

# IAF PERDIX PORTAL



with

**Game & Wildlife Conservation Trust**

**Robert Kenward and Janusz Sielicki**

Irish Grey Partridge ConsTrust **CEM Sustainable Use & Management of Ecosystems (SUME)**  
Moyvalley, Eire, 18 November 2016. **SSC/CEESP Sustainable Use and Livelihoods (SULi)**



# EU-funded projects designed by IUCN

**2005-8**: Governance & Ecosystem Mgmt for Conservation of Biodiversity (GEMCONBIO).

**2008-11**: design of a Transactional Environmental Support System (TESS).

- Conservation is about use of land and species.
- Little land is strictly protected, much more is managed.
- $\approx$  100 million European citizens depend on wild living resources for recreation (e.g. watching, gathering, angling, hunting); private spend on these ecosystem services is  $\approx$  €62 billion/yr; public CAP <€60 billion)
- How to enlighten, enable and encourage local people to conserve through their enjoyment, both consumptive and aesthetic, of wild resources?

# Community Conservation

**When spending money and making decisions, what help do local people need to conserve their biodiversity and ecosystem services?**

**Maps of species and habitats; and  
Forecasting to assist land-use decisions.**

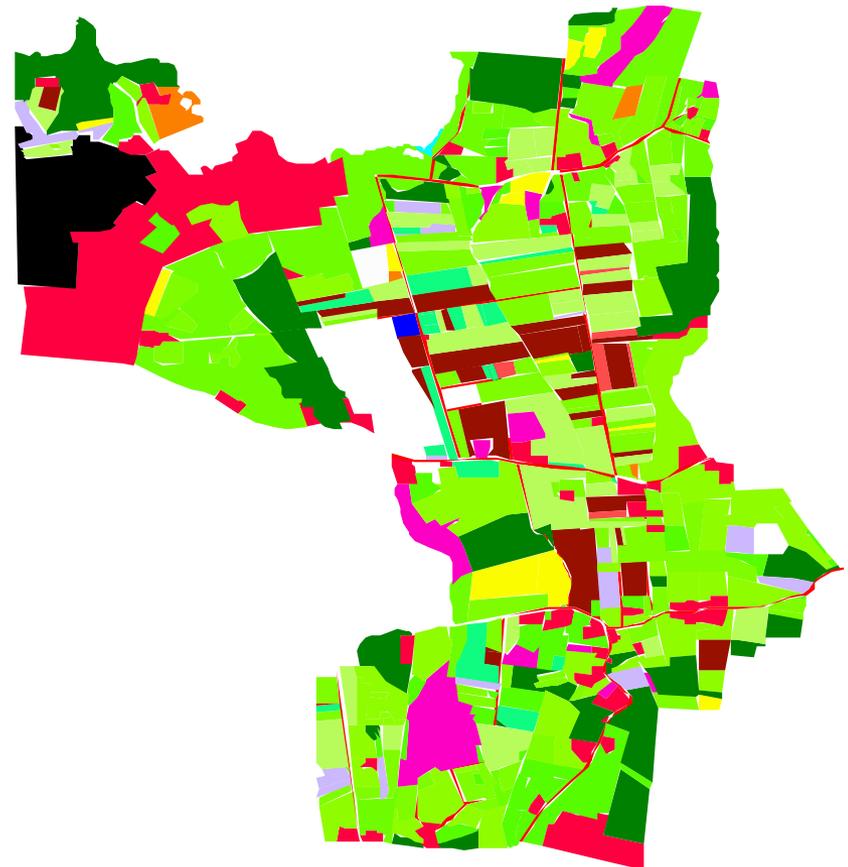
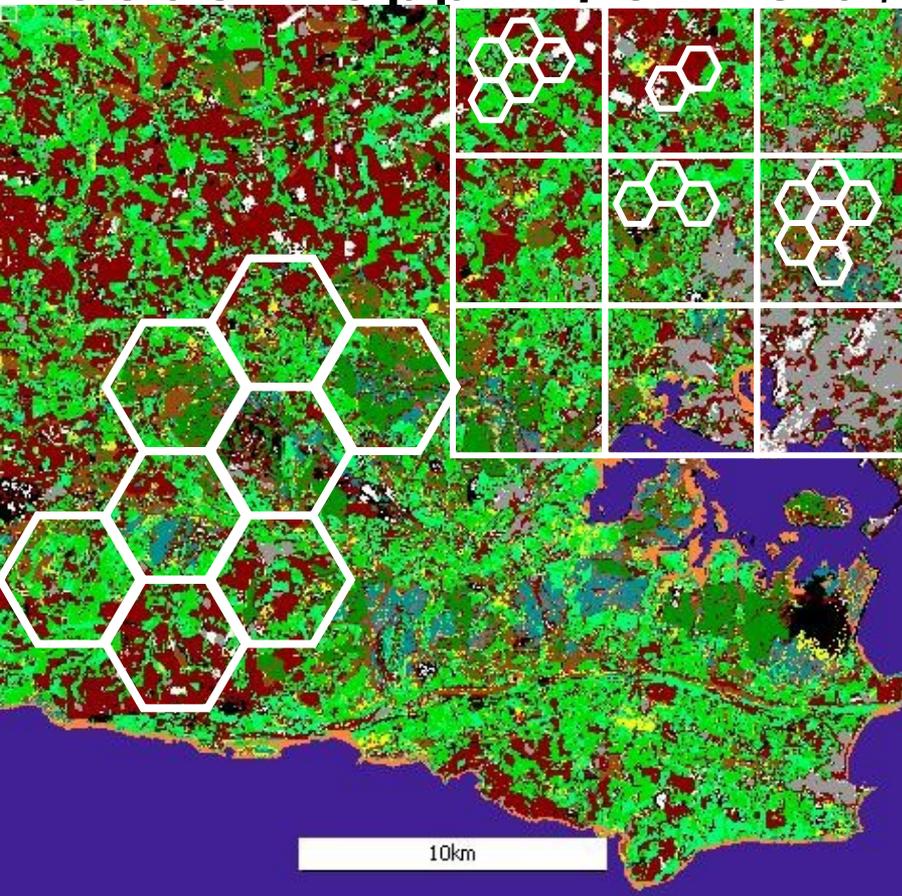
**What is available?**

**What can they contribute?**

**Species and habitat maps?**

**TESS ran eight Community Conservation projects. Five were organised by hunters.**

Remote mapping (LCMGB) is a wonderful tool, but decision support predictions by modelling species needs mapping at field, park & even garden scale.

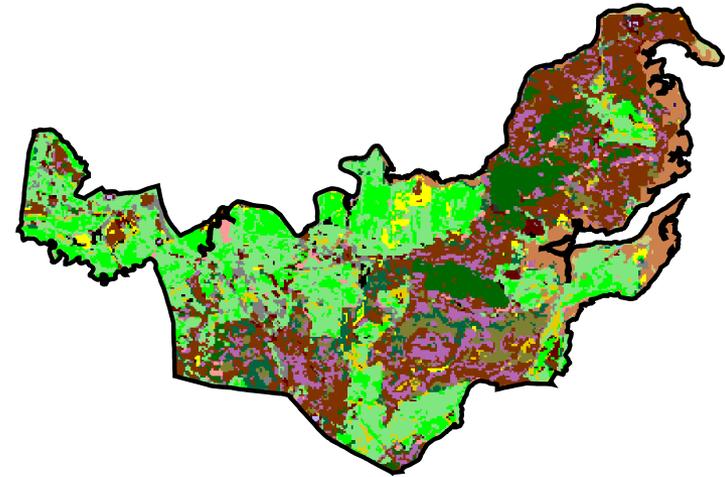
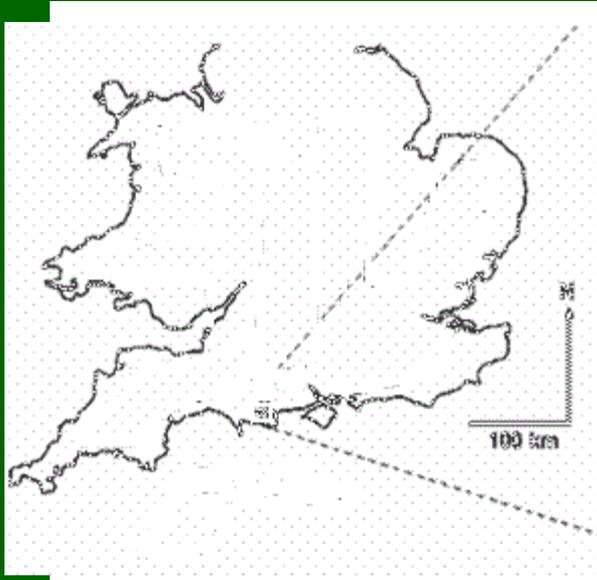


Satellite mapping therefore needs complementing by details of fine-scale ground-based maps. Ground-based for detail, (by Swedish hunters, 1985)

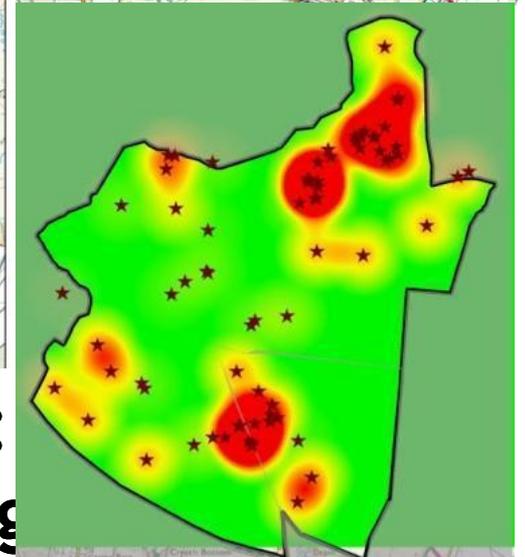
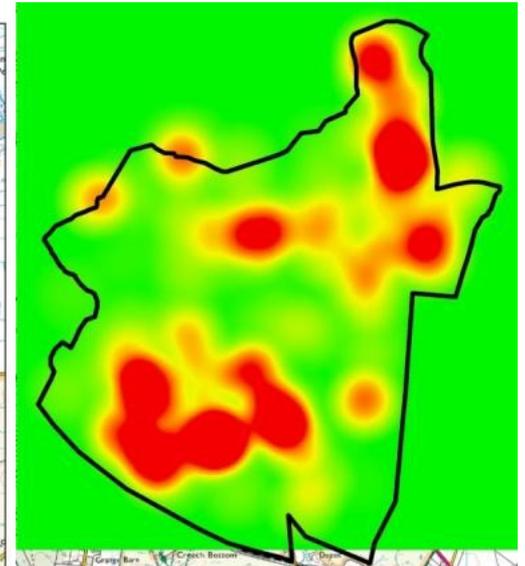
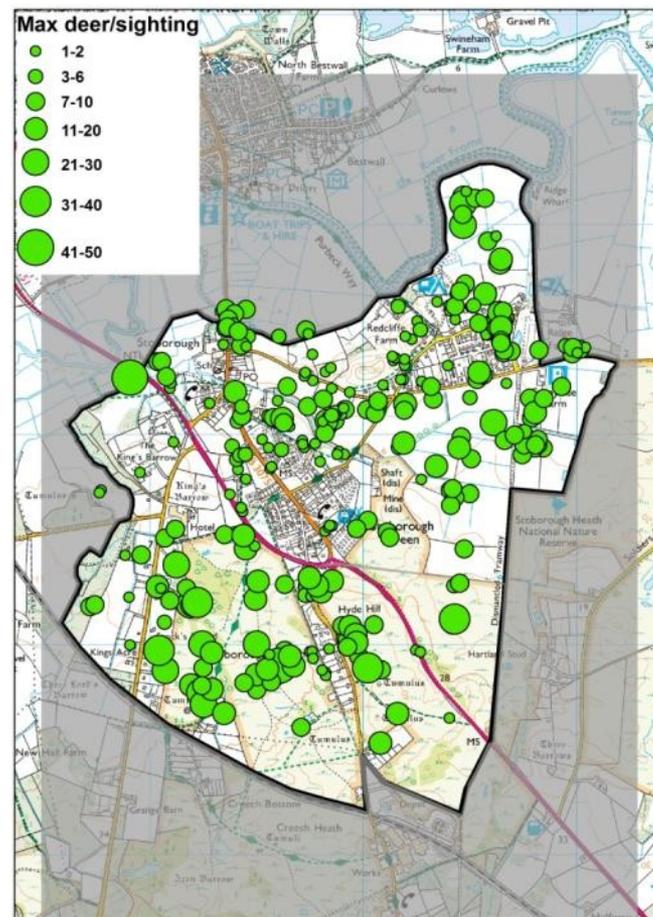
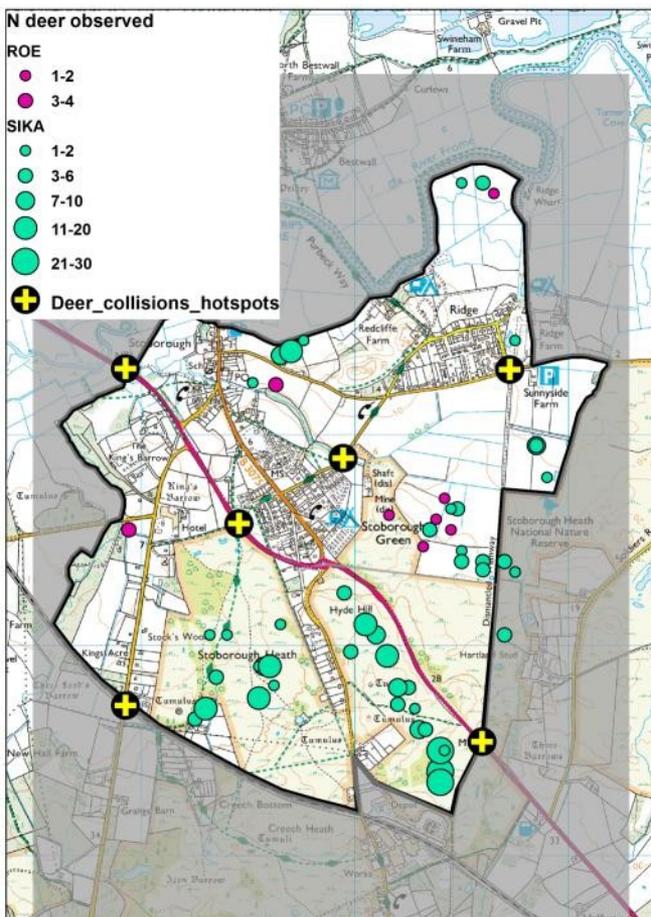
# Community Project: Deer

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

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



# In Arne Parish (UK) 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.**

# Multilingual site engaging wild resource users

**Naturalliance** Login Register  go

**Topics**

- A system for local communication
- Restoring nature
- Managing alien species
- Gathering fungi, fruits and other natural products
- Arable farming & grazing livestock
- Forestry or other tree cultivation for timber/fuel/fibre
- Gardening and horticulture, including orchards and vineyards
- Aquaculture or fishery for food
- Fishing in rivers, lakes and the sea
- Hunting and game management
- Nature watching & photography
- Managing nature reserves or other

[Home](#) [About](#) [Topics](#) [Habitats/Species](#) [Donate](#) [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. New information is on restoring nature, managing alien species, gathering fungi and to help network local communities for conservation.

- [Find out more about Naturalliance](#)
- [Explore the Naturalliance topics](#)
- [Investigate tools for monitoring habitats and species](#)
- [Register with Naturalliance or login to access privileged content](#)

# Select your country and language



België



Belgique



Беларусь



България



Deutschland



Eesti



España



Ελλάδα



Eire



Italia



Κύπρος



Latvija



Magyarország



Nederland



Norge



Österreich



Россия



Србија



Slovensko



Slovenija

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

## Agricultura: Buenas Prácticas

### El Proyecto Allerton

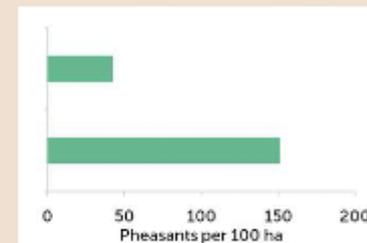
Game & Wildlife Conservation Trust

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



Número de faisanes comunes por cada 100 hectáreas en el otoño antes de la gestión (arriba) y con la gestión del hábitat más montería (abajo).

# Train 100s of millions of Conservation Ambassadors

# ... by linking a site-network (cost only €99/year each) to meet all needs of local communities ...



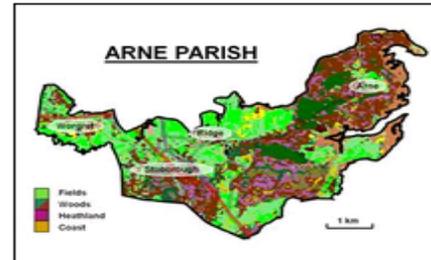
## Arne Parish

[Home](#)[Neighbourhood Plan](#)[News](#)[Documents](#)[Contact Us](#)[Register](#)[Calendar](#)[Notices](#)[Classifieds](#)[Mapping](#)[Gallery](#)[Services](#)[Interests](#)[Nature Actions](#)

### Arne Parish

Arne is a rural parish with about 1,370 citizens in settlements from Worgret in the west to Arne hamlet in the east and Furzebrook Road to the south, with most people in villages at Ridge & Stoborough. Apart from a small proportion of mudflat and water to the east, the 29km<sup>2</sup> of the Parish is about half used for farming with a fifth heathland and a fifth woodland.

Major roads run west from Wareham towards Dorchester in the north of the parish, and south towards Swanage, with railway links also to these towns. The River Frome flows across the Parish through extensive water-meadows. The rich land-use makes Arne Parish an important part of the 10km square that has the most plant species in Britain, so nature conservation and tourism are important local interests, joining clay-mining in generating local jobs.



#### Arne Parish Survey and Plan

In 2010, Arne Parish Council asked all households to complete a survey for a Parish Plan which was ready in 2011. The survey showed an increasing proportion of citizens working from home. It also set a European standard for community participation in mapping wildlife and habitats. *Please click on our [Parish Plan 2010](#) to have a look.* This evolved from an earlier [Parish Plan 2003](#).

#### Neighbourhood Plan

A new [Neighbourhood Plan](#) is now underway which will give all Arne Residents a chance to have their say in the development of the Parish. A Steering Group has just been set up and progress and requests for help and information will be posted on the adjacent tab, so please watch that space!

#### Local facilities and amenities

Arne Parish has many useful facilities, including Stoborough School for first tier education, the Lookout Stores and Purbeck Motors for purchases and pubs with food at the Kings Arms and Halfway Inn. There are hotels at Worgret Manor and with sports facilities at the Springfield Country Hotel. The Church at Arne,

To look closer at the map (and any image on this site), please click on it; use the back button (←) at the top left of your browser to return to the same page. Clicking a [link](#) may open a pdf file in a separate window or take you off-site in the same window. Again you can use the back button (←) to [return](#).

[Community Governance Review Notice Consultation ends 7th October 2016](#) (Proposal to increase number of councillors from seven to eight)

[Next Arne Parish Council Meeting 20th October 2016](#)

(NB. Minutes of meetings can be found in 'Documents' tab above)

#### Arne Parish Councillors

For a list of councillors and their telephone numbers [click here](#).

The Councillors' Representation on various bodies is [listed here](#).

#### News

26 Oct 2015 [Parish Clean-up Day](#)

21 Mar 2015 [Hang-Up On Fraud](#)

# ... or even tourism in the countryside.



## Tanglewood Farm Bed & Breakfast

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[Pictures](#)

[Links](#)

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### 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

# ... with projects for bottom-up conservation ...



## European Sustainable Use Group

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[Naturalliance/SYCL](#)  
[News](#)  
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[Stories](#)  
[Project History](#)  
[Nature Actions](#)

### Development of our portals

The origin of the ESUG portals was the [TESS project](#), which found that local communities especially needed information in the context of socio-economics, for planning development and managing ecosystem services. There was much information in English, but often little in local languages. The [naturalliance portal](#), now in 23 languages, was therefore built for countryside interests at local level, especially managers of land and species.



A second stage of this work is the System for Community Liaison, which is intended to help any local community to manage its affairs but also be linked for projects on conservation (and in due course health, etc, too). Examples are already on line for [Arne Parish Council](#) and [East Stoke Community](#) in Dorset and a [tourist business](#) at local level, this site at European level and for [Saker Falcon interests](#) at global level.

Portals using these templates are proposed to offer internet support for local conservation projects that engage different countryside interests on:

- Managing large mammals, especially around human settlements
- Restoring local micro-habitats for small game and pollinators
- Assessing and improving freshwater habitats through angling
- Community recording and removal of invasive alien species
- Mapping and restoring local ecosystem services

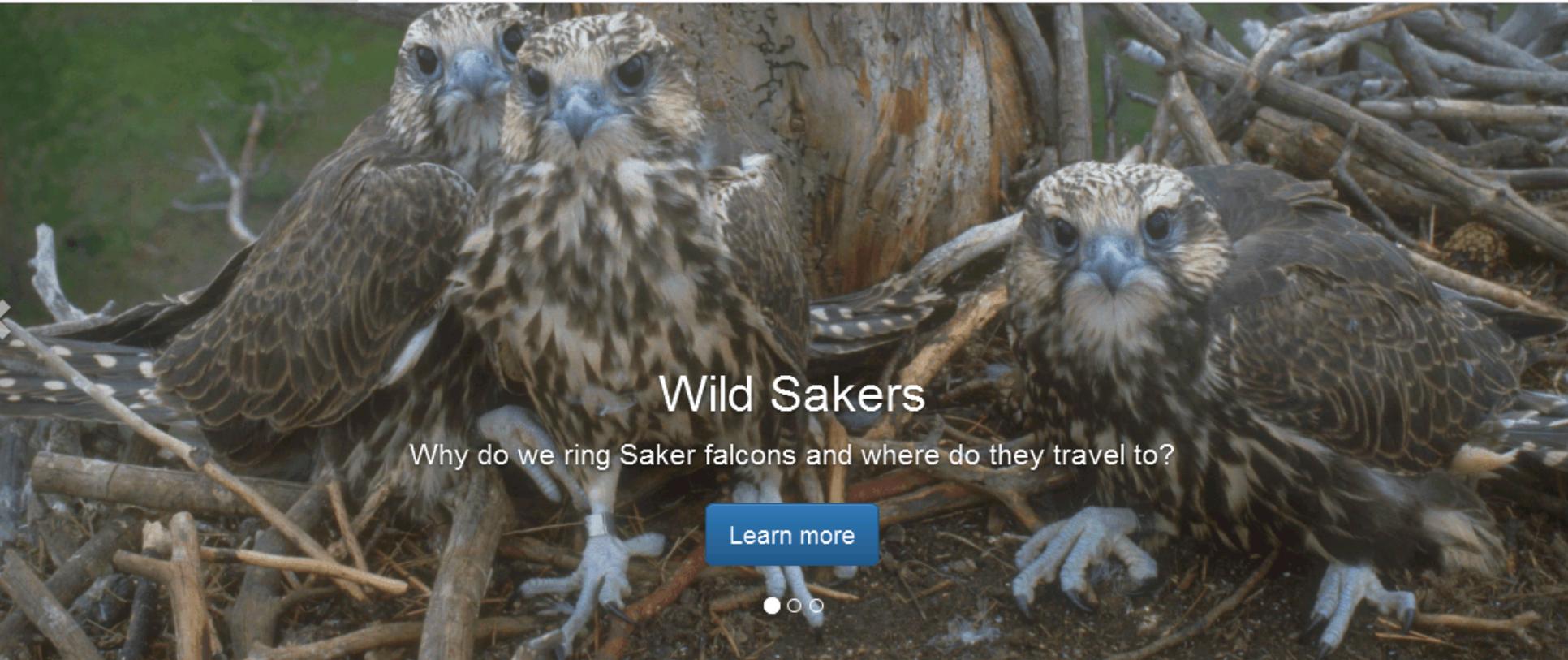
The first project portal for restoring habitats for small game and pollinators is being

This page can take you straight to the updated [Naturalliance](#) which went live at the start of July 2015. Have a look at the first topic to discover more about the [System for Community Liaison](#) (SYCL, which includes this site) and to [join the network with your own community site](#) for just €99.

A dedicated team of Country Coordinators translated the three new Naturalliance topics on, 'A system for local communication', 'Restoring nature' and 'Managing alien species' in just 4 weeks, which was a brilliant effort. The community sites are available now with instructions in Bulgarian, English, Estonian, French, Italian, Japanese, Polish, Russian, Spanish and Ukrainian, with some Greek and agreements in place for Czech, Lithuanian, Portuguese & Romanian. A first site of instructions for sites is [online in UK](#), with [translation instructions](#) issued to coordinators.

**Cooperating governments, groups and individuals are also very welcome to get in touch to help plan and support projects, especially**

- Restoring local micro-habitats for small game and pollinators



## Wild Sakers

Why do we ring Saker falcons and where do they travel to?

[Learn more](#)



### Get update alerts

We will send you news of when we update the site with new information about Sakers, falconry and conservation. Your registration will be separated from the survey, so that survey information is anonymous.

[Register here](#)

### Do the survey

Please help us by completing the survey. Information that you give in the survey is important for management to maintain Saker numbers in the wild, and thus will help both trappers and falconers to sustain their activities.

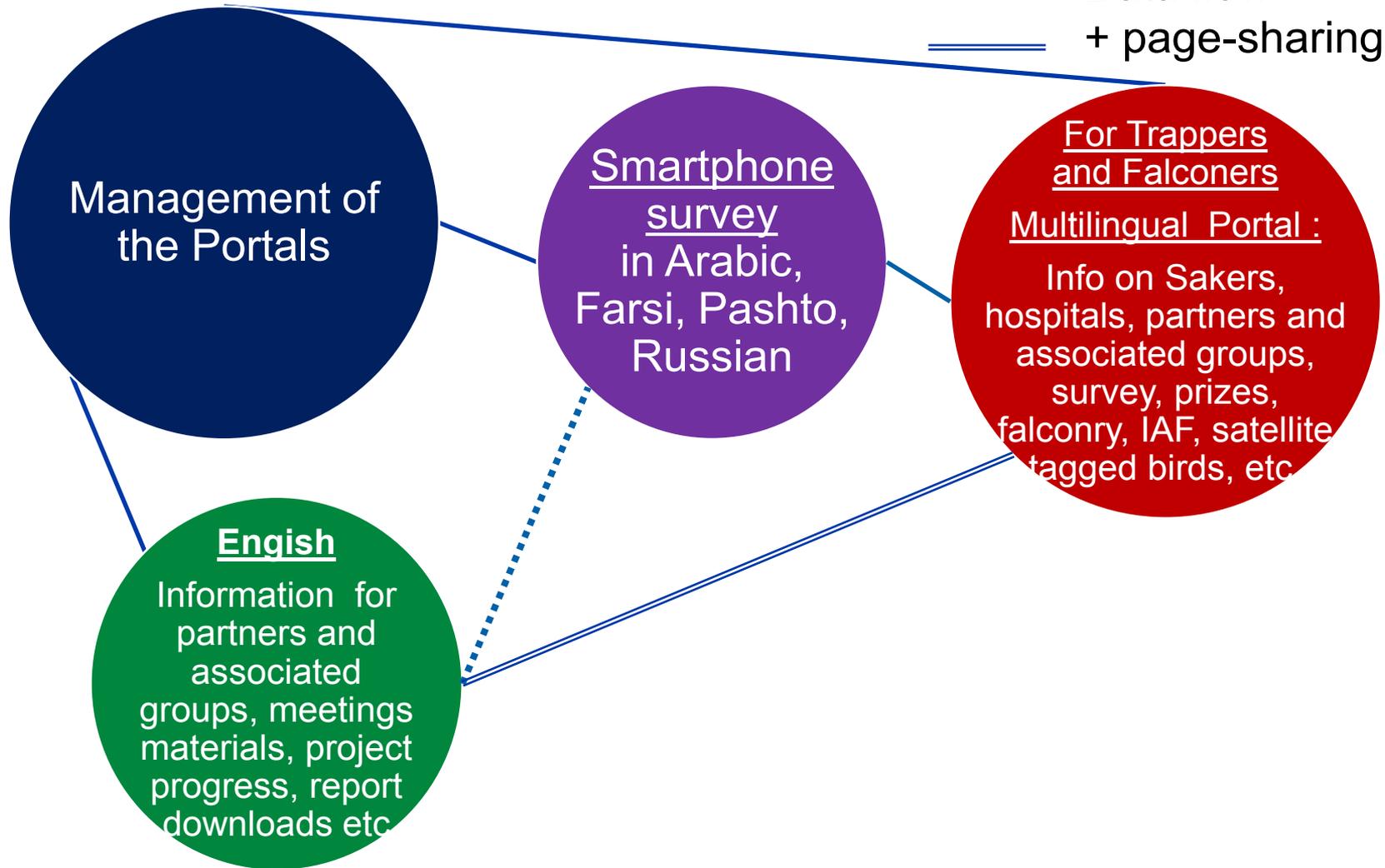
[Do the survey](#)

### See the survey results

Results of the survey will be presented as simple diagrams. The first diagrams from a previous survey done two years ago will be replaced as your information is added.

[Survey results](#)

- ..... Passive link
- Data flow
- ==== + page-sharing



Management of the Portals

Smartphone survey  
in Arabic, Farsi, Pashto, Russian

English  
Information for partners and associated groups, meetings materials, project progress, report downloads etc

For Trappers and Falconers  
Multilingual Portal :  
Info on Sakers, hospitals, partners and associated groups, survey, prizes, falconry, IAF, satellite tagged birds, etc



## Saker Net

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## Saker Conservation and Falconry

This is web-site for the Saker Task Force ([STF](#)) set up under the Raptors MOU of the Convention on Conservation of Migratory Species ([CMS](#)). The site is run by the International Association for Falconry and Conservation of Birds of Prey ([IAF](#)), working together with CMS, [Birdlife International](#) and [IUCN](#).



During 2012-14, the CMS-STF worked with researchers, falconers and other conservationists to draft a Saker Falcon Global Action Plan ([SakerGAP](#)), which was adopted by the CMS conference of parties at Quito, Ecuador in November 2014. The SakerGAP proposed flagship projects for managing and monitoring the species. This site, which provides information in English for researchers, veterinarians and other practitioners, is part of the first project. It [links here](#) in English to another part of this portal project, which is in Arabic, Pashto, Persian and Russian, for falconers, trappers and local land managers in Saker breeding areas. That site will carry the results of a survey which has now started to embrace in management and monitoring all those whose passion and livelihoods involve the Saker Falcon.

The site is also a resource for those wishing for links to Saker project information, to partners in this project and to reports and scientific articles on the Saker Falcon, including a [bibliography of 844 papers](#). There is also a [2-page factsheet](#) that gives a useful overview of the SakerGAP.

### News

09 Oct 2016 **Middle East & North African IAF Members at ADIHEX**

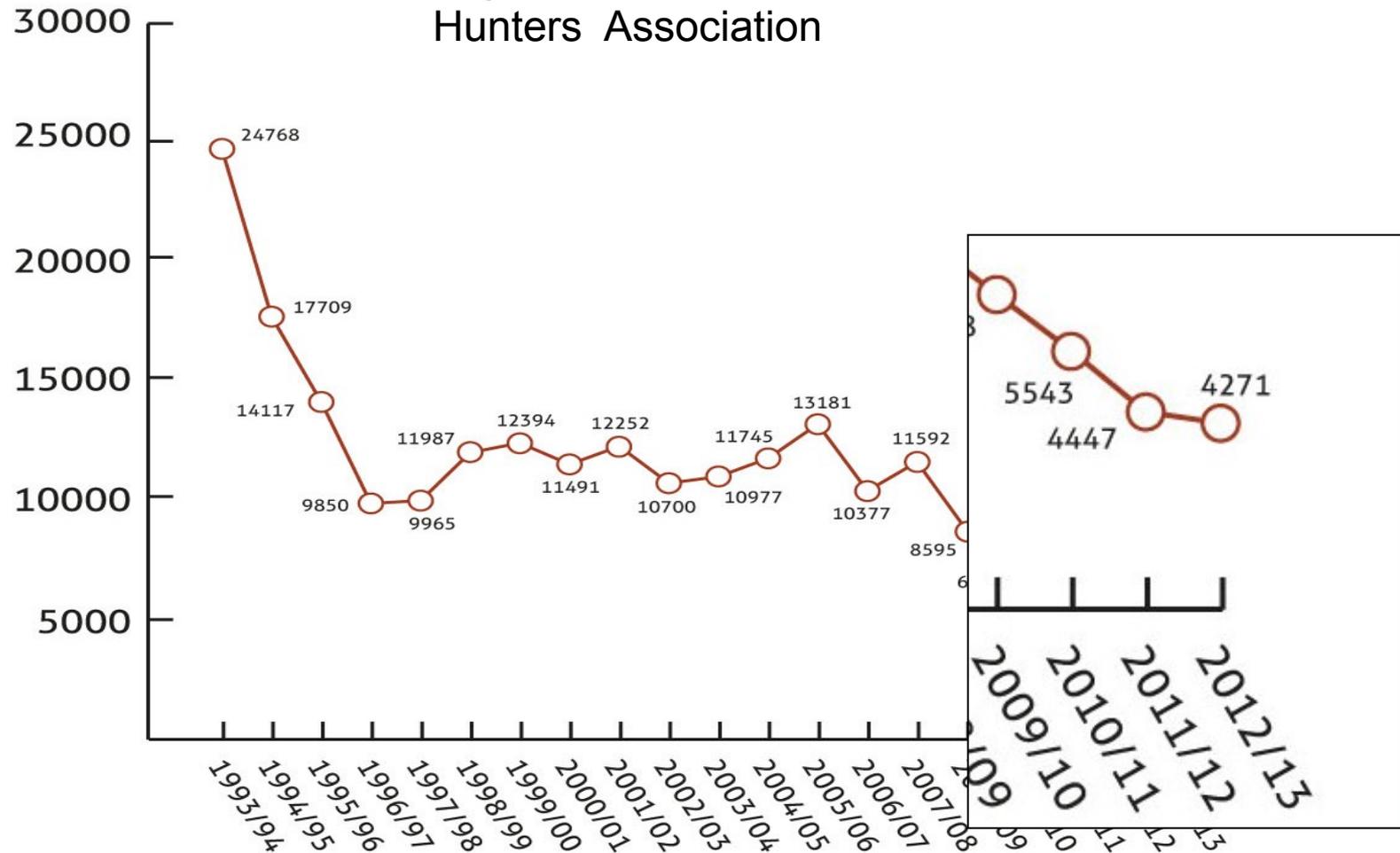
01 Sep 2016 **Year 2 Survey is Live**

17 Apr 2016 **Portals Year 1 Report Published**

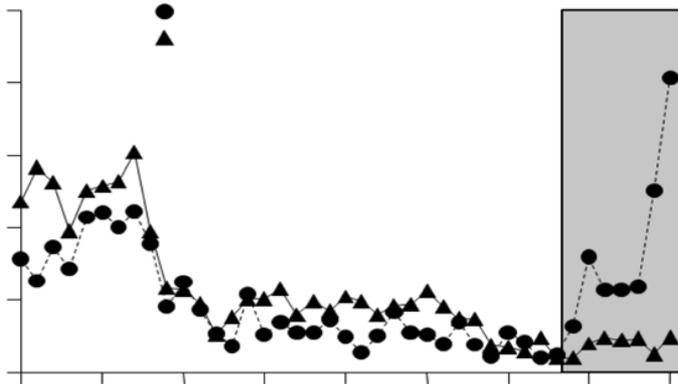
[Read more](#)

# Grey Partridge needs restoration too, right across Europe - e.g. in Germany:

Source: DJV, Deutscher Jagdverband e.V., German Hunters Association



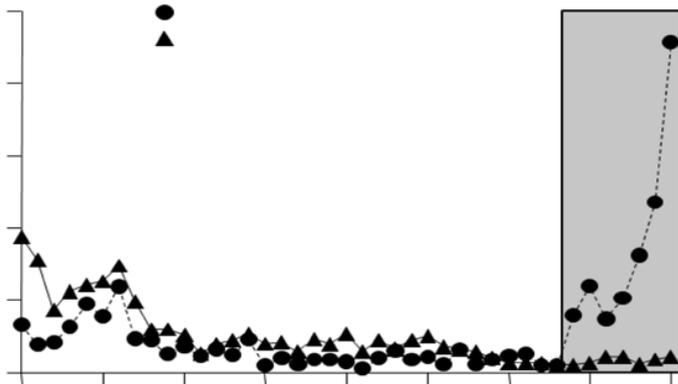
# Restoration in UK guided by Game and Wildlife Conservation Trust (GWCT)



## Restoration of a wild grey partridge shoot:

a major development in the Sussex study, UK

(2012 Ewald J A. et al.)



Measurements 2004 to 2010 for experimental area (circles) vs control (triangles), pairs (top) & post-breeding (below)

**IAF, with GWCT & ESUG, now runs Perdixnet**

# Perdix Staging Editor

## Translation

- [Home](#) - Return to the editor home page
- [Users](#) - Create edit and suspend users
- [Editable Pages](#) - Create and edit pages
- [Editable Page Links](#) - Create and edit page links
- [Translations](#) - Translate pages and data
- [Languages](#) - Set languages live
- [Publish](#) - Publish staging data to live
- [Back](#) - Go back to the last page you visited on the site

Select a resource set such as a page then select elements within the set to translate. Elements that are shown in red have not been translated into the specified language. Click **Save** to save each change before moving on to the next element.

**Resource set:**

Editable Page Elements ▾

**Elements to translate:**

Editable Page Element 1 Text ▲

Editable Page Element 11 Text

Editable Page Element 12 Text

Editable Page Element 13 Text

Editable Page Element 14 Text

Editable Page Element 15 Text

Editable Page Element 16 Text

Editable Page Element 17 Text

Editable Page Element 23 Text

Editable Page Element 24 Text

Editable Page Element 25 Text

Editable Page Element 26 Text

Editable Page Element 27 Text

Editable Page Element 28 Text

Editable Page Element 29 Text

Editable Page Element 3 Text

Editable Page Element 30 Text

**Text to translate:****Editable Page Element 1 Text** ▲

en: 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 as possible, because "what pays, stays".

de: Mit der Schaffung dieses Netzwerks möchten wir Sie inspirieren

 ▼**Language to translate into:**

German (de) ▼

**Translation:**

Mit der Schaffung dieses Netzwerks möchten wir Sie inspirieren Natur wiederherzustellen und Informationen weitergeben wie Sie das erreichen können. Um dieses Ziel zu erreichen werden wir mit Regierungen zusammen arbeiten, die Natur fördern und sie nicht nur einfach sich selbst überlassen wollen. Wir werden Land-Nutzer dabei unterstützen

 ▲

# The Translation Team

1. Polish: Janusz Sielicki
2. French: Véronique Blontrock
3. Russian: Dasha Shergalin
4. German: Björn Eilers
5. Italian: Patrizia Cimberio
6. Croatian: Viktor Šegrt

**Thanks to all for their good work**, and to a portal content group including Dr Adrian Lombard, Mark Upton, Michael Greshake, Gary Timbrell, Dr Julie Ewald, Dr Francis Buner, Dr Nicholas Aebischer.

## Rewitalizacja siedlisk

Kuropatwa składa podczas lęgu od 10 do 20 jaj. Przy dobrym zaopatrzeniu w naturalne pożywienie, wliczając w to całoroczny dostęp do nasion roślin i do owadów, gdy młode szybko rosną, populacja kuropatwy może się zwiększyć w mgnieniu oka. Mimo to, jako gatunek, który może występować licznie, gniazdujący na ziemi i charakteryzujący się budową najlepiej oddawaną przez słowa "pulchna" i "krągła", kuropatwa stanowi atrakcyjne źródło pożywienia dla wielu drapieżników. W związku z tym ptaki te prosperują najlepiej na terenach z dobrym schronieniem ziemnym przed ssakami w czasie znoszenia i wysiadywania tak dużej ilości jaj. Zaleca się również obecność niewielkiej liczby drzew będących siedziskami dla myszołówów, jastrzębi i krukowatych (patrz: link w Menu dla "Drapieżnictwo"). Tam, gdzie rolnictwo pozostawia niewiele ziaren zbóż po żniwach, inne odpowiednie uprawy (lub dokarmianie) nabierają znaczenia. Zróżnicowanie dzikich roślin jest wysoce pożądane, aby zapewnić nasiona w ciągu roku i wesprzeć owady, niezbędne do karmienia piskląt kuropatw i innych gatunków ptaków polnych.

Wymagania siedliska kuropatwy zwyczajnej różnią się w ciągu roku co odzwierciedlają cykle ich życia. Zapotrzebowanie na pokarm, ochrona przed drapieżnikami i przed złą pogodą różni się podczas gniazdowania, odchowywania młodych i po letnich żniwach. Na każdym etapie rozwoju potrzebne jest odpowiednie środowisko. Zanikanie i niszczenie środowisk na każdym z etapów różni się w zależności od danego kraju i danego obszaru. Zakres odnowy dzikich roślin inny jest dla terenów prywatnych, publicznych, rolnych, w parkach czy na poboczach dróg.

### Środowisko gniazdowania i chowu młodych

Kuropatwy spędzają w gnieździe 5 do 6 tygodni podczas składania i wysiadywania swoich dużych lęgów. Stanowi to potrzebie dodatkowej ochrony przed wykryciem przez ssaki i ptaki szponiaste (które mogą zabić samicę) jak i przed krukowatymi (żywiącymi się jajami), dodatkowo ważny jest dobry drenaż podczas deszczu. Diagram przedstawia podniesioną miedzę lub granicę pola z żywopłotem między polami. Wysokie kępy traw i gęsta roślinność osłaniają gniazdo. Przy braku zarośniętych granic, "banki chrząszczy" - pasy wysokich traw na polach, mogą pomóc uzyskać niezbędną ilość owadów, żywiących się szkodnikami upraw, jak i zapewnić miejsce na gniazda.

Aby środowisko było odpowiednio przystosowane dla lęgu kuropatw, musi oferować im osłonę przed drapieżnikami oraz pożywienie. Wysokie uprawy zapewniają dobre schronienie przed ptakami szponiastymi. Kuropatwy jednak poza nasionami, którymi żywią się cały rok, w swojej diecie



Profil granicy pól ze środowiskiem odpowiednim dla gniazd kuropatwy. (© GWCT)

[Strona startowa](#)

[O nas](#)

[Odbudowa](#)

[Rewitalizacja siedlisk](#)

[Przywracanie kuropatw](#)

[Drapieżniki a kuropatwy](#)

[Dokumentacja sukcesów](#)

# With a multilingual mapping tool (here for grouse habitat mapped over an aerial photographic) ...

Anatrack Mapper for TESS - LangholmTest - 15 Oct 2014 10:08:04

File Edit Help

The screenshot displays the Anatrack Mapper software interface. The main window shows an aerial photograph with a central rectangular area overlaid with a map of grouse habitat. The habitat is divided into several colored polygons: red, yellow, green, purple, and blue. A green line, possibly a stream or road, runs horizontally across the lower part of the map. The software interface includes a toolbar with navigation and editing tools, a 'Mapping Type' list on the right, a 'Mapped Objects' list, and an 'Area Details' panel showing coordinates for a selected point.

**Mapping Type**

- Habitat A
- Habitat B
- Habitat C
- Habitat D
- Habitat E
- Habitat F
- Habitat G
- Habitat H

**Mapped Objects**

- 55. -hole
- 56. -hole
- 57. -hole
- 58. -hole
- 59. -hole
- 60. Habitat A
- 61. Habitat B
- 62. Habitat G

**Area Details**

**Area Points**

|                    |
|--------------------|
| 2427.257, 1756.374 |
| 2417.5, 1763.47    |
| 2405.969, 1775.001 |
| 2403.309, 1781.21  |
| 2399.761, 1788.305 |
| 2387.343, 1784.758 |
| 2378.473, 1777.662 |
| 2362.507, 1774.114 |
| 2361.62, 1763.47   |

-187.003, 55.12966 No GPS device Moved point 27 in shape 60. Habitat A Add, edit or delete mapped objects

Windows taskbar: 11:37 25/10/2014

# ... to be assessed with software to provide decision support enhancing game habitats

Ranges 9 v0.10. For the Analysis of Tracking and Location Data, Anatrack Ltd.

[About](#)
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[Overlap](#)
[Interaction](#)
[Habitat](#)
[Modelling](#)
[Statistics](#)
[Log](#)
[Help](#)

Data: [open](#) [new](#) [import](#) [modify](#) [export](#) [save](#)  
 C:\Users\dixons\Documents\Ranges\temp.edg

Background: [full](#) [clipped](#) [open](#) [close](#)  
 C:\Archive\Temp\ToDo\TTrans\STAG\Mapping\Langholm\Test\ves

Edge Shapes

| Ran... | ID | Age | Sex | Month | Year | Core |
|--------|----|-----|-----|-------|------|------|
| 1      | 0  | X   | X   | 1     | 0    | 0%   |

Edge Vertices

| No. | E         | N         |
|-----|-----------|-----------|
| 1   | 484.527   | 482.33624 |
| 2   | 484.527   | 1000      |
| 3   | 837.92426 | 1000      |
| 4   | 837.92426 | 482.33624 |
| 5   | 484.527   | 482.33624 |

Ranges Analysis Log

```

Log rank chi-square values with 1 d.f.: 0.144389, 0.12116 and 0.118949
Z for difference between 0.173714 and 0.20187: -0.22692 (Greenwood) and -0.3047

Analysis completed successfully on Fri Oct 24 15:35:44 BST 2014

-----
Analysis started on Sat Oct 25 11:15:56 BST 2014

Initialising analysis ... please wait ...

Map category areas in m2
filed in : C:\Users\dixons\Documents\Ranges\temp.csv
Road          2326.5      1.3%
OldHeather    35648       19.5%
Grass         20248       11.1%
YoungHeather  15402       8.4%
Heather       30978       16.9%
Grass/Heather 56682       31.0%
Heather/Grass 21943       12.0%

Extents edge filed in
C:\Users\dixons\Documents\Ranges\temp.edg

Analysis completed successfully on Sat Oct 25 11:15:57 BST 2014
  
```

Ranges Statistics

[open](#) C:\Users\dixons\Documents\Ranges\temp.csv

| row | W-edge  | E-edge    | S-edge    | N-edge | TotalAre... | Road | OldHe... | Grass | Young... | Heather | Grass... | Heath... |
|-----|---------|-----------|-----------|--------|-------------|------|----------|-------|----------|---------|----------|----------|
| 1   | 484.527 | 837.92... | 482.33... | 1000.0 | 182940.95   | 1.3  | 19.5     | 11.1  | 8.4      | 16.9    | 31.0     | 12.0     |

include range centres selection

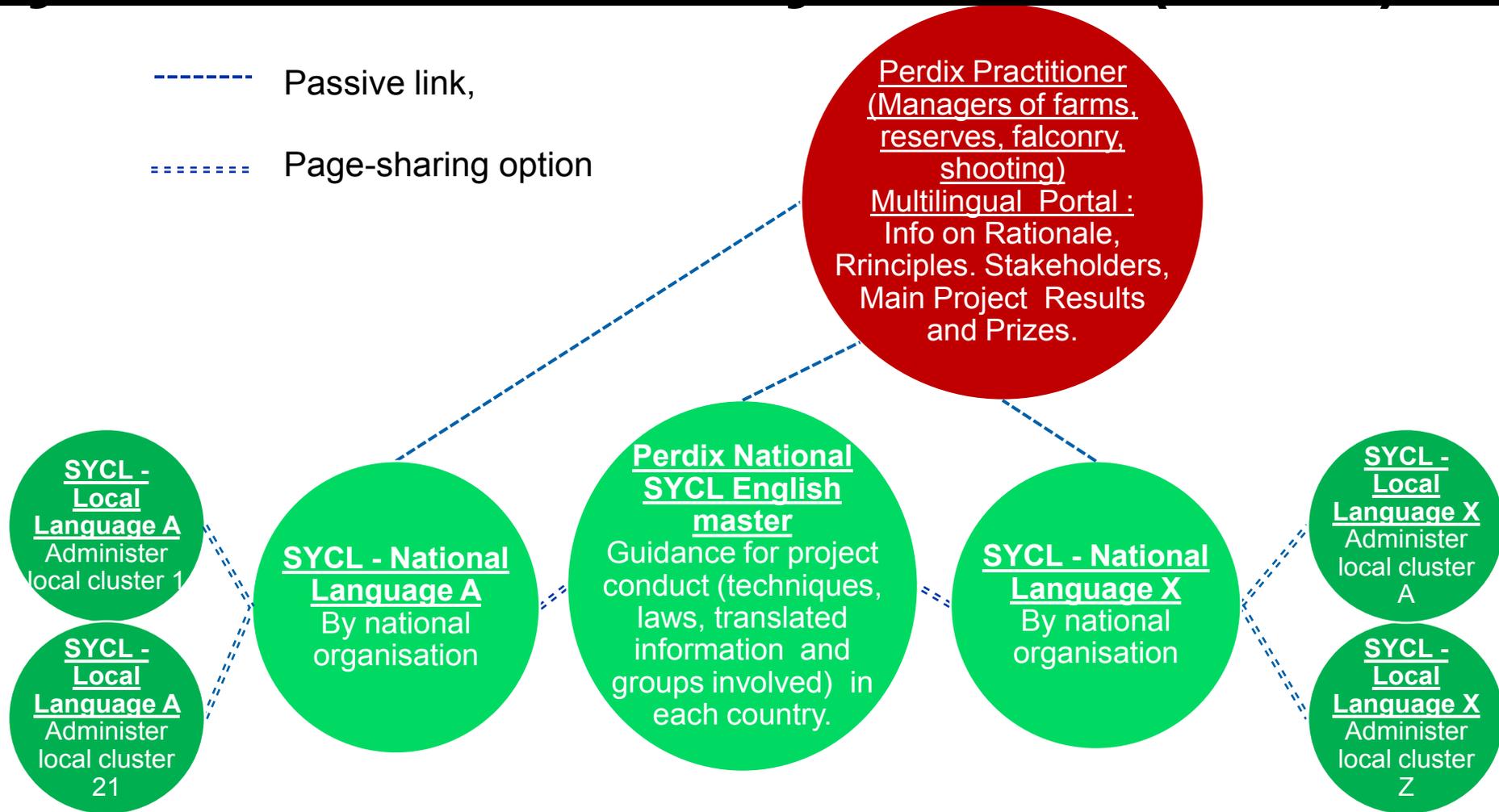
200m

Windows taskbar: 11:22 25/10/2014

# System for Community Liaison (SYCL) ....

----- Passive link,

----- Page-sharing option



.... works in any language

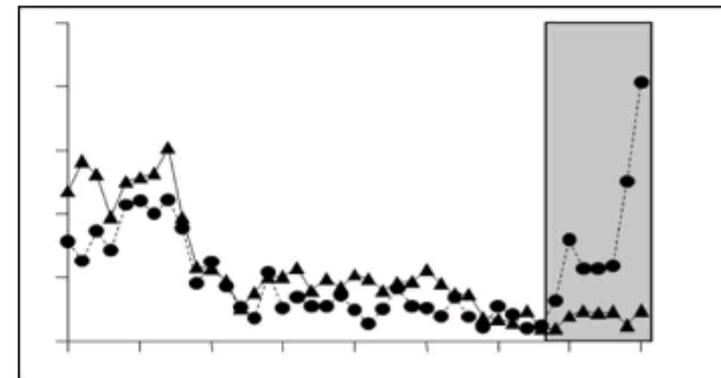
## Helfen Sie uns!

Bitte machen Sie Ihre Freunde und Bekannten auf diese Seite aufmerksam, die für alle gedacht ist die sich freuen nicht nur Rebhühner zu sehen, sondern auch Wildblumen, Schmetterlinge, Bienen und viele andere Tiere die dort gedeihen wo man Rebhühner findet. Um den Reichtum der Natur in Europa wiederherzustellen werden wir alle benötigt um Feldkanten, Wegränder, Parks und sogar Gärten zu erhalten und wieder aufzubauen, die diesen Wildtieren Nahrung und Lebensraum geben.

## It can be done!

The diagram shows restoration of a wild Grey Partridges on a Sussex estate through management based on GWCT research. The long-term decline in the area was completely reversed, while numbers remained low on a comparable area nearby.

Um noch mehr darüber zu erfahren was man tun kann, schauen Sie bitte auf die verschiedenen Seiten dieser website um zu lernen wie man die Lebensräume und andere Arten managen kann die Rebhühner in verschiedener Weise beeinflussen.



Measurements 2004-2010 (grey) for partridge pairs in area managed for grey partridge conservation (circles) vs control (triangles). (© GWCT)

## Im Web

[Read more about the Sussex success story mentioned above \(Englisch\)](#)

The website of the Game and Wildlife Conservation Trust has much useful information on partridges and other species.

[Click here to see what is happening in your country.](#)

You can join the fun by contacting the national Perdixnet in your country.

[The 23-language Naturalliance site](#)

Have a look at ideas for conserving nature through many countryside activities.

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## 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 depends on them all.

After all, the Grey Partridge can be restored. A highly successful study [project in Sussex](#) has shown the way.

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.

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click the cog, then 'Downloads'

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click the ≡, then 'Downloads'

Firefox:

click the ↓ arrow

## News

19 Aug 2016 [Perdixnet Pan-Europe is ready for translation](#)

[Read more](#)

# Conclusions:

- Private effort and Payments for Ecosystem Services have large potential for conservation.
- Local managers of farms, forest, hunting, fishing and reserve areas can all contribute.
- Among users of wild resources, falconers are well-organised and also work well with farmers, schools & local authorities to organise projects.
- The internet can network across cultures (given translation), down to local projects, mitigating a deficit of experts with central decision support.
- Among bottom-up projects managing ungulates, predators, aliens and habitats, **game research & falconry are starting to restore farm ecosystems**



**Thank you  
for listening**

**[www.naturalliance.eu](http://www.naturalliance.eu)**

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

**Irish Grey Partridge ConsTrust** **CEM Sustainable Use & Management of Ecosystems (SUME)**  
**Moyvalley, Eire, 18 November 2016.** **SSC/CEESP Sustainable Use and Livelihoods (SULi)**

