

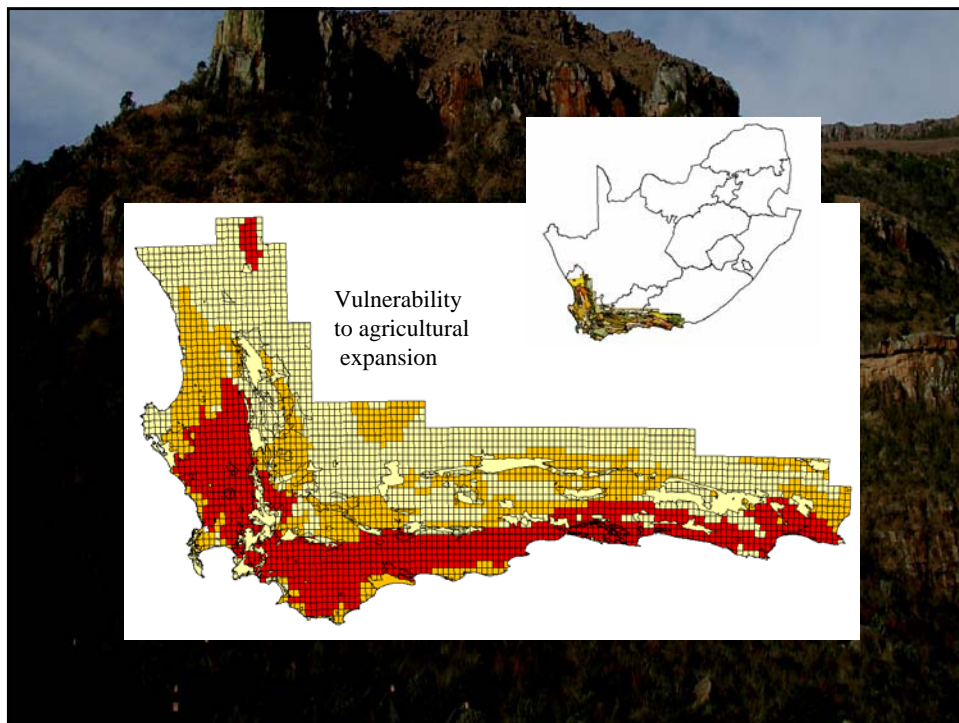
## Definitions

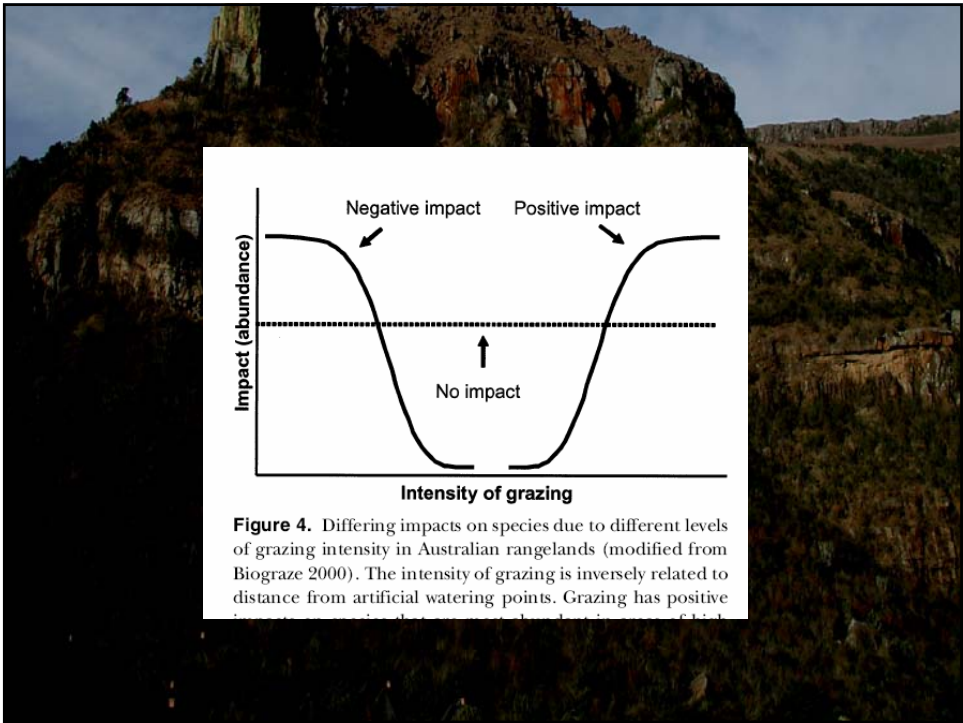
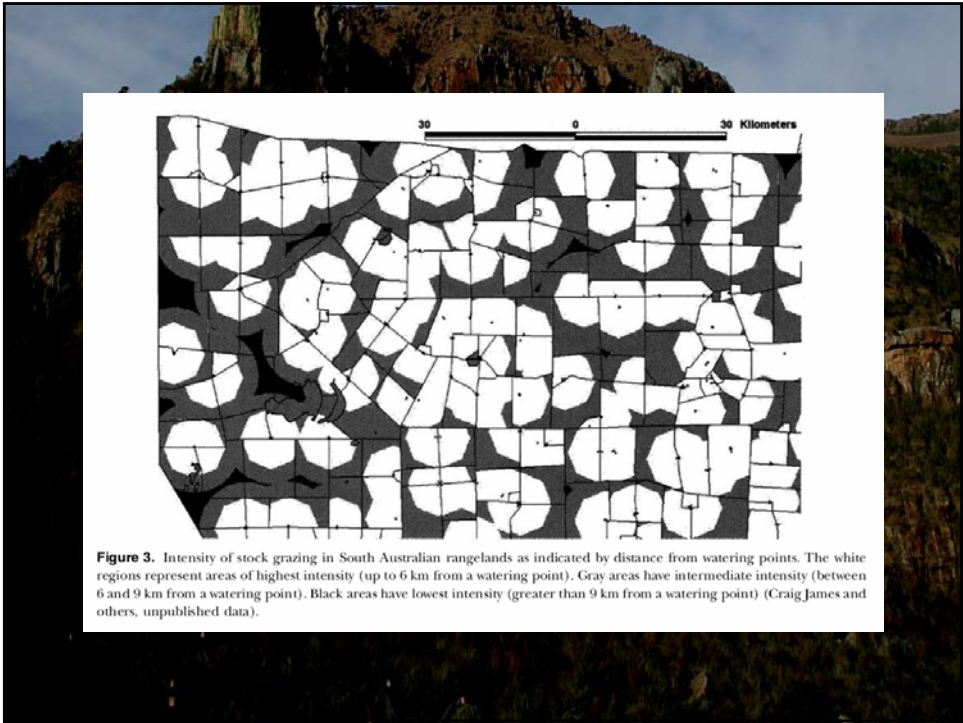
The likelihood or imminence of an area or feature being affected by a threatening process

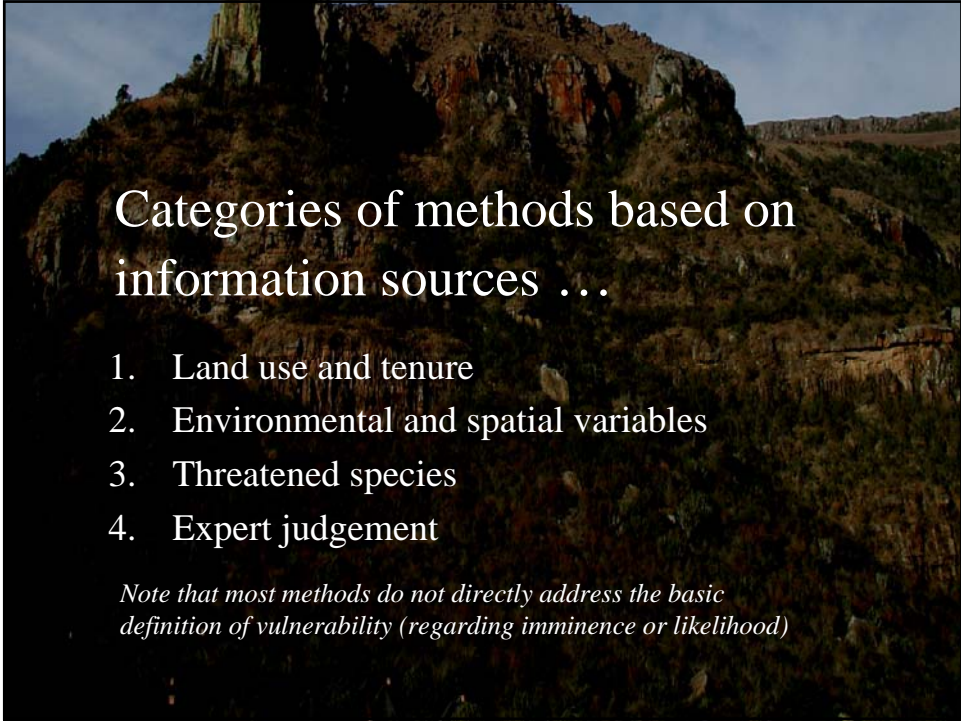
*NOTE that we are generally speaking about future effects, i.e. threat is predictive*

Three dimensions:

- \* Exposure
- \* Intensity
- \* Impact







## Categories of methods based on information sources ...

1. Land use and tenure
2. Environmental and spatial variables
3. Threatened species
4. Expert judgement

*Note that most methods do not directly address the basic definition of vulnerability (regarding imminence or likelihood)*



## Stages in the planning process

1. Scoping and costing
2. Identifying and involving stakeholders
3. Establishing context for conservation areas
4. Identifying goals
5. Compiling data
6. **Setting conservation targets**
7. Assessing existing conservation areas
8. **Selecting new conservation areas**
9. **Applying conservation actions**
10. Maintaining and monitoring



## Using threats to formulate targets ...

- Larger targets for more threatened features (e.g. life history that makes plant species more sensitive to fire; vegetation types more exposed to agricultural expansion)
- Rationale is straightforward: less of these features is expected to persist outside conservation areas, so more should be outside
- This approach criticized in a review of planning in South Africa, although now some rethinking



## Using threats to select conservation areas

- Choosing threat-specific conservation actions
- Where there are choices, select areas that are less threatened (to minimise conflicts, reduce management liabilities, perhaps reduce costs)
- Adjust boundaries of conservation areas to limit intrusions of threats from outside (e.g. with catchment boundaries, size, shape)

# Using threats to apply conservation actions

