

THE UK'S BIODIVERSITY IS DECLINING



15%

of species are threatened with extinction from Great Britain

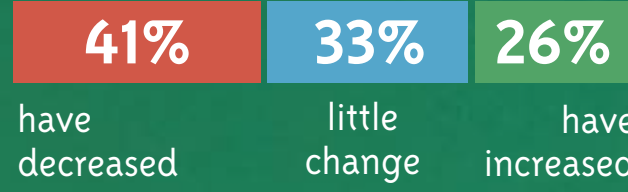


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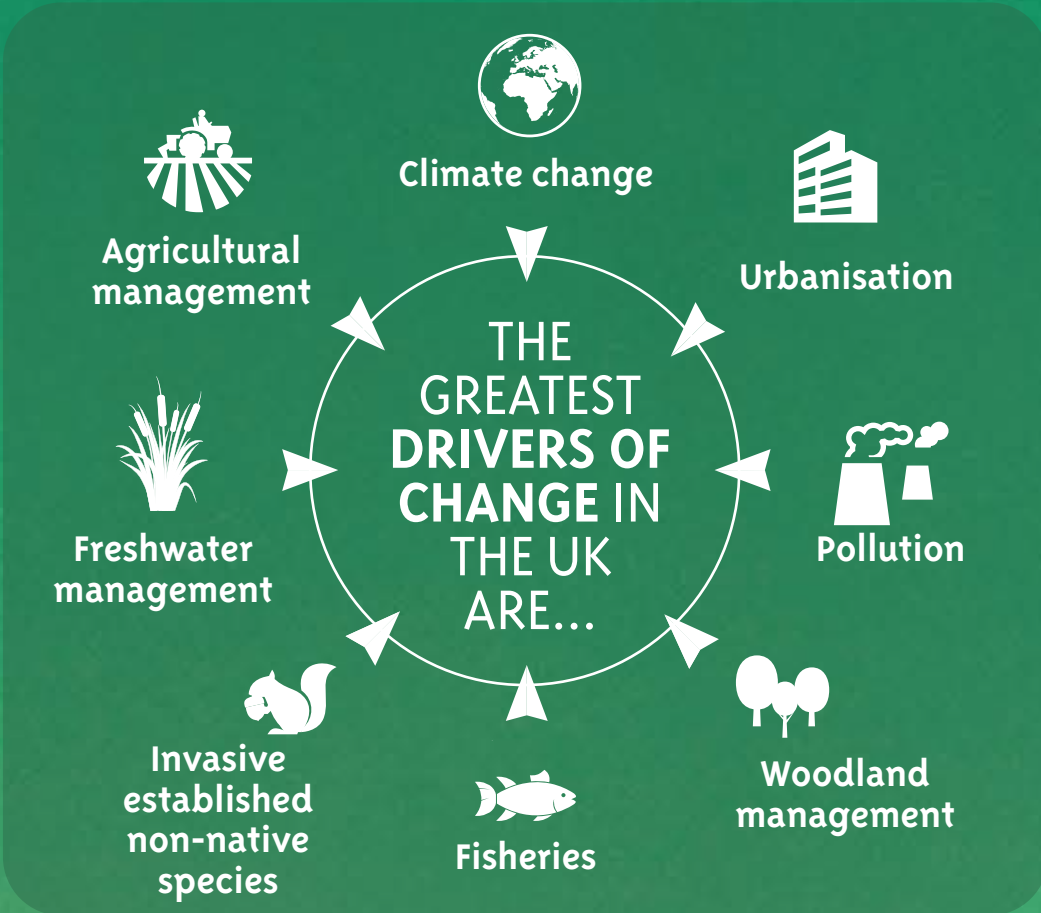
of 8431 assessed have already become extinct from Great Britain

SINCE 1970...

More species have seen their populations decrease than increase:



We have seen big changes in where the UK'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



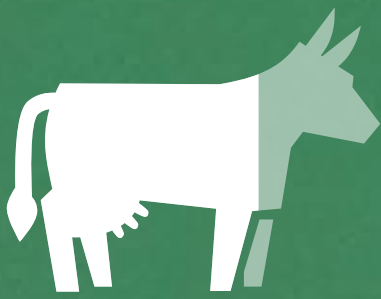
Migratory birds are arriving and laying eggs earlier:



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



72%

of UK 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 **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



13%

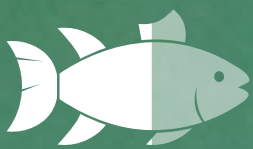
of UK land is covered by woodlands - **3.17 m hectares**



44%

of our woodland is managed sustainably

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

PUBLIC SUPPORT FOR 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