

ENGLAND'S BIODIVERSITY IS DECLINING



13%

of species in England are threatened with extinction from Great Britain

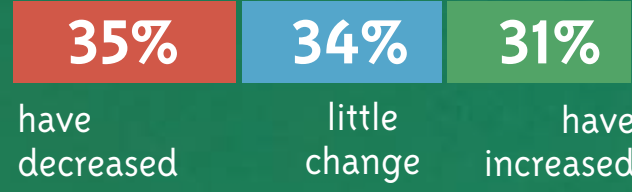


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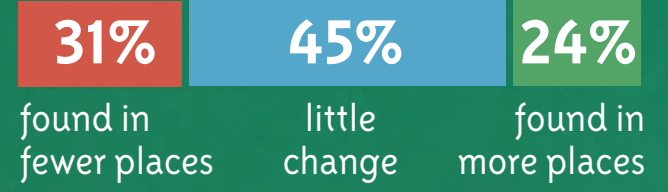
plant species have become extinct

SINCE 1970...

More species in England have seen their populations decrease than increase:



We have seen big changes in where England's wildlife is found:



CLIMATE CHANGE IS HAVING AN INCREASING IMPACT ON NATURE IN THE UK



48%

of moth decline is due to climate change



60%

of aphid increase is due to climate change

The UK's kittiwake population has declined by **70%** since 1986 as climate change has reduced the availability of sandeels, a key food source in breeding season



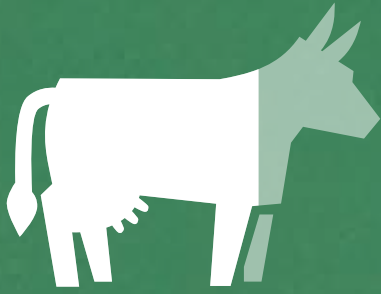
Migratory birds are arriving and laying eggs earlier:



Swallows are arriving in the UK **15 days earlier** and breeding **11 days earlier** than they did in the 1960s

Great tits lay their eggs on average **11 days earlier** than they did in 1968

CHANGING AGRICULTURAL MANAGEMENT HAS HAD THE BIGGEST SINGLE IMPACT UPON NATURE IN THE UK OVER RECENT DECADES



69%

of England's land is managed for agriculture

URBANISATION



Between 2006 and 2018, **1,600 miles of road** were constructed in Great Britain

POLLUTION



Nitrogen oxides and ammonia emissions in the UK **have decreased** since 1970

INVASIVE NON-NATIVE SPECIES



Around **2,000**

established non-native species in Great Britain



Around **10**

new species establish each year



Around **12%**

of these cause serious adverse impacts and are classed as invasive

WOODLAND MANAGEMENT



Just **9%** of English land is covered by woodlands



In 2016 the breeding woodland bird indicator for England was **24%** lower than in 1970



Woodland butterflies abundance have fallen by **58%** since 1990

FISHERIES



Half of UK fisheries are assessed as being fished sustainably. The target is **100%** by 2020



The status of **18%** of UK fish stocks is unknown

57%

of UK waters have had their seafloor habitats physically disturbed by bottom contact fishing gear between 2010 and 2015

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Marine Protected Areas encompass 25% of UK waters

PUBLIC SUPPORT FOR UK CONSERVATION CONTINUES TO GROW



Time donated by volunteers has **increased by 46%** since 2000



The financial value of their time has been estimated at **£20.5 million per annum**



18,700 volunteers are involved in structured monitoring schemes that cover bats, birds, butterflies and plants alone



As many as **70,000 volunteers** submit biological records to National Recording Schemes (NRS) or to Local Environmental Records Centres (LERCs)



However, public sector expenditure on biodiversity in the UK, as a proportion of GDP, has **fallen by 42%** since a peak in 2008/9