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Arthropod biodiversity associated to European sheep production systems

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Arthropod biodiversity associated to European sheep production systems

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Highlights

- Sheep grazing delivers multiple ecosystem services
- Extensive sheep systems associate with higher arthropod biodiversity
- Mountain pastures hold high biodiversity
- Higher sward height, number of flowers and cover of forbs favour arthropods
- Greater pasture heterogeneity benefits more diverse arthropod fauna communities

Abstract

The rural territories linked to European sheep systems still cover wide areas and provide multiple ecosystems services although the current situation of the associated biodiversity is not fully understood. In this study the foliage arthropods (including pollinators), the vegetation cover and height, the number of flowers and plant species richness were evaluated in 9 sheep grazed lands from 5 EU countries with different livestock management strategies and dominant vegetation. The total abundance of arthropods, the abundance of Diptera and Heteroptera, sward height and plant species richness were higher in more extensive than in more intensively managed farms. The total abundance and the abundance of most of the orders were highest in mountain areas (MP) and lowest in improved pastures (IMP) whereas the total arthropod richness showed no differences and the richness of pollinators was lower in IMP than in MP ($p < 0.01$) and semi-natural pastures (SN, $p < 0.01$). The grass cover was higher in IMP than in the rest of the areas whereas forb cover was higher in SN than in IMP ($p < 0.01$). The plant species richness peaked in MP whereas the number of flowers showed no significant differences. Sward height correlated positively with forb cover, plant species richness, the richness of the whole arthropod community, the abundance of several orders like Araneae, Diptera or Homoptera, as well as with the richness of the pollinator community. The community composition of the total arthropod fauna ($p < 0.01$) and the pollinators in particular ($p < 0.05$) differed between management strategies and more diverse groups were linked to the areas under more extensive management. Both communities (total and pollinators) also differed in composition between the types of vegetation ($p < 0.01$) and less diverse assemblages with low abundant taxa were associated to IMP and SN whereas more diverse groups were linked to MP and grassland-forest (WP) in both cases. A better understanding of the flora-fauna dynamics in sheep grazed pasturelands is essential for the proper conservation of the biodiversity and other ecosystem services, as well as for the maintenance of sustainable sheep systems relying on the natural resources.

Key words: Biodiversity, Sheep, Arthropods, Pollinators, Vegetation, Grazing, Ecosystem services

Introduction

Environmental protection is essential to support the global resilience required to face the future uncertainties (climate change, biodiversity loss, etc.), and it has become a greater priority within the European Community due to its role in the provision of strategic ecosystem services such as food, storage of soil carbon or biodiversity (De Groot et al., 2002; Cardinale et al., 2012). Such protection includes the agricultural territories where drastic changes in land use and land cover (e.g. expansion of forests, reductions in hay meadows and alpine pastures, etc.) threatens the future provision of services, starting with the biodiversity, as a result of simplification, loss, fragmentation, etc. of habitats and landscapes (Kruess and Tscharntke, 1994; IEEP and Alterra, 2010; Schirpke et al., 2020).

The drastic changes in agricultural systems in the EU are very frequently linked to those in the livestock production systems, and of small ruminants in particular (González Díaz et al., 2018). As a result of complex socio-economic and structural difficulties, the sheep sector has become one of the most vulnerable livestock sectors in Europe (Belanche et al., 2021), although it contributes to many of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (Sargison, 2020) and operates in wide European areas, including protected ones with endangered plant and animal species, unique traditional landscapes and products, etc. (Gonzalez Díaz et al., 2018).

A large part of abundance and diversity of the organisms living in sheep grazed habitats belongs to the arthropod communities, and they are directly and indirectly involved in the provision of crucial ecosystem services, from the recycling of the organic matter in the soil to the pollination of a large part of plant species (Longcore, 2003). The arthropod community contains excellent bioindicators to assess habitat quality and measure habitat differences (e.g., Niemelä et al., 1993, Longcore, 2003) due to their high sensitivity to environmental changes (Schowalter et al., 2003). The community composition is influenced by the characteristics of the habitat (including the vegetation structure and plant species composition in the sward) which in turn can be influenced by the grazing regime and/or the local conditions (Kleijn et al., 2001; Steffan- Dewenter et al., 2002; SteffanDewenter et al., 2006; Rosa García et al., 2013; Rosa García and Fraser, 2019). The EU sheep systems are highly diverse in management strategies, socioeconomic and environmental characteristics. Our knowledge on the biodiversity associated to the varied sheep grazed areas is still limited and few studies performed a simultaneous evaluation of the situation in different EU territories. However, the efforts to value the potential of sheep systems to deliver key ecosystem services, including the conservation of the biodiversity, need to incorporate a deeper understanding of their multiple roles in the highly diverse European rural areas. Such efforts will also help to define the strategies which may promote a sustainable use of the natural resources, product valorisation and differentiation as well as the conservation of more resilient territories and rural communities.

In this study we examined the differences in arthropod foliage community (abundance, diversity and community composition) between sheep grazed territories across Europe which differ in the livestock management strategies and the types of dominant vegetation. We analysed the fauna-flora relationships and the influence of relevant plant parameters on fauna community composition.

Materials and methods

A total of 9 sheep-grazed study sites were selected to cover a wide variety of environmental conditions present in EU sheep systems (Table 1). The management systems were grouped in more extensive ones when sheep spent most of the grazing season outdoors and received no supplementation; and more intensive ones, with higher number of animals/ha and when additional food was provided and grazing periods were limited. Vegetation was not cut when the sheep were not grazing. More details on livestock management and sites characteristics can be found in Gonzales-Barron et al. (2021).

Fauna and flora data collection was carried out in 4-6 areas in each site during the maximum flowering period in 2018 to detect the majority of arthropod groups, and especially the pollinator community. The area was considered the statistical unit in all analyses.

The foliage arthropods were sampled with sweep nets as a rapid, inexpensive, and easily standardized protocol which has been successfully used to monitor their presence and responses to different management strategies, including sheep grazing (Rosa García and Miñarro, 2014; Rosa García and Fraser, 2019). The arthropods were sampled along six random linear transects (25 meter long each one) per area and 25 sweeps were performed in each transect. The individuals collected from the 6 transects were pooled for each area. Arthropods were identified to Order level, and numerically dominant groups like the Orders Araneae, Hemiptera, Orthroptera and Coleoptera, were identified to family level. The use of families is considered a valid surrogate to measure invertebrate biodiversity and compare community composition (New, 1998; Oliver and Beattie, 1996; Patterson et al., 2019). Finally, the group of arthropods potentially involved in pollination (Roubik, 1995; Rosa García and Miñarro, 2014) in each farm was also identified. The percentage cover of the main vegetation components (forbs, grasses, bare ground, shrubs, etc.) and the number of flowers were recorded in 10 random quadrats (50 cm side) per area. Additionally, 100 random counts of sward height were performed with a sward stick in each area. The data of each plant variable was averaged for each area for further analyses.

To quantify differences in the arthropod abundance and diversity between management strategies and the dominant vegetation available to sheep, the Analysis of Variance (Anova) was conducted with IBM SPSS Statistics version 23.0. The data was log transformed when necessary to meet assumptions of normality and homocedasticity. For any significant differences ($P \leq 0.05$) post hoc Bonferroni tests for pairwise comparisons were used. Pearson correlations were performed to assess the relationships between fauna and flora variables.

Multivariate Redundancy analysis (RDA) in the CANOCO for Windows software package, v. 4.5 (ter Braak and Šmilhauer, 2002) was used to evaluate the differences in arthropod community composition between management strategies and types of vegetation. The adequacy of this method was confirmed by a preliminary detrended correspondence analyses (DCA) which yielded short axes lengths of < 3SD (Lepš and Šmilauer, 2003). Another RDA was used to calculate the variability in arthropod species abundance accounted for by selected plant variables (plant height, the number of flowers, plant species richness and the percentage cover of grasses and forbs) coded as quantitative variables. All analyses were performed on log transformed arthropod data, using inter-species correlations, dividing by standard deviation and centering by species. The statistical significance was evaluated by the F-ratio based on the trace and 499 Monte Carlo permutations with unconstrained permutations under a reduced model. Ordinations were plotted using CanoDraw version 4.0 (CANOCO; ter Braak and Šmilhauer, 2002) to visualize the results.

Results and discussion

A total of 51474 arthropods were recorded in the study sites and they belonging to 3 classes, 17 orders and 93 different taxa, including 13 families of spiders (Order Araneae), 36 families of beetles (Order Coleoptera), 13 families of true bug (SubOrder Heteroptera), 8 families of leafhoppers, cicadas, ect. (SubO. Homoptera) and 3 families of grassphoppers and katydids (Order Orthoptera). The most abundant groups were flies (Order Diptera, 34.4% of all individuals), SubOrder Homoptera (14.9%), springtails (Order Symphypleona, 14.9%), Order Coleoptera (11.7%) and the mega-diverse group which includes ants, bees, wasps, etc (Order Hymenoptera, 9.7%). The group of pollinators contained 21089 arthropods from 40 different taxa (Table 2).

The univariate analyses revealed that the total abundance of arthropods and the abundance of the Orders Diptera and Heteroptera were higher under more extensive than under more intensive management ($p < 0.01$) whereas no differences were detected for the abundance of pollinators, the catches of the rest of orders, the global arthropod richness and the richness of pollinators in particular (Table 3). Regarding the responses of vegetation parameters, sward height ($p < 0.01$) and plant species richness ($p < 0.001$) were higher in more extensive than in more intensive sites while the rest of plant parameters were similar between management strategies. Inconsistent responses of the arthropod groups to varied stocking rates and site-specific responses for several taxa were detected in an experiment carried out in several European countries although, generally reaching the highest abundance and diversity in the less intensively grazed sites (Wallis De Vries et al., 2007). Previous studies have associated the higher global arthropod records in more extensively used areas with the presence of a wider variety of resources (food, shelter, microclimatic conditions, etc.) there than in more intensively and homogeneous ones (Dennis, 2003; Jeanneret et al., 2003; Wallis De Vries et al., 2007).

Fauna and flora variables showed variable responses attending to the dominant vegetation in each area (Table 3). The total arthropod abundance was highest in Alpine mountain pastures (MP) and lowest in the farms where sheep had limited access to pasturelands (IS, $p < 0.01$), whereas no differences were detected for the abundance of pollinators. The catches of flies (Order Diptera) also differed between vegetation types ($p < 0.001$) and they were highest in MP compared to grassland and forest systems (WP, $p < 0.001$), improved pastures (IMP, $p < 0.05$), IS ($p < 0.001$) and semi-natural pastures (SN, $p < 0.01$). The second highest records of flies occurred in IMP and they were significantly higher there than in WP ($p < 0.01$) and IS ($p < 0.001$). The abundances of true bugs (Order Heteroptera) were highest in WP followed by MP and lowest in SN and IS (Table 3). The post-hoc analyses confirmed higher abundances in WP than in IMP, IS and SN ($p < 0.001$), and in MP than in IS ($p < 0.001$) and SN ($p < 0.01$). The

Order Hymenoptera was more abundant in MP ($p < 0.001$) than in WP, IS and SN, and also ($p < 0.05$) than in IMP. The butterflies (Order Lepidoptera) also differed between types of vegetation ($p < 0.001$) and the highest abundances occurred in MP and WP and the lowest in SN and IMP (Table 3). MP held higher records of this order than IMP ($p < 0.001$), IS and SN ($p < 0.01$ for both comparisons), and WP showed higher abundances than IMP ($p < 0.001$), IS ($p < 0.05$) and SN ($p < 0.01$). The records of grasshoppers were again highest in MP and WP and lowest in SN and IMP (Table 3), with significant lower catches in SN than in WP and MP ($p < 0.05$). The Order Symphypleona showed higher abundances in SN than in MP ($p < 0.05$, Table 3). This order proliferates in humid environments and certain species can reach high numbers in grass dominated pastures where they can become a pest (Rosa García and Fraser, 2019).

The global arthropod richness did not differ between the types of vegetation whereas the richness of pollinators varied ($p < 0.001$) and it was lower in IMP (Table 3) than in MP and SN ($p < 0.01$), and it also tended to be lower than in WP ($P = 0.060$).

Regarding the responses of plant variables, the percentage of cover of both grasses ($p < 0.001$) and forbs ($p < 0.01$) varied between types of vegetation (Table 3). The grass cover was highest in IMP ($p < 0.001$ for the comparison with MP and SN and $p < 0.01$ for the comparison with WP and IS). By contrast, forb cover was highest in SN and lowest in IMP ($p < 0.01$). The plant species richness peaked in MP and it was lowest in IS and SN (Table 3). The pairwise comparisons showed significant lower records in IS than in WP and IMP (both $p < 0.001$) and MP ($p < 0.01$), and also lower richness in SN than in IMP ($p < 0.001$), and in WP than in MP ($p < 0.05$). The number of flowers did not differ significantly between the dominant types of vegetation.

The characteristics of the vegetation structure and plant community composition in the sward can influence the arthropod community (Kleijn et al., 2001; Steffan- Dewenter et al., 2002; Tscharntke et al., 2005; Steffan- Dewenter et al., 2006) so fauna-flora relationships were explored. The sward height showed a positive correlation a higher percentage cover of forbs($R^2 = 0.31$, $p < 0.05$), plant species richness ($R^2 = 0.44$, $p < 0.01$), total arthropod richness ($R^2 = 0.38$, $p < 0.05$), the richness of pollinators ($R^2 = 0.42$, $p < 0.01$) as well as with the abundance of certain orders like Araneae ($R^2 = 0.31$, $p < 0.05$), Diptera ($R^2 = 0.33$, $p < 0.05$) and Homoptera ($R^2 = 0.43$, $p < 0.01$). A positive relationship between sward height and the abundance of invertebrates is consistent with previous studies which relate it with a higher degree of heterogeneity in the territory which provides a wider variety of resources for more complex communities (e.g., Dennis et al., 2008; Morris and Plant, 1983). For example, the presence of areas with higher sward height can benefit groups which require food, shelter or architecture for the orb webs like spiders and their herbivorous preys (Dennis et al., 2015).

The percentage cover of grasses in this study correlated negatively with the percentage cover of forbs ($R^2 = -0.82$, $p < 0.001$), the richness of pollinators ($R^2 = -0.42$, $p < 0.01$) and the abundance of Orthoptera ($R^2 = 0.39$, $p < 0.05$). The inverse relationship in the percentage covers of grasses and forbs has been detected in previous studies (Rosa García and Fraser, 2019) and the negative relationship between the percentage cover of grasses and the abundance of pollinators could be related to the higher presence of wind-pollinated species and more reduced availability of pollen or nectar although grasses can include host plants to numerous groups (e.g. butterflies) and can provide nesting and overwintering sites. The negative correlation with Orthoptera is likely related to the higher abundance of taxa from the SubOrden Ensifera in the samples and which include less herbivorous species which are more common in less grassy areas.

The percentage cover of forbs was positively correlated to the sward height ($R^2 = 0.31$, $p < 0.05$) and the presence of higher number of flowers ($R^2 = 0.38$, $p < 0.05$). In upland permanent grasslands Rosa García and Fraser (2019) detected more abundant and diverse arthropod communities in flower-rich and forb-dominated plots managed by hay cutting and by hay cutting with aftermath sheep grazing, although certain groups were more abundant in grazed only and grass-dominated plots.

In the present study the areas with higher plant species richness correlated positively the abundances of Diptera ($R^2 = 0.63$, $p < 0.001$) and Heteroptera ($R^2 = 0.36$, $p < 0.05$) and negatively with the abundance of Coleoptera ($R^2 = -0.42$, $p < 0.01$) and Symplypleona ($R^2 = -0.38$, $p < 0.05$). The association of more complex communities to areas with higher plant diversity is already known (Ebeling et al., 2018) and the negative correlations with Coleoptera may be linked to the higher abundances of several families in certain locations whereas the Symphypleona has been previously recorded in more homogeneous and less diverse swards (Rosa García and Fraser, 2019). Finally, the richness of pollinators ($R^2 = 0.49$, $p < 0.001$), and the abundance of Coleoptera ($R^2 = 0.38$, $p < 0.05$), and it also tended to correlate as well with the abundance of pollinators ($R^2 = 0.29$, $p = 0.069$). A positive relationship between the diversity of pollinators and the abundance of flowers is already known from other territories (e.g. Carvell, 2002; Sjodin, 2007) and it has also been associated to areas with higher percentage cover of forbs in upland permanent pastures (Rosa García and Fraser, 2019).

Multivariate RDA analyses allowed a more detailed analysis of the responses of the total arthropod community composition and the pollinator community to the different sets of environmental variables. Both the total community ($p < 0.01$) and the assemblages of pollinators ($p < 0.05$) differed between management strategies (Table 4). In both cases the number of taxa linked to more intensive strategies was lower than the ones favoured by more extensive management, whereas a diverse group did not favour one strategy in particular (Fig. 1). The groups preferring more intensive management include families from Orthoptera like Acrididae which are more frequently associated to more open and grassier areas whereas other Orthoptera like Tettigonidae (including bush crickets) or true bugs (Heteroptera) from the family Miridae are more common in areas under more extensive management and higher vegetation cover. Other arthropods more linked to more extensive systems included Lepidoptera which depend on the presence of specific plant species and floral resources. The detrimental effects of intensive grazing on butterfly and grasshopper diversity has already been confirmed in previous studies (Kruess and Tscharntke, 2002; WallisDeVries et al., 2007) and the reductions of Miridae populations under more intensive grazing management has been linked to the reduction of their preferred oviposition sites and the accumulations of litter which provide diurnal refuges for nymphs (O'Neill et al., 2008).

The global arthropod community composition and the community of pollinators (Fig. 2) also differed between types of vegetation ($p < 0.01$, Table 5). Less diverse communities with low abundant taxa were associated to IMP and SN whereas more diverse assemblages associated to MP and WP in both cases. The taxa linked to IMP and SN was restricted to families less frequent in the foliage layer like earwigs (Forficulidae) or scorpionflies (Panorpidae) whereas the groups more associated to MP and WP included well known pollinators like hoverflies (Syrphidae), butterflies (Lepidoptera) or soft-wing flower beetles (Melyridae). When the plant variables were included as environmental variables in the RDA analyses, the resulting model was significant for the whole arthropod community and for the community of pollinators in particular ($p < 0.01$, Table 6). Both analyses revealed that the areas with higher percentage of grasses favoured a limited number of taxa whereas the areas with higher presence of flowers, percentage cover of forbs or higher sward height associated to more diverse arthropod assemblages. The availability of taller swards may benefit groups which act as passive pollinators like bushcrikets (Tettigoniidae) or true bugs from the family Miridae (Fig. 3) whereas the areas with higher presence of forbs or flowers favour taxa which depend more on nectar or pollen like wild bees, bees (Apidae) or flower chafers (Scarabaeidae).

Conclusions

The conservation of extensively managed pasturelands can play a relevant role to ensure the provision of multiple ecosystem services including the conservation of the flora and fauna biodiversity which are highly interdependent. Numerous investigations confirm that local diversity is greatest at intermediate grazing intensities, i.e. when disturbance is neither absent nor too frequent (Kok et al., 2020). A targeted management of livestock grazing behaviour and diet selection, as well as grazing pressure and the grazing periods, have to be taken into consideration to sustain animal production and maintain heterogeneous pasturelands suitable for diverse plant and animal communities (Rosa García et al., 2013).

This study evidenced the relevance of mountain areas which hold a remarkable biodiversity, frequently composed of endemic species (Essl et al., 2009), which can be potentially affected by the global warming (Gobiet et al., 2014) and the changes in land use (Müller et al., 2017), so the conservation of these areas should be actively guaranteed. In other territories with poorer plant and animal communities the recovery of the local biodiversity can be achieved by a combination of strategies which could include prescribed sheep grazing (alone or in mixed herds with other livestock species) and the inclusion of forbs and legumes in the swards as they are key resources for the local fauna, improve soil health and provide nutritive and healthy feed for animal production. A diverse plant community can favour arthropod niche diversification and the coexistence of species with a diversity of functional traits (Hooper et al., 2005;

Rzanny and Voigt, 2012) which can improve ecosystem service provision (Albrecht et al., 2012; Manning et al., 2015).

This study confirmed that pollinators would benefit from areas with taller swards and higher presence of flowers. Extensive sheep systems which preserve areas with diverse swards heights and favour the presence of diverse flowering plants would benefit pollinators but also other important groups like spiders and their herbivorous preys (e.g. members of Homoptera), flies, etc. Furthermore, the conservation of diverse fauna and flora communities in sheep grazed areas can have positive benefits at broader spatial scale as reported by Klein et al. (2003) or Kremen et al. (2004) who considered that a spillover of pollinators from grasslands to the surrounding habitats could enhance pollination at the landscape scale.

Declaration of Competing Interest

The authors report no declarations of interest.

Credit authorship contribution statement

Rocío Rosa García: Conceptualization, Formal analysis, Funding acquisition, Investigation, Methodology, Project administration, Resources, Software, Visualization, Writing - original draft, Writing - review & editing. **Tanja Peric**: Funding acquisition, Project administration, Resources, Visualization, Writing - review & editing. **Vasco A.P. Cadavez**: Funding acquisition, Project administration, Resources, Visualization, Writing - review & editing. **Andreas Geß**: Funding acquisition, Project administration, Resources, Visualization, Writing - review & editing. **Joaquim Orlando Lima Cerqueira**: Investigation, Methodology, Supervision, Validation, Visualization. **Úrsula Gonzales-Barrón**: Funding acquisition, Investigation, Methodology, Project administration, Resources, Software, Visualization, Writing - review & editing. **Mario**

Baratta: Funding acquisition, Project administration, Resources, Visualization, Writing - review & editing.

The authors have no competing interests to declare. No financial and personal relationships with other people or organizations have detected that could inappropriately influence (bias) their work.

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none

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Table 1

Description of the farms in each country indicating the type of management, bioregion, dominant vegetation (Vegetation) and the number of samples/site (N).

Country	Site	Code	Management	Bioregion	Vegetation	N
Italy	Saretto	IT	extensive	Alpine	MP	5
Germany	Münsingen	GE	extensive	Continental	WP	4
Spain	Grado SS	ES1	extensive	Atlantic	IMP	6
Spain	Grado SC	ES2	extensive	Atlantic	IMP	6
Portugal	Arufe	PT1	extensive	Mediterranean	WP	4
Portugal	Bragança	PT2	intensive	Mediterranean	IS	4
Portugal	Gemieira	PT3	extensive	Atlantic	SN	4
Portugal	Refoios	PT4	intensive	Atlantic	IS	4
Slovenia	Selišče	SL	extensive	Alpine	MP	4

Dominant vegetation (Veg): grassland-forests (WP); improved pastures (IMP), mountain pastures (MP), improved pastures + indoor supplementation (IS), seminatural grasslands (SN).

Table 2

Abundance (number of individuals) of each arthropod group recorded in the different sheep grazed sites in 2018. Abb: Abbreviations for species shown in the ordination diagrams (RDA analyses). The groups considered potential pollinators are identified with an asterisk (*). For site abbreviations see Table 1.

						SITE					
Taxa	**Abb**	**ES1**	**ES2**	**GE**	**IT**	**PT1**	**PT2**	**PT3**	**PT4**	**SL**	**Total**
Class Arachnida											
Order Araneae											
Family Anyphaenidae	Any		1								1
Family Araneidae	Ara	14	33	4	6	19	5	10	5	16	112
Family Dictynidae	Dic						1	9	1		11
Family Eutichuridae	Eut		2				2	1			5
Family Gnaphosidae	Gna	1				13		1	1		16
Family Linyphiidae	Lin	45	57	7	9	25	4	12	2	22	183
Family Lycosidae	Lyc	8	7			2			1	1	19
Family Oxyopidae	Oxy	1	1			28	8	8	3		49
Family Philodromidae	Phi		1		1	11	4	2	1	4	24
Family Salticidae	Salt	2	2		1	16	5	1	4	2	33
Family Tetragnathidae	Tetra	1	3							1	5
Family Theridiidae	Ther	8	12	2	7	6		19	4	19	77
Family Thomisidae	Tho	66	37	38	14	25	146	87	16	12	441
Orden Ixodida											
Family Ixodidae	Ixo		1	1						3	5
Orden Opiliones											
Family Phalangiidae	Pha							1		13	14
Class Collembola											
Order Entomobryomorpha	Ent	80	102		1	56	17			8	264
Order Symphypleona *	Sym	616	1392	11	203	2032	241	2266	808	110	7679
Class Insecta											
Order Coleoptera											
Family Alleculidae *	All				1		1				2
Family Anobiidae	Ano				1	1					2
Family Anthicidae *	Anti	1			168	1		1			171
Family Bostrichidae	Bost		1			1				1	3
Family Bruchidae *	Bruc		1	1		2478	521	440	99		3540
Family Buprestidae *	Bup						2	1		4	7
Family Cantharidae *	Can	1	10	3	20	2		1			37

Family Carabidae	Carab	1	2			4					7
Family Cerambycidae *	Cer			5	3					1	9
Family Chrysomelidae *	Chrym	39	55	21	5	25	50	20	20	218	453
Family Clambidae	Clam					1					1
Family Coccinellidae *	Coc	10	9	5	2	2	39	3	15	1	86
Family Corylophidae	Cory				1		1				2
Family Curculionidae *	Cur	42	92	18	14	225	65	36	15	46	553
Family Dascillidae	Dasc			1	1						2
Family Elateridae *	Ela	33	48	9	8	1		7	3	1	110
Family Helophoridae	Hel	1									1
Family Histeridae	Hist	1									1
Family Hydrophilidae	Hyd	9	4								13
Family Kateridae	Kat	2	13								15
Family Lathridiidae *	Lat	5	3				6	9	4		27
Family Leiodidae	Lei					2					2
Family Meloidae *	Melo				2	1					3
Family Melyridae *	Mely				32	355	22	5	26	9	449
Family Monotomidae	Mon		1								1
Family Mordellidae *	Mor								1	14	15
Family Nitidulidae *	Nit	1		5		7	2	8		7	30
Family Oedemeridae *	Oed						2			22	24
Family Omalisidae	Oma			1							1
Family Phalacridae *	Phal	1				77	76	33	4		191
Family Ptiliidae	Pti	2	1		4					2	9
Family Salpingidae	Salp				1						1
Family Scarabaeidae *	Sca	37	29	4	4	7	1	10		1	93
Family Scraptiidae *	Scra				3		13				16
Family Silvanidae	Sil				1						1
Family Staphylinidae *	Sta	31	41	3	14	6	1	9	6	8	119
Order Dermaptera											
Family Forficulidae *	Forf							2			2
Order Diptera											
Diptera	Dip	1715	2147	837	4291	366	693	880	419	2766	14114
Family Sepsidae	Sep	353	457	44	835		8	21	7	1563	3288
Family Syrphidae *	Syr	3	1	137	66		41	9	11	27	295
Order Hemiptera											
Suborder Heteroptera											
Family Alydidae	Aly	1					2				3
Family Anthocoridae *	Antho				1	1		2			4
Family Berytidae	Bery					12				1	13
Family Coreidae *	Core		1	9	2	1		3		1	17
Family Cydnidae	Cyd	2	2		1	1	2	2		2	12
Family Lygaeidae *	Lyg	2	2		10	3		7	3	4	31

Family Miridae *	Mir	103	198	477	444	1301	8	8	33	276	2848
Family Nabidae	Nab	1	1	2						10	14
Family Pentatomidae *	Pen		3	4	2	7	16	5	2	1	40
Family Rhopalidae	Rho			1	2	2	8	1		3	17
Family Scutelleridae *	Scu			4			6	1			11
Family Scydnidae	Scy		1								1
Family Tingidae	Tin		2	1			3	1		1	8
Suborder Homoptera											
Family Aphididae	Aphi	1516	1841	313	557	99	118	327	1028	107	5906
Family Aphrophoridae	Aphr			1			10	7	14		32
Family Cercopidae	Cerc			2	1						3
Family Cicadellidae	Cic	209	212	92	213	331	160	47	32	251	1547
Family Cixiidae	Cix	1				1					2
Family Delphacidae	Del	40	65	11	12		1	1		2	132
Family Issidae	Iss						1				1
Family Psyllidae	Psy		1	7	6	1	2	3	10	41	71
Order Hymenoptera											
Family Apidae *	Apid			1	4	1		14		1	21
Family Formicidae *	Form	29	39	43	91	15	174	19	42	523	975
Hymenoptera	Hym	617	734	47	710	278	161	144	194	938	3823
Wild bee *	Wil	11	14	1	11	17	22	35	7	41	159
Order Lepidoptera											
Heterocera *	Het	2	5	25	28	11	15	1	1	29	117
Lepidoptera *	Lep	2	1	22	35	14	6	1	1	7	89
Order Mecoptera											
Family Panorpidae *	Pan							2		1	3
Order Neuroptera											
Family Chrysopidae *	Chryp			2	14		1				17
Family Hemerobiidae *	Hem									1	1
Order Odonata											
Family Coenagrionidae	Coe						2				2
Order Orthroptera											
Family Acrididae *	Acr	3	13	38	69	51	90		8	124	396
Family Tetrigidae	Tetr		5							1	6
Family Tettigoniidae *	Tett	19	28	10	8	19	9	6	6	133	238
Order Pscoptera	Psc	1								1	2
Order Thysanoptera *	Thy	590	129	105	514	354	400	71	32	83	2278

Table 3

Mean flora and fauna variables according to the management strategies (Int, Ext) and types of dominant vegetation (WP, IMP, MP, IS, SN). Percentage cover of grasses (% Grass cover) and forbs (% Forb cover), number of plant species (No species) and number of flowers (Nº flowers). Total arthropod richness (Total richness), richness of pollinators, total arthropod abundance (Total abundance), abundance of pollinators as well as abundance of the main orders of arthropods.

	Management				Type of vegetation					
Response variable	**Int**	**Ext**	**SEM**	**Sig.**	**WP**	**IMP**	**MP**	**IS**	**SN**	**Sig.**
Vegetation height	12.70	21.59	1.52	**	16.58	21.25	23.58	12.70	28.13	ns
% Grass cover	47.31	47.90	3.94	ns	45.45	74.89	23.88	47.31	25.88	***
% Forbs cover	43.69	43.53	3.00	ns	40.69	31.56	51.71	43.69	66.75	**
Nº Species	2.41	8.14	0.60	***	6.71	9.25	10.23	2.41	2.98	***
Nº flowers	23.23	16.50	3.08	ns	25.31	7.76	12.74	23.23	33.55	ns
Total richness	28.63	31.61	0.88	ns	31.25	29.83	33.11	28.63	34.25	ns
Richness pollinators	16.38	17.09	0.67	ns	18.13	13.42	19.33	16.38	21.00	***
Total abundance	760.38	1375.48	128.07	**	1336.25	1178.50	1771	760.375	1155.00	*

Abundance pollinators	372.13	548.85	102.86	ns	997.13	302.42	385.67	372.13	758.75	ns
Order Araneae	26.63	23.12	3.45	ns	24.50	25.17	12.78	26.63	37.50	ns
Order Coleoptera	124.38	151.58	47.02	ns	409.00	43.92	68.89	124.38	145.75	ns
Order Diptera	147.38	500.55	70.56	**	173.00	389.67	1060.89	147.38	227.50	***
Order Heteroptera	10.38	88.97	21.25	**	228.25	26.58	84.56	10.38	7.50	***
Order Homoptera	172.00	191.45	30.95	ns	107.25	323.75	132.22	172.00	96.25	ns
Order Hymenoptera	75.00	132.67	16.58	ns	50.38	120.33	257.67	75.00	53.00	***
Order Lepidoptera	2.88	5.55	0.93	ns	9.00	0.83	11.00	2.88	0.50	***
Order Orthoptera	14.13	15.97	3.29	ns	14.75	5.67	37.22	14.13	1.50	**
Order Symphypleona	131.13	200.91	45.91	ns	255.38	167.33	34.78	131.13	566.50	**
Order Thysanoptera	54.00	55.94	12.77	ns	57.38	59.92	66.33	54.00	17.75	ns

Int: Intensive; Ext: extensive; Type of vegetation: grassland-forests (WP); improved pastures (IMP), mountain pastures (MP), improved pastures + supplementation (IS), seminatural grasslands (SN). SEM: Standard error of means; sig.: Significance level: *P < 0.05; **P < 0.01; ***P < 0.001; ns: not significant (P > 0.05).

Table 4

Results of RDA analyses to test the influence of the management strategy (extensive versus intensive) on the total arthropod foliage community composition/the community of pollinators in the EU sheep grazed areas during 2018. Results of non-standardized tests are provided.

Axis	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**
Eigenvalues	0.086/0.074	0.230/0.264	0.153/0.213	0.113/0.102
Species-environ corr	0.657/0.647			
Cumulative % variance:				
Of species data	8.6/7.4	31.6/33.8	46.9/55.1	58.2/65.3
Of sp-envir rela	100.0/100.0			
Monte Carlo test :				
Sig. of all canonical axes:	F-ratio: 3.669/3.119		P-value: 0.0040/0.0140	
Trace: 0.086/0.074				

Species-environ corr: Species-environment correlation. sp-envir rela: species-environment relation. Sig. Significance.

Table 5

Results of RDA analyses to test the responses of the total arthropod foliage community composition/the community of pollinators to the different types of vegetation. The analyses are based on data collected during 2018. Results of non-standardized tests are provided.

Axis	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**
Eigenvalues	0.208/0.181	0.126/0.139	0.050/0.046	0.020/0.021
Species-environ corr	0.908/0.870	0.933/0.832	0.868/0.792	0.763/0.751
Cumulative % variance:				
Of species data	20.8/18.1	33.4/32.0	38.4/36.6	40.4/38.7
Of sp-envir rela	51.5/46.7	82.7/82.7	95.0/94.7	100.0/100.0
Test of significance of:				
First Canonical axis:	F-ratio: 9.455/7.952		P-value: 0.0020/0.0020	
All canonical axes: Trace: 0.404/0.387	F-ratio: 6.094/5.684		P-value: 0.0020/0.0020	

Species-environ corr: Species-environment correlation. sp-envir rela: species-environment relation.

Table 6

Results of RDA analyses to test the responses of the total arthropod foliage community composition/the community of pollinators to selected plant variables: sward height, percentage cover of forbs and grasses, plant species richness and number of flowers. The analyses are based on data collected during 2018. Results of non-standardized tests are provided.

Axis	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**
Eigenvalues	0.213/0.227	0.103/0.116	0.048/0.038	0.029/0.024
Species-envir corr	0.902/0.906	0.840/0.764	0.768/0.654	0.726/0.768
Cumulative % variance:				
Of species data	21.3/22.7	31.6/34.3	36.3/38.1	39.3/40.5
Of sp-envir rela	52.5/54.6	78.0/82.5	89.7/91.6	96.9/97.4
Test of significance of:				
First Canonical axis:	F-ratio: 9.452/10.255		P-value: 0.0020 /0.0020	
All canonical axes: Trace: 0.405/ 0.415	F-ratio: 4.766/4.972		P-value: 0.0020/0.0020	

Species-envir corr: Species-environment correlation. sp-envir rela: species-environment relation.

FIGURE CAPTIONS

Fig. 1 Biplot of RDA analysis which explored the relationships between the total arthropod foliage community and the management strategies (extensive and intensive represented with dotted arrows) in the sheep grazed sites. See Table 2 for arthropod fauna abbreviations.

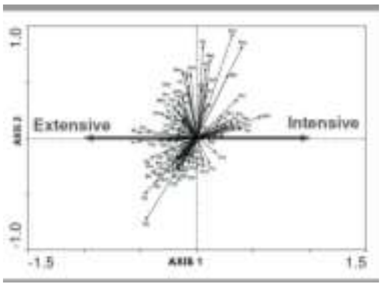

Fig. 2 Biplot of RDA analysis which explored the relationships between the community of pollinators and the types different types of dominant vegetation (represented with dotted arrows): grassland-forests (WP); improved pastures (IMP), mountain pastures (MP), improved pastures + indoor supplementation (IS), semi-natural grasslands (SN). See Table 2 for arthropod fauna abbreviations.

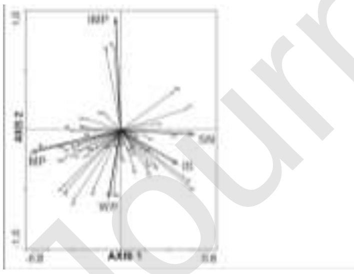

Fig. 3 Ordination diagram resulting from RDA analysis which explored the relationships between the community of pollinators and selected plant variables (represented with dotted arrows): Number of flowers (No flowers), percentage cover of

forbs (Forbs), percentage cover of grasses (Grasses), mean sward height (Height) and number of plant species (Plant richness). See Table 2 for arthropod fauna abbreviations.