

# A systematic review of research on biodiversity in European livestock systems

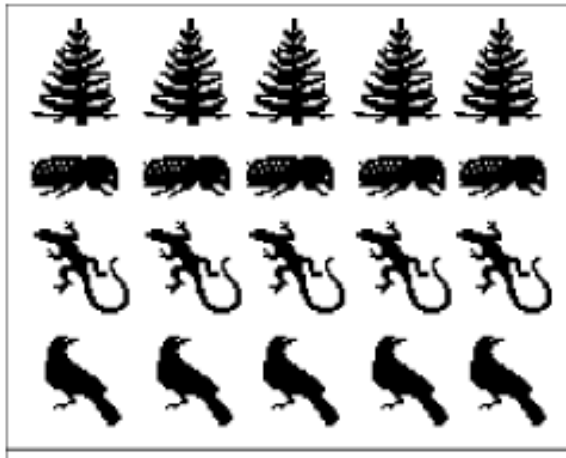
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Animal Production Systems group

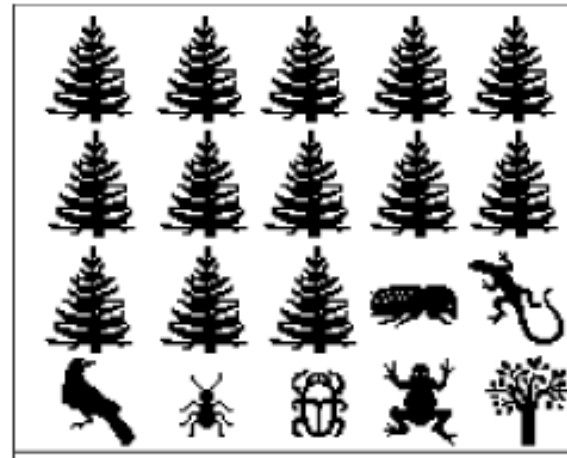


“Which landscape do you consider to have a higher biodiversity?”

A



B



# Biodiversity

"Biodiversity" is a concept rather than a simple variable  
Pollock et al. 2013



WAGENINGEN  
UNIVERSITY & RESEARCH



100years  
1918 — 2018



# Introduction

- Biodiversity in EU is declining
- EU biodiversity strategy: halt loss by 2020

## Overview EU 2020 Targets and actions

Target 3a – Increase the contribution of agriculture to maintaining and enhancing biodiversity

- Intensification: ↑ production ↓ biodiversity
- Abandonment: ↓ biodiversity

## Progress



No significant overall progress

- How does livestock affect biodiversity?

# Aim

A systematic review of scientific literature about impacts of livestock on biodiversity in the EU

1) Indicators for biodiversity

2) Effects of livestock

# Methods: literature search

- Search September 2017 in Scopus, Web of Science

**biodiversity**

**farm/ feed/ graz\***

**livestock**

**assess / indicator**

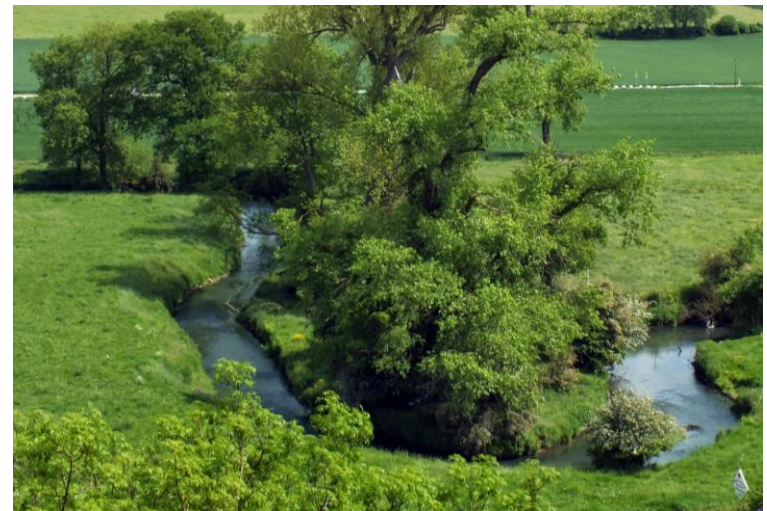
**EU-28, Norway, or Switzerland**

- 857 articles after deduplication
- **131 articles** on impacts of livestock on biodiversity

# Indicators for biodiversity

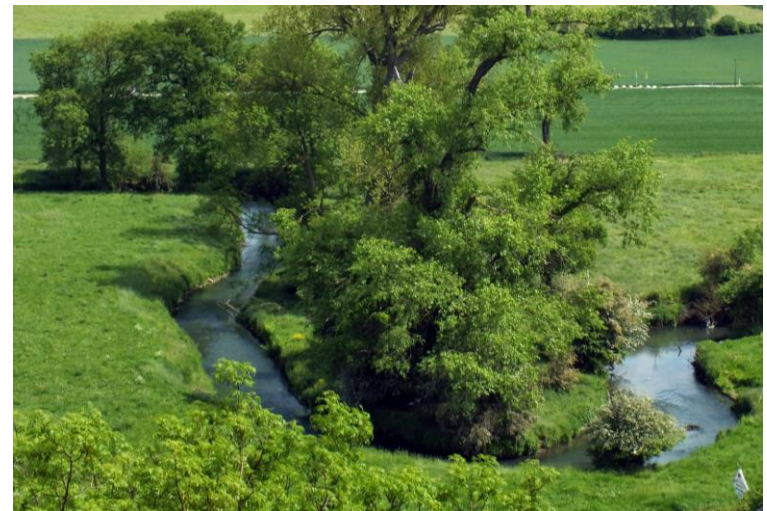
## ■ Abundance and richness

- Abundance: number of individuals per species
- Richness: number of species



# Indicators for biodiversity

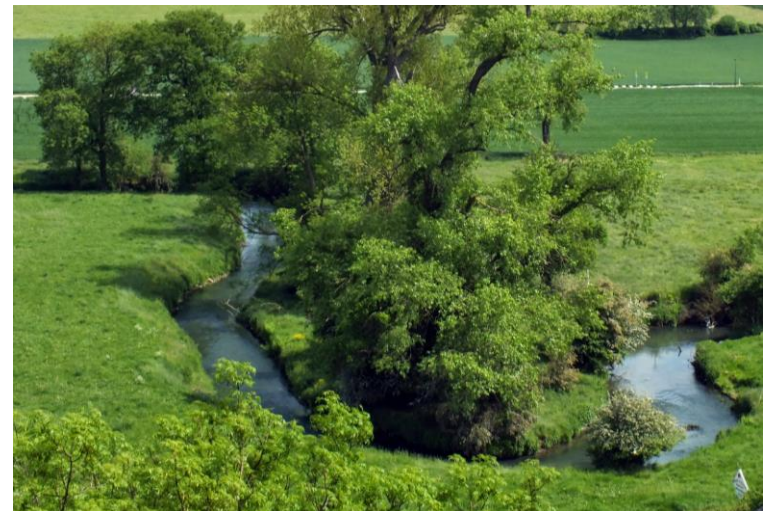
- Abundance and richness
- Diversity indices that combine abundance and richness
- Functional diversity & structural heterogeneity
  - Pollinators, herbivores
  - Variation in plant height





# Indicators for biodiversity

- Abundance and richness
- Diversity indices that combine abundance and richness
- Functional diversity & structural heterogeneity
- Rare/ endemic species
- Habitat diversity
- Linear elements
  - Rivers, hedges



# Indicators: abundance & richness

- Used in 87 articles each (59 reported both)

	Abundance	Richness
Plants	53	65
Animals	38	29
• Invertebrates	28	23
○ Coleoptera	15	10
○ Lepidoptera	11	12
○ Hymenoptera	7	6
○ Araneae	7	6
• Vertebrates	13	10
○ Birds	11	8



- Local relevance, feasibility

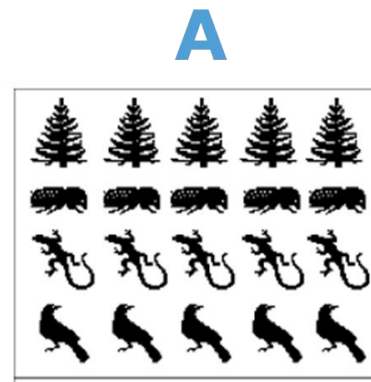
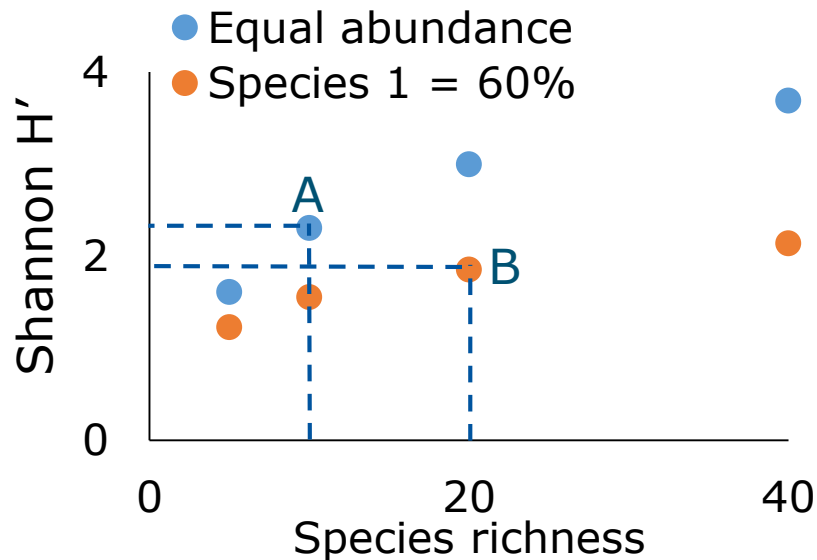
# Indicators: a common diversity index

## ■ Shannon diversity ( $H'$ ); 33x

$$H' = - \sum_{i=1}^S p_i \ln p_i$$

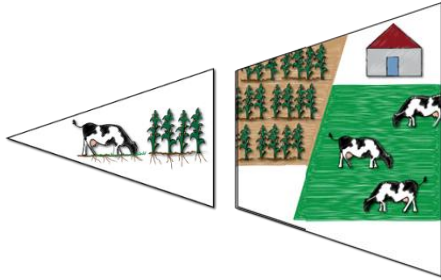
Species richness

Relative abundance



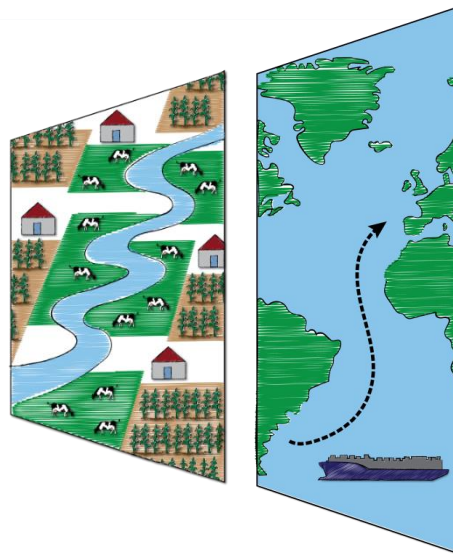
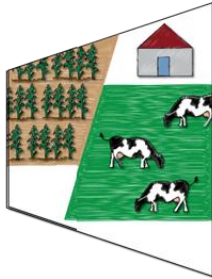
Equal abundance

# Effects (1)

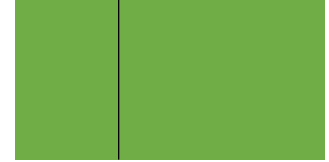


- Focus often on local biodiversity, grazed/ungrazed plot
  - Purpose: farming / conservation
- Biodiversity ↑ extensive and organic; ↓ abandonment
- Species composition affected by grazed vs ungrazed
  - Endemic species by extensive grazing
- Spatial heterogeneity: edges most diverse

# Effect (2)



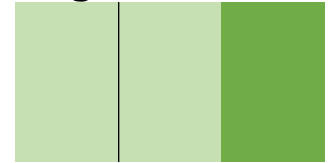
Undisturbed



Conventional



Organic



- 8x dairy farm:

- Scoring system: organic > conventional

- Impact on species richness in LCA:

- **(off-farm) arable land use**

- **Impact per kg milk**

→ Smaller land use may compensate larger impact

- 3x pigs/ poultry: NH<sub>3</sub> emissions only

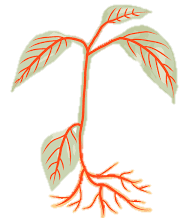
- ≥ region: ecosystem monitoring; trends; EU policy



# Discussion

- Limited consistency within indicators
  - Context dependent
  - Feasibility
- Focus on grazing, dairy and grassbased farms
  - Monogastrics mostly indirect impact
- Context of food production
  - Biodiversity per unit product
  - Arable land

GROUND  
BEETLES  
(CARABIDAE)  
OF GREECE



# Thank you!

Many indicators for  
biodiversity  
that answer  
different questions

Link to land use  
is essential

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