



Research Article

Assessing ecosystem services of abandoned agricultural lands: a case study in the forested zone of European Russia

Daria Anpilogova[‡], Alla Pakina[‡]

[‡] Lomonosov Moscow State University, Faculty of Geography, Department of Environmental Management, Moscow, Russia

Corresponding author: Daria Anpilogova (d.anpilogova@mail.ru)

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Abstract

The massive abandonment of arable land in Russia in the 1990s had a heavy impact on the country's land-use structure. The cessation of cultivation leads to a decrease of provisioning ecosystem services within the landscape, while creating an opportunity to enhance the supply of diverse regulation services. Consideration of this opportunity is increasingly important for environmental management and landscape planning. In this article, we present an approach for assessing the environmental benefits of ecosystems developing on abandoned arable lands in the forested zone of European Russia. The proposed methodology is established on a land-cover based framework – ecosystem services assessment matrix. For assessment purposes, abandoned arable lands at different stages of vegetation recovery succession (ruderal, grassland and small-leaved forest) are considered as different land-cover types. Four classes of regulating ecosystem services are subject to qualitative analysis: regulation of the chemical composition of the atmosphere, control of erosion rates, regulation of soil quality and pollination. An exemplary application of the proposed methodology for the case study area located in the Moscow Region of Russia is presented in the article. The results of the qualitative assessment revealed an association between the stage of vegetation recovery succession which corresponds with the time since land abandonment and the supply of regulating

ecosystem services. The recovery of natural vegetation leads to higher levels of carbon sequestration, more effective erosion mitigation, soil recovery and increased pollinator abundance. Cropland was proven to be a recipient of the services provided by natural ecosystems. Thus, the return of all uncultivated fields to agricultural use will cause a substantial decrease in the ecological value of the study area.

Keywords

agricultural landscape, assessment matrix, land abandonment, land-use change, land-cover, regulating services, secondary succession

Introduction

Agricultural land abandonment is a common land-use trend of the last few decades across the developed and transition economies, such as EU countries and post-Soviet countries (Romanenko 2008, Lasanta et al. 2019). This land-use process is driven mainly by the intensification of agriculture or by various socio-economic factors, including market incentives, rural depopulation and industrialisation (Rey Benayas 2007). In Russia, massive withdrawal of cropland and pasture from agricultural use took place in the 1990s following the decline of the Soviet system. This phenomenon was determined by large-scale socio-economic and institutional changes, followed by a deep crisis in the agricultural sector. Although the extent of abandoned agricultural land varied widely between regions, depending on local soil and climatic conditions and the degree of land degradation, as well as socio-economic conditions, the overall decrease in cultivation amounted to approximately 48 million hectares in the period 1990—2007 (Lyuri et al. 2010, Nefedova and Medvedev 2020). National and regional agricultural development programmes launched after 2010 facilitated the return of abandoned fields to agricultural use. However, according to the latest Russian Agricultural Census (2016), the proportion of abandoned agricultural land remains high: it may be as great as 44% of the original cultivated land.

After cultivation, the development of restoration processes is usually focused on the formation of zonal climax ecosystems through a sequence of stages of post-agrogenic plant succession. In the forested zone of European Russia, old-field plant successions predominantly follow the same pattern and consist of four successive stages, presented in Fig. 1 (Lyuri et al. 2010, Prévosto et al. 2011). The length of each stage and the exact structure of the plant community vary according to the biome (middle and southern taiga, broadleaved forest). At the first ruderal stage, the bare soil, freshly exposed by ploughing, is quickly colonised by pioneers, annual and perennial herbs and grasses. In approximately three years, the ruderal community gives place to grassland, where the vegetation cover is dominated by light-demanding meadow grass associations. At this successive stage, arboreal species are insinuating into the grass canopy. At the third stage, the young small-leaved or pine forest is establishing. Finally, post-agrogenic succession arrives at a relatively stable climax or subclimax forest community. It can be either a broadleaved or dark coniferous forest, depending on the soil and climatic conditions.

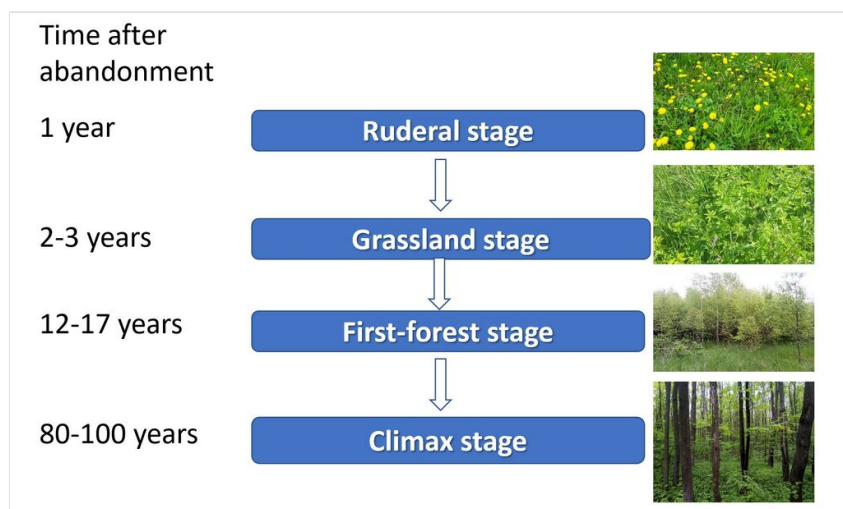


Figure 1.

Plant succession after field abandonment in the forested zone of European Russia. Based on Lyuri et al. (2010). Photos: D. Anpilogova.

Cultivation cessation and subsequent recovery of natural vegetation initiate the process of post-agrogenic soil restoration. Although the period of full restoration is long-term, from 50 to 300 or more years, depending on the soil type, there is a clear trend of soil development towards the morphological and chemical properties, typical of undisturbed regional soils (Kalinina et al. 2015, Ward et al. 2021). The former uniform plough horizon gradually becomes less compact and stratifies, while the plough boundary remains present in the soil profile during the periods studied in the literature. During the recovery period, pedodiversity, decomposer activity and soil organic matter increase over time (Kurganova et al. 2008, Kalinina et al. 2019).

Presently, the abandonment of agricultural land is drawing increasing attention of both policy-makers and the scientific community. From a socio-economic perspective, this phenomenon is often regarded as harmful because of the drop in agricultural output and loss of employment in rural areas. From an ecological point of view, both positive and negative consequences of abandonment can be identified in different regions. The negative effects include reduction of landscape diversity, higher fire frequency and specific biodiversity loss caused by landscape homogeneity (Rey Benayas 2007, Cursach et al. 2020). Several studies have considered potential benefits for the environment related to post-agrogenic recovery of vegetation and soil (Buehneemann 1980, Rey Benayas 2007, Navarro and Pereira 2012). These include ecosystem restoration, biodiversity increases, erosion mitigation, enhanced hydrological regulation, higher water quality and increased carbon sequestration.

The ecological effects of land abandonment within a specified agricultural landscape are of particular scientific interest. This information would also be of value to decision-makers for the purpose of landscape planning and land management.

In this study, we investigated abandoned agricultural land in relation to its environmental benefits. A way to assess these benefits is to analyse the supply of regulation ecosystem services (ES) available from abandoned arable lands at different stages of plant succession in comparison with the other types of ecosystems presented in the same agricultural landscape; i.e. cropland and forest. Regulating ES category integrates the benefits obtained from the regulation of ecosystem processes (Reid et al. 2005), including benefits that are important within agricultural landscapes, such as water and erosion regulation, soil fertility control and pollination.

Materials and Methods

The assessment framework, used in this study, is based on the ES assessment matrix approach developed by Burkhard et al. (2009). This is a general methodological approach aimed at evaluating and comparing capacities of different geospatial units to provide ES. The ES matrix provides a very flexible ES assessment and mapping methodology that can be applied on all spacial scales (Burkhard and Maes 2017). Thus, it is suitable for conducting qualitative assessment and mapping of ES at the level of individual ecosystem, i.e. natural and human-modified ecosystems that comprise agricultural landscapes.

The approach, applied in this study, corresponds with the basic methodological steps of the ES matrix approach (Burkhard and Maes 2017).

1. Selection of the ES study area.

ES matrix methodology was applied on the study area of 45 km² situated in Kashira District at the south-east of the Moscow Region (Fig. 2). This area is representative of the broad-leaved forest biome of European Russia and reflects land management patterns of the region. The dominant soil type here is dark grey forest soils*¹. As some indicators of ES are heavily dependent on the soil type (e.g. soil organic matter content), the homogeneity of the study area in terms of soil type allows the individual regulation ES of different ecosystems within the study area to be made comparable with each other. Dark grey forest soils of the study area were formed on loess-like loams under broadleaved oak- and linden-dominated forests (Rysin 2012). Due to relatively high fertility and optimum physical properties of these soils, they have been used over a long period of time for cultivation of grains, fruits and industrial crops. Consequently, the major type of land use of the district is agriculture, whereas forest cover comprises less than 12% of Kashira District area.

2. Selection of relevant geo-biophysical spatial units and land-cover map creation.

To reveal general patterns of different ecosystems' capacities to provide regulating ES, identification of different land-cover types of the study area was conducted. Fig. 3 shows the land-cover distribution of 2020. The boundaries of lands are based on the relevant cadastral map. Vegetation cover of the cultivated cropland, abandoned cropland and forest was identified through the geobotanical research conducted during the selected fields'

inspections (period: June-July 2020). To identify the vegetation of the lands not screened during the field visits, visual interpretation of high-resolution satellite images (WorldView-2) was made.

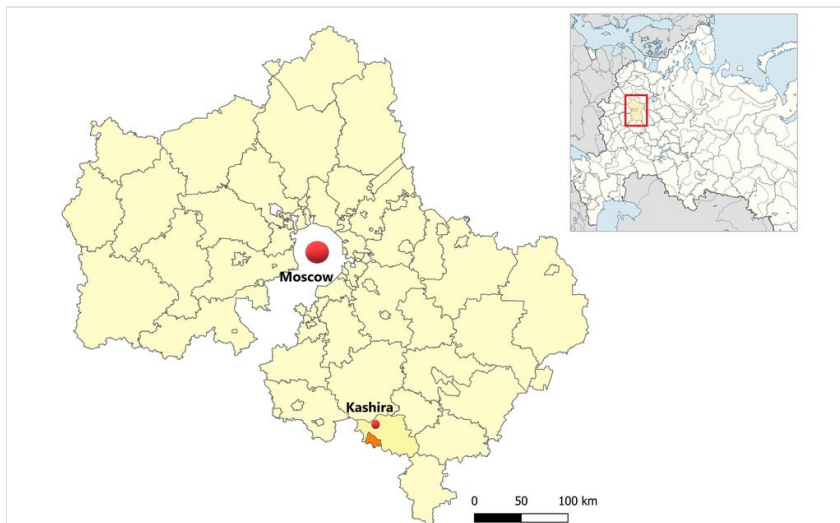


Figure 2.

Geographical location of the case study area in the Moscow Region (in orange). In the insert – location of the Moscow Region within European Russia.

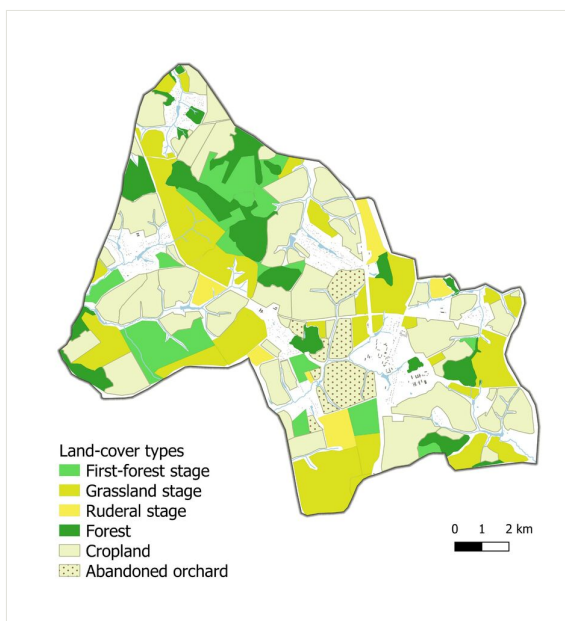


Figure 3.

Land-cover map of the study area (as of 2020).

Six land-cover categories are represented in the study area:

1) Cropland (36.0% of the study area) – fields of grains (wheat, rye) and annual forage crops (Fig. 4).



Figure 4.

Cropland. Kashira District, Moscow Region, Russia. Photo: D. Anpilogova, July 2020.

2) Abandoned orchards (4.8% of the study area) – apple trees with grassland vegetation and young small-leaved trees (Fig. 5).



Figure 5.

Abandoned orchard. Kashira District, Moscow Region, Russia. Photo: D. Anpilogova, June 2020.

3) Forest (10.7% of the study area) – small-leaved and broadleaved arboreal species (*Betula alba*, *Populus tremula*, *Quercus robur*, *Acer platanoides*) (Fig. 6).

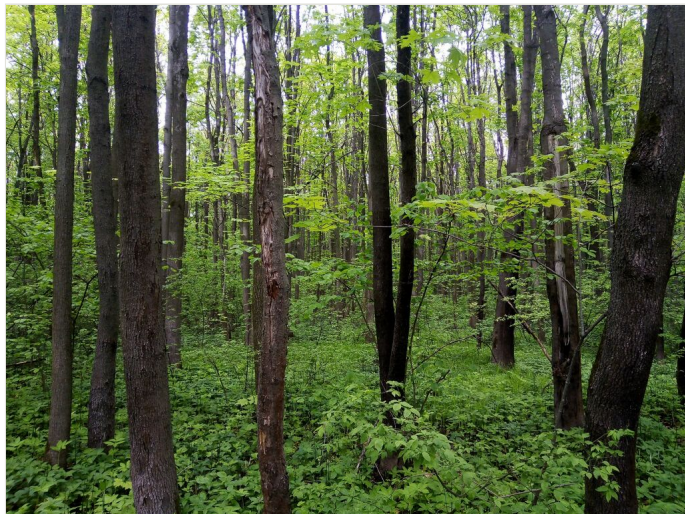


Figure 6.

Broad-leaved forest. Kashira District, Moscow Region, Russia. Photo: D. Anpilogova, June 2020.

4) Abandoned agricultural lands on the ruderal stage of post-agrogenic succession (4.1% of the study area) – for example, *Barbarea vulgaris*, *Sonchus arvensis*, *Taraxacum officinale* etc. (Fig. 7).



Figure 7.

Abandoned land – ruderal stage of succession. Kashira District, Moscow Region, Russia. Photo: D. Anpilogova, June 2020.

5) Abandoned agricultural lands on the grassland stage of post-agrogenic succession (18.0% of the study area) – for example, *Poa pratensis*, *Bromus arvensis*, *Phleum pratense* etc. (Fig. 8).



Figure 8.

Abandoned land – grassland stage of succession. Kashira District, Moscow Region, Russia.
Photo: D. Anpilogova, June 2020.

6) Abandoned agricultural lands on the first-forest stage of post-agrogenic succession (7.2% of the study area) – *Betula alba*, *Populus tremula*, *Salix caprea* (Fig. 9).



Figure 9.

Abandoned land – young forest stage of succession. Kashira District, Moscow Region, Russia.
Photo: D. Anpilogova, June 2020.

Small-area rural settlements were excluded from the analysis.

3. Selection of relevant ES (assessment matrix columns/x-axis) and definition of suitable indicators.

To assess the environmental benefits of the natural ecosystems developing on the former agricultural fields, the four ES from the “Regulation and maintenance” section of the typology CICES v.5.1 (Haines-Young and Potschin 2017) were chosen (further – regulating ES). These are the vital services that contribute to maintaining the physical, chemical and biological conditions within the agricultural landscapes. Since the analysis was undertaken at the individual ecosystem level, the services that can be assessed on the local level were selected for the study. The only exception is carbon sequestration and storage, which is a global ES, although its provision is determined by the joint functioning of individual ecosystems. These are the services under assessment: regulation of chemical composition of the atmosphere (subdivided into carbon storage and carbon sequestration), control of erosion rates, soil quality control and pollination.

The ES selected for the study, along with the corresponding indicators, are listed in Table 1. There is a wide range of potential indicators that can be used to assess each individual ES; they can either be indicators of environmental quality or ecosystem attributes (LIFE 2018). The key factor affecting the choice of a particular indicator was the availability of suitable data.

Table 1.

Regulating ES and their indicators.

Regulation and maintenance ES class	CICES v.5.1 code	Indicator
Regulation of chemical composition of atmosphere	2.2.6.1	Carbon storage
		Carbon accumulation
Control of erosion rates (liquid flows)	2.2.1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetation cover type • Density of ground cover • Continuity of canopy
Decomposition and fixing processes and their effect on soil quality	2.2.4.2	Organic matter content in the upper 20 cm of topsoil
Pollination	2.2.2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat provision for pollinators • Areal coverage of vegetation features supporting pollination

4. Assessment of ES indicators and normalisation of ES indicator values to the 0-5 scale.

One of the main advantages of the ES matrix approach is an opportunity to integrate data from various sources (Burkhard and Maes 2017). The main data sources used for the ES assessment within this study were publications of empirical studies conducted in the broad-

leaved sub-zone of the forested zone of European Russia. Quantitative data from literature were normalised to the relative 0-5 scale using the equal intervals classification method. The 5-grade assessment scale, used in this study, corresponds with the one proposed by Burkhard et al. (2009): 0 = no relevant capacity, 1 = low relevant capacity, 2 = relevant capacity, 3 = medium relevant capacity, 4 = high relevant capacity and 5 = very high relevant capacity.

When reliable quantitative data on ES indicators were unavailable in literature (e.g. for pollination), expert scoring was conducted by the authors. Qualitative assessment was based on the regional soil and hydrological maps, as well as relevant information from existing studies on ecosystem processes ongoing in the forested zone with dark grey soils.

All the publications upon which the assessment was based are referred to in the corresponding subsections of the results section.

5. Interlinking geospatial units and scaled ES values in the ES matrix and ES map creation.

An ES matrix was created to assess and compare the capacities of different ecosystems to regulate the ES. Six land-cover types of the study area were placed on the y-axis of the table and the x-axis represents five selected regulating ES. Qualitatively assessed capacities of different ecosystems to provide individual ES were placed at the intersections. Scores of individual ES were summed up to get the total regulating ES score of each land-cover type.

The integrative information, represented in the ES assessment matrix, was then linked to the land-cover map (Fig. 3) to create an ES assessment map that reveals the existing spatial distribution patterns of the regulating ES in the study area.

Results

The trends and patterns underlying the capacity of different land-cover types to provide each of the selected regulating ES are described below. The individual ES scores, assigned to the geospatial units of the study area, were incorporated into the ES assessment matrix.

Regulation of chemical composition of atmosphere

The ES of regulation of the chemical composition of the atmosphere is particularly important in the context of climate change, given that individual ecosystems play a vital role in the global carbon cycle. For a comprehensive assessment of this ES, it makes sense to distinguish two significant components: atmospheric carbon accumulation (carbon balance) and carbon storage in ecosystem pools.

Carbon enters an ecosystem from the atmosphere, mostly through photosynthesis. It is stored in pools and lost mainly through autotrophic and heterotrophic respiration and subtraction of phytomass by animals and humans. In addition, the carbon balance of an ecosystem can be altered by the lateral flux of the organic material. The major carbon pools in the ecosystems are live aboveground phytomass (e.g. leaves, stems, branches, scions), dead aboveground organic matter (e.g. grass litter, snag stand, dead branches), ground litter (debris layer), live below-ground phytomass (e.g. roots) and dead below-ground organic matter (Bazilevich 1993, Zamolodchikov et al. 2005).

After cultivation and harvesting cease, the natural development of vegetation (especially arboreal species) promotes carbon accumulation in both above- and below-ground live phytomass and soil. According to the data of the research conducted on grey forest soils regions of European Russia, forest ecosystems deposit two to three times more carbon than ecosystems dominated by grasses because of the development of the forest and shrub layers (Bazilevich 1993, Lyuri et al. 2010, Karelin et al. 2017). The carbon storage equals approximately $9.5 \text{ kg C} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$ on croplands and reaches $24 \text{ kg C} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$ in young forests (i.e. abandoned agricultural lands in the first-forest stage). According to field measurements, the organic content of post-agrogenic soils begins to increase from the 4th year after agricultural abandonment, due to the recovery of natural grassland vegetation (Kurganova et al. 2008). In terms of total carbon storage, the abandoned orchards with young small-leaved trees are comparable with the abandoned agricultural lands in the first-forest stage.

The carbon balance, i.e. the net annual flux of carbon from the atmosphere to land per unit area, is regarded as a key indicator of ecosystem health and dynamics. The carbon balance of agroecosystems is highly variable and dependent on the management applied (e.g. fertiliser inputs, tillage, crop sequence etc.). Assuming that the croplands of the study area were poorly or moderately ameliorated, carbon sequestration of this land-cover type was significantly lower than that in natural ecosystems because of the harvesting of primary production. Abandoned fields on grey soils at the ruderal stage of succession usually emit carbon. Carbon accumulation in soils starts in the 4th year of agricultural abandonment and declines over time (Kurganova et al. 2017). In contrast, once plant succession has reached the first-forest stage, the process of carbon accumulation in perennial parts of plants (shrubs and trees) begins. The ecosystems in this succession stage demonstrate the highest rates of atmospheric carbon accumulation, which is explained by the high proportion of young fast-growing trees (Zamolodchikov et al. 2005). Carbon accumulation reaches its maximum value in 50-year abandoned fields and then enters a downward trend (Dolman et al. 2012).

Thus, based on the above-mentioned scientific research data, it is possible to attribute the scores for carbon storage and accumulation to the ecosystems of the study area. These scores are reflected in the corresponding columns of the ES assessment matrix.

Control of erosion rates

As the study area is characterised by a humid climate, its soils are mostly susceptible to erosion associated with water flows. The specific ES of protection against water erosion is particularly important for agricultural areas, considering that the displacement of upper soil layers from the fields would be detrimental, not only for water ecosystems (e.g. sedimentation and eutrophication of ponds and rivers), but also for agricultural productivity. At the same time, human farming practices dramatically diminish the resistance of soils to detachment and transport of particles.

The water erosion rate (i.e. the ratio of soil loss) is affected by several factors, but allows for compatibility of the ecosystems within the study area in terms of climate conditions, topographic position and soil type; the erosion vulnerability of different land-cover types mainly depends on vegetation cover for the reasons set out below.

The first function of vegetation cover is mechanical protection of the soil from the impact of flowing and falling water. Serving as an interface between the atmosphere and the soil, aboveground plant parts, such as leaves and stems, partially absorb the energy of the raindrops and flowing surface waters. This capacity to reduce the impact of rainfall depends on the ground cover density and canopy continuity. In turn, below-ground plant parts, such as root systems and underground stems, mechanically strengthen the soil and protect it from wash-off (Erencin 2000).

The second function of vegetation cover in terms of erosion risk is water infiltration support. In CICES v.5.1 “Control of erosion rates”, ES belongs to the “Regulation of baseline flows and extreme events” group (Haines-Young and Potschin 2017). The capacity of the ecosystem to provide erosion control ES is directly correlated with the other ES of the same group – “Hydrological cycle and water flow regulation” (code 2.2.1.3), which is provided at the river basin level. The key attribute of this ES is the capacity of the soil to decrease the amplitude of seasonal runoff fluctuations by transferring surface runoff into groundwater runoff. This capacity depends on the permeability of soil to snowmelt and rainwater, which is, other things being equal, correlated with vegetation cover type. Ground vegetation cover, together with ground litter, sustains soil infiltration capacity by protecting surface pores. At the same time, root systems facilitate water penetration deep into the soil. Therefore, erosion risk mitigation is associated with the root zone depth within the soil profile. The root zone depth potential in dark grey soils of the study area is not restricted by the solid illuvial horizon. The observed root depth of the forest plant community on dark grey forest soils reaches 2-3 m, root zone depth of young forest ecosystems, namely abandoned lands at the first-forest stage of succession, are within 1.5 m and the root zone depth of grass ecosystems usually does not exceed 0.6-0.7 m (Voronkov 1988, He et al. 2015, Yanai et al. 2017).

These root zone depth data help to reveal typical patterns of capacities of different ecosystems in the study area to provide water erosion control ES. Mature forest ecosystems have the deepest root systems. Moreover, ground litter and increased snow accumulation in forests support soil infiltration capacity by inhibiting the straight freezing of

soil in winter (Voronkov 1988, Nasir Ahmad et al. 2020). It should also be noted that tree canopy interception in deciduous forests reduces the volume of rainwater reaching the soil surface (Markov and Nedkov 2016). The foregoing indicates a maximum capacity in mature forest ecosystems to provide an erosion control function (score 5), followed by young forests (score 4).

Grass ecosystems, developed on abandoned fields, also have considerable potential for erosion risk mitigation (score 3). Grass litter and stag stand protect soil from straight freezing, making the soil more permeable during snow melting. Organic mats formed by permanent grass cover mechanically protect the soil from removal with water flows (Voronkov 1988).

When it comes to the assessment of the erodibility of croplands, the factor of agronomical practices comes to the forefront. Based on the available data from literature, croplands under standard fallow and clean-tilled conditions show the highest water erosion rate, although actual soil loss from cropland is not that high and largely depends on farming techniques (e.g. low or zero tillage, winter crops, crop sequence, crop residue management etc.) (Markov and Nedkov 2016). However, because croplands in the study area are subject to mechanical tillage and lack permanent above-ground vegetation cover, it can be concluded that the erosion control service of croplands is at a minimum compared to the ES provided by other land-cover types (score 1).

Decomposition and fixing processes and their effect on soil quality

Within the CICES v.5.1 typology “Decomposition and fixing processes and their effect on soil quality”, ES is included in the “Regulation of soil quality” group. This ES is related to the soil fertility regulation and can be assessed, based on the decomposed organic matter content of the topsoil.

Dark grey forest soils in the study region were developed under goutweed-oak forests. The estimated depth of the humus-accumulated horizon in this soil type reaches 40 cm. The distinctive feature of grey forest soils is intensive biological accumulation, which causes the humus accumulation process to prevail over the ground litter accumulation process, increasing soil fertility (Kurganova et al. 2018).

Conversion of broadleaved forests into arable land disrupts natural humus accumulation processes. The organic material supply of soil substantially decreases and the biogenic elemental ratio changes (Polyakova 2012). Additionally, real tillage treatment of soil increases soil aeration and promotes intensive humus mineralisation. The humus content of the plough horizon is twice as low as that in the layer of the same depth of virgin dark grey forest soil (Aliphanov 1979).

Agricultural land abandonment, followed by restoration of natural vegetation, leads to gradual restoration of the natural structure of dark grey forest soils, improvement of soil agronomical properties, accumulation of organic matter in the upper part of the former plough horizon and increased microbiological activity (Baeva et al. 2017, Kurganova et al.

2018). This post-agrogenic soil restoration process results from the cessation of plant material removal with harvest, active sod formation at the grass stage of succession and input of leaf litter from the arboreal vegetation at deciduous forest stages. Within two years after agricultural abandonment (ruderal stage of succession), the humus content of the former plough horizon either remained unchanged or decreased (in the case of ameliorated cropland). In the grassland stage, humus content starts showing gradual growth, reaching its maximum value in mature forests (Lyuri et al. 2010).

Selected field data on the humus content of the upper 20-cm layer of different land-cover types on dark grey forest soils of European Russia are available in literature, which makes possible the use of humus content as an indicator to assess and compare the capacities of different ecosystems of the study area to provide soil quality regulation ES. The average humus content of the young small-leaved forest grown on the former cropland was 4.2%, whereas in mature deciduous forest, it reaches 5.2% (Polyakova 2012). The humic organic content of cropland is highly variable depending on farming practices such as tillage technique, fertiliser inputs and crop rotation; however, the natural soil fertility of croplands is approximately 3.5%.

The arguments made above allow us to assign to the different ecosystems in the study area the scores reflected in the assessment matrix.

Pollination

Within the CICES v.5.1 classification, pollination ES belongs to the group “Lifecycle maintenance, habitat and gene pool protection” (Haines-Young and Potschin 2017). Although most crops in the study area are self- or wind-pollinated (e.g. wheat and rye), insect pollination is still required for the sustainable production of plants, such as peas and rape. Moreover, because the average proportion of animal-pollinated (mostly insect-pollinated) wild plant species in temperate zone communities reaches 78% (Ollerton et al. 2011), the stability of ecosystem processes and resilience of all the natural ecosystems of the study area are highly dependent on the provision of pollination services. The ecological sustainability of the whole landscape is defined as the health of the individual ecosystems comprising it.

The process underpinning pollination ES is relatively small-scale, given that minor landscape elements, such as ecotones at forest borders, single-trees, hedgerows including field margins are important for its provision (Burkhard and Maes 2017). Therefore, assessing and mapping pollination ES at an ecosystem level is a complex task and there exist several approaches to solving it. In the projects based on the analytical framework developed under the EU initiative, “Mapping and Assessment of Ecosystems and their Services (MAES)”, a number of indicators of this ES for different types of land-cover are proposed (Burkhard and Maes 2017). These indicators include the distribution of heathlands and other habitats for bees, modelled honey production, pollinator species richness, number of beehives, areal coverage of vegetation features supporting pollination etc. Most of the indicators, besides directly measuring the diversity and density of pollinators, are related either to pollinator habitat or pollinator forage. Due to the lack of up-

to-date data on pollinator populations in the study area, indirect indicators were used in this study.

It is feasible to consider two criteria for the ecosystems under assessment. First, the abundance of pollinator populations is conditional on habitat provision for pollinators, i.e. the existence of undisturbed areas for insect nesting (e.g. beehives). Second, pollination services depend on the foraging activity of pollinating insects and, thus, are highly influenced by the availability of entomophilous flowering plants, plant species diversity of the ecosystem and bloom period duration (Gaeva 2015, LIFE 2018). Both indicators are conditional on land-cover and land-use.

Based on the two above-mentioned criteria, it can be concluded that pollination service is highest in forests, both young and mature, followed by grass ecosystems developed on abandoned fields (ruderal and grassland stages). Additional evidence of the high capacity of deciduous forest ecosystems of European Russia to provide pollination ES, specified in scientific research, is high-level honey production in these ecosystems (Gaeva 2015). On the other hand, human intervention, such as tillage or overgrazing, leads to pollinator habitat devastation. Therefore, cropland is characterised by a low capacity to provide pollination ES, especially when the cultivated crops are wind-fertilised, as it is in many fields in the study area.

Assessment matrix

Based on the individual ES grade assignments made above, an assessment matrix was generated. This matrix reflects the potential of different land-cover units to regulate ecosystem services.

In Table 2, we present the assessment of the ES capacity of the study area. In particular, arboreal ecosystems show relatively high capacity. The maximum total score is obtained in the case of forested land, followed by young forest grown on abandoned fields and abandoned orchards with young small-leaved trees. The total results, reflected in the matrix, allow us to conclude that the total capacity of post-agrogenic ecosystems to provide regulation services is positively related to time since abandonment. The croplands had the lowest total score and appeared to be a recipient, rather than a source of regulating ES.

Table 2.
Regulating ES assessment matrix.

Land-cover type	Regulating ES					
	Pollination	Water erosion protection	Soil quality regulation	Carbon storage	Carbon accumulation	Σ Regulating ES
Cropland	1	1	3	2	1	8
Abandoned orchards	5	4	4	4	4	21
Forest	5	5	5	5	3	23

Land-cover type	Regulating ES					
	Pollination	Water erosion protection	Soil quality regulation	Carbon storage	Carbon accumulation	Σ Regulating ES
Abandoned land – ruderal stage	4	3	3	2	0	12
Abandoned land – grassland stage	4	3	3	2	4	16
Abandoned land – first-forest stage	5	4	4	4	5	22

Combining the assessment matrix (Table 2) with the land-cover map (Fig. 3) allows for the creation of two ecosystem service maps (Fig. 10). In Fig. 10a, we present the actual patterns of regulation of the spatial distribution of ES in the study area. The capacity of the landscape to provide ecosystem services in the case of the return of all abandoned lands to agricultural use is depicted in Fig. 10b.

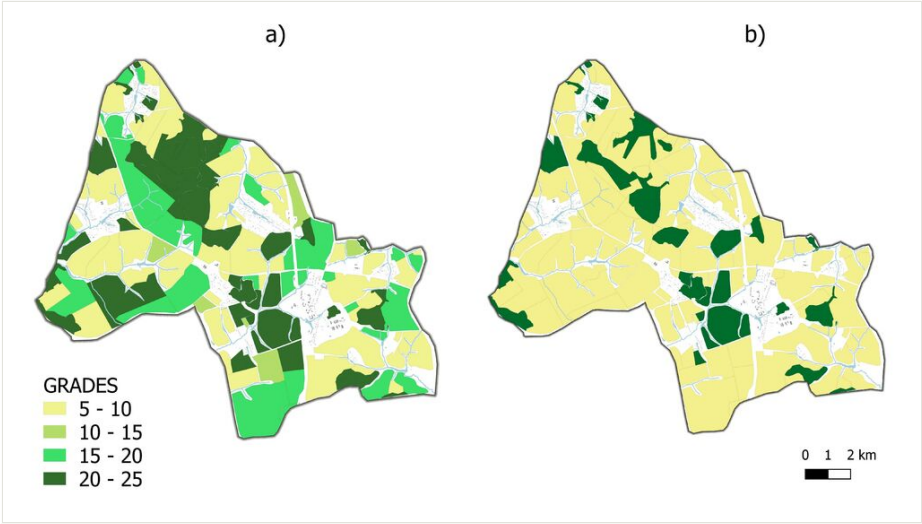


Figure 10.
Regulation ES assessment maps:
a) Actual ES distribution;
b) ES distribution in case of return of all the abandoned fields to cultivation.

Discussion

The conducted analysis demonstrates that the ES matrix approach appears to be an effective instrument for analysing and assessing the diversity of abandoned agricultural lands in order to manage land use structure at the regional and local level. The approach can be considered as a powerful tool to assess trade-offs between ES (Seppelt et al. 2013), to visualise development pathways and future options to identify contrasting trends (Gorn

et al. 2018), especially due to adaptation of land use to climate change, as well as in regional planning to support decision-making. However, scenario development, based on the ES matrix approach, is frequently confronted with uncertainties due to a high level of complexity and unforeseeable dynamics in socio-ecological systems and data gaps (Burkhard et al. 2012, Burkhard and Maes 2017).

The limits and uncertainties of the ES matrix approach have been listed, for instance in Hou et al. (2013), Campagne et al. (2017). Nevertheless, the availability of a wide range of scientific publications in this region (including Kurganova et al. 2008, Karelin et al. 2017, Kalinina et al. 2019), describing natural properties of soils, vegetation cover and other landscape characteristics, as well as agro-ecological characteristics, allowed us to choose the most relevant ecosystem services mentioned above (see Materials and Methods) to assess: regulation of chemical composition of the atmosphere, control of erosion rates, soil quality control and pollination. The methodology is intended to be further developed through the introduction of a weighting procedure that accounts for individual ecosystem services with regard to their relevance to the agricultural landscape with a high proportion of abandoned fields. At least, a significance of abandoned lands' ecosystem services with an emphasis on regulatory ones, such as CO₂ absorption, can be predicted to increase. The climate change trends observed in recent years in the European part of Russia confirm the average annual air temperature anomaly (deviation from the average for 1961-90) which was +3.22°C in 2020 (Hydrometcenter 2021). The weight of regulatory services is likely to grow in this regard making adjustments to the methodology of the assessments.

Another important point in the development of the considered approach is its integration into economic assessments. Despite the approach not focusing today on the economic evaluation of ES, the results demonstrate clear patterns of ES distribution that are useful for decision-making in agricultural land-use. The relatively low forestation degree of Kashira District, located in the forested zone of the European Russia, determines the rising weight of such ecosystem services as biodiversity maintenance and other natural properties of forest ecosystem restoration and its economic significance. The matrix approach in this regard will obviously be subject to changes, while its application in land use practice will continue to be in demand.

Conclusions

The assessment of regulating ecosystem services with the ES matrix approach revealed that ecosystems in the study area vary in their ability to support the ecological integrity and stability of the agricultural landscape. Such a conclusion is crucial for the land use management in long-developed arable regions like Kashira District. Facing modern climate and social challenges, effective land use management should be focused on ES accounting. Since the Kashira District is characterised by a relatively high proportion of agricultural land (over 60%) and a rather low forest area (12%), the assessment of ES allows us to achieve a reasonable balance of lands involved in agriculture and abandoned lands.

The results of our research show that the highest capacity to provide regulating ES is in the forest ecosystems. By contrast, croplands, as the only human-modified land-cover type, have a relatively low capacity to regulate ES. Concerning the ecosystems developed on abandoned agricultural land, their supply of regulation ES increases with time since abandonment. In the study area, regulating ES supply of the abandoned fields attains its maximum at the first forest stage of post-agrogenic plant succession. In terms of regulating ES ecosystems at the first forest stage, lands are comparable to the lands covered by mature forests. Thus, it can be concluded that land abandonment contributes to environmental benefits because of the vegetation recovery that compensates for the historical loss of large areas of broadleaved forests. At the same time, the return of all uncultivated fields to agricultural use causes a substantial decrease in the ecological value of the study area.

All these arguments should be taken into account when addressing the problem of land abandonment and deciding what management strategy would be appropriate for the addressed agricultural landscape: renewal of crop cultivation, active reforestation or passive revegetation. The trend of population decline in rural areas of European Russia in the 2000s and the weak recovery since 2010 give no reason for an increase in the involvement of land in agricultural turnover, while maintaining ecosystem services represents a great benefit. In this regard, passive vegetation restoration can be considered as a noteworthy direction of land use. To obtain practical recommendations, further application of the ES matrix approach has to integrate more confidence analysis with focus on the most appropriate assessment methods for each individual ES or their groups (Campagne et al. 2017). Nevertheless, the assessment of ecosystem services with the ES matrix approach is a suitable tool for determining the main directions in regional land use planning.

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Endnotes

- *1 In Russian national soil classification system – dark soils rich in organic matter with a high base saturation in the upper metre of the soil. In World reference base for soil resources (2014) corresponds to Greyzemic Phaeozems.