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Yellowstone volcano news

You may have captured a bit of footage in the media today about the decline of the wild rabbit population in the UK. The BBC Breakfast Reporting Survey results from The British Trust for Ornithology (they also study mammals) show that the population of wild rabbits has declined by 60% in the last 20 years, and 5% in the last 12 months. You can see more population statistics on the BTO website here. It is normal for the population to fluctuate, but this long-term decline is more worrying. It is not only about the rabbits themselves, but also the role they play in the wider ecosystem. The BBC interviewed Paul Stancliffe (BTO) who explained that this rate of decline would also have an impact on other species, such as rare bird species nesting in cut short grass habitats created by grazing wild rabbits. Yes, the wild rabbit did an important job! Why is the wild rabbit population declining? The main cause is Viral Haemorrhagic Disease (VHD), which is something that has been around since the early 90s. Although other causes such as Myxomatosis play a role as well. You've probably heard of a new strain of VHD, called VHD2. It is not only our pets that effect this disease but also the wild population. Fortunately for our pet rabbits, we can vaccinate to protect them from diseases. If you are in the UK and have not vaccinated your rabbit talk to a vet about it immediately! How you can help The Mammal Society have developed an app called Mammal Mapper, which will help them access population numbers and monitor long-term trends. They want you to download and use it to record the sightings of wild rabbits. Fiona Mathews, Chair of the Society of Mammals and Professor of Environmental Biology at the University of Sussex explains What we need to do is walk or cycle (a night out of about 45 minutes is ideal) and record the mammals they see. By recording the route taken, the Application will allow us to know the density of animals in different habitats. This is a unique feature of the Mammal Mapper application and will be invaluable for conservation. Previously we had no way of figuring out whether sightings were delivered because of an ordinary animal, or because people were eager to see it because it was rare. It is also difficult to pin down the exact habitat in which mammals are seen. The new technology means that this is all now very easy on smartphones.. So, if you are fore for your rabbit or just enjoy a night walk, download the app and record the wild rabbits you find. Tags: Wild Working off campus? Learn about our remote access options Rabbit Population (Oryctolagus in the British Isles increased rapidly from the 1800s to the 1950s due to climate amelioation, predator reduction and agricultural change. It became the main vertebrate pest of agriculture, causing an estimated £50 50 damage and loss of production every year. Myxomatosis reached the UK in 1954-55 causing 99-9% death in some rabbit populations and, carried by mosquitoes and tick vectors, the disease spreads rapidly. The consequent decline in rabbit populations led to dramatic changes in agriculture and native fauna and flora. It promotes forest regeneration and increases the production of pastures and cereals; herb and tall grass increase, flowering looks and succession of plants occur. Some small legumes and annual plants become extinct locally and much of the flower-rich vegetation becomes dominated by some species of grass or shrubs. Increased grass growth may promote an increase in the number of invertebrate species as well as in mice (aggressive microrus). Some species of insects have become reduced in number and the fauna of the Great Blue Butterfly (Maculinea arion) has become extinct (1979) since the decline of ants (Myrmica spp.) of fauna necessary to raise butterfly larvae. Breeding grounds for Sand Lizards (Lacerta ugilis), Stone Curlew (Burhinus oedicnemus) and Wheatear (Oenanrhe oenanthe) have been reduced by habitat changes. Immediately after myxomatosis many predatory populations suffer from a lack of prey Rabbits with poor breeding success, but those that can turn to mice, and other predators that are no longer taken in rabbit traps, has increased in number, for example Fox (Vulpes vulpes), Polecat (Mustela putorius), Short-eared Owls (Asio Barnmeus) and Kestrel (Fal Others such as Stoat (Mustela ermineu) and Buzzard (Buteo buteo) declined soon after myxomatosis through lack of prey and has recovered in nubers only slowly; peregrine eagle populations have declined in part as a result of lack of open habitat. The breeding success of many predators is also reduced. Rabbit parasites also decrease; fleas (Spilopsyllus cuniculi), roundworms and tapeworms, as well as coccidiosis carried by rabbits and mainly affecting young rabbits (Lepus europaeus) are all considered affected. Species such as Pheasant Phasianus spp., rabbits and Roe Deer (Capreolus capreolus) increase the use of forest habitats and/or benefit from increased available food. Mice (Rartus nomegicus) appeared to decline following increased predation and habitat loss. In Australia similar vegetation changes occurred in many areas after the introduction of myxomatosis and predators such as Fox and Wedge-tailed Eagle (Aquila audax) were reduced by control measures after increased predation in sheep. Many species of birds and marsupials are reduced in number after the loss of rabbit prey or become alternative prey items. In the UK the loss of the fur industry has been greater economically by the increase agriculture and reduction of control and maintenance of maintenance following myxomatosis. Since myxomatosis appears the number of rabbits only increases slowly, perhaps due to increased predatory pressure on low-density populations and periodic recurrence of the disease. The behavior of rabbits may have changed so that burrows are not used as much as in the past, rabbit traps have stopped and much of the habitat has been lost. The number of rabbits can still reach medium density but the reversal of many of the ecological effects of my xomatosis is impossible. Katherine A. Sainsbury, Richard F. Shore, Henry Schofield, Elizabeth Croose, Georg Hantke, Andrew C. Kitchener, Robbie A. McDonald, Mustela putorius European polecat diet in the United Kingdom during fifty years of population recovery, Mammal Research, 10.1007/s13364-020-020-00484-0, (2020-020-00484-0 Krystal M. Keuler, Gebbiena M. 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