

# Connectivity Conservation

## *What is it?*

One of the recommended ways to preserve biodiversity among Earth's biomes is known as connectivity conservation, which is an effort to link isolated areas of wilderness to make the most out of the core habitats that remain. Connectivity is not just for terrestrial areas: it extends to the world's oceans as well in an effort to create and maintain viable core habitats and migratory routes for marine life.

## *Is it new?*

While the idea of connectivity conservation isn't new, it is gaining ground as habitats are rapidly becoming more fragmented.

Though the concept is straightforward, its implementation is less so. Conservationists need to consider factors like what connectivity means, the scale of the project, and ways to measure its success. There are two primary components to connectivity—functional (the movement and behavior of species) and structural (the physical component of the land).

## *Examples?*

Despite these challenges, conservationists are working to implement connectivity conservation worldwide. Examples across the globe include the Great Eastern Ranges Initiative in Australia, the Terai Arc Landscape Project in Nepal and India, the Kavango Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area in southern Africa, the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor in Central America, and the European Green Belt Initiative.

