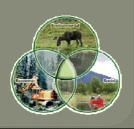
Applied Ecosystem Services in Working Forests



Introduction

Ecosystem Services are the benefits people obtain from ecosystems.

Examples include: Climate Regulation Carbon Sequestration Water Quality Nutrient Cycling



Introduction

Human relationships with ecosystems

- Plato (c.400 BC) First noted human impacts on the
- environment
- George Marsh Man and Nature, in 1864, argued that natura resources are finite
- Gifford Pinchot Conservatio
- protection Aldo Leopold
 - Hurd he provide the second sec

hic for natural reso

The term "ecosystem services" was first introduced in the report, Study of Critical Environmental Problems in 1970.



1

Introduction

The UN Millennium Ecosystem Assessment was initiated in 2001 as a global assessment of ecosystem health and human impacts comprised of 1,360 experts worldwide.

- General Categories of Ecosystem Services : food, water, fuel, fiber, and other goods
 Regulating Services: climate, water quality, disease regulation, pollination
 Supporting Services: soil genesis, nutrient cycling
 Cultural Services: educational, aesthetic, heritage, recreation



Justification for Research

- Millennium Ecosystem Assessment found:

 Human actions are depleting the Earth's natural capital straining the planet's ecosystems ability to sustain future generations.

 It is possible to reverse the ecosystem degradation over the next 50 years but will require substantial changes in policy and practice, not currently underway.

- Major gaps in knowledge were found at the local and national levels on the status of ecosystems and their economic values. ...at the local scale there is typically insufficient information on the full economic costs and benefits of alternate uses of ecosystems to fully inform decisions." (MEA 2001)

Justification for Research

Increasing demand for benefits of Ecosystem Services due to:

- Dynamic land-use and ownership patterns Public policy and regulatory
- shifts Potential economic benefits to
- landowners and communities



Research Objectives

- Quantify opportunities for marketable Ecosystem
- Services Demonstrate applications of Ecosystem Services on land base
- across ownership period (1-15 years) Compare economic values of timber production to estimated economic values of Ecosystem Services



Goals

- Determine validity of Ecosystem Services as part of a comprehensive resource management strategy Provide an demonstrative example of Ecosystem Services management
- Use open-source information as available

Proposed Project Area



•Proposed Project Area is approximately 4,300 acres

•Part of a larger 160,000 acres ownership

•Currently TIMO owned but prior owners include Clinchfield Coal and Pittston Coal

•Harvest 3-5 million FSC Certified board feet annually on approximately 2,500-3,000 acres

Proposed Methods

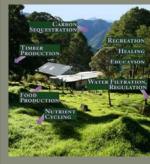
Identify Ecosystem Services markets

- Examples: Chicago Climate Exchange The Bay Bank The Nature Conservancy MACED The Katoomba Group Advocacy Groups "Over the Counter" (OTC)





Proposed Methods



Ecosystem Services to be examined:

- Habitat Restoration/Co

Proposed Methods

Landscape features with potential of

- marketable Ecosystem Services: Culturally significant sites Areas of recent timber harvest Areas unlikely/unsuitable for timber harvest Sites for reforestation and/or habitat restoration Critical habitat Grasslands Wetlands Wich Vulue Concentration Excests

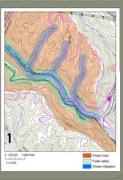
- High Value Conservation Forests Critical viewsheds Areas with public safety concerns



Proposed Methods

Quantify land features with marketable Ecosystem Services potential

•125 acres potential stream banking/mitigation



Proposed Methods

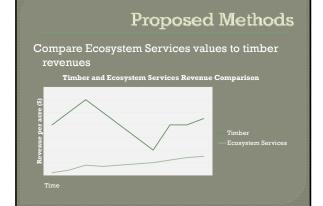
Valuate marketable Ecosystem Services as available and projected

$$y = \sum_{i=1}^{10} (a_i)(v_i)$$

c benefits to landowner e feature narketable Ecosystem Services r unit of marketable Ecosystem

25 acres stream banking/mitigation*\$200 per acre) 150 acres carbon sequestration* \$122.10 per acre)





Acknowledgments



