Concluding remarks

PROF. WILLIAM KUNIN UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS



A great deal accomplished.

A great deal left to do...



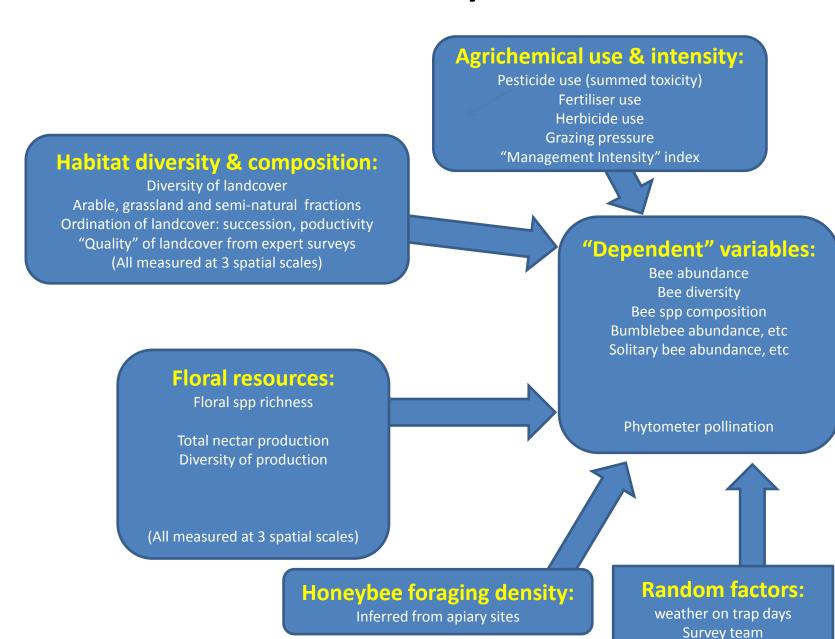
Next steps...

- Extend & refine analyses
- Explore application and impact
- Unanswered questions for the future work...

Extend and refine analyses

- Additional variables to explore, e.g. effects of temporal variation, pollen resources.
- Additional taxa to consider, e.g. hoverfly responses
- Refined statistical approaches, to allow interrelationships between variables to be accounted for

Current analyses



year

Additional variables to test

Habitat diversity & composition:

Diversity of landcover
Arable, grassland and semi-natural fractions
Ordination of landcover: succession, poductivity
"Quality" of landcover from expert surveys
(All measured at 3 spatial scales)

Floral resources:

Floral spp richness
Crop vs. wild flowers
Total nectar production
Diversity of production
Temporal variance in production
Total pollen volume
Pollen amino acid content
(All measured at 3 spatial scales)

Agrichemical use & intensity:

Pesticide use (summed toxicity)
Fertiliser use
Herbicide use
Grazing pressure
"Management Intensity" index

"Dependent" variables:

Bee abundance
Bee diversity
Bee spp composition
Bumblebee abundance, etc
Solitary bee abundance, etc
Hoverfly abundance
Hoverfly diversity
Hoverfly spp comp
Phytometer pollination

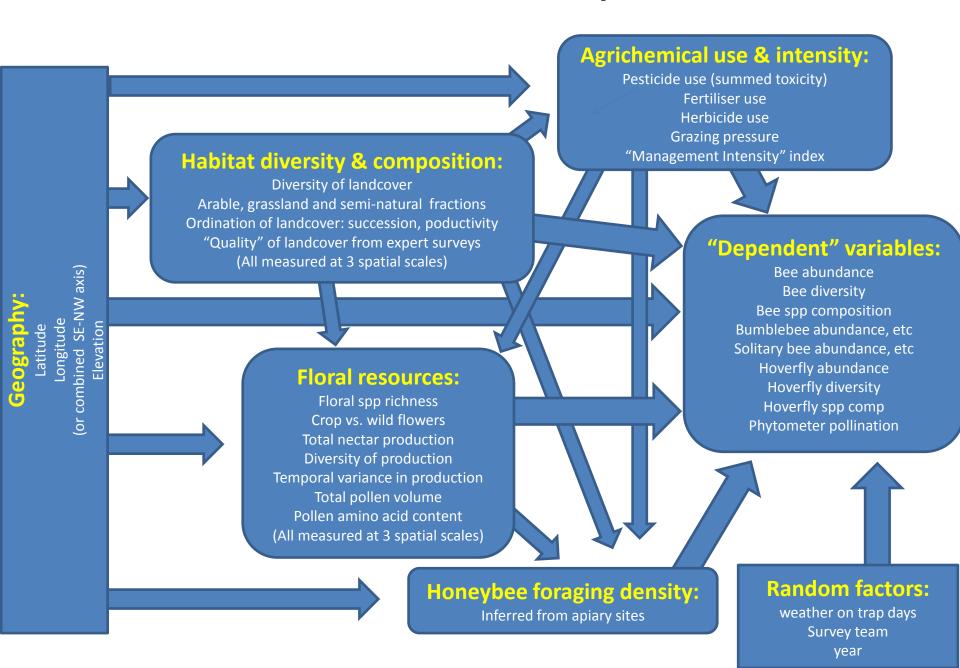
Honeybee foraging density:

Inferred from apiary sites

Random factors:

weather on trap days
Survey team
year

Planned analyses





- 1. Evidence gathering on pollinator status and impacts of pressures
- 2. Priority policy actions
- 3. Commitment to review & refresh Strategy as evidence arises



Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs www.defra.gov.uk

A consultation on the National Pollinator Strategy: for bees and other pollinators in England

March 2014

National Pollinator Strategy (NPS)

- 1. Evidence gathering on pollinator status and impacts of pressures
 - a. Develop & test a pollinator monitoring framework
 - b. Improve data standards for volunteer recording schemes
 - c. Expand pool of taxonomic expertise & capacity for pollinator ID
 - d. Improve volunteer recruitment for monitoring
 - e. Long-term specimen storage
 - f. Research relationship between pollinators & crop pollination
 - g. Research ecology of pollinator/wild plant interactions
 - h. Assess indirect benefits and value of pollinators to the public
 - Determine effects of neonicotinoid pesticides on pollinators & impacts on farmers' crop & mgmt choices
 - j. Review risks posed by commercial Bumblebee production for other pollinators

National Pollinator Strategy (NPS)

- 1. Evidence gathering on pollinator status and impacts of pressures
 - a. Develop & test a pollinator monitoring framework
 - b. Improve data standards for volunteer recording schemes
 - c. Expand pool of taxonomic expertise & capacity for pollinator ID
 - d. Improve volunteer recruitment for monitoring
 - e. Long-term specimen storage
 - f. Research relationship between pollinators & crop pollination
 - g. Research ecology of pollinator/wild plant interactions
 - h. Assess indirect benefits and value of pollinators to the public
 - i. Determine effects of neonicotinoid pesticides on pollinators & impacts on farmers' crop & mgmt choices
 - j. Review risks posed by commercial Bumblebee production for other pollinators

Pollinator monitoring

- Need for pollinator (and pollination)
 monitoring to know if pollinators are declining,
 and to measure whether policy works
- AgriLand shows it's possible to sample at a national scale with finite resources

Pollinator monitoring

- Need for <u>pollinator</u> (and <u>pollination</u>)
 monitoring to know if pollinators are declining,
 and to measure whether policy works
- AgriLand shows it's possible to sample at a national scale with finite resources
- Recent Defra contract to design an NPPMS



















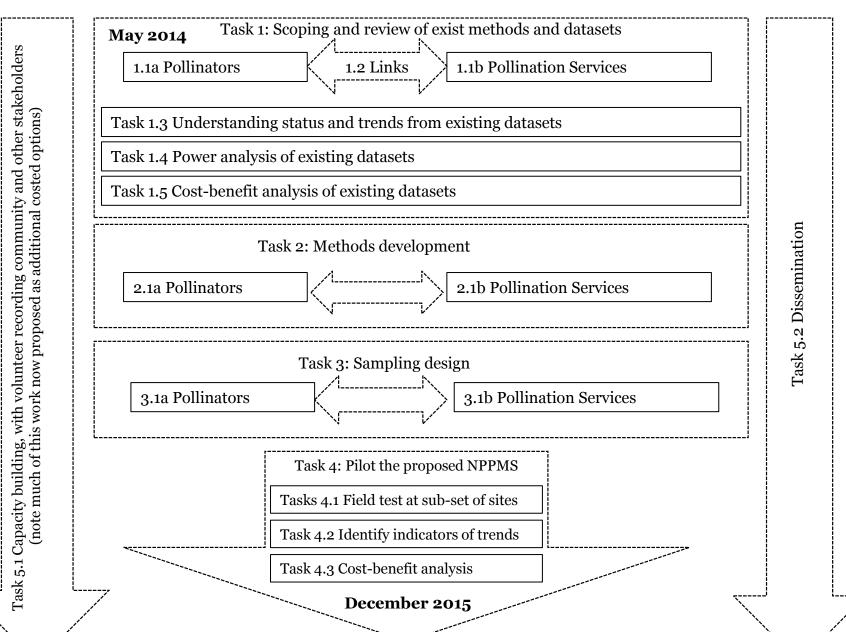




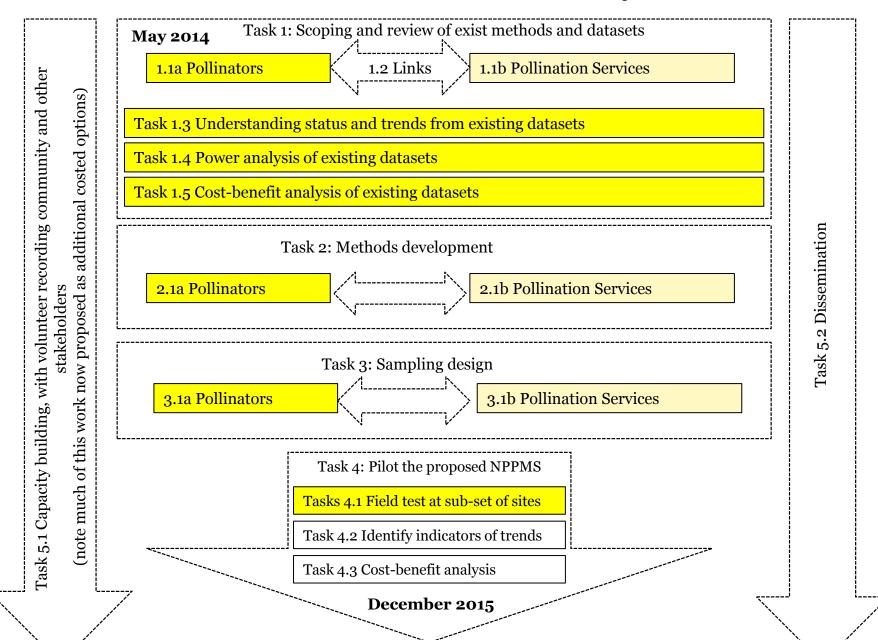




NPPMS overview of tasks and objectives



NPPMS overview of tasks and objectives



National Pollinator Strategy (NPS)

- 1. Evidence gathering on pollinator status and impacts of pressures
- 2. Priority policy actions
 - a. Develop & publish a "Call to Action"
 - b. Inclusion of pollinator issues in CAP reform
 - c. Develop farm-based pollinator events
 - d. Improving and sharing IPM practices
 - e. Policy & practice for urban pollinators
 - f. Improve & implement honeybee pest control methods
 - g. Improve & encourage floral resource plantings
 - h. Improve knowledge sharing between scientists, NGOs & practitioners

National Pollinator Strategy (NPS)

- 1. Evidence gathering on pollinator status and impacts of pressures
- 2. Priority policy actions
 - a. Develop & publish a "Call to Action"
 - b. Inclusion of pollinator issues in CAP reform



- c. Develop farm-based pollinator events
- d. Improving and sharing IPM practices
- e. Policy & practice for urban pollinators
- f. Improve & implement honeybee pest control methods
- g. Improve & encourage floral resource plantings



h. Improve knowledge sharing between scientists, NGOs & practitioners

Inclusion of pollinator issues in CAP reform

- Ongoing discussions with Defra, Natural England
- With CAP reform, existing Stewardship programs are being re-drafted...
- Pollinator conservation likely to be a key component of a farmland wildlife package
- AgriLand results are already helping shape that package...
- More impact likely as analyses are finalised

Inclusion of pollinator issues in CAP reform

Our original variables

Our (tentative) findings

- Floral resources (+?) (weakly +)
 - Resource DIVERSITY (+)
- Habitat diversity (+?)
 + (but only at fine & medium scales)
- Pesticides (-?) (weakly -)
 - Fertilisers (-)
- Honeybees (-?) (+! Apiaries set in good sites?)

Improve & encourage floral resource plantings

- <u>Floral plantings</u>: popular components of Agri-enviroment schemes, urban landscaping and volunteer activities
- Until now largely *ad-hoc*: easy-to-grow flowers that look attractive... with little evidence of their value to pollinators



- AgriLand: Importance of <u>floral diversity</u>: traits, timing...
- Our <u>floral resource database</u> will help optimise plantings: high resource spp, across the season
- Plans to <u>keep database growing</u>: publish the protocols, allow addition of more wild & garden spp

Questions for future research

- Some surprising patterns in historical re-surveys e.g. exploring the importance of <u>edge habitats</u> for pollinators
- Field campaign results also raising interesting & little-studied questions: role of <u>floral diversity</u>, <u>fertiliser</u>, <u>grazing pressure</u>, <u>trees</u> as floral resources.
- Questions from your break-out sessions...

In summary

- Pollinator research and conservation requires a <u>Landscape-scale</u> approach
- The research is still on-going, but already some strong patterns are emerging
- Growing evidence that both <u>historical shifts</u> in land use, and <u>current land management</u> have had big effects on pollinator populations and communities
- Potential applications to <u>pollinator monitoring</u>, <u>floral</u> <u>plantings</u> and <u>Agri-environmental programs</u>.

In summary

- We set out to do something ambitious, that nobody had ever attempted before: to <u>survey pollinators</u>, <u>floral resources</u> and <u>land management</u> at a landscape scale across all of Britain.
- We've largely succeeded <u>thanks to the efforts and ideas of researchers</u>, field assistants, land-owners and public bodies across the country.
- The job isn't done yet, but it's been an exciting and rewarding journey!

