



## UK Endangered Species

**'There are 165 critically endangered species in the UK'**

### **What's being done?**

The decline in hedgehog populations is due to warmer winters experienced in the UK. Increased temperatures disturb hibernation habits, waking hedgehogs before enough food is available. The British Hedgehog Preservation Society monitor populations using 'foot print tracking tunnels' that identify species by footprint. Collection of garden-based survey data is also used to calculate population trends.

### **What can we do?**

Creating suitable habitat by leaving a 'wild area' in a garden as well as building hedgehog houses for feeding or nesting.

**' Scientists found hedgehogs inhabited just 21% of 261 rural sites surveyed '**

**- Hedgehog Street (2020)**

## Stag Beetle

### **What's being done?**

Stag Beetles are suffering from a loss of habitat. The decline of broadleaved woodland and the clearance of dead wood, the natural resources needed by Stag beetles is decreasing.

The Woodland Trust ensure a surplus of decaying trees are available as well as plenty of tree cover to support biodiversity in conservation sites.

### **What can we do?**

Creating log piles that can remain undisturbed will provide both food and shelter for beetles and other wildlife in the garden.





## Bumblebee

### Whats being done?

The last century has seen a decline in bumblebee populations with two species becoming extinct in the UK: Cullum's bumblebee last seen in 1941 and the Short-haired bumblebee in 2000. The Bumblebee Conservation Trust complete vital work to raise public awareness of declining populations as well as the re-introduction of many native wildflower species back into the the British landscape.

### What can we do?

Habitat boxes and Bee Hotels can provide habitat for solitary bees to lay eggs, as well as planting wildflowers in domestic gardens.

**'There has been a significant decline in bumblebee populations in all of Europe, with 24% of bumblebees being threatened with extinction'**

**- Royal Horticultural Society (2021)**

## Tortoiseshell Butterfly

### What's being done?

The decline in butterflies has been caused by wetter UK springs, modern farming techniques and loss of habitat due to fragmentation of wild areas. Organisation, Buglife, are creating 'B-Lines' which are a series of 'insect pathways' running through countryside and towns that create a network by connecting existing wildlife habitat.

### What can we do?

Wildflowers, trees, shrubs and ground plants provide the necessary food and shelter butterflies need to complete their life cycle.





## Hazel Dormouse

### What's being done?

Due to a lack of and inappropriate woodland and hedge habitat, the numbers of dormice are declining. Efforts of reintroduction are in progress with 20 breeding pairs being released into the wild, in Warwickshire, as well as a six-mile stretch of hedgerows and woods in the Yorkshire dales to create new habitat for the mice.

### What can we do?

Reporting sightings in local gardens and areas using the national dormouse database will help to monitor dormouse numbers, as well as providing nest boxes in gardens for species to use.

**'Britain's populations of hazel dormice has declines by 51% since the millennium, decreasing 3.8% per year'**

**-People's Trust For Endangered Species (2020)**

## V-Moth

### What's being done?

Moth populations have decreased by 27% since 1968 in the UK, particularly in the south where up to 40% of moths have been lost. Individual species have suffered and over 60 become extinct in the 20th century. It is unclear why such vast numbers of moths have been lost however loss of habitats from agriculture, industry and urban development are potential reasons. Organisation, Butterfly Conservation, currently have over 30 nature reserves all over the UK, providing necessary habitat for butterflies and moths.

### What can we do?

Having wild areas and leaving fallen leaves, old stems and other plant debris help moths hide from predators and provide suitable places to stay in the winter. Many moth caterpillars also feed on native plants, considered weeds, so allowing some weeds and long grass in the garden can be beneficial to moths.

