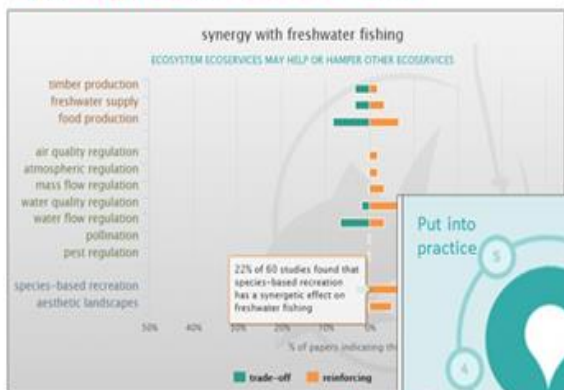
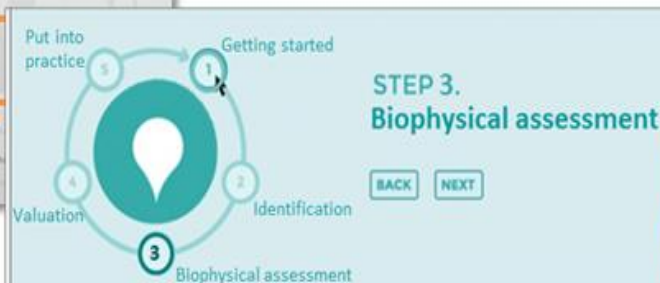


Synergies and trade-offs



Further reading

Policy briefs, documents, glossary, external websites, etc.



Outcomes of this stage

- Components of the ecosystem relevant to your services
- Collection of (Spatial) data needed to do the assessment
- Most appropriate assessment approach

Explanation

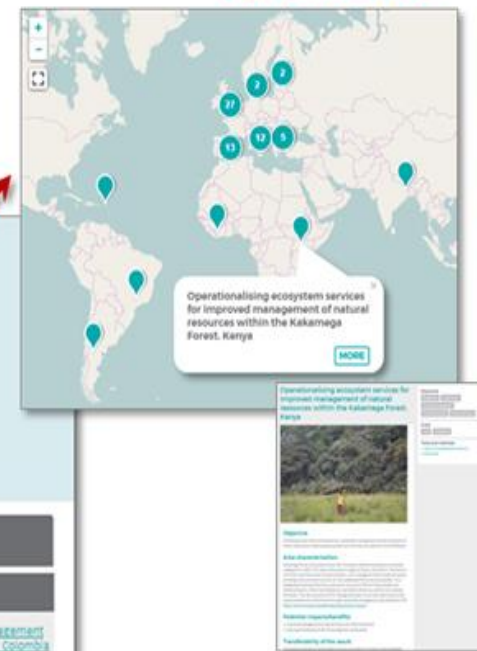
What are the links between the ecosystem and the services it provides?

Ecosystem services are produced by multiple components of the natural environment such as species, freshwater, land, soil and ecosystem processes such as nutrient uptake. To manage ecosystem services effectively it is often important to understand the relationships between these components. For example, the area of a forest is important for flood protection, whilst species abundance and functional diversity are important for pollination.

Approaches to biophysical assessment

There are a wide range of methods for assessing ecosystem service provision. Which is most appropriate for your case will depend on several factors, such as the decision context (e.g. do you need to understand the underlying biophysical processes or test alternative scenarios), data availability, time resources, and types of outputs (e.g. single site or maps). **Data collection:** some biophysical data may already be collected by secondary sources (e.g. forest timber statistics, natural environment surveys, earth observation data). If the data you need is not readily available then it may be possible to collect new data using field or remote sensing methods.

Case studies



Narratives



Figure 10. The five core steps of ESAST.