

# Quantification Tools to Support Habitat Exchanges and other Markets

December 8, 2014

# Quantification Tool (QT) Basics

Used to measure debits and credits in ecosystem markets

Measures debits and credits using the same approach

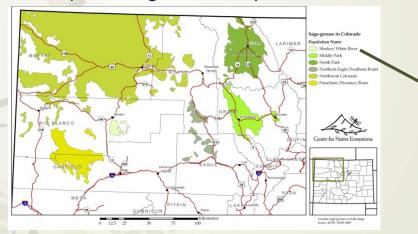
The ultimate unit of measure is a functional acre

All ecosystem issues span multiple scales – so too must quantification approaches

## A Sage Grouse Example of a QT Approach

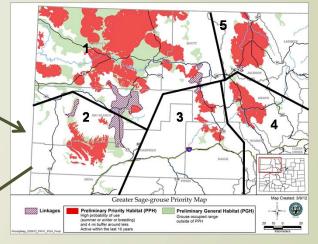
#### 1<sup>st</sup> Order

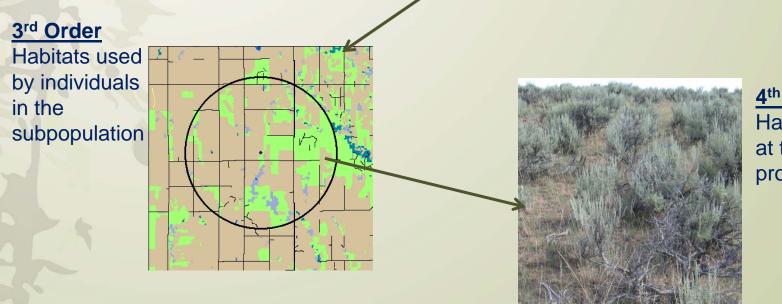
Occupied range for the species in CO



#### 2<sup>nd</sup> Order

Habitats required by subpopulations



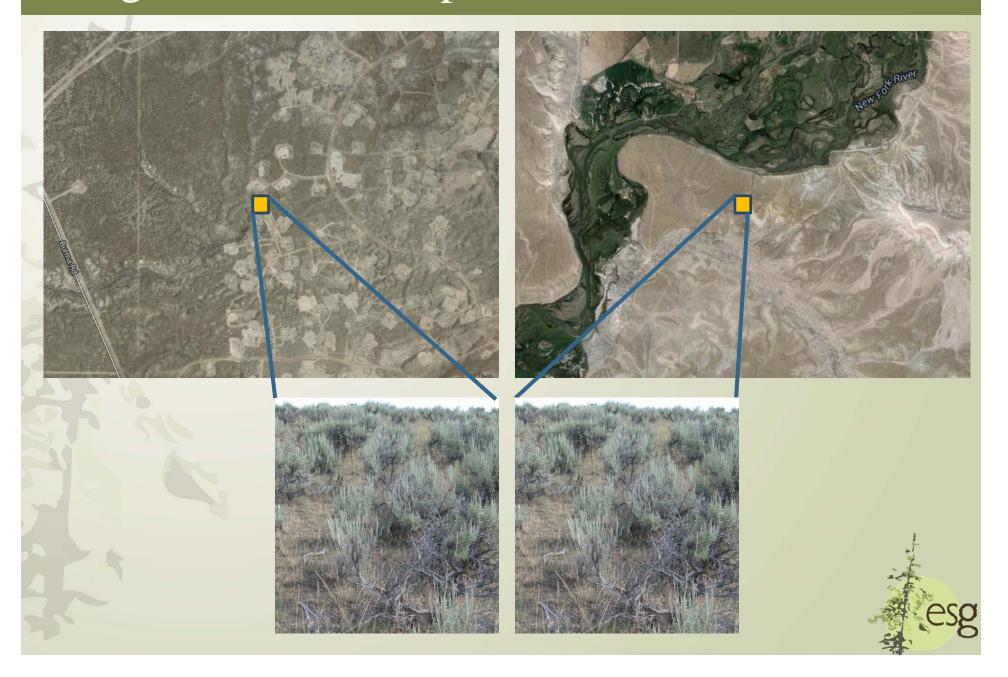


<u>4<sup>th</sup> Order</u> Habitat conditions at the site of proposed activities

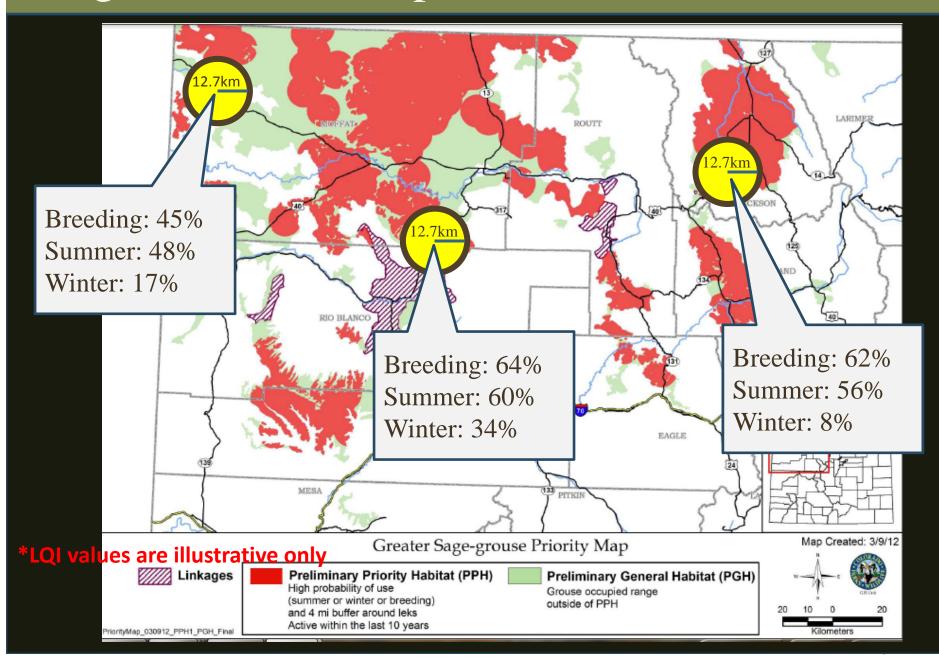


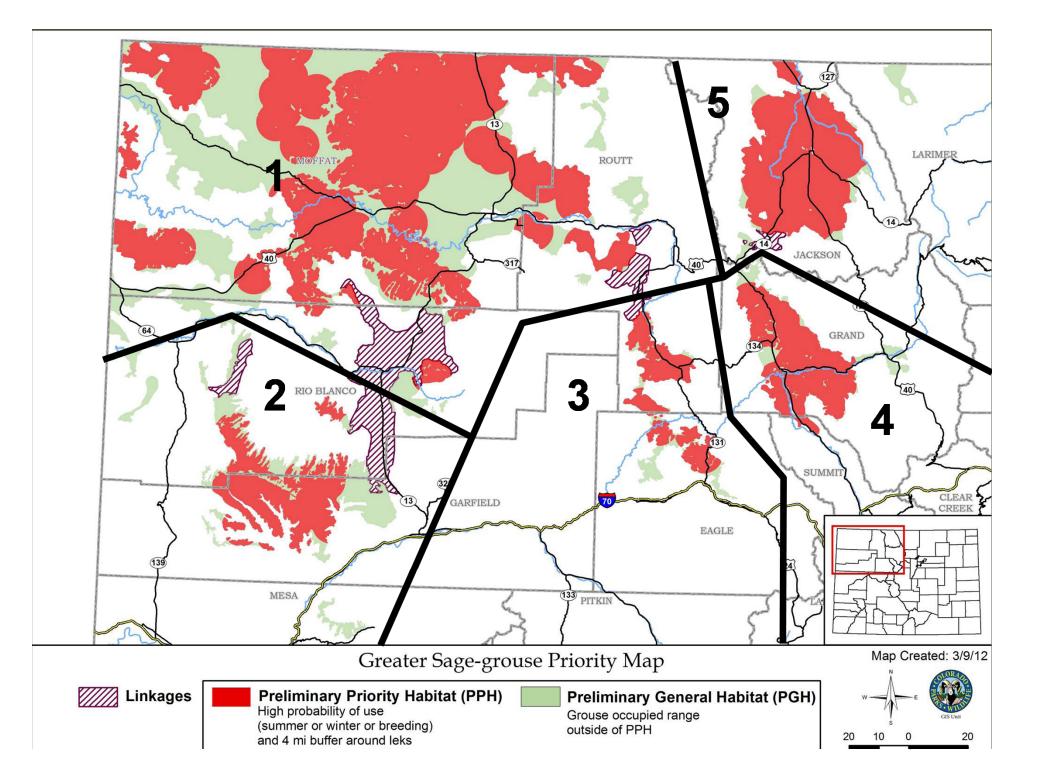


# Sage Grouse Example Continued – 3<sup>rd</sup> Order



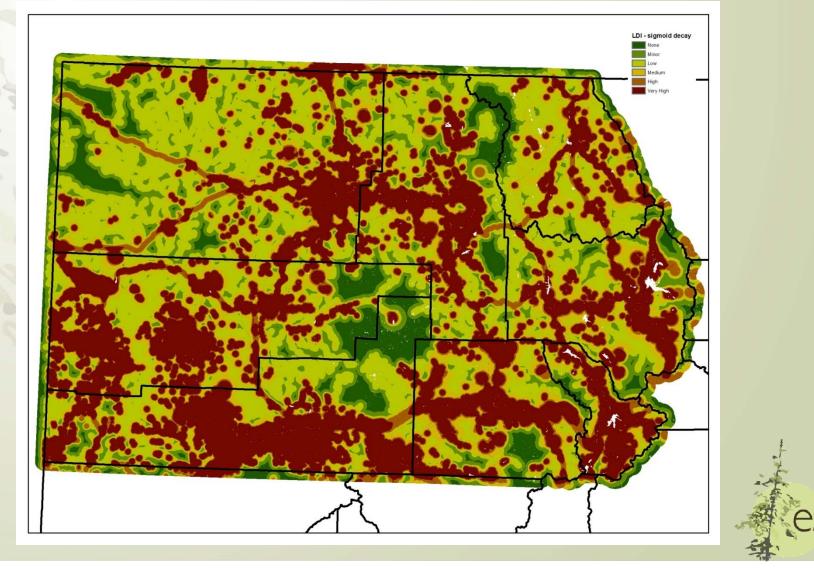
### Sage Grouse Example Continued - (3rd Order)





### Sage Grouse Example Continued - (2<sup>nd</sup> Order)

Landscape Disturbance Index (LDI) represents the cumulative impact of anthropogenic disturbance on a landscape



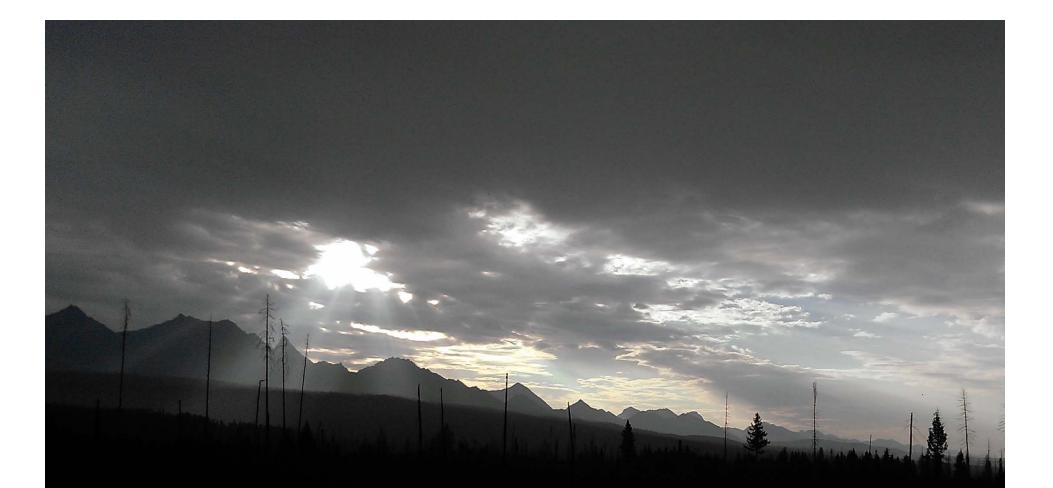
### The Functional Acre

#### **Functional Acres**:

- Captures size and quality
- Functional acre change calculated by assessing site level changes and modifying functional acre value by 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> order context scores
- Accounts for the physical footprint of development, as well as indirect effects of "behavioral avoidance"
- Focus on measuring change in condition from management activities (i.e., crediting outcomes vs practices)

#### What are the goals of the QT tool?

- Measuring debits/credits with an accounting for the influences of all scales
- Balancing rigor and implementation costs (avoid creating undue barrier to participation)
- Capture cumulative effects making many small changes move towards a larger landscape benefit.
- Providing a quantification approach that can be aggregated to accommodate bundling or holistic ecosystem transactions.



# Thank you for your time . . .