

Rewilding: A climate change solution

















How does rewilding fit into our farmed landscape?

OUR GREEN AND PLEASANT LAND





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Rewilding



Corridors







Green bridges and hedges





ilding



3 nightingale territories in this 170 meter hedge



Farming for nature – nectar margins, sacrificial crops, bare earth strips for bird dusting, reservoirs for insects as pollinators and pest control....



PROCEEDINGS B

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Research



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Wildlife-friendly farming increases crop yield: evidence for ecological intensification

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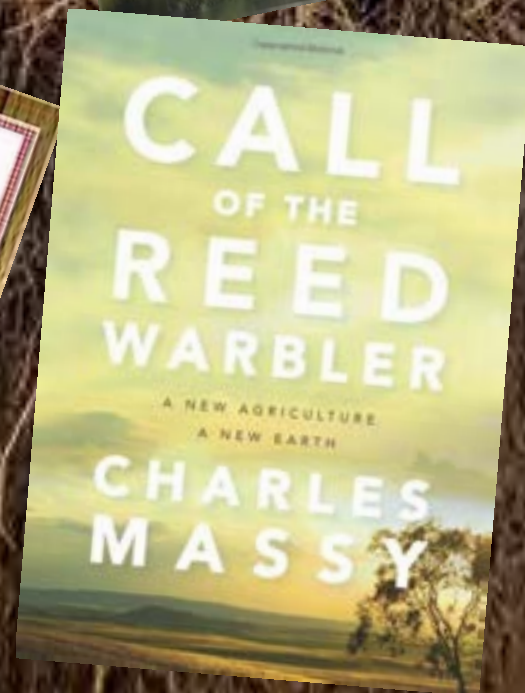
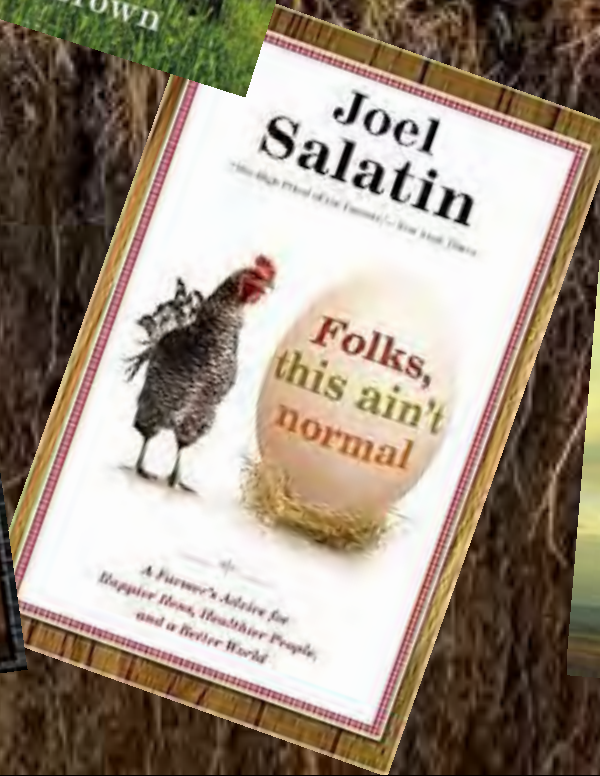
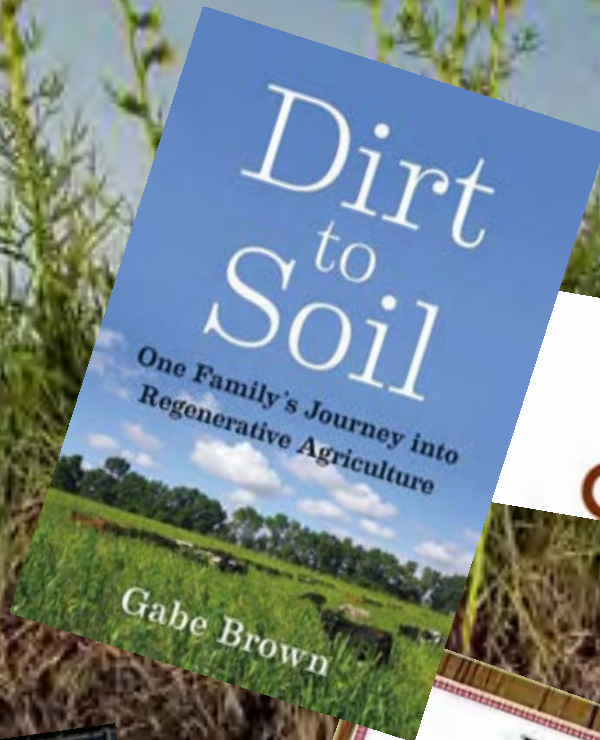
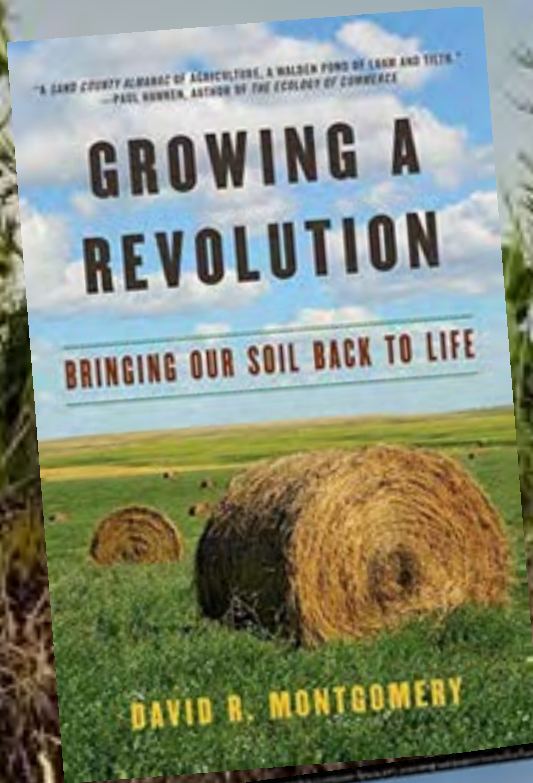
Ecological intensification has been promoted as a means to achieve environmentally sustainable increases in crop yields by enhancing ecosystem functions that regulate and support production. There is, however, little direct evidence of yield benefits from ecological intensification on commercial farms growing globally important foodstuffs (grains, oilseeds and pulses). We replicated two treatments removing 3 or 8% of land at the field edge from production to create wildlife habitat in 50–60 ha patches over a 900 ha commercial arable farm in central England, and compared these to a business as usual control (no land removed). In the control fields, crop yields were reduced by as much as 38% at the field edge. Habitat creation in these lower-yielding areas led to increased yield in the adjacent

“...yields at the field scale were maintained—and, indeed, enhanced for some crops—despite the loss of cropland for habitat creation.”



Regenerative farming, conservation farming....







Wood pasture and areas that are “mob-grazed”

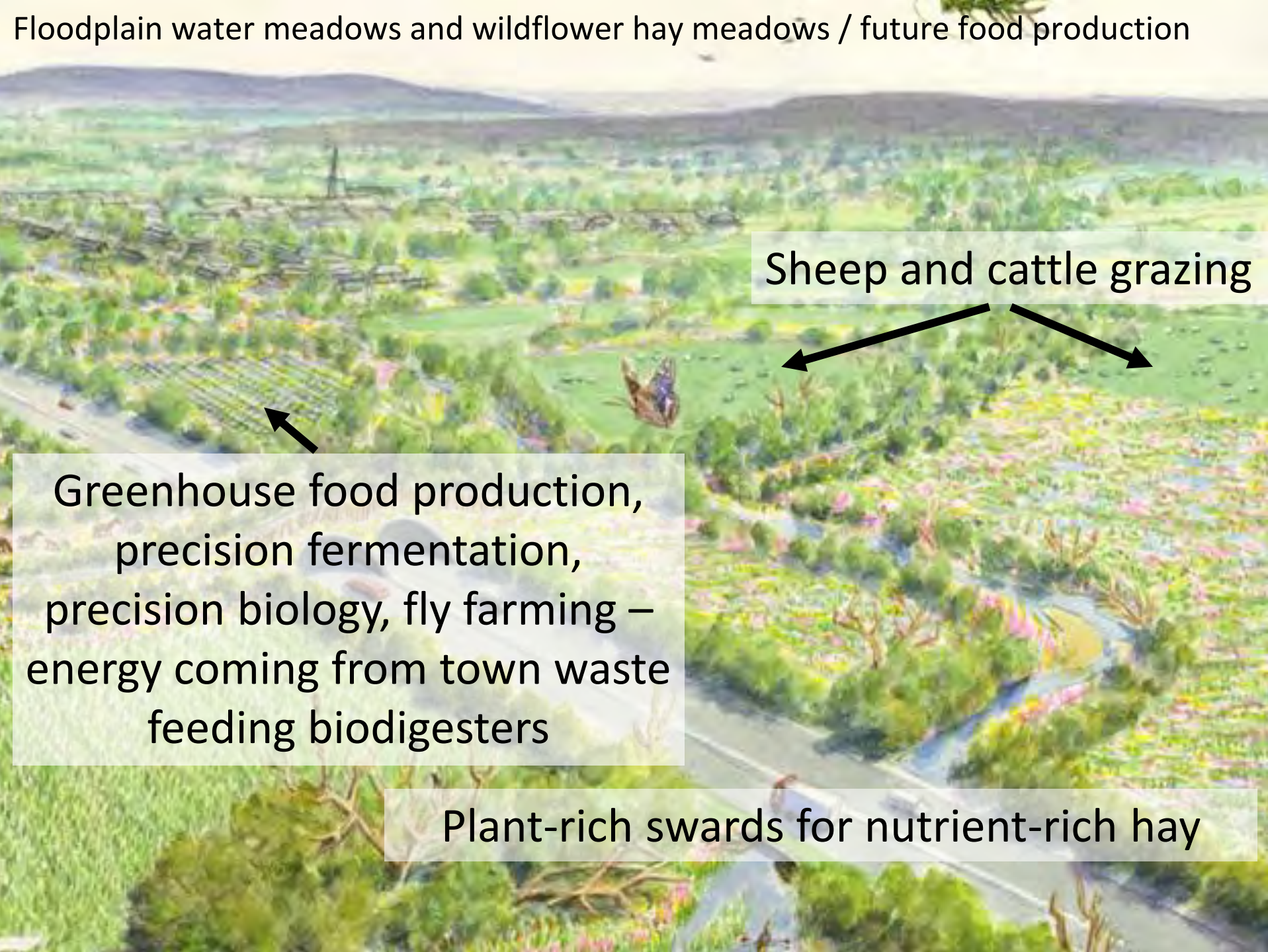






Restoration of wetlands





Floodplain water meadows and wildflower hay meadows / future food production

Sheep and cattle grazing



Greenhouse food production,
precision fermentation,
precision biology, fly farming –
energy coming from town waste
feeding biodigesters

Plant-rich swards for nutrient-rich hay



Woodland, plantations and forests - multi-species plantations



Multi-species plantations





Fully re-connected landscape for farming, nature and people

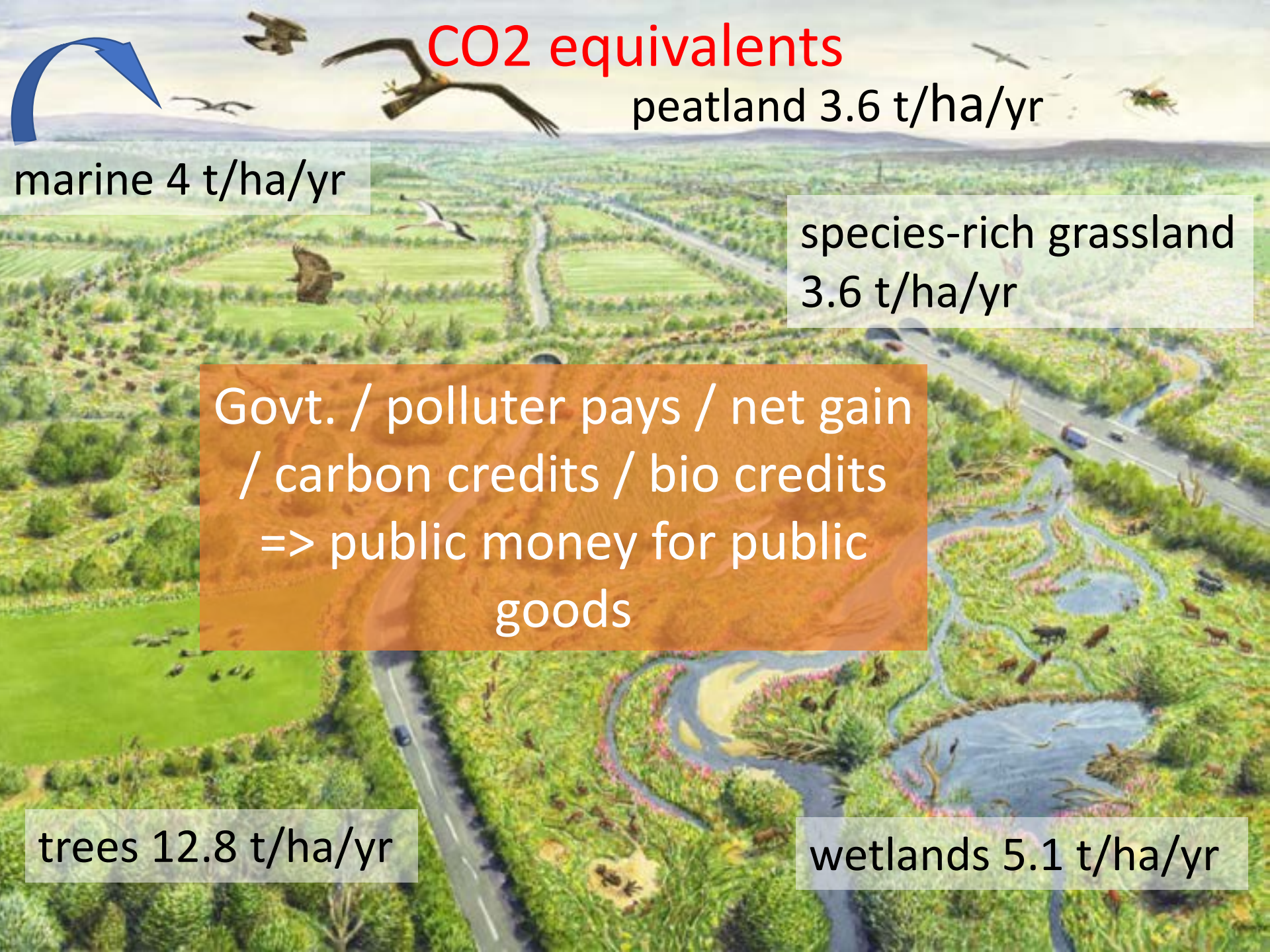


Continue
reconnecting




MONEY





CO2 equivalents

peatland 3.6 t/ha/yr



marine 4 t/ha/yr

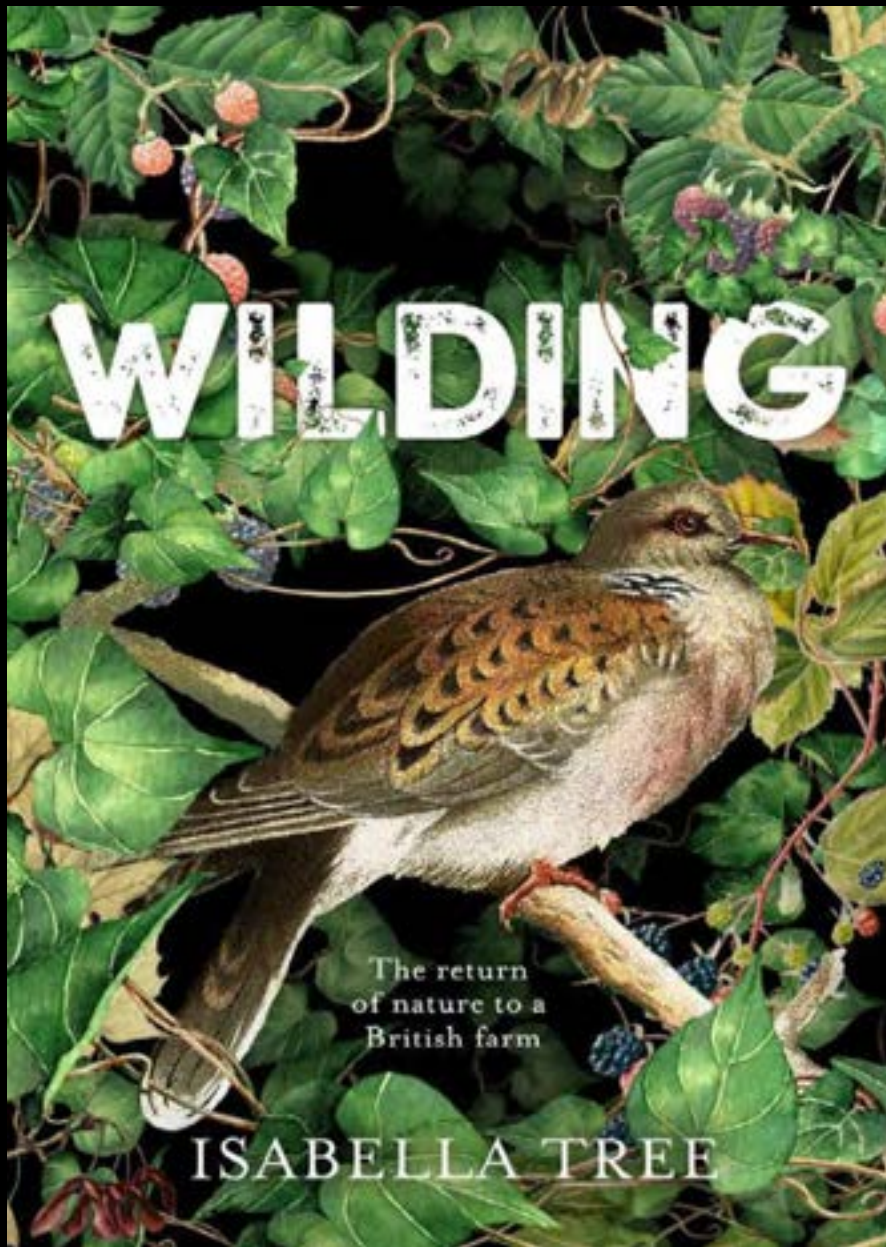
species-rich grassland
3.6 t/ha/yr

Govt. / polluter pays / net gain
/ carbon credits / bio credits
=> public money for public
goods

trees 12.8 t/ha/yr

wetlands 5.1 t/ha/yr

Thank you



What would the world be, once bereft
Of wet and wildness? Let them be left,
O let them be left, wildness and wet;
Long live the weeds and the wilderness yet.

Gerard Manley Hopkins, 'Inversnaid', 1881