

IRSR - our aspiration/our options

- improving the diversity and quantity of insects in all types of crops →
- increasing the area of insect-promoting measures
- in-crop measures
- off-crop measures

mandatory prerequisite: financial compensation of cultivation area









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Benefical Flower Strips – the concept

Beneficial Flower Strips (BFS) are:

- (annual or) <u>perennial</u> areas
- sown with native wildflowers and cultivated plants
- explicitly needed or interesting for pollinators and/or specific beneficals
- to promote biodiversity in arable farming.
 - → most important project goal
- + no pesticides, in-crop

<u>Inspired by:</u> Tschumi, M., et al. (2016): "Tailored flower strips promote natural enemy biodiversity and pest control in potato crops." *Journal of applied ecology* 53.4: 1169-1176.

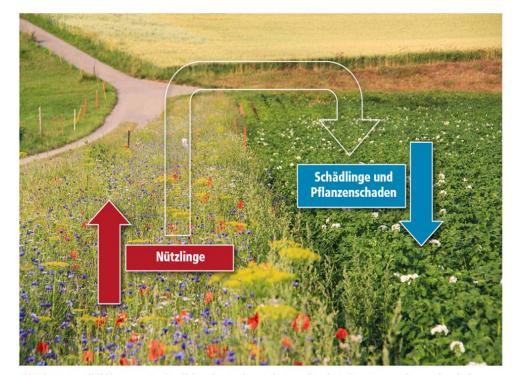


Abb. 1 | In ein Kartoffelfeld eingesäter Nützlingsblühstreifen mit schematischer Darstellung der Funktion. Gegenspieler von Kulturschädlingen werden durch die blühenden Pflanzen angelockt und reduzieren in der angrenzenden Kultur Schädlinge und Pflanzenschaden.

(Foto: Matthias Tschumi, Agroscope)









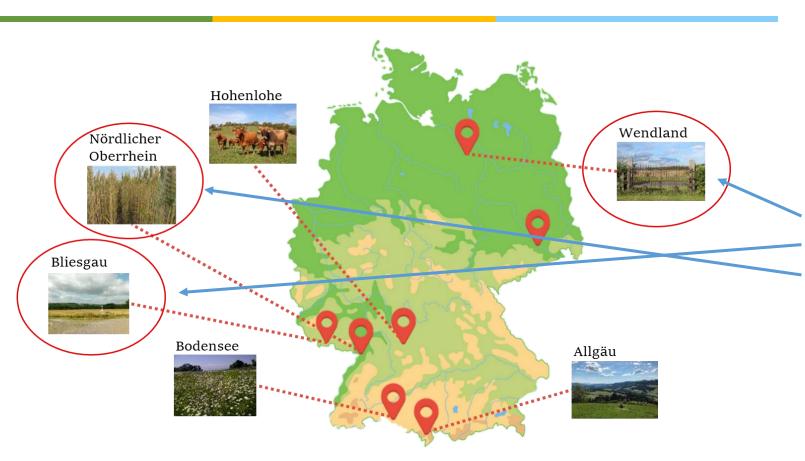
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Size and location of BFS established



We realised (net strip area):

7,0 ha

6,5 ha

3,0 ha

Strip width: 3 - 4 m

Length: field size dependent

Costs: +/- 1.200 ,- € per ha







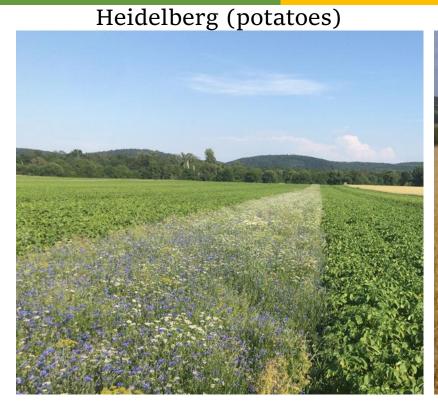


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BFS enhanced crop types



Bliesgau (oats)

Wendland (parsley)

wild bees & wasps → Expert based report

no monitoring

hoverflies, lacewings, ladybug, (aphids) → Expert based report ELEMENT &





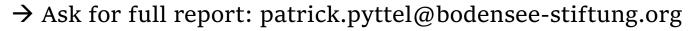




The effects of BFS- our results I

In <u>potatoes</u>, based on expert report:

- more than 60 species of wild bees and wasps were observed
- observation of three red list species
- low diversity of plant components
- No repetition, no relations to the occurrence/abundance of harmful insects





Golden wasp (*Holopyga fervida*), highly threatned







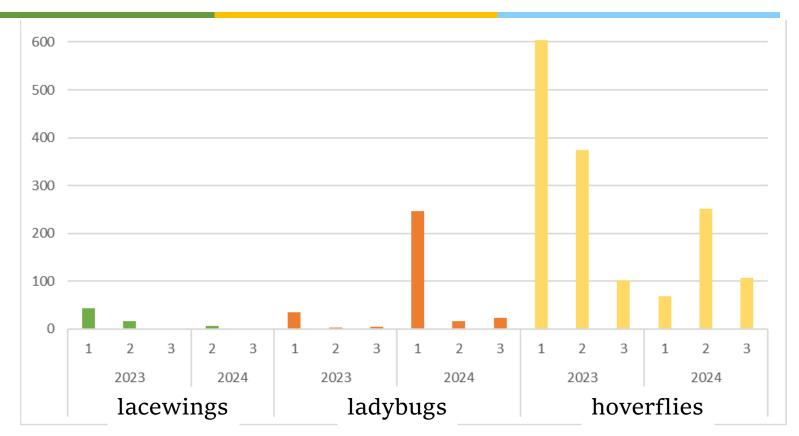


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The effects of BFS- our results II



Abundance of all insects recorded (individuals per family: Chrysopidae, Coccinellidae and Syrphidae) in the recording period 2023-2024 (split into replicates 1-3)

In <u>parsley</u>, based on expert report:

- 1509 hoverfly individuals of 34 species
- more than half of the hoverflies (59%) belong to aphidophag species
- at the time of the third repetition <u>no</u> aphids were detected in both years (outside BFS)





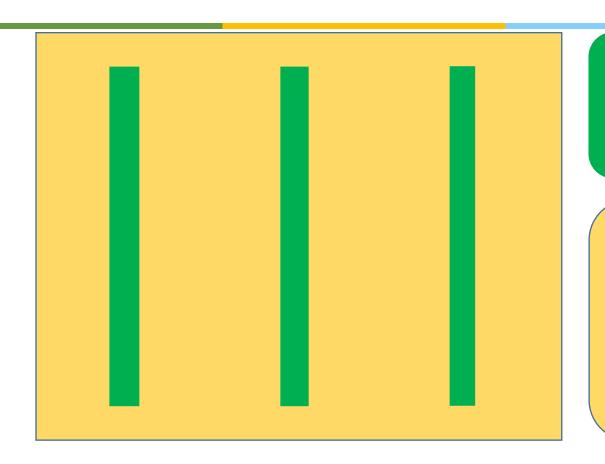








Financial motivation of farmers I



1 ha BFS: 1.000€

Separation of large fields: 100€/ha

- 1-2 machine widths
- No pesticides!
- 100 m BFS/ ha
- BFS have to be within the fields





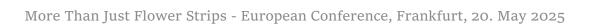




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Financial motivation of farmers II - an example



Field size: 15 ha, lenght: 800m, width: 195m

→ To get both reward types:

min. 1.500m BFS

= 2 strips, each 800m

Reward BFS:

1.600m x 3m = 4.800m² | 0,48ha * 1.000€ = 480€

Reward for field separation:

15 ha * 100€ = 1.500€













Conclusions/Recommendations/Further research

- BFS are visited by numerous beneficial insects, especially wild bees, wasps and hoverflies
- BFS also "radiate" into the adjacent main crop areas and reduce pests effectively
- BFS are <u>foraging areas</u> for most wild bees and wasps, the arrival of species is therefore dependent on other habitats in the surrounding area (to be identified)
- to increase abundance of beneficials a continuous food supply (March to September) is needed \rightarrow development/adaption of seed mixture (to be determined)
- Integration of habitats for beneficial insects (to be researched)
- Expert observations are influenced by methodological weaknesses/constrains (more repetitions, increase length of observation periods)
- Suitable financial incentive systems can also motivate farmers to create beneficial insect strips within large crop areas











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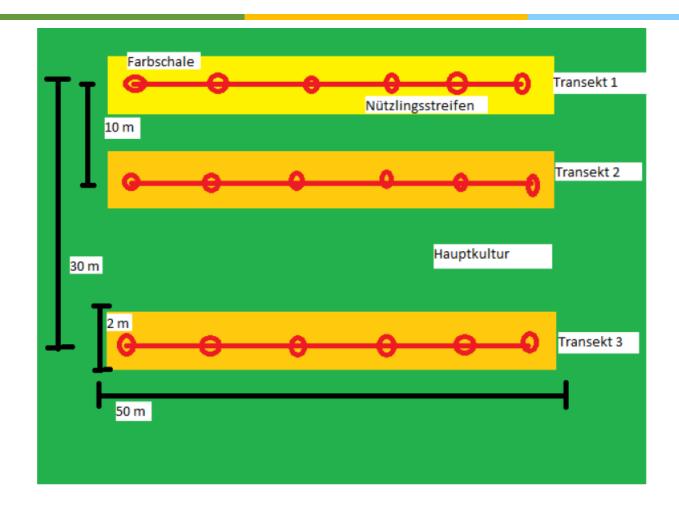


Your questions and comments please!

For further information, full reports and cooperation please contact:

patrick.pyttel@bodenseestiftung.org

Methods - expert based monitoring











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