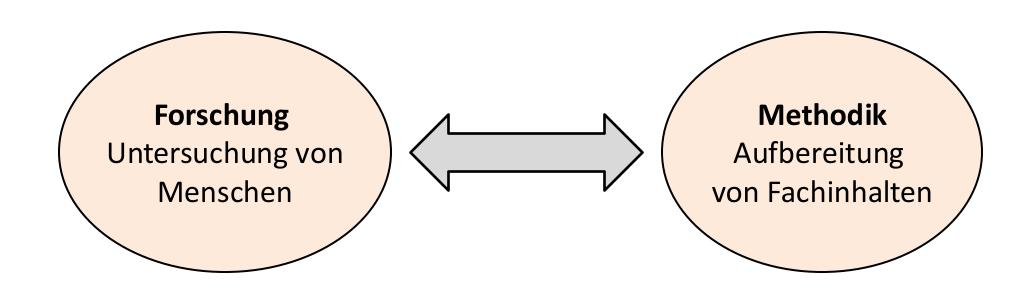
Naturschutz in Niedersachsen

Psychologie der Nachhaltigkeit: Biodiversität und Nachhaltige Ernährung im Fokus!

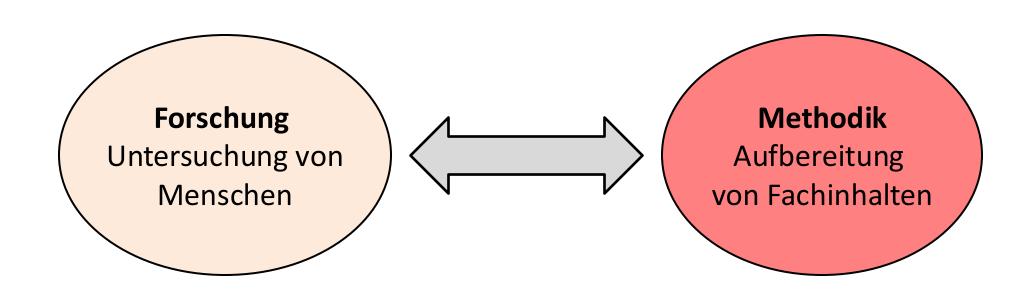
Dr. Florian Fiebelkorn



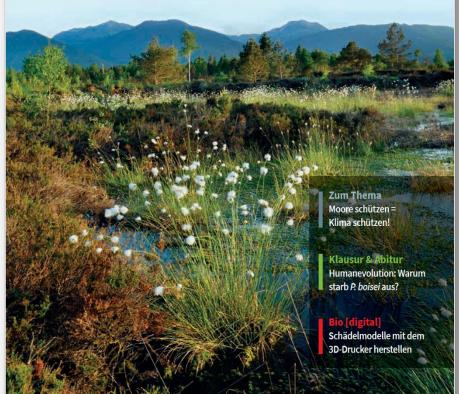
Was ist Biologiedidaktik?



Was ist Biologiedidaktik?







Moore

Nachhaltiger Inhalt.

Nachhaltiger Druck.

Sebastian Holt/Felix Przesdzink/Florian Fiebelkorn

Familie Jansens Garten und das verschwundene Moor

Über ein Mystery digital die Gefährdung der Moore erarbeiten

Anhand eines Mysterys werden digitale Medien genutzt, um die Geschichte der norddeutschen Moore nachvollziehen und beurteilen zu können.
360-Grad-Aufnahmen, Erklärvideos sowie Grafiken und Fotografien helfen spielerisch bei der interaktiven Erkundung dieses einzigartigen und bedrohten Lebensraums.

Moore sind Extremstandorte, die eine hohe Diversität an spezialisierten Arten aufweisen. Sie entwickeln sich an Orten, an denen langfristig Wasser vorhanden ist und sich aus organischem Material durch Sauerstoffabschluss Torf bilden kann, zum Beispiel bei der Verlandung von Gewässern oder durch Versumpfung terrestrischer Lebensräume. Grundlegend unterscheidet man zwischen Hochmooren und



1: Ausschnitt aus dem Moor-Mystery – Verwendung torfhaltiger Gartenerde im Garten von Familie Jansen

vollständig abgebaut und über lange Zeiträume angelagert werden kann. Moore speichern also dauerhaft Kohlenstoff. Wie viel organisches Material abgebaut wird, hängt von der Sauerstoffsättigung des Moores, der Temperatur und der chemischen Beschaffenheit der Pflanzenreste ab.

rial und später als Einstreu in Ställen sowie als Verpackungsmaterial. Heute bildet Hochmoortorf eine der wichtigsten Grundzutaten für Pflanzerde im Gartenbau. Durch den Zusatz von Basen oder Nährstoffen lassen sich mit Hochmoortorf als Ausgangsstoff unterschiedliche Substrate mischen. Daher wird in Euro-

o: © Felix Przesdzink









§ 14 JuSchG

Lizenziert für FWU Mitarbeiter Lizenziert bis: 31.12.2099

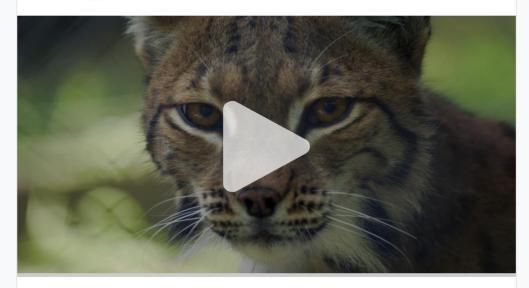






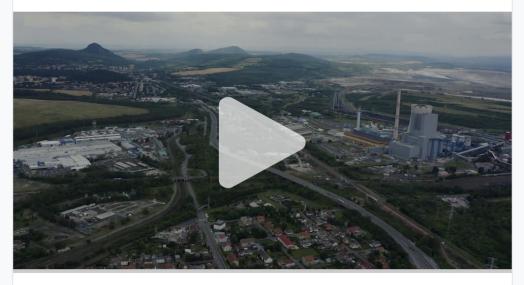
Themenübersicht: Artenschutz

Grundlagen des Artenschutzes



Am Beispiel des Eurasischen Luchses wird besprochen: Warum verschwinden Lebewesen aus einst heimischen Gebieten? Und wie ist die große Aufgabe "Artenschutz" umsetzbar?

Gründe für das Aussterben von Arten



Welche Ursachen sind für das Artensterben verantwortlich und welche Maßnahmen zum Schutz von Arten werden getroffen? Das zeigt sich am Beispiel des Europäischen Nerzes.

Akteure und Gesetze des Artenschutzes



Artenschutz konkret













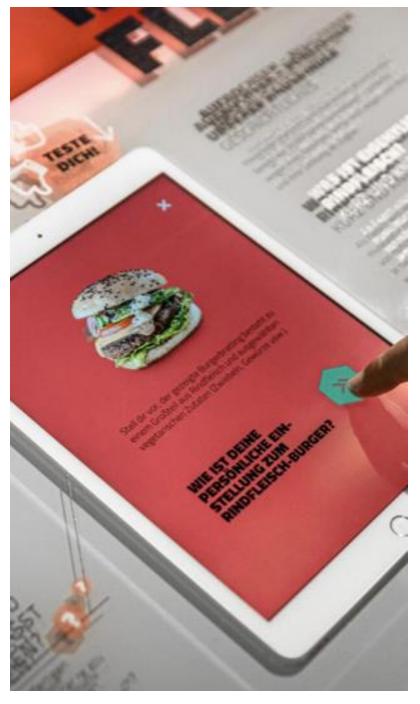
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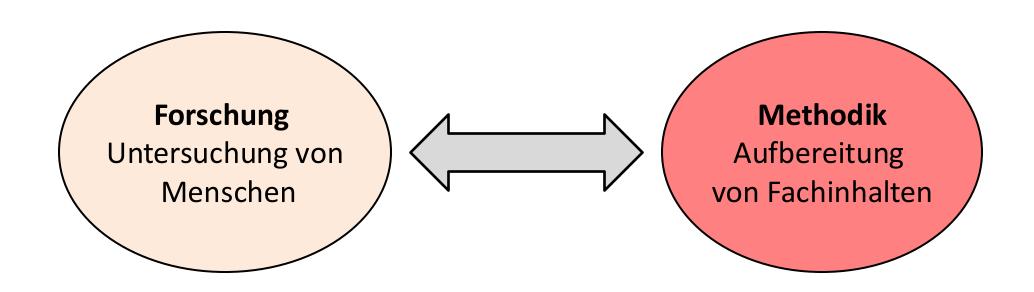




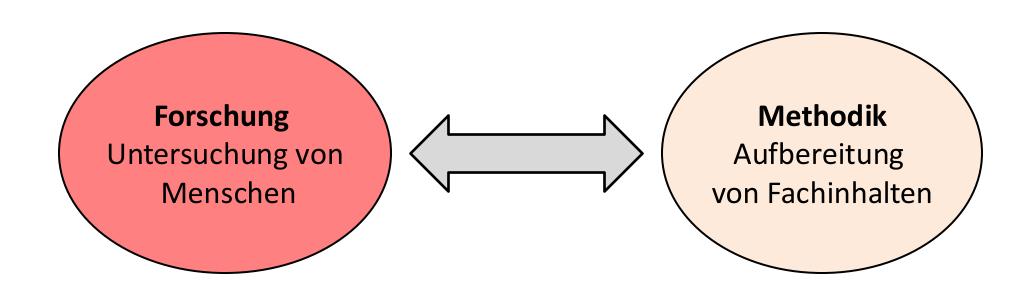




Was ist Biologiedidaktik?



Was ist Biologiedidaktik?



Was erforschen wir in der Biologiedidaktik?



Welchen
Vorstellungen
haben Kinder zur
Haltung von
Nutztieren in
landwirtschaftlichen Betrieben?



JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL EDUCATION: https://doi.org/10.1880/90219206.2022.21081164





Students' conceptions of keeping fattening pigs and dairy cows: an exploratory interview study with elementary school students in North-West Germany

Elena Folsche @ and Florian Fiebelkom @

Department of Biology Didactics, Osrusbrück University, Osnabrück, Germany

ABSTRAC

The topic of keeping livestock is very well suited to addressing the ecological, social, and economic aspects of the sustainable production of our food in school lessons. However, the production of animal-based foods is mainly outside the personal experience of children and young people. To derive relevant implications for teaching, this paper explores the following research question: "What conceptions do elementary school students have about keeping fattening pigs and dairy cows on farms?' In more detail, this study examines students' conceptions of stock sizes. husbandry practices, and feeding of fathening pigs and dairy cows and how these differ between urban and farm students. For this purpose, six elementary school students (Masse = 8.8 years, SD = 0.4 ; 83% female) from Lower Saxony and North Rhine-Westphalia were interviewed. Three of the subjects were growing up on a conventional farm with fattening pigs. The study is informed by the Model of Educational Reconstruction. To elicit students' conceptions, we used semi-structured guided interviews, during which students made a drawing of a farm that they described in detail. The data were evaluated with the help of qualitative content analysis. The study results show a wide range of conceptions, ranging from naive and unbiased conceptions to dear conceptions of modern, conventional livestock farming.

REYWORDS pupils, conceptions, livestock; qualitative intensive study, fathering pig, dairy cow

Introduction

Our current dietary behaviours and food production run counter to achieving the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and contribute significantly to climate change and global biodiversity loss (Steffen et al. 2015; Steinfeld et al. 2006; Vermeulen, Campbell, and Ingram 2012). In particular, the keeping of fattening pigs and dairy coses for meat and milk production plays a significant role in exceeding the Earth System planetary boundaries (Campbell et al. 2017). In fivestock farming, fundamental questions about environmentally friendly (SDG 6, 13, 15) and health-promoting (SDG 3) animal products are gaining importance is society (Christoph-Schulz and Rovers 2020; FAO 2016; Vermeir and Verbeke 2000; While food production in Germany was predominantly self-sufficient until the beginning of the 20th century, consumers today are becoming increasingly alienated from food production (Winterberg and Hirschfelder 2020). Currently, many production and work processes remain indiden in so-called 'mega-barns' and have been taken over by machines. The production of animal-based foods has, in large part, been removed from the personal experience of much of



Phase 1 Vorstellungen zu landwirtschaftlichen Betrieben

Leitfrage: "Wie stellst du dir einen landwirtschaftlichen Betrieb vor?



Phase 2 Vorstellungen zur Haltung von Nutztieren

Leitfrage: "Wie stellst du dir die Haltung von Mastschweinen und Milchkühen in einem landwirtschaftlichen Betrieb vor?



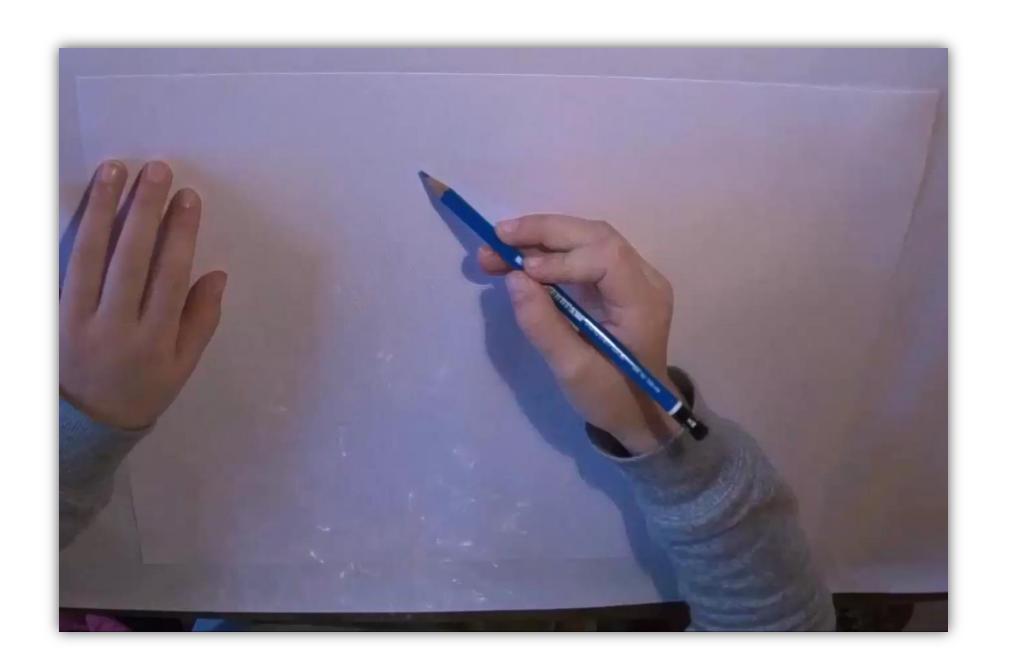


Phase 3 Primär- und Sekundärerfahrungen mit Landwirtschaft

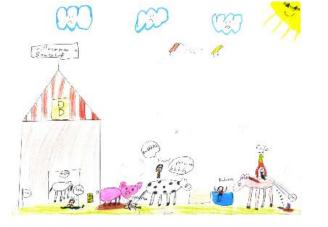
Leitfrage: "Welche Erfahrungen hast du mit landwirtschaftlichen Betrieben?



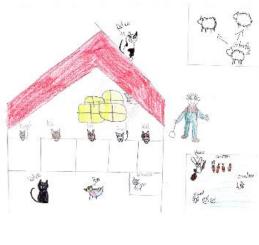




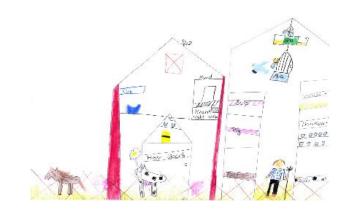


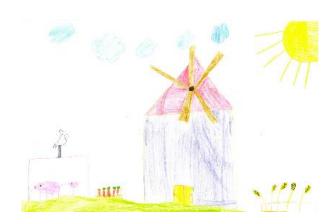


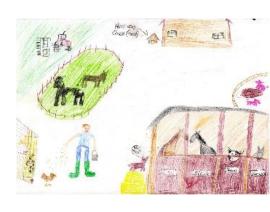


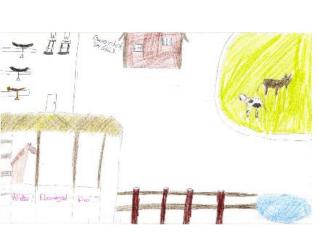


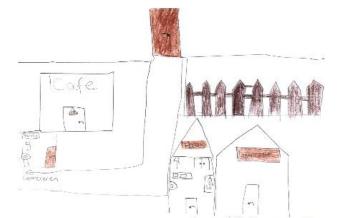


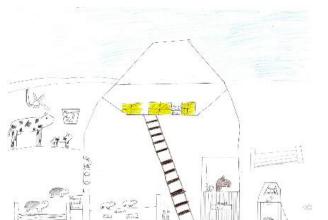






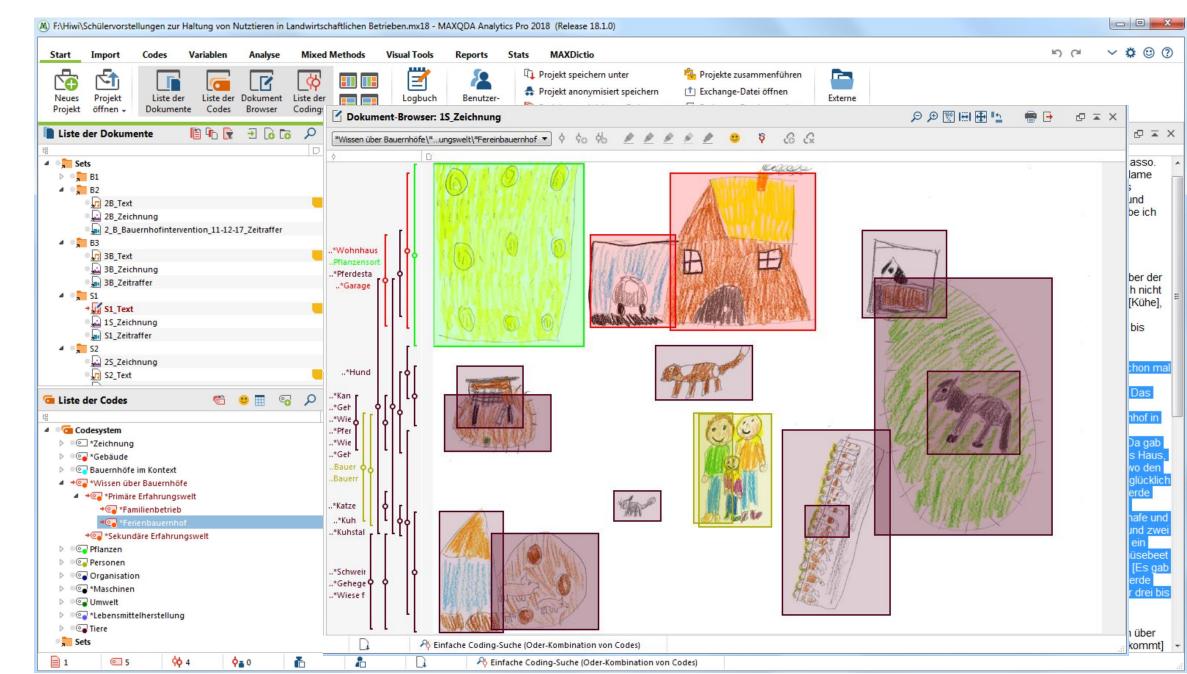


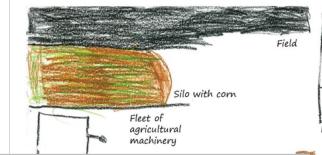














Highlights der Studie

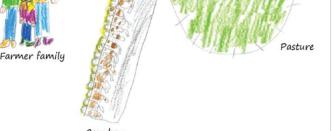
- Große Bandbreite an unterschiedlichen Vorstellungen: Bilderbuchidylle bis Spaltbodenhaltung
- Einfluss von Primär- und Sekundärerfahrungen:
 Urlaubshöfe, Kinderbücher, Erzählungen und Exkursionen
- Oftmals Schwarz-Weiß-Denken:
 "Öko ist gut" versus "Konventionell ist schlecht"





Rabbit hutch







Future Foods





From Sensory Expectations to Social Influence: The Role of Person-Related, Product-Related, and External Factors in Young People's Consumption of Milk and Milk Alternatives

Lena Szczepanski 🌣 🖾 , Sophie Höfer, Hannah Hölscher, Florian Fiebelkorn





Food Quality and Preference

Volume 85, October 2020, 103983



Attitudes and acceptance of young people toward the consumption of insects and cultured meat in Germany

Jacqueline Dupont △ , Florian Fiebelkorn

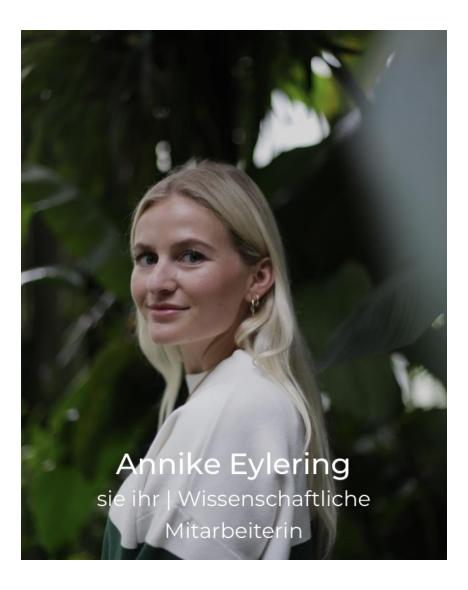
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https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foodqual.2020.103983 7

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Welche umweltpsychologischen Faktoren haben einen Einfluss auf das Spendenverhalten der deutschen Bevölkerung für den Vogelschutz?



Global Ecology and Conservation 38 (2022) e02176



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Global Ecology and Conservation





Willingness of the German population to donate toward bird conservation: An application of the protection motivation theory

Annike Eylering *, Milan Büscher, Malin Funk, Jonas Boldt, Florian Fiebelkorn

School of Biology and Chemistry, Didactics of Biology, Osnabrück University, Barbarastraße 11, 49076 Osnabrück, Germany

ARTICLE INFO

In this study, the protection motivation theory (PMT) was used to investigate factors influencing self-reported willingness to donate and actual donations to conserve endangered bird species. The PMT was extended to include sociodemographic factors (gender, age, education, and income), as well as knowledge about and attitudes toward birds. Data were collected in Germany through an online questionnaire (N = 579, M_{Age} = 49.15, SD = 16.93, women = 51.6 %). Regression analyses showed that the cognitive assessment processes of the PMT, (1) threat appraisal of endangered bird species, and (2) coping appraisal of threat toward endangered bird species were significant predictors of an individual's willingness to donate. An individual's attitudes toward birds strengthened willingness to donate, but not actual donations, Knowledge about birds had no influence on willingness to donate or actual donation behavior. Women were more likely to donate and higher perceived barriers were associated with lower rates of actual donations. A discrepancy between willingness to donate and actual donations is evident, which indicates an intention-behavior gap. The results suggest that conservation and education campaigns should be used to increase the population's awareness of existing threats toward endangered bird species, including the constructs of PMT, which could positively influence both willingness to donate and actual donations. Similarly, engagement initiatives could target individuals' self-efficacy to engage in bird conservation and possible coping measures should be made transparent and tangible by stakeholders looking to foster bird conservation.

Human behavior is degrading ecosystems and poses an existential threat to biodiversity worldwide. As a result, researchers agree that biodiversity conservation requires behavioral change (Nielsen et al., 2021; Saunders et al., 2006; Schultz, 2011), Particularly in the context of conservation, psychological factors determine whether humans engage in appropriate actions (Samways, 2018). Accordingly, psychology can play a central role in solving environmental problems and fostering biodiversity conservation (Saunder et al., 2006; Schultz, 2011; Steg and Vlek, 2009).

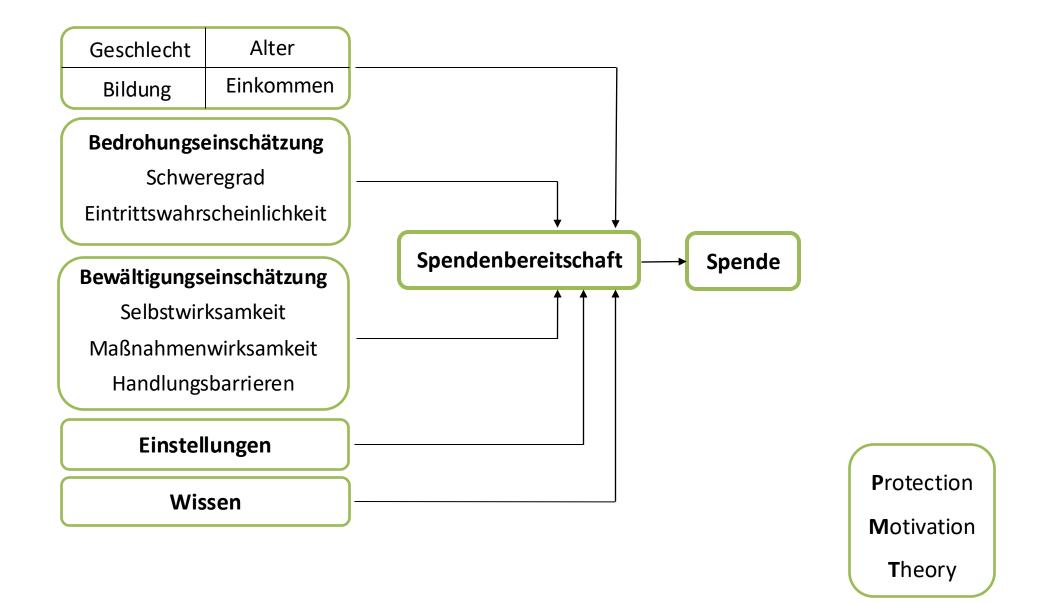
Biodiversity conservation is an important practice in which communities worldwide engage to preserve threatened species (Inger et al., 2015; IPBES (Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services), 2019). Birds are valuable indicators of biodiversity because they are well-studied and their population trends correlate with those of other taxa (Gregory et al.,

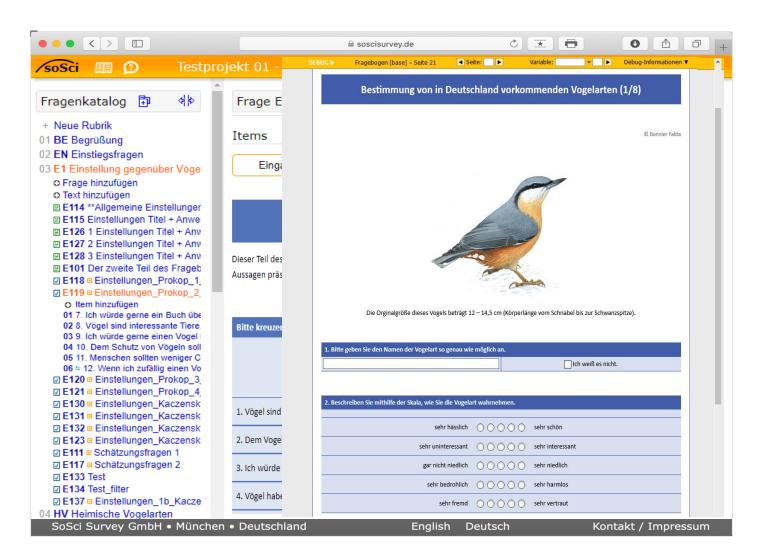
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Spendenbereitschaft				Spende			
Variable	В	SE B	β	Variable	В	SE B	β
Konstante	2.63	.38		Konstante	-9.77	10.03	
Geschlecht	.19	.11	.07	Geschlecht	13.27***	3.02	.19
Alter	.01*	.00	.11	Alter	.32***	.09	.15
Bildung	.11*	.05	.09	Bildung	.22	1.43	.01
Einkommen	.00	.01	.02	Einkommen	.16	.32	.02
Konstante	96	.50		Konstante	-25.12	16.36	
Geschlecht	.05	.10	.02	Geschlecht	10.98***	2.96	.16
Alter	00	.00	03	Alter	.13	.10	.06
Bildung	.08	.05	.07	Bildung	24	1.40	01
Einkommen	.00	.01	.01	Einkommen	.07	.31	.01
Schweregrad	.34***	.08	.23	Schweregrad	4.82*	2.15	.12
Eintrittswahrscheinlichkeit	.18**	.06	.11	Eintritts wahrscheinlichkeit	2.68	1.76	.06
Selbstwirks am keit	.22***	.06	.19	Selbstwirksamkeit	22	1.57	01
Maßnahmenwirksam keit	.16	.09	.09	Maßnahmenwirksamkeit	3.38	2.55	.07
Handlungsbarrieren	10	.06	08	Handlungsbarrieren	-6.30***	1.58	18
Konstante	-1.75	.52		Konstante	-28.32	17.62	
Schweregrad	.20*	.08	.14	Schweregrad	4.60*	2.34	.12
Eintrittswahrscheinlichkeit	.19**	.06	.13	Eintrittswahrscheinlichkeit	2.71	1.76	.07
Selbstwirks am keit	.16**	.06	.13	Selbstwirksamkeit	38	1.63	01
Ma ßna hmenwirks am keit	.06	.09	.03	Maßnahmenwirksamkeit	3.20	2.63	.07
Handlungsbarrieren	07	.06	05	Handlungsbarrieren	-6.17***	1.59	18
Wissen	.02	.02	.05	Wissen	.42	.49	.04
Einstellungen	.57***	.14	.24	Einstellungen	.41	3.93	.01

Spendenbereitschaft

Modell 1: adj. $R^2 = .011$; p < .05

Modell 2: adj. $R^2 = .199$; p < .001

Modell 3: adj. R^2 = .227; p < .001

Spende

Modell 1: adj. $R^2 = .049$; p < .001

Modell 2: adj. $R^2 = .115$; p < .001

Modell 3: adj. $R^2 = .113$; p < .001

Einstellungen zu Vögeln "leicht positiv" (M = 4.03; SD = 0.55)





64% der Proband*innen zeigten sich spendenbereit

61.5% der Proband*innen spendeten





319.49 € von möglichen **1158.00** € gespendet (Ø 0.55 € p.P.)

Journal of Environmental Psychology 107 (2025) 102731



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Journal of Environmental Psychology



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Biospheric values, anxiety, and perceptions of biodiversity loss: A cross-country analysis of conservation behavior

Annike Eylering a,* ©, Corinna Hölzl a, Anne M, van Valkengoed b, Florian Fiebelkorn a

- a Biology Didactics, Department of Biology/Chemistry, Osnabrück University, Osnabrück, Germany
- b Urban Economics Group, Social Sciences, Wageningen University & Research, Wageningen, Netherlands

ARTICLE INFO

Keywords: Biodiversity crisis Cross-cultural analysis Perception Pro-nature conservation behavior Conservation social science

ABSTRACT

This study examined how psychological factors affect engagement in biodiversity conservation behaviors across Germany, the United Kingdom, and Spain. Using online surveys with 1,334 respondents (Germany, n = 437; United Kingdom, n = 453; and Spain, n = 444), we analyzed the impact of biospheric values, anxiety about biodiversity loss, and perceptions of biodiversity loss on biodiversity conservation behavior. Regression analysis showed that both biospheric values and anxiety about biodiversity loss was associated with biodiversity conservation behaviors across the countries. The dimensions of biodiversity loss perceptions associated with biodiversity conservation behavior differed across the countries. Structural equation models for Germany, the United Kingdom, and Spain revealed a satisfactory fit of the models to the data, but cross-country analysis showed differences in the influencing factors. Mean differences between the countries indicated that the Spanish respondents were most anxious about and most aware of human-induced biodiversity loss, whereas the British respondents were most committed to biodiversity conservation (engaging in biodiversity-supportive gardening activities). These findings highlight the critical roles of biospheric values and emotional responses in promoting biodiversity conservation across cultural contexts and suggest that targeted interventions can enhance conservation efforts by leveraging these insights.

1. Introduction

The biodiversity crisis is one of the most urgent contemporary

Awareness of biodiversity and knowledge of why it is declining appear to be slowly increasing in Europe, but responses to the worsening and pervasive global biodiversity crisis have been inadequate (European

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Quantifying behavioural impact and plasticity via expert and population surveys to prioritise bird conservation behaviour

Milan Büscher od, Florian Lange ob, Melani Bröckela, Sophie Höfera, Esther Stemberga, Elena Folsche od, Annike Eylering 60 and Florian Fiebelkorn 60

^aDepartment Biology/Chemistry, Biology Didactics, Osnabrück University, Osnabrück, Germany; ^bKU Leuven, Behavioral Economics and Engineering Group, Leuven, Belgium

RESEARCH

Social science interventions serve an important role in bird conservation efforts. Many bird species are endangered, and their conservation requires widespread changes in human behaviour. To optimally distribute resources such as time or money, conservation efforts should be directed at changeable human behaviours with the highest impact on bird conservation. However, quantitative information on the behavioural impact and plasticity (changeability) of bird conservation behaviour remains lacking. To address this gap, we conducted three distinct studies with different samples for the present research. First, we identified 28 relevant bird conservation behaviours via semistructured interviews with bird conservation experts (Study 1; n = 21). Subsequently, these behaviours were ranked according to a prioritisation score based on the behaviours' anticipated impact (Study 2; expert questionnaire; n = 188) and plasticity (Study 3; representative population questionnaire; n = 361). Ultimately, the results of these studies were combined into a prioritisation score for each behaviour. Our results highlight the potential of activist behaviours, such as Contributing to NGOs and Spreading enthusiasm and interest, in significantly impacting conservation efforts. However, although general ecological behaviours like Using bikes or public transport received lower prioritisation scores, they still play a crucial role. This study provides valuable insights for strategic conservation planning and sets the groundwork for future prioritisation methodologies, thus advancing the interdisciplinary approach to biodiversity conservation and human behaviour.

KEY POLICY HIGHLIGHTS

- · This study provides initial evidence for the prioritisation of several human bird conservation behaviours.
- NGOs and policy makers should concentrate on activist behaviours such as Contributing to an NGO, Spreading enthusiasm and interest, and Sensitising others as these are highly impactful and changeable.

ARTICLE HISTORY

Received 20 June 2024 Accepted 4 March 2025

FOITED BY Jacqueline Loos

Birds: conservation behaviour; expert ranking; behavioural impact; behavioural plasticity:

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Psychologie der Nachhaltigkeit: Biodiversität und Nachhaltige Ernährung im Fokus!

Dr. Florian Fiebelkorn

