THAILAND

STUDENT NUMBER: ROCHELLE KOTZE - 3501350
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Threats to Thailand’s biodiversity include poaching, deforestation to clear land for agriculture, illegal wood harvesting, overfishing, pollution and disturbances to habitats because of extensive infrastructure development. Beside this, Thailand is very rich in biodiversity, holding around 10% of the world’s total known species. Many years ago the land was covered by tropical forests, including broad-leaved ever green, dry dipterocarp, mixed deciduous forests and mangrove forests, providing flourishing habitats for terrestrial and aquatic habitats.

In addition to plants there are around 300 mammal species, however nearly half of those species originates from the southern parts of the region. Six of the mammal species are indigenous to the country, and there are around 940 avifauna species, with 318 reptile species and 122 amphibian species.

With its very long coastal line, Thai waters support over two thousand marine fish species, which is around 10% of the world’s total species. 606 freshwater fishes can also be found and nearly 1600 different types of species have been found living around the estuarine and sea water. There is also around 2000 marine mollusk species and nearly 12 thousand marine invertebrates.
Conservation is very important in Thailand, and “conservation areas” or “protected areas” refer to those areas deemed as national parks, wildlife reserves or other protected areas that falls under the governing laws of protecting biodiversity. At present, these protection areas include:

- 144 national parks
- 53 wild life sanctuaries
- 42 forest parks
- 52 non-hunting wildlife areas.
- In addition they also have a biosphere reserve, world heritage natural site, watershed area and conservation mangroves.
THREATS TO CONSERVATION.

Impacts of environmental change and human induced climate and area change, can result in devastating effects. Coral bleaching, is causing the coral reefs to decrease which means an immense loss of species. The fact that it took nearly three years for the crisis to subside, makes it a slow and moderate recovery only. There is also the threat of loosing wetlands, and this had an immense influence on biodiversity and its functions.
CURRENT PROTECTED AREAS

Protected Areas
CONSERVATION planning units (ecological)
CONSERVATION planning units (Systematic)
Marxan is one of the most widely used tools to guide systematic multi-objective planning for creating marine and terrestrial protected areas. It widely supports spatial decision-making regarding the design and implementation of terrestrial, marine, and aquatic reserves and management areas. We can use a wide range of network sites that simultaneously include a range of biodiversity features with animal displacement and human interests. We will use Marxan in the final run to determine the general problem and meet user-defined targets for the minimum cost to the environment. Targets will be the amount of each species the program is instructed to select. In Marxan, to do the analysis, we will firstly identify the goals and objectives, along with identifying features, and dividing the area into planning units. The analysis will be run, and the parameters will be calibrated. Maps will show the outputs of the maps.
SOURCES OF DATA, ATTRIBUTION AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS