

a representative sample of all biodiversity pattern





ecological processes...

...at the local scale





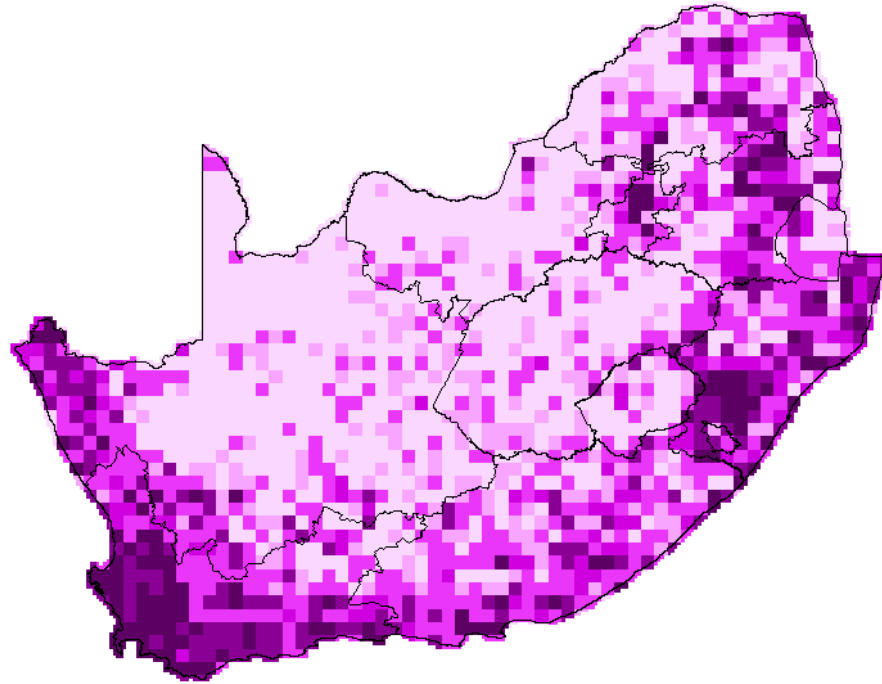
...and at the landscape scale



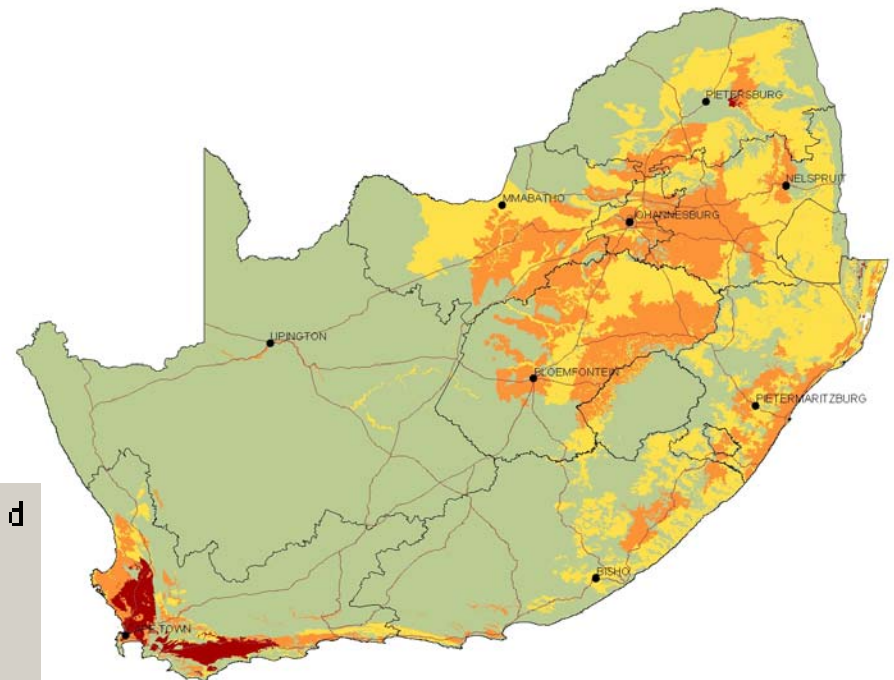
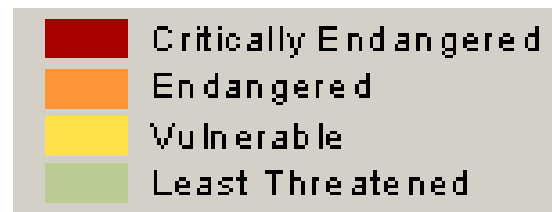
# Why **SYSTEMATIC** biodiversity planning?

- We need to conserve
  - a representative sample of all biodiversity **pattern** (representation)
  - ecological **processes** (persistence)
  - Critical natural capital **values**
- **TARGETS**
  - HOW MUCH do we need to achieve a living landscape? (e.g. number of hectares)

# Combined species analysis

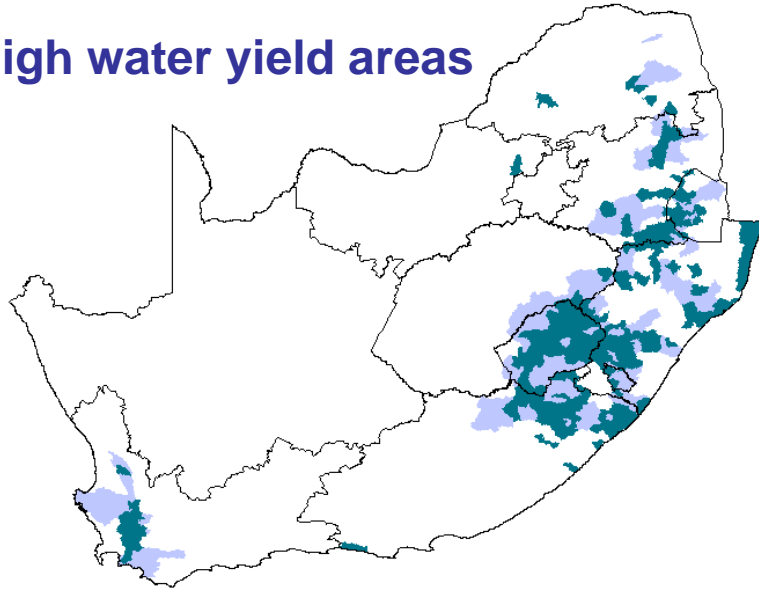


## Status of terrestrial ecosystems

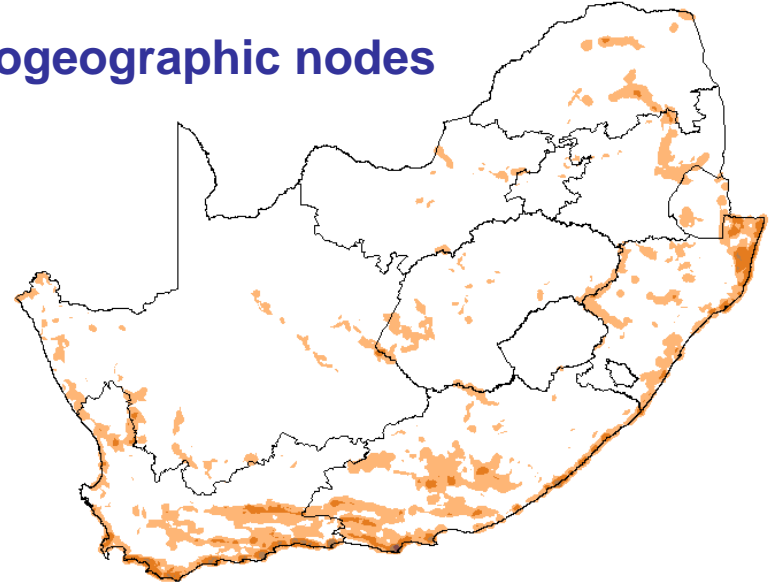


# National-scale ecological processes

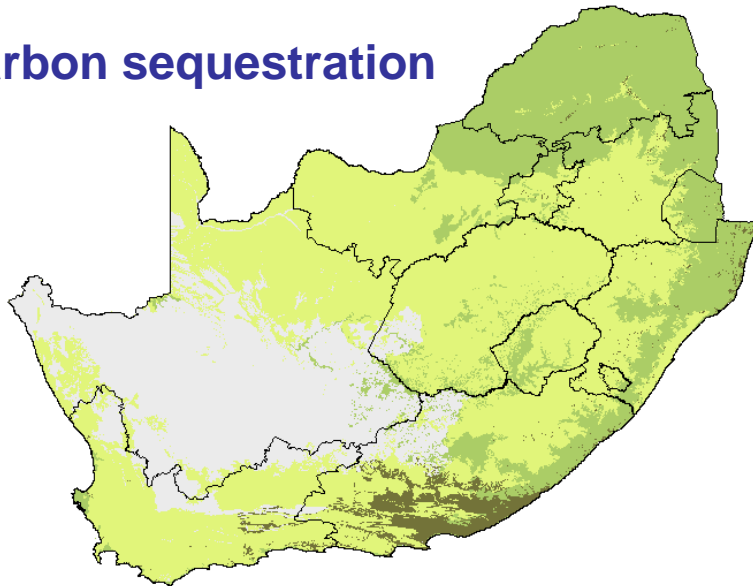
High water yield areas



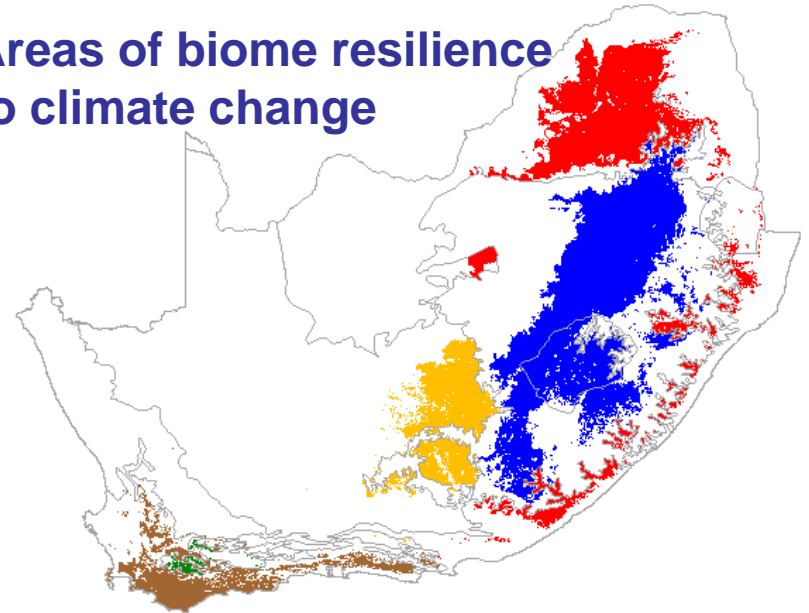
Biogeographic nodes



Carbon sequestration



Areas of biome resilience to climate change

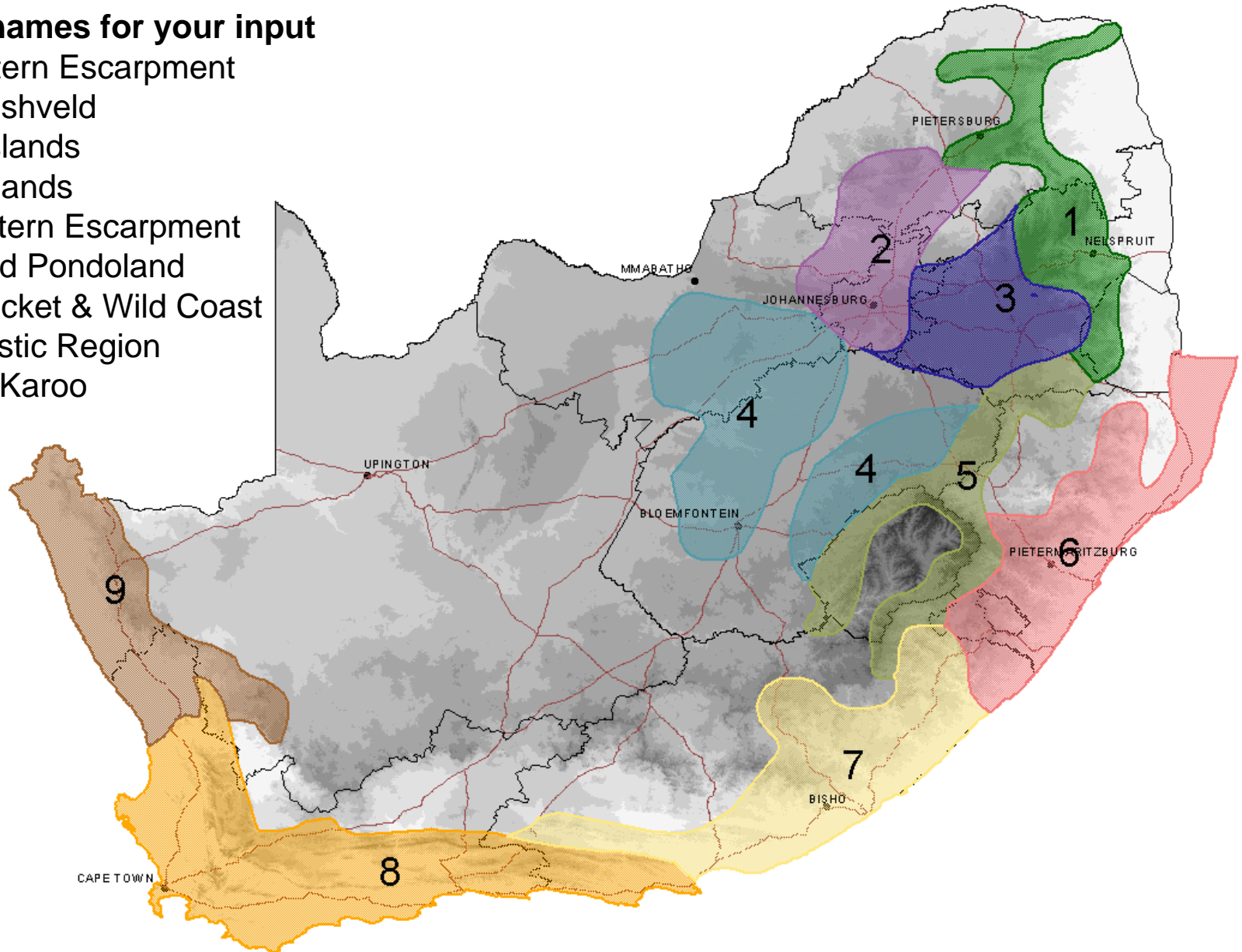




# National biodiversity hotspots

## Suggested names for your input

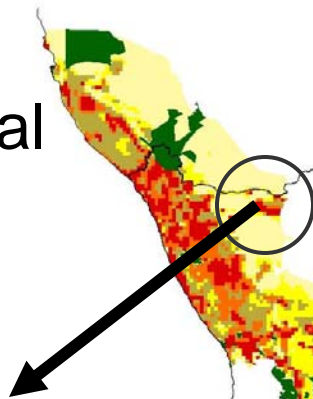
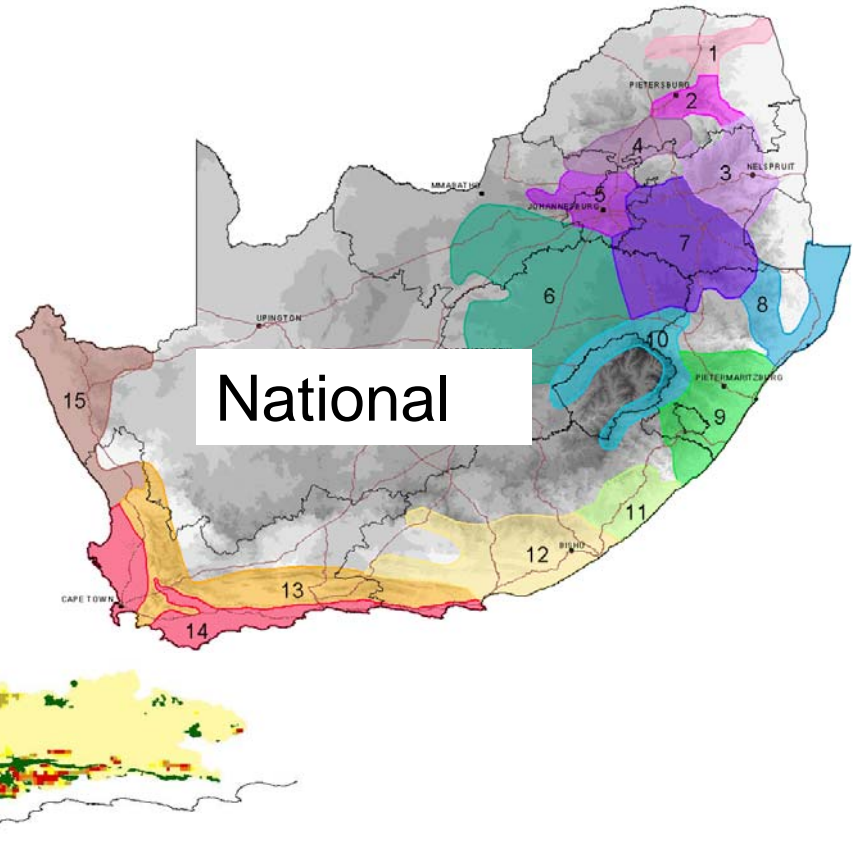
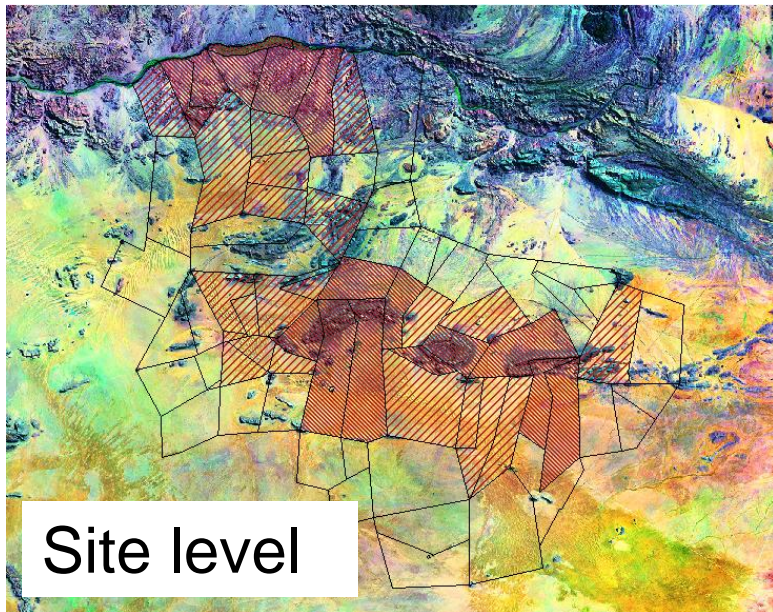
1. North Eastern Escarpment
2. Central Bushveld
3. Wet Grasslands
4. Dry Grasslands
5. South Eastern Escarpment
6. Maputaland Pondoland
7. Albany Thicket & Wild Coast
8. Cape Floristic Region
9. Succulent Karoo



# Planning at different scales

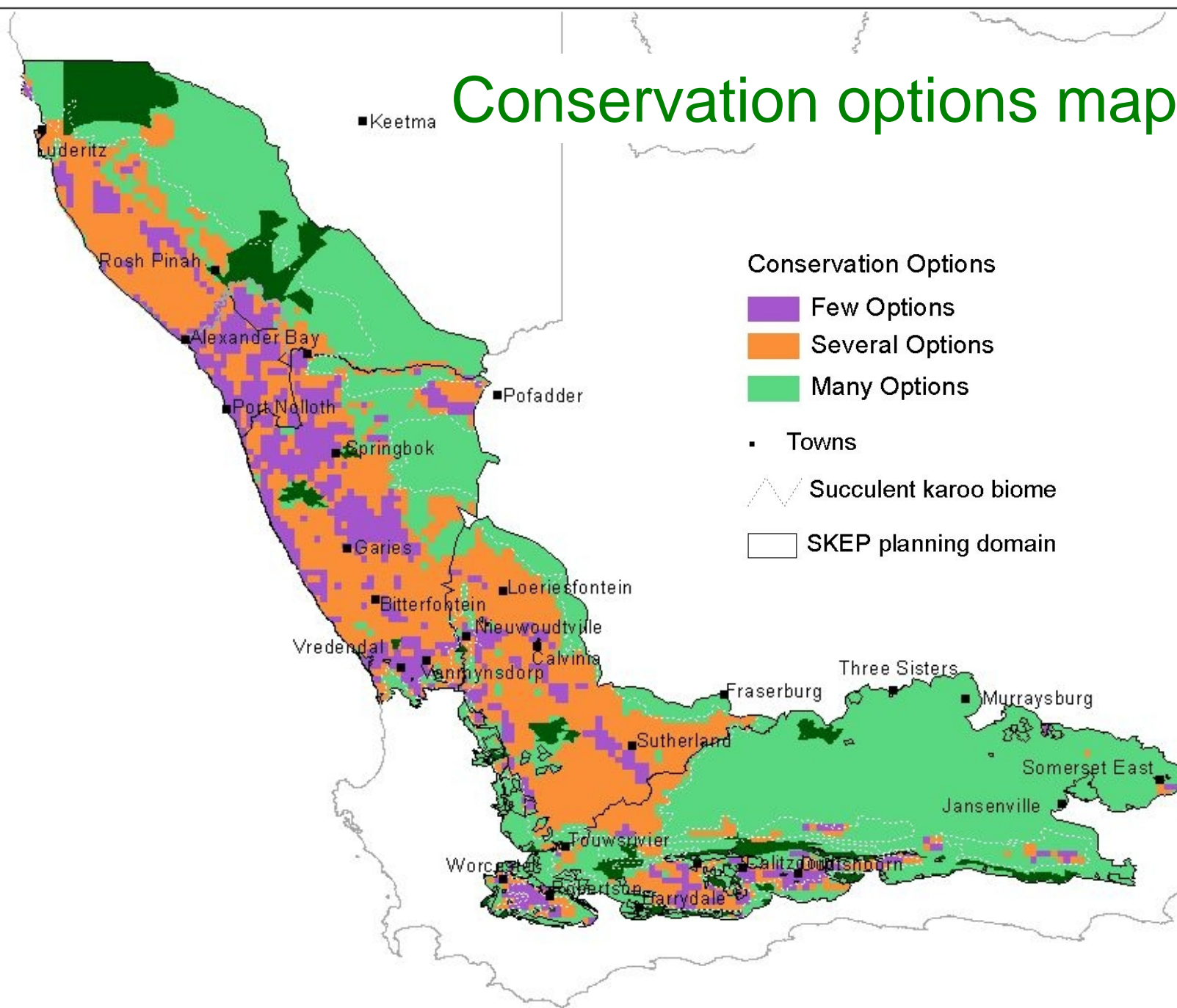
Bioregional

National





# Conservation options map



# Ownership categories in the Bushmanland Geographic Priority Area

Land ownership categories (July 2001)

- COMMUNAL
- CONSERVATION
- MINE
- MUNICIPAL
- PRIVATE
- STATE
- UNKNOWN

General area of priority

