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➤ Assessing impacts of farming systems on biodiversity using predictive indicators: a gradient of complexity

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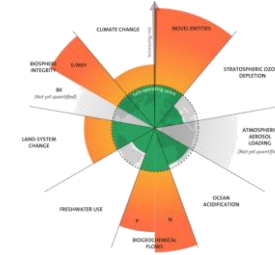
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³ITAB, l'Institut de l'agriculture et de l'alimentation biologiques, 75012 Paris

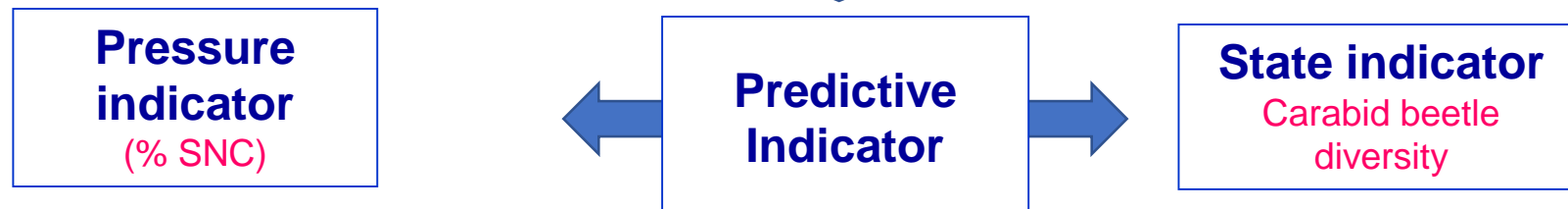
⁴INRAE, ENSAT, EI Purpan, 31326 Castanet Tolosan, France

➤ Introduction

Impacts of agriculture on biodiversity, a major issue (Campbell et al. 2017)



Need of assessment tool



$$f(x) = \begin{matrix} \text{Predictive Indicator} \\ \text{Pressure Indicator} \\ \text{State Indicator} \end{matrix} x + c$$



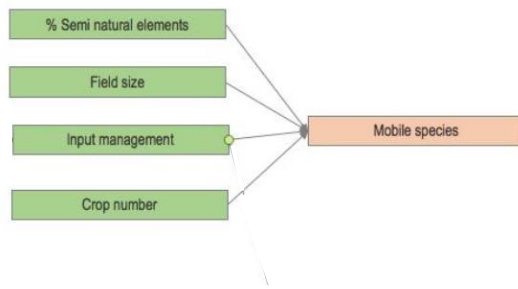
Overview of 3 predictive indicators developed in our team



➤ Overview of the indicator models

NIVA Biodiversity (Bockstaller et al. 2021)

Model:



Output:

Aggregated variable (7 taxa)

Inputs

SNC, field size, crop number & diversity

Spatial scale

Landscape, farm?

BioSyScan (Dallaporta et al. 2023)

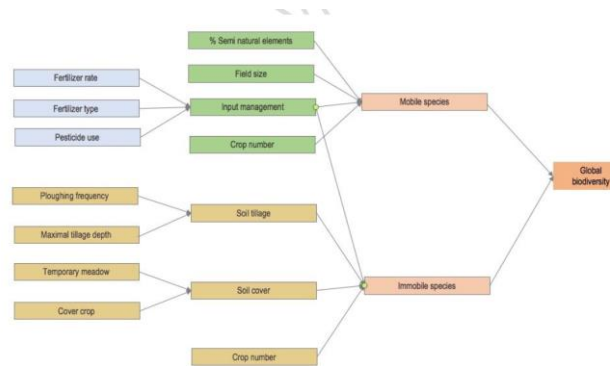


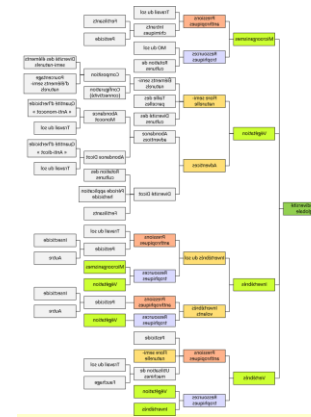
Figure 4 : Structure de l'arbre de décision de l'indicateur Grandes cultures

2 taxa: soil and mobile organisms

SNC, field size, crop diversity, pesticide, fertilizer, tillage

Cropping system, field, product (in landscape)

I-BIO (Soulé et al. 2023)



5 taxa: microbes, plants, soil & flying invertebrates, vertebrates



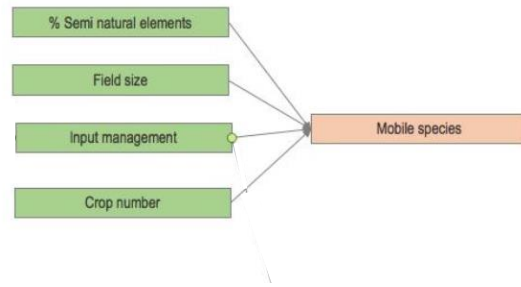
Direct & indirect effects (trophic)

SNC composition & configuration field size, crop diversity, pesticide (type, TFI), fertilizer, tillage, etc.

Cropping system, field (in landscape)

➤ Design of the indicator models

NIVA Biodiversity (Bockstaller et al. 2021)



Model:

Source

Dataset « FarmLand »

Treatment

Linear mixed model

Aggregation method



Construction Transparente d'arbre de décision

BioScan (Dallaporta et al. 2023)

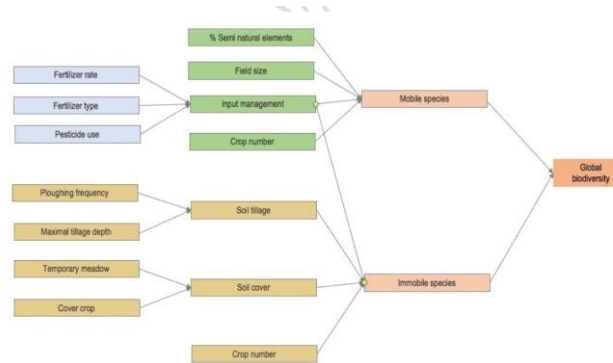
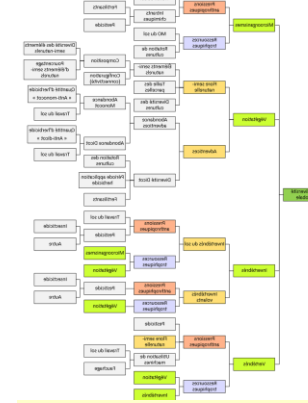


Figure 4 : Structure de l'arbre de décision de l'indicateur Grandes cultures

Literature +expertise

I-BIO (Soulé et al. 2023)



Literature +expertise



Bohanec et al. (2008)



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Biodiversity indicator

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➤ Evaluation of predictive quality (Bockstaller et al., 2008)

NIVA Biodiversity
(Bockstaller et al. 2021)

Linear mixed model for
the design

☹️ Linear mixed model
with $R^2 \leq 0.10$

BioSyScan
(Dallaporta et al. 2023)

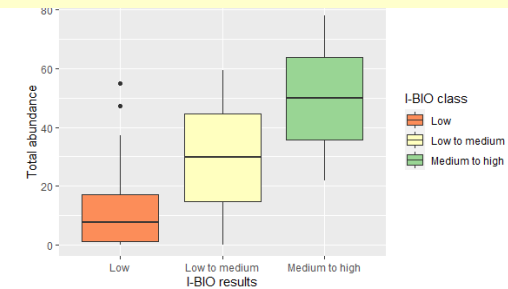
Comparison with 3 Life Cycle
Analysis (LCA) methods

😊 Sensitivity to
management

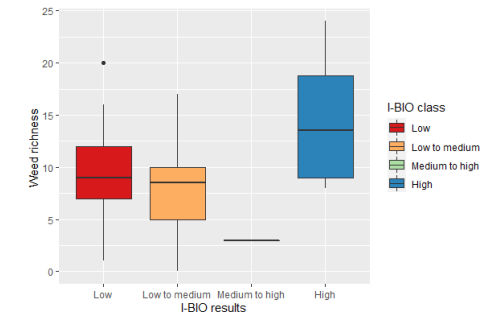
☹️ Integration in
LCA Framework

I-BIO
(Soulé et al. 2023)

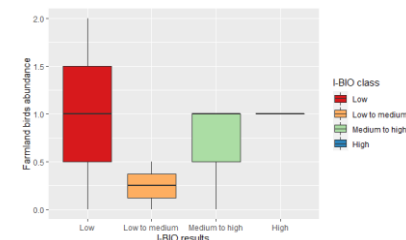
Comparison with measurements



Earthworms
& microbes



Plants &
carabids



Birds,
pollinators,
& butterflies



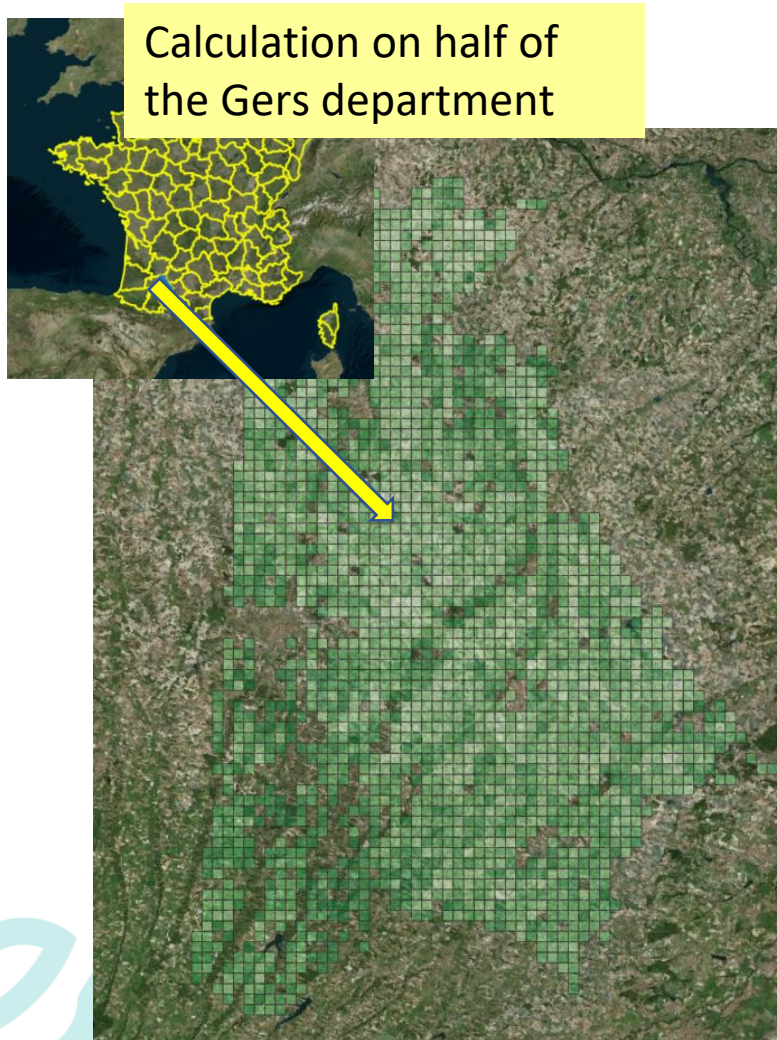
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Biodiversity indicator

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➤ Example of results

NIVA Biodiversity
(Bockstaller et al. 2021)



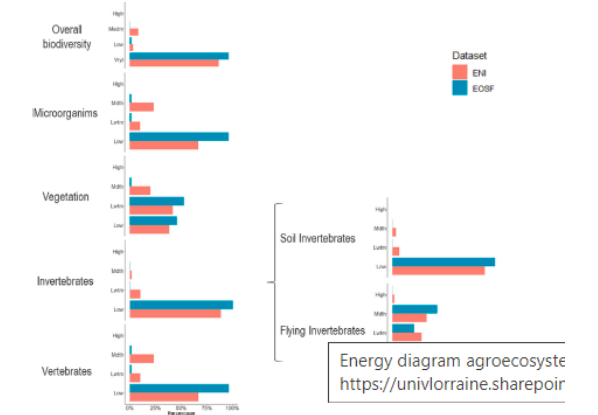
BioSyScan
(Dallaporta et al. 2023)

Comparison of different agricultural models (conventional, organic, conservation, etc.)

NAME	Global	Immobile	Mobile	Field size	Semi natural el.	Crop number	Input
Biodynamic label	57	46	62	0.10	1.00	1.00	0.92
Organic farming	53	46	56	0.10	1.00	1.00	0.69
Conservation agriculture	38	80	11	0.00	0.00	0.80	0.06
HVE option A	30	11	22	0.00	0.10	0.40	0.38
Private company label	23	26	12	0.00	0.03	0.60	0.06
HVE oprion B	21	11	14	0.00	0.10	0.40	0.06

I-BIO
(Soulé et al. 2023)

Calculation on a French national network (n=500 fields) and 57 Scottish farms



> Discussion-conclusion

NIVA Biodiversity
(Bockstaller et al. 2021)

BioSyScan
(Dallaporta et al. 2023)

I-BIO
(Soulé et al. 2023a)



Integration of processes

Gradient of complexity

Users:

Policy makers

Stakeholders' technical
stuff, agronomists

Agronomists

Usage:

Public policy
evaluation

Monitoring, design
of innovative
system, advice

Design of
innovative system,
advice

Research gap

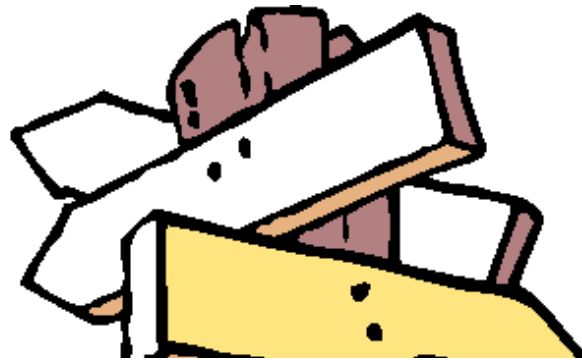
- Datasets on relationship between management X landscape and biodiversity
- Role of functional heterogeneity (INRAE Prodiges project)
- Utilisability of such indicators (INRAE Prodiges project)
- Calculation at large scale (remote sensing, LIPS)



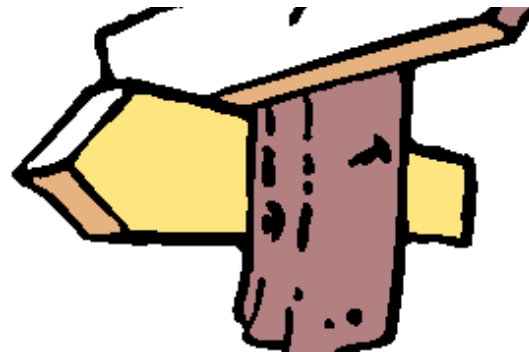
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Biodiversity indicator

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Thank you for your attention



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Biodiversity indicator

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