

Informing more sustainable development of the oil palm industry

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Outline

- Intro to oil palm

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- **Oil palm management in Indonesia**

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- Intro to oil palm
- Oil palm management in Indonesia
- **Establishing new oil palm plantations in Liberia**





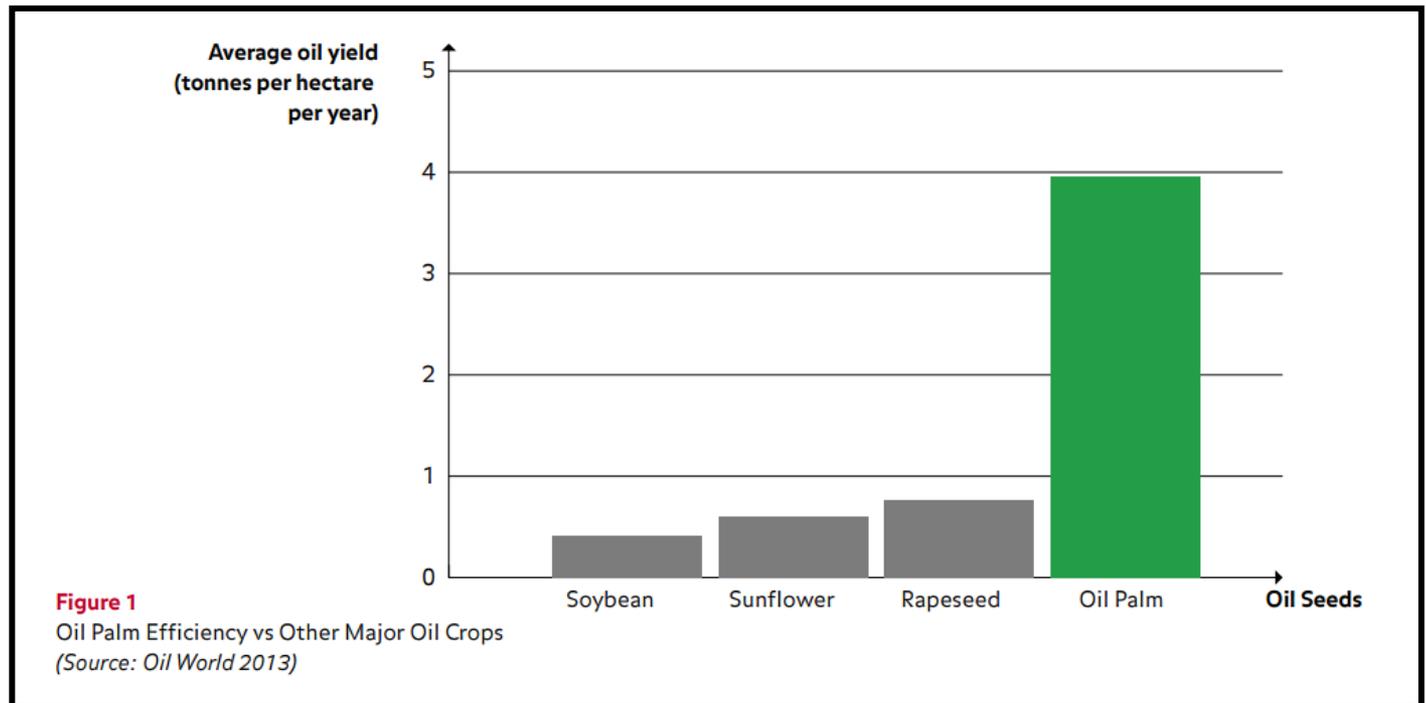
Why so controversial?

- Hugely profitable



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- Highest yielding vegetable oil crop globally



Why so controversial?

- Hugely profitable
- Highest yielding vegetable oil crop globally
- Palm oil can be used for many purposes

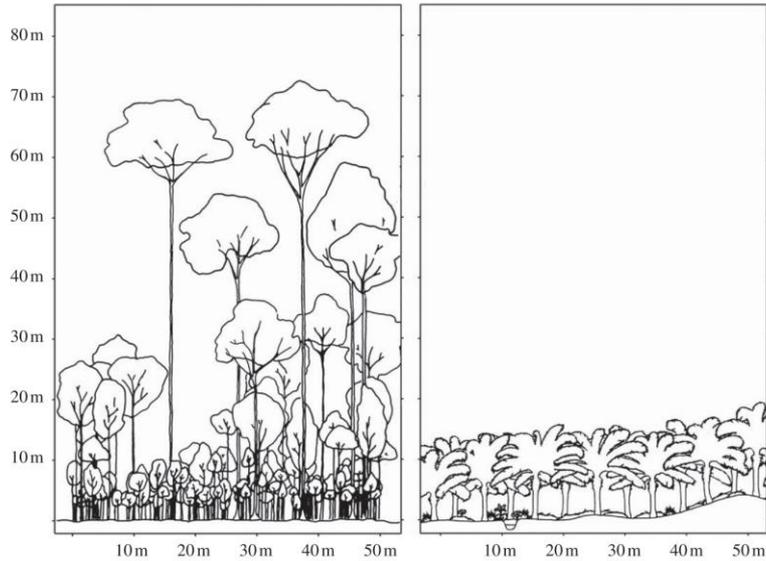


Why so controversial?

- Ecological impacts of production



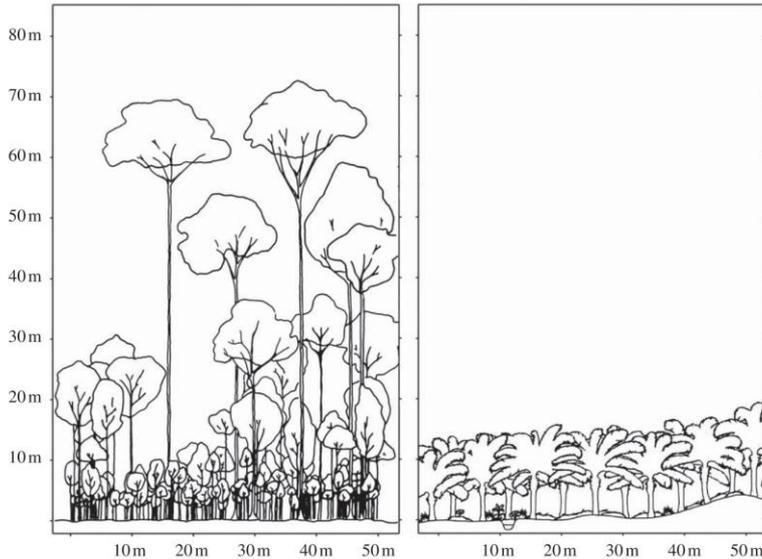
Why so controversial?



- Lower levels of vegetation complexity and diversity

Foster et al. (2011) Phil. Trans. Proc. B.

Why so controversial?

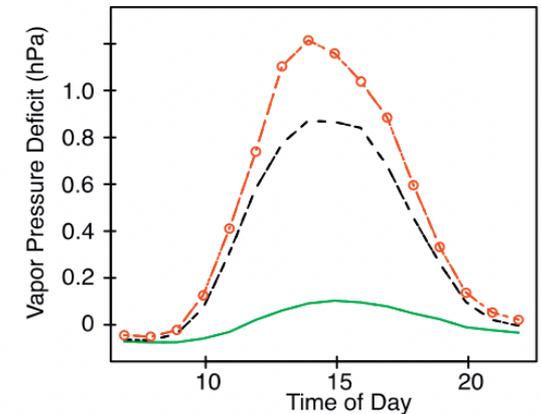
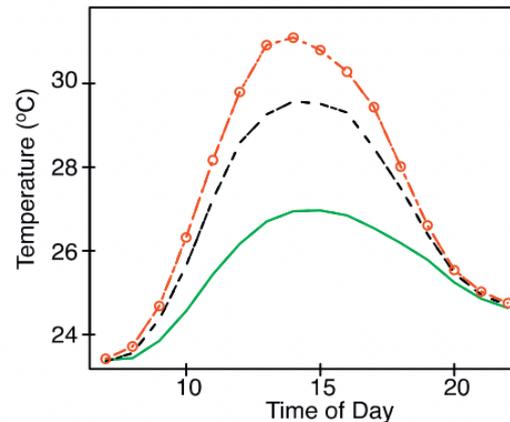


- Lower levels of vegetation complexity and diversity

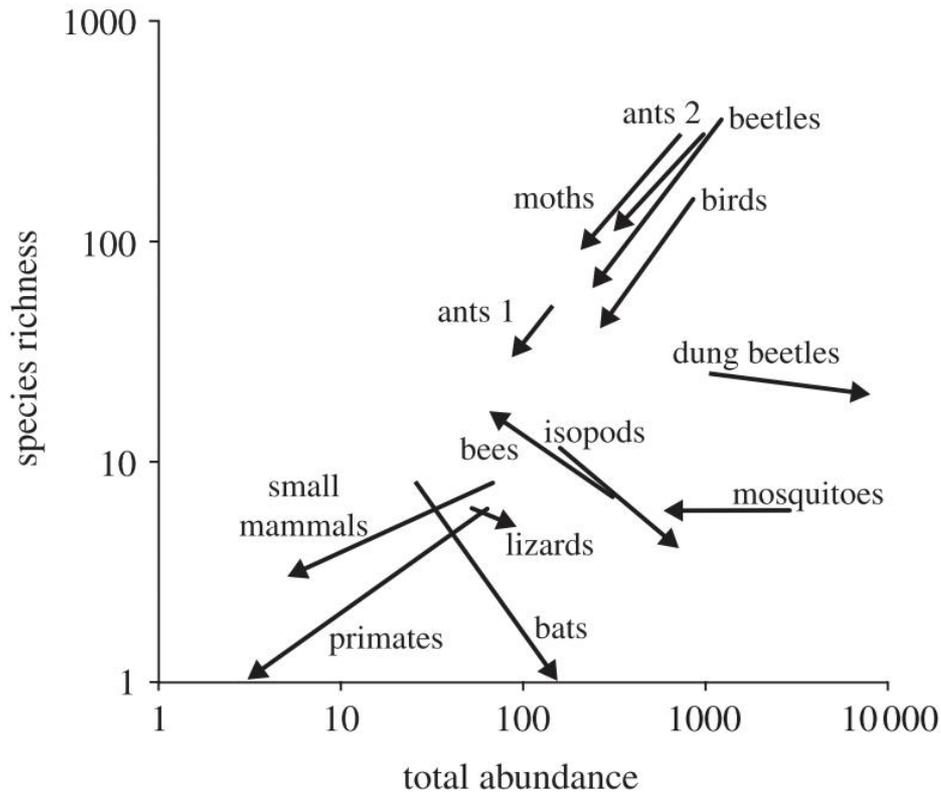
Foster et al. (2011) Phil. Trans. Proc. B.

- Hotter, drier, and more variable microclimates

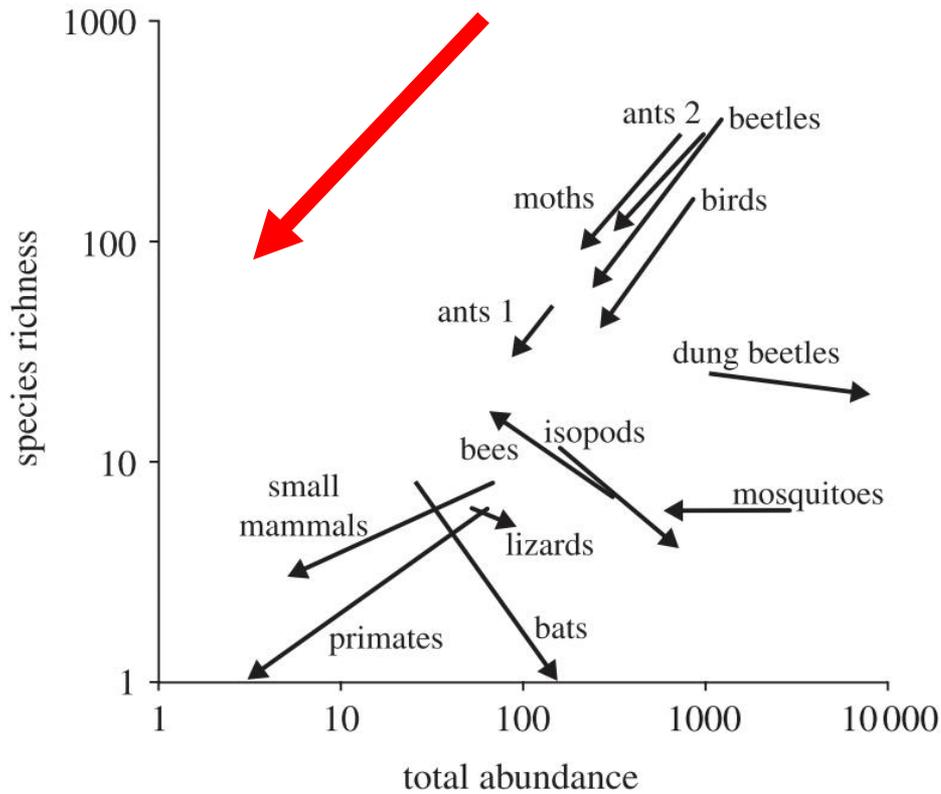
*Luskin & Potts, (2011)
Bas. App. Eco.*



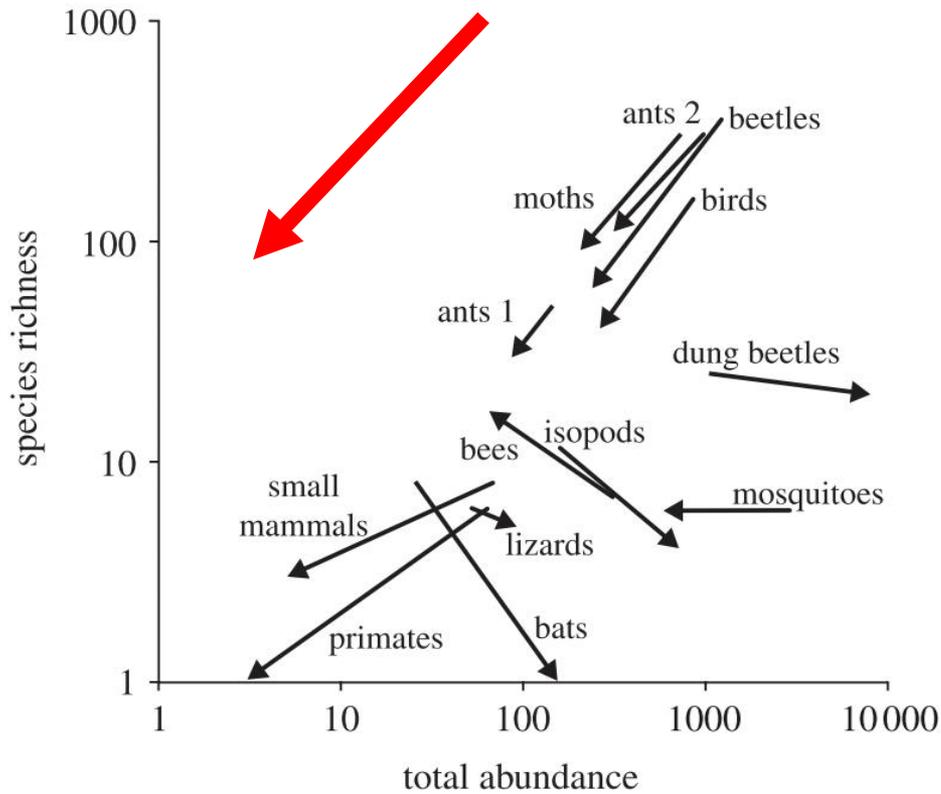
Why so controversial?



Why so controversial?



Why so controversial?

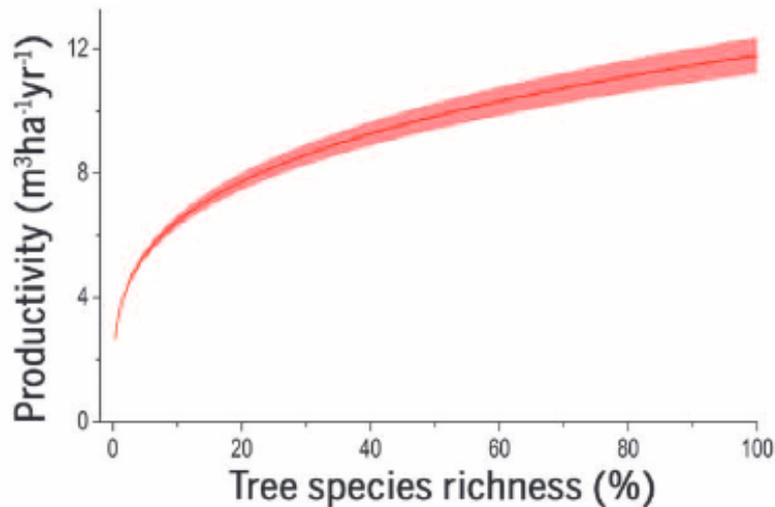




Changes in management practices

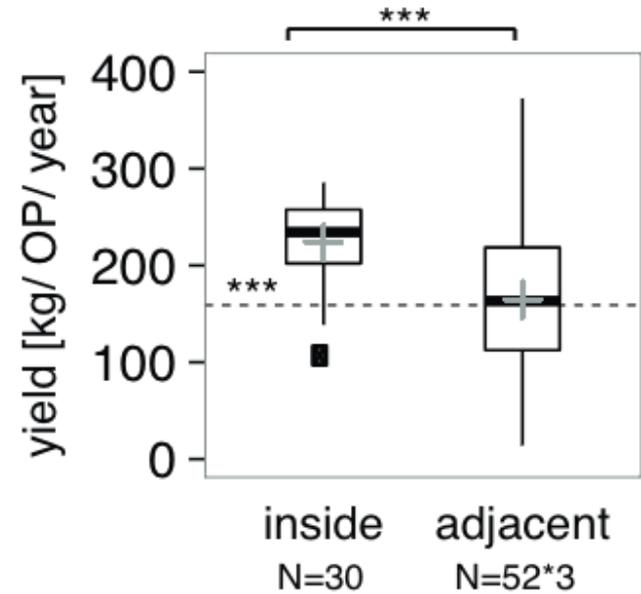
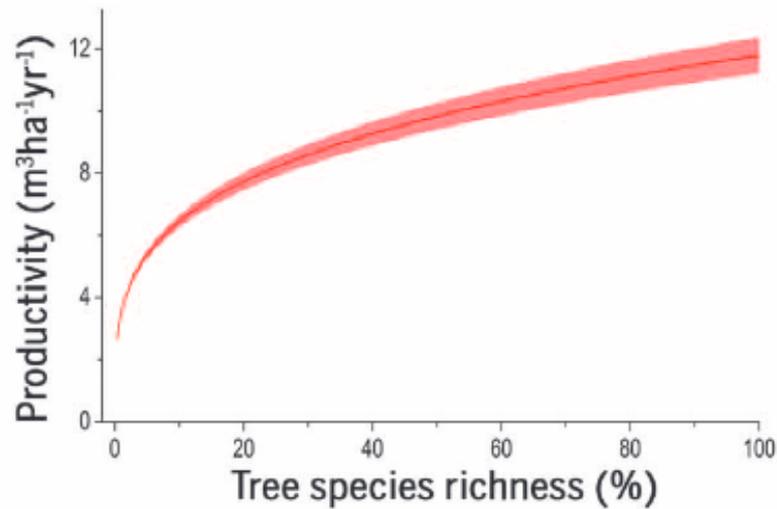


Changes in management practices



- Generally, there is a positive relationship between biodiversity and productivity (i.e., yields)

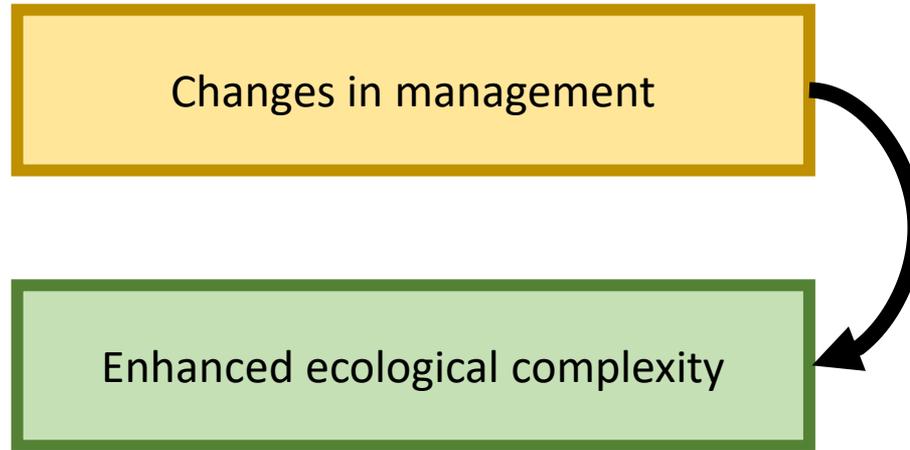
Changes in management practices



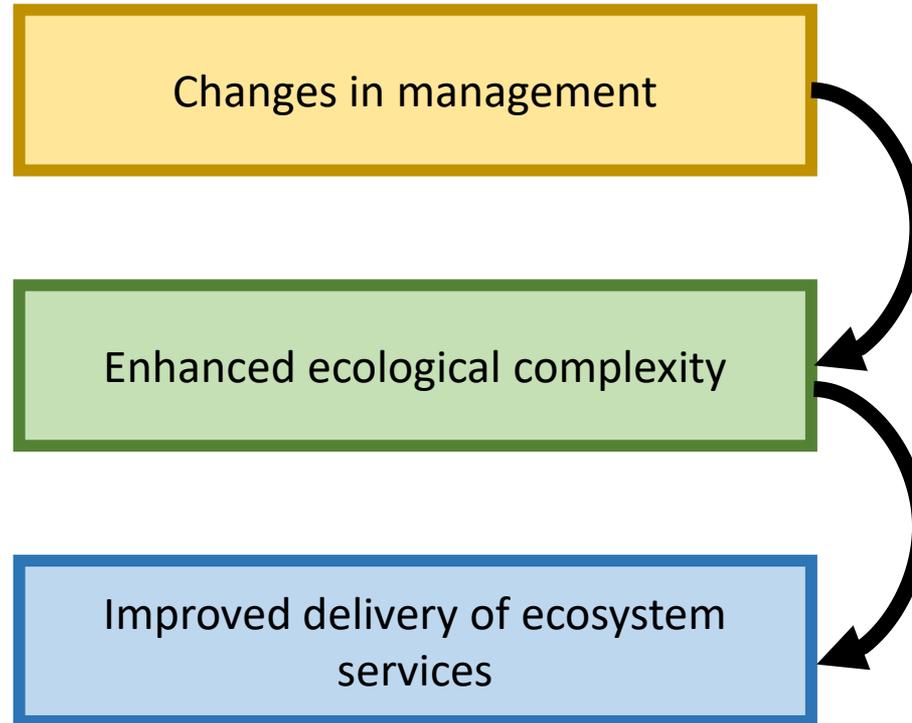
Changes in management practices

Changes in management

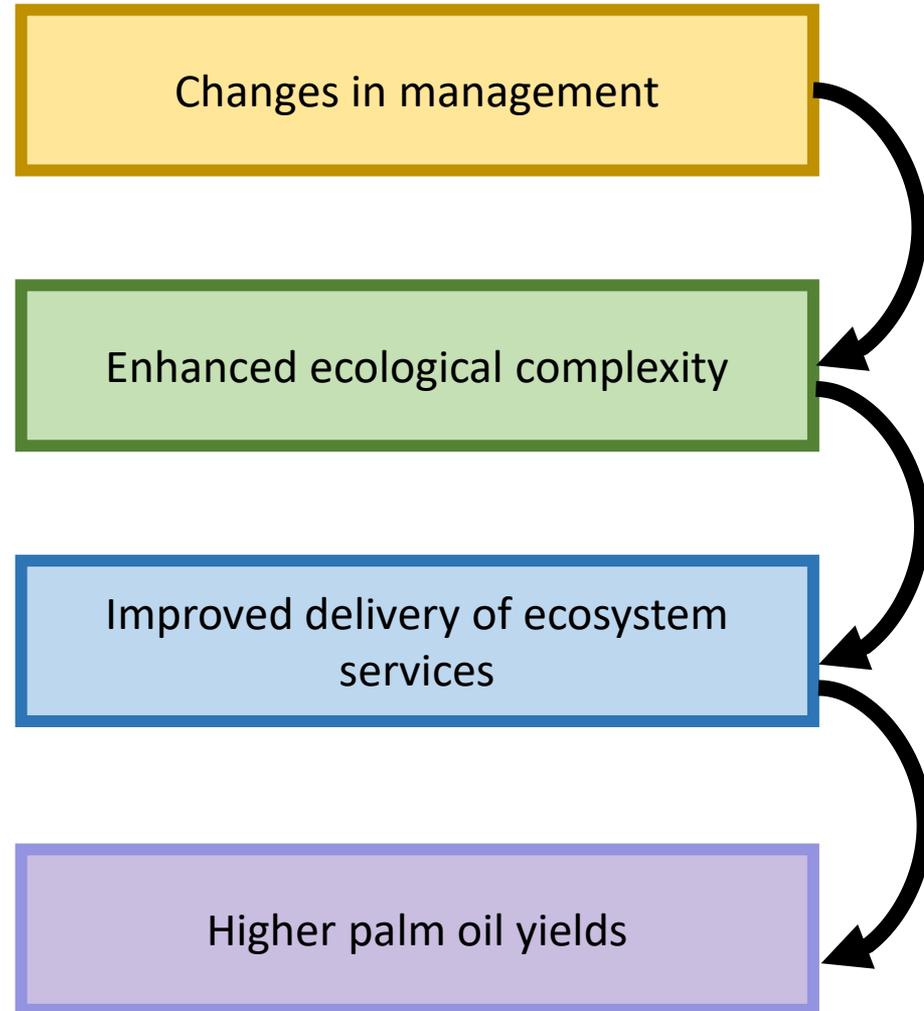
Changes in management practices



Changes in management practices



Changes in management practices

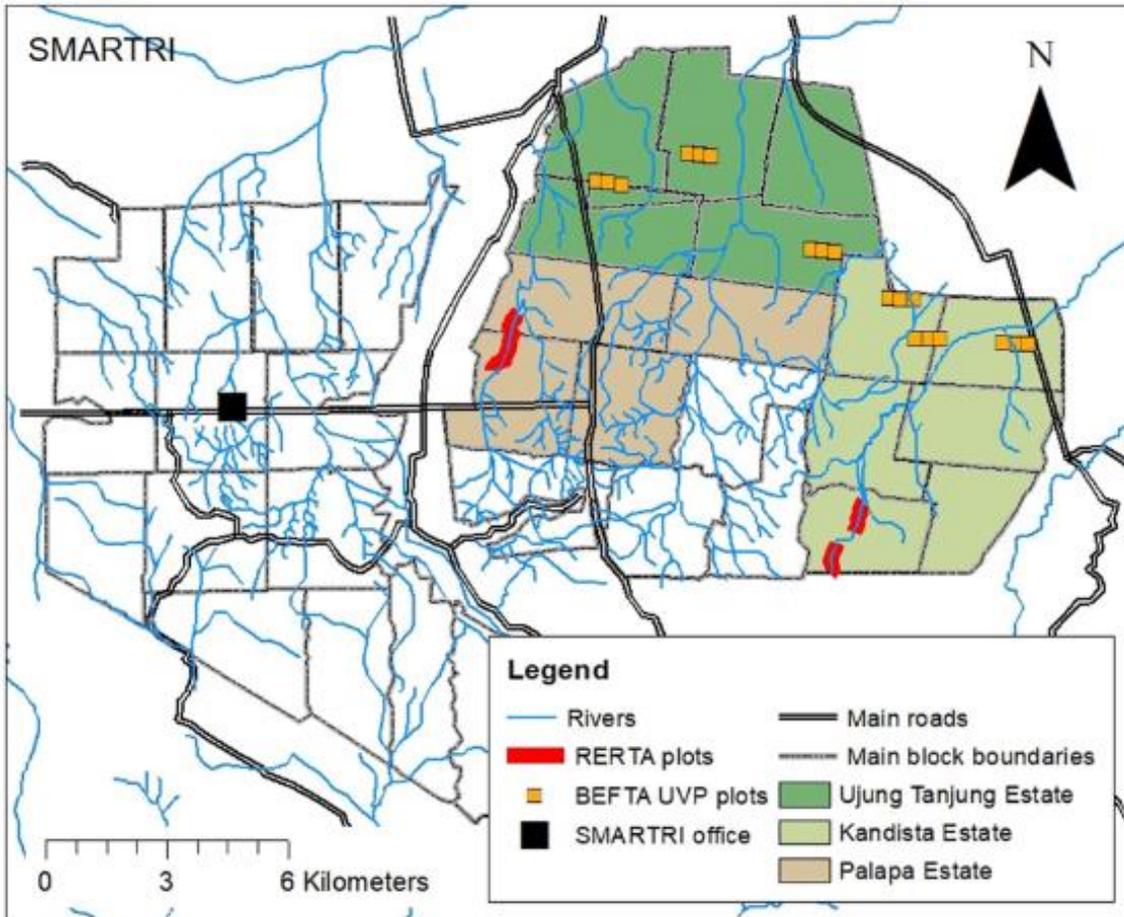
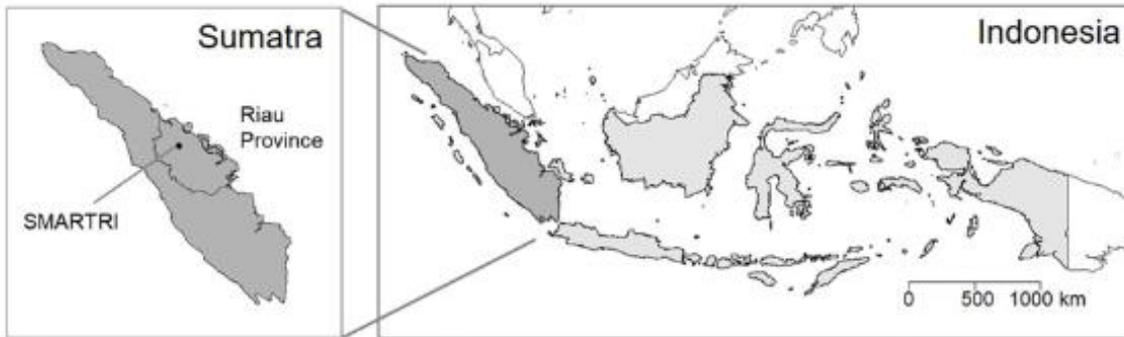


Testing strategies to improve oil palm management

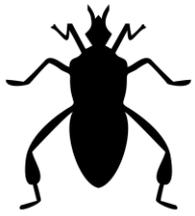
1. Replanting

Testing strategies to improve oil palm management

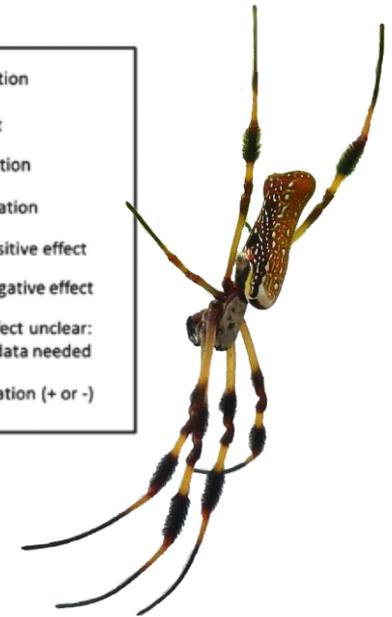
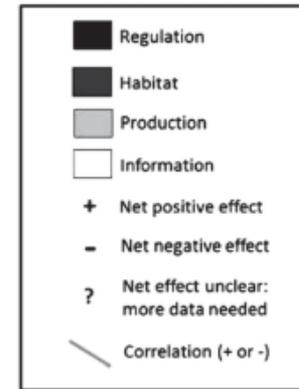
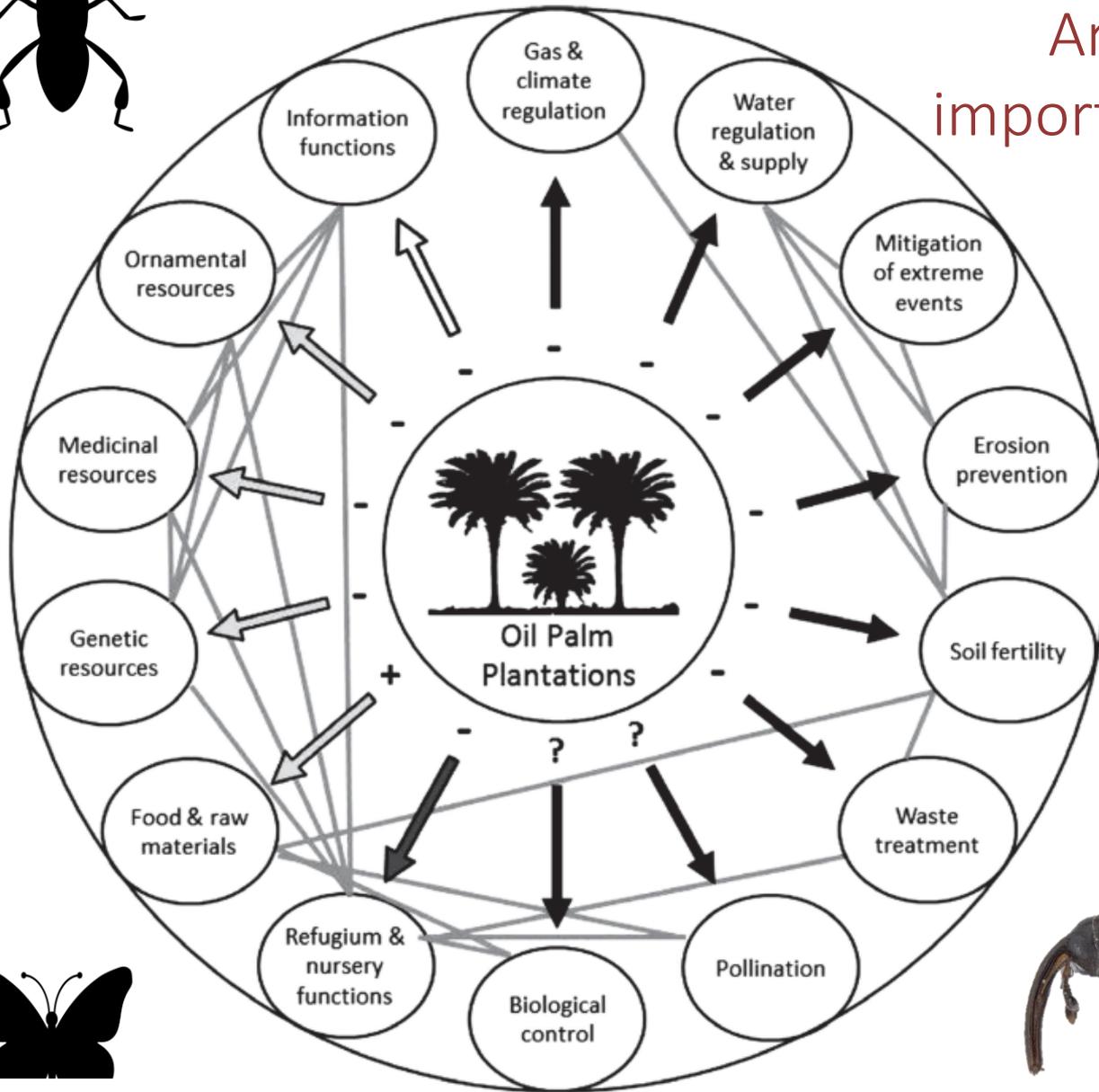
1. Replanting
2. Application of herbicides

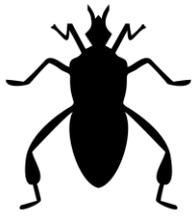


- Industrial oil palm plantations in Sumatra, Indonesia

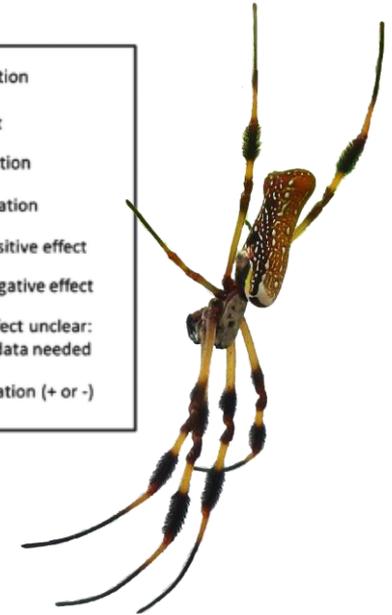
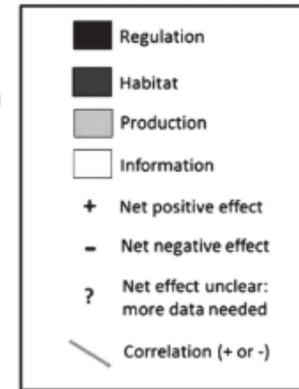
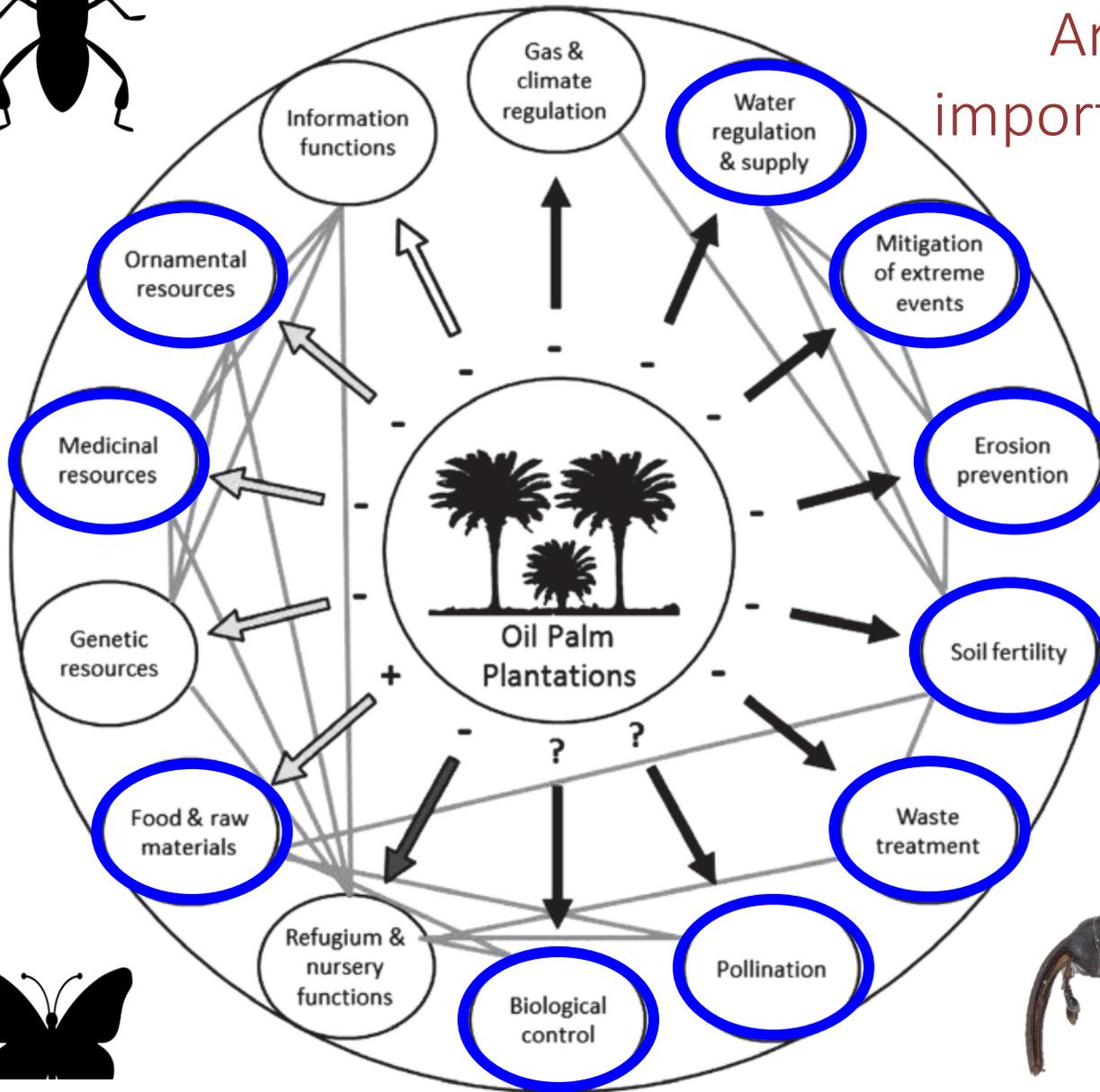


Arthropods are important to ecosystem functioning

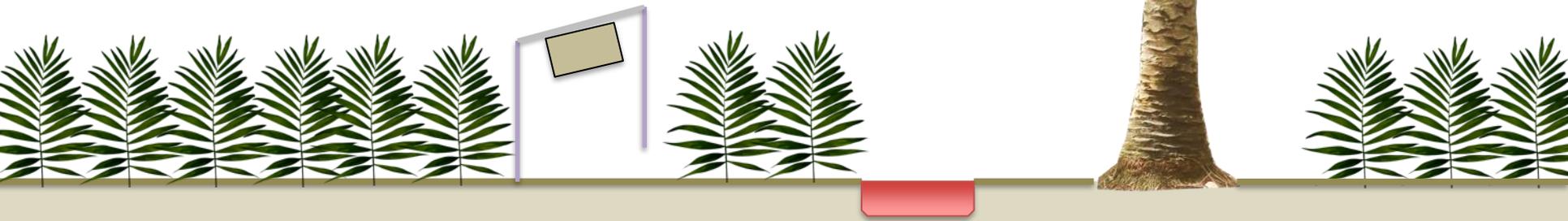




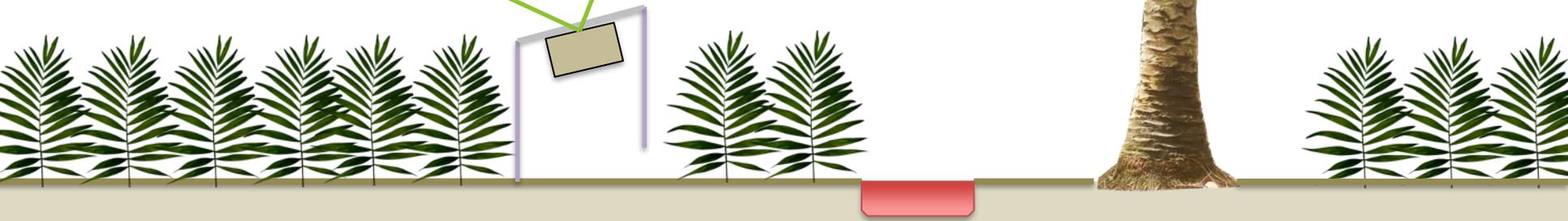
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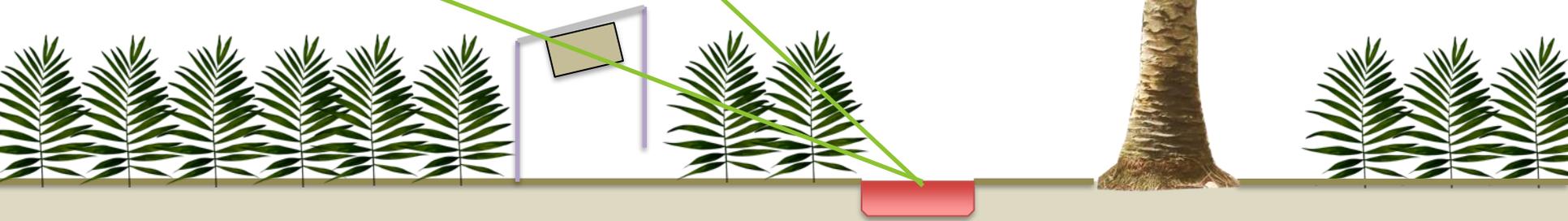
Canopy
Insecticide
fogging



Understory
Sticky traps



*Ground
Pitfall traps*

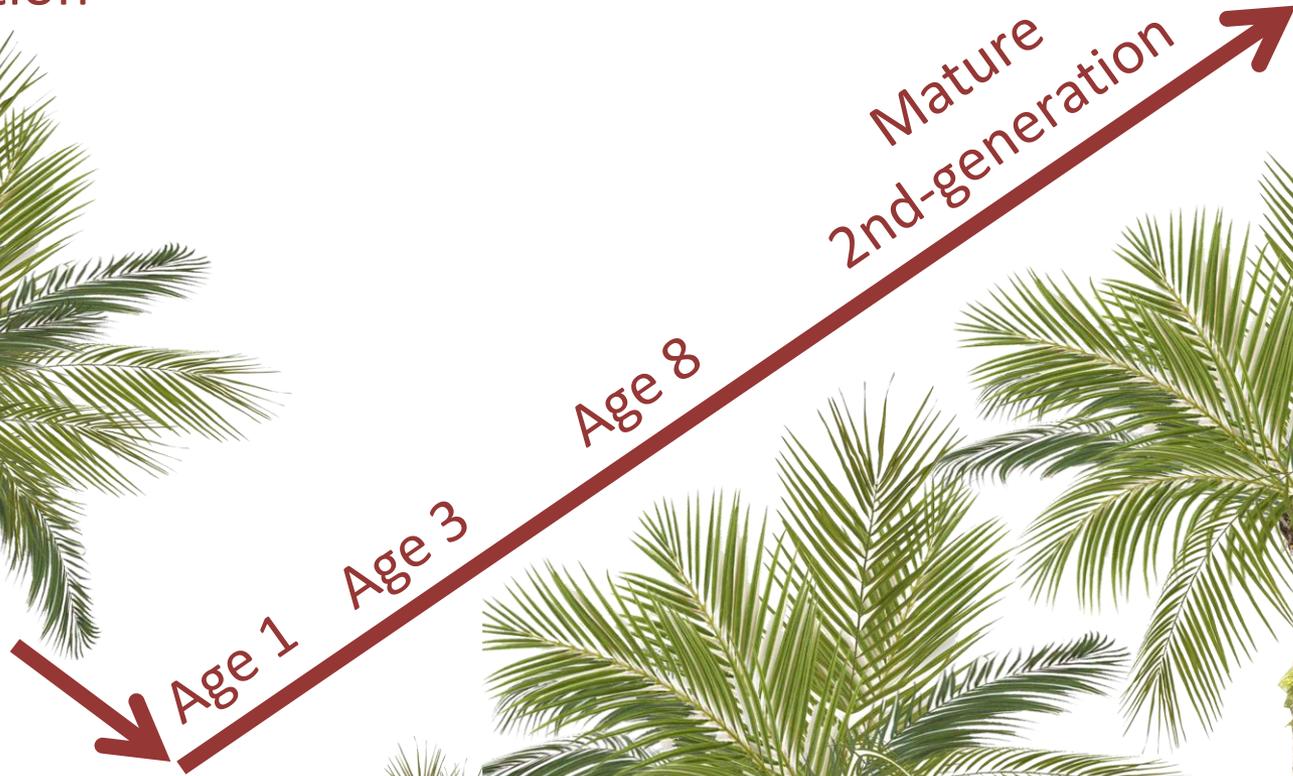


Species-level spider surveys



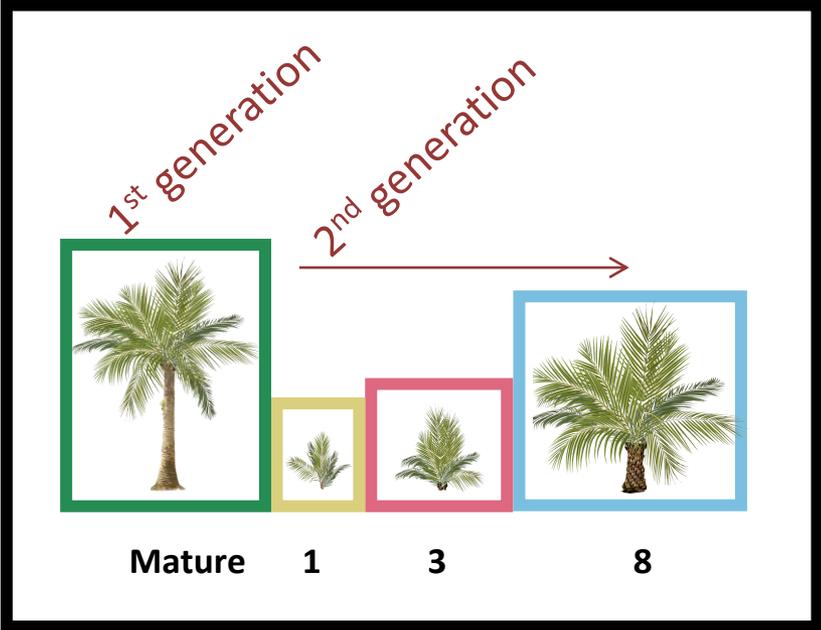


Mature
1st-generation



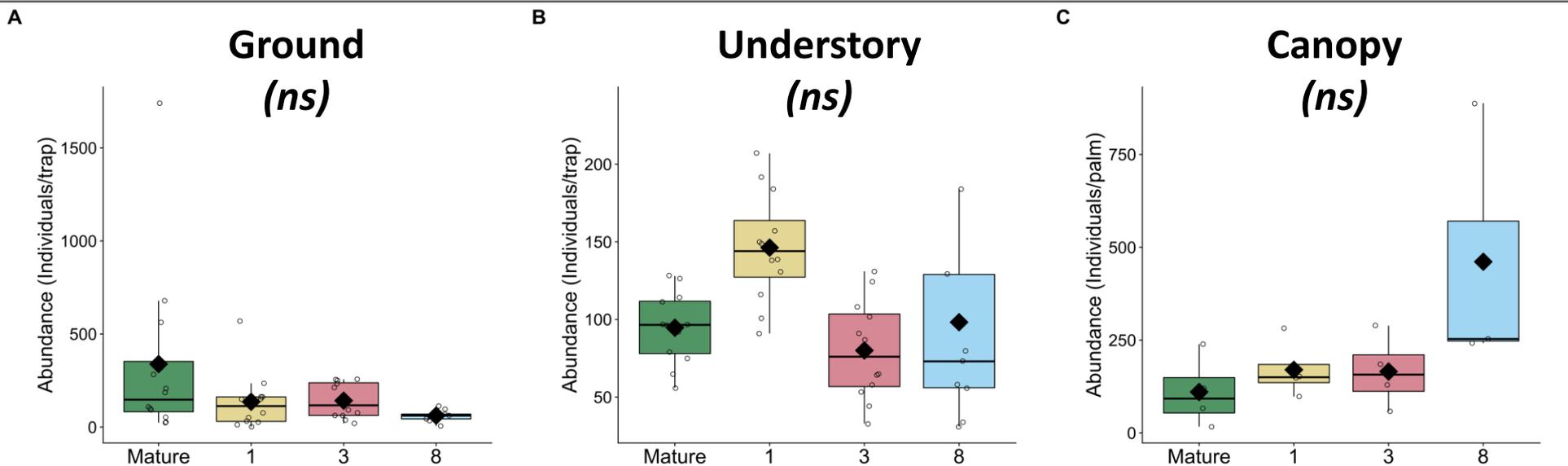
Mature
2nd-generation





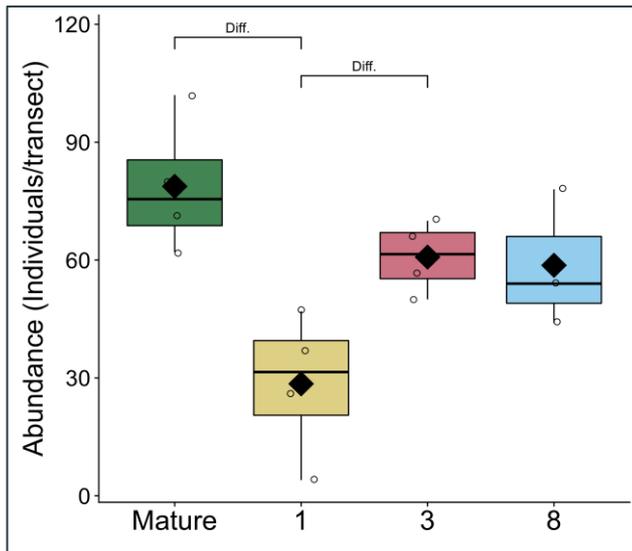


All arthropods

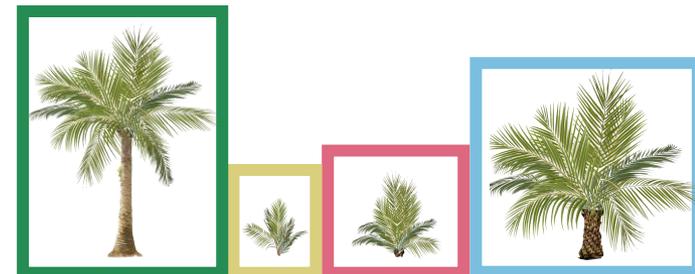


- No significant differences in total abundance of arthropods
- Microhabitat- and taxonomic-specific trends were observed

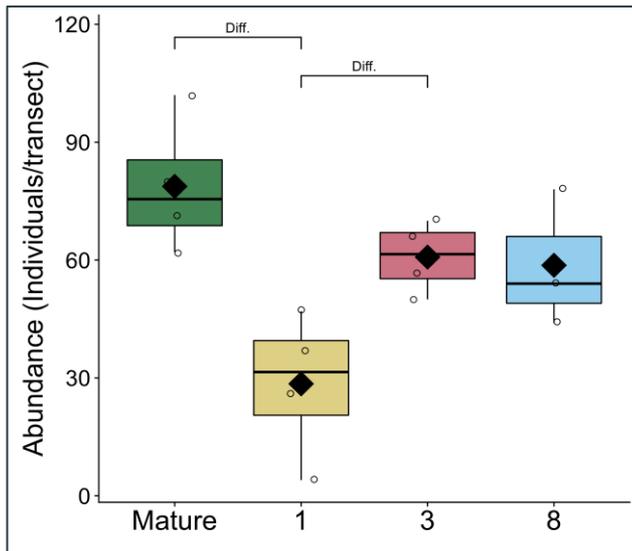
Understory spiders



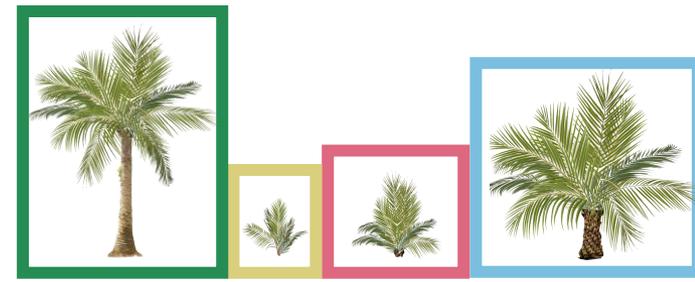
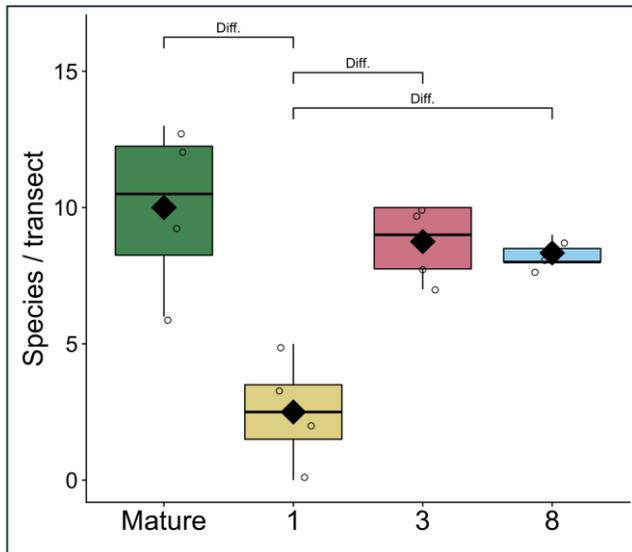
- Short-term declines in abundance after replanting, but no long-term declines.



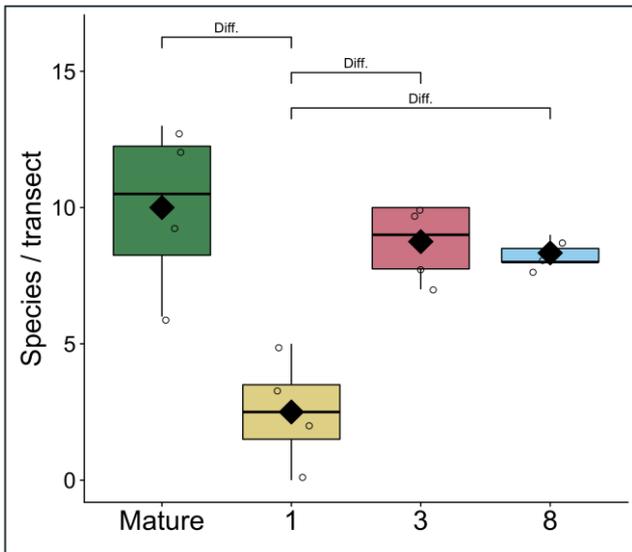
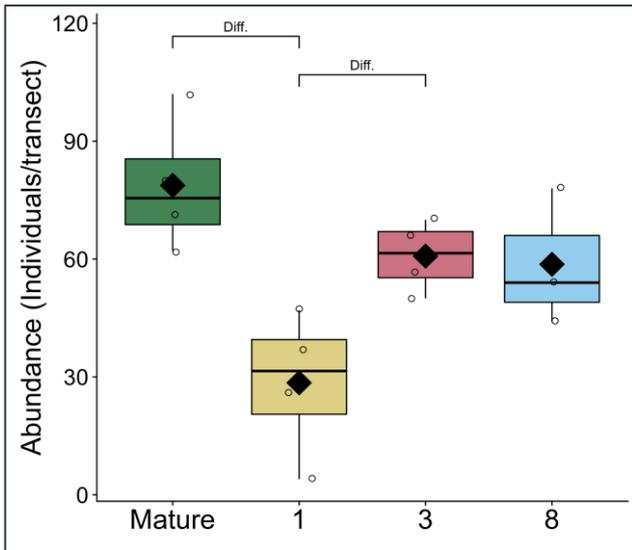
Understory spiders



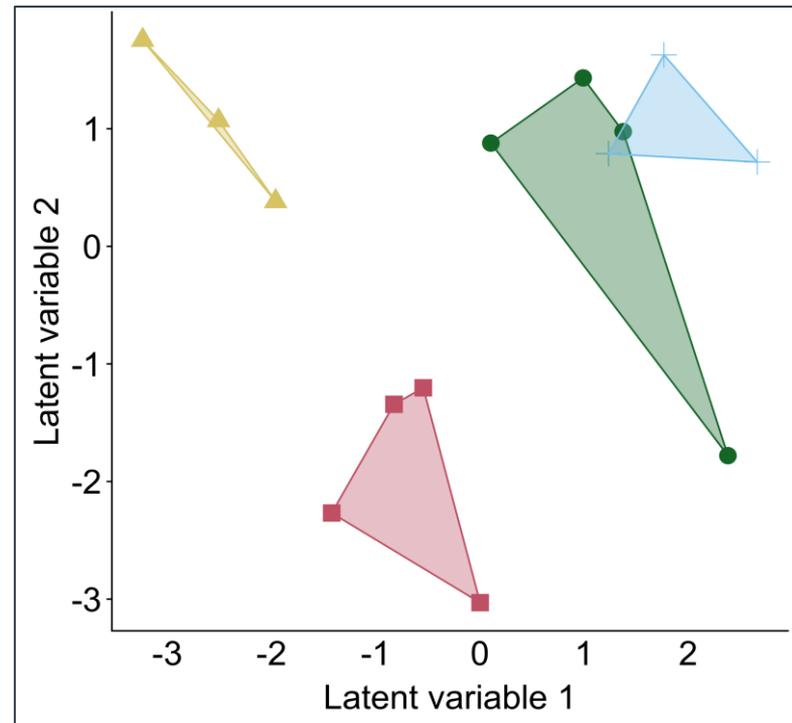
- Short-term declines in abundance after replanting, but no long-term declines.
- Short-term declines in species richness, but no long-term declines.



Understory spiders



- Strong differences in community composition across sites

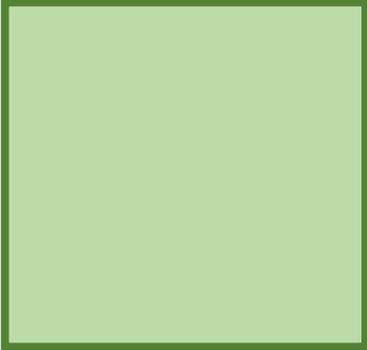
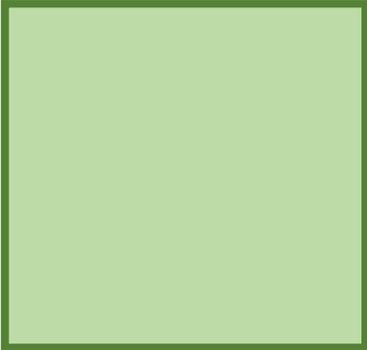










| | Reduced | Normal | Enhanced |
|--------|--|---|--|
| Before |  |  |  |
| After |  |  |  |





Reduced



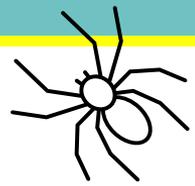
Normal



Enhanced

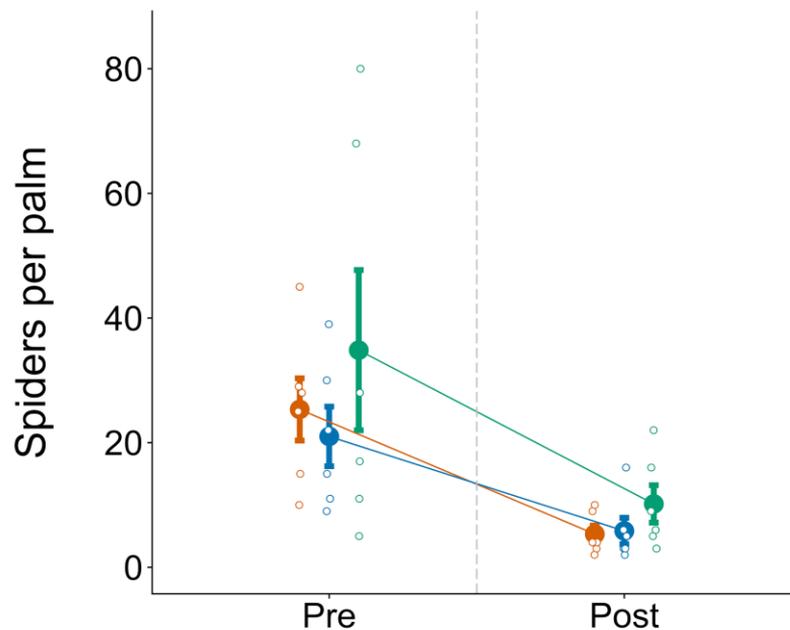
- Effects of these management practices on spiders





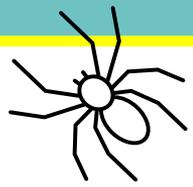
Abundance

All Spiders ~ Time + (1 | Triplet); Pre > Post



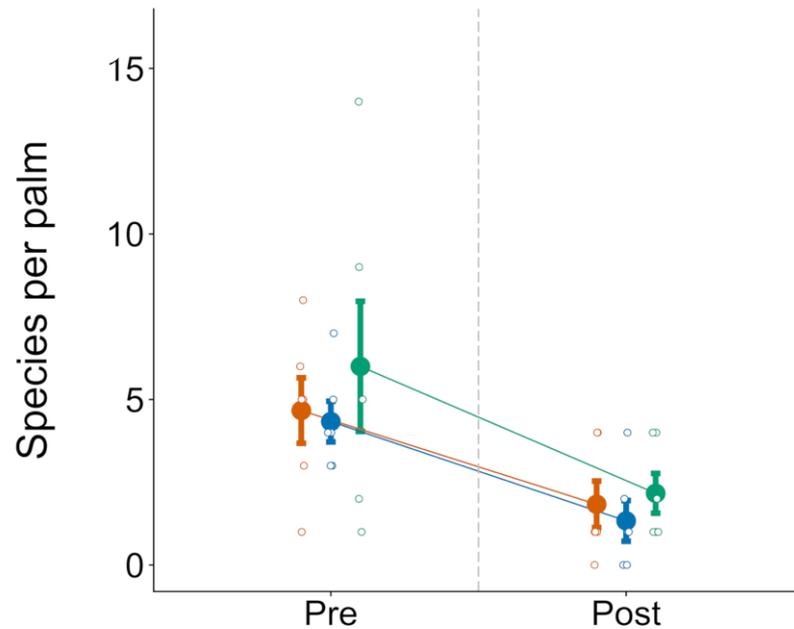
● Reduced ● Normal ● Enhanced

- No changes caused by BEFTA-UVP treatments
- Fewer spiders in all treatments over



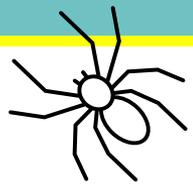
Richness

Species ~ Time + (1 | Triplet); Pre > Post

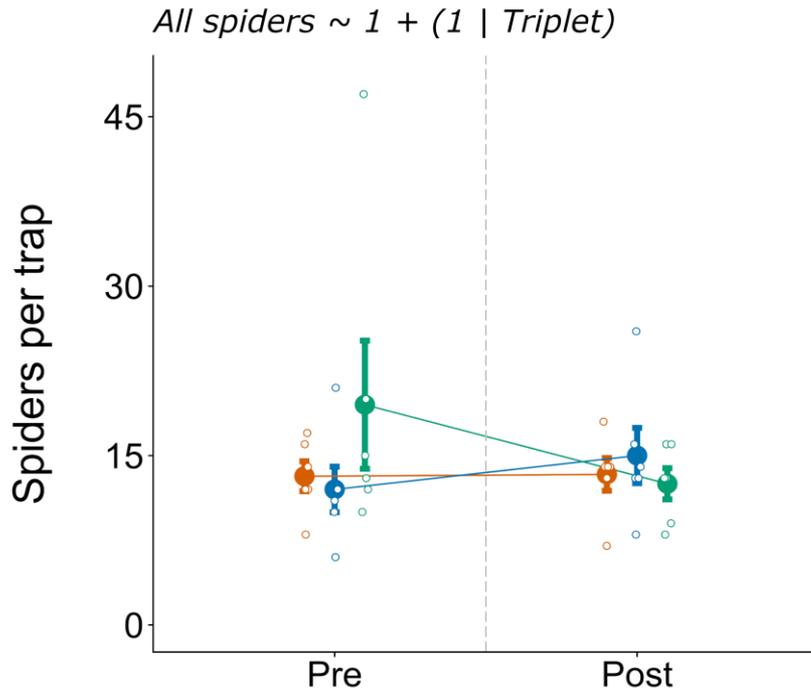


● Reduced ● Normal ● Enhanced

- No changes caused by BEFTA-UVP treatments
- Fewer spider species in all treatments over

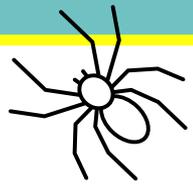


Abundance

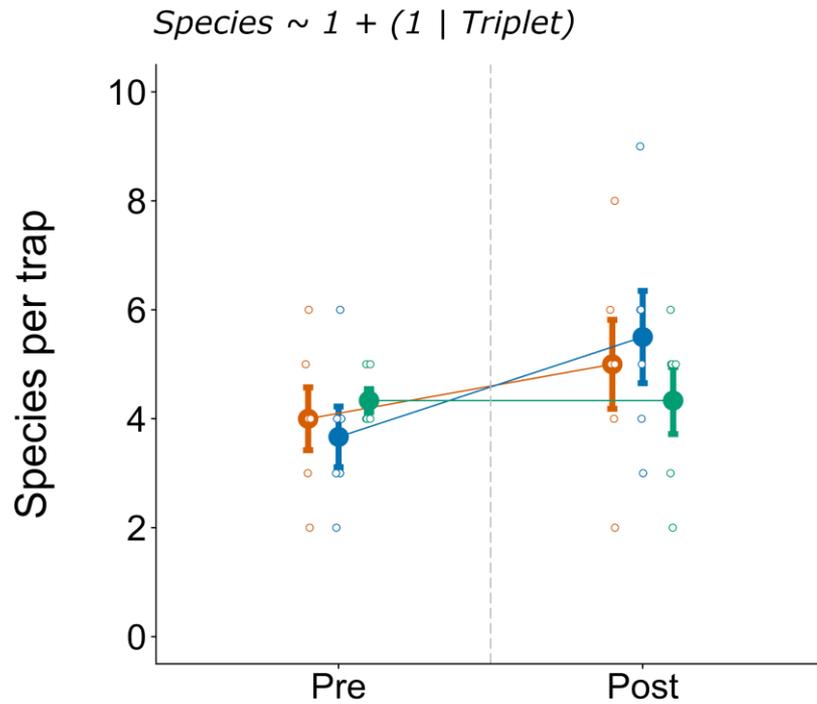


- No changes in abundance

● Reduced ● Normal ● Enhanced

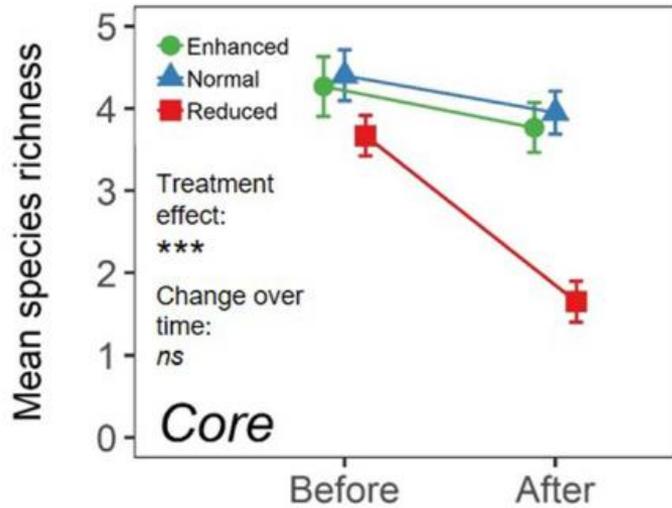


Abundance



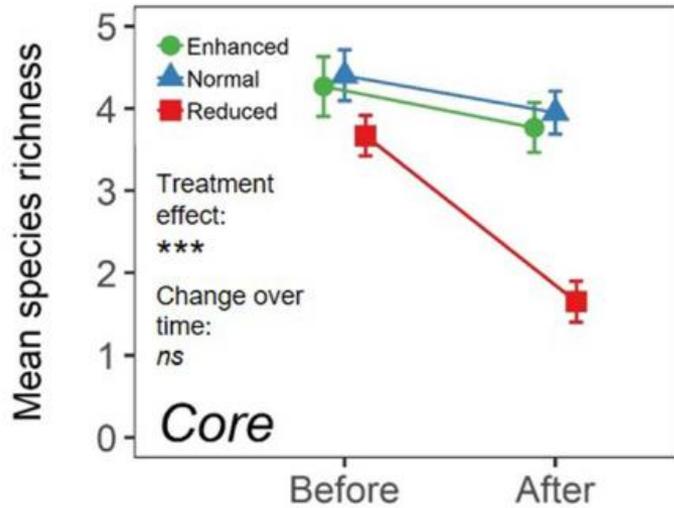
- No changes species richness

● Reduced ● Normal ● Enhanced

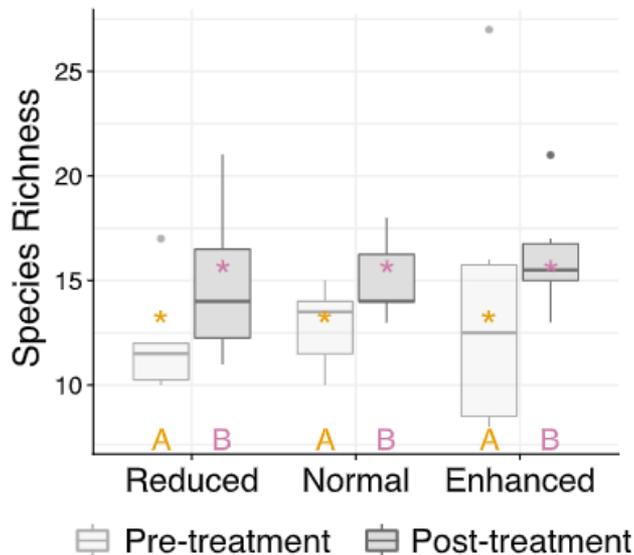


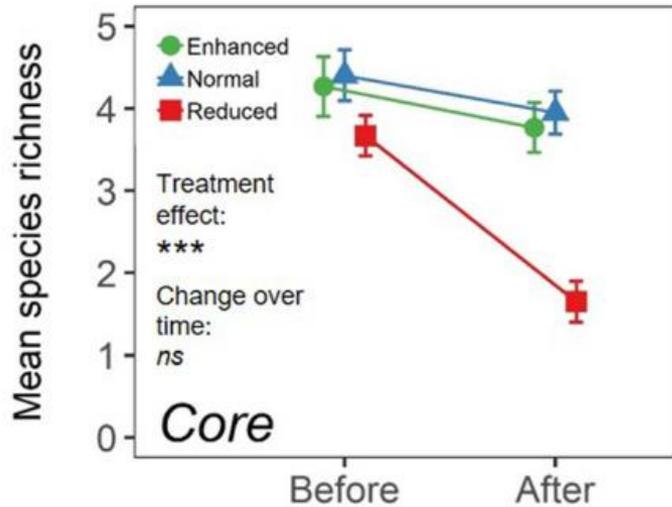
- Fewer plant species and coverage in 'Reduced' plots



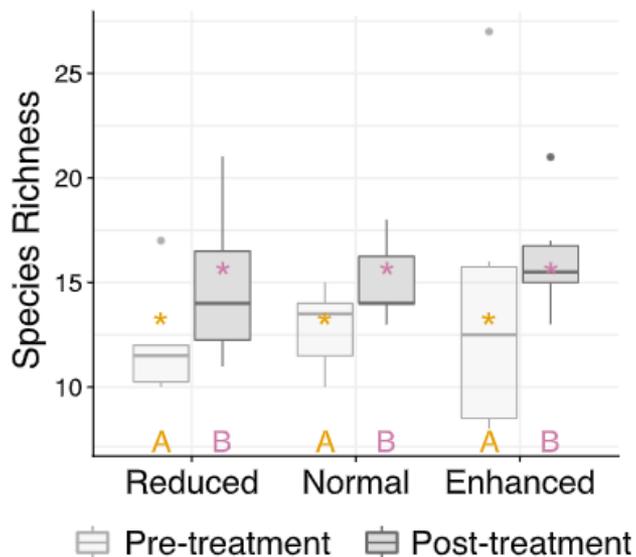


- Fewer plant species and coverage in 'Reduced' plots
- **No effect of treatments on ant species richness**





- Findings across BEFTA-UVP studies indicate that application of herbicides has taxonomic-specific effects on biodiversity



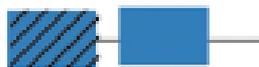
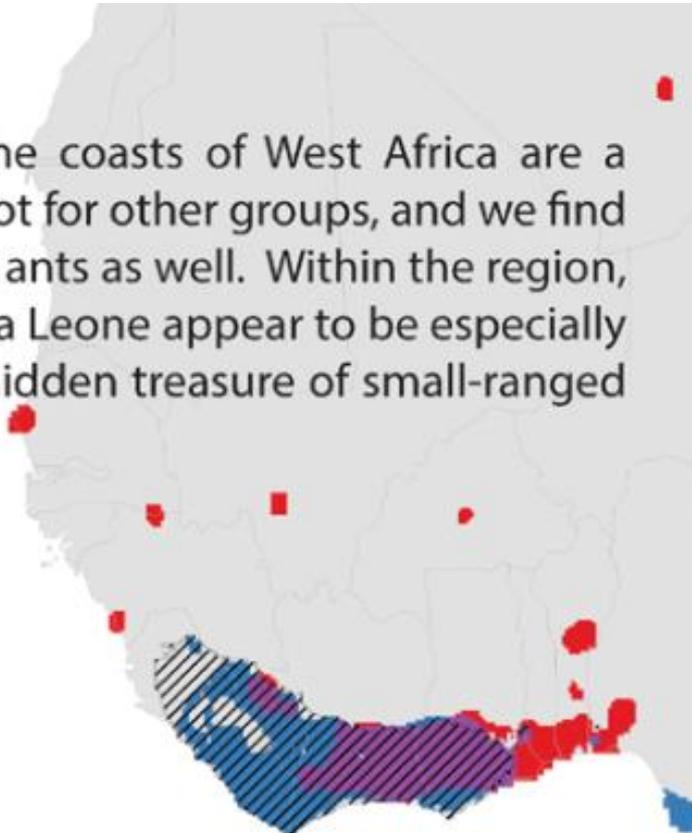




- Liberia, West Africa

West Africa

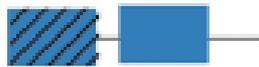
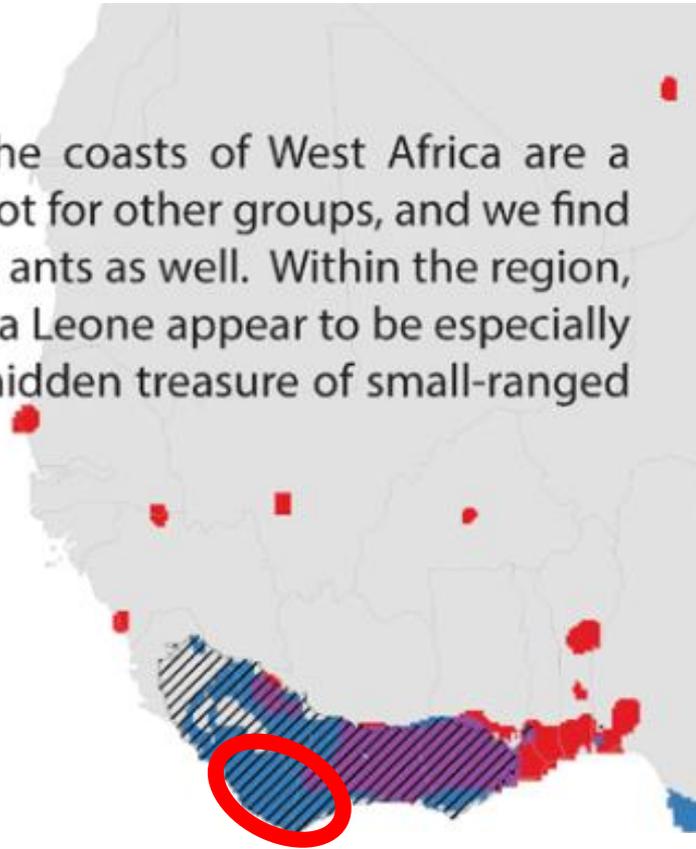
The Guinean forests along the coasts of West Africa are a recognized biodiversity hotspot for other groups, and we find them an area of high rarity for ants as well. Within the region, the forests of Liberia and Sierra Leone appear to be especially undersampled and harbor a hidden treasure of small-ranged ant species.



"Missing" ant centers that are predicted to be revealed with future sampling

West Africa

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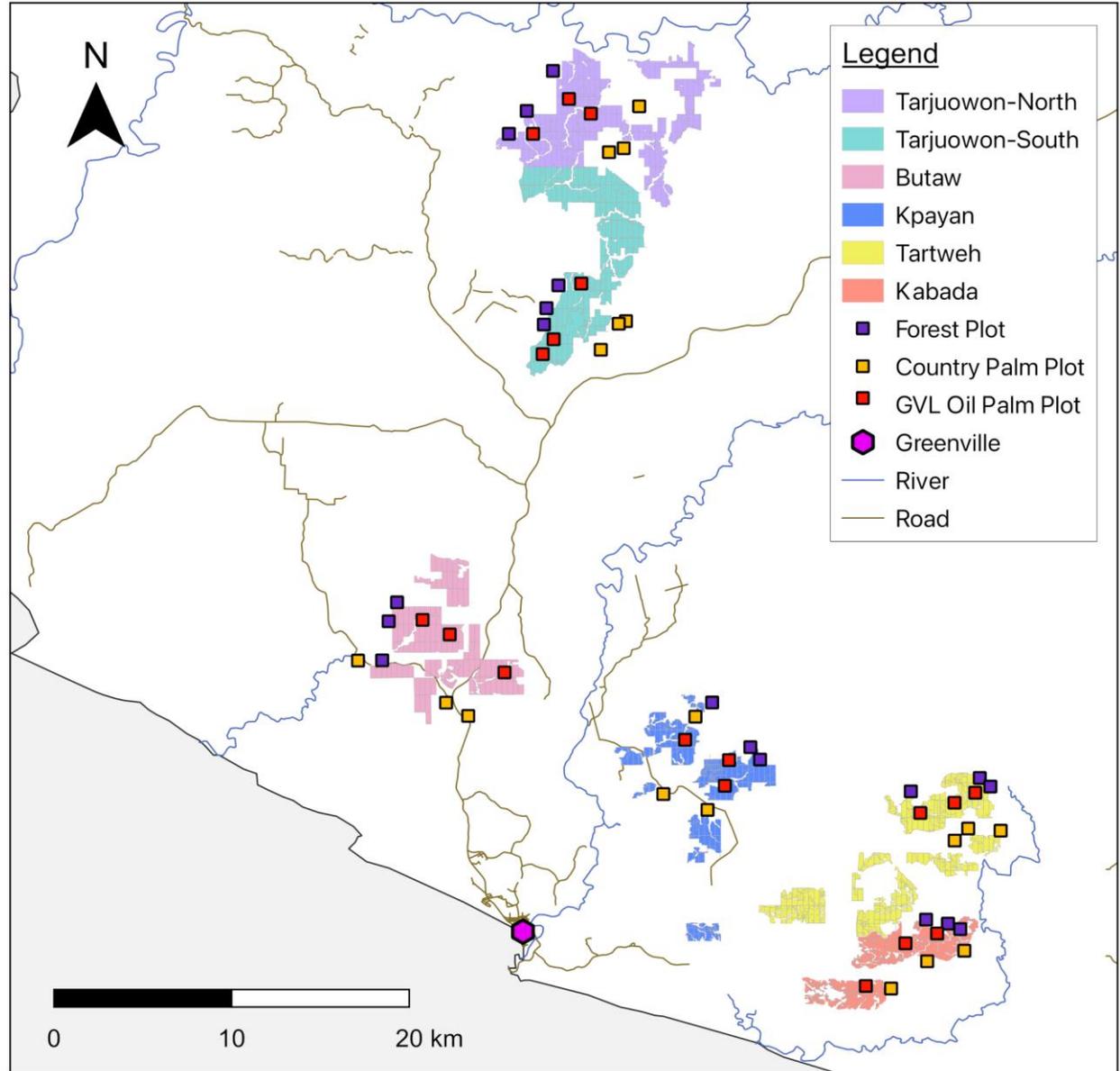
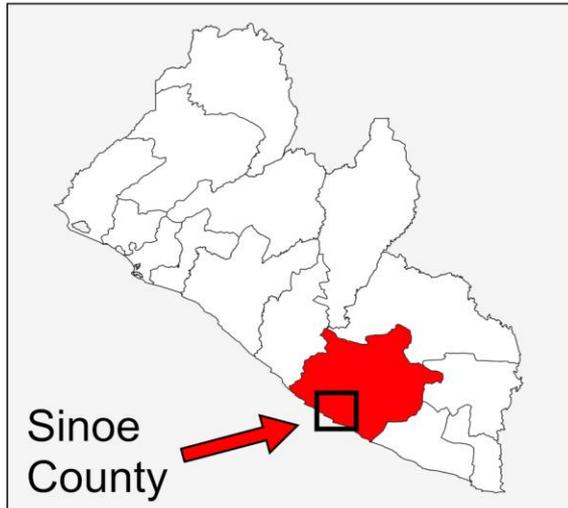


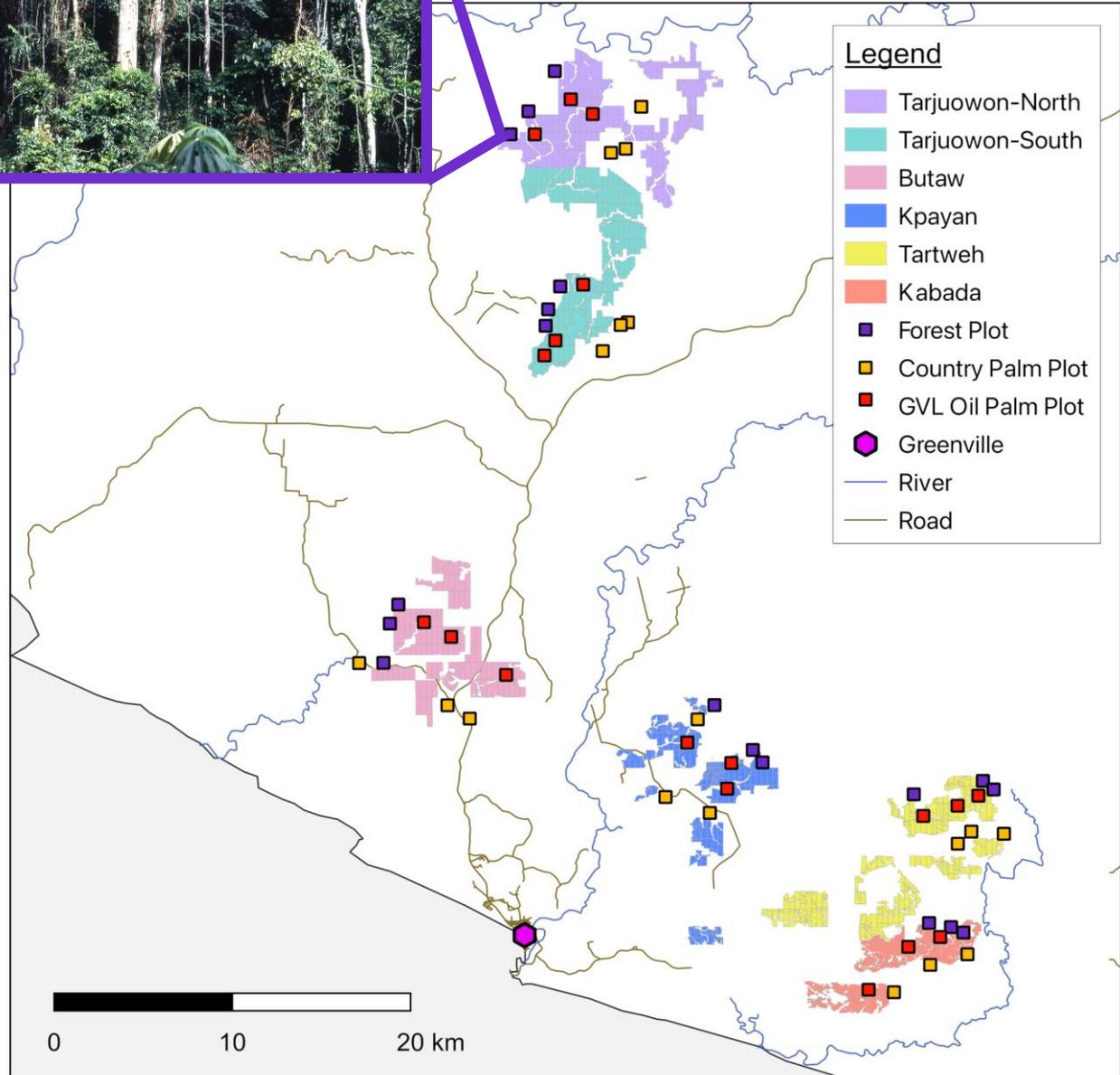
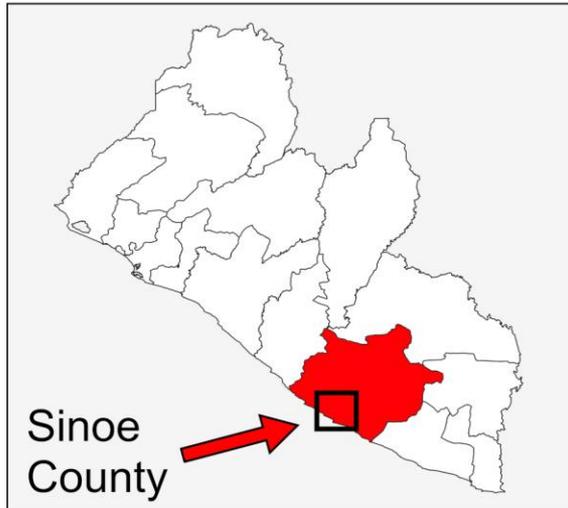
"Missing" ant centers that are predicted to be revealed with future sampling

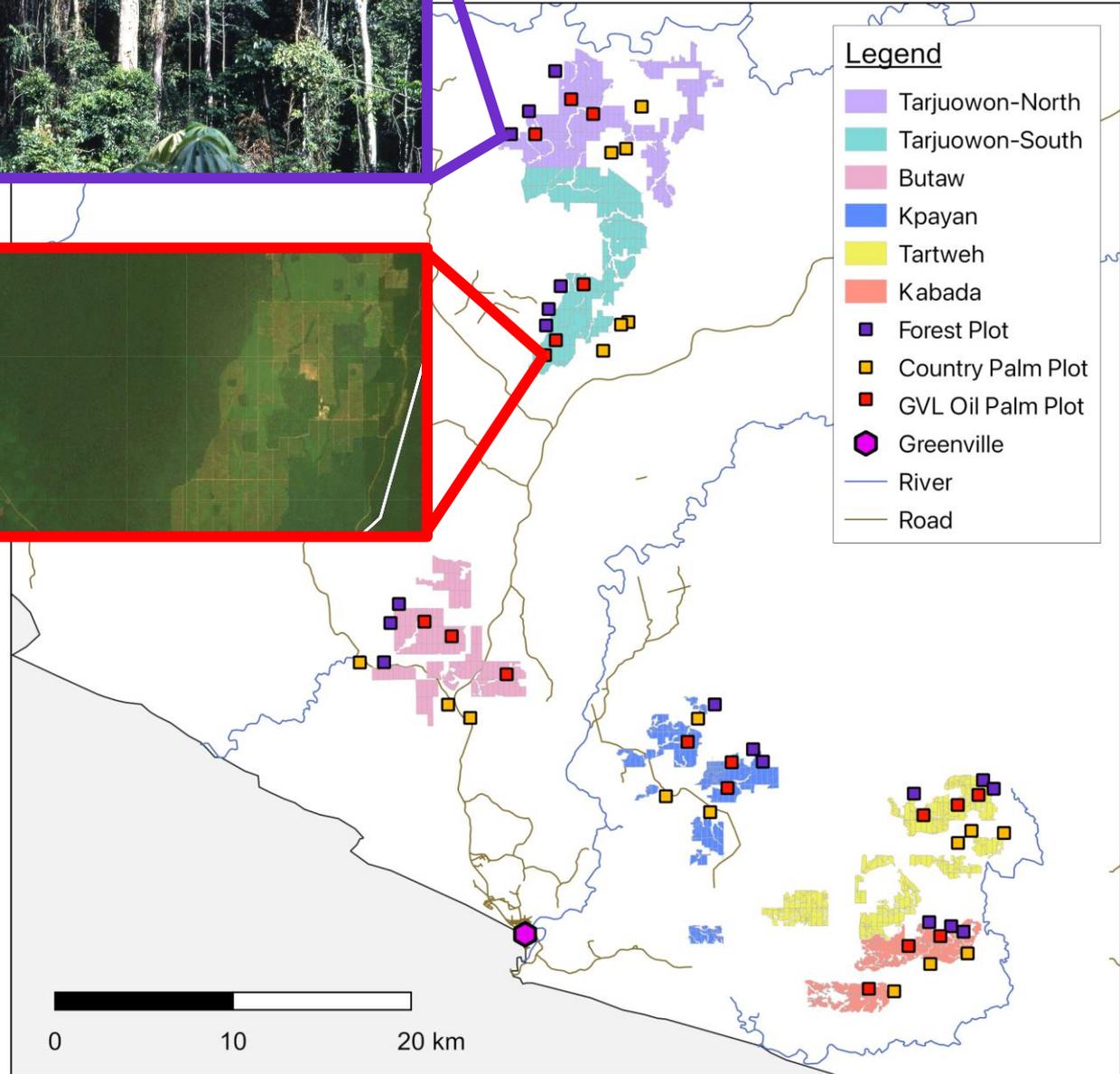
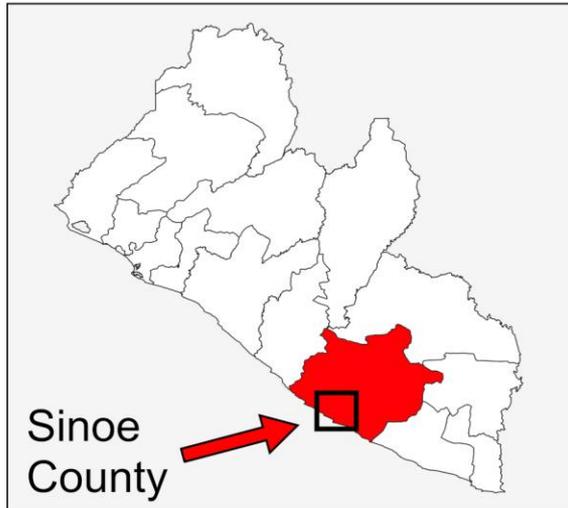


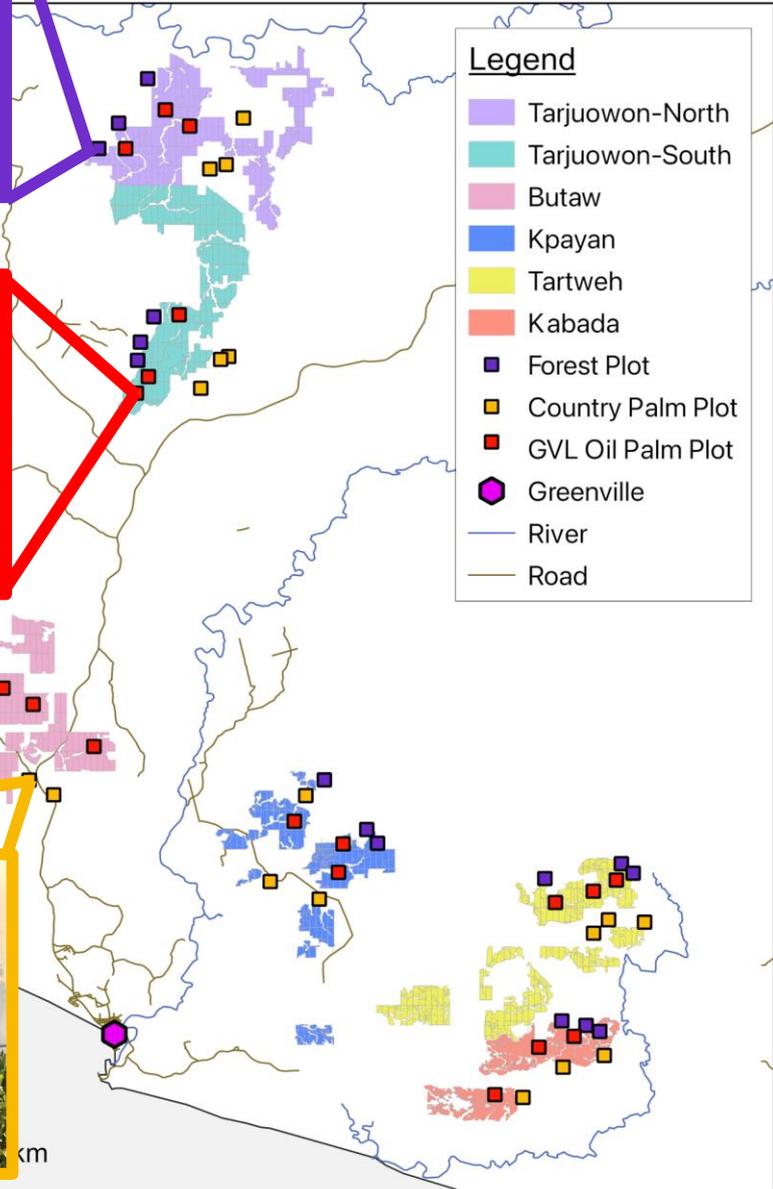
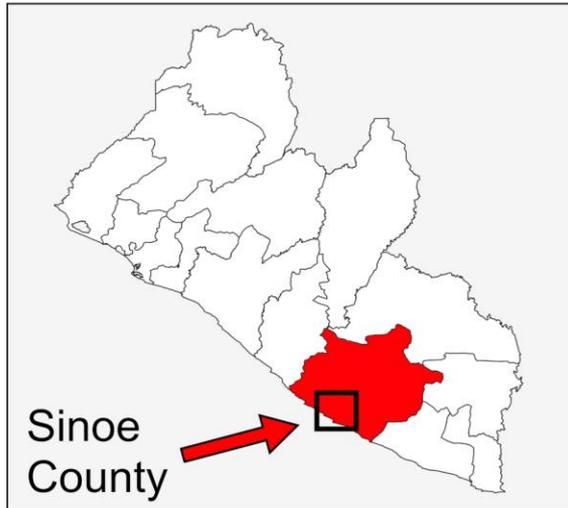


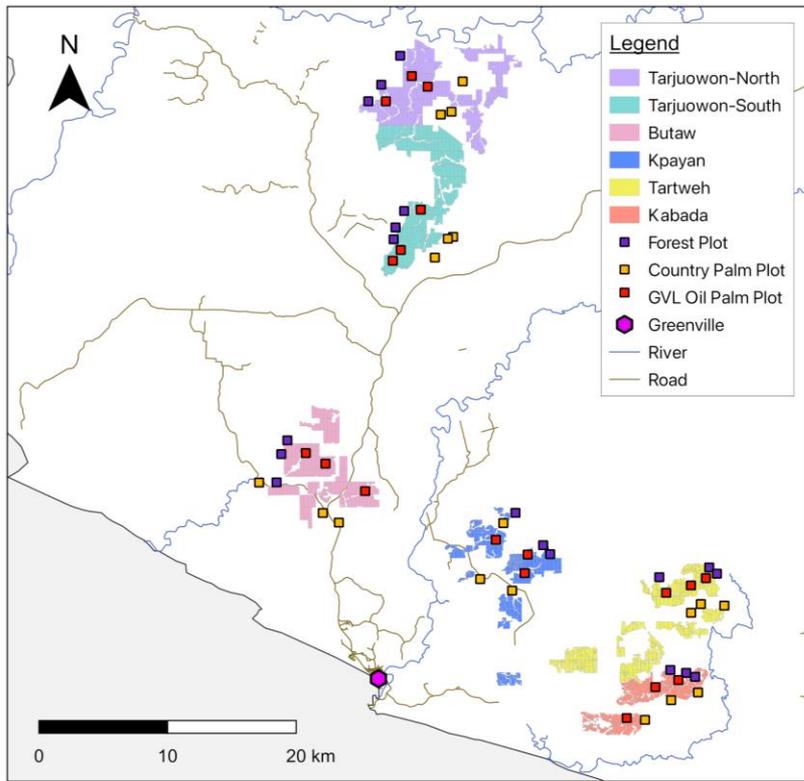


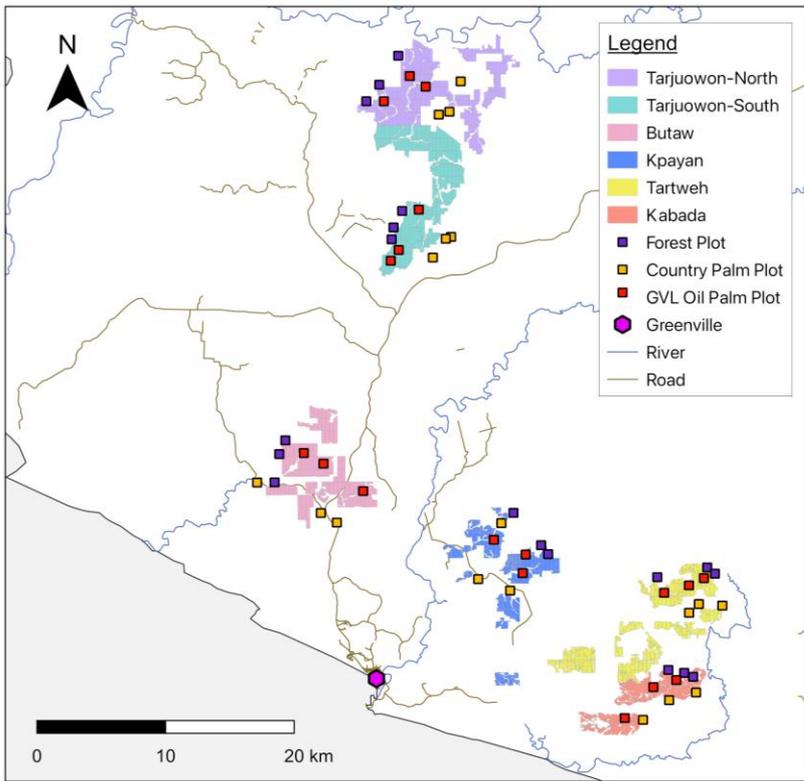


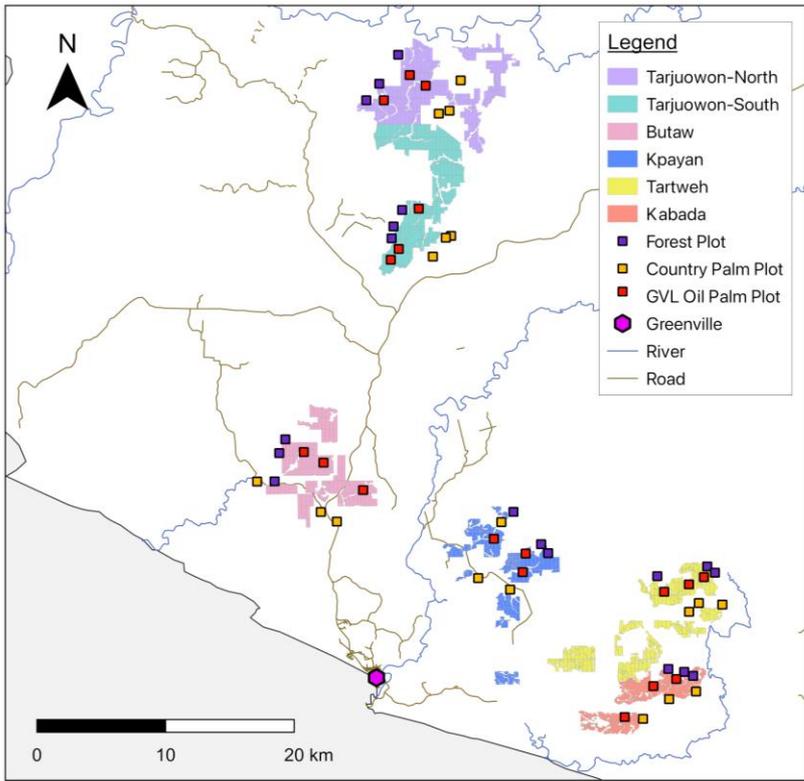


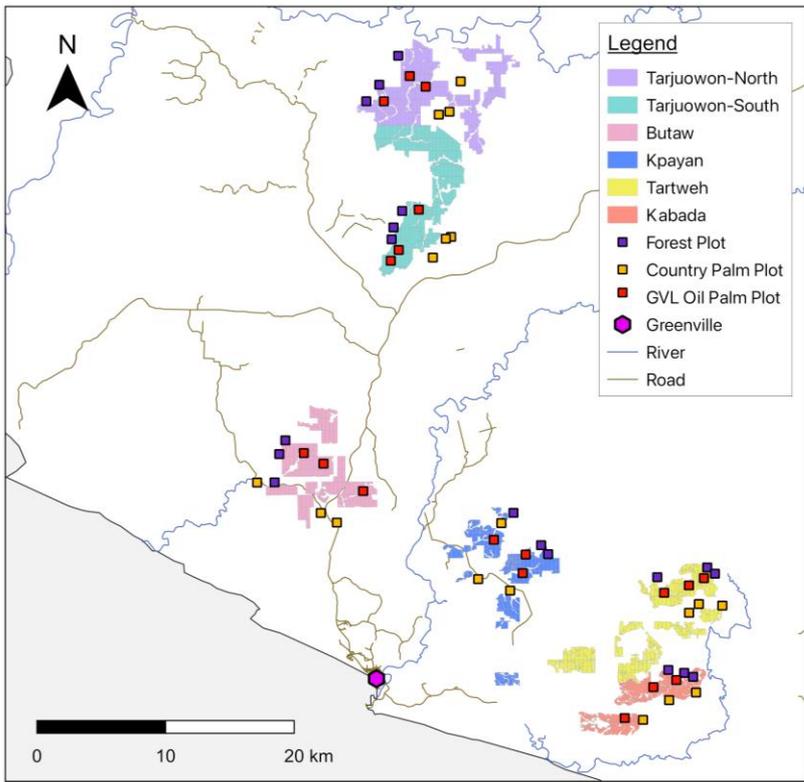


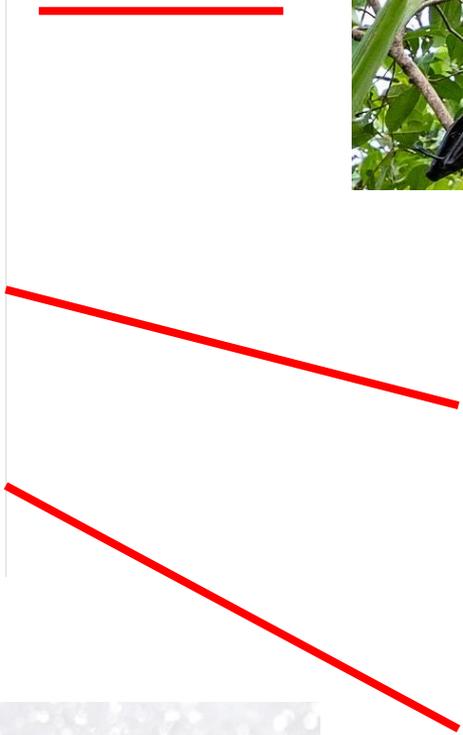
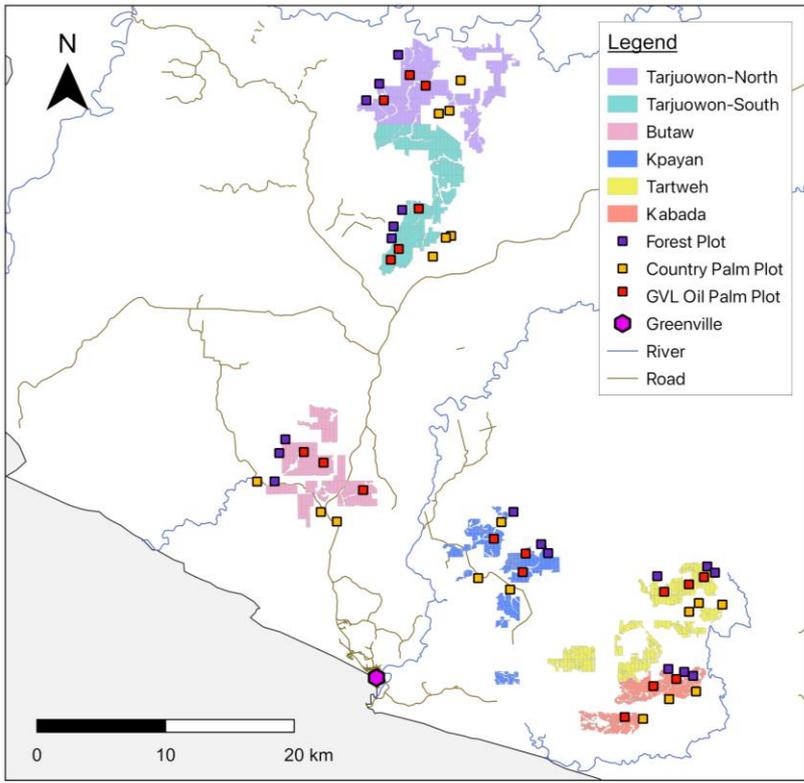


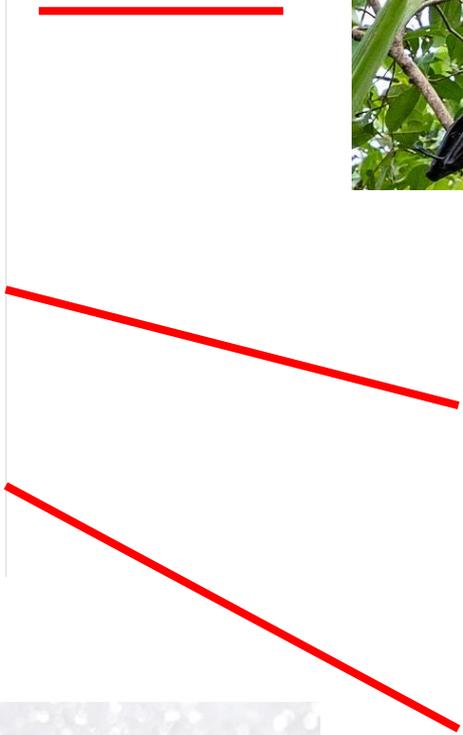
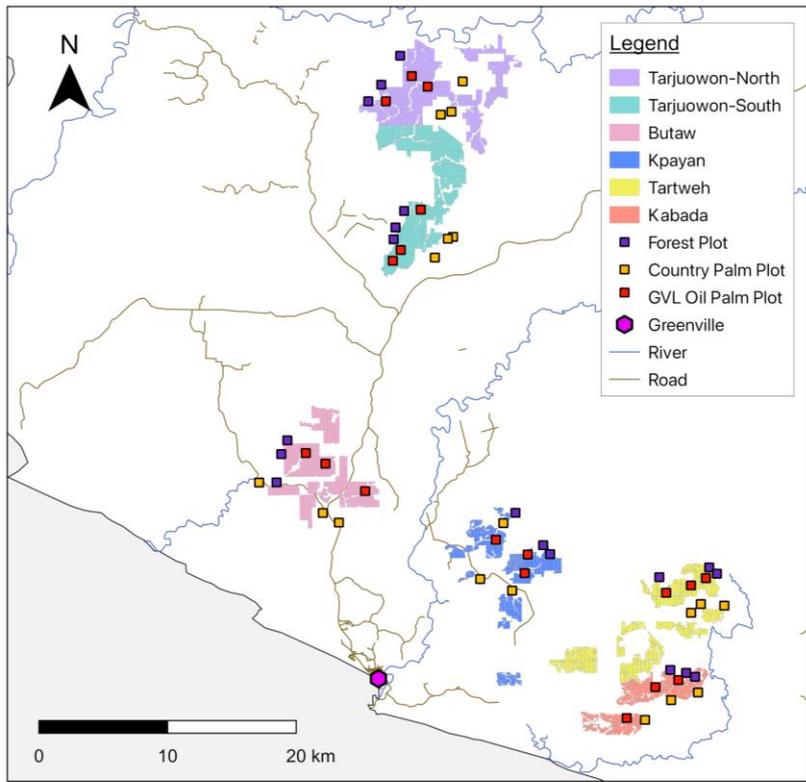




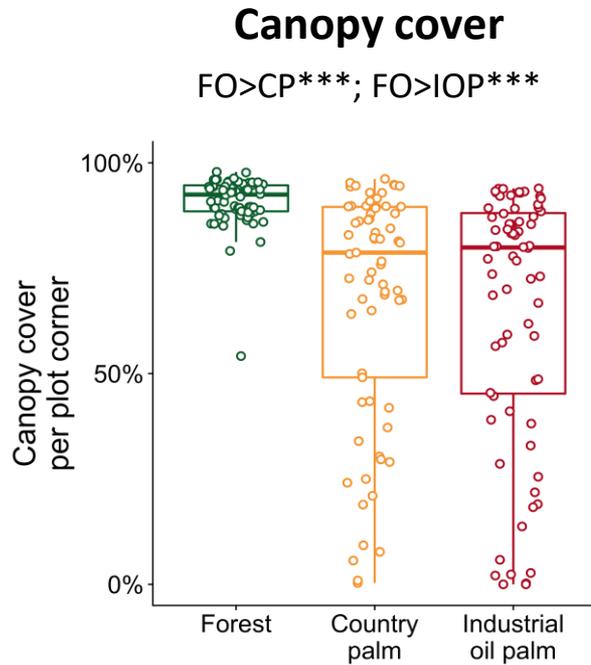






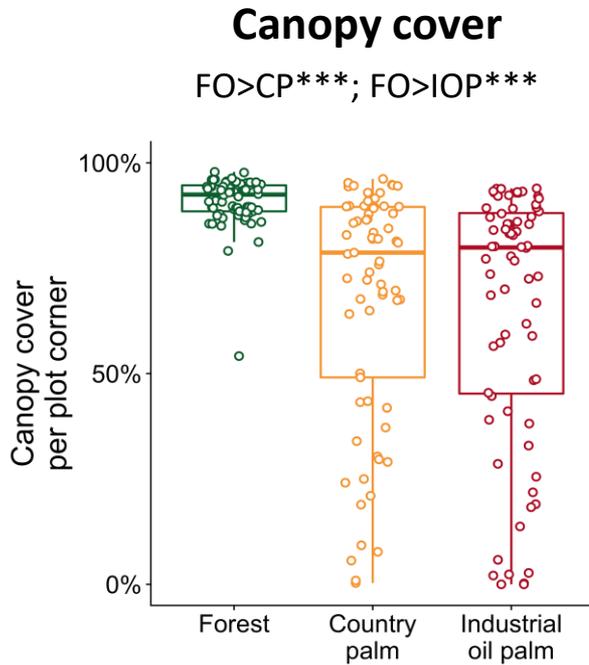


Ecological impacts

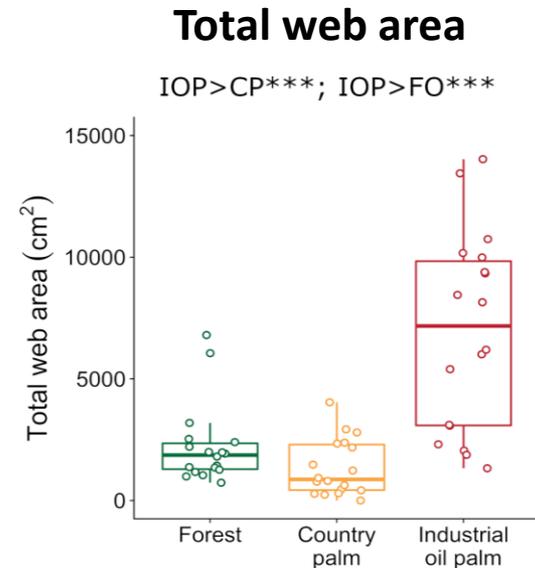
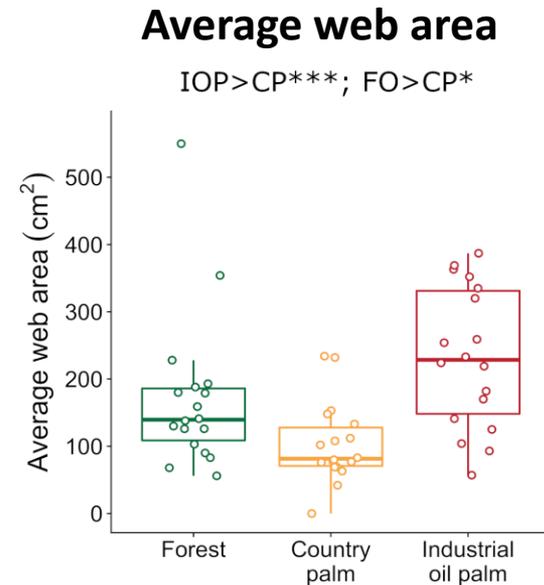


- **Cultivation of oil palm opens the canopy**

Ecological impacts



- Cultivation of oil palm opens the canopy
- **This benefits the biodiversity of certain web-building spiders (although certainly not all...)**





10 mm

Gasteracantha curvispina





10 mm



1 mm

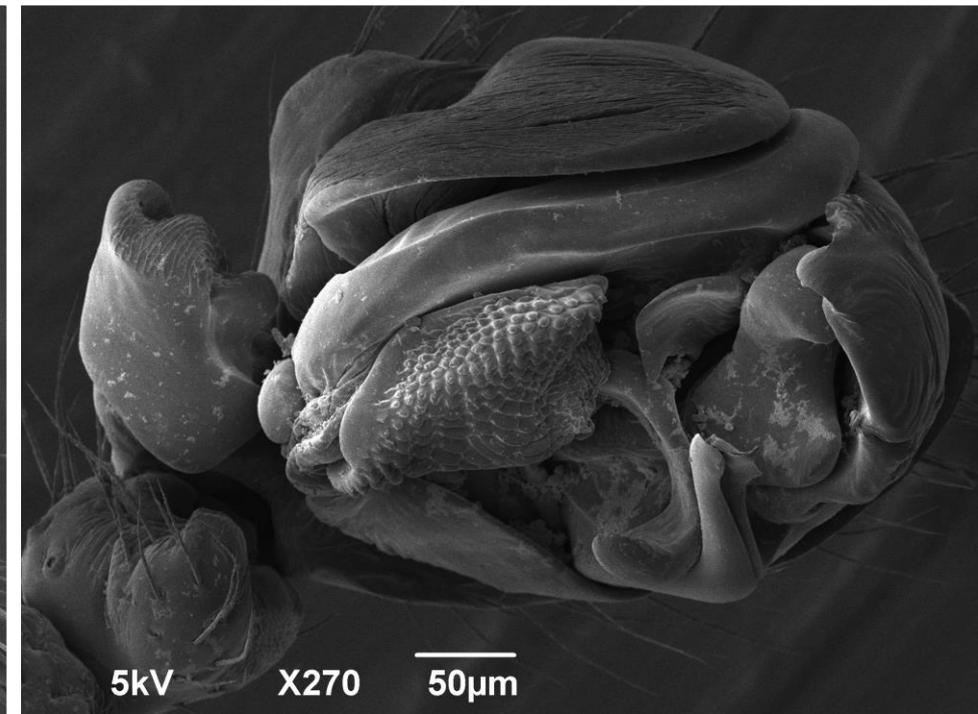
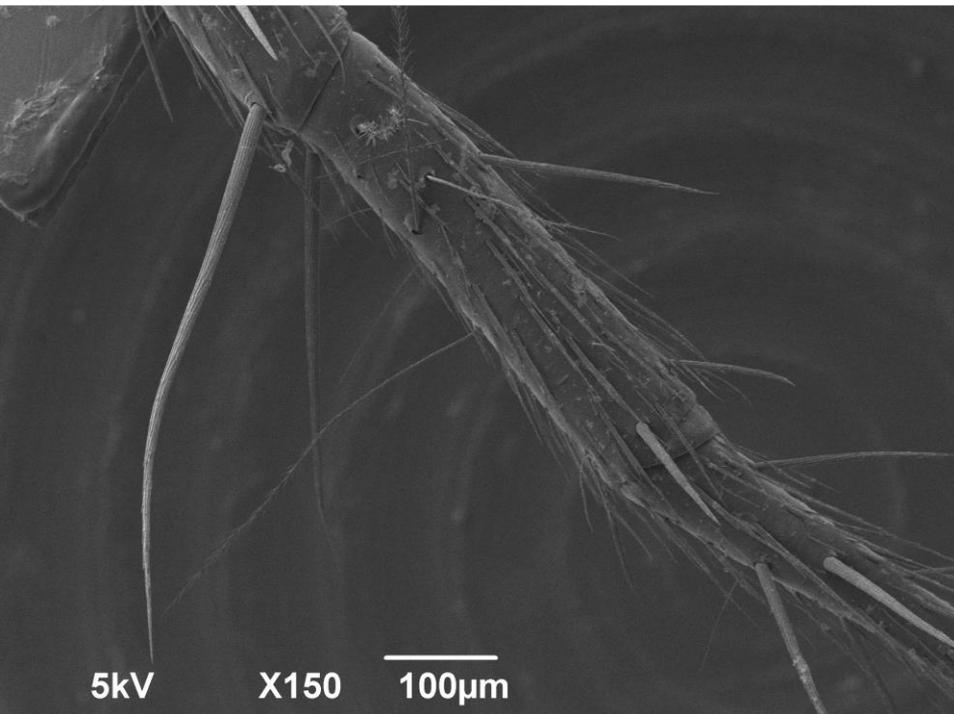
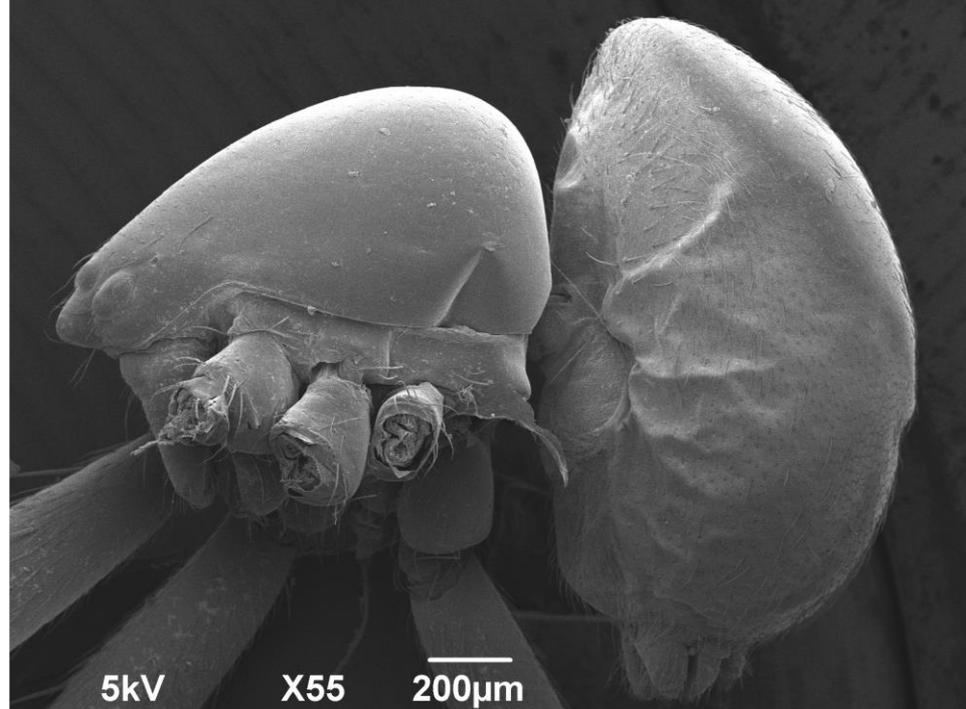


Araneidae spp.

1 mm



Mangora spp.



- Yan
- Aby
- Ed Turner
- Agung Anak Ketut Aryawan
- Helen Waters
- Sarah Luke
- Nadine Dupérré
- KSDA
- Jean-Pierre Caliman
- Mohammad Naim
- Soeprapto
- Amelia Hood
- Martina Harianja
- University of Liberia

- Anton Potapov
- William Foster
- Ristekdikti
- Cicely Marshall
- Michael Abedi-Lartey
- William Draper
- Donald Ginting
- Marshall Guahn
- Peter Hadfield
- Matthew Hendren
- Morris Jah
- Brogan Pett
- Ari Syaputrah
- Forestry Development Authority (Liberia)



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