



Pollination Benefiting Areas

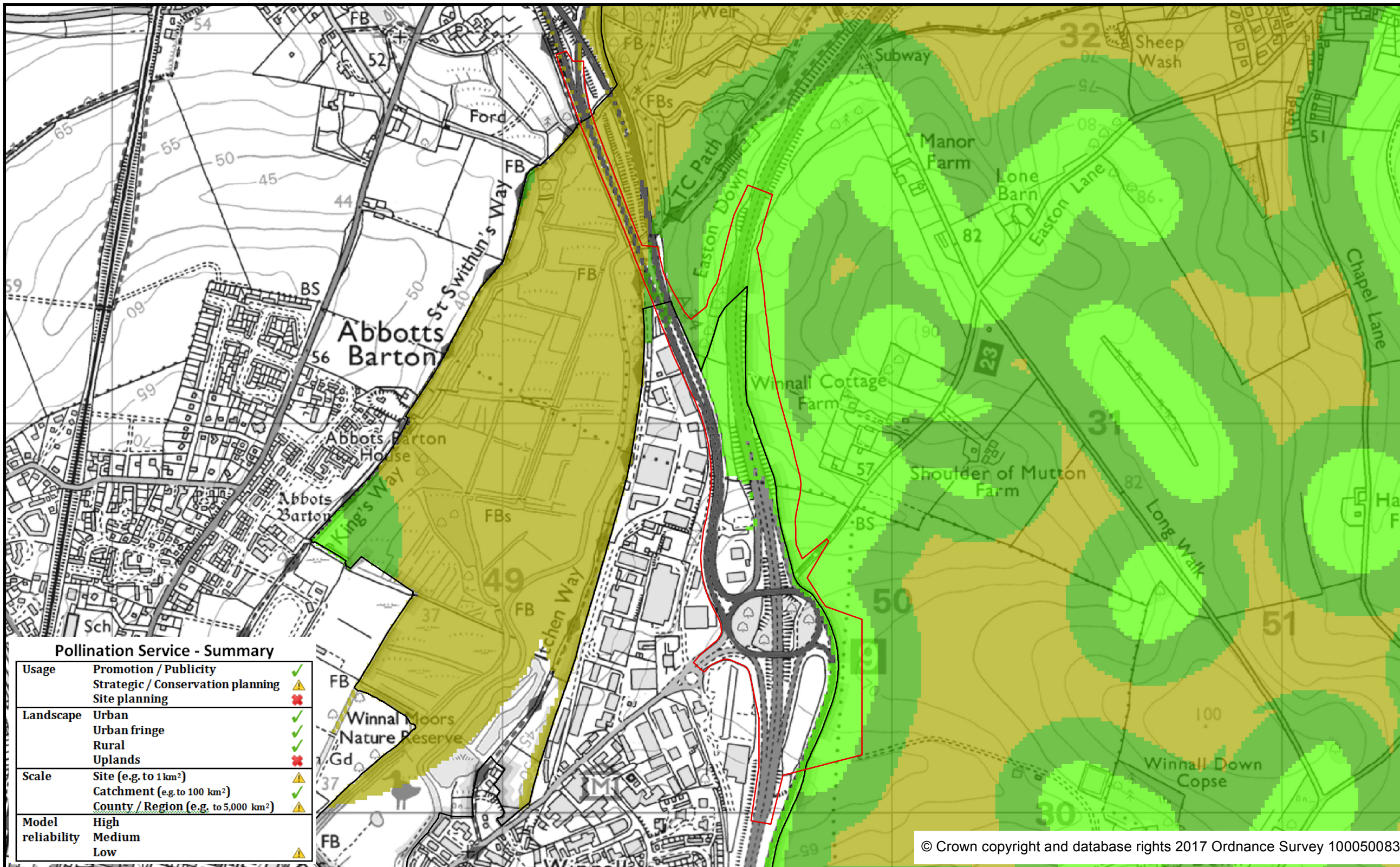
- Red line boundary
- SDNPA boundary

Benefits to people

- A1. Highest
- A2. High
- A3. Intermediate
- A4. Low
- A5. Lowest

The coloured graphic below the map illustrates how the capacity and demand maps are used to create this classification.

EcoServ-GIS models executed by Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre (hosted by Sussex Wildlife Trust).



**Pollination Service - Summary**

Usage	Promotion / Publicity	✓
	Strategic / Conservation planning	⚠
	Site planning	✗
Landscape	Urban	✓
	Urban fringe	✓
	Rural	✓
	Uplands	✗
Scale	Site (e.g. to 1 km <sup>2</sup> )	⚠
	Catchment (e.g. to 100 km <sup>2</sup> )	✓
	County / Region (e.g. to 5,000 km <sup>2</sup> )	⚠
Model reliability	High	✓
	Medium	⚠
	Low	✗

© Crown copyright and database rights 2017 Ordnance Survey 100050083

Areas where crops in farmland, allotments or orchards are likely to benefit from wild pollinators from nearby semi-habitats.

METHODS: Capacity and Demand quintiles are overlaid to estimate the levels of benefits that may be delivered to people by the habitats currently present. Not all categories are always present. White space indicates no data or no service benefits.

LIMITATIONS: EcoServ-GIS relies on indicators to predict levels of capacity and demand. Results are relative to the study area and cannot be compared to other areas. Local knowledge must be used to interpret what the values mean in absolute terms.

