LandSat data:

1. Animal radio-tag data could be used to model their populations.

2. Farm field use could be checked for subsidy payment validation.



# 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: Millennium Assessment

## Ecosystem Services from Land Use

<b>Supporting</b>	Primarily public goods, regulated and public funded. <i>Biodiversity needed?</i>
<b>Regulating</b>	
<b>Provisioning</b>	Extensively private goods, <i>can become livestock and intensive crops that impact biodiversity.</i>
<b>Cultural</b>	Science, education, recreation and use of biodiversity all provide incentives to de-intensify land and restore biodiversity.

# **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?

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>
<b>Field</b> individual	<b><u>! BEEP !</u></b> <b><u>HARRIER NEST AHEAD</u></b>	<i>Satnav diverts harvester for 20 meters.</i>
<b>Garden</b> individual	Is it too soon for the Nymphalid butterflies if I cut the nettles now?	<i>Intelligent GIS on tablet</i>
<b>Farm</b> 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>
<b>Parish</b> 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>
<b>Higher government</b>	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

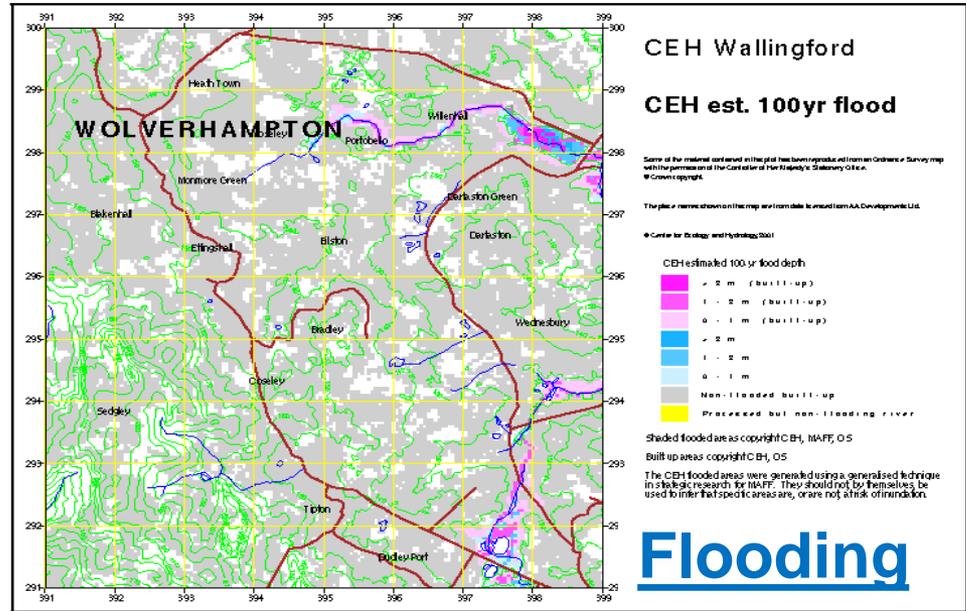
A prototype demonstrator that provided Complex Knowledge to help planners apply environment data and understanding in the planning process.



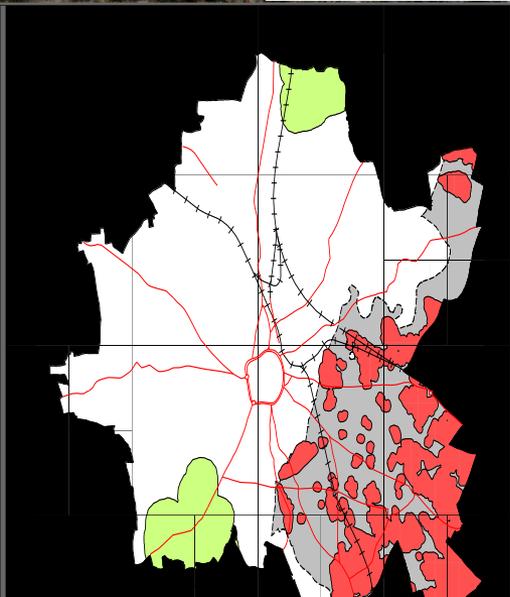
# Some capabilities:



## Managing Waste



## Flooding



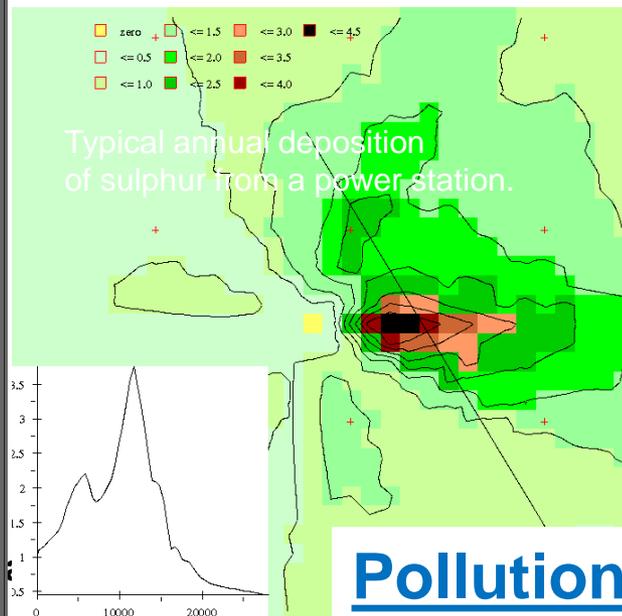
## Subsidence

### UNDERMINING

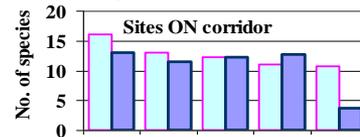
 Exposed coalfield.  
Risk of subsidence  
over former workings.

 Exposed coalfield.  
Areas of potential  
subsidence over  
undocumented workings.

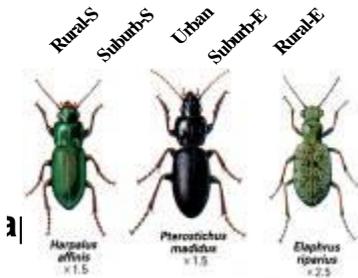
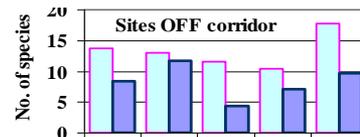
 Possible minor  
subsidence relating to  
modern deep mining.



Specialists Generalists



## Biodiversity



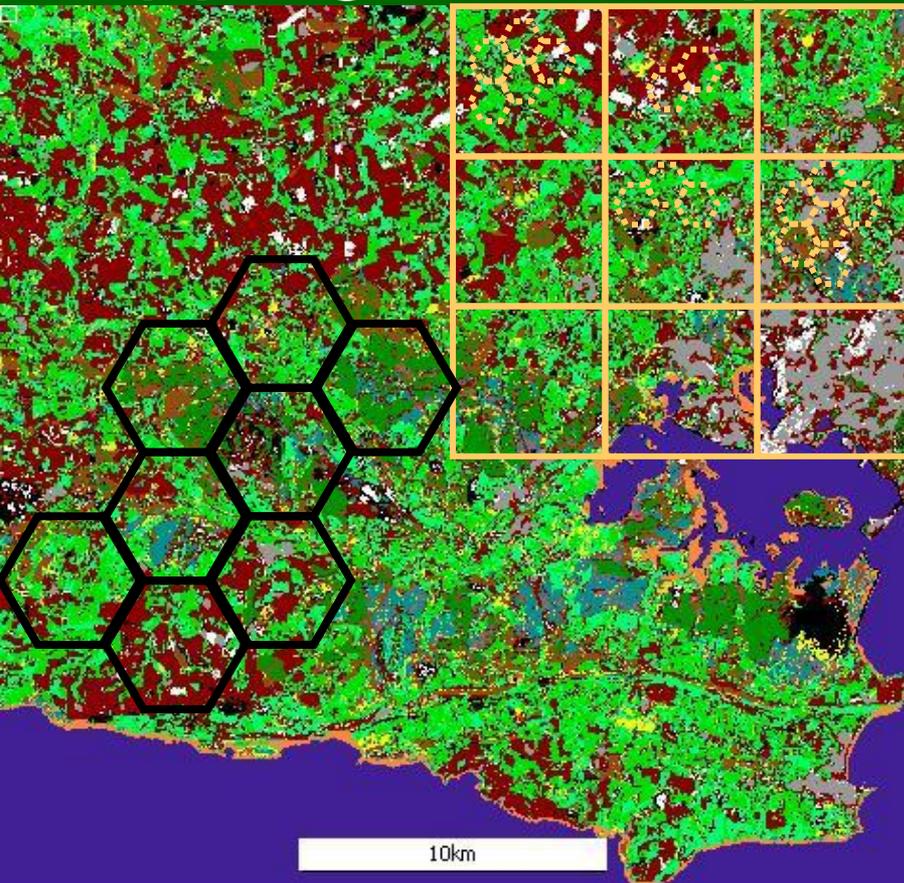
# A design for knowledge exchange between local stakeholders & central policymakers

Decision support for managers of land and species:  
Councils, Farmers, Foresters, Reserve managers,  
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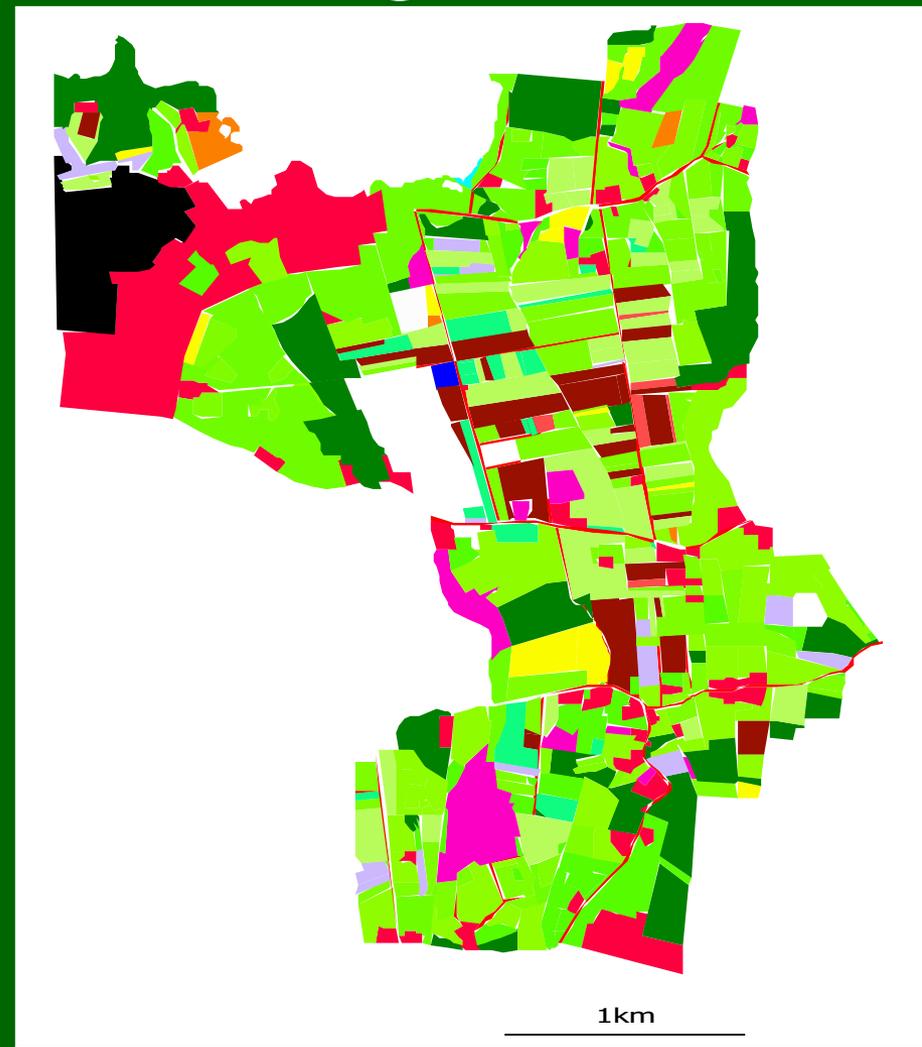
1. What does central policy and planning have?  
Ability to produce complex knowledge tools.
2. What does central policy and planning need?  
Local knowledge and local actions.



# 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 (even if short!)

- **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 7 EU states + Turkey, what engagement and capability exists at local level?

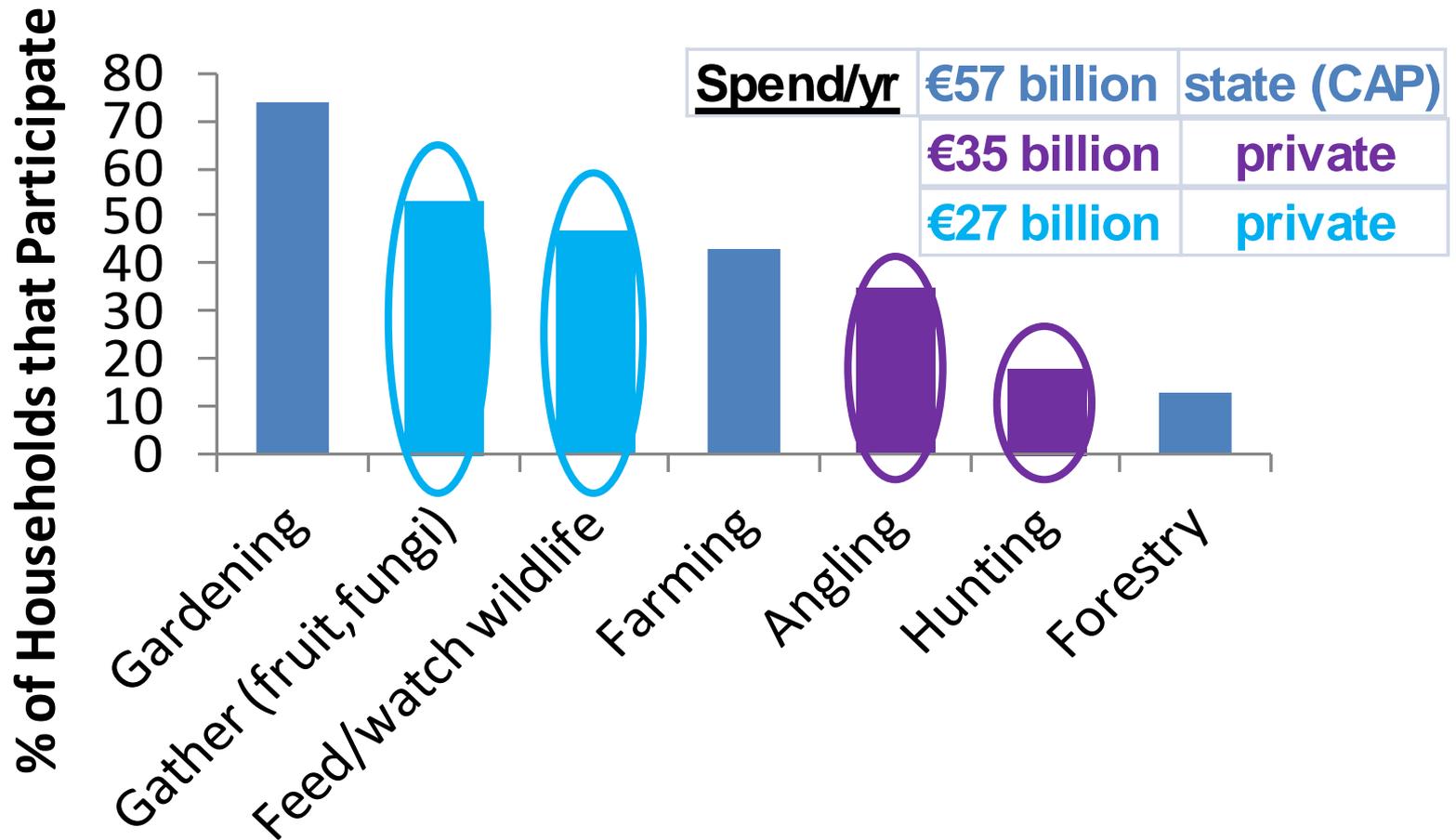
**Not just cultivators!**  
**Have you ever**  
**gathered wild**  
**flowers/fruit/**  
**fungi? have you**  
**fished/hunted?**



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?

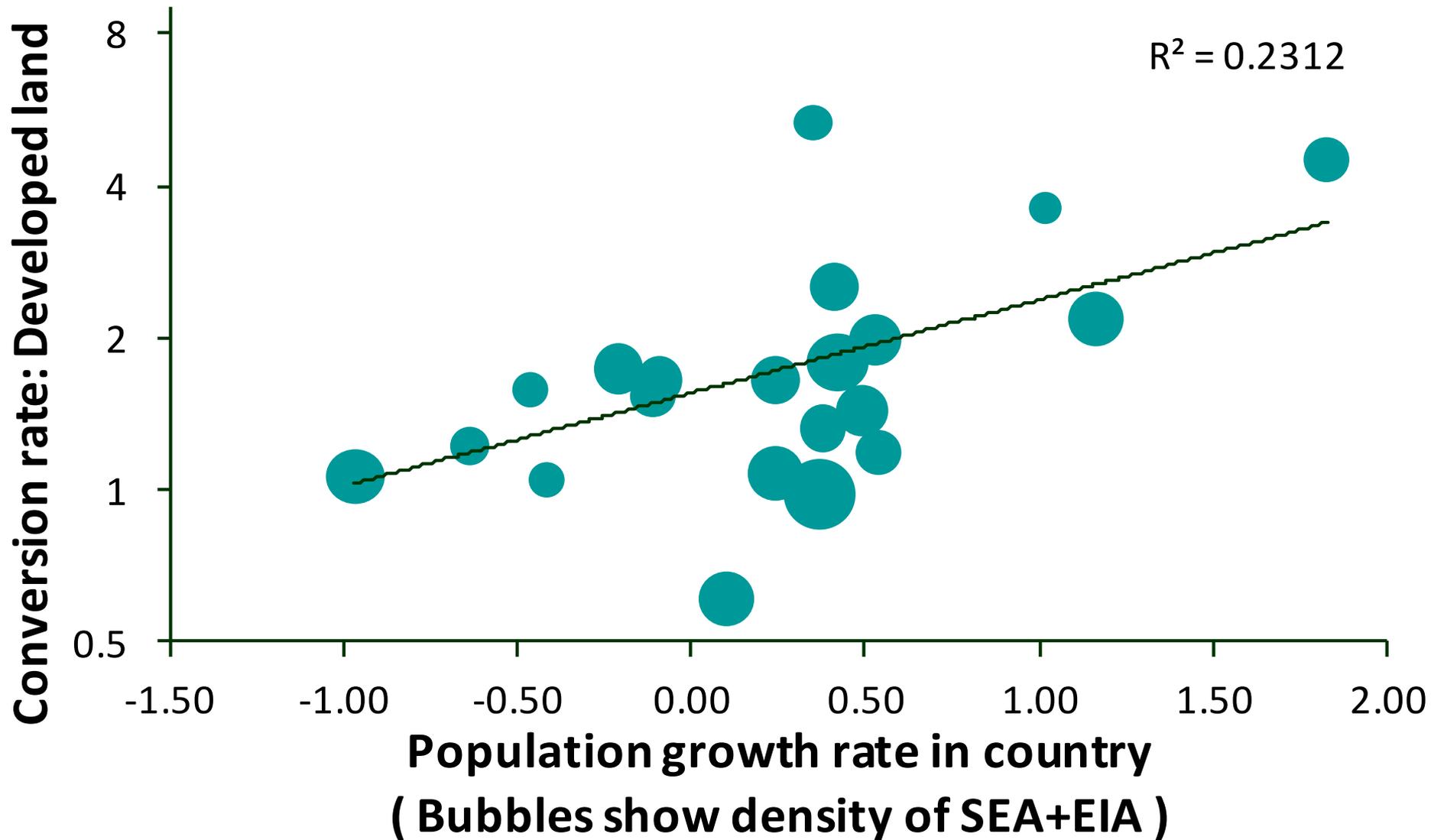


- **Ca 100 million citizens, >€60 billion Private PES p.a.**
- **Scope for conservation from this resource through: Restoring, Mapping & GIS, Nature Ambassadors**

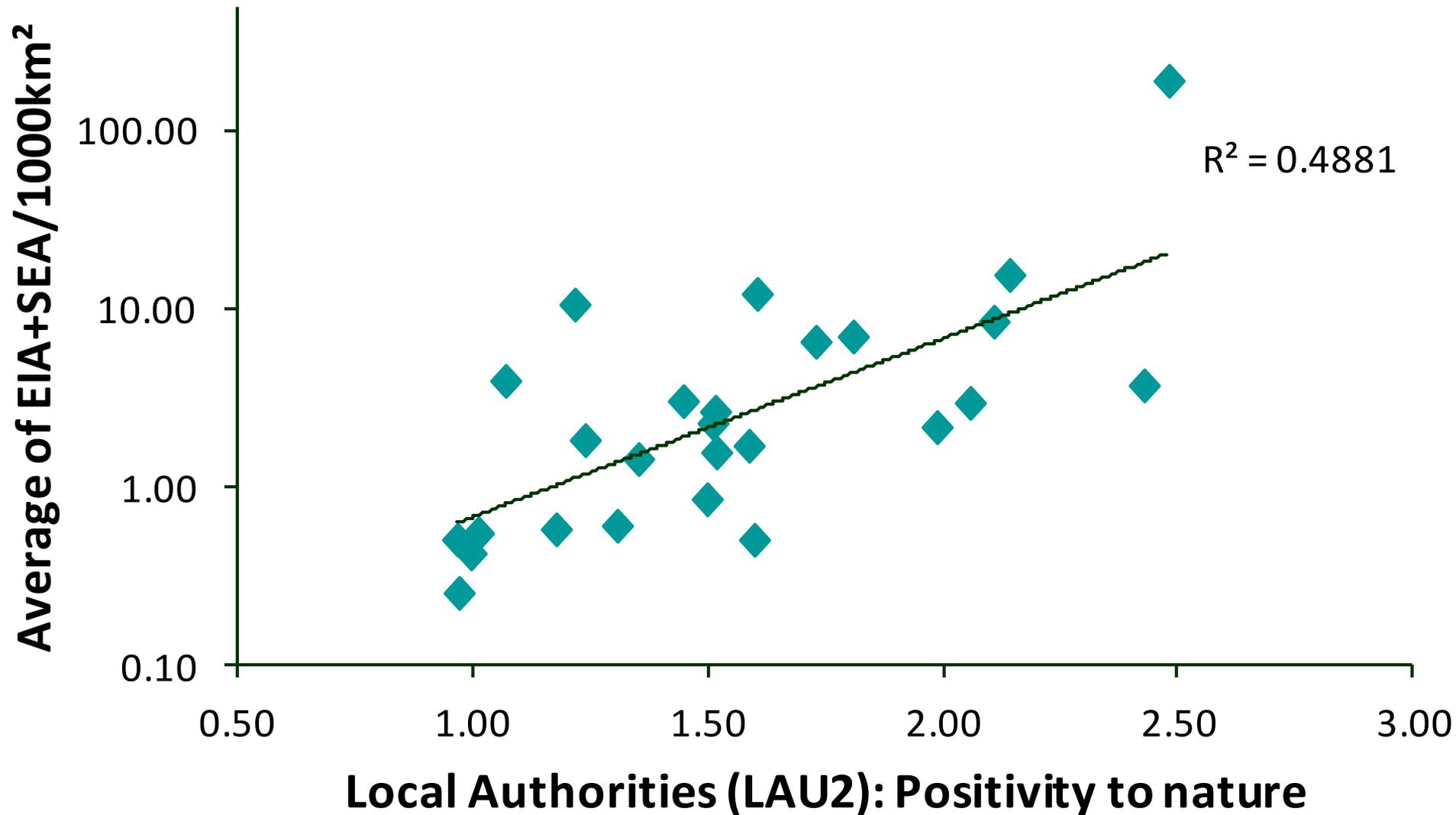
**2008-11: TESS was about making Decisions for the Environment, by governments . . .**

**Europe is losing biodiversity and ability to provide ecosystem services. Formal environmental assessments (Environmental Impact Assessment - EIA - and Strategic EA) give some protection.**

# Conversion to developed land depends on population growth & lack of SEA+EIA

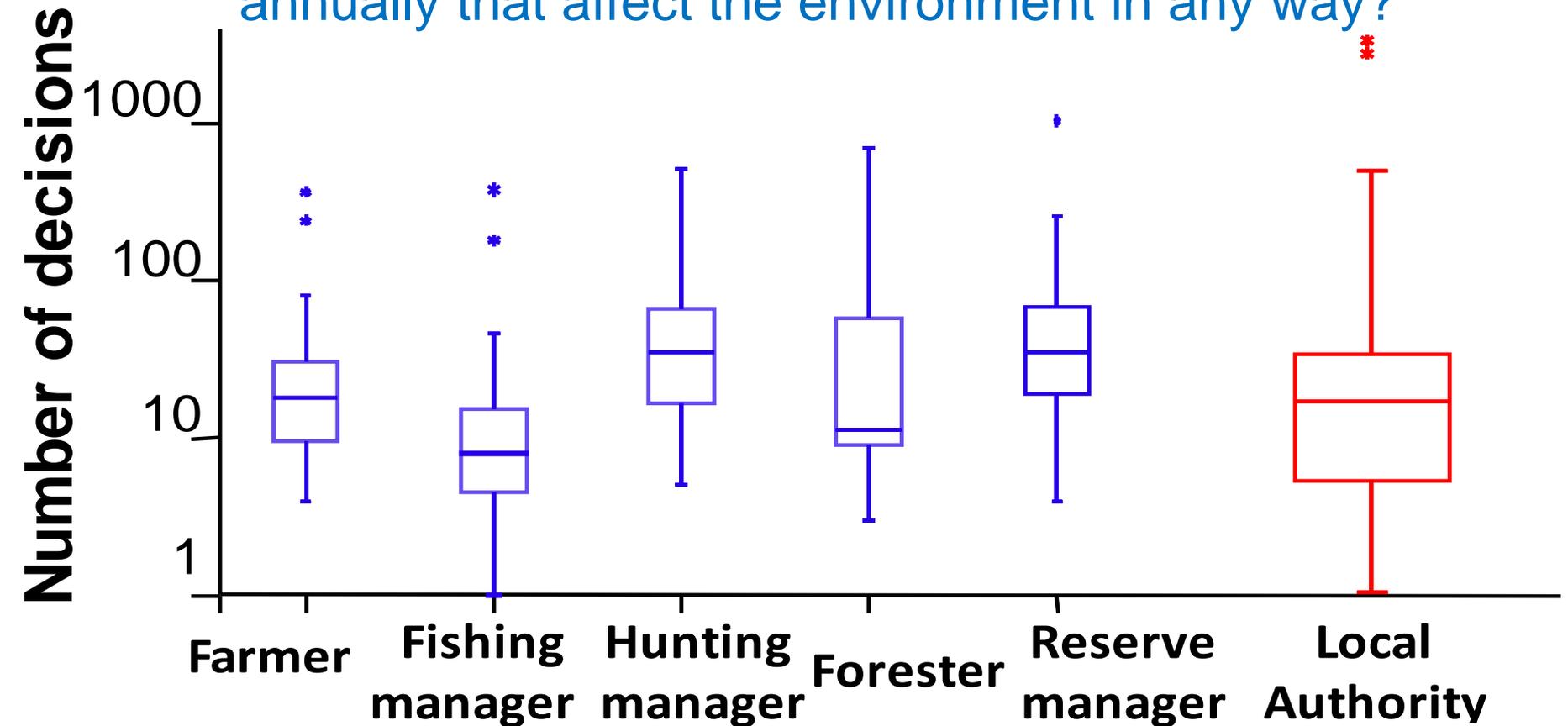


# SEA+EIA density was high where Local Authorities were positive to nature



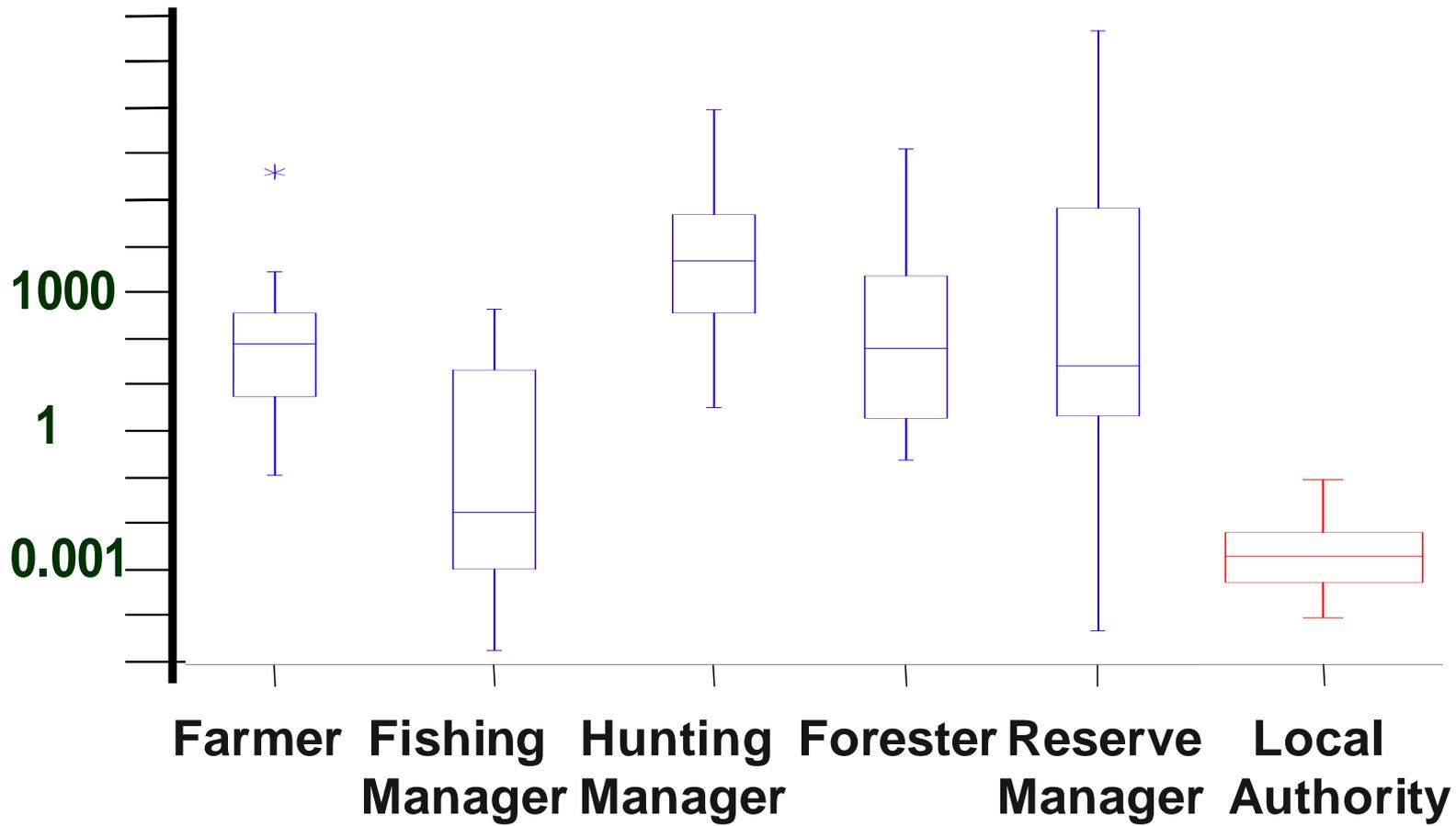
# Making environmental decisions: government, but stakeholders too !

Approximately how many management decisions, on average, do you (or people you represent) make annually that affect the environment in any way?



The decision density, taking account of (a) decision numbers per management unit, (b) area covered by each decision and (c) relative abundance of different management units.

Relative Density of Decisions



There is greater importance of private than state decisions.

# **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 (Environmental Impact Assessment - EIA - and Strategic EA) 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:**

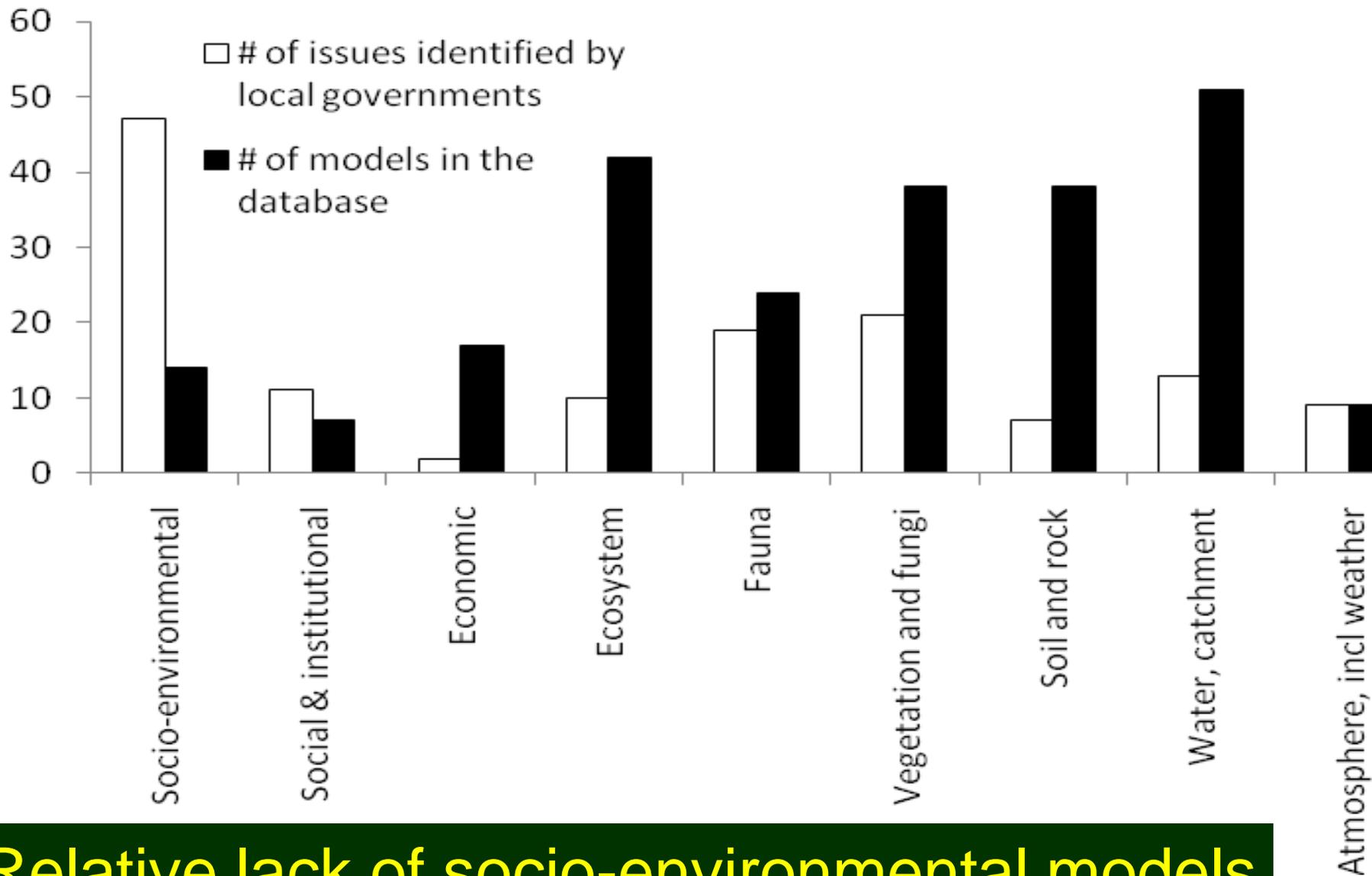
**More detailed maps of species and habitats**

**Forecasting to assist land-use decisions.**



# Making decisions needs predictive models.

## Gap analysis for forecasting showed:



**Relative lack of socio-environmental models**

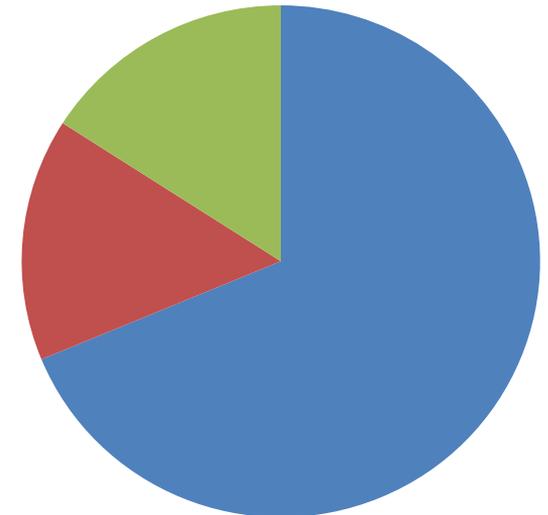
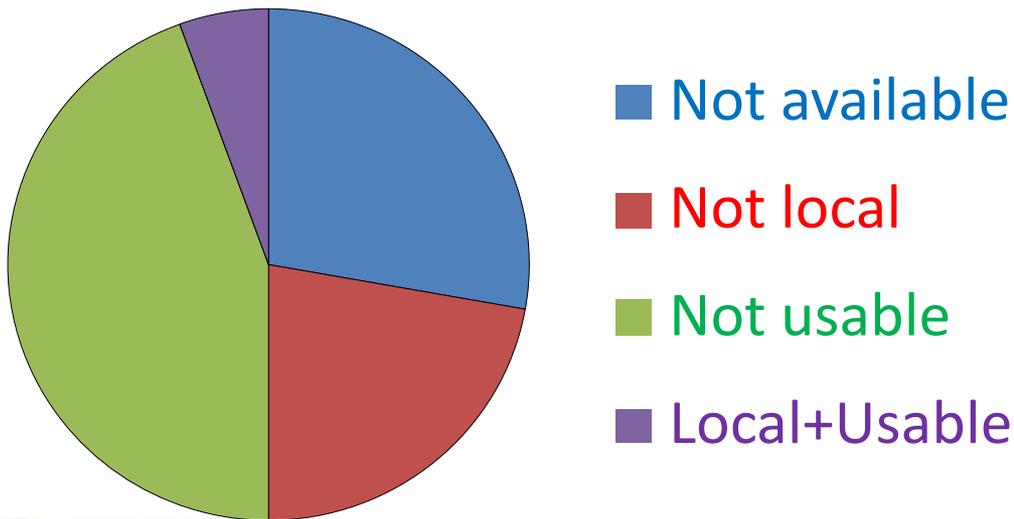
# Applicability of models for non-expert local stakeholders

- **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.



# SUMMARY

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. SEA+EIA density was high & least habitat lost where locals saw benefit & low cost from nature.
4. Land+species managers take decisions (which summate to change the environment) at a density >5 orders of magnitude greater than SEA+EIA.
5. Of *ca* 400 predictive models, *ca* 10 were usable and 4 good for local managers of land+species.
6. Local stakeholders are capable & enthusiastic about recording species and mapping habitats. ??

# 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**

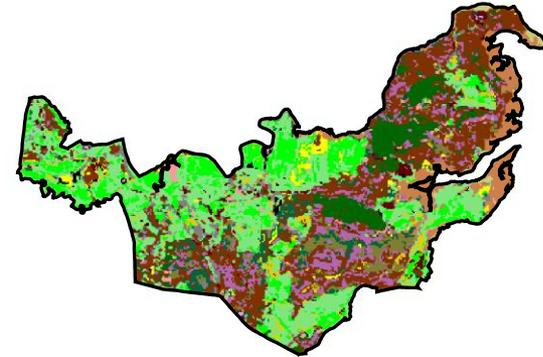
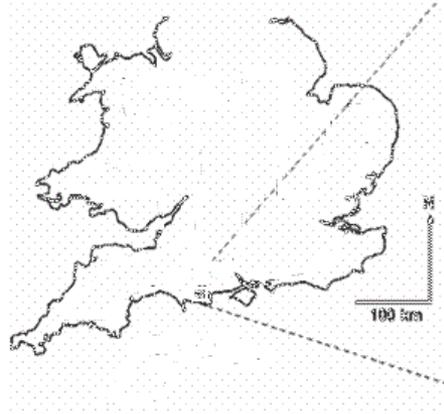
**for models to predict land-use management effects.**



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

## Interest in Deer:

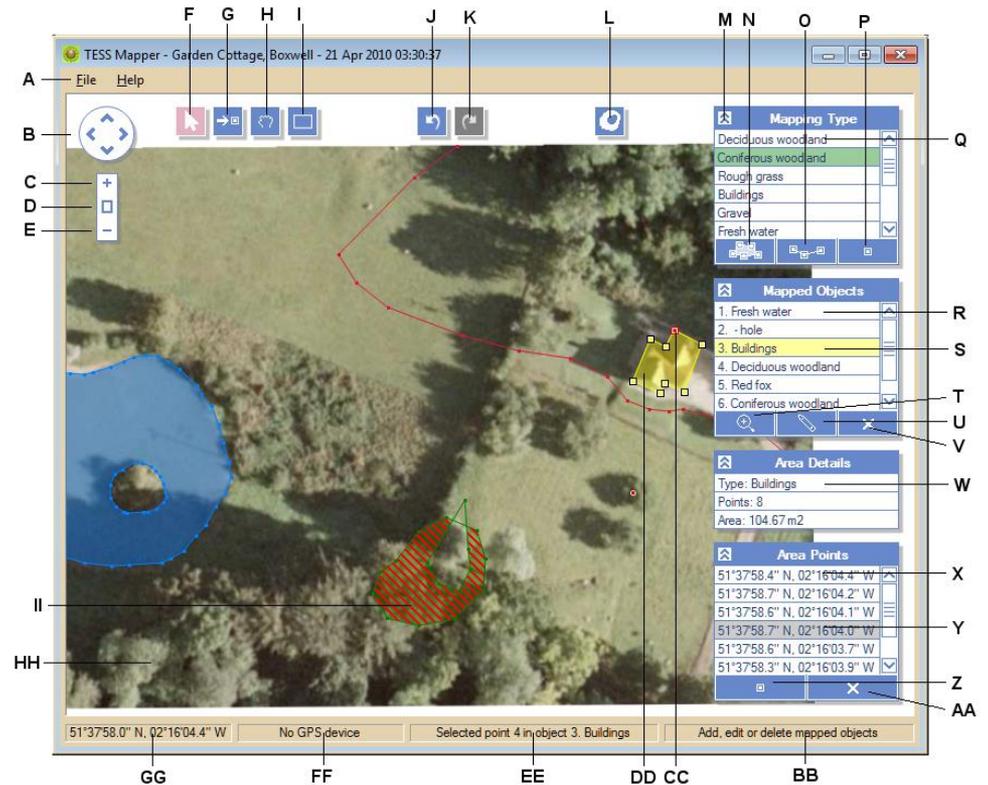
- In gardens
- In forestry
- On farms
- For wildlife habitats



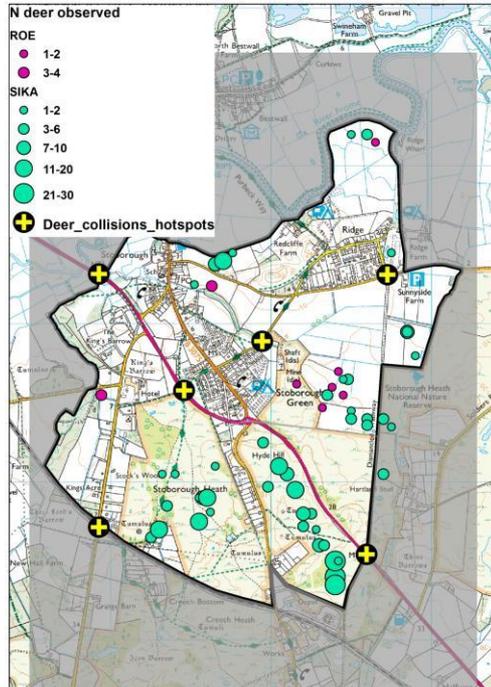
# Could Arne citizens help manage deer by mapping them and their habitats?

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

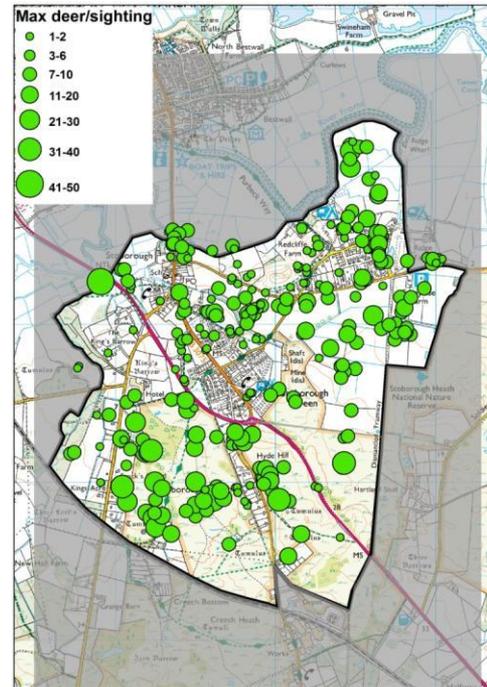
We made it fun, with GPS & drawing over Google maps



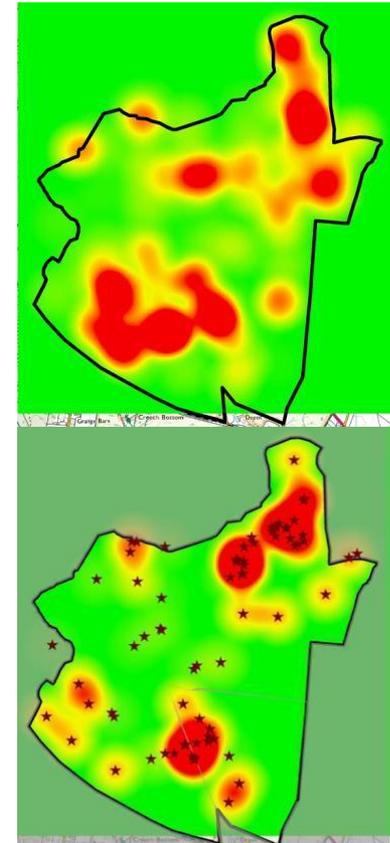
# Arne Parish citizens were good at recording deer sightings & damage

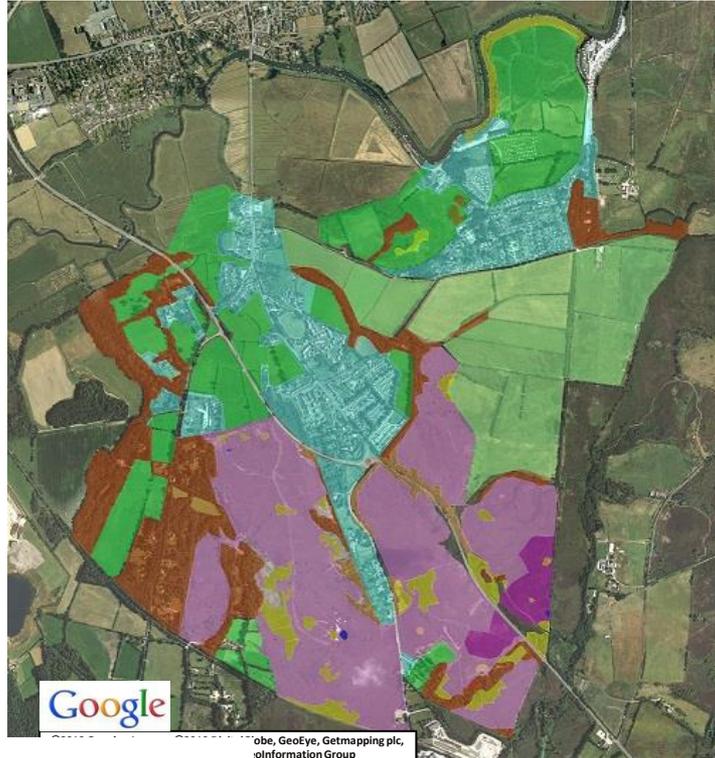


Systematic survey of deer by a post-doctoral biologist.



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.





# 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.

**Naturalliance**

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About Topics Habitats/Species 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.

▶ Find out more about Naturalliance

▶ Explore the Naturalliance topics

Naturalliance supported by

TESS  
Transitional Environmental Support System

Game & Wildlife CONSERVATION TRUST

Anatrack Ltd

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IUCN



## Select your country and language

			
België	Belgique	Беларусь	България
			
Deutschland	Eesti	Εσπαña	Ελλάδα
			
Eire	Italia	Κύπρος	Latvija
			
Magyarország	Nederland	Norge	Österreich
			
Россия	Србија	Slovensko	Slovenija
			
Swizzera	Sverige	Türkiye	Україна

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](http://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

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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:

لنارساله وذلك بتعبئة النموذج والنقر على زر الارسال

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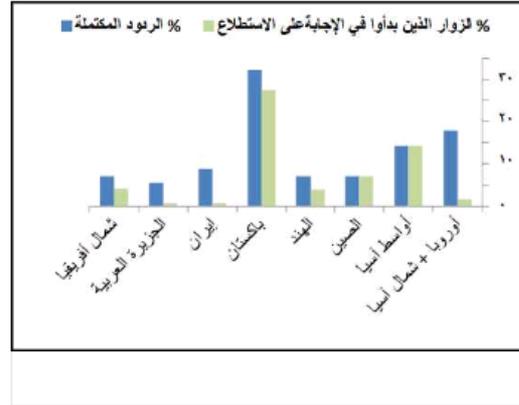
Ready



With  
capability  
for **Right-  
to-Left**  
text,  
and for  
**Language-  
Specific**  
**diagrams,**

**+ Culture-  
Specific**  
**links for**  
survey on  
mobile  
phones.

- الصفحة الرئيسية
- الصفور الحرة البرية
- الهجرة
- الصفور الحرة التي تتمتع بصحة جيدة
- مستشفيات الصقور
- الصفور الحرة المدربة
- رياضة الصيد بالصفور (الصقور)
- نتائج الدراسة الإستقصائية )



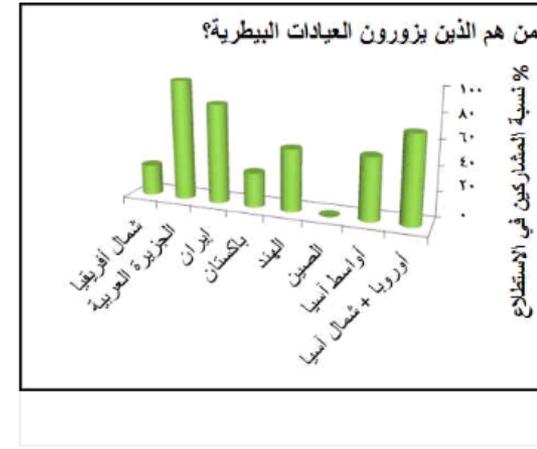
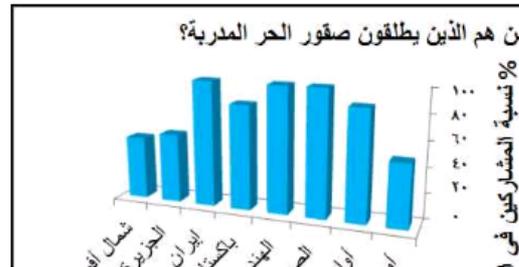
## نتائج الاستطلاع الجديد

شكر 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.

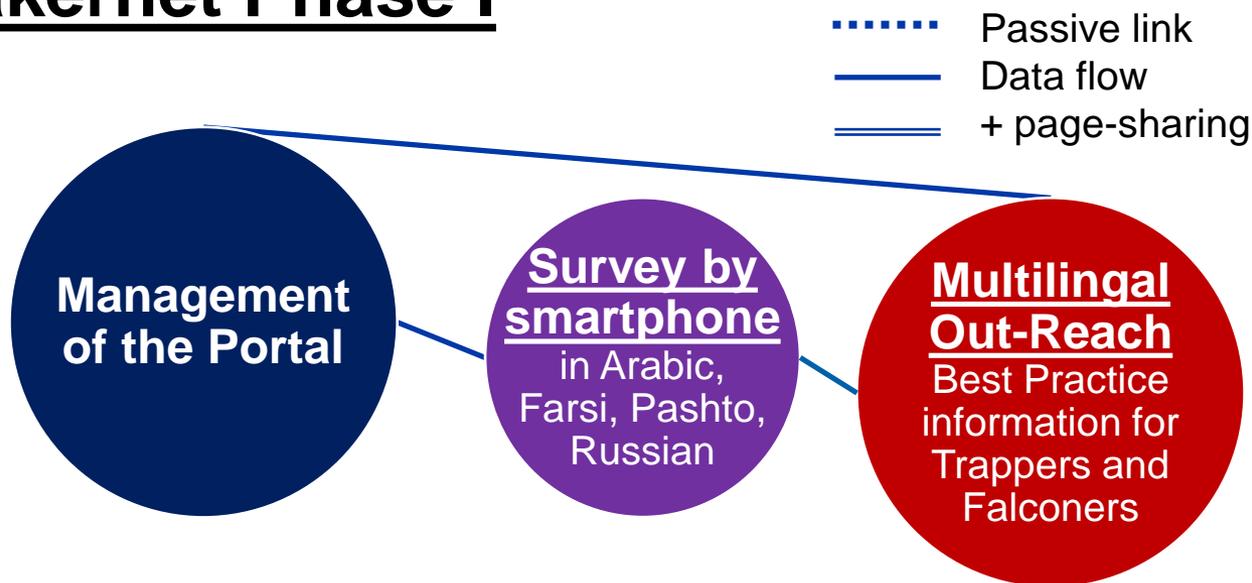
ويوضح الرسم البياني الأول أن معظم مشاركات العام الماضي جاءت من باكستان. فقد شارك معظم الأشخاص الذين زاروا الموقع على شبكة الإنترنت من تلك الدولة في الاستطلاع. ونتيجة لذلك، تم سحب اسمين لفائزين من باكستان بجوائز الاستطلاع، مع ذهب الجائزة الثانية إلى دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة، والجائزة الرابعة إلى 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.



# 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**

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#](https://www.perdixnet.org/en/bqxeplx_yrxcqwp_zrxcqwp/home#)

Home

About

Restoration

Revitalising Habitats

Re-establishing Partridges

Predation on Partridges



**SUME (Sustainable Use and Management of Ecosystems) for West Cape, 24 June 2023**

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. Prädationskontrolle
  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”);

with help from

Game & Wildlife CONSERVATION TRUST

IUCN

# Perdix-UK

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- Launching
- Survey
- Mapping
- Habitat
- Predation
- Re-establishment
- Register
- Nature Actions**

## 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

To enlarge any image on this site, just click on it, and use ← to return to whole page. Clicking on links will open them in a new window so that you can easily return to the same place on this site.

Some links may be to downloads which open in this window. After reading or saving them you can again use ← to return to page with the link.

If you have trouble seeing downloaded documents, hold down Ctrl and press J

Alternatively, at the top right of your browser, for:

Explorer:  
click the cog, then 'Downloads'

Chrome:  
click the ≡, then 'Downloads'

Firefox:  
click the ↓ arrow

### News

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

[Read more](#)



# Tanglewood Farm Bed & Breakfast

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- [About](#)
- [Contact Us](#)
- [Register](#)

- [Calendar](#)
- [News](#)
- [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

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).





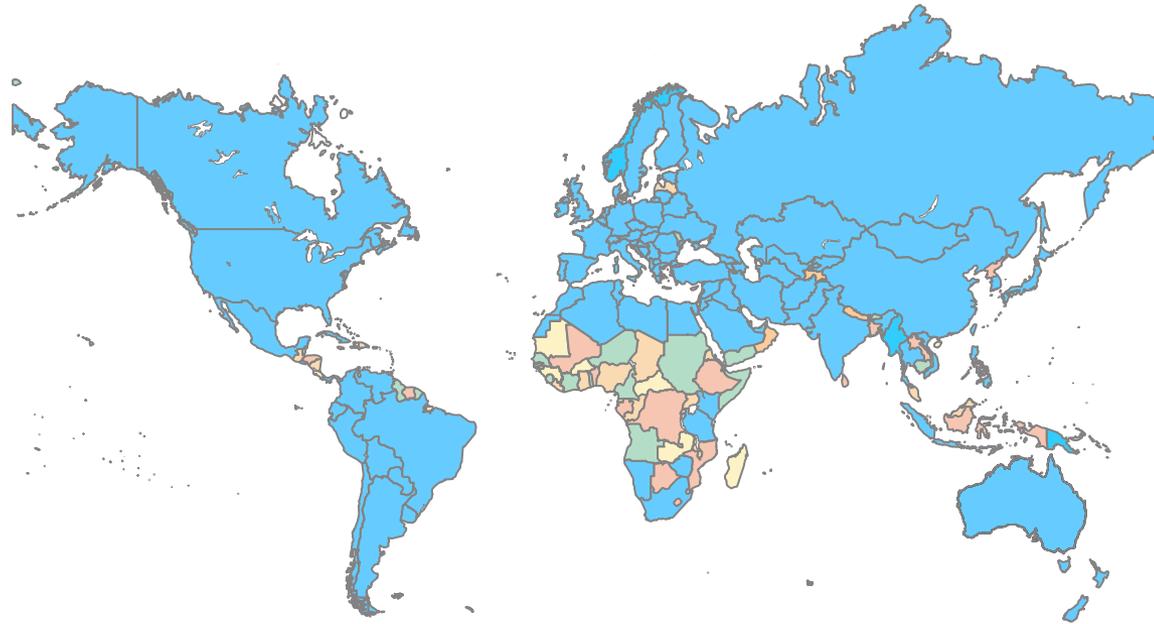
# A global-with-local Naturalliance

Global-with-local multilingual networks have been the preserve of rich corporates (the 'FANGS'). Facebook & Twitter enable social networking **within** cultures, but our networks also work to rapidly converge concepts and facts **across** cultures, which can otherwise take years - **which we don't have for climate change!**)

Thanks to Piet Wit, Steve Edwards & Angela Andrade, CEM recognised potential of glocal networking. Content of Naturalliance has **credibility of authorship by IUCN.**

Support from International Association for Falconry and Conservation of Birds of Prey (IAF), as a well-organised stakeholder with UNESCO approval, is now recognised by a **Memorandum of Understanding** with IUCN.

# Countries in which clubs are members of the International Association for Falconry and Conservation of Birds of Prey



**IAF is an IUCN Member since 1996, and a good partner for Global with Local networking by volunteers worldwide.**





**2019: 27-language [www.naturalliance.org](http://www.naturalliance.org) launched.**

## Our Mission

Naturalliance is for guiding people to restore and sustain the riches and services of nature wherever they live.

[Read these pages to understand why this is important or click here for information on where you live \(English\)](#)

## Earth's ecosystems and their resources.

Imagine the earth as a soccer ball held between your outstretched hands. The ecosphere, or layer which supports life above and below ground or water, is less than the thickness of a fingernail! That fragile ecosphere contains a beautiful mosaic of systems, composed of plants, animals and other organisms, with the ground, water and air that support them. We are a part of these ecosystems, which include forests, mountains, grasslands, deserts, lakes, rivers and seas. We depend on the health and resources of the earth's ecosystems to sustain us.

[Home](#)[About](#)[Use of Ecosystems](#)[Protect and Sustain](#)[Adapt to Change](#)[Natural Governance](#)[Some Solutions](#)

# Now in 43 languages, a forum on each satellite helps organise the network to attract and inform and for local survey worldwide.



Naturalliance-HI

नियम और शर्तें गोपनीयता नीति

घर

हमें संपर्क करें

Search



## हमारी प्रकृति



हम ऐसी पृथ्वी पर रहते हैं जो मनुष्यों से अत्यधिक प्रभावित है, लेकिन ऐसा हमेशा नहीं था। आधुनिक मानव सहस्राब्दियों से शिकारियों के छोटे समूह के रूप से विकसित हुए हैं। हमारे पूर्वज पौधों और पालतू जानवरों की खेती सीखने से पहले शिकार, मछली पालन और पादप उत्पादों को इकट्ठा करते थे। इससे हमारी प्रजाति का इस प्रकार रूप बदला जिसे हमने बस अभी समझना शुरू किया है।

गुफा चित्रों से पता चलता है कि अन्य जानवरों के लिए सम्मान हमेशा महत्वपूर्ण रहा है। शिकार की वजह से सबसे पहले प्राकृतिक संरक्षण के स्थान बनें और मछुआरों ने नदियों की पुनःस्थापना के लिए संगठन बनाएं। हमारे सबसे पहले पशु संरक्षण संगठन उन लोगों द्वारा शुरू किए गए थे जिन्होंने साथी-जानवरों के लिए सहानुभूति उत्पन्न की थी।

आजकल, मनुष्य प्रकृति पर हावी ही नहीं होते बल्कि उसे अक्सर नुकसान भी पहुंचाते हैं। फिर भी हम सांस लेने की हवा, साफ़ पानी और फसल उगाने के सौम्य मौसम के लिए प्रकृति पर निर्भर हैं। हम में से कई प्रकृति में मनोरंजन के माध्यम से स्वस्थ रहते हैं। हम सभी को प्रकृति को अच्छी तरह से प्रबंधित करने के तरीके सीखने चाहिए। यदि आप जंगली खाद्य पदार्थों का आनंद लेते हैं या सिर्फ वन्यजीवों को देखना पसंद करते हैं, तो आप भी उन संसाधनों को संरक्षित करने में मदद कर सकते हैं।

वन्यजीवों के शिकारी और चौकीदार हमेशा सहयोग नहीं करते हैं, लेकिन यह आवश्यक है। इस तरह के संघर्ष हमारा ध्यान जलवायु परिवर्तन प्रकार के खतरों से हटाते हैं जो सभी को प्रभावित करते हैं। नवीकरणीय संसाधनों का उपयोग करना कृषि उपज के उपयोग से अलग नहीं है, लेकिन प्रकृति के संरक्षण के लिए बेहतर है। इसलिए, २००४ में, यूरोप में सरकार, शिकार और पक्षी निरीक्षण के प्रतिनिधियों के बीच सहयोग करने के लिए एक समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए थे। ये समूह हमारे प्राकृतिक संरक्षण के अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संघ के १३०० संगठनों में प्रमुख हैं, जो संयुक्त राष्ट्र में प्रकृति संरक्षण को प्रस्तुत करता है। हम इस नेटवर्क को उन सभी लोगों द्वारा संरक्षण को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए चला रहे हैं जो वन्यजीव संसाधनों से लाभान्वित होते हैं।

**Building conservation networks also builds interpersonal relationships with likeminded people, which encourages long term engagement with projects. Here Naturalliance launched in Croatia and a satellite in Spanish was planned in Peru.**



# 2022 – it all changed.

**IPBES:** increased sustainability/efficiency in use of wild species could improve achievement for 11 of the 17 SDGs by 40-80%, if billions of local people are helped with adaptive management and flexible governance.

**UKCEH** ePlanner uses predictive modelling to show farmers the best sites for habitat restoration.

**IUCN** encourages Nature-based Solutions, even ways to protect, to treat local people as solutions not problems.

**GWCT** forms farmers into clusters and catchment groups for landscape-scale actions by practitioners.

**TERO and ESUG** submit PRO-COAST bid to EU to find motivations, & scale up support, for conserving through use of ecosystem services on coasts of 9 states.

# **Integrated Transactional Environmental Management**

**TESS-based networking** brings together young & old, scientist & practitioner, as volunteers in socio-technology that must remain strong in the civic sector to ensure open operation and information unhindered by commercial/political constraints. Glocal = Top-Down with Bottom-Up.

**In 2023, IUCN, IAF, UKCEH, ESUG & GWCT** came together and agreed a tool to serve land and species managers in IPLCs, and co-working consultancies/NGOs, in local language. We propose to optimise ILK data, with appropriate safeguards, for input to software already used by participating national governments, who will also be asked to propose local use-cases supported by suitable background map layers.

**PRO-COAST**, after delay for a year, is to be funded





**Thank you  
for listening**

[www.naturalliance.eu](http://www.naturalliance.eu)    [www.sakernet.org](http://www.sakernet.org)

[www.perdixnet.org](http://www.perdixnet.org)    [www.naturalliance.org](http://www.naturalliance.org)



SUME (Sustainable Use and Management of Ecosystems) for West Cape, 24 June 2023