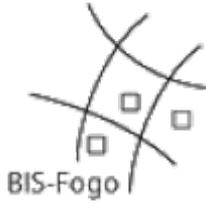


## Activity 06: Hotspots of Biodiversity in Cabo Verde

### Biodiversity hotspots in Cabo Verde - future scenarios



**Objective:** Developing strategies for maintaining biodiversity hotspots in Cabo Verde

**Learning outcomes:** Learners are able to develop strategies for maintaining biodiversity hotspots based on the example of Cabo Verde

**Previous knowledge:** Thorough knowledge of the terms biodiversity hotspot, taxa as well as the influence of the factors area, altitude and human interference onto biodiversity hotspots.

**Duration:** 60 min

**Materials / Conditions:** Internet access, Material 1 (Cf. Resources section)

**Methods / Techniques:** analyzing, planning, discussing, creative thinking, pair work and group work possible

**Learning subject:** Biodiversity / Module I: Introduction to biodiversity / Level: Expert Learning

#### Introduction:

Biodiversity hotspots do not maintain themselves. They are especially threatened by human interference.

#### Instruction:

1. Read the quote by Duarte et al. (2008) and develop a list of measures for maintaining biodiversity hotspots in Cabo Verde. Start your research using the following webpage:

<http://www.areasprotegidas.gov.cv/index.php/en/>

#### Resources:

Material 1: Flora in Cabo Verde

"In Cape Verde archipelago about 31.3 % of the native vascular flora and 53.6 % of endemic species are extinct or threatened (Leyens and Lobin 1996). Most endemic species populations are small size, are geographically isolated and are influenced by human impacts on their natural habitats. The conservation and management of natural plant resources in the archipelago is a huge challenge, and several criteria must be set in order to ensure not only the safeguarding of existing diversity, but also that of the long- term evolution of this insular flora."

(Source: Duarte, M.C., Rego, F., Romeiras, M.M. & Moreira, I. (2008): Plant species richness in the Cape Verde Islands – eco-geographical determinants. *Biodiversity Conservation* 17: 453-466, S. 464. Access via: <http://www.springerlink.com/content/f2qm1u777n1g7171>)

#### Possible results / Results:

- Developing programs for propagating and planting species that are threatened by extinction, which would have to take place in accordance with agricultural and forestry activities in the specific areas, i.e. decreasing grazing pressure and wood harvest
- Establishing and controlling protected areas. Hereby it is important to integrate the local population and offer them an alternative source of income.
- Applying measure to control erosion in areas that are home to endemic plants
- Building up a biodiversity monitoring program in the respective areas to recognize the flora's

changes at an early stage

- Prohibiting the exploitation of resources e.g. extracting stones or collecting herbs and providing alternatives
- Cooperation between the tourism, agricultural, housing and production sector and the administration of protected areas
- Public information and environmental education

### **Related activities:**

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