

Serviços Ecosistêmicos

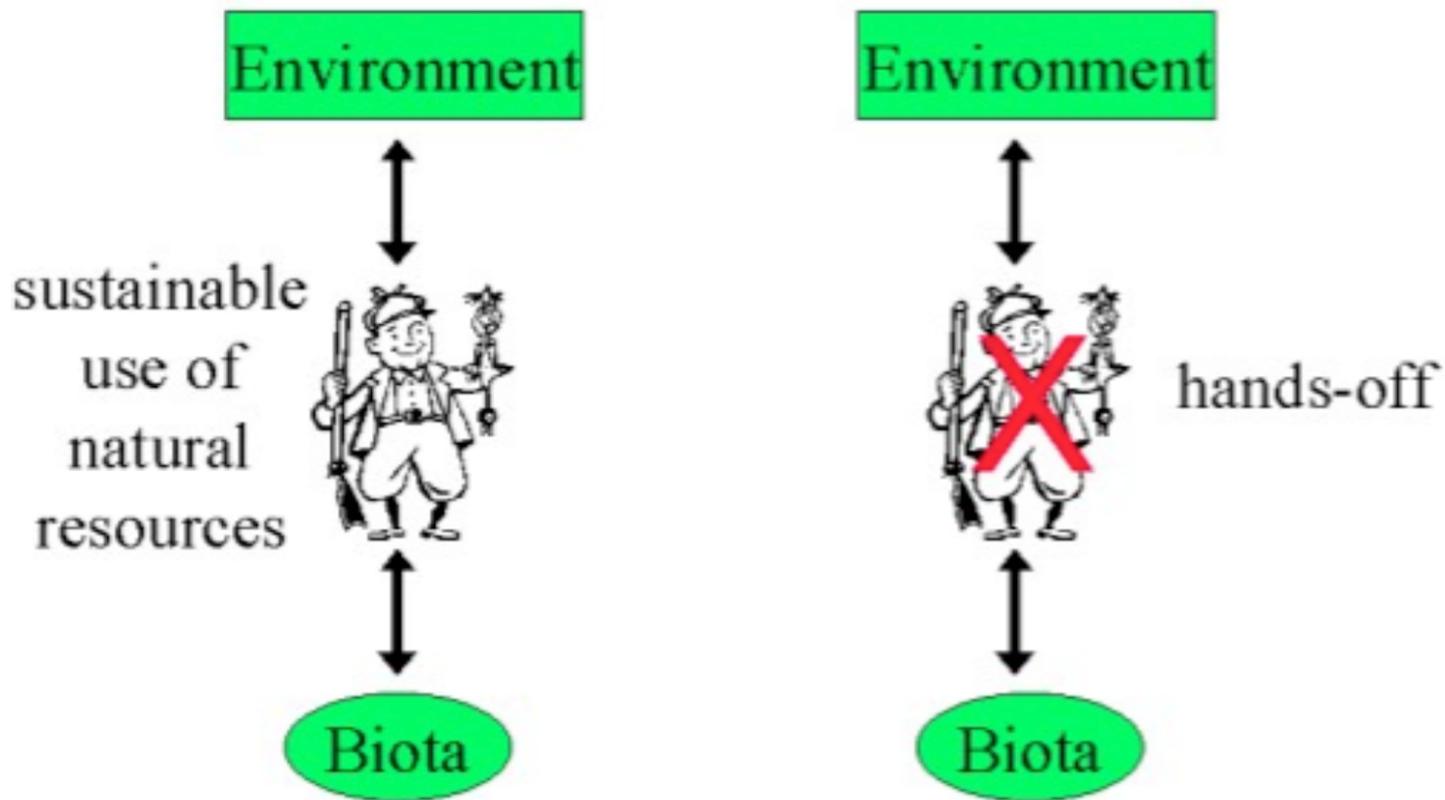
CONBIO – 2017

Prof. Jean Paul Metzger

Qual foi o objetivo da atividade?

A abordagem de SE ajuda na comunicação entre diferentes atores sociais na discussão sobre conservação?

Conservation vs. Preservation



Preservation

Conservation

Exploitation



No Humans
Allowed
(Strict
Preserve)

No Vehicles
(National
Wilderness)

Restricted
Vehicles
(National
Park)

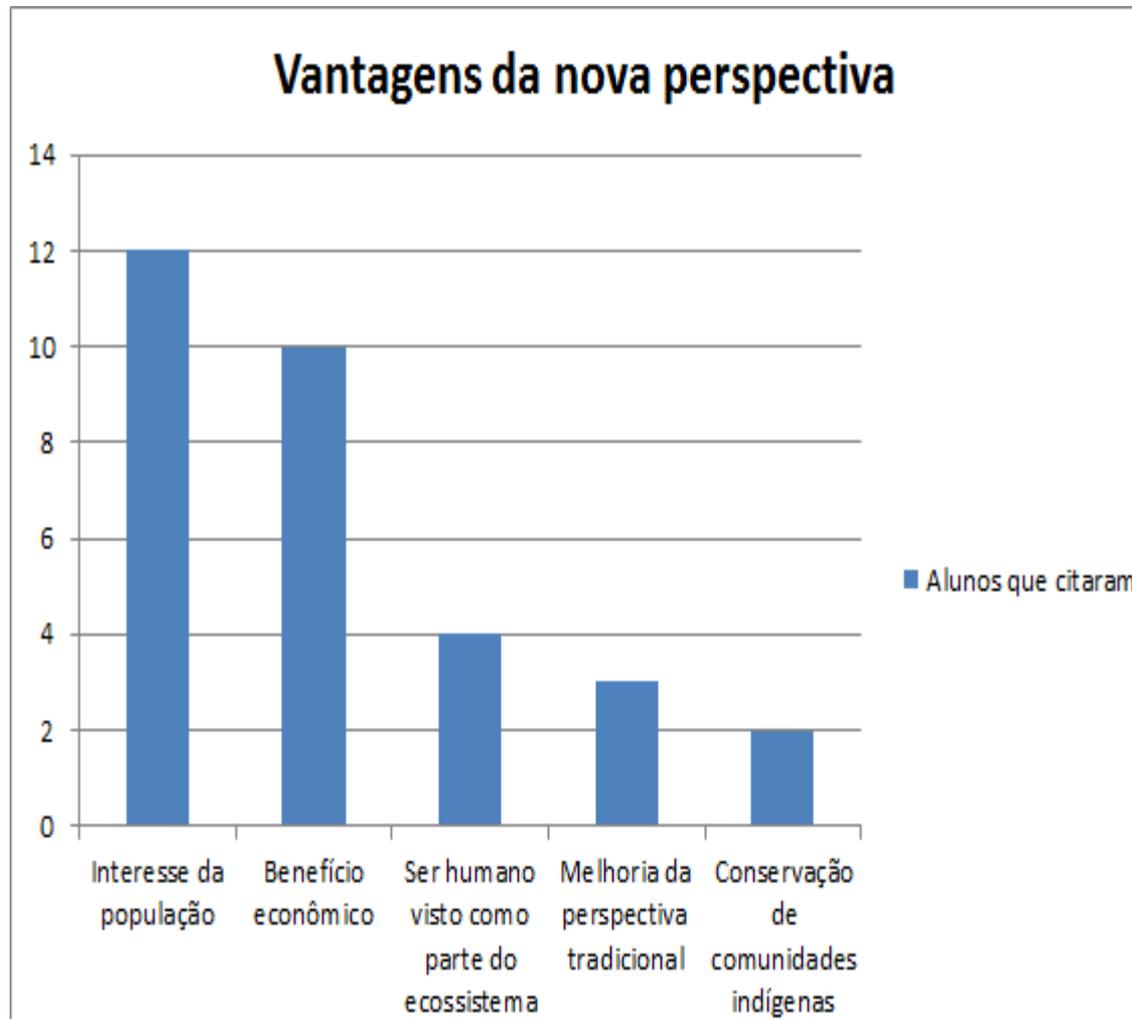
Limited
Resource Usage
(Ranching;
National Forest)

“Sustainable”
Economic
Production (Single
Crop Farming)

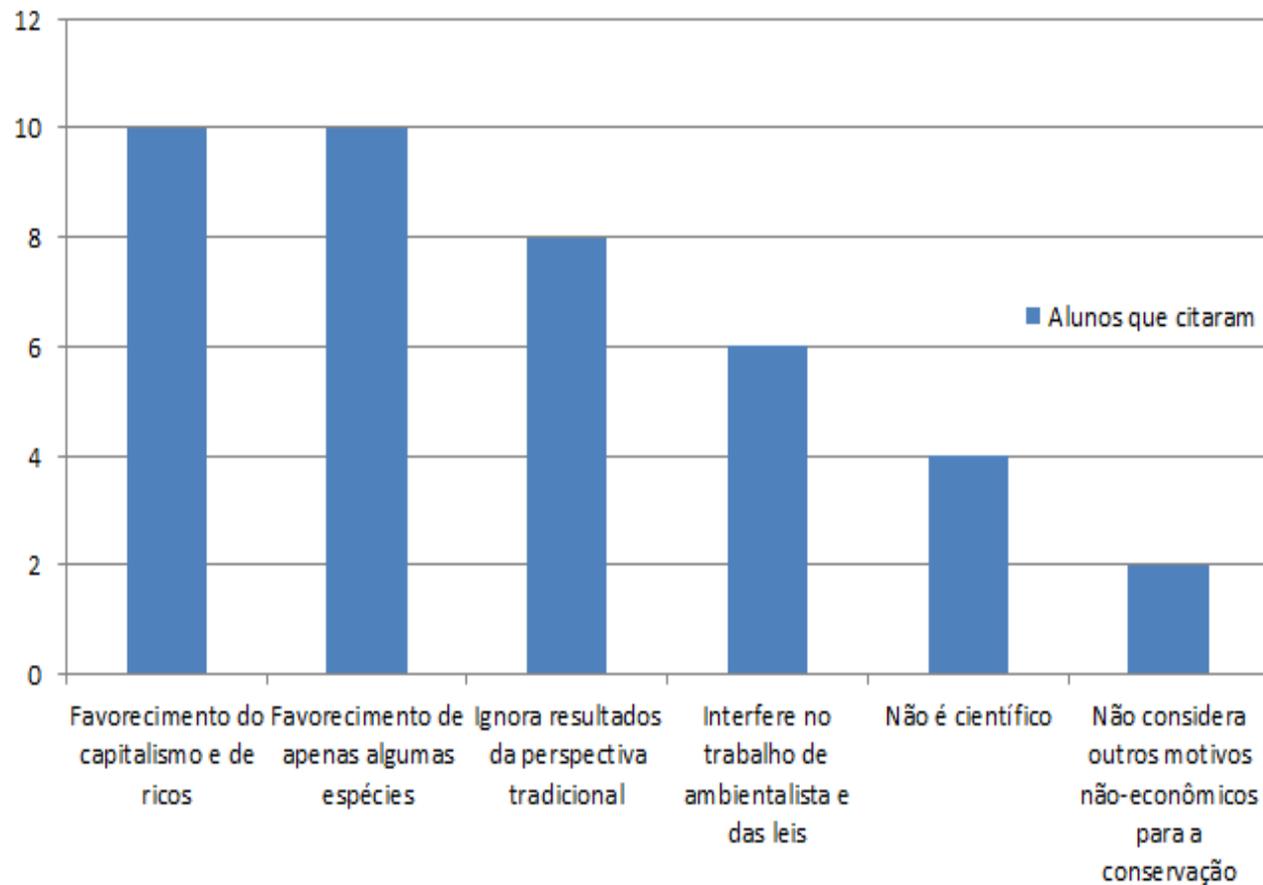
Post Use Land
Reclamation
(Superfund
Site)

Destructive
Permanent
Use (Open
Pit Mining)

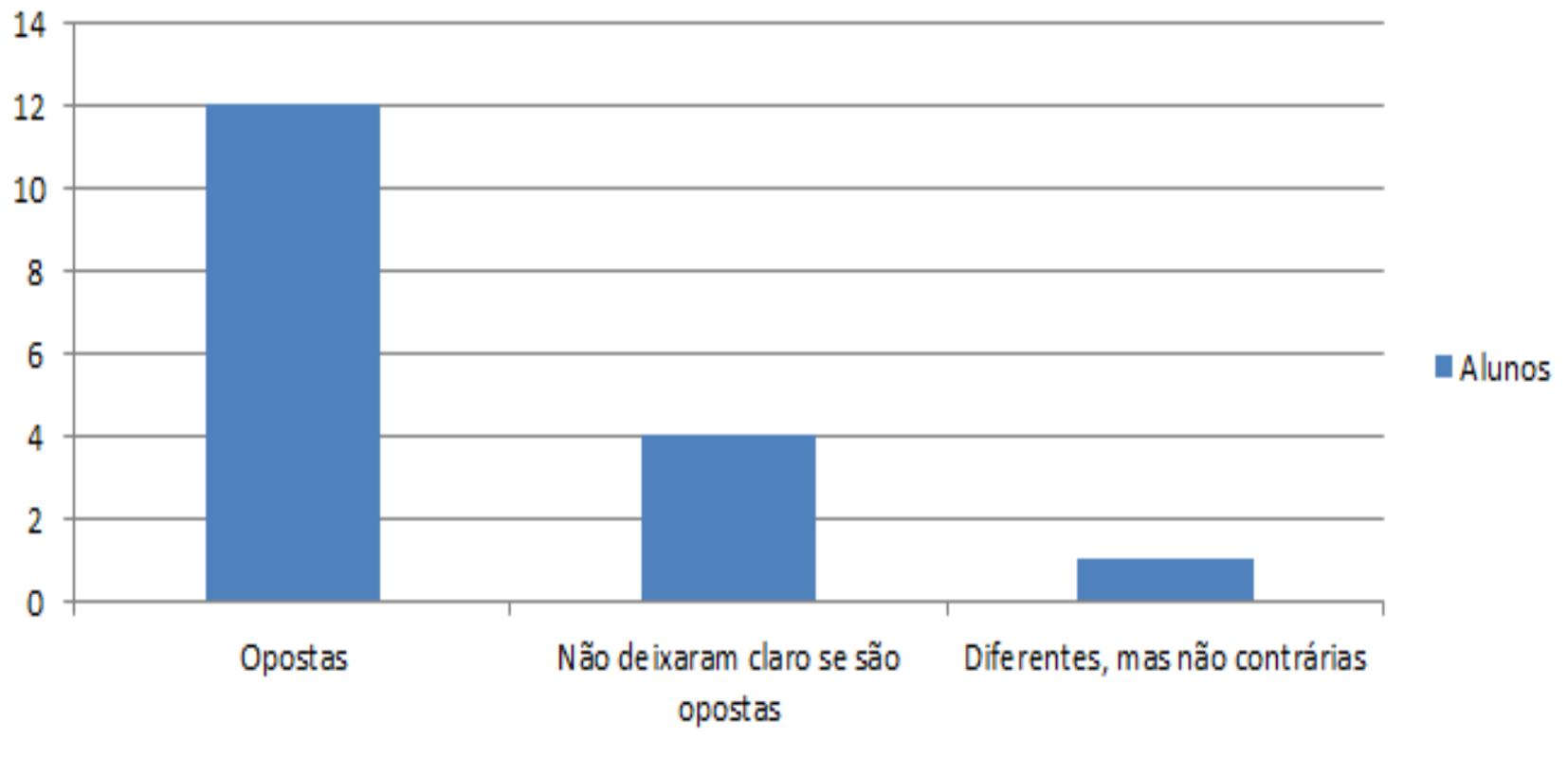
A partir da leitura do texto de Doak et al. (2014), quais parecem ser as principais vantagens e desvantagens do que foi chamado de “new conservation science”? Essa nova perspectiva se opõe à perspectiva tradicional de conservação?



Desvantagens



Perspectivas de Conservação



Preservation

Conservation

Exploitation

No Humans Allowed (Strict Preserve)

No Vehicles (National Wilderness)

Restricted Vehicles (National Park)

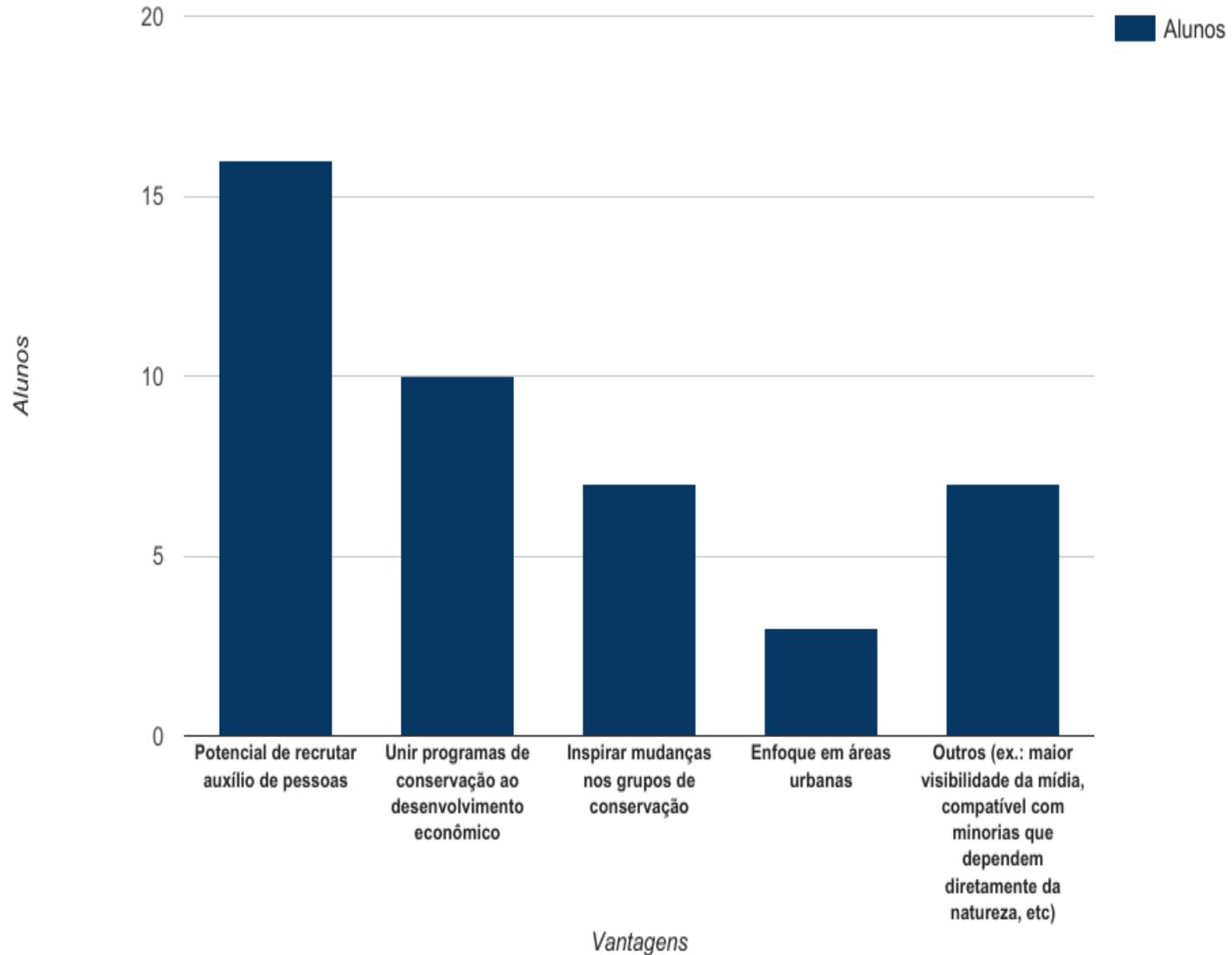
Limited Resource Usage (Ranching; National Forest)

"Sustainable" Economic Production (Single Crop Farming)

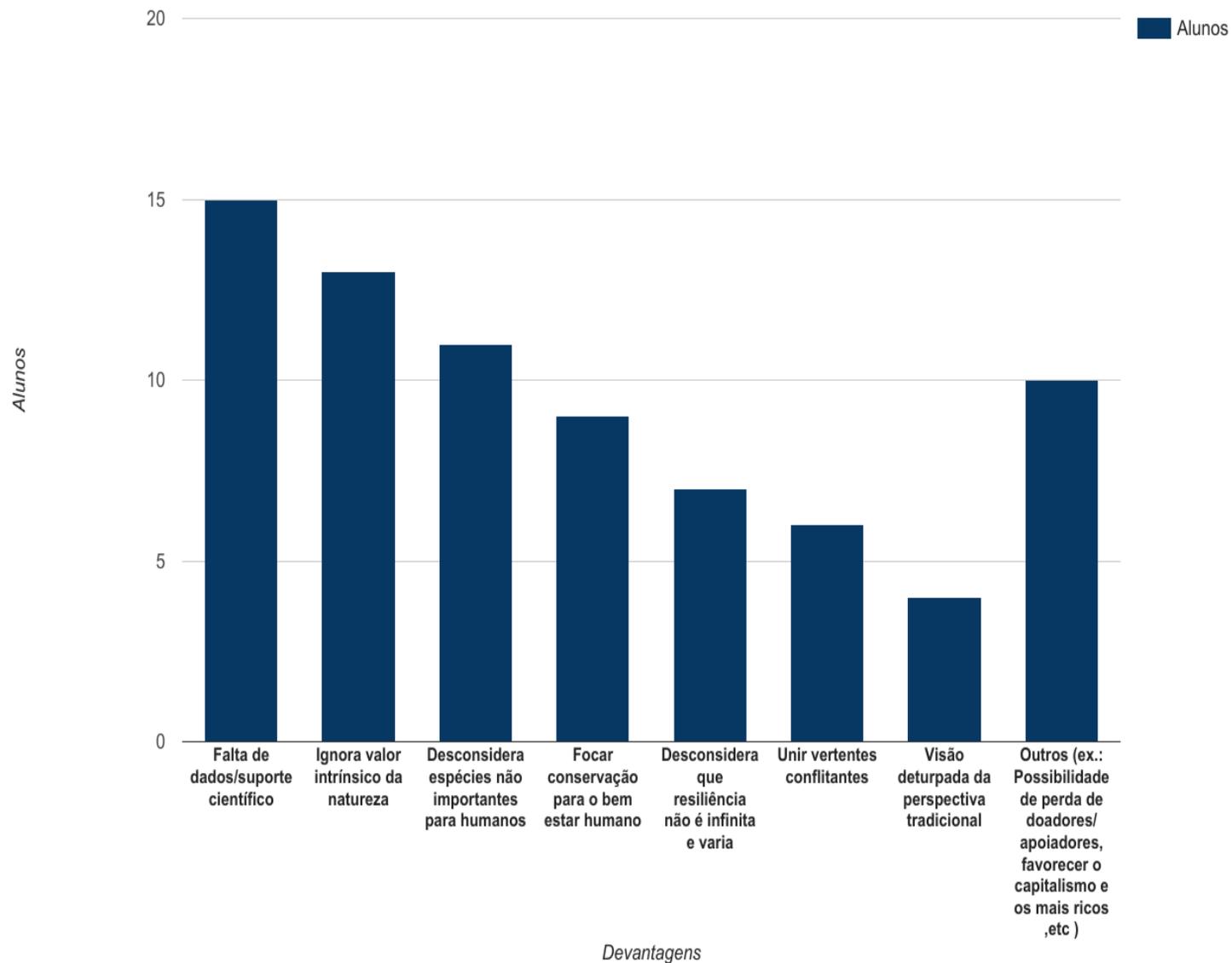
Post Use Land Reclamation (Superfund Site)

Destructive Permanent Use (Open Pit Mining)

Vantagens



Devantagens



Preservation

Conservation

Exploitation

No Humans Allowed (Strict Preserve)

No Vehicles (National Wilderness)

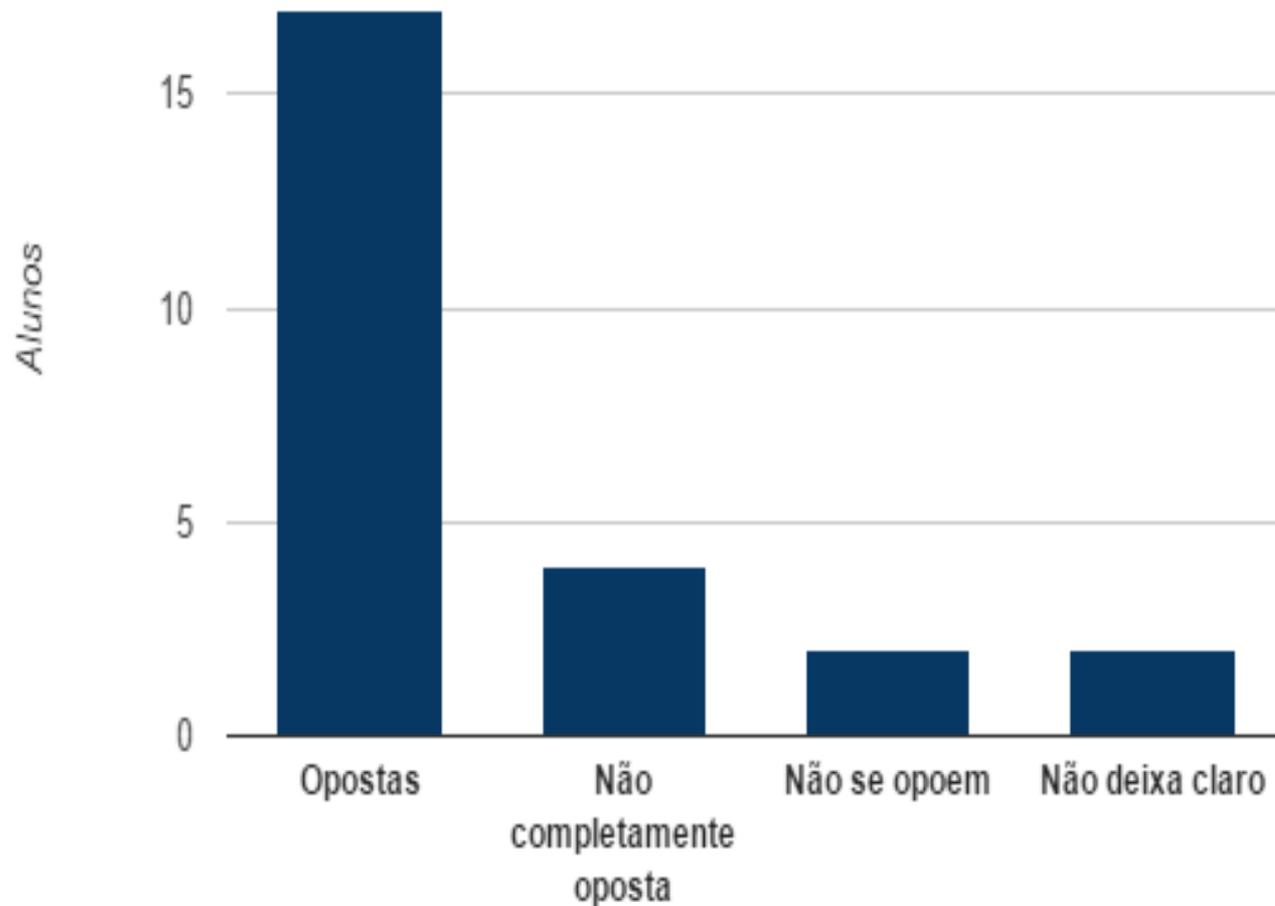
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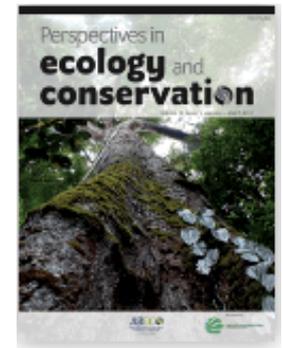


Perspectivas de Conservação

Editorial

New perspectives in ecology and conservation

(Metzger et al. 2017)



Integrative Conservation Perspective

Biological Perspective

Population viability analysis

Diversity patterns

Genetics and phylogeography

Fragmentation studies

Biological invasion

Conservation actions

Conservation

Restoration

Ecosystem management

Landscape planning

Human Perspective

Human perceptions and values

Sustainability

Resilience

Ecosystem services

Human wellbeing and health

Aichi Targets



Understand values



Mainstream biodiversity



Address incentives



Sustainable production



Halve rate of loss



Sustainable fisheries



Manage within limits



Reduce pollution



Reduce invasive spp.



Minimize reef loss



Protected areas



Prevent extinctions



Conserve gene pool



Restore ecosystems



Enhance resilience



Implement Nagoya Prot.



Revise NBSAPs



Respect and conserve TK



Improve knowledge



Mobilize resources



Convention on
Biological Diversity



1 NO POVERTY



2 ZERO HUNGER



3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



4 QUALITY EDUCATION



5 GENDER EQUALITY



6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



THE GLOBAL GOALS

For Sustainable Development

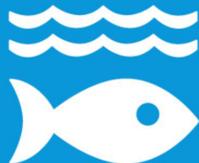
12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



13 CLIMATE ACTION



14 LIFE BELOW WATER



15 LIFE ON LAND



16 PEACE AND JUSTICE STRONG INSTITUTIONS

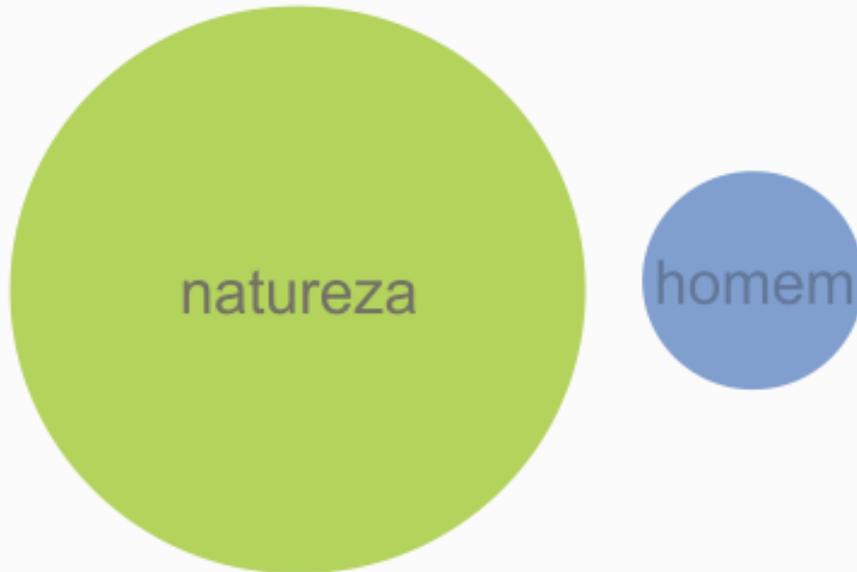


17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



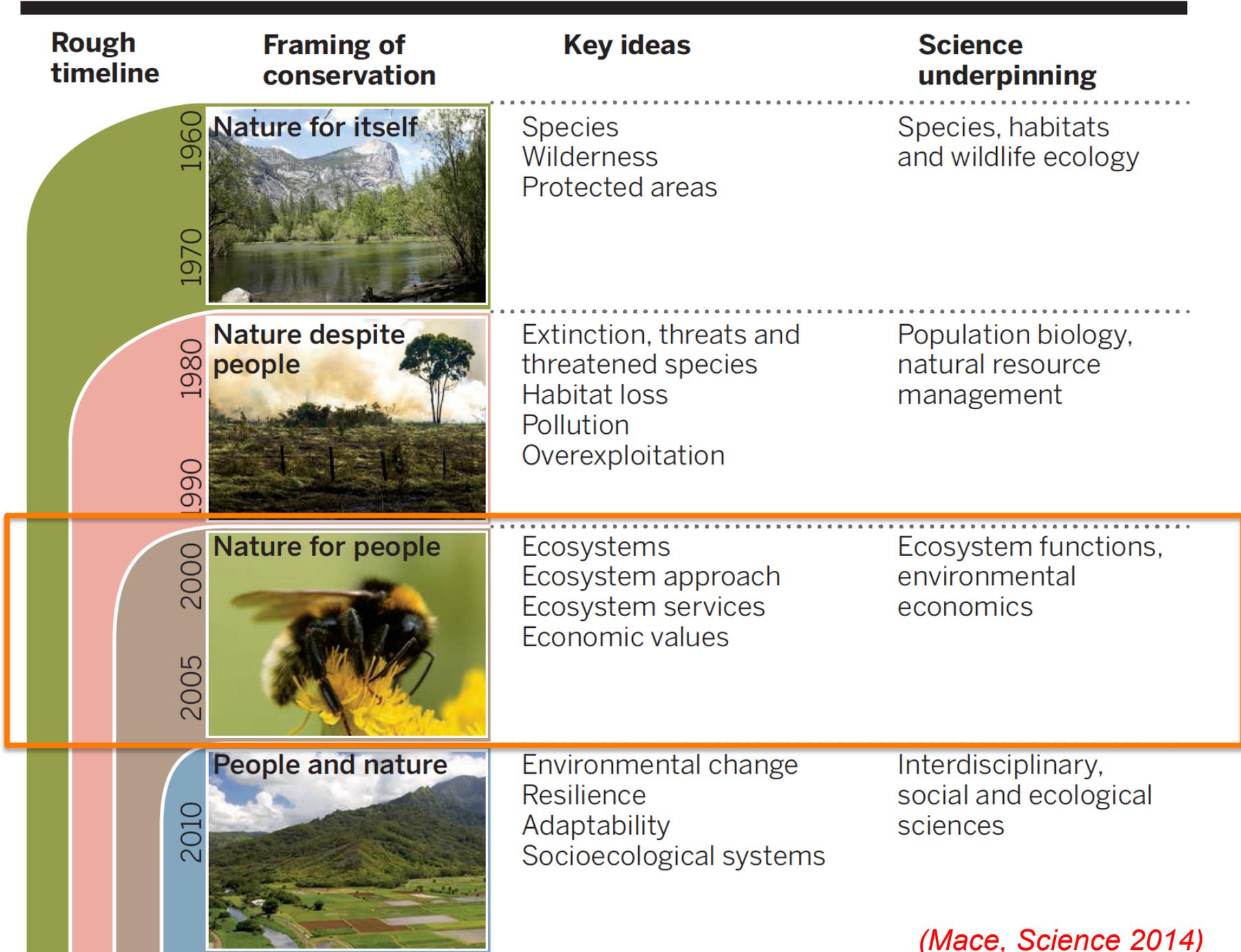
relação homem-natureza

desintegrado | insustentável



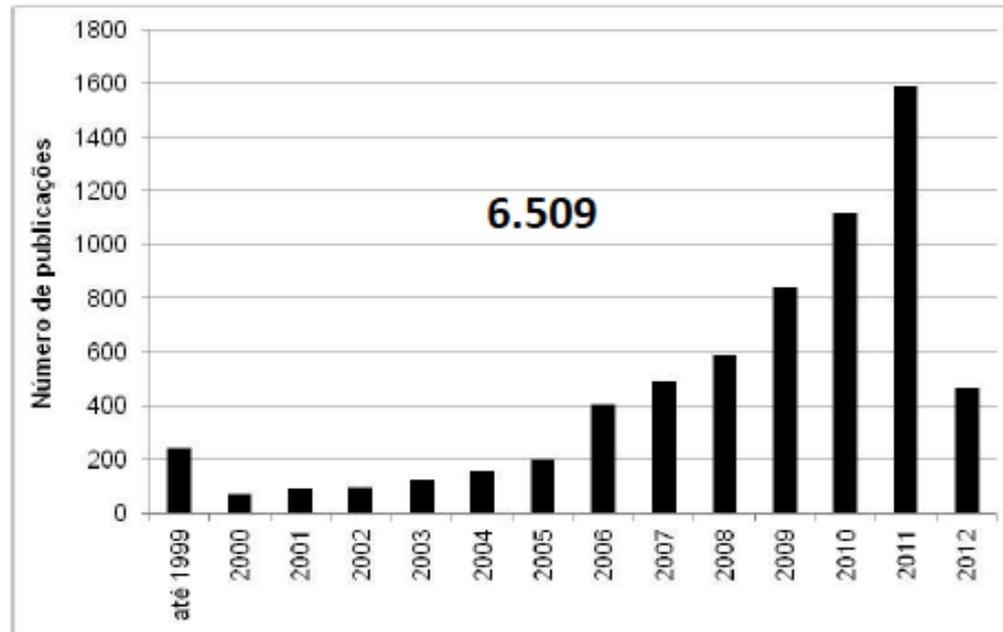
integrado | sustentável





(Mace, Science 2014)

Foi uma idéia que “pegou” no meio acadêmico?



Ecological Economics – 756

Biological Conservation – 371

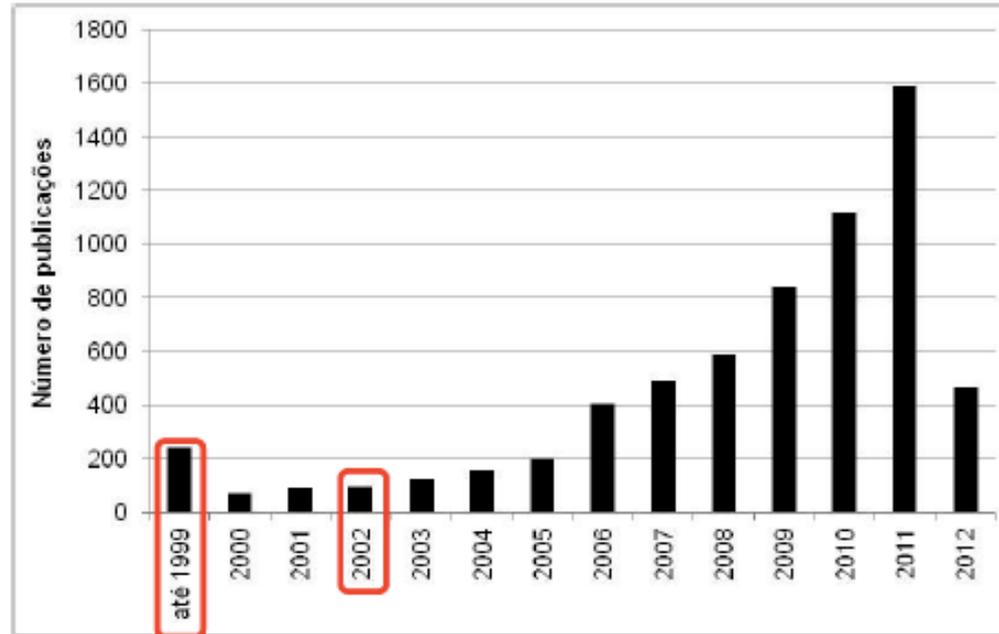
Forest Ecology and Management – 281

Agriculture, Ecosystem & Environment – 248

Landscape and Urban Planning - 207

The value of the world's ecosystem services and natural capital

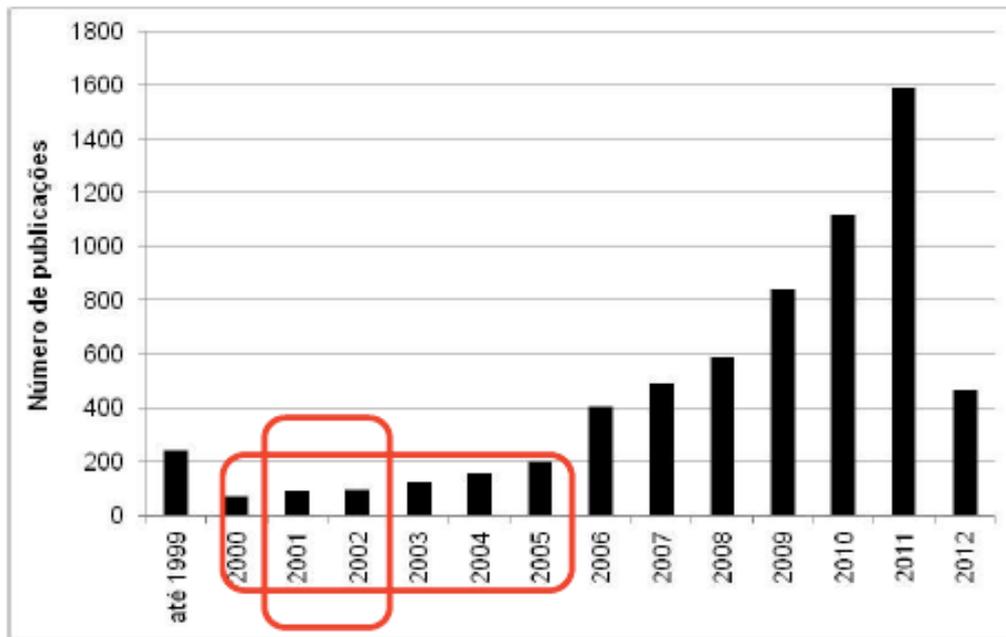
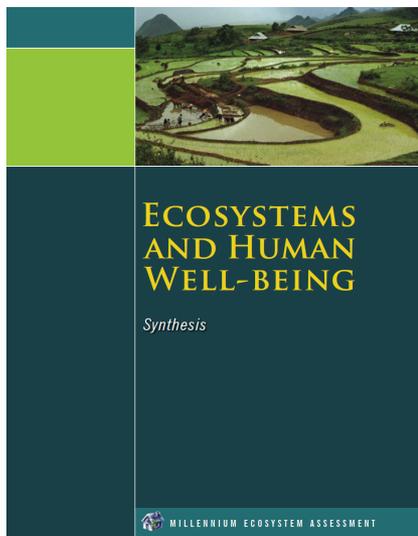
Robert Costanza^{*,†}, Ralph d'Arge[‡], Rudolf de Groot[§], Stephen Farber^{||}, Monica Grasso[†], Bruce Hannon[¶], Karin Limburg^{#,*}, Shahid Naeem^{**}, Robert V. O'Neill^{††}, Jose Paruelo^{‡‡}, Robert G. Raskin^{§§}, Paul Sutton^{|||} & Marjan van den Belt^{¶¶}



Costanza et al., 1997
Daily, G. 1997

De Groot et al., 2002

Vivian Hackbart, 2012



Avaliação Ecosistêmica do Milênio

Vivian Hackbart, 2012

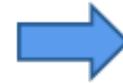
Conceito, metáfora ou paradigma?...

definições	referências
SE são condições e processos provenientes dos ecossistemas naturais e das espécies que os compõem que sustentam e mantêm a vida humana	Daily 1997
SE são processos naturais garantem a sobrevivência das espécies no planeta e têm a capacidade de prover bens e serviços que satisfazem necessidades humanas	De Groot et al. 2002
SE pode se visto como uma unidade prestadora de serviço	Luck et al.2003
SE são os benefícios que as pessoas obtêm dos ecossistemas	MEA, 2005
SE resultam das funções ecossistêmicas que, direta ou indiretamente, contribuem para o bem-estar social. Há um estoque limitado de capital natural capaz de sustentar um fluxo limitado de SE (crescimento econômico x sustentabilidade ambiental)	Costanza e Daly 1992; USEPA 2006 e 2008
SE são produtos de funções ecológicas ou processos que direta ou indiretamente contribuem para o bem-estar humano, ou têm potencial para fazê-lo no futuro, ou, como os benefícios da natureza para famílias, comunidades e economias.. Eles representam os processos ecológicos e os recursos expressos em termos de bens e serviços que eles fornecem.	Daly e Farley, (2004)
SE são componentes da natureza, diretamente aproveitados, consumidos ou usufruídos para o bem estar humano	Boyd & Banzhaf 2007
SE são recursos naturais que sustentam a saúde e o bem-estar humano.	COLLINS e LARRY, 2007
SE são serviços para uso humano e outros organismos provenientes de ecossistemas, como oxigênio, alimento, água limpa etc.	Wilkinson, 2006
SE são os aspectos do ecossistemas utilizados, ativa ou passivamente, para produzir bem estar humano	Fisher et al. 2009
SE são aspectos do ecossistema consumido e/ou utilizado para produzir bem estar humano. Considera organização do ecossistema (estrutura), operação (processos) e fluxos, bem como como eles são consumidos ou utilizados direta ou indiretamente pelo homem.	Farley 2012
SA serviços providos por ecossistemas manejados ativamente	Muradian et al.2010
SE são as contribuições diretas ou indiretas dos ecossistemas para o bem-estar humano	TEEB Foundations 2010

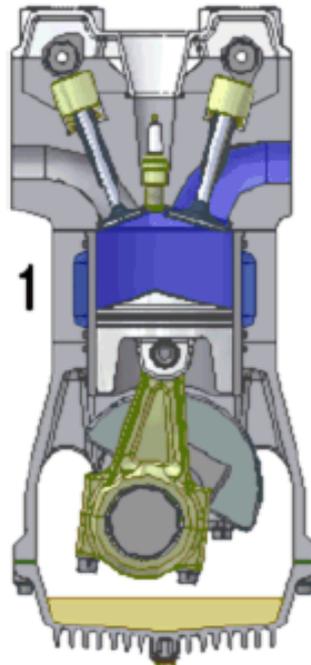
Processo



Função



Serviços
Ecosistêmicos



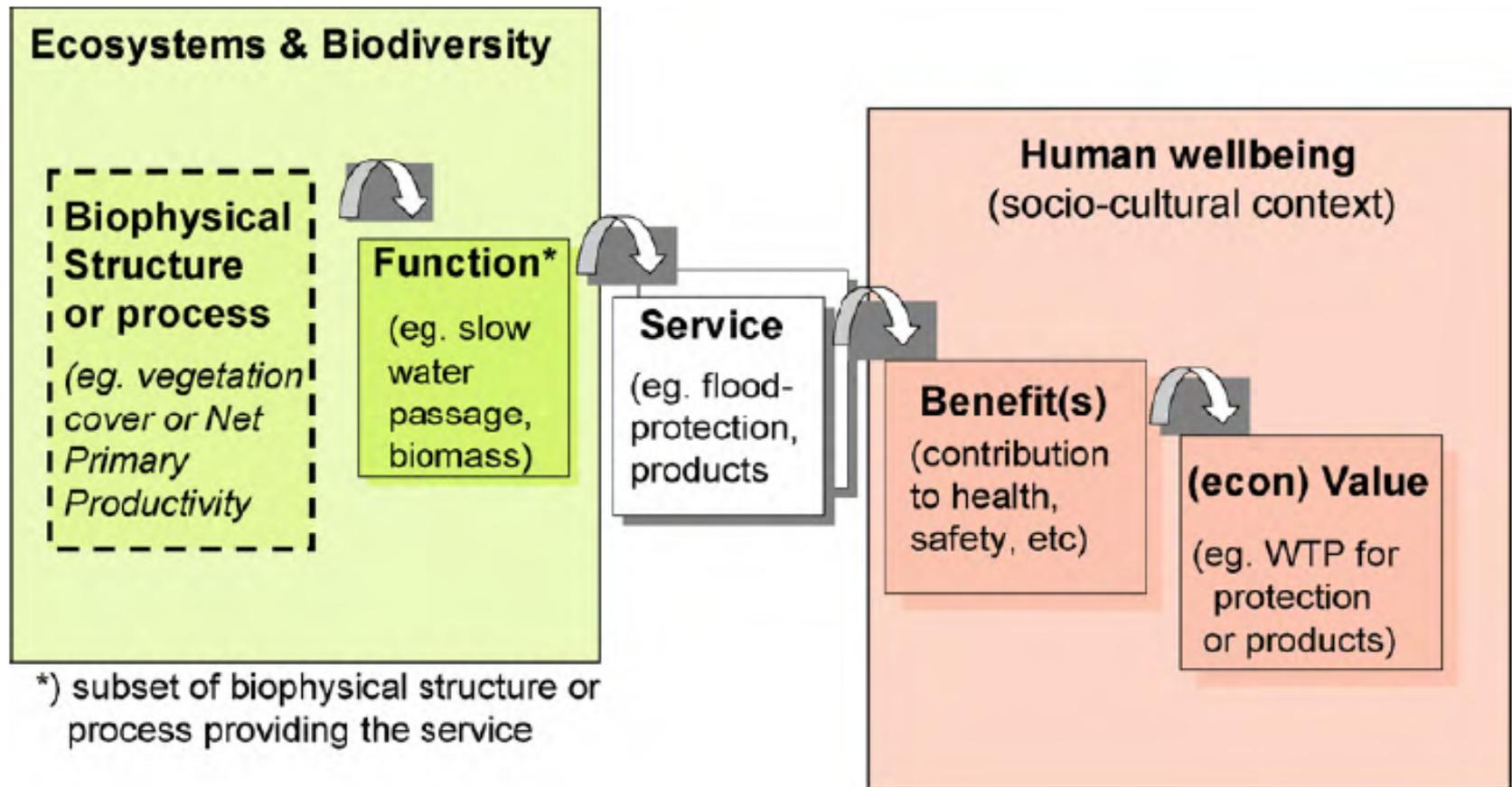


Fig. 2. Framework for linking ecosystems to human wellbeing (adapted from Haines-Young and Potschin, in press).

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Serviços Ecossistêmicos



Serviços Ecossistêmicos

Suporte



Serviços Ecossistêmicos

Suporte



Provisão



Serviços Ecossistêmicos

Suporte



Provisão

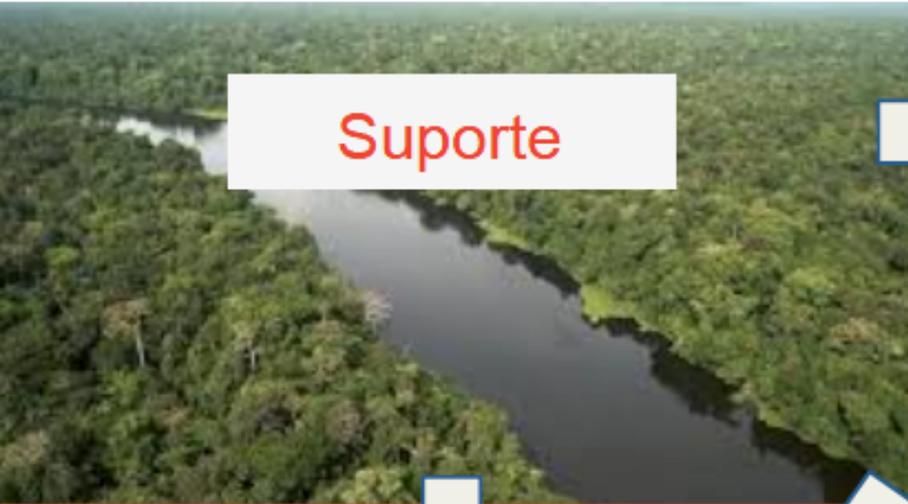


Regulação



Serviços Ecossistêmicos

Suporte



Provisão



Cultural

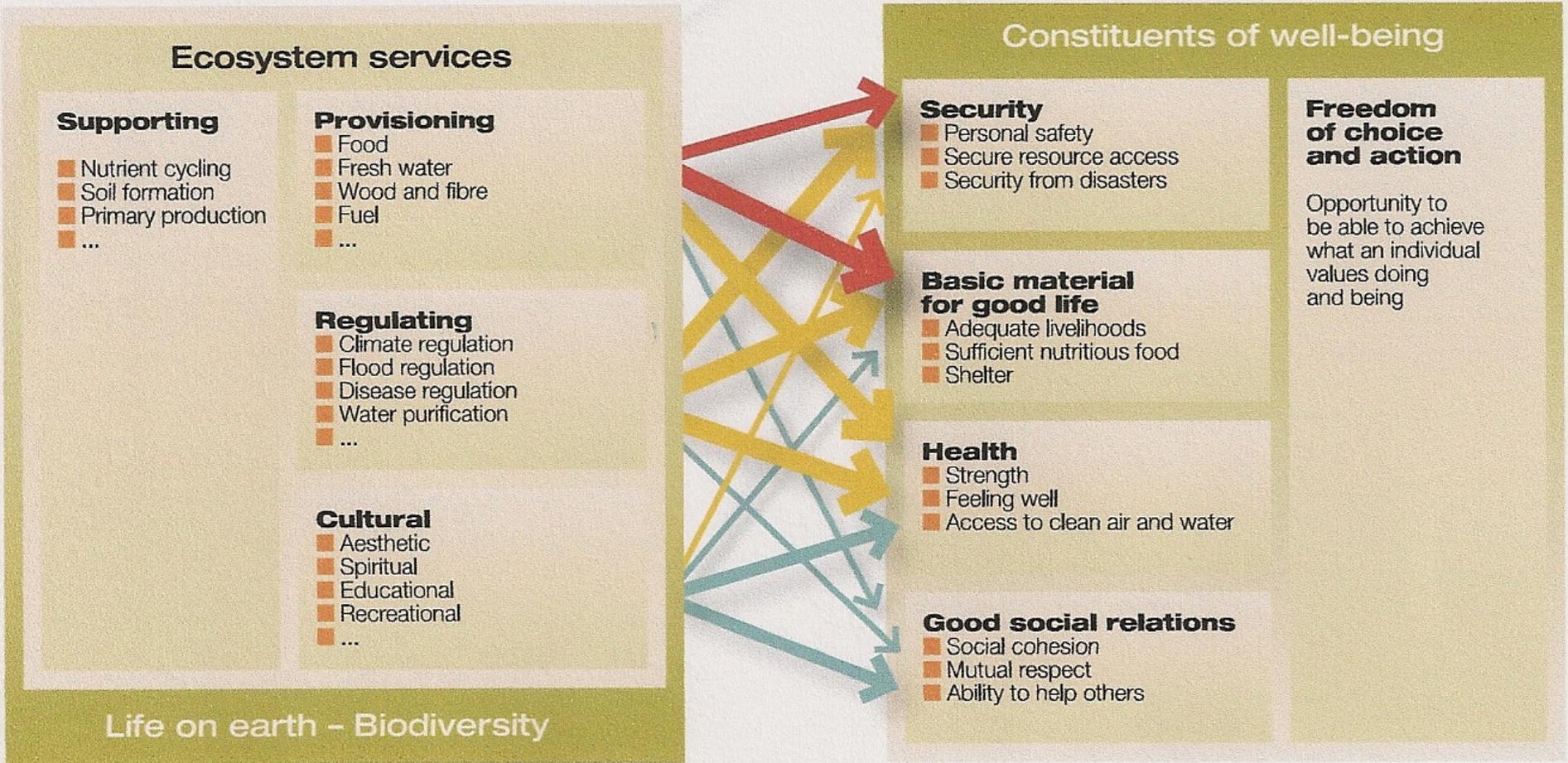


Regulação



Figure 1

Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (BES)



Arrow colour: Potential for mediation by socioeconomic factors

Low → Medium → Strong

Arrow width: Intensity of linkages between ecosystem services and human well-being

Weak → Medium → Strong



Self-transcendence

* **Seek a cause or communion beyond the self**
* Peak experiences with others, nature, and God, ...

Self-actualization

* **Seek fulfillment of personal potential**
* Matching interests with talent, creativity, morality, lack of prejudice, ...

Esteem

* **Seek esteem through recognition and achievement**
* Confidence, self-respect, respect of others, respect by others, ...

Love & belonging

* **Seek affiliation with groups/organizations**
* Family, friendship, intimacy, acceptance, ...

Safety

* **Seek security through order and law**
* Personal security, financial security, insurance against health and wellbeing risks, ...

Physiology

* **Seek to obtain the most basic necessities of life**
* Food, water, air, shelter, clothing, sex, ...

Spiritual needs

Being needs (B-needs)

Psychological needs

Deficiency needs (D-needs)

Survival needs

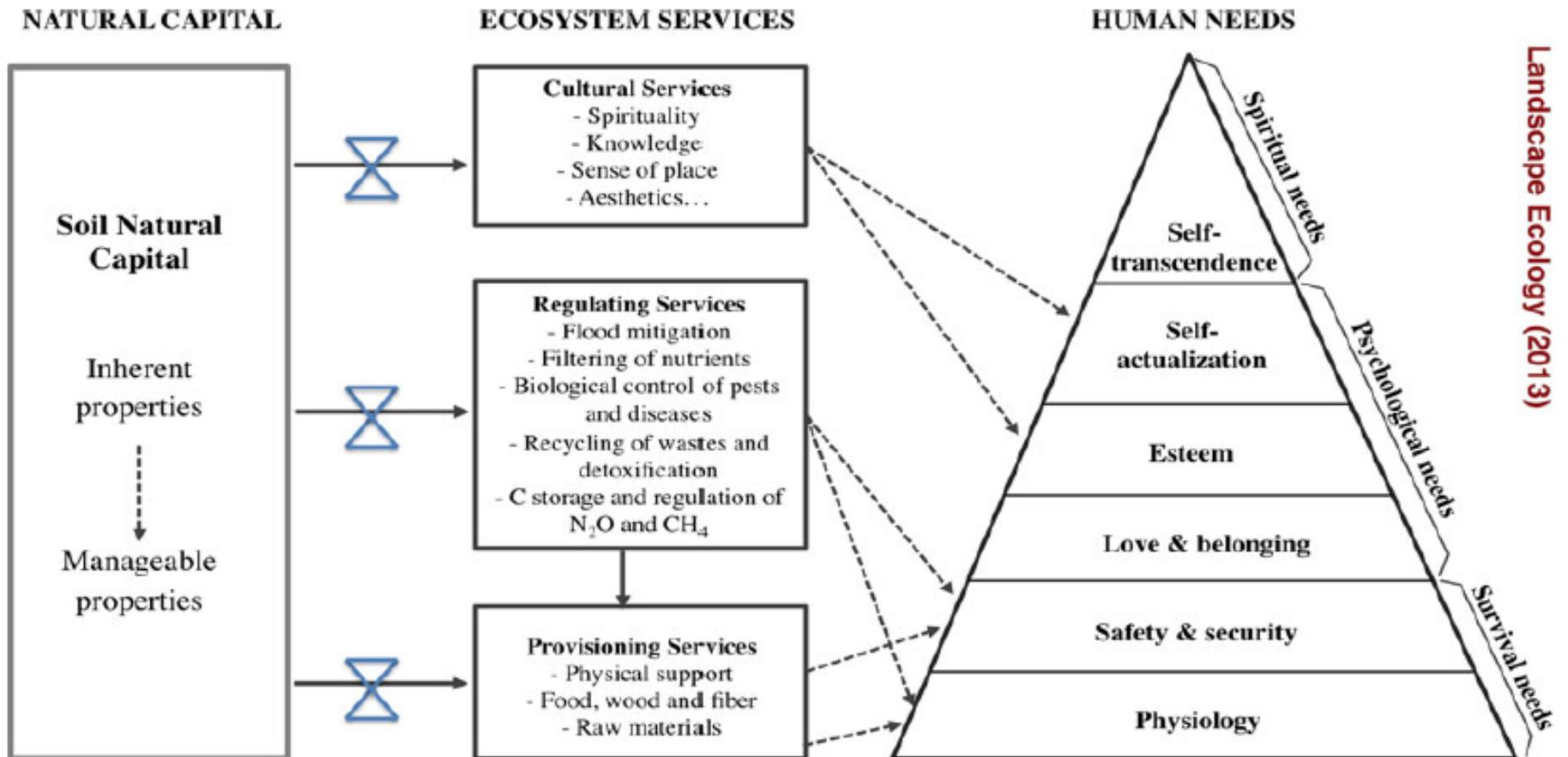


Fig. 4 The relationship among soil natural capital, ecosystem services, and human needs (modified from Dominati et al. 2010)

Serviço	Sub-categoria	Condições	Observações
Serviços de Provisão			
Alimentos	lavouras	↑	aumento substancial da produção
	animais de criação	↑	aumento substancial da produção
	pesca de captura	↓	produção em queda devido à exploração predatória
	aqüicultura	↑	aumento substancial da produção
	alimentos silvestres	↓	produção em queda
Fibras	madeira	+/-	perda de floresta em algumas regiões, crescimento em outras
	algodão, cânhamo, seda	+/-	produção de algumas fibras em queda, crescimento de outras
	combustível de madeira	↓	produção em queda
Recursos genéticos		↓	perda por extinção e perda de recursos genéticos da lavoura
Produtos bioquímicos, remédios naturais, produtos farmacêuticos		↓	perda por extinção, exploração predatória
Água	água doce	↓	uso não sustentável para consumo humano, indústria e irrigação; volume da energia hidráulica não alterado, mas os diques aumentam nossa capacidade de utilizar essa energia
Serviços Reguladores			
Regulação da qualidade do ar		↓	capacidade da atmosfera para se despoluir diminuiu
Regulação climática	global	↑	fonte de seqüestro de carbono desde meados do século
	regional e local	↓	preponderância de impactos negativos
Regulação hídrica		+/-	varia dependendo da mudança e do local do ecossistema
Regulação da erosão		↓	aumento da degradação do solo
Purificação da água e tratamento de resíduos		↓	piora na qualidade da água
Regulação de doenças		+/-	varia dependendo da mudança do ecossistema
Regulação de pragas		↓	controle natural degradado por uso de pesticidas
Polinização		↓ ^a	aparente queda global no volume de polinização
Regulação de ameaças naturais		↓	perda de isoladores naturais (zonas úmidas, manguezais)
Serviços Culturais			
Valores espirituais e religiosos		↓	rápido declínio de bosques e espécies sagradas
Valores estéticos		↓	declínio na quantidade e qualidade de terras naturais
Recreação e ecoturismo		+/-	mais áreas acessíveis, muitas delas degradadas

(MAE, 2005)



ipbes



www.ipbes.net

What is IPBES?



IPBES-3 (Jan 2015, Bonn)



IPBES-2 (Dec 2013, Antalya)

- Intergovernmental science-policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
- **Overall objective:** To provide policy relevant knowledge on biodiversity and ecosystem services to inform decision making
- Established in April 2012, Panama
- 124 Members
- Secretariat hosted in Bonn

Context for the birth of IPBES

- Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (2005)
- No mechanism to:
 - repeat this exercise
 - to involve governments
- Call by French President for “an IPCC like mechanism” for biodiversity”

EDITORIAL

Biodiversity Policy Challenges

GLOBAL RESPONSES TO THE DETERIORATION OF BIODIVERSITY HAVE BEEN SLOW TO EMERGE, BUT INTERNATIONAL NATURE SUMMIT (IN) ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME BOSS ASSESSING IN NAIROBI, KENYA, TO DISCUSS THE NEXT STEPS IN ESTABLISHING A NEW SCIENCE-POLICY INTERFACE FOR BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEM SERVICES. THE RESPONSE IN THIS AREA WILL HAVE TO BEHOLD NEGOTIATIONS RELATED TO CLIMATE CHANGE, BUT THE MEETING IS A CHANCE TO BOOST INTERNATIONAL ACTION, BASED ON AMONG SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE. AN IMPORTANT MOTIVATION FOR CREATING THIS INTERFACE IS INVESTING THE SPREAD OF INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONAL AGREEMENTS, INCLUDING THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY (CBD), THE UN CONVENTION TO COMBAT DESERTIFICATION, AND THE PARISIAN CONVENTION ON WETLANDS. UNDER THE UN FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE, WHICH HAS THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CLIMATE CHANGE, THESE ENVIRONMENTAL CONVENTIONS LACK A GOVERNMENTAL SCIENCE ASSESSMENT AND HAVE TO PROVIDE A BASIS FOR SUBSEQUENT GOVERNMENT-ENDORSED, INDEPENDENT SCIENCE. THE MEETING IN NAIROBI WILL DEBATE, AMONG OTHER ISSUES, HOW BEST TO MAKE UP FOR THIS CRUCIAL OMISSION.

Why is robust biodiversity science-policy interface so important? The human population continues to mine the natural capital of Earth to support its growth, but the impact of this use on human well-being is not widely understood in either public or policy spheres. Biodiversity is the building block of ecosystems that capture carbon and energy, and cycle water and nutrients from the soil. These processes, and the structure of ecosystems that control them, benefit society with food, fuel, clean water, and climate regulation—so-called ecosystem services. The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA), supported by UN agencies and nongovernmental organizations, concluded in 2005 that 60% of ecosystem services worldwide have become degraded, mostly in the past 50 years, primarily because of land and ocean-use practices.

We lack information on global and local trends in most biodiversity components at the level of genus, species, and ecosystems, as well as baselines and standards for these assessments. We will certainly miss the CBD's target for reducing the rate of biodiversity loss by 2010 and also miss the 2015 environmental targets within the UN Millennium Development Goals to improve health and livelihoods for the world's poorest and most vulnerable people. Changes in ecosystem and losses of biodiversity have continued to accelerate. Even the most conservative estimates suggest that an area of tropical rainforest greater than the size of California has been destroyed since 1992.

Harold Mooney is a professor in the Department of Biology at Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305, USA, and was on the Science Committee of IPBES. Marion Barthelemy is a professor in the Division of Biology at Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305, USA.

COMMENTARY

Diversity without representation

The diversity of life on Earth is in rapid decline, yet society's response to this biodiversity crisis has lacked the urgency and attention it warrants. Why is this?

POLICYFORUM

ECOLOGY

The Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Science-Policy Interface

Assessments must provide conditional predictions of the consequences of specific policy options, at well-defined spatial and temporal scales.

Charles Perrings,^{1*} Anantha Duraipah,² Anne Larigauderie,³ Harold Mooney⁴

Available online at www.sciencedirect.com

ScienceDirect

The Intergovernmental science-policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services: moving a step closer to an IPCC-like mechanism for biodiversity

Anne Larigauderie¹ and Harold A Mooney²

Biodiversity Science and Governance

Paris, January 24-28, 2005

www.recherche.gouv.fr/biodiv2005paris

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An assessment is not a literature review

	A literature review	An assessment
Primary Audience	Scientists	Decision-makers
Authors	One or a few	Large, varied and transdisciplinary group nominated by governments and stakeholders
Identifies gaps in	Research: curiosity-driven	Knowledge for implementation: problem driven
(Un)certainty statements	Not required	Essential
Judgement of relevance to a policy question	Optional	Required but clearly flagged
Review	Peer review, typically anonymous and often a small number of scientific reviewers	Peer review as well as government and other stakeholders review. Typically reviewers are not anonymous.
Summary for a broader audience	Not essential	Essential to reduce complexity
Outputs	Scientific paper	Report, Summary for Policy Makers, etc.

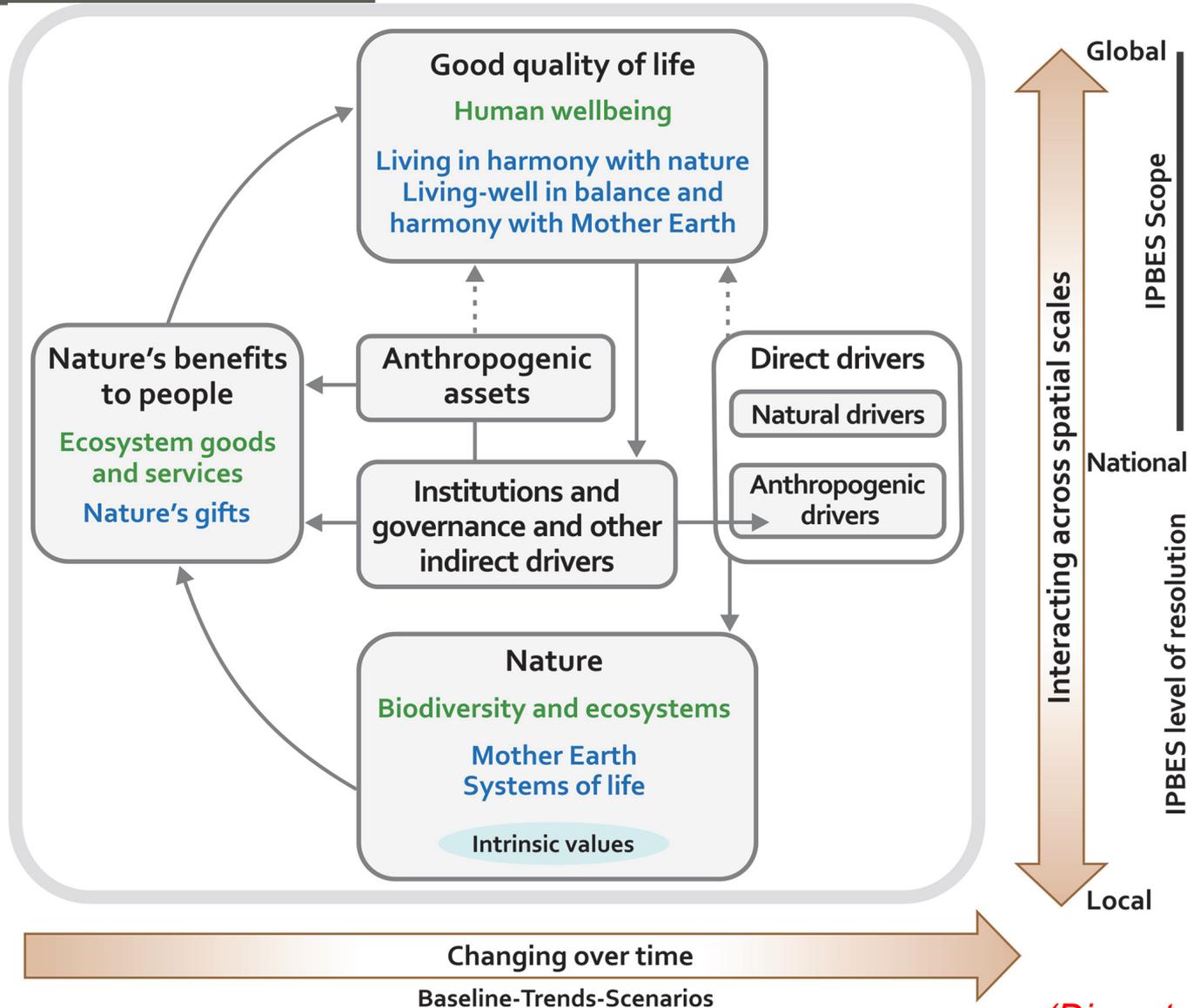


The IPBES Conceptual Framework – connecting nature and people

Sandra Díaz¹, Sebsebe Demissew², Julia Carabias³, Carlos Joly⁴, Mark Lonsdale⁵, Neville Ash⁶, Anne Larigauderie⁷, Jay Ram Adhikari⁸, Salvatore Arico⁹, András Báldi¹⁰, Ann Bartuska¹¹, Ivar Andreas Baste¹², Adem Bilgin¹³, Eduardo Brondizio¹⁴, Kai MA Chan¹⁵, Viviana Elsa Figueroa¹⁶, Anantha Duraiappah¹⁷, Markus Fischer^{18,19}, Rosemary Hill²⁰, Thomas Koetz⁷, Paul Leadley²¹, Philip Lyver²², Georgina M Mace²³, Berta Martin-Lopez²⁴, Michiko Okumura²⁵, Diego Pacheco²⁶, Unai Pascual^{27,28,29}, Edgar Selvin Pérez³⁰, Belinda Reyers³¹, Eva Roth³², Osamu Saito³³, Robert John Scholes³⁴, Nalini Sharma³⁵, Heather Tallis³⁶, Randolph Thaman³⁷, Robert Watson³⁸, Tetsukazu Yahara³⁹, Zakri Abdul Hamid⁴⁰, Callistus Akosim⁴¹, Yousef Al-Hafedh⁴², Rashad Allahverdiyev⁴³, Edward Amankwah⁴⁴, Stanley T Asah⁴⁵, Zemedu Asfaw⁴⁶, Gabor Bartus⁴⁷, L Anthea Brooks⁴⁸, Jorge Caillaux⁴⁹, Gemedo Dalle⁵⁰, Dedy Darnaedi⁵¹, Amanda Driver⁵², Gunay Erpul⁵³, Pablo Escobar-Eyzaguirre⁵⁴, Pierre Failler⁵⁵, Ali Moustafa Mokhtar Fouda⁵⁶, Bojie Fu⁵⁷, Haripriya Gundimeda⁵⁸, Shizuka Hashimoto⁵⁹, Floyd Homer⁶⁰, Sandra Lavorel⁶¹, Gabriela Lichtenstein⁶², William Armand Mala⁶³, Wadzanayi Mandivenyi⁶⁴, Piotr Matczak⁶⁵, Carmel Mbizvo⁶⁶, Mehrasa Mehrdadi⁶⁷, Jean Paul Metzger⁶⁸, Jean Bruno Mikissa⁶⁹, Henrik Moller⁷⁰, Harold A Mooney⁷¹, Peter Mumby⁷², Harini Nagendra⁷³, Carsten Nesshover⁷⁴, Alfred Apau Oteng-Yeboah⁷⁵, György Pataki⁷⁶, Marie Roué⁷⁷, Jennifer Rubis⁷⁸, Maria Schultz⁷⁹, Peggy Smith⁸⁰, Rashid Sumaila⁸¹, Kazuhiko Takeuchi⁸², Spencer Thomas⁸³, Madhu Verma⁸⁴, Youn Yeo-Chang⁸⁵ and Diana Zlatanova⁸⁶



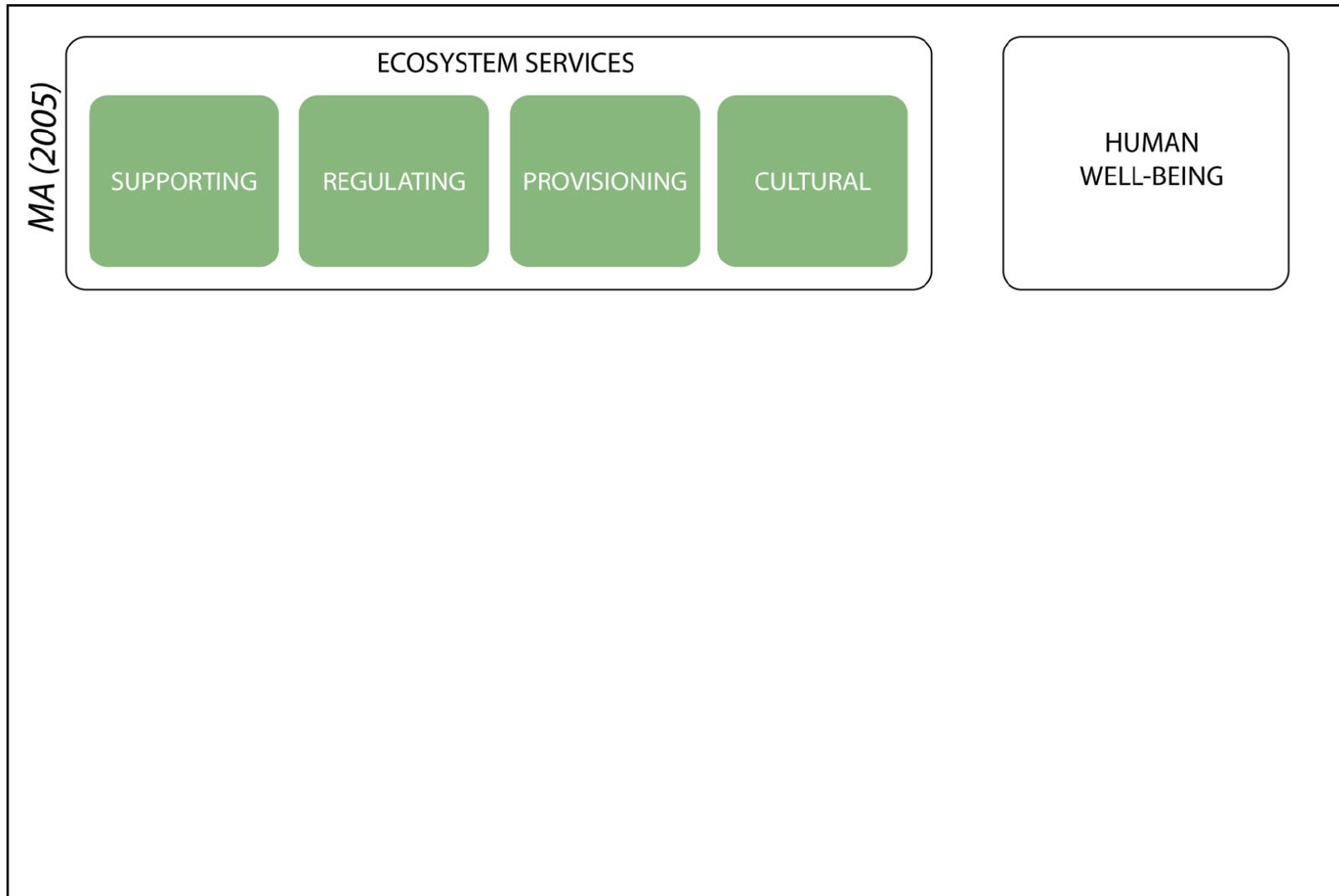
IPBES Conceptual Framework



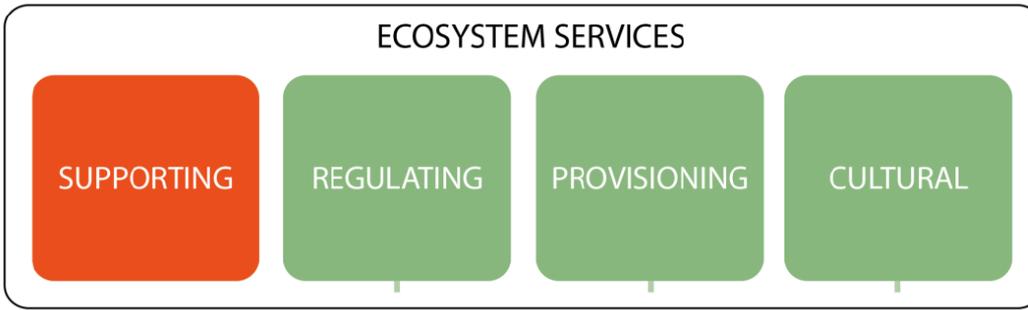
(Diaz et al. 2015 a,b)

Where do the NBP system come from?

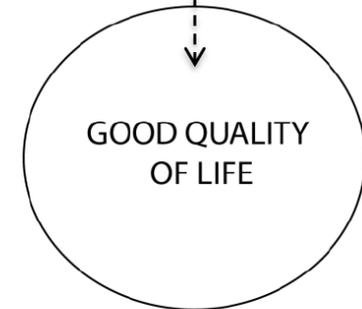
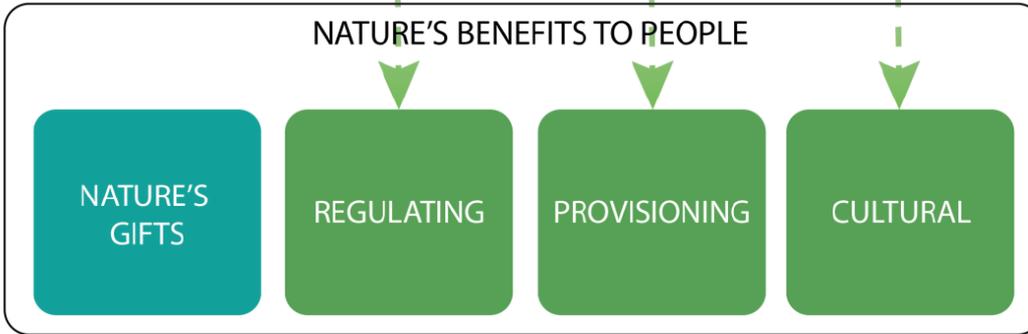
An evolution of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA) categories



MA (2005)

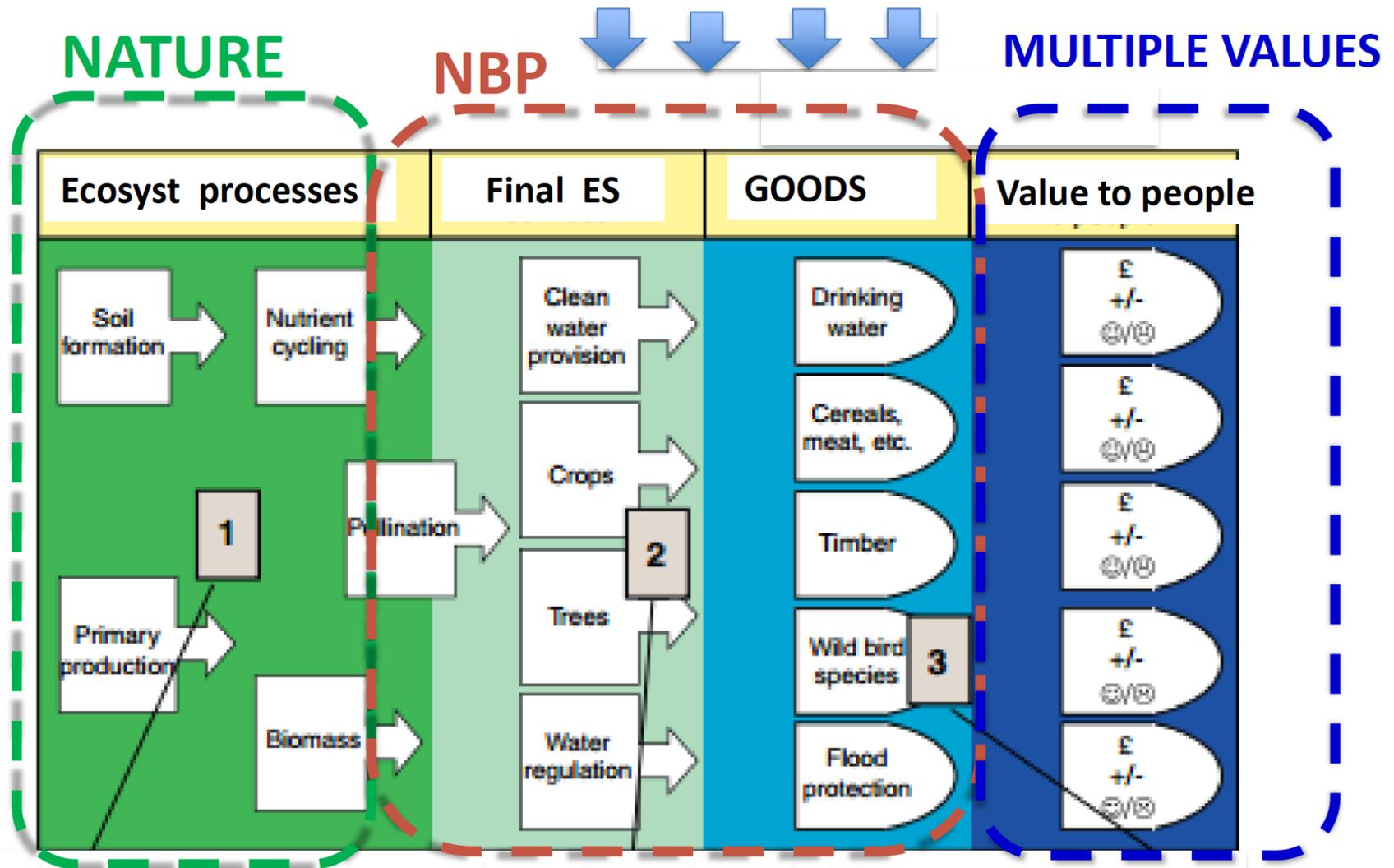


IPBES CF (2015)



“Chain” from biodiversity & ecosystems to final goods

anthropogenic assets

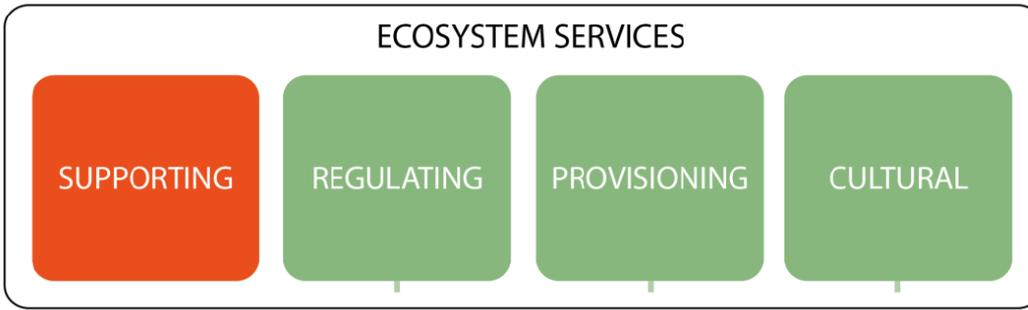


Mace et al. 2012 TREE, based on Fisher et al. 2008 Ecol. Appl. and UK NEA 2011

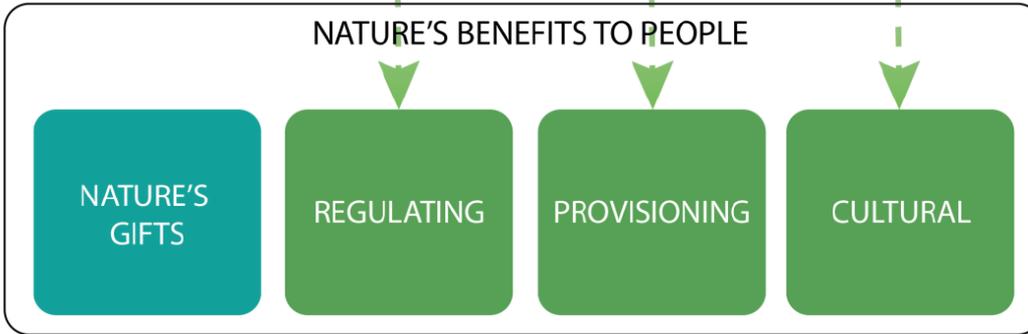
HOW TO UNPACK? Broad categories of nature's benefits to people

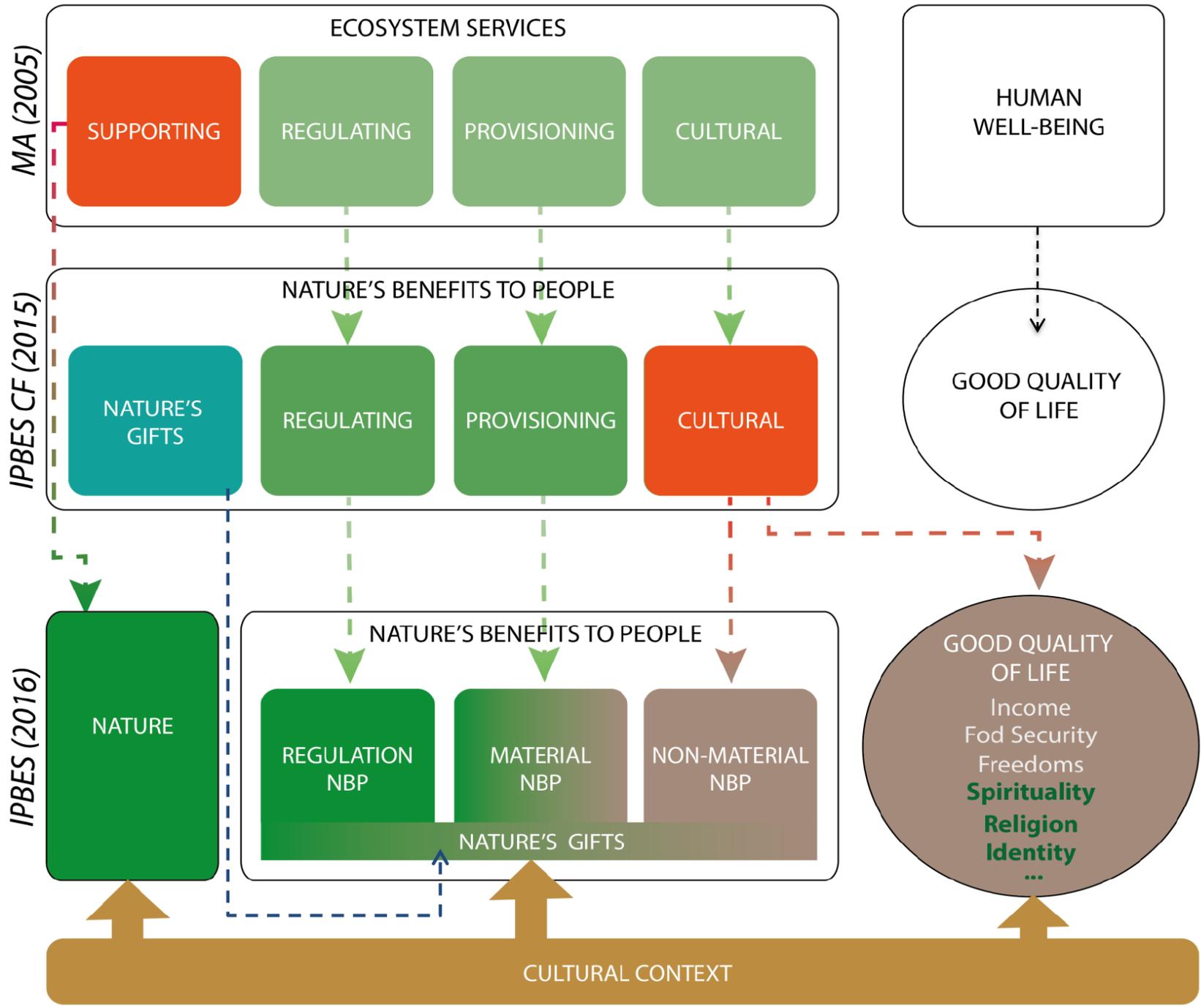
- **Non-material benefits** – Nature's contribution to people's **psychological good quality of life**, individually and collectively. They can be enjoyed without necessarily involving the physical consumption of organisms or ecosystems.
- **Material benefits** – Substances, objects or other material elements from nature that **sustain people's physical existence and infrastructure**. They are **typically consumed** in the process of being experienced.
- **Regulation benefits** – Functional and structural aspects of organisms and ecosystems that, rather than being experienced directly, **sustain and/or regulate the generation of material and non-material benefits**.

MA (2005)

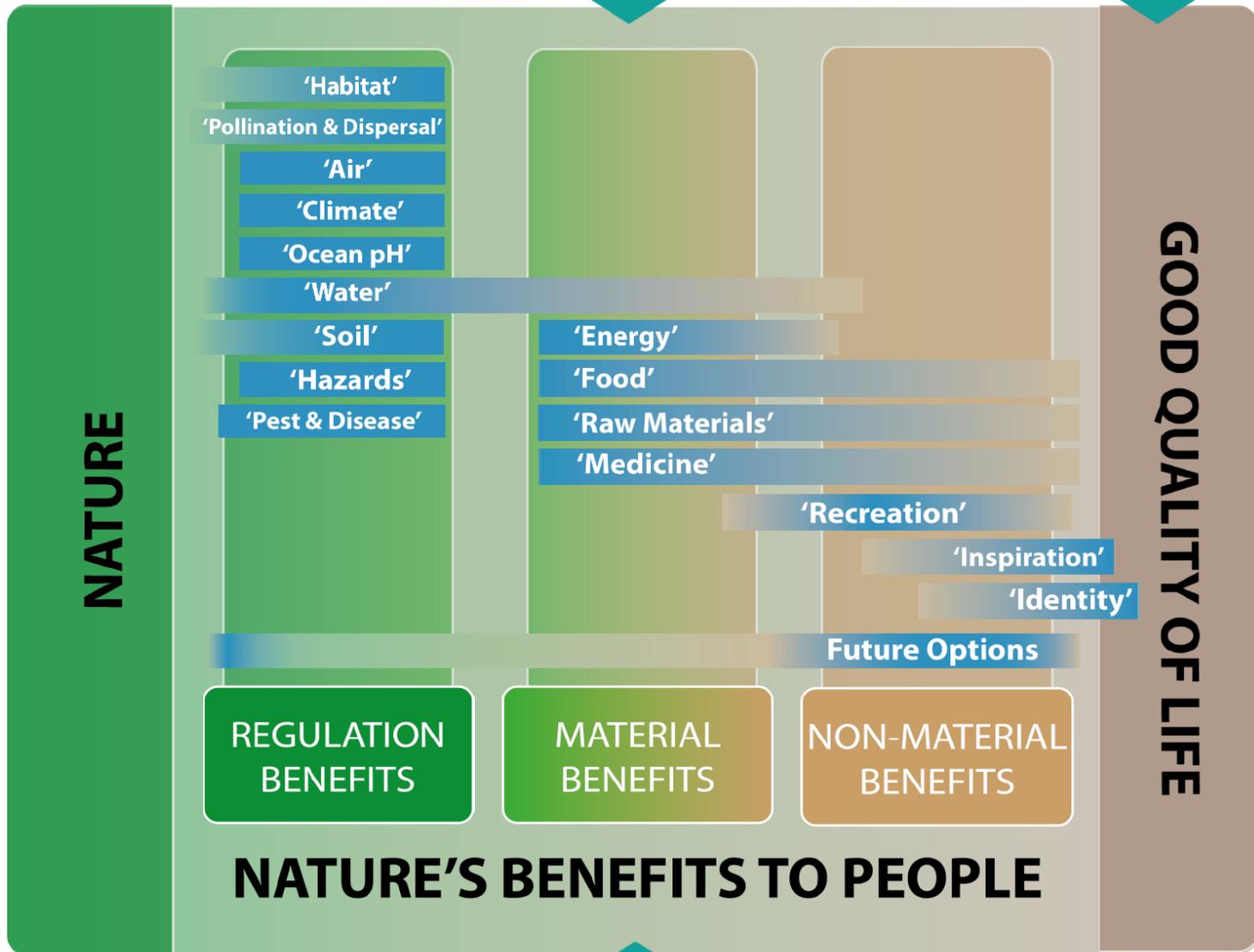


IPBES CF (2015)





INSTITUTIONS



ANTHROPOGENIC ASSETS

Qual paisagem possibilita otimizar os diferentes serviços ecossistêmicos?



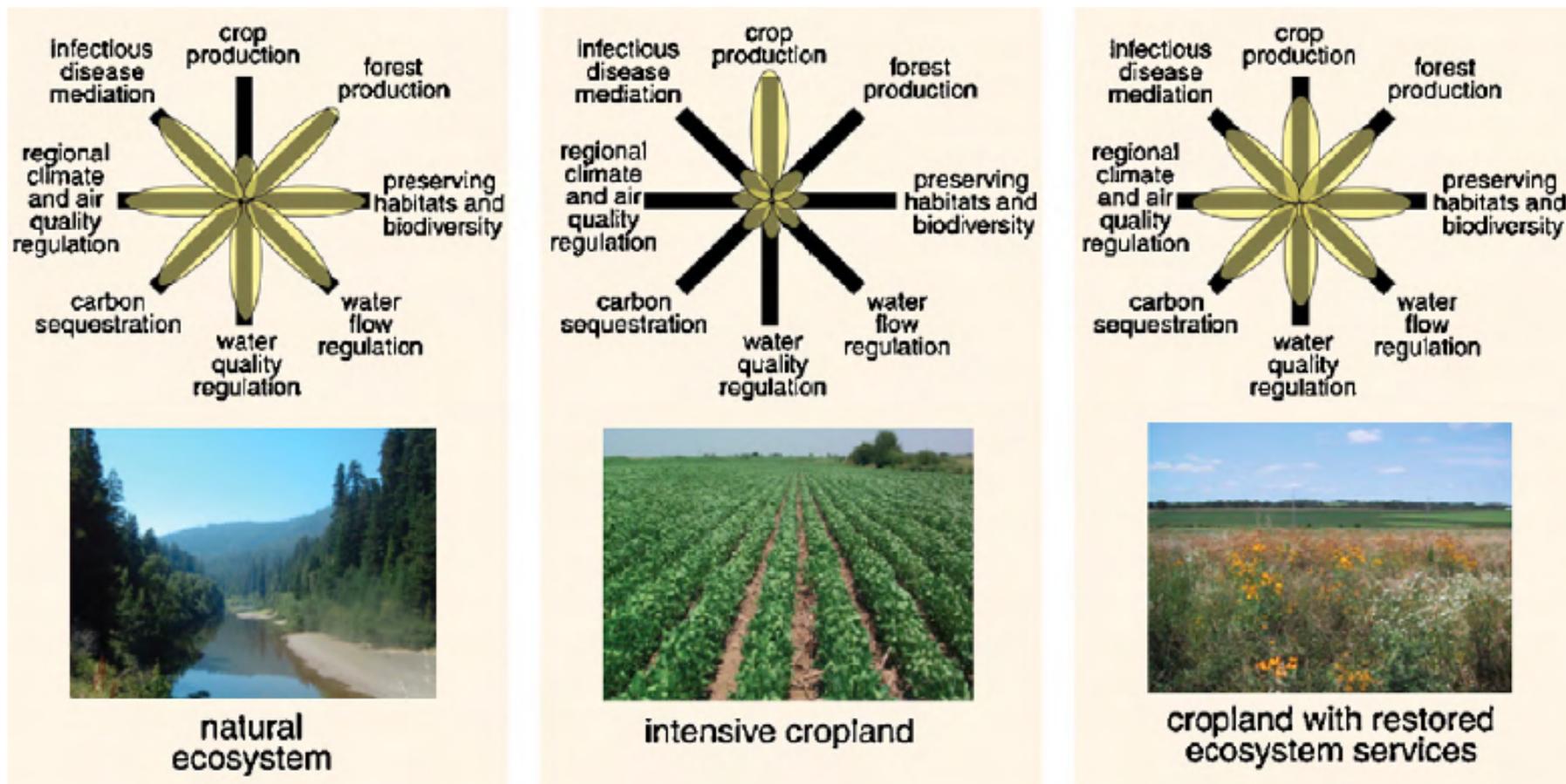
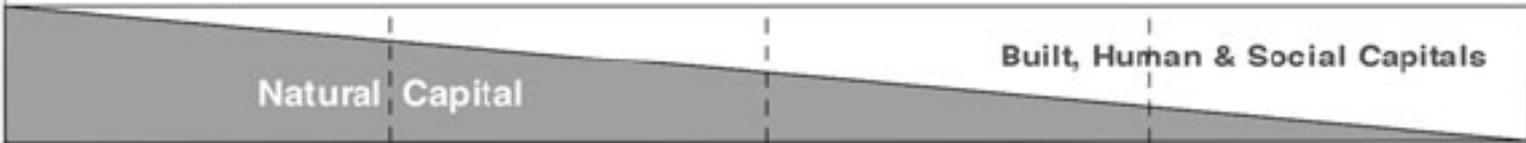
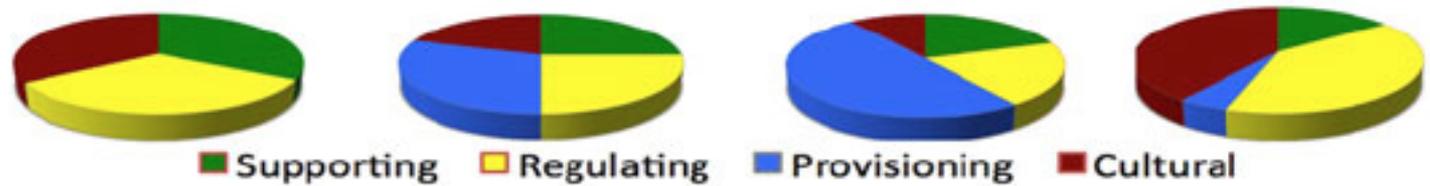


Fig. 4. Impact of land use change on bundles of ecosystem services. Source: Foley et al. (2005).

Absurdly strong sustainability ----- Strong sustainability ----- Weak sustainability

Nature conservation/preservation --- Ecological restoration --- Ecological engineering



Natural

Semi-natural

Agricultural

Urban

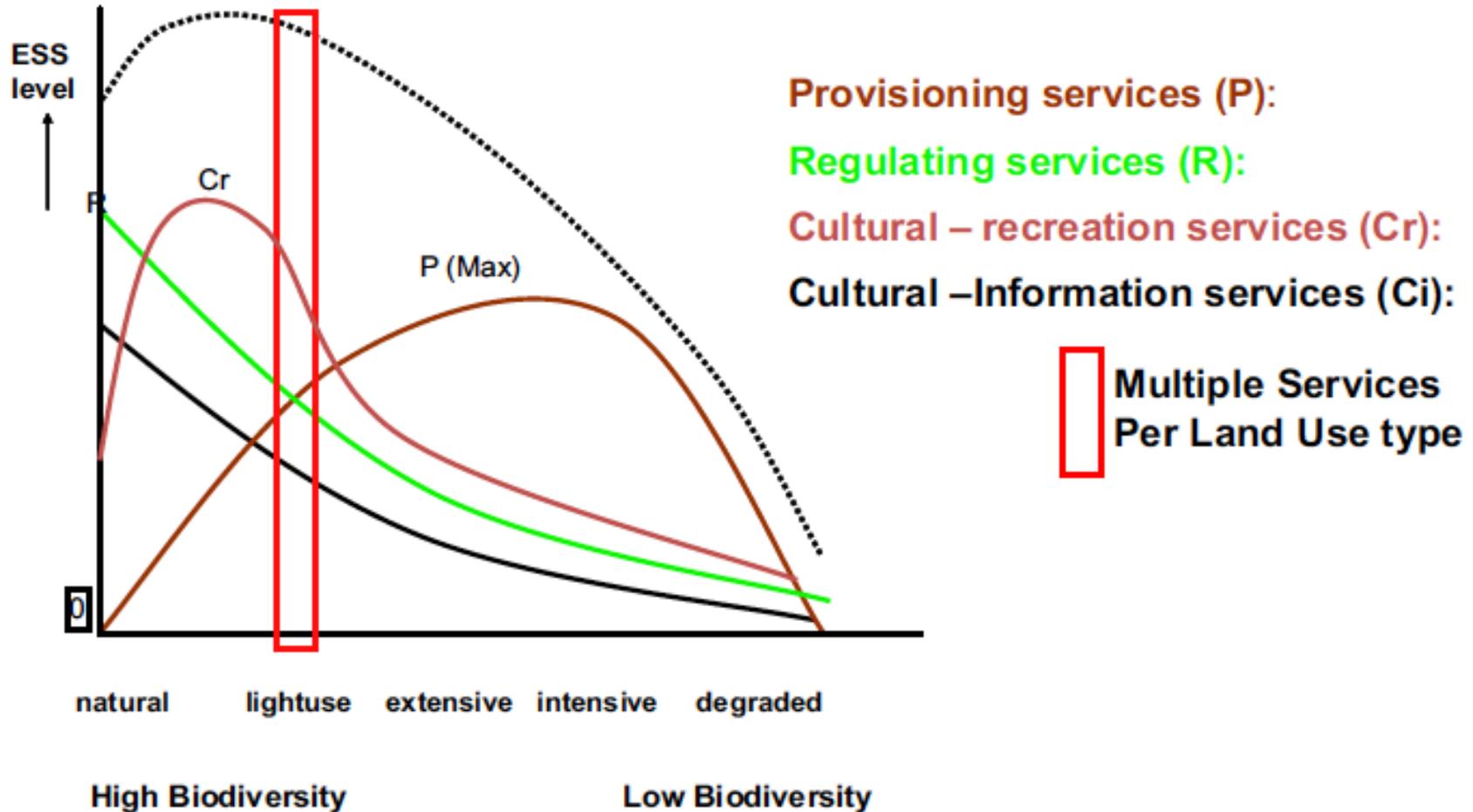
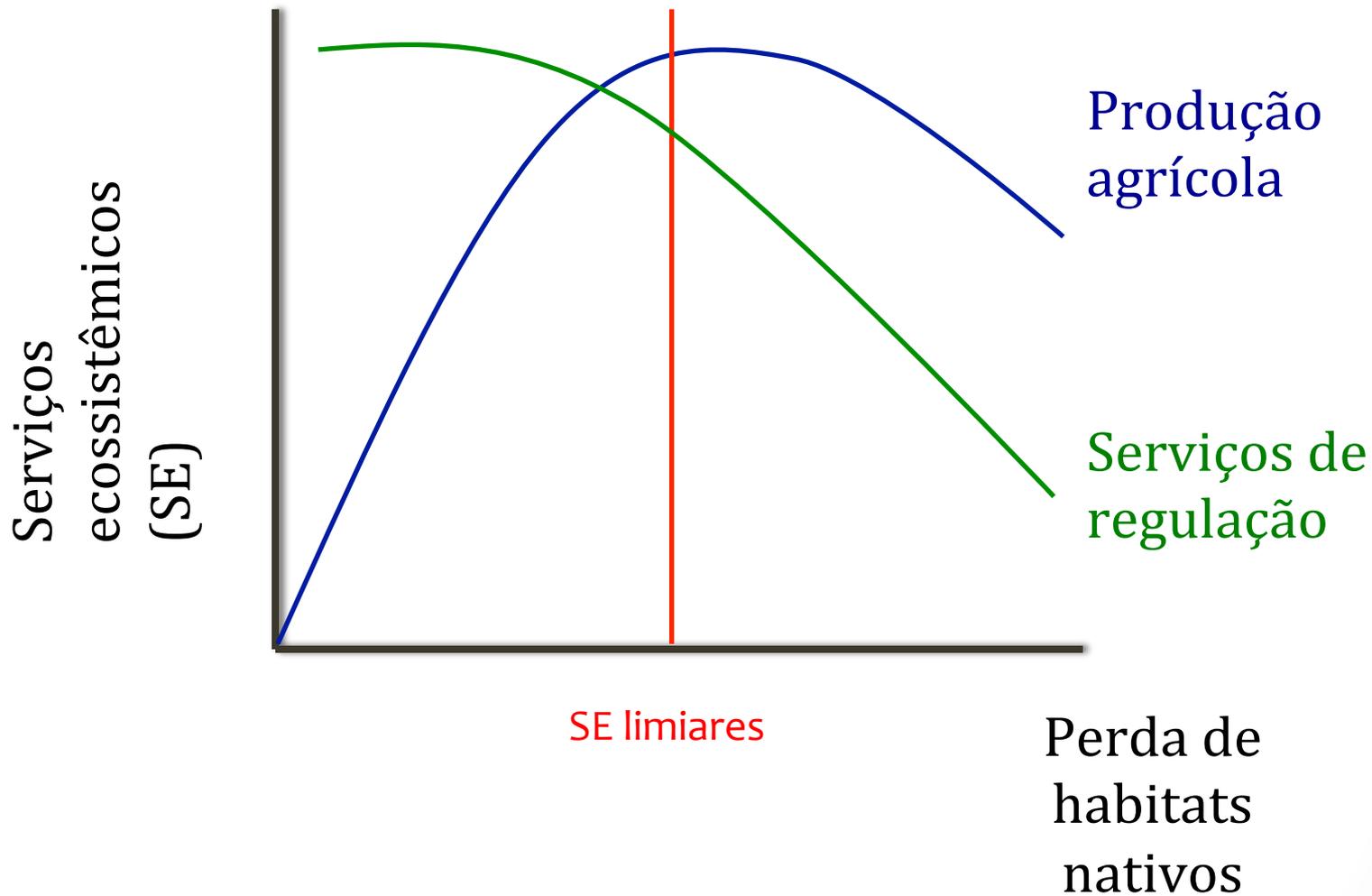


Fig. 5. Land use, biodiversity and multiple ecosystem services (after Braat and ten Brink, 2008).



Mudanças de paradigma

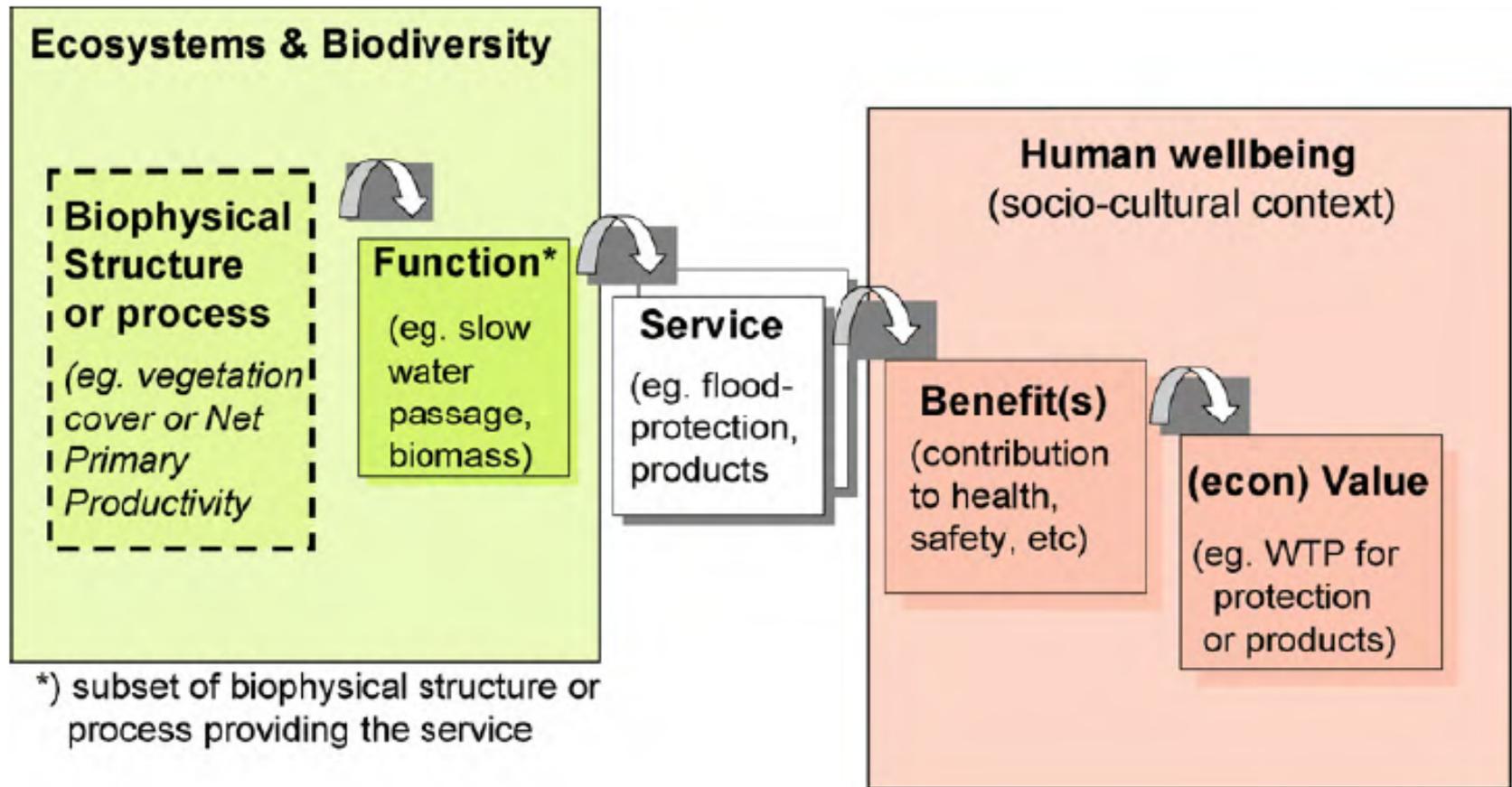


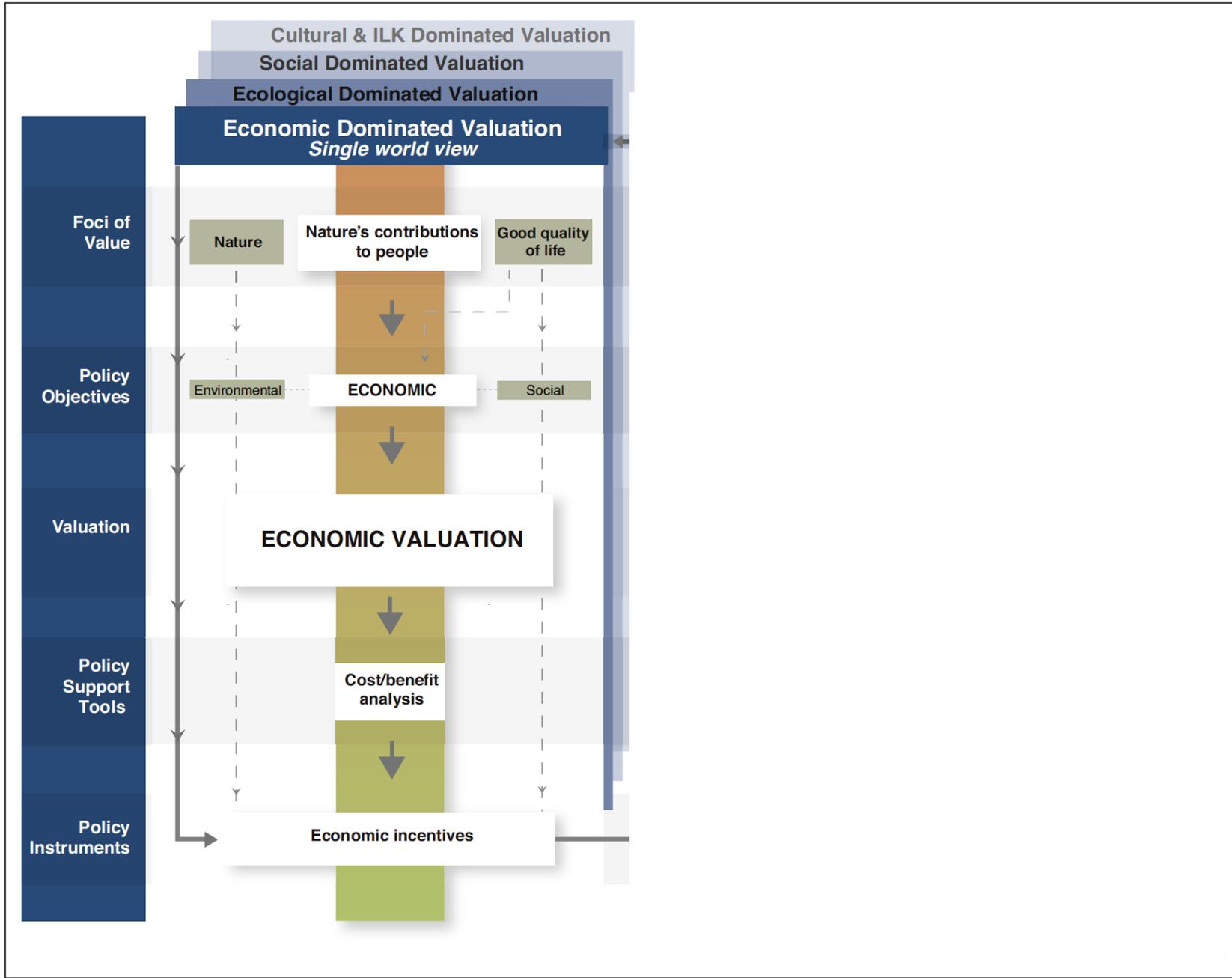
Fig. 2. Framework for linking ecosystems to human wellbeing (adapted from Haines-Young and Potschin, in press).

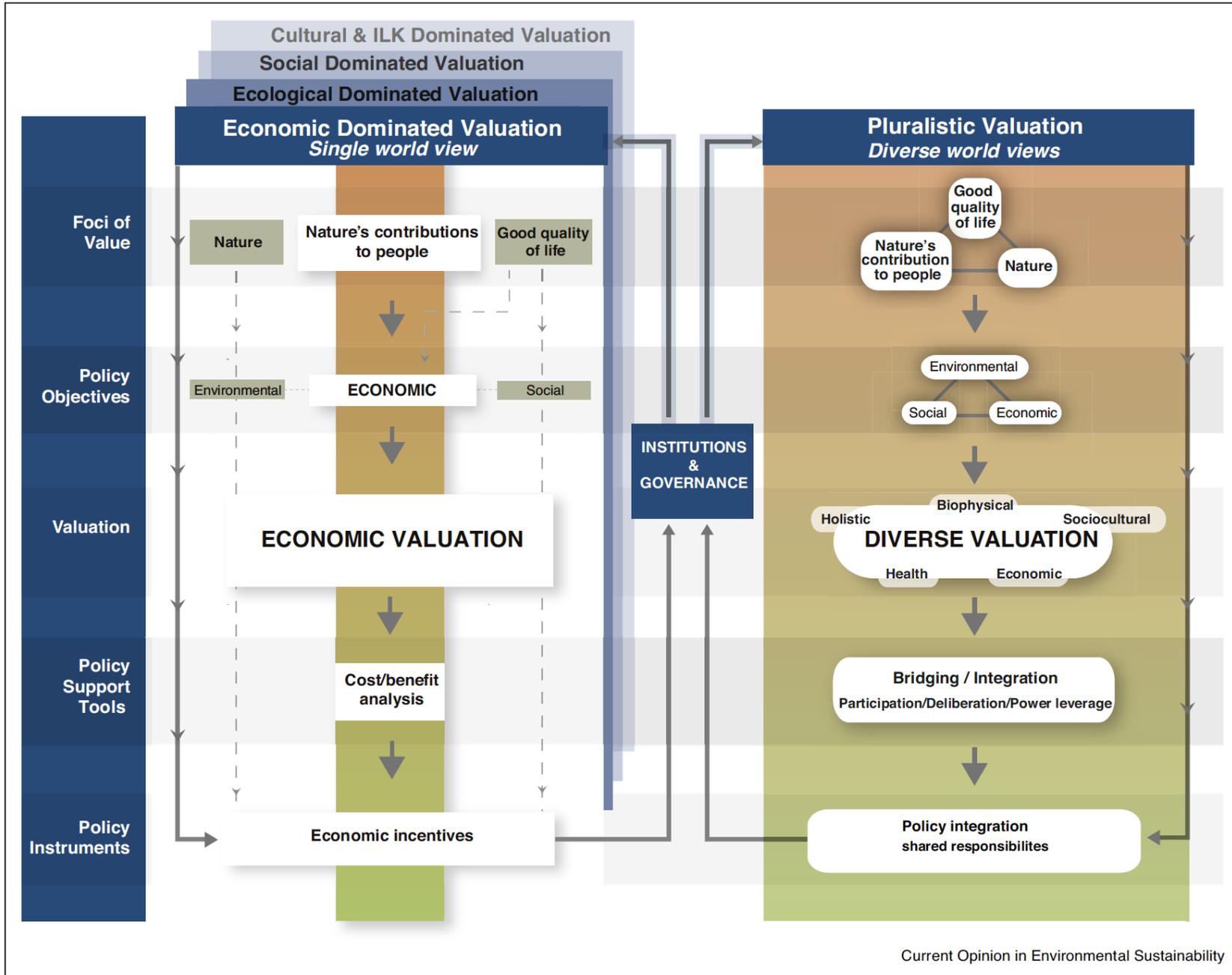
Resultados – Artigo “The value of the world’s ecosystem services and natural capital” (Costanza *et al*, 1997) – Nature v.19 (15)

- Valoração de 17 serviços ecossistêmicos
- Trabalhos em 16 biomas
- VET = US\$ 33 trilhões / ano
- PIB = US\$ 18 trilhões / ano

Biome	Area			Unit values			Aggregate Global Flow Value				2011-1997 Change in Value	
	(e6 ha)		Change	2007\$/ha/yr		Change	e12 2007\$/yr				1997 unit values	2011 unit values
	1997	2011	2011-1997	1997	2011	2011-1997	1997	2011	2011	2011		
Marine	36,302	36,302	0	796	1,368	572	28.9	60.5	29.5	49.7	0.6	(10.9)
Open Ocean	33,200	33,200	0	348	660	312	11.6	21.9	11.6	21.9	-	-
Coastal	3,102	3,102	0	5,592	8,944	3,352	17.3	38.6	18.0	27.7	0.6	(10.9)
Estuaries	180	180	0	31,509	28,916	-2,593	5.7	5.2	5.7	5.2	-	-
Seagrass/Algae Beds	200	234	34	26,226	28,916	2,690	5.2	5.8	6.1	6.8	0.9	1.0
Coral Reefs	62	28	-34	8,384	352,249	343,865	0.5	21.7	0.2	9.9	(0.3)	(11.9)
Shelf	2,660	2,660	0	2,222	2,222	0	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	-	-
Terrestrial	15,323	15,323	0	1,109	4,901	3,792	17.0	84.5	12.1	75.1	(4.9)	(9.4)
Forest	4,855	4,261	-594	1,338	3,800	2,462	6.5	19.5	4.7	16.2	(1.8)	(3.3)
Tropical	1,900	1,258	-642	2,769	5,382	2,613	5.3	10.2	3.5	6.8	(1.8)	(3.5)
Temperate/Boreal	2,955	3,003	48	417	3,137	2,720	1.2	9.3	1.3	9.4	0.0	0.2
Grass/Rangelands	3,898	4,418	520	321	4,166	3,845	1.2	16.2	1.4	18.4	0.2	2.2
Wetlands	330	188	-142	20,404	140,174	119,770	6.7	36.2	3.4	26.4	(3.3)	(9.9)
Tidal Marsh/Mangroves	165	128	-37	13,786	193,843	180,057	2.3	32.0	1.8	24.8	(0.5)	(7.2)
Swamps/Floodplains	165	60	-105	27,021	25,681	-1,340	4.5	4.2	1.6	1.5	(2.8)	(2.7)
Lakes/Rivers	200	200	0	11,727	12,512	785	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.5	-	-
Desert	1,925	2,159	234	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tundra	743	433	-310	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ice/Rock	1,640	1,640	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cropland	1,400	1,672	272	126	5,567	5,441	0.2	7.8	0.2	9.3	0.0	1.5
Urban	332	352	20	-	6,661	6,661	-	2.2	-	2.3	-	0.1
Total	51,625	51,625	0				45.9	145.0	41.6	124.8	(4.3)	(20.2)

(Costanza et al. 2014)





(Pascual et al. 2017)