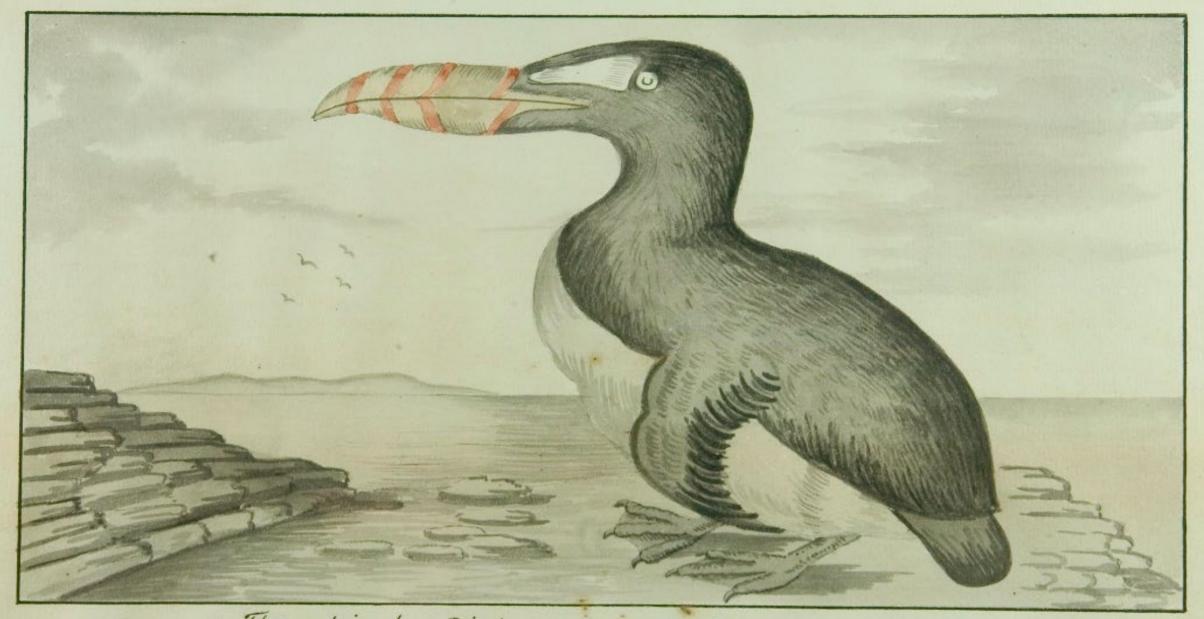




Nature Conservation in the Isle of Man: Past, Present & Future

David Bellamy
Head of Conservation, MWT



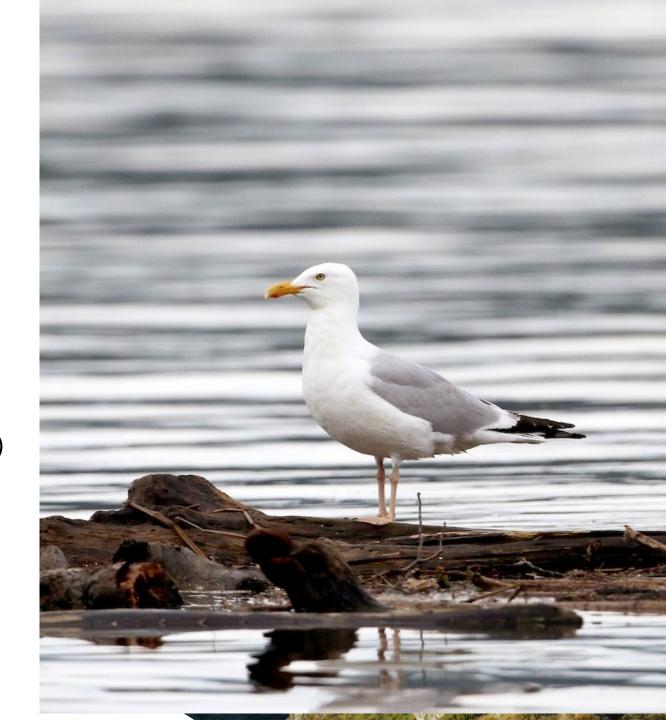
These kind of Birds are about the Isle of Man . -

'Big Uig'

- 1652 presumably common
- ~1790 locally extinct
- 1852 globally extinct



- From 1781 loss of the Calf of Man's Manx Shearwater colony
- ~1790 loss of the Great Auk
- 1867 Sea-gull Preservation Act
- 1892 Port Erin Marine Laboratory
- 1932 Wild Birds Protection Act
 - 1936 Derbyhaven, Langness & Fort Island Bird Sanctuary
- 1941 first edition of Peregrine
- 1951 Manx Museum & National Trust Act
 - 1959 Calf of Man Bird Observatory
- 1973 Manx Wildlife Trust
 - 1974 first nature reserve (Barnell Reservoir)
- 1975 proposed 'Nature Conservation Areas'
- 1984 Flora of the Isle of Man
- 1986 Birds of the Isle of Man
- 1989 Port Erin Fisheries Closed Area
- 1990 Wildlife Act



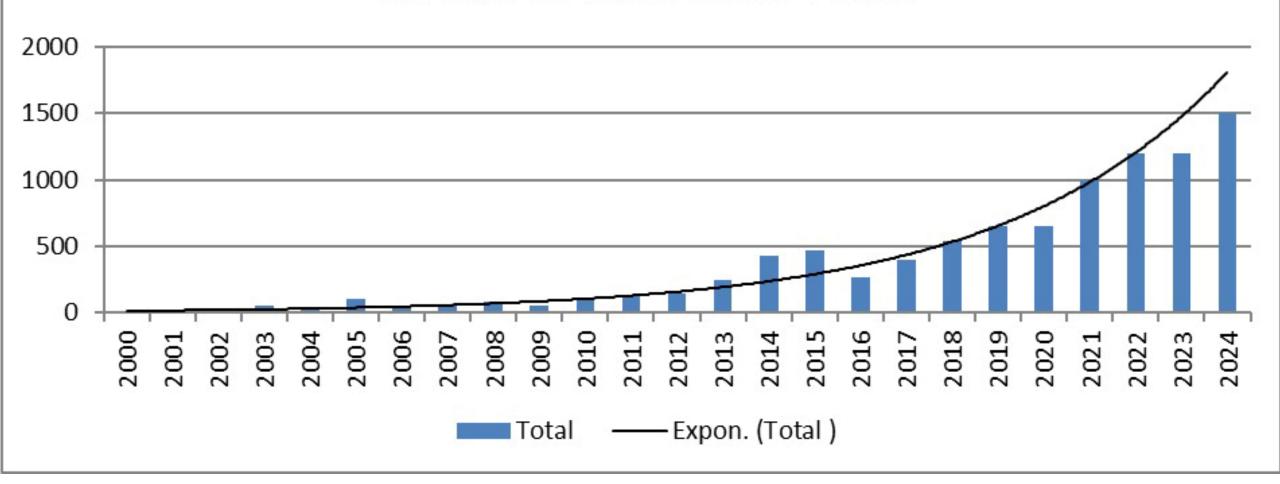
- 1992 'Important Bird Areas'
- 1995 Manx Hill-land Seminar
- 1996 First ASSI: Central Ayres
- 2000 First NNR: The Ayres
- 2000 Return of the Manx Shearwater to the Calf

2002 Pilot Agri-Environment Scheme





No's of breeding Manx Shearwater on Calf of Man since 2000



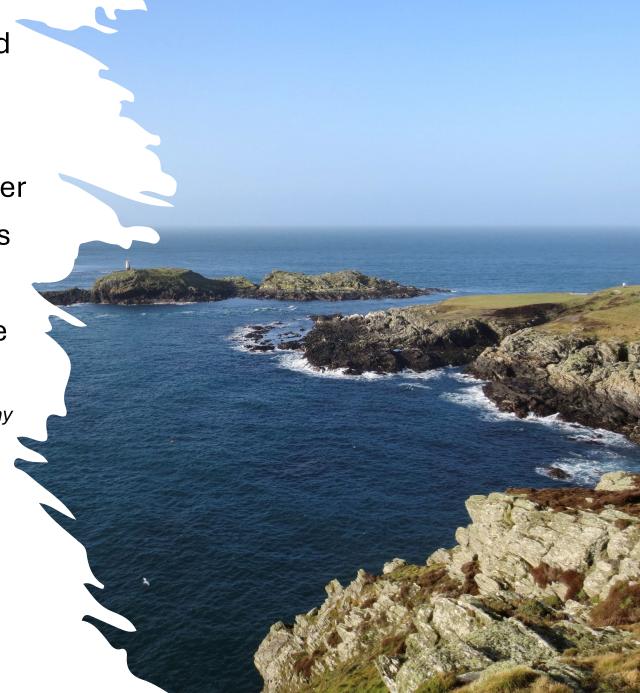
- 2014 Pilot Agri-Environment Scheme axed
- 2015 First Biodiversity Strategy
- 2016 UNESCO Biosphere Isle of Man
- 2016 Local extinction of the Yellowhammer
- 2018 Nine further Marine Nature Reserves
- 2019 Poin
- 2021 All-I
- 2021 Clim
 - A public k that it cor enhancin services
 - Biodivers
- 2021 Bird.
- 2022 Plan



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Birds of Conservation Concern in the Isle of Man 2021

48
species
Red-listed

68 species Amber-listed 50 species Green-listed

14 species no longer breed 29% Red 41% Amber 30% Green

48 ground-nesting species at risk



Locally extinct:

Great Auk

Quail

Nightjar

Corncrake

Common Tern

Red Kite

White-tailed Eagle

Ring Ouzel

Dipper

Corn Bunting

Yellowhammer

No longer breed:

Redshank

Twite

Kingfisher

Merlin

Lapwing

Lost Manx Birds



Agri-Environment Scheme

Habitat Creation
Existing Habitat Management
Habitat Restoration & Enhancement
Nature-positive Farming Practices











The Present



- 2022 'Tynwald acknowledges the global biodiversity and ecological crisis and recommits its support of the Island's 2015 Biodiversity Strategy
- 2022 Setting of the '30 by 30' target
- 2022 Single Use Plastics Regulations
- 2023 Creg y Cowin Nature Reserve
- 2023 First Motus receiver
- 2024 Central Irish Sea recognised as a global 'Important Marine Mammal Area'
- 2024 Western Irish Sea Mud Belt protection
- 2024 Glion Darragh Nature Reserve No 29
- 2024 Manx Per
- 2024 Freshwa Concern
- 7th July 2024 -









Future



• 2025: Biodiversity Net Gain

2026: Renewable energy

• 2026: Sewage

2030: '30 by 30' target on land a

More

Bigger

Better

Joined Up

• 2037: 100,000 population aim



- Woodland cover
- Sustainable upland management
- More and varied wetlands
- Coastal managed retreat
- Bottom trawling
- Nature-positive farming
 - Min/no till agriculture
- Effective biosecurity
- MWT as a major landowner
 - Transitioning from field corners to landscape-scale conservation

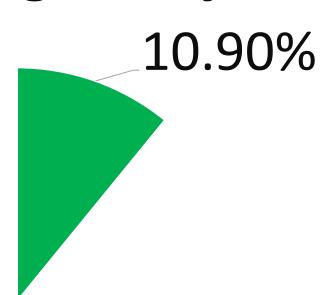


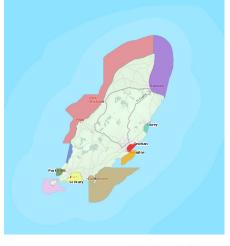






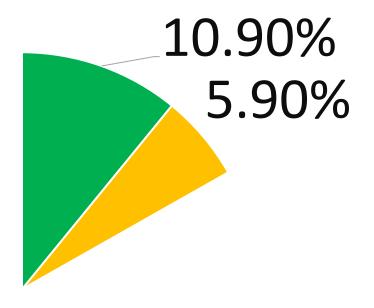
Achieving '30 by 30' at sea







Achieving '30 by 30' at sea



Protected
Temp Protected

