

EGU26 media tip sheet: Fish, deer, cattle and more: Nature and biodiversity

How can degraded land be improved? What about repurposing human made structures to enhance biodiversity? How can various creatures help us understand our environment? This selection of abstracts focuses on nature and biodiversity.

Deer Traffic Changes Soil

This study investigates the impact of deer movements on physical erosion and infiltration capacity of forest soils in a hilly area of Nagano Prefecture, Japan. Results indicate that forested areas with high deer traffic will experience decreases in unsaturated hydraulic conductivity.

Monday 04 May 15:00–15:03 CEST; vPoster spot A [EGU26-1331](#)

Monday 04 May 16:15–18:00 CEST; vPoster Discussion, vP.107

[Session VPS31: ITS virtual posters I \(Virtual Poster\)](#)

Land-Use Impacts on Large Herbivores in Kenya

In Kenya's Amboseli ecosystem, large herbivores like elephants, giraffes, zebras, and cattle experience pressure from environmental degradation, climate extremes, and anthropogenic activities. This study uses satellite imagery and other datasets to simulate herbivore movement, providing insights into the effects of climate variability and land-cover change on how these animals move, and the health of the ecosystem.

Wednesday 06 May 08:30–10:15 CEST; Hall X1, X1.101 [EGU26-6804](#)

[Session ITS3.7/BG10.5: Collaborative efforts to better understand how planetary changes affect health and wellbeing \(poster\)](#)

Unassisted Recovery Restores Former Mines

The northwestern Czech Republic contains forests with former reclaimed and unreclaimed mining sites. Using historical photographs, field inventories, and surveys spanning 12 to 90 years, scientists compared unassisted versus conventional reclamation, finding that the former produced diverse forests with comparable or superior long-term performance.

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Wednesday 06 May 10:54–10:56 CEST; PICO spot 4, PICO4.3 [EGU26-6923](#)

Session BG3.12: [Nature-based solutions for restoring forests under climate change \(PICO\)](#)

Fish Diversity Illuminates Geomorphic and Tectonic Processes

Taiwan is a tectonically active island with high endemism. This work investigates the relationship between freshwater fish diversity, basin formation and drainage reorganization. Results reveal geographic patterns like fish barriers and dispersal corridors. Fish biodiversity patterns could provide evidence of river capture events driven by drainage divide migration.

Wednesday 06 May 14:00–15:45 CEST; Hall X3, X3.18 [EGU26-19145](#)

Session GM4.1: [Humans, life, and Earth surface dynamics \(in the Anthropocene and beyond\) \(poster\)](#)

Repurposing Human-Made Structures Enhances Biodiversity

This work investigates whether offshore infrastructure might be repurposed during the decommissioning of coastal nuclear power plants. These materials may enhance marine biodiversity while also reducing coastal erosion and providing flood protection.

Wednesday 06 May 16:15–18:00 CEST; Hall X2, X2.162 [EGU26-3937](#)

Session ITS4.13/GM1: [Nature-based coastal solutions: integrating geoscience, engineering, and societal perspectives on successes, failures, and future uncertainties \(poster\)](#)

Earthworms and Flood Hazards and Climate Change

Earthworms, provider of numerous ecosystems services, breathe oxygen across their skin. Floods reduce soil oxygen content. Therefore, floods pose a risk to earthworms. Changes in floods due to climate change may challenge earthworm populations. A UK-based study modeled these changes and combined results with experimental data on earthworm survival under low-oxygen conditions.

Friday 08 May 09:25–09:35 CEST; Room 2.24 [EGU26-7022](#)

Session ITS2.6/BG10.9: [Climate change impacts on ecosystems: Disturbance regimes, extreme weather, vulnerability, and resilience \(oral\)](#)

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Large-Scale Land Restoration May Not Equally Deliver Biodiversity Benefits

In 2007, the Great Green Wall was launched across the African Sahel. This large-scale restoration program sought to revive degraded land. This study assesses effects on avian species diversity in three representative countries. They found contrasting outcomes, highlighting that large-scale restoration does not deliver uniform biodiversity co-benefits.

Friday 08 May 14:00–15:45 CEST; Hall X3, X3.72 [EGU26-14532](#)

[Session ITS4.11/NH13.9: Nature-based and community-led strategies for disaster risk reduction, ecosystem restoration \(land, water and biodiversity\), and climate change adaptation in socio-ecological systems \(poster\)](#)

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