Making our land more resilient

Nick Halfhide

Director of Nature and Climate Change

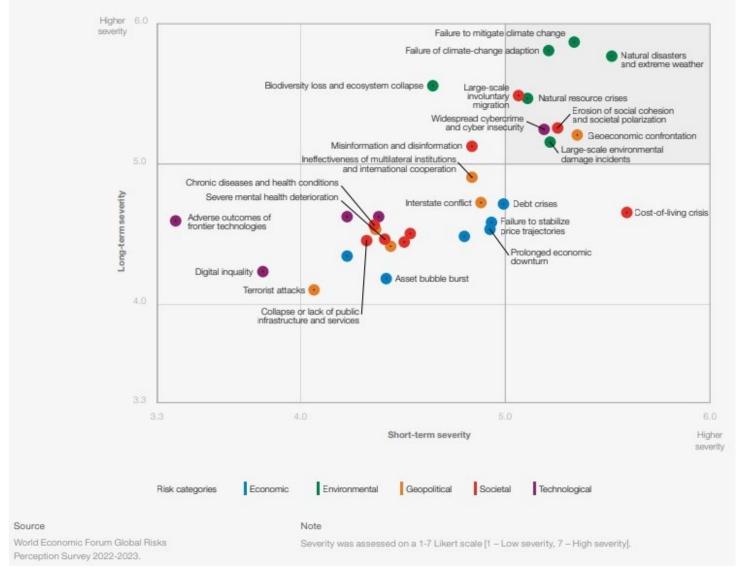
30th October 2023







World Economic Forum (2023) - Relative severity of risks over a 2 and 10-year period





Scotland - State of Nature - 2023

Headlines



Average 15% decline in species' abundance

For 407 terrestrial and freshwater species, abundance across Scotland has fallen by 15%, on average, since 1994.



49% decline in average abundance of Scottish seabirds

The abundance of 11 seabird species in Scotland has fallen by 49% on average since 1986. These results predate the current outbreak of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza.



Average 15% increase in the distributions of invertebrate species

Distributions of 2,149 invertebrates increased by 15% on average since 1970. This was driven by climate change and large average increases in the distributions of aquatic insect species that support freshwater nutrient cycling.



11% of species are threatened

Of 7,508 species in Scotland that have been assessed using IUCN Red List criteria, 11% have been classified as threatened with extinction from Great Britain.



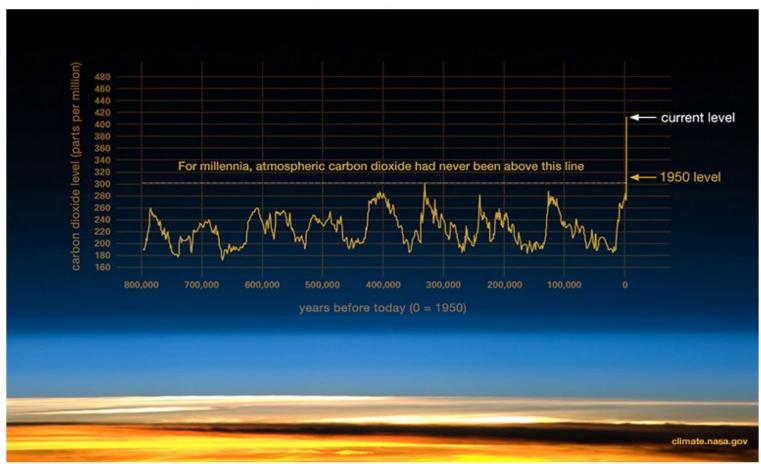
Strong decreases in plant and lichen distributions

Since 1970, the distributions of 47% of flowering plants, 62% of bryophytes (mosses and liverworts) and 57% of lichens have decreased, compared to 27, 25 and 34% of flowering plants, bryophytes and lichens respectively, that have increased in distribution.



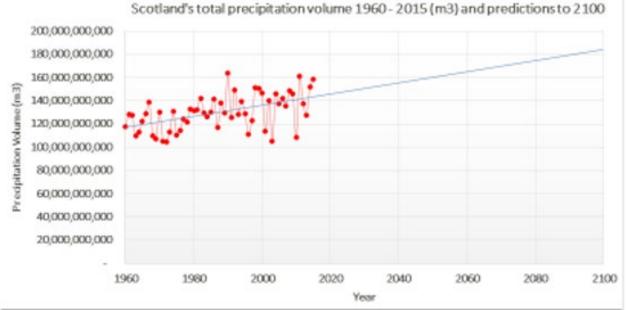
Grayling, Paul Sawyer (rspb-images.com); Fulmar, Richard Carlyon (rspb-images. com); Emerald Moth, Phil Formby / WTML; Capercaillie, Ben Andrew (rspb-images.com); Norwegian specktebelly, Andy Acton

Robust CO2 data from ice cores covering the last 800,000 years



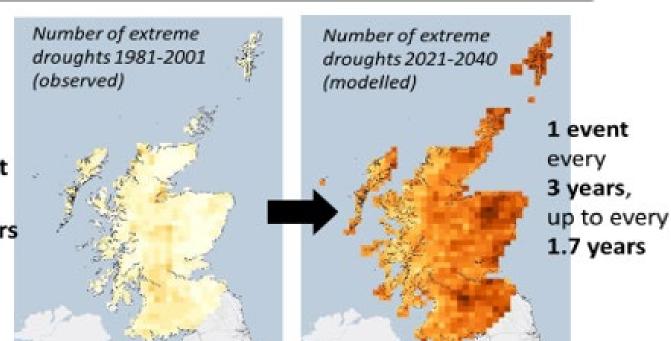


Rainfall



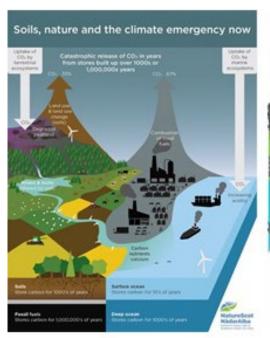
Drought

1 event every 20 years

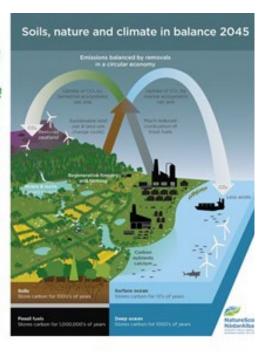




Transforming land use







Nature-poor Net source of emissions Vulnerable to climate risks



Nature-rich Net sink for emissions Resilient to climate risks





Woodland

- Overgrazed
- Simple structure
- Lacks diversity
- Weak sink for greenhouse gases





Woodland

- Ungrazed
- Complex structure
- Rich diversity
- Strong sink for greenhouse gases

Hedge

- Simple structure
- Lacks diversity
- Weak sink for greenhouse







People's Trust for Endangered Species

Hedge

- Complex structure
- Rich diversity
- Strong sink for greenhouse gases

Easterhouse, Glasgow: before and after...

- Unused playing fields
- Culverted burn (contributing to 65 cm lake on M8 in a 1:200 year event)

- Daily use of greenspace
- New Local Nature Reserve
- Burn uncovered wider SuDS
- Reduced flood risk to M8
- improvement in life expectancy





Challenges and choices

Bio energy

How much land for bio energy crops and how do we grown them?

Food security

What do we mean by food security?

Housing and workers

How do we attract workers and house them?

Finance

How do we increase the flow of nature finance?



