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The role of agriculture in global efforts to reverse biodiversity decline

Lynn Dicks 2025

Outline

- Global biodiversity decline
- Why bother with biodiversity in farmland?
- **Theory:** how natural habitat fragments support production
- **Reality:** case studies in Indonesia, China and India



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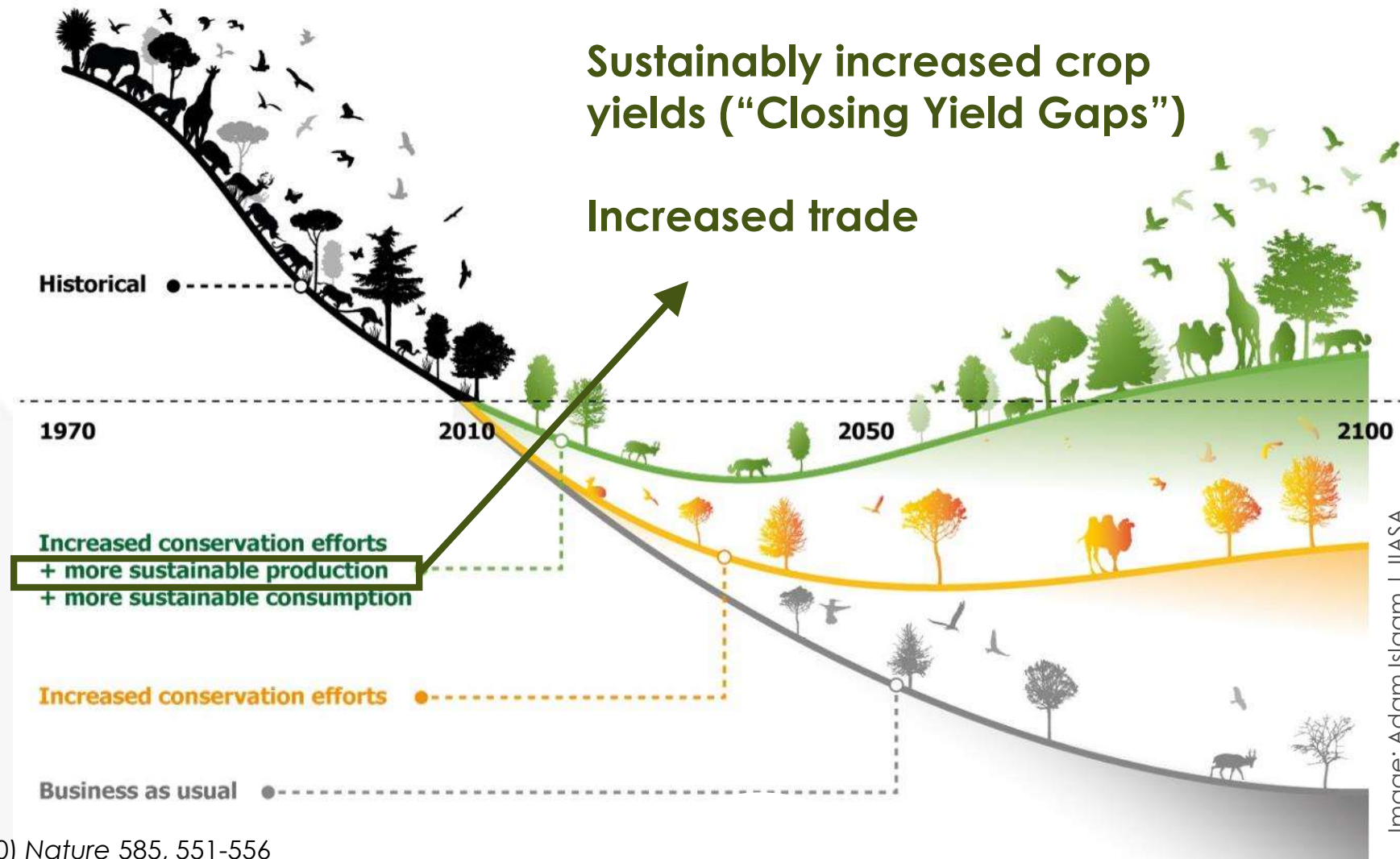
Global biodiversity decline



Saving biodiversity involves changing the food system



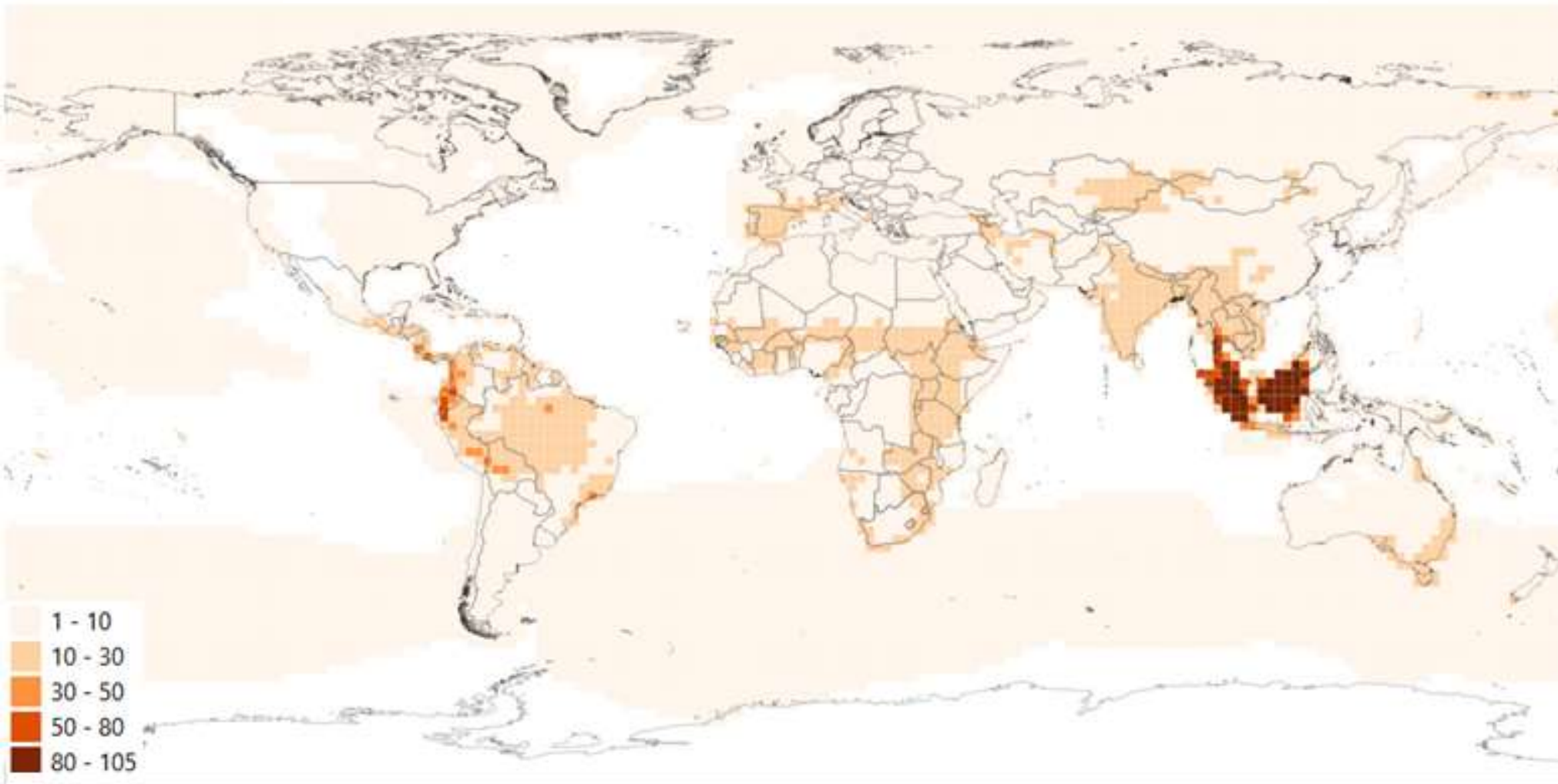
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Number of vertebrate species showing increased extinction risk



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IUCN Red List categories

Data Deficient

Non-threatened

Least Concern

Near Threatened

Threatened

Vulnerable

Endangered

Critically Endangered

Extinct in the Wild

Greater extinction risk





Kunming - Montreal

GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK



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Four long-term goals to 2050

23 targets to 2030

<https://www.cbd.int/article/cop15-final-text-kunming-montreal-gbf-221222>

Potentially incoherent targets



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Conserve
30% of Land,
Waters and Seas

...at least 30 per cent of **terrestrial** ... areas are effectively conserved and managed through ecologically representative...systems of **protected areas**



Halt Extinction,
Protect Genetic
Diversity and
Manage Human-
Wildlife Conflict

...urgent management actions to **halt human induced extinction** [and] **significantly reduce extinction risk**



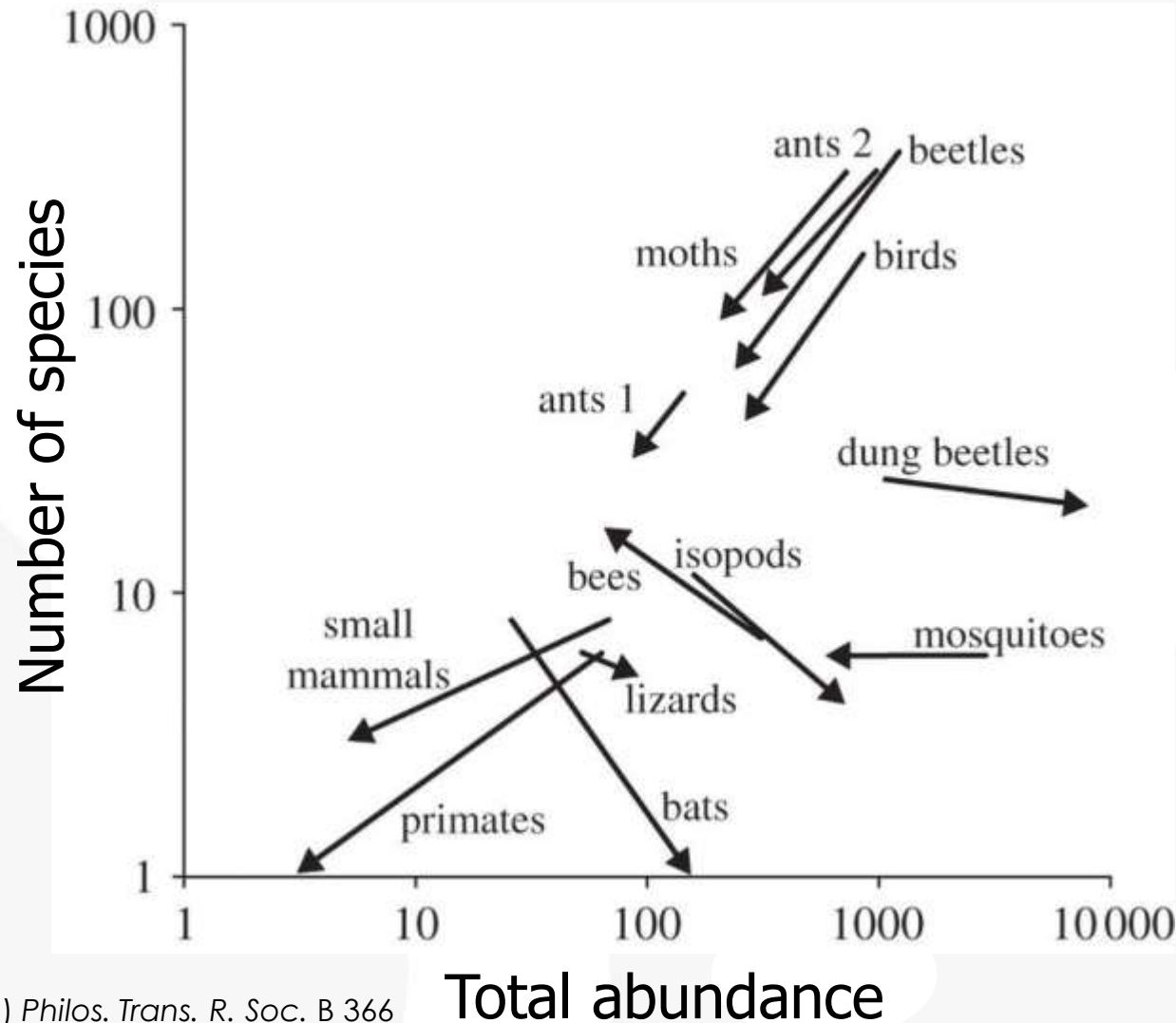
Enhance Biodiversity and Sustainability
in Agriculture, Aquaculture, Fisheries,
and Forestry

...a **substantial increase** of the application of **biodiversity friendly practices**, such as ... **agroecological** and other innovative approaches

Natural habitat is *almost* always better for biodiversity

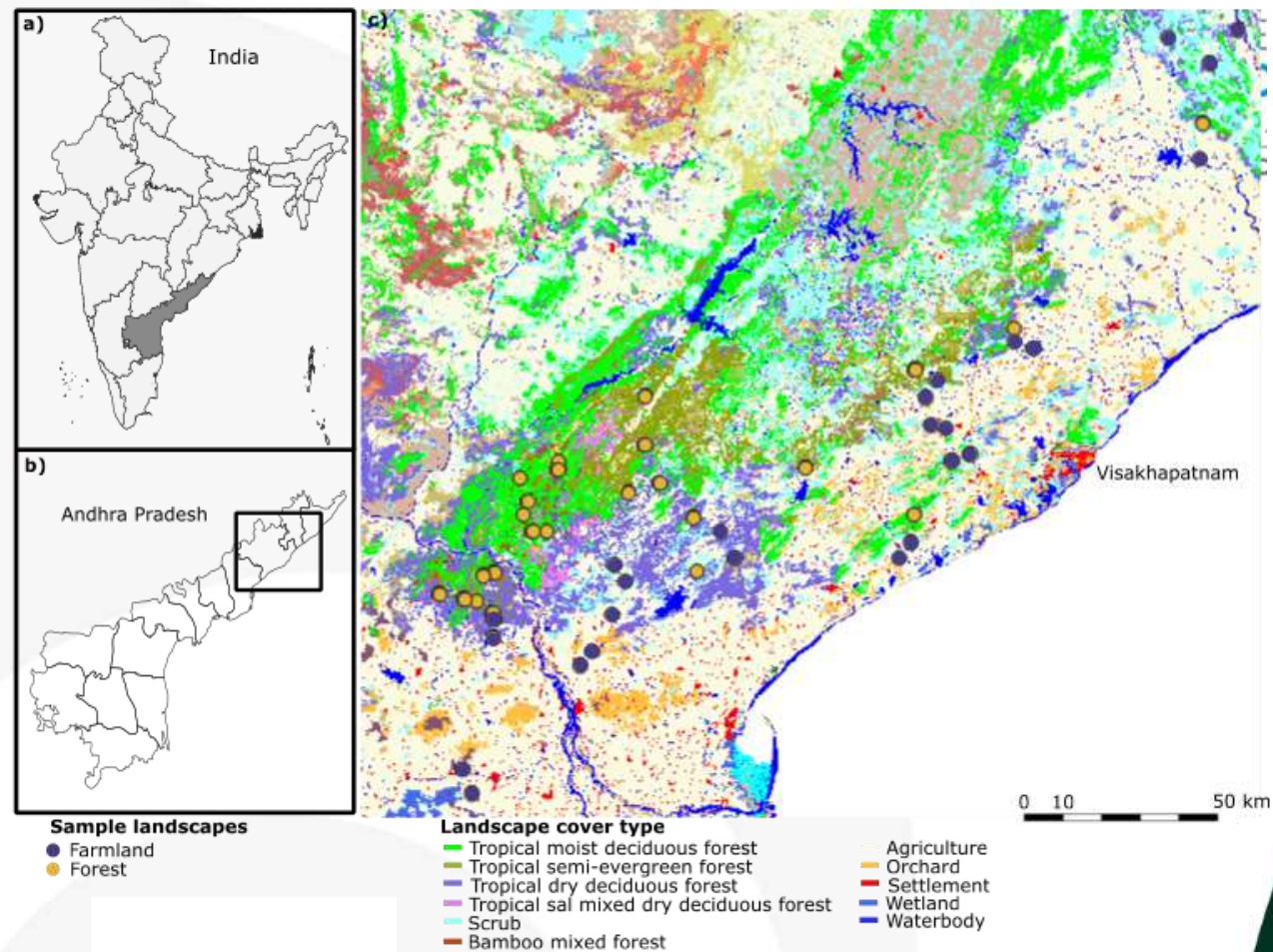


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Forest

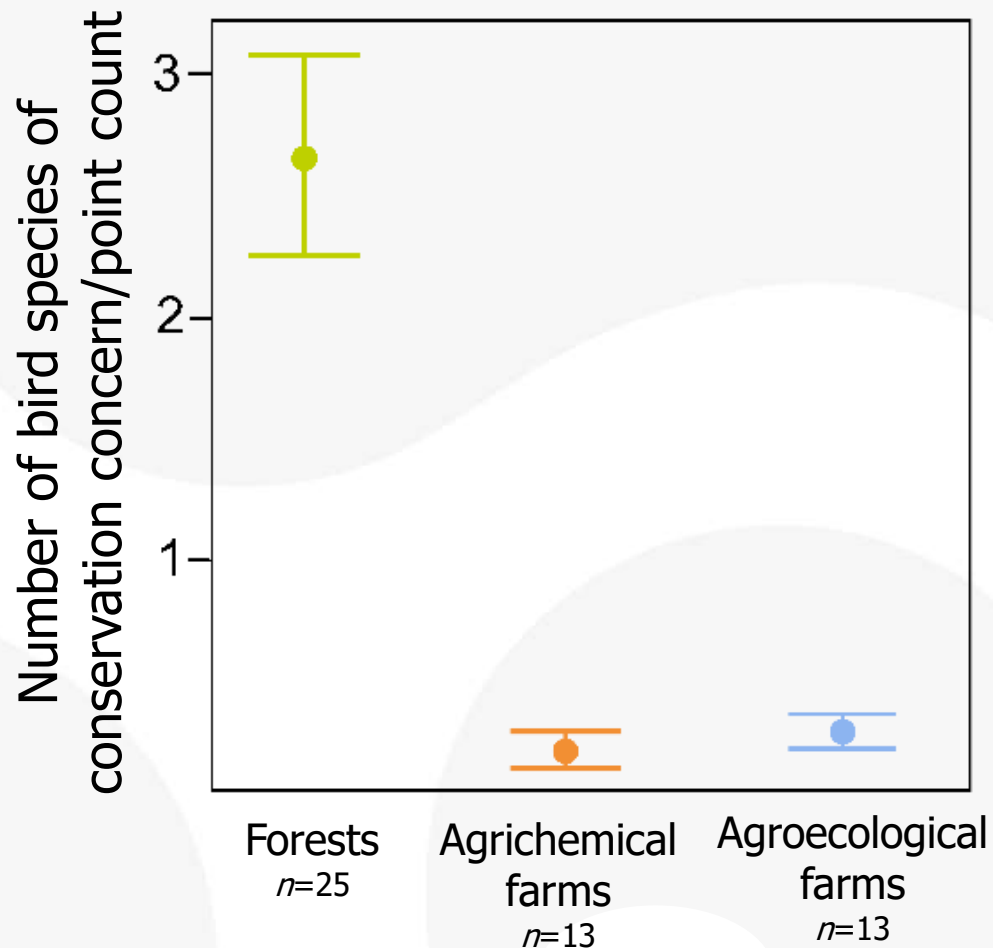
Oil Palm



● 26 farmed landscapes

● 25 forest landscapes

Natural habitat is *almost* always better for biodiversity





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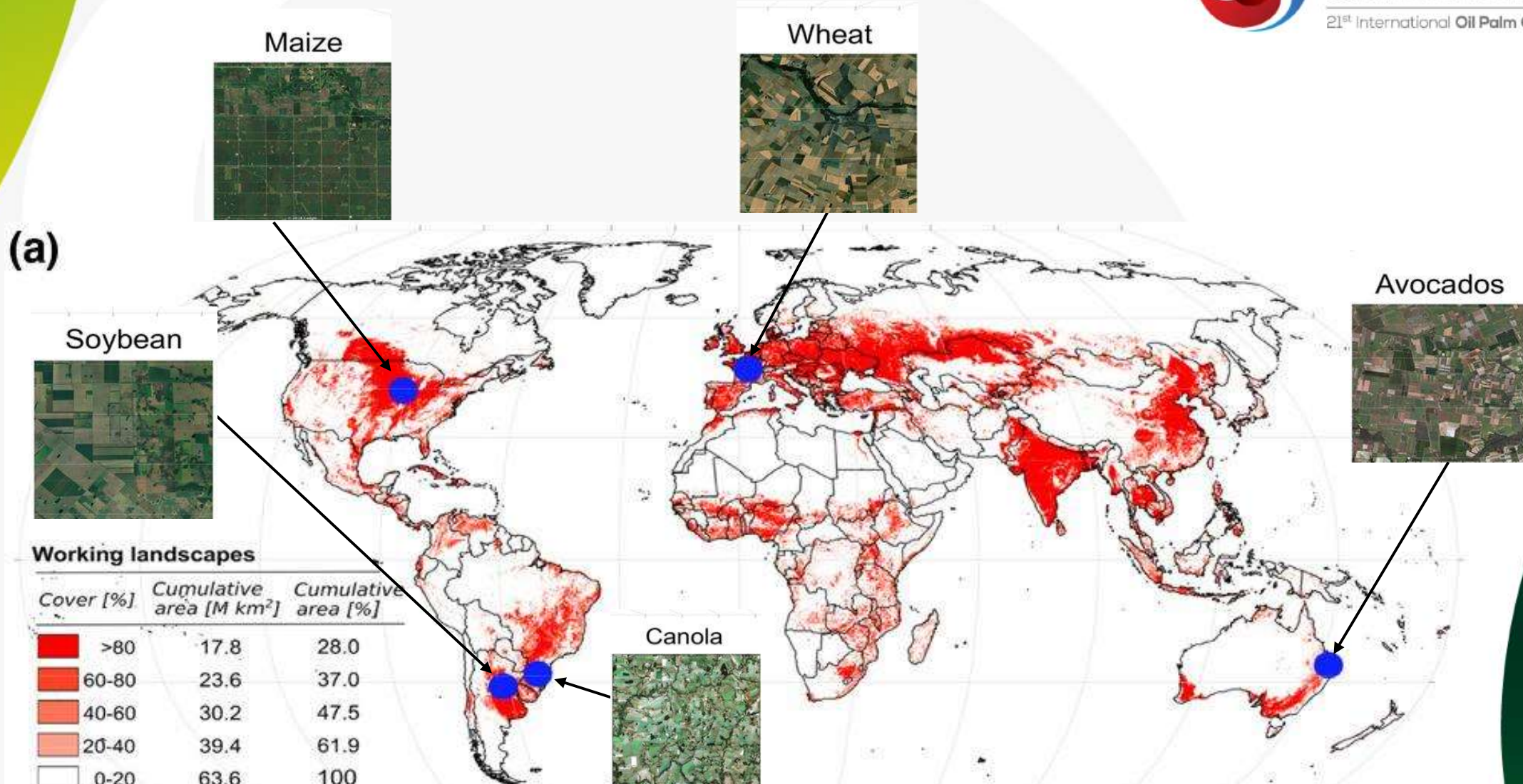
Why bother with biodiversity in farmland?



Half the world's land



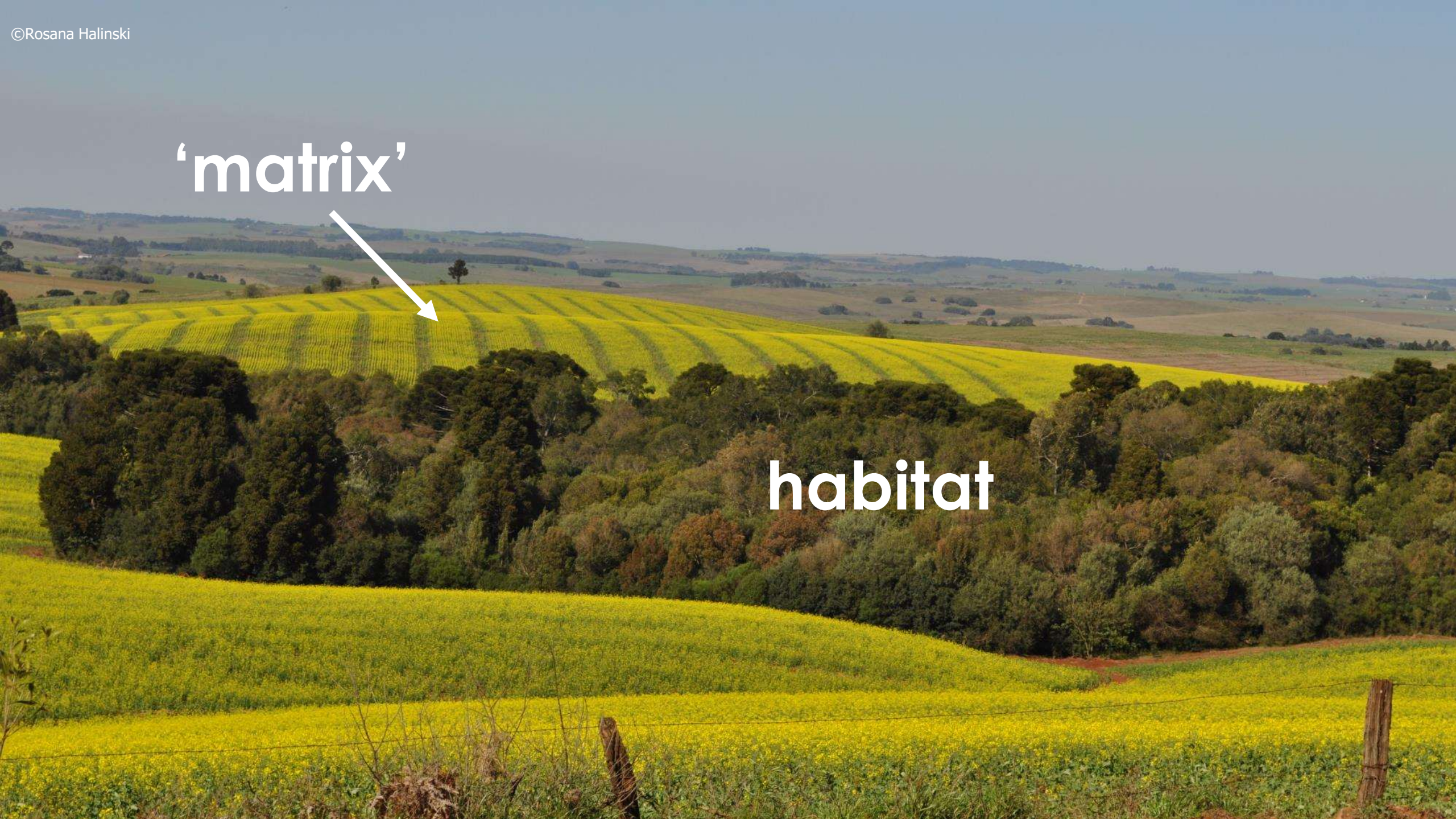
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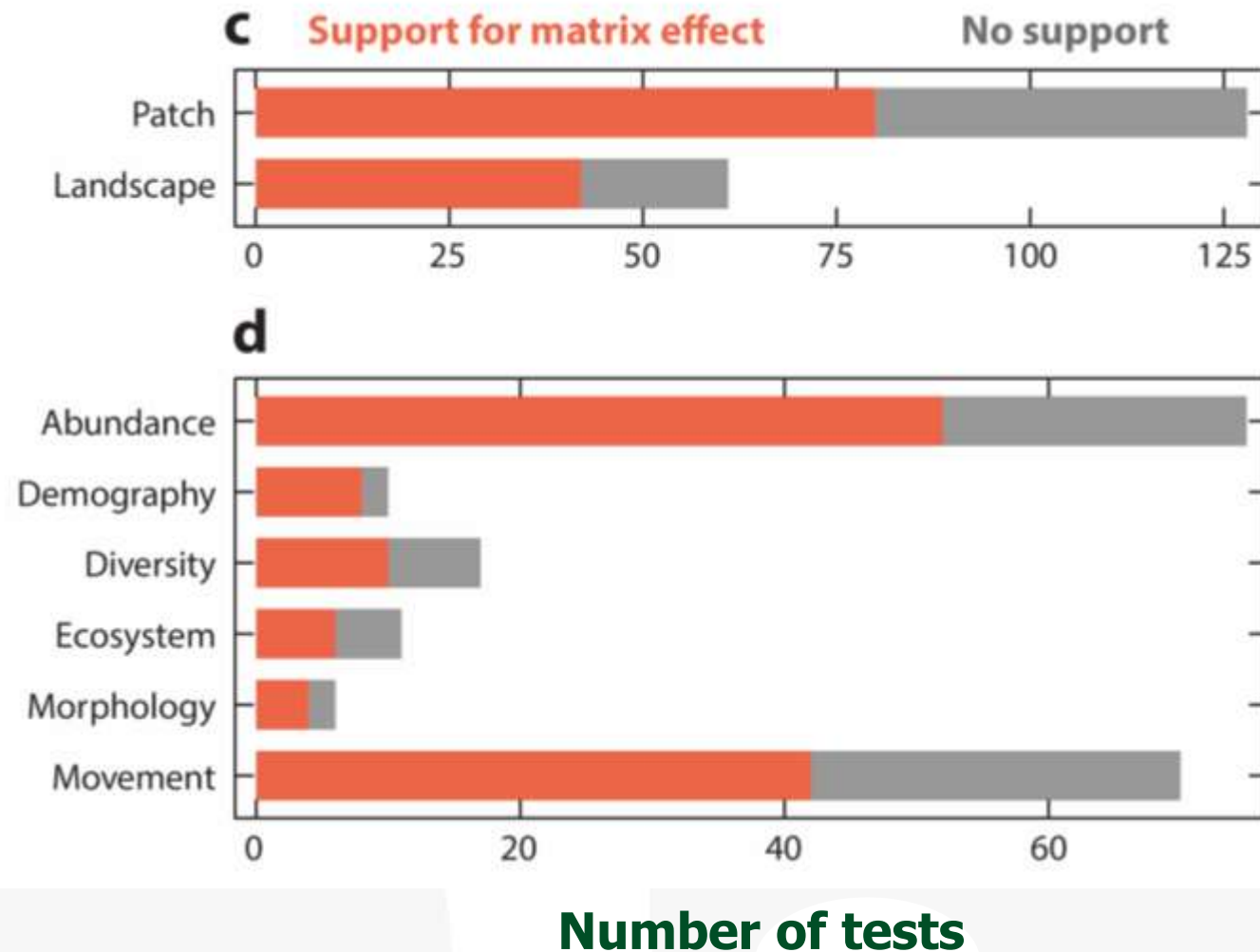
‘matrix’



habitat



Space between habitats matters



A 'matrix effect' is when the quality or structure of the matrix affects core ecological processes, or species living in habitat fragments



'Functional' biodiversity supports food production



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Pollinators
(fruit/seed set)



Predators
(pest control)

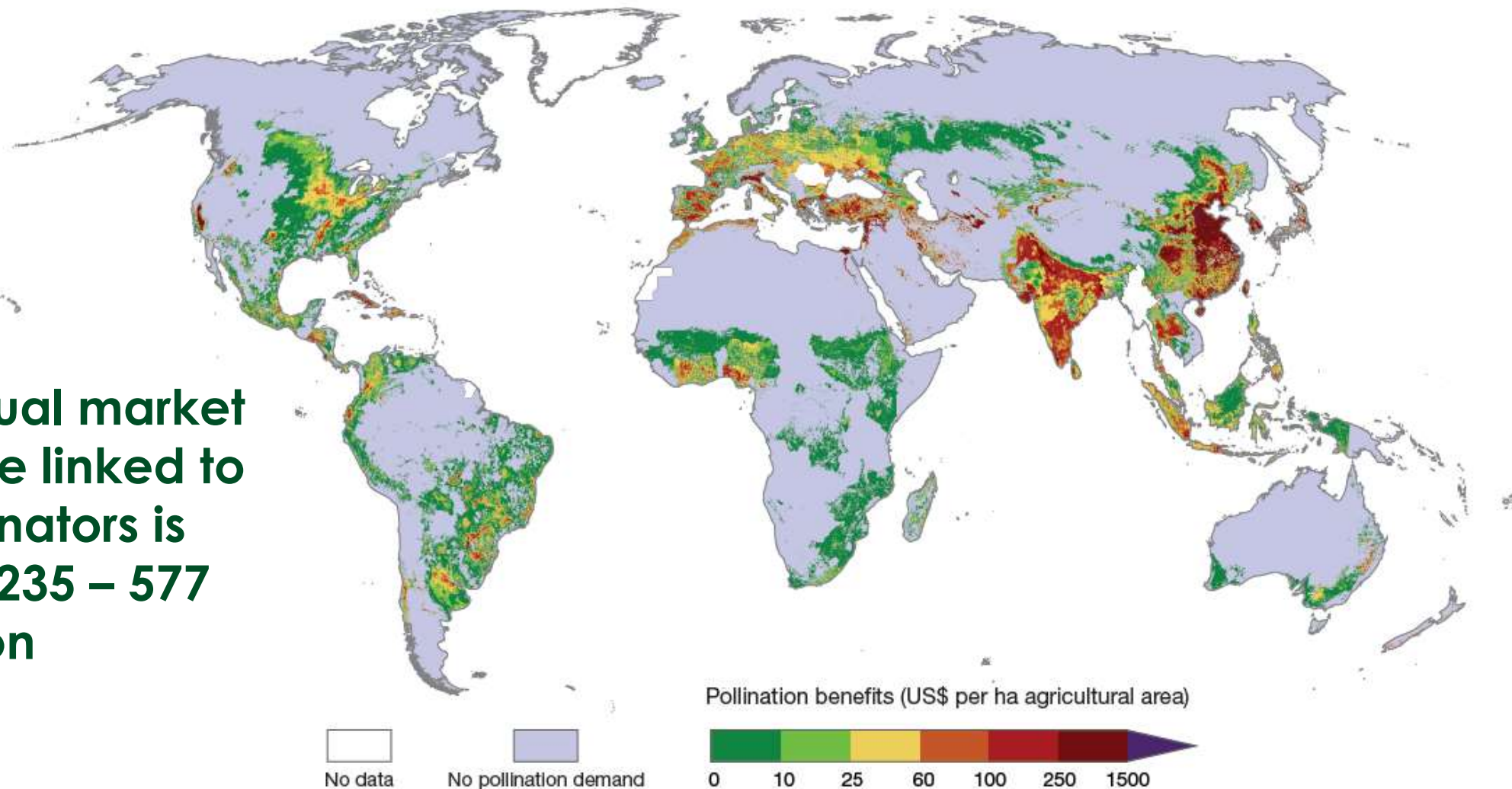


Decomposers
(recycling)



75% of major food crops depend on pollinators
5-8% of human food (by volume) depends directly

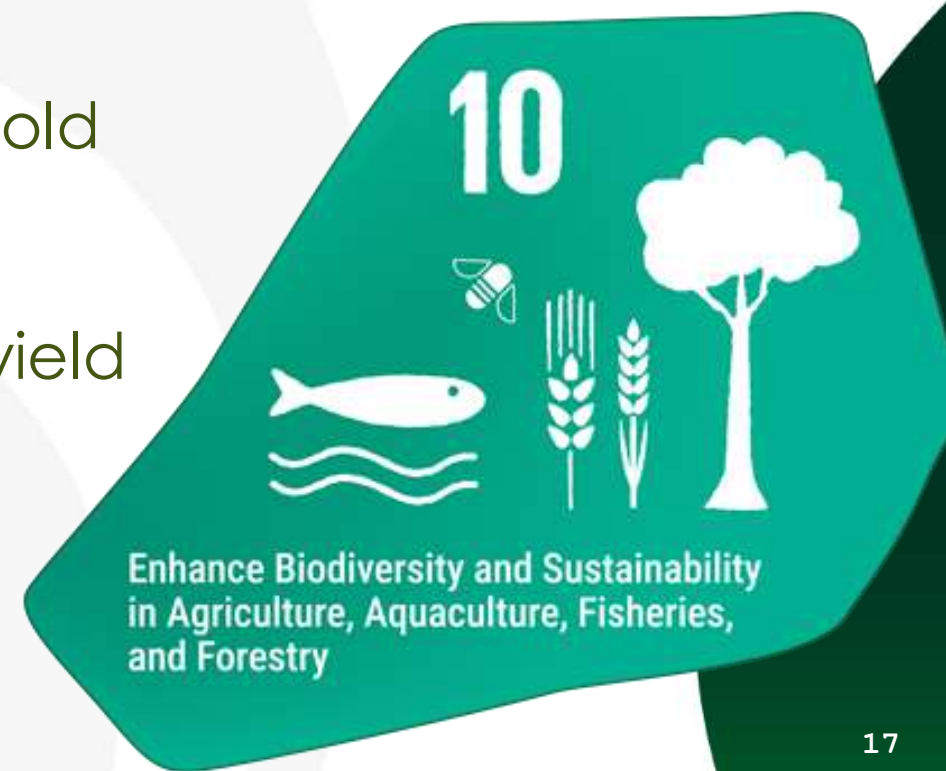
**Annual market
value linked to
pollinators is
US\$ 235 – 577
billion**





Target 10 addresses these issues

- Proportion of semi-natural or natural habitat in intensive agricultural landscapes is emerging as a key indicator
- **10% of area** often suggested as a threshold
- Can this be reconciled with the need to sustainably **increase** crop yields ('close yield gaps')?





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Theory: how natural habitat fragments support production



fedepalma



cenipalma

Fragments, or patches of native vegetation



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©Iris Berger

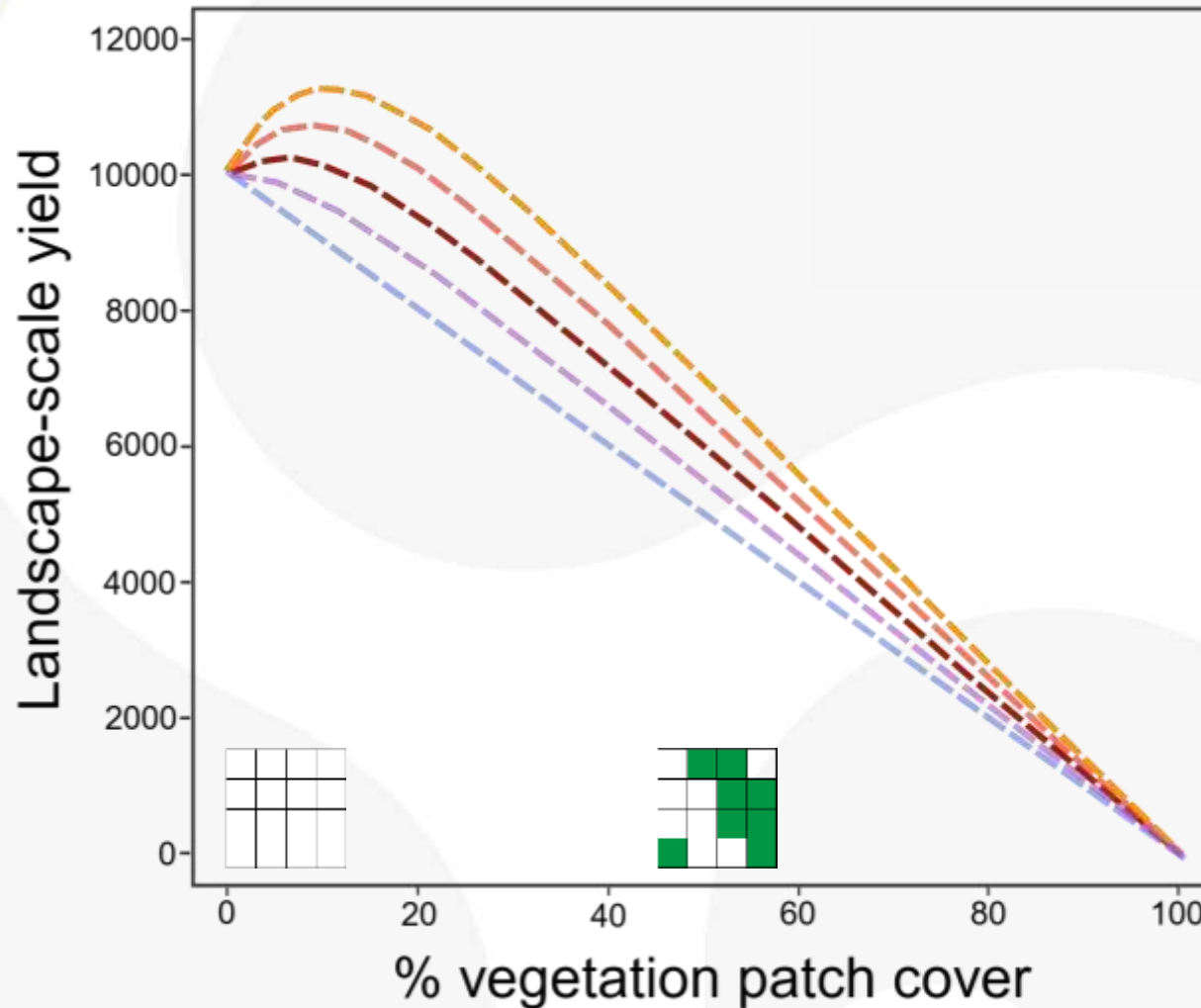


©Steven Folk

In theory, native vegetation patches benefit production

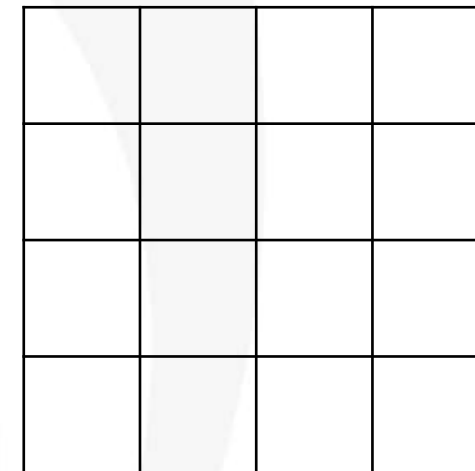


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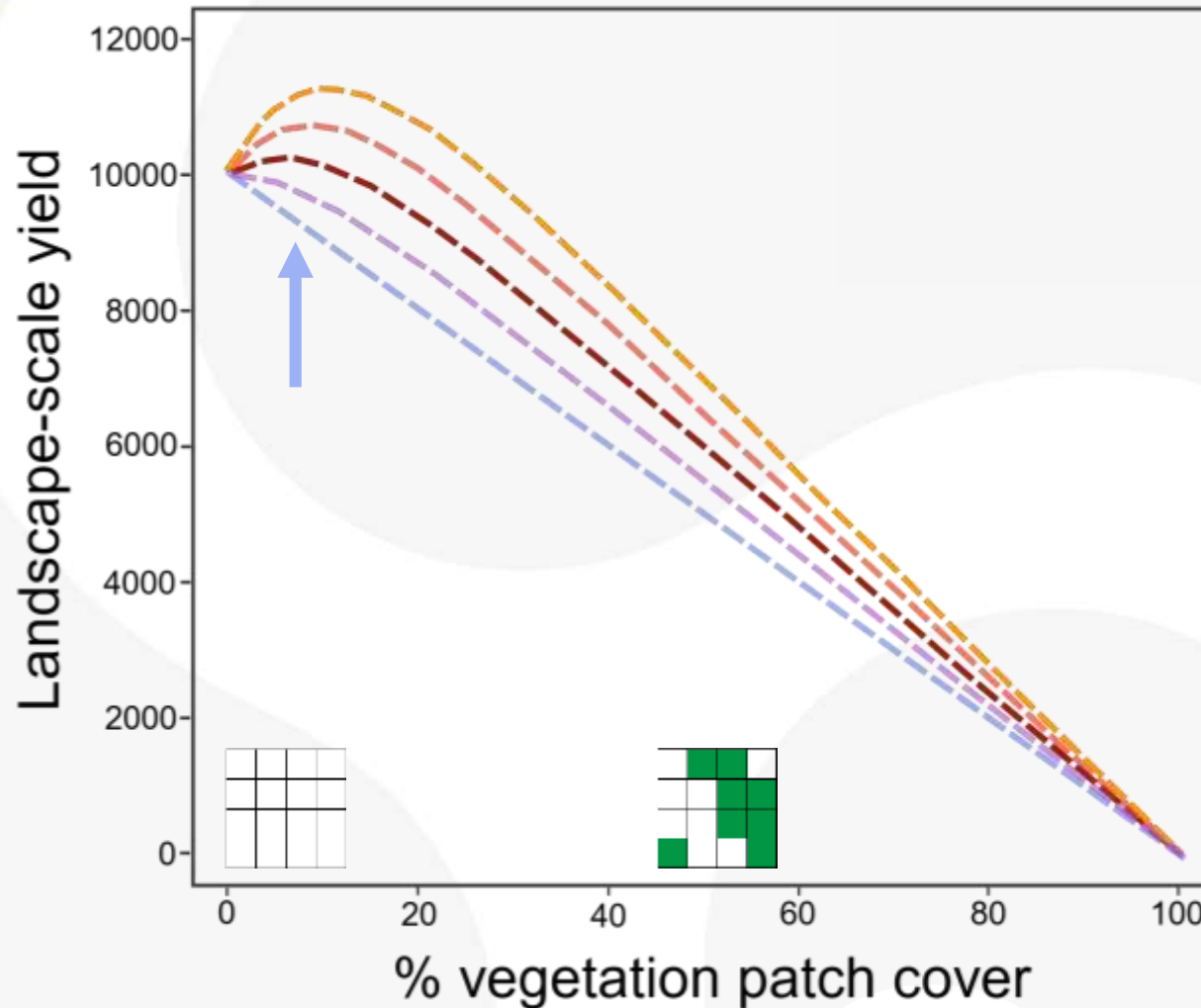


Benefit to field-level
yield in adjacent areas

- 0%
- 10%
- 20%
- 30%
- 40%

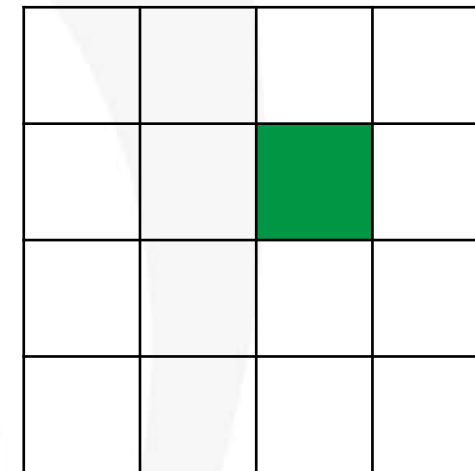


In theory, native vegetation patches benefit production



Benefit to field-level yield in adjacent areas

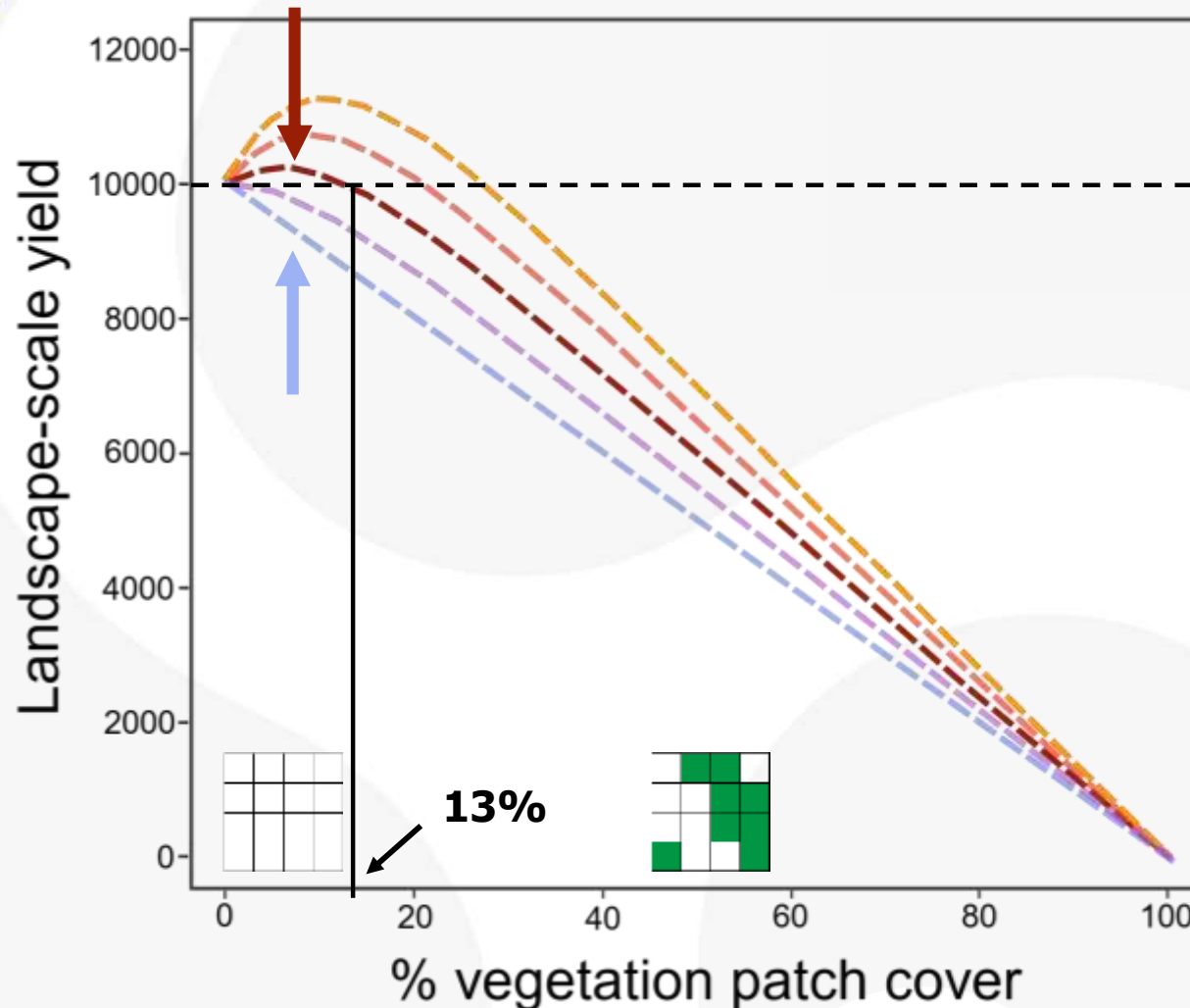
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In theory, native vegetation patches benefit production

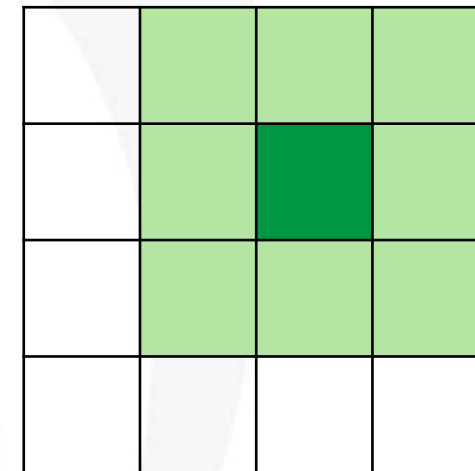


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Reality: case studies in Indonesia, China and India





Native tree species in 'tree islands', <5% of oil palm plantation



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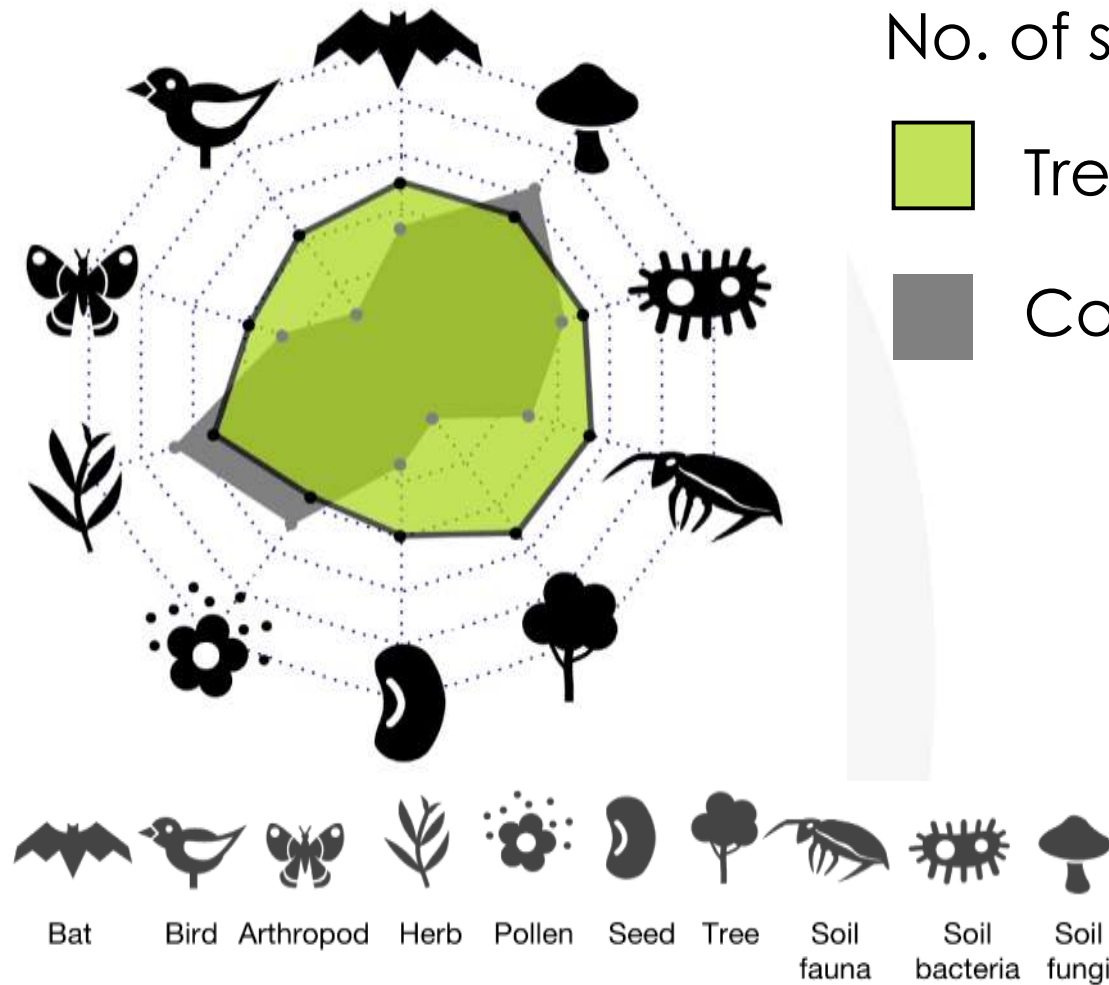
No. of species in:



Tree islands



Controls

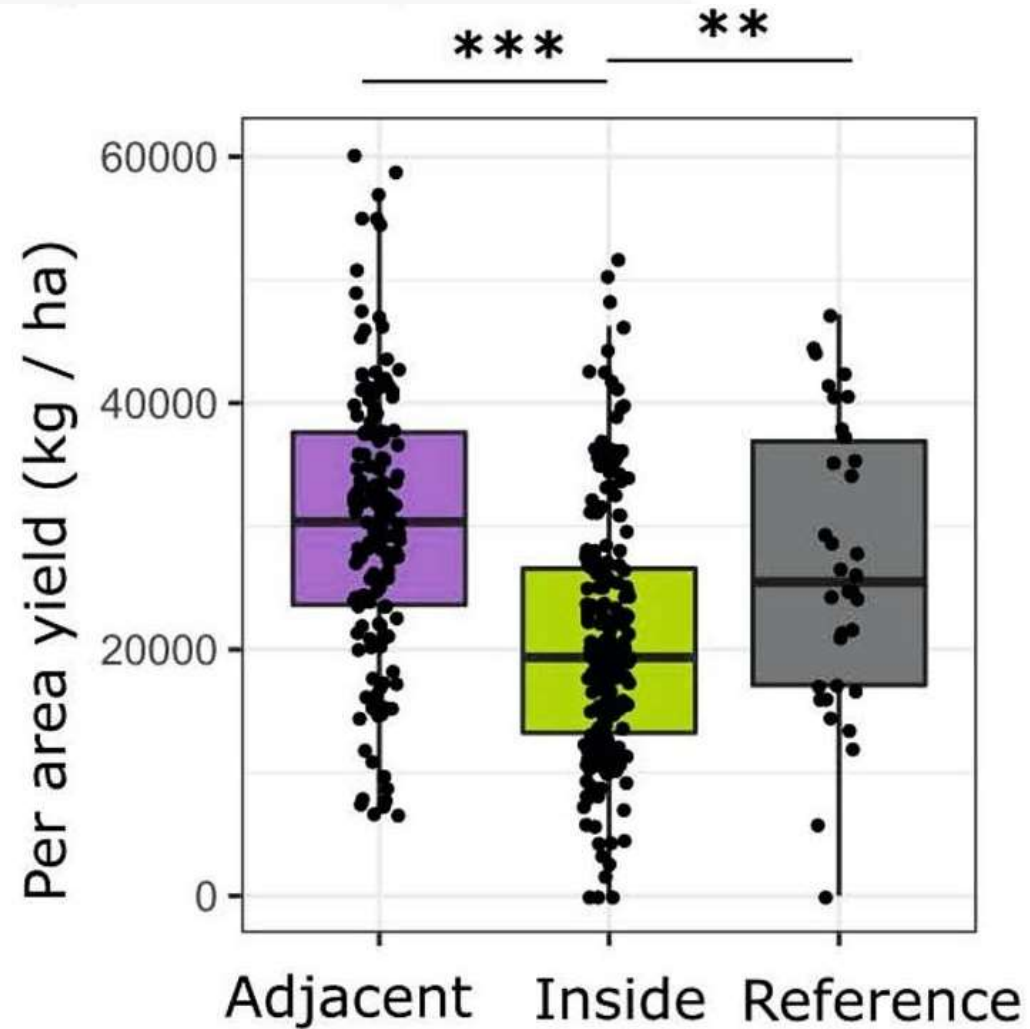




Native tree species in
'tree islands', <5% of
oil palm plantation

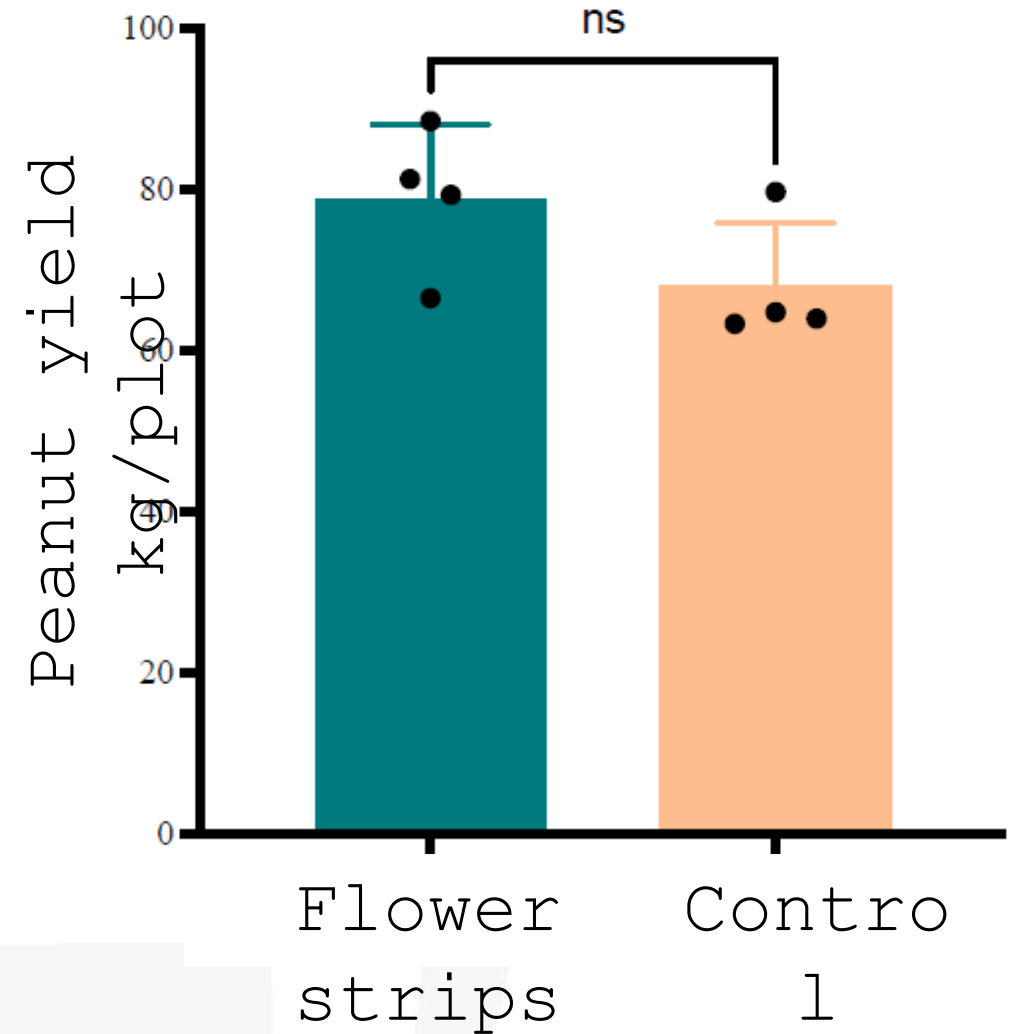
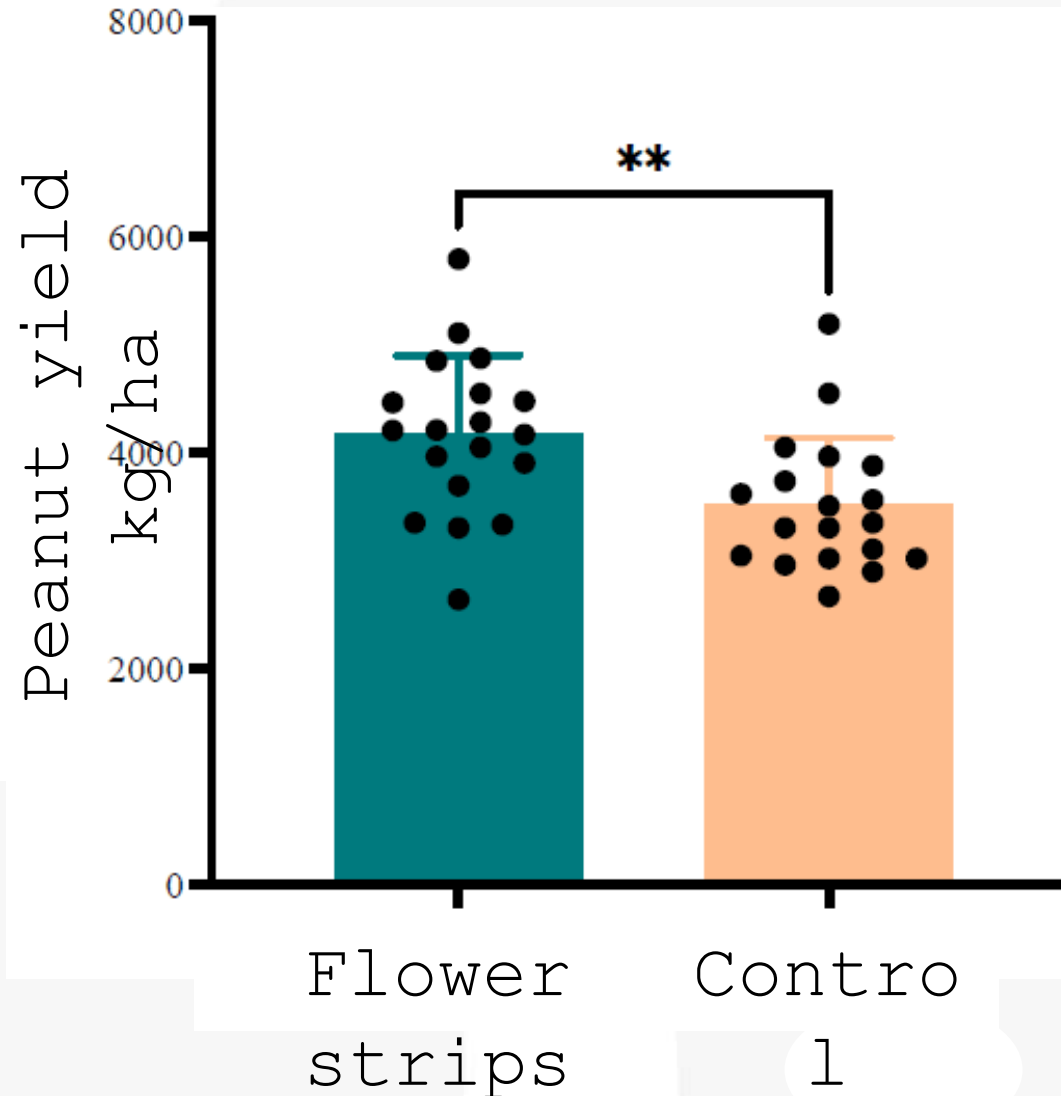


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Zemp et al. (2023) *Nature*, 618, 316-321

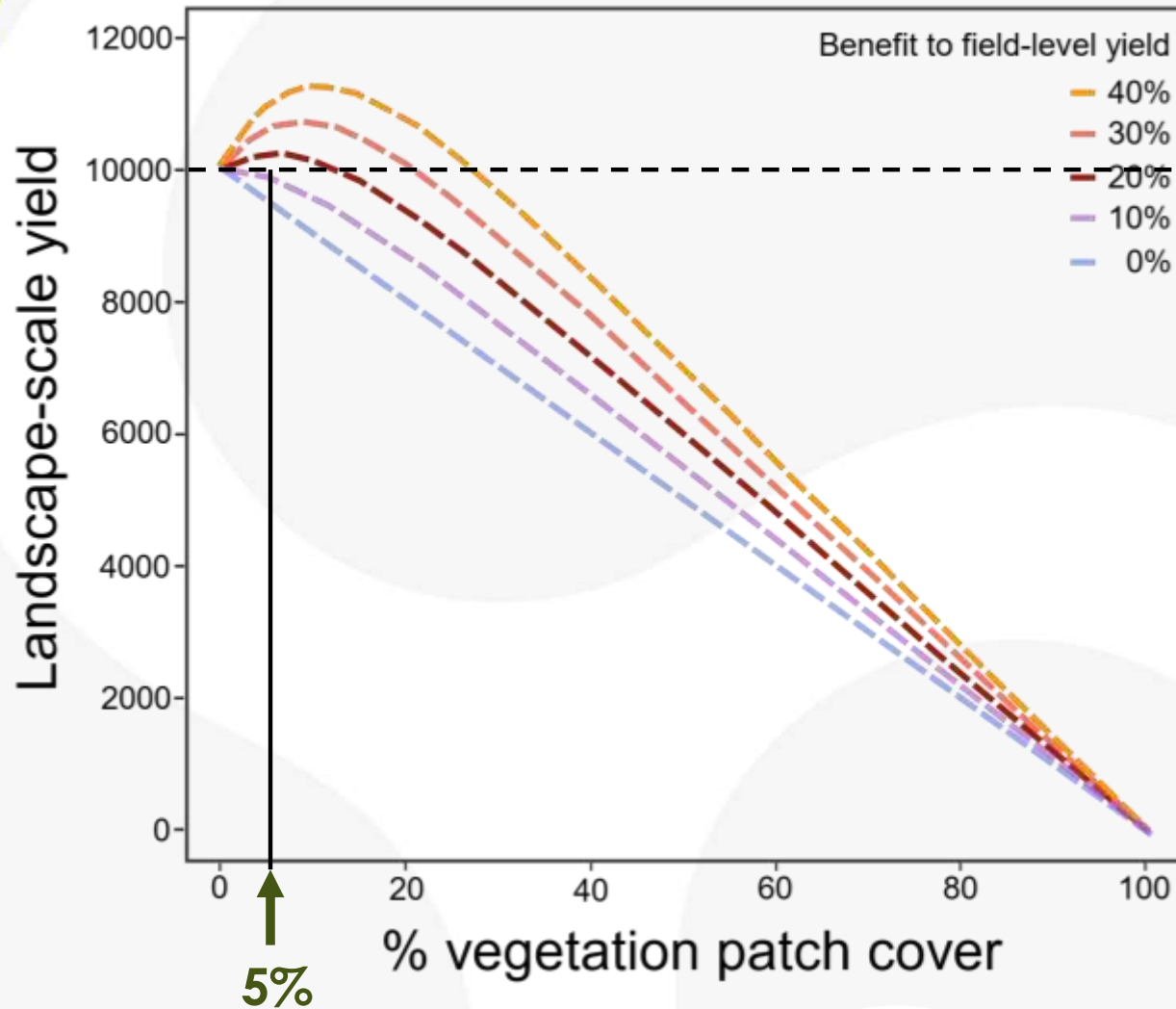
Native flower strips in 4% of peanut-growing area



How do these examples fit the theory?



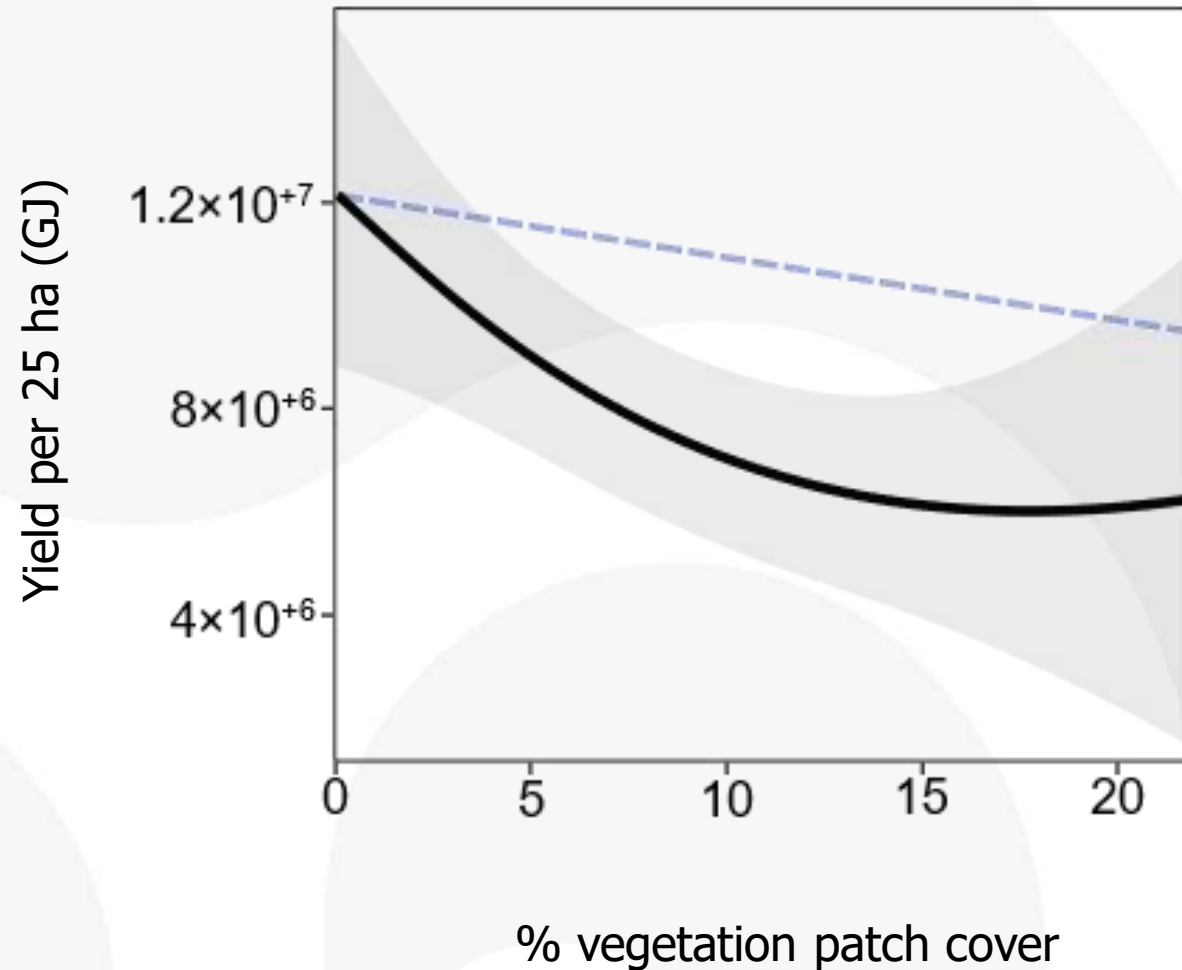
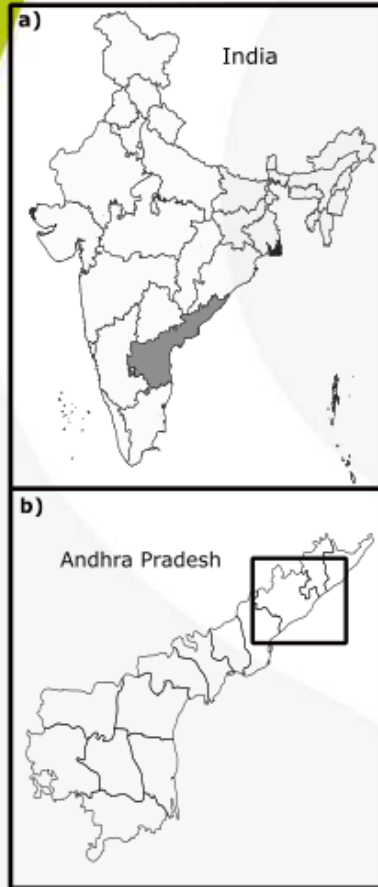
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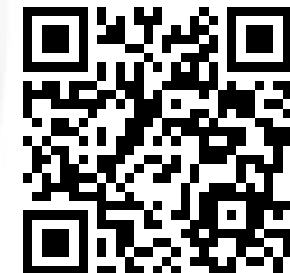
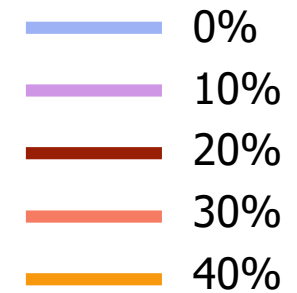
Native trees
among oil palm or
flowers strips
alongside peanuts:

4-5% of land out of
production, no
overall loss of yield.

But NOT in rice-dominated landscapes in India



Benefit to field-level yield in adjacent areas

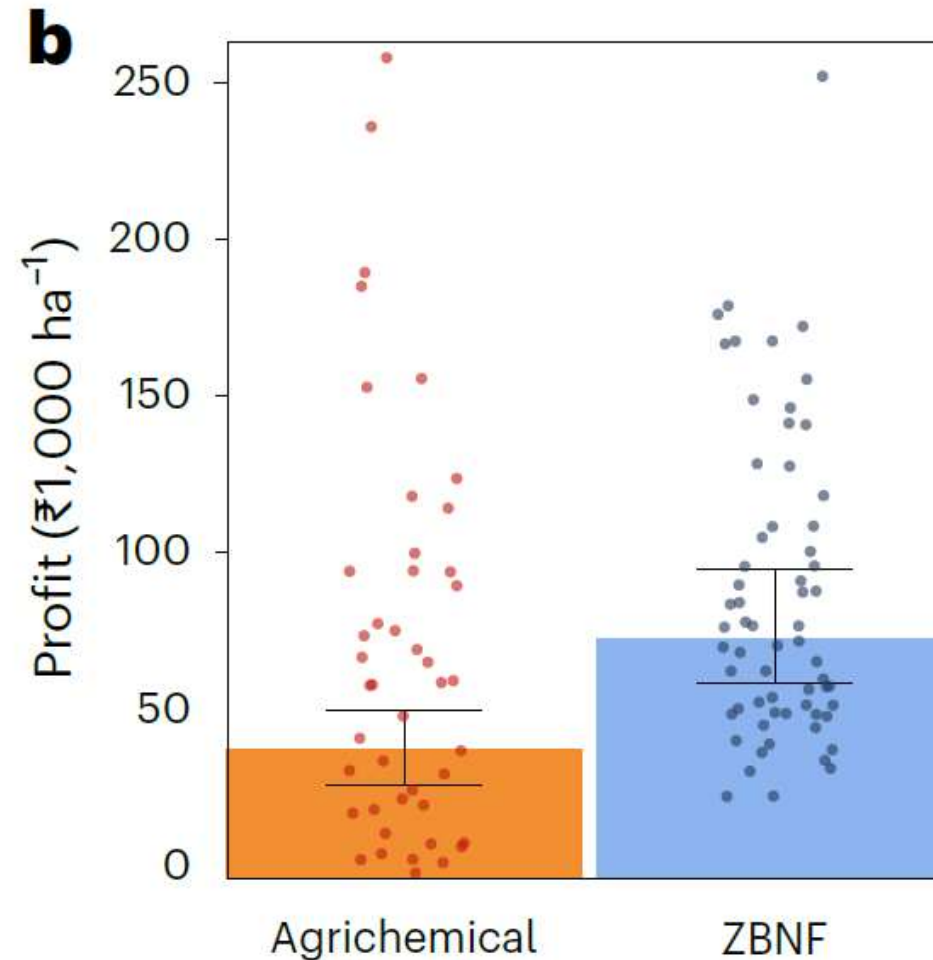
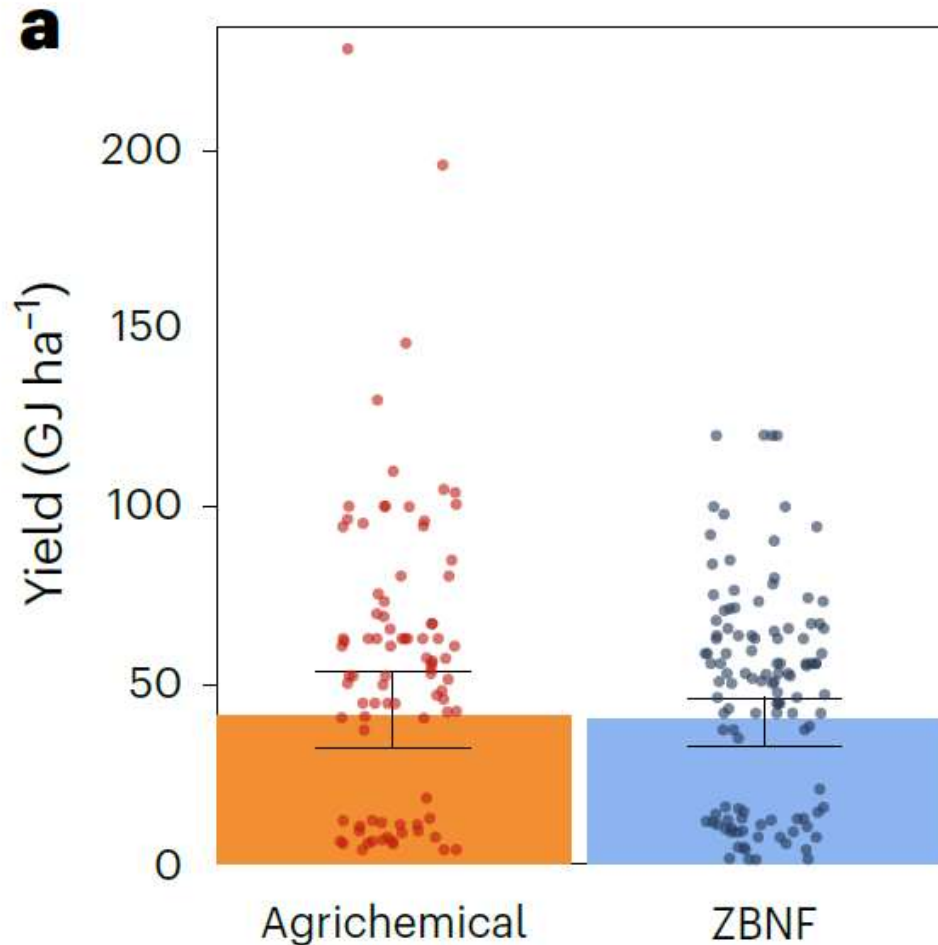




This agroecological system (ZBNF) is productive and more profitable....



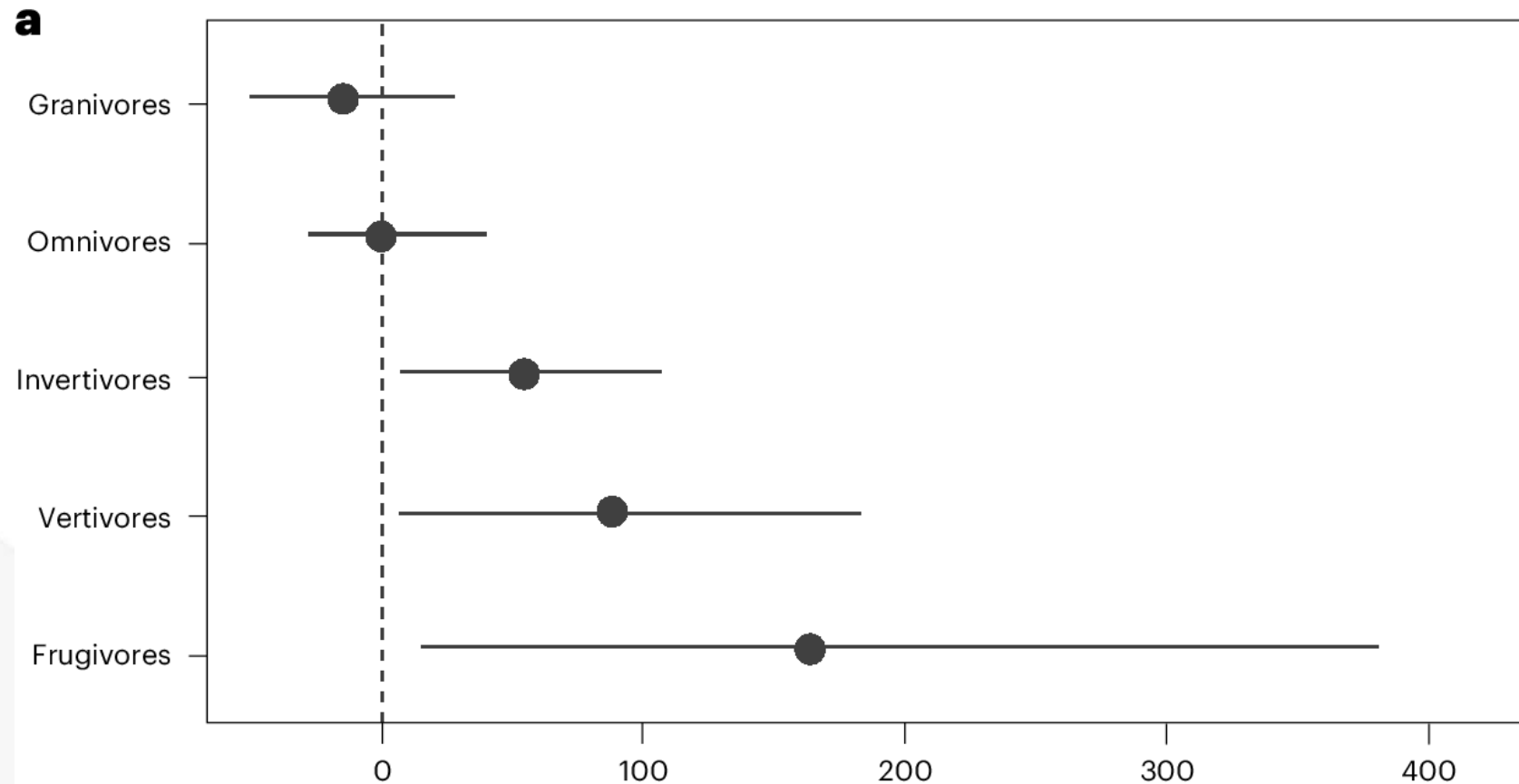
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...supports functionally beneficial birds, like insectivores...

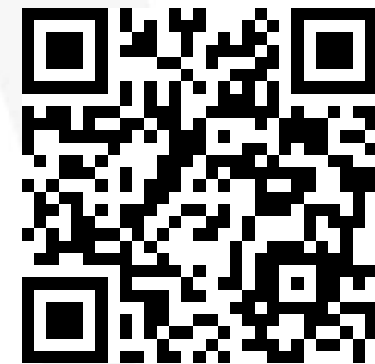
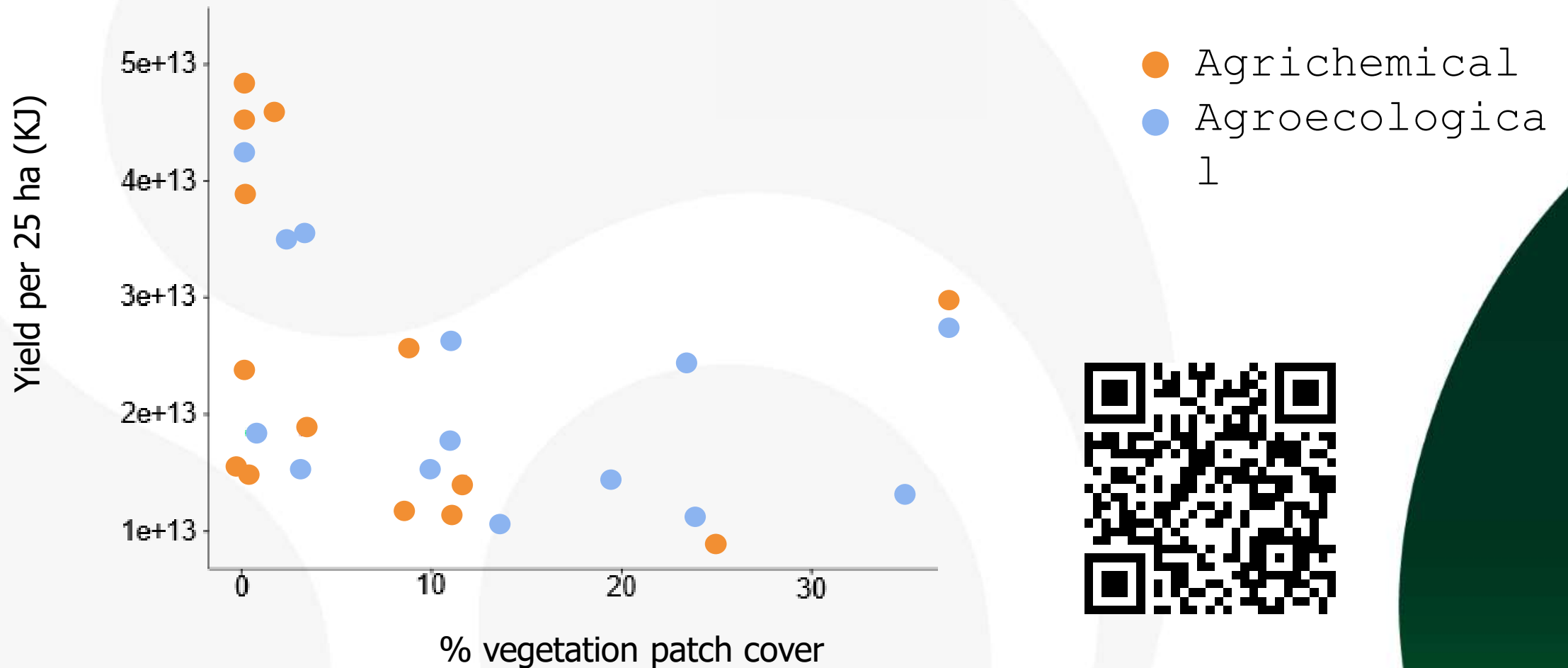


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% Difference in abundance (ZBNF relative to agricultural farming)

...these effects are not due to habitat patches



What is the role of agriculture in protecting biodiversity?



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- Large areas of **natural habitat** must not be compromised for 'more sustainable' farming
- Agricultural landscapes support '**functional**' **biodiversity** and allow other species to move through them
- **Agroecological approaches** are part of the solution when they are highly productive and carefully designed



MUCHAS
GRACIAS

lvd22@cam.ac.uk



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