



# Agriculture and Biodiversity

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# Land Utilisation:

- >135,000 farms
- Accounts for  $\approx 68\%$  of land area (CORINE, 2018)
  - 82% grassland
  - 10% rough grazing
  - 6% cereals
  - 2% horticulture and other crops
- National average farm size 33.4ha
- 7.3 million cattle
- 5.5 million sheep

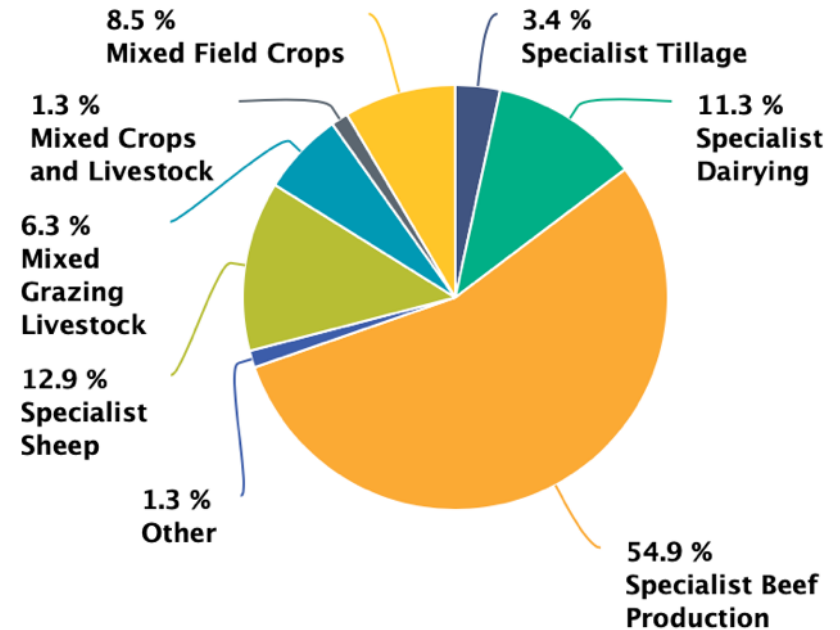


# Agri-food sector:

- 163,600 people employed 2020 (7.1% of total employment)
- Beef, dairy and sheep ~80% farms
- Accounts for 9% of exports in value terms
- 38% of total indigenous exports

DAFM, 2021

## Farm Type 2020



Source: CSO Ireland



Creamer et al., 2016

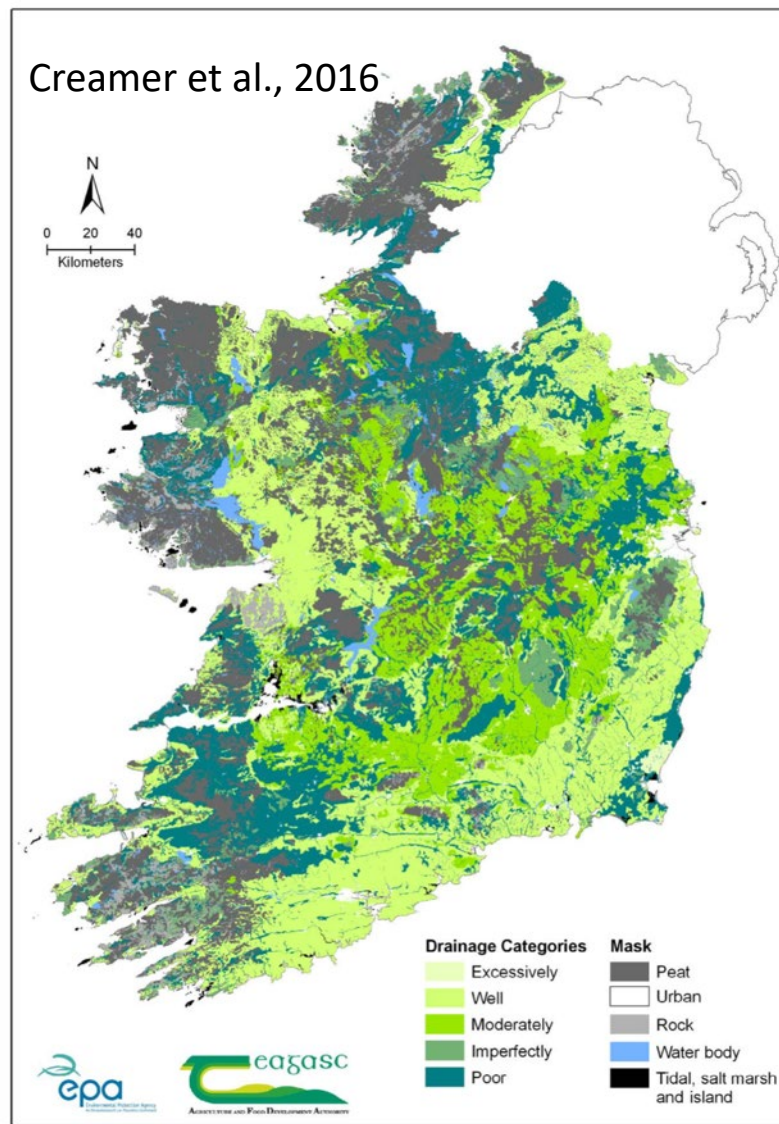
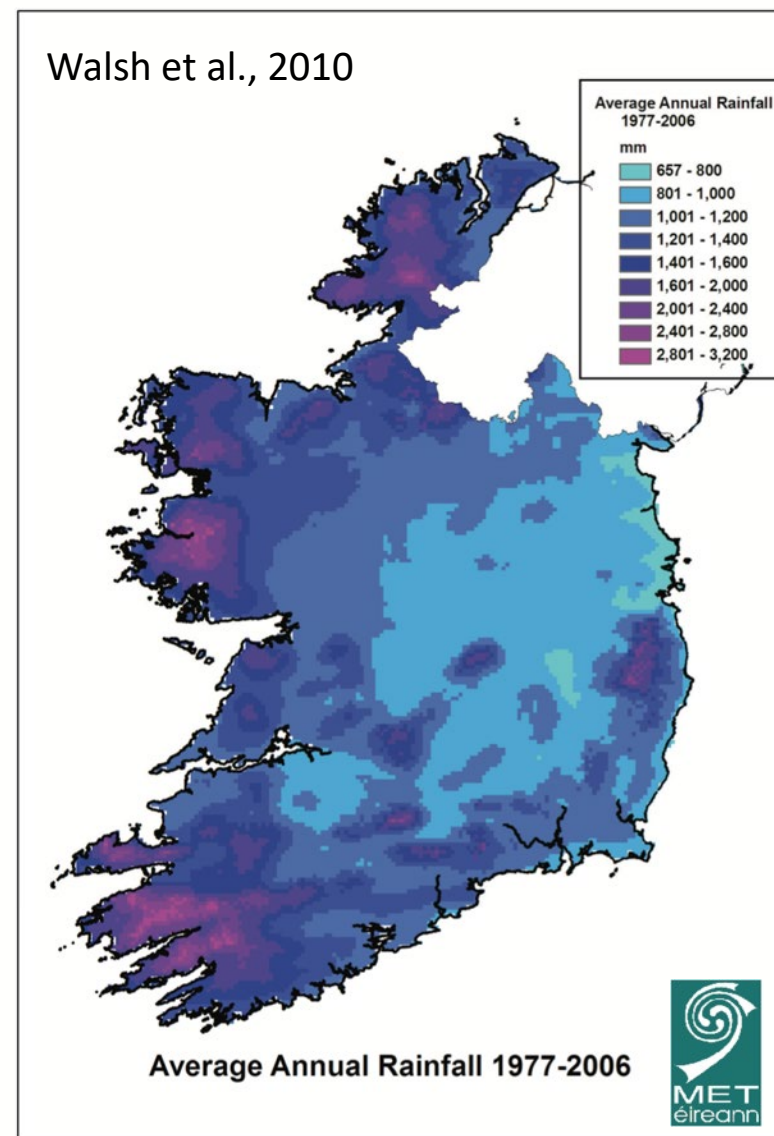


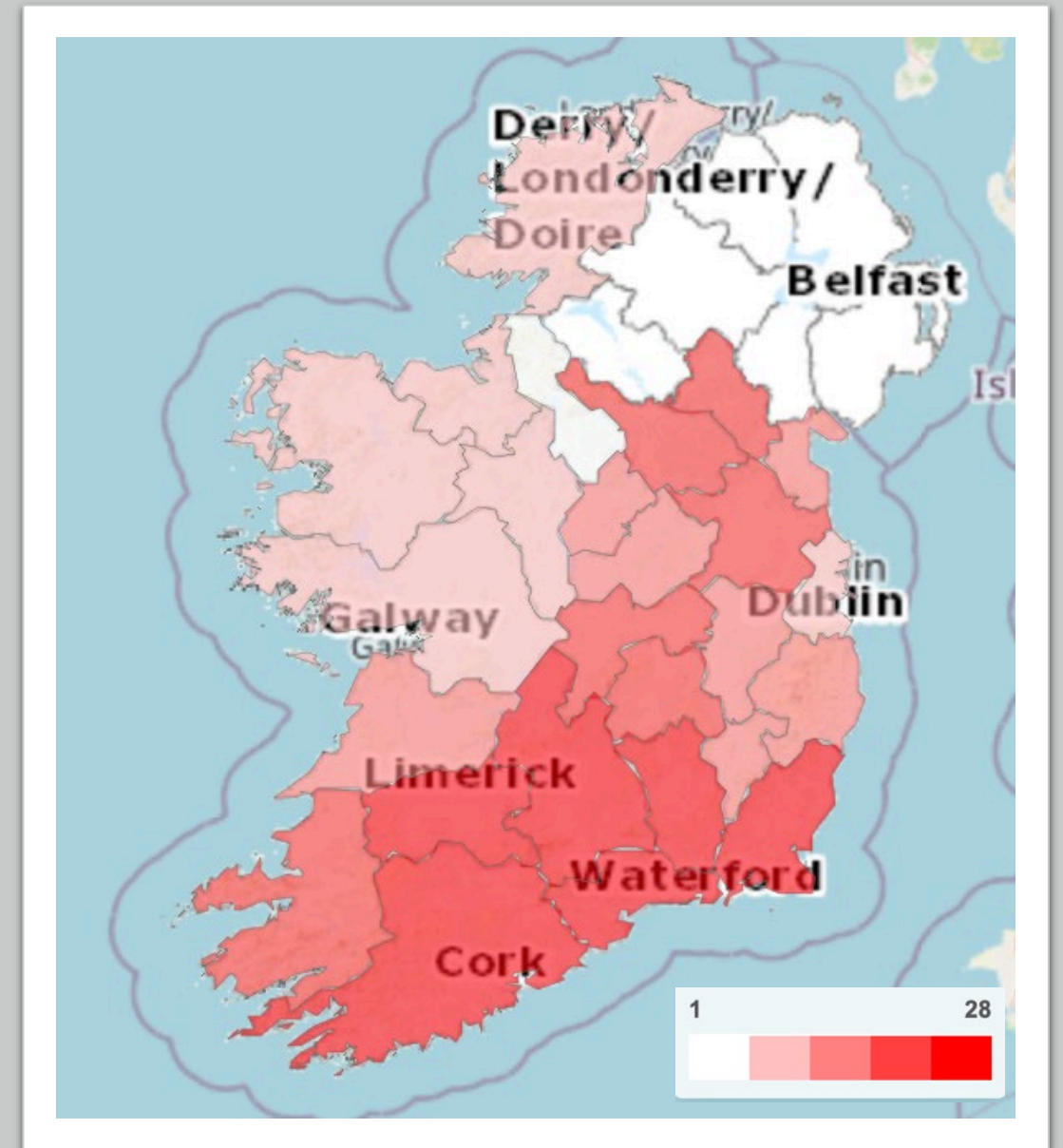
Figure 2.1. Indicative soil drainage map of agricultural soils in Ireland.

Walsh et al., 2010



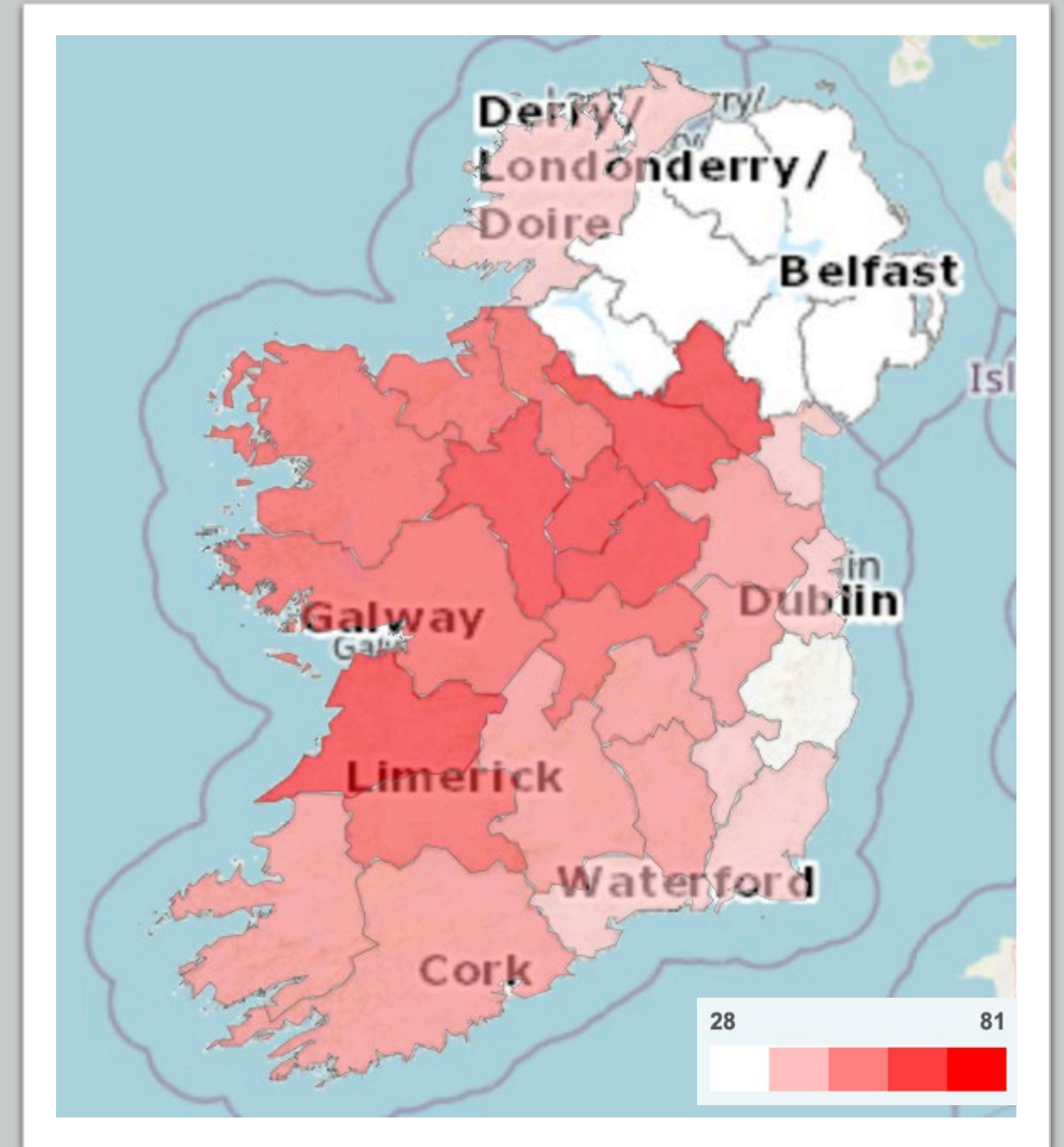
# Dairy farming:

- ~15,300 specialist dairy farms
- 70% located in southern region
- National herd = 1.6m
- Average farm size 65 ha
- Average herd size 90 (CSO, 2020)
- In 2020, dairy exports accounted for 36% or €5.1 billion of all agri-food products exported (DAFM, 2021).



# Beef farming:

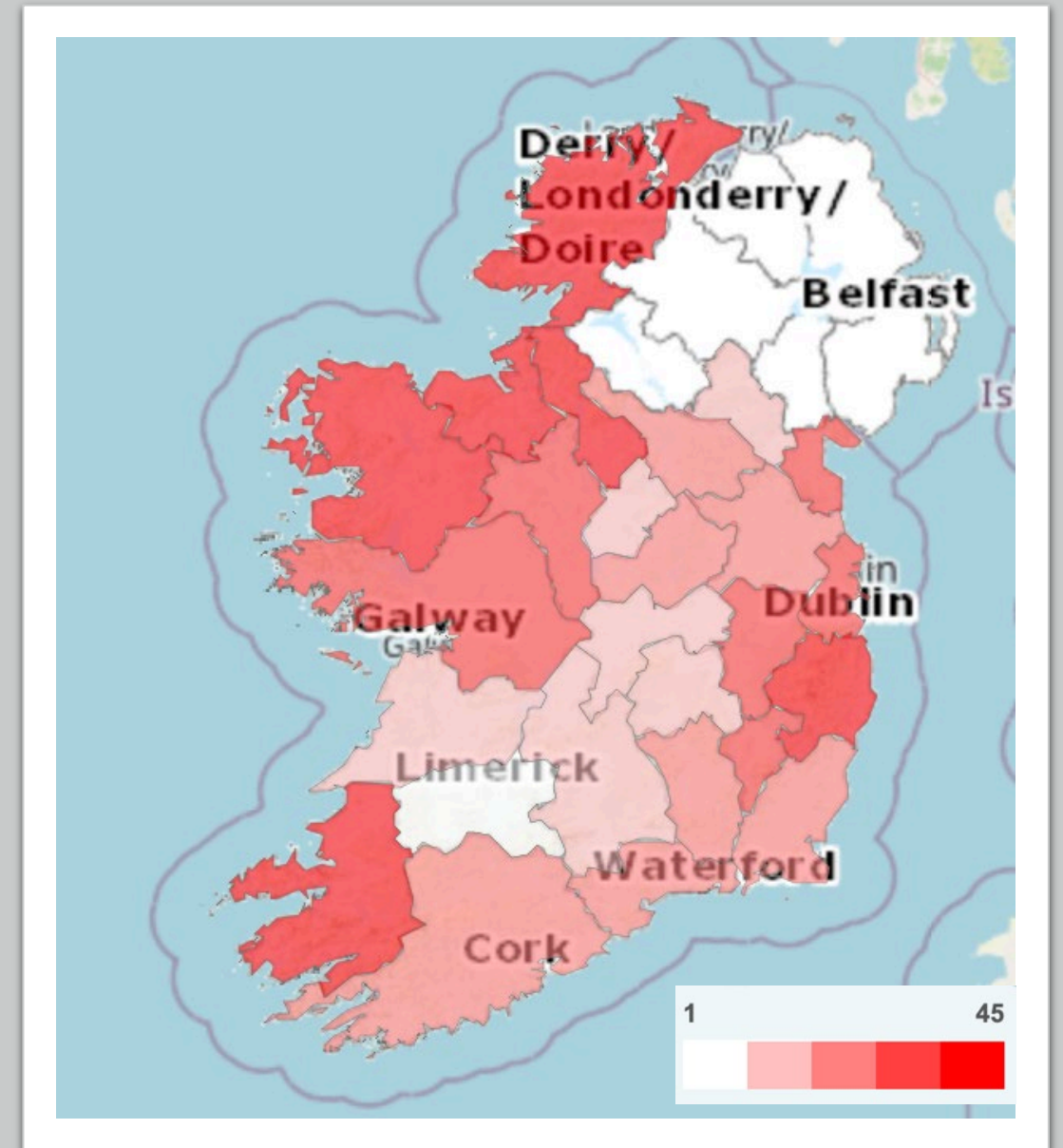
- ~74,000 specialist beef farms
- 60% of beef farms in BMW region
- Average farm size 27ha
- Average suckler herd = 15 (CSO, 2020)
- Beef exports of €2.3 billion in 2020 (DAFM, 2021)



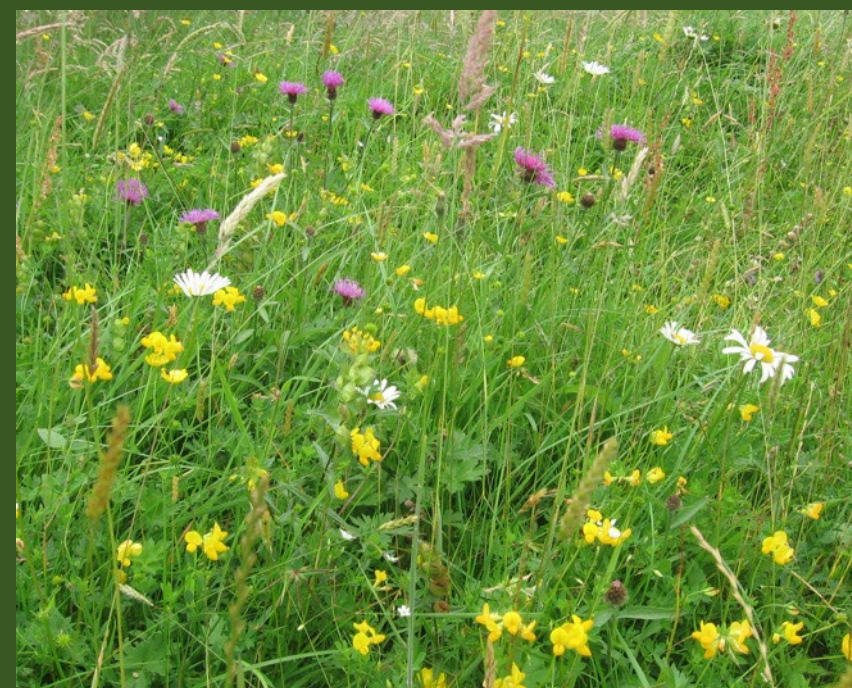


# Sheep farming:

- ~17,500 specialist sheep farms
- 64% in northern and western region
- National flock ~5.5million
- Average farm size 29ha (CSO, 2020)
- Exports worth approx. €356 million in 2020 (DAFM, 2021)







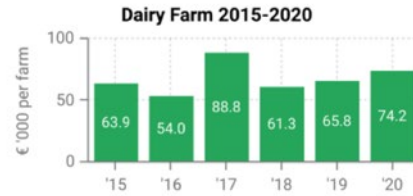


## Farm income by system 2020:

### Dairy Farm Average 2020

€74,249

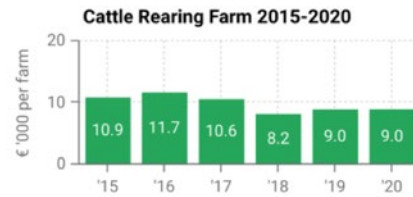
Farm Size 60 ha



### Cattle Rearing Farm Average 2020

€9,043

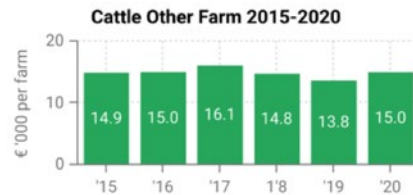
Farm Size 31 ha



### Cattle Other Farm Average 2020

€15,023

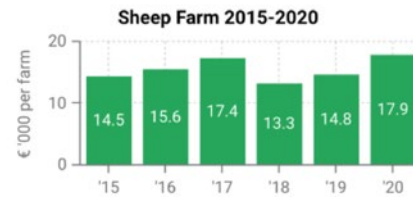
Farm Size 37 ha



### Sheep Farm Average 2020

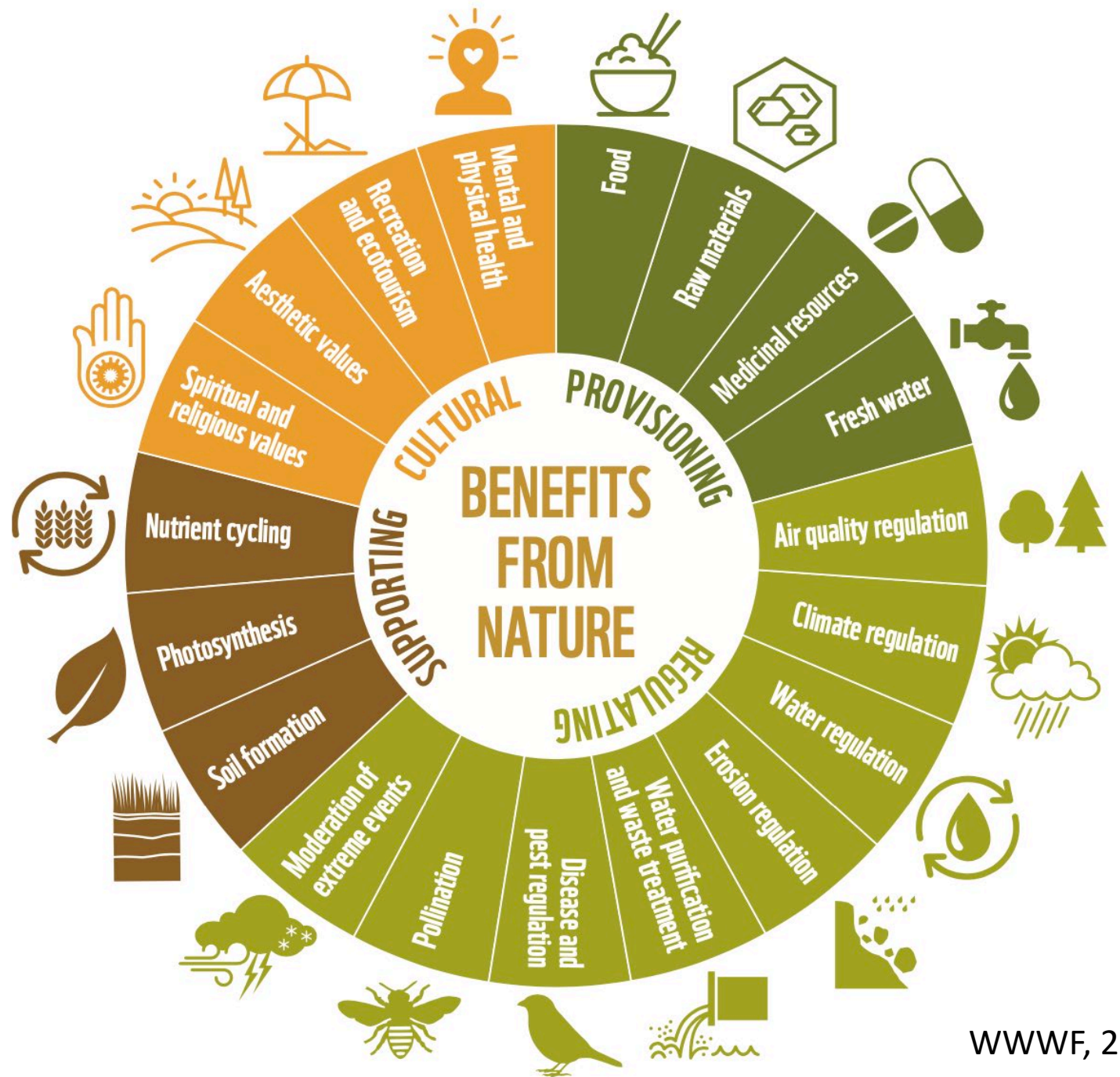
€17,913

Farm Size 44 ha



# Not just nice to have!

- Biodiversity and the ecosystem services that it facilitates the delivery of, fundamentally underpin the sustainability of our agricultural production systems





Clean water and  
water cycling

Pollination

Soil formation  
and structure

Regulation of  
air quality

## Food production

Regulation  
of erosion

Nutrient  
cycling

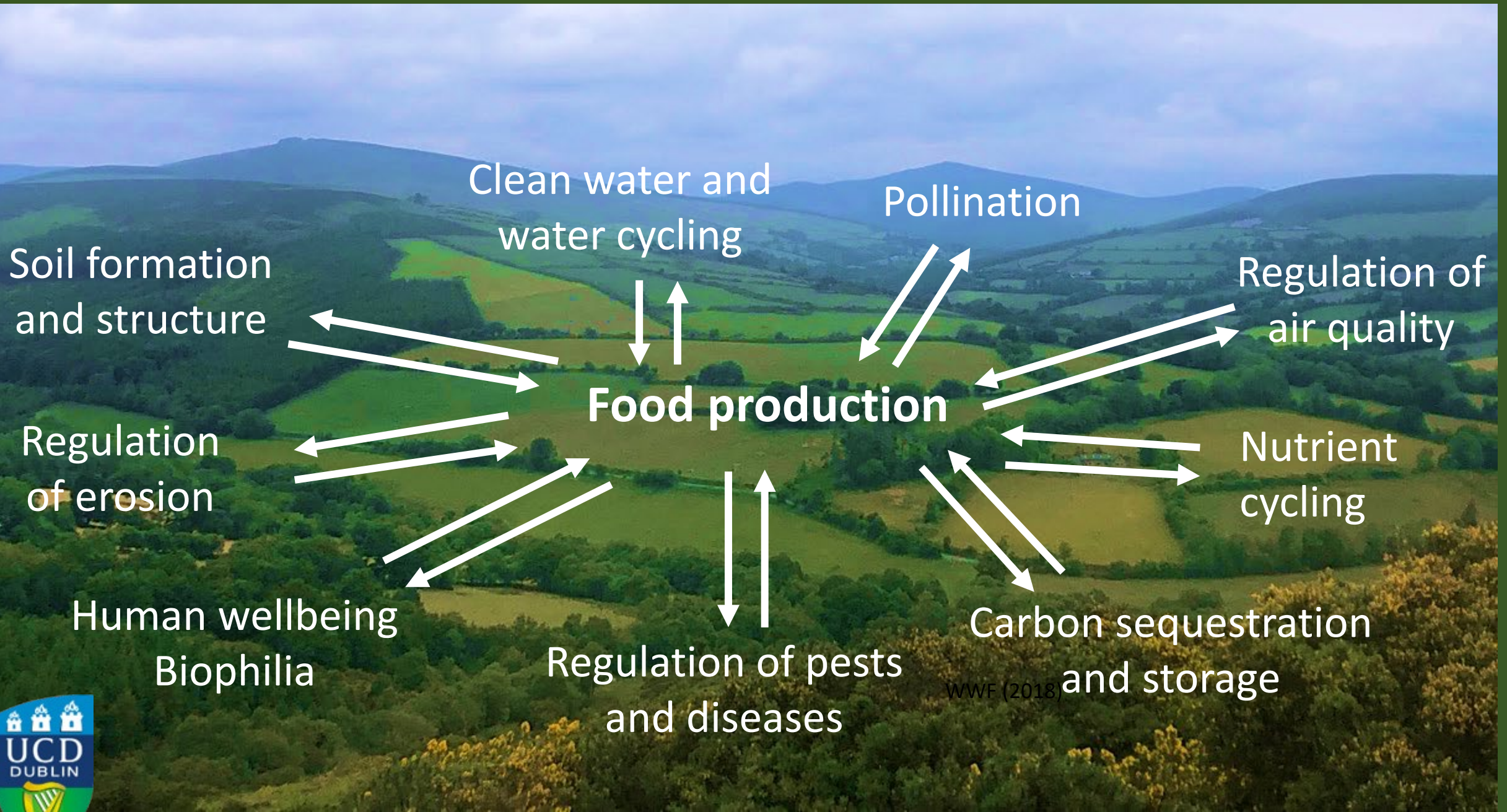
Human wellbeing  
Biophilia

Regulation of pests  
and diseases

Carbon sequestration  
and storage

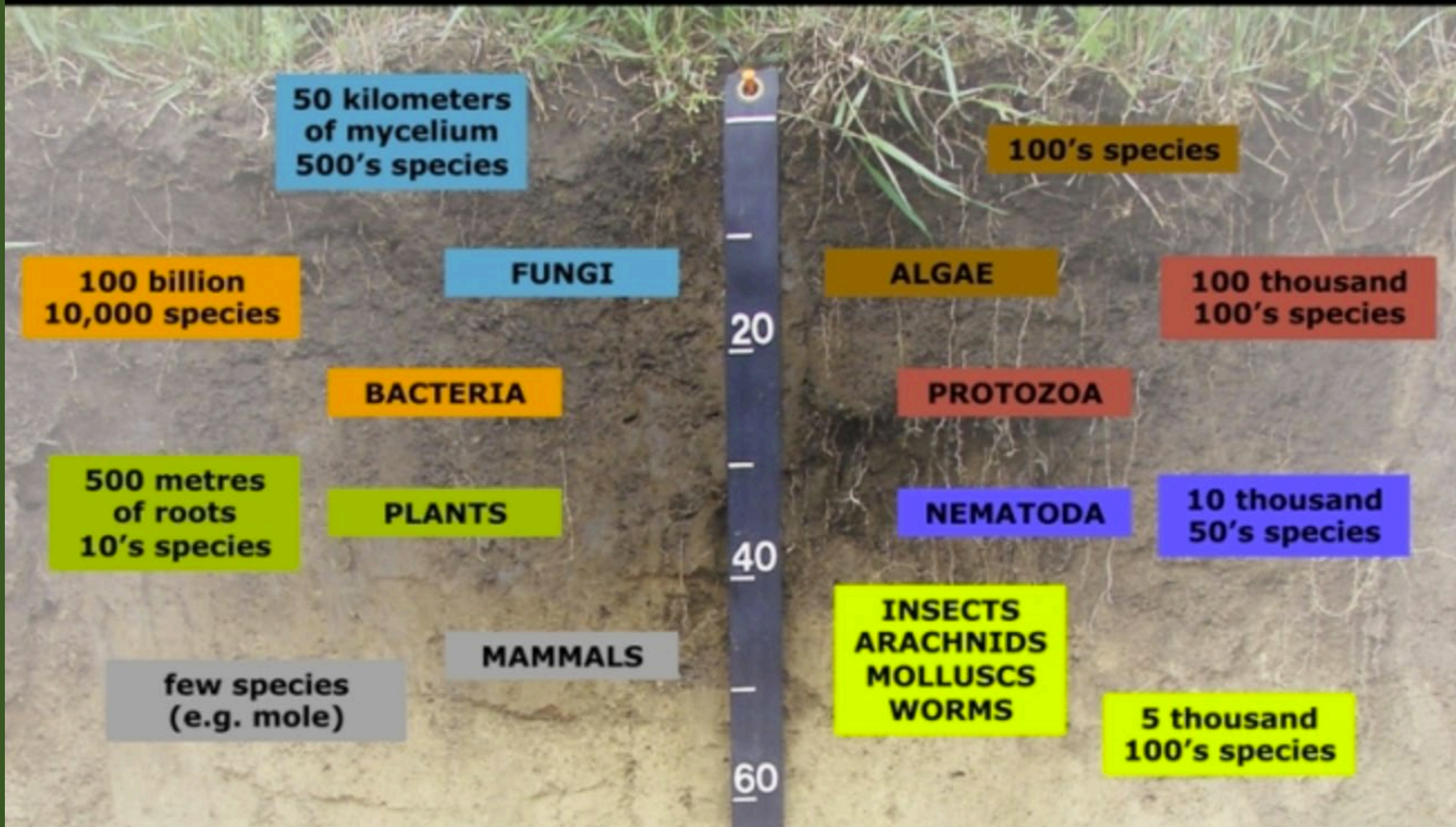








## SOIL BIODIVERSITY IN NUMBERS







## Examples of services facilitated through soil biodiversity

- Nutrient and carbon cycling
- Regulation of water movement
- Soil formation, structure and maintenance
- Regulation of pests
- Climate regulation





# Multispecies v's monoculture swards

- Reduce fertilizer N inputs
- Increase grass production
- Increase animal performance and accelerate slaughter date
- Reduce anthelmintic inputs
- Enhance biodiversity
- Reduce carbon footprint
- Enhance resilience



Plant respiration

Photosynthesis

Management  
activities

CO<sub>2</sub>

CO<sub>2</sub>

CO<sub>2</sub>

Plant biomass

Size of carbon  
store & how  
much carbon  
sequestration  
?

Leaf litter &  
deadwood

CO<sub>2</sub>

Decomposer  
respiration

Roots & soil organic matter





# Hedgerow capacity to sequester carbon:

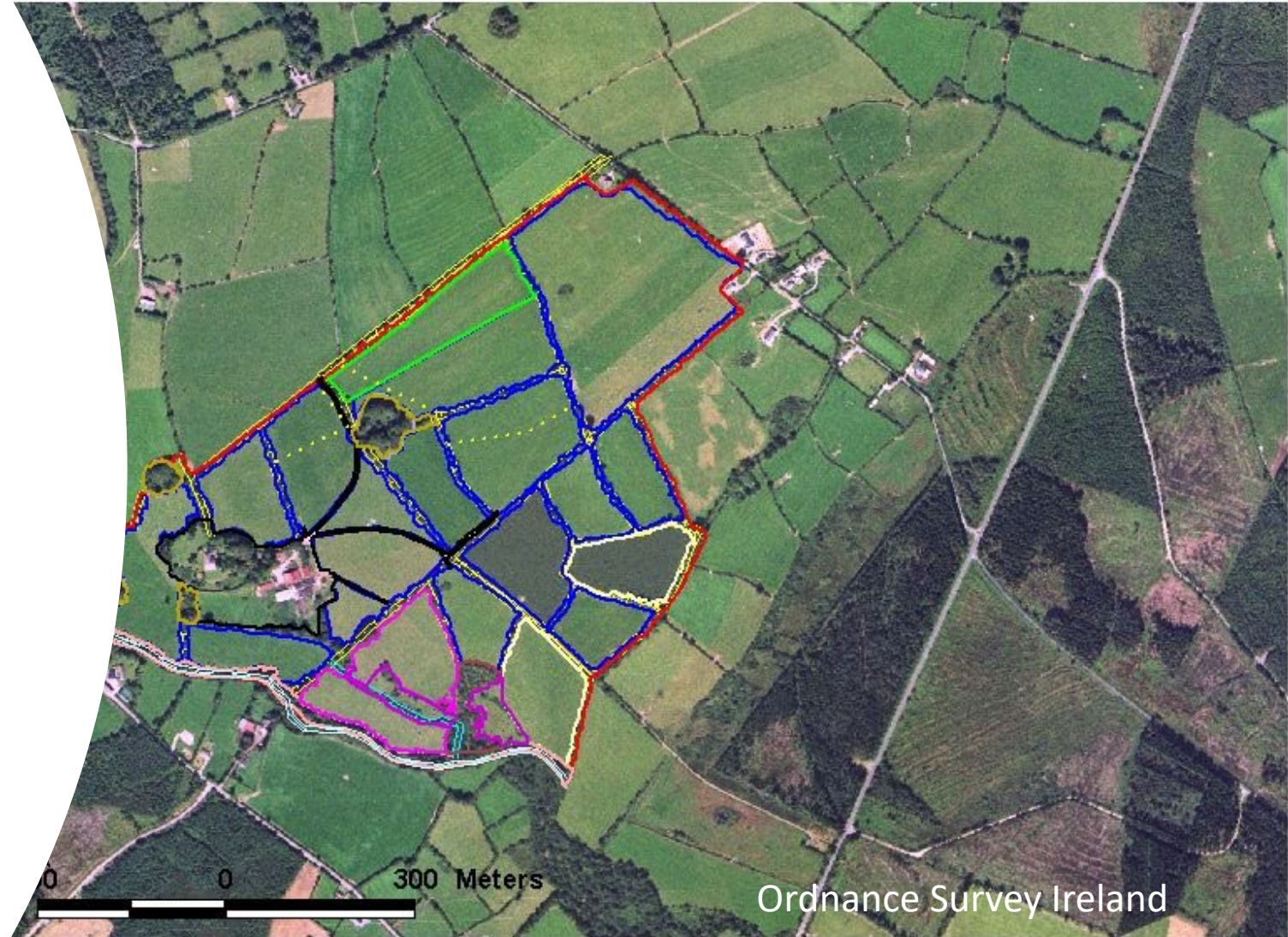
- 1 tonne Carbon  $\approx$  3.67 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent
- Carbon store
  - Above ground - between 32.2 and 40 t C/ha
  - Below ground – 38.2 t C/ha (Axe et al., 2017)
- Carbon sequestration
  - Hedgerow and non-forest woodland can potentially sequester 0.66-3.3 t CO<sub>2</sub>/ha/yr (Black et al., 2014).





## Farm Habitat Surveys

- **AgBiota** (EPA) – 50 pastoral farms (East and south-east)
- **Agri-Baseline** (DAFM) – 118 pastoral farms (Sligo-Leitrim, Offaly-Laois, N. Cork)
- Total land area = 6265 ha



- Removed hedges
- Open scrub and
- Improved grassland
- Woodland.shp
- Stubble.shp
- Built ground and
- Archeological features
- Scrub.shp
- Stream.shp
- River.shp
- Riparian vegetation
- Farm area.shp
- Maize.shp
- Intensive grassland
- Hedges.shp





# Semi-natural farm habitat area:

- Average farm area under semi-natural habitat area ~ 13% (Sheridan *et al.*, 2011, 2017)
- East Galway – semi-natural habitat area ~ 15% (Sullivan *et al.*, 2011)
- On more intensively managed farms (including tillage) ~ 10% (Larkin *et al.*, 2019)
- Compares favourably with some other countries:
  - Netherlands 2.1 -5% (Manhoudt and de Snoo, 2003)
  - France 2-12% (Vereijken, 1995)
  - Poland 1-4% (Vereijken, 1995)



# Structural condition of hedgerows:

Project	No. of farms	Area surveyed (ha)	Length of hedgerow (km)	Stockproof %	Escaped %	Relict %	Citation
AgBiota (EPA)	50	2577	231	49	31	20	Sheridan et al., 2011
Agri-Baseline (DAFM)	118	3688	338	38	49	13	Sheridan et al., 2017. Purvis et al., 2012



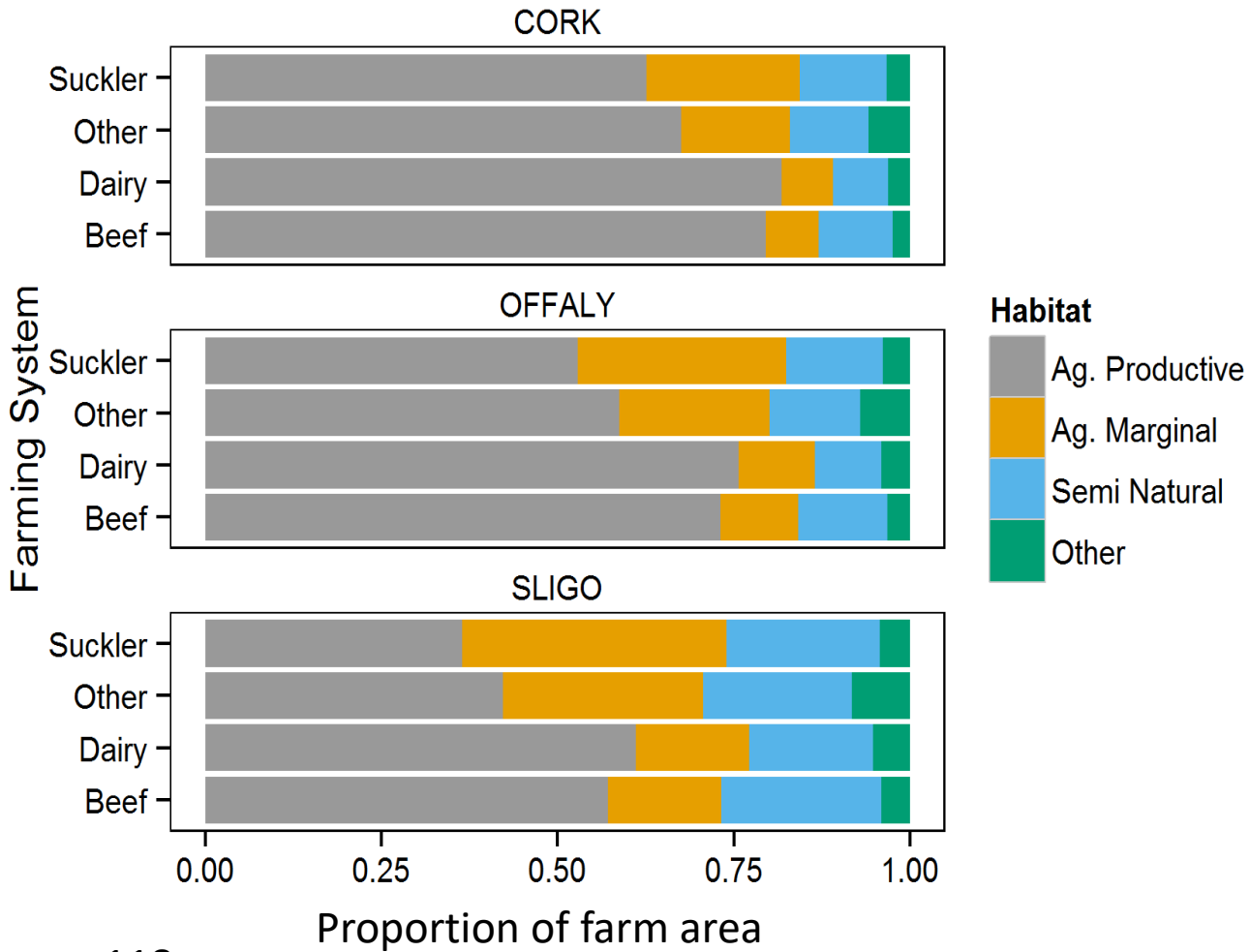
C. Keena



C. Keena



# Farmland habitat type



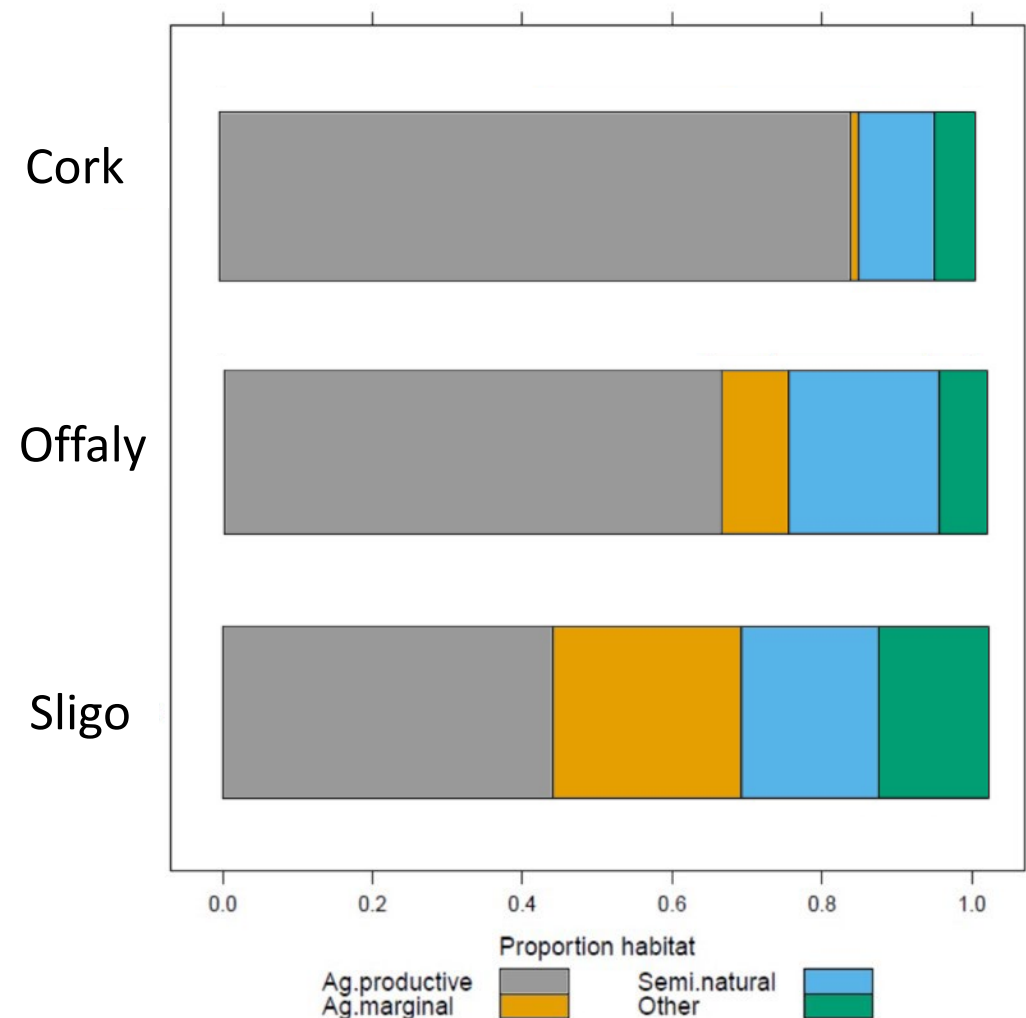
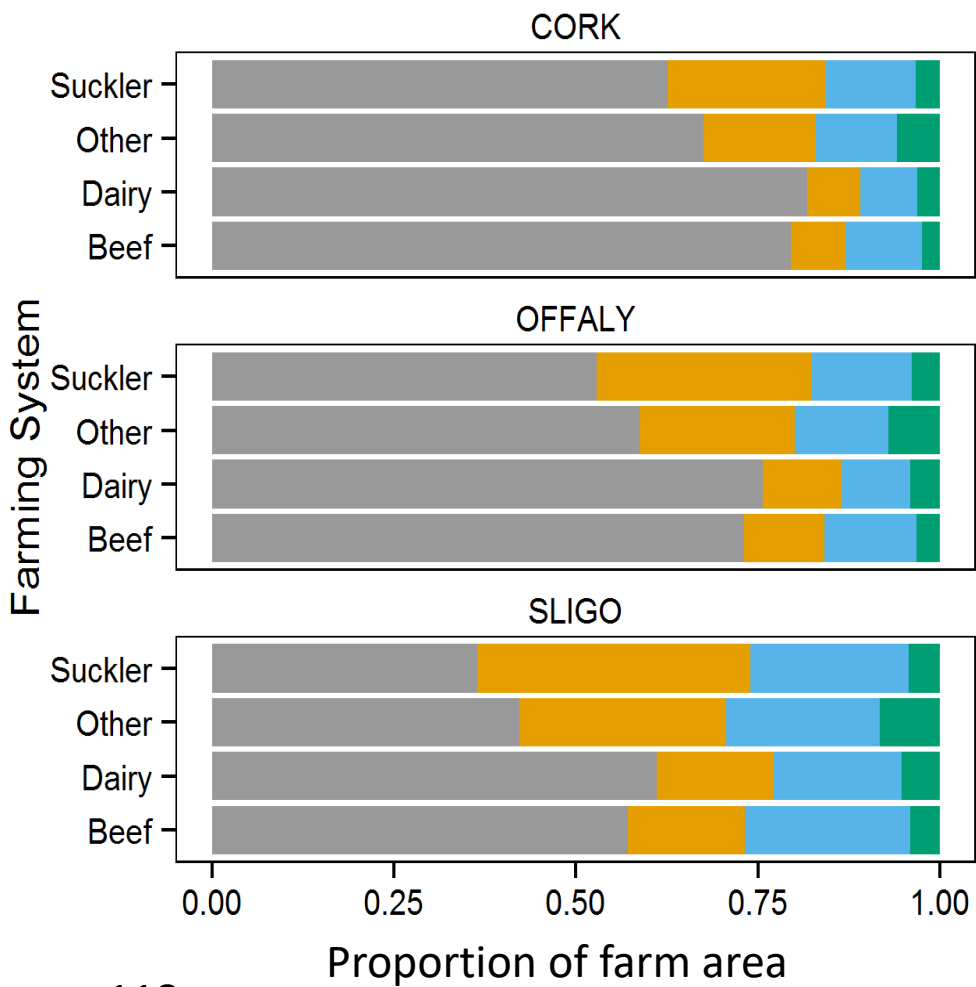
n = 118

Region  $p < 0.001$

System  $p = 0.002$

Sheridan et al. (2017)

# Farmland habitat type



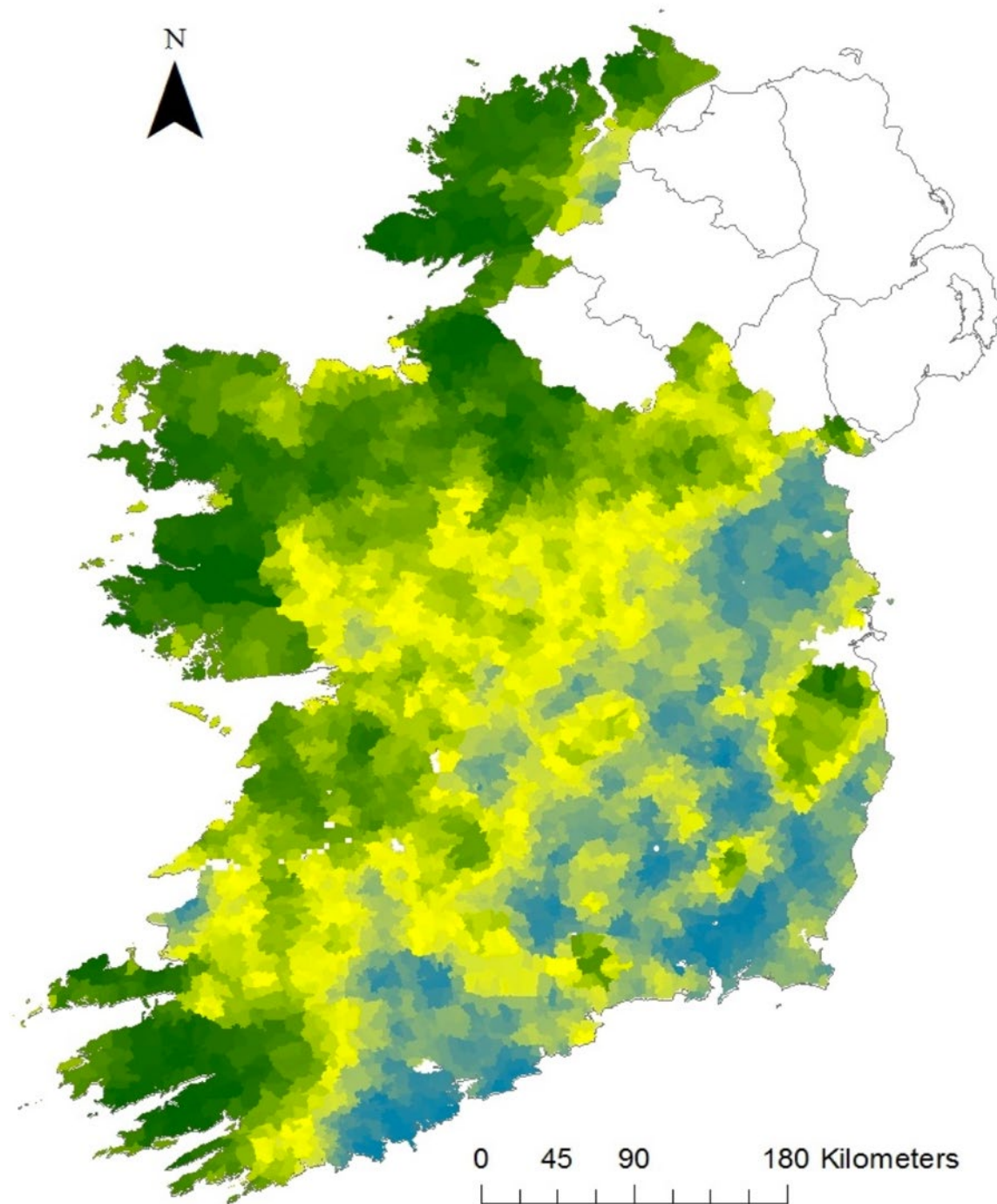
n = 118

Region  $p < 0.001$

System  $p = 0.002$

Sheridan et al. (2017)





## Predicted distribution of High Nature Value farmland in the Republic of Ireland

Matin, S., Sullivan, C.A., O' hUallachain, D.,  
Meredith, D., Moran, J., Finn, J.A., Green, S  
(2016) *Journal of Maps* Vol 12.

- Predicted location of HNV largely coincides with the location of drystock systems
- Financially vulnerable



# Take home messages:

- Agriculture – range of systems and practices
- Significant proportion of semi-natural habitat
- Focus on **Retention, Enhancement** and **Scale**
- Greater emphasis on the positive contributions biodiversity can make through the delivery of ecosystem services
- Appropriately recognise and reward biodiversity as an output from agriculture
- Singular focus on one problem e.g. GHG's could potentially exacerbate another e.g. biodiversity

