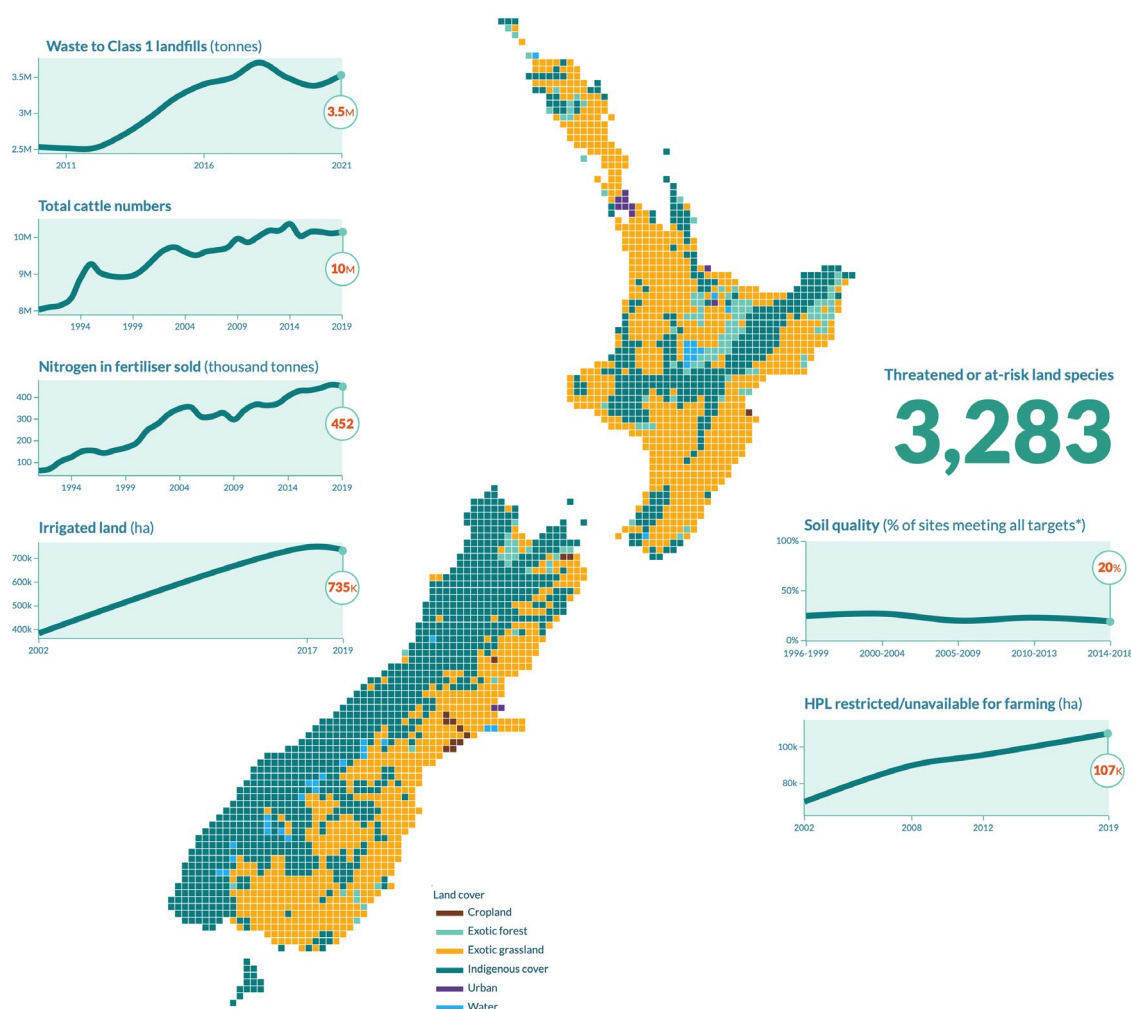


- Aotearoa New Zealand is recognised as a global biodiversity hotspot, with many unique species found nowhere else in the world (IPBES, 2018; Myers et al, 2000). Yet more than 4,000 native species, of which more than 3,000 are land based, are currently threatened with or at-risk of extinction (Stats NZ, 2021a). This includes taonga species important to Māori. The loss of these taonga can result in the loss of language, tikanga (customs and protocols) and mātauranga (knowledge) associated with them (Rainforth and Harmsworth, 2019).

Climate change will further disrupt native species and ecosystems and may exacerbate many of the pressures they face. We do not know the exact effects of climate change on Aotearoa New Zealand's native biodiversity. A lack of data and long-term studies currently limits our ability to understand how species will be affected in the future (IPCC, 2022a; Macinnis-Ng et al, 2021).



Dashboard illustrating some summary statistics as detailed in Our land 2021 (MfE and Stats NZ, 2021b)²

² The map uses a grid of 10x10 km cells to provide a simplified view of land cover. Each cell is coloured based on the dominant land-cover type inside it. In other words, cells with multiple land-cover types will only reflect the land-cover type with the largest area in that location. As a result of this loss of resolution, some urban areas (for instance) do not show up, as they are technically not dominant in their respective cells.