1. **National parks and on-site conservation programme** The intent of this strategy is to protect and improve the ecosystem and ensure that it can survive and function in a natural way. There might be restoration of degraded habitats by conservation groups, but these often rely on volunteers and can lack government funding. Threats can also be removed, for example there might be a ban on hunting and agriculture, or people living within the park. This helps to preserve the environment and prevent any further destruction of it. Conservation work here will also involve monitoring the threat levels and species numbers in response to conservation efforts. Park rangers will often work with scientists to build knowledge of the conditions and improve management using research. Though visitors can increase the income for parks, visitors can also cause pollution (traffic and littering) and disturb local wildlife.



1. **Zoos and Botanical gardens** They are used to protect threatened organisms or those near extinction, outside of their natural habitat. Organisms can then be exchanged between zoos to enable breeding programmes with the hope of reintroduction species to the wild. Zoos can however be expensive to run and looking after these animals also comes at a cost. Some of these costs will be covered by visitor fees, some will be funded by the government. There are however also concerns about the welfare of animals in zoos. Space can sometimes be limited and the organisms are not living within their natural environment, resulting in stress and behavioural changes if the site isn’t managed properly. However, working with local organisations and community, they can be a great educational resource to widen conservation understanding and highlight threats to the species.
2. **Seed banks** These are facilities used to store seeds e.g. Millennium Seedbank (2.4 billion seeds) for future generations in case of extinction or natural disasters. These seeds range from everyday plants to those with special economic and agricultural importance, from around the world. Seeds can then be studies for scientific research or be grown into plants to reintroduce into the wild. These facilities are carefully controlled to maintain a certain humidity and temperature to maximise the survival of the seeds, which can be costly. In addition, not all seeds can be stored and often they need checking and replacing. Unfortunately, not all species have yet been discovered in the wild, some of these might be at a risk of extinction, meaning that they might not be preserved through such schemes.