



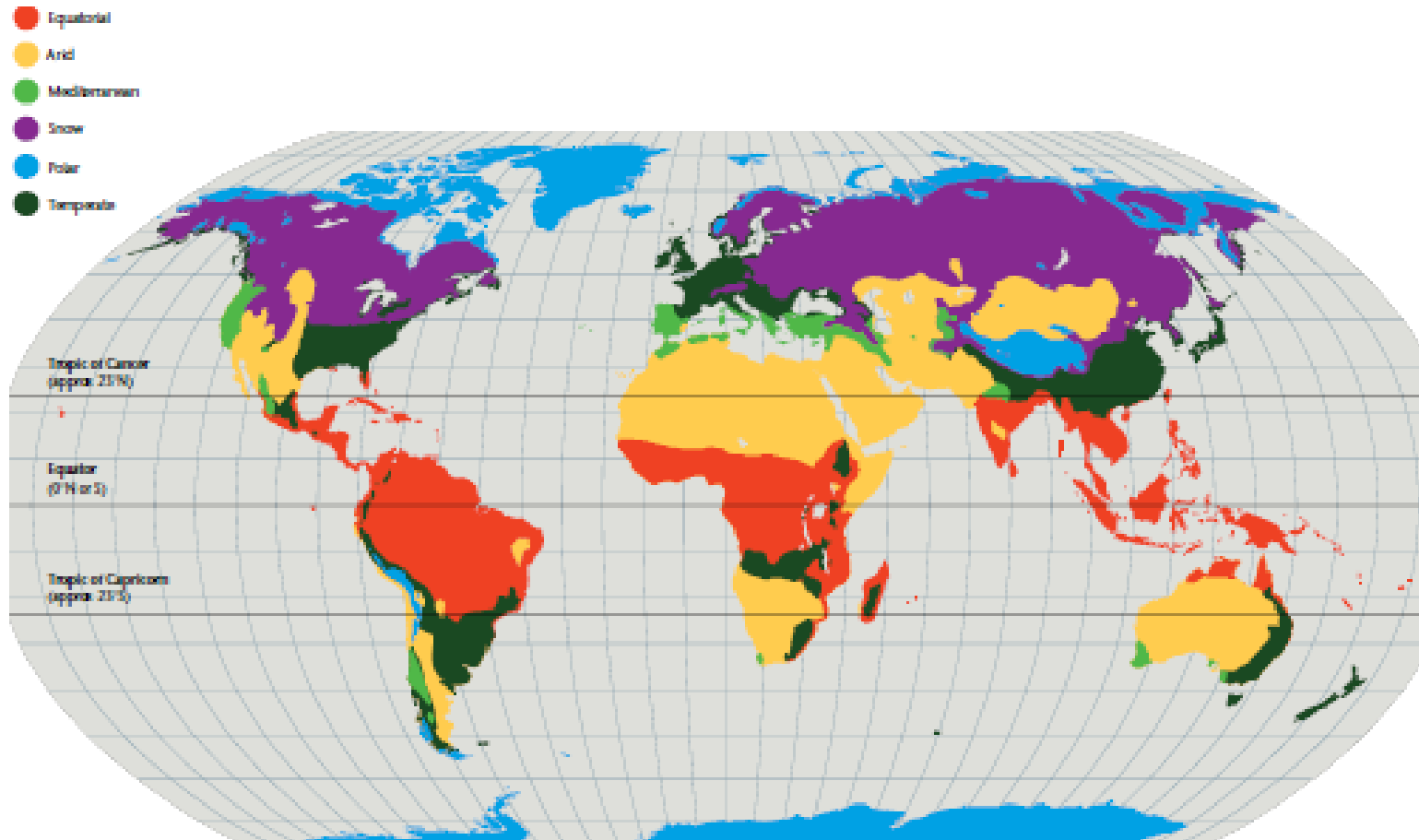
NEW FOREST
NATIONAL PARK

New Forest National Park

Protecting together, shaping tomorrow



Climate change



- Hotter, drier summers
- Warmer, wetter winters
- More extreme events – storms, floods, droughts
- Sea level rise

THE UK'S BIODIVERSITY IS DECLINING



15%

of species are threatened with extinction from Great Britain



133

of 8431 assessed have already become extinct from Great Britain

SINCE 1970...

More species have seen their populations decrease than increase:

41%

have decreased

33%

little change

26%

have increased

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

27%

found in fewer places

52%

little change

21%

found in more places



CHANGING AGRICULTURAL MANAGEMENT HAS HAD THE BIGGEST SINGLE IMPACT UPON NATURE IN THE

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



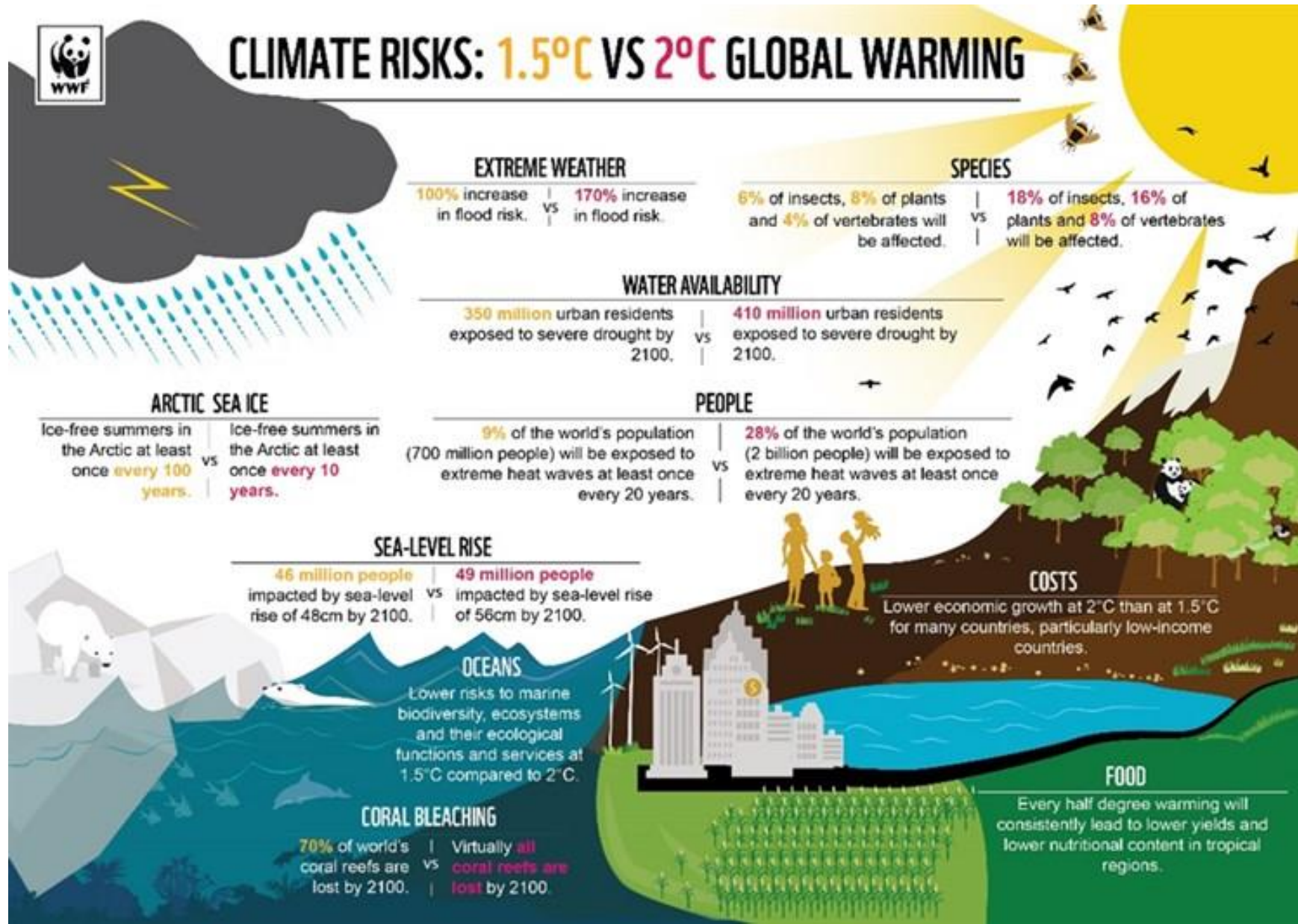
Migratory birds are arriving and laying eggs earlier:



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

Why an emergency and why now



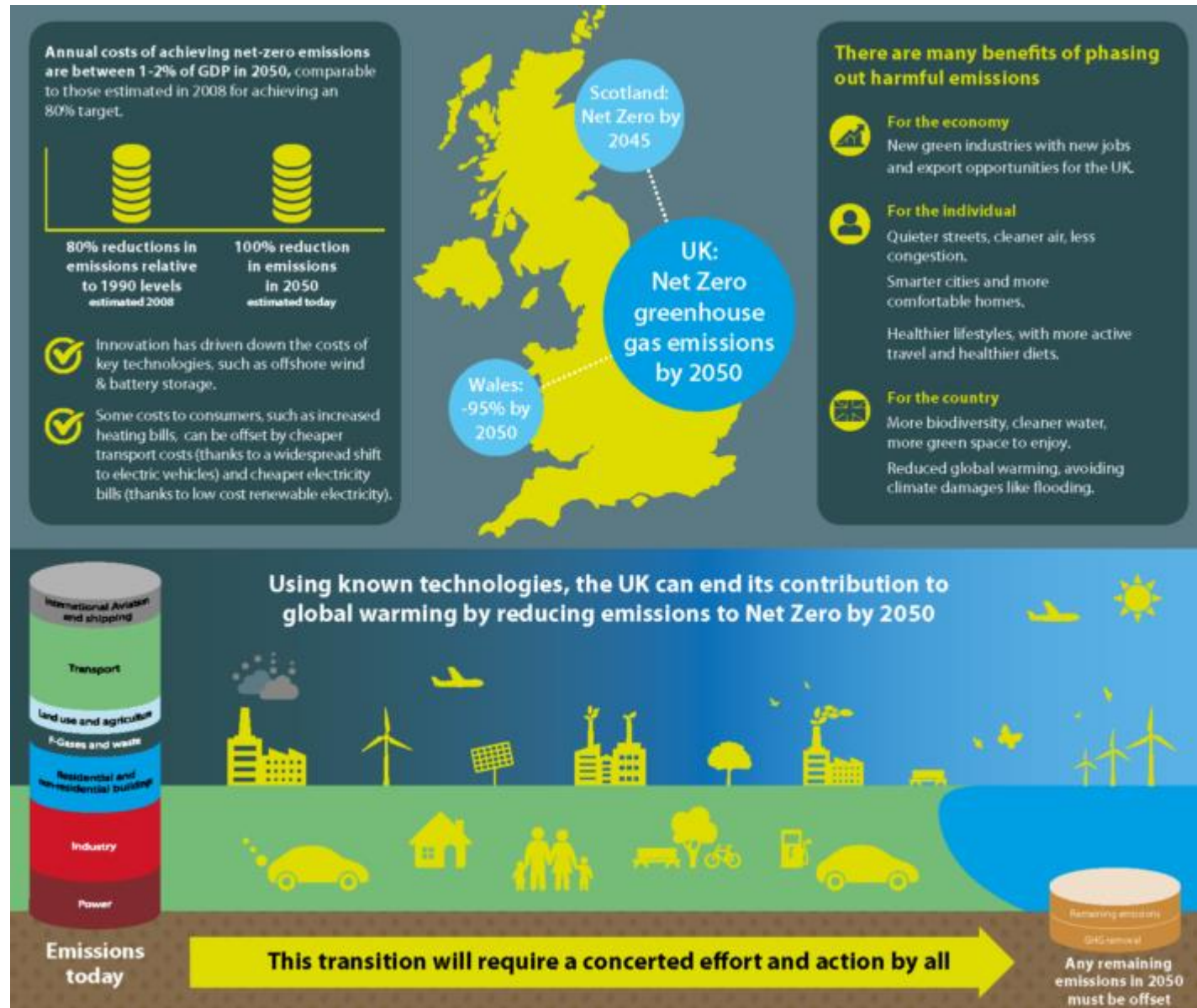
Impacts locally



Impacts locally



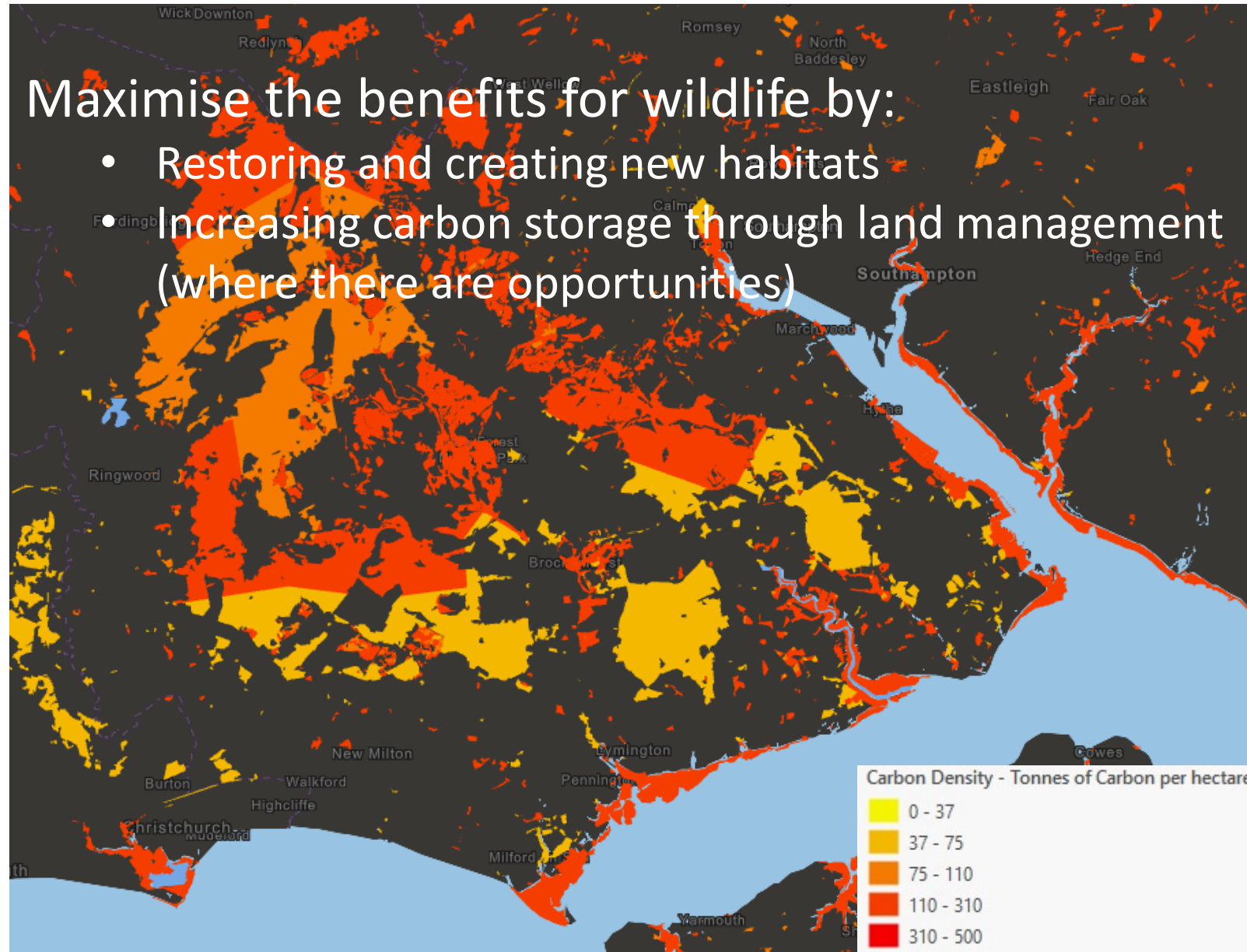
Net Zero 2050

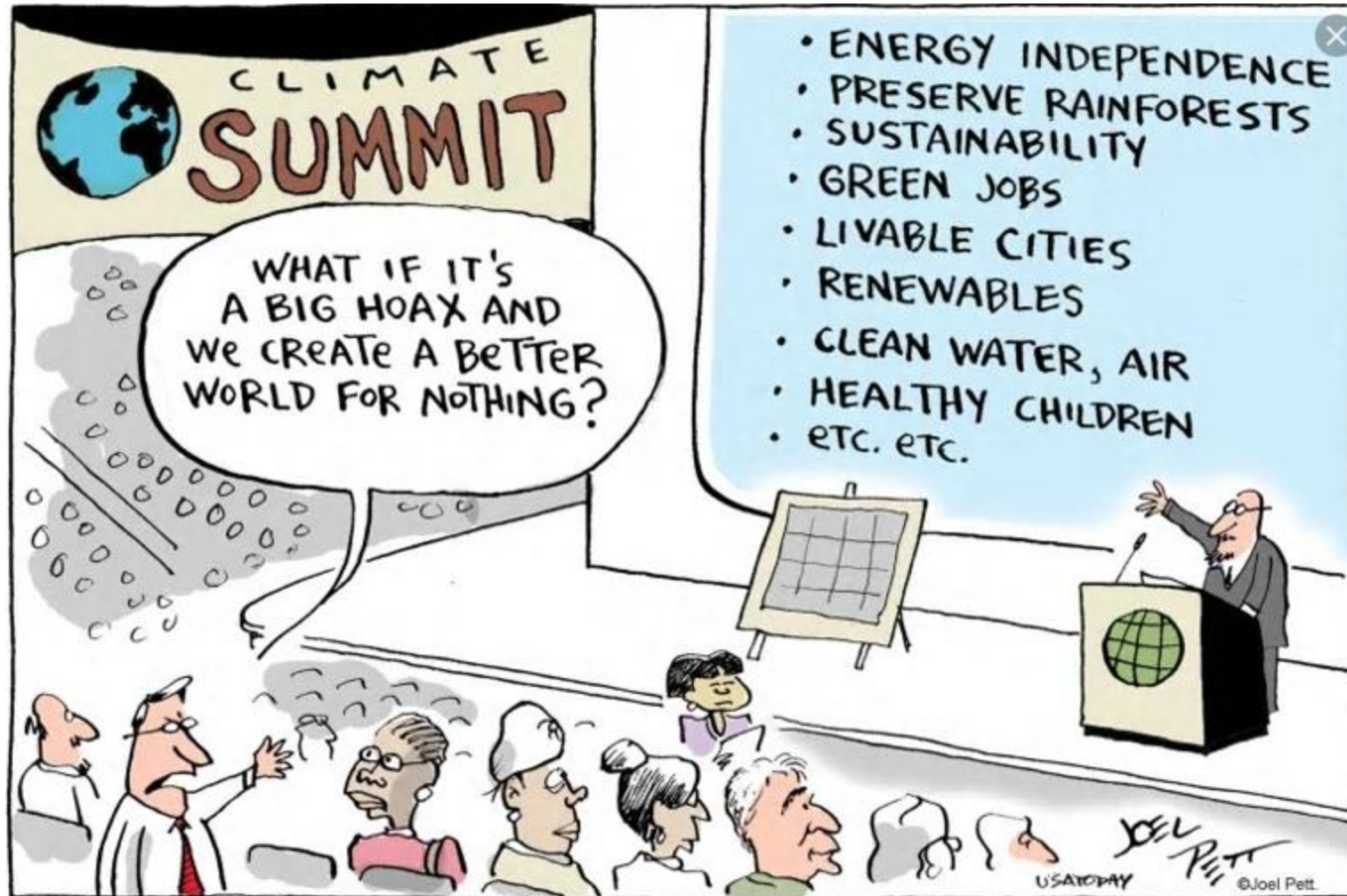


Net Zero with Nature

Maximise the benefits for wildlife by:

- Restoring and creating new habitats
- Increasing carbon storage through land management (where there are opportunities)





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