UK Biodiversity Indicators 2021

This document supports C7. Plants of the wider countryside

This indicator was not updated in 2021 It was last updated in 2020

Technical background document

For further information on C7. Plants of the wider countryside visit https://jncc.gov.uk/ukbi-C7

For further information on the UK Biodiversity Indicators visit https://jncc.gov.uk/ukbi

C7. Plants of the wider countryside – technical document – August 2020

The creation of the National Plant Monitoring Scheme (NPMS) https://www.npms.org.uk/ has allowed for the creation of annual trends in the abundance of plants in habitats of conservation importance. Following 5 years of development, the scheme was launched by a partnership consisting of the Botanical Society of Britain and Ireland (BSBI), the Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Plantlife, and the UK Centre for Ecology & Hydrology (UKCEH) in 2015.

The design of the NPMS included the definition of a set of 11 broad UK habitat types, within which 28 finer habitat types are nested (Pescott et al., 2019a). These fine-scale habitats are linked to existing classifications such as the British National Vegetation Classification. Surveyors can choose, based on their knowledge of a habitat, whether to record a plot at the broader or finer level.

Since 2018, UKCEH, with input from all partners, have been developing a method of using NPMS data to indicate annual changes in habitat condition. The method is based on a hierarchical model, formulated in a Bayesian framework, that integrates information on a species' abundance and occupancy; the occupancy estimates also take advantage of the fact that most plots are surveyed twice a year, allowing adjustments for false negatives (i.e. species that are overlooked during surveys). Simulation tests and applications to real data indicate that the method is robust and produces ecologically sensible metrics. Much of the work undertaken to develop the indicator published in October 2020 is documented in a report published by UKCEH:

Pescott, O.L, Powney, G.P. and Walker, K.J. (2019b). *Developing a Bayesian species occupancy/abundance indicator for the UK National Plant Monitoring Scheme*. Wallingford, NERC/Centre for Ecology & Hydrology and BSBI, 29pp. DOI:10.13140/RG.2.2.23795.48161

The simulation tests and applications to real data explored in this report indicate that the model performs well in ideal scenarios; biases in less data-rich scenarios could largely be explained by simulated relationships between abundance and detectability. These are likely to be less clear-cut in real datasets. Subsequent to the publication of that report, further work by UKCEH, BSBI, Defra and JNCC explored how additional covariates describing a species' detectability could be incorporated. The model was also extended to create annual indices, and these have also now been combined into composite species indicators (see below).

The underlying models for each species summarise that species percentage cover (i.e. abundance) data at the broad habitat level. This is done using a model that is able to account for both the range of percentage covers that a species may exhibit in a habitat when present, and the fact that a species may often be absent from any given plot (Pescott *et al.*, 2019b). Such data are often described as "zero-inflated". For each NPMS indicator plant species/broad habitat combination then, the abundance data for a given year are used to estimate the parameters of an underlying zero-inflated Beta distribution. The mean of this zero-inflated distribution is the annual indicator estimated for a single species within a broad habitat, thus taking into account the frequency with which a species is present across plots and its local abundance when present. This process is repeated across years for each species/habitat combination, creating an annual trend for this metric.

Subsequently, these individual species/broad habitat trends are combined into a multi species indicator (MSI) as follows:

1. Within a broad habitat, simulate 1000 values per species, per year, from the distribution estimated for the mean of the zero-inflated Beta distribution from the appropriate Bayesian model;

- 2. within species, standardise all values to the mean of 2015 (and rescale so that the 2015 mean = 100);
- 3. per year, for each simulation, take the geometric mean of the logged index across species (thus creating 1000 samples of the MSI);
- 4. exponentiate, and calculate the mean and standard deviation across these MSI samples (this yields the indicators presented).

This follows the logic of the method presented by Soldaat *et al.* (2017). The 4 broad UK habitat indicators presented are those for which the largest numbers of NPMS plots currently exist: arable field margins; broadleaved woodland and hedges; bog and wet heath; and lowland grassland. Maps of the locations of the monads contributing plot data to the current indicators by UK NPMS broad habitat are provided in Annex 1; lists of species included within each UK broad habitat are provided in Annex 2.

The work undertaken was presented to the UK Biodiversity Indicators Steering Group in April 2020. The minutes of that part of the meeting state:

The Steering Group were very supportive of the work which had gone into producing this indicator.

Accordingly, the indicator is published as an Experimental Statistic – to involve users and stakeholders in assessment of suitability and quality. Any feedback on the novel methods used in the development of this indicator should be submitted to the UK biodiversity indicators project team.

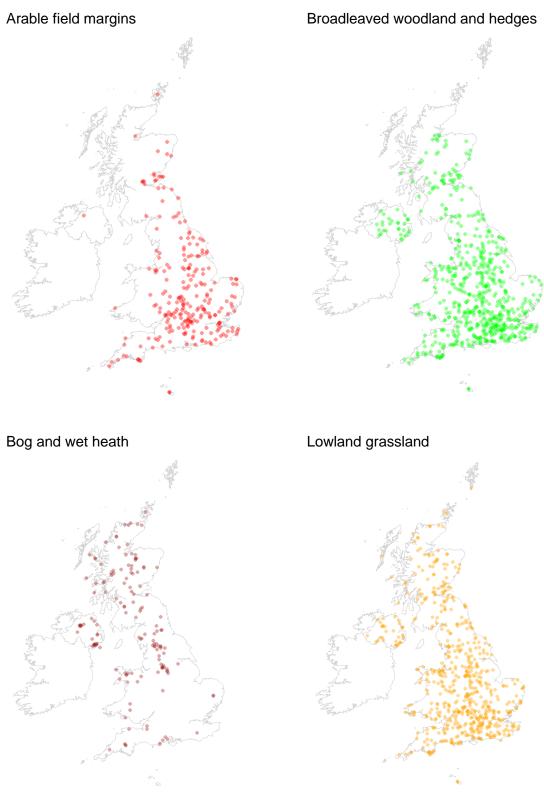
References:

Pescott, O.L., Walker, K.J., Harris, F., New, H., Cheffings, C.M., Newton, N., Jitlal, M., Redhead, J., Smart, S.M. and Roy, D.B. (2019a). The design, launch and assessment of a new volunteer-based plant monitoring scheme for the United Kingdom. *PLoS ONE* 14(4): e0215891. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0215891

Pescott, O.L, Powney, G.P. and Walker, K.J. (2019b). *Developing a Bayesian species occupancy/abundance indicator for the UK National Plant Monitoring Scheme*. Wallingford, NERC/Centre for Ecology & Hydrology and BSBI, 29pp. <u>DOI:10.13140/RG.2.2.23795.48161</u>

Soldaat, L.L., Pannekoek J., Verweij, R.J.T., Van Turnhout, C.A.M. and Van Strien, A.J. (2017). A Monte Carlo method to account for sampling error in multi-species indicators. *Ecological Indicators* 81: 340–347 DOI:10.1016/j.ecolind.2017.05.033

Annex 1. The maps below show the distribution of monads with NPMS samples 2015-2019 for each named NPMS broad habitat in the UK $\,$



Annex 2. Species included within each of the 4 UK broad habitat types in this indicator

Arable field margins (24 species)

Common name Species

Fool's Parsley

Scarlet Pimpernel

Stinking Chamomile

Aethusa cynapium

Anagallis arvensis

Anthemis cotula

Shepherd's-purse Capsella bursa-pastoris Sticky Mouse-ear Cerastium glomeratum Small Toadflax Chaenorhinum minus Fat-hen Chenopodium album **Dwarf Spurge** Euphorbia exigua Sun Spurge Euphorbia helioscopia Corn Marigold Glebionis segetum Sharp-leaved Fluellen Kickxia elatine Round-leaved Fluellen Kickxia spuria

Henbit Dead-nettle Lamium amplexicaule
Scented Mayweed Matricaria recutita
Black Medick Medicago lupulina
Pale Persicaria Persicaria lapathifolia

Wild Mignonette Reseda lutea
Field Madder Sherardia arvensis
White Campion Silene latifolia
Perennial Sow-thistle Sonchus arvensis
Smooth Sow-thistle Sonchus oleraceus

Scentless Mayweed Tripleurospermum inodorum

Hairy Tare Vicia hirsuta
Field Pansy Viola arvensis

Lowland grassland (85 species)

Common name Species

Yarrow Achillea millefolium
Agrimony Agrimonia eupatoria
Marsh Foxtail Alopecurus geniculatus
Sweet Vernal-grass Anthoxanthum odoratum

Kidney Vetch Anthyllis vulneraria
Daisy Bellis perennis

Yellow-wort Blackstonia perfoliata
Hard-fern Blechnum spicant

Quaking-grass Briza media

Upright Brome Bromopsis erecta
Heather Calluna vulgaris
Marsh-marigold Caltha palustris

Clustered Bellflower Campanula glomerata
Harebell Campanula rotundifolia
Cuckooflower Cardamine pratensis

Musk Thistle Carduus nutans Field Mouse-ear Cerastium arvense Common Mouse-ear Cerastium fontanum **Dwarf Thistle** Cirsium acaule **Pignut** Conopodium majus Crosswort Cruciata laevipes Common Spotted-orchid Dactvlorhiza fuchsii Carrot Daucus carota

Tufted Hair-grass Deschampsia cespitosa

Bell Heather Erica cinerea
Small Cudweed Filago minima
Dropwort Filipendula vulgaris
Hedge Bedstraw Galium mollugo
Marsh-bedstraw Galium palustre
Heath Bedstraw Galium saxatile

Wood Crane's-bill Geranium sylvaticum
Chalk Fragrant-orchid Gymnadenia conopsea
Meadow Oat-grass Helictotrichon pratense
Horseshoe Vetch Hippocrepis comosa
Yorkshire-fog Holcus lanatus
Meadow Barley Hordeum secalinum
Cat's-ear Hypochaeris radicata

Ploughman's-spikenard
Yellow Iris
Heath Rush
Field Scabious

Inula conyzae
Iris pseudacorus
Juncus squarrosus
Knautia arvensis

Oxeye Daisy

Fairy Flax

Mat-grass

Leucanthemum vulgare

Linum catharticum

Nardus stricta

Ophioglossum vulgatum Adder's-tongue Origanum vulgare Wild Marjoram Bird's-foot Ornithopus perpusillus Wood-sorrel Oxalis acetosella Wild Parsnip Pastinaca sativa Reed Canary-grass Phalaris arundinacea Mouse-ear-hawkweed Pilosella officinarum Greater Burnet-saxifrage Pimpinella major Buck's-horn Plantain Plantago coronopus Hoary Plantain Plantago media Silverweed Potentilla anserina

Cowslip Primula veris

Bulbous Buttercup
Creeping Buttercup
Yellow-rattle
Common Sorrel
Sheep's Sorrel

Ranunculus bulbosus
Ranunculus repens
Ranunculus repens
Ranunculus repens
Ranunculus repens
Ranunculus bulbosus
Ranunculus repens

Great Burnet Sanguisorba officinalis Meadow Saxifrage Saxifraga granulata **Small Scabious** Scabiosa columbaria **English Stonecrop** Sedum anglicum Pepper-saxifrage Silaum silaus Ragged Robin Silene flos-cuculi Perennial Sow-thistle Sonchus arvensis Sand Spurrey Spergularia rubra Stachys officinalis Betony Lesser Stitchwort Stellaria graminea Greater Stitchwort Stellaria holostea Devil's-bit Scabious Succisa pratensis Common Comfrey Symphytum officinale

Thyme Thymus polytrichus/pulegioides

Hop Trefoil Trifolium campestre Lesser Trefoil Trifolium dubium Red Clover Trifolium pratense Marsh Arrowgrass Triglochin palustre Gorse Ulex gallii/minor Marsh Valerian Valeriana dioica Common Valerian Valeriana officinalis Wall Speedwell Veronica arvensis Veronica officinalis Heath Speedwell

Tufted Vetch Vicia cracca

Broadleaved woodlands and hedges (64 species)

Common name Species

Bugle Ajuga reptans
Ramsons Allium ursinum

Lesser Burdock Arctium minus/nemorosum

Lords-and-Ladies Arum maculatum

Marsh-marigold Caltha palustris

Giant Bellflower Campanula latifolia

Nettle-leaved Bellflower Campanula trachelium

Pendulous Sedge Carex pendula
Remote Sedge Carex remota
Wood-sedge Carex sylvatica

Climbing Corydalis Ceratocapnos claviculata
Rough Chervil Chaerophyllum temulum

Enchanter's-nightshade Circaea lutetiana
Traveller's-joy Clematis vitalba
Dogwood Cornus sanguinea
Hazel Corylus avellana
Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna
Marsh Hawk's-beard Crepis paludosa

Hound's-tongue Cynoglossum officinale

Broom Cytisus scoparius
Spurge-laurel Daphne laureola
Foxglove Digitalis purpurea
Spindle Euonymus europaeus
Wood Spurge Euphorbia amygdaloides

Woodruff Galium odoratum
Wood Avens Geum urbanum

Ground-ivy Glechoma hederacea

Common Ivy Hedera helix

Hogweed Heracleum sphondylium
Bluebell Hyacinthoides non-scripta
Marsh Pennywort Hydrocotyle vulgaris
Square-stalked St John's-wort Hypericum tetrapterum

Holly *Ilex aquifolium*Sheep's-bit *Jasione montana*

Honeysuckle

Gypsywort

Yellow Pimpernel

Purple-loosestrife

Wood Melick

Dog's Mercury

Wood Millet

Lycopus europaeus

Lysimachia nemorum

Lythrum salicaria

Melica uniflora

Mercurialis perennis

Milium effusum

Moehringia tripervia

Three-nerved Sandwort

Wall Lettuce

Common Twayblade

Royal Fern

Butterbur

Hart's-tongue

Moehringia trinervia

Mycelis muralis

Neottia ovata

Osmunda regalis

Petasites hybridus

Phyllitis scolopendrium

Barren Strawberry

Blackthorn

Buckthorn

Buckthorn

Butcher's-broom

Sanicle

Wood Club-rush

Skullcap

Prunus spinosa

Rhamnus cathartica

Ruscus aculeatus

Sanicula europaea

Scirpus sylvaticus

Scutellaria galericulata

Red Campion Silene dioica

Goldenrod Solidago virgaurea
Lesser Stitchwort Stellaria graminea
Greater Stitchwort Stellaria holostea
Black Bryony Tamus communis
Wood Sage Teucrium scorodonia

Upright Hedge-parsley Torilis japonica

Marsh Valerian Valeriana dioica

Wood Speedwell Veronica montana

Dog-violet Viola reichenbachiana/riviniana

Bog and wet heath (41 species)

Common name Species

Hard-fern Blechnum spicant Heather Calluna vulgaris Carex echinata Star Sedge Common Sedge Carex nigra Carnation Sedge Carex panicea Bottle Sedge Carex rostrata Meadow Thistle Cirsium dissectum Heath Spotted-orchid Dactvlorhiza maculata Wavy Hair-grass Deschampsia flexuosa

Great Sundew

Oblong-leaved Sundew

Round-leaved Sundew

Many-stalked Spike-rush

Crowberry

Bell Heather

Cross-leaved Heath

Drosera anglica

Drosera intermedia

Drosera rotundifolia

Eleocharis multicaulis

Empetrum nigrum

Erica cinerea

Erica tetralix

Common Cottongrass Eriophorum angustifolium Hare's-tail Cottongrass Eriophorum vaginatum

Fir Clubmoss Huperzia selago Heath Rush Juncus squarrosus Listera cordata Lesser Twayblade Heath Wood-rush Luzula multiflora Bogbean Menyanthes trifoliata Purple Moor-grass Molinia caerulea Bog-myrtle Myrica gale Mat-grass Nardus stricta

Bog Asphodel Narthecium ossifragum
Lousewort Pedicularis sylvatica
Common Butterwort Pinguicula vulgaris

Bog Pondweed Potamogeton polygonifolius

Tormentil Potentilla erecta White Beak-sedge Rhynchospora alba Cloudberry Rubus chamaemorus Black Bog-rush Schoenus nigricans Lesser Skullcap Scutellaria minor Devil's-bit Scabious Succisa pratensis Gorse Ulex gallii/minor Bilberry Vaccinium myrtillus Cranberry Vaccinium oxycoccos Vaccinium vitis-idaea Cowberry

Marsh Violet Viola palustris