

# An Index-Based Assessment of Ecological Condition in Norway

- a regional pilot project aimed for nation-wide implementation

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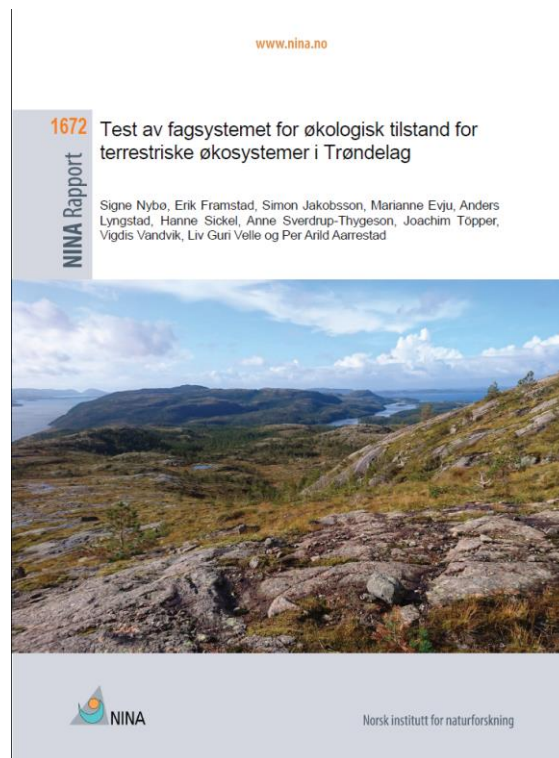
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# Background

- National goal for biodiversity

*"Ecosystems should be in good ecological condition and deliver ecosystem services"*



# Background

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- **Ecological condition**

- ▶ *State and trends for functions, structures and productivity in an ecosystem, including an evaluation of pressures on these factors*

- **Reference condition**

- ▶ *Intact nature with little human intervention*
- ▶ *Complete food chains and nutrient cycles, intact species populations, overall intact ecosystem processes*

- **Good ecological condition**

- ▶ *The ecosystem's structure, functions and productivity does not deviate substantially from the intact ecosystem (the reference condition)*
- ▶ *May include human intervention, but not to an extent that changes the condition (resistance) or destroys essential internal processes for recovery (resilience)*

# Background

*A limited number of indicators that reflect the ecosystem's structure and function, and takes into account natural dynamics within the ecosystem*

- **Indicator criteria**

GENERAL

- ▶ Simple
- ▶ Respond to changes in the environment
- ▶ Defined reference and limit values

THEORY

- ▶ Good theoretical basis
- ▶ International standards
- ▶ Representative

DATA

- ▶ Accessible
- ▶ Well documented
- ▶ Continuously updated

# Background

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- **Indicator criteria**

GENERAL

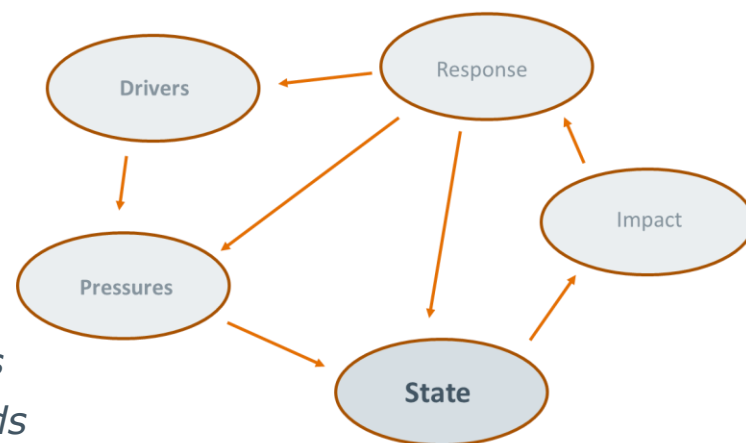
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# Purpose of the pilot project

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- Assess ecological condition by an index-based approach including scaling and aggregation of indicators
- ...using available data where reference value and limit value for good ecological condition have been defined
- Illustration of results for management/policy
- Point out necessary improvements before full national scale implementation

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# Scaling and aggregation

- **Why?**

- ▶ Comparability => aggregation

- **Aggregated Ecological Condition**

- ▶ (Weighted) average of scaled values

- **How?**

- ▶ Reference level: 1.0
- ▶ Worst: 0.0
- ▶ Limit for good ecological condition: 0.6



# Scaling and aggregation

- **Example reference and limit**

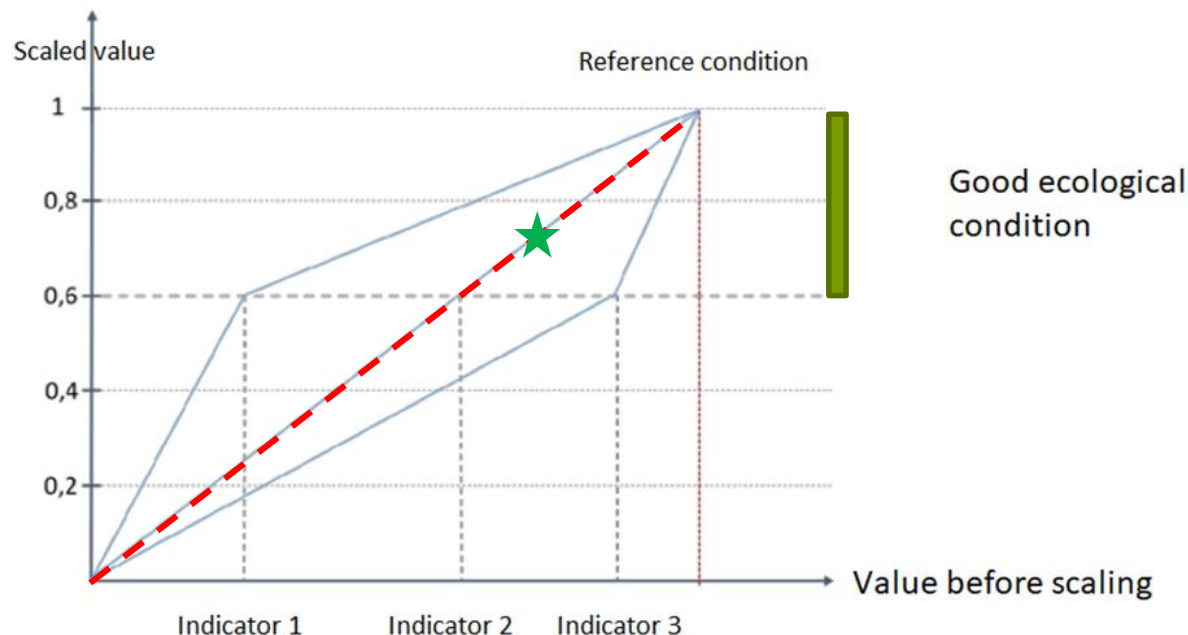
- ▶ Reference = 260 ind./ha
- ▶ Limit = 156 ind./ha

- **Estimated value**

- ▶ 193 ind./ha

- **Scaled value**

- ▶ 0.74



# Scaling and aggregation

- **Example reference and limit**

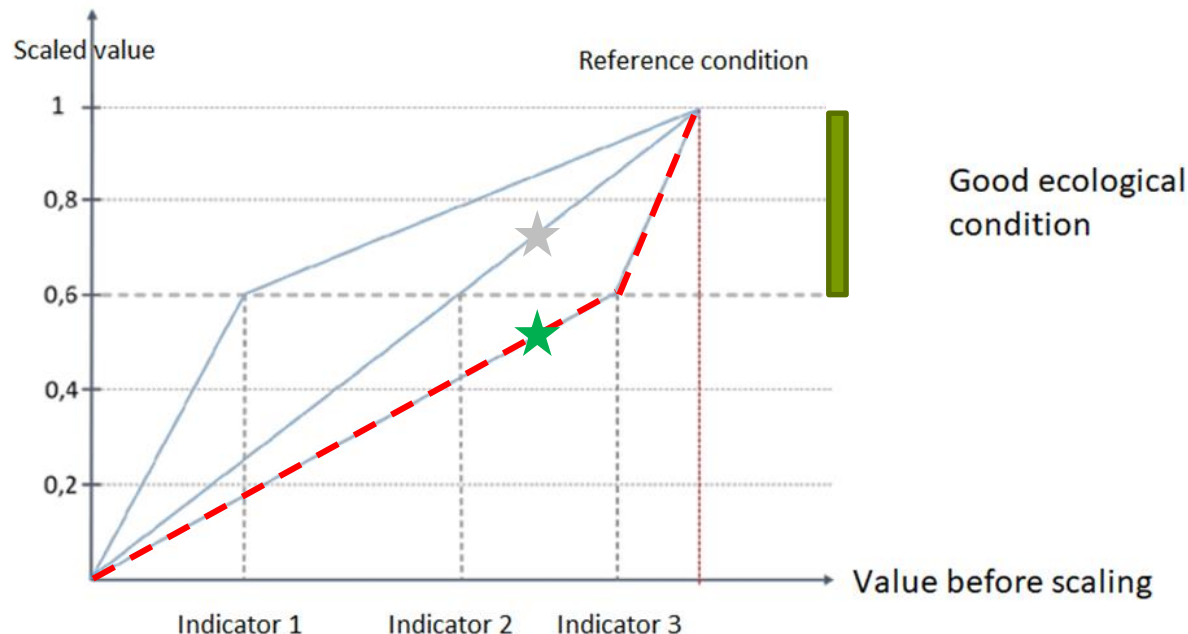
- ▶ Reference = 260 ind./ha
- ▶ Limit = **208** ind./ha

- **Estimated value**

- ▶ 193 ind./ha

- **Scaled value**

- ▶ **0.56**



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# Reference values of indicators

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- **Five approaches**

- ▶ Defined clear absolute values (e.g. 100%)
- ▶ Species composition index in reference condition
- ▶ Data from reference areas
- ▶ Expert-based models: habitat req. + demography
- ▶ Expert-based models: data + ecosystem dynamics

# Limit values of indicators defining Good Ecological Condition

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- **Three approaches**

- ▶ Empirically estimated limit value
- ▶ Assumed linear relationship; linear approximation between 0 and 1 (scaled value 0.6 = original 60%)
- ▶ Assumed non-linear relationship; non-linear approximation between 0 and 1 (scaled value 0.6  $\neq$  original 60%)

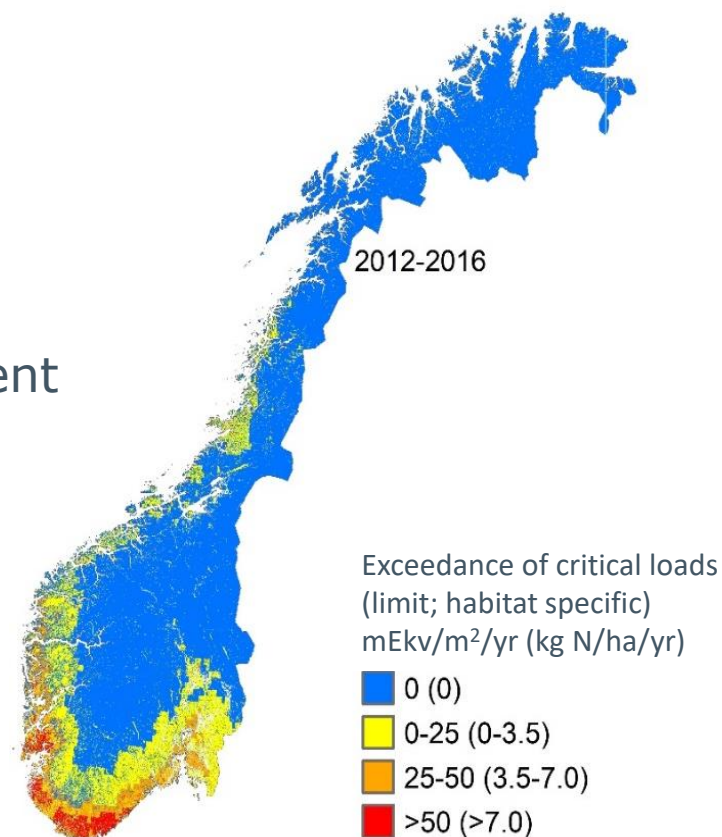
# Indicator: nitrogen deposition

- **Reference**

- ▶ 0 kg N/ha/year

- **Limit**

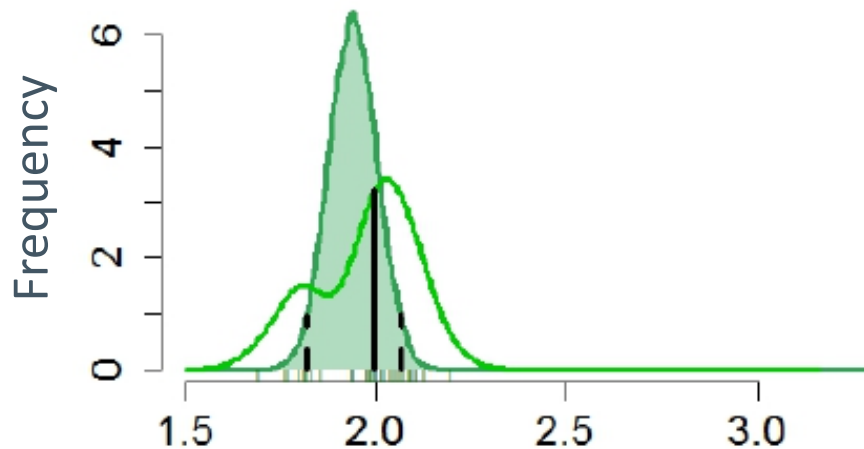
- ▶ Empirically tested limit for different vegetation types  
(*critical loads*)



# Indicator: species composition index

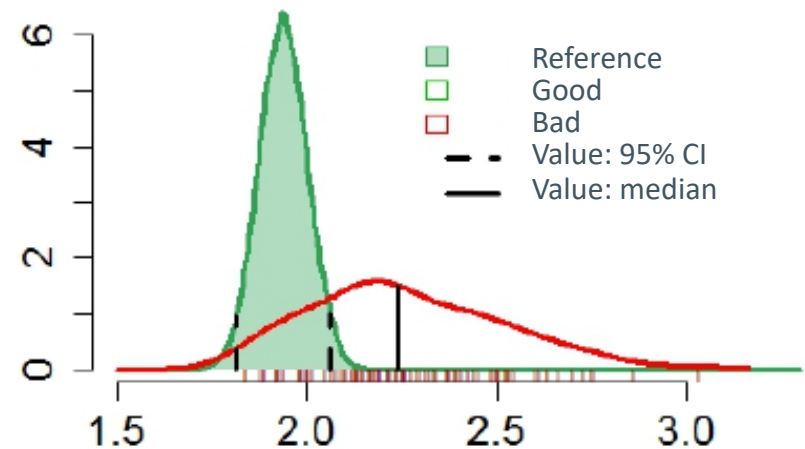
- **Reference**

- ▶ Generalised species lists
- ▶ Bootstrapped average Ellenberg value distribution



- **Limit**

- ▶ 95% confidence interval
- ▶ Two-sided



Ellenberg N

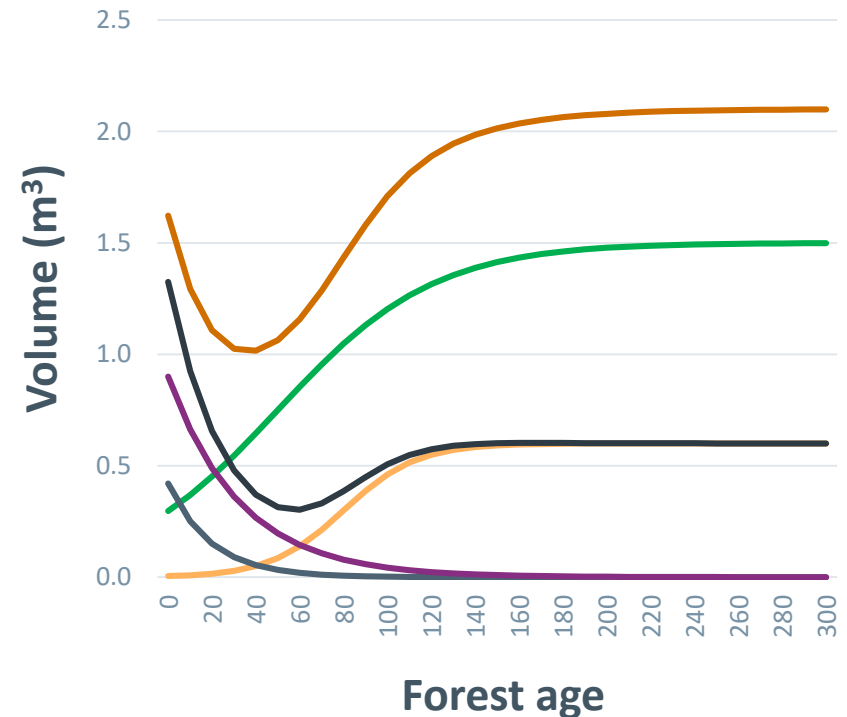
# Indicator: Deadwood

- **Reference**

- ▶ 1) Deadwood in reference areas
- ▶ 2) Deadwood  $\sim$  productivity + age

- **Limit**

- ▶ Assumed linear relationship





# The pilot project

Mountain

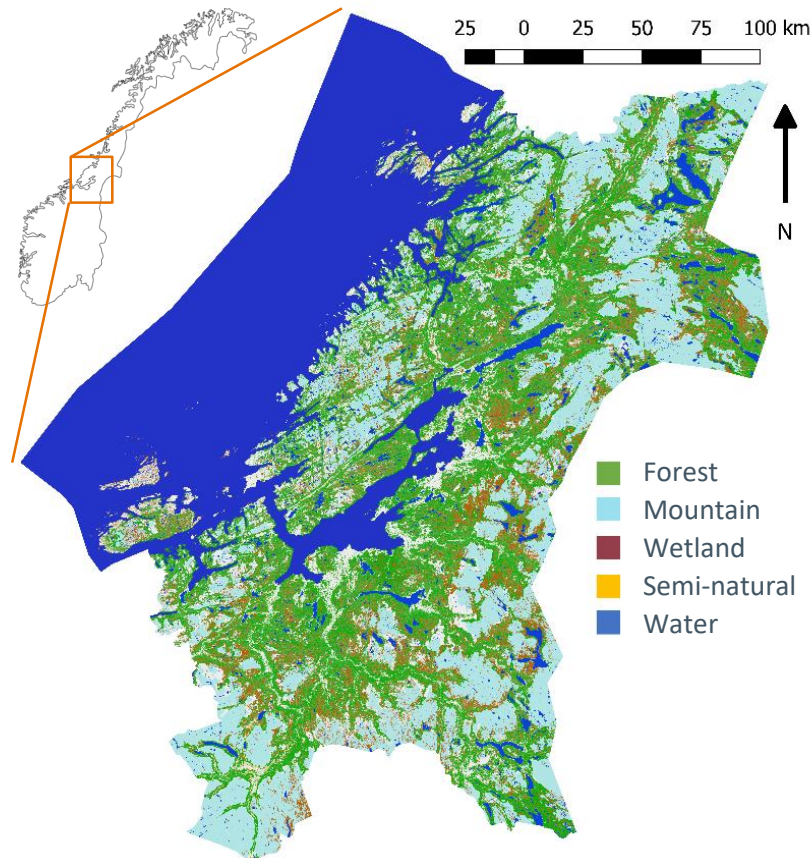


11 indicators

Semi-natural systems



14 indicators



Wetland



8 indicators

Forest



11 indicators

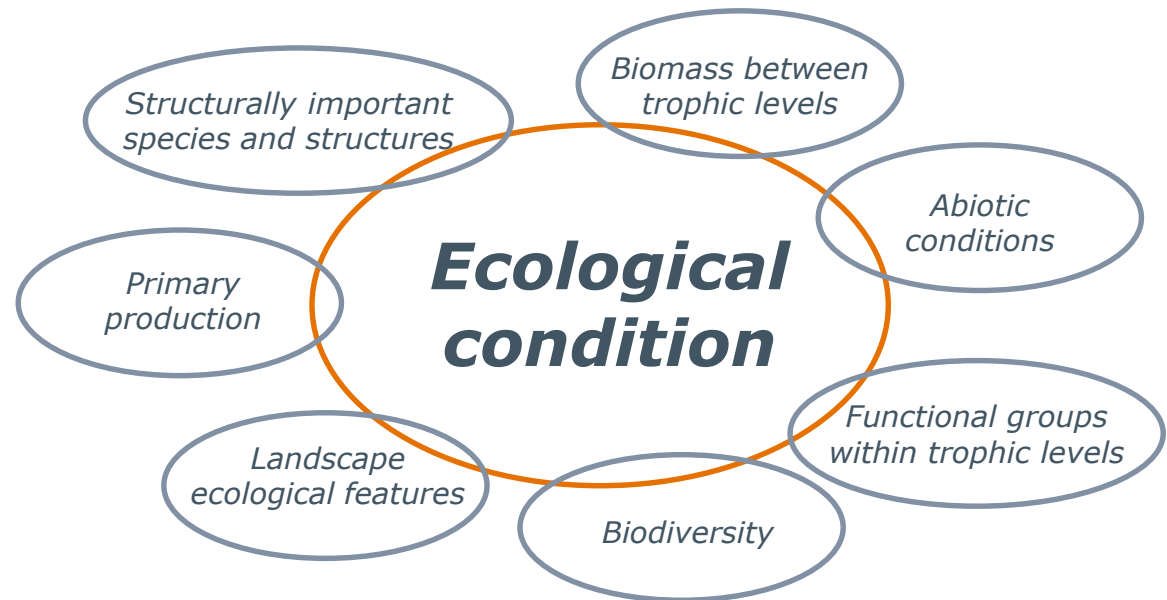
# Conceptual framework

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***Ecological  
condition***

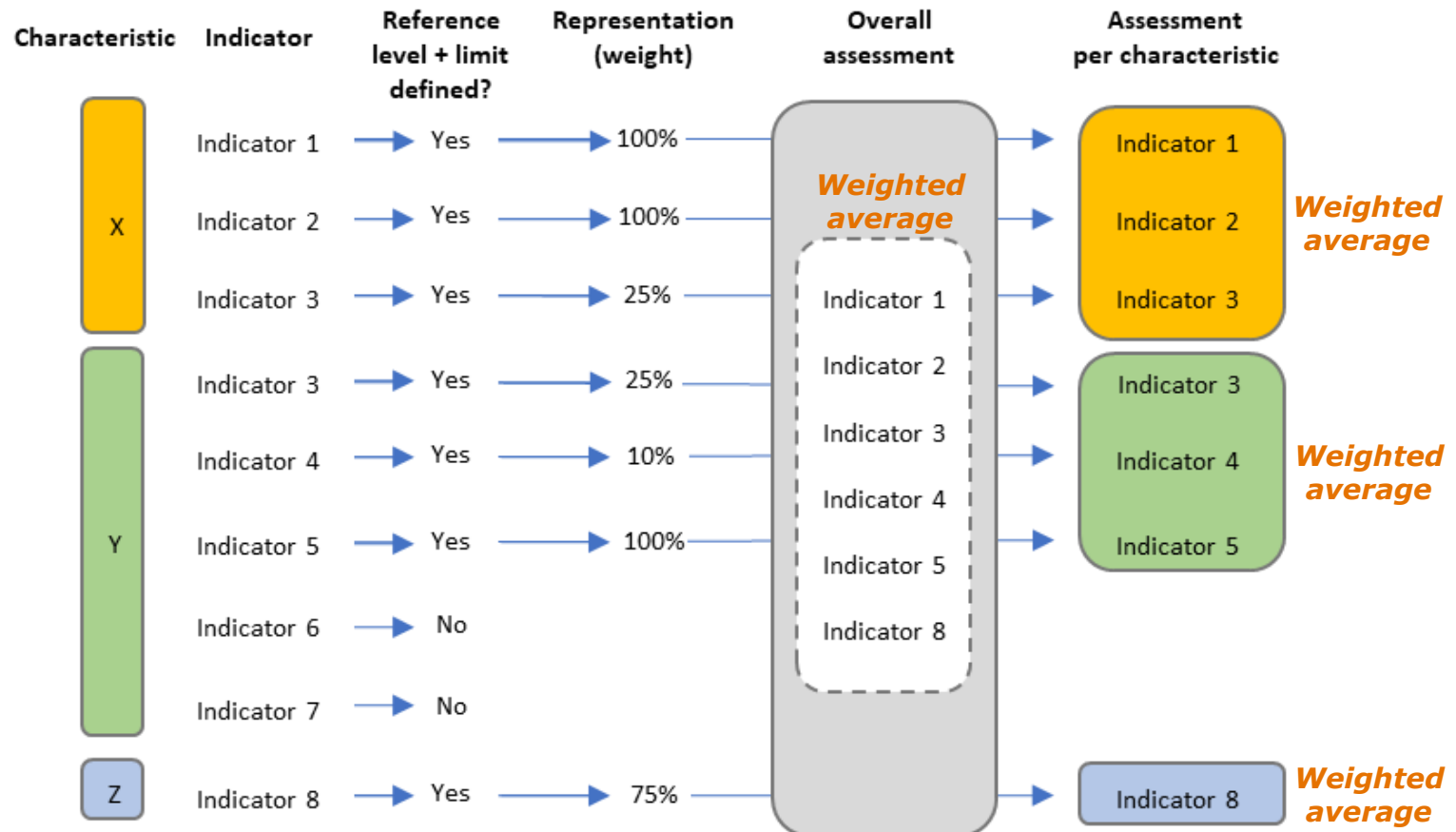
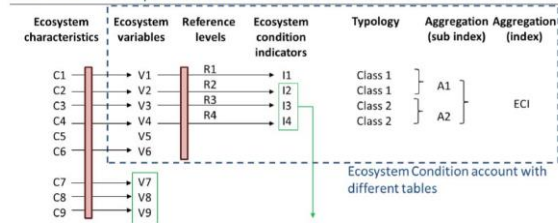
# Conceptual framework

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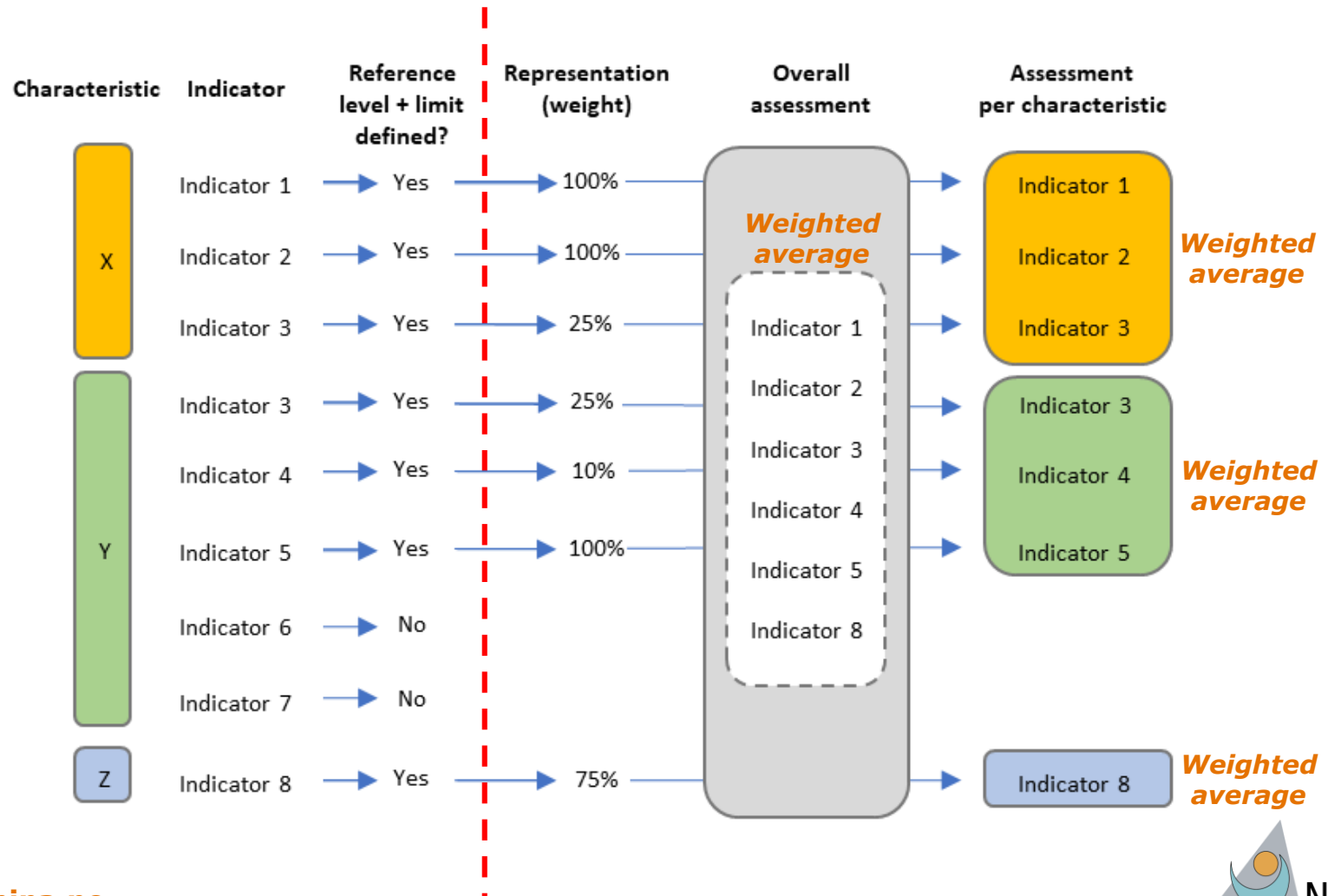
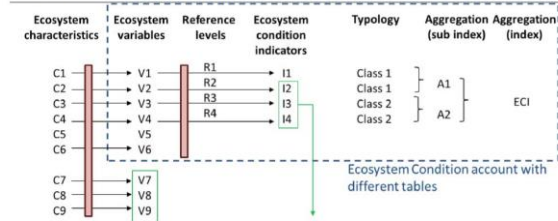


- **7 ecosystem characteristics**
- **Indicators aggregated per characteristic**
- **Characteristic aggregation NOT used for overall estimation**

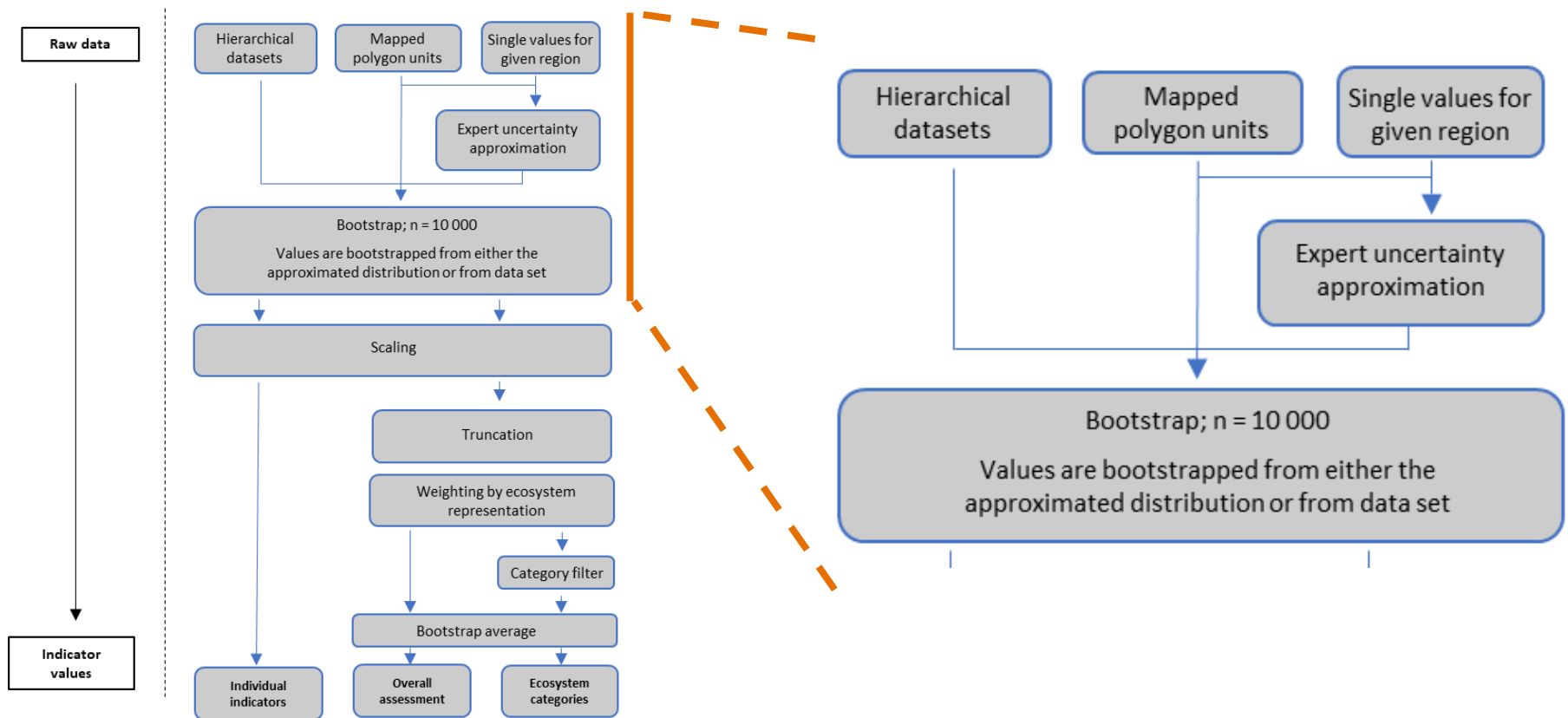
# Conceptual framework



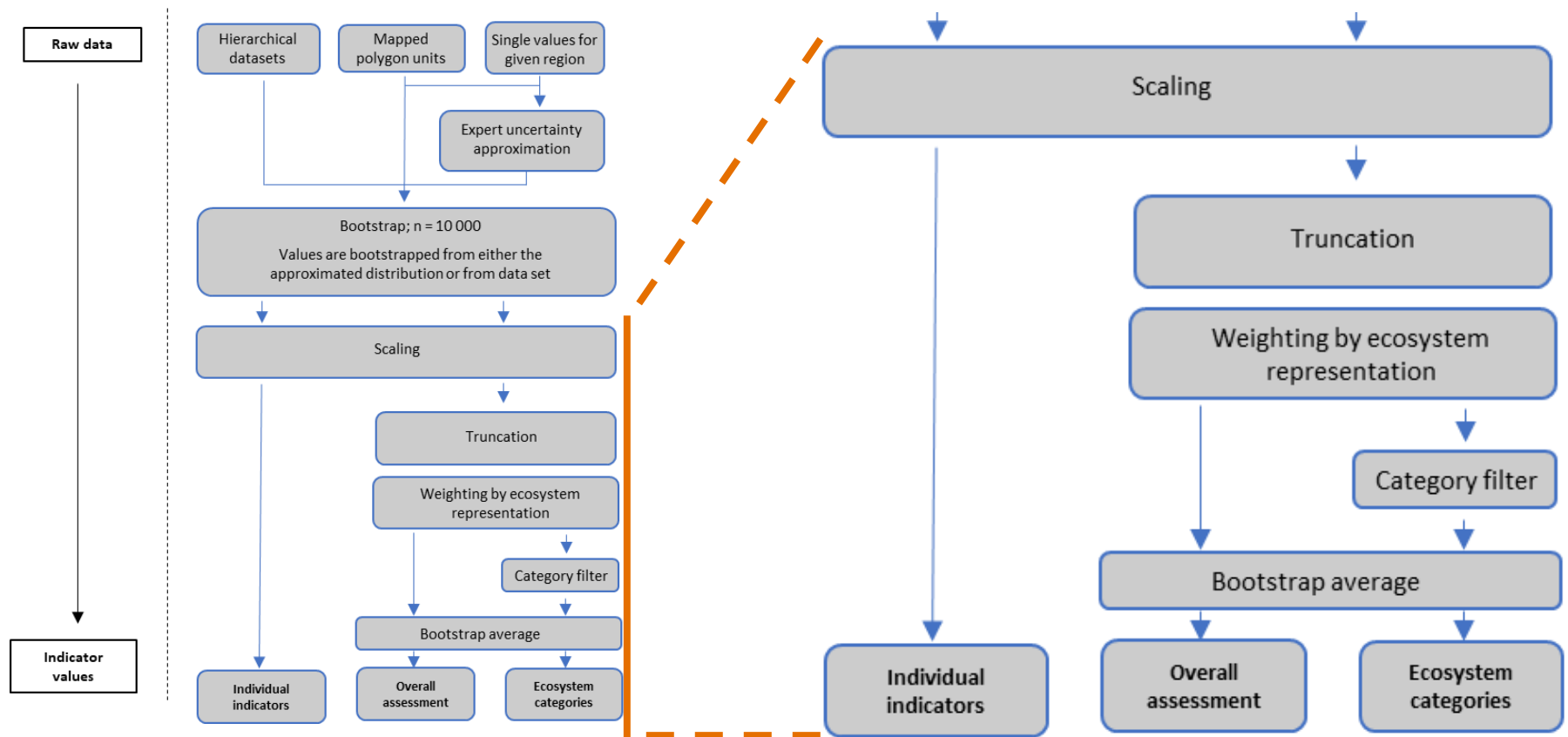
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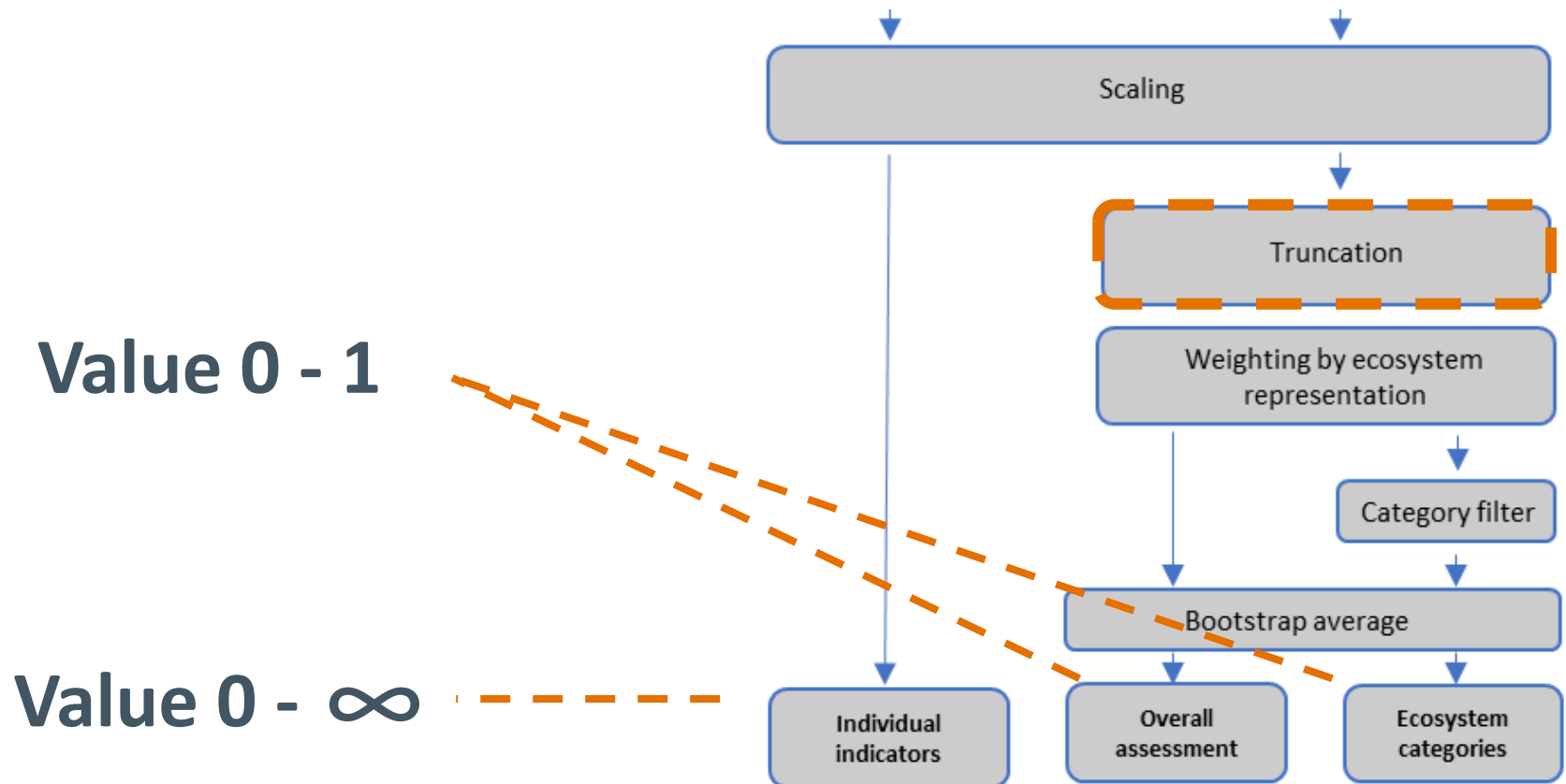
# Data flow



# Data flow



# Data flow





# Forest ecosystem

Mountain

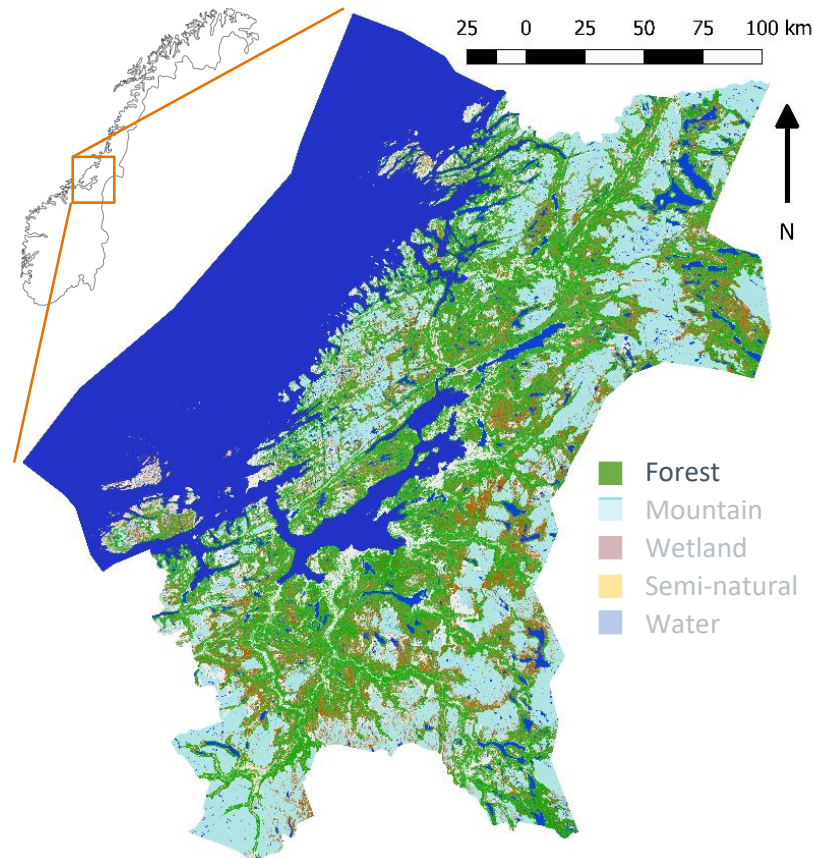


11 indicators

Semi-natural systems\*



14 indicators



Wetland



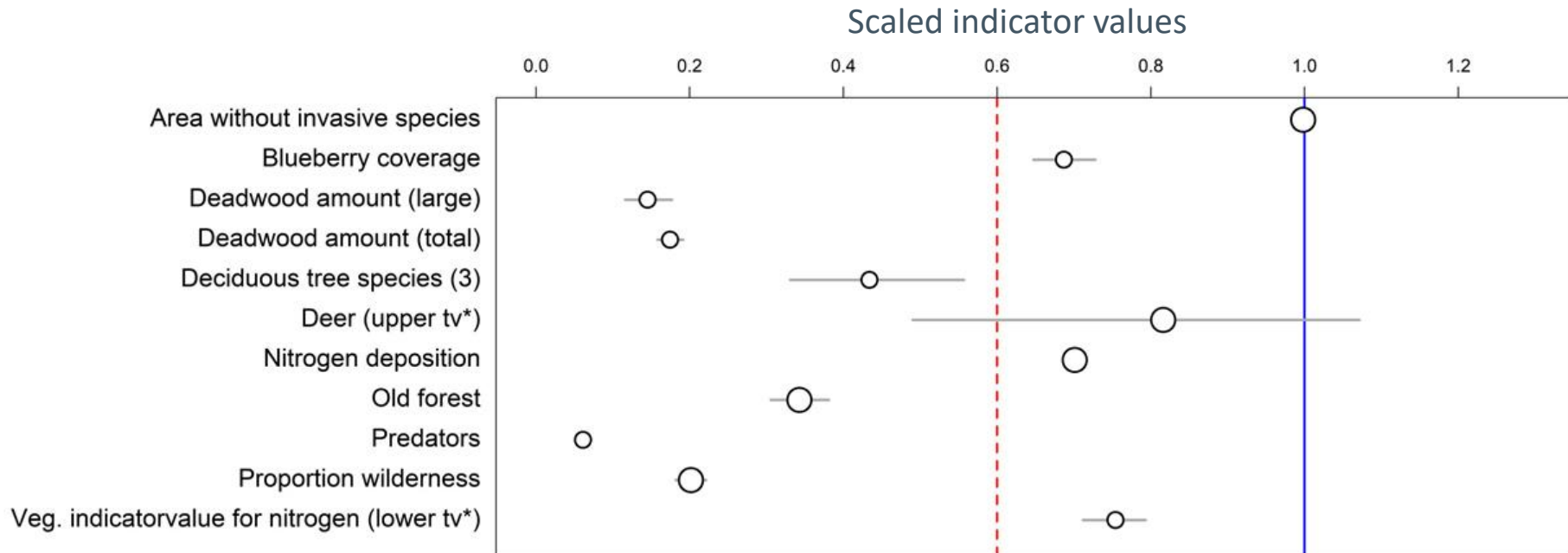
8 indicators

**Forest**

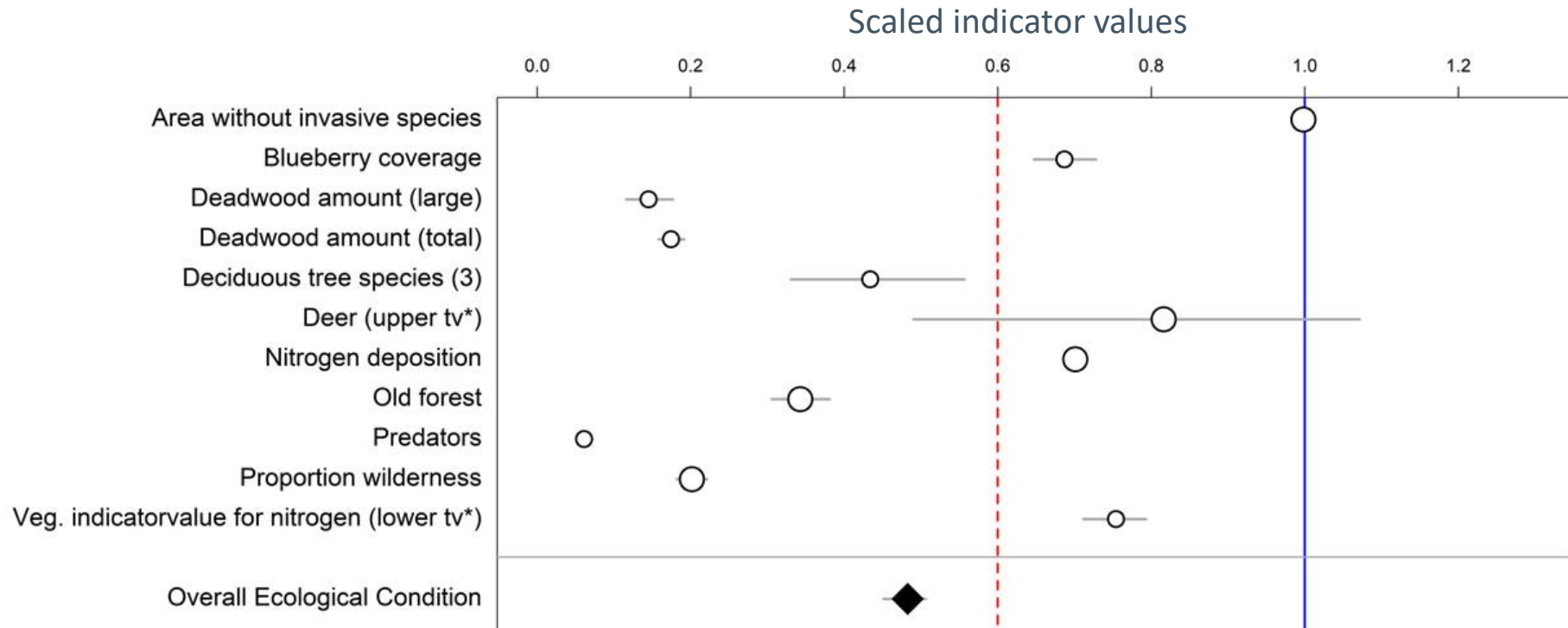


**11 indicators**

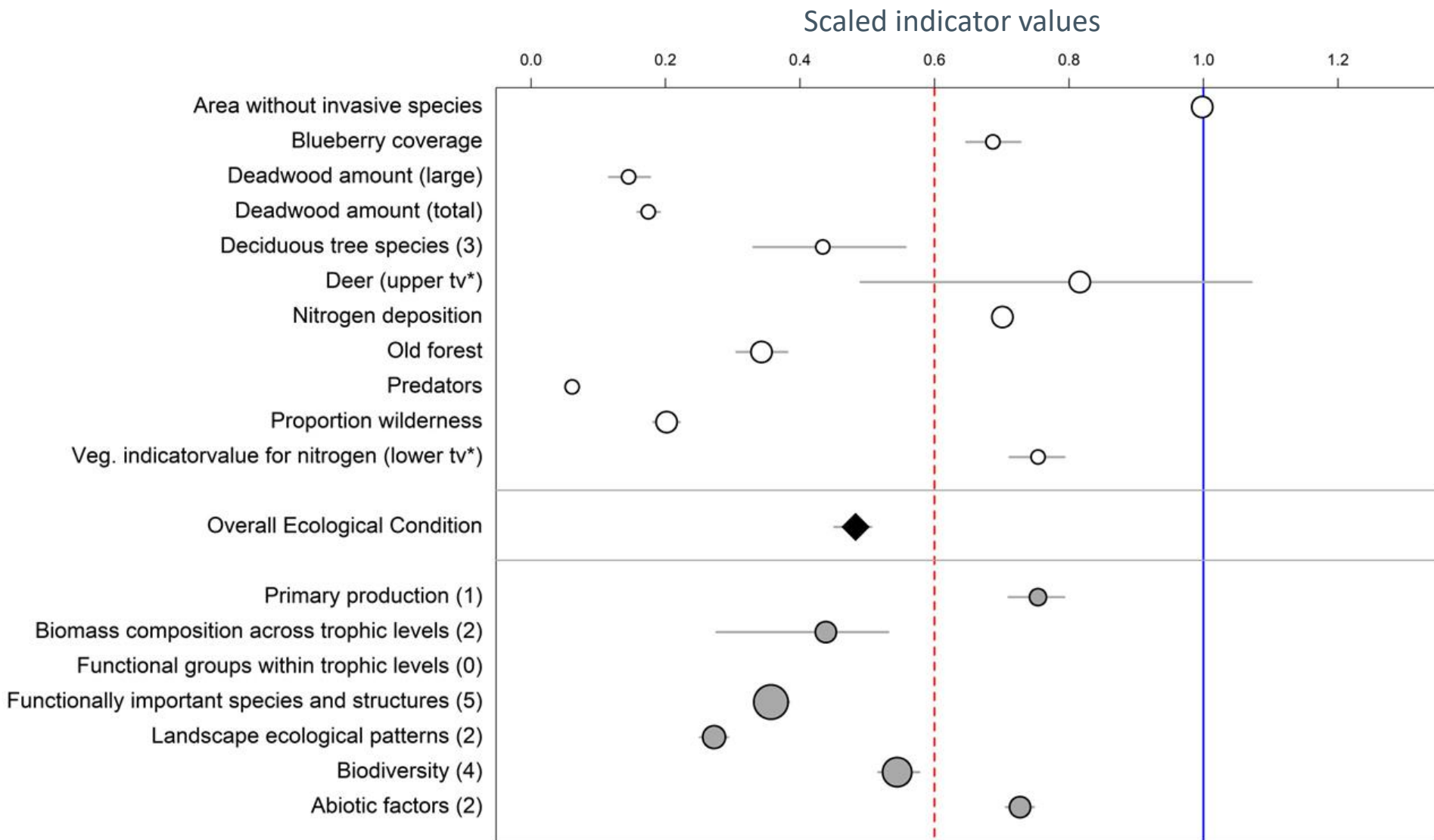
# Results – forest



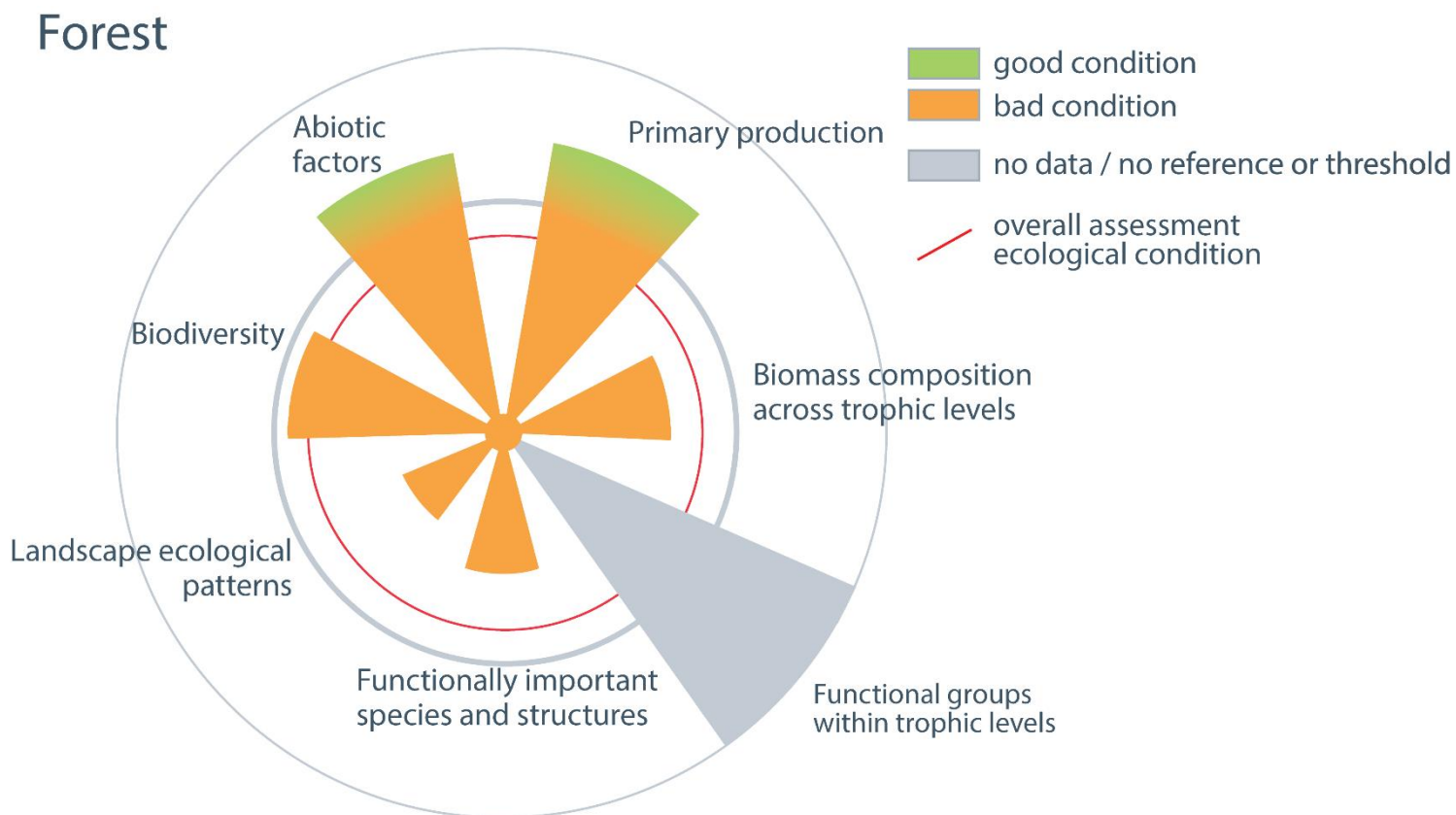
# Results – forest



# Results – forest



# Results – forest



# Index-Based Approach

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- **Main advantages**

- ▶ Quantitative estimates  $\pm$  uncertainty
- ▶ New monitoring data easily added to the framework
- ▶ Updated reference-/limit values gives opportunity to update and upgrade historical assessments
- ▶ Flexible
- ▶ Condition estimate + extent will be reported

# Index-Based Approach

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- **Future challenges**

- ▶ Representative indicators/data for all characteristics
- ▶ Relies on new monitoring
- ▶ Reference and limit values need to be defined for new indicators



# Next step

Mountain

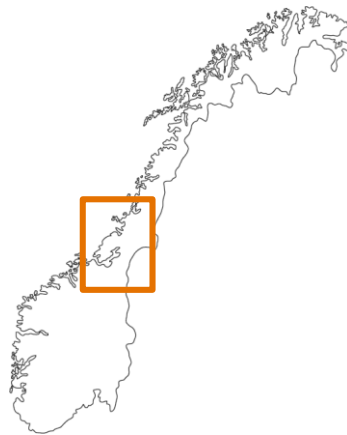


Wetland



**2020**

Report on ecological condition at national scale



Semi-natural systems\*



Forest



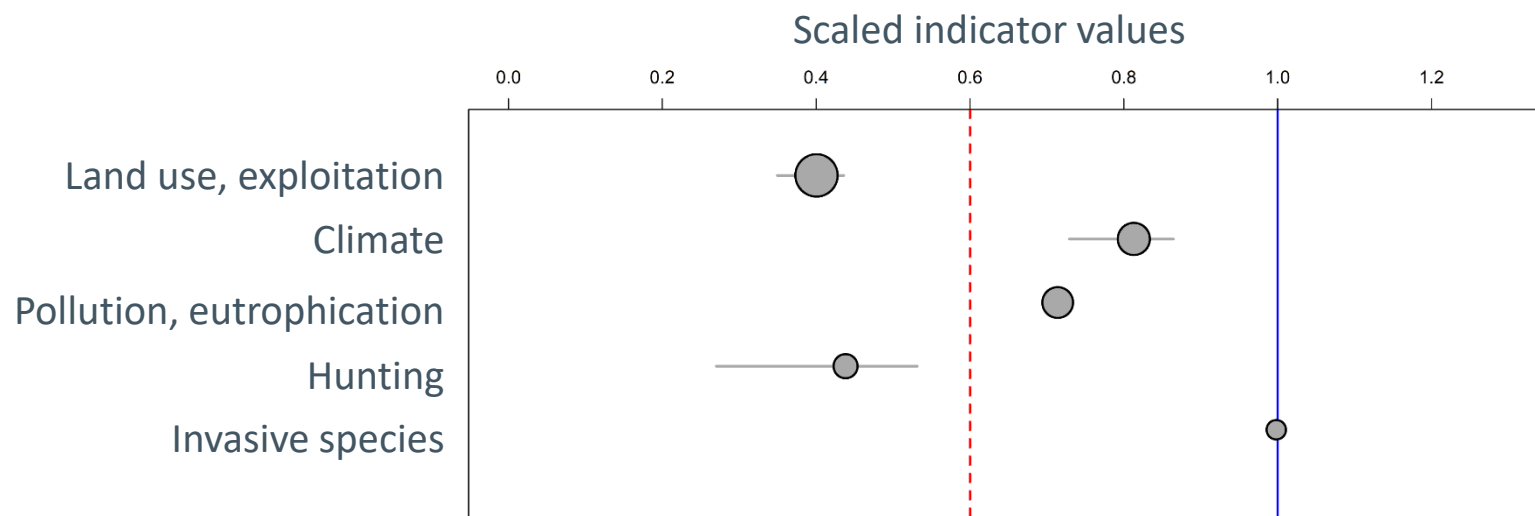


# Cooperation and expertise for a sustainable future

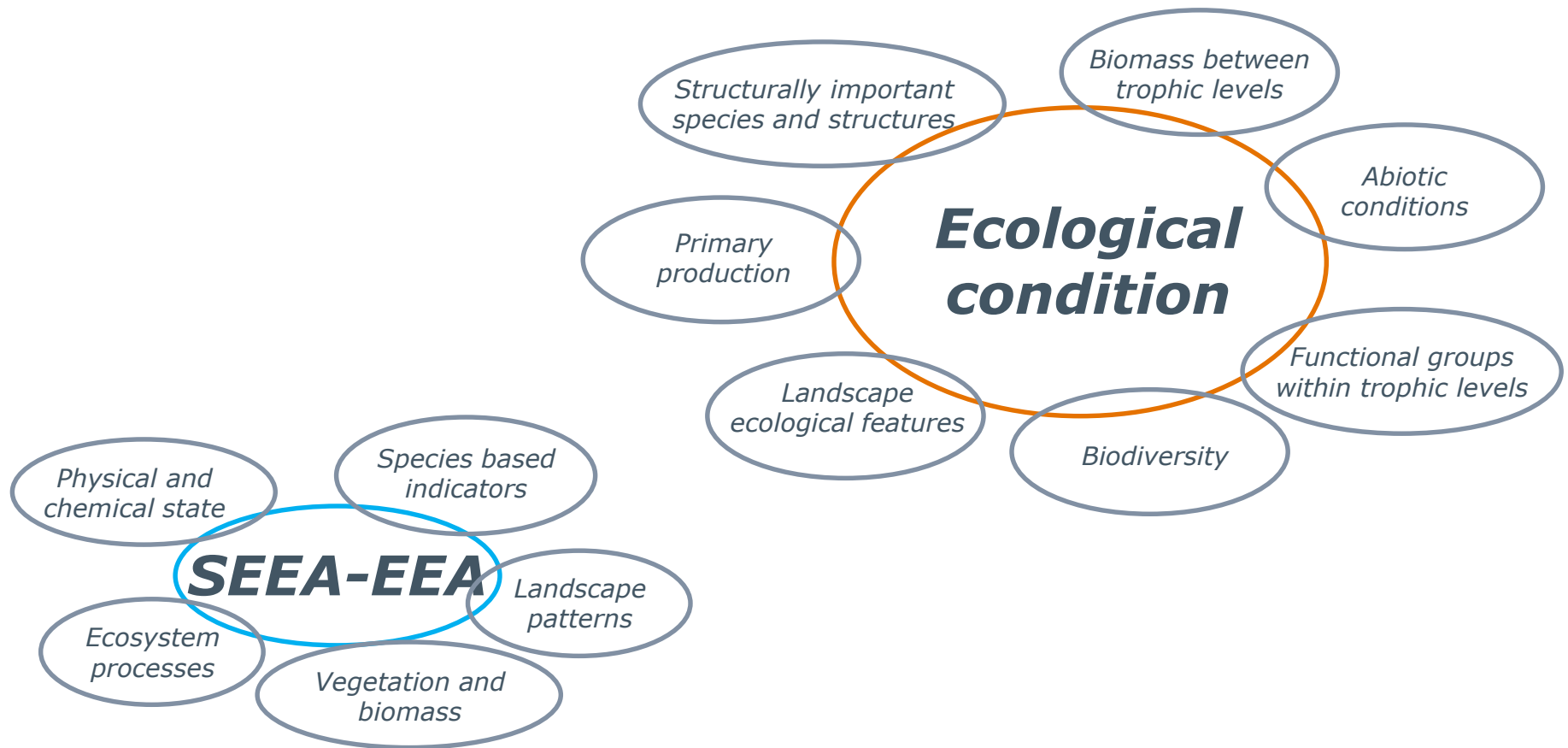


Photo: A. Staverlakk

# Results – forest



# Conceptual framework



# Conceptual framework

