Butterfly Indicators for policy evaluation and use of data to improve conservation action and management effectiveness

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BCE Do's and Don'ts for butterflies of EU Habitats Directive

- Manage at a landscape scale in favour of small scale habitat patches
- Maintain active pastoral systems
- Manage for structural diversity: edges
- Support mosaics of habitats
- Create connections between patches
- Manage woodland actively
- Avoid uniform cutting dates
- Monitor butterflies and other pollinators in the field

Van Swaay, Chris, Sue Collins, Goran Dušej, Dirk Maes, Miguel López Munguira, Laszlo Rakosy, Nils Ryrholm et al. (2012): *Dos and Don'ts for butterflies of the Habitats Directive of the European Union*. Nature Conservation 1 73.





Poor conservation state of butterflies and their habitats

Butterflies present on thousands of Natura 2000 sites, in EU and nationally Protected Areas and in wider landscape

Grassland habitats often important for non listed butterflies and other wild pollinators

eBMS data, BCE Butterfly Indicators, Red Lists and MSs' HD Article 17 Reports, all underline the poor state of conservation of butterflies and their habitats.

Many butterfly populations and their habitats are in declining condition - see Holly's following presentation and the data tables we will circulate for discussion with Member State officials, highlighting restoration and management measures needed in your Member State





EU BDS 2030 Dashboard

Bringing Nature back to Agricultural land

Target 5 The decline of pollinators is reversed



https://dopa.jrc.ec.europa.eu/kcbd/dashboard/

Evidence of need for restoration action

POOR STATE OF BUTTERFLIES AND POLLINATOR HABITATS OF EUROPEAN IMPORTANCE

Conservation status of Habitats Directive Grassland Butterfly Species* across EU

²PV - Favourable XX - Unknown U1 - Unfavourable Inadequate U2 - Unfavourable Bad

24.5%	11.3%	37.1%	27.0%

HD Art.17 (2013-2018)

*Grassland Butterfly Species: Listed Butterfly species which have grassland as a 'preferred ecosystem', as stated by the <u>MAES report (Wiemers).</u>

Conservation status of Area of top 5 most important grassland habitats** for pollinators across EU



**As stated by ETC/BD's technical paper:

- 1. Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies (6210)
- 2. Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities (6430)
- 3. Alpine and subalpine calcareous grasslands (6170)
- 4. Lowland hay meadows (6510)
- 5. Species-rich Nardus grasslands (6230)

Overall Assessment of Conservation Status - EU Habitats Directive ARTICLE 17 Reports (2013-2018)

Poor state of HD butterflies of grassland habitats - %age of Grassland HD butterflies in Favourable Conservation Status - Art17 Reports



Favourable Status

Dark green: 66-100%

White: 0%



TOP 5 MOST IMPORTANT GRASSLAND HABITATS FOR POLLINATORS BY COUNTRY/BIOGEOGRAPHIC REGION

% age of Natura 2000 Habitats which are important for butterflies and other wild insect pollinators that are in Favourable Conservation Status

Dark green: 75% - 100% Pale green 0% - 25% White: 0%





Top 3 most dominant 'High-impact' pressures and threats

	HD Grassland Butterflies	Top 5 most important grasslands for pollinators
	A06 - <i>Abandonment</i> of grassland management (e.g. cessation of grazing or mowing)	A06 - Abandonment of grassland management (e.g. cessation of grazing or mowing)
EU Level	A08 - Mowing or cutting of grasslands	L02 - Natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices)
	A09 - Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock	A09 - Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock
	A08 - Mowing or cutting of grasslands	A06 - Abandonment of grassland management (e.g. cessation of grazing or mowing)
e.g. Continental	A06 - <i>Abandonment</i> of grassland management (e.g. cessation of grazing or mowing)	A09 - Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock
(BGR)	A09 - Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock	L02 - Natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices)
	A06 - <i>Abandonment</i> of grassland management (e.g. cessation of grazing or mowing)	L02 - Natural succession resulting in species composition change (other than by direct changes of agricultural or forestry practices)
e.g. Germany	A08 - Mowing or cutting of grasslands	A06 - Abandonment of grassland management (e.g. cessation of grazing or mowing)
	A02 - Conversion from one type of agricultural land use to another (excluding drainage and burning)	A09 - Intensive grazing or overgrazing by livestock

TOP 3 MOST DOMINANT CONSERVATION MEASURES

HD <u>Grassland</u> Butterflies Top 5 most important grasslands for pollinators CA05 - Adapt mowing, grazing and other equivalent agricultural CA03 - Maintain existing extensive agricultural practices and agricultural activities landscape features CA03 - Maintain existing extensive agricultural practices and CA04 - Reinstate appropriate agricultural practices to address abandonment, **EU Level** agricultural landscape features including mowing, grazing, burning or equivalent measures CA04 - Reinstate appropriate agricultural practices to address **CA05** - Adapt mowing, grazing and other equivalent agricultural activities abandonment, including mowing, grazing, burning or equivalent measures CA05 - Adapt mowing, grazing and other equivalent agricultural activities CA03 - Maintain existing extensive agricultural practices and agricultural landscape features e.g. CA03 - Maintain existing extensive agricultural practices and agricultural **CA04** - Reinstate appropriate agricultural practices to address abandonment, Continental landscape features including mowing, grazing, burning or equivalent measures (BGR) **CA04** - Reinstate appropriate agricultural practices to address CA05 - Adapt mowing, grazing and other equivalent agricultural activities abandonment, including mowing, grazing, burning or equivalent measures CA03 - Maintain existing extensive agricultural practices and agricultural **CA04** - Reinstate appropriate agricultural practices to address abandonment, landscape features including mowing, grazing, burning or equivalent measures CA05 - Adapt mowing, grazing and other equivalent agricultural activities CA03 - Maintain existing extensive agricultural practices and agricultural e.g. landscape features Germany **CA04** - Reinstate appropriate agricultural practices to address CA05 - Adapt mowing, grazing and other equivalent agricultural activities abandonment, including mowing, grazing, burning or equivalent measures / CS03 - Improvement of habitat of species from the directives



POSITIVE ACTION FOR POLLINATORS BY EU AND SOME MEMBER STATES

German Insect Plan French Butterfly Species Action Plans EU LIFE Projects for Butterfly Recovery

- Blues in the Marshes NL
- Metamorphosis Romania, Slovakia, Hungary
- Apollo Austria, Poland, Slovakia

MS Natura 2000 Butterfly Surveys

- Croatia, NL, Austria, Poland and others MS support for National eBMS
 - France, Flanders, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, Estonia, Latvia, Sweden, UK

EU Parliamentary Projects

- ABLE and SPRING
- EEA Grassland Butterfly Indicator Production



CONCLUSIONS

EU and MS have made commitments to support EU BDS 2030 and implement actio

Pledges, in 2023, will articulate MS practical commitments to funded measures - vital to include butterflies in these

2018 HD Art 17 MS Reports set baseline of Conservation Status trends

eBMS butterfly monitoring data and trends highly relevant to scale of action needed

Draft Nature Restoration Law adds binding commitments on restoration and monitoring from 2026 - welcome suggested amendments to strengthen draft Law

EU commitments to level of Biodiversity spending by EU funds, including CAP 7.5% of EU Budget (MFF) in 2024; 10% in 2026

BCE/ SPRING aim - to secure sustained funding for EBMS part time coordinators and data management

Need much more positive action by EU Member States to put in place measures for maintaining and restoring populations of butterflies, moths and their habitats