

# Biodiversity on farms

The multiple benefits of restoring habitat on farms

## Sustainable Farms

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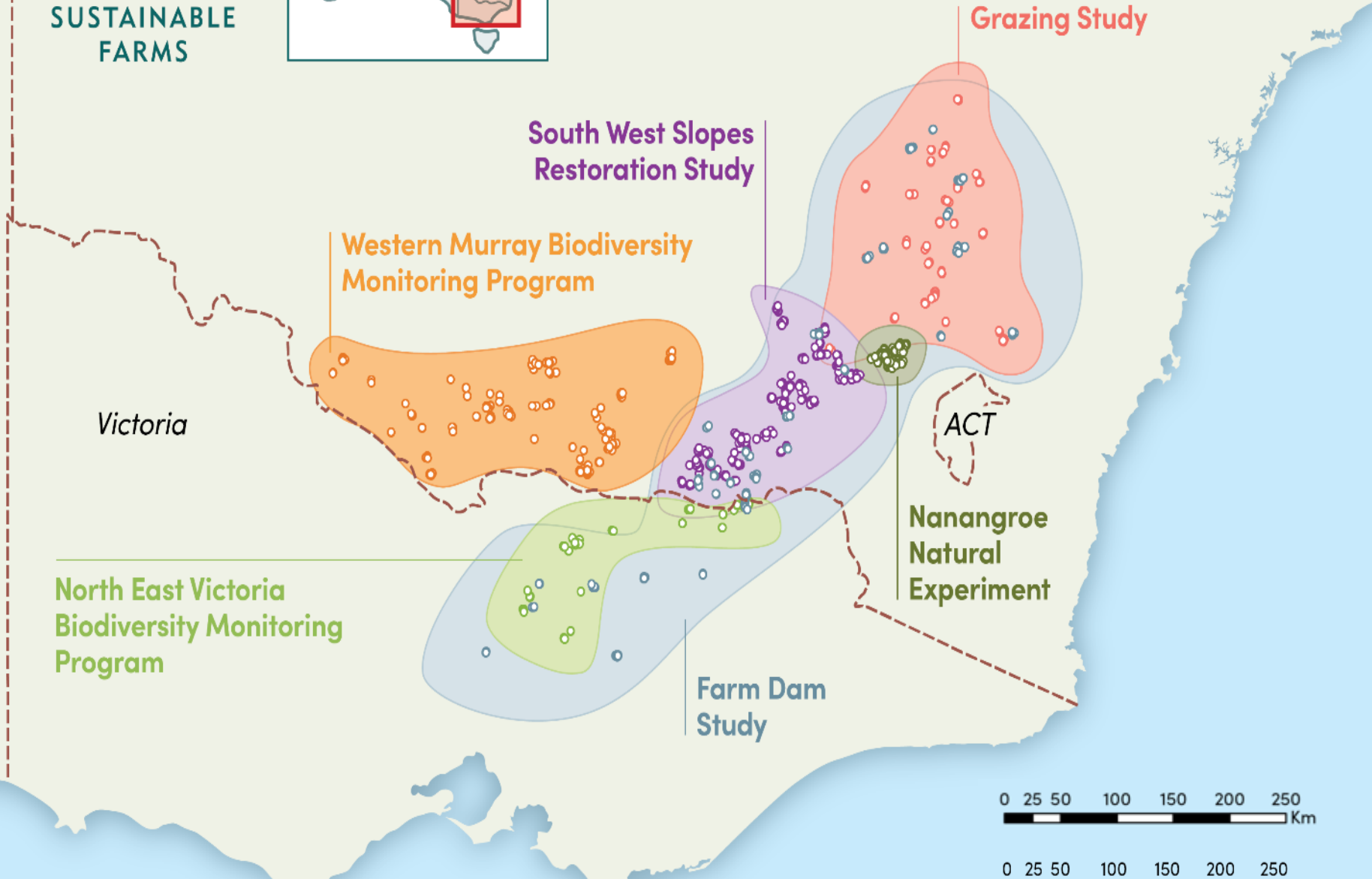




SUSTAINABLE  
FARMS



New South Wales





# 23 years – 838 sites, varying in condition & management



**Tree planting**



**Mixed farming landscape**



**Protecting remnant trees**



**Enhancing remnants with plantings**



**Protecting waterways**



**Remnant paddock trees**

# Projects to improve natural assets on farms



Enhance farm dams



Establish shelterbelts  
and other plantings



Protect remnant woodlands



Protect creeks, wetlands  
and riparian zones



Protect paddock trees  
and grow new ones



Maintain native perennial  
grasses



Protect rocky outcrops



# What makes a good planting?

Preferred

Less Effective

Larger plantings are better than smaller, narrower plantings



For plantings of the same overall size, block plantings are better than strip plantings for increasing bird biodiversity



Plantings near other plantings and remnant vegetation are better for wildlife than isolated plantings



Plantings established around streams, dams, paddock trees, rocks and logs are better than ones without these structures



Plantings connected to other plantings offer better habitat for wildlife than isolated plantings



# Attributes of a good planting ...



# Plantings, biodiversity and grazing

- As plantings age = loss of fences/or removed
- Grazed vs ungrazed plantings over time
- Grazing alters leaf litter & midstorey cover
- Path analysis shows –ve impacts on birds and reptiles







# Climate, weather, plantings and resilience



# Plantings = critical refugia for biodiversity

- Small bird species (+ species of conservation concern) in plantings
- Migratory bird species associated with plantings
- Plantings = drought refuges; +ve effects not seen in mesic periods



Diamond Firetail

## Restoration & key threatening processes

- Noisy Miner - aggressive native species
- KTP in woodlands
- Replantings with understorey = few miners
- Understorey intervention = drives down miners – takes > 8 years



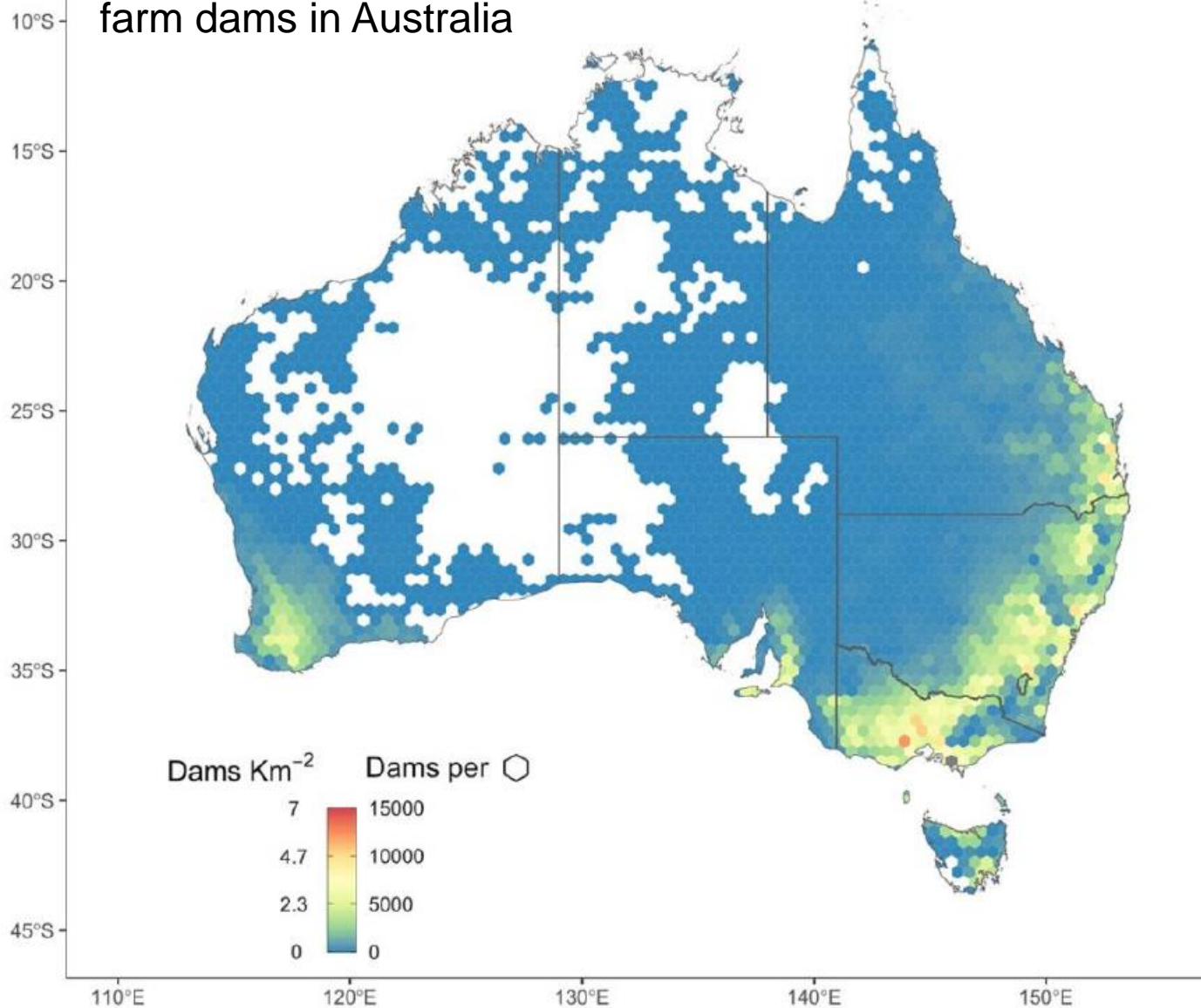




**Tackle despots  
with trees not guns**



# Estimated 1.765 million farm dams in Australia



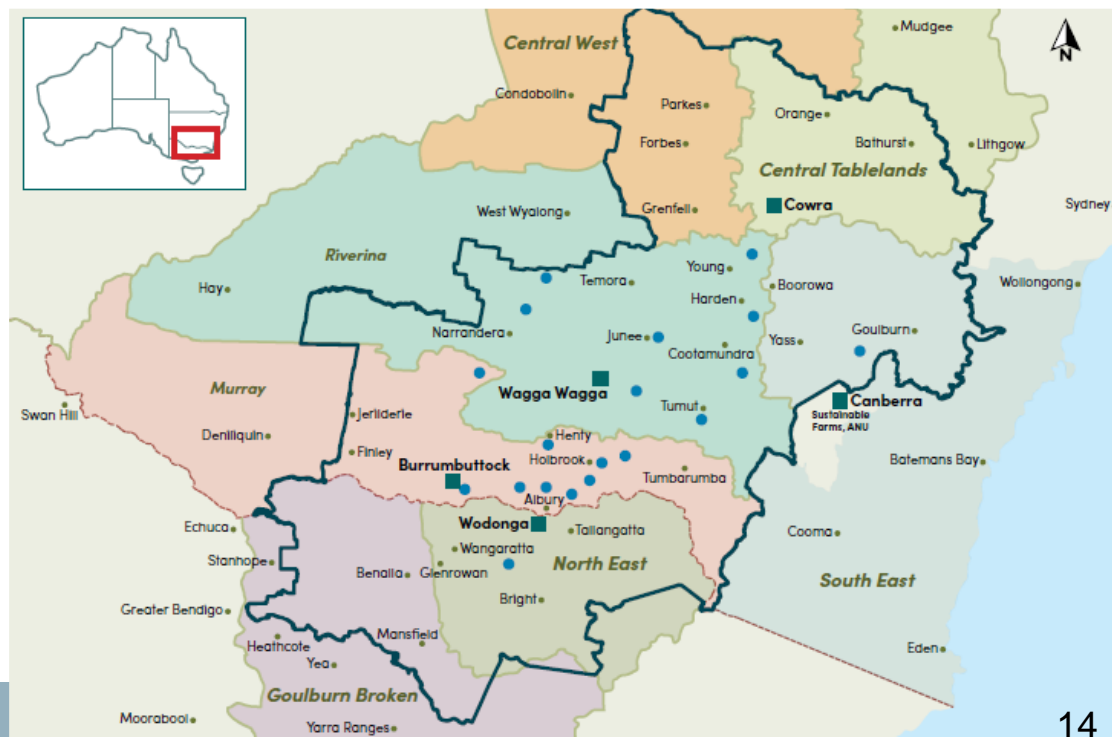


# Water and livestock production

- Digestion
- Temperature regulation
- High palatability = increased consumption = increased feed intake
- More manure in water = less water consumption = less feed consumption

# Farm dam study (2020-2022)

- Sampling four times per year at **128 dams**
  - Field-based water testing
  - Vegetation surveys
  - Biodiversity surveys
- Lab water analysis (**46 dams**)







### Factors influencing water quality



Mechanical damage by livestock



Direct defecation & urination



Low ground cover

### Treatment type



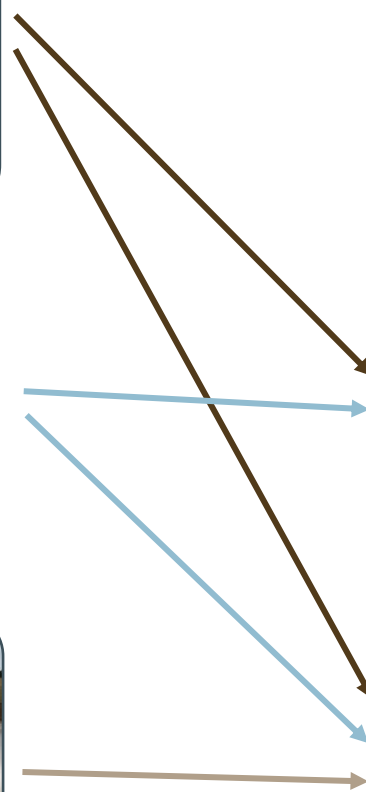
Enhanced dam



Rotationally grazed

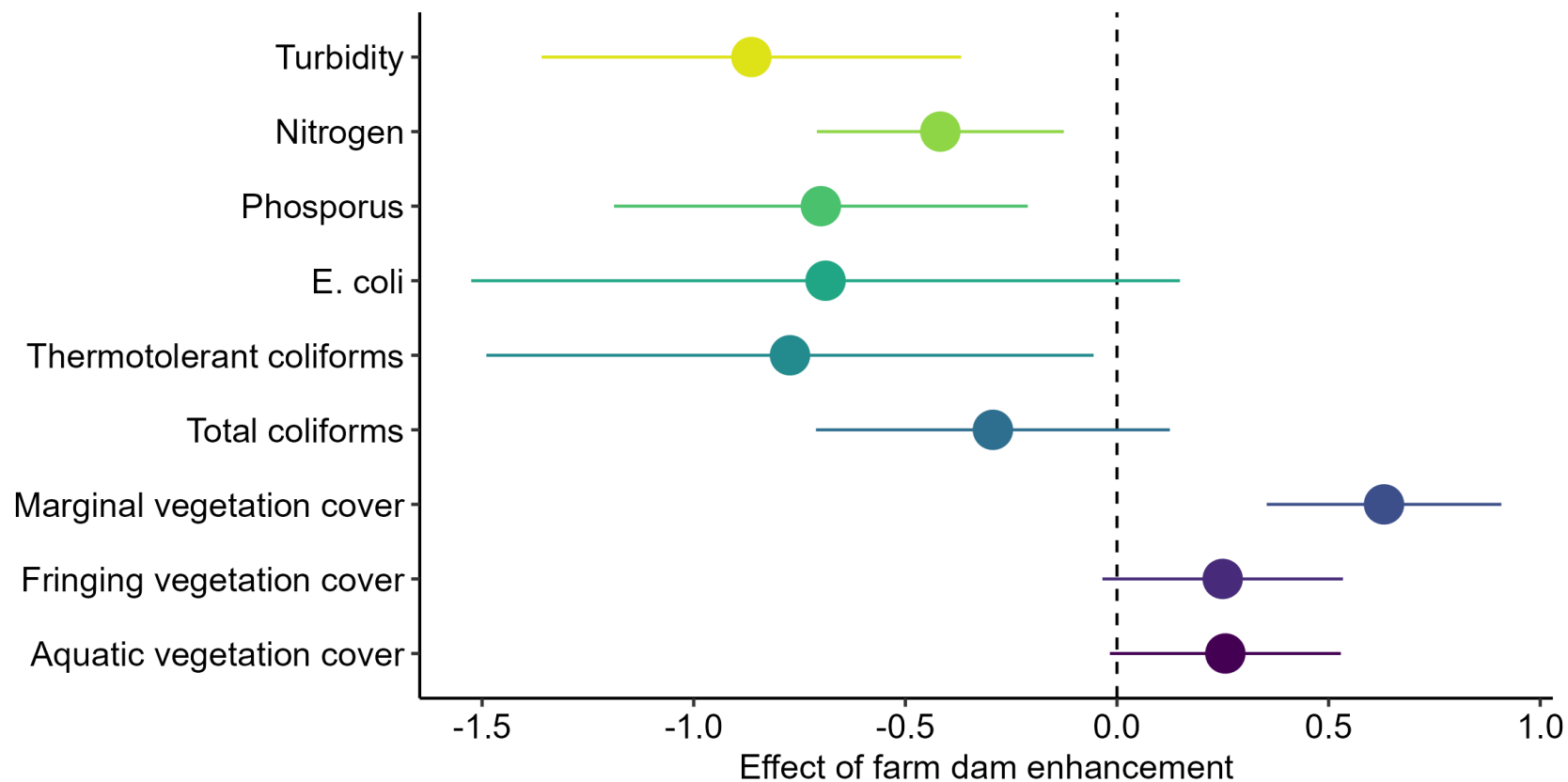


Continuously grazed

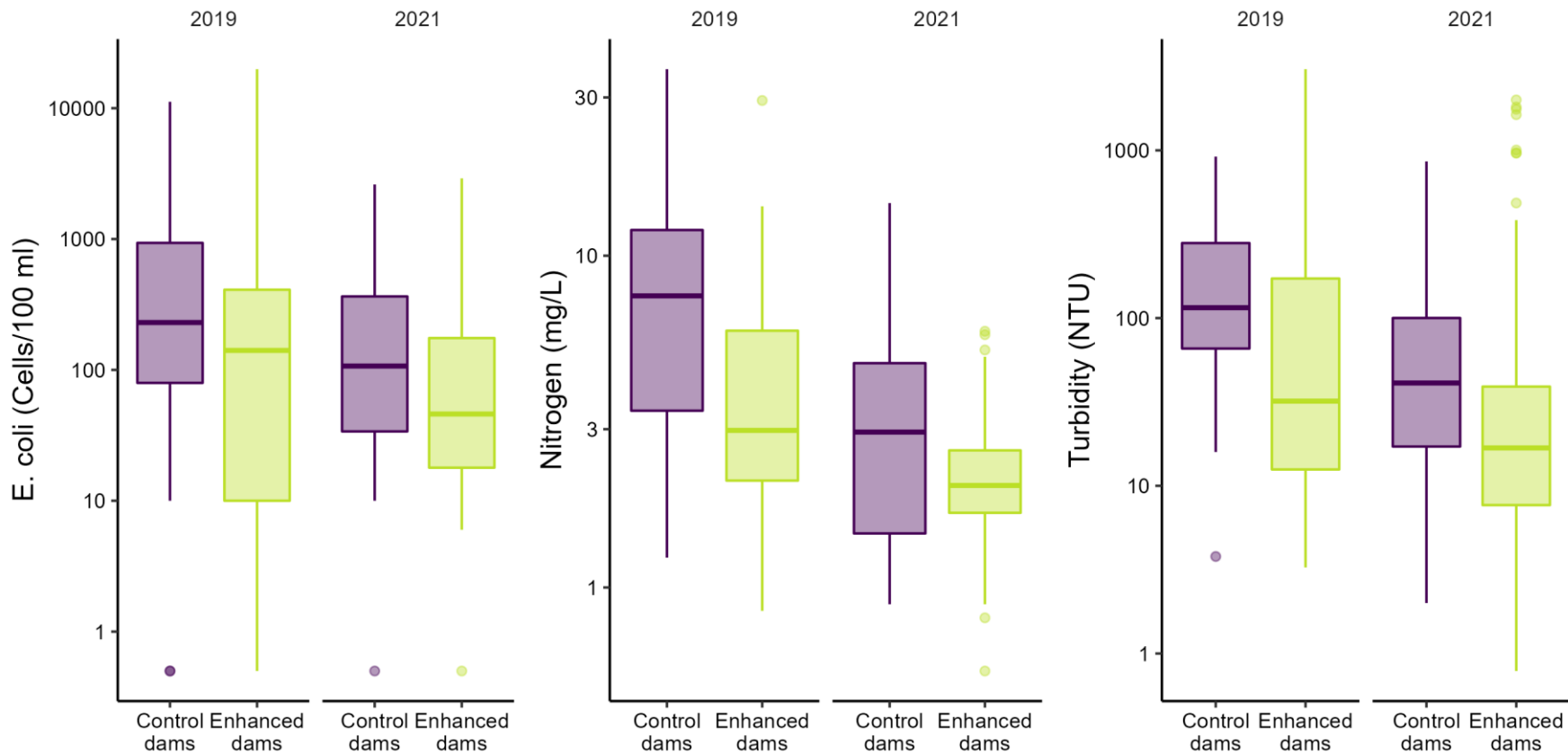




# Effect of dam enhancement

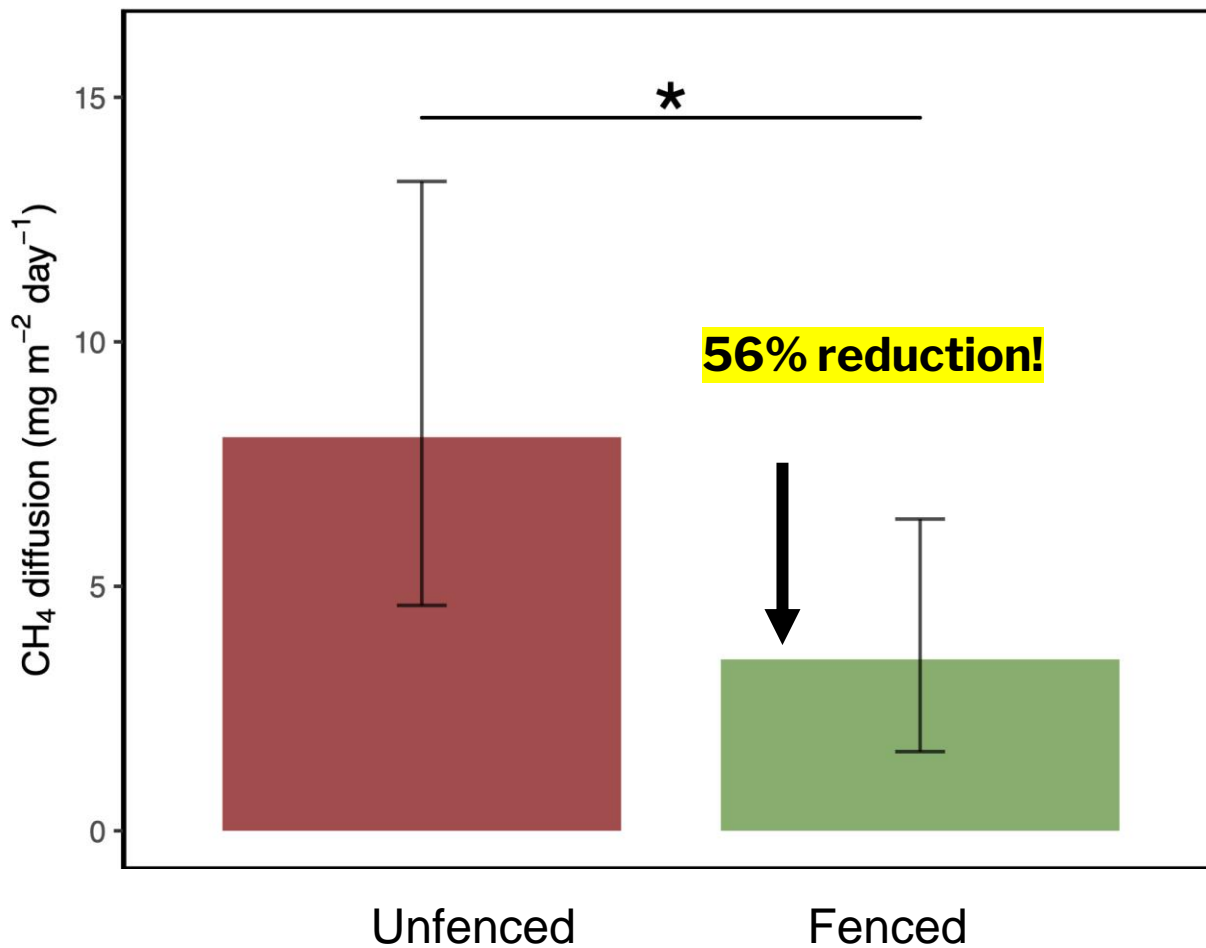


# Effect of drought on water quality





## Reduction in methane emissions





# FENCING FARM DAMS

Nitrogen  
- 32%

Phosphorus  
- 39%

Oxygen  
+22%

Livestock  
exclusion  
fences

Higher  
vegetation  
cover

- 56% in CH<sub>4</sub> fluxes

Higher  
water  
quality

Lower  
methane  
emissions

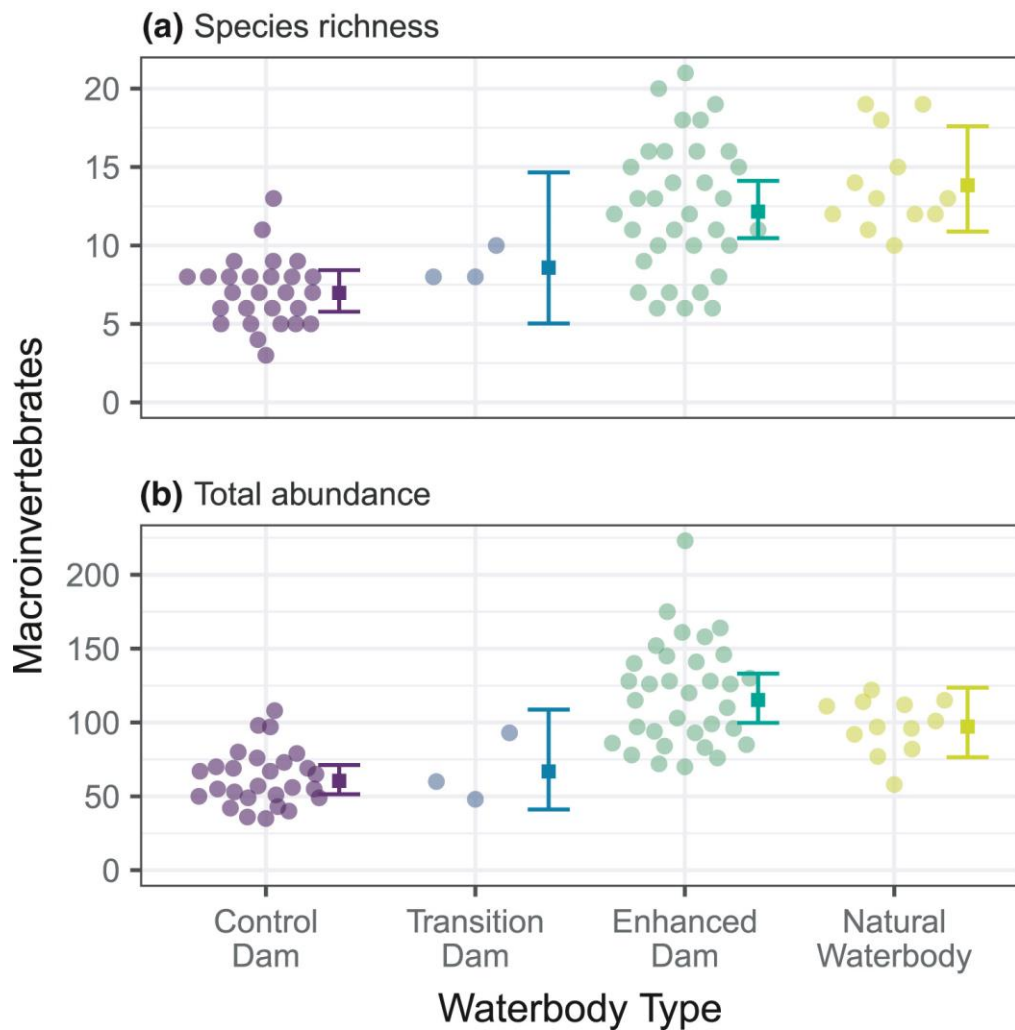
Malerba et al (2022) Glob. Change Biol.







# Freshwater macroinvertebrates





# Bird breeding

## Enhanced dam



## Control dam

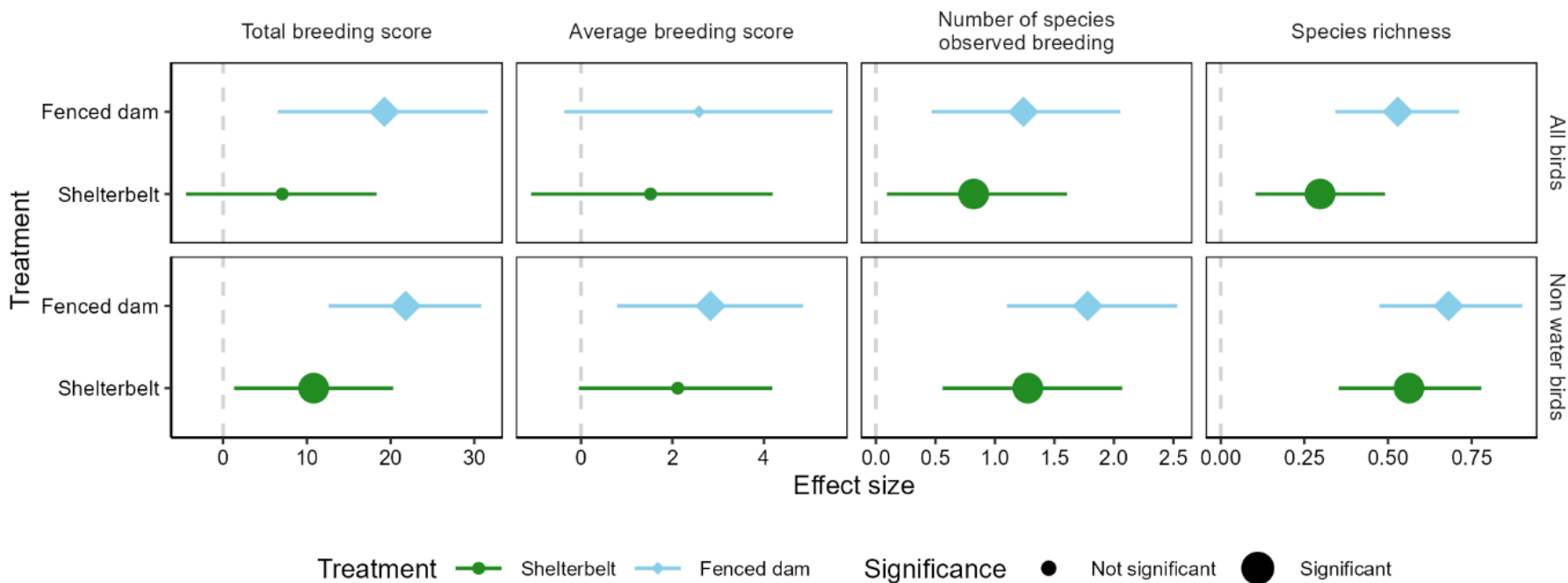


## Dry planting



- 29 sites across 6 farms in NSW Southwest slopes

# Bird breeding





## Summary - Enhancing farm dams can lead to:

- Decreased turbidity, nitrogen, phosphorus, *E. coli*, faecal coliforms
- Improved water quality during drought
- Increased vegetation
- Decreased methane emissions
- Increased abundance and diversity of waterbugs
- Increased bird breeding activity



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