

Global trends in nature's contributions to people

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Lettuce rows. Credit: Kate Brauman from the University of Minnesota

- global declines in most of nature's contributions to people over the past 50 years, such as [natural](#) regulations of water pollutants;
- [negative impacts](#) on people's well-being are already occurring, including reductions in [crop yields](#) from declining pollinator populations and soil productivity and increased exposure to flooding and storms as coastal ecosystems are degraded; and
- understanding and tracking nature's contributions to people provides critical feedback that can improve our ability to manage earth systems effectively, equitably and sustainably.

In a new study published today in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, a research team co-led by the University of Minnesota, examined the risks to human well-being and prosperity stemming from ongoing environmental degradation.

"There are many ways that nature provides benefits to people—from the production of material goods to non-material benefits, and the benefits of natural ecology that regulate [environmental conditions](#)," said Kate Brauman, lead author and a lead scientist at the U of M Institute on the Environment (IonE). "We are in a much better position to identify the problems in the way we are managing nature, and that gives us a path forward to manage it better."

The study looked at a variety of peer-reviewed papers addressing wide-ranging elements of trends in nature and associated impacts on people. The study found that:

"This paper highlights the value of nature's contributions to our well-being," said co-author Steve Polasky, an IonE fellow and a professor in the College of Biological Sciences. "By making these values more visible, we hope that actions are taken to protect nature, so that nature can continue to provide benefits for [future generations](#)."

NATURE'S CONTRIBUTION TO PEOPLE	POTENTIAL CONTRIBUTION	REALIZED CONTRIBUTION	ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITION	IMPACT ON PEOPLE
Habitat	Habitat to support desired species			
Pollination & seed dispersal	Pollinator diversity & abundance	Pollinator - plant overlap	Pollinated plant diversity & abundance	Health from pollinated foods
Air quality regulation	Amount of burnable biomass or pollution entraining vegetation	Burned vegetation & actual pollution entrainment	Air quality	Air pollution-driven mortality
Climate regulation	Potential GHG sequestration by existing ecosystems	Actual GHG sequestration, including land management	GHG concentration	Climate-driven mortality & costs
Ocean acidification regulation	Potential CO ₂ sequestration by existing ecosystems	Actual CO ₂ sequestration by existing ecosystems	Ocean acidification	Nutrition & income from shellfish & coral reefs
Water quantity & flow regulation	Potential water modulation by existing ecosystems	Actual water modulation by existing ecosystems	Available water	Available water relative to demand
Water quality regulation	Extent of filtering ecosystems	Actual ecosystem removal of pollutants	Water quality	Health from water pollution & cost of water treatment
Soil formation & protection	Extent of ecosystems that create soil fertility	Soil fertility, reflects land use	Soil fertility, reflects ability to use soil	Soil-driven health and income
Hazard regulation	Existence of hazard-reducing ecosystems	Actual ecosystem hazard reduction	Incidence and severity of hazards	Hazard-driven health & income

Study authors put together a table that catalogued the many ways that nature provides benefits, including the production of material goods and non-material benefits mentioned above, along with ecological processes that beneficially - and importantly - regulate environmental conditions, including water filtration, carbon

sequestration, storm protection. Credit: *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*

More information: Kate A. Brauman et al, Global trends in nature's contributions to people, *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* (2020). [DOI: 10.1073/pnas.2010473117](https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.2010473117)

Provided by University of Minnesota

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