

# CONTINENTAL SCALE VALIDATION OF ECOSYSTEM SERVICE MODELS

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# Introduction

- Including ES in decision-making is critical

Stakeholders (n = 60)	Technical experts (n = 17)
92% are using ES approach	100% require scenarios
Only 27% have sufficient data	88% would use ranked information
>80% require information across different time points	ES models should be at least 90% accurate
	1–10 km <sup>2</sup> models are sufficient

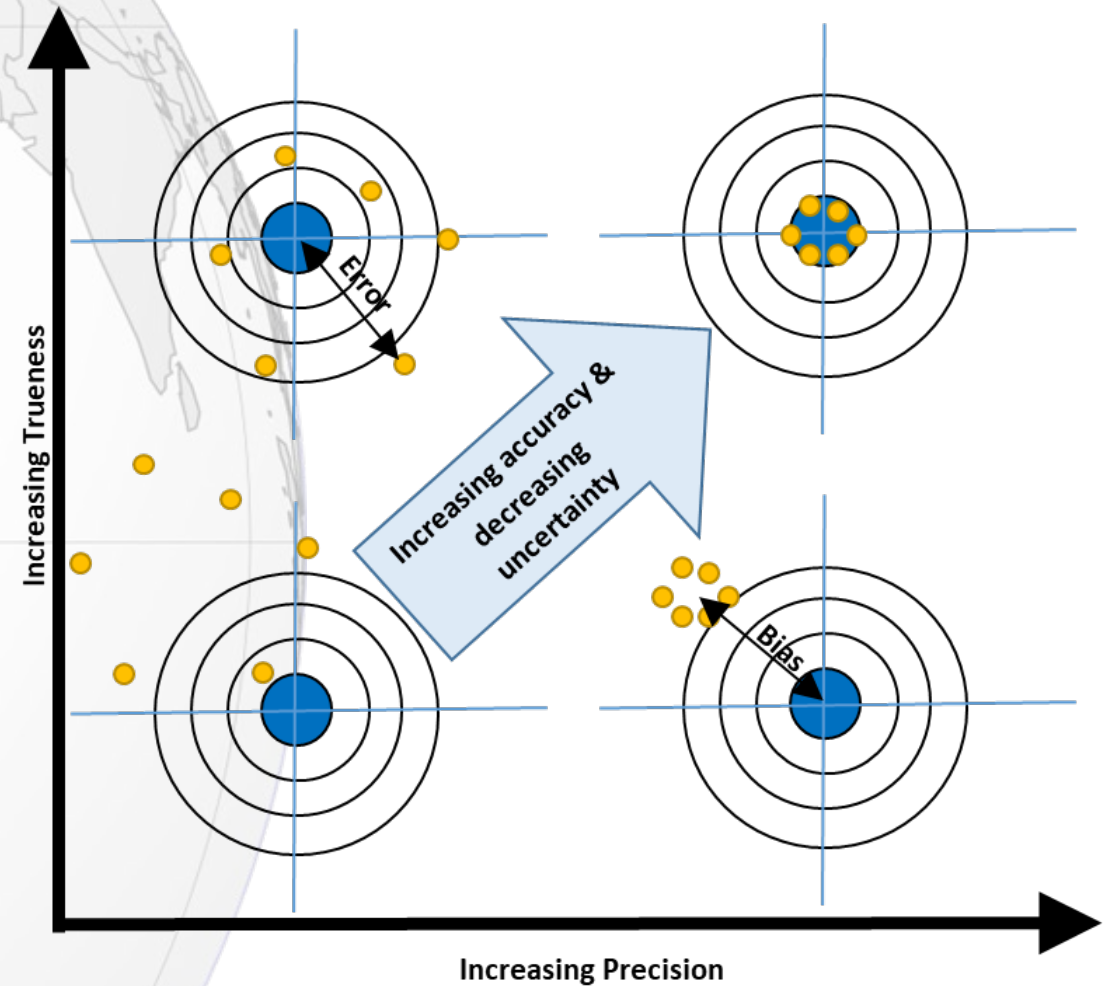
Willcock, et al. *Ecosystem Services* 18 (2016): 110-117.

## Can ES models fill this gap?



# Introduction

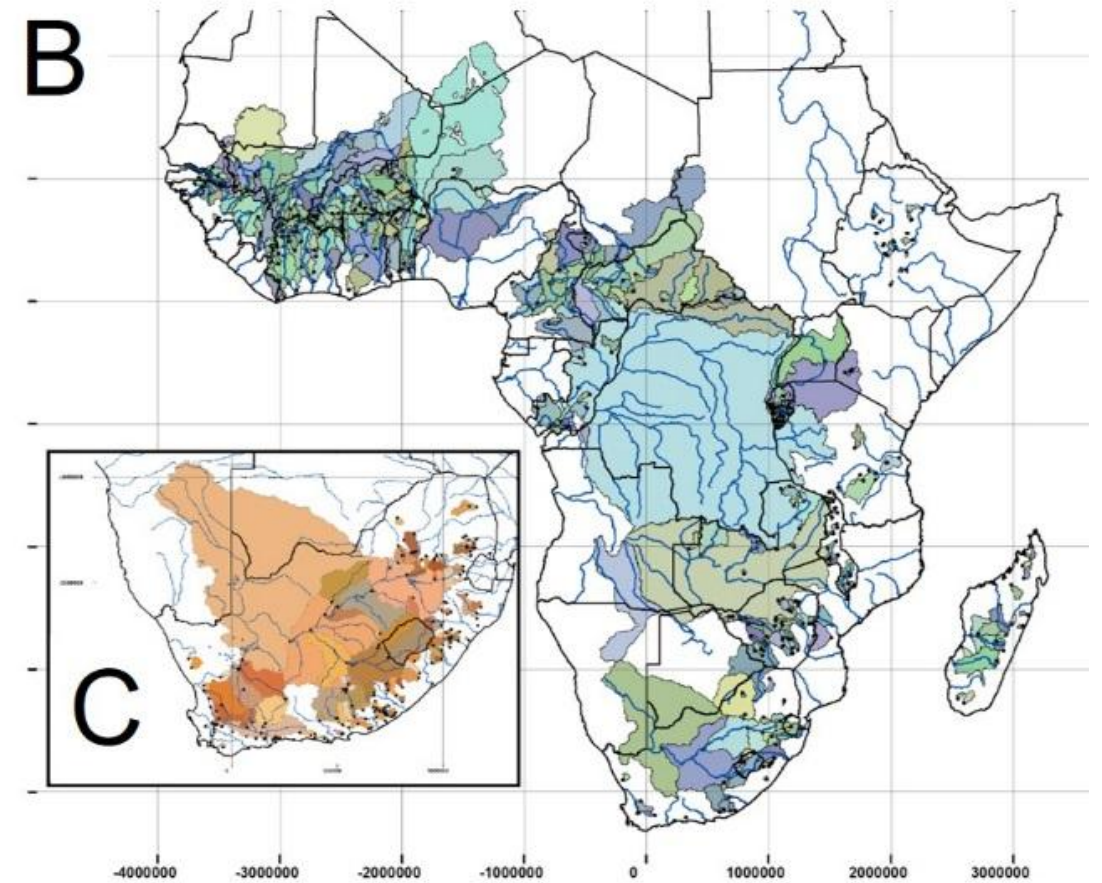
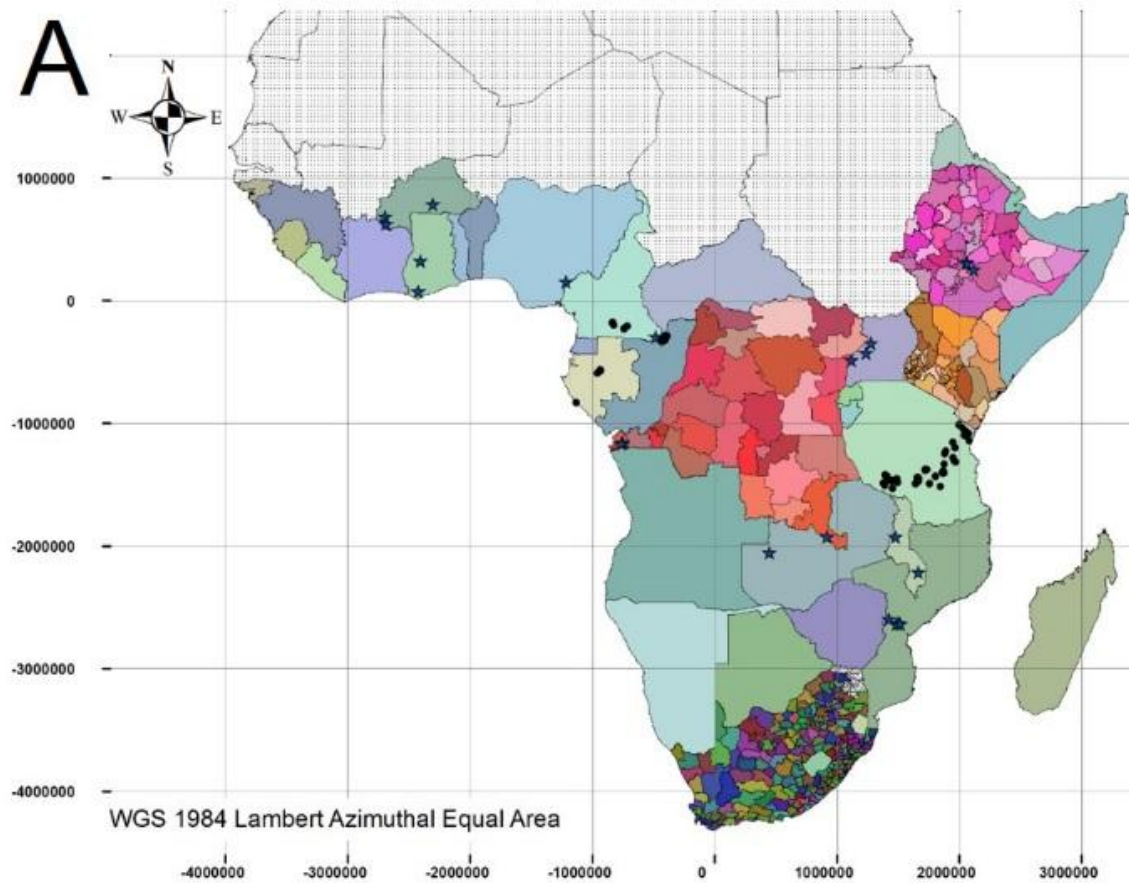
- Many ES models are not validated against primary data
- We need to understand:
  - Trueness
  - Precision
  - Accuracy/certainty



Willcock, et al. (in prep)



# Model Validation



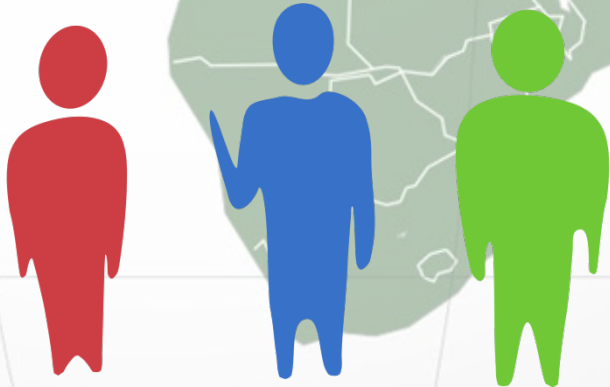
# ES validation comparisons

- All models considered give **potential supply**. But 'true' (**realised**) values may be more dependent on **demand** for ES than potential supply of ES
- Tested this as follows:
  - 1) ES models (**potential ES**) vs validation data (**realised ES**)



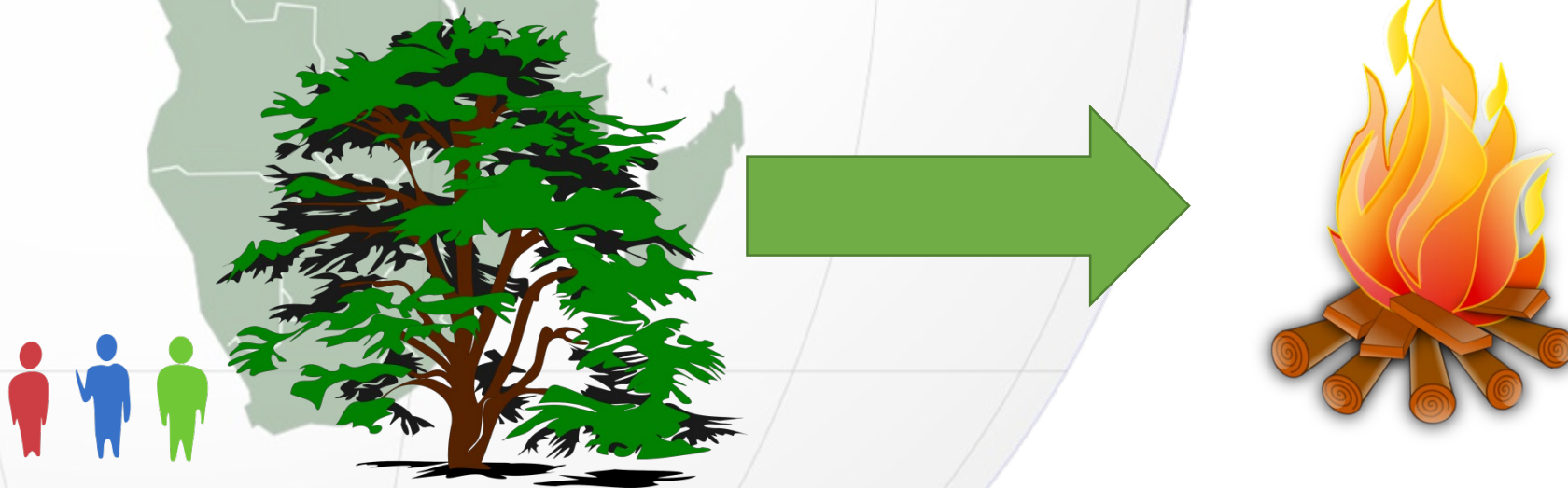
# ES validation comparisons

- All models considered give **potential supply**. But 'true' (**realised**) values may be more dependent on **demand** for ES than potential supply of ES
- Tested this as follows:
  - 1) Human population density vs validation data
  - 2) Human population density (**demand**) vs validation data (**realised ES**)



# ES validation comparisons

- All models considered give **potential supply**. But 'true' (**realised**) values may be more dependent on **demand** for ES than potential supply of ES
- Tested this as follows:
  - 3) **Potential ES model** X **Demand** vs validation data (**realised ES**)



# ES model validation

Service	Validator	Median Rho	Maximum Rho
Carbon	Biophysical	0.58	0.85
Charcoal	Use	0.19	0.51
Firewood	Use	0.32	0.79
Grazing	Use	0.38	0.84
Water	Biophysical	0.57	0.78

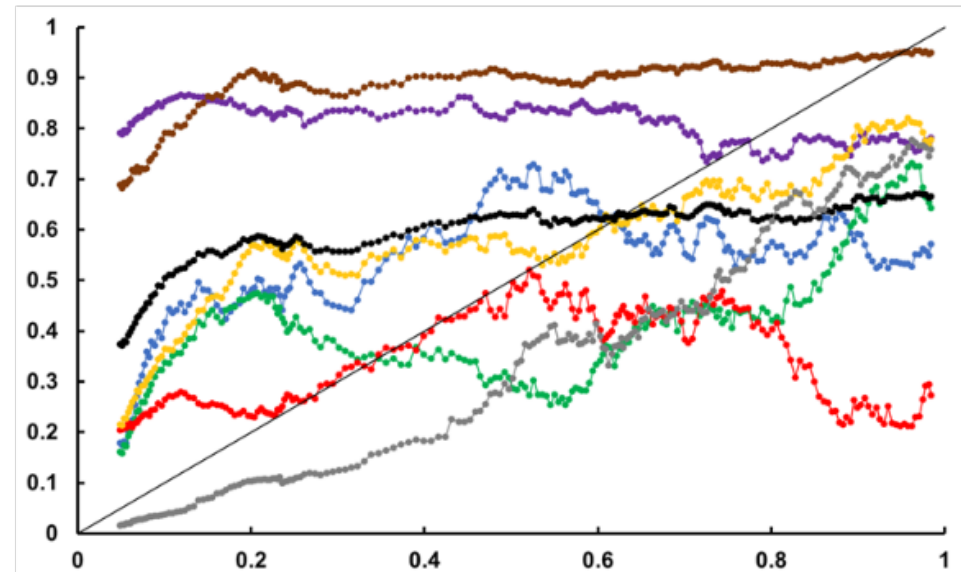
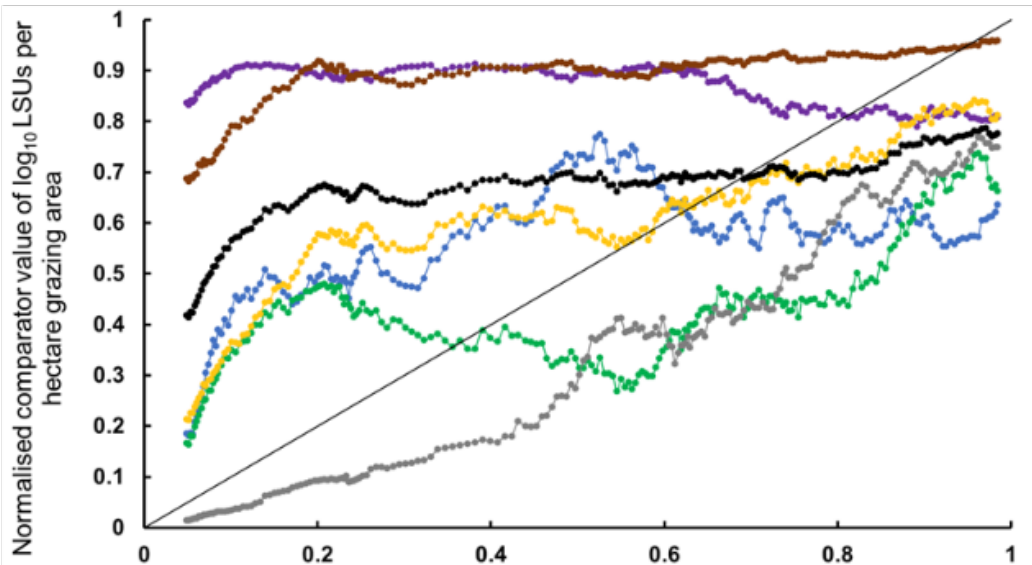




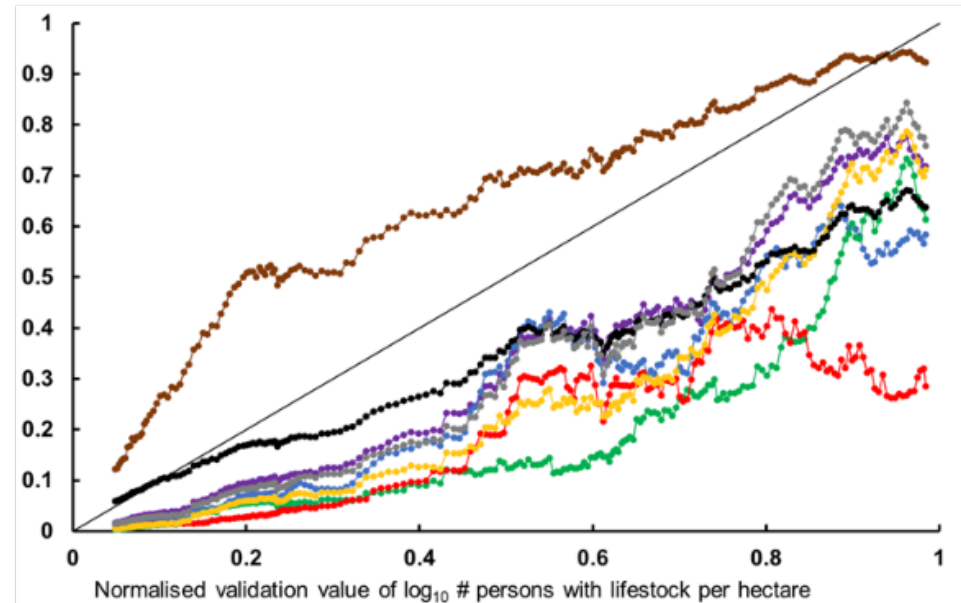
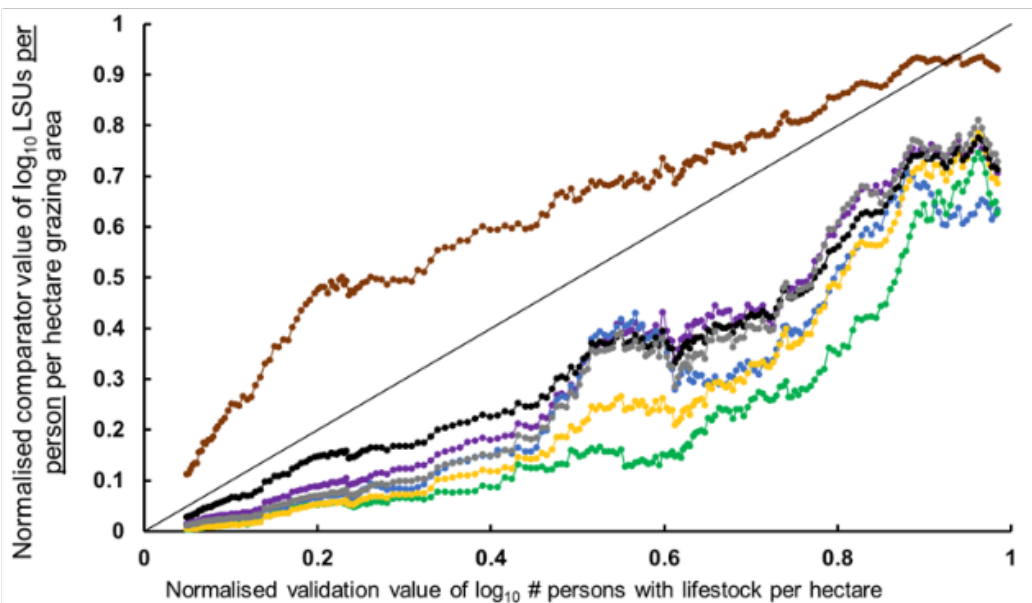
1 km gridcell

10 km gridcell

Potential ES  
(biophysical supply)



Realised ES (use), with  
added beneficiary layer



Complexity: 38

Complexity: 34

Complexity: 4

Complexity: 36

Complexity: 4

Complexity: 2

Ensemble model

Population size



# Model Complexity

- 7 out of 12 comparisons (58%) show no effect of model complexity on accuracy
- 5 (42%) show positive effects
- No cases of a negative effect

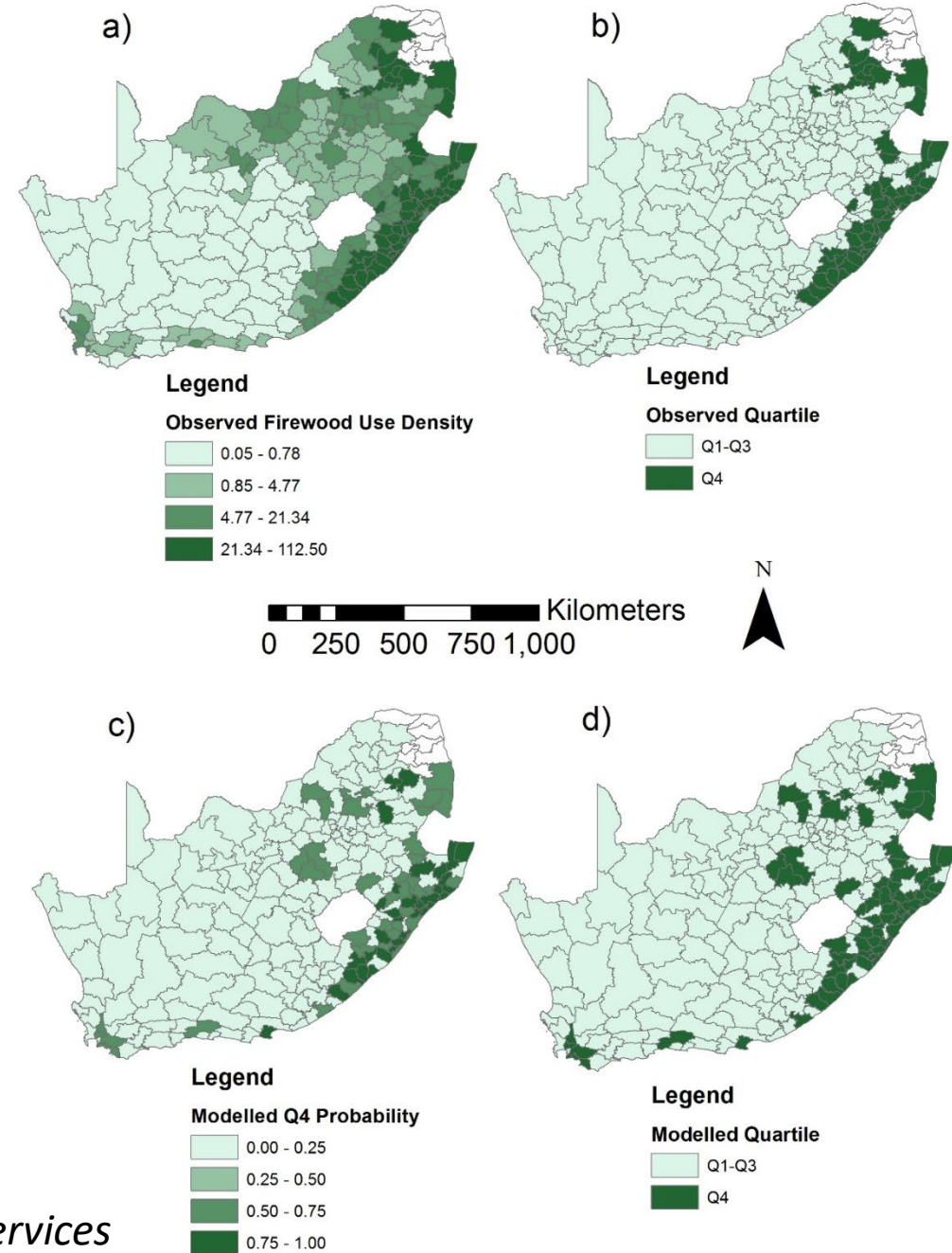
# Model Ensembles

- 4 out of 12 comparisons (33%) show higher accuracy of model ensembles
- Ensemble variation was correlated with accuracy for potential ES models
- But, in 7 out of 8 comparison, realised ES show no correlation



# Machine-learning

Model	Model Criteria	Recall for the upper quartile of firewood use (%)
ML	50%	64.3
Complexity: 14	75%	90.9
Complexity: 2	1 km	75.0
	10 km	73.2
Complexity: 4	1 km	75.0
	10 km	76.8
Complexity: 4	1 km	60.7
	10 km	60.7
Complexity: 36	55.6 km	76.8
Complexity: 31	5 km	53.6

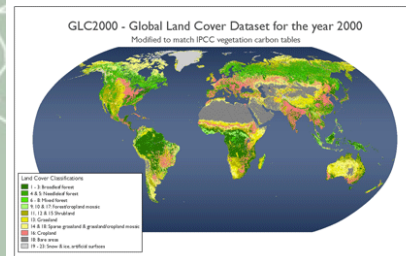


# Conclusion

- ES models provide reasonable predictive power of potential ES, but are less accurate for predicting realised ES
- More complex ES models are often more accurate
- Where data is lacking, ensembles may indicate uncertainty
- The social component of realised ES models is important
- Machine-learning has a role to play when modelling ES (e.g. incorporating social-science 'big data')



# Thank you – to you, the data providers & the model developers



**Co\$ting Nature**



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