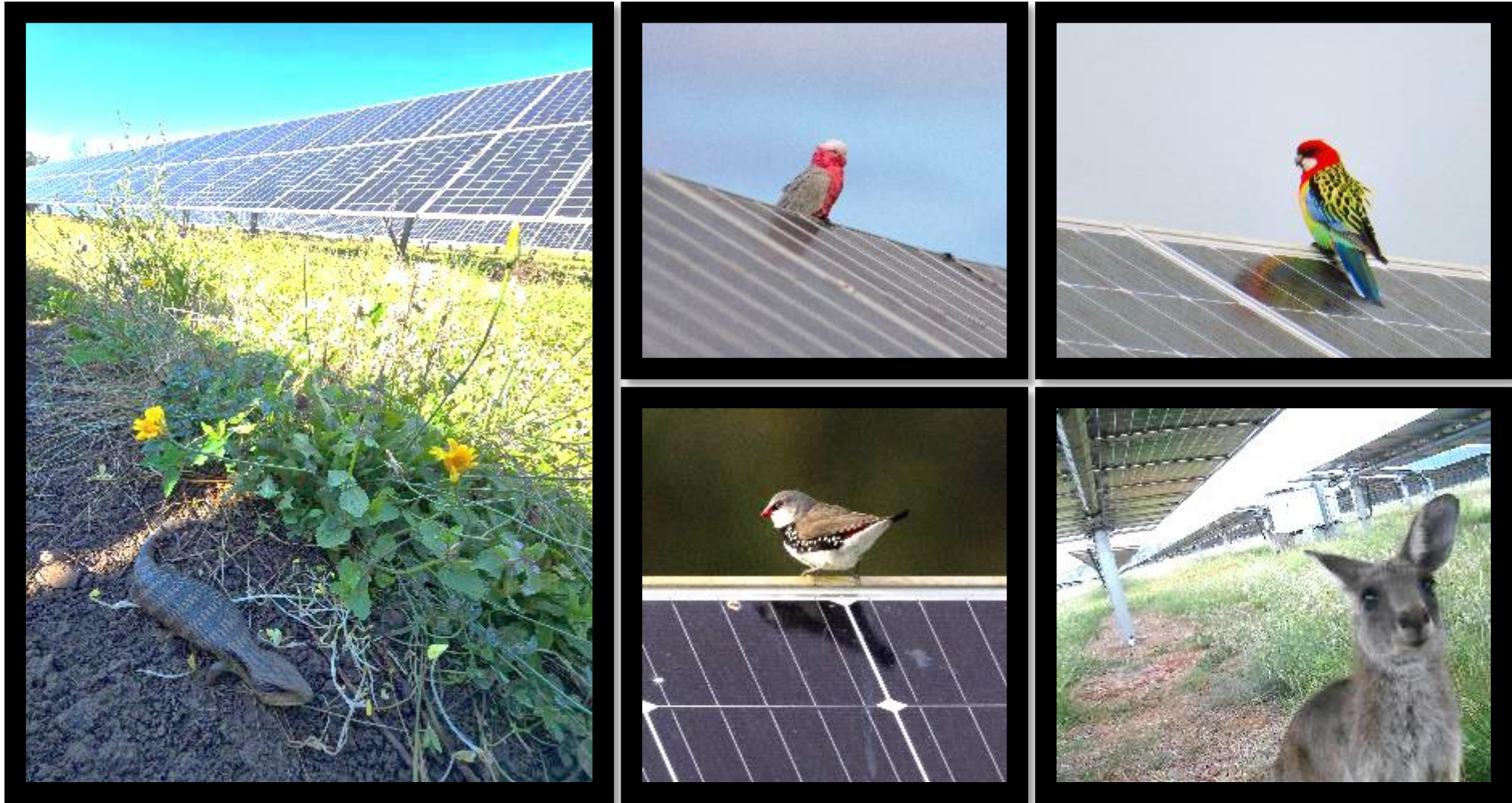


# Planning Solar for Nature



Dr Eric Nordberg & Distinguished Prof. Lin Schwarzkopf  
University of New England  
James Cook University

# Acknowledgement of Country

We acknowledge the Traditional Custodians of the many lands from which we join this online meeting today. We pay our respects to Elders past, present and emerging, and celebrate the diversity of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and their ongoing cultures and connections to the lands and waters of Australia.

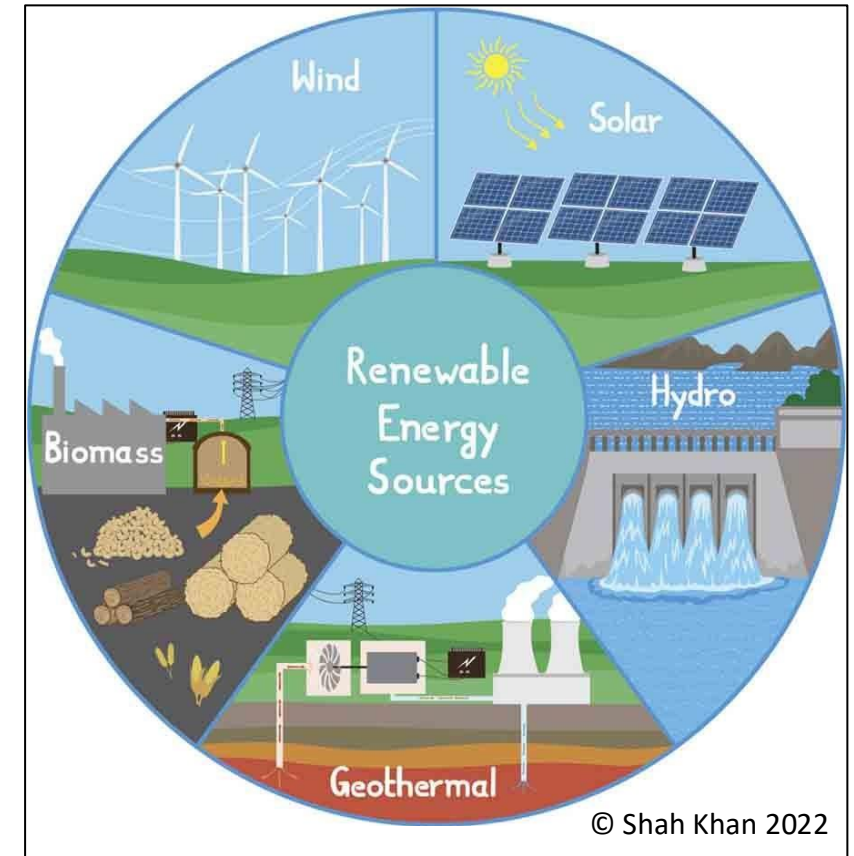


Pictured: **Warwick Keen** "Always was, always will be" 2008  
Gifted by the artist to UNE in 2008



# Renewable energy – growing land-use

- Dramatic increase in renewables
- Great step away from fossil fuels



# Renewable energy – growing land-use

- But there are concerns about their impacts





# Land-use conflicts



“Renewables are taking up prime agricultural land!”



- Large, cleared areas = good for solar farms
- Land can be purchased or leased
- Farmers may want to run livestock under panels... but is it crap?

# Land-use conflicts



“Renewables are destroying wildlife habitat!”

- Remember... *large, cleared areas are good for solar farms*
- Expensive and time consuming to have to clear areas
- More red tape with threatened species etc.





# Land-use conflicts



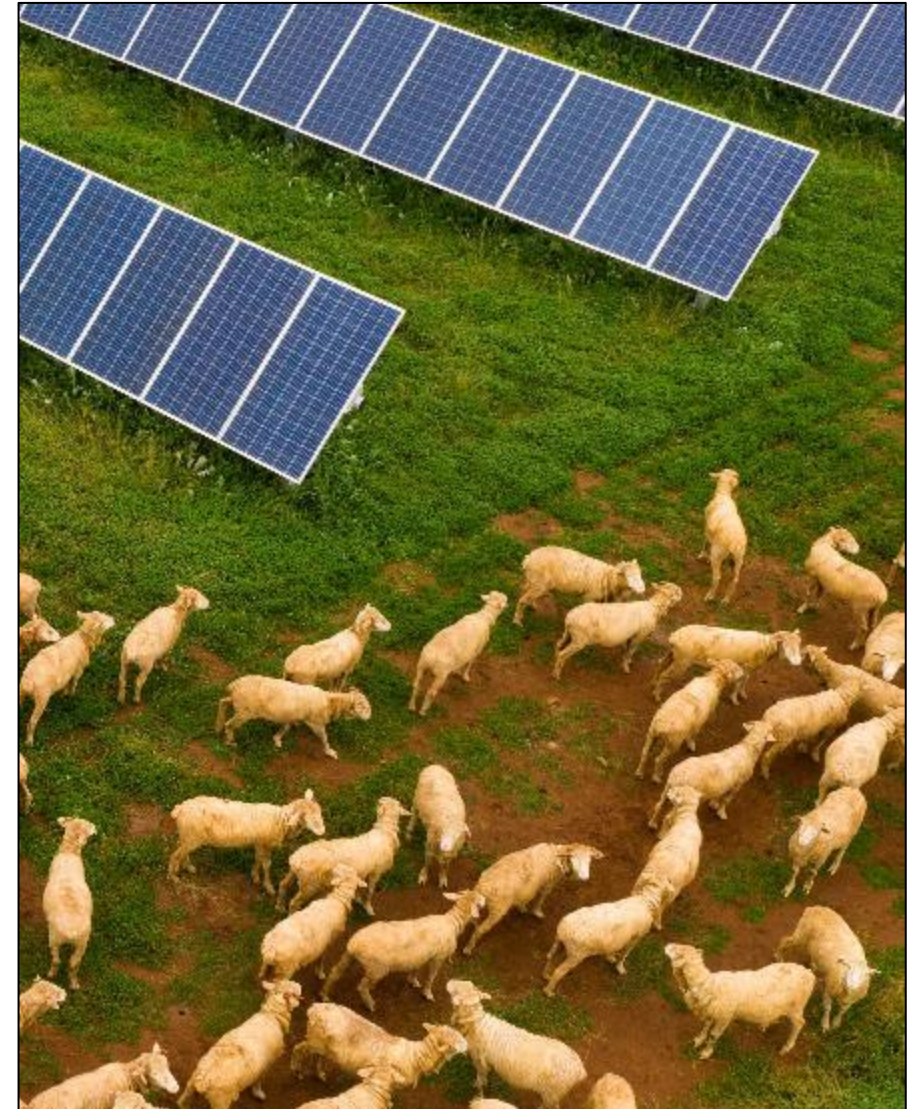
“Renewables are destroying wildlife habitat!”





# Land-sharing opportunities

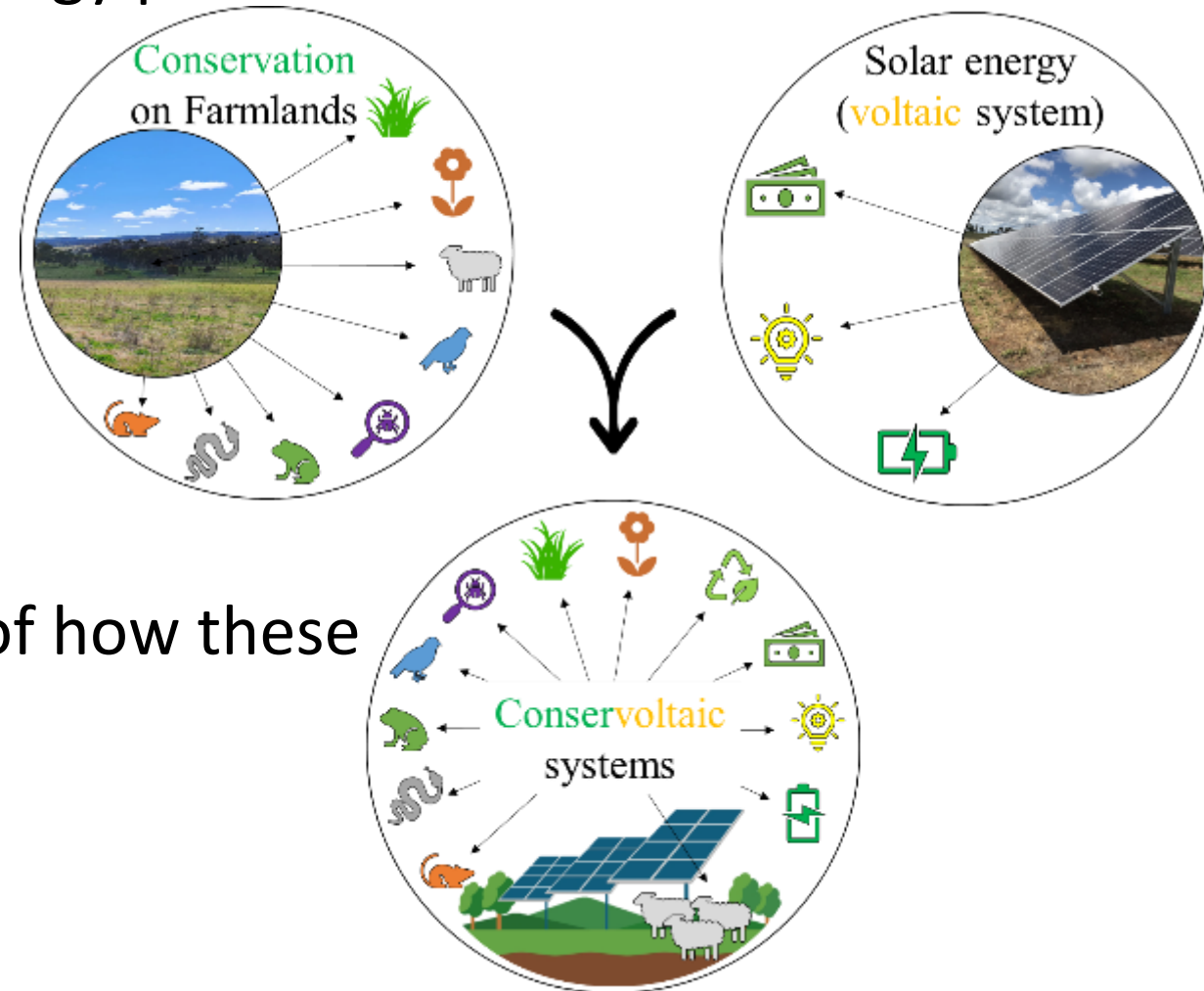
- *Agrivoltaic* systems (Agriculture + Photovoltaic energy production) are becoming more popular
  - win-win systems
- Solar farms can use grazing livestock for vegetation management
  - Farmers can lease the land to solar farms
  - And still use it to feed livestock
- Shade-tolerant crops can grow under panels





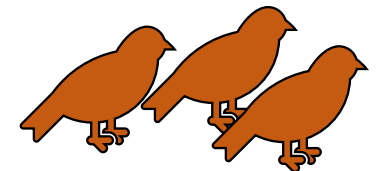
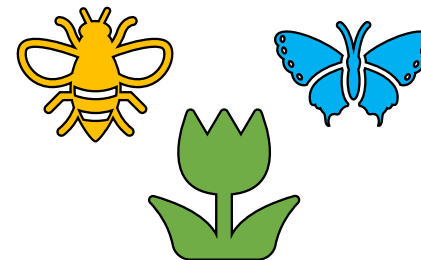
# Can solar farms support wildlife?

- Nature **con**servation + Photo**voltaic** energy production
- **Con**serv**voltaic** / **Eco**voltaic systems
  - Another win-win?
  - Or... *win-win-win*?!
- Rate of construction > our knowledge of how these systems function



# Can solar farms support wildlife?

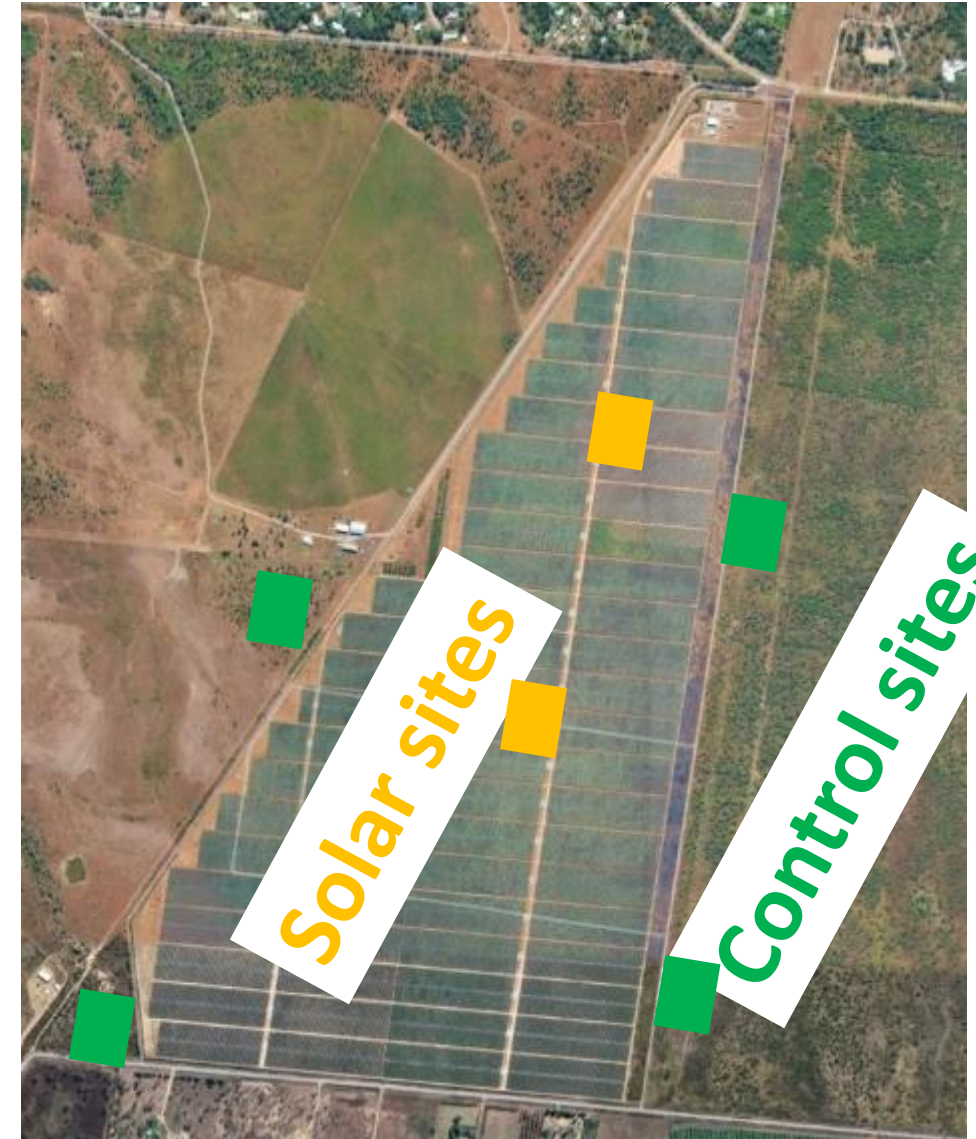
- Studies from Europe & USA suggest solar arrays can be effective wildlife habitat
- Increased pollinators on solar farms compared to pre-existing farmland (when combined with native vegetation/wildflowers)
- Increased bird activity





# Preview from Ross River Solar Farm

- Special thanks to Palisade Group
- Michael & Angela Sacilotto
- Seb Hoefer and team!
- June 2025
  - 7-day on-ground surveys
    - Bird surveys
    - Pit-fall traps
    - Small/medium mammal traps
    - Acoustic recorders
    - Wildlife cameras
    - Spotlighting



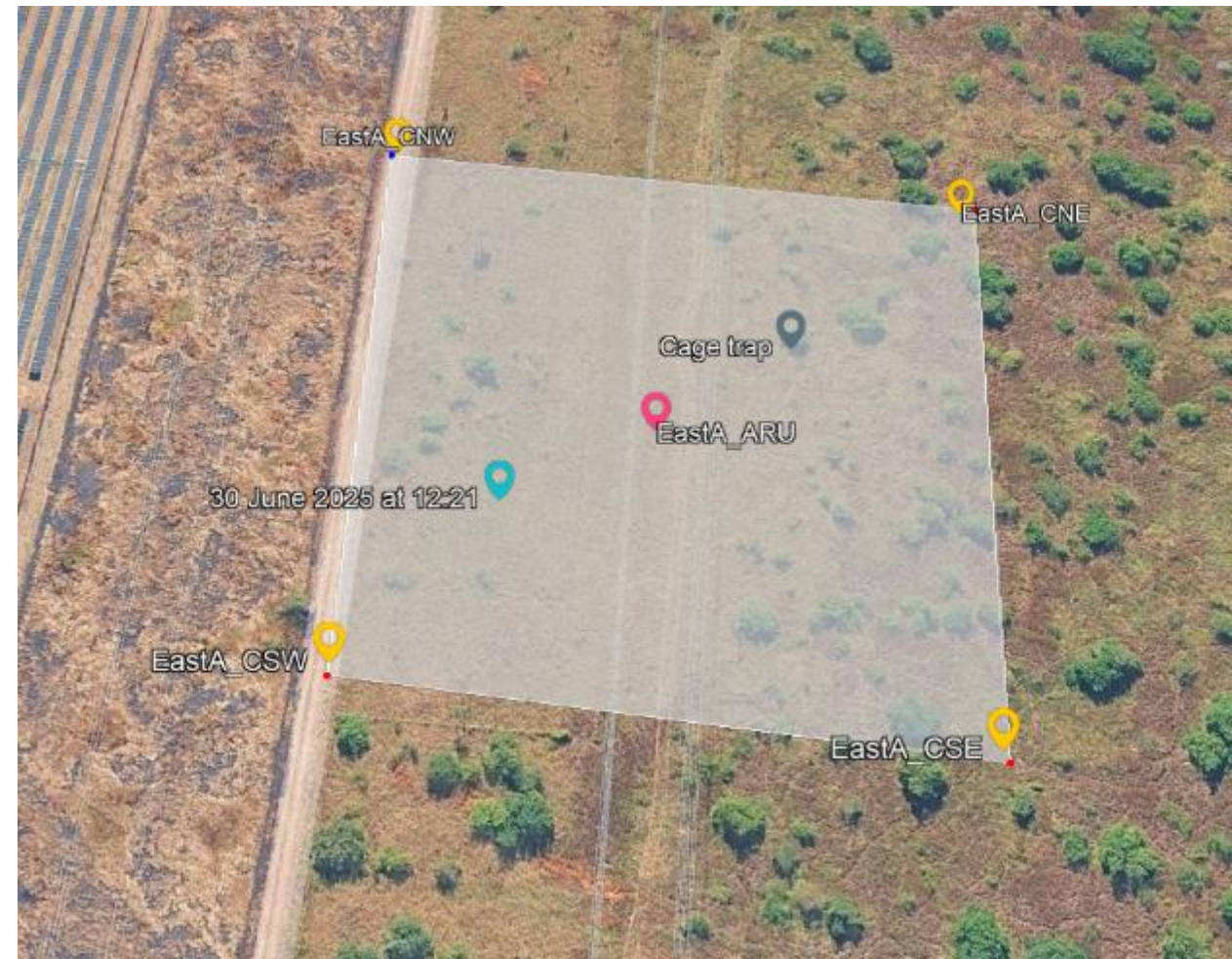


# Preview from Ross River Solar Farm

Within solar arrays



Within adjacent (control) areas





# Preview from Ross River Solar Farm





# Preview from Ross River Solar Farm





# Preview from Ross River Solar Farm



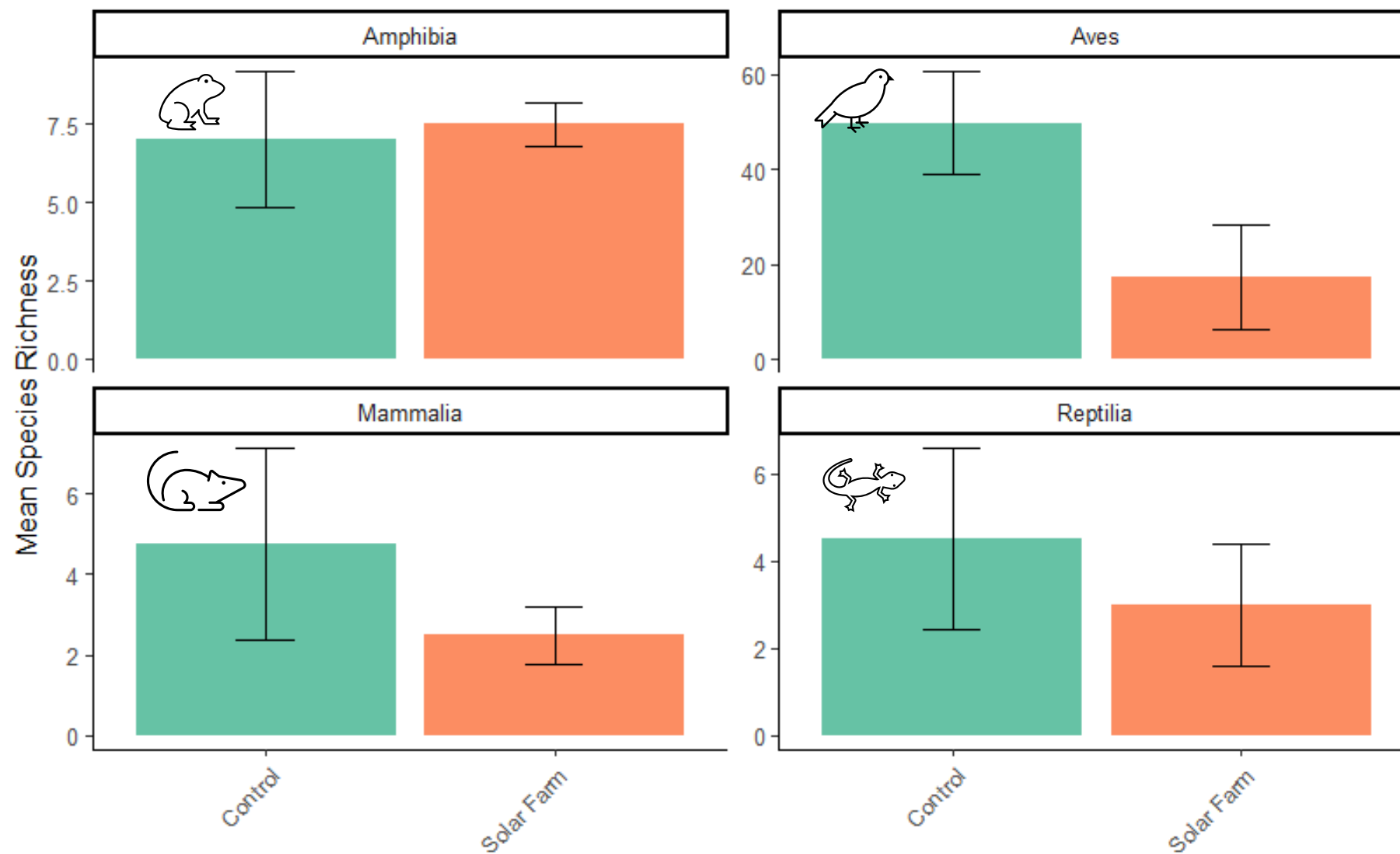


# Preview from Ross River Solar Farm





# Prelim results





# How can we ensure that solar farms support wildlife habitat and biodiversity?

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1. Targeted research
  - Preliminary data supports this is possible in Australia
2. Access and partnerships with solar farm companies/sites
  - Engagement is key
3. Engage in long-term data collection and monitoring
  - Otherwise, we don't know if these actions are worth continuing



# How can this be achieved?

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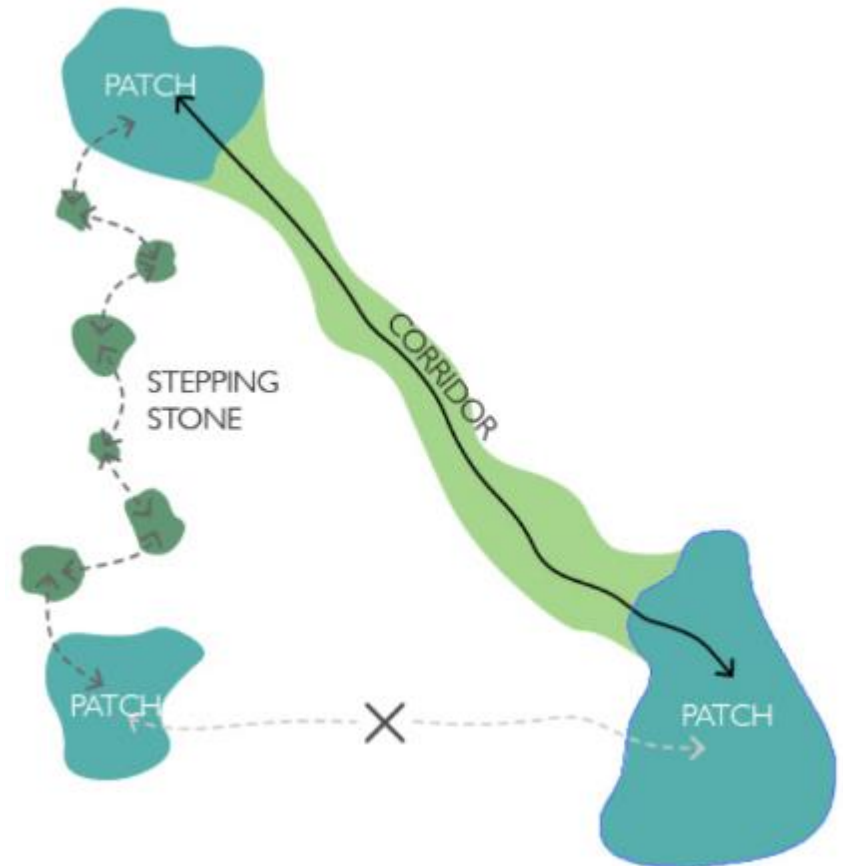
- Minimise complete clearing/habitat loss





# How can this be achieved?

- Minimise complete clearing/habitat loss
- Maintain connectivity



# How can this be achieved?

---

- Minimise complete clearing/habitat loss
- Maintain connectivity
- Rehabilitate/re-establish lost microhabitats





# How can this be achieved?

---

- Avoid a sea of panels



# How can this be achieved?

---

- Avoid a sea of panels
- Patchy is better





# How can this be achieved?

- Avoid a sea of panels
- Patchy is better
  - Animals use fence rows/tree lines to navigate fragmented landscapes



Nordberg et al. 2021

# What other factors should be considered?

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- Reptiles & amphibians
  - Missing habitat features (logs, rock piles)





# What other factors should be considered?

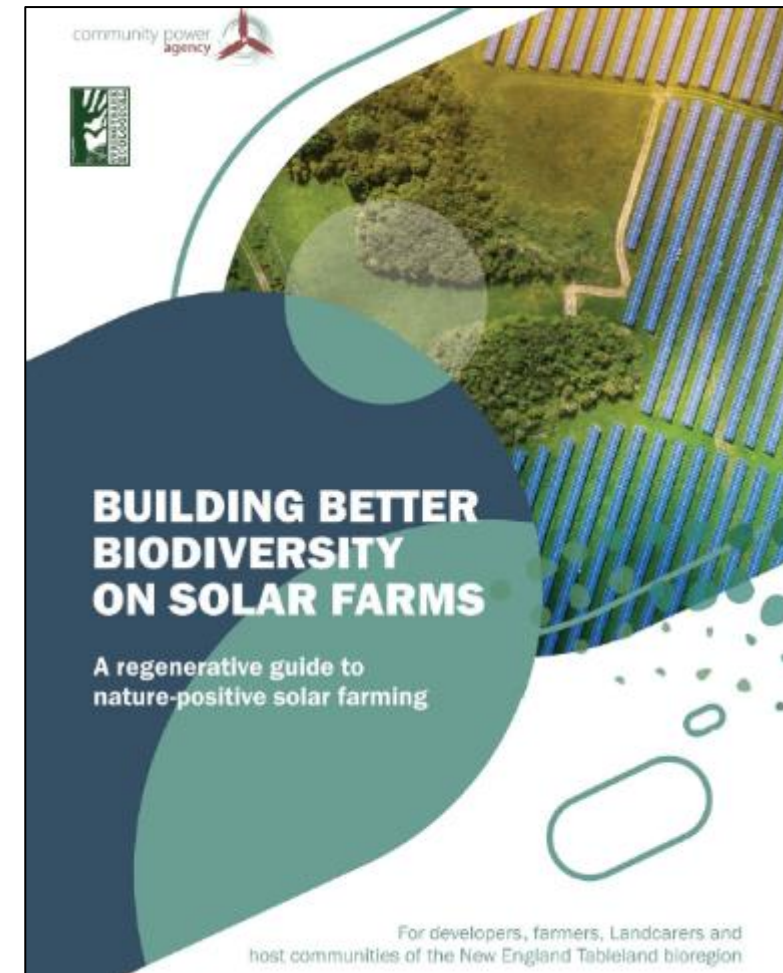
- Reptiles & amphibians
  - Missing habitat features (logs, rock piles)
  
- Mammals
  - Perimeter fences
  - However, 'life finds a way' – Dr Ian Malcolm





# How can we ensure a win-win?

- Develop guidelines to ensure more strategic solar farm developments and management
- Involve ecologists, site designers, industry engineers, etc. in early discussions
  - Easier to modify before construction
- Identify co-benefits wherever possible
  - Think about multi-use landscapes





# Recommendations

- Strategic placement
  - Low productivity landscapes (if *not* agrivoltaic)
  - Moderate productive land (if agrivoltaic)
  - Avoid areas of high biodiversity
  - Minimise clearing



# Recommendations

- Purpose built designs
  - Remnant habitat (avoid sea of panels)
  - Increase habitat connectivity
  - Buffers around creeks and riparian zones
  - Retain/create habitat clusters





# Recommendations

- Strategic management
  - Revegetate with natives/wildflowers
  - Strategic veg (for biodiversity, grazing feed, or low growing species)
  - Recreate missing habitat features (e.g., rock piles, logs, hollows)



# Recommendations

- Long-term monitoring
  - Recolonisation (lag-time)
  - Wildlife-friendly perimeter fences
  - Temporal (and spatial) data required to identify impacts
  - Be proactive in this space

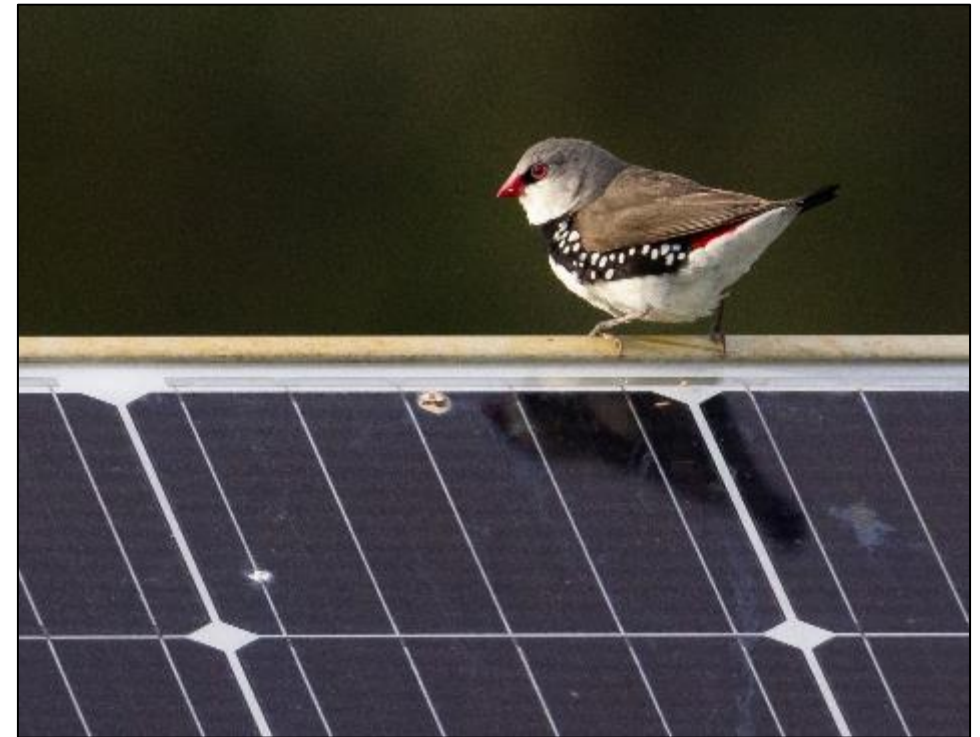




# Take-home

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- Strategic planning, design, and management can support biodiversity on solar farms
- Early involvement leads to best practices and public acceptance
- Long-term monitoring is required



# Happy to take questions...

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- [Lin.Schwarzkopf@jcu.edu.au](mailto:Lin.Schwarzkopf@jcu.edu.au)

Biodiversity on  
solar farms guide

