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Prioritizing Conservation Planning for Rare and Endangered Species in Arid Area of China, A case study of Mammal

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CONTENT



Background

Data and method

Result

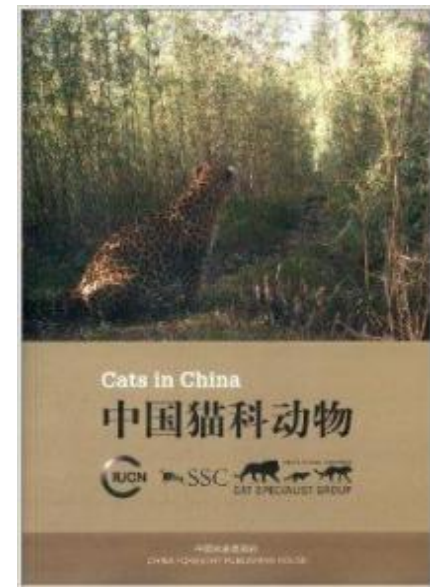
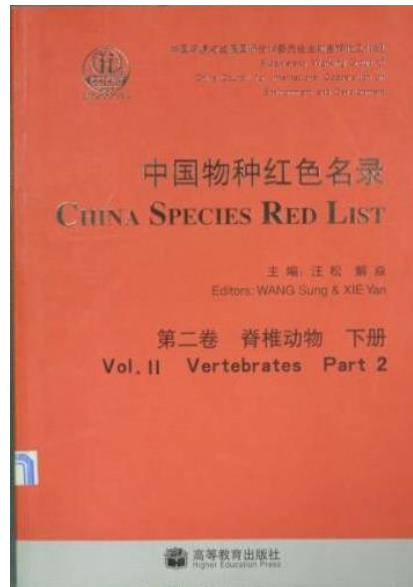
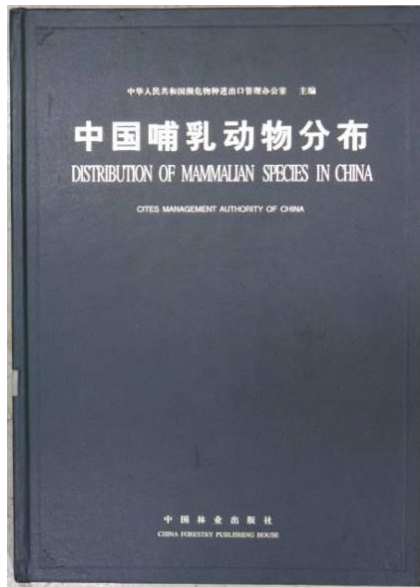
Discussion

BACKGROUND

- Wildlife are sensitive to human pressure and global climate change, so they are good indicators for environmental change, . Conservation become the **prior** issue in this region Vs.use.
- Worldwide, the main threats to mammals are habitat loss and degradation. Systematic Conservation Planning (**SCP**) can be an effective way for regional conservation management.
- Only a **few** research focus on the systematic conservation planning in Northwest of China, especially arid area
- Therefore, we aim to provide the scientific basis and references for priority setting and **conservation planning** in this region.

Data

We obtained the species data(distribution) from several ways, including fauna, papers, nature reserve investigations, news, and other publications



Data

We obtained ecological baseline data

Vegetation in China (1:1,000,000)

SRTM 90m Digital Elevation Data v4.1--International Scientific & Technical Data Mirror Site, Computer Network Information Center, Chinese Academy of Sciences. (<http://www.gscloud.cn>)

Administrative map--Geographic Information Center of the National Foundation(<http://ngcc.sbsm.gov.cn/>)

National Nature Reserves--nature reserve investigation

Climate baseline--IPCC, International Scientific & Technical Data Mirror Site, Computer Network Information Center, Chinese Academy of Sciences. (<http://www.gscloud.cn>) and other publications

Method

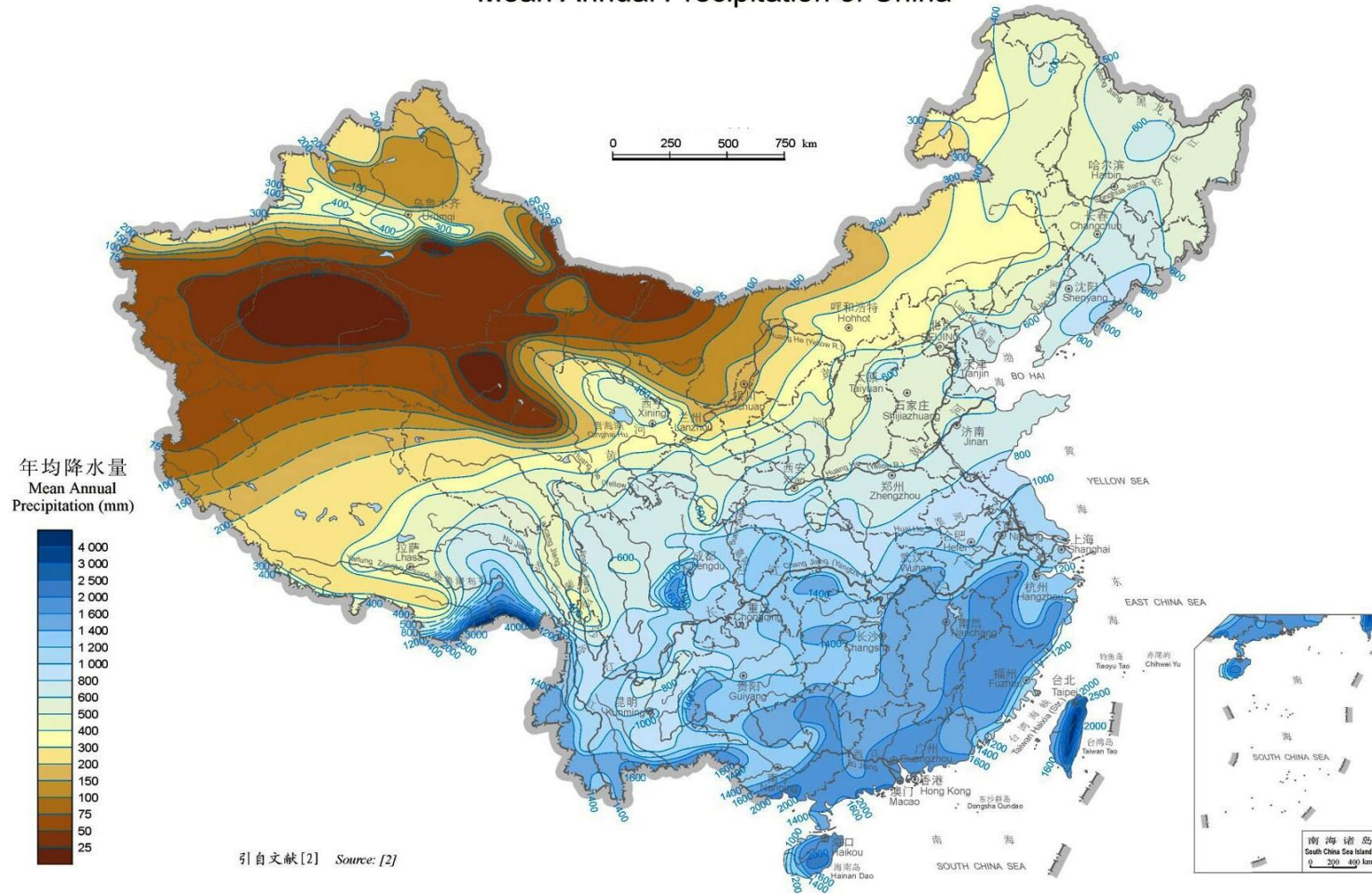
- **Where is the arid region in China?**
- **Choose the endangered mammals**
- **Mapping distribution of species**
- **Calculate important value**
- **Determine the location and area of hotspots**

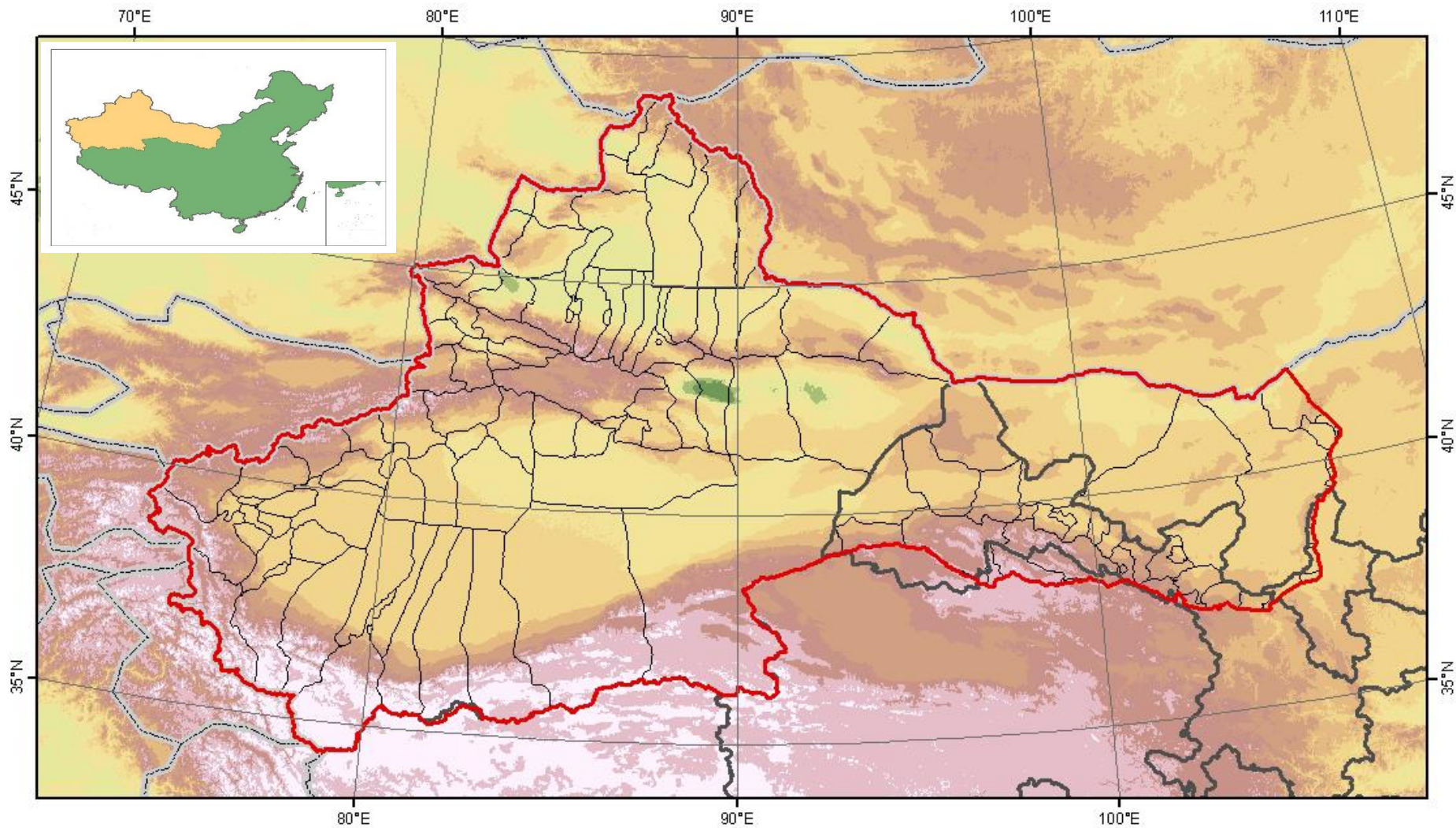
Method

Where is the arid region of Northwest China?

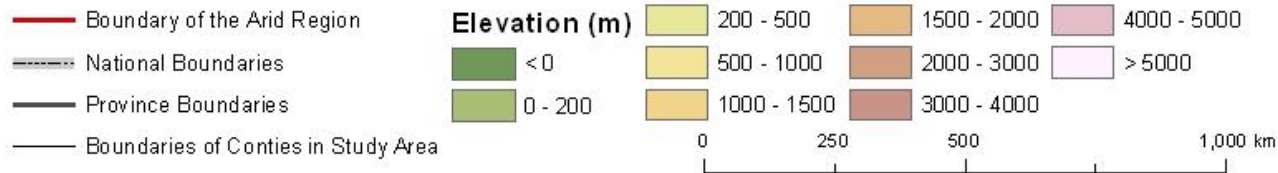
Precipitation below 200,
topography and landform
evaporation capacity

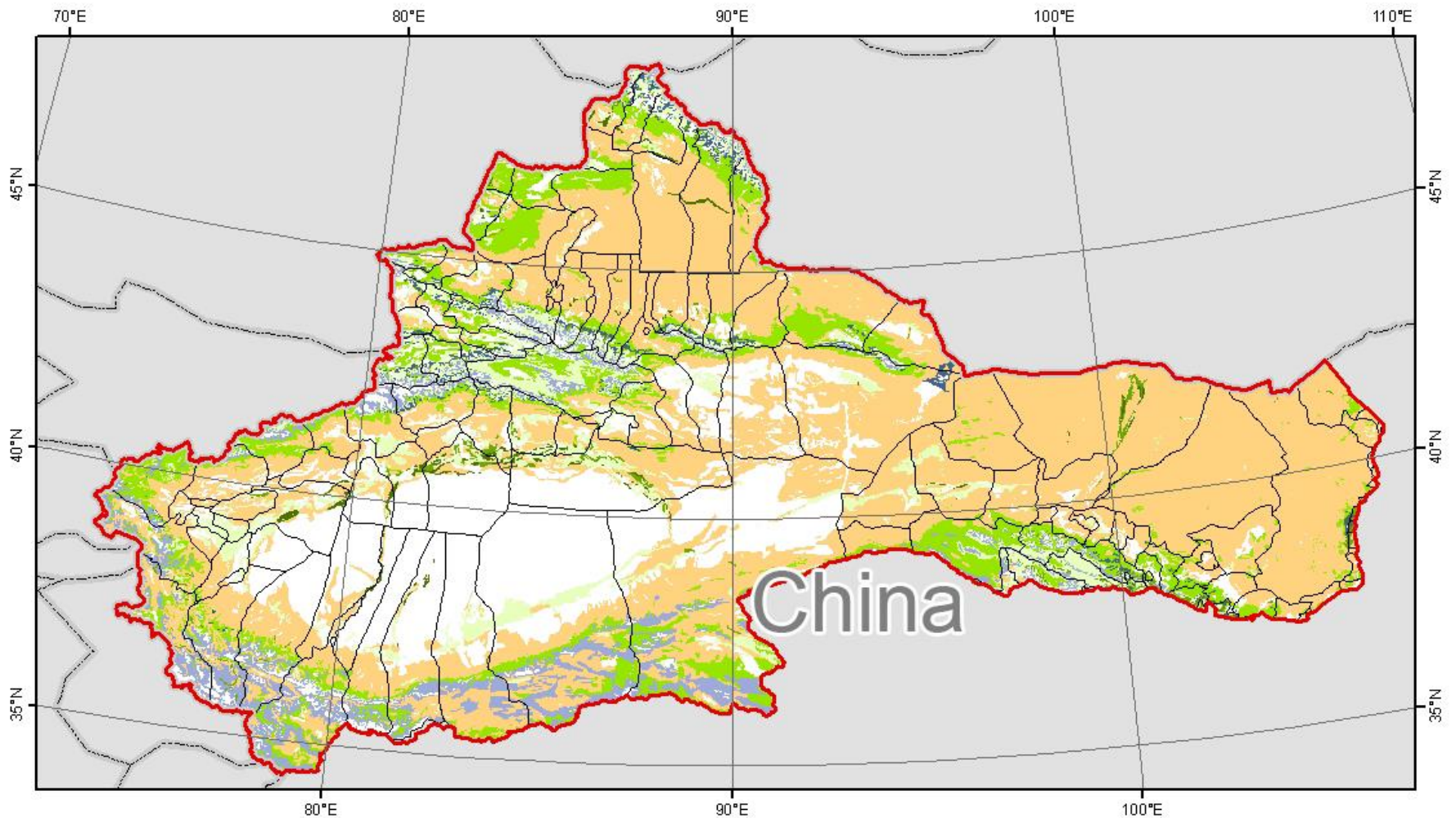
中国年均降水量
Mean Annual Precipitation of China





Total arid area is 2147677.7km² **Arid Region of Northwest China**

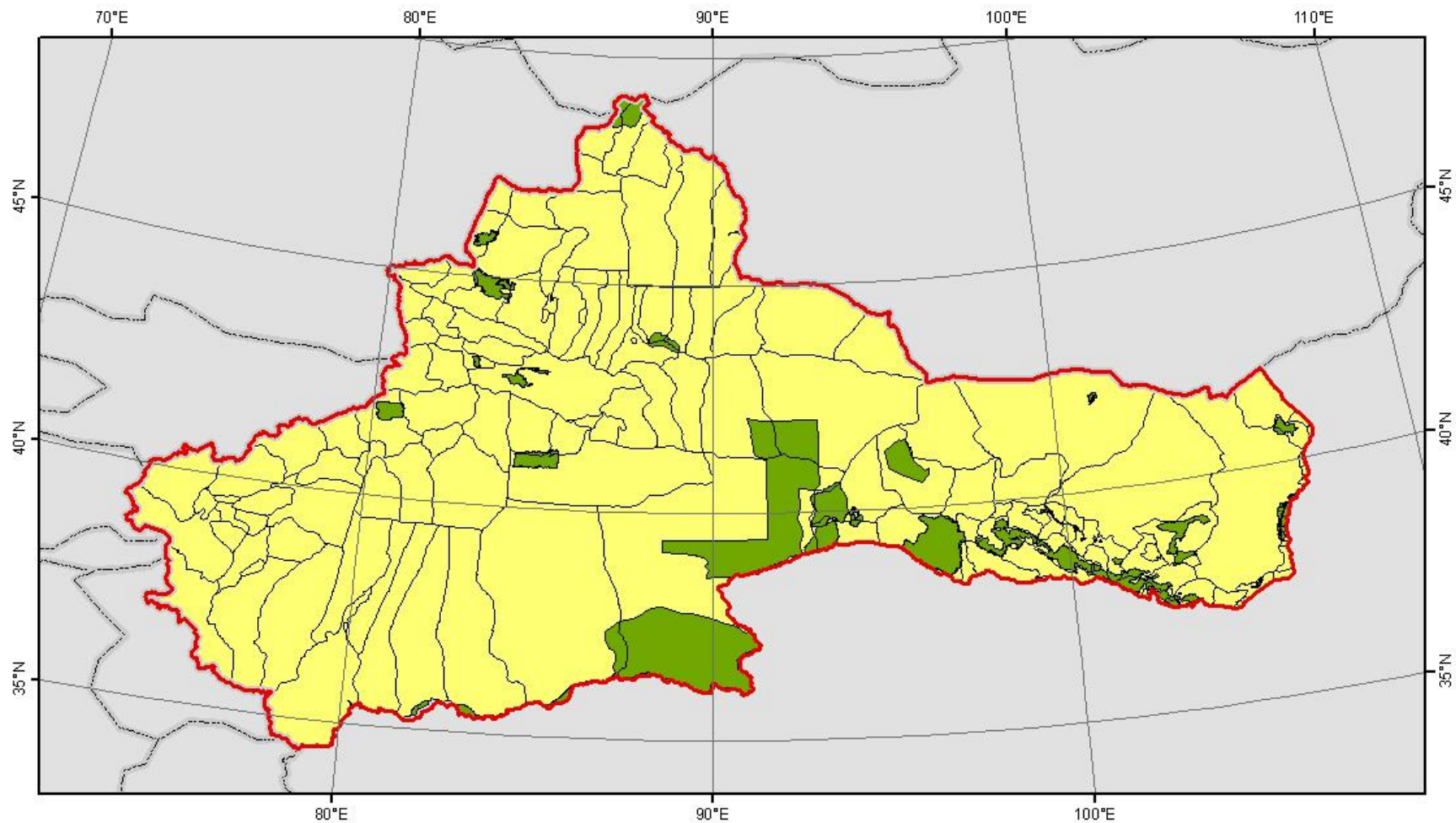




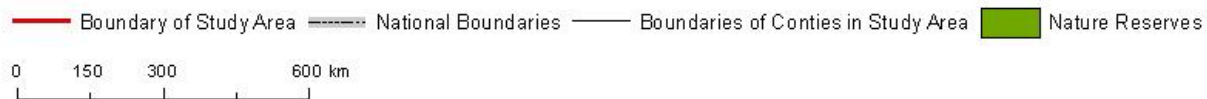
Arid Region of Northwest China



The vegetation of northwest arid areas



Nature Reserves in the Arid Region in Northwest China



National nature reserves are 185091.23km², 8.62% of total area

Method

Choose the endangered mammals(26 species)

| Order | Famliy | Species(Latin name) |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Lagomorpha | Ochotonidae | <i>Ochotona iliensis</i> |
| | | <i>Ochotona koslowi</i> |
| Artiodactyla | Leporidae | <i>Lepus yarkandensis</i> |
| | Camelidae | <i>Camelus ferus</i> |
| | Moschidae | <i>Moschus chrysogaster</i> |
| | | <i>Moschus moschiferus</i> |
| | Cervidae | <i>Przewalskium albirostris</i> |
| | Bovidae | <i>Bos mutus</i> |
| | | <i>Procapra gutturosa</i> |
| <i>Procapra picticaudata</i> | | |
| <i>Gazella subgutturosa</i> | | |
| | <i>Pantholops hodgsonii</i> | |
| | <i>Ovis ammon</i> | |
| Perissodactyla | Equidae | <i>Equus hemionus</i> |
| Carnivora | Canidae | <i>Cuon alpinus</i> |
| | | <i>Vulpes corsac</i> |
| | | <i>Vulpes ferrilata</i> |
| | Ursidae | <i>Ursus arctos</i> |
| | Mustelidae | <i>Martes foina</i> |
| | | <i>Mustela erminea</i> |
| | | <i>Mustela altaica</i> |
| | | <i>Vormela peregusna</i> |
| | Felidae | <i>Felis silvestris</i> |
| | | <i>Lynx lynx</i> |
| | | <i>Otocolobus manul</i> |
| <i>Panthera uncia</i> | | |

● IUCN (CR, EN, VU ,NT)--IUCN red list

● China species red list (CR, EN, VU,NT)
--The national distribution of mammals

● Endemic species
--China endemic terrestrial mammals

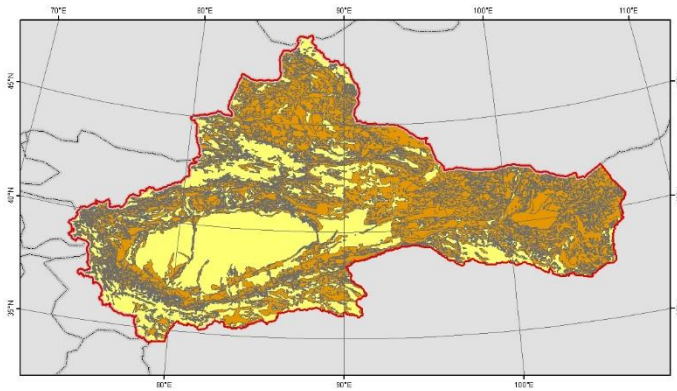
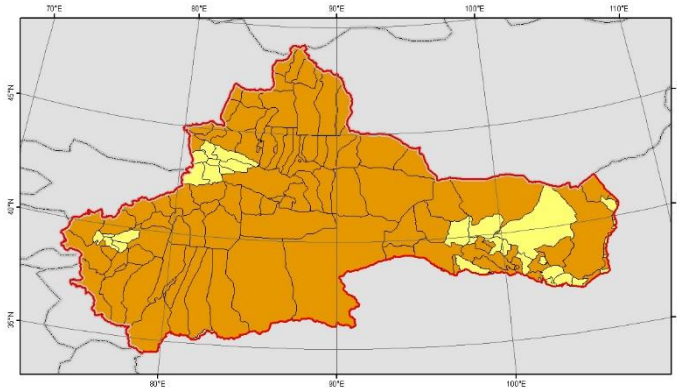
Herbivore-14

Carnivore-12

Method

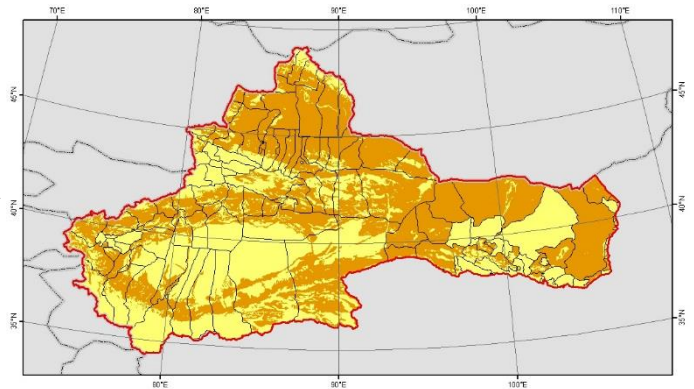
Mapping distribution of key species

Counties



Habitat

Overlay



Gazella subgutturosa

important value

| Score | IUCN | China species red list |
|-------|------|------------------------|
| 3 | EN | EN |
| 3 | EN | VU |
| 3 | EN | CR |
| 3 | CR | CR |
| 2 | NT | EN |
| 2 | NT | NT |
| 2 | NT | |
| 2 | VU | CR |
| 2 | VU | EN |
| 2 | VU | VU |
| 1 | LC | CR |
| 1 | LC | NT |
| 1 | LC | VU |
| 1 | LC | EN |

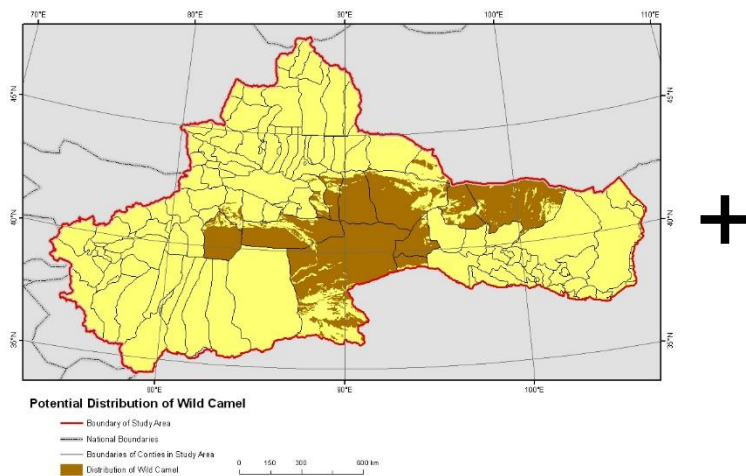
Method

Important value

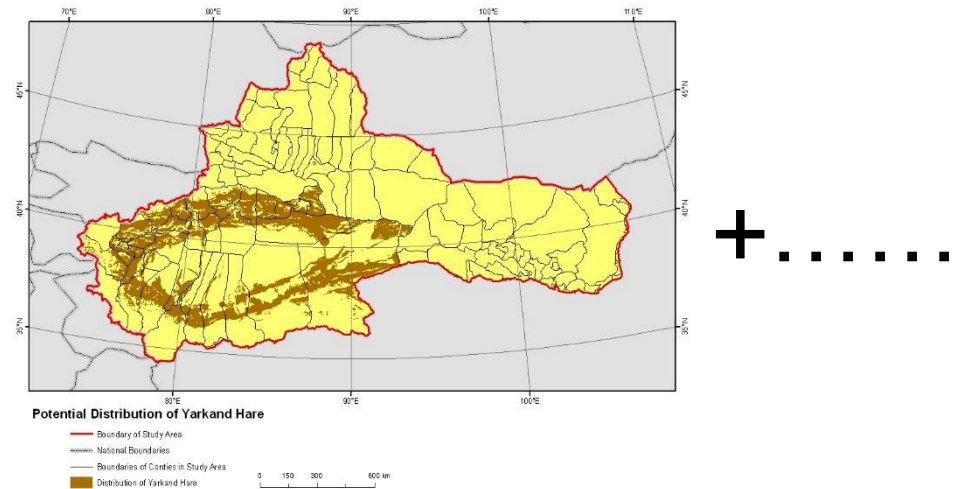
| Chinese name | Scientific name | Score | IUCN | China species red list | Endemic species |
|--------------|---------------------------------|-------|------|------------------------|-----------------|
| 伊犁鼠兔 | <i>Ochotona iliensis</i> | 3 | EN | EN | Y |
| 柯氏鼠兔 | <i>Ochotona koslowi</i> | 3 | EN | EN | Y |
| 塔里木兔 | <i>Lepus yarkandensis</i> | 2 | NT | NT | Y |
| 野骆驼(双峰驼) | <i>Camelus ferus</i> | 3 | CR | CR | |
| 马麝(高山麝) | <i>Moschus chrysogaster</i> | 3 | EN | CR | |
| 原麝 | <i>Moschus moschiferus</i> | 2 | VU | CR | |
| 白唇鹿 | <i>Przewalskium albirostris</i> | 2 | VU | EN | Y |
| 野牦牛 | <i>Bos mutus</i> | 2 | VU | VU | Y |
| 黄羊(蒙原羚) | <i>Procapra gutturosa</i> | 1 | LC | CR | |
| 藏原羚 | <i>Procapra picticaudata</i> | 2 | NT | NT | Y |
| 鹅喉羚 | <i>Gazella subgutturosa</i> | 2 | VU | VU | |
| 藏羚 | <i>Pantholops hodgsonii</i> | 2 | NT | NT | Y |
| 盘羊 | <i>Ovis ammon</i> | 2 | NT | | |
| 蒙古野驴 | <i>Equus hemionus</i> | 3 | EN | VU | |
| 豺 | <i>Cuon alpinus</i> | 3 | EN | EN | |
| 沙狐 | <i>Vulpes corsac</i> | 1 | LC | NT | |
| 藏狐 | <i>Vulpes ferrilata</i> | 1 | LC | NT | |
| 棕熊 | <i>Ursus arctos</i> | 1 | LC | VU | |
| 石貂 | <i>Martes foina</i> | 1 | LC | EN | |
| 白鼬 | <i>Mustela erminea</i> | 1 | LC | EN | |
| 香鼬 | <i>Mustela altaica</i> | 2 | NT | NT | |
| 虎鼬 | <i>Vormela peregusna</i> | 2 | VU | EN | |
| 野猫(草原斑猫) | <i>Felis silvestris</i> | 1 | LC | EN | |
| 猞猁 | <i>Lynx lynx</i> | 1 | LC | EN | |
| 兔狲 | <i>Otocolobus manul</i> | 2 | NT | EN | |
| 雪豹 | <i>Panthera uncia</i> | 3 | EN | EN | |

Determine the location and area of hotspots

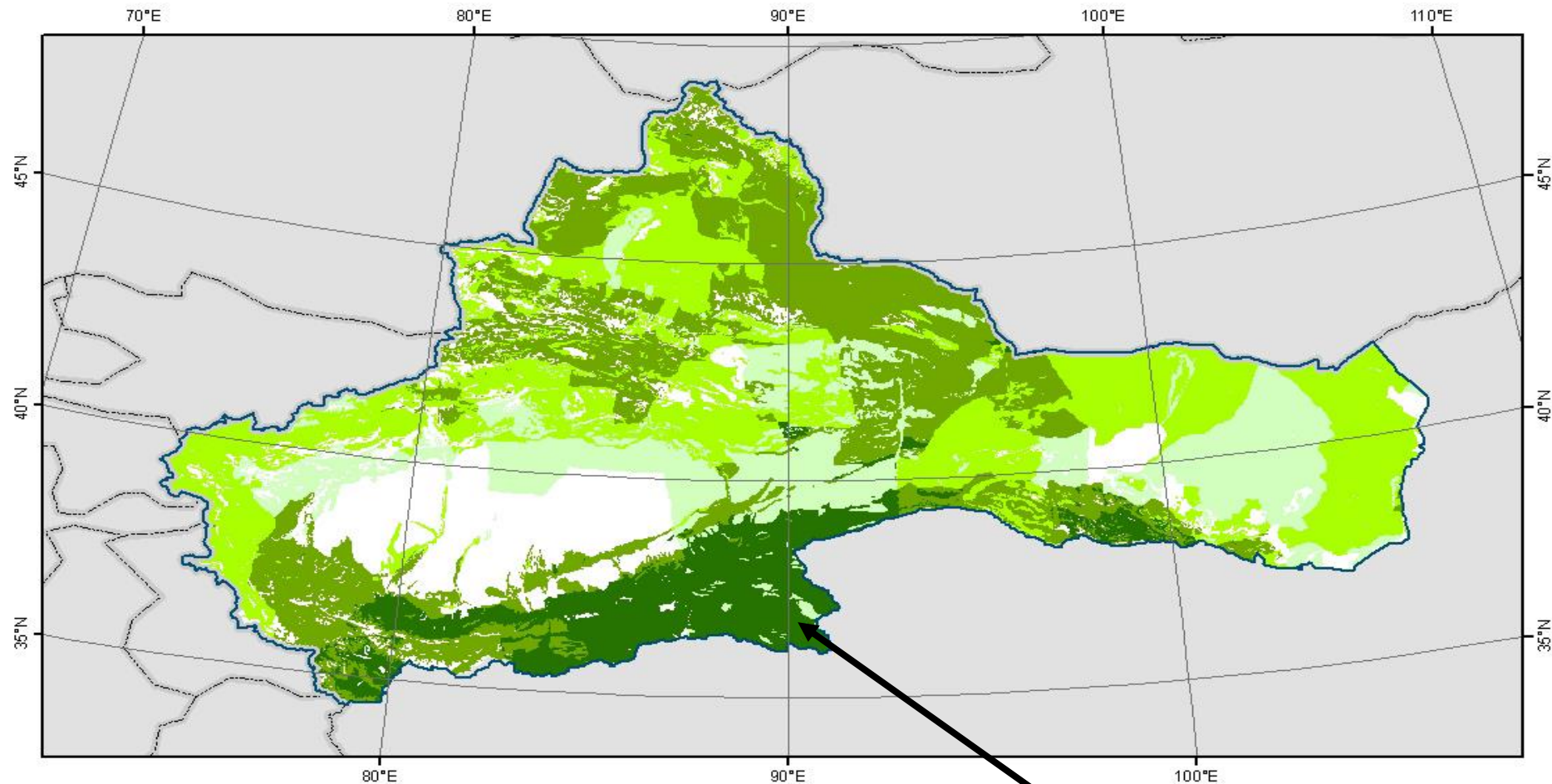
- Overlay all the species distribution layer with the important value



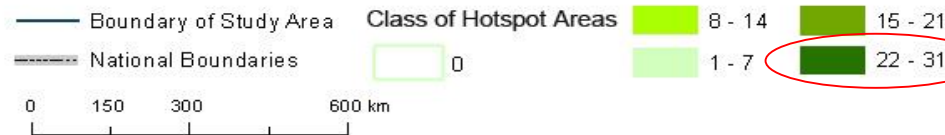
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Result



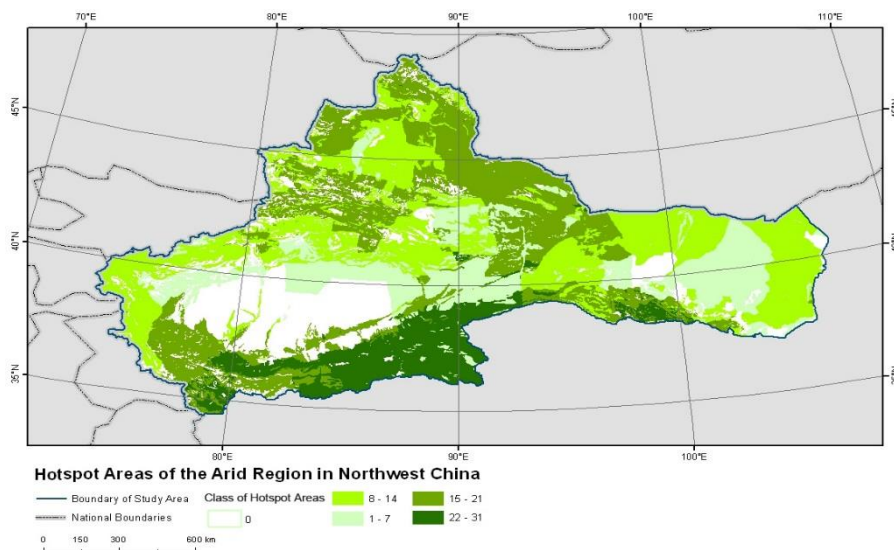
Hotspot Areas of the Arid Region in Northwest China



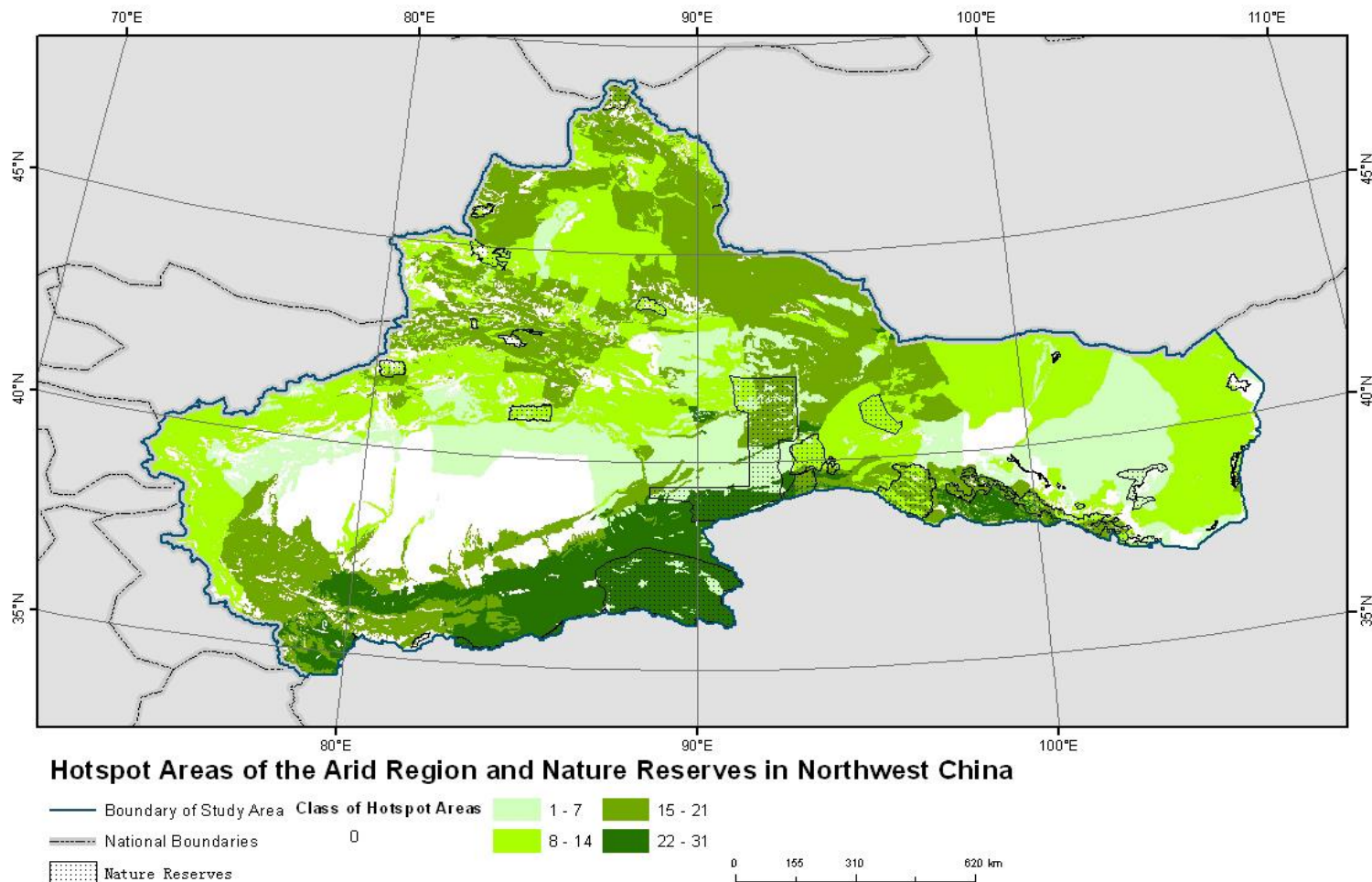
**Area of hotspot=219922.20km²
(10.24%)**

Result

- **Hotspot located in** Ruoqiang, Qiemo, Qilian
- **Ecosystem:** grassland ecosystem, vegetation- desert ecosystem, meadow ecosystem
- **Vegetation type:** temperate subshrub, short subshrubs desert; alpine meadow-steppe type; alpine sparse vegetation

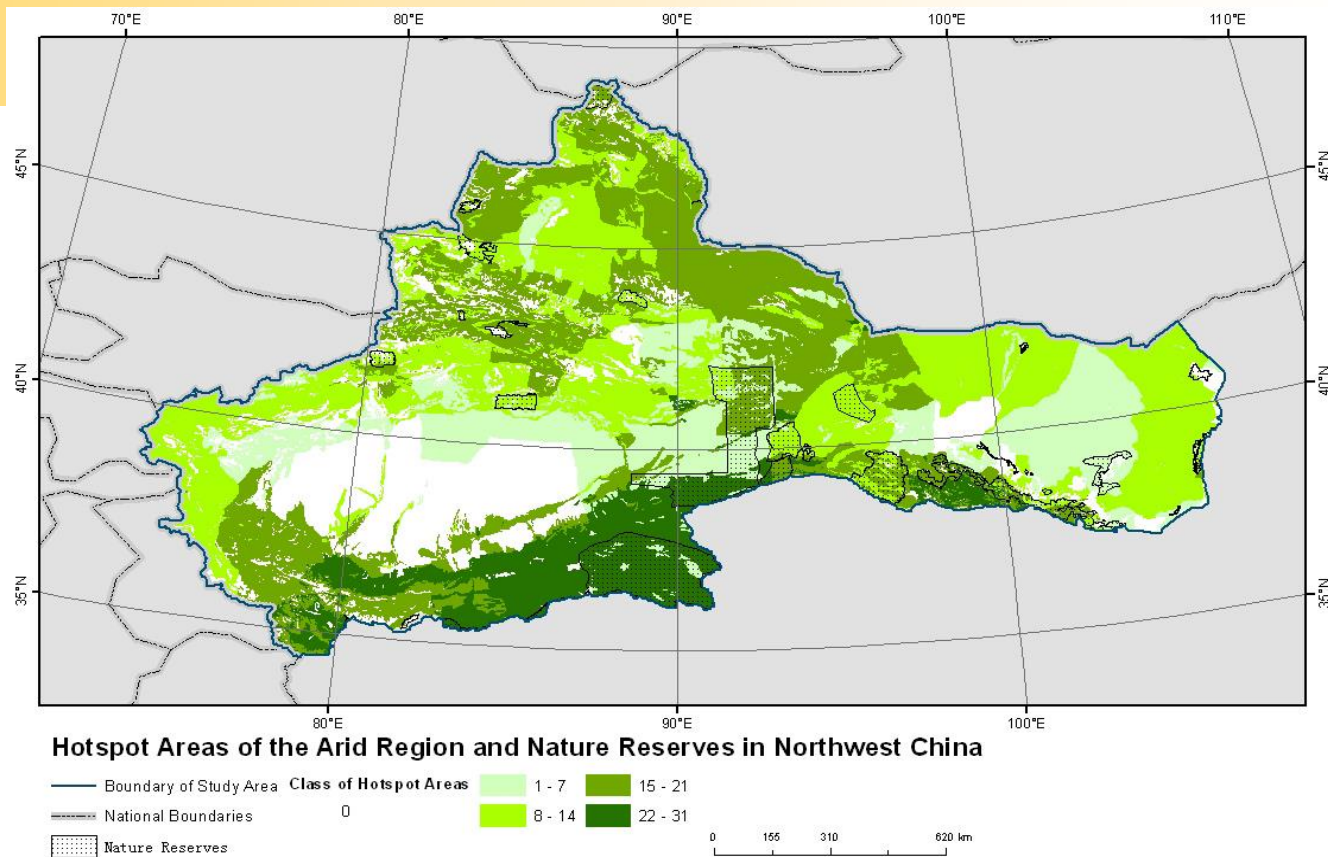


Result



There are 70806.158km² national nature reserves in hotspot area, about 32.2% of total hotspot area.

Result



The highest level hotspot / Total area=10.24%

The National Reserves area/Total hotspot area=32.2% (3.27% / total area)

GAP area is 149116.042km², about 67.8% of total hotspot

Discussion

- Southern area would be the prior area for conservation in arid area.
- Since the 1950s, nature reserves in China presented an dramatic development. There are more than 60% hotspot area still waiting for conservation planning.
- Modifying national nature reserves in hotspot would be helpful for conservation

Further research

1. Data

Species distribution only focus to the county level. More occurrence point still need further **investigations**.

2. Climate

What is the **relationship** between climate change and distribution of endangered species in this area? and relationship with Water? How to respond to global climate change?

3. Conservation strategy

The potential distribution of species will change under the climate change, so does the hotspot. Therefore how to modify our conservation strategy under the climate change?

Thanks for your attention !