

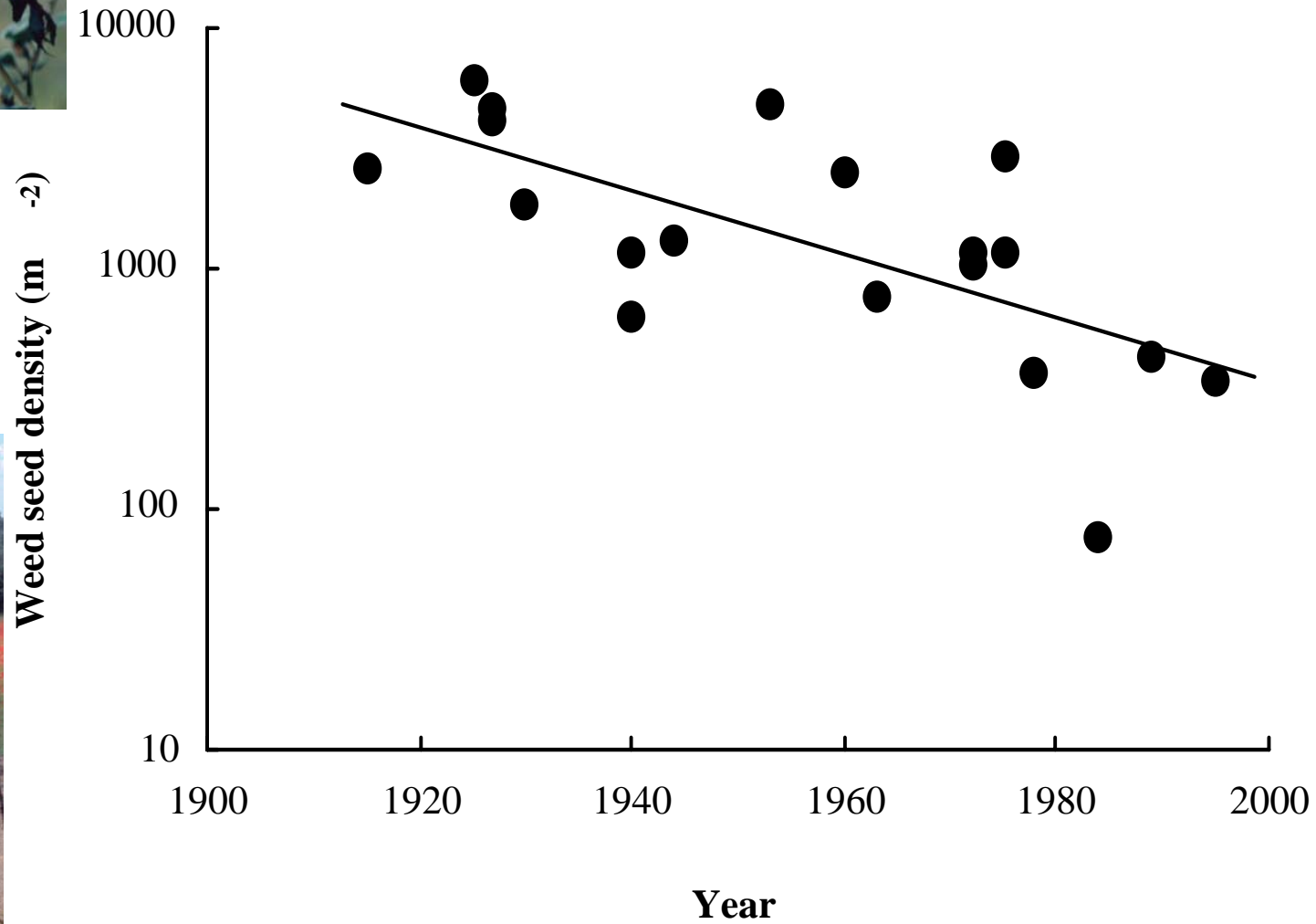
Evaluating the options of  
combining economically, socially  
and ecologically sustainable  
agriculture.



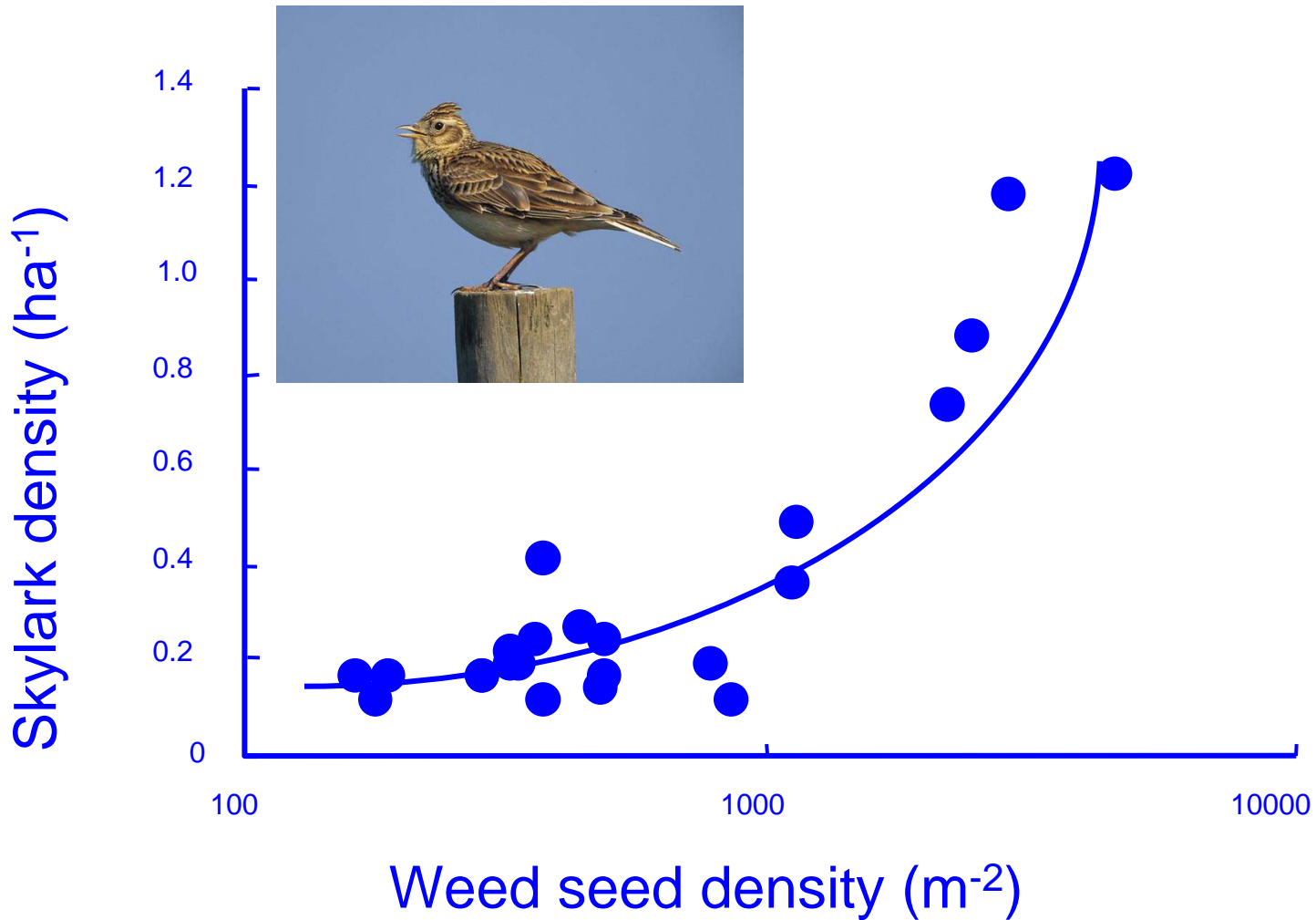
William Sutherland  
School of Biological Sciences  
University of East Anglia



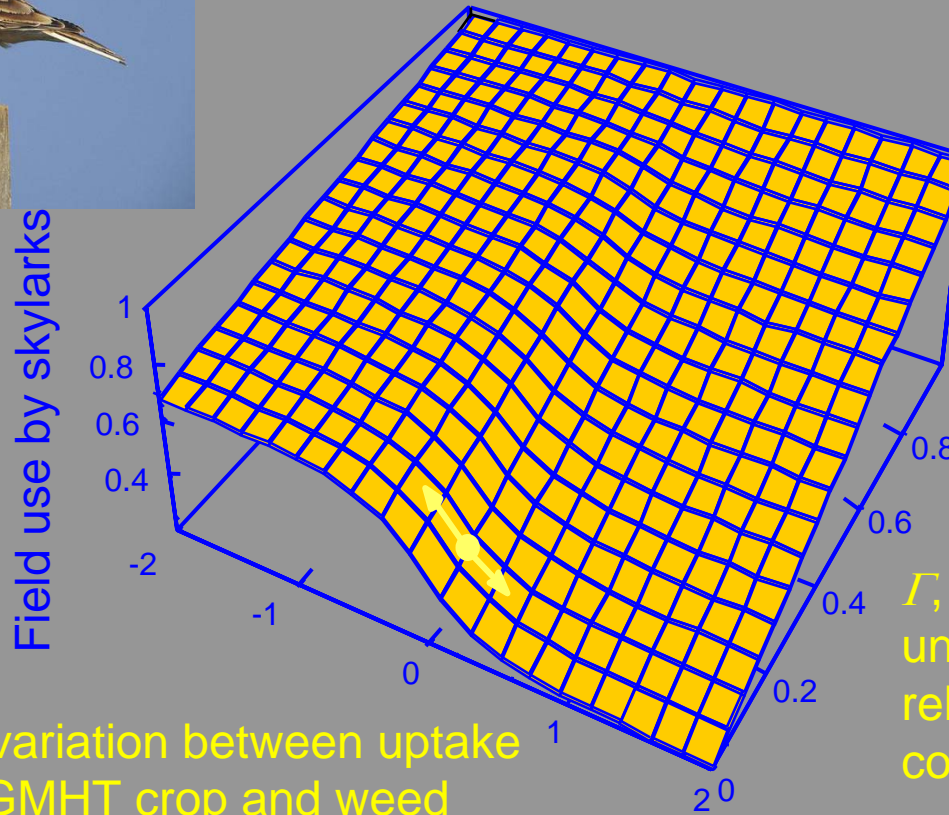
# 95% decline in seed density over last century



# Skylark aggregative response



# The impact of weed control on field use by skylarks



Covariation between uptake of GMHT crop and weed infestation

$\Gamma$ , average weed density under GM technology relative to conventional control

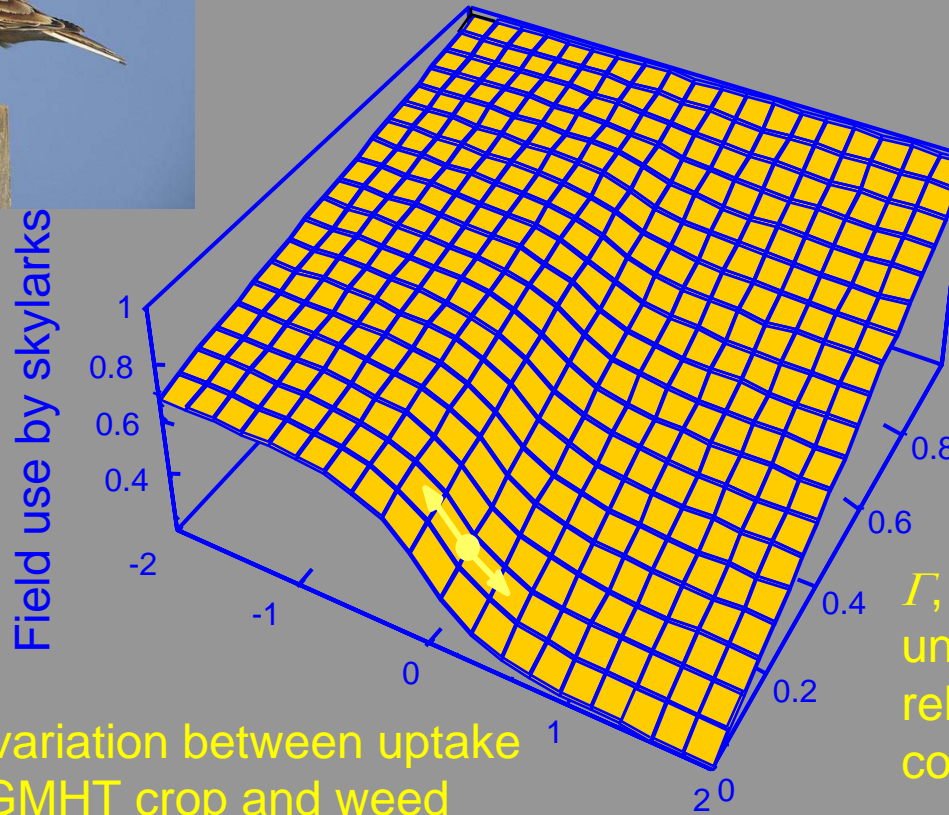
Low weed  
abundance



High weed abundance



# The impact of weed control on field use by skylarks



Covariation between uptake of GMHT crop and weed infestation

$\Gamma$ , average weed density under GM technology relative to conventional control

# Summary of agri-environment studies. N=62.

Published in peer reviewed journals	26%
In national language (not UK)	87%
Have control sites	90%
Have replication	77%
Use statistical tests of significance	69%
Analyse changes between two points in time	26%
Analyse trends in time	32%
Have paired scheme and control sites	16%
Have baseline data	34%
Controls, replication and statistical analysis	58%
Controls, replication, statistical analysis and reduced bias	39%

## Summary of agri-environment results.

	+	+/-	-	0
Plants	6	0	2	9
Birds	4	9	2	
Arthropods	11	3	0	3

Only studies with statistical tests



# Agri-environment schemes



# Agri-environment successes

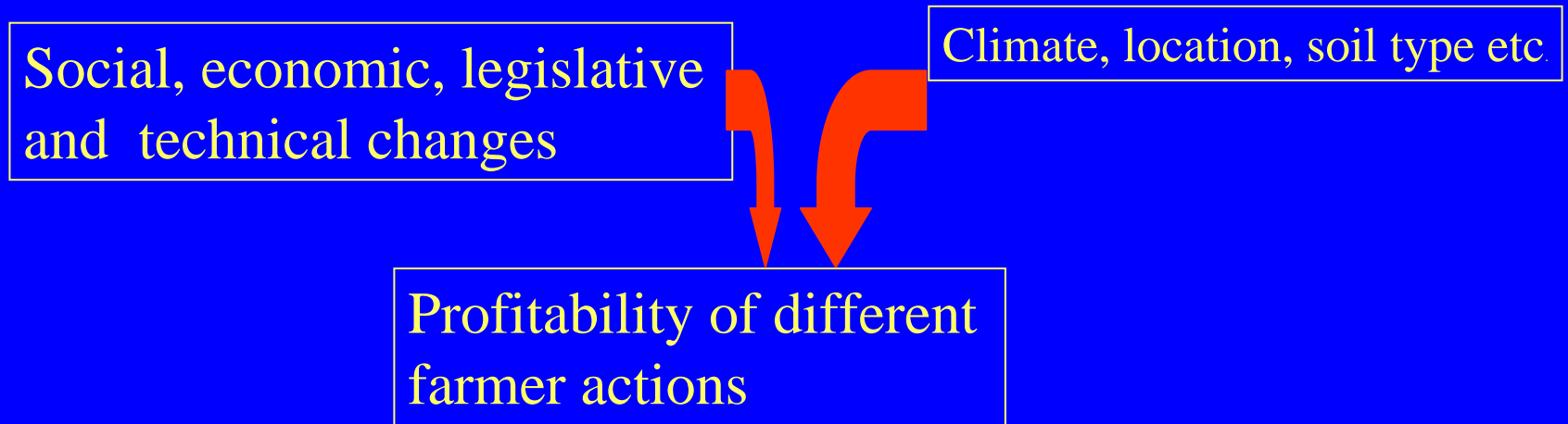


So what will our RELU grant do...

# What should an economically rational farmer do?

- Silsoe Whole Farm model predicts land use and farming practice for different soil types, expected weather regimes and stated economic parameters.

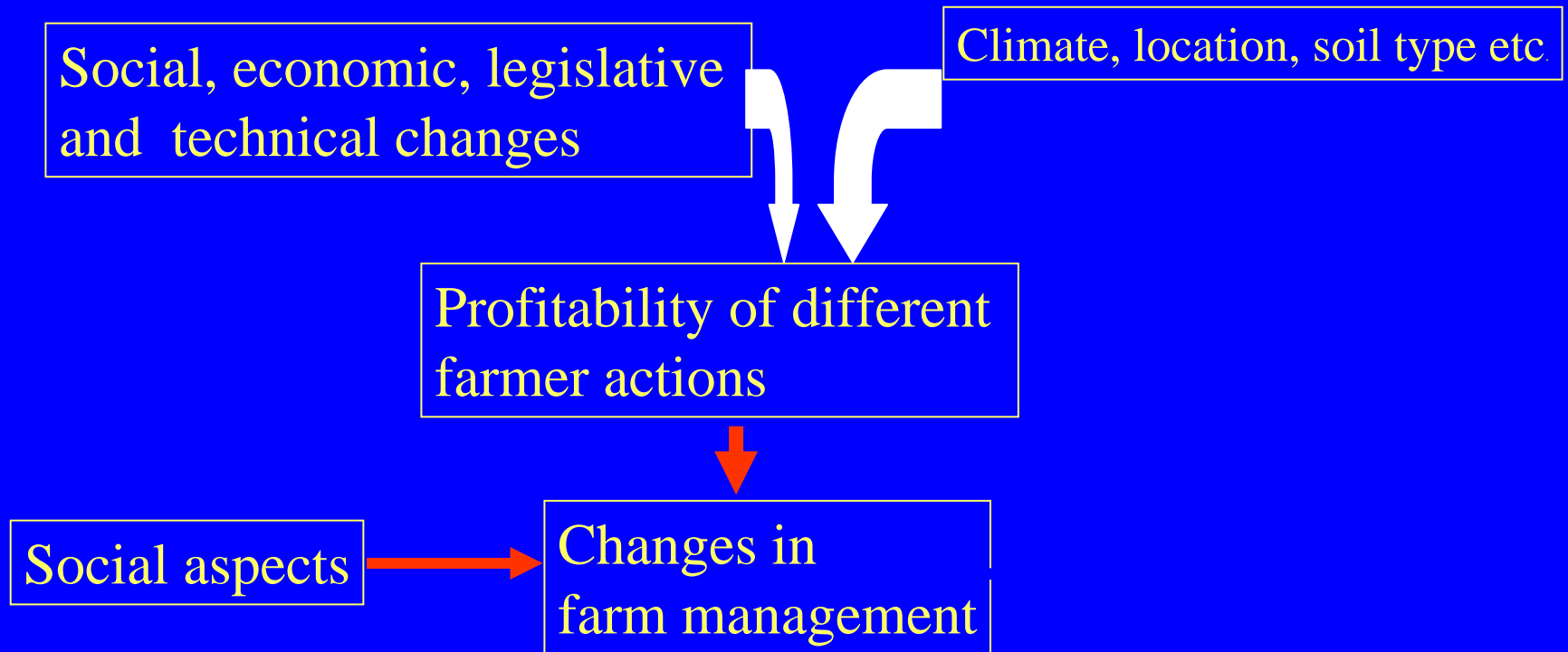
# Conceptual framework



## But farmers might not be economically rational

- Profit is not the sole driver e.g. interests in field sports or conservation
- Stakeholder and institutional mapping plus farmer interviews.

# Conceptual framework

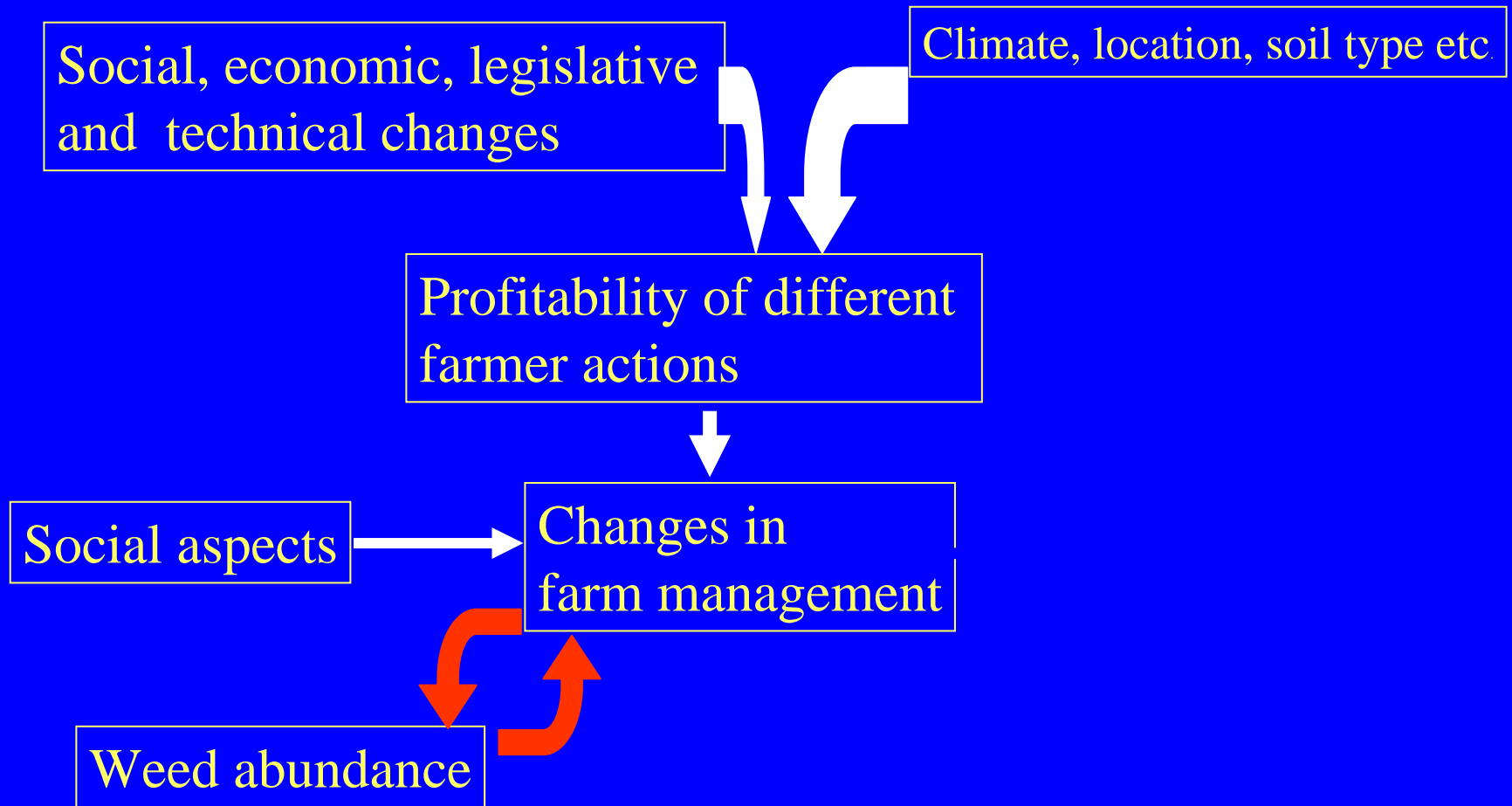


# Weed populations

- Build on extensive model currently of 10 species using published and unpublished data.
- Extend.
- Apply to actual farms.
- Incorporate feedback into Silsoe Whole farm model



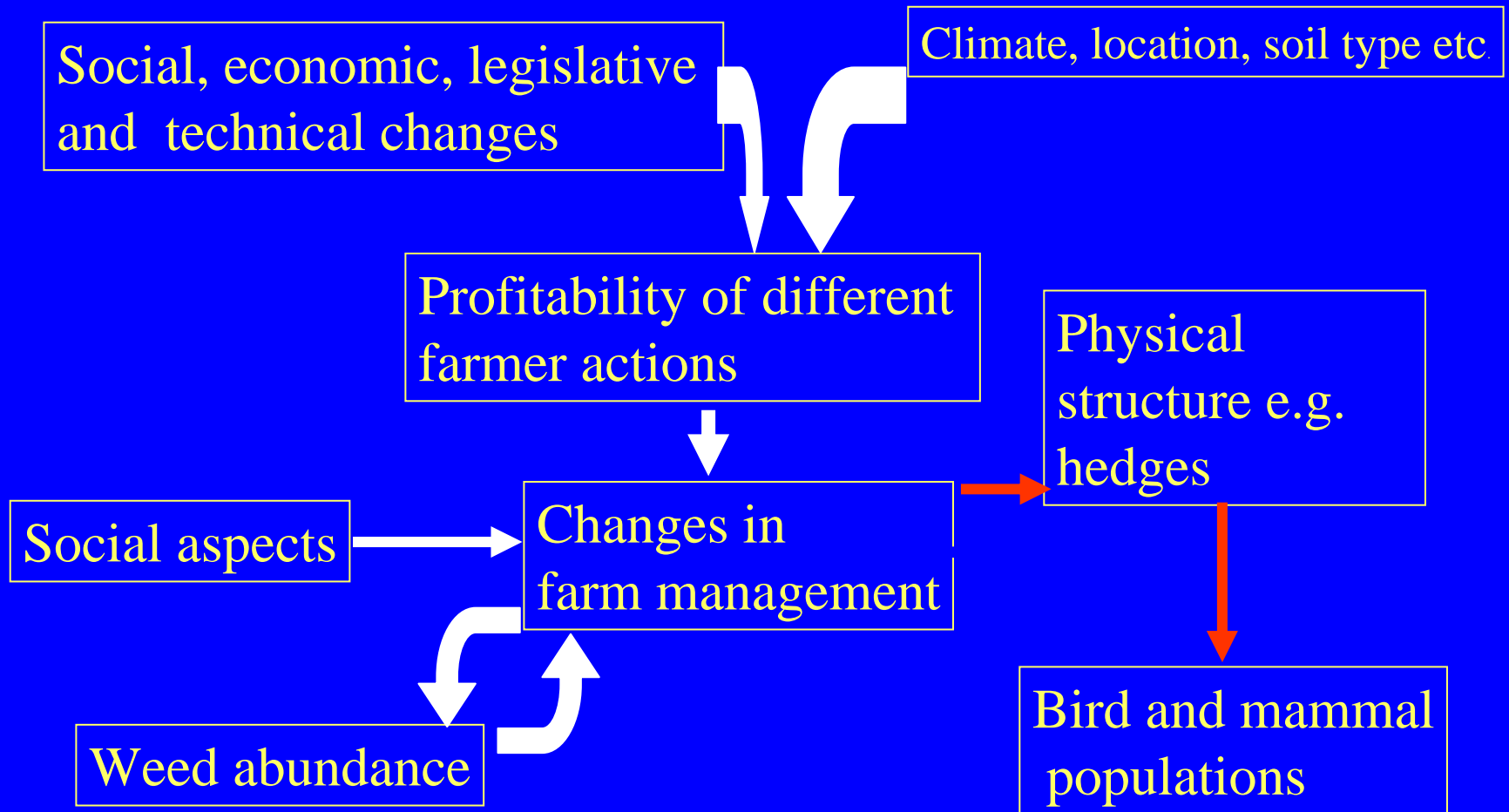
# Conceptual framework



# Impact of physical environment

- British Trust for Ornithology will analyse data on relationship between abundance and hedges, woods and crop type.

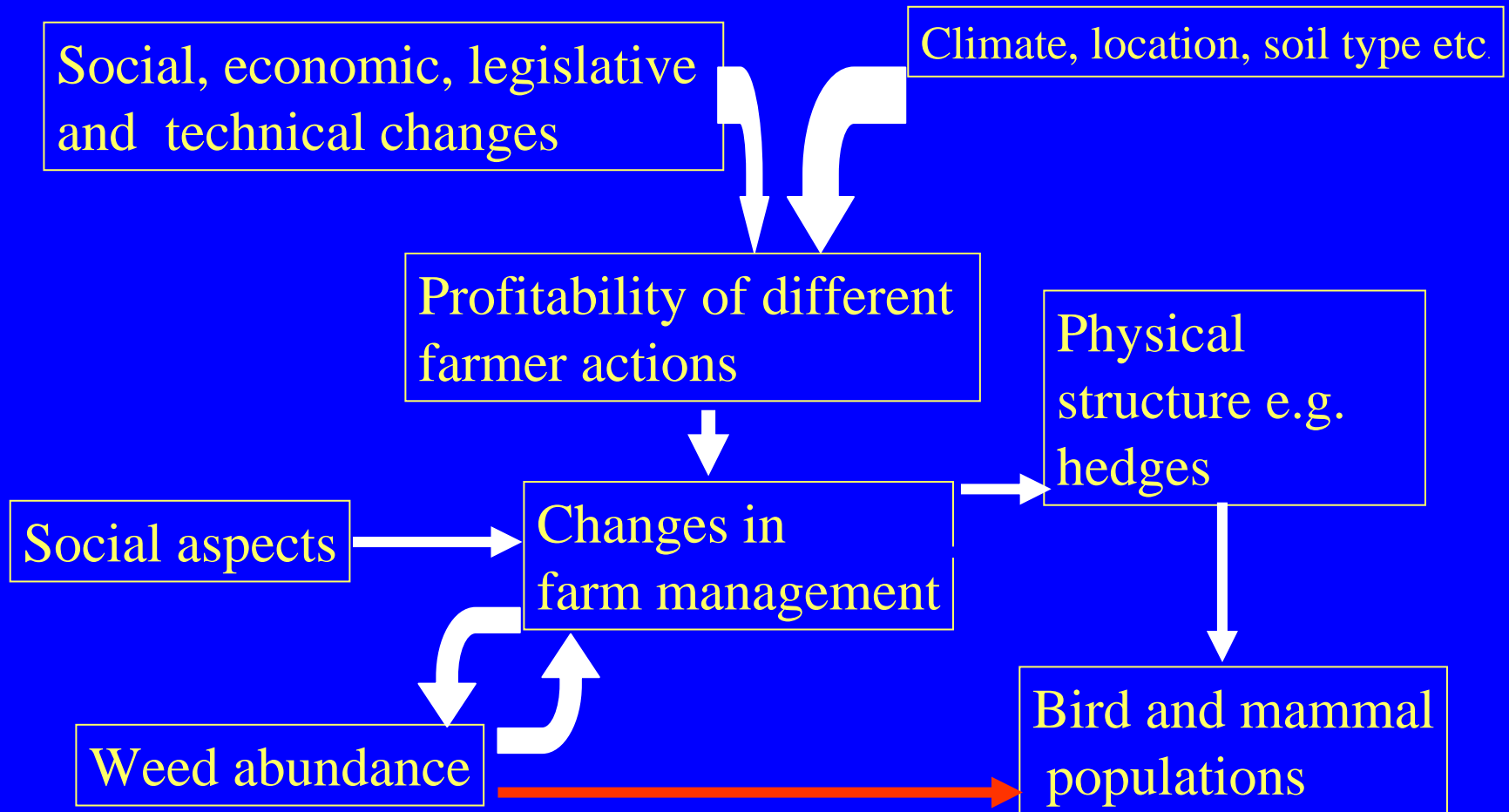
# Conceptual framework



# Impact of weed populations on birds

- Extend existing game theory population models

# Conceptual framework



Can then consider political and technological change

