



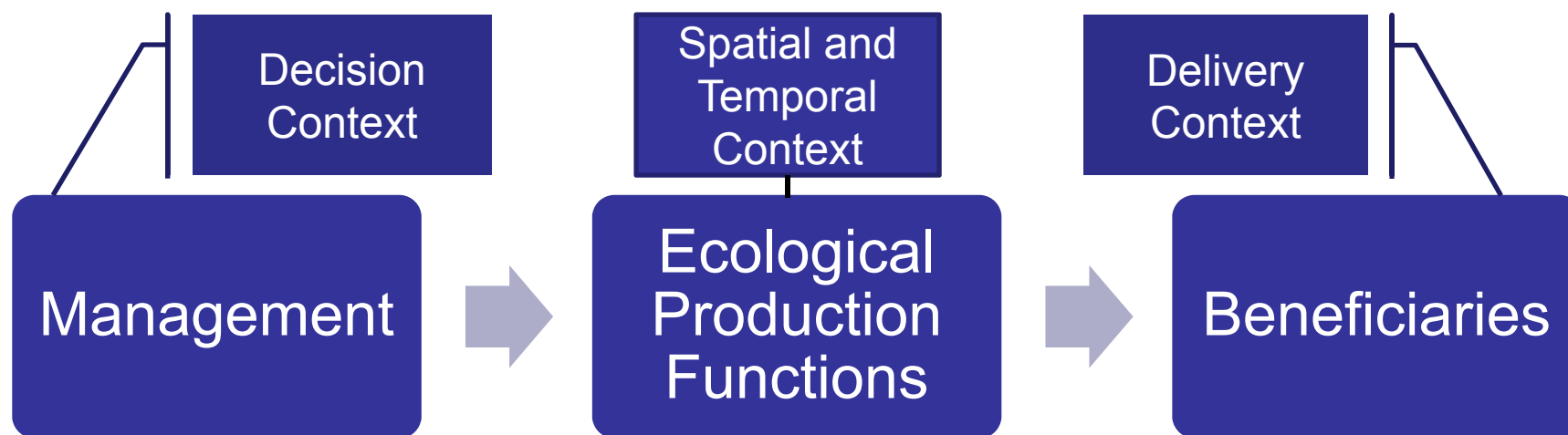
SUSTAINABLE and HEALTHY COMMUNITIES RESEARCH PROGRAM

Context and Ecosystem Services Production Functions

Marc Russell, Richard Fulford, and Susan Yee

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When Context Matters

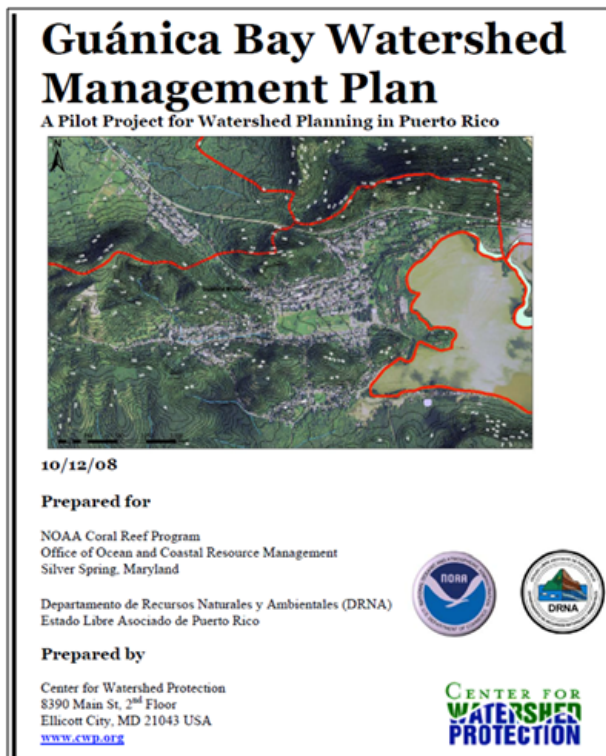


Decision Context

- Sets up the assessment
 - Constrains the scope of the decision space
 - What can be managed?
 - Spatial and temporal context
 - Identification of stakeholder values
 - Who are the beneficiaries?
 - Selection of EPF's to focus on

Guánica Bay, Puerto Rico

- US Coral Reef Task Force
- Erosion from farming, residential, commercial development
- Sediment runoff causing damage to reefs



Primary goal:
Improve & Protect Coral Reefs

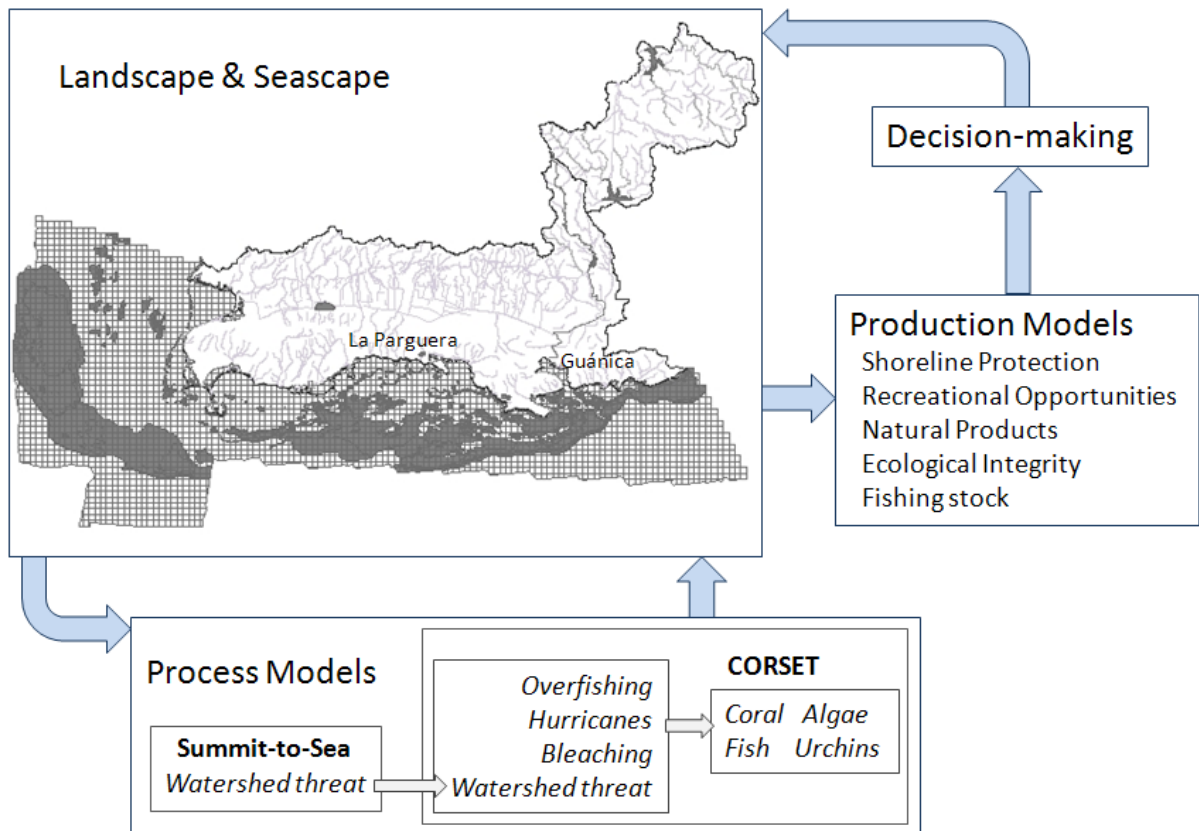


Puerto Rico Stakeholder Workshops

- Implementation of plan has been controversial
- Uncertainty about potential benefits of protecting reefs for tourism & fishing



Economic Valuation Surveys

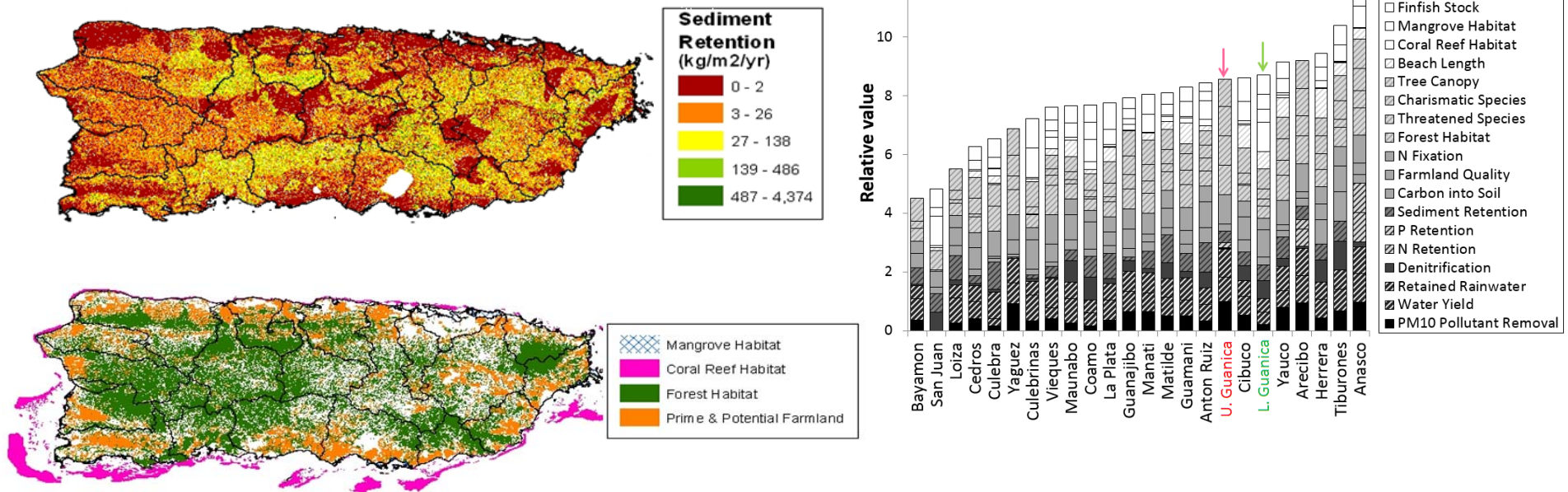


Uncertainty about Unintended Consequences Beyond Coral Reefs



- Productivity of farmland Sediment & nutrient retention; farmland quality; carbon sequestration into soil
- Water supply for drinking & hydropower Water yield
- Human health
 - Air quality Air pollutant removal; Temperature regulation through shading;
 - Water quality Floodwater retention; Denitrification;
- Integrity of important terrestrial species & habitat Forest cover; Richness of endangered species;
- Recreational, spiritual, & aesthetic opportunities Coastline designated as beach; Richness of charismatic species

Identifying Potential Tradeoffs or Multiple Benefits



- Policies to protect coastal resources may be more effective if they are responsive to potential benefits/tradeoffs between
- Actions to improve sediment may have unintended benefits
- Decision context helps us identify whether ecosystem quality is a terrestrial stakeholder's integrity the decision at hand

Spatial and Temporal Context

- Production can be in a different place than delivery
 - Watersheds, Airsheds, Via transportation
 - Scale of EPF's
- Longer temporal scales can require other factors to be considered
 - Climate change

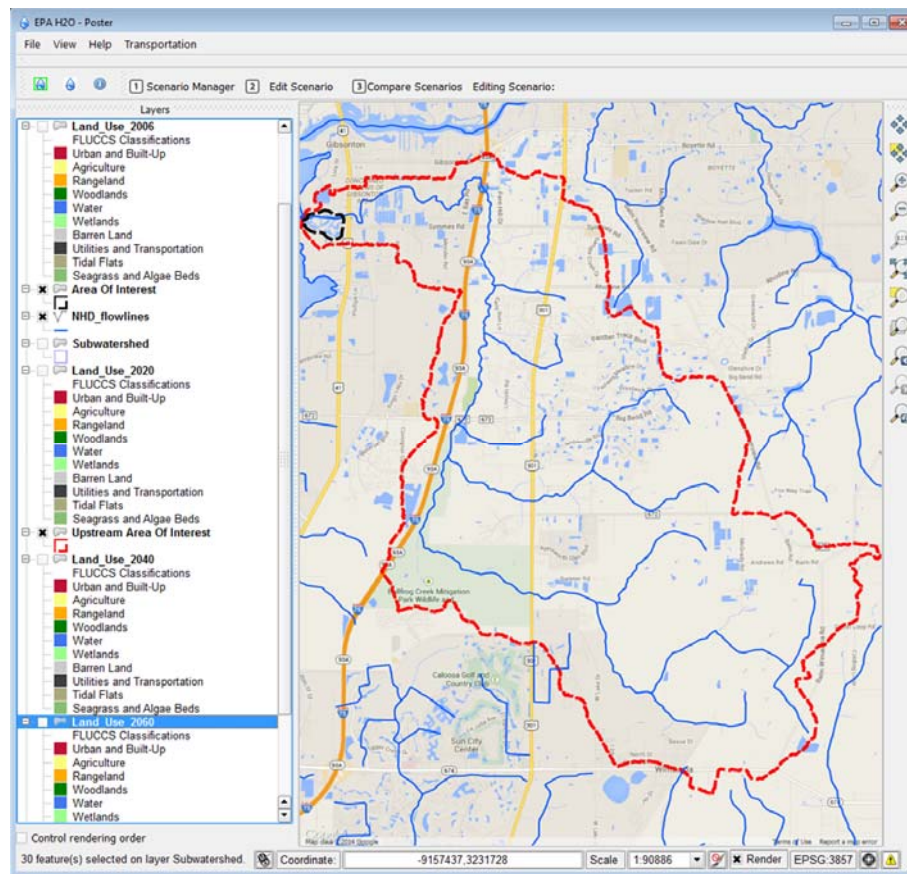


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Watersheds provide needed spatial context for assessing flow related EPF's such as:

- Water retention by soils
- Nutrient removal
- Sediment retention

Assessment of EPF's at the watershed scale includes the consideration of upstream and downstream connectivity



Screen shot from EPA H2O Ecosystem Services Assessment Tool

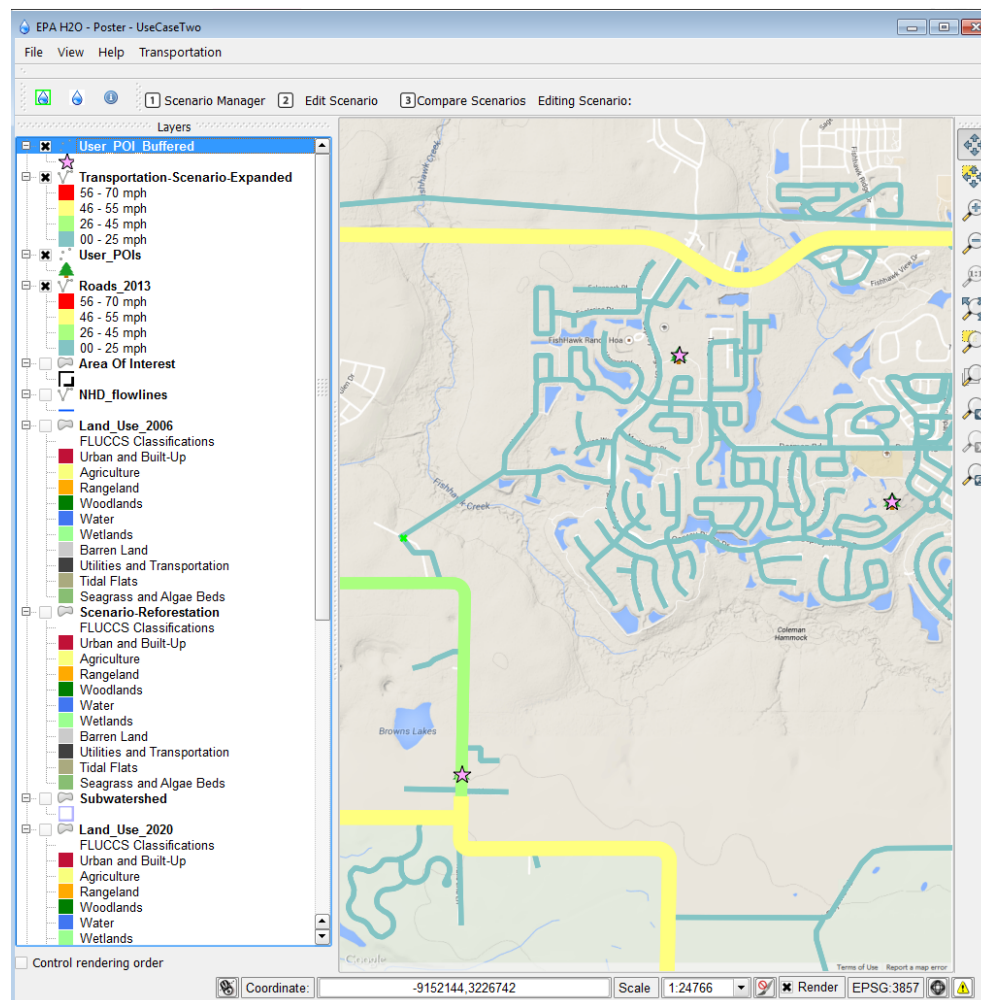


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Context can make the difference between potential and realized service production

- Interactions with humans
- Complimentary goods and services
- Thresholds

Access to green space is an ecosystem service that requires direct interaction between humans and nature.



Screen shot from EPA H2O Ecosystem Services Assessment Tool

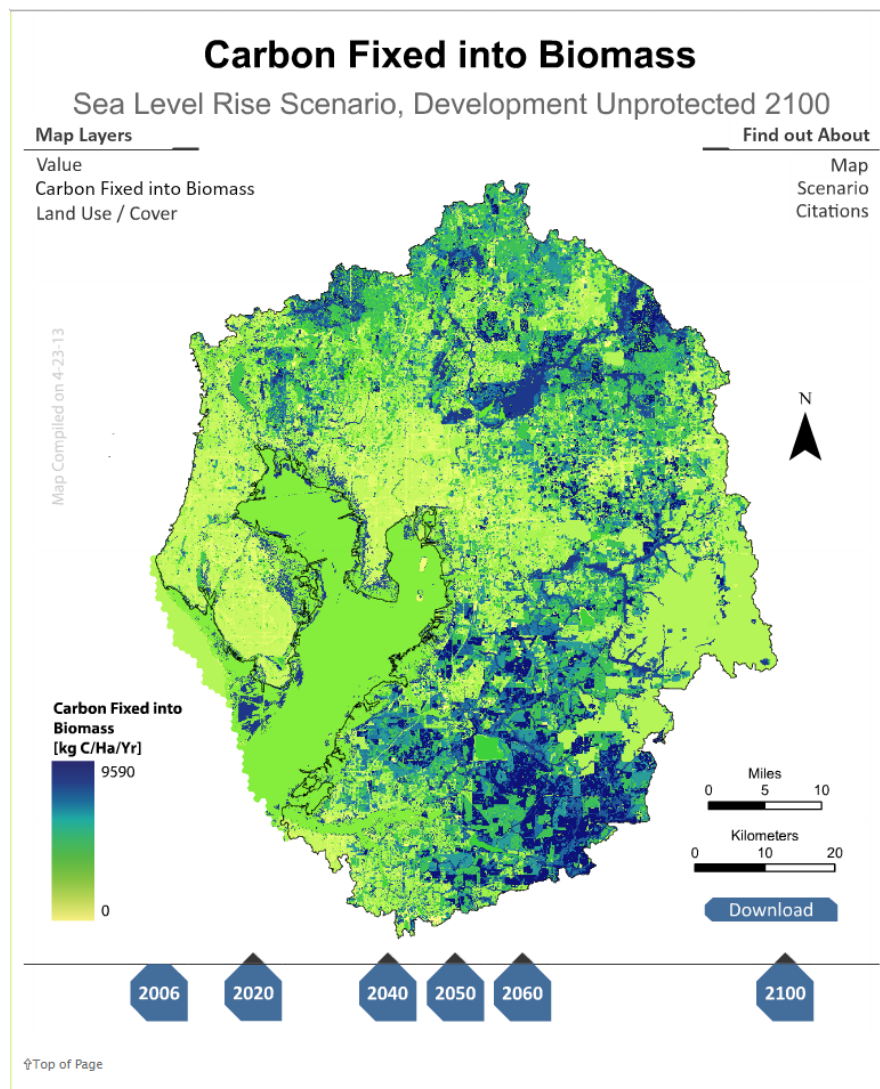


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Climate change and other system wide variables provide context for EPF's

- EPF's interact with multiple factors
- Thresholds
- Spatial shifts

Sea level rise may require multiple different EPF's as habitats convert over time



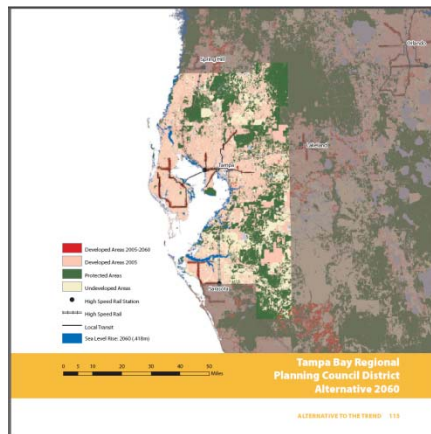
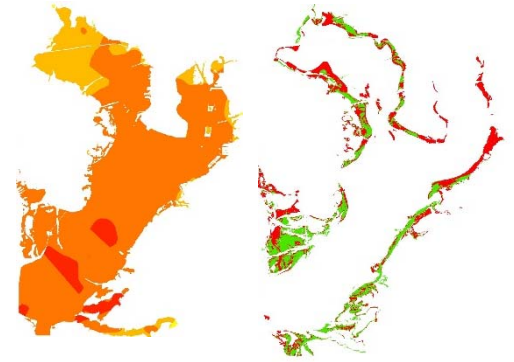
Screen shots from our website:
<http://www.epa.gov/ged/tbes/>

Delivery Context

- If, when, and where stakeholders receive benefits
 - Production has to be needed
 - Production has to be at the right time and place
- Consider stakeholder values and needs
 - Translation to value
 - Relative importance of EPF's



Land use and Recreational Fishing in Tampa Bay



Alternative Futures

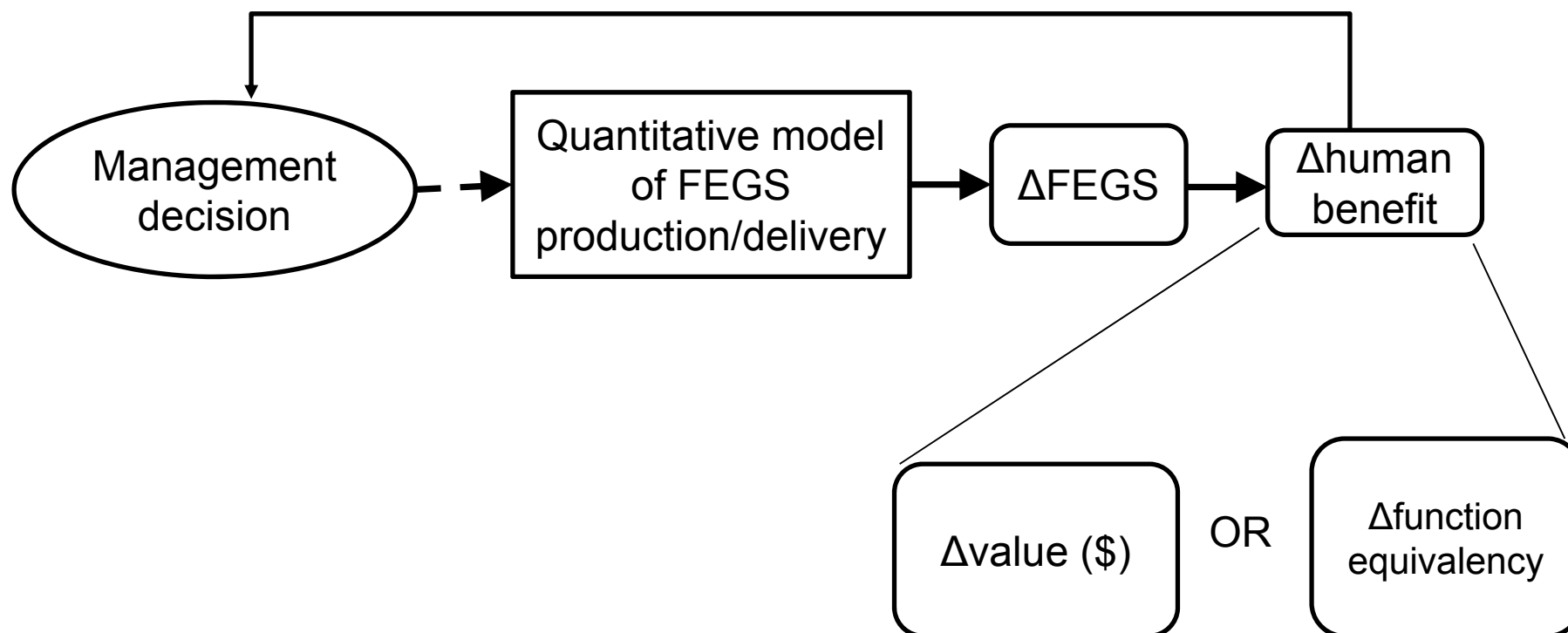


Ecosystem Services

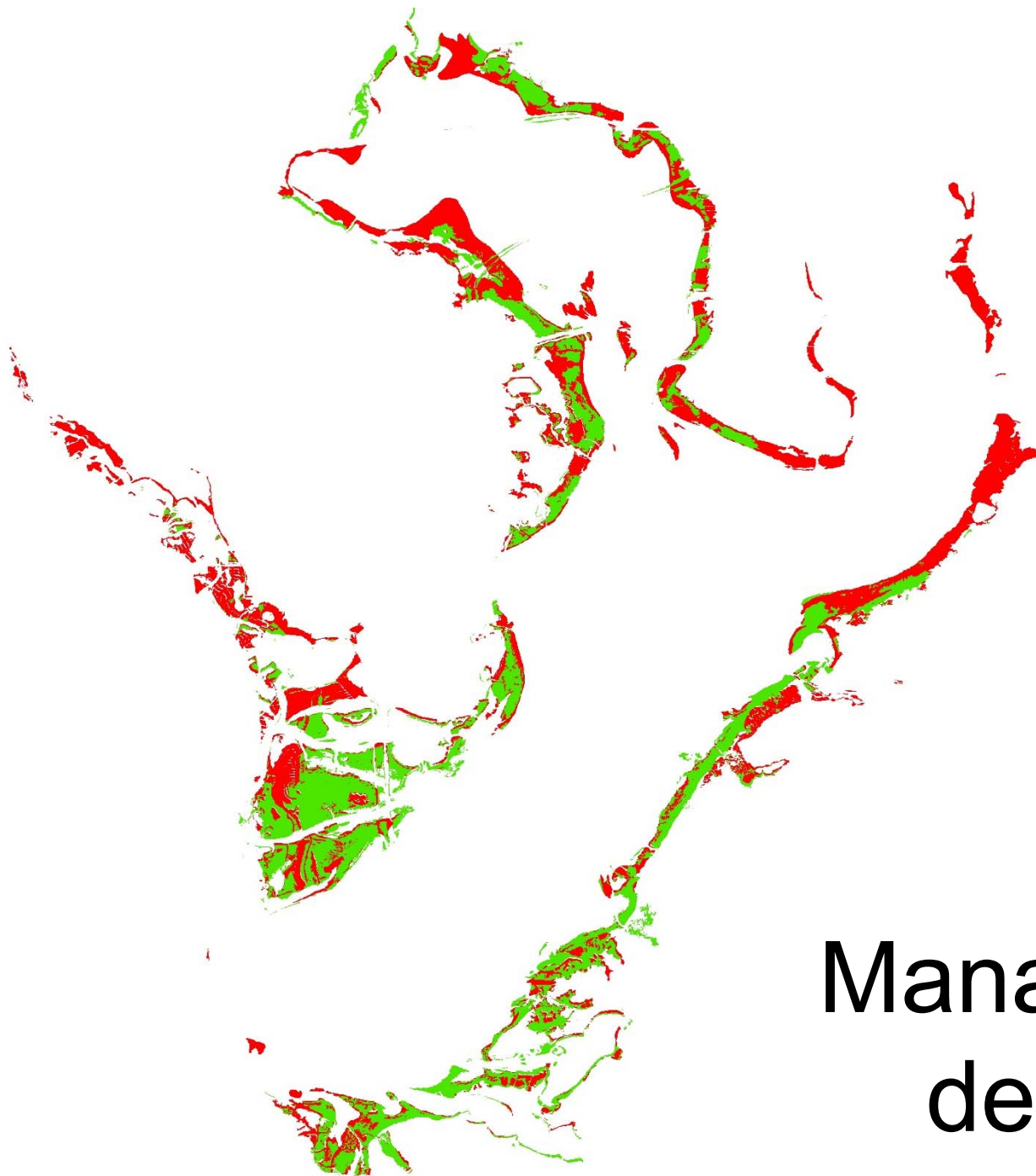


Benefits

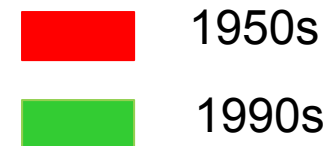
Delivery Context



FECS = Final Ecosystem Goods and Services



Seagrass restoration in Tampa Bay

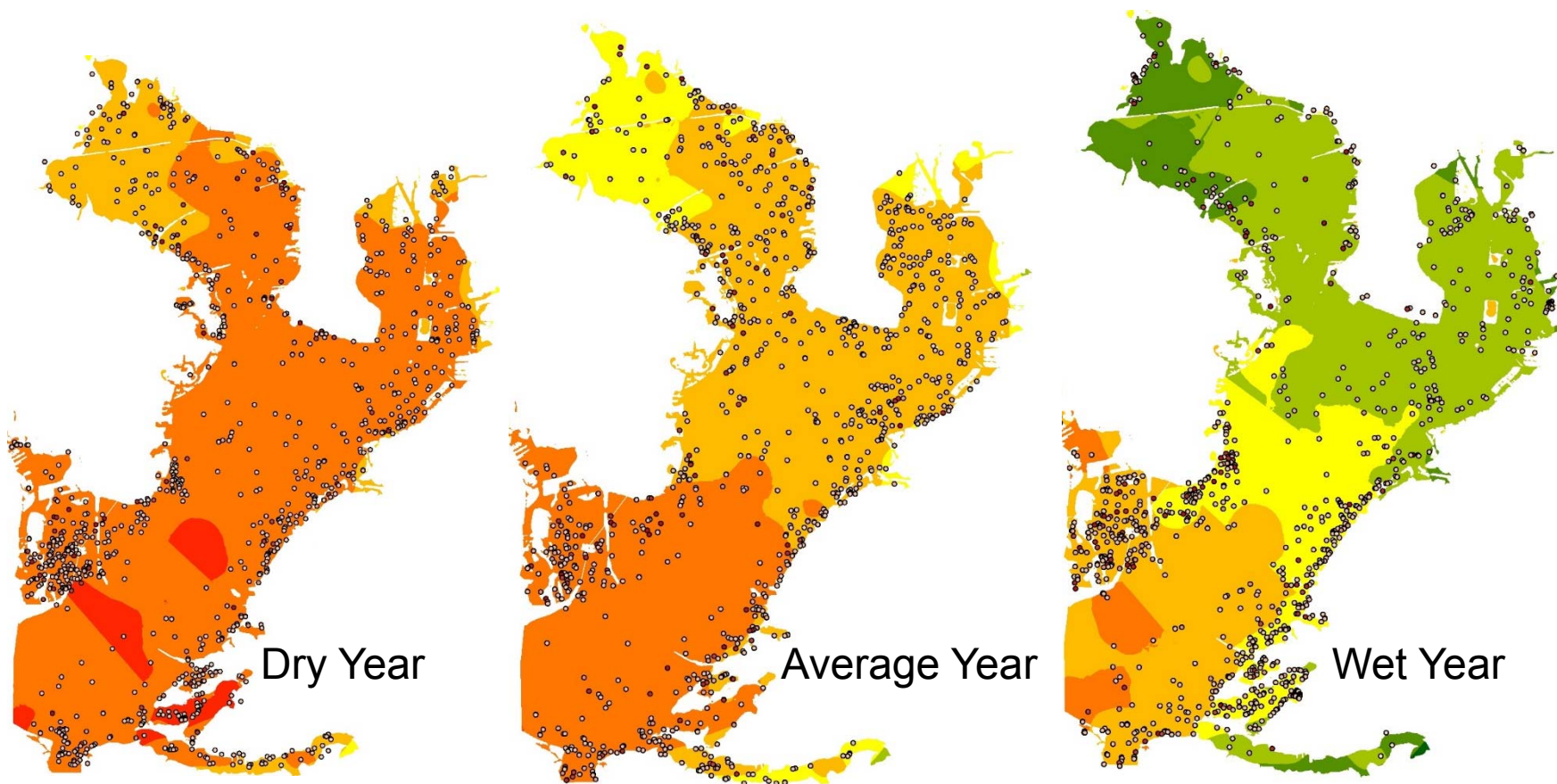


Management
decision



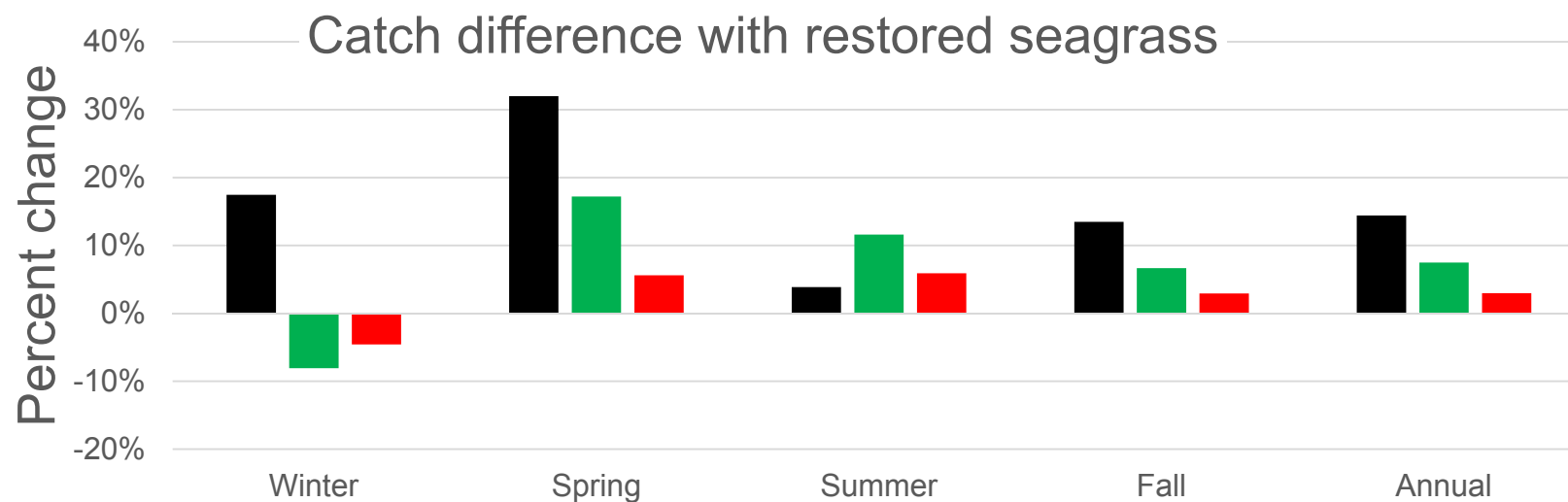
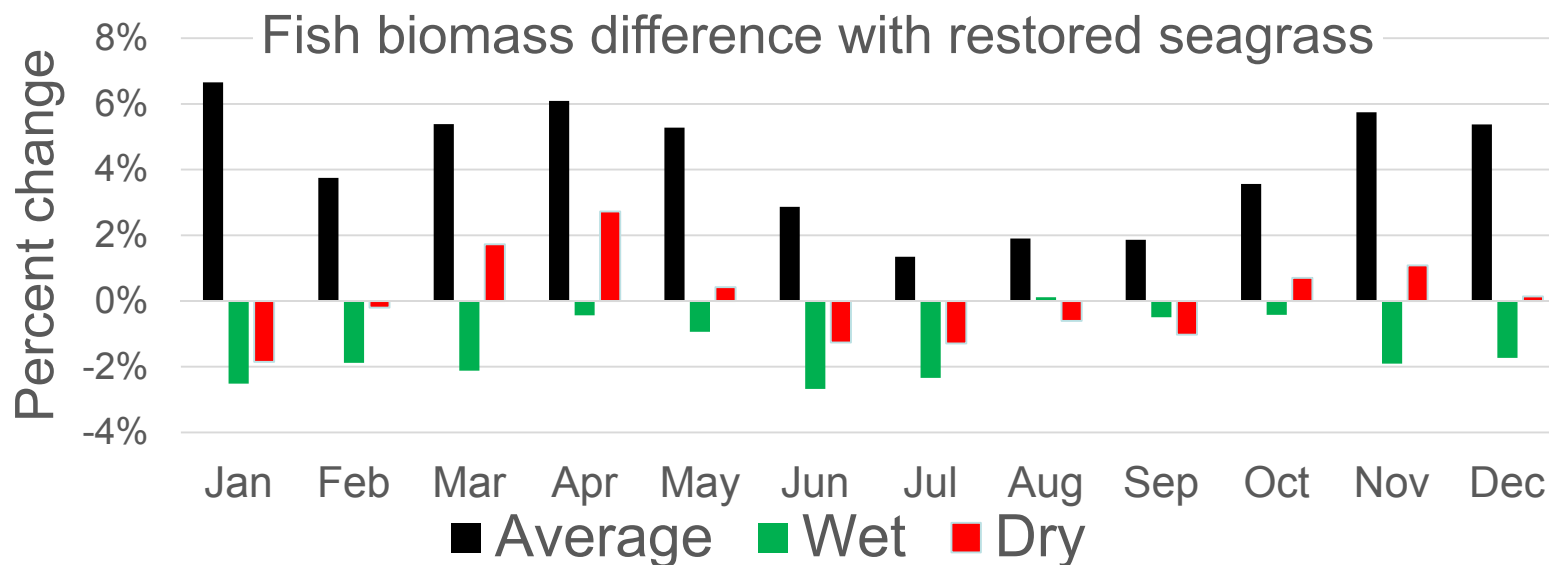
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Climate Interacts with EPF

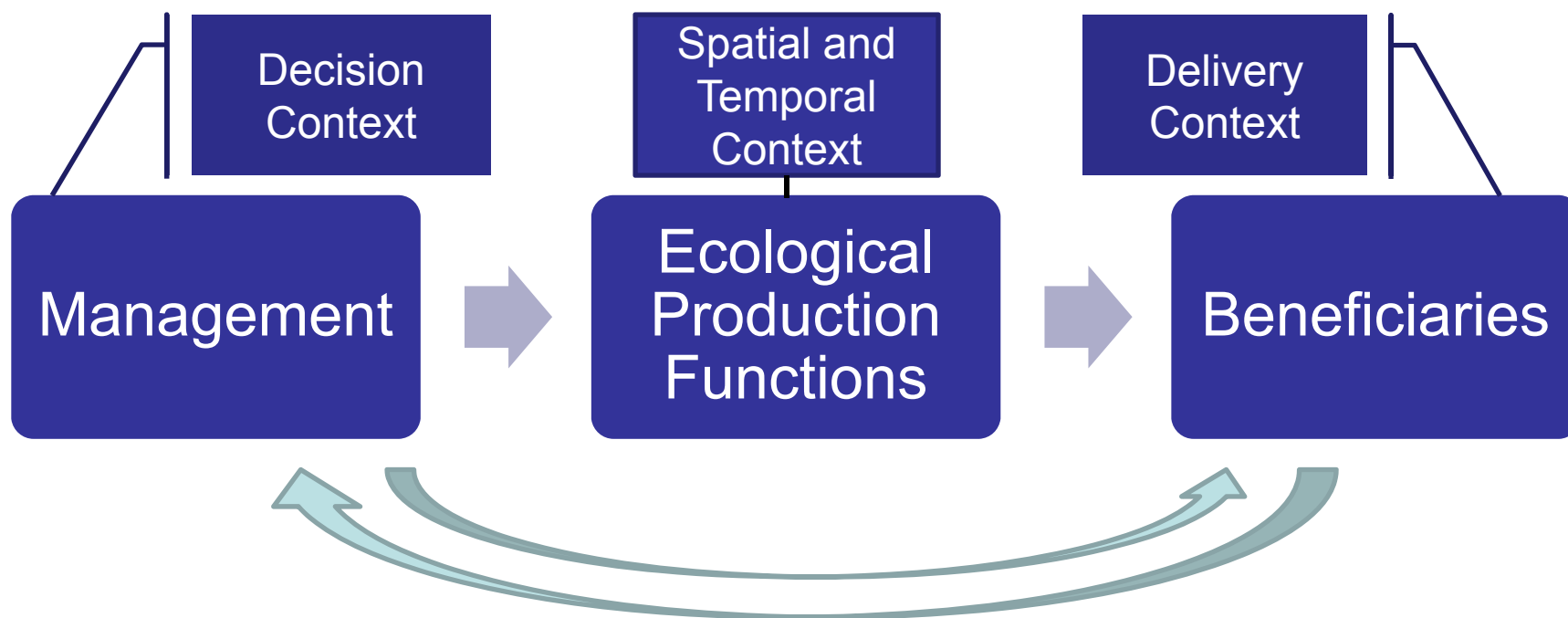




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Why Context Matters



Contextual information is required to guide the selection and scale of EPF's and for properly communicating EPF tradeoffs back to stakeholders.