

# On positive shifting baselines and the importance of optimism

ANDREW BALMFORD

Early morning at The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds' Ham Wall reserve, in Somerset, UK. On passing an even earlier visitor, the natural history writer and broadcaster Stephen Moss poses the birdwatcher's perennial question: 'Seen anything?'. 'Nothing much', comes the reply 'just the usual'. But here in the heart of the Avalon Marshes—one of the largest expanses of restored wetland in the UK—what now passes as usual is anything but.

Before being drained for farming and mined for peat, a complex mosaic of raised bog, reed-bed and fen woodland once blanketed the valley between the Mendips and the Polden Hills. By the mid 1800s little natural habitat remained, and following World War II, agricultural intensification and industrialized peat extraction for horticulture reduced wildlife populations still further. But by the 1990s growing public concern about the environmental impact of peat removal led to the scaling-back of operations and catalysed a remarkable partnership between English Nature (now Natural England), The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, the Somerset Wildlife Trust, the Hawk and Owl Trust, and remaining small-scale peat firms. Exhausted peat diggings were returned to nature, and water levels raised: near-vanished habitats were restored at landscape scale.

Recreated wetland now stretches in an unbroken arc 7 km long (modest, perhaps, by global standards but immense for southern England). Rare orchids, otters and great silver water beetles have returned. The overwintering starling population can number up to 1 million, and the marshes have become the first point of colonization for several heron species expanding their ranges northwards under climate change. On an otherwise unexceptional summer morning 'the usual' inhabitants of Avalon include 45 booming male bitterns (compared with just 11 nationwide in 1997), nine nesting marsh harriers (1970 UK population: two birds), and seven great white egrets (a species that only began breeding in Britain in 2012).

Of course this story stands in marked contrast to the great bulk of the news in conservation. The recently published State of Nature 2016 report suggests that across the UK as a whole the mean abundance and occupancy of 2,500 reasonably well-tracked species has fallen by 16% since 1970 (Hayhow et al., 2016). Globally, the latest Living Planet Index reckons 14,000 monitored vertebrate populations shrank by an average of 58% over the same period (WWF, 2016). New data show the already Endangered

Grauer's gorilla declined by a further 80% in the past 20 years (and is now Critically Endangered; Plumptre et al., 2016), and the death on 16 September 2016 of the last surviving captive Rabbs' fringe-limbed tree frog almost certainly marked the extinction of the species.

Yet the return of Avalon is not an isolated example (Balmford, 2012). In the largely converted Atlantic forest landscapes of Rio de Janeiro State in Brazil, for instance, retention of remaining, privately owned fragments and restoration of key corridors has helped the wild population of the Endangered golden lion tamarin grow from 200 to more than 3,200 individuals in three decades (AMLD, 2016). In the past year the giant panda has been downlisted from Endangered to Vulnerable based on the expansion of its habitat (Swaigood et al., 2016). In spite of much uncertainty elsewhere in the European Union, 2016 also saw the EU—on the back of over half a million submissions by concerned citizens and businesses—decide not to open up its powerful Birds and Habitats & Species Directives for 'revision'; in the current climate of deregulation, this was a signal victory for conservation. Clearly people can and do make a difference.

This issue of *Oryx* highlights several more stories of hope: good news about *Hippopotamus amphibius* in Cameroon (Scholte et al., 2017); progress in easing conflict between *H. amphibius* and rice farmers in Guinea-Bissau (González et al., 2017); Zimbabwean prosecutors taking a tough stand against illegal pangolin traders (Shepherd et al., 2017); and evidence of freshwater protected areas helping to rebuild fish stocks in the Amazon (Keppeler et al., 2017).

Reasons to be cheerful rather than despondent are also at the forefront of #EarthOptimism, a global initiative designed to move the conservation conversation away from doom and gloom, which will be celebrated with a major series of public events centred around Earth Day, 22 April 2017. Simultaneous events in Washington, Cambridge, London, Dallas and elsewhere will concentrate on solutions rather than problems, and flag the importance of well-informed optimism in motivating enduring change in our relationships with nature. To take part in an #EarthOptimism event in person or online, visit <http://earthoptimism.si.edu/> or [www.cambridgeconservation.org/earthoptimism/](http://www.cambridgeconservation.org/earthoptimism/).

In some cases the conservation movement's successes are starting to alter what we think of as normal. Our baselines are shifting. In most countries it is now difficult to imagine women being denied the vote, or smoking in restaurants or offices becoming acceptable once more (Pauly, 2011). So too in conservation. In much of Britain birdwatchers have become almost blasé about seeing red kites (down to fewer

ANDREW BALMFORD Department of Zoology, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, UK. E-mail [apb12@cam.ac.uk](mailto:apb12@cam.ac.uk)

than 20 pairs in the 1960s) tilting over towns and roadsides. Ospreys are once again considered common in coastal North America. The bitterns (and indeed glossy ibises) of the Avalon Marshes have become 'the usual'. Much of me rejoices at this recalibration. These creatures should be part of our expectations. Healthy populations of raptors, strong laws to protect nature, and reed-beds that stretch to the horizon should be unremarkable: the rule, rather than the exception.

But I also have a worry here—one that underscores the importance of consciously and continually reminding ourselves of conservation's achievements. Just as negative shifting baselines—repeated acts of intergenerational amnesia over nature's erosion—mean we have often failed to grasp the scale of human-driven declines (Pauly, 1995), so positive shifting baselines also carry a risk. If we fail to remember and to celebrate what conservation has achieved, we miss opportunities to convince the public that there are real and practical solutions with which they can engage. We lessen the chances of learning from our successes. If we forget where we've come from, we risk allowing things to slip backwards.

In the UK the partial recovery of the common buzzard is now seen as sufficient for the government to sanction the return of its lethal control 'to prevent serious damage to young pheasants' (Natural England, 2016). But this argument ignores the role buzzards play in limiting numbers of corvids (whose populations have been boosted by road-kills and that through nest predation probably suppress declining songbirds; Lees et al., 2013); it overlooks the fact that buzzards and many rarer raptors are still illegally persecuted in much of the country; and it neglects the point that all this is to protect the economic interests of a shooting industry that releases over 50 million alien game birds into the countryside each year. Likewise in the USA the nascent recovery of wolf populations has prompted some elements of the hunting community to persuade several states to delist wolves as endangered (Refsnider, 2009), even though their current population (outside Alaska) is probably less than 2% of historic levels. Similar sentiments underpinned those calls to 'revise' the EU's conservation Directives, despite evidence they are successfully slowing continued declines in European biodiversity (Sanderson et al., 2016). If as a result of positive shifting baselines we fail to remind ourselves and others of where we would be without conservation, the progress we have made risks being reversed.

While there is as great a need as ever for us to track changes in the natural world, detect and communicate new threats, and devise interventions to address them, celebrating conservation's many and diverse accomplishments is also vital: to inspire people rendered hopeless by what can seem like an unending torrent of bad news, and motivate them to purposeful action; to learn more about what works—and hence be able to sharpen our efforts; and so

that we can reinforce rather than let drift the many gains that the conservation movement is making.

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