



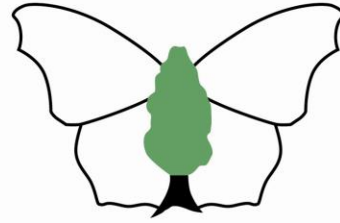
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Bat Conservation Trust



amphibian and reptile
conservation



Butterfly
Conservation

Saving butterflies, moths and our environment



Nature
Friendly
Farming
Network



Bumblebee
Conservation
Trust



Plantlife

Six key actions of Farm Wildlife

100%

Management across the whole farm



The whole farm

Build upon the provision of habitats and farming practices beneficial to wildlife with a whole farm approach to progressive management of soil, nutrients and integrated pest management.

Embrace organic and regenerative farming techniques such as cover crops, inter cropping, herbal leys and agroforestry.

10%

Manage at least 10% of the farm as a range of wildlife habitats



Existing habitat

Protect and ensure good ecological condition of existing semi-natural habitats such as species-rich grassland, scrub, heath and wood pastures.



Flower-rich habitats

Create flower-rich habitats on at least 4% of the farm with wildflower and cultivated margins, legume rich grassland and existing semi-natural habitats. These provide valuable wildlife habitat and help improve populations of beneficial insects that can make farms more productive.

These 6 key actions will provide a simple recipe to help build resilient food webs for a diversity of farmland wildlife. It's promoted by conservation and farming organisations who work in partnership to provide a single source of best-practice advice for wildlife on farmland.

See Farm Wildlife's website for more information: <https://farmwildlife.info/>



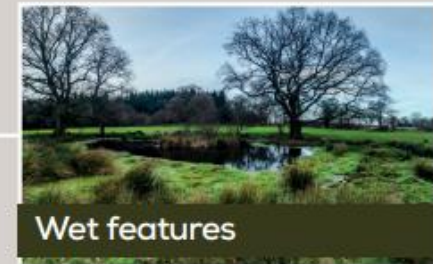
Field boundaries

Maximise the value of field boundaries to develop dense, rotationally trimmed hedgerows that provide abundant nectar and berries. Field margins, corners and other habitat buffers also provide different opportunities for species.



Seed-rich habitats

Create seed-rich habitats on at least 2% of the farm. Sown wild bird mixes and weedy winter stubbles and root crops help farmland birds survive the hungry gap.



Wet features

Create and enhance wet features like farm ponds, dew ponds, ephemeral water bodies and water scrapes. As well as aquatic species, wetland habitats are important for other wildlife including pollinators and farmland birds.



Farmed area

In-field habitats such as beetle banks, fallow plots and in-field trees bring the benefits of nature close to growing crops and can also help priority species.



[Why Take Part?](#)

[How to do it](#)

[In Practice](#)

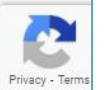
[For advisors](#)

[Events](#)

Helping you to help wildlife on your farm

Good conservation management is about understanding the locally important wildlife, choosing the right measures and managing them in the right way. Farm Wildlife has been developed with farmers for farmers.

Our management approach brings together best practice advice from a broad range of wildlife organisations to identify the 6 most important steps for restoring wildlife on your farm.





Wet Features

Water is a crucial element for wildlife. With the right management wet habitats can provide some of the most wildlife-rich areas on farmland.

Valuable pollinators like hoverflies need aquatic habitats to complete their lifecycle, as do beneficial insect predators. The vast numbers of insects produced by wet habitats are also a crucial food source for bats and birds on farmland.

For wet habitats to achieve the highest possible value for wildlife they need to be considered throughout all farm activities. It is vital to minimise the amount of soil matter, fertilisers and pesticides reaching water bodies as they have a severe impact on water quality.

The best wet habitats have clear water that is low in nutrients and free of pollution, allowing typical wetland aquatic plants to thrive.

Choose a habitat type for expert advice on how to achieve the most from it.

[Permanent ponds](#)

[Temporary ponds and scrapes](#)

[Streams and rivers](#)

Permanent ponds




Ponds are one of the most important wet features you can have on the farm.

What

A vast array of wildlife will gravitate towards a good quality farm pond. Permanent ponds hold water all year round, providing permanent habitat for a range of wildlife as well as a many occasional or periodic visitors.





Using those two key principles will help nature to help the crops grow too



“Denise is saving nearly £100,000 a year on fuel agrochemicals and imported feed.”

“Keeping the ground covered over the winter has reduced soil erosion particularly in the crop tram lines and spraying costs have reduced.”

“By only clearing the vegetation from one side the farm saves money as well as supporting the wildlife.”

“The farm has maintained the same yields with a net profit which is 32% higher.”



What can we offer?

- Guest speakers - range of locations and expertise
- Guidance on wildlife survey methods
- Advisory support for wildlife-friendly college farms
- Advice and insight into a career in the Farm Advice sector
- Site visits to farms around the UK
- Potential placements for students
- Annual review of useful new content to support course providers



More information

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