Antarctic Conservation for the 21st Century
A Comprehensive Strategy

Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research
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Antarctica New Zealand
COMNAP
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Content

1. Introduction
    a. Area of interest.
    b. Conservation in the Antarctic – The Protocol on Environmental Protection and its Annexes.
    c. Biodiversity values to be conserved and managed.
    d. Previous conservation strategies.
    e. Relationships with other international agreements.

2. Scoping
    a. Current conservation threats and responses
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3. Climate change and changes to human activity patterns
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    b. Marine consequences.
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4. Antarctic Specially Protected and Managed Areas
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    b. Modern approaches to area selection in marine and terrestrial environments.
    c. Antarctic Conservation Biogeographic Regions and representation of terrestrial biodiversity.
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    h. Marine protected areas and selection.
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e. Closing vector pathways for intra-regional introductions – using the ACBRs and finer scale genetic data.
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k. Closing pathways for intra-regional introductions.
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p. Surveillance protocols for terrestrial taxa.
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r. Surveillance protocols for freshwater and microbial taxa.
s. Separating colonists by origin.
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v. Associated and dependent systems as sources and areas of concern.
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6. Indigenous species and population management

a. Species of interest.
b. Species by species assessment of threats, cost of action, surveillance potential.
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g. CCAMLR, ACAP and other agreements.

7. Human disturbance to wildlife

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c. Approach distance information for single intrusions.
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h. Protocols for reducing disturbance.
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    a. Point source threats, cost, solutions.
    b. Cumulative source threats.
    c. Remedial solutions and cost (environmental and financial).
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    e. Analysis of spread and threat in marine systems.

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    b. Vehicle disturbance.
    c. Surveillance for cumulative impacts.
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    a. Evidence for marine noise impacts elsewhere.
    b. Evidence from the Antarctic.
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11. Interacting impacts
    a. A scale of interactions – antagonistic, neutral, additive, synergistic
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    c. Likelihood based on spatial assessment.
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    a. Standards for value description.
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    d. Wildlife disturbance.
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    f. Cumulative impacts.

g. Climate change responses.
h. Alternative sites.
i. Migration and evolutionary potential.
j. Species management and movement.
k. No human activity zones.

13. Permanent settlement and non-renewable resource-related research

a. Permanent settlement and regulatory requirements.
b. Measures for non-renewables research at sea.
c. Measures for non-renewables research on land.

14. Decision support, state of the environment and information delivery

a. Real-time information for decision support through a web-based portal.
b. Monitoring and surveillance in key areas: learning from approaches elsewhere.
c. Rapid decision-making in the event of a conservation crisis.
d. Dynamic conservation management.