

Ecosystem Science for Policy & Practice

Dynamics of bundles of ecosystem services in mountain socio-ecosystems

Sandra Lavorel, CNRS-Université Grenoble Alpes, France Bruno Locatelli, CIRAD-CIFOR, Peru Ulrike Tappeiner, University of Innsbruck, Austria Davide Geneletti, University of Trento, Italy



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Ecosystem service bundles

- "Sets of services that repeatedly appear together across space or time" (Raudsepp-Hearne et al. 2010)
 - Useful for identifying synergies and trade-offs and improving landscape management
- Generally defined though analysis of
 - spatial concordance (Raudsepp-Hearne et al. 2010)
 - social preferences (Martín-López et al. 2012)
- Less attention paid to temporal co-variation of services (Holland et al., 2011)



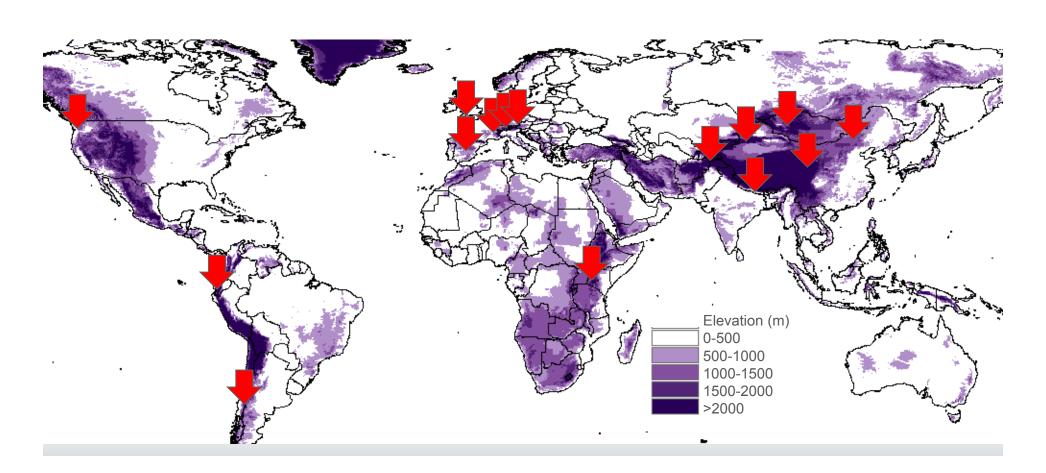


Objectives

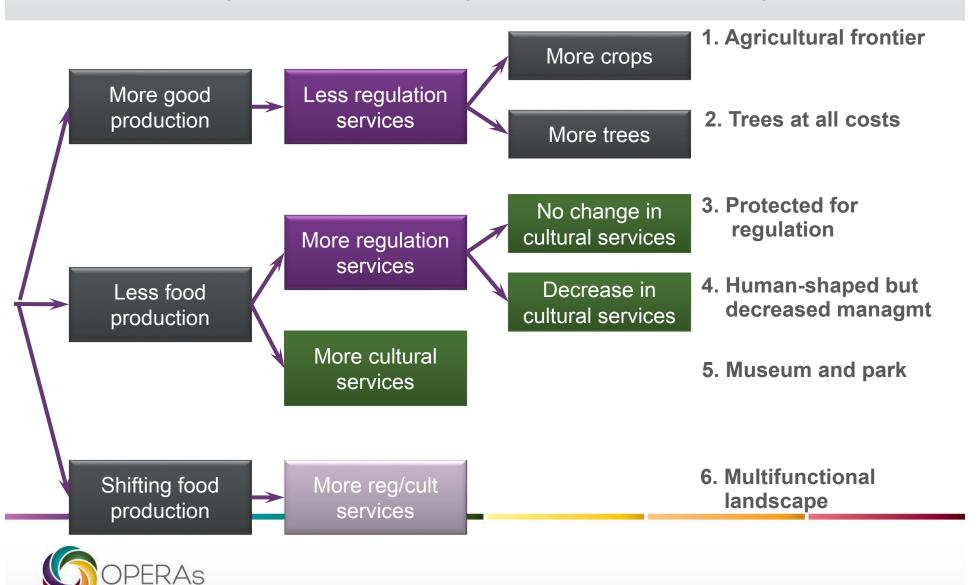
- To develop a typology of temporal trajectories of ecosystem service bundles
 - From published case studies for mountain regions
- To illustrate this typology with a few detailed case studies
 - Example from the French Alps

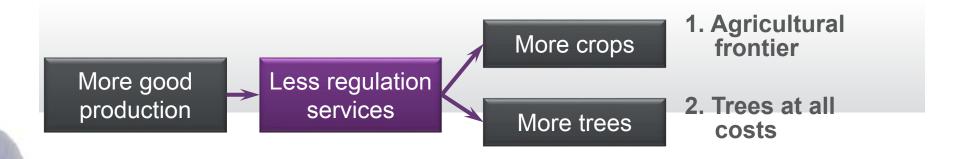
Methods

- Case studies identified through literature search
 - Mostly in Europe (8) and Asia (5).
 - Few in America (3) and Africa (1)
- Typology of ecosystem dynamics built with cluster analysis



6 types of ecosystem service dynamics





- Mostly in developing countries
 - Drivers: population growth, demand for food, timber or carbon (but also land abandonment)
- Agricultural frontier: More agricultural products, less regulation services
 - Nepal (Bahadur 2012), Tian Shan in China (Feng et al. 2012)...
- Trees at all costs: Forest expansion is not always associated with increasing services
 - > trade-offs between forests and watershed services
 - Ex: Chile (Geneletti, 2013), Ecuador (Farley, 2007), Taihang Mountains in China (Yuan et al., 2012)



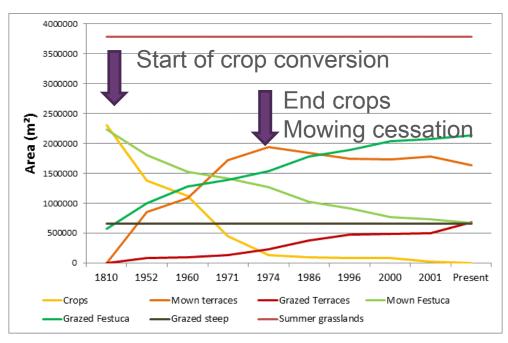
5. Museum and park

- Transition towards a landscape not producing any goods but used for recreation and valued for emblematic landscapes and values.
 - Drivers: socio-economic and policy changes and new demand for services leading to shift from primary to tertiary activities
 - Cantabrian Mountains in Spain (Morán-Ordóñez et al., 2013); several nature-dominated mountain regions of Europe (Haines-Young et al., 2012)



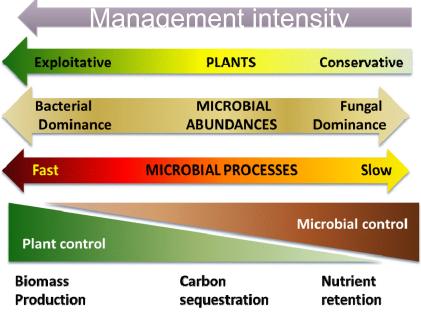
Historical dynamics of land use and ecosystem services at Lautaret, French Alps

Historical trajectory of land use



Old cadastral maps, aerial photos and ethnobotanical analysis – *Girel et al. 2010*

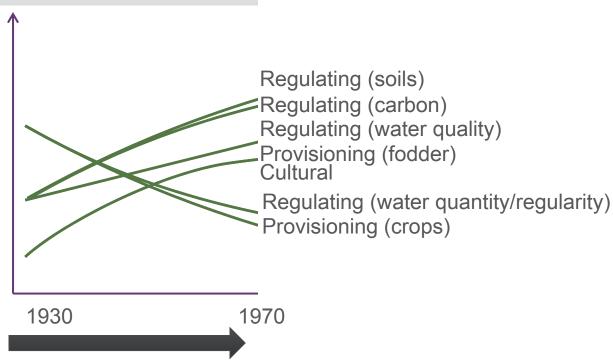
Ecosystem service models based on plant and microbial traits



Lavorel et al. J. Ecol. 2011, Grigulis et al. J. Ecol. 2013



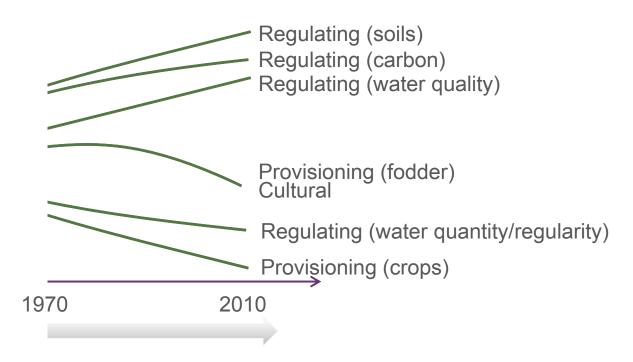
Lautaret: Transition to Multifunctionality until the 1970's



- Emigration to cities. Shift in farming systems from self-sufficiency to livestock production, allowing for more regulation and cultural services of the landscape
- Other examples in Switzerland (future scenarios) (Briner et al. 2013)

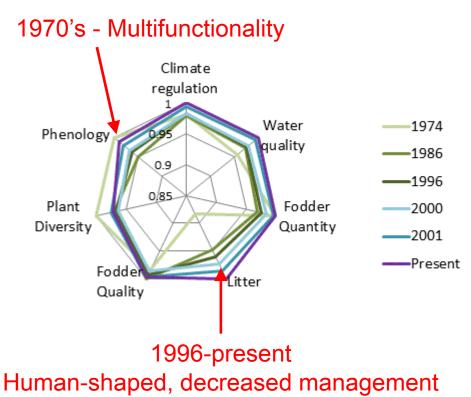


Lautaret: Transition to Human-shaped but decreased management since the 1970s

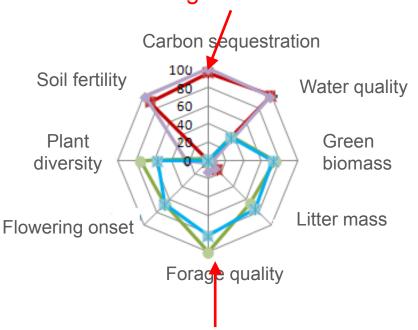


- Mechanisation and continued emigration. Extensification of livestock farming practices :
 - Benefits for regulation services
 - But loss of cultural services produced by traditional management
- Trend exacerbated under scenarios of extreme climate change (Lamarque et al. 2014)
- Other example: in the UK (extensification scenario) (Reed et al., 2013)

From historical trajectories to future scenarios of climate and land use change



Extreme climate change
Loss of production and cultural services
Restriction to regulation services



Present or moderate climate change Human-shaped, decreased management

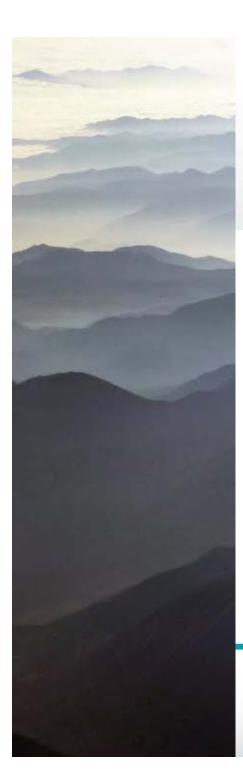


Lamarque et al. 2014

Discussion and Conclusion

- Caveats of the typology:
 - Few papers
 - Papers study different sets of services
 - A service may be overlooked because it is not locally relevant, it does not change, or authors are not interested
- A typology of generic value? Needs to be tested for other socioecosystems, especially in naturally constrained biomes (drylands, arctic tundra...)
- Predictive value for future trajectories in response to climate and socioeconomic change





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Thank you!

sandra.lavorel@ujf-grenoble.fr bruno.locatelli@cirad.fr



Lautaret : summary of historical trajectory in ecosystem service bundles

