



TRANSL  C



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 socio-economic 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 socio-economic 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 socio-economic 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

RESO DATA HOME – Exploring Data

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

Viewing Detailed Data (Logged In)

- Go to Queries > Basic / Advanced
- Select filters (species, population code, year, country, etc.)
- Download table of results
- Access detailed population/taxon pages

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
- Add/modify fields → flagged until admin approval
- Notifications sent to previous contributors

Next Steps & Call for Collaboration

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