

# The development of a small waters monitoring network

## People, Ponds and Water ... and beyond

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#### Our vision for People, Ponds and Water

We believe the best way to protect freshwater habitats is to increase people's enjoyment, knowledge and experience of them.

In the People, Ponds and Water project we wanted to inspire people to connect with, understand and appreciate the freshwater environment.

In doing so we wanted our audiences to become directly involved in actions that would make a nationally significant difference to the long-term protection of our freshwater heritage.

In People, Ponds and Water we wanted to achieve two overarching outcomes:

To engage many thousands of people with activities that helped them to learn about, participate in, and enjoy their freshwater heritage.

To make a nationally significant difference to the protection of freshwater biodiversity in the UK.



### People, Ponds and Water

- **PondNet:** Creating a new national freshwater network to collect essential monitoring information on important ponds and uncommon freshwater species
- **Clean Water for Wildlife:** Raising awareness of the critical importance of clean water for protecting all freshwater biodiversity by enabling people to use 'quick kits' to survey nutrient levels across all waterbody types
- Flagship Ponds: Supporting local people to manage and monitor the most important ponds and pond landscapes in England and Wales

#### PondNet

- **8,500** individual records from over **3,300** ponds
- Up-to-date information on the status and change of pond habitats
- National surveys for 15 priority pond species
- We've held 210 training events for more than 1,500 volunteers



#### Pond Habitats

#### 25 years after the first survey of the UK's best pond sites

Worrying **decline** in the number of plant species: 25 spp per pond in the 1990s, to 21 spp in the same ponds today (as in CS2007).

**Submerged aquatic plants** were particularly vulnerable.

**Uncommon and rare species** have also been badly hit: many ponds losing their most uncommon plants like Water Violet, Frogbit and Tubular Water-dropwort.

Pond quality is declining even in protected areas



#### Great Crested Newts

New technology (eDNA) has allowed PondNet volunteers to monitor Great Crested Newt occupancy trends in England and Wales

**Over 450 volunteers** helped us to collect eDNA samples from more than 380 ponds across England and Wales.

We now have certainty that between 18-32% of 1km grid squares are occupied by Great Crested Newts.

No change in Great Crested Newt populations detected in the short term, but occupancy is directly correlated with **good quality habitat**.

Protocols in place to detect long term changes in species and habitats



#### Tubular Water-dropwort

Tubular water-dropwort has been **lost from more than half** of the ponds visited

Only 13% of sites had more than 2000 plants, whilst 35% of sites had fewer than 100 plants



# Declines in both range and abundance of restricted pond species



Disappointing losses in both widespread and restricted species

#### Clean Water for Wildlife

- The bad news is the extent of nutrient pollution.
- The good news people found clean unpolluted water in all the landscapes they tested.
- More good news the results reveal for the first time the national importance of ponds in the clean water network.



#### The Ock Catchment



#### The New Forest





The best sites for freshwater wildlife are free from nutrient pollution

## Flagship Ponds

- **72 Flagship Pond sites** identified and protected
- **600 active volunteers** at Flagship Pond sites
- **90 training sessions** with national experts for Flagship Group volunteers
- New pond creation and practical management saving species across the network
- Site specific monitoring and research to assess management outcomes



## **Tadnoll Flagship Pond Site**



## People, Ponds and Water summary

- We've produced **up-to-date information** on the status and decline of many pond habitats and priority species (**mixture of volunteer and professional surveys**).
- We've generated the first ever data on the extent of nutrient pollution in all waterbody types across England and Wales (using new technologies).
- We've worked to **protect and manage** some of the most important pond sites, we've shown that we have the tools to turn things around (**a tiered approach to monitoring**).
- So . . . . what next?

## Developing a small waters monitoring network

Phase 1: With the **National Trust** to monitor the condition of freshwater habitats on their estate (especially small still and running waters) in order to:

a) Determine the **status of freshwater habitats** as important wildlife features in their own right;

b) Assess freshwater quality as an indicator of
change - how well the National Trust is managing the
land and soils on its properties.



### Tiered monitoring approach



- Professional surveys of 100 ponds and headwater streams across the lyauoual Trust estate.
  - PSYM surveys for ponds
  - LEAFPACS plus for streams
- Volunteers surveys to **monitor water quality** (a baseline of a minimum 1,000 waterbodies).
- Use of **new eDNA technologies** to target species groups
  - All amphibians
  - Fish
- Bespoke site based monitoring for rare species.

# Developing a small waters monitoring network – phase 2

Phase 2: Building on work with National Trust

- With further partners (e.g. MOD, FC, NE, National Parks, others) planning **eDNA-based citizen science monitoring** survey
- Objectives:

- Technically credible data from full range of small and large waters (ponds, small lakes, streams, headwaters, ditches etc.)

- Cryptic and rare species and groups
- Mobilises large number of people
- Will be inviting partners to join in planning this autumn.

#### Partners and

#### funders







