



**For now &
our future**

Ecosystem Mapping; a stocktake of Southland's biodiversity

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Acknowledgements

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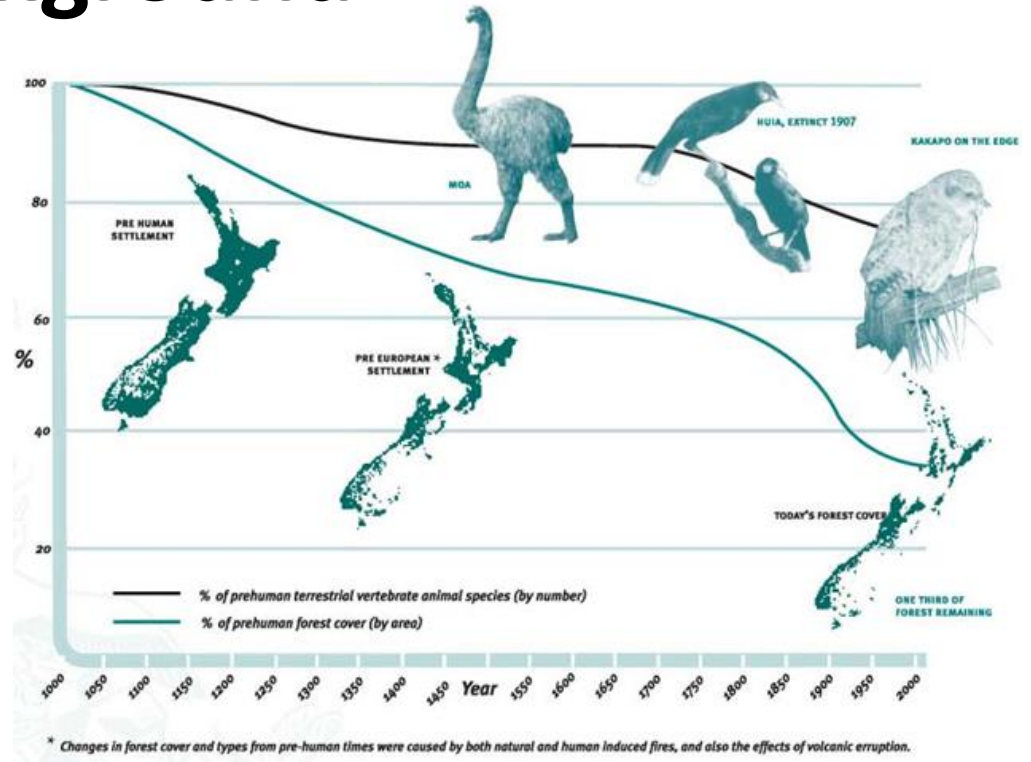
Main messages

- Indigenous biodiversity has declined since human arrival
- Small fragments are important
- We need to increase understanding



Background

- Mandate to maintain indigenous biodiversity
- Need to know
 - what it is
 - where it is
 - threats
 - solutions

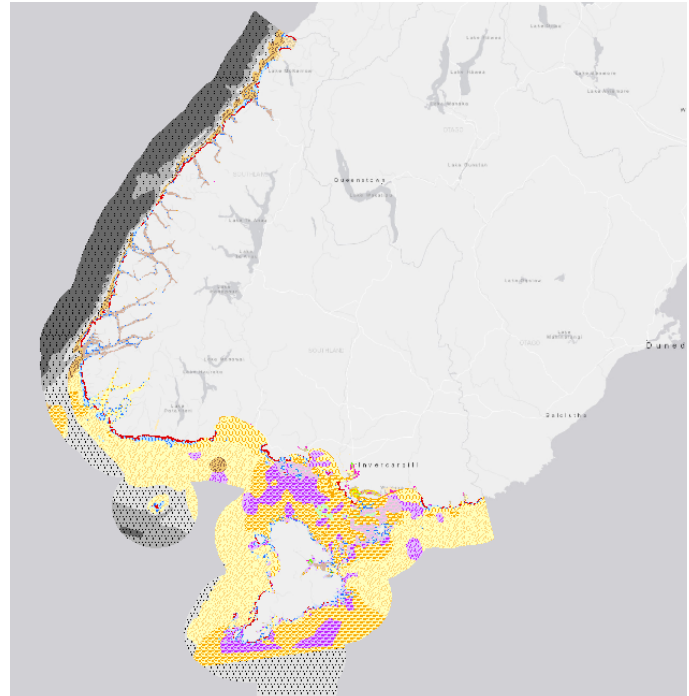
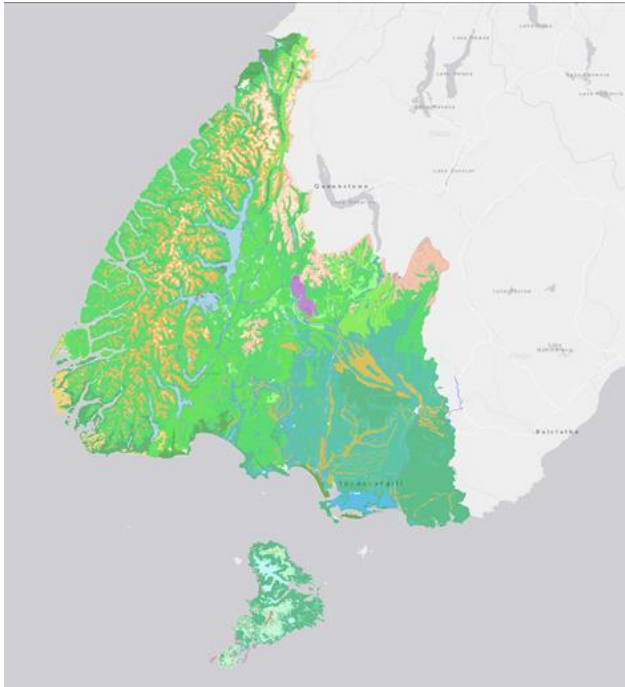


Methods – ecological maps

- Pre-human ecosystems
- Remaining native ecosystems
- Significant areas
 - Representativeness
 - Rarity and distinctiveness
 - Diversity and pattern
 - Ecological context

Results - potential ecosystems

63 terrestrial ecosystems; 24 marine ecosystems



Next steps

- Help landowners to understand the importance of fragments
- Ground truthing and condition assessments
- Prioritisation of areas requiring active management



Conclusion

- Building a picture of changes to Southland's biodiversity
- Small fragments are essential to the maintenance of the region's biodiversity
- The data will be used to help plan active management and protection

Discussion

- Data and privacy
- Gap analysis
- Work still needs to be peer reviewed