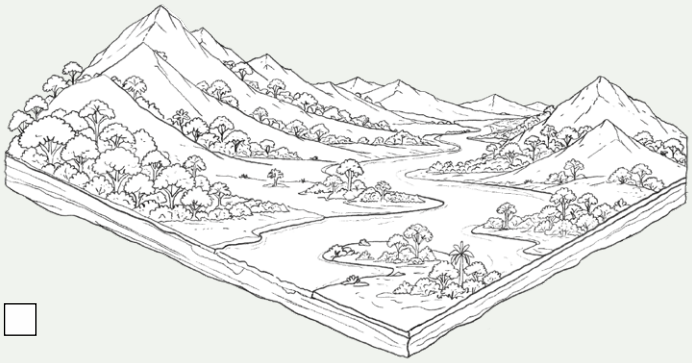
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How much habitat remains to be protected?

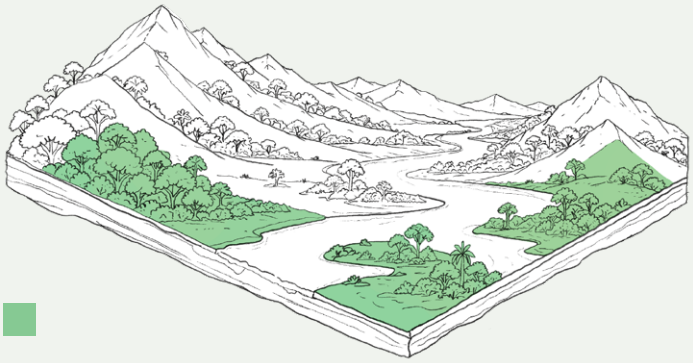
Birds need a minimum area of suitable habitat to survive. **Our analysis of conservation gaps (Gap analysis)** reveals how much habitat is already protected and how much more needs to be protected to reach that minimum conservation area.

Components of Conservation Gap Analysis.



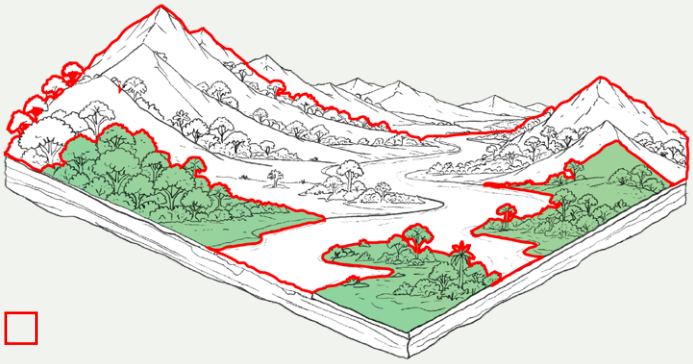
1. Area of Habitat (AOH)

The area where the species can live, feed, reproduce, and take shelter.



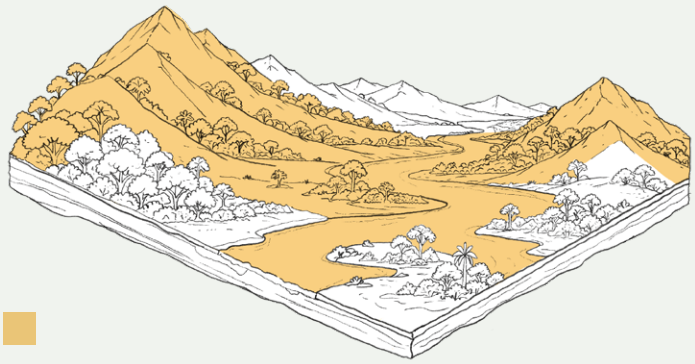
2. Protected area

The portion of the area of habitat that is already under protection.



3. Conservation target

The minimum proportion of the area of habitat that should be protected.



4. Conservation gap

The portion of the area of habitat that still needs protection to reach the conservation target.

Note: A species' area of habitat is not concentrated in one place. For simplicity, this illustration represents 100% of the species' suitable habitat (AOH) as one continuous area.

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Three Examples in Latin America

Using three bird species from Mexico, Ecuador, and Peru, we can see how conservation gaps vary according to habitat size, existing protection, and established conservation targets.

Legend Protected area | Conservation gap | Remaining habitat

Distribution Range

Mexico

Short-crested Coquette
Lophornis brachylophus

272 km²
of suitable habitat (AOH)



73 %
Conservation target

9 %
24 km²

64 %
174 km²

27 %
74 km²



Ecuador

El Oro Parakeet
Pyrrhura orcesi

793 km²
of suitable habitat (AOH)

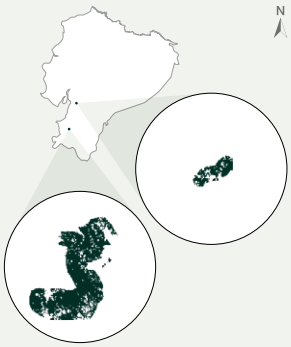
56 %
Conservation target



5 %
37 km²

51 %
404 km²

44 %
351 km²



Peru

Little Inca-finch
Incaspiza watkinsi

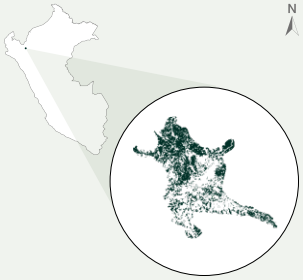
1.029 km²
of suitable habitat (AOH)

52 %
Conservation target



52 %
530 km²

48 %
499 km²



Nota: In the original graphic, the bars show the proportion of protected area, conservation gap, and remaining habitat for each species.