

The **Objects of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD):**

A sustainable policy has to act threefold

- **protection of ecology:**
both nature and environment ought to be conserved for our future generations. This includes climate protection as well as the conservation of biodiversity i.e.
 - **genetical diversity**
 - **species diversity**
 - **lebensraum diversity.**A protecting and careful contact with nature and cultural regions is essential.
- **sustainability in use and economy:**
an exploitation has to be founded as a substantial and sound basis of prosperity and purchasing. Top priority gets a protection of resources against exploitation.
- **social sustainability:** a fair adjustment of profits establishes a participative development of a society and gives a raise to the settlement of social balances. This will be the object of a society being livable and fit for future.

The **United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, UNCED**

Called Earth Summit or Rio Summit took place 3. – 14. June 1992 in Rio de Janeiro. Political representatives of 179 countries discussed about earth's future. As summit have been edited two political statements and one action program as well as two international conventions:

- **Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)**, approved 1992 in Rio
- **United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)** approved 1992 in New York, ratified 1992 in Rio.

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by

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Extensive Used Rangeland: a hot spot of biodiversity



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Genetical Diversity

The countless abundance of livestock breeds is conditioned by the great variety of landscapes, lebensraum and biospheres.



But not only livestock but also crops like fruit trees frequently growing on extensive rangelands present a great variability of genetical diversity.

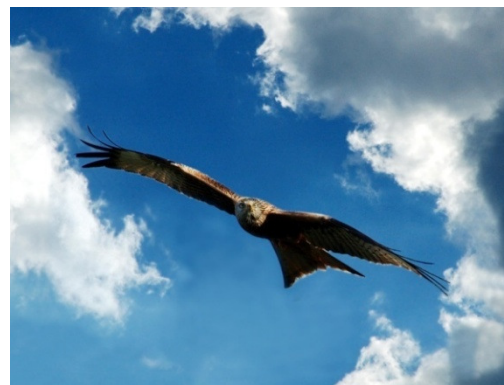


Species Diversity

A lot of animal and plant species are abundant on extensive used rangelands. Their habitats do depend on grazing like plant spurned on grazing or animal species depending on grazed landscapes as well as on specific habitats like feaces or cadavers.



Nomad livestock are dispersal vectors of many plant species and of invertibrates. Dover roads do constitute a biosphere for migrating animal species like mammals, visitors or birds.



Habitat Diversity

Biophere types like heath land, neglected grassland, or wetland have been evolved through grazing. Today they are threatened by extinction and so included in the European Fauna-Flora-Habitat-Directive.



Transhumant livestock creates nets of inter-regional drover roads like the Spanisv *cañadas reales* forming a real habitat connectivity of several types of biotops.

