

Global trends in nature's contributions to people

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

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:

- 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.

"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
REGULATING	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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