BIODIVERSITY & GREEN GROWTH

- CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

RASMUS EJRNÆS, DEPARTMENT OF BIOSCIENCE

SEGREGATION BY ZONATION

RESOLVING CONFLICTS BETWEEN ZONES

INTEGRATION OF ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

THE ELEPHANT IN THE ROOM

Why segregate?

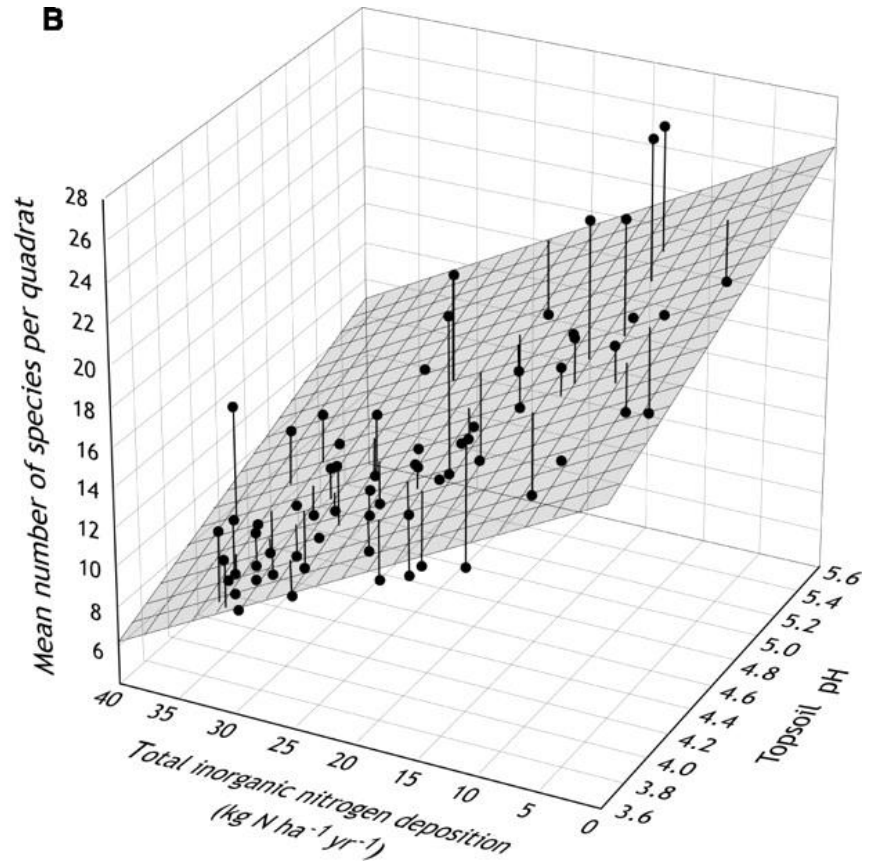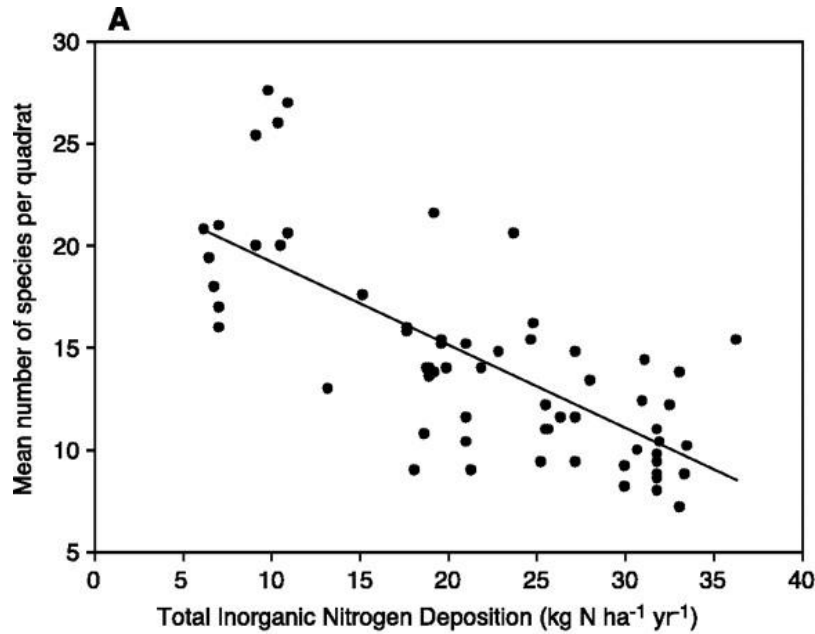# Segregation in the political world: Aichi targets (UN-COP10)

Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity
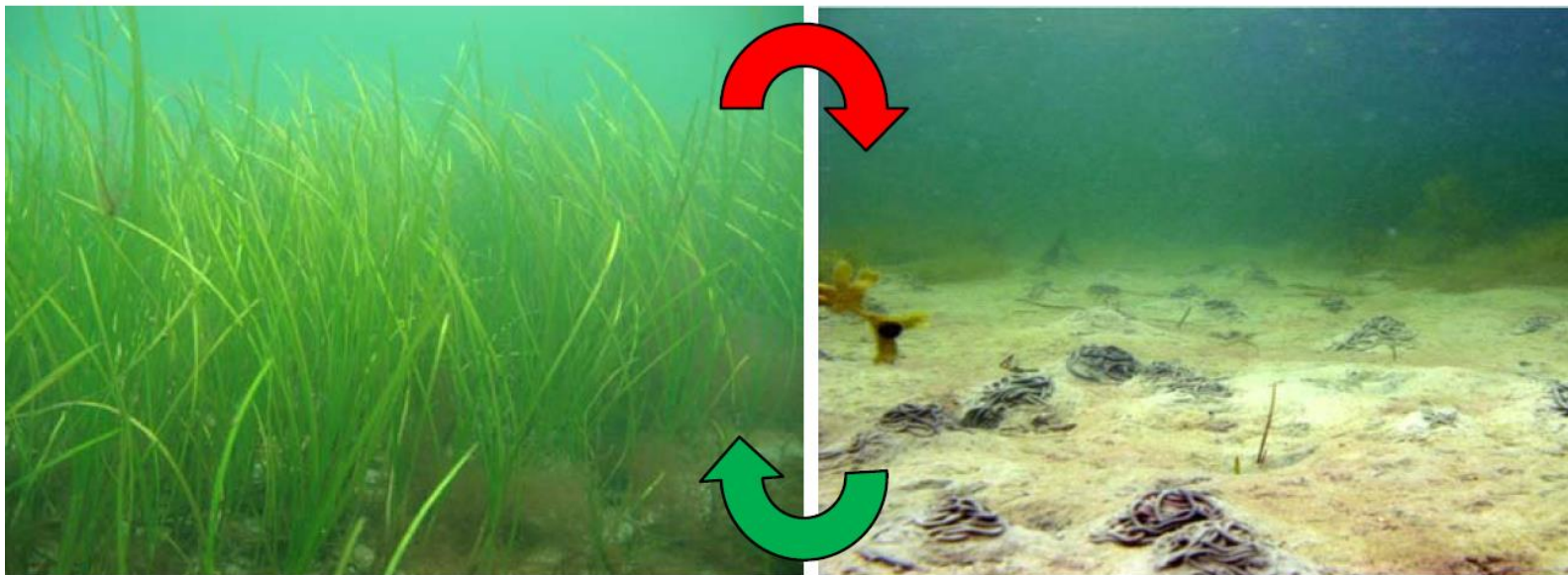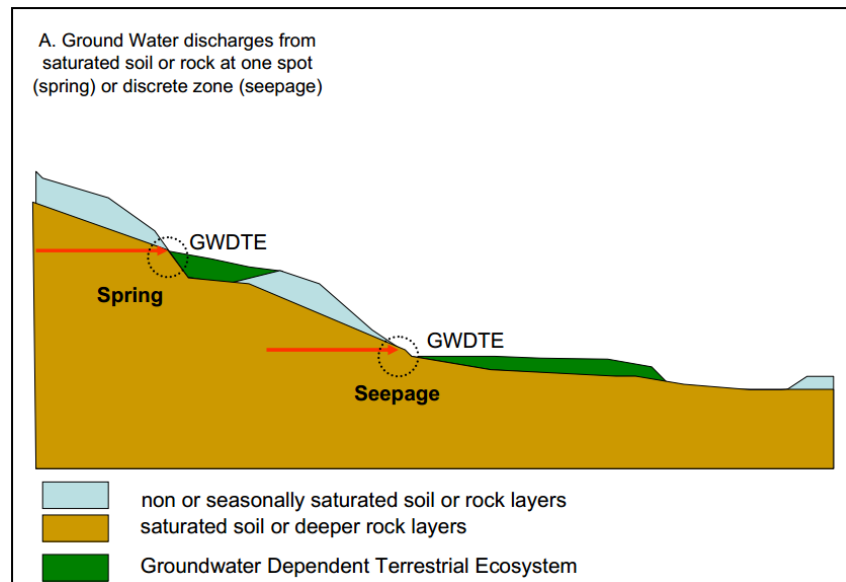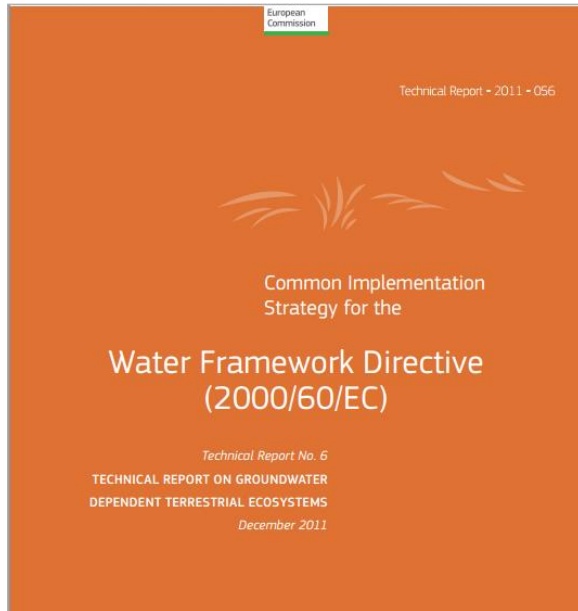
Target 11

By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.

Resolving conflicts between zones: N-deposition

CJ Stevens et al. 2004, Science: 303

Resolving conflicts between zones: nutrient leaching

A. Ground Water discharges from saturated soil or rock at one spot (spring) or discrete zone (seepage)

GWDTE

Spring

GWDTE

Seepage

non or seasonally saturated soil or rock layers
saturated soil or deeper rock layers
Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystem

Resolving conflicts between zones: returning wildlife

7 March 2013
Deer: 50% cull 'necessary to protect countryside'
COMMENTS (1038)
By Anna-Marie Lever BBC News

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Integration of ecosystem services

Friendly production?

      Low input production systems

      Small scale segregation measures

      Organic farming

Recreation

      Wildlife

      Urban biodiversity

The elephant in the room