



Mapping and Assessment of Ecosystems and their Services (MAES):

An analytical framework for mapping and assessment of ecosystem condition

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What is MAES?

EU Biodiversity Strategy

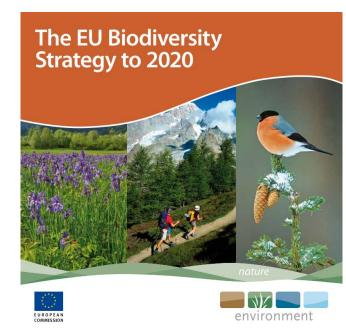
→ Halt the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the EU and globally

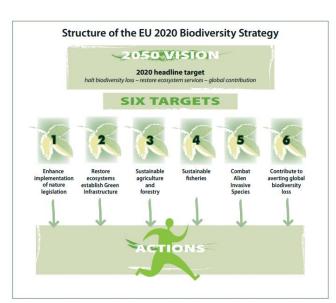
Target 2

→ Maintain ecosystem services and restore ecosystems

Action 5

→ Map and Assess Ecosystems and their Services in the entire EU territory; economic valuation; develop natural capital accounts







MAES working group oversees the implementation of Action 5

Research community H2020 projects www.esmeralda-project.eu

European Commission, European Environment Agency

Cities and regions
Stakeholders



EU Member States and other countries

TASKS of the Working group

- 1. Guidance for member states
- 2. Common ecosystem assessment pilots
 - 3. EU wide assessment



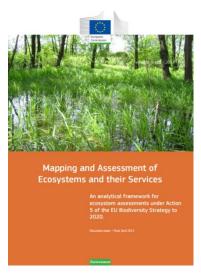
Guidance documents (MAES reports)

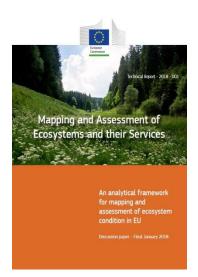
Conceptual framework and typologies

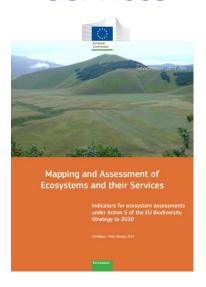
Indicators for ecosystem condition

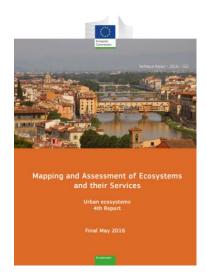
Indicators for ecosystem services

Urban ecosystems





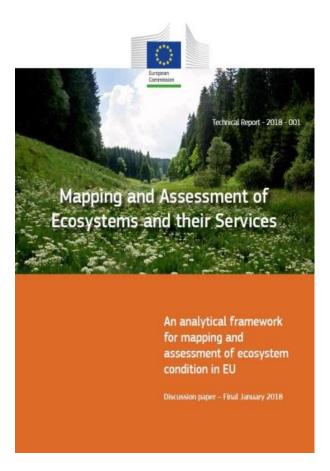




http://biodiversity.europa.eu/maes



Are Europe's ecosystems **healthy** so that they can continue providing multiple ecosystem services in a sustainable way?



- → What is ecosystem condition?
- → How to measure ecosystem condition?

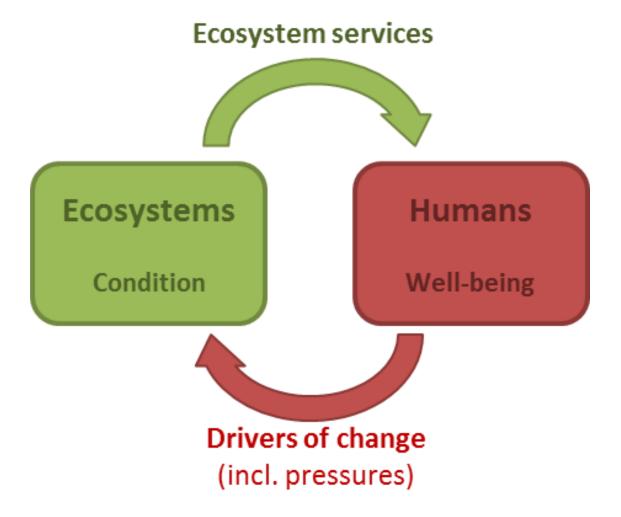


Key challenges for an analytical framework on ecosystem condition

- → Pressures Ecosystem condition Ecosystem Services
- → Integrating the EU environmental legislation (data reporting streams)
- → Policy relevant for other EU and national policies
- → Provide a basis for natural capital accounts
- → Mapping: spatially explicit (current land, water or sea cover, use and management)
- → Measureable against a baseline condition (trends)



A simple conceptual model





The MAES pilot approach

		MAES Ecosystem type		
Urban pilot	→	Urban		
Agro-		Cropland		Soil pilot
ecosystem pilot	→	Grassland	(
Forest pilot	→	Forest and woodland	•	
Nature		Heathland and shrub		
pilot	→	Sparsely vegetated land		
phot		Wetlands		
Freshwater	→	Rivers and		
pilot	7	lakes		
		Marine inlets and transitional waters		
Marine	→	Coastal		
pilot		Shelf		
		Open ocean		
		^		
		Nature pilot		

Organisation of the MAES work into pilots (pools of expertise) and ecosystem types

European Commission

The MAES pilot approach

- → Single analytical framework but ecosystem-specific approach
- → Input from EU Member States and EU services
- → Cross fertilization among the pilots

A consistent approach for measuring the condition of 12 different terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems covering the whole EU



Ecosystem condition: the physical, chemical and biological condition or quality of an ecosystem at a particular point in time

How do we measure ecosystem condition?

- → What (how much) are the pressures?
- → Abiotic measurements

→ Biotic measurement (structure and function)



Pressures	Habitat conversion and degradation (land conversion)			
	Introductions of invasive alien species			
	Pollution and nutrient enrichment			
	Over-exploitation			
	Climate change			
	Other pressures			

	Environmental quality (physical and chemical quality)					
Ecosystem Condition	Ecosystem attributes (biological quality)	Structural ecosystem attributes	Structural ecosystem attributes (general)			
			Structural ecosystem attributes based on species			
			diversity and abundance			
			Structural ecosystem attributes monitored under th			
			EU nature directives			
			Structural soil attributes			
		Functional ecosystem	Functional ecosystem attributes (general)			
		attributes	Functional soil attributes			



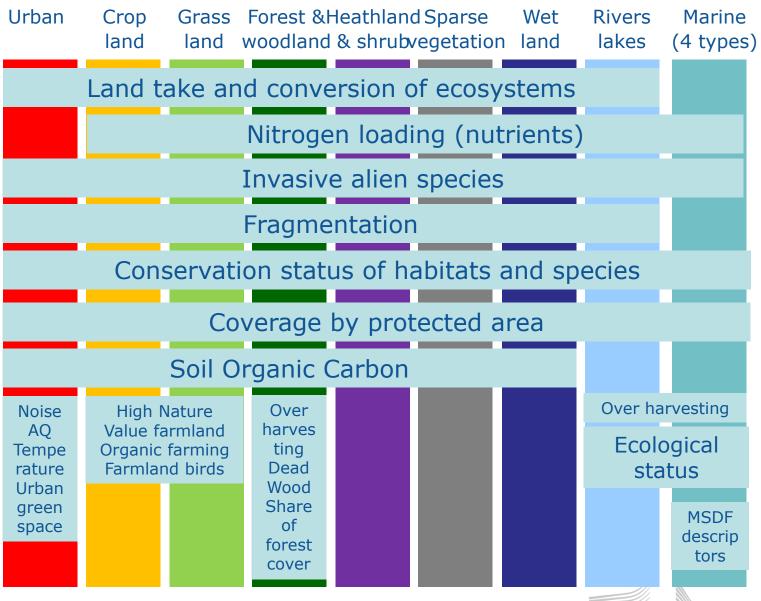
	Urban	Crop land	Grass land	Forest & woodland	Heathland & shrub	Sparse vegetation	Wet land	Rivers lakes	Marine (4 types)
Pressures on ecosystems									
Environmental quality									
Structural ecosystem attributes (e.g. based on species, soil, or conservation status)									
Functional ecosystem attributes									

5th MAES report on condition

- → Indicator tables per MAES ecosystem type (7 terrestrial types, 1 freshwater type and 4 marine types)
- → **Key indicators** (policy relevant + data available) per ecosystem type
- → Examples of **policy narratives** linking pressures, ecosystem condition and ecosystem services
- → Integration across ecosystem types for integrated ecosystem assessment



Key indicators





Links to other indicator frameworks and ensuring policy relevance

- → Streamlined with 19 specific (environmental) policies or existing indicator frameworks of the European Commission, including
 - → Streamlined European Biodiversity Indicators
 - → Agri-Environment Indicators
 - → Marine Strategy Framework Directive descriptors
 - → Sustainable development goals













Linking condition to services (pollination in cropland)

PRESSURES

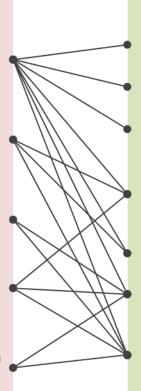
Habitat and land conversion

Input of nutrients and pesticides

Climate change

Over-exploitation

Introduction of invasive alien species



CONDITION

Landscape and habitat fragmentation

Crop rotation and diversity

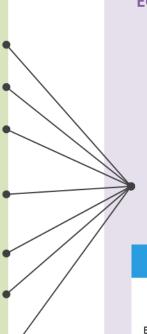
Density and connectivity of semi-natural elements

Area under management practices potentially supporting biodiversity

Share of fallow land

Species richness and abundance (different taxa)

Conservation status of habitats and species of Community interest



ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

Pollination



Ecosystem services accounting

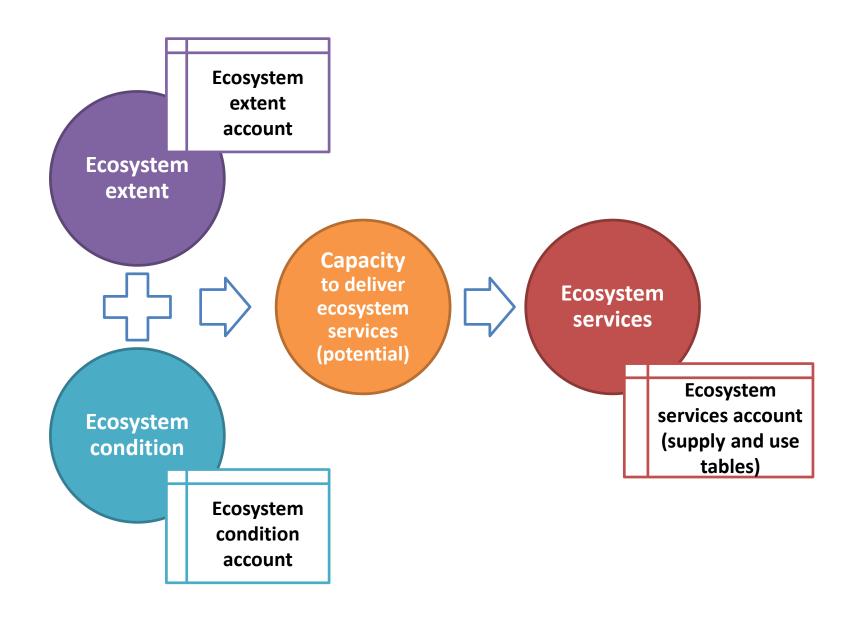
Part I Outdoor recreation and crop pollination

KIP INCA Report - contribution to the Knowledge and Innovation Project on an Integrated system of Natural Capital and ecosystem services Accounting in the EU

> Vallecillo, S., La Notte, A., Polce, C., Zulia: G., Alexandris, N., Ferrini S., and Maes, 1.

> > 018





Conclusion



The report contains a comprehensive and consistent list of indicators for ecosystem condition for 'vertical' and 'horizontal' ecosystem assessment and for natural capital accounting

