MAIA webinar 11.01.2021 Spatial modelling for compiling Ecosystem Services biophysical accounts

# Challenges of spatial modelling of selected ecosystem services

Benjamin Burkhard

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 817527

ΜΔΙΔ

## Challenges of spatial modelling of selected ES



#### Key challenge:

• Ecosystems, ecosystem services and their use by humans are very complex





## Challenges of spatial modelling of selected ES

#### Challenges for spatial modelling of ecosystem services for biophysical accounts

- Provide information about ES supply and use patterns
- Be spatially and temporally explicit
- Be robust, consistent, transparent and logical
- Harness and integrate information of different quality and quantity, resulting from various quantification approaches
- Be understandable for a broader, transdisciplinary audience
- Be policy-/decision-making problem-relevant



https://recreation.ucsd.edu/adventures/challenge-course





**Challenge:** complex ES supply and use patterns

- Example: food provisioning ES: complex ES supply-use chains
- Challenge: Where to locate/map (final) ES supply and (final) ES use?
- Solution: Use best available spatially explicit information and (statistical) data.



#### **Challenge:** complex ES supply and use patterns

- Example: **global climate regulating ES** with global supply-demand pattern
- **Challenge**: Omnidirectional SPA SBA relation, where to map what?
- Solution: Overlay or intersect of SBA and SPA maps and data



#### **Challenge:** spatial and temporal explicitness



- Example: water provisioning ES: Subsurface SPAs; SBAs delocalised and point sources (wells, pipes)
- Challenge: Where exactly to map what?
- Solution: a) assign groundwater ES to ecosystems above the ground
  b) consider groundwater as a separate ecosystem or subsoil asset

#### **Challenge:** spatial and temporal explicitness

#### Vacation destination

Home



SPA = SBA (*in situ*)?



SPA ≠ SBA? De-localised? Directional?

- Example: recreational cultural ES: Localisation of ES supply and use benefits
- Challenge: not easy to map: SPAs, SBAs and ES flows difficult to delineate
- Solution: Recreational Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) or PGIS approaches



#### WINTER SPRING Heat absorption Increase in Bird nesting heat reflection Carbon sequestration CO. NO. Reduction of atmospheric Recreation pollutants Soil protection Soil protection -Nutrient Recreation deposition SUMMER AUTUMN

#### **Challenge:** spatial and temporal explicitness

- Example: **seasonal cycles** of ES supply and use
- Challenge: When to actually quantify ES supply and use?
- Solution: Consideration of annual or average values + long-term effects





http://i.telegraph.co.uk/multimedia/archive/02405/weather-floodsign\_2405295b.jpg

http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/e/e4/ Drought\_Swimming\_Hole.JPG

- Example: **flood regulating ES**: flood and drought prevention
- Challenge: Human preferences of "constant flow of right amounts of water" how to quantify?
- Solution: Combine with respective spatio-temporal ES use maps





- Example: regulating ES global climate regulation
- Challenge: What to account for, carbon storage (stocks) or carbon sequestration (flows)?
- Solution: actual process behind this ES is removing C from the atmosphere, so removed C is relevant





potential ES supply (stock)



actual ES supply and use (flow)

- Example: Timber provisioning ES
- Challenge: What to account for as ES supply, stocks or actual use/flow?
- Solution: : Clear conceptual distinction between ES supply, dynamics and flows





- Example: agroecosystem services and livestock breeding
- **Challenge**: Huge anthropogenic inputs involved in ES supply what's the ,eco'system part?
- **Solution**: Where possible, indication of human contributions + external environmental effects









- Example: landscape aesthetics cultural ES: high subjectivity of preferences
- Challenge: how to quantify various preferences?
- Solution: pattern detection by Participatory GIS or Citizen science approaches





- Example: **provisioning ecosystem services** complex goods and products
- Challenge: how to sum up and where to map all parts' supply and use?
- Solution: ... take it easy and consider the actual purpose of your assessment!

#### Spatial aspects of ecosystem services supply and use



Find more examples in our Open Access textbook ....

" ... handbook including guidelines for ES mapping and assessment, ... "

http://ab.pensoft.net/articles.php?id=12837



#### Spatial aspects of ecosystem services supply and use



DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL	AFFAIRS	Ô	System of Environmental Economic Accounting
System of Environme Ecosyst	ental-Ecor em Accor	nomic Acco unting	ounting—
Draft for the Global Consu	ultation on	the complete	e document
c	ectober 2020		
Disclaimer: This draft has been prepared under the gi Technical Committee under the auspices of UNICEEN I is in our of the worke as the So	uidance of the Si the UN Committe sion of the Syster	EEA Experimental e of Experts on Env m of Environmenta nated by the Uni	Ecosystem Accounting ironmental Accounting I-Economic Accounting ted Nations Statistics

#### Check also the SEEA EEA revision documents

for the newest guidelines for ecosystem services accounting

https://seea.un.org/content/seea-experimentalecosystem-accounting-revision

## Challenges of spatial modelling of selected ES



#### Conclusions

- Ecosystems, ecosystem services and their use by humans are indeed **very complex**
- However, there are **broad experience** and **methods** available from decades of scientific development
- More recently developed tools, biophysical modelling and integrative transdisciplinary approaches can be harnessed for ecosystem accounting to quantify supply and use of various ES
- **Spatial modelling** and **mapping of ES** helps to reveal supply-use patterns, are a very useful addition to commonly (in accounting) used supply-use tables and are mandatory for spatial decision making and planning
- These tasks are very important to safeguard the **conservation and sustainable use of natural resources**, thus it is worth the efforts and further experts should be trained and methods improved



## Thanks a lot for your attention!

burkhard@phygeo.uni-hannover.de

Mapping & Assessment for Integrated ecosystem Accounting http://maiaportal.eu/

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 817527