## Rewilding approaches 1–3 Rewilding Sweden **Active interventions A-D** & Theory of change Start (within a jigsaw puzzle framework) Are all the natural and desired biotic components of the landscape present - especially keystone Are they missing due to species or groups? habitat deficiencies or Is the present key because species source biota hindered from pools have become doing its work due isolated as a result of ---**←**--**No** ------**Yes** --**▶**--- to a lack of sufficient ----- **Yes** habitat destruction or fragmentation? Yes No Are populations healthy No --- and above minimum viable **Population** reinforcement population (MVP) levels? **Keystone species Passive rewilding** Habitat rewilding (Inactive approach) (Active supportive approach) reintroduction This active rewilding approach improves (Active trophic approach) This approach is used when key ecological elements are already in place and the ecosystem structure and function, enabling This active rewilding approach focuses on the ecosystem is relatively intact. If human suppressed keystone species to thrive. reintroduction or population reinforcement of It applies when natural processes are too disturbance ceases, natural species can often ecologically important wildlife species that are missing recolonise spontaneously. Given enough degraded to recover alone or when or critically low in number. For this approach to space, time, and minimal interference, self-recovery is too slow. Examples include succeed, the species must be given sufficient space and natural processes have the potential to dam removal, river restoration, reconnecting access to high-quality habitat. If such habitat is lacking, restore the ecosystem's complexity, habitats, tree veteranisation, and rewetting targeted habitat rewilding should be the first step. resilience, and biodiversity on their own. forests and wetlands. **₩** Fauna Fungi After all active rewilding interventions, follows after all active rewilding interventions, follows a second passive rewilding follows a second passive rewilding follows. -- After all active rewilding interventions of possive rewilding interventions follows. **Theory** Reintroduction **Facilitation** Reystone Keystone Keystone Species functions initiate processes Idiotic and abiotic) The wild ecosystem 'All pieces in place' Self-organising, Complex, Diverse, Natural Selood səjəəds pundaya Lauding of the second phase of passive remiding follows Self-organising, Complex, Diverse, Natural of change of keystone species **Translocation** through... Reinforcement ... of species that Restoration enhance ecosystem interventions functioning through their ecological roles.

TAIGA

SWEDEN