

Strategy	Summary of Strategy	Example	Positive	Negative	Rank
<b>Total Protection</b>  (IN SITU- original place developed)	A traditional strategy where rare species are guarded inside fenced reserves, cut off from local people. Fenced species provide material for scientific research. No longer a common strategy since new approaches were made in 1980s.	The YUS conservation area (2009) is a protected site in Papa New Guinea. It is a 750km <sup>2</sup> reserve, protecting from coral reefs to mountainous species. Crucial for endangered endemic Matschie's tree-kangaroo. Villagers are committed to prohibiting hunting, logging and mining within the area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides scientific research.</li> <li>• Limits anthropogenic threats to biodiversity within fence.</li> <li>• Common in the 1960s → worked then.</li> <li>• Money not involved</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conflict between conserving and removing biodiversity from locals.</li> <li>• Unrealistic today when land is of high value and competed for</li> <li>• Does not acknowledge cultural/economic values of biodiversity.</li> </ul>	5
<b>Biosphere Reserves</b>  (IN SITU- original place developed)	A specially designed reserve with open corridors favouring the migration of species. Migration due to future threats (global warming). A large reserve is used with human settlements dotted within and around the area.	The Southwest Nova Biosphere Reserve in Canada conserves over one million hectares of land within the boreal needle leaf forest. Provides medicinal resources and trade where 99500 live within the transition zone. Species involve ribbon snake, Blandings turtle and flying squirrels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Acknowledges future threats such as climate change.</li> <li>• Large area for biodiversity to thrive alongside humans.</li> <li>• Attention paid to design and distribution</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conflict over conservation priorities, should it only hotspots?</li> <li>• To get value for money, reserves should be in developing countries as costs are lower. Economic influence.</li> <li>• Large amount of land needed.</li> </ul>	3
<b>Restoration</b>  (IN SITU- original place developed)	Perhaps the most difficult conservation project, involving challenges such as river restoration. This strategy involves transforming an ecosystem back to its original state, removing all human influences of destruction.	The 2020 Challenge for Scotland's Biodiversity project will restore the hydrological integrity of degraded peatlands and coastal dunes, native woodlands destroyed though grazing and burning and will restore woodland flora as invasive species (Japanese knotweed) are dominant.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Returns habitats in the state they naturally belong.</li> <li>• Clears all traces of anthropogenic pollution and destruction.</li> <li>• Offers jobs to locals.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Incredibly costly → land needs to be purchased so has to attract local funding by offering benefits such as recreation.</li> <li>• If land is polluted, such as quarries, more money is needed to clear sites and reconstruct what it was.</li> </ul>	1
<b>Conservation</b>  (EX SITU- establish population away from natural habitat)	These schemes involve captive breeding with release schemes and biodiversity banks, such as seed/gene banks in zoos and botanic gardens. This increases endangered populations and re-establishes almost extinct species.	Chester Zoo (UK) runs numerous breeding programs. The African Painted Dog is an endangered species and, having arrived at Chester Zoo in 2011, are settled to the enclosure. They are often hunted in Africa as are blamed for eating livestock. Competition with domestic dogs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Zoos can gain funding from ticket sales, encouraging recreation.</li> <li>• Captive stocks (panda) can educate on hotspots, endemic and endangered species.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Releasing endangered species back into the environment is problematic.</li> <li>• Economic gain as zoos can provide profits.</li> <li>• Takes populations away from their natural habitats to areas they are not adapted to.</li> </ul>	2