



# Ecosystem Service Benefits of Conservation and Restoration

Local Government Advisory Commission  
Chesapeake Bay Program

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# Ecosystem Services

Broadly- *“Benefits gained by people from the environment”*

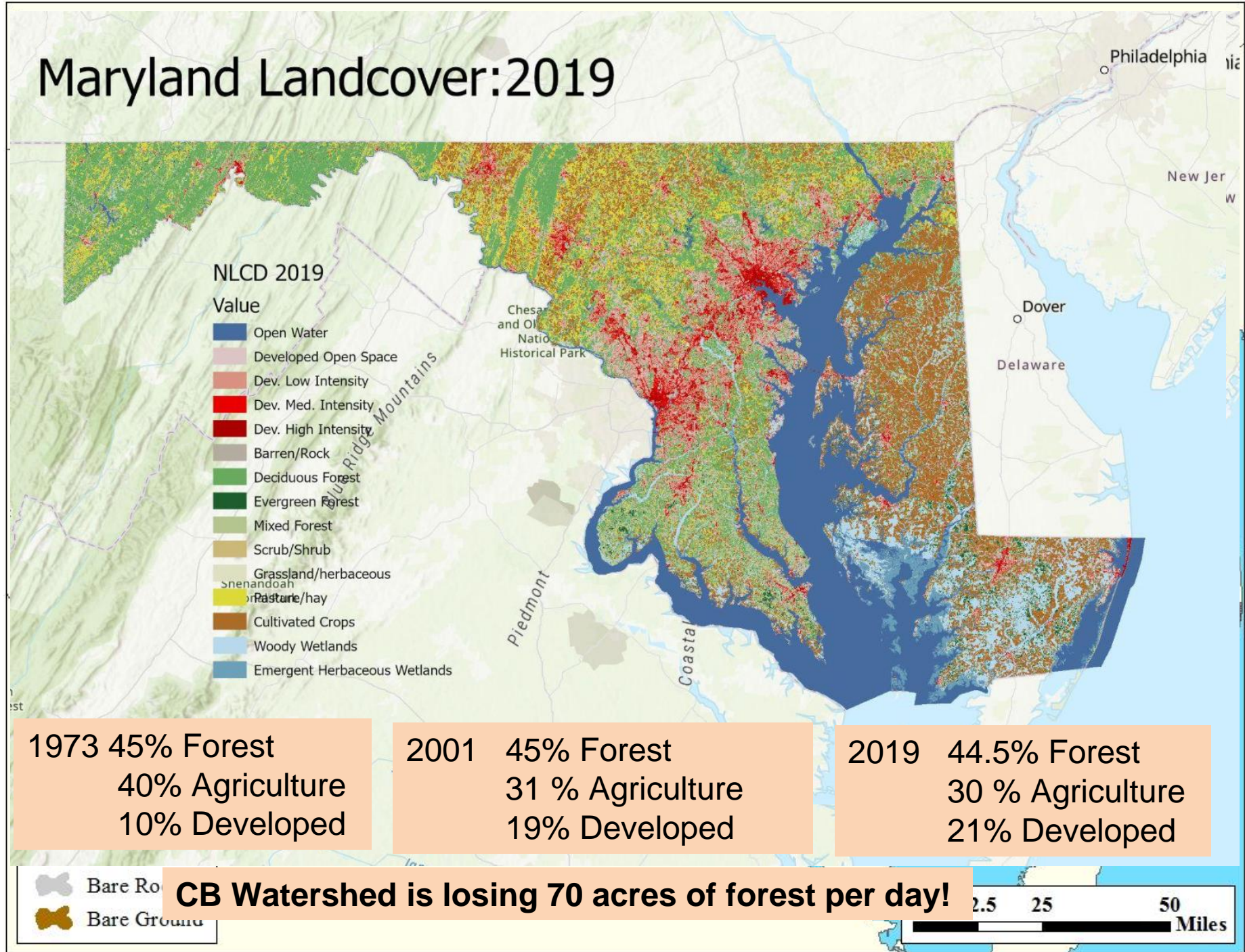
Practical definition for inclusion in decision making-

*“Benefits gained by people from the environment that are not already being paid for in a market and are contributing to a marginal increase in human well-being”*

MD DNR has developed information to quantify Ecosystem Services from natural lands and restoration opportunities



# Maryland Landcover:2019



# Mapping Ecosystem Services

- Ecosystem Services vary spatially across the landscape
- ES vary in the biophysical supply of the service (e.g. amount of carbon that is sequestered, water being recharged to aquifers)
- ES vary in the way and amount that people benefit (e.g. number of people and value of infrastructure vulnerable to flooding)
- We consider both sources of variation when mapping ES in Maryland

# Ecosystem Services Mapped

**Air pollution mitigation-** USFS i-Tree landscape

**Carbon sequestration-** USFS i-Tree and MD DNR

**Groundwater recharge-** USGS National Hydrography Dataset (1 km)

**Nitrogen Removal-** USGS SPARROW model w/ literature removal rates by loading/ecosystem type

**Flood Prevention/Stormwater mitigation-** Index of Mitigation Potential (EPA/MD DNR)

**Wildlife-** Habitat Quality Index, MD DNR



# Valuation Methodology: Eco-Price

- Ecosystem services are paid for in many different ways
- People view responsibility for providing ecosystem services to be a collective obligation
- We look at the many different ways society invests in protecting or replacing the environment
  - In a regulatory market
  - Cost of restoration
  - Through mitigation fees
  - Cost to regulate

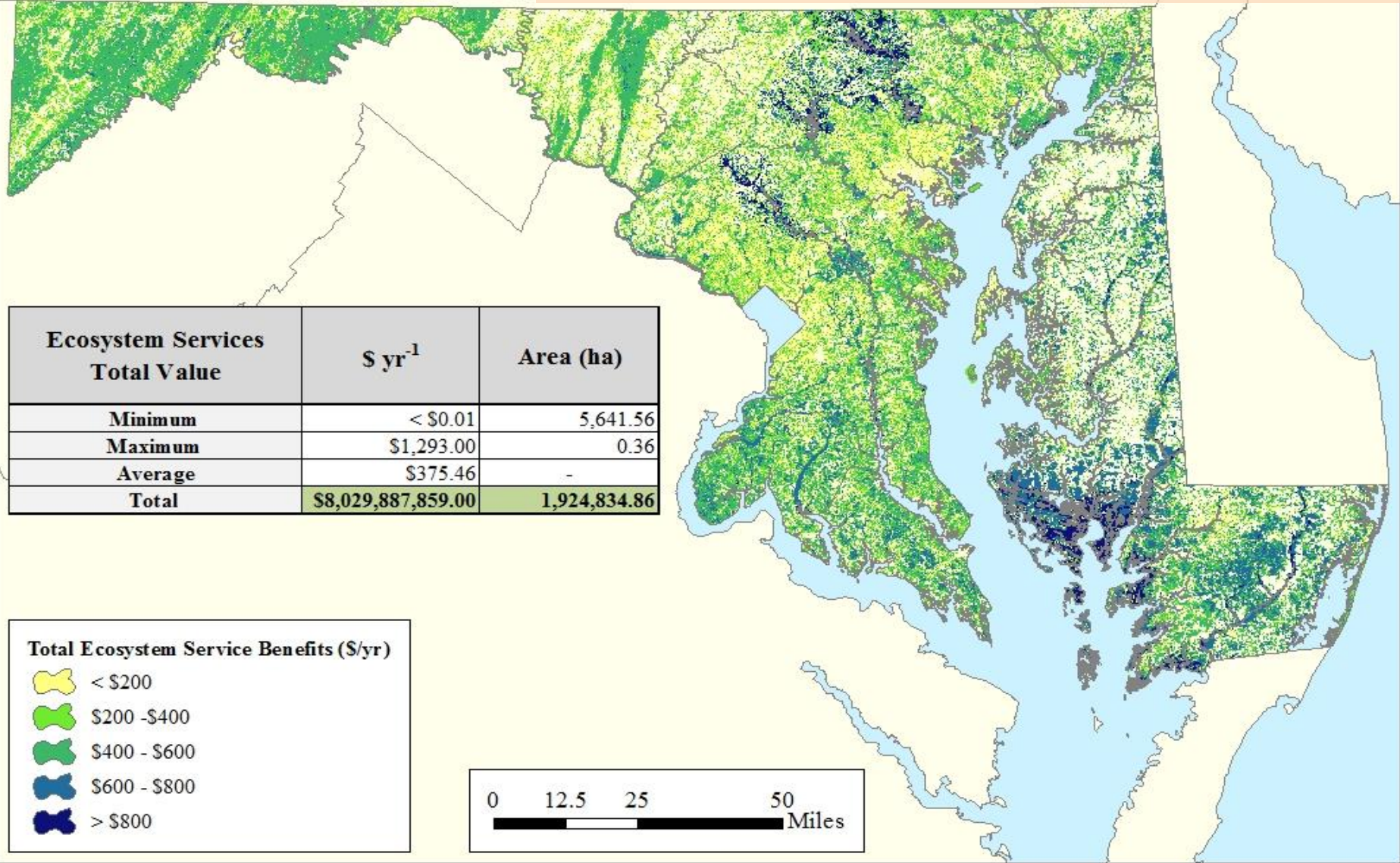
Assesses the Social Value for decision making  
≠ Market Value



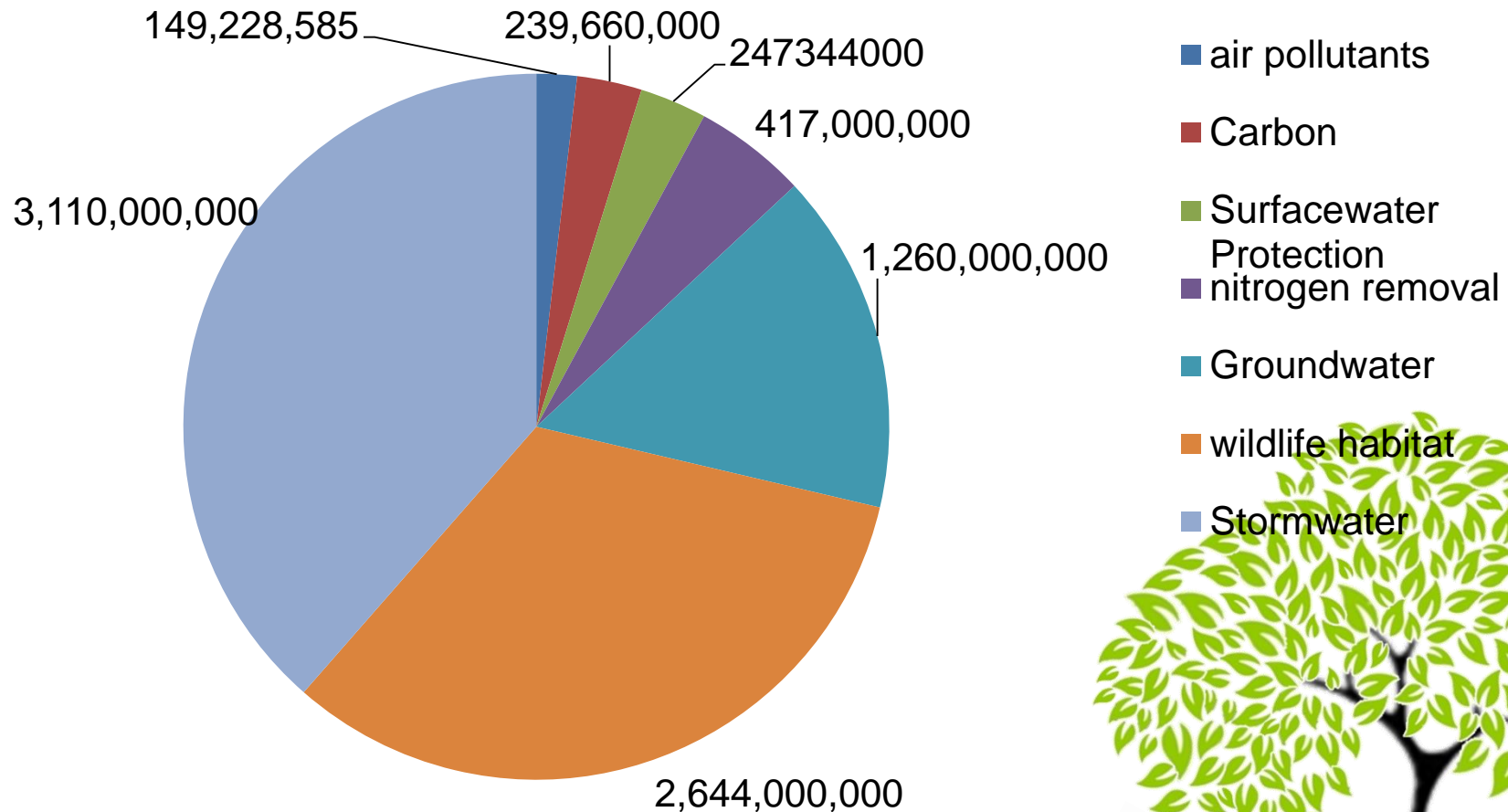
# Total Ecosystem Service Benefits

Economic Value (\$/yr)

**\$8 billion of ES Benefits per year!**



# Ecosystem Service Totals



Units= \$ per year

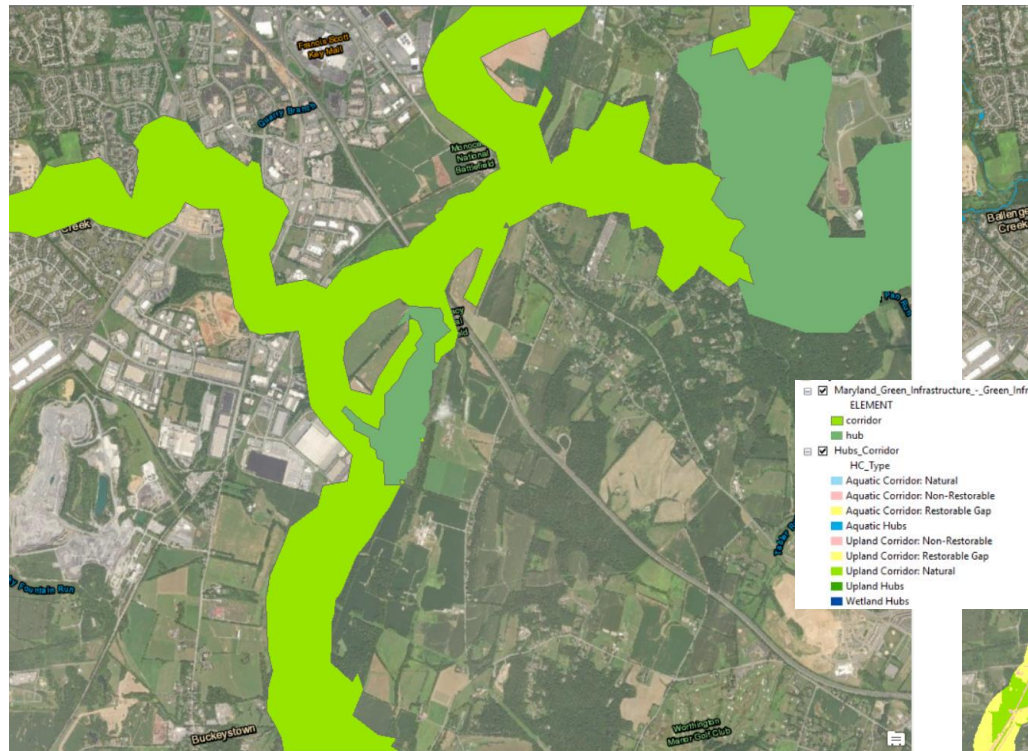


# \*New Project\*

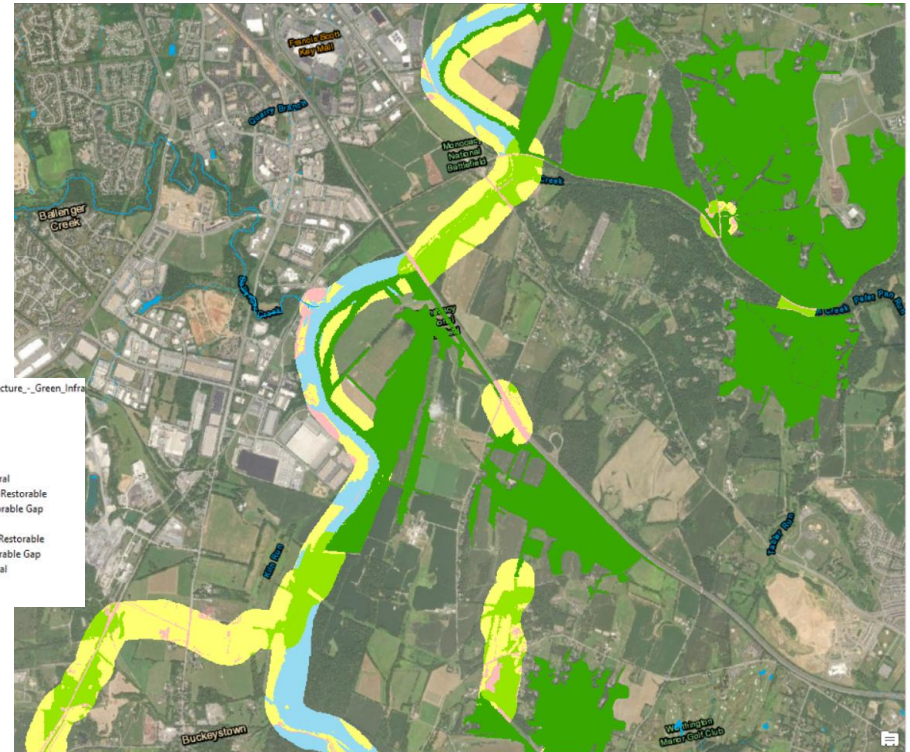
## Updating Maryland's

## Green Infrastructure

Existing GI Hubs and Corridors



New GI Hubs and Corridors



Collaboration with the Chesapeake Conservancy Conservation Innovation Center

# Mapping and Scoring Potential Restoration Co- benefits

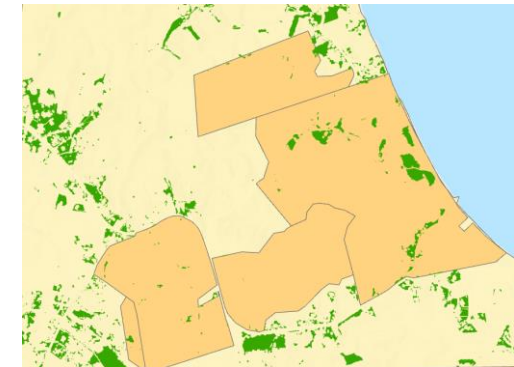
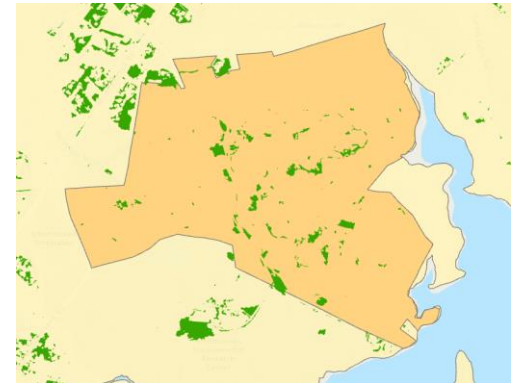
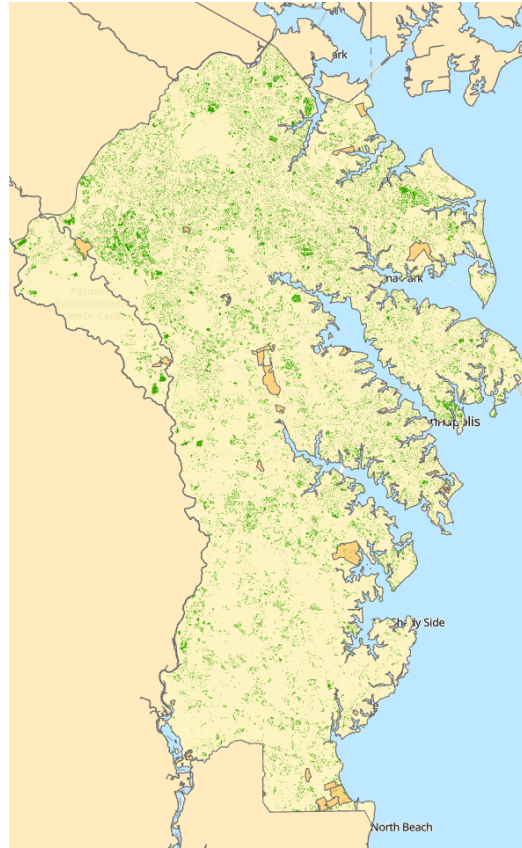
- **Develop and implement a restoration co-benefit scoring approach that is consistent with DNR's Ecosystem Service Valuation methodology for select restoration practices**
  - **Ecosystem Services Considered**
    - Carbon sequestration
    - Air quality benefits
    - Flood mitigation
    - Water supply protection
    - Wildlife habitat

Also mapping climate resilience and social vulnerability



# Tree Planting Opportunities

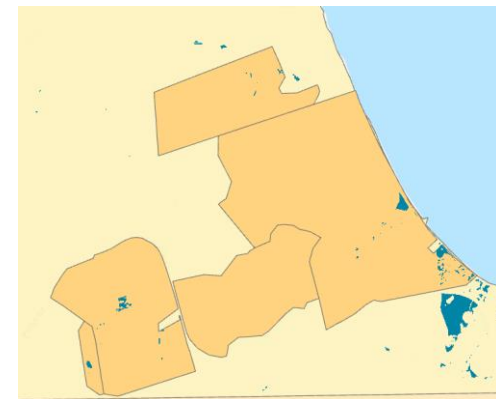
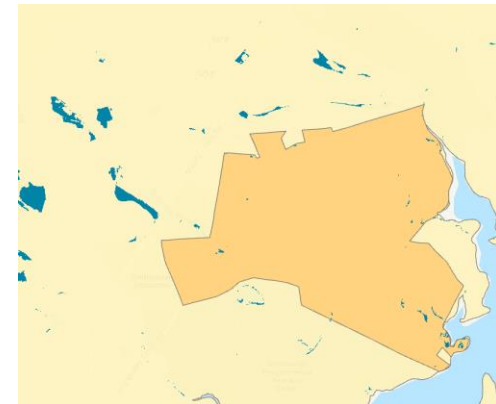
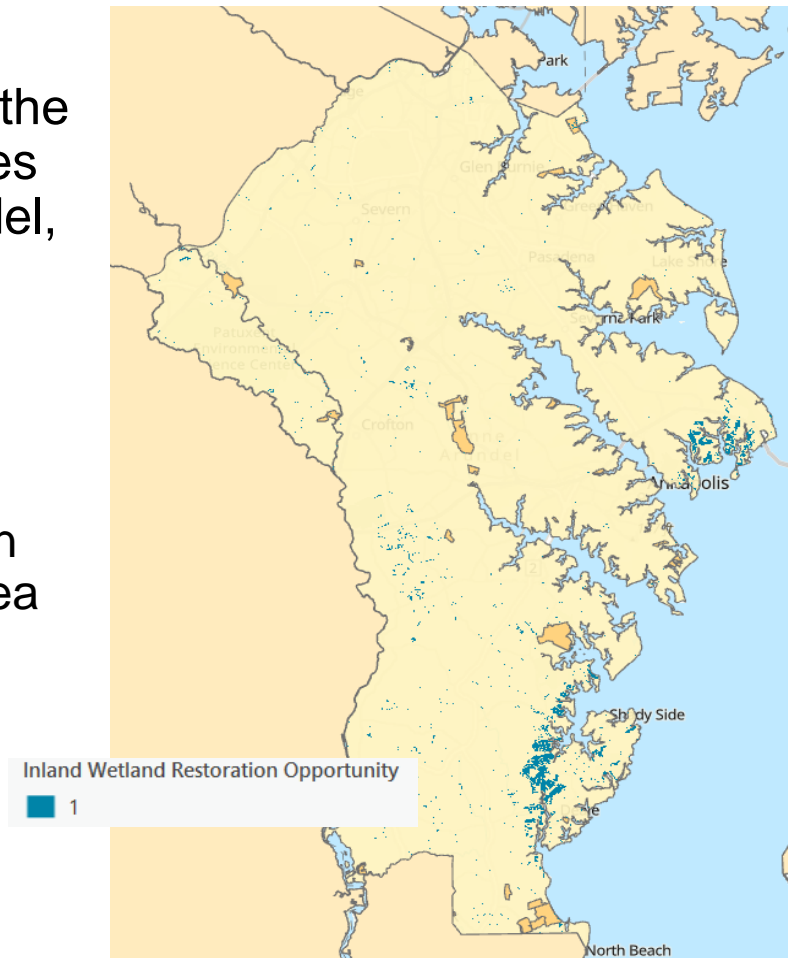
- Leveraged Chesapeake Conservancy “Plantable Area” data, created as part of the the Maryland Forest Technical Study
- We can look at different thresholds to narrow down potential tree planting opportunities
- This map looks at contiguous areas greater than 1 acre
- Note, this data does not include planting opportunities on agricultural lands



# Wetland

# Restoration Opportunities

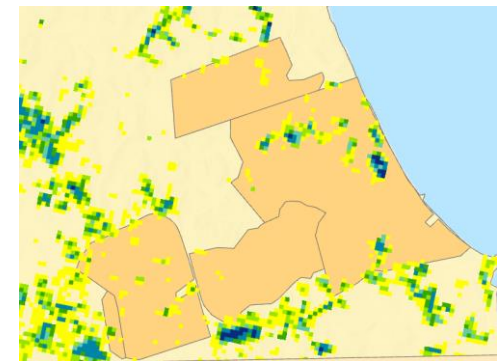
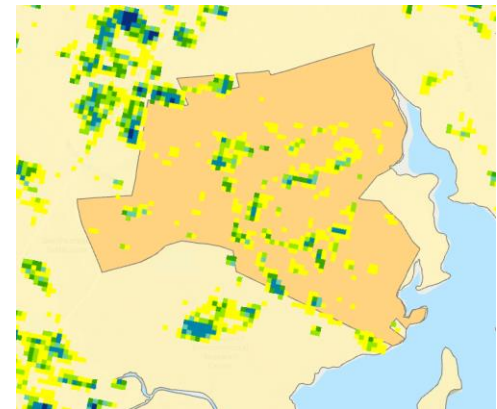
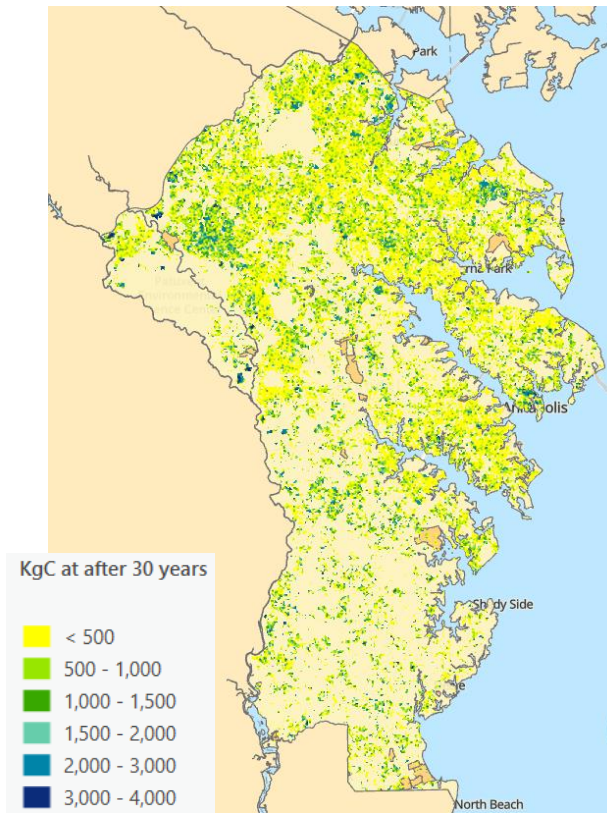
- Leveraged the “absolute factors” of the Watershed Resources Registry (WRR) model, to consider :
  - Soil type
  - Size of parcel
  - Prior land-use
- Includes areas projected to transition to wetlands due to sea level rise



# Carbon Sequestration

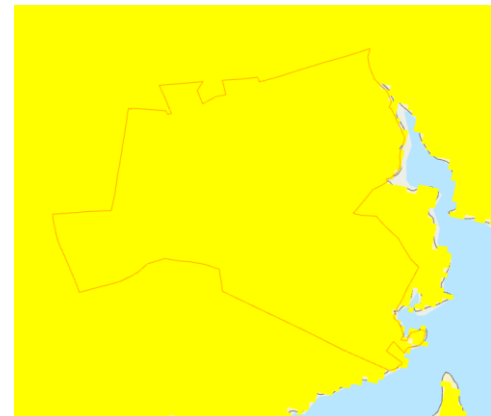
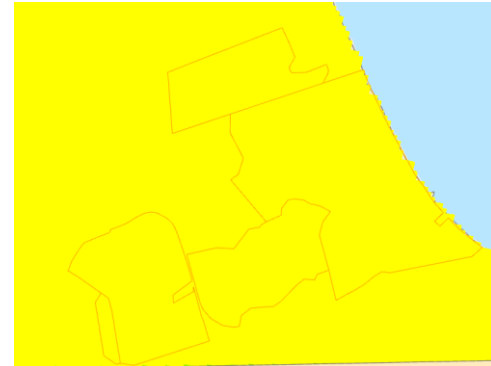
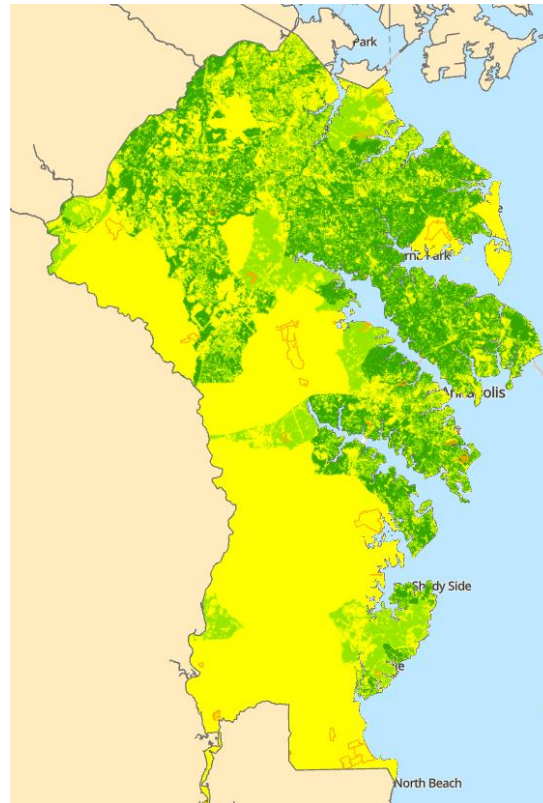
## Potential Carbon (kg in 30 year)

- Combined the plantable area analysis with UMD model of potential carbon sequestration through tree planting over different time periods (showing 30 years year)
- Larger planting opportunities with better site conditions will sequester more carbon
- Doesn't consider planting densities or species (assumes native species community similar to nearby sites)



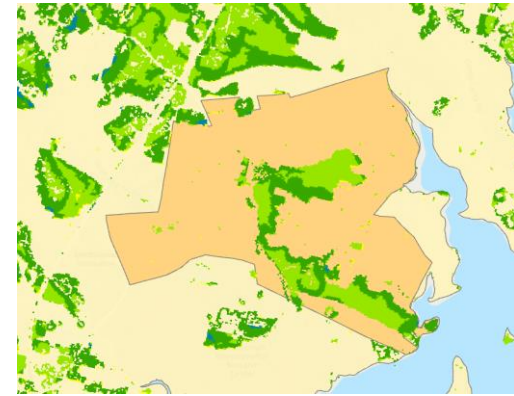
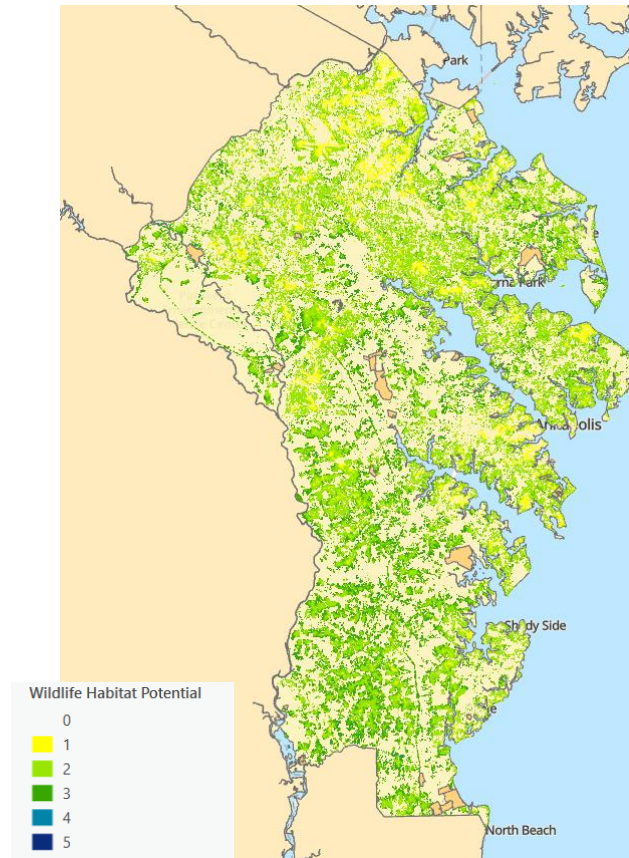
# Air Quality

- Based on the i-Tree Landscape tool for air pollutant removal rates by tree canopy and the economic value of that removal from avoided health costs in nearby population (based on census block)
- We applied those rates to the tree planting opportunity areas



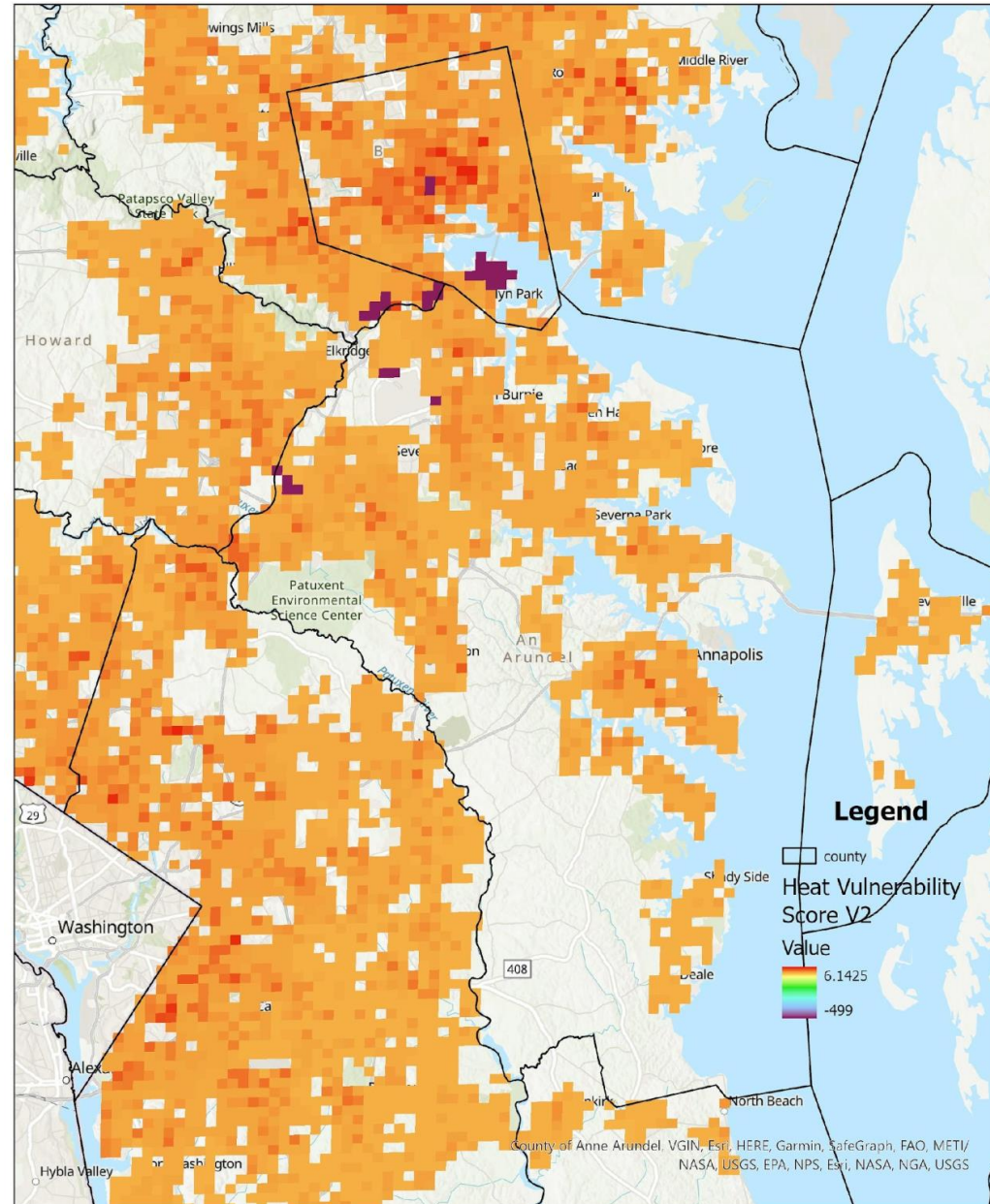
# Wildlife Habitat Potential

Areas that are not currently forest or wetlands, but are located closer to existing habitat are given higher ranks, proximity to developed lands brings down the score



# Climate Resilience: Heat Vulnerability

- Combination of dangerous heat days from recent years (2019, 2020, 2021) and the CDC Social Vulnerability Index
- Factors have some correlation, but does identify particular problem areas within developed regions
- Could help target tree planting programs



# Summary

## Conservation Benefits

Parcel Evaluation Tool: Ecological Benefit Ratings & Ecosystem Services

Maryland's Green Infrastructure \*

## Restoration Benefits

Mapping Restoration Opportunities Across Maryland

Mapping and Scoring Potential Restoration Co-Benefits

Mapping and Scoring Potential Restoration Climate Resiliency Benefits

## Education and Communication

Taken together, these advancements will ensure that our decision making processes incorporate the latest understanding of how our investments can help to reduce impacts of a changing climate, maximize resiliency and other co-benefits



# Other CB Watershed Ecosystem Service Resources

- PA
  - Kittatinney Ridge Return on Environment- <https://kittatinnyridge.org/explore/roe/roe-studies/>
  - Philadelphia Urban Decision Making <https://pennur.upenn.edu/initiatives/urban-ecosystem-services-and-decision-making>
- VA
  - Piedmont Environmental Council [https://conservationtools.org/library\\_items/1131-The-Economic-Benefits-of-Virginia-s-Natural-Goods-and-Services](https://conservationtools.org/library_items/1131-The-Economic-Benefits-of-Virginia-s-Natural-Goods-and-Services)
- WV
  - Urban Forests in West Virginia  
<https://wvforestry.com/pdf/TC%20USA%20Canopy%20Coverage%20Publication%20-%20Summary.pdf>
- DE
  - Economic Value of Nature and Ecosystems in the Delaware River Basin  
<https://www.wrc.udel.edu/research/economic-value-of-nature-and-ecosystems-in-the-delaware-river-basin/>
- NY
  - Urban Ecosystem Services  
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S2212041616300729>  
<https://esajournals.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1002/eap.2390>

# Ecosystem Services in the Chesapeake Bay Watershed

- All States in the watershed have had ecosystem service studies done for at least a sub-region
- Studies used different methodology, are not directly comparable, and typically 1 off
- National Datasets, federal tools like the Enviro-Atlas and Watershed Resource Registry make a CB wide assessment possible that is consistent and could be maintained regularly

So... what local government want from a Watershed Ecosystem Service tool?

- What services are missing?
- Would economic (\$) values be useful?
- How would you want to access the information?

# More Information

- The GreenPrint Map and Parcel Eval

<http://geodata.md.gov/greenprint/>

- Chesapeake & Coastal Service Ecosystem Service Website

<http://dnr.maryland.gov/ccs/Pages/Ecosystem-Services>

- Maryland Ecosystem Service Webinar

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=56mDu3lH0-0&feature=youtu.be>

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