Science of the Total Environment 644 (2018) 95-111



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Science of the Total Environment

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/scitotenv

Spatial variation in determinants of agricultural land abandonment in Europe



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HIGHLIGHTS

- Agricultural abandonment is a common land-use trend in many regions worldwide.
- We identified the leading spatial determiants of abandonment patterns in Europe.
- We used model-based boosting that accounts for spatial variation in the data.
- Abandonment mainly explained by climate, farm management, and socioeconomic setting.
- Context-specific, regionalised policies needed to mitigate abandonment outcomes.

ARTICLE INFO

Article history: Received 15 February 2018 Received in revised form 19 May 2018 Accepted 26 June 2018 Available online 4 July 2018

Editor: R Ludwig

Keywords: Land-use change De-intensification Model-based boosting Machine learning Non-stationarity Drivers

GRAPHICAL ABSTRACT



ABSTRACT

Agricultural abandonment is widespread and growing in many regions worldwide, often because of agricultural intensification on productive lands, conservation policies, or the spatial decoupling of agricultural production from consumption. Abandonment has major environmental and social impacts, which differ starkly depending on the geographical context, as does its potential to serve as a land reservoir for recultivation. Understanding determinants of abandonment patterns, and especially how their influence varies across broad geographic extents, is therefore important. Using a pan-European map of agricultural abandonment derived from MODIS NDVI time series between 2001 and 2012, we quantified the importance of farm management, climatic, environmental, and socio-economic variables in explaining abandonment patterns. We chose a machine learning modelling framework that accounts for spatial variation in the relationship between abandonment and its determinants. We predicted abandonment probability as well as determinant coefficients for the entire study area and summarised them for regions under selected EU support schemes. Our results highlight that agricultural abandonment was mainly explained by climate conditions suboptimal for agriculture (i.e., low/high growing degrees days). Determinants related to farm management (smaller field size, lower yields) and socio-economic conditions (high unemployment, negative migration balance) also contributed to describing agricultural abandonment patterns in Europe. Several determinants influenced abandonment in strongly non-linear ways and we found substantial spatial non-stationarity effects, although abandonment patterns were equally well-explained by predictors

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