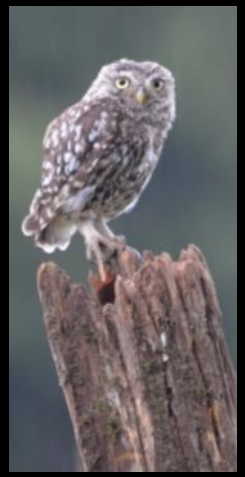

Rewilding:
A climate change
solution

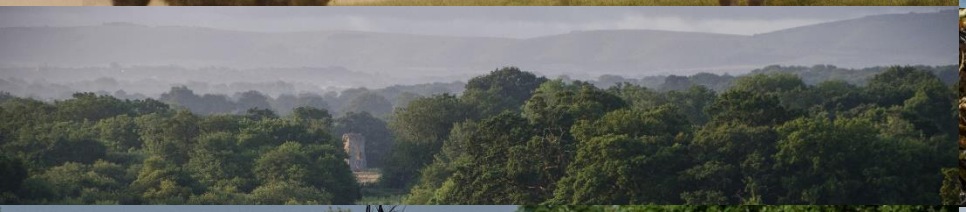















How does rewilding fit into our farmed landscape?

OUR GREEN AND PLEASANT LAND


Jeroen Helmer
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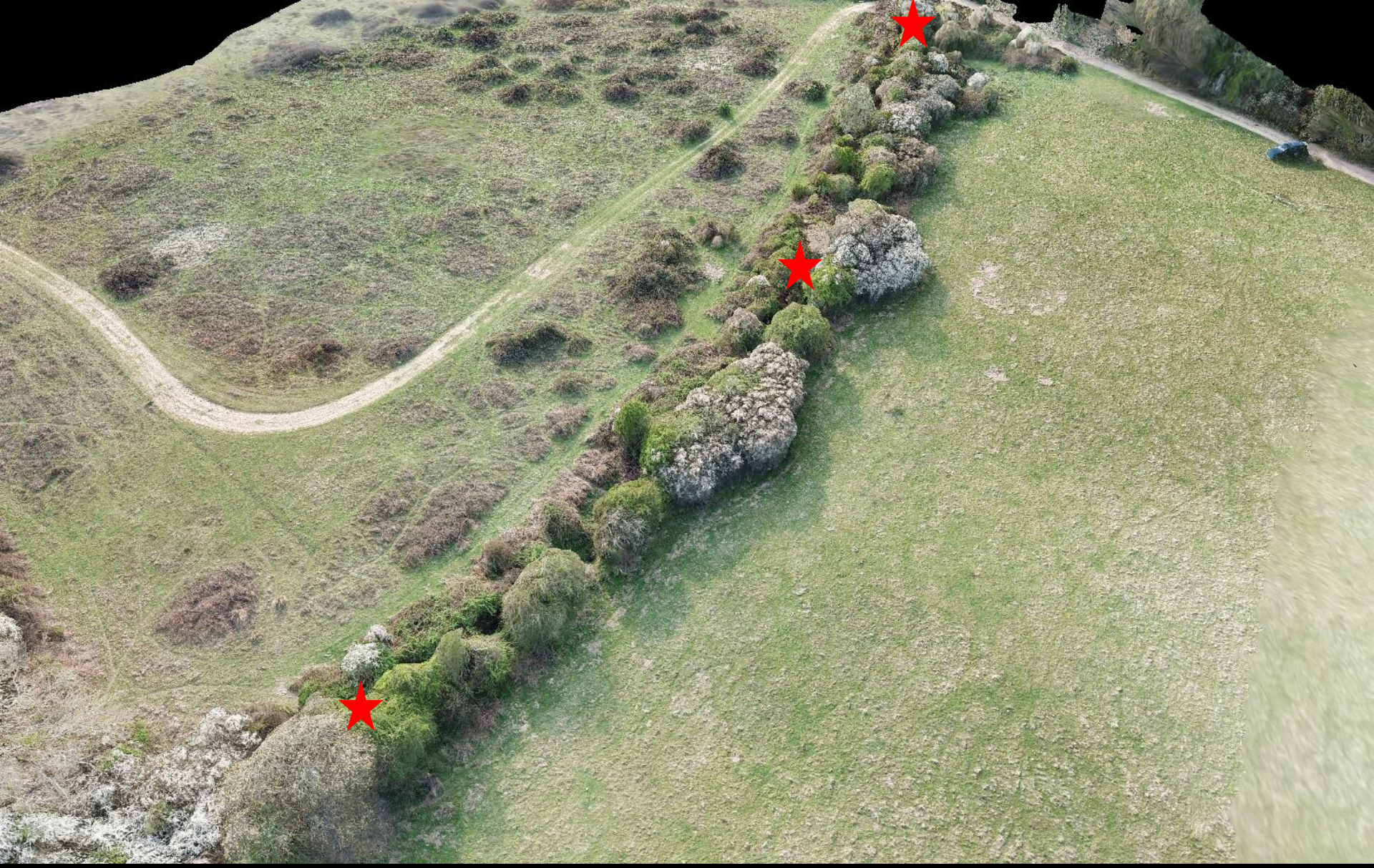
Rewilding

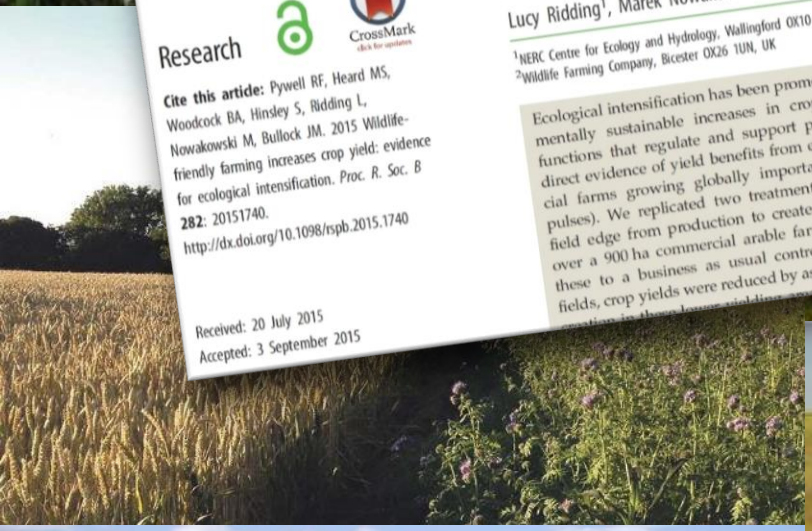
Corridors

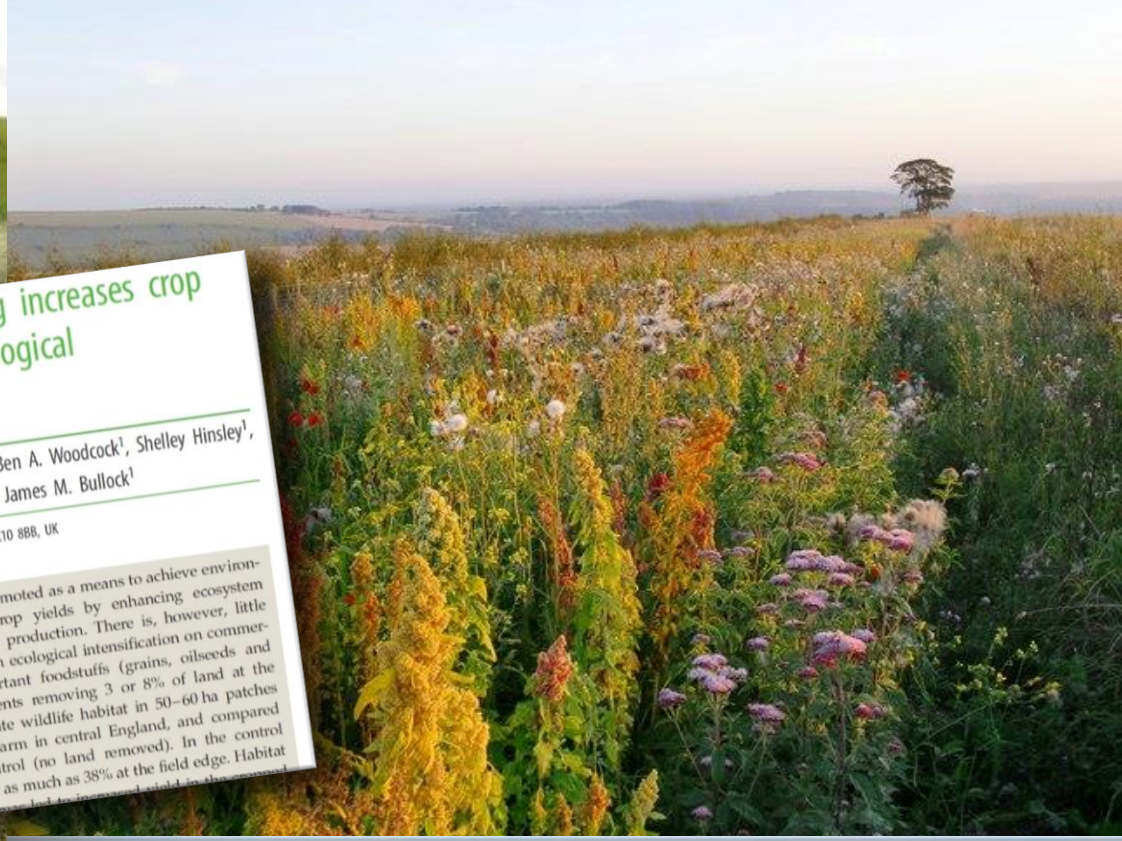
Green bridges and hedges



3 nightingale territories in this 170 meter hedge

Farming for nature – nectar margins, sacrificial crops, bare earth strips for bird dusting, reservoirs for insects as pollinators and pest control….





PROCEEDINGS B

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Research

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Wildlife-friendly farming increases crop yield: evidence for ecological intensification

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Ecological intensification has been promoted as a means to achieve environmentally sustainable increases in crop yields by enhancing ecosystem functions that regulate and support production. There is, however, little direct evidence of yield benefits from ecological intensification on commercial farms growing globally important foodstuffs (grains, oilseeds and pulses). We replicated two treatments removing 3 or 8% of land at the field edge from production to create wildlife habitat in 50–60 ha patches over a 900 ha commercial arable farm in central England, and compared these to a business as usual control (no land removed). In the control fields, crop yields were reduced by as much as 38% at the field edge. Habitat

"…yields at the field scale were maintained—and, indeed, enhanced for some crops—despite the loss of cropland for habitat creation."

Regenerative farming, conservation farming….


"A SAND COUNTY ALMANAC OF AGRICULTURE, A WALDEN POND OF LOAM AND TILTH."
—PAUL HAWKEN, AUTHOR OF THE ECOLOGY OF COMMERCE
GROWING A REVOLUTION
BRINGING OUR SOIL BACK TO LIFE
DAVID R. MONTGOMERY
Dirt to Soil
One Family's Journey into Regenerative Agriculture
Gabe Brown
Third Edition
HOLISTIC MANAGEMENT
A COMMONSENSE REVOLUTION TO RESTORE OUR ENVIRONMENT
Groundswell
Allan Savory
with Jody Butterfield
OSU's Plant Protection Center
Corvallis, OR
28 January 2011
Elaine
THE SOIL FOOD WEB
Our soil teems with a multitude of organisms which provide the necessary work for healthy plants to grow free from disease, pests and infertility. These intercompacted interactions and feeding relationships (quite literally "who eats who") help determine the types of nutrients present in soil, its depth and pH, and even the types of plants which can grow
DR. ELAINE INGHAM BELIEVES GETTING A HEALTHY FOOD WEB BACK INTO OUR DIRT WILL STOP POISONING US AND TURN THIS SICK WORLD AROUND
Joel Salatin
Folks, this ain't normal
A Farmer's Advice for Happier Hogs, Healthier People, and a Better World
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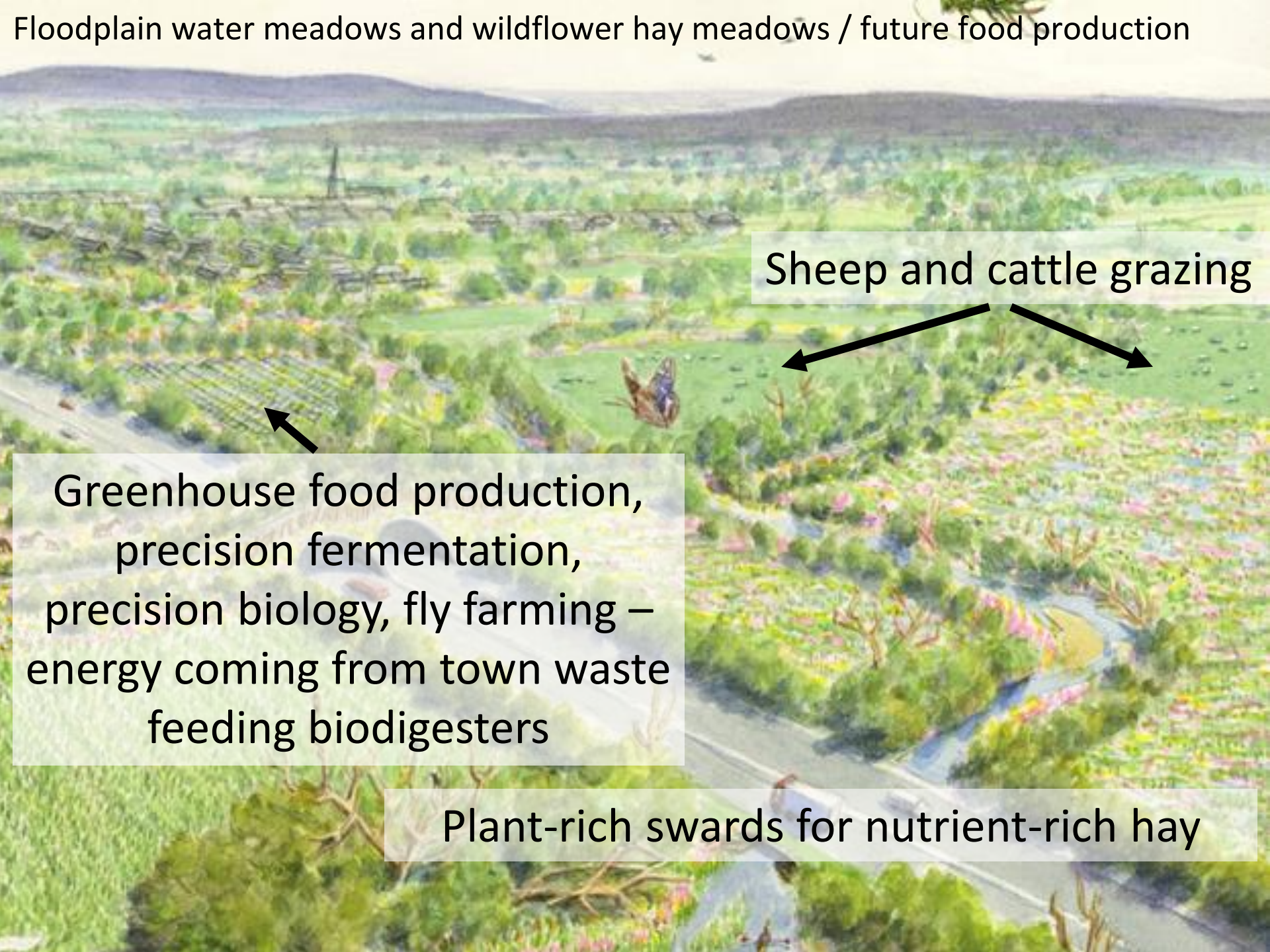
CALL OF THE REED WARBLER
A NEW AGRICULTURE
A NEW EARTH
CHARLES MASSY


Wood pasture and areas that are “mob-grazed”

Restoration of wetlands

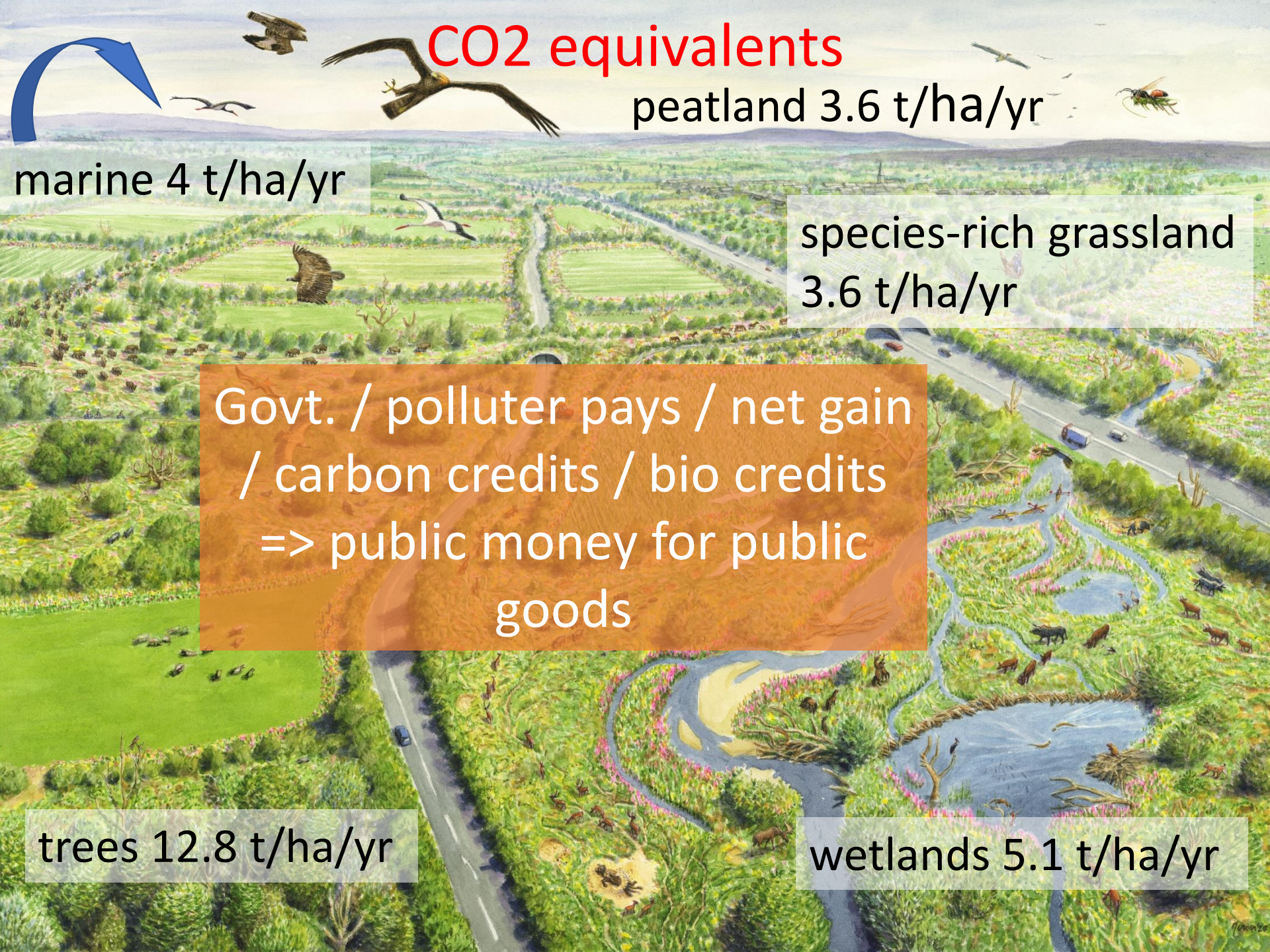

Floodplain water meadows and wildflower hay meadows / future food production
Sheep and cattle grazing
Greenhouse food production, precision fermentation, precision biology, fly farming – energy coming from town waste feeding biodigesters
Plant-rich swards for nutrient-rich hay

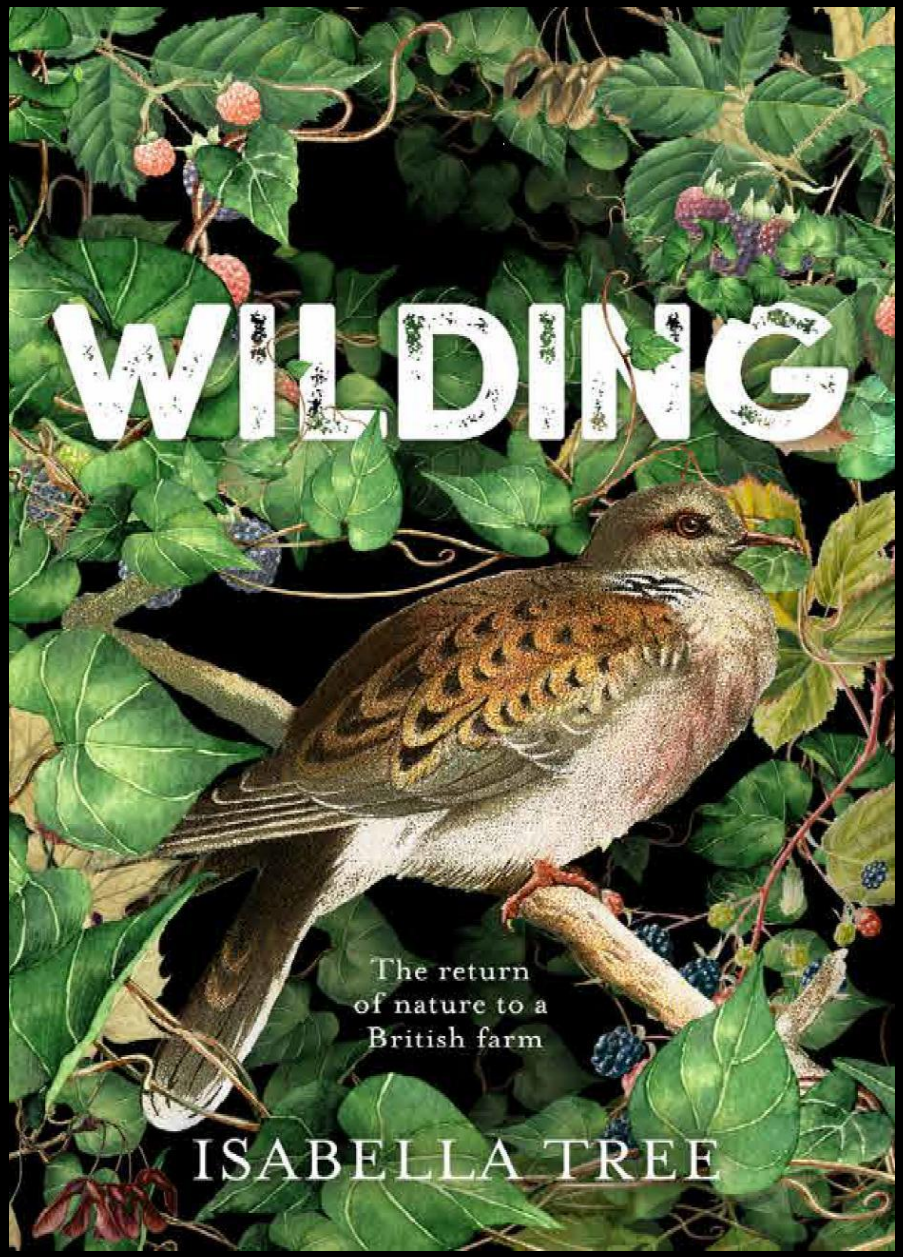
Woodland, plantations and forests - multi-species plantations

Multi-species plantations

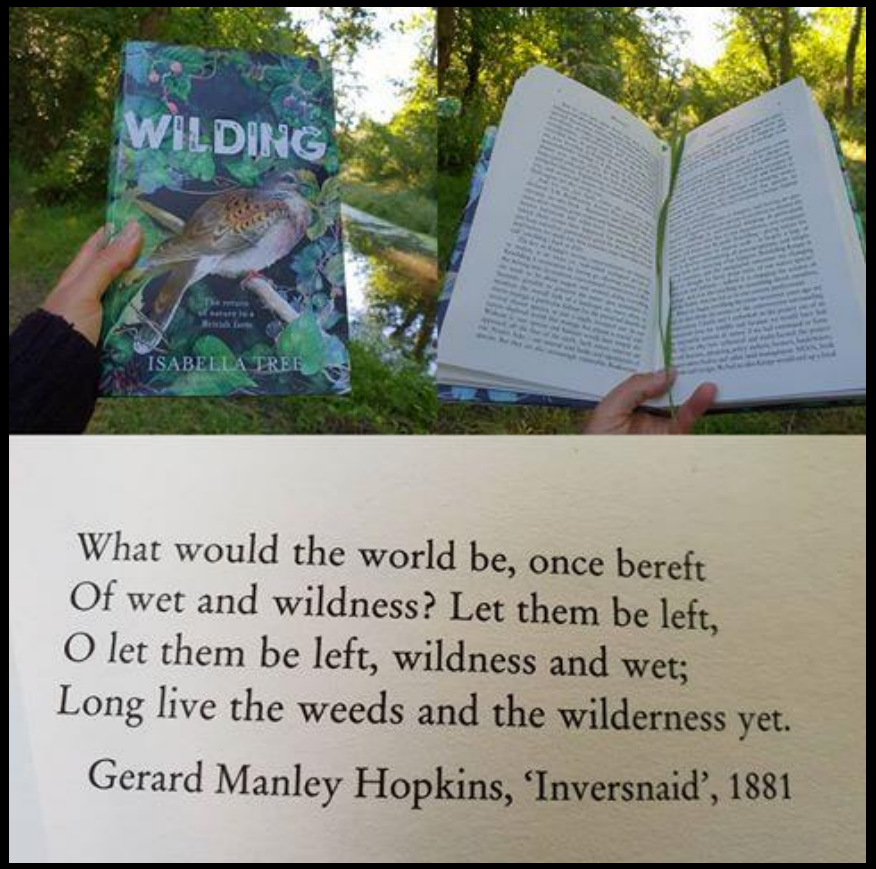

Fully re-connected landscape for farming, nature and people
Continue reconnecting

MONEY


CO2 equivalents
peatland 3.6 t/ha/yr
marine 4 t/ha/yr
species-rich grassland
3.6 t/ha/yr
Govt. / polluter pays / net gain / carbon credits / bio credits => public money for public goods
trees 12.8 t/ha/yr
wetlands 5.1 t/ha/yr


WILDING
The return of nature to a British farm
ISABELLA TREE

Thank you


WILDING
ISABELLA TREE
What would the world be, once bereft
Of wet and wildness? Let them be left,
O let them be left, wildness and wet;
Long live the weeds and the wilderness yet.
Gerard Manley Hopkins, 'Inversnaid', 1881