

# Governments adopt 'triage' for threatened species

June 4 2014, by Hugh Possingham

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Governments in Australia and internationally are coming round to the idea that conservation efforts need to focus more on saving as many endangered species as possible with the resources available.

The concept of ['triage'](#) – saving more species for the same cost – was proposed to the Australian Federal Government in 1999 by Professor Hugh Possingham, who is now director of the ARC Centre of Excellence for Environmental Decisions (CEED).

After long scrutiny the NSW, Tasmanian and New Zealand governments have all adopted versions of conservation triage and the Queensland and US governments are considering it.

"Conservation triage is still a sensitive topic because it forces people to acknowledge that we don't have enough resources to save all [threatened species](#); that choices have to be made, even though we may not like making them," Prof. Possingham says.

"In an age of catastrophic decline in the Earth's and Australia's biodiversity, we need to acknowledge that the resources we are currently devoting to conservation are not going to save everything.

"If that's the case, you have to take a decision what you are going to save – and which species will most repay your efforts to save them. Otherwise you end up spending scarce resource on species you cannot save – and have too little left to save those you probably could have

rescued."

Associate Professor Michael McCarthy, deputy director of CEED, rejects the claims of some green groups that adopting a triage policy 'makes extinction acceptable'.

"It certainly doesn't," Dr McCarthy says. "Instead it forces us to ask: can we save this animal? How much will it cost to do so? How important is it to its ecosystem? And does the community care enough about it to help in the fight to save it?"

"Importantly, triage is not about letting the most [endangered species](#) go extinct, it is wisely choosing those species which have the best chance of recovery, rationally accounting for cost and chance of success. The most threatened species may well be the ones that receive most investment."

Dr McCarthy says triage forces society to acknowledge it is better to save the things it can, rather than devote scarce resources to those it cannot.

"It also makes the decision about what to save a more public one, which requires society to take greater responsibility for it, instead of decisions being taken behind closed doors," he says.

Publicising which species can't be worked on with the current budget may have hidden benefits, Prof. Possingham explains. In a time of limited government funding for conservation the public will have to shoulder a greater load if it cares about preserving species for its grandchildren.

"We have some great examples where the community has rallied round to save particular species – an example is the public effort in southern Queensland to save the Richmond Birdwing butterfly by replanting the

native vines that it feeds and depends on," he says.

"So one of the benefits of adopting a policy of conservation triage, is that the public has much clearer information on which species are prioritised for rescue – and which ones lack sufficient resources for investment at the moment.

"This could lead to greater investment or effort by caring individuals, businesses, conservation groups and philanthropists in saving our endangered wildlife. And this in turn would make scarce government funds go a lot further – and the list of species we can save will grow as a result."

He also argues that conservation triage is simply a part of transparent government: "At the moment governments don't tell us which species they are not funding – only the ones they are," he notes. "Under triage you publish the priority funding tables, and the community can then decide where to help.

"But it also makes absolute economic sense. If you're not doing it, you are not spending the public's money wisely or getting the best results from it. And that in the end means more [species](#) will go extinct – many of them needlessly.

"So it meets the goals of good government for efficient use of public resources – as well as encouraging greater public-private partnership in the urgent task of saving Australia's plants and animals for future generations."

CEED is the Australian Research Council Centre of Excellence for Environmental Decisions. CEED's research tackles key gaps in environmental decision making, monitoring and adaptive management.

Provided by Centre of Excellence for Environmental Decisions

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