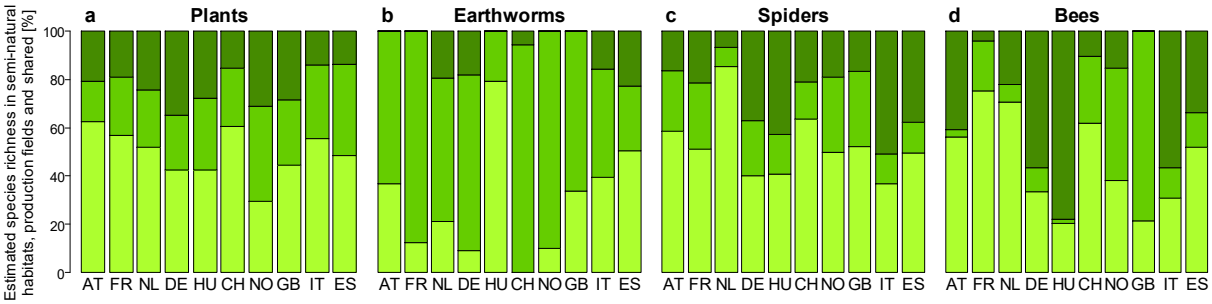
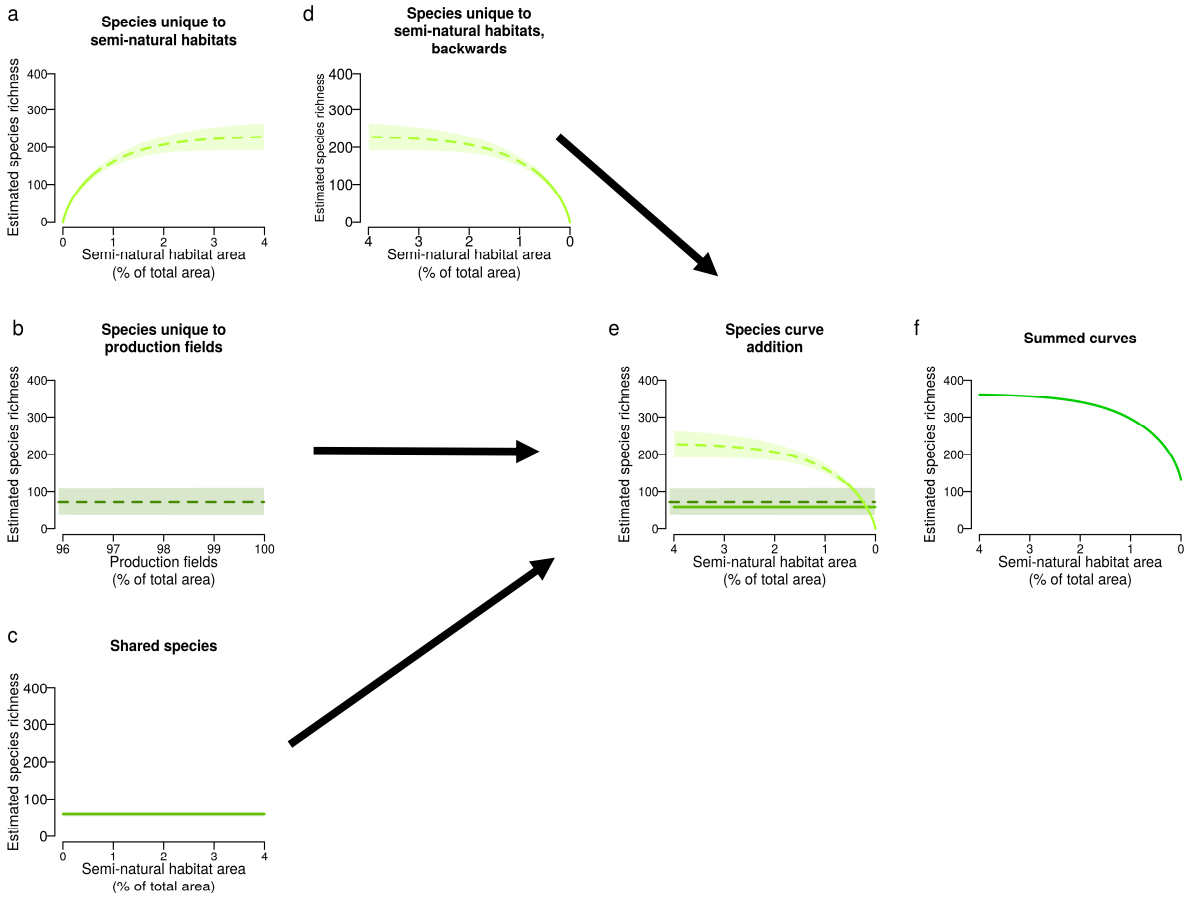
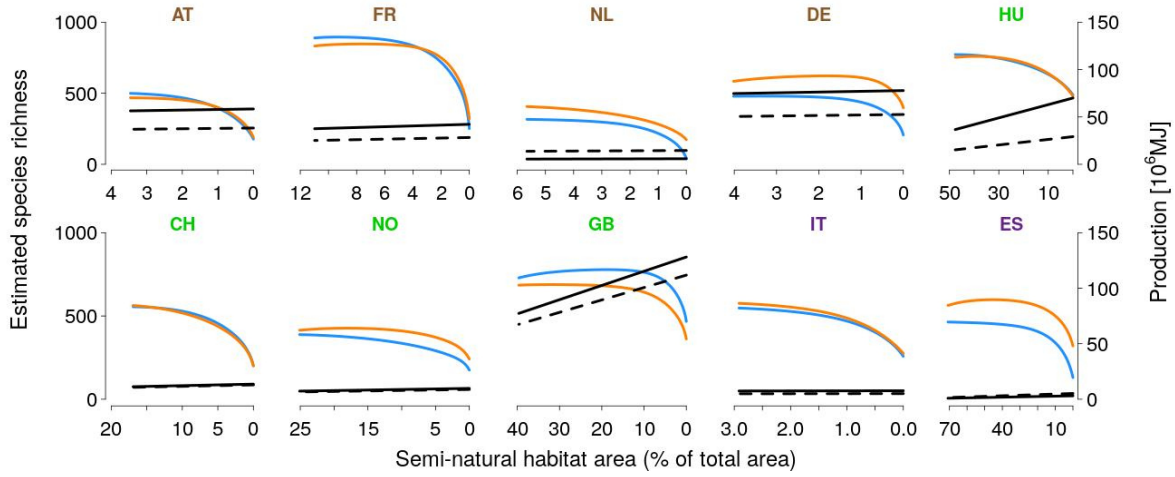


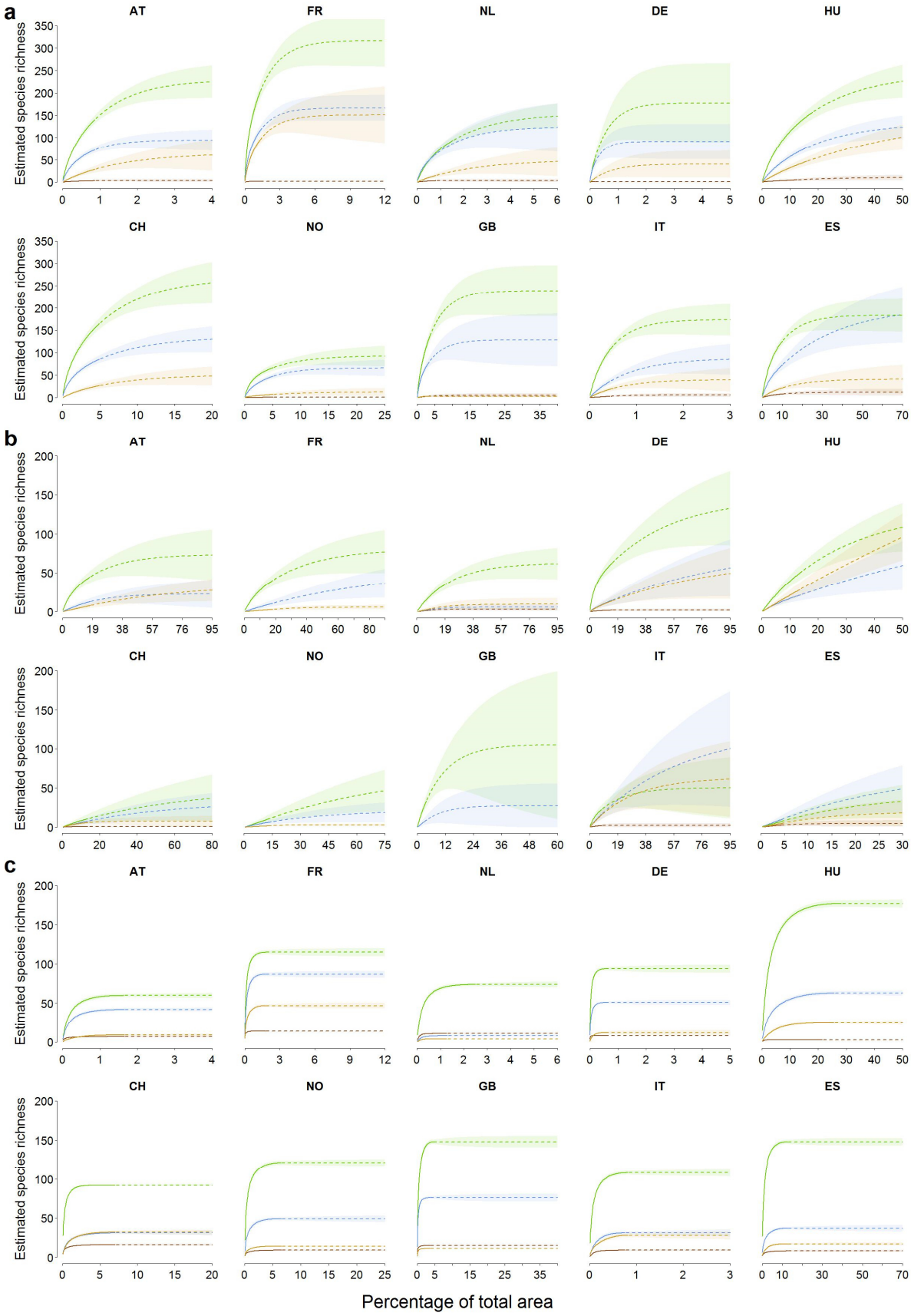
Supplementary Figure 1 | Importance of semi-natural habitats for biodiversity in ten European farmland regions. a-d, proportion of plant, earthworm, spider and bee species unique to semi-natural habitats (light green bars) and production fields (dark green bars), and shared by both habitat types (medium green bars). Country abbreviations of regions are given in Supplementary Table 1.



Supplementary Figure 2 | Step-by-step composition of the species decrease curve for gradual conversion of semi-natural habitats to production fields. Plant data from region AT are taken as an example. Solid lines indicate interpolated and dashed lines extrapolated estimations. **a**, Accumulation curve of species unique to semi-natural habitats and the corresponding 95% confidence interval with increasing semi-natural area extrapolated up to the number of mapped semi-natural habitats. Area is defined as the number of semi-natural habitat plots multiplied by the average semi-natural habitat area. **b**, Accumulation curve of species unique to production fields and the corresponding 95% confidence interval with increasing production field area. Only the last portion of the curve (96 – 100%) is shown as this is the only relevant part to determine the number of species to be added by conversion of semi-natural habitats to production fields, namely starting from the total mapped area of the production fields. **c**, Species shared across semi-natural habitats and production fields (constant for the "average case" shown here, see Methods). **d**, Backward accumulation curve of species unique to semi-natural habitats and the corresponding 95% confidence interval simulating a continuous loss of semi-natural habitats. **e**, Addition of shared species, species unique to production fields and species unique to semi-natural habitats for continuous conversion of semi-natural habitats to production fields. **f**, Combined curve for gradual conversion of semi-natural habitats to production fields. If started at the observed species richness of species unique to semi-natural habitats, this curve corresponds exactly to a species richness curve calculated by a cumulative random removal of semi-natural habitats one by one from the pool of all habitats. Confidence interval is not drawn but used to define worst and best case situations according to upper and lower bounds (see Methods).



Supplementary Figure 3 | Estimated species richness and production for gradual conversion of semi-natural habitats to production fields in organic and non-organic systems of ten European farmland regions (brown: arable crops, mixed systems and horticulture, bright green: grassland, violet: permanent crops)**.** Blue and orange lines indicate estimated species richness as sum of plant, earthworm, spider and wild bee species in non-organic and organic systems, respectively. Black lines indicate production in 10^6 MJ, solid and dashed lines for non-organic and organic management, respectively.


a
b
c
AT
FR
NL
DE
HU
CH
NO
GB
IT
ES
Estimated species richness
Percentage of total area

Supplementary Figure 4 | Species accumulation curves of vascular plants, earthworms, spiders and bees collected in semi-natural and production fields of ten European farmland regions. a-c, Sample-size-based rarefaction (solid lines) and extrapolation (dashed lines), up to the total mapped area to estimate species richness unique to **a**, semi-natural habitats, **b**, production fields and **c**, shared by the two habitat categories. The shaded area is the 95% confidence interval based on a bootstrap method with 50 replications. Curves for plants (green), earthworms (brown), spiders (blue) and bees (dark yellow) are displayed separately for the mapped semi-natural area (**a, c**) and the mapped production fields (**b**) as a percentage of the total area per region. Area is calculated as the number of plots (semi-natural or production fields) multiplied by the average area per plot for each region. Curves are missing in cases where no unique species could be found, e.g. earthworms and bees unique to production fields of GB.

Supplementary Table 1 | Characteristics of the ten study regions.

Region	Geographic region (Country)	Farm type	Altitude [m]	Climate	Rain-fall [mm]	Mean annual temperature [°C]	Farms selected non-organic/ organic
AT	Marchfeld (Austria)	Arable crops	140 - 180	Pannonian	560	9.5	8/8
FR	Gascony (France)	Arable crops	197 - 373	Sub-Mediterranean	680	13	8/8
NL	Gelderland (The Netherlands)	Horticulture, arable crops	9 - 35	Atlantic	700	9	3/11
DE	Southern Bavaria (Germany)	Arable crops, Mixed	350 - 500	Continental	800	8.5	8/8
HU	Homokhátság (Hungary)	Grassland, Mixed	93 - 168	Pannonian	550	10.4	11/7
CH	Obwalden (Switzerland)	Grassland	605 - 1133	Alpine	1300	5.6	9/10
NO	Hedmark (Norway)	Grassland	488 - 886	Boreal	470	0.4	6/6
GB	Wales (United Kingdom)	Grassland	450 - 1085	Atlantic	1500	10	10/10
IT	Veneto (Italy)	Permanent (vineyards)	20 - 300	Mediterranean	750	12.7	9/9
ES	Extremadura (Spain)	Permanent (olives)	400 - 500	Mediterranean	800	16.1	10/10

Supplementary Table 2 | Area, number of mapped elements and number of semi-natural habitats and production fields for species sampling per region. In brackets, number of habitats where species unique to semi-natural habitat or species unique to production fields were found for plants, earthworms, spiders and bees, respectively.

Region		Area of semi-natural habitats [ha]	No. of mapped semi-natural habitats	No. of semi-natural habitats for species sampling	Area of production fields [ha]	No. of mapped production fields	No. of production fields for species sampling
AT	Marchfeld Austria	37.85	296	66 (65, 65, 65, 65)	1056.52	308	58 (57, 0, 58, 58)
FR	Gascony France	123.10	1056	145 (117, 117, 117, 117)	997.98	194	82 (40, 0, 40, 40)
NL	Gelderland (The Netherlands)	15.46	246	70 (64, 34, 35, 34)	259.95	179	43 (39, 19, 19, 19)
DE	Southern Bavaria (Germany)	38.60	1154	43 (43,43, 43, 43)	922.66	518	86 (83, 84, 84, 84)
HU	Homokhátság (Hungary)	816.45	261	101 (95, 66, 84, 84)	904.05	182	55 (53, 0, 51, 50)
CH	Obwalden (Switzerland)	31.60	308	95 (77, 0, 77, 77)	155.19	182	44 (32, 32, 32, 32)
NO	Hedmark (Norway)	47.29	448	93 (92, 92, 92, 92)	141.16	129	26 (25, 0, 26, 26)
GB	Wales (United Kingdom)	1127.85	1880	183 (170, 140, 140, 139)	1717.90	649	53 (43, 0, 32, 0)
IT	Veneto (Italy)	12.25	267	46 (46, 40, 40, 46)	409.66	320	28 (28, 28, 28, 28)
ES	Extremadura (Spain)	115.01	403	68 (59, 59, 59, 59)	47.73	85	17 (15, 15, 15, 15)

Supplementary Table 3 | Difference between species richness of unique species in semi-natural habitats and production fields across ten European farmland regions. Generalized linear mixed model is performed with region as random term. Likelihood ratio test is based on maximum likelihood estimation[1]. SNH: semi-natural habitats. PF: production fields. ns: not significant, P > 0.1; .P ≤ 0.1; *P ≤ 0.05; **P ≤ 0.01; ***P ≤ 0.001.

Taxa	Response variable	Direction of effect	n	df	χ^2-value	P-value	
Vascular plants	Unique species richness	SNH > PF	20	1	14.95	< 0.001	***
Earthworms	Unique species richness	SNH > PF	20	1	10.78	0.001	**
Spiders	Unique species richness	SNH > PF	20	1	3.66	0.056	.
Bees	Unique species richness	SNH > PF	20	1	2.16	0.141	ns
Four taxa combined[1]	Unique species richness	SNH > PF	80	1	18.34	< 0.001	***

[1] taxa is considered as an additional random term.

Supplementary Table 4 | Difference in richness of species unique to semi-natural habitats and production fields between organic and non-organic systems across ten European farmland regions. Generalized linear mixed model is performed with region as random term and species group while analysing the four taxa combined. Likelihood ratio test is based on maximum likelihood estimation[1]. ORG: organic systems; NORG: non-organic systems. Direction of effect indicates the direction over the ten regions with the number of regions between brackets which had higher values. SNH: semi-natural habitats, PF: production fields. ns: not significant, P > 0.1; .P ≤ 0.1; *P ≤ 0.05; **P ≤ 0.01; ***P ≤ 0.001.

Taxa	Response variable	Direction of effect	*n*	df	χ^2-value	P-value	
Vascular plants	Unique species richness in SNH	NORG > ORG (6)	20	1	3.43	0.06	.
Vascular plants	Unique species richness in PF	ORG > NORG (8)	20	1	3.85	0.05	*
Vascular plants	Shared species richness by SNH and PF	ORG > NORG (8)	20	1	2.34	0.13	ns
Earthworms	Unique species richness in SNH	ORG > NORG (4)	20	1	0.13	0.71	ns
Earthworms	Unique species richness in PF	NORG > ORG (4)	20	1	0.08	0.77	ns
Earthworms	Shared species richness by SNH and PF	ORG > NORG (5)	20	1	1.31	0.25	ns
Spiders	Unique species richness in SNH	NORG > ORG (6)	20	1	0.05	0.83	ns
Spiders	Unique species richness in PF	ORG > NORG (10)	20	1	7.16	0.01	**
Spiders	Shared species richness by SNH and PF	ORG > NORG (5)	20	1	0.56	0.45	ns
Bees	Unique species richness in SNH	ORG > NORG (3)	20	1	0.03	0.85	ns
Bees	Unique species richness in PF	NORG > ORG (5)	20	1	0.33	0.56	ns
Bees	Shared species richness by SNH and PF	ORG > NORG (5)	20	1	0.47	0.49	ns
Four taxa combined	Unique species richness in SNH	NORG > ORG (7)	80	1	0.04	0.84	ns
Four taxa combined	Unique species richness in PF	ORG > NORG (9)	80	1	3.20	0.07	.
Four taxa combined	Shared species richness by SNH and PF	ORG > NORG (7)	80	1	1.77	0.18	ns

Supplementary Table 5 | Difference between organic and non-organic systems for basic characteristics across ten European farmland regions. Generalized linear mixed model is performed with region as random term. Likelihood ratio test is based on maximum likelihood estimation[1]. ORG: organic systems. NORG: non-organic systems. Direction of effect indicates the direction over the ten regions with the number of regions between brackets which had higher values. ns: not significant, $P > 0.1$, ***$P \leq 0.001$.

Response variable	Direction of effect	df	χ^2-value	P-value	
Overall mapped area	NORG > ORG (5)	1	1.61	0.21	ns
Number of semi-natural habitats	ORG > NORG (4)	1	1.01	0.32	ns
Average size of semi-natural habitats	NORG > ORG (8)	1	1.58	0.21	ns
Number of production fields	ORG > NORG (4)	1	0.66	0.42	ns
Average size of production fields	NORG > ORG (5)	1	0.03	0.87	ns

Supplementary Table 6 | Difference in yield between organic and non-organic systems in ten European farmland regions. For the overall difference in yield, the test is based on 876 fields and generalized linear mixed model is performed with region as random term. Likelihood ratio test is based on maximum likelihood estimation[1]. The magnitude of effect is given in percentage. Details on regions and country abbreviations are given in Supplementary Data Table 1. ns: not significant, P > 0.1; .P ≤ 0.1; *P ≤ 0.05; **P ≤ 0.01; ***P ≤ 0.001.

Region	Response variable	Direction and magnitude of effect	df	χ^2-value	P-value	
Overall	Yield (MJ/ha)	NORG > ORG 15.4	1	47.64	<0.001	***
AT	Yield (MJ/ha)	NORG > ORG 52.5	1	14.98	<0.001	***
FR	Yield (MJ/ha)	NORG > ORG 49.2	1	15.90	<0.001	***
NL	Yield (MJ/ha)	ORG > NORG 147.6	1	0.07	0.79	ns
DE	Yield (MJ/ha)	NORG > ORG 47.9	1	27.04	<0.001	***
HU	Yield (MJ/ha)	NORG > ORG 139.7	1	16.36	<0.001	***
CH	Yield (MJ/ha)	NORG > ORG 5.4	1	0.32	0.58	ns
NO	Yield (MJ/ha)	NORG > ORG 10.9	1	0.49	0.49	ns
GB	Yield (MJ/ha)	NORG > ORG 14.6	1	3.30	0.07	.
IT	Yield (MJ/ha)	NORG > ORG 50.5	1	2.44	0.13	ns
ES	Yield (MJ/ha)	ORG > NORG 69.2	1	6.36	0.03	*

Supplementary Table 7 | Detail of effects of 90% and 50% semi-natural habitat conversion on species richness and production in ten European farmland regions. Yield is calculated as the total production divided by the total production field area in regions. Total number of species is the estimated total number of species from the accumulation curves for the overall mapped area, summed over the four taxa. Species loss is the loss of species unique to semi-natural habitats that would disappear by conversion to production fields. Species gain is the gain of species unique to production fields that would be added by conversion of semi-natural habitats. Average, best and worst case situations are explained in Methods. Details on regions and country abbreviations are given in Supplementary Table 1. SE: standard error of the mean.

Region	AT	FR	NL	DE	HU	CH	NO	GB	IT	ES								
Production type	arable	arable	horticulture	arable mixed	grassland mixed	grassland	grassland	grassland	permanent vineyards	permanent olives	$\bar{x}$ All regions	SE	$\bar{x}$ Arable regions	SE	$\bar{x}$ Grassland regions	SE	$\bar{x}$ Permanent crops	SE
Yield (MJ/ha)	86994	67164	98633	138830	51499	141577	97770	84339	31461	57233	85550	11317	97905	15109	93796	18658	44347	12886
Production (10^6 MJ)	91.9	67.0	25.6	128.1	46.6	22.0	13.8	144.9	12.9	2.7	55.6	16.0	78.2	21.5	56.8	30.2	7.8	5.1
Average situation																		
Total number of species	625	1019	497	716	994	676	433	758	694	737	715	59	714	111	715	116	715	22
Scenario I = 90% of SNH area converted																		
Species loss	347	355	277	353	598	330	150	269	387	339	341	36	333	19	337	95	363	24
Species loss (%)	55.5	34.8	55.7	49.3	60.2	48.9	34.7	35.6	55.9	46	47.6	3	48.8	4.9	44.8	6.1	50.9	4.9
Species gain	130	142	81	297	421	88	98	133	233	141	176	34	163	47	185	79	187	46
Species gain (%)	20.8	13.9	16.3	41.5	42.3	13	22.7	17.5	33.6	19.1	24.1	3.5	23.2	6.3	23.9	6.5	26.4	7.3
Species net change	-217	-213	-196	-56	-178	-242	-52	-137	-154	-198	-164	21	-170	38	-152	40	-176	22
Species net change (%)	-34.7	-20.9	-39.4	-7.8	-17.9	-35.8	-12	-18.1	-22.2	-26.9	-23.6	3.3	-25.7	7.1	-20.9	5.2	-24.6	2.3

Production gain (10^6 MJ)	3.0	7.4	1.4	4.8	37.8	4.0	4.2	85.6	.3	5.9	15.5	8.5	4.1	1.3	32.9	19.3	3.1	2.8
Production gain (%)	3.2	11.1	5.4	3.8	81.3	18.3	30.2	59.1	2.7	216.9	43.2	21.1	5.9	1.8	47.2	14.2	109.8	107.1
Scenario II = 50% of SNH area converted																		
Species loss	166	131	125	244	373	135	80	137	238	153	178	27	167	27	181	65	195	42
Species loss (%)	26.6	12.9	25.1	34.1	37.5	20	18.5	18.1	34.3	20.8	24.8	2.6	24.7	4.4	23.5	4.7	27.5	6.7
Species gain	128	141	81	287	363	84	94	133	228	139	168	30	159	44	169	66	183	44
Species gain (%)	20.5	13.8	16.3	40.1	36.6	12.5	21.8	17.5	32.8	18.9	23.1	3.1	22.7	6	22.1	5.2	25.8	7
Species net change	-38	10	-44	43	-10	-51	14	-4	-10	-14	-10	9	-7	21	-13	14	-12	2
Species net change (%)	-6	0.9	-8.7	6	-1	-7.5	3.3	-0.6	-1.5	-1.9	-1.7	1.5	-2	3.4	-1.4	2.2	-1.7	0.2
Production gain (10^6 MJ)	1.6	4.1	0.8	2.7	21.0	2.2	2.3	47.6	.2	3.3	8.6	4.7	2.3	.7	18.3	10.7	1.7	1.5
Production gain (%)	1.8	6.2	3	2.1	45.2	10.2	16.8	32.8	1.5	120.5	24	11.7	3.3	1	26.2	7.9	61	59.5
Best case situation (production data are the same as for the average situation)																		
Total number of species	617	951	418	685	999	646	423	752	766	658	692	60	668	110	705	120	712	54
Scenario I = 90% of SNH area converted																		
Species loss	383	327	230	363	700	334	171	293	506	298	361	47	326	34	375	114	402	104
Species loss (%)	62.1	34.4	55.1	53.0	70.0	51.7	40.3	39.0	66.0	45.3	51.7	3.8	51.1	5.9	50.3	7.2	55.6	10.3
Species gain	215	281	129	491	632	161	177	224	442	256	301	52	279	77	298	112	349	93
Species gain (%)	34.8	29.6	30.8	71.6	63.2	24.9	41.9	29.8	57.7	38.9	42.3	5.1	41.7	10.0	39.9	8.5	48.3	9.4

Species net change	-169	-45	-102	128	-68	-173	7	-70	-64	-42	-60	27	-47	63	-76	37	-53	11
Species net change (%)	-27.3	-4.8	-24.4	18.7	-6.8	-26.8	1.6	-9.3	-8.3	-6.4	-9.4	4.7	-9.4	10.6	-10.3	6.0	-7.4	0.9
Scenario II = 50% of SNH area converted																		
Species loss	202	178	112	346	421	149	102	216	365	168	226	35	209	49	222	70	267	99
Species loss (%)	32.7	18.7	26.7	50.5	42.1	23.1	24.2	28.7	47.7	25.5	32.0	3.5	32.2	6.8	29.5	4.4	36.6	11.1
Species gain	207	265	126	461	525	151	166	224	422	249	280	44	265	71	267	88	336	86
Species gain (%)	33.5	27.8	30.3	67.4	52.5	23.4	39.4	29.7	55.1	37.9	39.7	4.5	39.7	9.3	36.3	6.3	46.5	8.6
Species net change	5	87	15	115	104	2	64	8	57	82	54	15	55	27	45	24	69	12
Species net change (%)	0.8	9.1	3.5	16.9	10.4	0.3	15.2	1.0	7.4	12.4	7.7	1.9	7.6	3.5	6.7	3.6	9.9	2.5
Worst case situation (production data are the same as for the average situation)																		
Total number of species	734	1128	612	951	1108	798	487	862	877	821	838	63	856	115	814	128	849	28
Scenario I = 90% of SNH area converted																		
Species loss	551	591	435	746	1139	539	317	430	799	558	611	74	581	64	606	183	678	121
Species loss (%)	75.1	52.4	71.2	78.5	102.8	67.6	65.0	49.9	91.2	67.9	72.1	5.1	69.3	5.8	71.3	11.2	79.5	11.6
Species gain	215	281	129	491	632	161	177	224	442	256	301	52	279	77	298	112	349	93
Species gain (%)	29.3	24.9	21.0	51.6	57.0	20.2	36.4	26.0	50.4	31.1	34.8	4.3	31.7	6.8	34.9	8.1	40.8	9.6
Species net change	-336	-310	-307	-255	-508	-379	-140	-206	-357	-302	-310	32	-302	17	-308	83	-330	28
Species net change (%)	-45.8	-27.4	-50.1	-26.9	-45.8	-47.4	-28.7	-23.9	-40.8	-36.8	-37.4	3.1	-37.6	6.1	-36.4	6.0	-38.8	2.0

Scenario II = 50% of SNH area converted

Species loss	279	281	211	505	678	270	190	231	507	299	345	51	319	64	342	113	403	104
Species loss (%)	38.0	24.9	34.6	53.2	61.2	33.8	39.1	26.8	57.8	36.4	40.6	4.0	37.7	5.9	40.2	7.4	47.1	10.7
Species gain	207	265	126	461	525	151	166	224	422	249	280	44	265	71	267	88	336	86
Species gain (%)	28.1	23.5	20.7	48.5	47.4	18.9	34.2	25.9	48.1	30.4	32.6	3.6	30.2	6.3	31.6	6.1	39.3	8.9
Species net change	-72	-16	-85	-44	-153	-118	-24	-8	-85	-49	-66	15	-54	15	-76	35	-67	18
Species net change (%)	-9.8	-1.5	-13.9	-4.6	-13.8	-14.8	-4.9	-0.9	-9.7	-6.0	-8.0	2.0	-7.5	2.8	-8.6	3.4	-7.8	1.8

Supplementary Table 8 | Difference in estimated species richness between organic and non-organic systems by conversion of semi-natural habitats to production fields across ten European farmland regions. Generalized linear mixed model is performed with region as random term, and species group while analysing the four taxa combined. Likelihood ratio test is based on maximum likelihood estimation[1]. ORG: organic systems; NORG: non-organic systems. Direction of effect indicates the direction and the magnitude (%) over the ten regions with the number of regions between brackets which had higher values. SNH: semi-natural habitats, PF: production fields. ns: not significant, P > 0.1; .P ≤ 0.1; *P ≤ 0.05; **P ≤ 0.01; ***P ≤ 0.001.

Taxa	Response variable	Direction and magnitude of effect	*n*	df	χ^2-value	P-value	
Vascular plants	Species richness at 90% SNH converted	ORG > NORG -2[1] (7)	20	1	0.54	0.46	ns
Vascular plants	Species richness at 50% SNH converted	ORG > NORG -24.5[1] (7)	20	1	0.05	0.82	ns
Earthworms	Species richness at 90% SNH converted	ORG > NORG 0.04 (5)	20	1	0.22	0.64	ns
Earthworms	Species richness at 50% SNH converted	ORG > NORG 0.1 (5)	20	1	0.7	0.4	ns
Spiders	Species richness at 90% SNH converted	ORG > NORG 27.2 (10)	20	1	7.12	0.008	**
Spiders	Species richness at 50% SNH converted	ORG > NORG 30.1 (8)	20	1	4.15	0.04	*
Bees	Species richness at 90% SNH converted	NORG > ORG 1.6 (7)	20	1	0.04	0.83	ns
Bees	Species richness at 50% SNH converted	ORG > NORG 1.4 (4)	20	1	0	0.99	ns
Four taxa combined	Species richness at 90% SNH converted	ORG > NORG 5.9 ± 7.1 (7)	80	1	1.07	0.29	ns
Four taxa combined	Species richness at 50% SNH converted	ORG > NORG 1.8 ± 11.2 (6)	80	1	0.52	0.47	ns

[1] in % organic systems have less species while they have more species in absolute values.

Supplementary Table 9 | Effect on organic and non-organic systems of a 10% production increase goal compared with current non-organic production. SNH: Semi-Natural Habitats. Species change is calculated for an average situation (Methods and Supplementary Table 12). Non-organic and organic systems in regions that would not be able to achieve 10% more production by conversion of semi-natural habitats are marked in bold.

Region	Production type	Management system	Yield average (MJ/ha)	Production on production area [MJ][1]	Additional production 10% [MJ]	Additional area for 10% additional production [ha]	SNH area available [ha][2]	Additional area for 10% additional production [%]	Species change	Species change [%]
AT	**arable**	**Non-organic**	**106790**	**56413000**	**5641300**	**52.8**	**18.9**	**279.1**	**-321.4**	**-64.4**
AT	**arable**	**Organic**	**70002**	**36979320**	**25074980**	**358.2**	**18.9**	**1892.5**	**-278.3**	**-59.5**
FR	arable	Non-organic	75322	37585160	3758516	49.9	61.5	81.1	-166.1	-18.7
FR	**arable**	**Organic**	**50470**	**25184040**	**16159636**	**320.2**	**61.5**	**520.2**	**-511.2**	**-61.4**
NL	horticultural, arable	**Non-organic**	**42774**	**5559574**	**555957.4**	**13.0**	**7.7**	**168.2**	**-272.1**	**-86.0**
NL	horticultural, arable	Organic	105932	13768660	-7653128.6	-72.3	7.7	-934.9	63.5	15.6
DE	**arable, mixed**	**Non-organic**	**161897**	**74688160**	**7468816**	**46.1**	**19.3**	**239.0**	**-272.2**	**-56.9**
DE	**arable, mixed**	**Organic**	**109411**	**50474810**	**31682166**	**289.6**	**19.3**	**1500.3**	**-186.6**	**-31.9**
HU	**grassland, mixed**	Non-organic	81183	36696680	3669668	45.2	408.2	11.1	-3.3	-0.4
HU	**grassland, mixed**	**Organic**	**33867**	**15308470**	**25057878**	**739.9**	**408.2**	**181.2**	**-273.3**	**-36.3**
CH	grassland	Non-organic	145713	11306380	1130638	7.8	15.8	49.1	-117.8	-21.2
CH	grassland	Organic	138271	10728920	1708098	12.4	15.8	78.2	-160.3	-28.5
NO	grassland	Non-organic	103617	7313127	731312.7	7.1	23.6	29.9	-51.0	-13.1
NO	grassland	Organic	93403	6592223	1452216.7	15.6	23.6	65.8	-12.5	-3.0
GB	grassland	Non-organic	90045	77344330	7734433	85.9	563.9	15.2	44.7	6.1
GB	grassland	Organic	78579	67495300	17583463	223.8	563.9	39.7	0.9	0.1
IT	**permanent**	**Non-organic**	**36251**	**7425392**	**742539.2**	**20.5**	**6.1**	**334.2**	**-289.8**	**-52.9**
IT	**permanent**	**Organic**	**24088**	**4934005**	**3233926.2**	**134.3**	**6.1**	**2191.0**	**-300.8**	**-52.2**
ES	permanent	Non-organic	37680	899214.2	89921.42	2.4	57.5	4.2	-0.7	-0.2
ES	permanent	Organic	63775	1521958	-532822.38	-8.4	57.5	-14.5	0.9	0.2
10% achieved	Non-organic	average	88927	28524149	2852415	33	188	32	-49	-8
		st. error	14506	11607179	1160718	14	97	12	32	5
	Organic	average	95992	20021412	2511565	34	134	-153	-22	-3
		st. error	12716	12045311	4132307	50	108	196	37	7
10% not achieved	**Non-organic**	**average**	**86928**	**36021532**	**3602153**	**33**	**13**	**255**	**-289**	**-65**
		st. error	**29626**	**17456112**	**1745611**	**10**	**4**	**35**	**12**	**7**
	Organic	**average**	**57568**	**26576129**	**20241717**	**368**	**103**	**1257**	**-310**	**-48**
		st. error	**15125**	**7989534**	**4916137**	**100**	**77**	**390**	**54**	**6**

[1]calculated for a standardized area of the production fields across both systems (Methods)

[2]standardized across both management systems