



# Gardening in the climate and nature crisis

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# Engaging with Nature Recovery

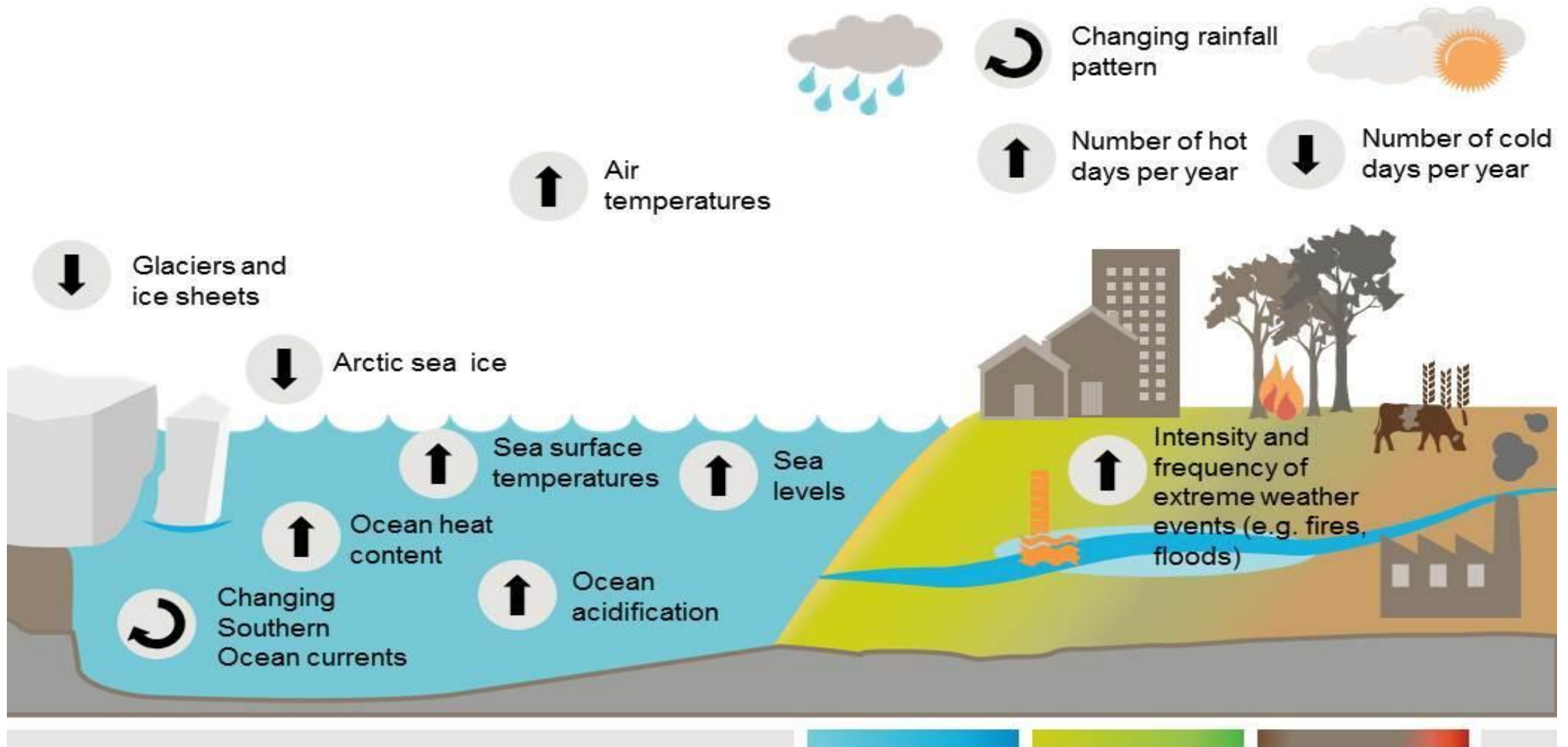
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# Gardening in the climate and nature crisis

- Describe the effects of climate change and other human impacts on the natural world
- Explain why our gardens are important for climate change resilience and for biodiversity
- Help you to build resilience into the way in which you look after your gardens

# There are multiple lines of evidence that show the climate system is changing



# Severe flooding



# Severe drought



# Wildfire



# Habitat loss



# “Protected” areas



# Insect “armageddon”



# Species loss – 80% Lapwing



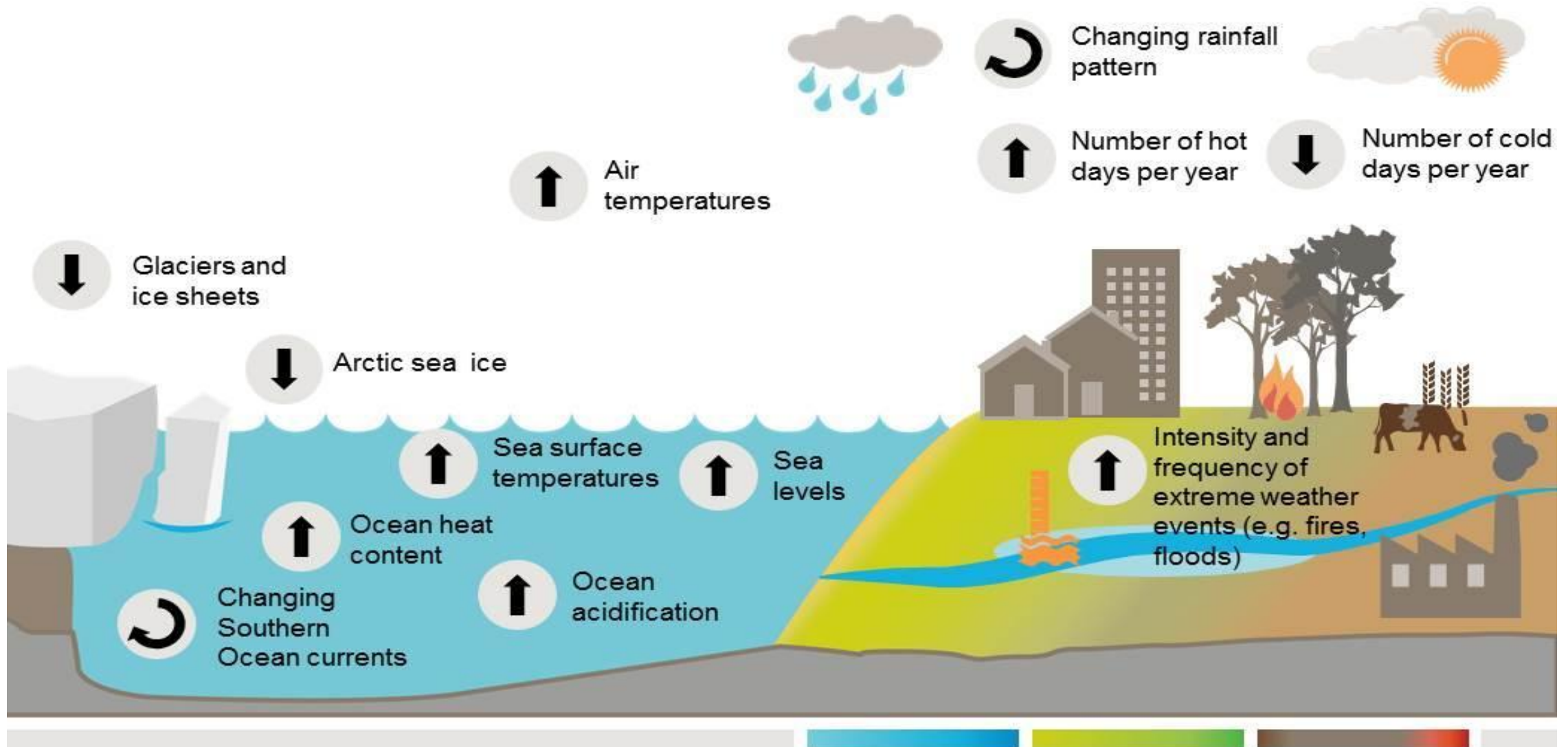
Species loss 65% - cuckoo



Species loss 73% – Spotted flycatcher

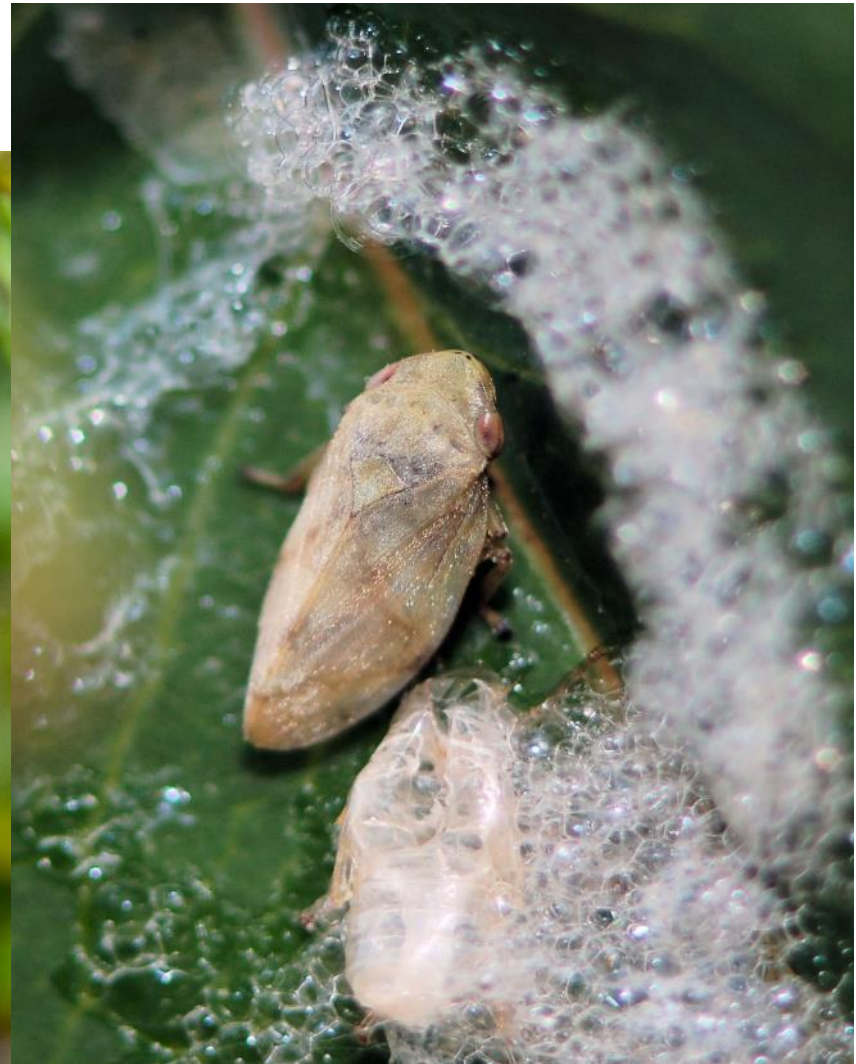


# There are multiple lines of evidence that show the climate system is changing





# Impacts from pests and diseases



# Invasive species



# Climate change impacts

- Extremely wet weather
- Extended water shortage
- Longer, hotter, growing season
- New pests and diseases
- Pollinators out of sync with available nectar

Untitled Map  
Write a description for your map.

# Aerial Petersfield

Legend



Google Earth

50 m





Gardens *really*  
matter



All important soil



# Lawns – green desert



# Lawns, or meadows?



# Borders – Mediterranean plants



# Borders – daisy family



# Borders – plates and umbels



# Your border



- Herbaceous species
- Mediterranean species, plus
- Comfrey
- Foxglove
- Marjoram
- Field scabious
- Goldenrod
- Yarrow

# Trees, shrubs and climbers

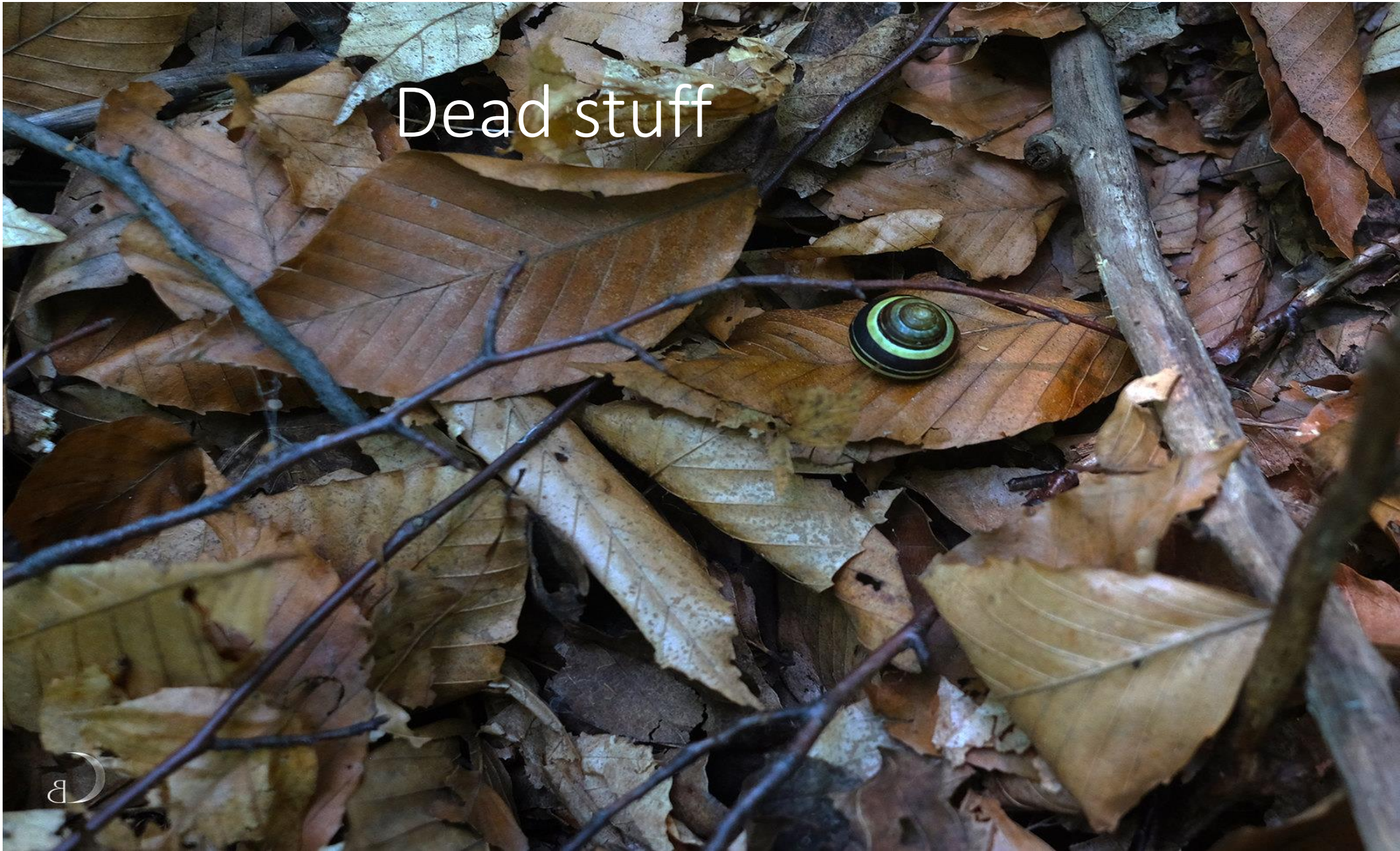


Add in  
Oak  
Holly  
Guelder rose  
Hawthorn  
Spindle  
Dogwood  
Ivy  
Honeysuckle  
Dogrose

Ivy – year-round value



Dead stuff



# Spectacular sedum – all through winter



# Add wildlife value to your garden

- Nettle & comfrey patch or trough
- Climbers including ivy & honeysuckle
- Native wild flowers in borders and lawns – let them seed
- Berry-bearing or nut-bearing trees and shrubs
- Pond or boggy area
- Nestboxes, swift-boxes, bughouses and hedgehog highways
- Mow lawn, or a chunk of it only 1-2 times per year, collect arisings
- Say no to peat and garden chemicals
- Never, ever, burn garden waste

Your new resilient garden



# Aim for a garden that has

- a greater area for perennial plants and shrubs
- your lawn uncut all summer apart from a mowed pathway
- a diverse range of native & non-native pollinator-friendly plants to give nectar every month of the year
- climbers, including ivy, trailing along fences and walls
- at least one native tree - feathers and coppice



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