Assessing the impacts of Pan American bioenergy development on birds and insect pollinators

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Research Question:

How will Pan American bioenergy development impact socioecological systems, and associated ecosystem services, and how can those impacts best be measured, modeled, and mitigated?







- Identify broad patterns of ecosystem response to land use change associated with bioenergy production systems
- 2) Identify how local conditions (e.g. climate, soils) affect ecosystem responses to bioenergy production
- Assess tradeoffs between ecosystem services provisioned by alternative land use systems

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Quantify how bioenergy production alters:



Experimental Design



Argentina: Large plantations

Citrus plantation

Eucalyptus plantation

Grazing



Argentina: Mixed Use



Argentina: El Palmar National Park (Reference)

Villahermosa, Tabasco





Mexico Case Study: Oil Palm in Tabasco

Brazil

- Vegetation type, land use and deforestation
- Availability of areas according to agroecological zoning
- Land ownership structure









Brazil Case Study: Oil Palm in Para

Quantify how bioenergy production alters:



Biodiversity: Birds and Insects

- Cost and time effective
- Sensitive to habitat change
- Indicator species
- Widely studied
- Important ecosystem service providers







Biodiversity Research Objective

Examine the impacts of both **local** and **landscape** scale factors in production systems on **birds** and **insects** and the **ecosystem services** they provide











Argentina: Local scale

Landscape Scale

What is the role of landscape composition and configuration in:1. Maintaining regional biodiversity?2. Providing ecological services to adjoining cultivated lands?



How can bioenergy systems & adjoining land support both commodity production and ecological services?

Pollination

Pest control

Ecological Function?

Production?

Biodiversity Research Objective

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In each country and land-use type:

- 1) Which species are present?
- 2) How do species use modified landscapes?
- 3) What ecosystem services are provided?

Biodiversity Design

- Replicated 5 km² landscapes, each consisting of >80% of one of the following:
 - 1) Plantation
 - 2) Cattle pasture (most likely alternative)
 - 3) Mixed cropland/small plantation
 - 4) Natural vegetation

Three replicates each, for a total of 12 study landscapes/country





Which species are present?





Graphic: USGS PWRC

Which species are present?

- Bee bowl sampling
- Blue vane traps
- Active netting
- Canopy traps





Nuttman et al. 2011



Expected Results

- Species richness
- Density and/or Abundances of individuals
- Functional group diversity
- Rare and threatened species presence
- Habitat specialists vs. generalists



How do species use these modified landscapes?



Gilles et al. 2011





Hagen et al 2011.

Expected Results

- Home range habitat composition and sizes
- Measure of habitat use and preference
- Barriers to movement



Wu et al. 2014

What ecosystem services are provided?

- Experimental approachs (local level)
 - Adjacent crop pollen limitation
 - Bird pest removal(exclosures)







Expected Results

- Are the other crops in the landscape pollination limited?
- Do birds provide a pest removal service to crops in the landscape?





What ecosystem services are provided?

- Modeling approach (landscape level): InVEST
 - How changes in ecosystems are likely to lead to changes in benefits that flow to people
- Inputs:
 - Habitat quality and quantity
 - Pollinator model
 - Species and abundances of pollinators
 - Flight ranges



integrated valuation of environmental services and tradeoffs



The Natural Capital Project, Stanford

Expected Results

- Under future land use change scenarios:
 - Levels of biodiversity protection
 - Ecosystem services
- Integrate with the carbon and water ecosystem
 PIRE subteams and the socio-economic and policy teams



Integration



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