



Uwe Potthoff via Flickr creative commons

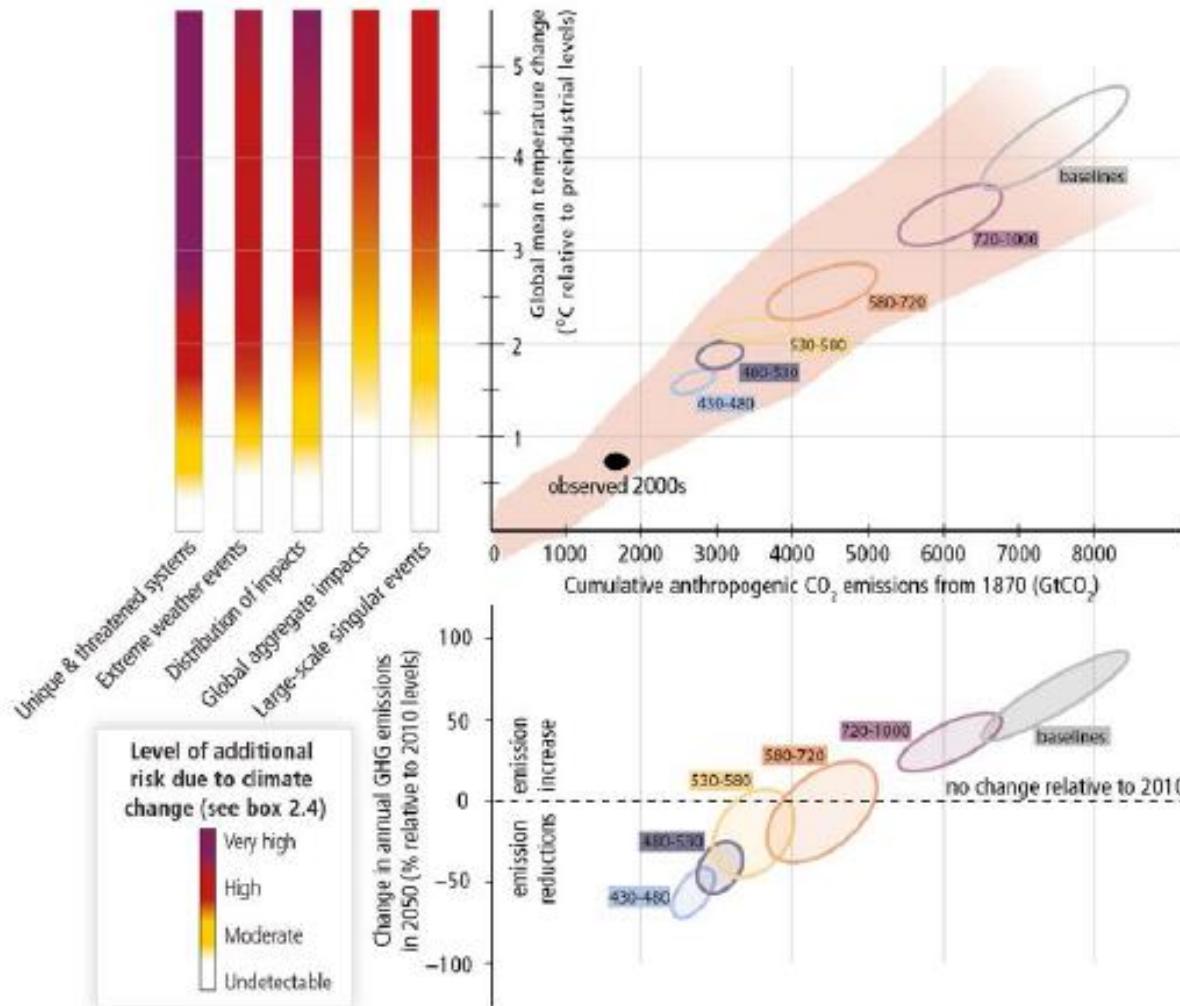
The potential biodiversity cost of renewable energy

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Director of Science
james.pearce-higgins@bto.org



The need for mitigation

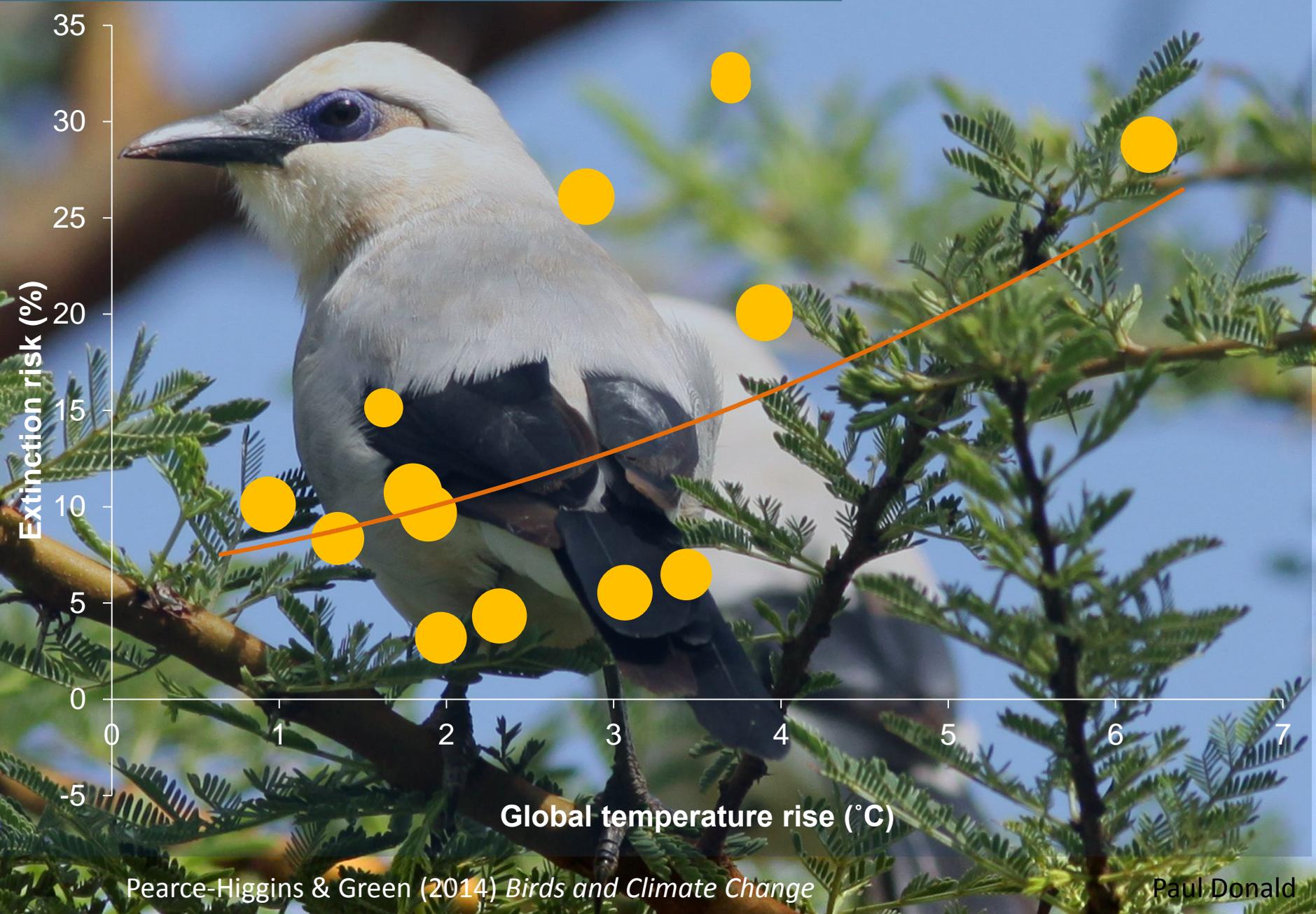
(A) Risks from climate change... (B) ...depend on cumulative CO₂ emissions...



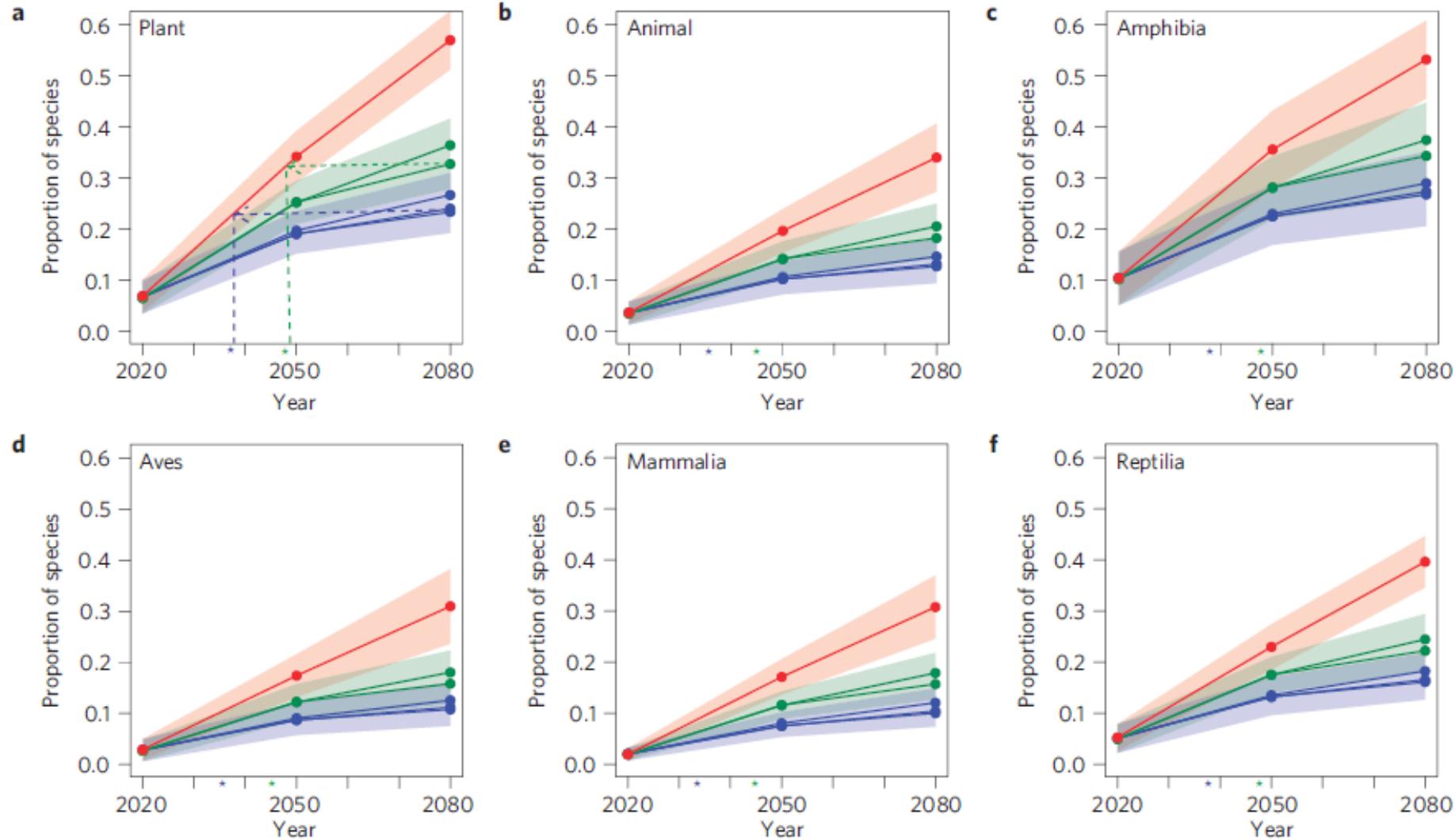
(C) ...which in turn depend on annual GHG emissions over the next decades

IPCC (2014) Climate Change
2014 Synthesis Report

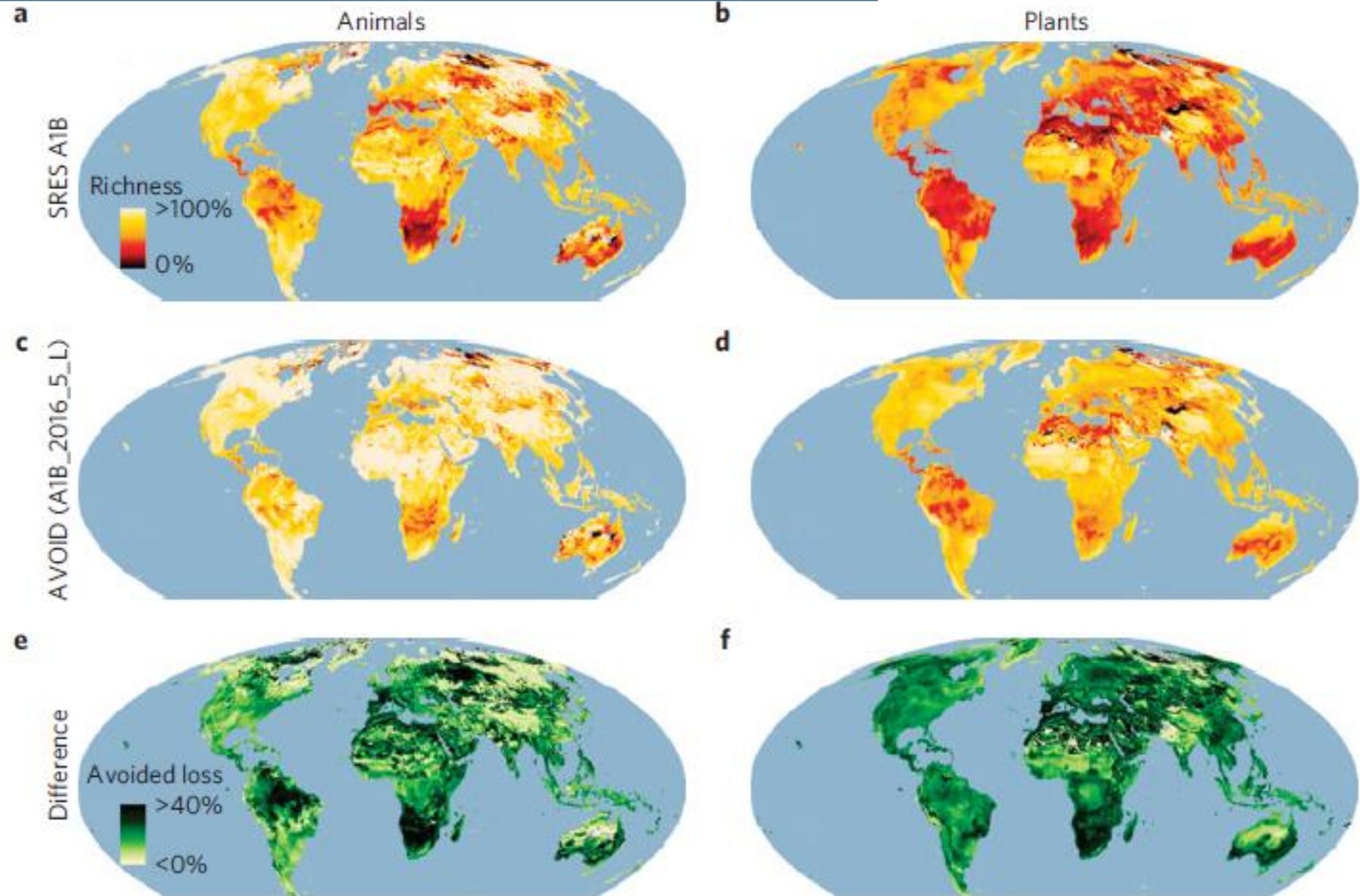
The need for mitigation



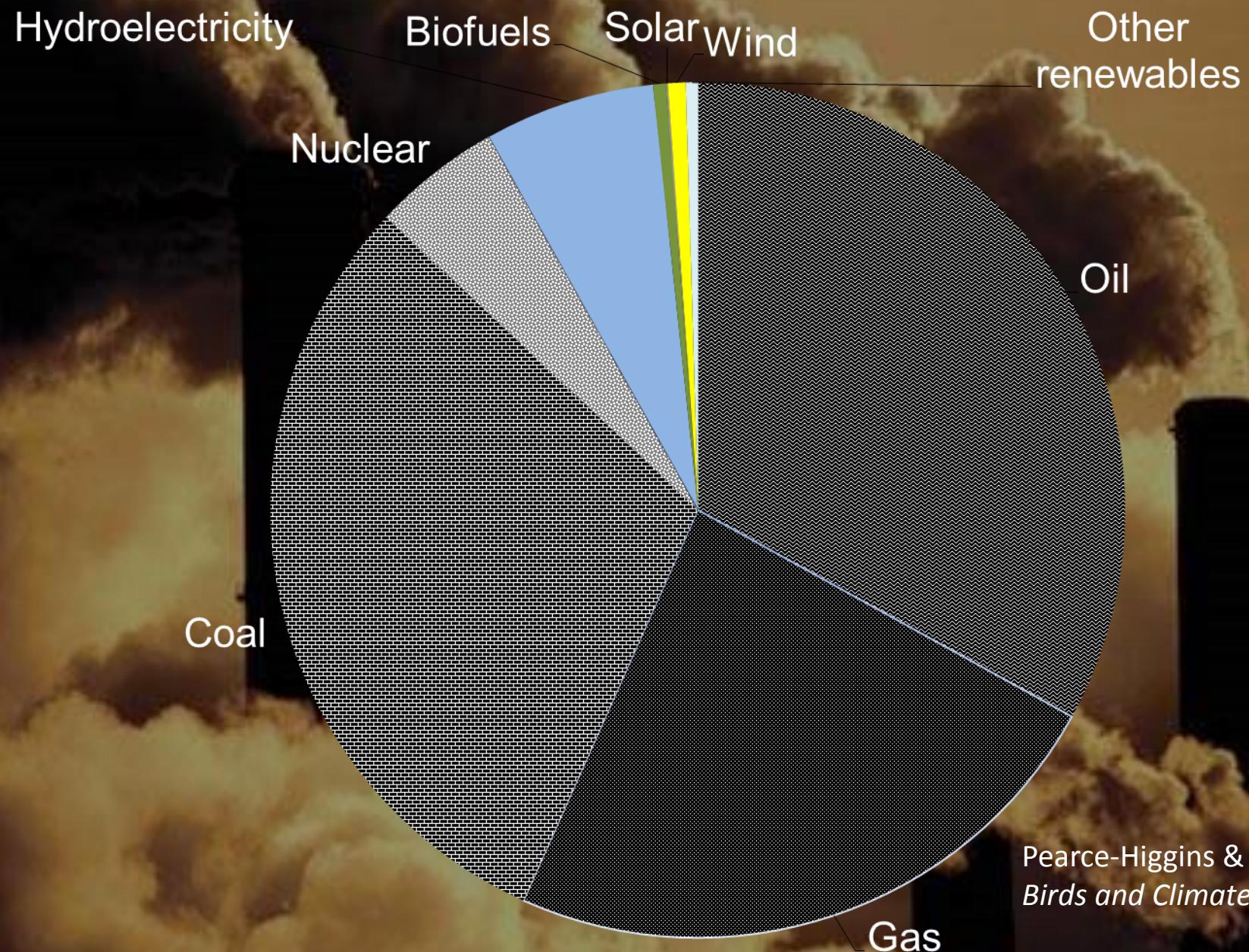
The need for mitigation



The need for mitigation



The need for renewable energy

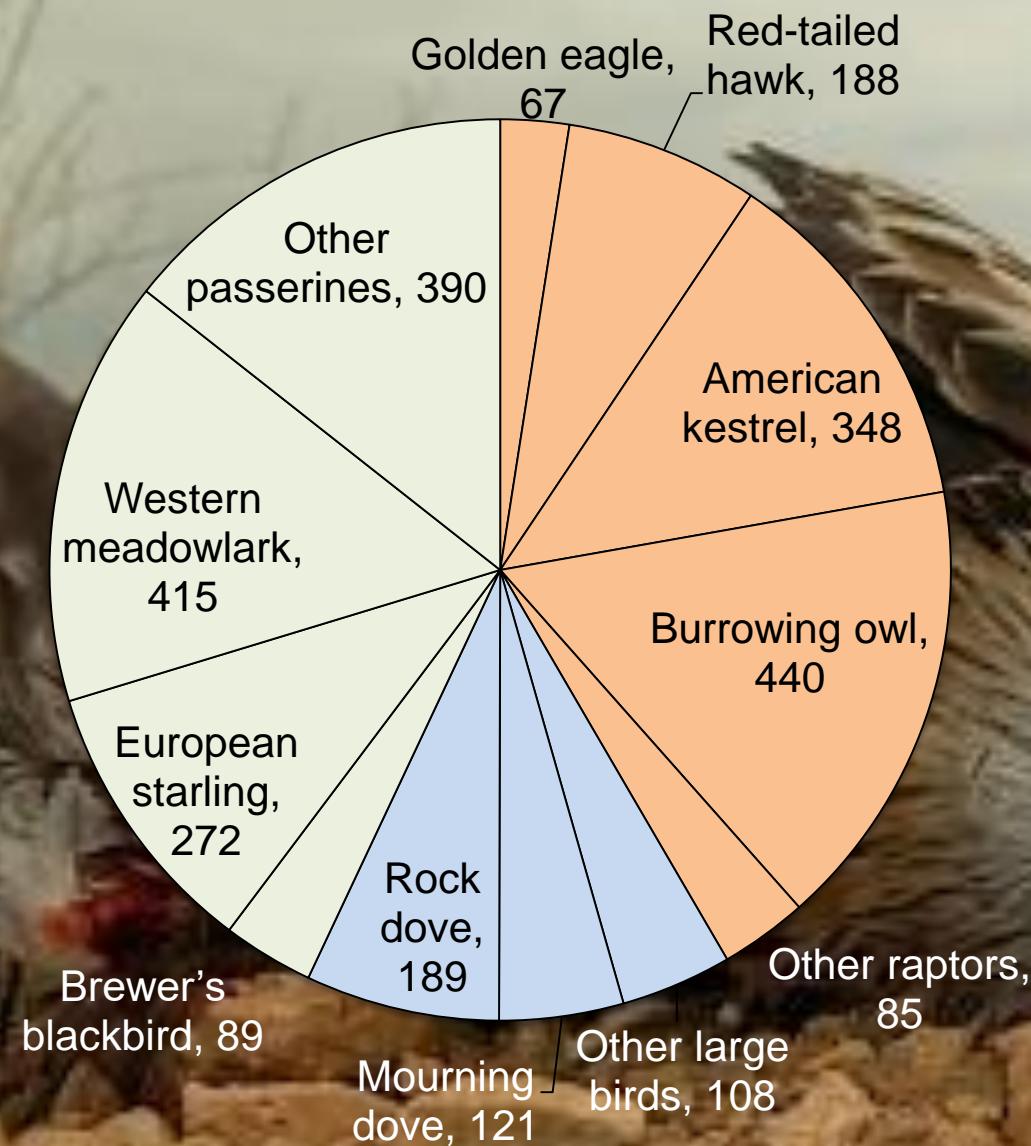


Pearce-Higgins & Green (2014)
Birds and Climate Change

The potential cost of renewable energy



The potential cost of wind



23,000 birds USA¹

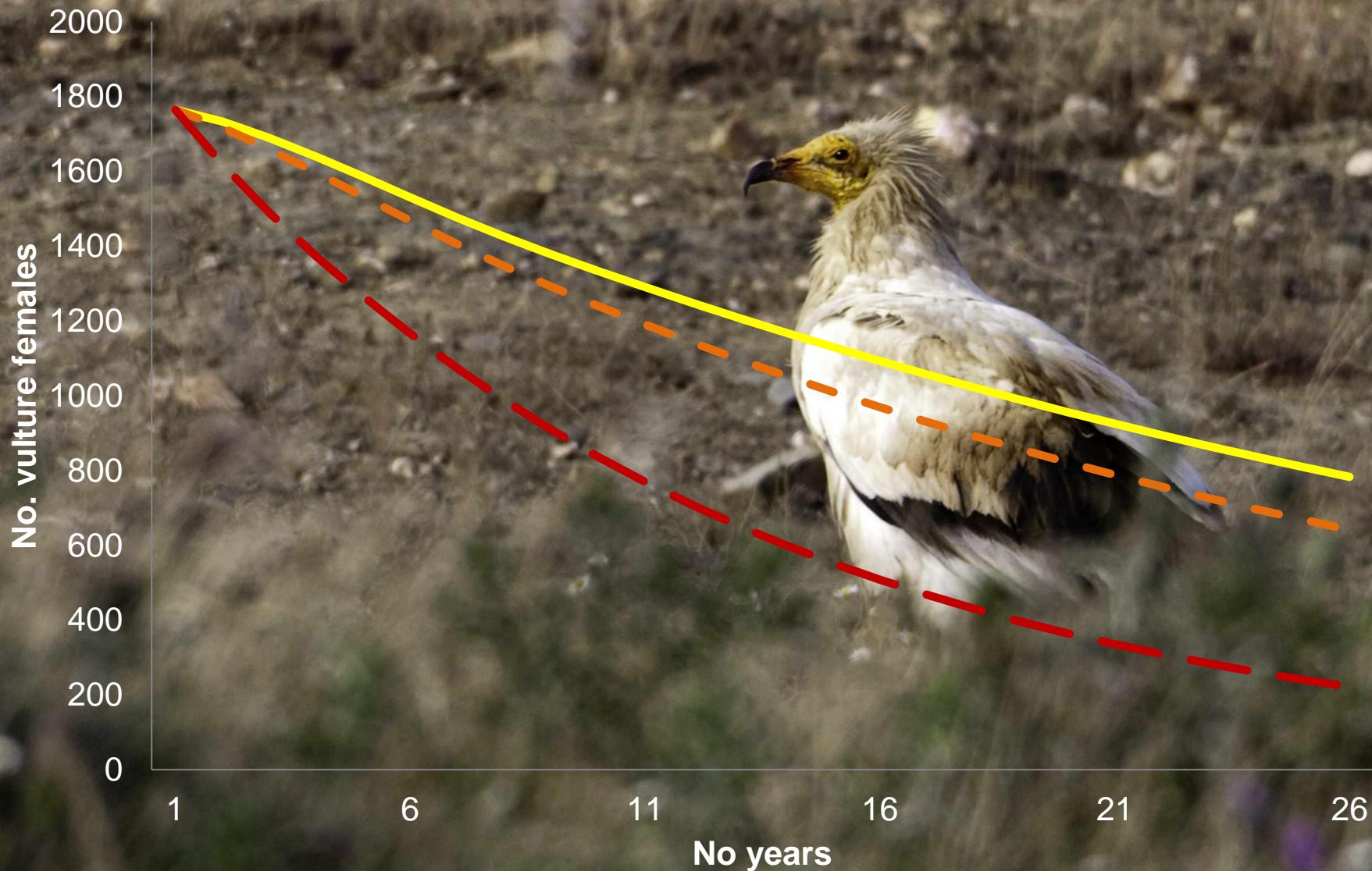
17,000 birds Canada¹

47,000 bats Canada²

¹Loss et al. 2012 *Ann. Rev. Ecol. Evol. Sys.*

² Zimmerling & Francis 2016 *J. Wild. Man.*

The potential cost of wind



Carette *et al.* (2009) *Biological Conservation*

Pearce-Higgins & Green (2014) *Birds and Climate Change*

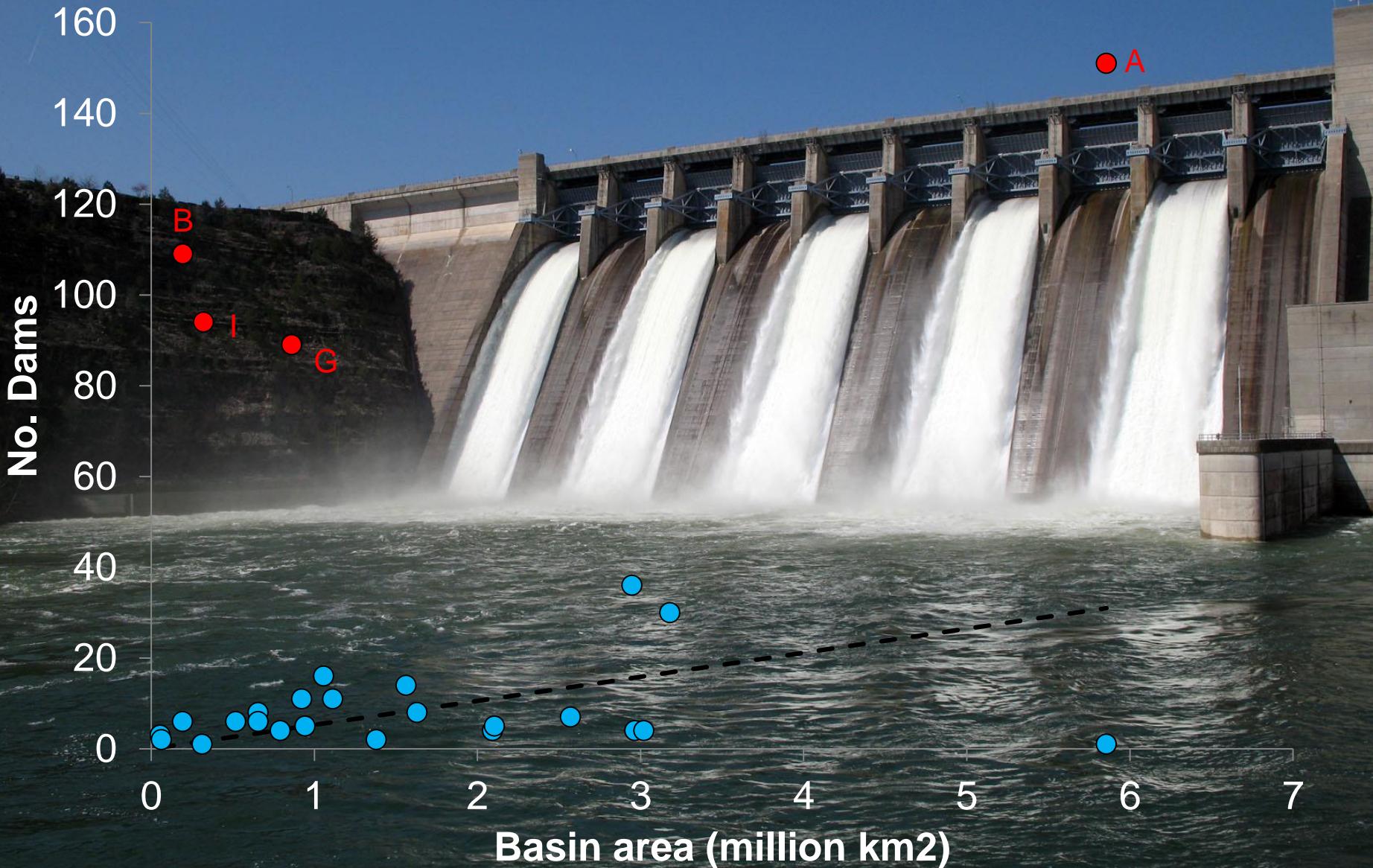
The potential cost of solar



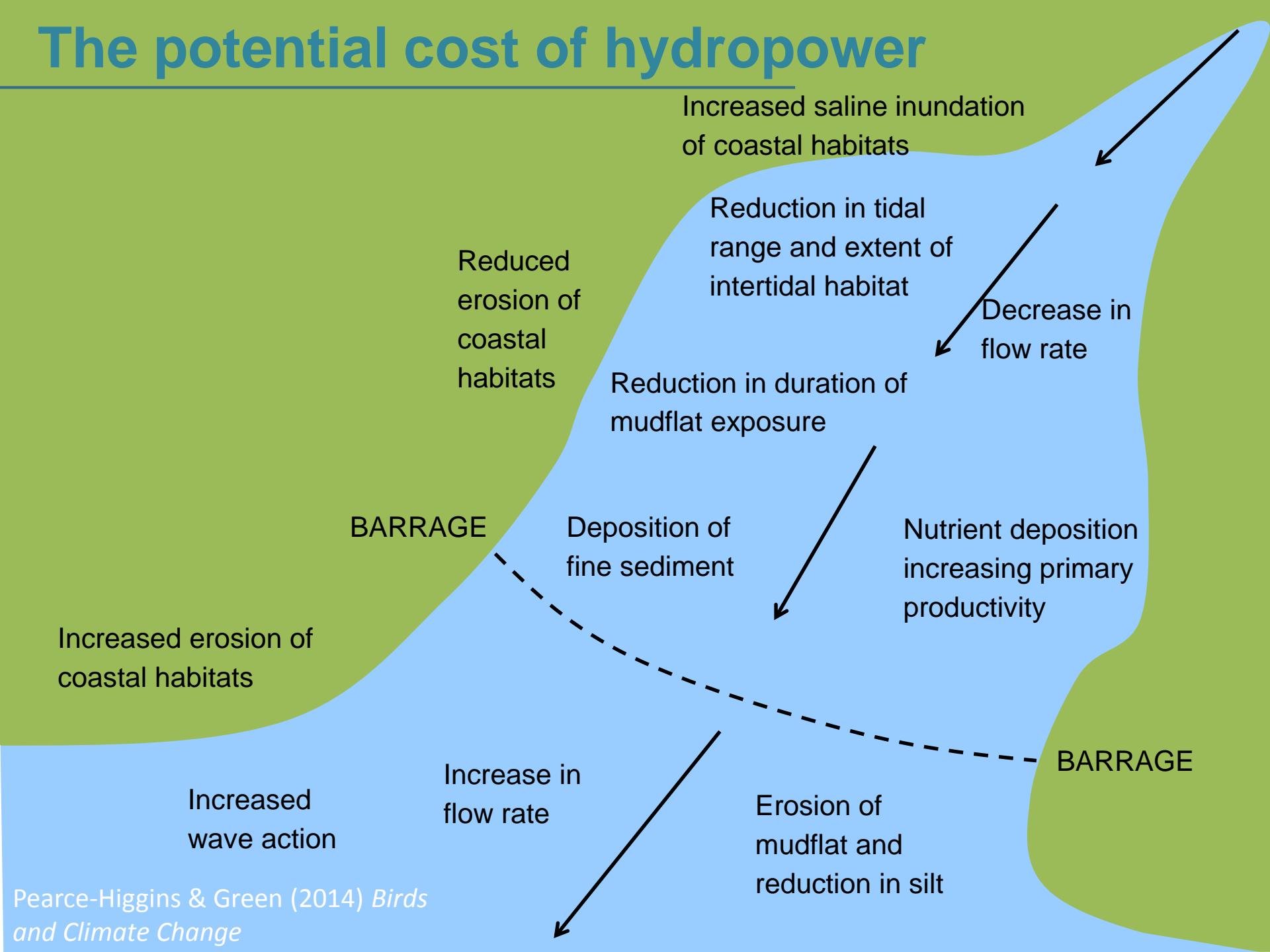
McCrary et al. (1986) *J. Ornith*



The potential cost of hydropower



The potential cost of hydropower



The potential cost of biofuel



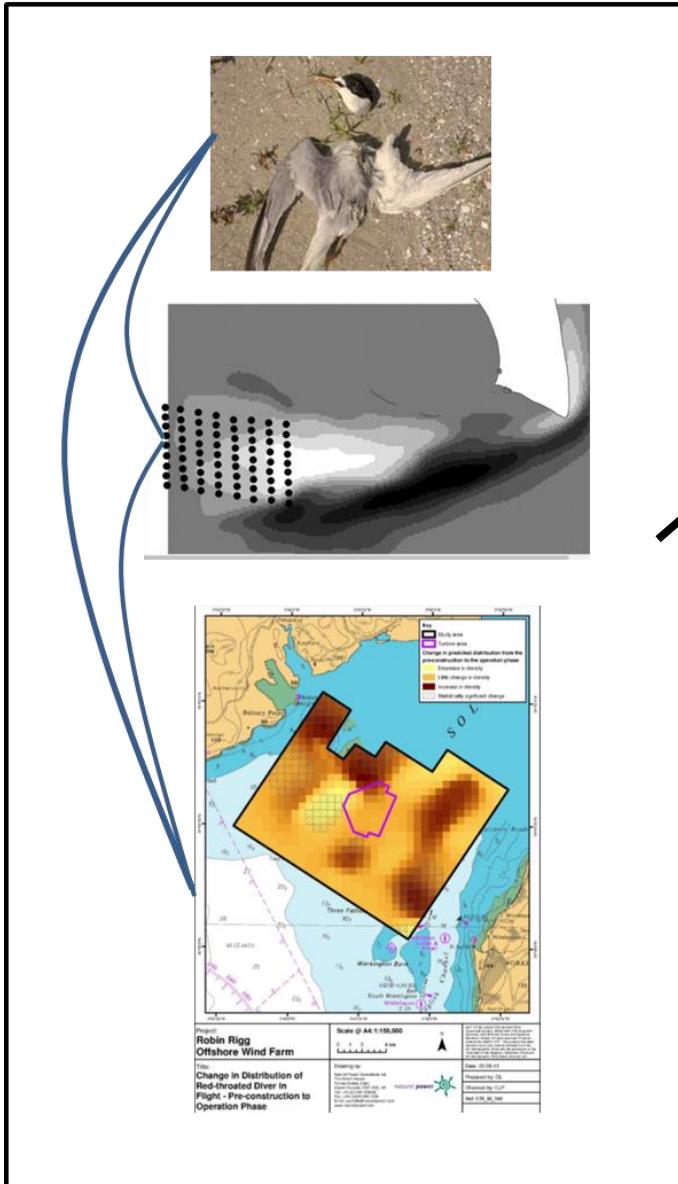
Energy efficiency



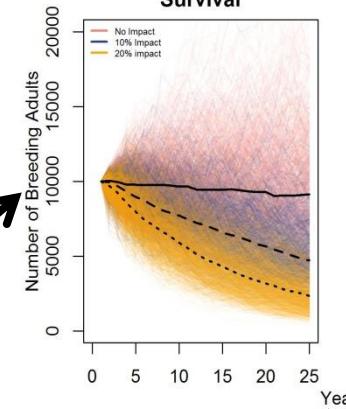
Impacts on species

IMPACTS ON POPULATIONS

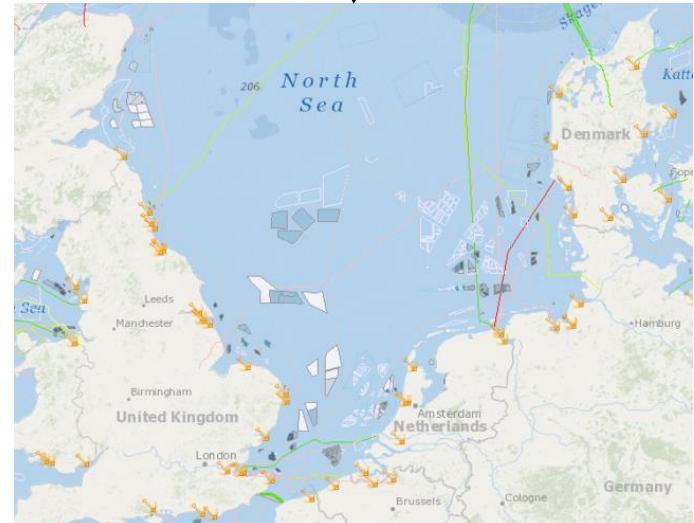
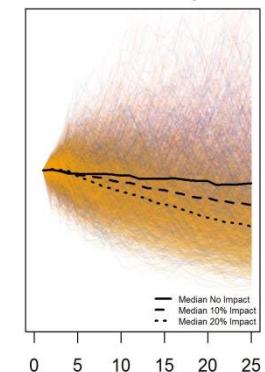
IMPACTS ON INDIVIDUALS



Survival



Productivity



CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

Key questions

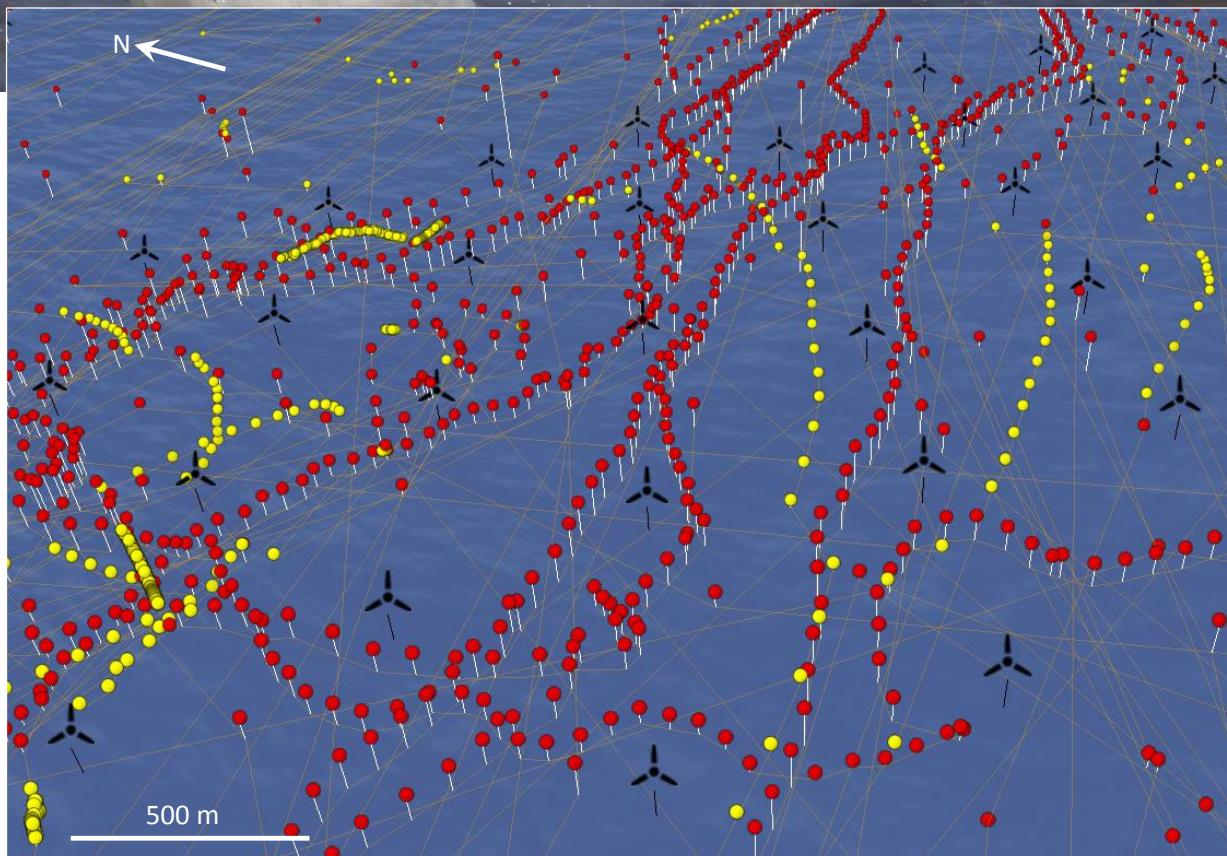
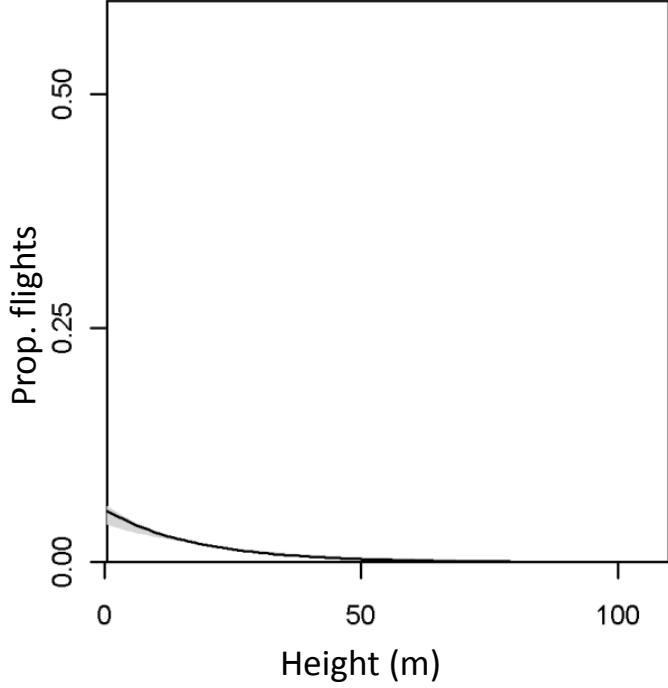
- What are impacts on populations?
- What is cumulative impact on species?
- How can impacts be avoided?



Impacts on species



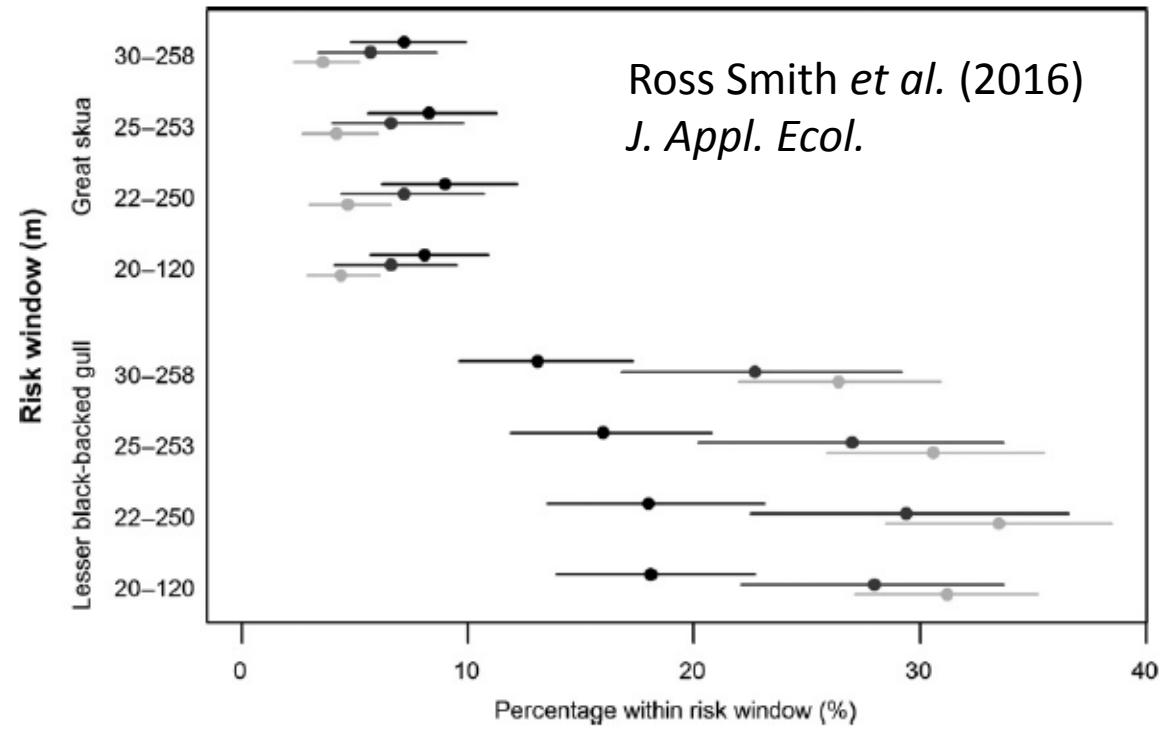
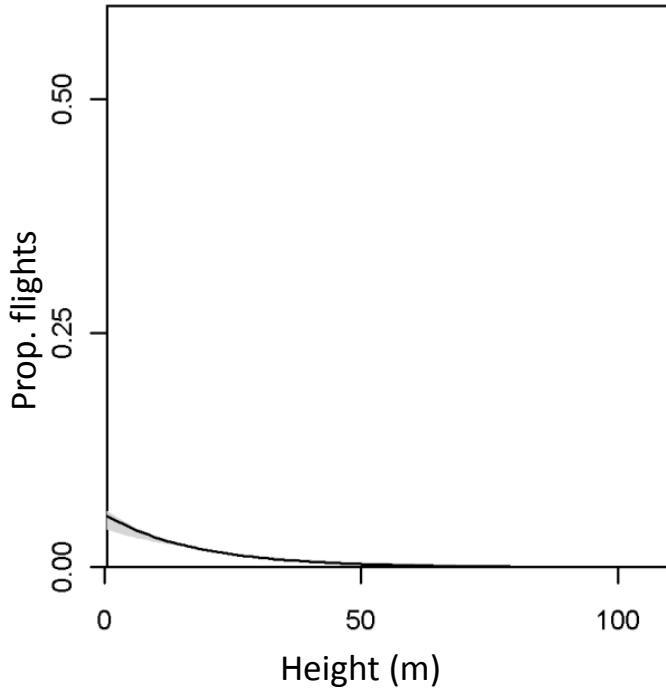
Johnston et al. (2014) *J. Appl. Ecol*



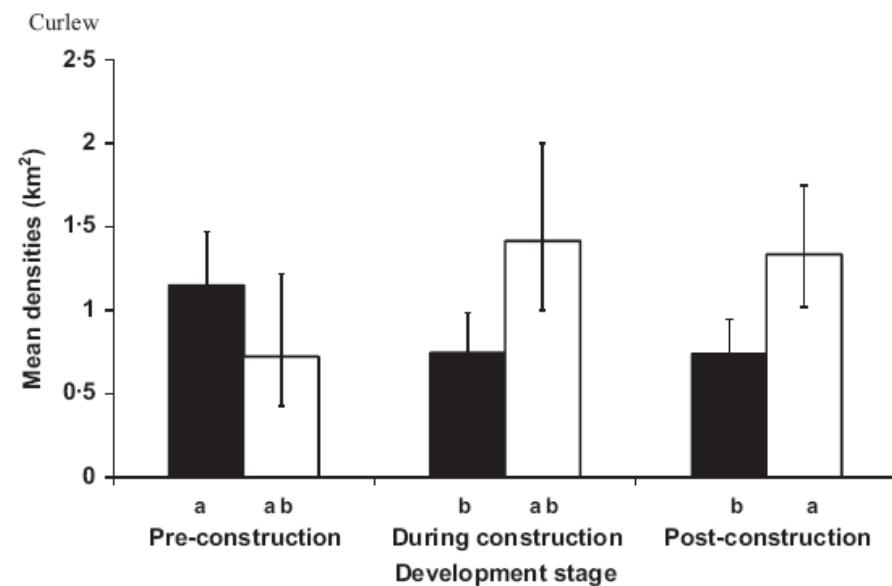
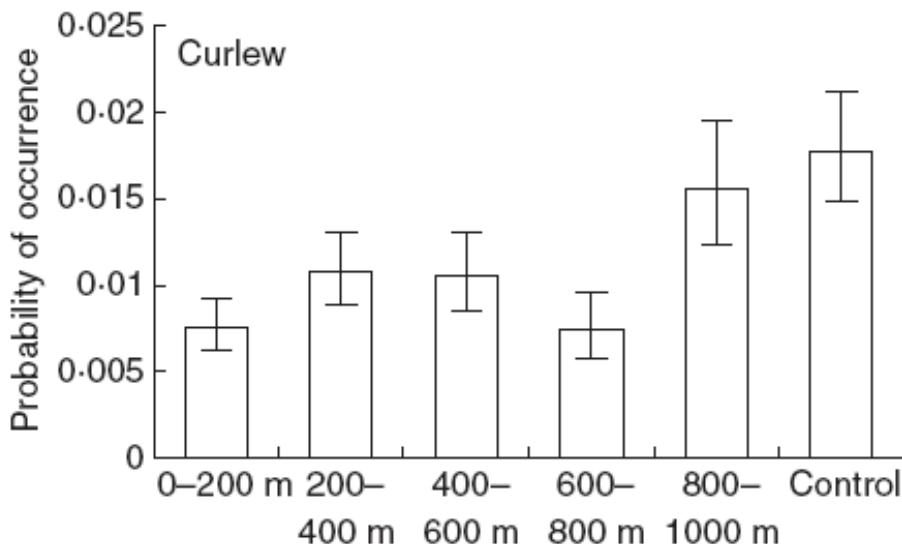
Impacts on species



Johnston *et al.* (2014) *J. Appl. Ecol.*



Impacts on species

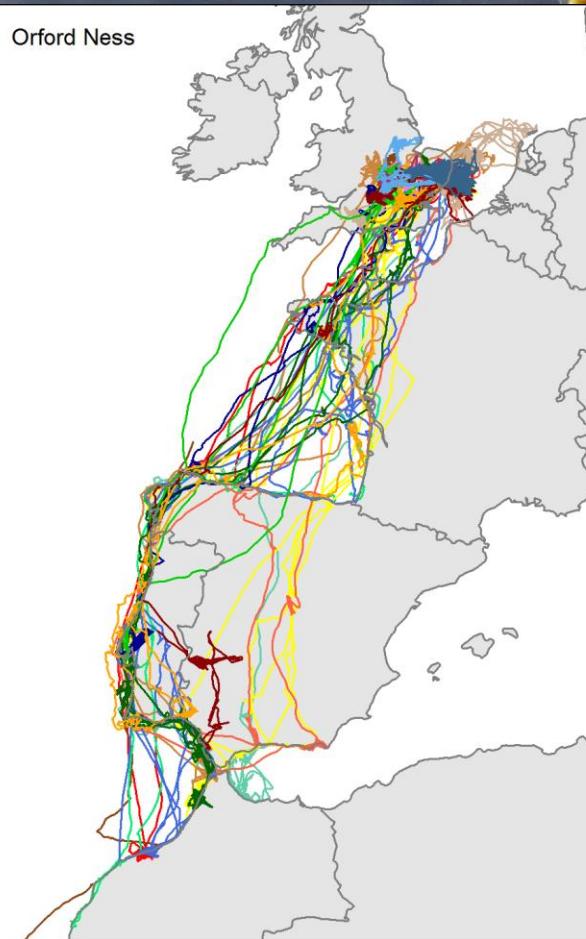


Pearce-Higgins *et al.* (2009) *J. Appl. Ecol.* 46: 1323–1331

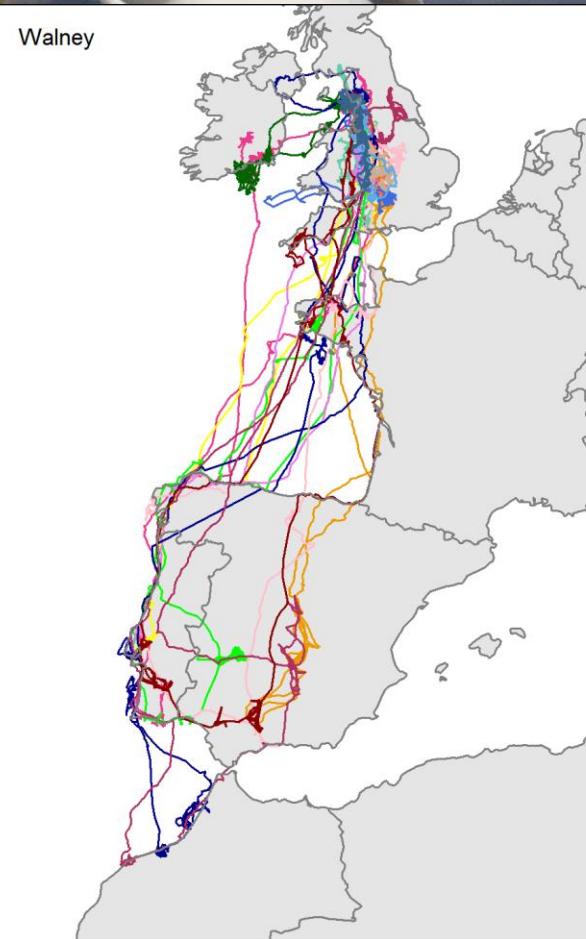
Pearce-Higgins *et al.* (2012) *J. Appl. Ecol.* 49: 386–394

Impacts on species

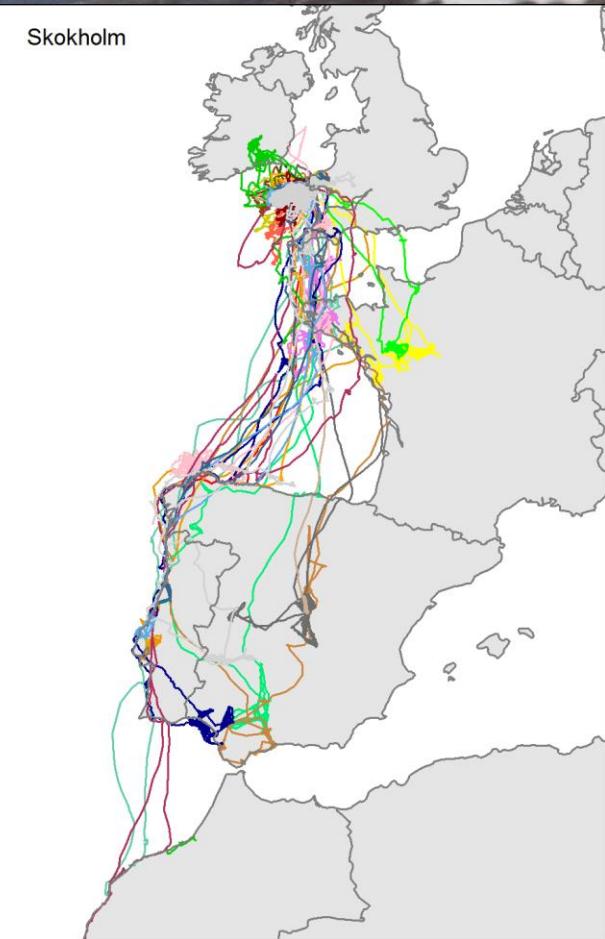
Orford Ness



Walney

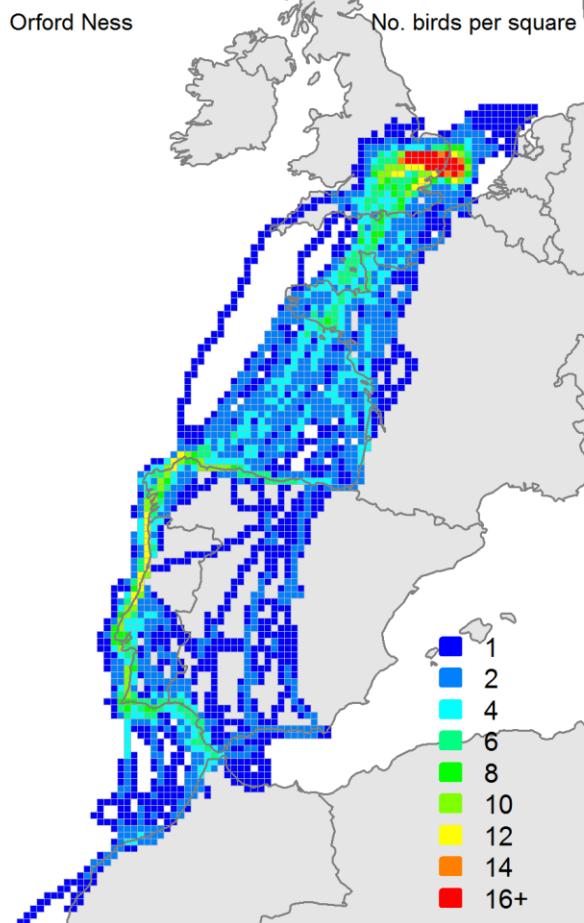


Skokholm

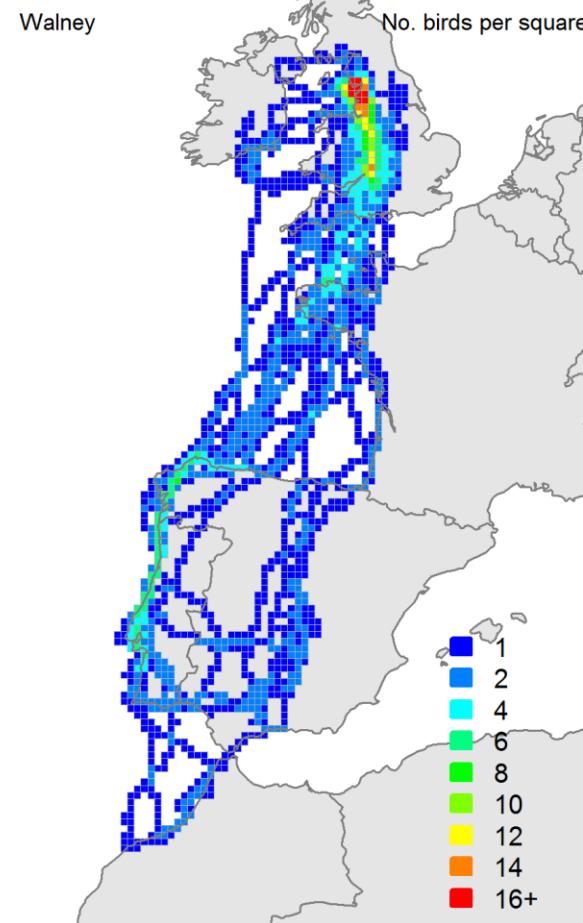


Impacts on species

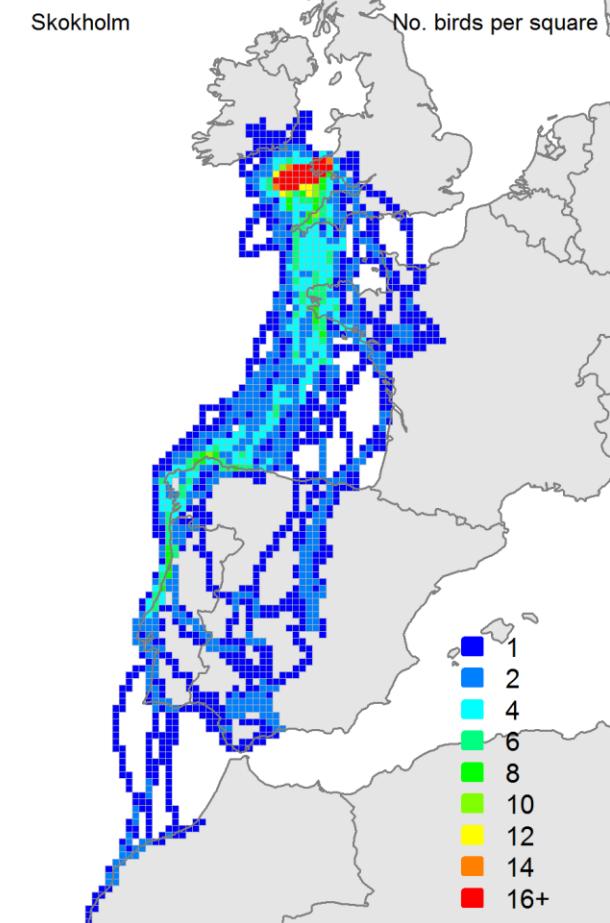
Orford Ness



Walney



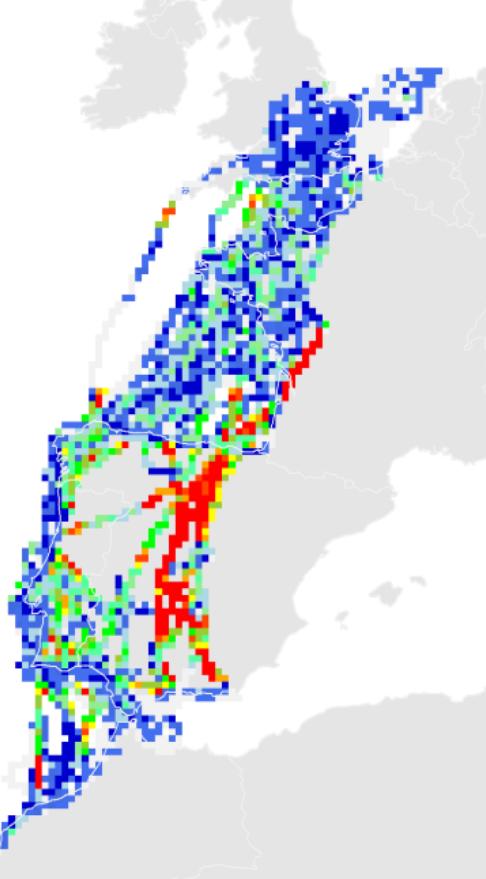
Skokholm



Impacts on species

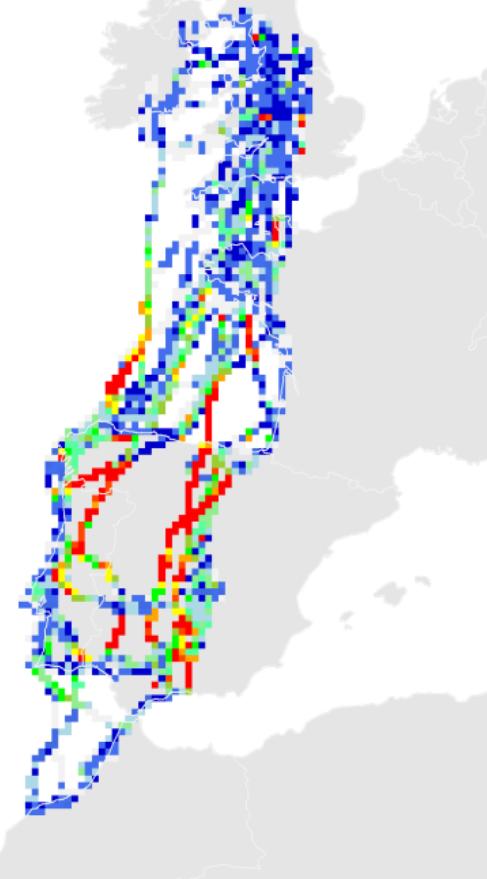
Orford Ness

Mean flight altitude (m)



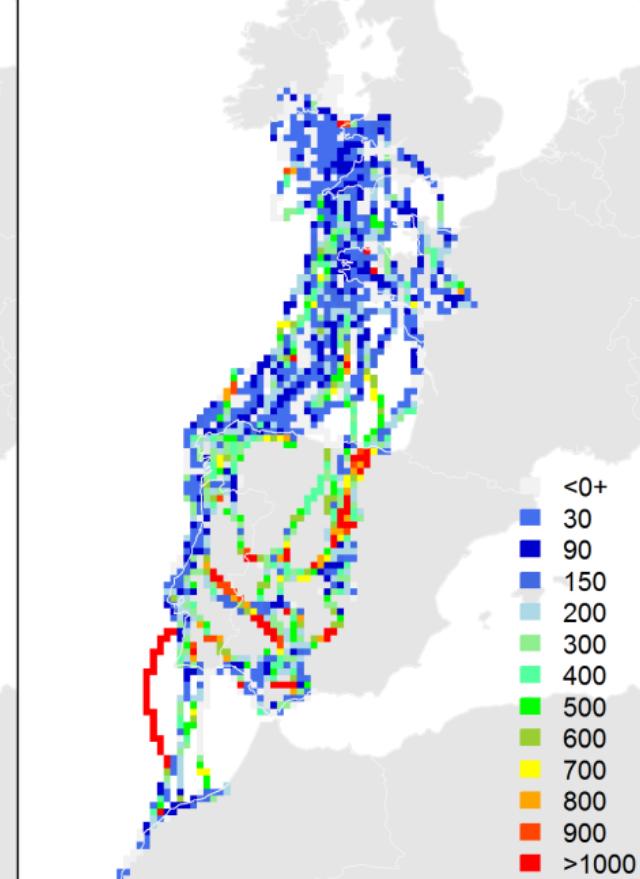
Walney

Mean flight altitude (m)



Skokholm

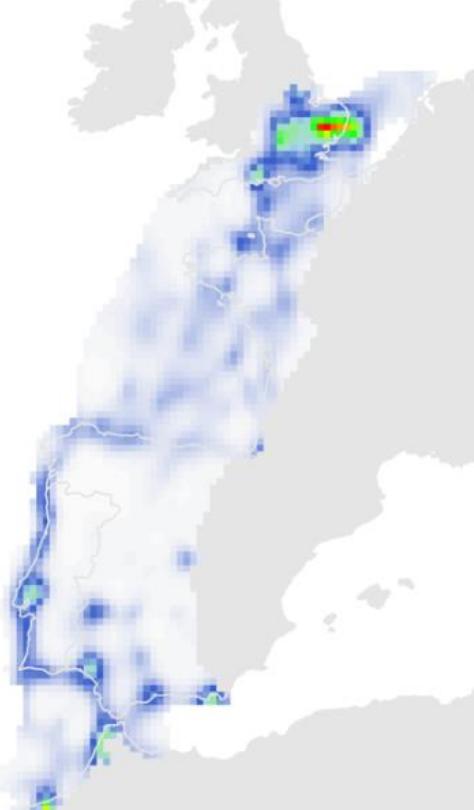
Mean flight altitude (m)



Impacts on species

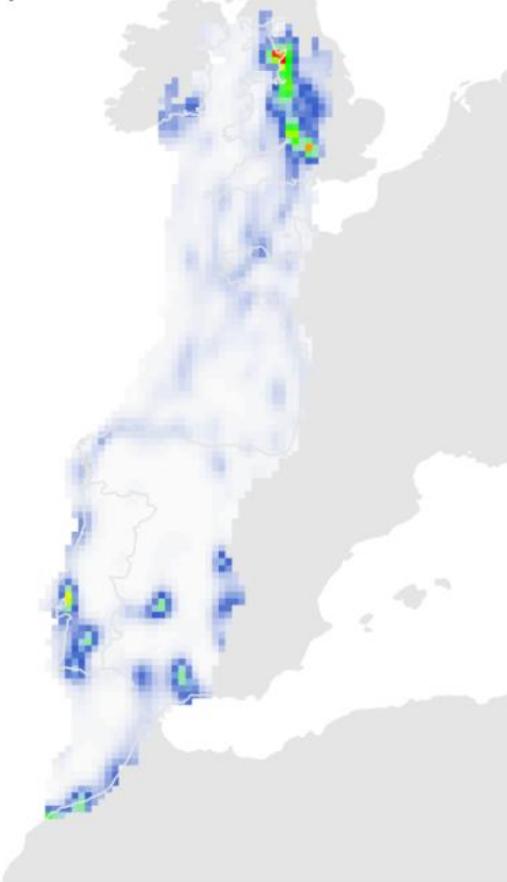
Orford Ness

Distance in CRW



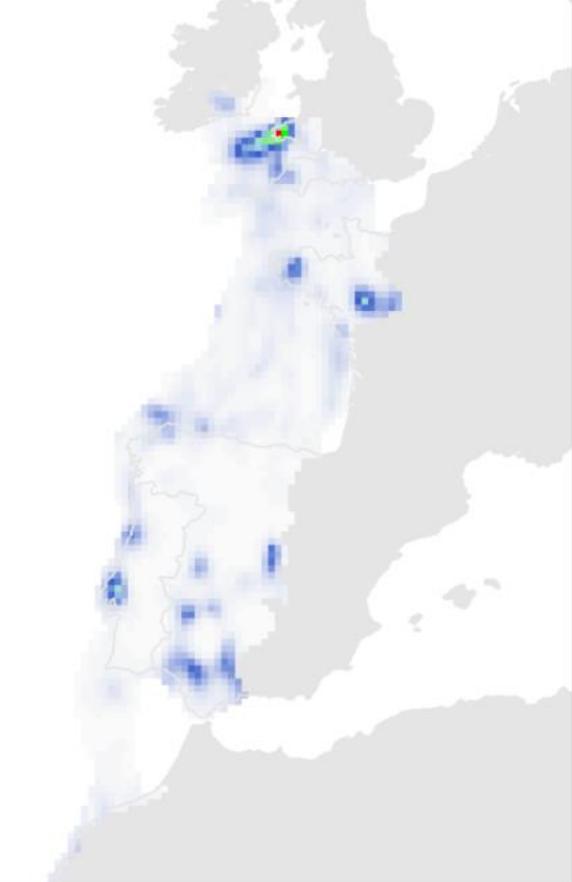
Walney

Distance in CRW



Skokholm

Distance in CRW



Impacts on species

Orford Ness

Vulnerability



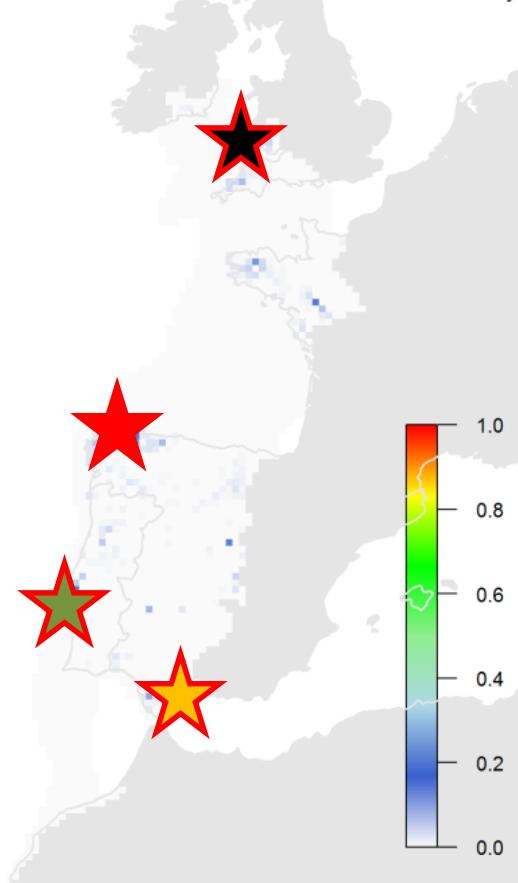
Walney

Vulnerability



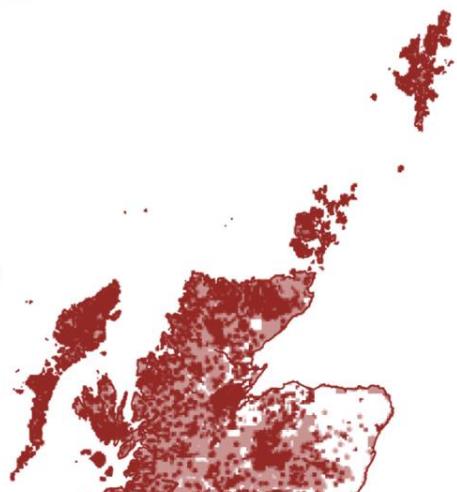
Skokholm

Vulnerability



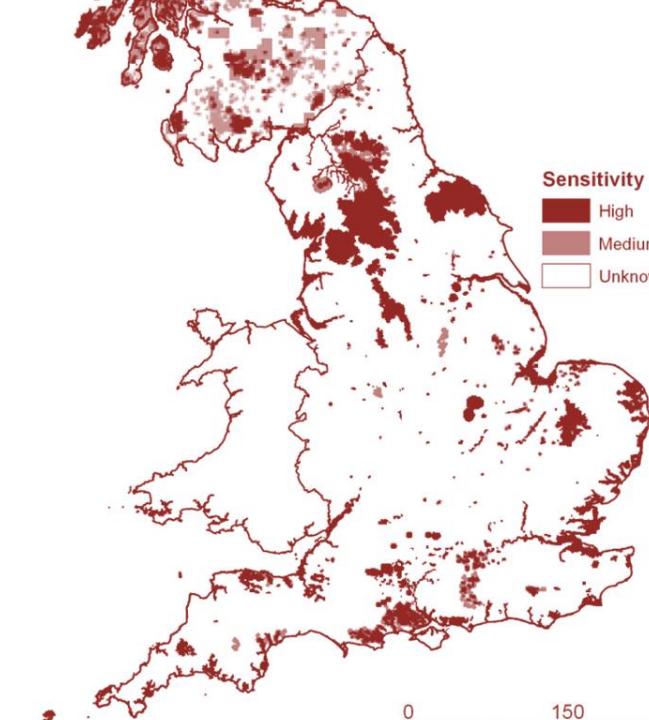
Sensitivity - Scotland

- 4 high
- 3 high
- 2 high
- 1 high
- 4 medium
- 3 medium
- 2 medium
- 1 medium
- All low/unknown



Sensitivity - England

- High
- Medium
- Unknown



0 150 300 Km



Edmund Fellowes / BTO

Key questions

Impact on populations (sensitivity)

Overlap of species with renewables (exposure)

Gives vulnerability (potential impact on species)

Vulnerability = sensitivity x exposure

A photograph showing two birds in flight against a bright sky. One bird is in the foreground, angled downwards towards the left. Another bird is further back and higher up. In the background, a white wind turbine stands on a grassy hillside. The foreground is dark, suggesting a shadowed area of the hill.



Uwe Potthoff via Flickr creative commons

Impacts of renewable energy on global biodiversity – an overlooked cost of climate change mitigation?

James Pearce-Higgins, Chris Thaxter, Doug Crawford-Brown, Graeme Buchanan, Jamie Carr, Rhys Green, Tim Newbold, Stuart Butchart

CambridgeConservationInitiative

transforming the landscape of biodiversity conservation



UNIVERSITY OF
CAMBRIDGE

Sensitivity



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- Impacts of renewable energies assessed through land-use change and species' habitat associations.

Sensitivity



Uwe Potthoff via Flickr creative commons

- Impacts of renewable energies assessed through land-use change and species' habitat associations.
- Additional impacts of collision mortality with wind farms for birds and bats assessed through literature review and metaanalysis

Collision mortality



Literature review
Extract data, compile database



Collision data



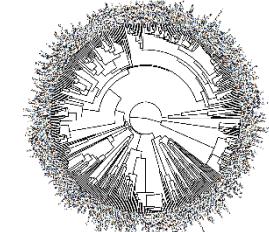
Study data



Trait data



Phylogeny



Trait-based modelling

Predictions to all species based on trait relationships

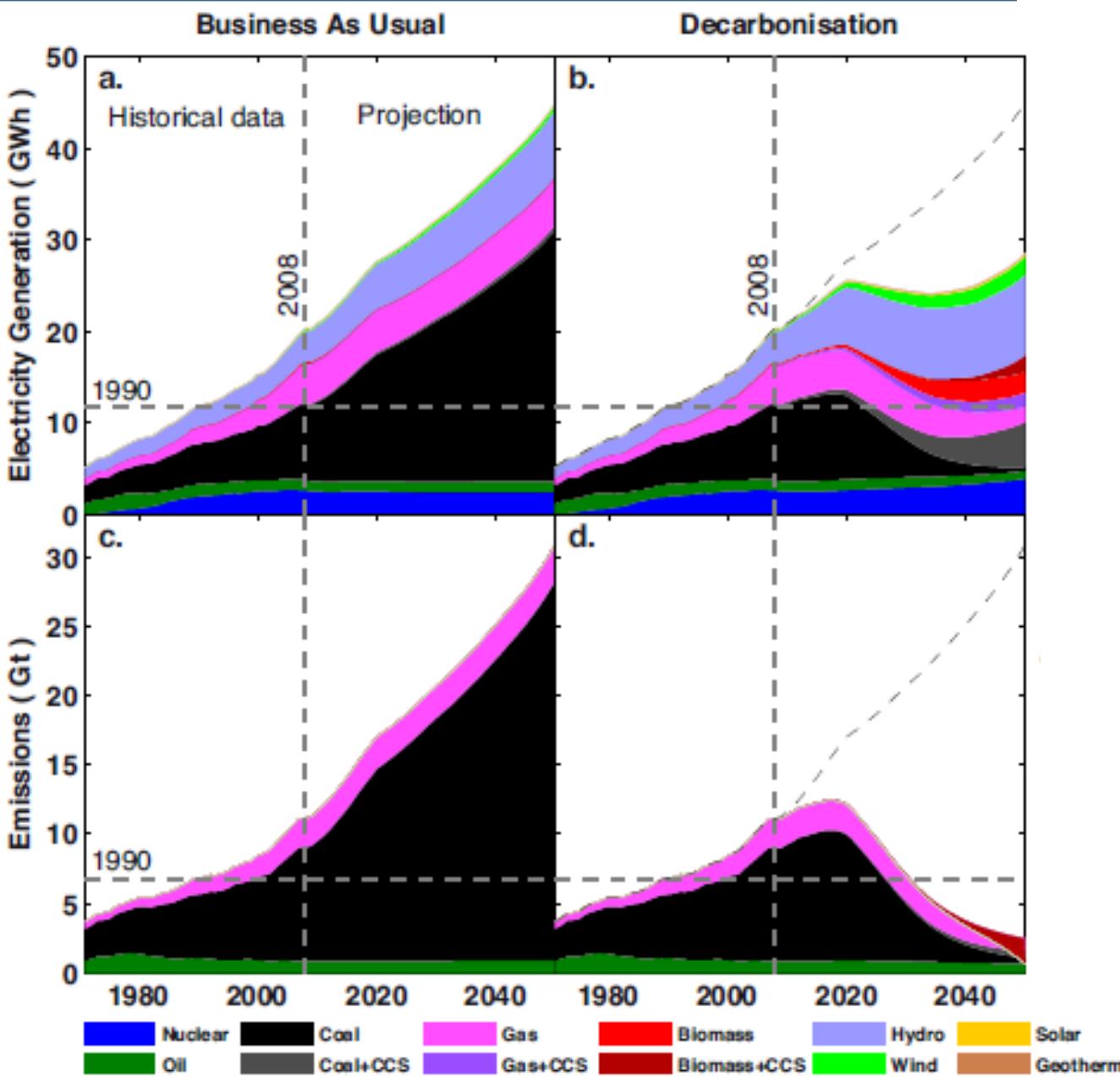
Exposure



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- 4CMR macro-economic models used to assess future energy mixes for 3 scenarios ('business as usual', 'medium ambition', 'high sustainability'), 3 time periods (2015, 2030, 2050) and four renewables (wind, solar, hydro, bioenergy).
- Overlap between renewable energy and species distributions determines exposure.

Exposure



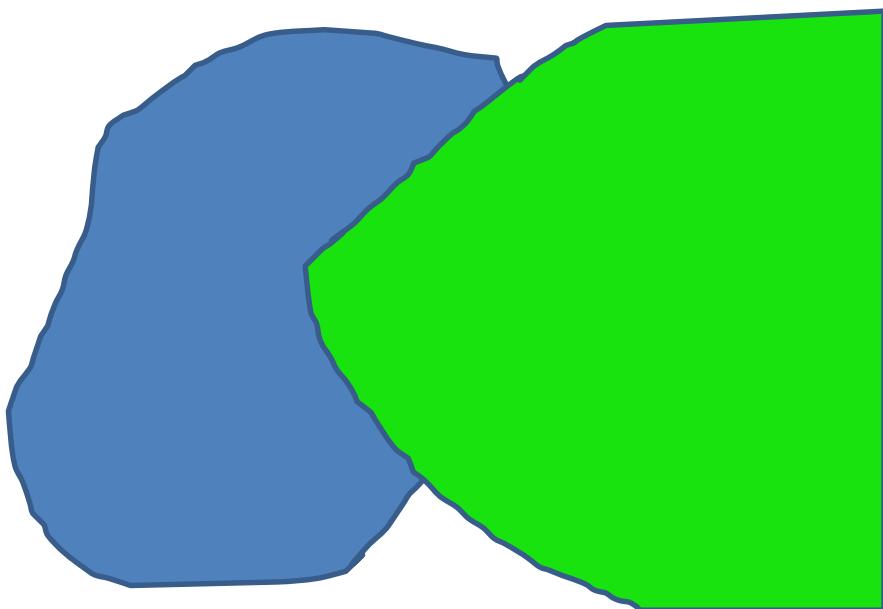
Mecure *et al.* (2014)
Energy Policy

Vulnerability



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- Vulnerability = sensitivity x exposure

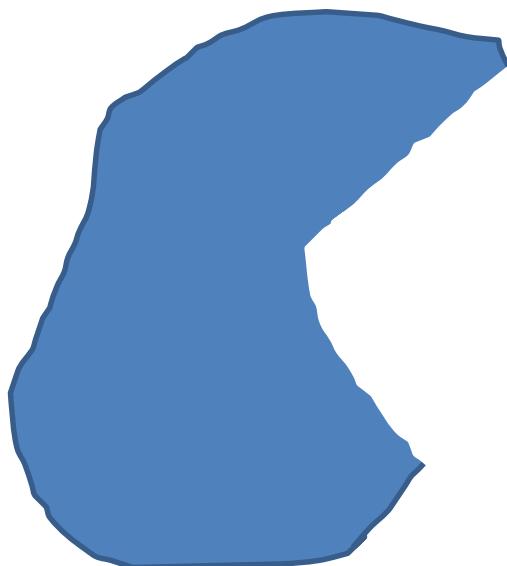


Vulnerability



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- Vulnerability = sensitivity x exposure



50% loss of range extent

Outputs



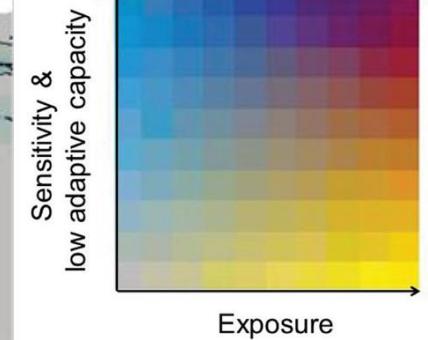
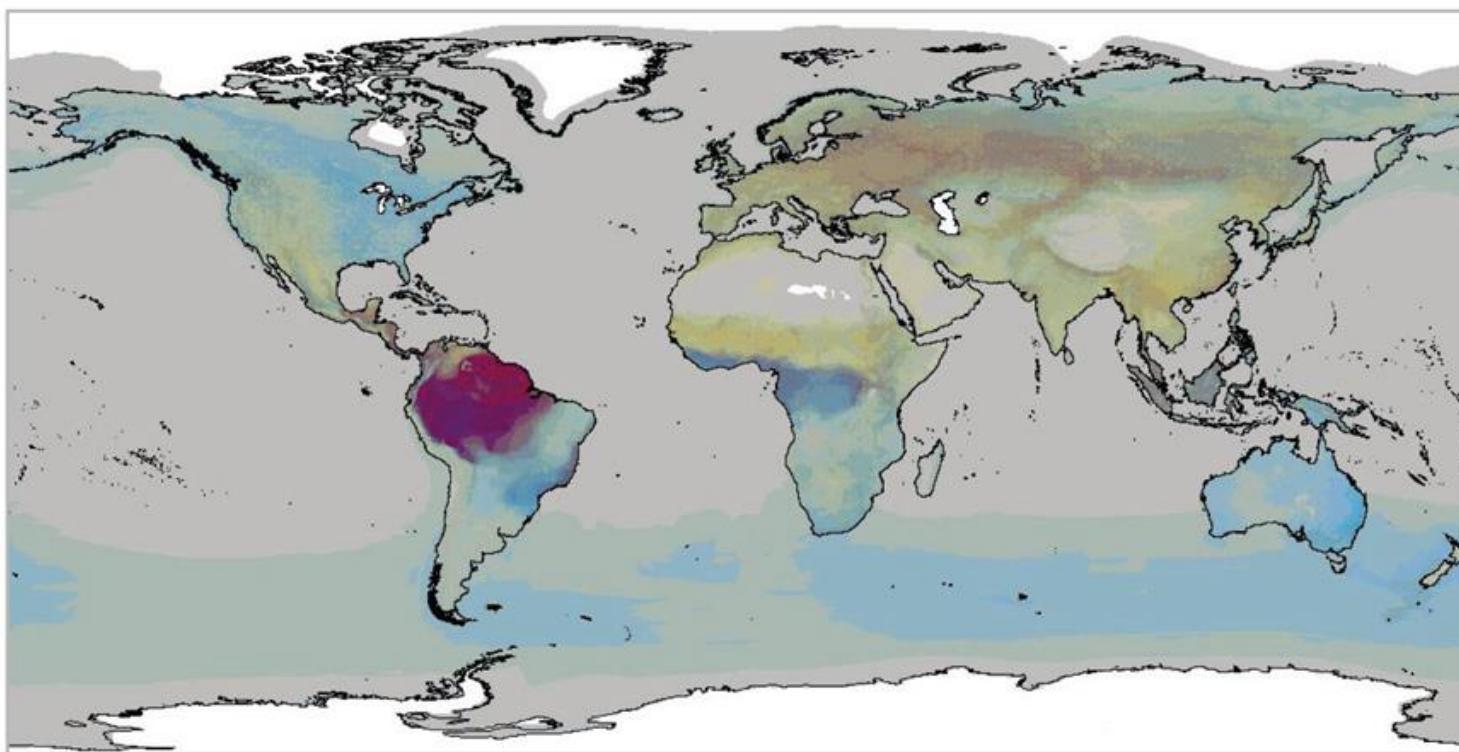
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- Paper of species' sensitivity to collision rates with turbines.
- Species assessments incorporated within Species Information Service.
- Hotspot maps of vulnerability to different renewable energies.
- Paper summarising potential global assessment of vulnerability to different mitigation scenarios.
- Policy-focussed dissemination

Outputs



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Foden et al. (2013)
PLoS ONE

Acknowledgements



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- This research is funded by the Cambridge Conservation Initiative, thanks to the generosity of the Arcadia Fund.
- It is steered by an advisory group consisting of Sue O'Brien, Wendy Foden, Colin Galbraith, Mark Wright, James Watson & Aida Kowalska.

