The TRANSL®C Database and Data Integration (WP2)

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Enhancing Conservation Translocations through Data and Collaboration

- Conservation translocations are increasingly used for biodiversity restoration and rewilding.
- Success rates vary; ecological, evolutionary, and socioconomic impacts remain underexplored.
- TRANSLOC project (Biodiversa+): Evaluating translocations across multiple scales in the Western Palearctic.

What is the TRANSLOC Database?

- >1,300 documented conservation translocations
- Diverse taxa: mammals, birds, plants, lichens, reptiles, amphibians, insects, molluscs
- Standardized ecological, evolutionary, and socioeconomic data
- Open and accessible for researchers, practitioners, and policymakers

Other Key Translocation Databases

- IUCN Global Reintroduction Perspective worldwide, multi-taxa
- BirdLife International avian-focused
- National/Regional databases (UK, Spain, etc.)
- **⊗** Complementary scopes → opportunity for integration

WP2 Goals for Database Synergy

- **Harmonize TRANSLOC with other databases**
- **≫** Fill gaps & improve consistency
- Enable cross-taxa and cross-region comparisons
- Support ecological modeling & future scenarios
- Foster collaboration among stakeholders

The Importance of Integrated Translocation Data

- **Evidence-based conservation planning**
- Assess success & cost-effectiveness
- Anticipate climate change & land-use challenges
- **Enhance social & economic impact evaluation**
- **Contribute to restoration & rewilding**

Scientific and Societal Challenges

- Stakeholder diversity: scientists, communities, policymakers
- Pressures: climate change, invasive species, land use
- Need for evidence-based frameworks
- Balancing short-term conservation with long-term evolution

Multi-Disciplinary Approach

- Integrating ecology, genetics, economics, and social sciences
- Tools: field experiments, long-term monitoring, serious games, modeling
- Stakeholder engagement: NGOs, farmers, local authorities, EU policy actors

Case Studies and Experimental Translocations

- Freshwater mussels (France, Belgium)
- Wetland plants (Spain, Switzerland)
- Large mammals: Eurasian beaver, European bison
- Raptors & carnivores: vultures, lynx reintroductions
- Purpose: Refine success metrics, analyze socioeconomic trade-offs

Outcomes & Expected Impacts

- Scientific: biodiversity contribution, long-term viability
- Policy: EU Biodiversity Strategy alignment, IUCN guidelines update
- Societal: cost-benefit optimization, ethics, governance frameworks

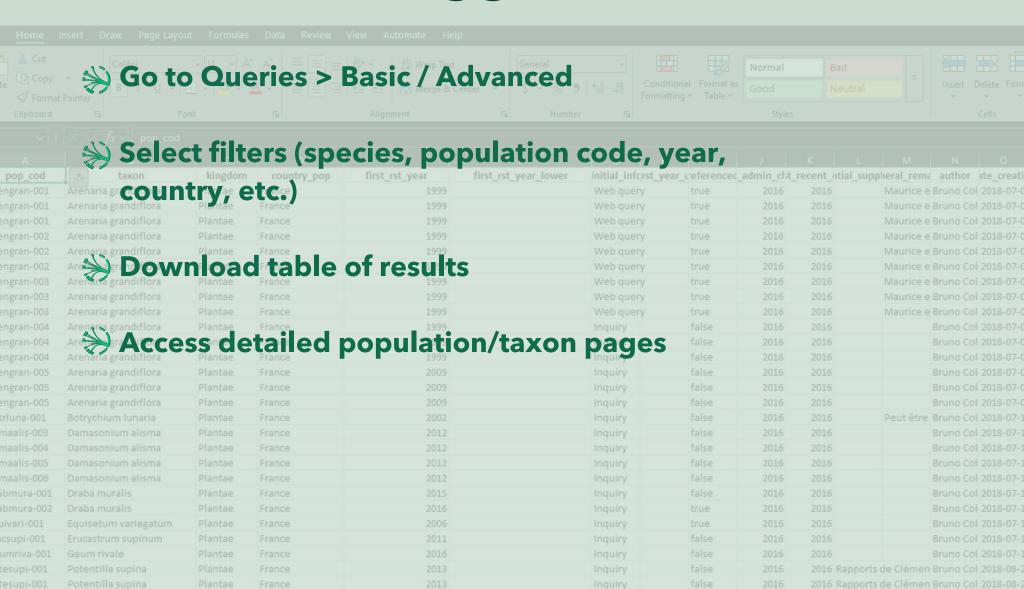
Exploring Data

TRANSLOCATED POPULATION MAP

Legend

- **⇔** Go to Home > Map
- Select taxa, location, or years
- **≫** Click 'Send query'
- View results table + map

Viewing Detailed Data (Logged In)



Contributing New Data

- Step 1: Verify species name on GBIF
- Step 2: Check if population already exists in DB
- Step 3: If missing → create new taxon or population
- Step 4: Fill mandatory fields (taxon, country, year of first translocation)
- Step 5: Submit → admins validate (or bulk upload via Excel)

Updating Existing Data

- Find your population (by code / query / map)
- Open Data > Read/Complete > Populations
- Notifications sent to previous contributors

Next Steps and Call for Collaboration

- Expand coverage (taxonomic + geographic)
- Incorporate citizen/practitioner data
- Develop interactive dashboards and user-friendly tools
- Engage stakeholders to set priorities
- Contribute to European and global biodiversity targets

Contact & Further Information

- François Sarrazin francois.sarrazin@mnhn.fr
- Website: http://translocations.in2p3.fr/
- Funded by Biodiversa+ with EU and national support
- Collaboration across European universities and & institutes



































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