

Insect Decline: The causes and the role of agriculture in mitigation

40 years of insect monitoring on farmland: winners and losers in the cereal ecosystem

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Game & Wildlife Conservation Trust

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My co-authors a.k.a. the people doing the work



Picture of Nicholas Aebischer ©Hugh Nutt



Q1 Why count insects?

Q2 Why count insects in cereal crops?

Q3 Why count insects in cereal crops in Sussex?

AI What we found

Q1 Answer: Grey partridge conservation

UK decline = 90% (1967-2008)

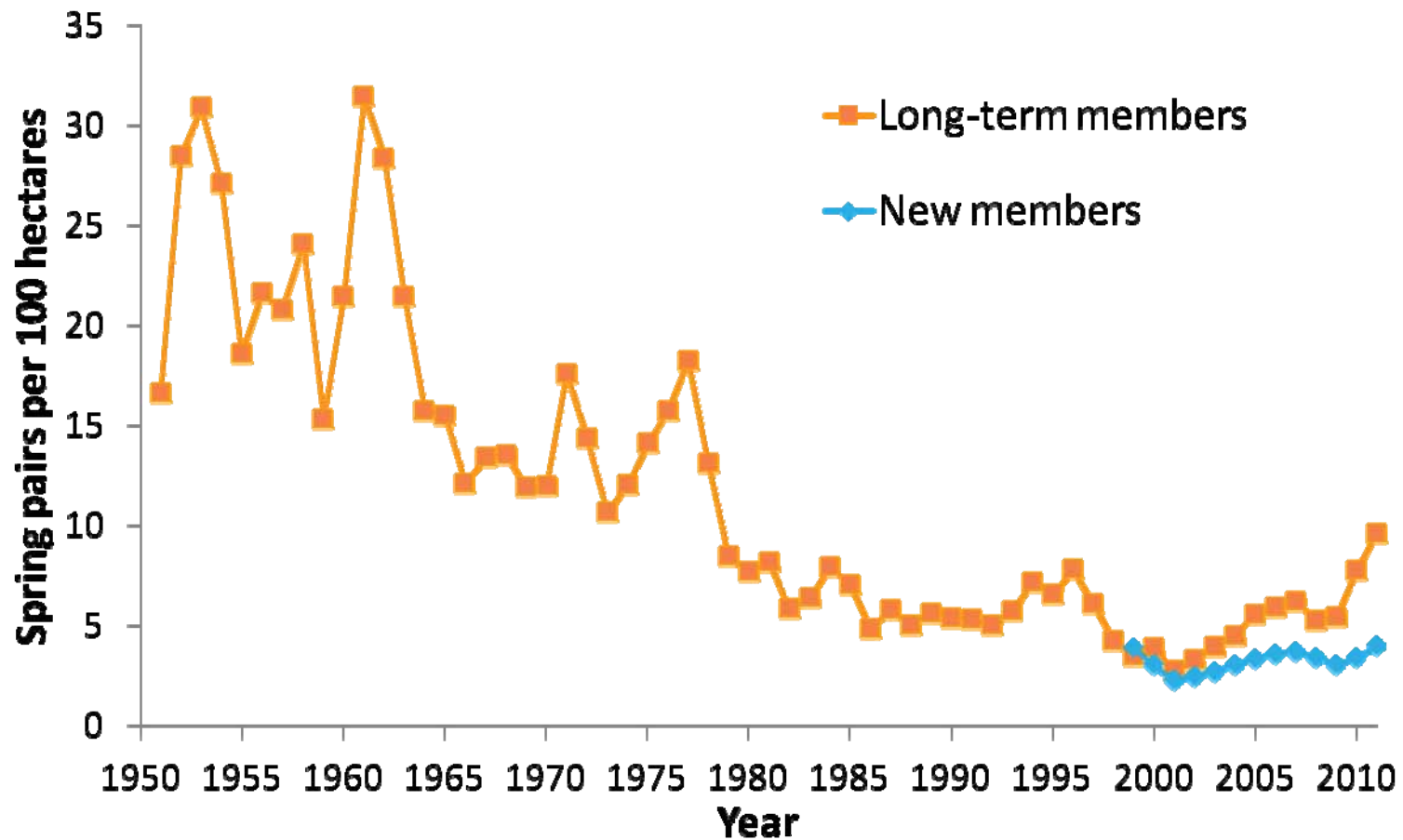
BAP species

Red list (BoCC)

SPEC3 (Europe)

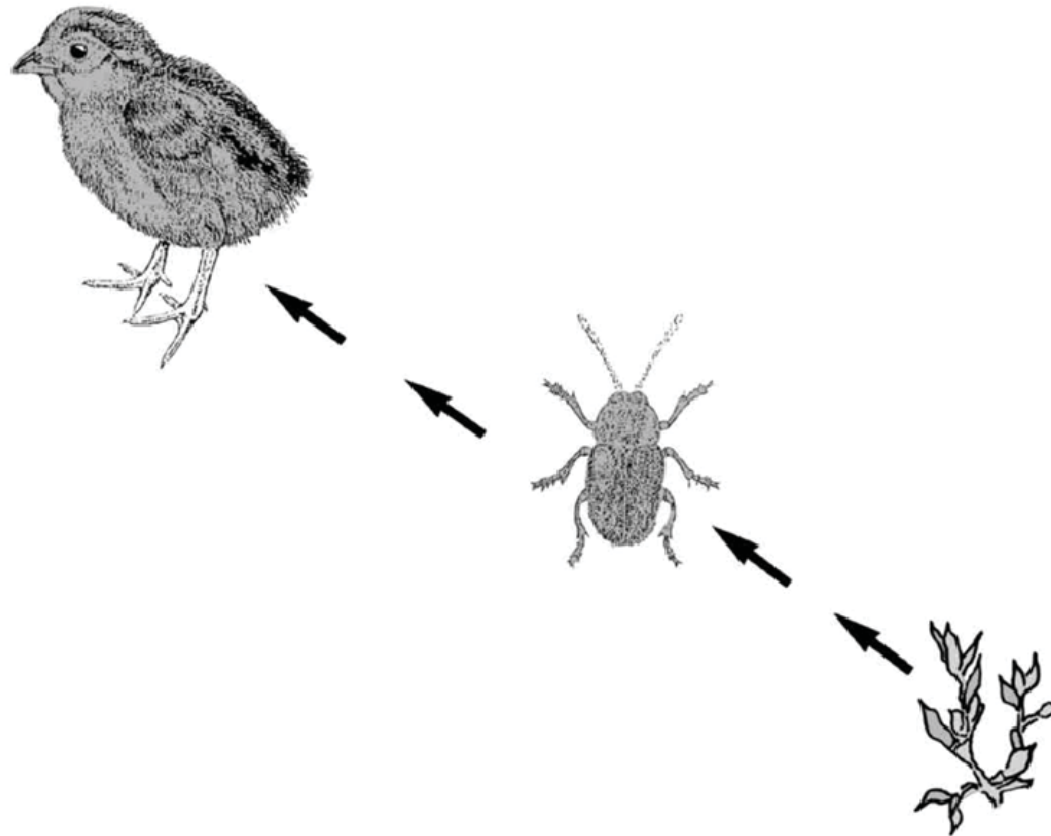


PCS: spring pair densities



Insect abundance... the key to partridge chick survival

Pesticides break the vital food chain



Grey partridge chick diet

First week

- 95% insects

First & second week

- 80% insects

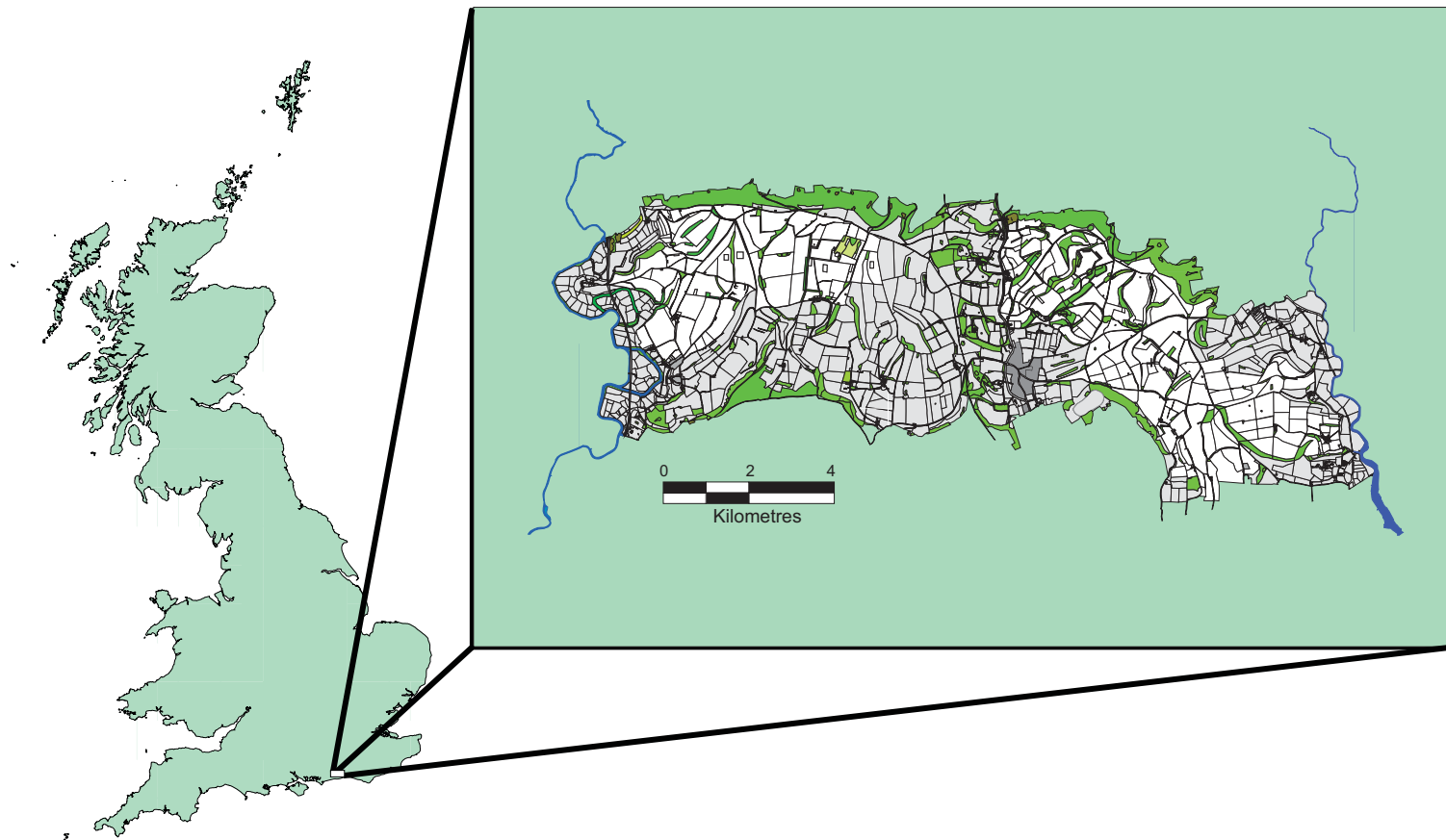


Q2 – This is where partridge chicks are taken to feed

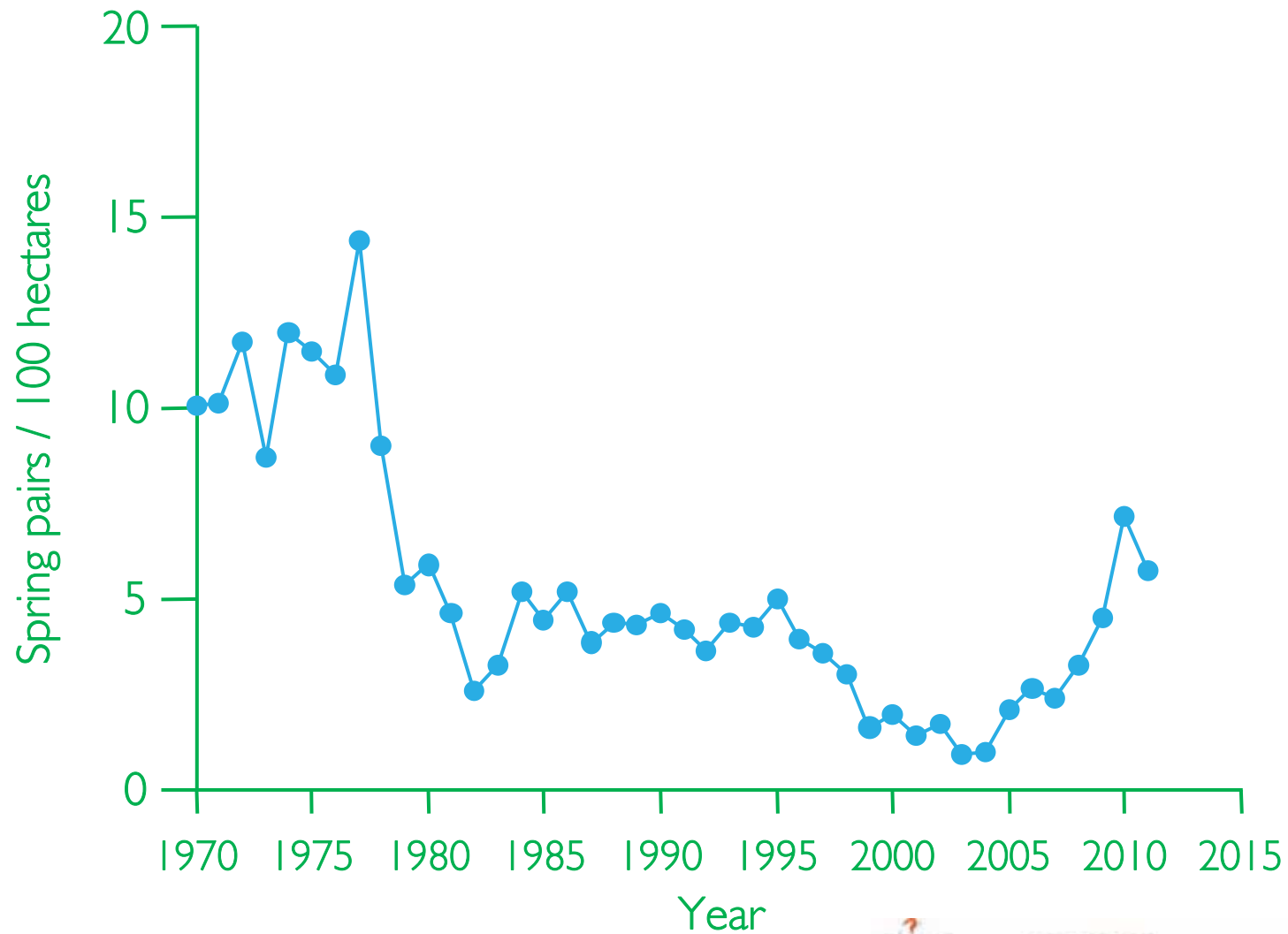


Q3 – this is where we study chick survival

The Sussex study: 1970 to present



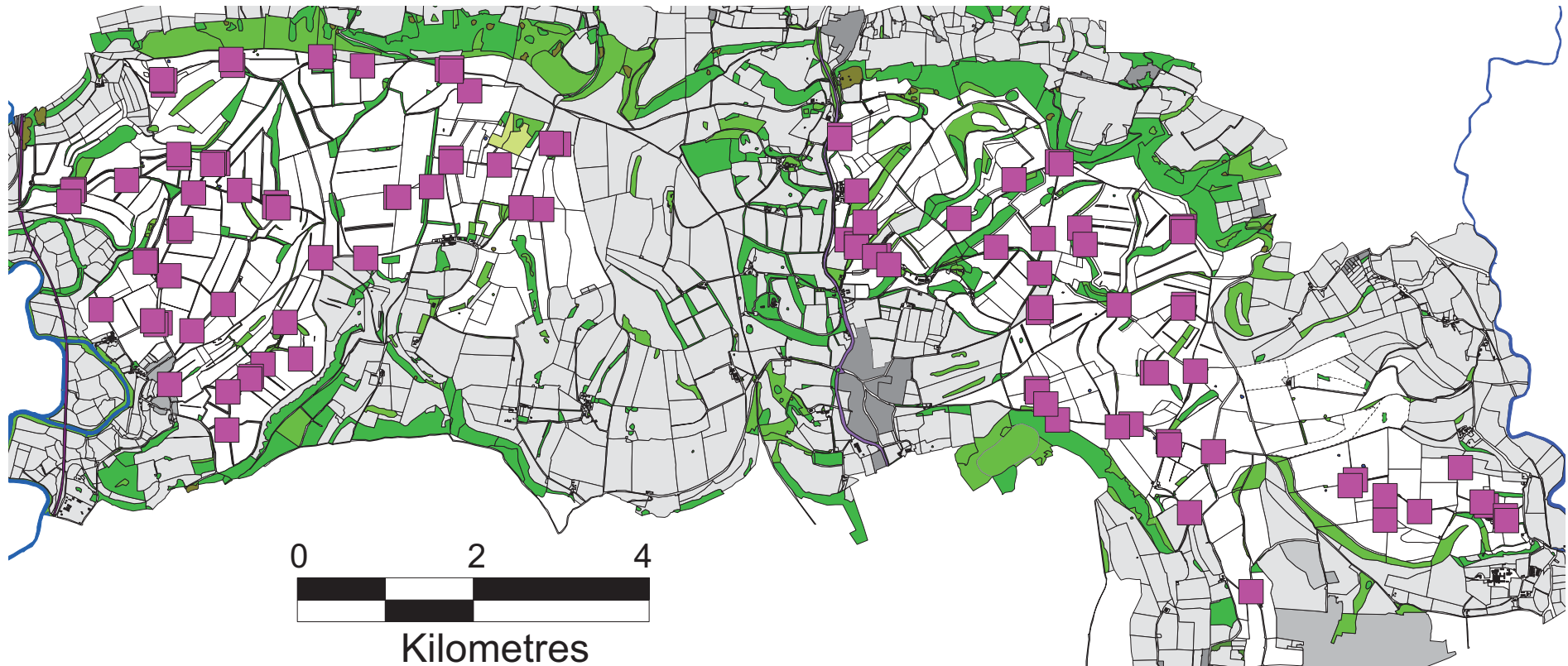
Sussex: Grey Partridge breeding density



Sussex: sampling invertebrates

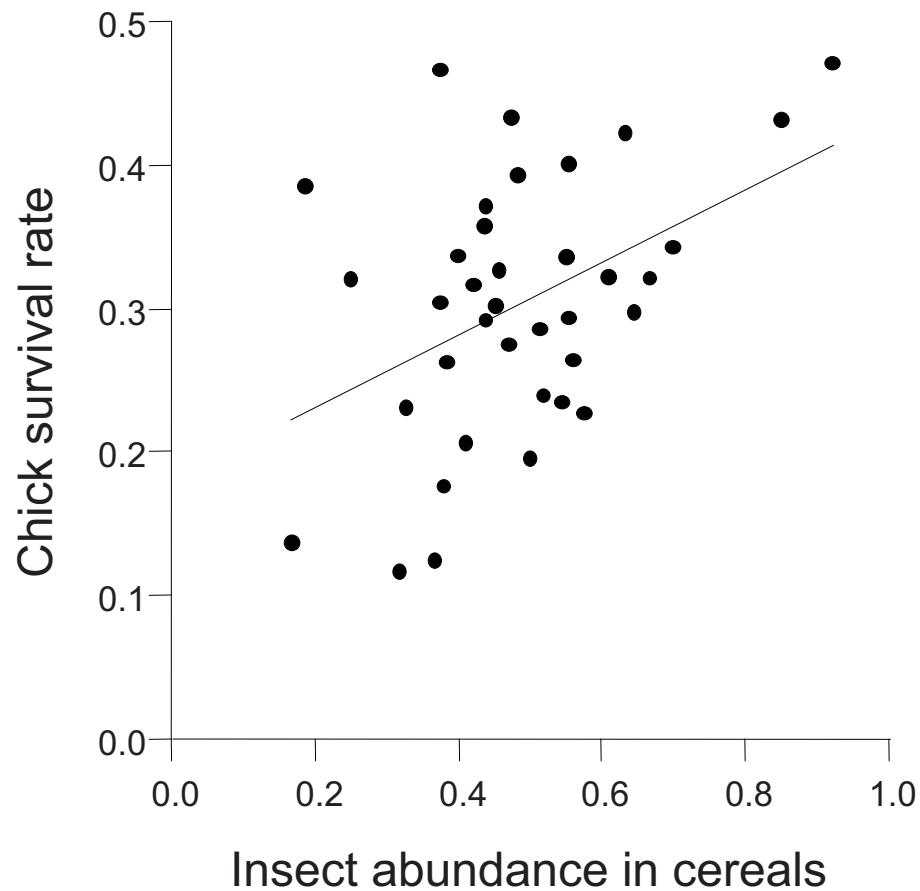


Sussex: insect sampling sites 2011



- **At least 100 sites per year**
- **Cereal fields**
- **Identified to mainly family level**

Grey Partridge Chick Survival & Insects (each point = 1 year)

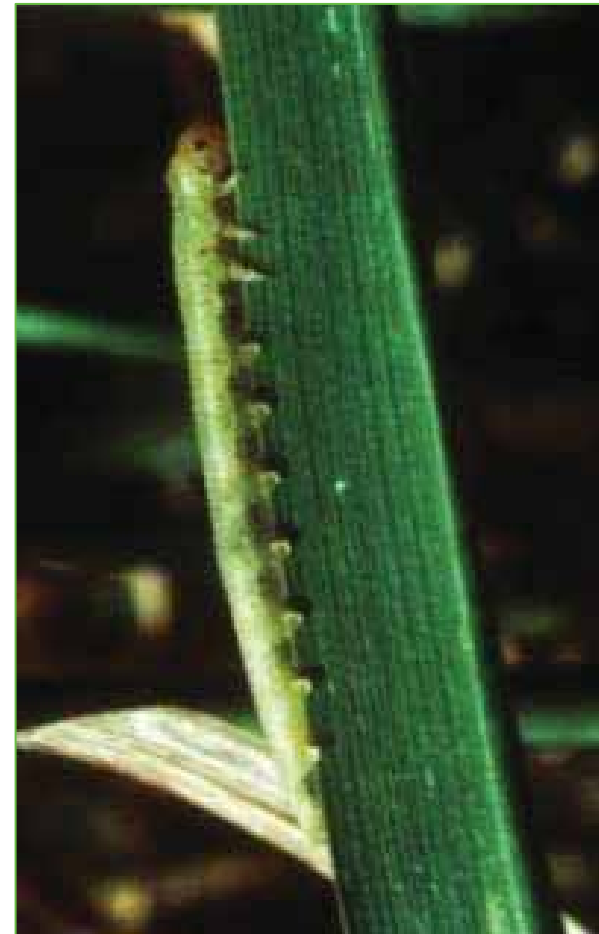


Cereal invertebrates in June

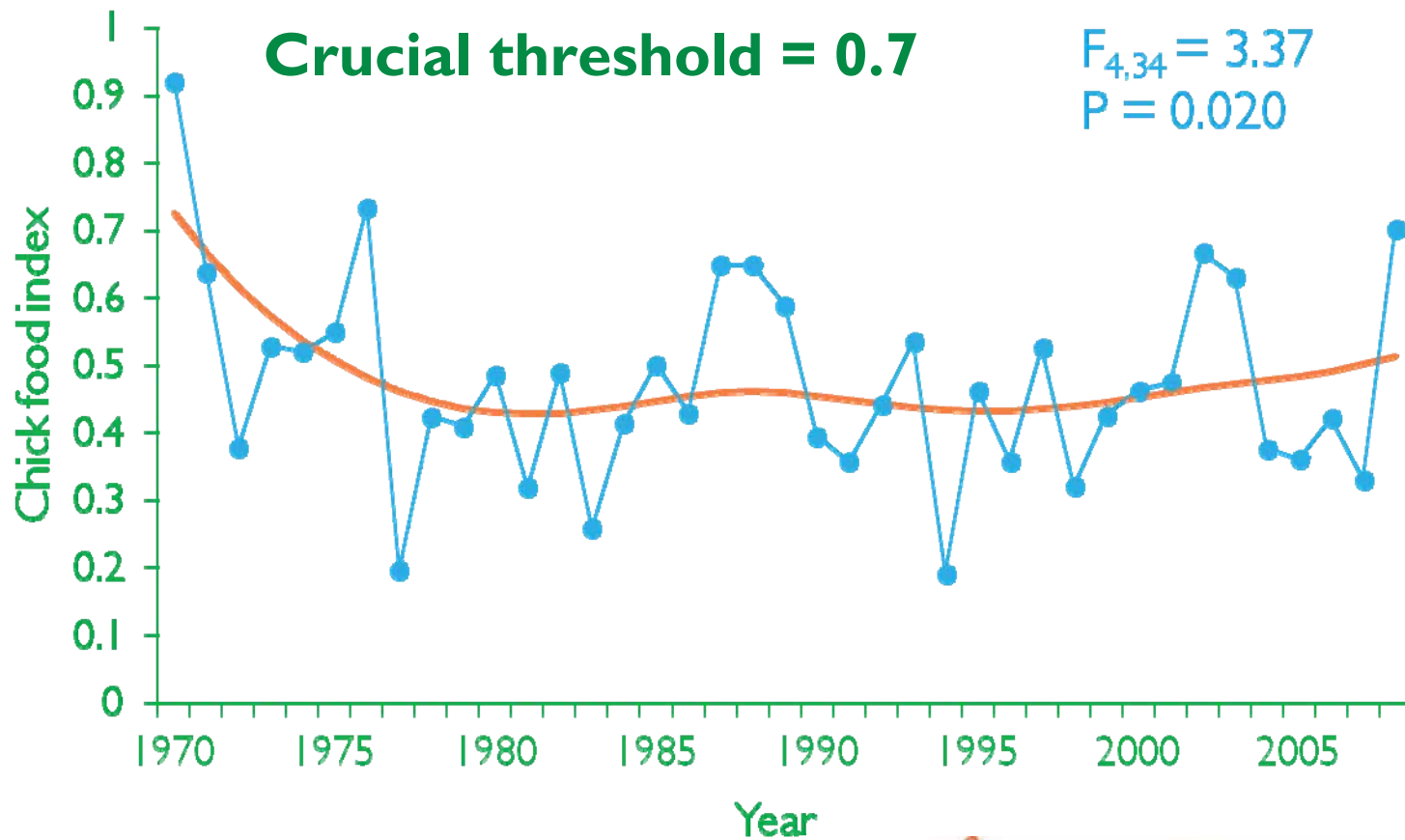
Invertebrate food items for chicks of farmland birds

For each cereal field:

- **Spiders and harvestman (Araneae & Opiliones)**
- **Ground & click beetles (Carabidae & Elateridae)**
- **Leaf beetles and weevils (Chryomelidae & Curculionidae)**
- **Sawflies, butterflies and moths (Symphyta & Lepidoptera)**
- **Bugs and hoppers (Non-aphid Hemiptera)**
- **Aphids (Aphididae)**



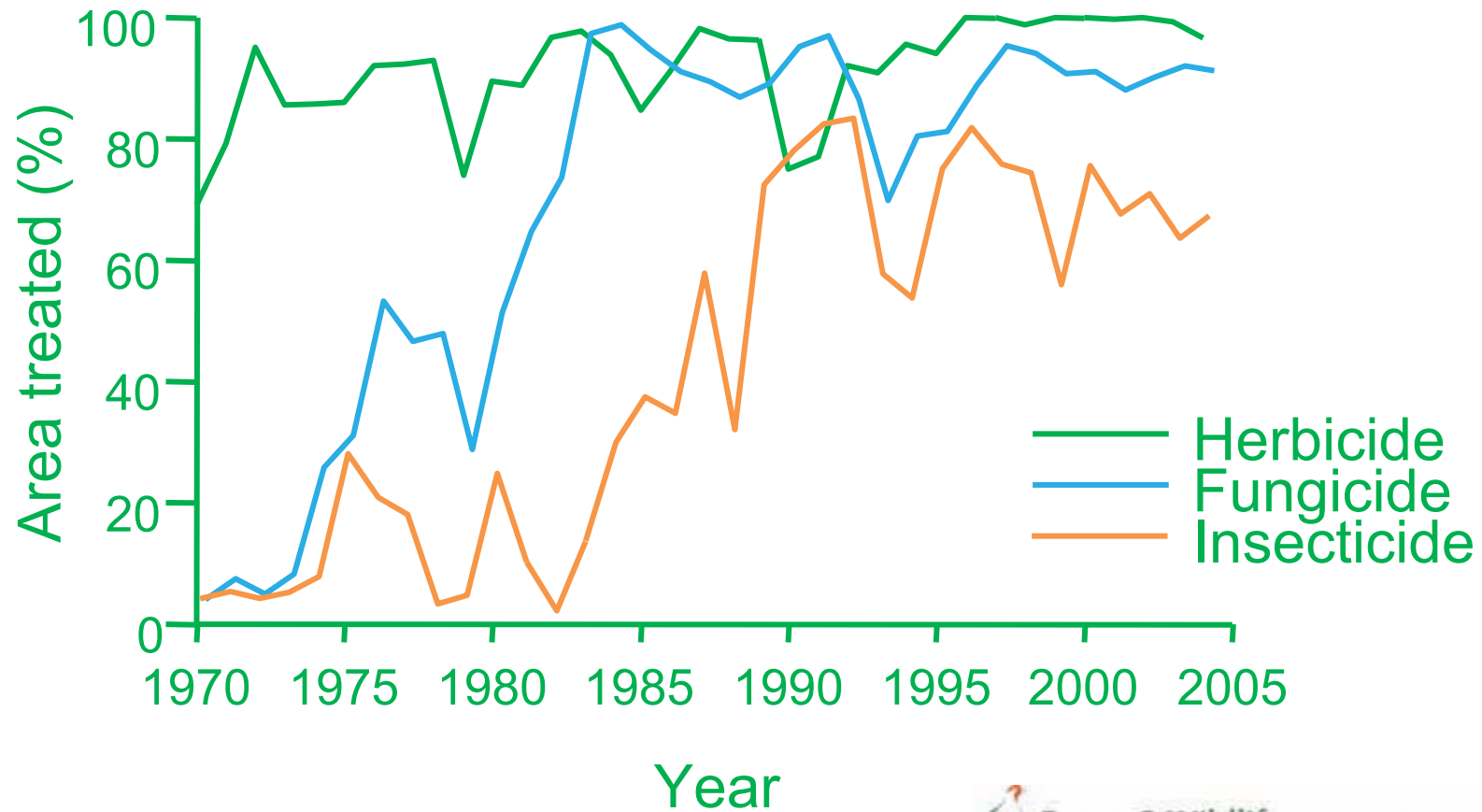
Sussex: Grey Partridge chick food index



Management of individual fields: we also record.....

- **Crop**
- **Other land use e.g. set-aside, agri-environment schemes**
- **Fertiliser use**
- **Non-cropped habitats**
- **Pesticide use**

Trends in pesticide use, Sussex

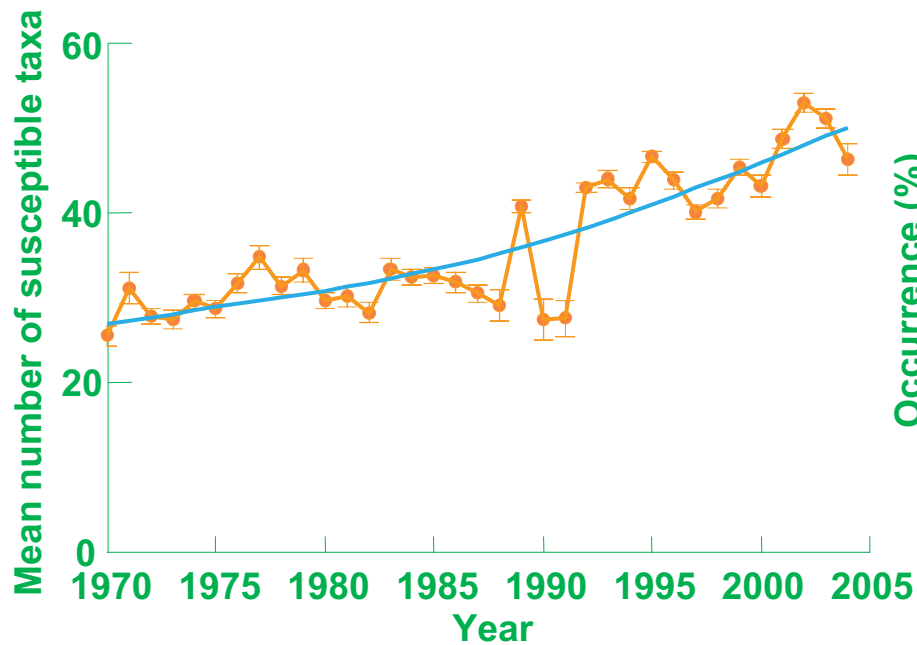


Sussex: Flora trends: we also measure the weeds!

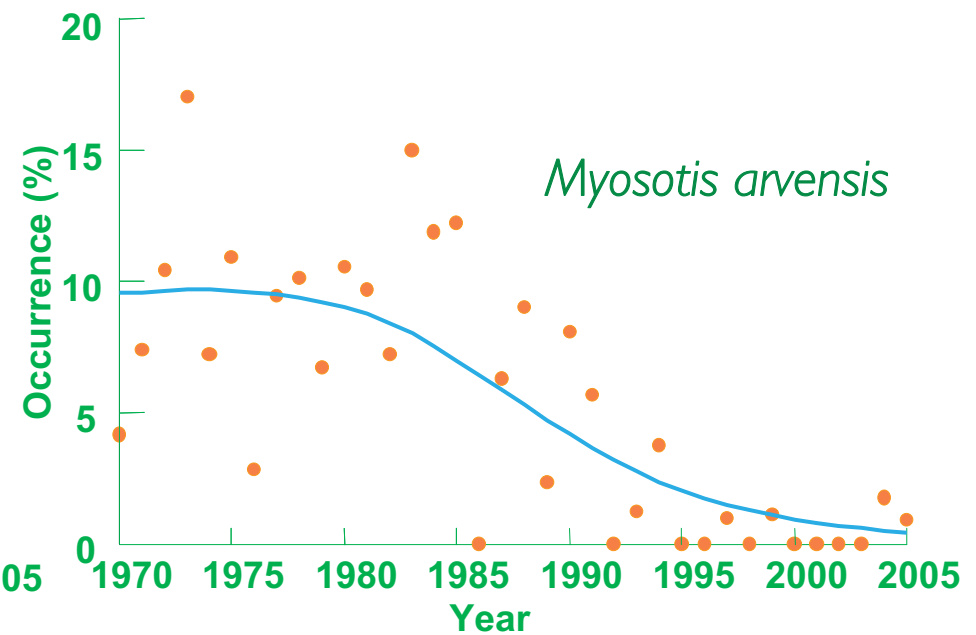
- **No trend in overall abundance of dicotyledons, although monocotyledons decreased by 13% relative to the early 1970s**
- **Of 66 flora taxa monitored, 18 increased, 38 varied (humped trends - increases/decreases) and 10 showed no trend**
- **Annuals increased until the early 1980s, before declining as herbicide regimes increased in efficacy**

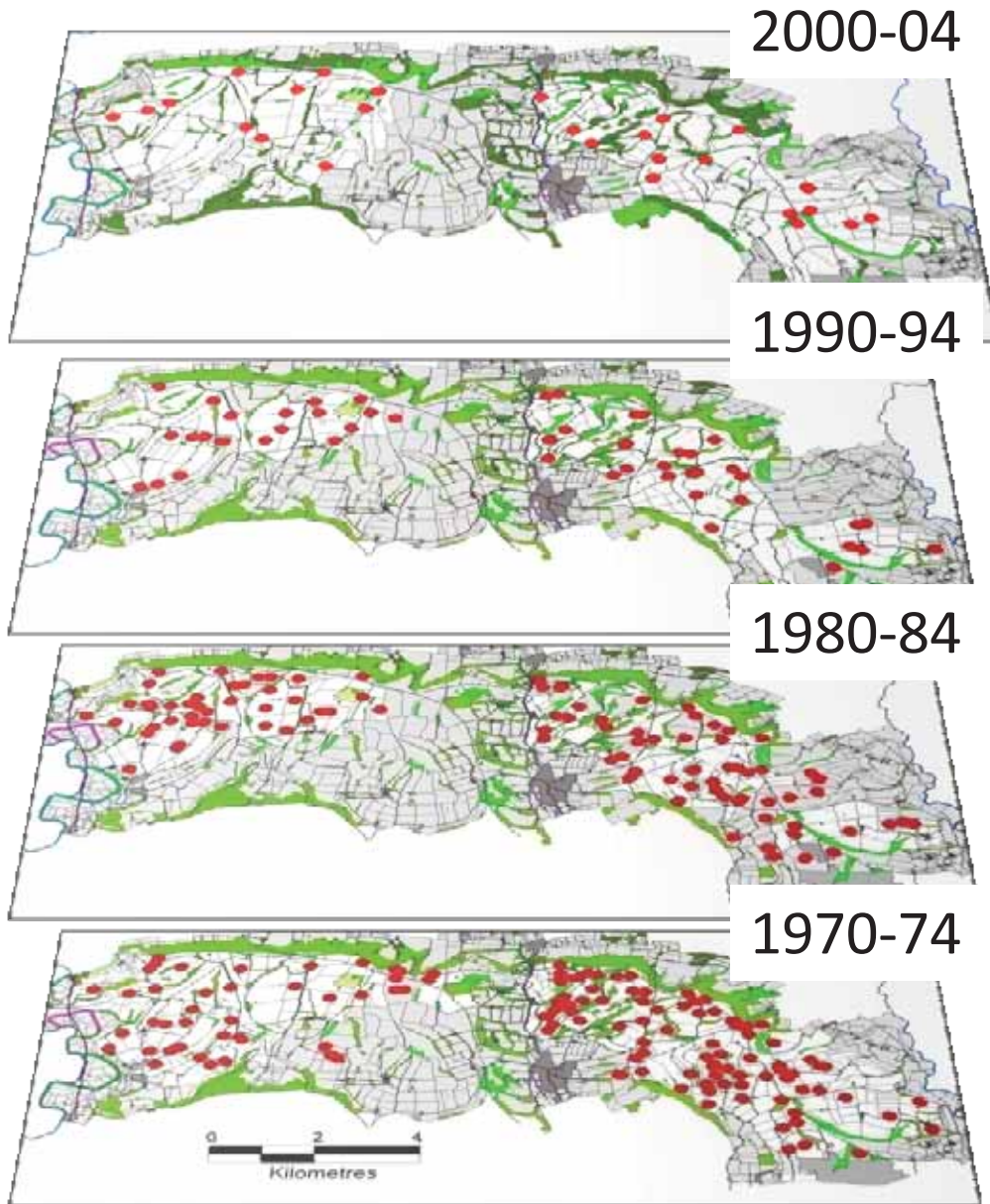
Sussex: Flora trends & herbicide efficacy

Herbicide efficacy: annual dicots

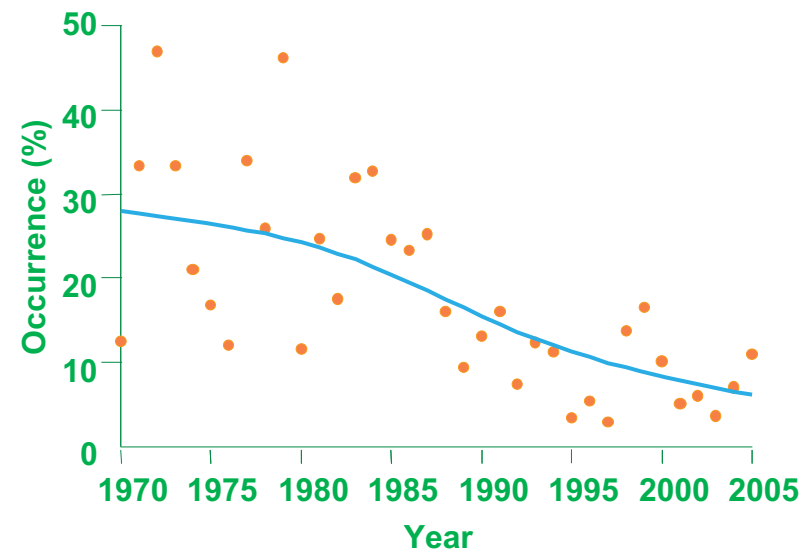


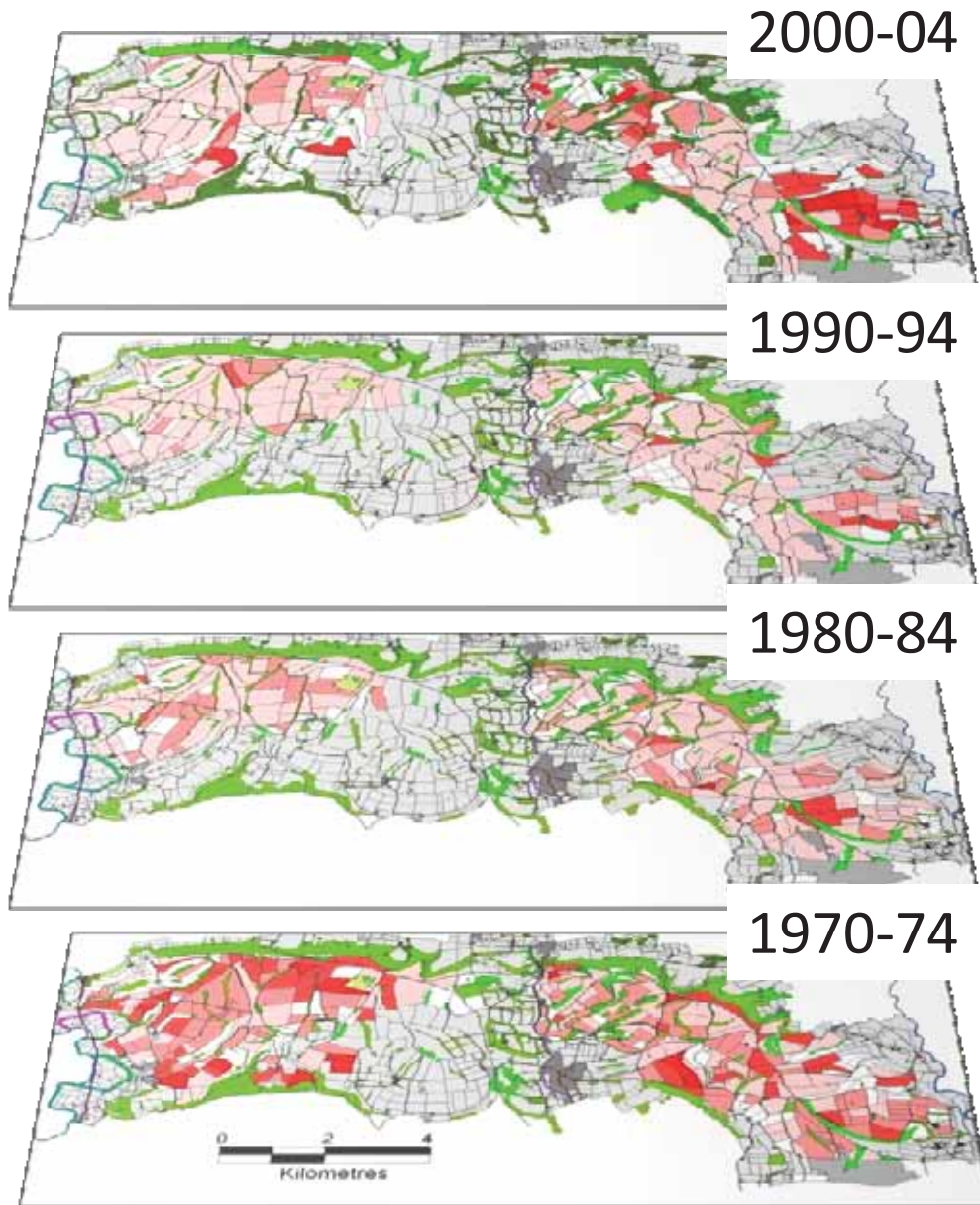
Annual dicot occurrence





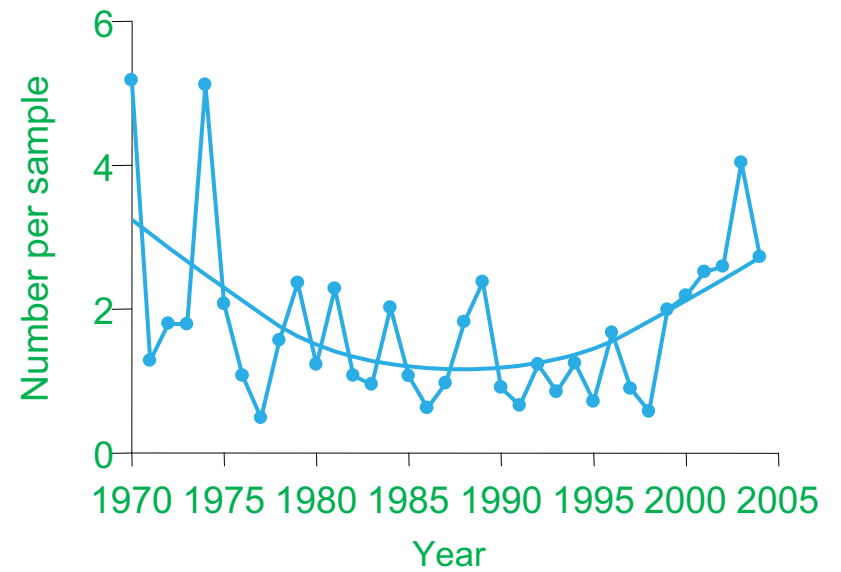
Chickweed (*Stellaria media*)



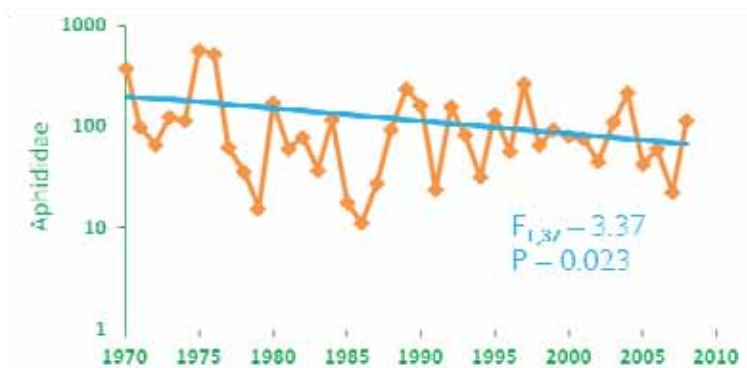
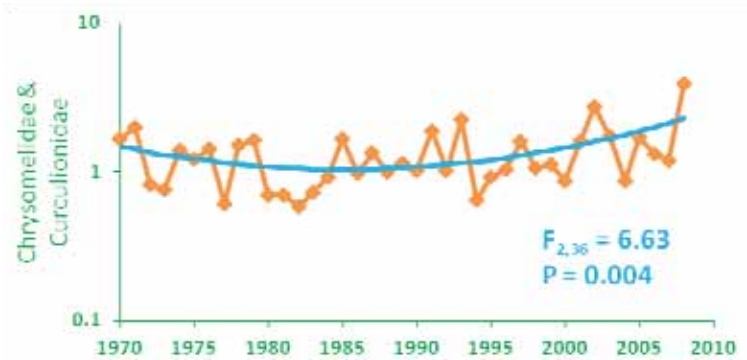
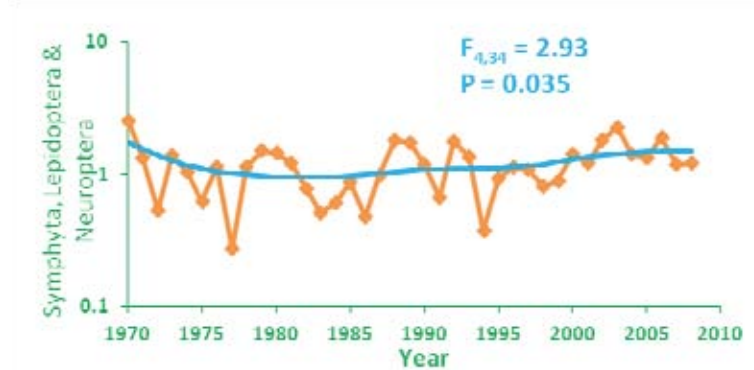
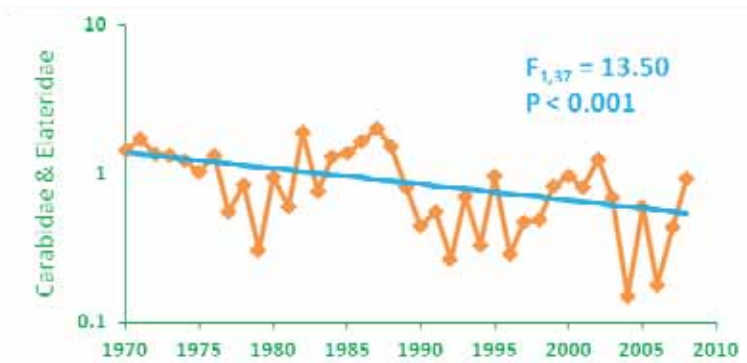
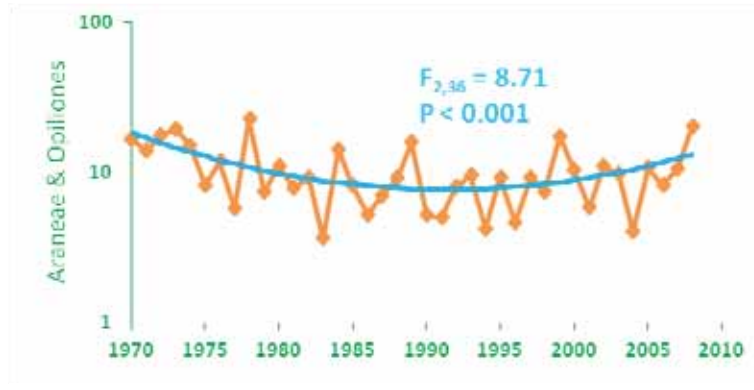


Caterpillars

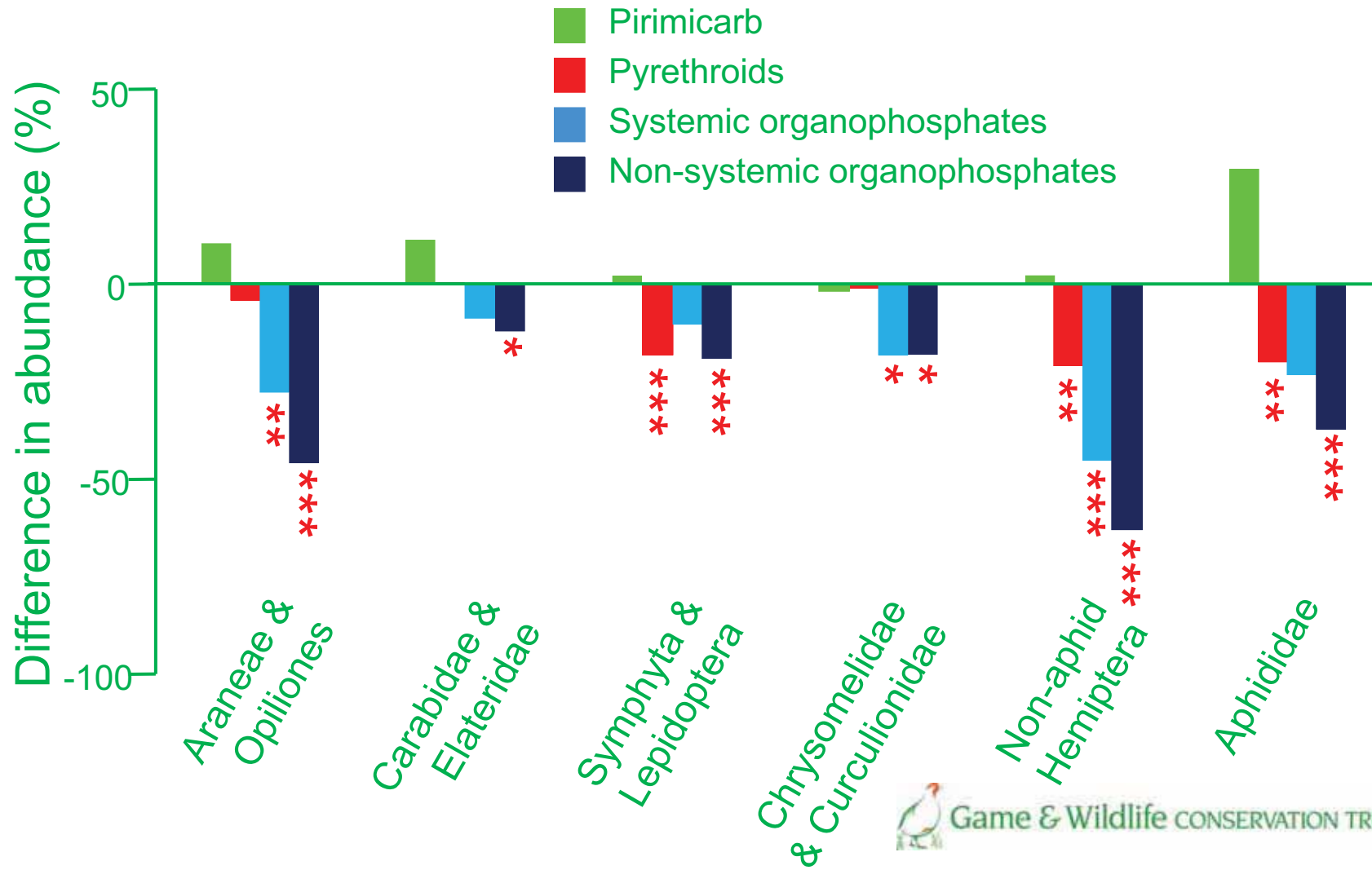
(Symphyta & Lepidoptera)



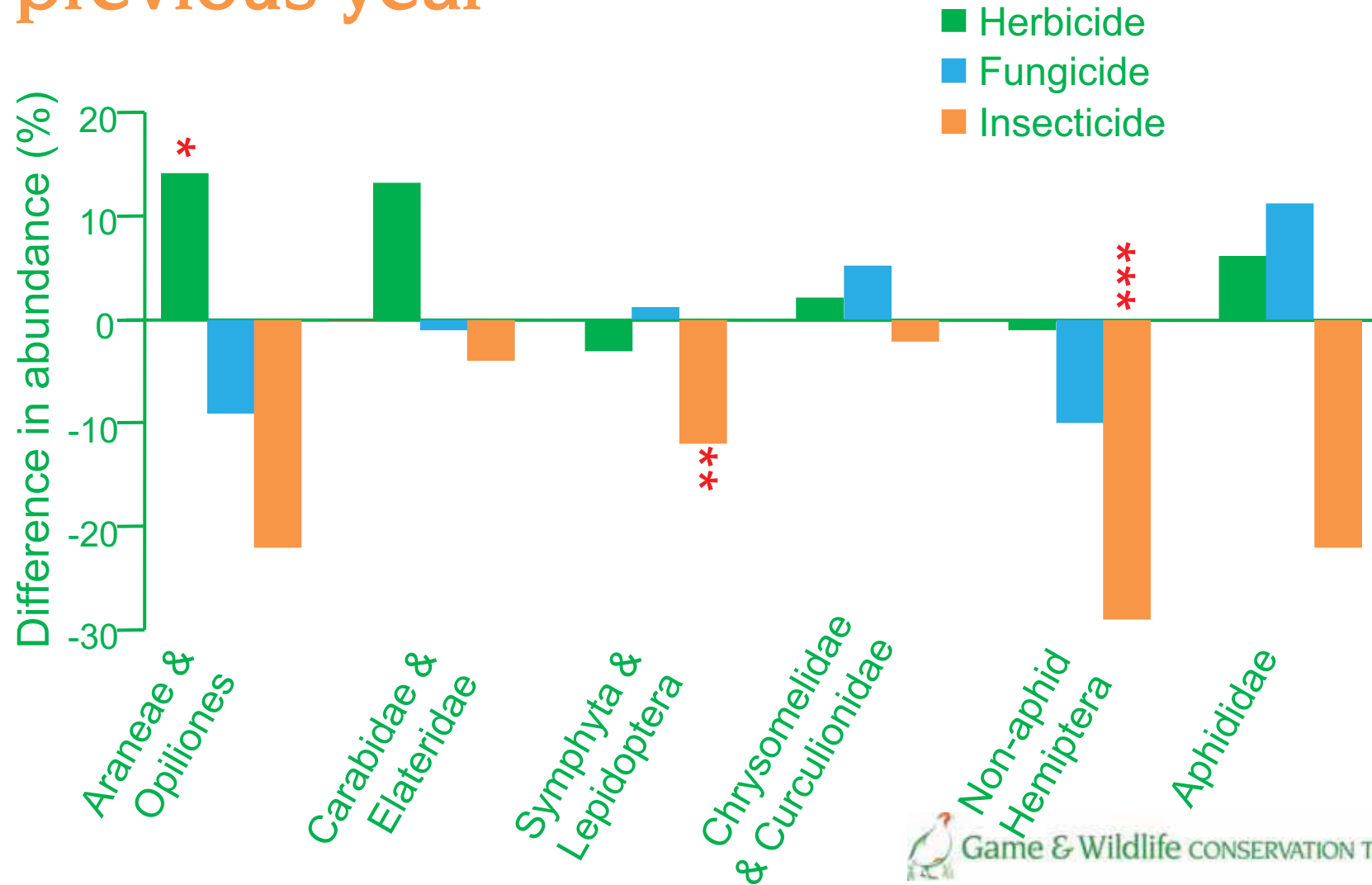
Sussex: Trends in bird food

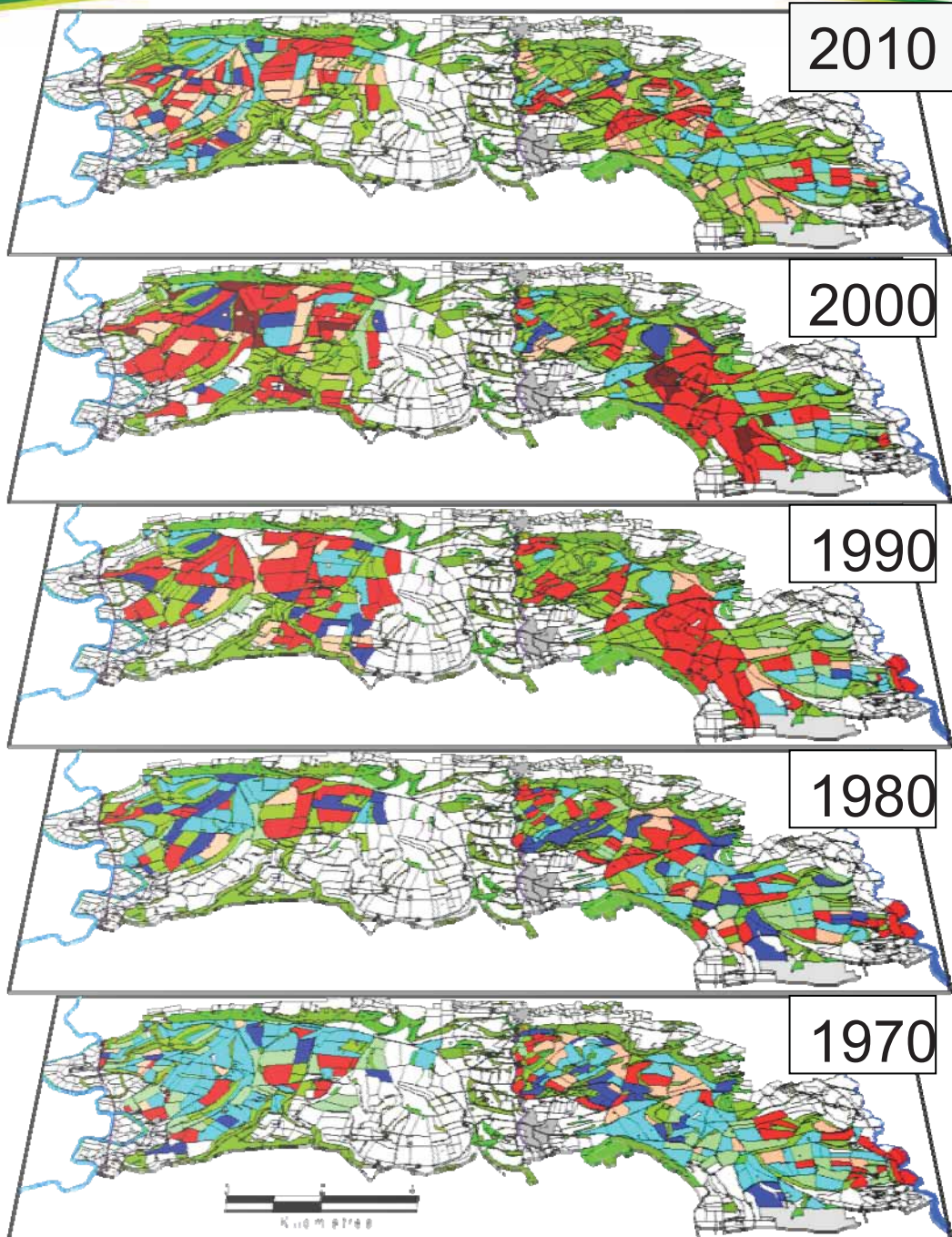


Invertebrates v. insecticide type



Invertebrates v. pesticide use in previous year





Management change

Addition of Set Aside then loss

ESA-Blocks of grass

Patchwork to block cropping

Loss of undersowing

Increase in field size

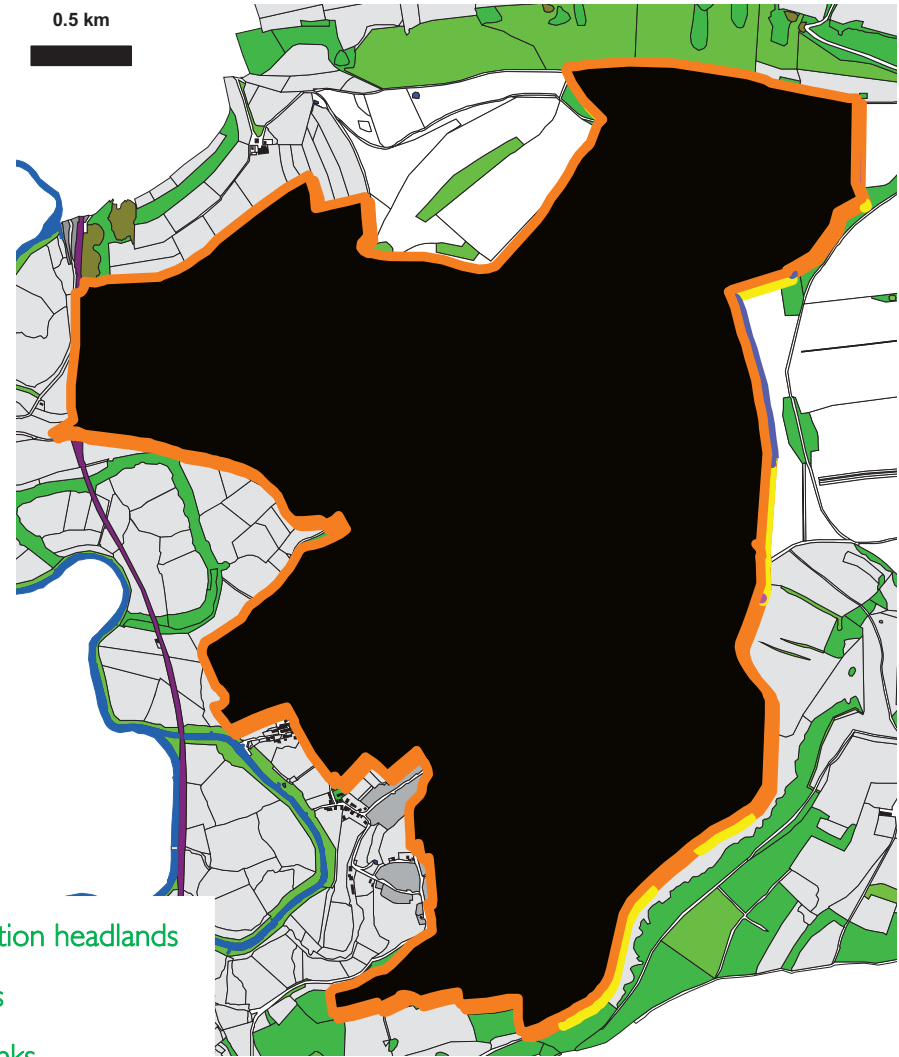
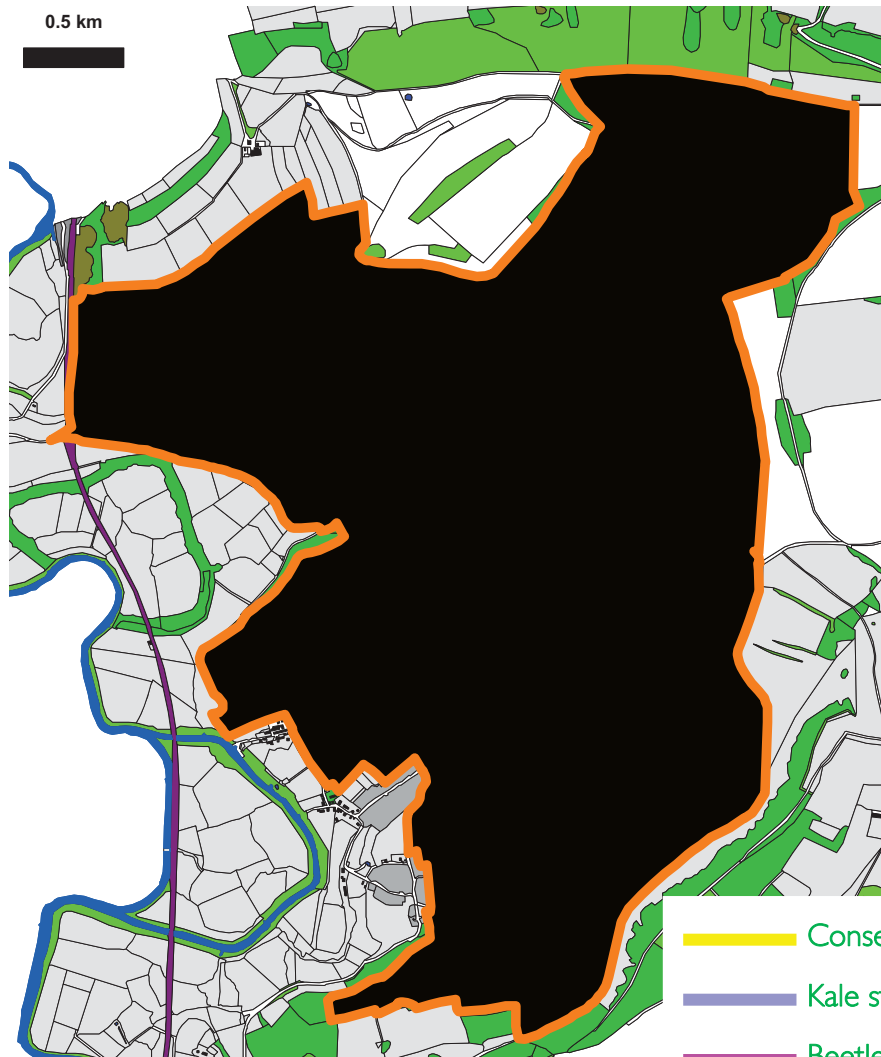
Spring barley to winter wheat

Sussex: Farming & mitigation



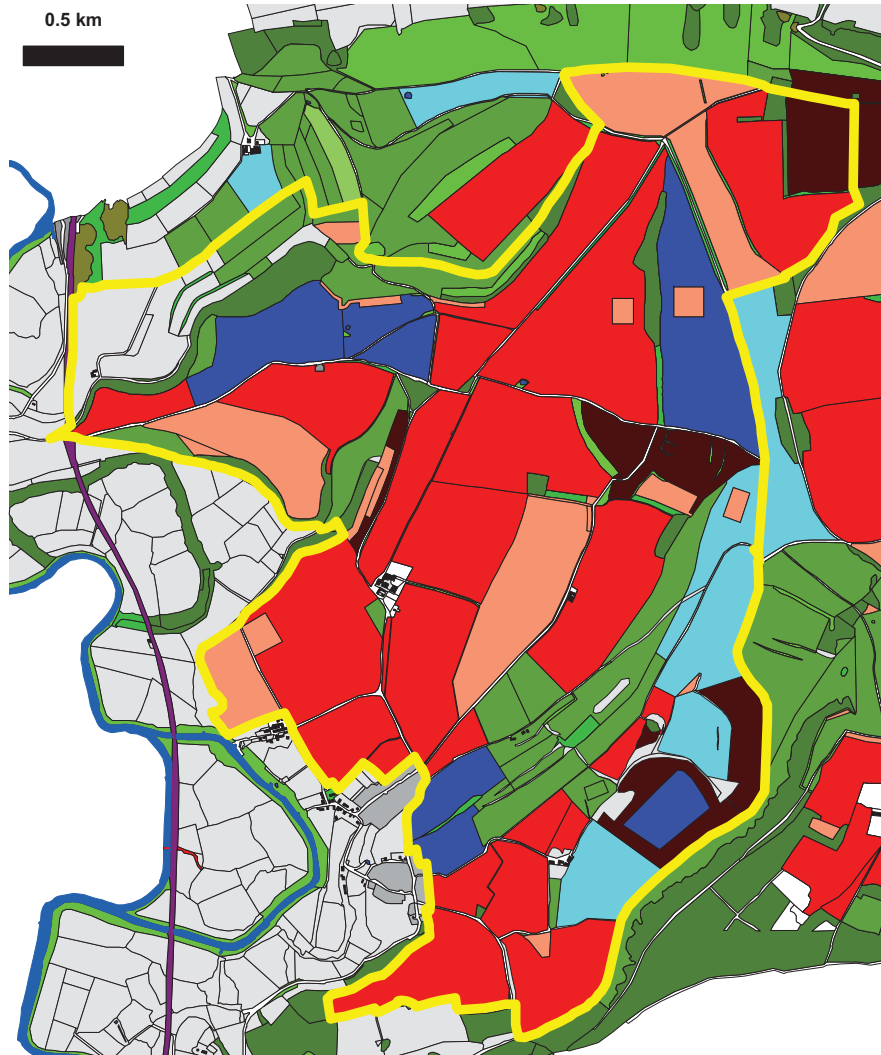
2003 – pre management

2010

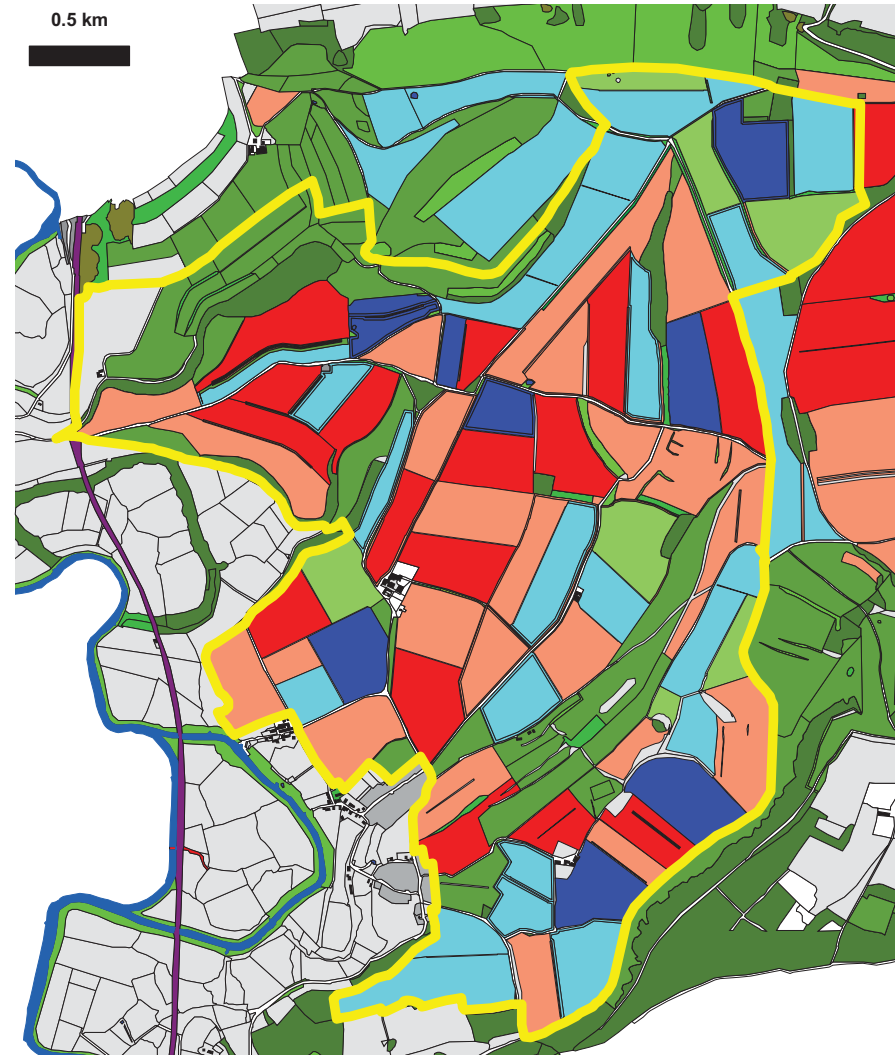


- Conservation headlands
- Kale strips
- Beetle banks

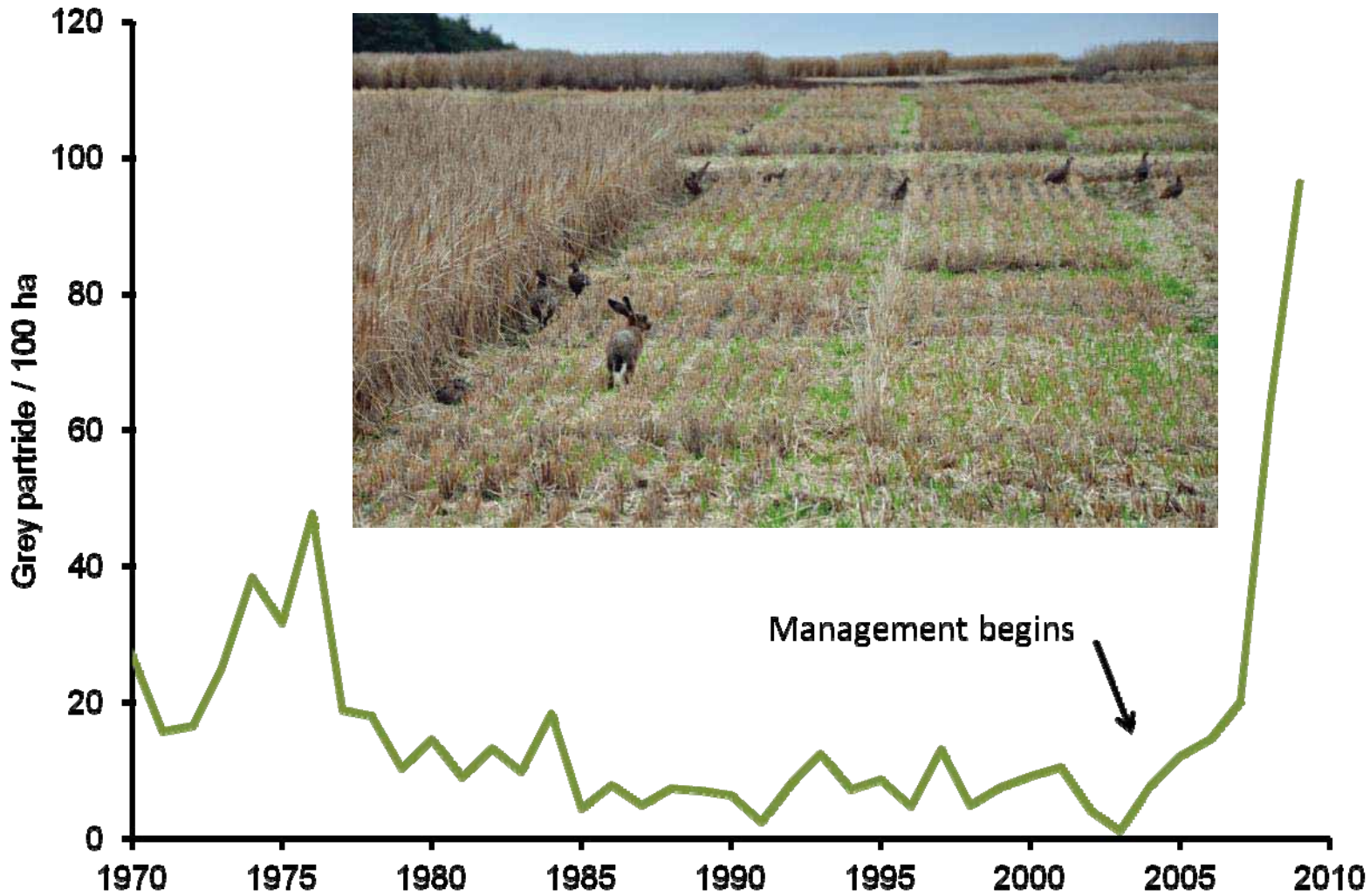
2003 – pre management



2010



Grey partridges - Sussex downs





www.gwct.org.uk/sussex

Thank you for your attention