

The role of hedgerows in supporting multiple agroecosystem functions in smallholder farms of the Andean highlands

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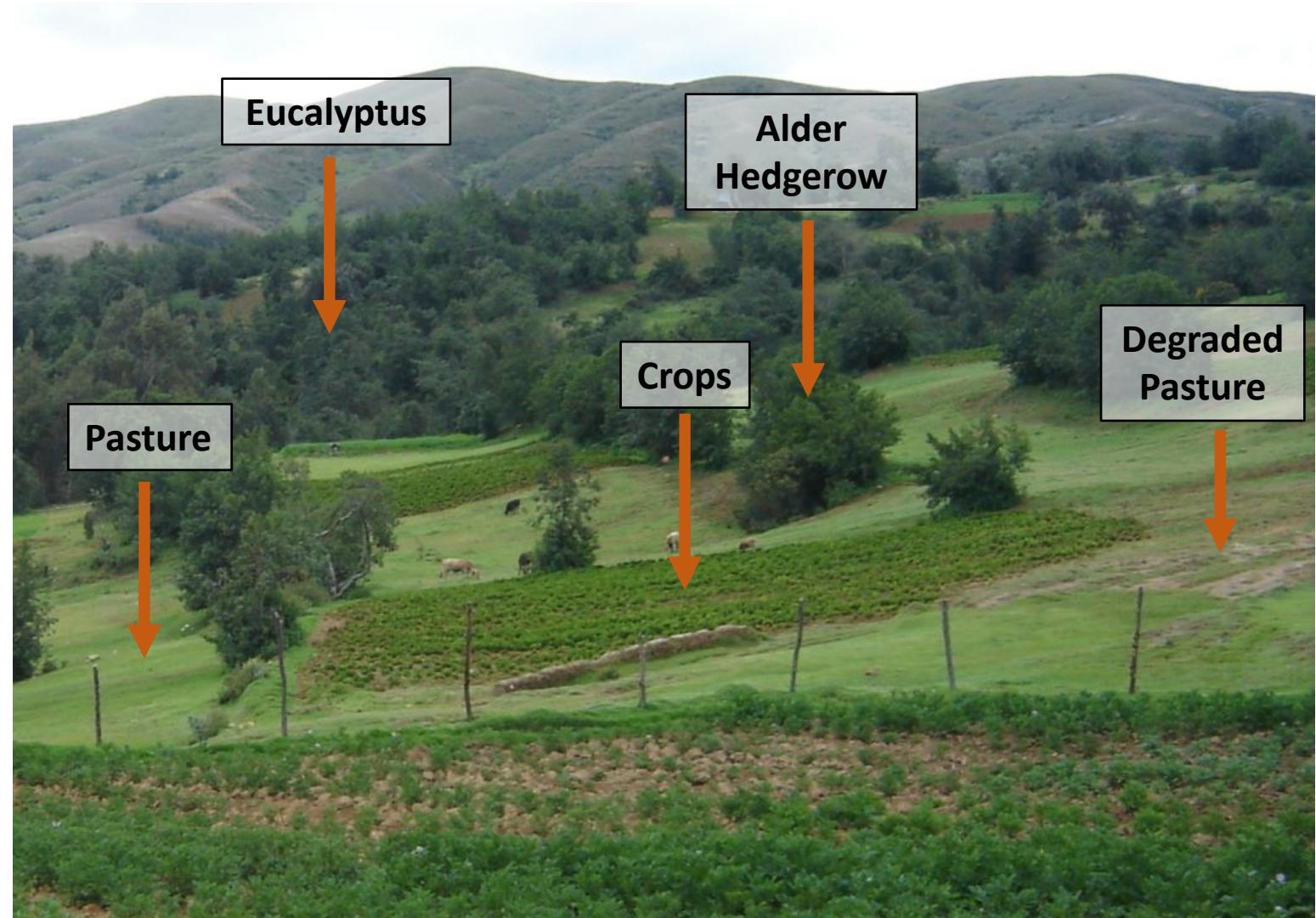
³ Dept. of Water Resources Management, Wageningen University

⁴ Grupo Yanapai

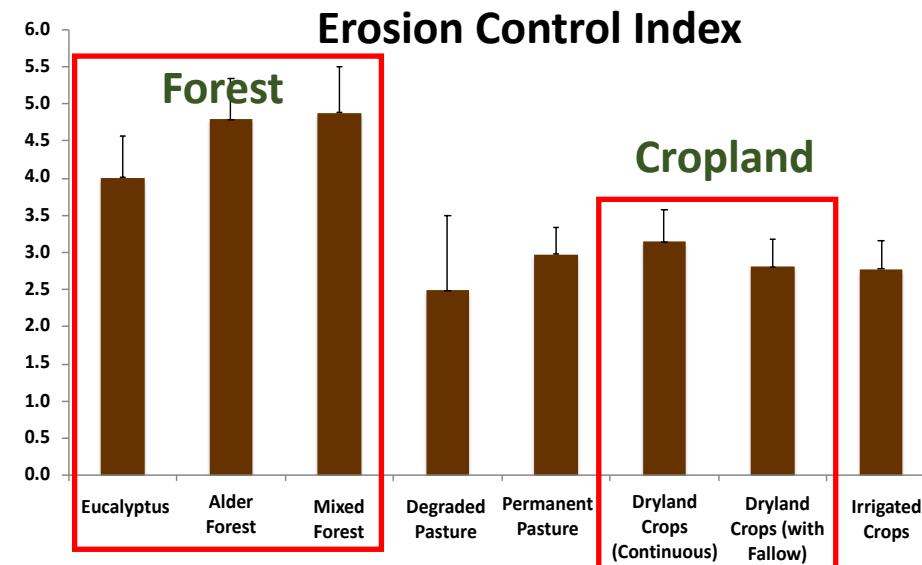
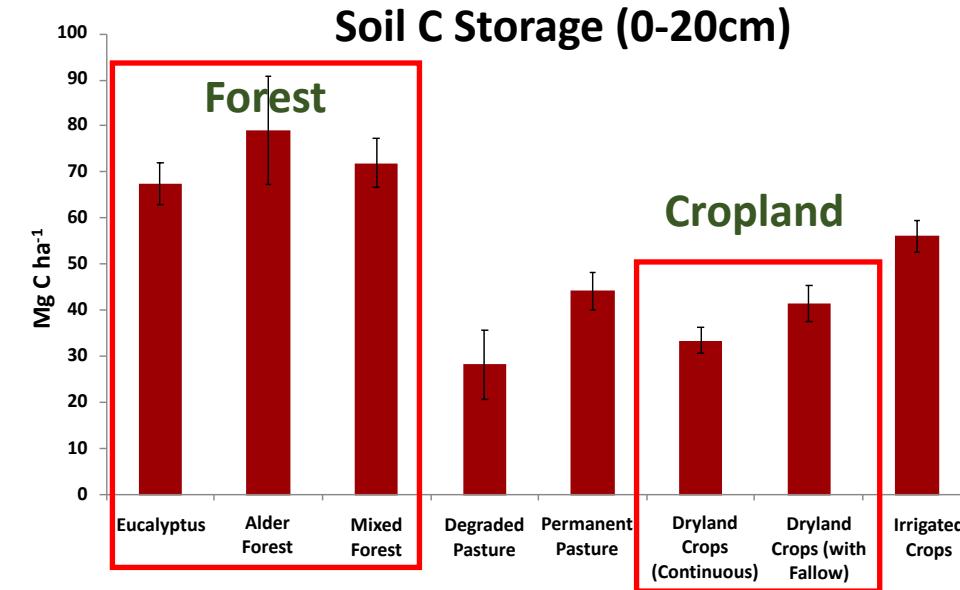
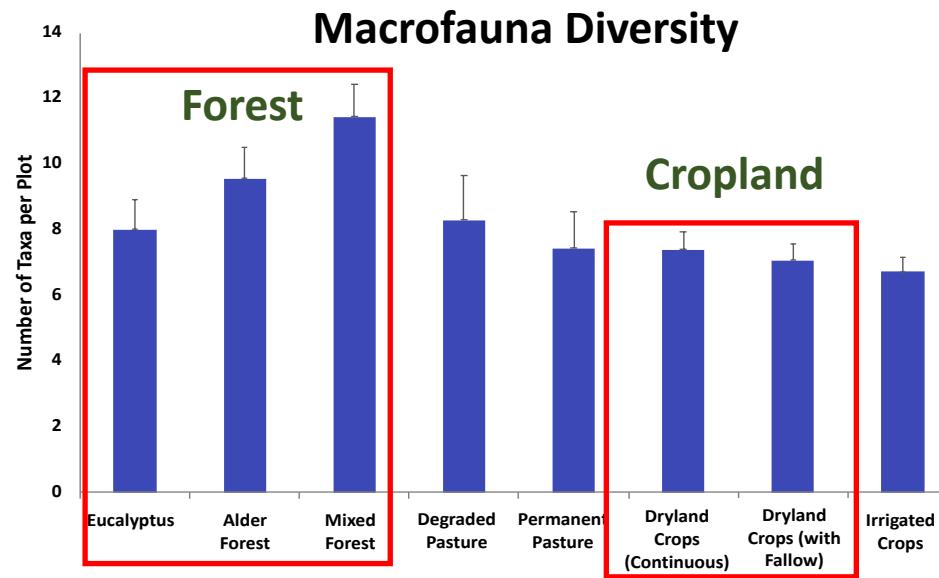
Past Research in the Andes - Land Use Impacts on Soil Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services



- Elevation: 3200-3600 m
- Precip: 800-1000 mm yr⁻¹

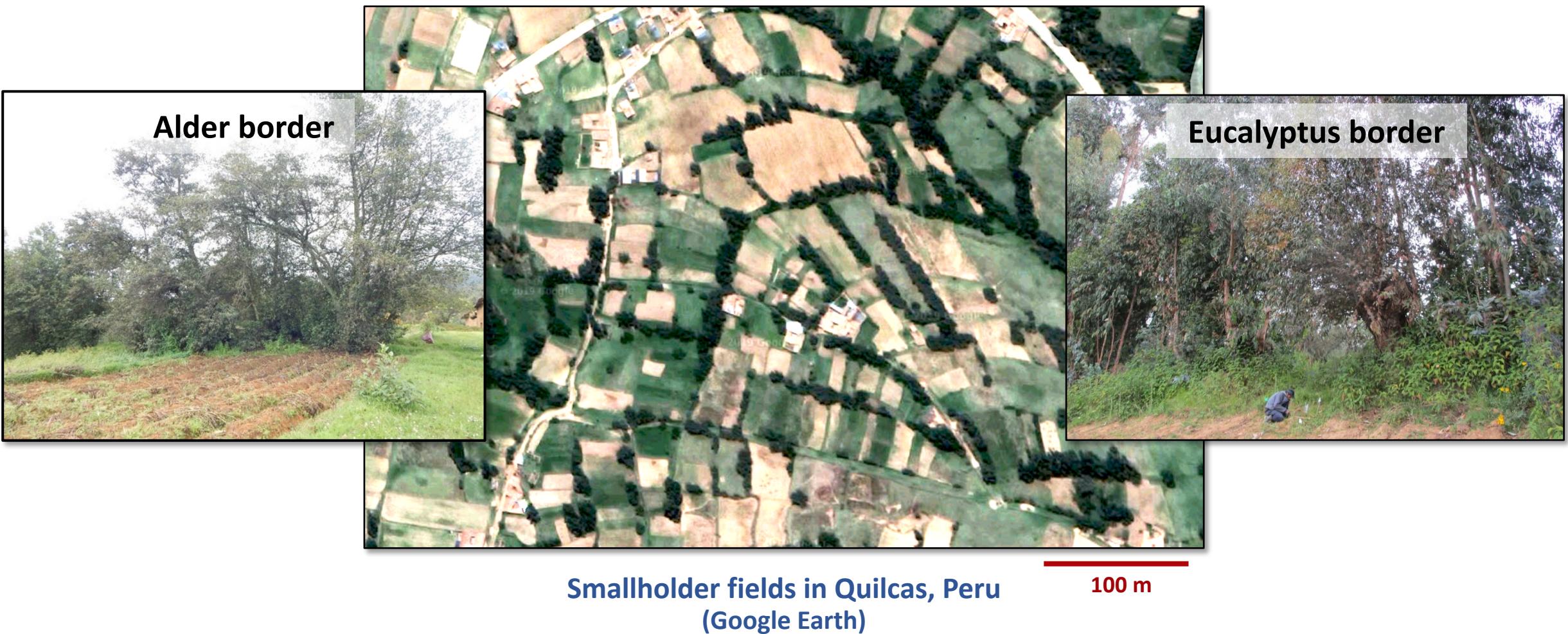


Evaluation of Soil Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services



Interactions Between Land-uses

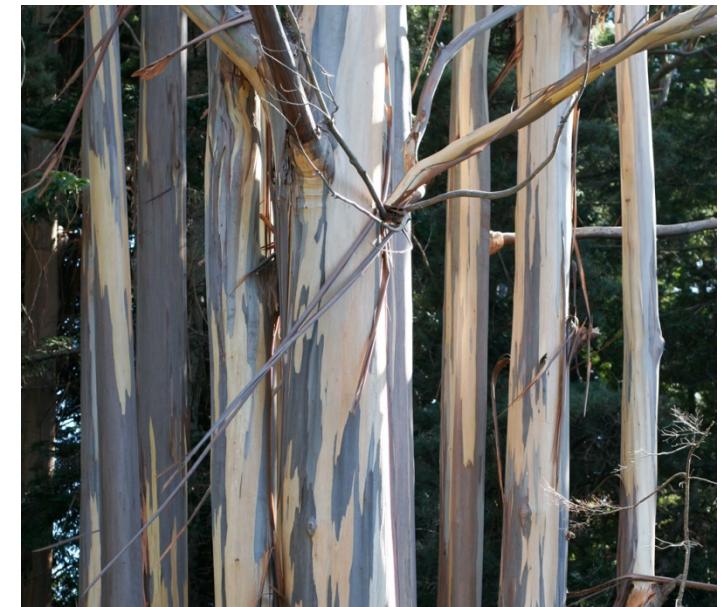
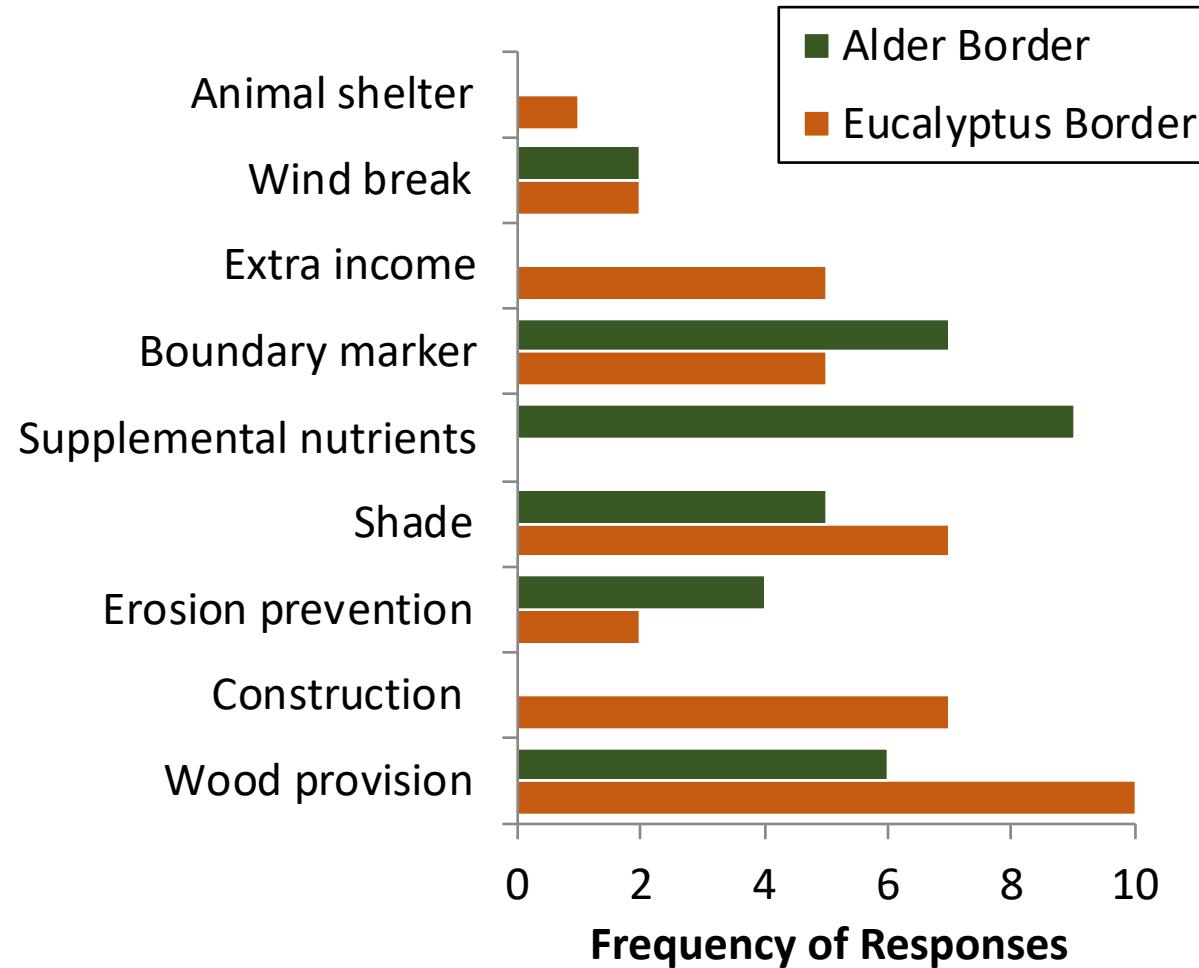
- Many production fields are bordered by trees ...and there is considerable potential for interaction between cropland and tree rows



Farmer Observations

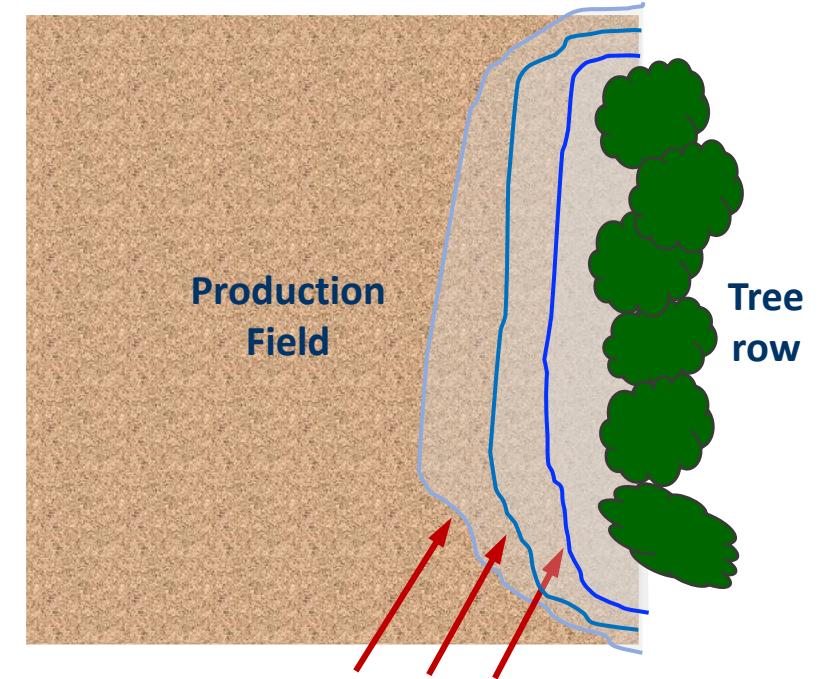
What uses do tree borders have?

Farmer Identified Border Functions



Hypotheses

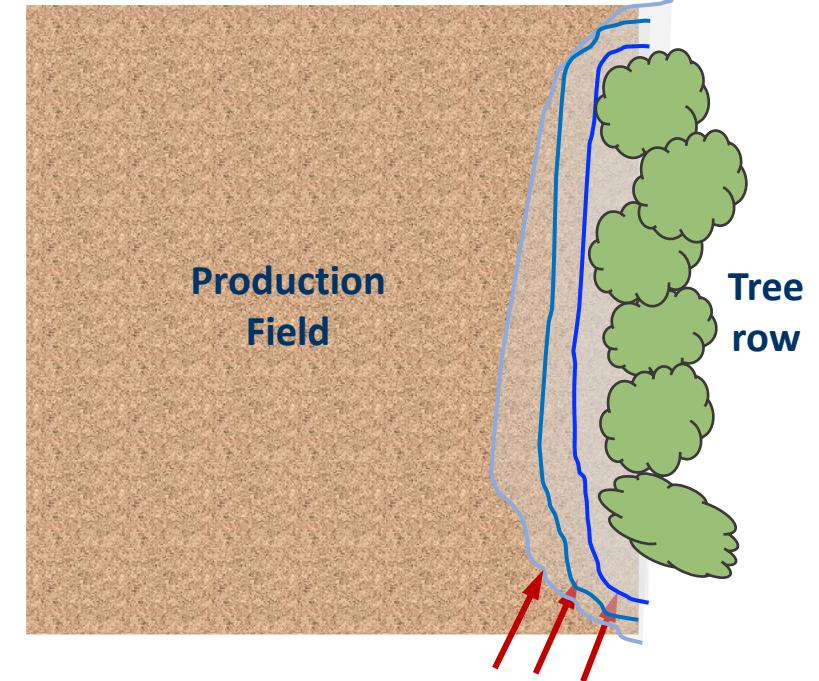
- H1:** Perennial field margins will support higher levels of soil biodiversity and ecosystem services than production fields
- H2:** The influence of perennial field margins will extend into production fields
- H3:** The magnitude of the effect depends on the type of border (Alder vs. Eucalyptus)



**Gradients of soil biodiversity
and ecosystem services**

Hypotheses

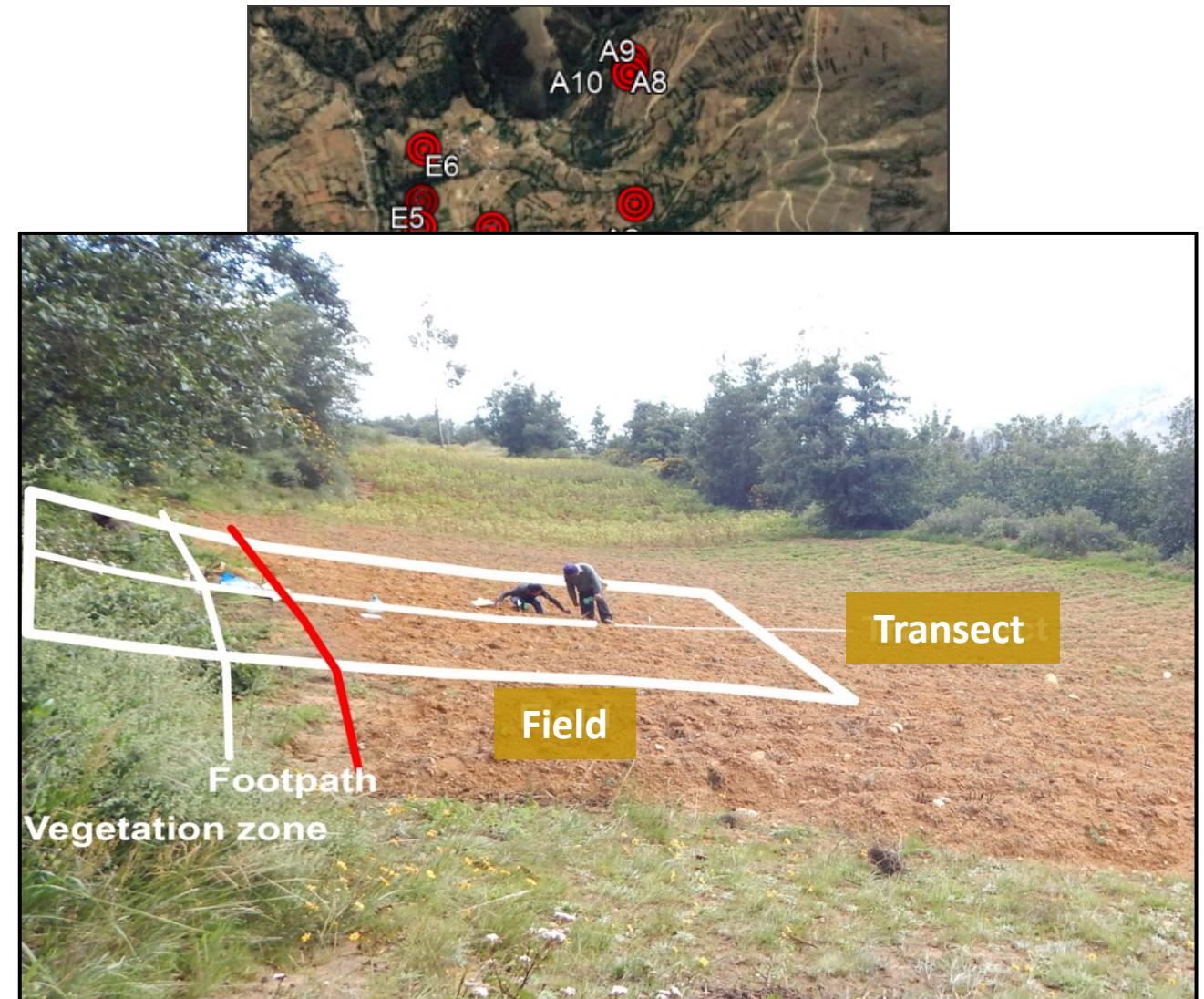
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**Gradients of soil biodiversity
and ecosystem services**

Study Design

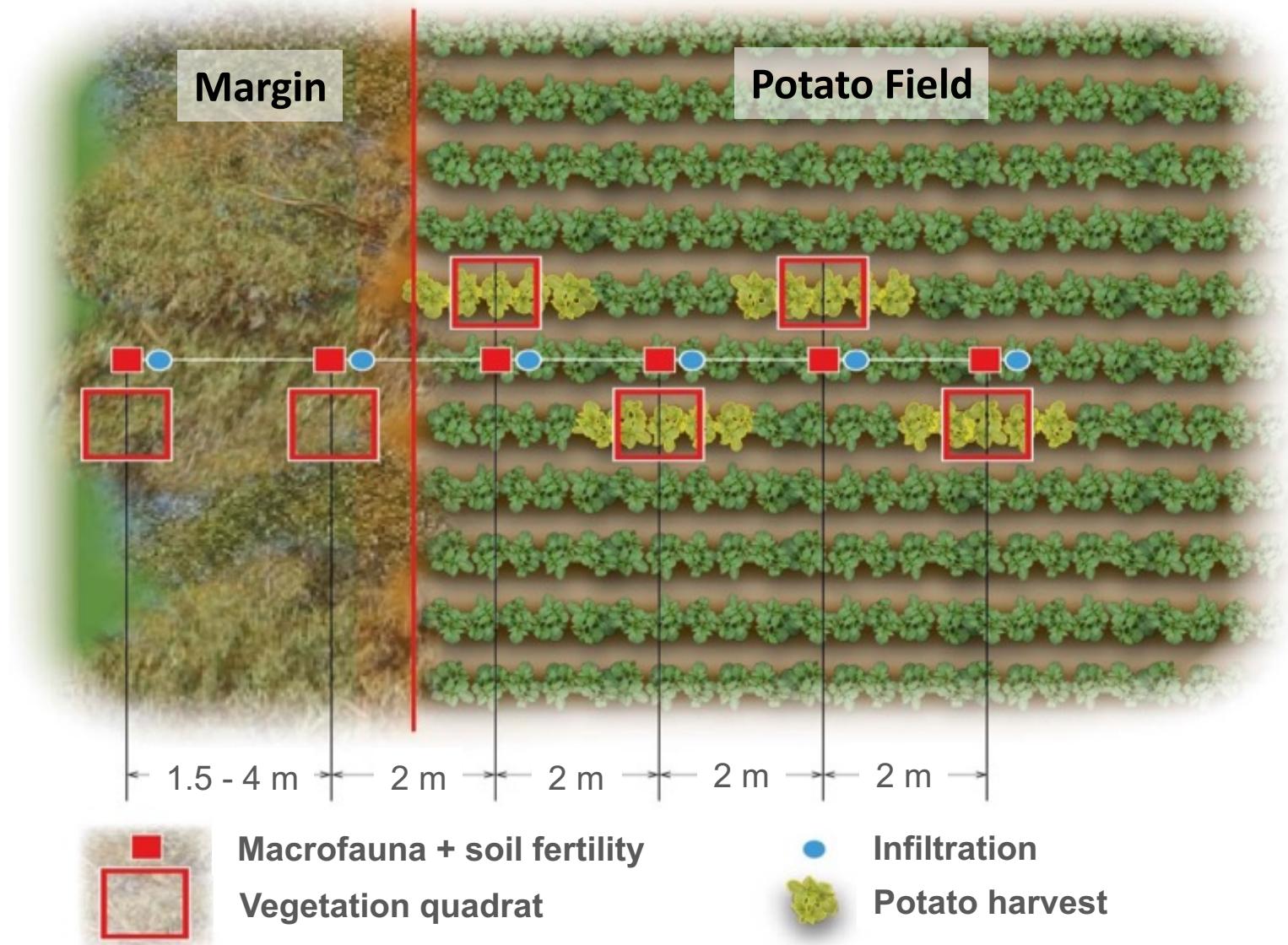
- Selection of 20 potato fields in Quilcas, Peru
 - 10 with alder-based field margins
 - 10 with eucalyptus field margins
- Farmer interviews
- Establishment of transects (~10 m) from hedgerow towards center of potato field
- Evaluation of soil-based ecosystem services and soil biodiversity



Sampling Transect (6 points)

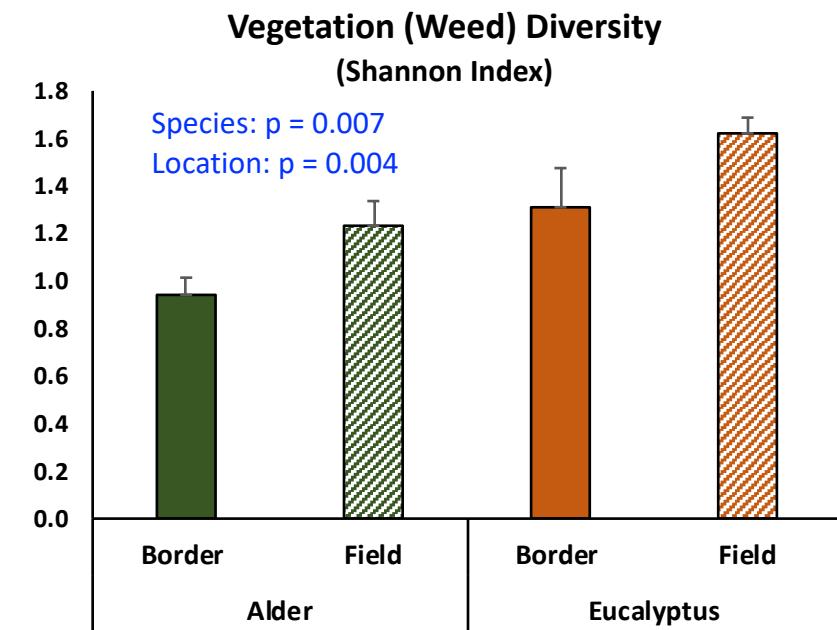
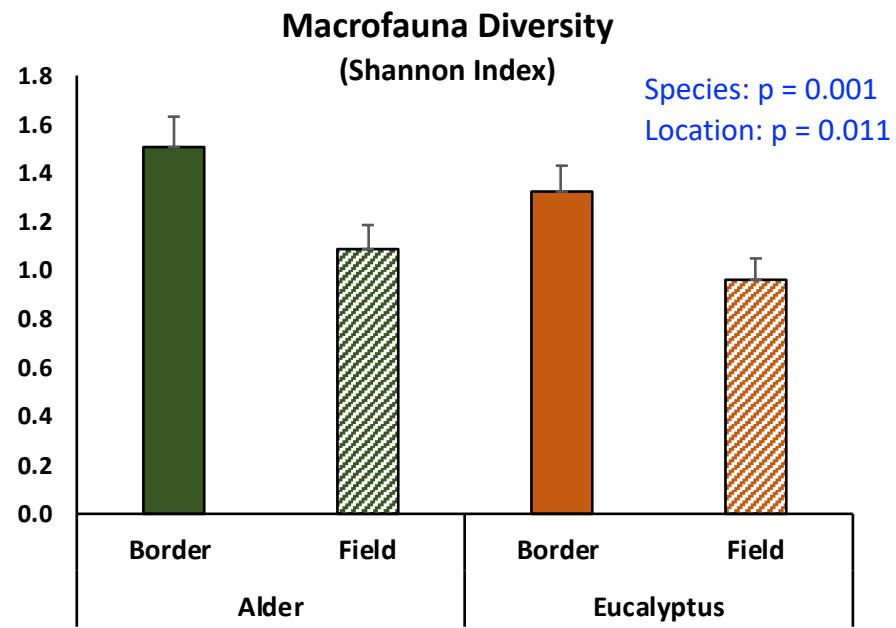
Variables Measured:

- Soil macrofauna communities
- Ground vegetation cover + diversity
- Soil chemical fertility (SOM, pH, available K, P, etc.)
- Water capture + erosion control (aggregate stability, infiltration, compaction)
- Production = potato yield
- Pest incidence/control

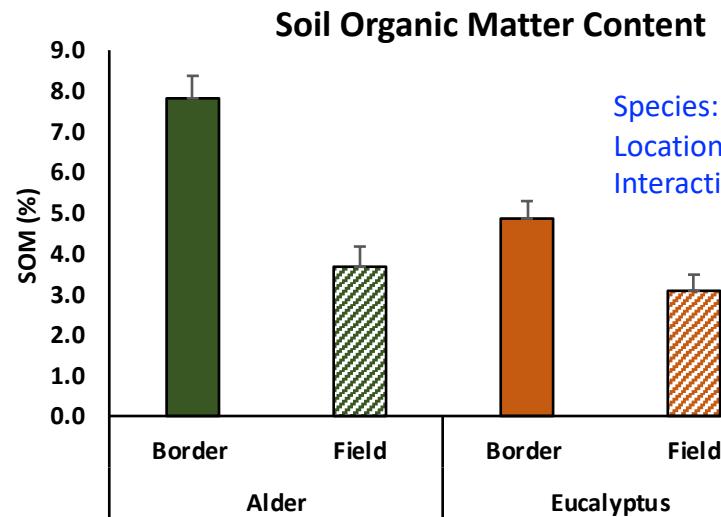


Results - Soil Biodiversity

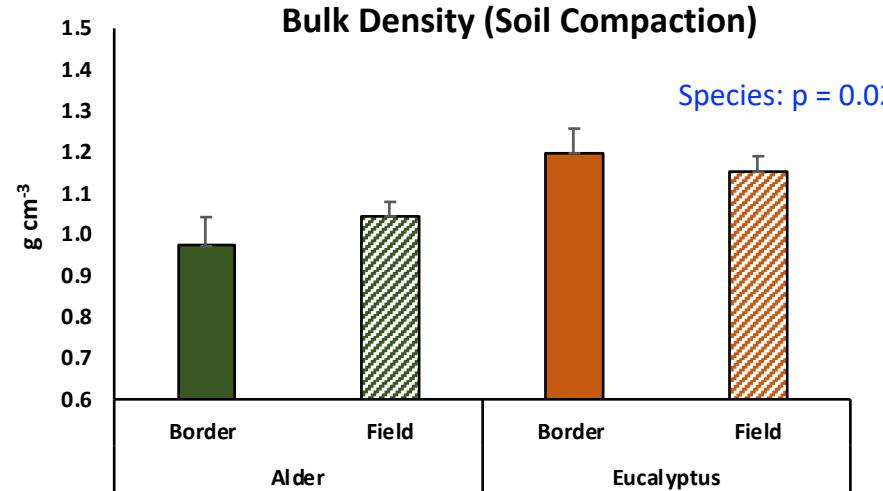
- Clear differences between field margins vs. potato fields (**location**); and eucalyptus vs. alder (**species**) = H1 supported



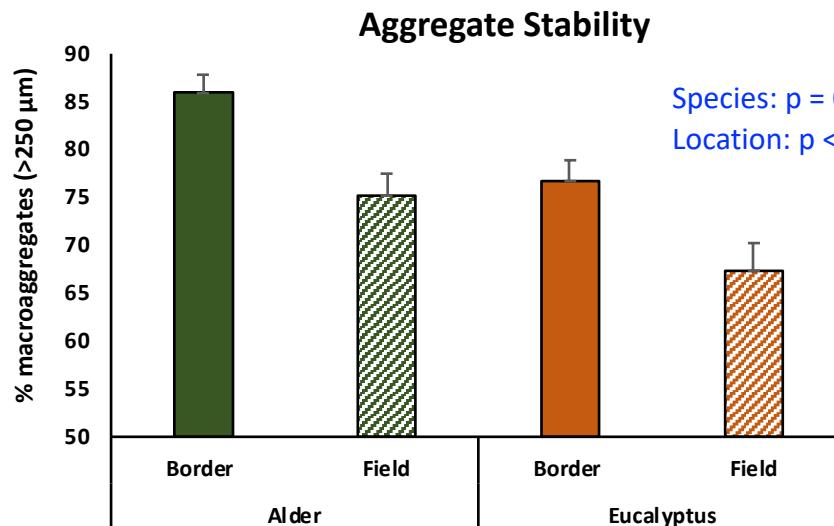
Soil Physical and Chemical Properties



Species: $p = 0.024$
Location: $p < 0.001$
Interaction: $p = 0.017$



Species: $p = 0.022$

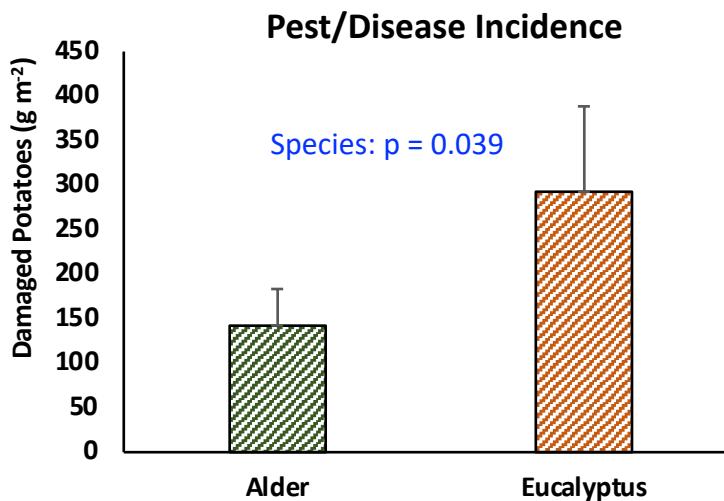
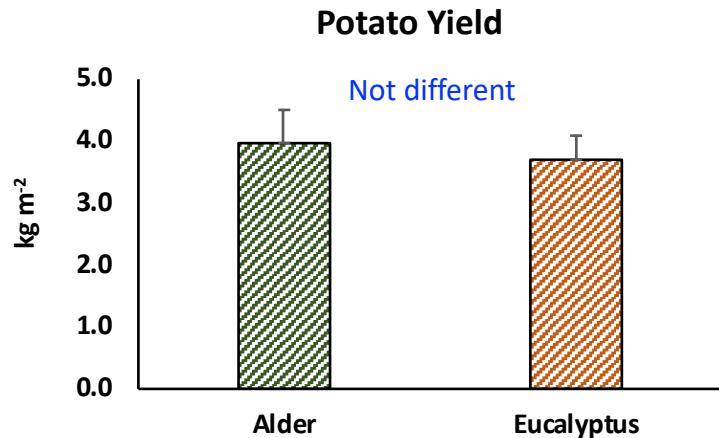


Species: $p = 0.006$
Location: $p < 0.001$



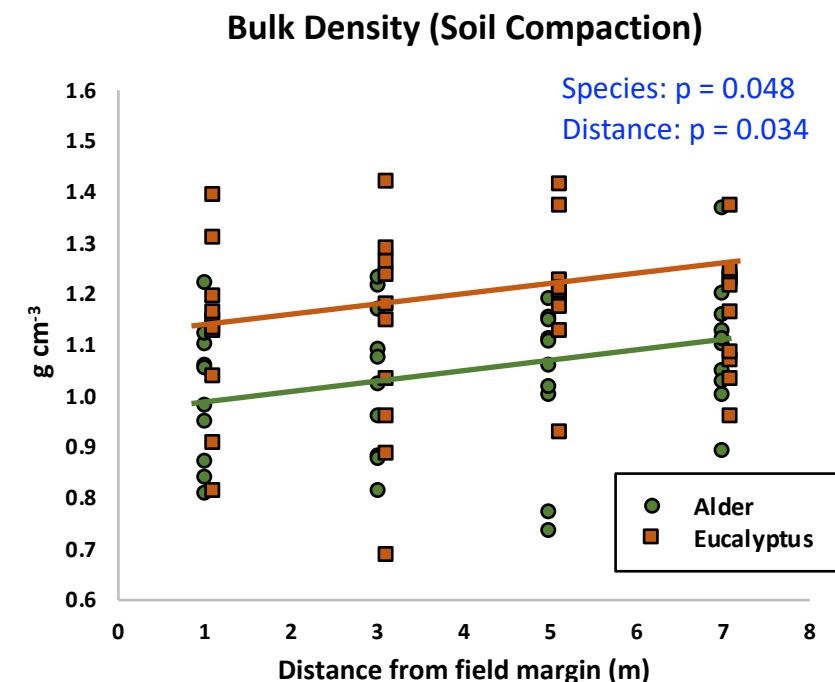
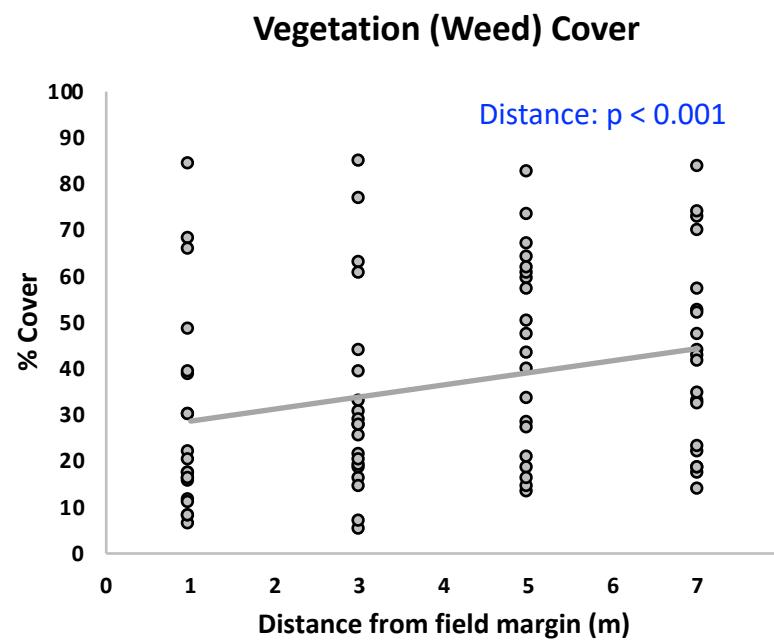
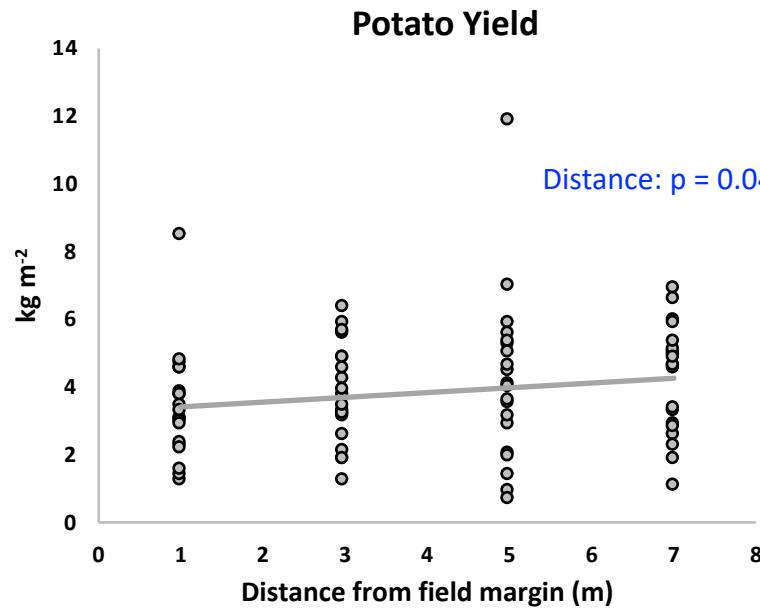
Agricultural Production and Pests

- Border type (eucalyptus vs. alder) does not affect yield, but does influence pest/disease pressure

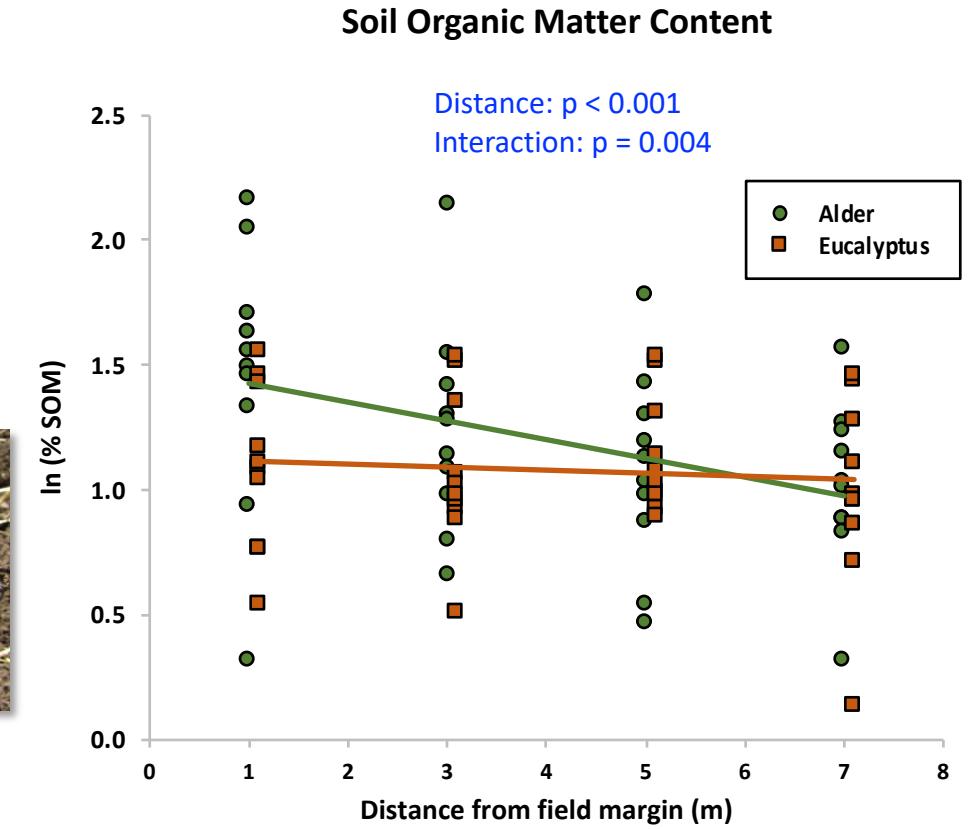
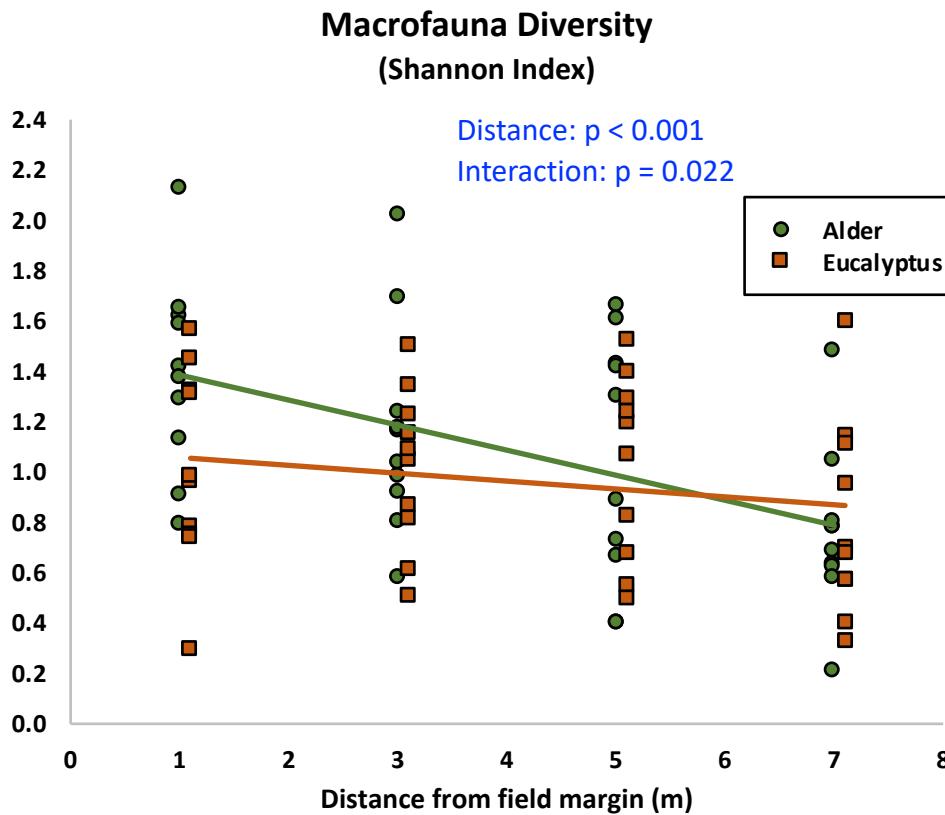


In-Field Border Effects

- Border effects extend into production fields = H2 supported



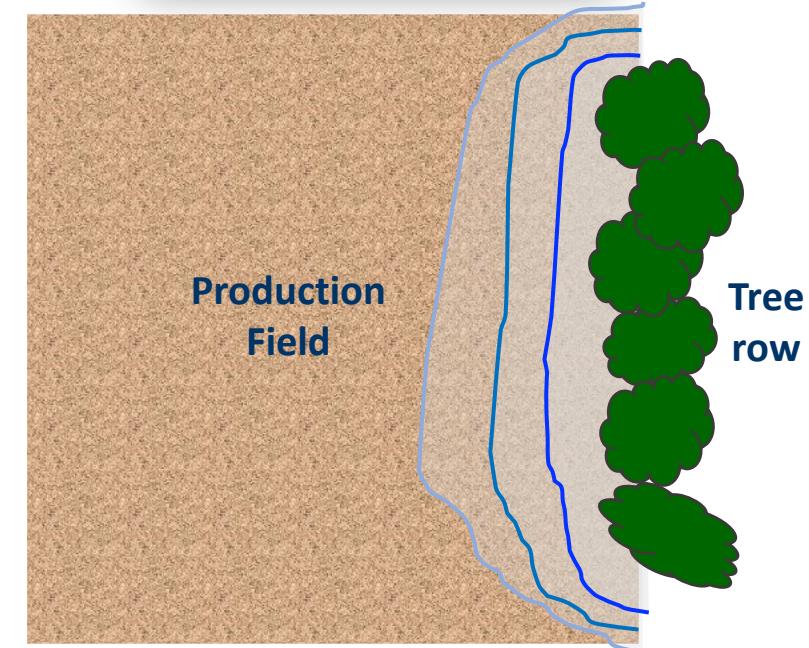
In-Field Border Effects



- Border effects (slope) depend on eucalyptus vs. alder = H3 supported

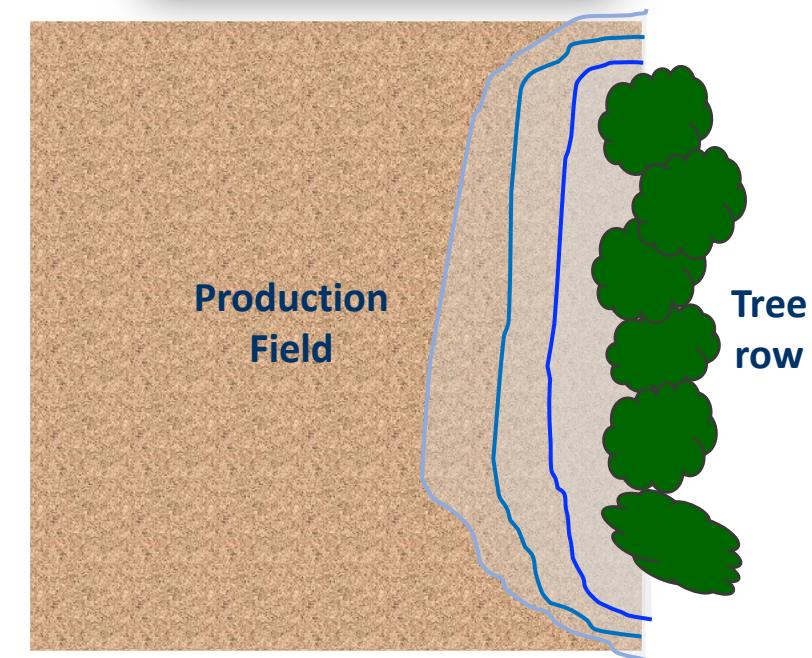
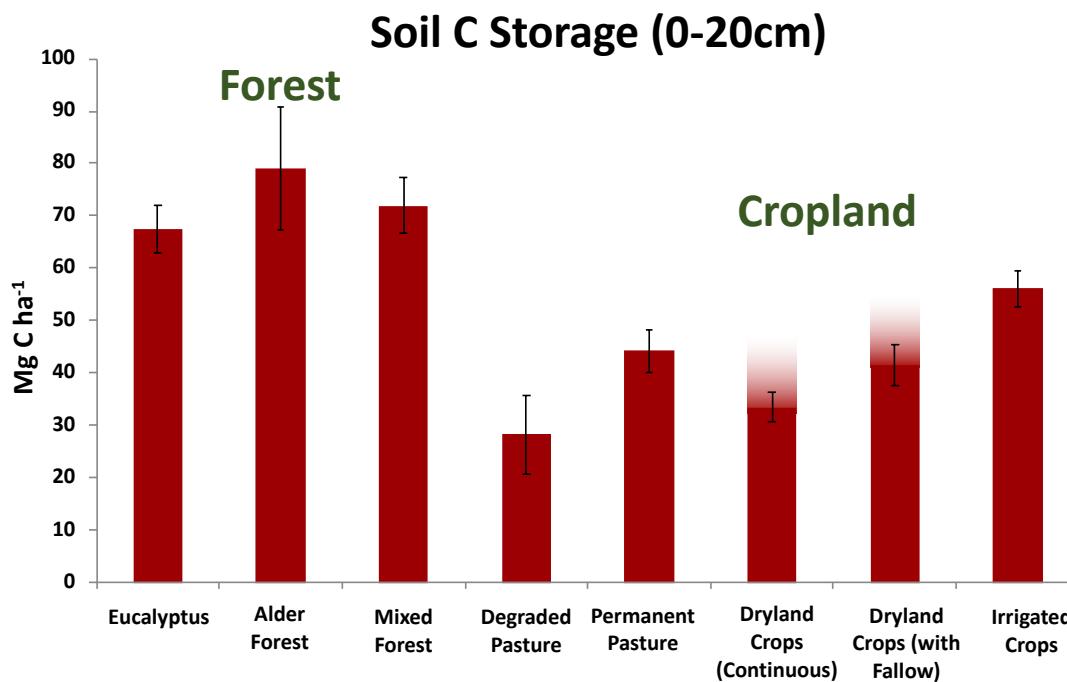
Conclusions

- There exist clear differences in biodiversity and the provision of ecosystem services between field margins and cultivated fields.
- The effect of perennial field margins clearly extends into the production fields, and depends on the tree species present (alder > eucalyptus).



Conclusions

- We need to consider tradeoffs associated with different hedgerow species.
- These findings have important implications for the organization of agricultural landscapes (optimal field size, arrangement).



Acknowledgements

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- Farmers and community of Quilcas
- University of Huancayo
- And many more...



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