



Elinkeino-, liikenne- ja
ympäristökeskus

Ajankohtaiskatsaus Luontokadosta

Tuomas Lahti
ylitarkastaja
Uudenmaan ELY

21.6.2022 Uudenmaan ELY neuvottelukunta



**MITÄ SE LUONNON
MONIMUOTOISUUS
ON?**

LAJEJA

ELINYMPÄRISTÖJÄ

YKSILOITÄ

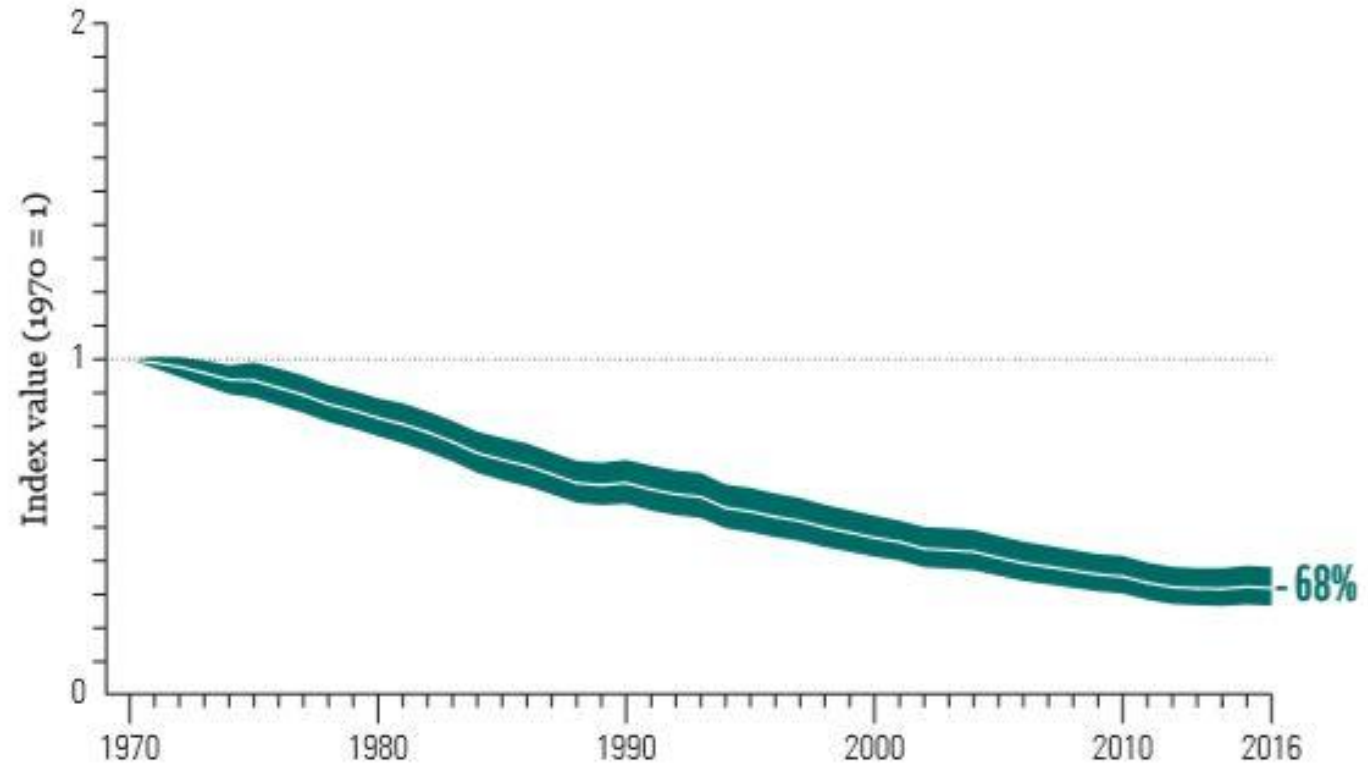


Figure 1: The global Living Planet Index: 1970 to 2016

Average abundance of 20,811 populations representing 4,392 species monitored across the globe declined by 68%. The white line shows the index values and the shaded areas represent the statistical certainty surrounding the trend (range: -73% to -62%). Source - WWF/ZSL (2020)¹⁰⁷.

Key

- Global Living Planet Index
- Confidence limits



5 Sep 2018

Spix's Macaw heads list of five extinctions confirmed this century

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REPORT



Decline of the North American

Kenneth V. Rosenberg^{1,2,*}, Adriaan M. Dokter¹, Peter J. ...
+ See all authors and affiliations

Science 04 Oct 2019:
Vol. 366, Issue 6461, pp. 120-124
DOI: 10.1126/science.aaw1313

Article

Figures & Data



Spix's Macaw © Al Wabra

By Alex Dale

NEWS LIFE

We've lost 3 billion birds since 1970 in North America

Scientists found profound losses among both rare and common birds



Populations of rare and common birds alike are decreasing across North America, including (clockwise from top left) snowy owls, sanderlings, cactus wrens and Western meadowlarks.

CLOCKWISE FROM TOP LEFT: DOUG HITCHCOX, ANDY ECKERSON, BRIAN SULLIVAN, MATTHEW PENDLETON/MACAULAY LIBRARY AT CORNELL LAB OF ORNITHOLOGY



More than 75 percent decline over 27 years in total flying insect biomass in protected areas

Caspar A. Hallmann , Martin Sorg, Eelke Jongejans, Henk Siepel, Nick Hofland, Heinz Schwan, Werner Stenmans, Andreas Müller, Hubert Sumser, Thomas Hörren, Dave Goulson, Hans de Kroon

Published: October 18, 2017 • <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0185809>

Article	Authors	Metrics	Comments	Media Coverage
				

Abstract

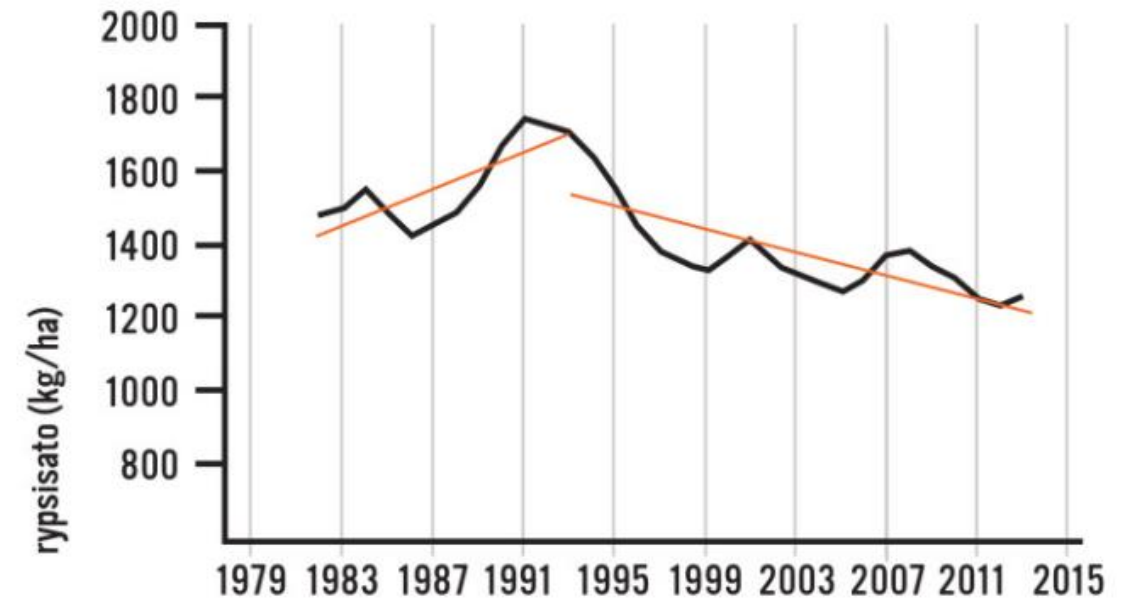
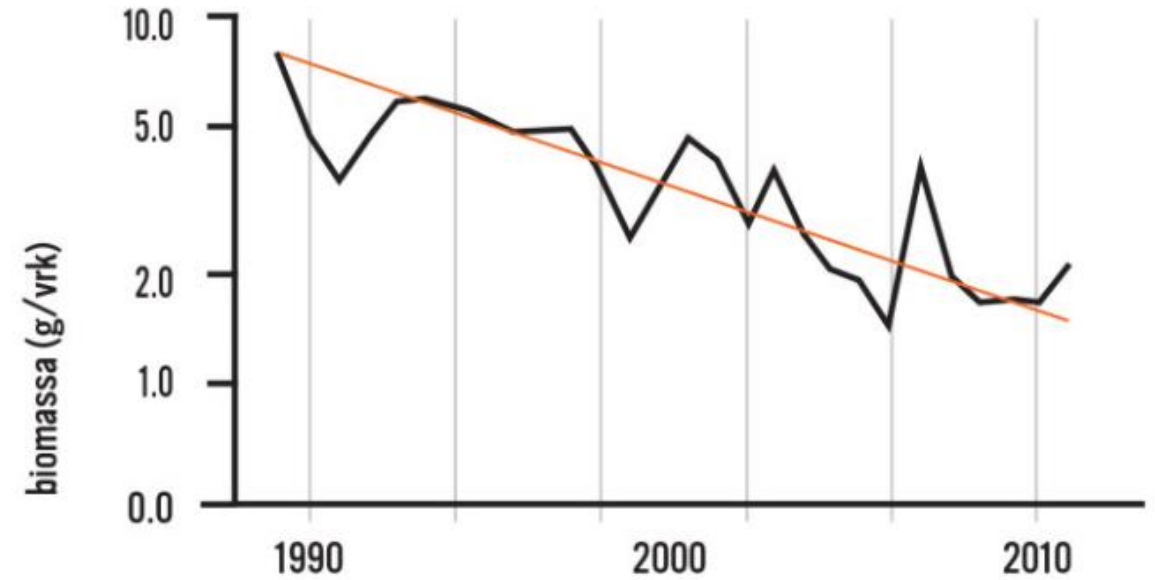
- Introduction
- Materials and methods
- Results
- Discussion
- Supporting information
- Acknowledgments
- References

Reader Comments (26)
Media Coverage (48)
Figures

Abstract

Global declines in insects have sparked wide interest among scientists, politicians, and the general public. Loss of insect diversity and abundance is expected to provoke cascading effects on food webs and to jeopardize ecosystem services. Our understanding of the extent and underlying causes of this decline is based on the abundance of single species or taxonomic groups only, rather than changes in insect biomass which is more relevant for ecological functioning. Here, we used a standardized protocol to measure total insect biomass using Malaise traps, deployed over 27 years in 63 nature protection areas in Germany (96 unique location-year combinations) to infer on the status and trend of local entomofauna. Our analysis estimates a seasonal decline of 76%, and mid-summer decline of 82% in flying insect biomass over the 27 years of study. We show that this decline is apparent regardless of habitat type, while changes in weather, land use, and habitat characteristics cannot explain this overall decline. This yet unrecognized loss of insect biomass must be taken into account in evaluating declines in abundance of species depending on insects as a food source, and ecosystem functioning in the European landscape.

Figures



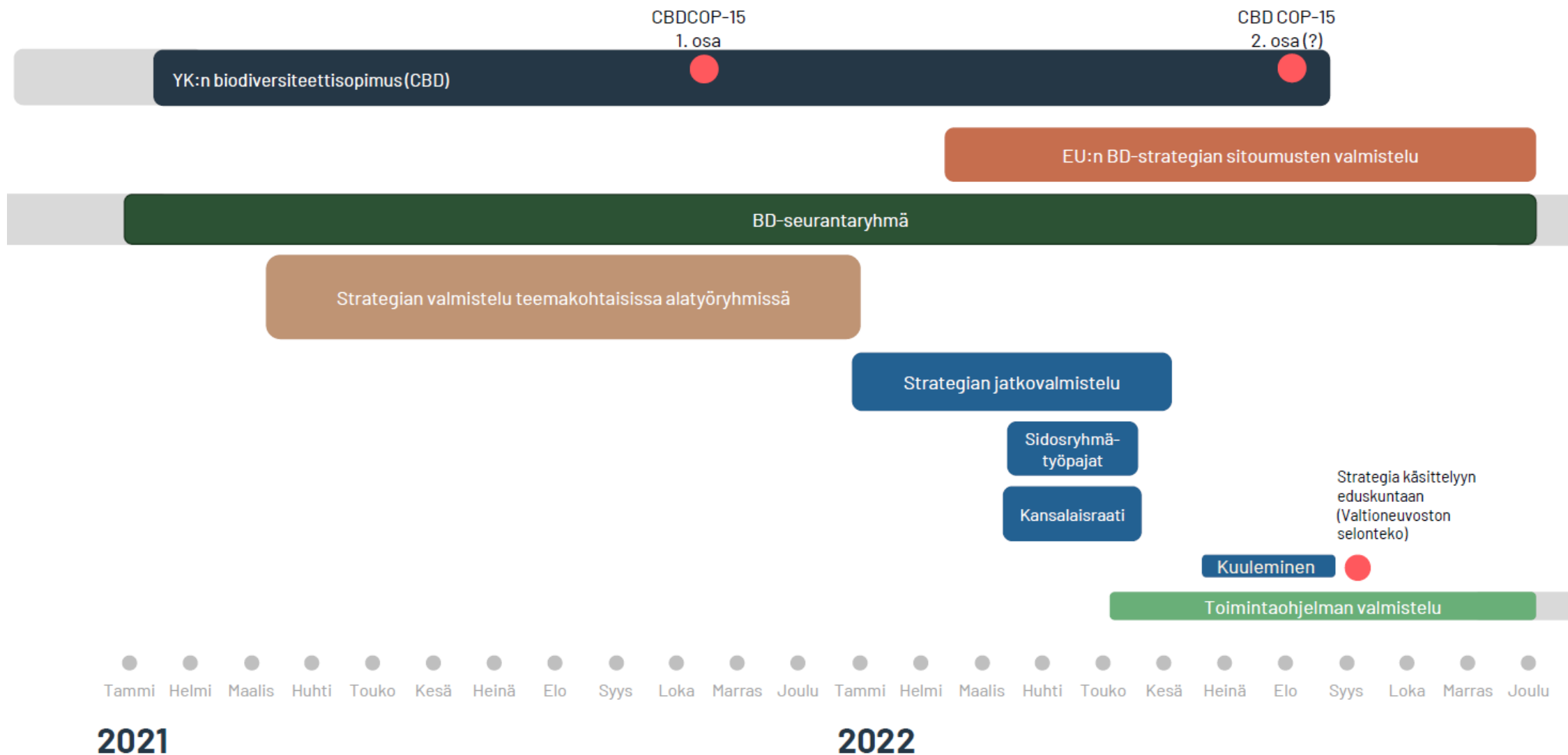
- 50 %

- 40 %

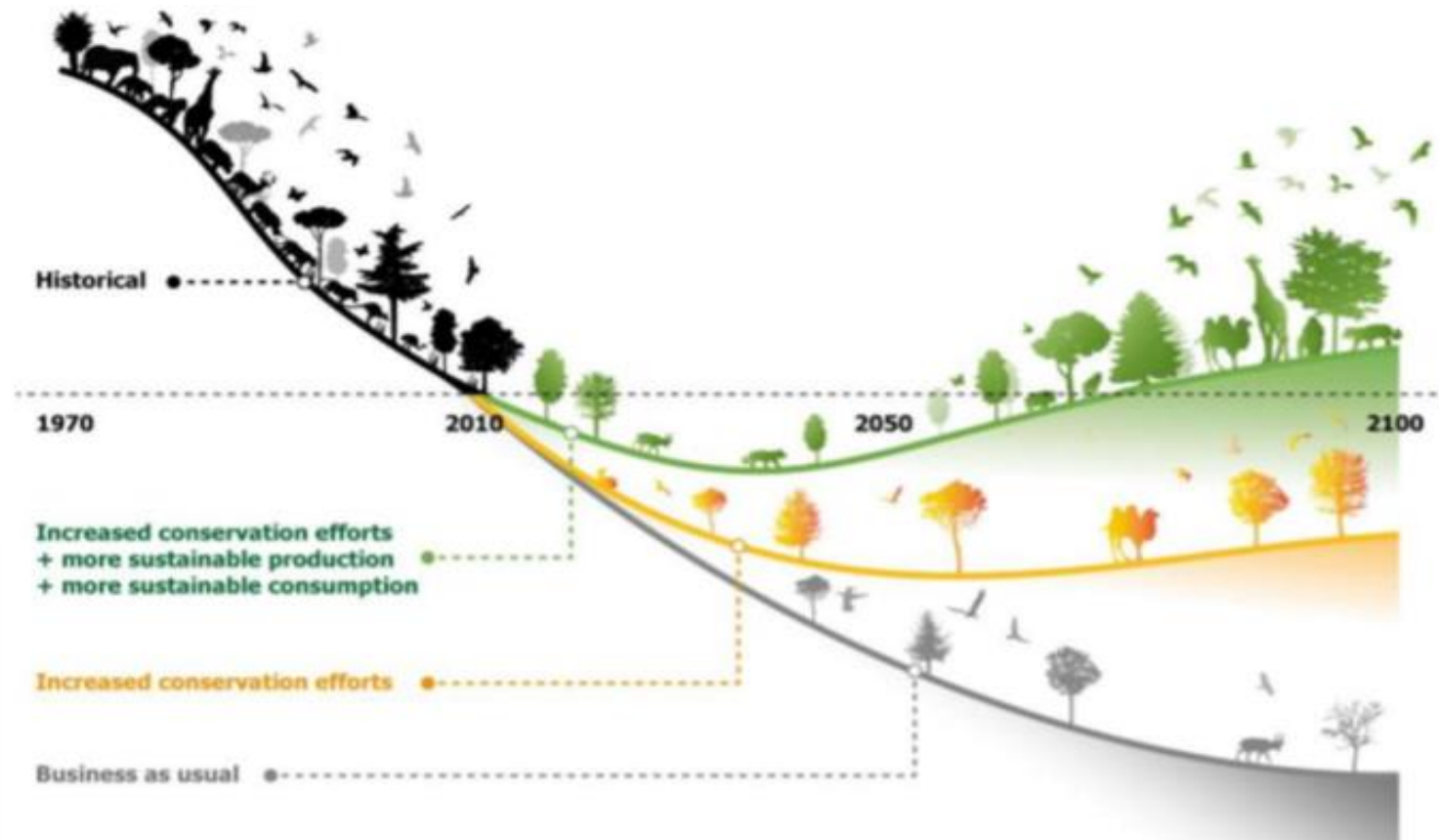
- 75 %

Kansallinen luonnon monimuotoisuusstrategia ja toimintaohjelma

Valmistelun AIKATAULU 2021/2022



Luontokadosta elpymisuralle Luontopositiivinen Suomi



- Tavoitteena perustavanlaatuinen muutosta yhteiskuntamme keskeisissä toiminnoissa, arvoissa ja asenteissa

EU 2030 BD Strategia – Bringing Nature Back Into Our Lives

The new EU-wide Biodiversity Strategy will:

- Establish protected areas for at least:



30%
of land in
Europe



30%
of sea in
Europe

With stricter protection of remaining EU primary and old-growth forests legally binding nature restoration targets in 2021.

- Restore degraded ecosystems at land and sea across the whole of Europe by:



Increasing organic farming and biodiversity-rich landscape features on agricultural land



Halting and reversing the decline of pollinators



Restoring at least 25 000 km of EU rivers to a free-flowing state



Reducing the use and risk of pesticides by 50% by 2030



Planting 3 billion trees by 2030

- 30 % suojelupinta-alatavoite
- Kaikki vanhat ja luonnontilaiset metsät suojellaan
- Taantuvista lajeista ja luontotyypeistä 30%:n tila käännetään

Komission ennallistamisaloite Heinäkuussa 2022?

Komissio: Iso osa luonnosta pitää palauttaa kohti luonnontilaa kaikissa jäsenmaissa

EU on tekemässä luonnon ennallistamisesta pakollista. Kolmasosa Suomesta pitäisi olla luonnontilaista luontoa.



Metsäjänis on Suomessa elinvoimainen laji, mutta Euroopan mittakaavassa katsotaan, että se on yksi lajeista, joista pitää pitää huolta. Kuva: Lilian Tveitt

JENNI FRILANDER

14.3



- Vuoteen 2040 ennallistettava 60 % heikentyneistä alueista
- Kaupunkialueiden kokonaisheikentymättömyys vuoteen 2030 mennessä verrattuna 2021 tasoon
- Suoraan jäsenmaita velvoittava asetus(!)



Elinkeino-, liikenne- ja
ympäristökeskus

Kiitos Kysymyksiä?

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