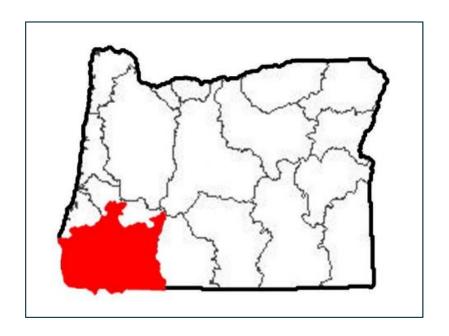
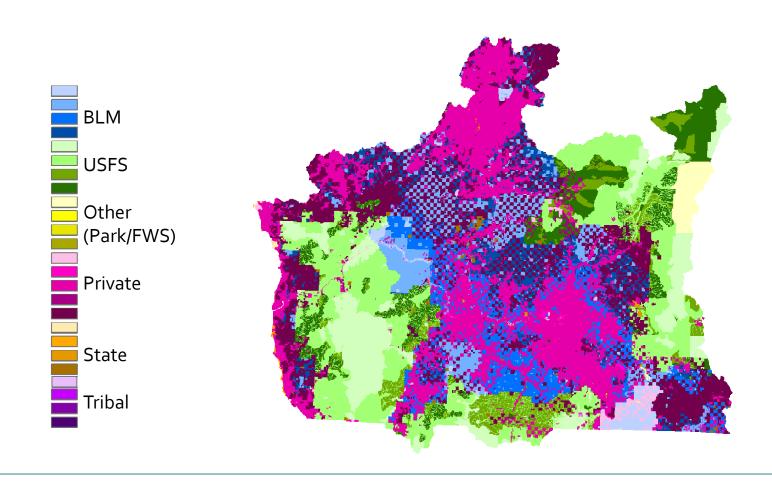
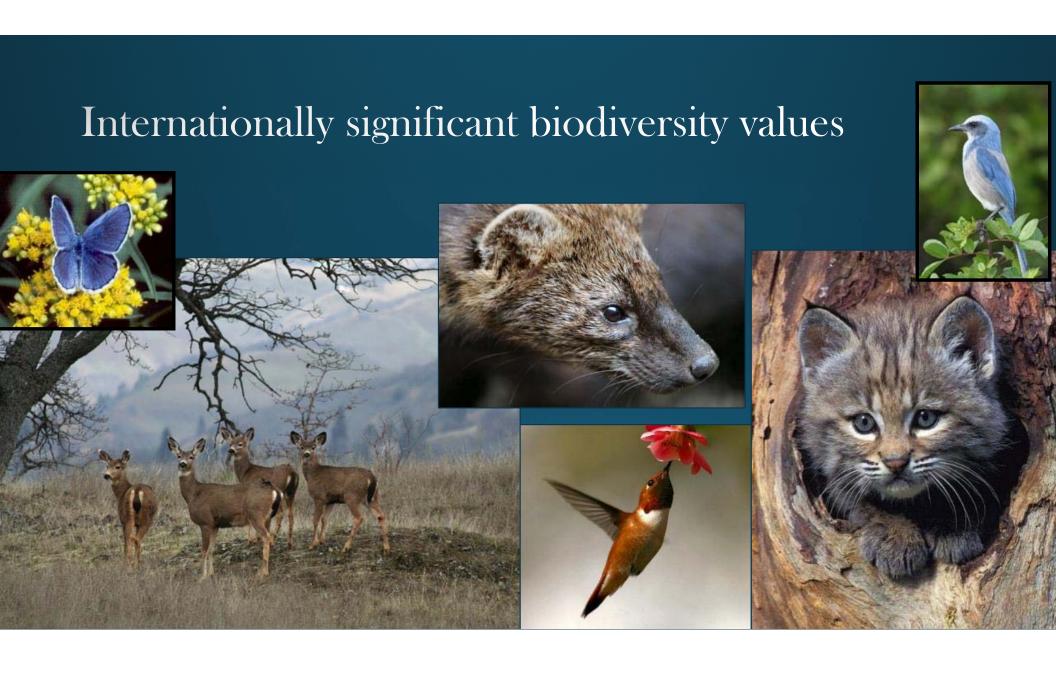


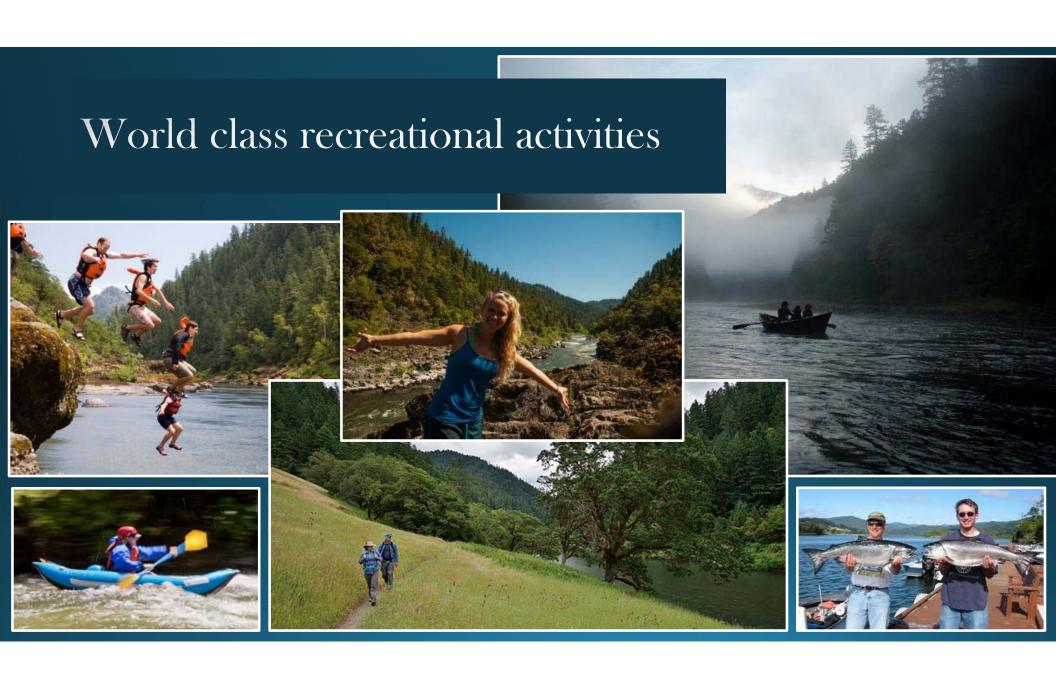
Rogue Basin



Mixed ownership with lots of federal land

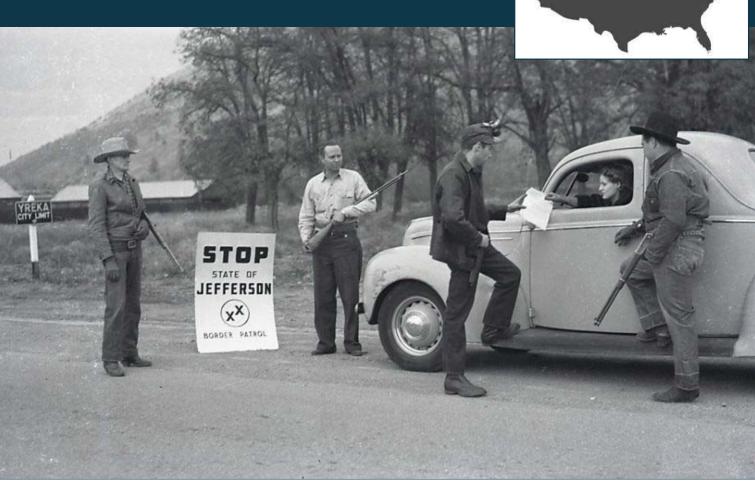






History of adversarial politics







Good place to test application of ecological integrity assessment and highlight nature's benefits



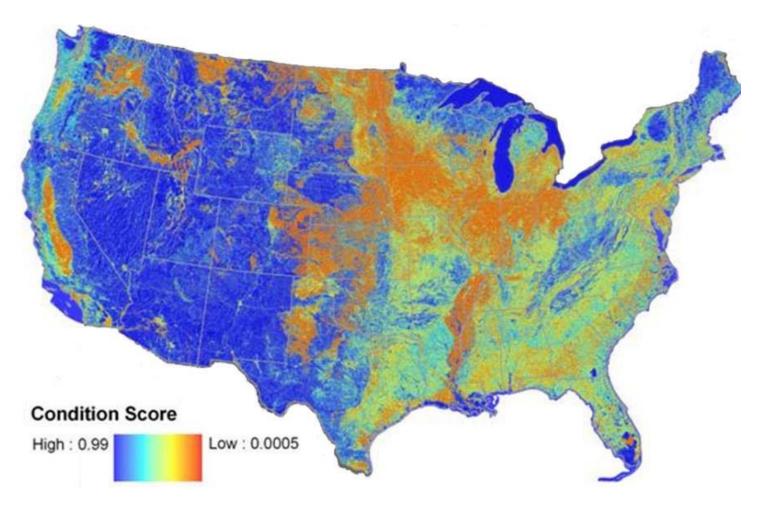




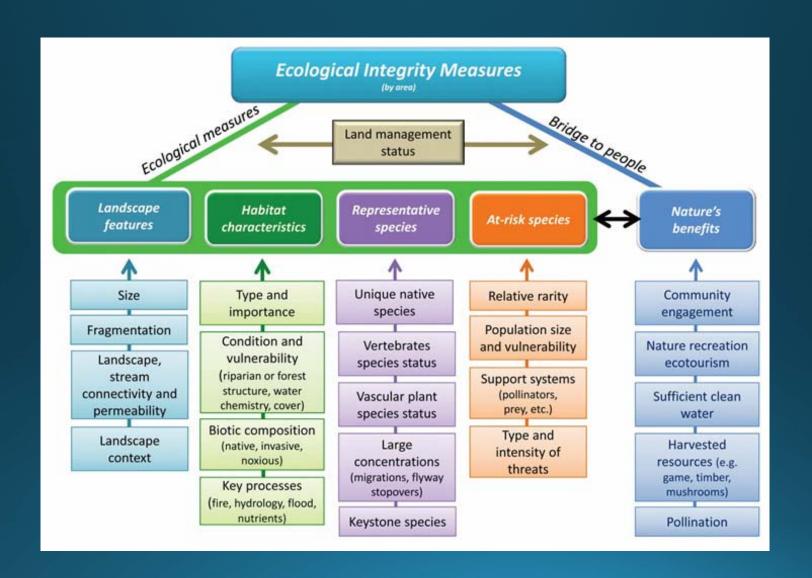
Ecological integrity means...

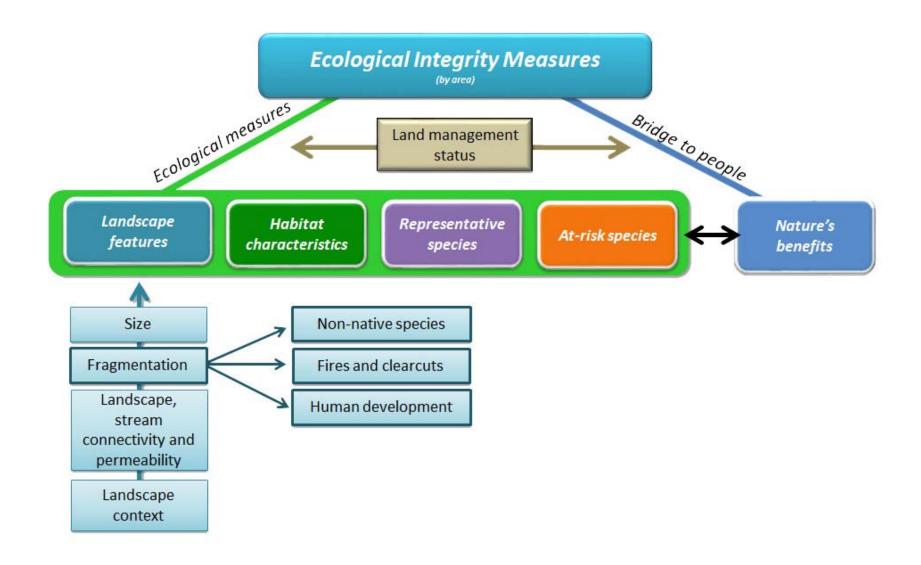
- 1. Ecosystem supports community of organisms comparable to natural habitat
- 2. Minimal human influence
- 3. Natural range of variability

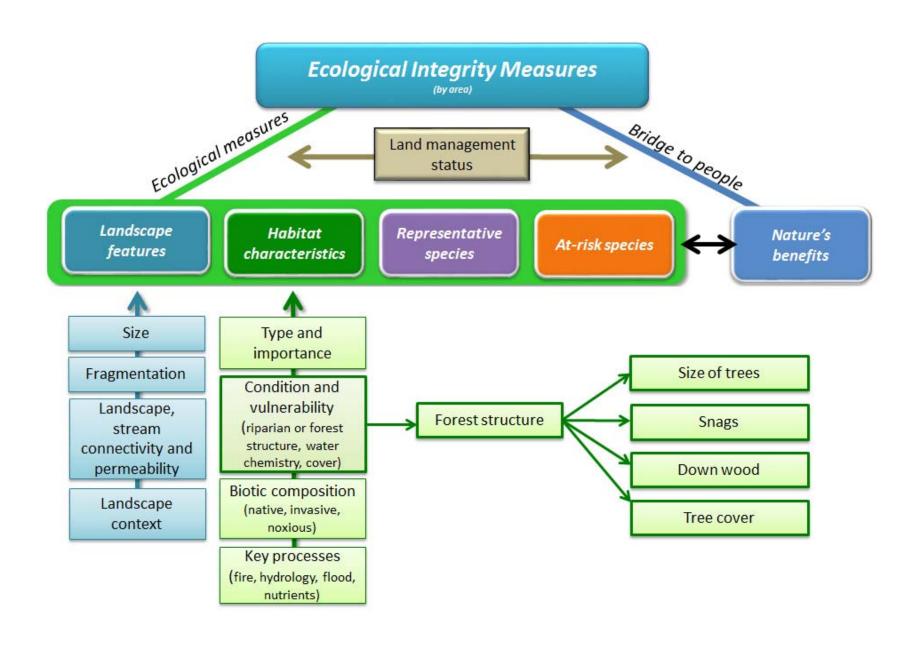
Ecological integrity

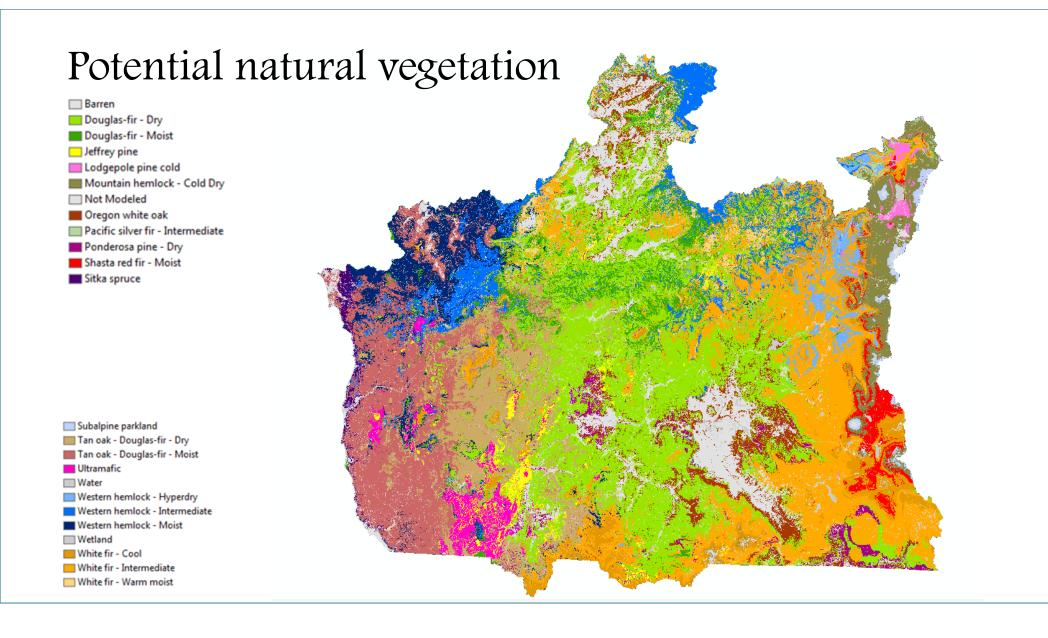


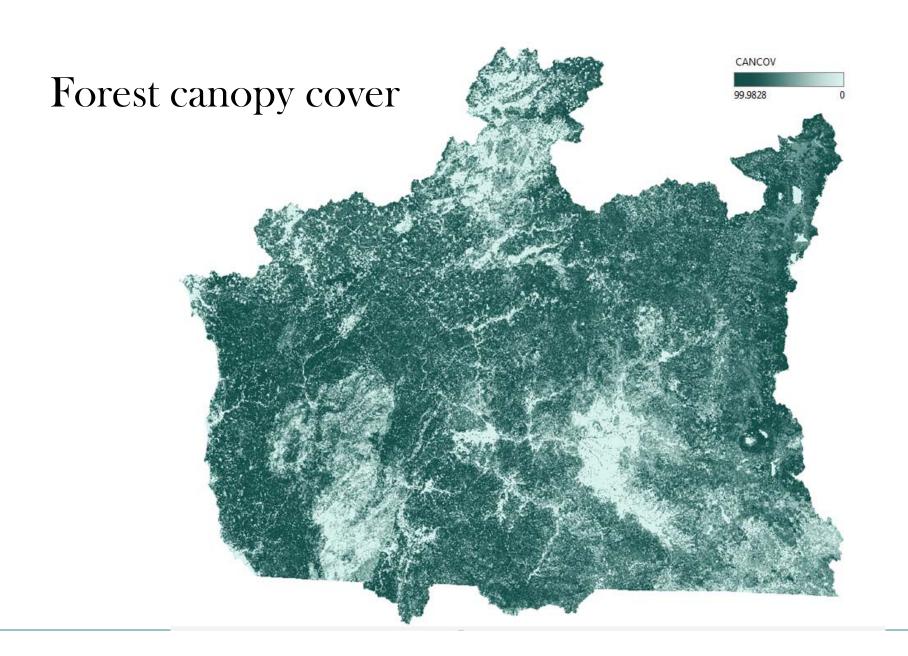


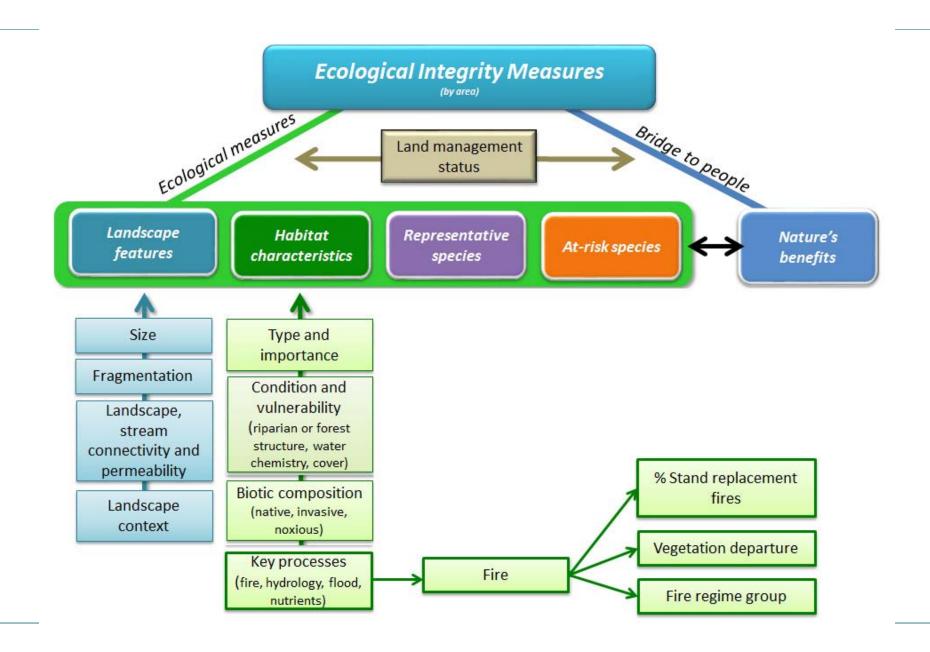




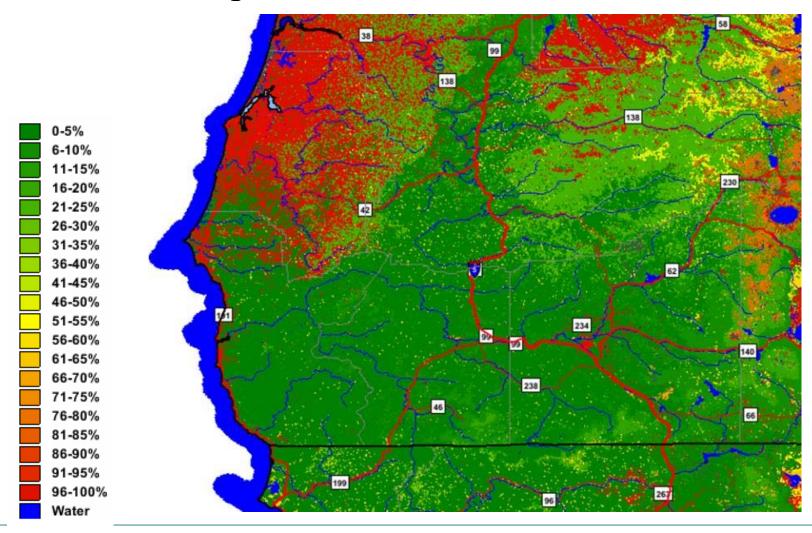


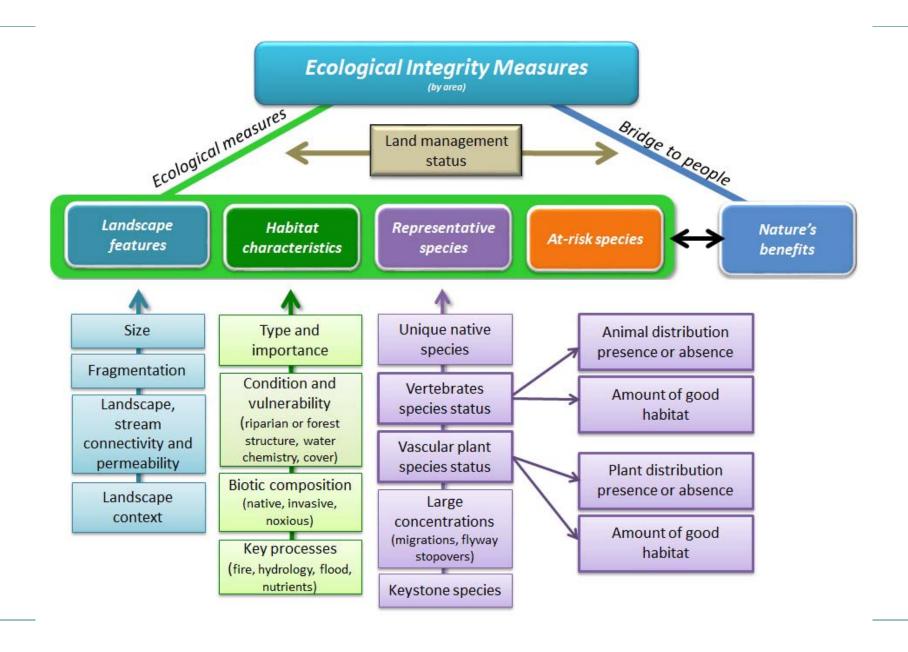


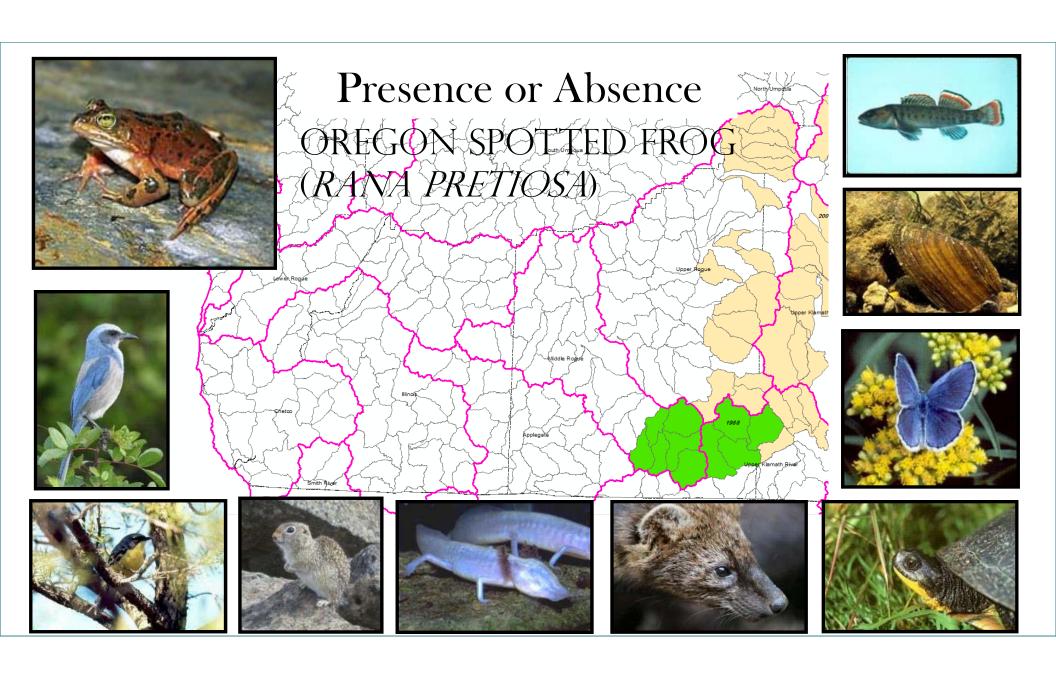




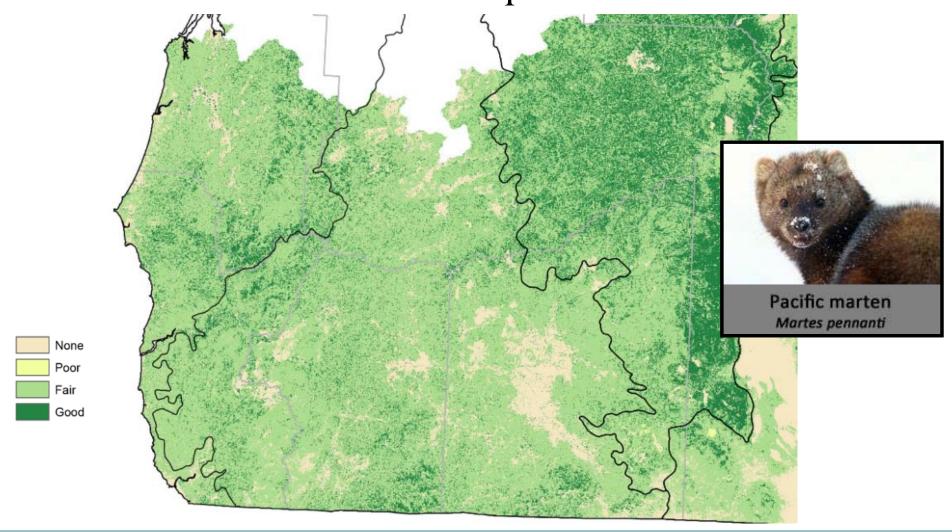
Percent stand replacement fires (LAND FIRE - 2010)

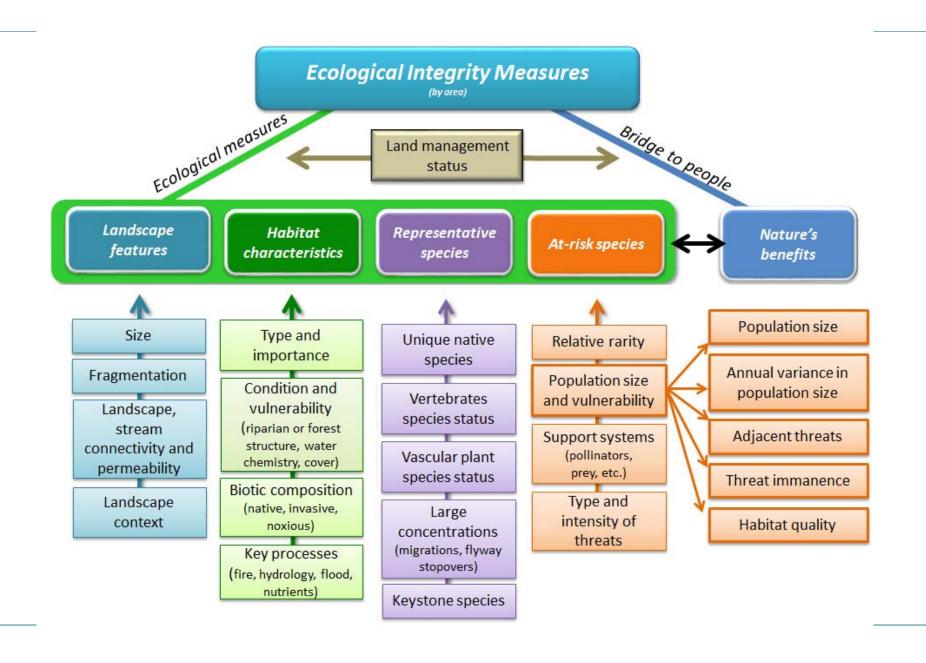






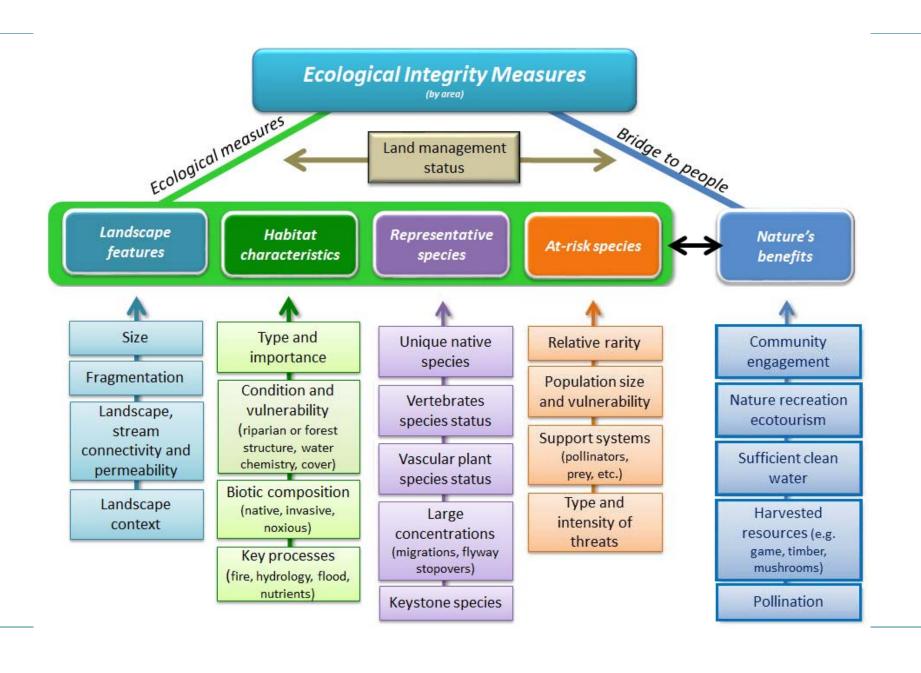
Predicted habitat within occupied watersheds

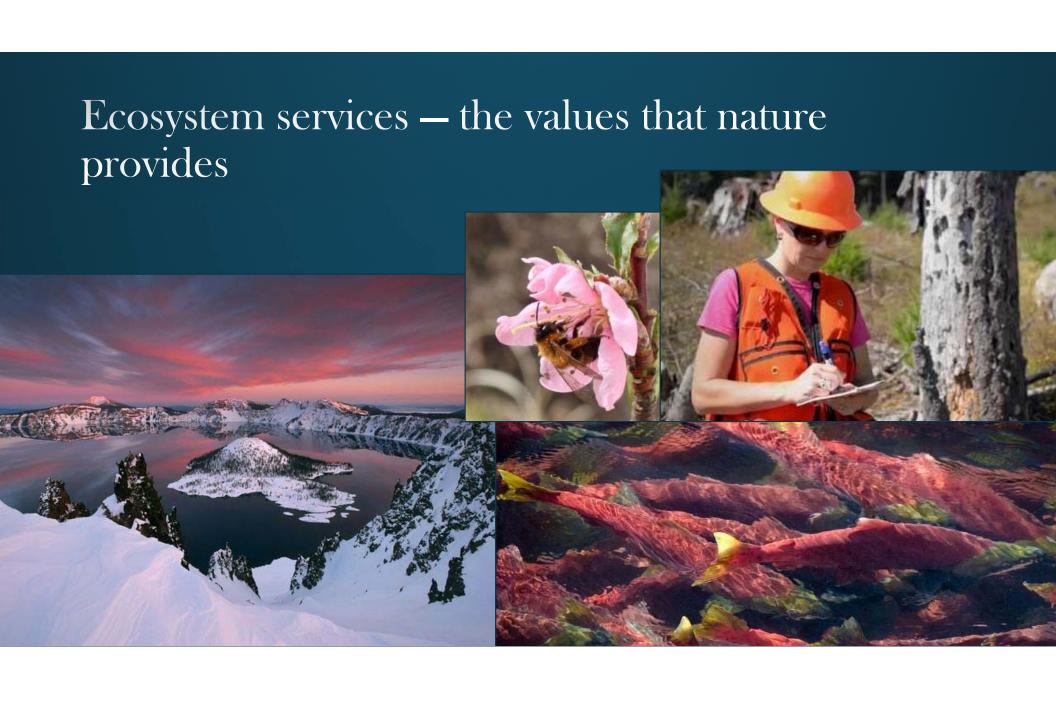












Principles to Guide Assessments of Ecosystem Service Values







Authors:

Ervin, D., S. Vickerman, S. Ngawhika, F. Beaudoin, S. Hamlin, E. Dietrich, P. Manson, J. Schoenen. 2014



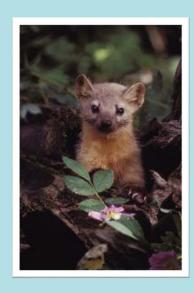
Assessing the value of these benefits includes intrinsic value and need not be monetized to be considered in land management decisions







Conduct ecological assessment to characterize natural resources and benefits they provide.



Assess the vulnerability of the system to adverse impacts from climate change, flooding, development, etc.



Engage agencies and stakeholders to develop a shared understanding of cumulative impacts and opportunities to align management actions.



Communicate with stakeholders within/outside the region to determine expectations.



Facilitate interdisciplinary collaboration to conduct quantitative and qualitative assessments of potential services to inform discussions about trade-offs.



Keep stakeholders engaged, determine what worked, make adjustments based on lessons learned.



