

# Method overview

National responsibilities  
and conservation priorities

Dirk S. Schmeller (WP 4)



## What for?

- 27 countries
- 27 national „collection“ centers
- Hundreds of regional organisations, governmental, NGOs, scientific etc.



But only ONE  
international  
instance in  
Europe

No general tool for control and budgeting

## National responsibilities

### Definition

- ▶ Responsibility of a country for a species that occurs within its borders
- ▶ Responsibility is derived from the importance of a reference area for the global survival of a species

The concept of national responsibility bases on the fact that different parts of a species' range make different contributions to its overall viability (e.g., Hanski & Woiwod 1993; Hanski et al. 1996; Hanski 2001)  
For example, areas with a highly abundant species usually are small and rare, which results in parts of a species distribution range being more important for the global survival of a species than others (Rodriguez 2002).

## Distribution *Rana temporaria*



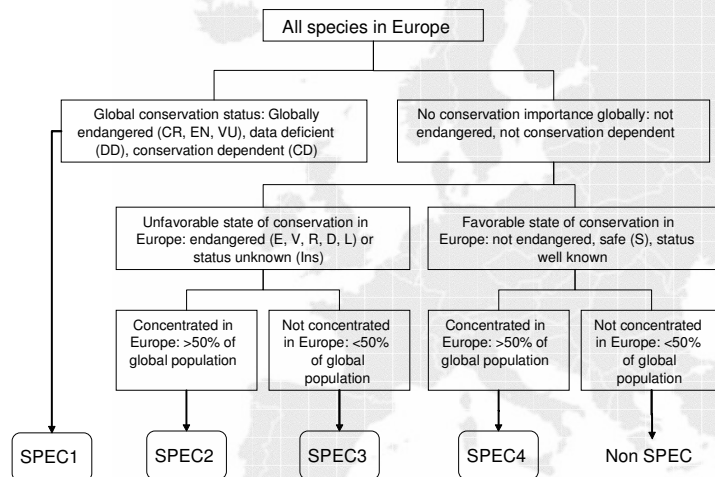
## Distribution *Rana perezi*



## National responsibilities

- Some of the criteria used for the determination of international importance are:
  - fragmentation index,
  - population decline,
  - rarity status,
  - isolated outposts,
  - endemism,
  - percentage of distribution area falling into the focal area, and
  - distribution center

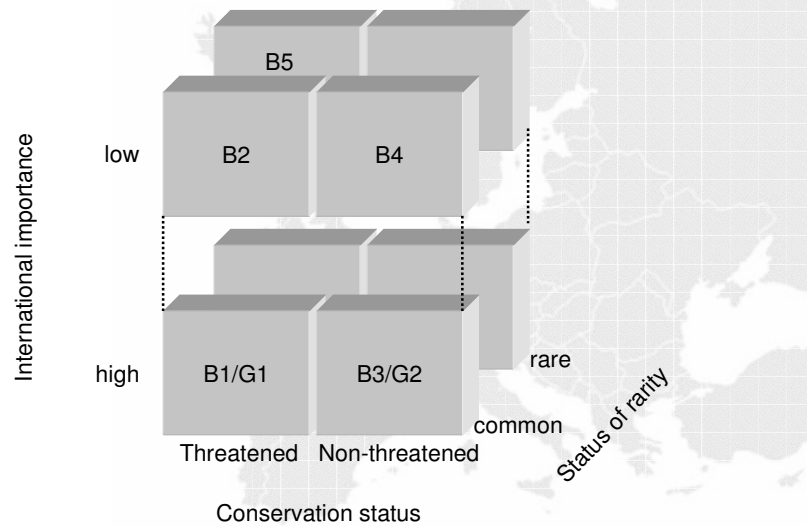
## Tucker et al 1994



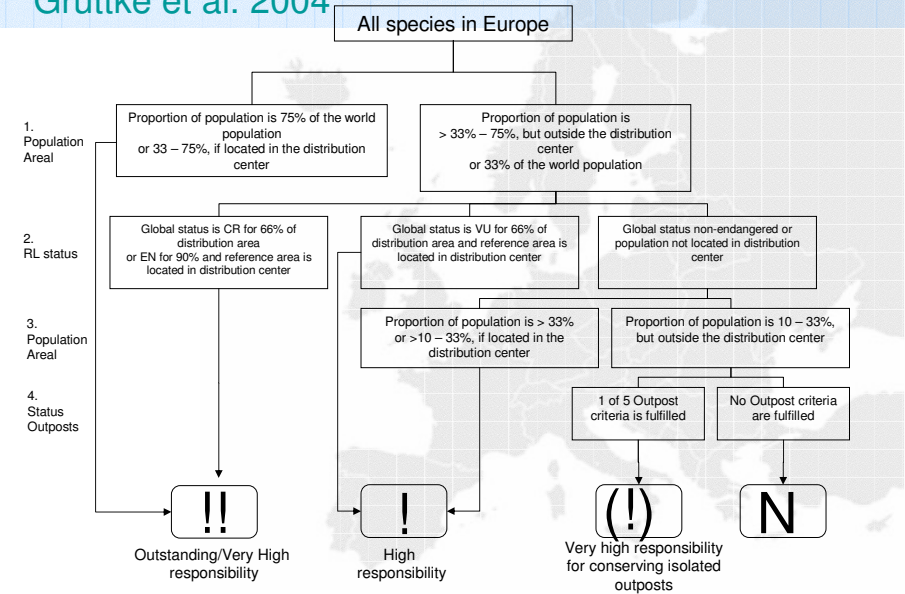
## Avery et al. 1995

	HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW
National conservation status	> 50% decline	25-50% decline	other
International importance	OR 30%	OR > 15%	OR < 15%
International threat	OR Globally threatened (SPEC 1)	OR Unfavourable status in Europe (SPEC 2 / 3)	OR Favourable status in Europe (SPEC 4 or non-SPEC)
	Red List	Amber List	Green List

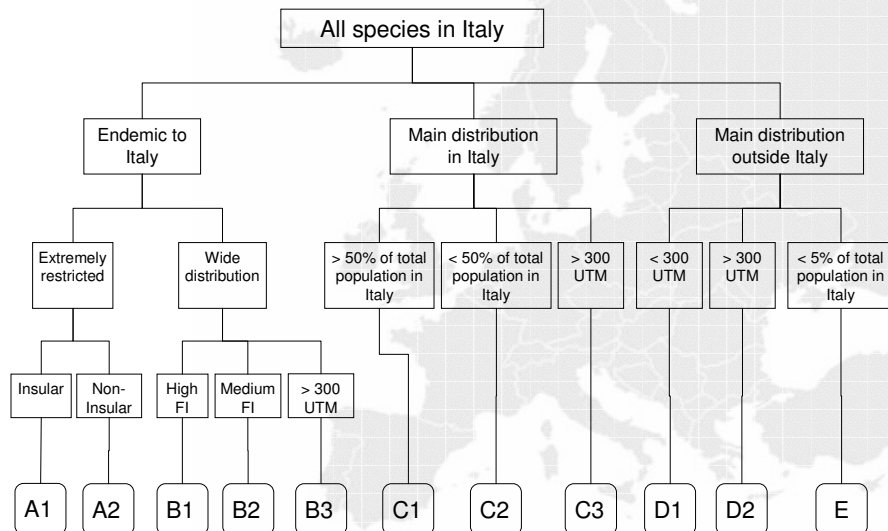
## Keller and Bollmann 2004



## Gruttke et al. 2004



## Sindaco 2005

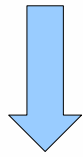


## Shortcomings

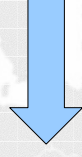
- None of the methods was applicable to another scenario than the one it was developed for
- Some of the criteria were country specific
- No scalability
- Only applicable to certain species groups
- No standard approach

## Conclusion

- Urgent need to standardize the determination of national responsibilities



Species method  
Bianca Bauch



Habitat method  
Valerija Babij

- Combined with threat status, NR will lead to conservation priorities



Species method  
Dirk Schmeller



EuMon – EU-wide monitoring methods and systems of surveillance for species and habitats of Community interest – EuMon Conference: 28.-30. January 2008

