Biodiversity Performance Tool - Insects

A tool to assess and improve the potential of biodiversity at farm level

Version 1.0

Principles & User Manual
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Preamble

The Biodiversity Performance Tool (BPT) was developed by Solagro in cooperation with five partner organisations within the EU LIFE project Food & Biodiversity (LIFE 15/GIE/000737; 2016-2020).

The BPT supports farmers in developing and implementing a Biodiversity Action Plan to protect and reduce negative impacts on functional biodiversity on farmland and beyond. Agricultural advisors can use the tool to advise farmers on biodiversity management. Certifiers and auditors can assess the quality of action plans more easily with the help of the BPT.

In the framework of the EU LIFE project "Insect Responsible Sourcing Regions" (LIFE19 EIG/DE/000785), the Biodiversity Performance Tool was further developed. The **BPT Insects (BPTi)** records aspects and evaluates indicators with particular relevance for insect conservation. Furthermore, a "Report on the Development of Basic Indicators" was integrated, in which the development of the basic indicators is depicted. In addition, the BPT Insects refers to the descriptions of measures that were created by the IRSR project team.

Both the BPT and the BPTi have a geographical focus on the whole of Europe and aim to cover all production systems.

This BPTi User Manual contains the following chapters:

What is the BPT?

How is the BPT structured?

- Presentation of the objectives and the method of the instrument as well as an overview of the indicators of the BPT

How does the Biodiversity Performance Tool (BPT) work?

- Introduction to the use of the tool

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1 What is the Biodiversity Performance Tool?

The aim of the **Biodiversity Performance Tool (BPT)** is to identify and assess the **potential for biodiversity on agricultural land** - and beyond. The assessment of the baseline as well as the potentials for biodiversity are the basis for a Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) for the conservation and promotion of biodiversity. The BPT identifies strengths and weaknesses of a farm in terms of functional biodiversity and illustrates possible continuous improvements in biodiversity conservation.
The tool provides information on the positive effects on biodiversity as well as social and economic aspects. This raises farmers' (and advisors') awareness of the potential of biodiversity on the farm and provides the farmer with a good basis for decision-making. Also actors in the food chain (quality and product managers; purchasing managers) get a practical overview of the biodiversity performance of the supplier to assess product quality.

The latest version, the **BPT Insects (BPTi)**, has included in particular the needs of insects to their habitats and feeding grounds in its adaptation process of indicators. Insects are the animal group with by far the greatest biodiversity. Their continuous loss has a major impact on the balance in ecosystems. Insects are essential for it´s functionality, which is why they are given special consideration in the BPTi.

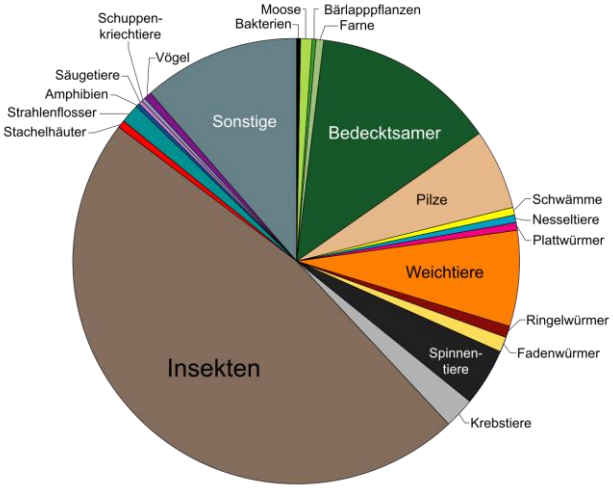


Figure 1: Abundances of the species groups © Gretarsson

Effort BPT application / data input
The initial inventory of natural and semi-natural habitats and their management, agricultural practices and socio-economic data takes about 2-4 hrs. About half a day is needed to elaborate a BAP and analyse the assessments. For updating the biodiversity data, the effort is less, as the data can be taken over and only the changes need to be adjusted.

When the data is first recorded, it is advisable to record data with a consultant and go through the results together.

2 The structure of the BPTi: division into three categories

The following sections present the three main areas of data entry:

1. Semi-natural habitats
2. Agricultural practices
3. Socio-economic factors of the farm

2.1 Description of the operational environment with near-natural habitats

The share of semi-natural habitats to the total farmland is a good indicator to measure diversity on farms[1] . However, it is not only the abundance of semi-natural habitats that is crucial to halting the loss of biodiversity, but also the diversity and quality of these habitats, which are promoted through careful management[2] .

A diverse landscape mosaic promotes the conservation of functional biodiversity. This includes the diversity of crops and the occurrence of natural and semi-natural habitats such as hedges, field margins, woodlots or grassland without fertilisers and pesticides.
It has been shown that more than 63% of all animal species living in agricultural areas depend on semi-natural habitats for their survival, which underlines the crucial importance of these habitats. The more diverse the mosaic of different habitats, the more complex the associated food web. The proportion of different semi-natural habitats and their maintenance in the farm environment indirectly expresses the potential for more biodiversity.

Extensive permanent grassland as a semi-natural habitat type is of particular ecological importance. This is due to the fact that permanent grassland provides perennial ground cover, among other things, which is more beneficial for biodiversity than in arable land. However, the diversity of fauna living there can vary greatly depending on the agricultural practices used. Flowering plants in grassland (e.g. legumes) are important food sources for pollinators and also serve as a food source for birds and bats[3] through their attraction to insects.

For the indicators quantity, quality and diversity of semi-natural habitats, area-related data is required. The use of a GIS system or a similar map programme is recommended.

2.2 Description of the agricultural practices

The intensity of agricultural practices has direct and indirect impacts on biodiversity[4] :

- The share of natural and semi-natural ecosystems in the total production area is an indirect indicator of the intensity of agricultural use: the destruction of semi-natural habitats, e.g. conversion of permanent grassland into arable land; destruction of orchards, woodlots and hedges. This not only destroys valuable habitats, but may also threaten rare or protected animal and plant species.
- Fragmentation of habitats that provide food sources and refuges hinders the development of wild animal populations.
- Intensive agricultural use on very large areas and a short and non-diversified crop rotation prevent the establishment of beneficial organisms. The size of the arable fields and the length and diversity of the crop rotation have a great influence on the potential for biodiversity on the farm.

[1] Billeter R, Liira J, Bailey D, Bugter R, Arens P, Augenstein I, Aviron S, Baudry J, Bukacek R, Burel F, Cerny M, De Blust G, De Cock R, Diekotter T, Dietz H, Dirksen J, Dormann C, Durka W, Frenzel M, Hamersky R, Hendrickx F, Herzog F, Klotz S, Koolstra B, Lausch A, Le Coeur D, Maelfait JP, Opdam P, Roubalova M, Schermann A, Schermann N, Schmidt T, Schweiger O, Smulders MJM, Speelmans M, Sim-ova P, Verboom J, van Wingerden W, Zobel M &. Edwards PJ, 2008. Indicators for biodiversity in agricultural landscapes: a pan-European study. J Appl Ecol 45:141-150.
[2] Manneville V, Chanséaume A & Amiaud B, 2014. BIOTEX: une demarche d'évaluation multicritère de la biodiversité ordinaire dans les systèmes d'exploitation d'élevage et polyculture-élevage. Editions Idele, 59 pp.
[3] Manneville V, Chanséaume A & Amiaud B, 2014. BIOTEX: une demarche d'évaluation multicritère de la biodiversité ordinaire dans les systèmes d'exploitation d'élevage et polyculture-élevage. Editions Idele, 59 pp.
[4] Graf R, Jenny M, Chevillat V, Weidmann G, Hagist D and Pfiffner L, 2016. La biodiversité sur les exploitations agricoles. Guide Pratique. FiBL et vogelwarte.ch (Editeurs). 178 p.

- The intensive use of pesticides and fertilisers has negative impacts on habitat quality, wild flora and fauna, especially beneficial insects. The proportion of agricultural land without synthetic pesticides and fertilisers is important.
- High livestock density on grassland leads to over-fertilisation of the land with an increased risk of eutrophication of water bodies and impoverishment of the existing wild flora.
- Intensive tillage, such as ploughing, can affect the nesting sites and survival of beneficial insects (e.g. arthropods) in the soil and air chambers (pollinators, hymenopterans, carabids, spiders.)[5][6] . In addition, ploughing potentially releases larger amounts of soil carbon, which favours climate change.
- The share of legumes in the total agricultural area is significant: Fodder legumes in particular provide food for pollinators, expand crop rotations that are often too narrow, help improve soil fertility, increase nutrient availability and also serve as high-quality animal feed
- Grassland, especially nutrient-poor grassland, has a high potential for biodiversity. The abandonment of grassland leads to shrub and forest development in the course of natural succession. Areas covered with scrub as well as large-scale monocultures can reduce the aesthetic appeal of a landscape and thus have negative effects on rural areas (e.g. for tourism).
- Invasive species are problematic because they suppress native species.

The May 2019 report of the World Biodiversity Council IPBES underlines that intensive land use is the main cause of species extinction. IPBES experts conclude that around one million species (out of an estimated 8.7 million species) will disappear from the globe in the next ten years. It is imperative that greater and faster efforts be made to halt the loss of biodiversity. This can be achieved through a paradigm shift within agricultural systems, but also through a structural change in the agri-food supply chains.

2.3 Description of the socio-economic factors on the farm

An environmental management system and cooperation with environmental authorities and NGOs are also two important elements to consider when assessing biodiversity conservation performance. Environmental management includes the recording and verification of environmental aspects (e.g. energy, water, waste), the participation of the farm in a certification process, product transparency and further training of the farmer and his staff on aspects of biodiversity.
The cooperations refer to external organisations and experts as well as to the involvement in local networks. In this category, the participation of the farmer in the process of biodiversity conservation and enhancement is considered.

[5] Tsiafouli, M. A., Thébault, E. , Sgardelis, S. P., Ruiter, P. C., Putten, W. H., Birkhofer, K. , Hemerik, L. , Vries, F. T., Bardgett, R. D., Brady, M. V., Bjornlund, L. , Jørgensen, H. B. , Christensen, S. , Hertefeldt, T. D. , Hotes, S. , Gera Hol, W. , Frouz, J. , Liiri, M. , Mortimer, S. R. , Setälä, H. , Tzanopoulos, J. , Uteseny, K. , Pižl, V. , Stary, J. , Wolters, V. and Hedlund, K. (2015), Intensive agriculture reduces soil biodiversity across Europe. Glob Change Biol, 21: 973-985. doi:10.1111/gcb.12752
[6] Nicholls C & Altieri M, 2013. Plant biodiversity enhances bees and other insect pollinators in agroecosystems. A review. Agronomy for Sustainable Development 33: 257-274. Springer Verlag/EDP Sciences/INRA.

2.4 Overview of basic indicators

	Overview Basic Indicators	Data considered	Rating (from red to green)
Description of the landscape environment			
1	Proportion of semi-natural habitats (SNH)	Total area of all woody and herbaceous semi-natural habitats (incl. ext. permanent grassland) and water bodies in relation to the total farm area.	</=5% | >5<10% | =/>10% of total farm area
2	Average distance of the SNH	Average distance between semi-natural habitats	<100m | 100-300m | <300m
3	Diversity of habitat types	Number of all different semi-natural habitat types in relation to total farm area	0-1 | 2 | 3-4 | min. 5
4	Proportion of wooden elements	Total area of all woody semi-natural habitats in relation to the total farm area.	<1% | 1-2% | >2% of total farm area
5	Composition of wooden elements	Number of native species, proportion of deciduous or coniferous trees, number of thorny species, leaving deadwood in woody structures, presence of a fringe along the woody structure.	No native species and dominance of conifers | 1-4 native species or conifers and deciduous shrubs evenly distributed | at least 5 native species and dominance of deciduous shrubs
6	Flowering times of wooden elements	Number of early and late flowering species	Wooden elements without flowering species | early or late flowering species | early and late flowering species
7	Management of wooden elements	Management of the hedge: when and how	None | In spring, every 2 years, mulching | In winter, alternating every 3-5 years
8	Proportion of extensive permanent grassland	Area of extensive permanent grassland, extensive pastures, mountain meadows, flowering permanent grassland in relation to total area of permanent grassland	None | <10% | >10% of total DGL area
9	Removal of mown crop	Yes/no	No | yes
10	Composition of green strips	Spontaneous greening of fringe structures, presence of monocotyledonous and dicotyledonous plants in the fringe	None present | only monocotyledonous species included | monocotyledonous and dicotyledonous species and spontaneous vegetation enabled
11	Composition of flower strips	Use of autochthonous seeds, number of different flower colours, annual or perennial species present, presence of exotic/cultivated species.	None or only cultivated species | annual, regional, native seed | perennial, regional, native seed

12	Flowering period of green strips	Presence of early and late flowering species	< 3 months | 3-6 months | > 6 months
13	Type of management of green strips	Mulching or mowing, timing	Ploughing or no maintenance | early mulching/mowing or late mulching | late mowing
14	Share of agroforestry systems	Area of agroforestry systems in relation to total farm area	None | <10% of the LN | >10% of the LN
15	Composition of agroforestry systems	Tree density of agroforestry systems, incl. litter fruit	>150 trees/ha | 100-150 trees/ha | <100 trees/ha
16	Composition of water elements	Presence of water bodies and composition of water elements	None | At least one pond of at least 25m² as well as marginal strips at at least 1/3 of the water bodies | At least 2 different types of water bodies (pond/flowing water) as well as marginal strips at at least 2/3 of the water bodies
17	Proportion of water bodies with riparian strips	Proportion of water bodies with riparian strips	0% | <50% | 50-80% | >80%
18	Width of riparian strips	Average width of the riparian strips	<2m | 2-5m | 5-10m | >10m
19	Maintenance of ditches, banks and ponds	Management of riparian margins	None | at irregular intervals, complete cutting out of the watercourse | in autumn, manually (only the soil, the vegetation slope is left), changing sides every two years and/or management adapted to the protected species.
20	Invasive species	Yes/no	Yes | no
21	Knowledge about the existence of endangered species	Yes/no	Yes | no
22	Slash and burn of semi-natural habitats	Yes/no	Yes | no
Description of the agricultural practices			
23	Average field size	in ha	>6 ha | 1-6 ha | <1 ha
24	Use of GMOs	Yes/no, area share	Yes | no
25	Alternative methods against weeds	% Agricultural land with alternative methods for weed control	None | Irradiation/vaporisation | at least one other alternative method against weeds
26	Alternative methods against pests	% Agricultural land with alternative methods for pest control	None | Chemical mediators | At least one other alternative method against pests

27	Seed dressing	Area share in relation to the total farm area	76-100% | 51-75% | 31-50% | 1-30% | 0
28	Herbicides	Area share in relation to the total farm area	76-100% | 51-75% | 31-50% | 1-30% | 0
29	Insecticides	Area share in relation to the total farm area	76-100% | 51-75% | 31-50% | 1-30% | 0
30	Fungicides	Area share in relation to the total farm area	76-100% | 51-75% | 31-50% | 1-30% | 0
31	Molluscicides	Area share in relation to the total farm area	76-100% | 51-75% | 31-50% | 1-30% | 0
32	Acardicides	Area share in relation to the total farm area	76-100% | 51-75% | 31-50% | 1-30% | 0
33	Rodenticides	Area share in relation to the total farm area	76-100% | 51-75% | 31-50% | 1-30% | 0
34	Area of SNH treated with synth. pesticides	Area share in relation to the total farm area	76-100% | 51-75% | 31-50% | 1-30% | 0
35	The handling of pollutants and good storage and application practices	Response selection on storage and application	No good practices selected | 1-2 actions | at least 3 actions selected
36	Area of SNH treated with mineral. Fertilisers treated	Area share in relation to the total farm area	76-100% | 51-75% | 31-50% | 1-30% | 0
37	Cultivated area treated with mineral. Fertilisers treated	Area share in relation to the total farm area	76-100% | 51-75% | 31-50% | 1-30% | 0
38	Cultivated area treated with organic fertilisers	Area share in relation to the total farm area	76-100% | 51-75% | 31-50% | 1-30% | 0
39	Mineral nitrogen fertiliser for the main cropping system in kg N per ha	N specification in different crops	>120 kg N/ha | 50-120 kg N/ha | <50 kg N/ha
40	Fertiliser balancing	Yard gate balance or other recognised method: Yes/no	No | yes
41	Nitrogen surplus	Nitrogen surplus on average over the last 3 years	> 70 kg N/ha | 21-70 kg N/ha | 0-20 kg N/ha
42	Fertiliser needs analysis	Field-related fertiliser requirement determination: Yes/no	No | yes
43	Good nitrogen practices	Selection of measures	At least distribution of the N-applications | 2 data | at least 3 data
44	Water management	Irrigation and drainage	Drainage of at least one loft during the last 3 years |
45	Measures to reduce irrigation volumes	Selection of methods for irrigation and drainage of agricultural land	<2 | 3-4 | min. 5 measures
46	Documentation of irrigation	Approval available and documentation of the quantity	2 x no | 1 x no | 2 x yes
47	Length of crop rotation	Length of the main annual crop on one field	<2 | 2-4 | >5 years
48	Proportion of heavily flowering crops	Legumes, oilseed rape, sunflower, fruit trees and flowering vegetable plants: Share of total farm area	None | <30% | 30-60% | >60%

49	Share of legumes	Share of arable land with legume cultivation	<10% | 10-30% | >30%
50	Soil analysis with consideration of the humus content	Frequency within the last 6 years	No or more than 6 years ago | every 3-6 years | <3 years ago
51	Soil analysis with consideration of microbial activities in the soil	Frequency within the last 6 years	No or more than 6 years ago | every 3-6 years | <3 years ago
52	Presence of catch crops	Share of catch crops in the total farm area, time and type of ploughing up	No catch crops | Stubble field until next sowing / mulch sowing | <30% of the LN with catch crops | >30% of the LN with catch crops
53	Tillage by ploughing	Tillage: Share of the total farm area that was ploughed in the crop year.	66-100% | 33-65% | 0-32%
54	Proportion of intensive permanent grassland	Proportion of permanent grassland that is used intensively	76-100% | 51-75% | 31-50% | 1-30% | 0
55	Proportion of moderately intensive permanent grassland	Proportion of permanent grassland that is used moderately intensively	76-100% | 51-75% | <51%
56	Maximum livestock stocking rate GM per ha forage area	GM/ha	>1.7 GM/ha | 1.1-1.7 GM/ha | 0.5-1.1 GM/ha | <0.5 GM/ha
57	Type of concentrated feed	Palm oil products, soybean, cereals, legumes, root fodder and other concentrated feeds: origin and certification	Imported palm oil or soy products or of unknown composition without certification | Imported products mentioned before with certification or imported grain or legumes | Products from own production | Products from own production with certification (GMO-free)
58	Amount of concentrate	Quantities produced on the farm and purchased in t/GV	>1.2 t/GV | 0.8-1.2 t/GV | 0.4-0.8 t/GV | <0.4 t/GV
59	Feed autonomy: Concentrated feed	Proportion of concentrated feed produced on the farm	<30% | 31-50% | 51-80% | >80%
60	Type of roughage	Silage or hay	Silage | Silage and hay | Hay only
61	Feed autonomy: roughage	Share of roughage produced on the farm	<30% | 31-50% | 51-80% | >80%
62	Pasture use	Proportion of roughage covered by pasture use	<15% | 15-40% | 40-70% | >70%
63	Grazing plan	Available yes/no	No | yes
64	Alternative methods in animal husbandry to combat diseases and parasites	Yes/no, choice of methods	No | yes

65	Biodiversity measures: Arable land	Area enhanced by biodiversity measures on arable land in relation to total arable area	<3% | 3-10% | >10%
66	Biodiversity measures: Permanent grassland	Area enhanced by biodiversity measures on permanent grassland in relation to total permanent grassland area	<3% | 3-10% | >10%
67	Biodiversity measures: Special crops	Area enhanced by biodiversity measures in special crops in relation to the total area of special crops	<3% | 3-10% | >10%
68	Biodiversity measures: Permanent crops	Area enhanced by biodiversity measures in permanent crops in relation to total permanent crop area	<3% | 3-10% | >10%
69	Biodiversity measures outside the production area	Number of measures per 10ha total production area	0 | 1-2 | >2 measures per 10ha production area
70	Management plan for nature conservation areas	Knowledge of management plan for nature conservation areas (if relevant): yes/no	No | yes
71	Conversion of SNH	Loss or gain of area in the past year	-10% | -5% | 0| 5% | 10%
72	Conversion of grasland	Loss or gain of area in the past year	-10% | -5% | 0| 5% | 10%
Description of the socio-economic system of the farm			
73	Operating card / strike register available	yes/no	No | yes
74	Farm manager: training sessions by standard organisations, farmers' associations or cooperatives	No/at least once a year	No | at least once a year
75	Farm manager: Further training in the professional use of pesticides (incl. positive and negative lists)	No/at least once a year	No | at least once a year
76	Farm manager: exchange with advisors, experts from standard organisations, farmers' associations or cooperatives	No/at least once a year	No | at least once a year
77	Plant manager: Exchange with suppliers and buyers/distributors	No/at least once a year	No | at least once a year
78	Employees: Training sessions by standard organisations,	No/at least once a year	No | at least once a year

	farmers' associations or cooperatives		
79	Active participation in regional biodiversity projects	Number of possible measures	None | 1 selection | 2-3 selections | at least 4 selections made

2.5 Assessment by the BPTI

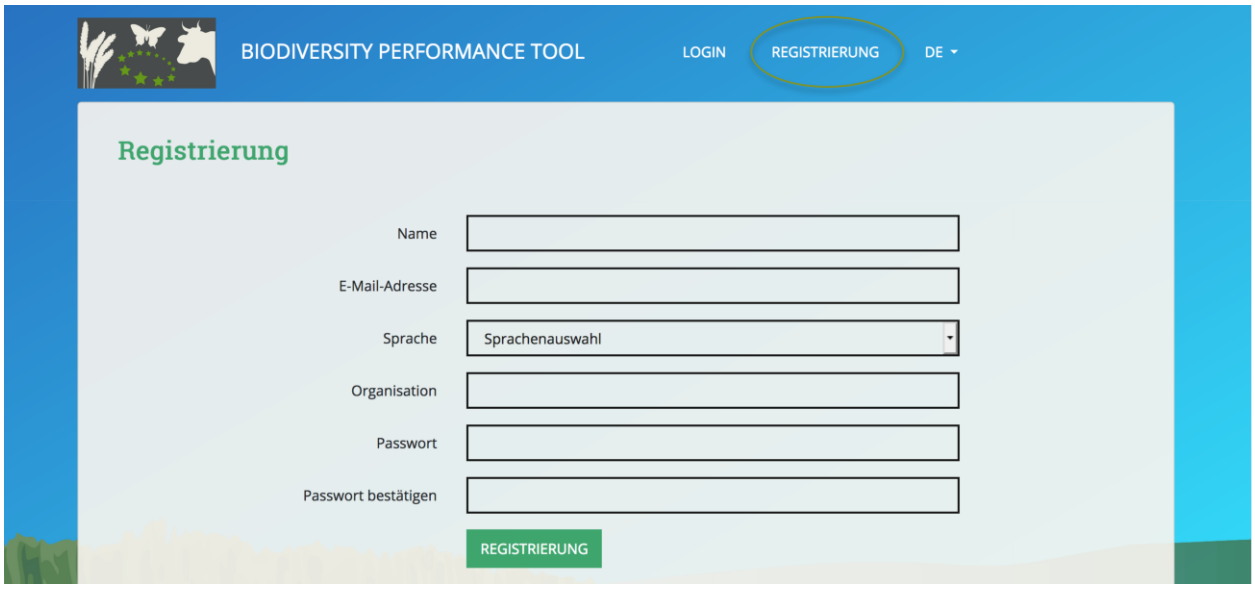
The analysis of semi-natural habitats and agricultural practices has an impact on biodiversity at both the local and landscape level. The assessment of each of the three categories presented earlier, as well as the baseline indicators within them, determines the prioritisation of actions in the Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP).

- The description of semi-natural habitats comprises 68 questions that make it possible to calculate 22 basic indicators. This section receives a weighting of 45%.
- The description of agricultural practices comprises 69 questions that allow 49 basic indicators to be calculated. This section receives a weighting of 45%.
- The characterisation of the socio-economic factors of the farm includes 8 questions that allow 7 basic indicators to be calculated. This section receives a weighting of 10%.

3 How does the instrument work?

3.1 Registration and login

Registration is necessary before using the BPTi for the first time. Please use the following link/URL: https://www.biodiversity-performance.org/



For the first use of the BPTi you must create a user account. To do this, click the "Registration" button in the menu bar. Now fill in all the fields provided.

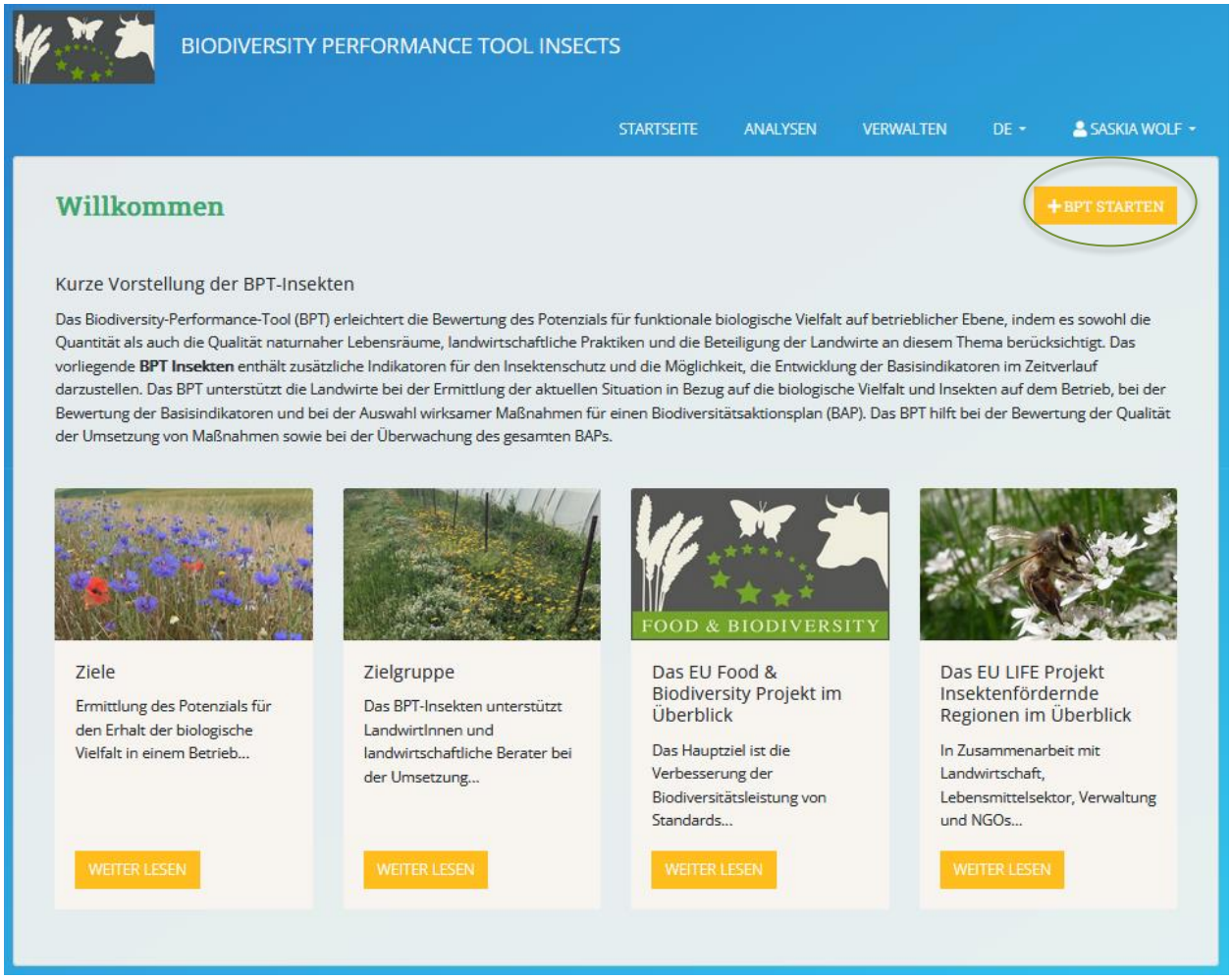
Once this is done, a message validating your registration will be sent to your email address. Please activate your user account via the link contained therein.

To log in, enter your email address and password.

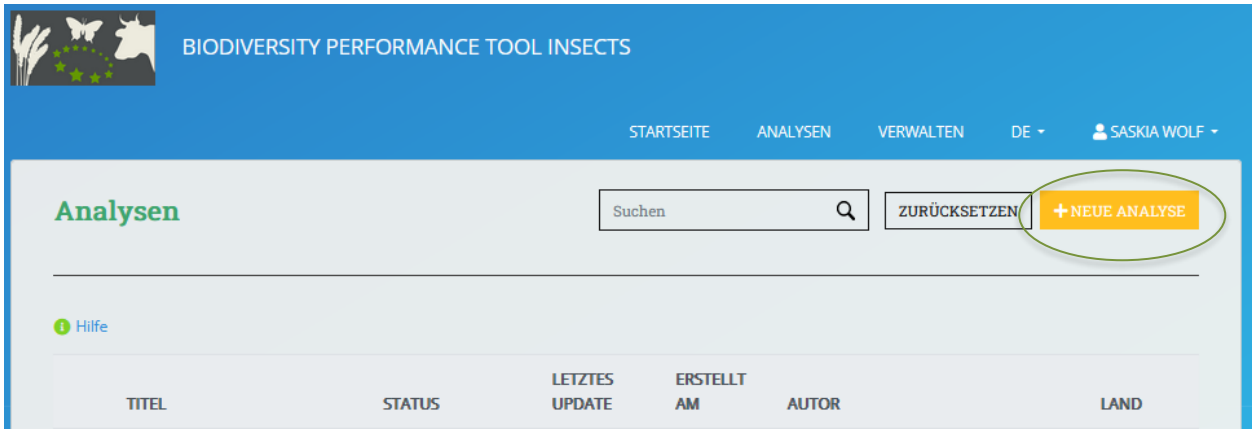
You have the option of changing or adding to your account settings and details under "My account". You can access the "My account" tab by clicking on your user name in the top right-hand corner. There you will also find the logout.

3.2 Creation of a new BPT analysis

After logging in, click on the "Start BPT" button at the top right, or on the "Analyses" tab in the top bar:



Then click on the "New analysis" button at the top right.



In the edit mode, enter your data.

The BPTi is based on up to 160 questions. However, depending on the user profile and farm management, fewer questions are relevant for the respective farm for the evaluation and are hidden accordingly.

The BPTi questions are divided into three categories in addition to the general operating details, which are displayed in the tabs:

A - Description of the environment of the farm;
B - Description of agricultural practices;
C - Integration of the holding into the socio-economic system

General notes on data entry:
- Comma numbers can be entered with point and comma
- Non-relevant questions: N/A or do not specify. Do not enter "0", as this will lead to the calculation of the relevant indicator and a possibly erroneous assessment of it
- Data sets can be saved at any time and worked on later

3.3 Results

3.3.1 Transmission of the data

Once the data entry of the three areas is complete and the data has been submitted, the results of the BPTis are generated and displayed directly.

3.3.2 Presentation of results

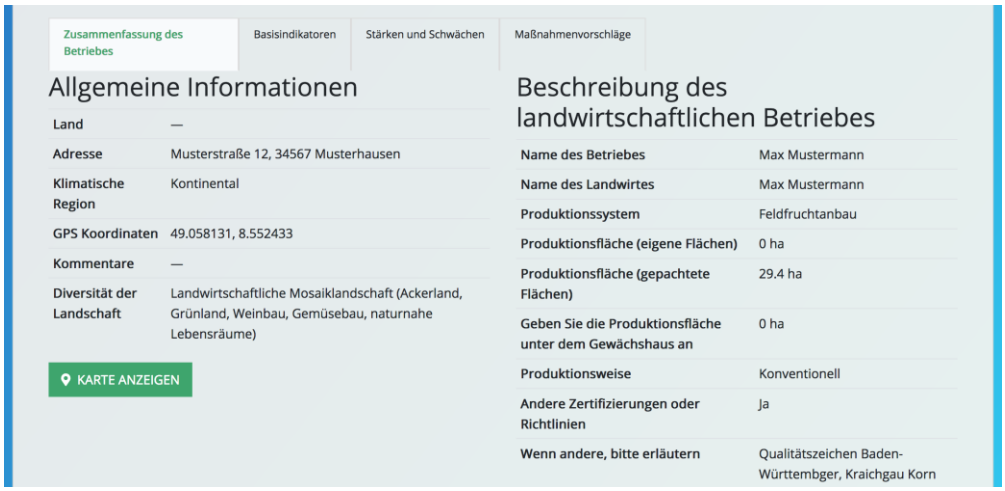
If you want to view the results again at a later time, click on " Analyses ", then on the arrow in front of the desired analysis. The results can be viewed directly online (menu item " Results "), or also exported in Excell format (menu item " Export ") This contains the same information on different table sheets as is available online.

The result protocol contains the following 5 tabs:

- Summary of the operating data
- Basic indicators
- Strengths and weaknesses
- Proposed measures
- Development over time

3.3.3 Summary of the operation

Under " Summary of farm data " you will find general information about the farm.



In the first tab of the summary of farm data, the information on biodiversity is also given. The different colours indicate the need for action for the indicator: Red means that there is a (special) need for action for this indicator, whereas green indicates that this indicator is currently already good for biodiversity.

3.3.4 Basic indicators

3.3.4.1 Calculation of the points

After filling in the questions relevant to the farm, up to 79 basic indicators are automatically calculated and evaluated using a colour scale (see tab "Basic indicator"). Some threshold values are defined for each basic indicator (cf. list on basic indicators).
Up to five coloured points are awarded for the evaluation.

The minimum score is indicated by the colour red and the maximum score by the colour green, with colour gradients from orange to yellow for intermediate values.

3.3.4.2 Filter results

The results are presented in an overall list. The user has the possibility to filter the results by selecting the main area and subcategories.

Main area: Description of semi-natural habitats

Subcategories :

- Number of semi-natural habitats
- Diversity of semi-natural habitats
- Functional structure of the natural habitats
- Functional management of natural habitats

Main area: Description of agricultural practices

Subcategories:

- Promoting cultivated and wild biodiversity
- Input management (fertiliser, pesticides, ...)
- Water management
- Soil management
- Animal husbandry

Main area: Description of the socio-economy of the farm

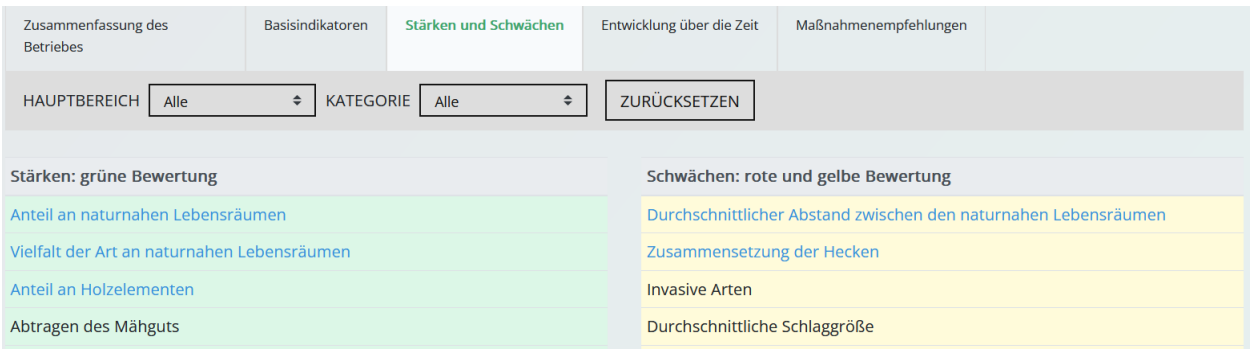
Subcategories :

- Monitoring of operational performance
- Awareness of farmers and their employees
- Cooperations

3.3.5 Strengths and weaknesses

The SWOT analysis is automatically generated by the BPTi.

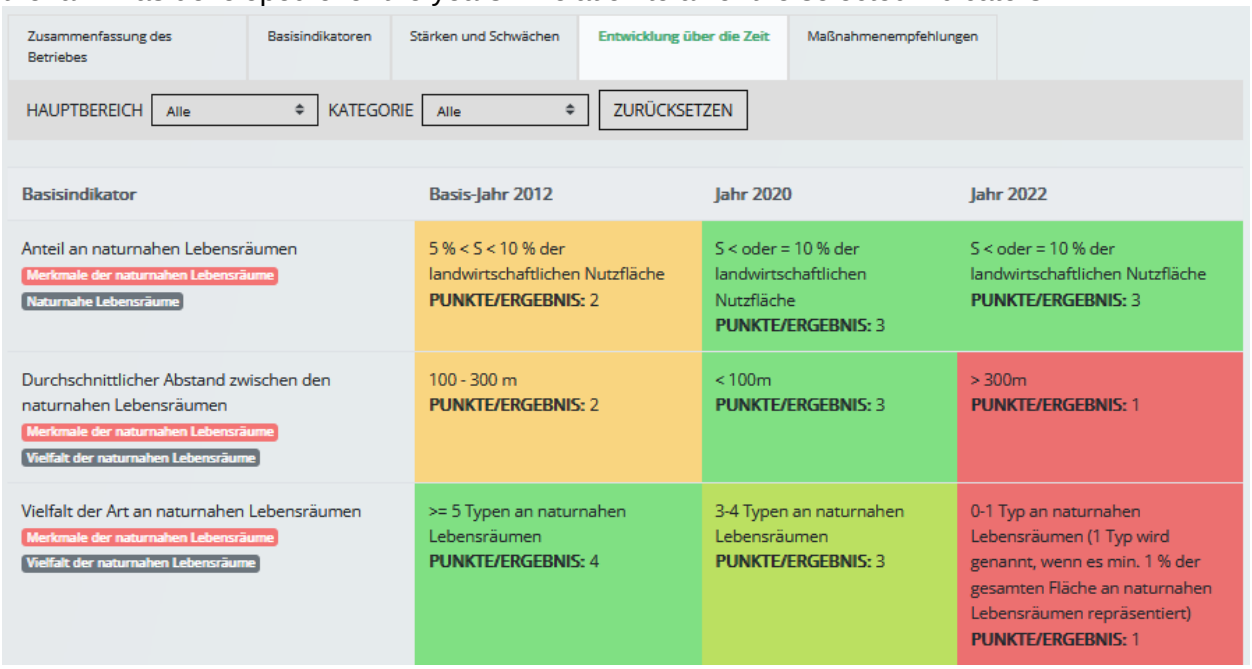
Strengths	Weaknesses
Green rated indicators	Yellow & red rated indicators



Strengths and weaknesses are sorted according to the weighting of the underlying basic indicators. Some indicators are linked. Links lead to descriptions of measures on the project website: https://insect-responsible.org/unsere-massnahmen/.
From this, measures to improve the corresponding weaknesses should be selected.

3.3.6 Development over time

The tabular representation of the development of the indicators over time is based on the input field "Year of data recording". With the help of a colour scheme, it is possible to quickly see how the farm has developed over the years in relation to all or the selected indicators.



3.3.7 Recommended measures

Here are some links to collections of measures to help farms select appropriate measures for maintaining and/or improving biodiversity on their farm.

3.4 Export and print function

When you press "Export" after submitting your data, an Excel table is generated. This contains the same information on different table sheets as in the results that are displayed online.

The results are displayed in 3 spreadsheets:

- Summary of the operating data
- Basic indicators

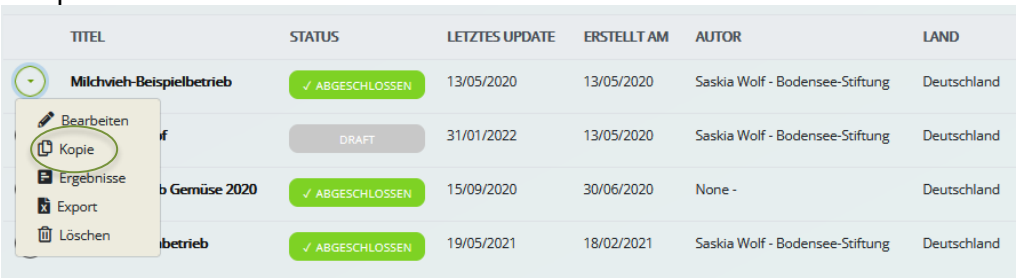
- Strengths and weaknesses

All tabs of the results can also be saved as PDF or printed directly. In view and edit mode, the complete (empty) questionnaire can also be exported.

3.5 More functions

3.5.1 Copy an assessment / data entry

In order to check the performance for biodiversity on a farm over time, an assessment that has already been completed can be copied and then edited/updated again. This saves a lot of time, as only the changes to the indicators need to be adjusted. The data that remain consistent are already included in the new assessment. Thus, the development over the years can be compared.



3.5.2 Delete a rating

You can delete your assessment by clicking on "Delete".
You must then confirm the deletion.