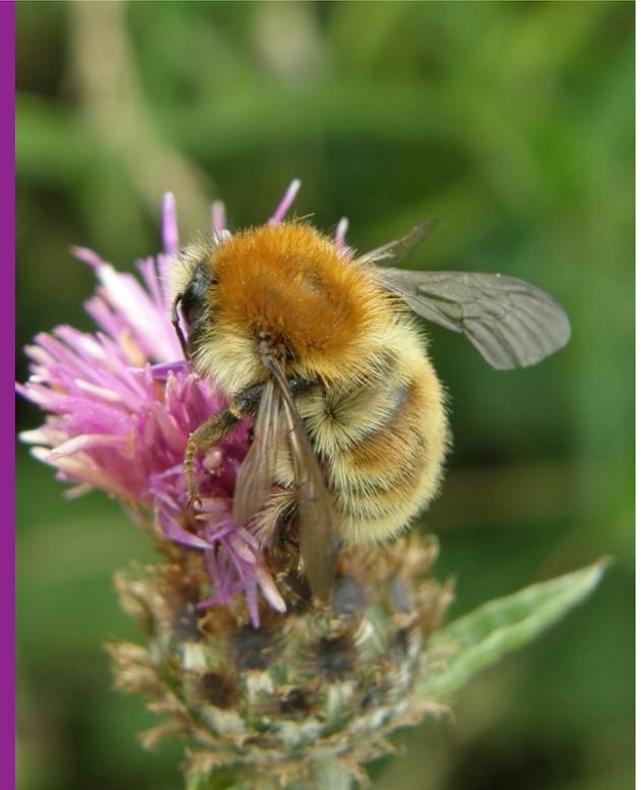


Linking evidence to delivery: knowledge exchange for pollinator conservation

Lynn Dicks



31 October 2011 York

Outline

- The need for knowledge exchange
- The Delivery Group concept
- What B-Lines can gain from the Pollinator Conservation Delivery Group
- How B-Lines can contribute

The need for knowledge exchange

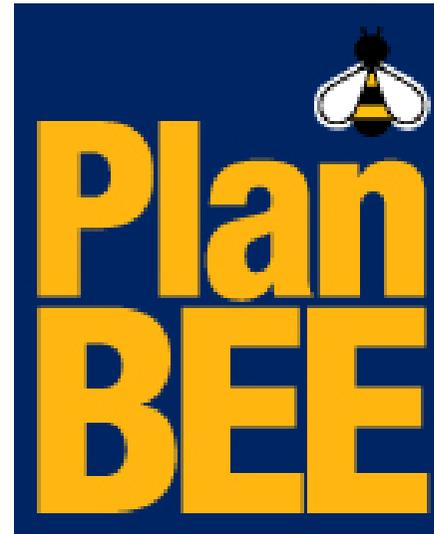
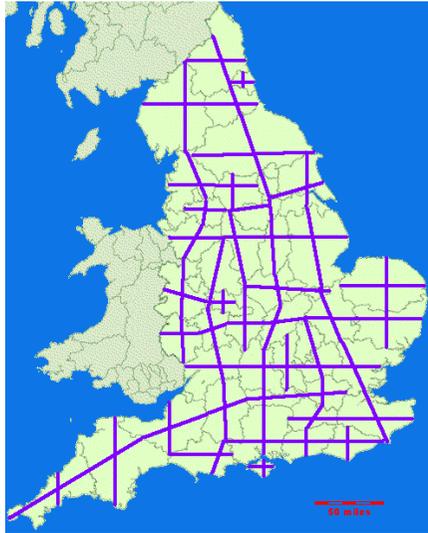
Widespread concern about declining pollinators has led to:

1. Substantial science funding to look at the ecology of pollinators and the causes of decline
2. Active conservation efforts in the public, private and third sectors

These two responses **must** be strongly linked through knowledge exchange.



Some examples



The **co-operative**
membership 



The Delivery Group concept

Expert group	Delivery group
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •About 10 academics, policymakers, conservationists 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •30-40 end-users and academics (incorporating the expert group)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •People who know about pollinator conservation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •People doing pollinator conservation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •In regular contact 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Meet once or annually to list and prioritise actions

This is not a standard stakeholder consultation. It is a collaborative process to generate a shared agenda for action, based on all available knowledge.

A framework for action

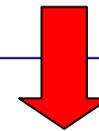
- Status
- Threats
- Basic science
- Policies
- Responses

What do we know?

What do we need to know?

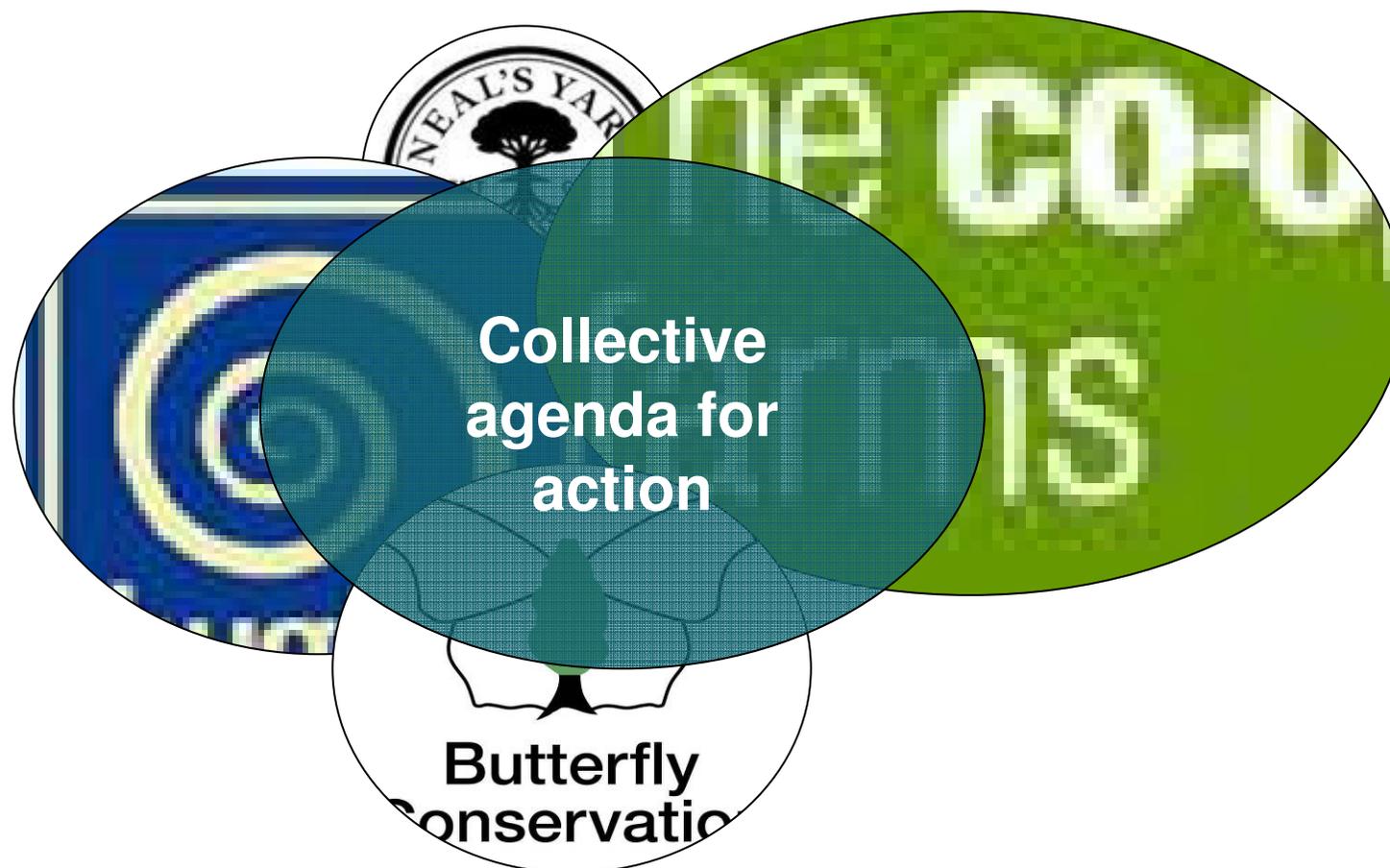
What should be done?

How does the group **prioritise** actions?



Collective
agenda for
action

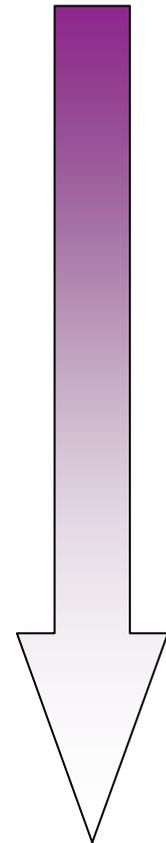
Identifying shared priorities



What's the point?

- A model for combining **scientific and practical knowledge** to generate effective action
- Potential **future collaborations** between end-users and/or researchers
- More **cost effective** pollinator conservation

More certain



Less certain



What B-Lines can gain

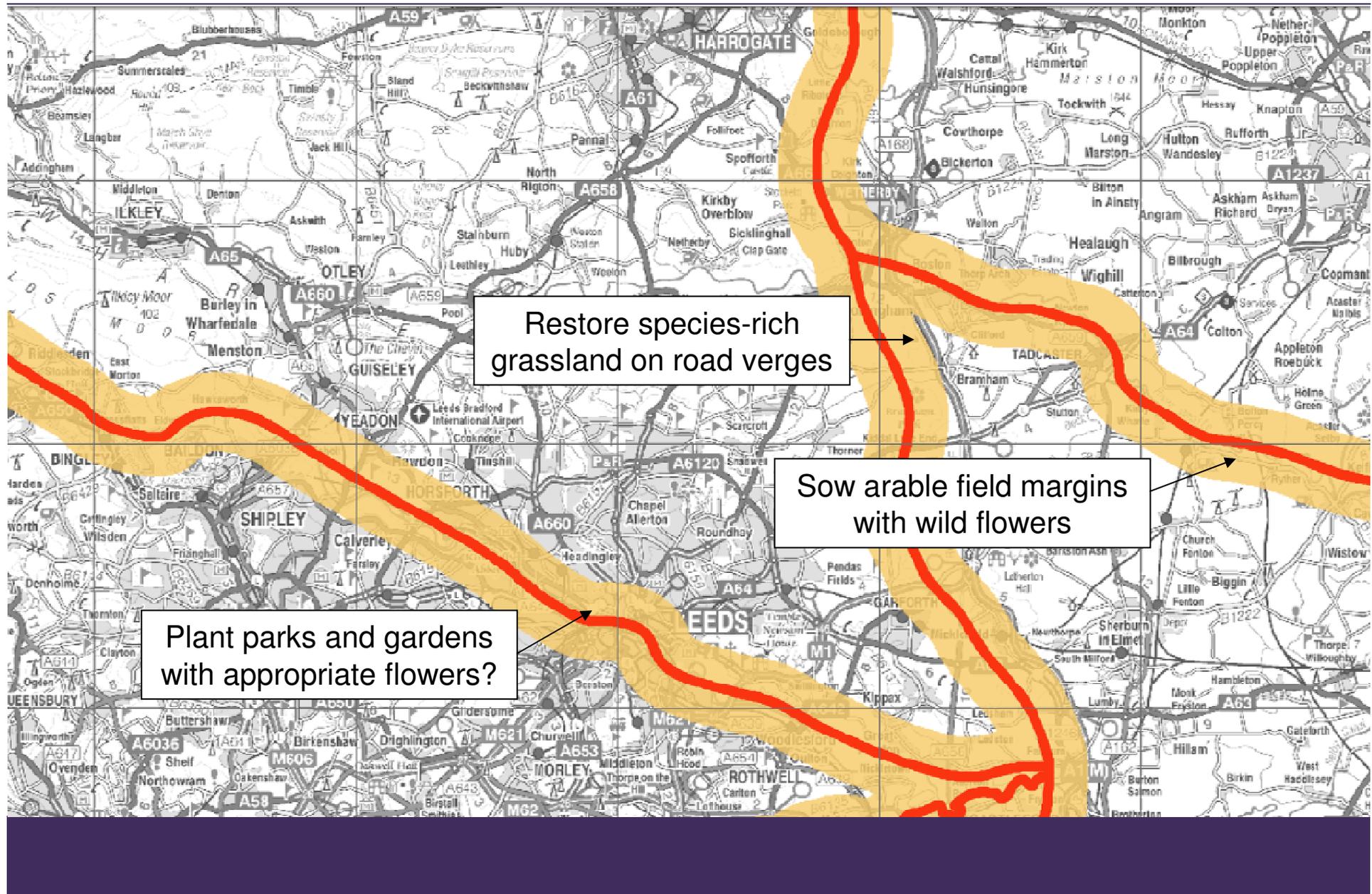
- Status
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The screenshot shows the ConservationEvidence.com website interface. At the top, it says 'ConservationEvidence.com' and 'Providing evidence to support decisions about nature conservation'. There is a search bar with the text 'New search' and an example 'e.g. crane predator removal'. Below the search bar are links for 'More options', 'Browse all evidence', 'Advanced search', and 'Search history and saved searches'. The main content area shows 'Refine results' on the left with filters for 'Text', 'Habitat' (Artificial Habitats (114), Forest & Woodland (32), Grassland (27)), and 'Threat'. On the right, there are search results for 'Collected evidence (59)'. Three results are visible: 'Sow uncropped arable field margins with an agricultural 'nectar and pollen' mix' (Based on: 6 studies), 'Connect areas of natural or semi-natural habitat' (Based on: 0 studies), and 'Conserve old buildings or structures as nesting sites for bees' (Based on: 0 studies). Each result has a 'View supporting evidence' link.

Evidence for effects on wild bees
has been collated for at least 10
relevant actions

For example...



How B-Lines can contribute

- Status
- Threats
- Basic science
- Policies
- Responses

New information on the abundances of flowers or pollinators in Yorkshire?

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graph TD; A[New information on the abundances of flowers or pollinators in Yorkshire?] --> B[Status]; C[The first attempt to use local or regional planning for pollinator conservation] --> D[Policies]; E[Testing the viability of landscape-scale conservation] --> F[Responses];
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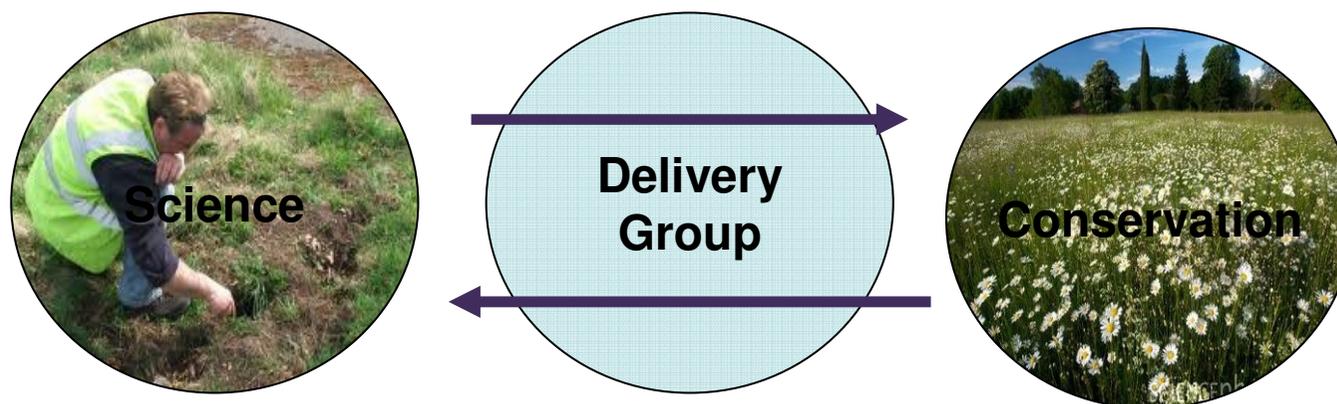
The first attempt to use local or regional planning for pollinator conservation

Testing the viability of landscape-scale conservation

Summing up

The Pollinator Conservation Delivery Group will

- Organise knowledge and make it accessible
- Generate priorities for action based on knowledge
- Facilitate learning from conservation experience



Thanks for listening

