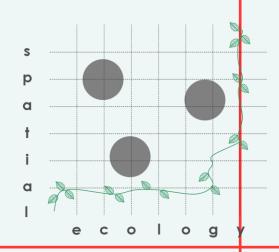
title: Systematic Planning in the Pantanal Biosphere Reserve using the DSS Marxan with zones (Marxan- Z_{ee})

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H.Possingham

R. Pressey









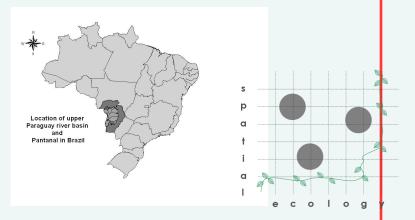
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Introduction

■ The Unesco Biosphere Reserve (BR) system is composed of 529 sites in 105 countries.

They were conceived to be models of "sustainable societies" and case-studies for sustainable development (Batisse 1990).

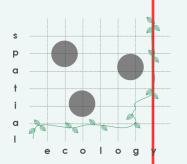
■The Pantanal BR is one of 4 Br/BR and covers a territory of around 25 million hectares in the Upper Paraguay river in South America.



BR - Objectives

- Use BR to protect and conserve natural and cultural diversity.

 protection of natural diversity while maintaining the cultural heritage of traditional communities
- Utilize BR as models for sustainable development.
- Use them as logistic support for research, monitoring, educational and training.
- To fully implement the concepts of BR, through the harmonization of the above functions



Problem definition

■ The designation of BRs follows an ad hoc nested zonation scheme with no quantitative targets or indicators. The system have a core, a buffer and a transition zone.

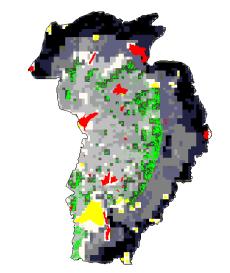
Education and training

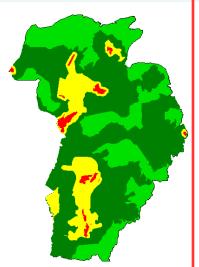
- UNESCO directive by 2013 all Biosphere Reserves will have to review their zonation schemes (Madrid action plan-UNESCO2008)
- UNESCO directive for the new zonation is that all zones must contribute to the BR objectives
- But there is no single word about systematic planning and no Methods to provide accountability

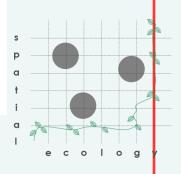
Pantanal Biosphere Reserve ad hoc zones

- Red Nuclei = Existing PA
- Yellow Buffer = Indigenous + Extensive ranching
- Green Transition (dark) & not assigned (light)
- Grey Acquisition Cost = darker > cost









Methods

• Marxan-z_{ee} is based on an adaptation of the set-covering problem used in Marxan software (Ball & Possingham 2000). The software is able to optimize the compromises between land suitability and availability under a multiobjective and variable cost context (Watts et all, in prep).

Minimize the configuration cost of all zones + Boundary compatibility cost + Feature and zone representation shortfall penalty

Framework

- 293 biodiversity, cultural, economic features targets
- 117 red listed species distributions modelled in MAXENT
- 37 cost layers
- Scenarios and sensitivity to zone juxtaposition (compatibility)

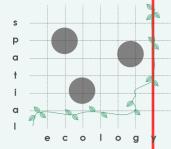


Features targeted by objective & zone contribution

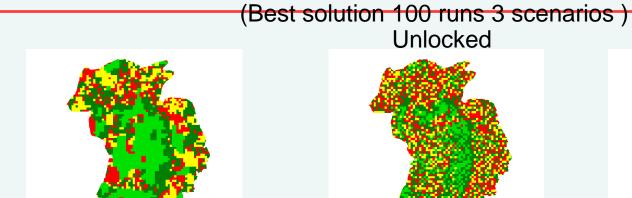
Features	Unit	Overall target	Biospher e Reserve objective	Zone contributio n (Available)	Zone contribution (Transition)	Zone contribution (Buffer)	Zone contributio n (Core)	Zone target (Availabl e)	Zone target (Transiti on)	Zone target (Buffer)	Zone targe t (Core
Density Cayman	L - M - H	0.3	biod-sust		0.6 or 1.0	0.75	1.0				
Density Capybara	L - M - H	0.3	biod-sust	\	0.6 or 1.0	0.75	1.0				
Density Marsh deer	L - M - H	0.3	biod-sust		0.6 or 1.0	0.75	1.0				
Density Pampas deer	L - M - H	0.3	biod-sust		0.6 or 1.0	0.75	1.0				
Distance to river	6 classes	0.2	biod-sust		1.0	1.0	1.0				
Distance to road	18 classes	0.2	sust-cult		1.0	1.0	1.0				
Freshwater domain	40 classes	0.2	biod-sust		0.5 or 0.7	1.0	0.25 or 1.0				
Soil types	16 classes	0.2-0.3	biod-sust		0.5	1.0	1.0	0.1	0.32	0.2	0.18
Vegetation	38 classes	0.2 <mark>-</mark> 0.3	biod-sust		0.7	0.7	0.0 or 1.0	0.1	0.32	0.2	0.18
Vegetation subclasses	13 classes	0.2 <mark>-</mark> 0.7	biod-cult		0.7 or 1.0	0.7 or 1.0	0.0 or 1.0	0.1	0.32	0.2	0.18
Watersheds	20 units	0.2	biod-cult		0.5	0.9	1.0	0.1	0.32	0.2	0.18
Indigenous Land	26 reserves	0 or 1	cult -biod		0.5	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
Protected Areas	19 reserves	0 or 1	biod		0.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Deforestation	Pres/Abs	0	sust.					0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
Cattle density	4 classes	0.3	cult-sust	1.0	1.0	1.0-0.75 0.75- 0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Species models	117 species	0.3 to 1	biod.		0.5, 0.6 or 0.75	0.6, 0.75 or 1.0	1.0				

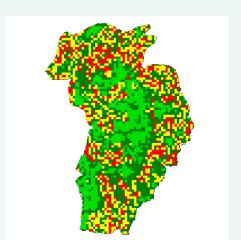
Cost Layers

Cost layer	BR	Unit	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	
Features	Objective		Available	Transition	Buffer	Core	
Cattle density	cult-biod	4 classes	0	0	0	100	
Deforestation	biod \ sust	pres/abs	0	0	80	100	
Distance to river	sust	6 intervals	0	80	50	0	
Distance to roads	biod	18 intervals	0	0	50	10	
Erodability	biod	4 classes	0	20	100	100	
Fire risk	sust	13 classes	0	10	50	70	
Fragility		6 classes	0	0	50	100	
Soil types	sust	16 types	0	0-100	0-100	0-100	
Vegetation subclasses	cult-sust	13 types	0	0-100	0-100	0-100	
Acquisition costs		continuous	0	20	50	1000	



Results - Zone compatibility sensitivity analysis

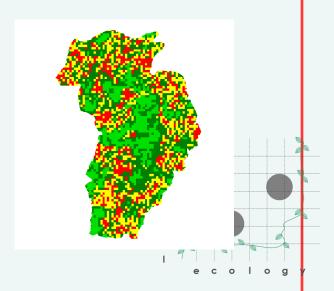




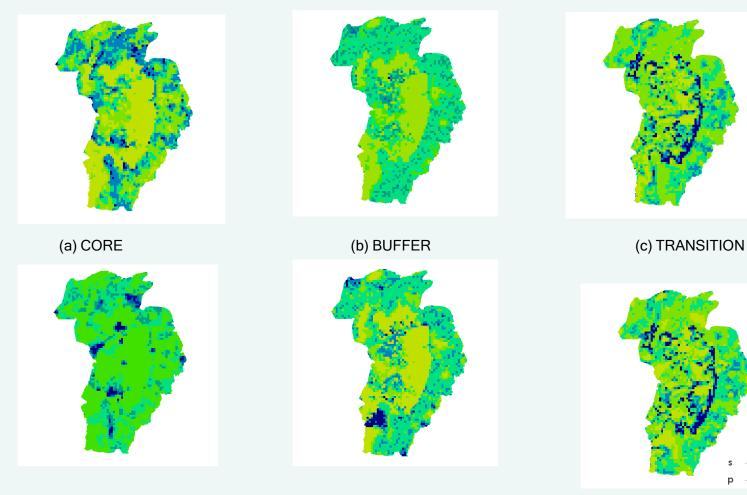
Locked

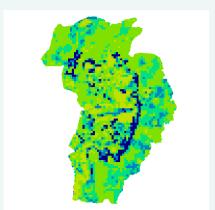


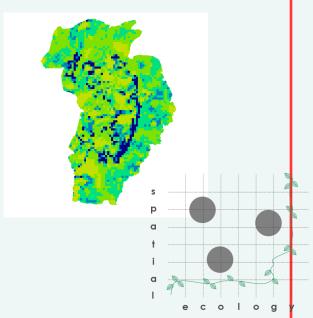




Selection frequency = irreplaceability by zone

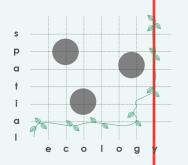






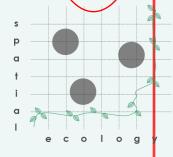
Agreement between scenarios (Kappa Statistics)

Scenario	Scenario	Agreement - Core	Agreement - Buffer	Agreement - Transition
1 (u)	2 (I)	low	low	very low
3 (u)	4 (I)	very low	very low	very low
5 (u)	6 (I)	low	low	very low
1 (u)	3 (u)	very low	very low	very low
1 (u)	5 (u)	low	very low	very low
3 (u)	5 (u)	very low	very low	very low
2 (I)	4 (I)	very low	very low	very low
2 (I)	6 (I)	low	very low	very low
4 (I)	6 (I)	very low	very low	very low

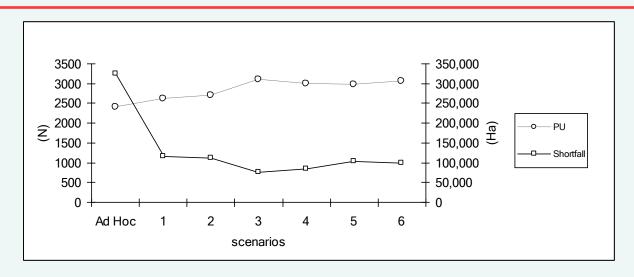


Results

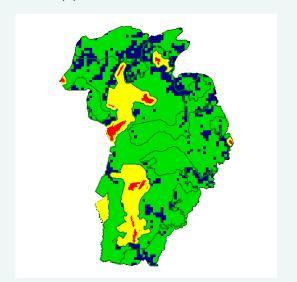
scenario	Reserve status	No. of PU in all scenarios	proportion of total PU	PU in transition zone	%	No. PU in buffer zone	%	No. PU in core zone	%	Target shortfall in Hectares
Ad hoc	Locked	2403	0.64	1807	0.48	689	0.18	57	0.02	324,685.3
1	Unlocked	2615	0.70	1137	0.31	672	0.18	805	0.22	116,323.2
2	Locked	2704	0.73	1119	0.30	727	0.20	858	0.23	111,515.1
3	Unlocked	3104	0.83	1182	0.32	808	0.22	1114	0.30	76,113.2
4	Locked	2988	0.80	1177	0.32	866	0.23	944	0.25	83,370.0
5	Unlocked	2981	0.80	1440	0.39	929	0.25	612	0.16	104,008.6
6	Locked	3051	0.82	1413	0.38	963	0.26	675	0.18	99,659.3
Av	erage	2907	0.78	1244	0.33	827	0.22	834	0.22	98,498.2
	Stdv	199	0.05	142	0.04	113	0.03	182	0.05	15,803.9



Conclusion



(a) scenario 5



(b) scenario 6

