There is a huge number of ecosystem service mapping approaches, conceptual frameworks, indicators, quantification and spatial localisation methods. Related publications and project reports often tend to highlight successes only. However, aren’t failures, problems and shortcomings important sources to acquire knowledge and experience also? In this session, we will look at the current state of the art of various attempts to map ecosystem services and to discuss cases where successes were achieved and where major deficits could be detected. Problematic fields include for example ecosystem service demand quantification, spatial supply–demand mismatches, temporal aspects, distinctions between supply potentials and actual flows, integration of biophysical and socio–economic data, scale transitions, model–map coupling or lack of practical implementation. The identification of “problematic” ecosystem services will deliver further insights for future mapping studies.

This session forms part of the conference workshop sequence organized by the ESP thematic working groups on Mapping (TWG 4) and Modelling (TWG 5). The key question: “what do we need for proper mapping of multiple ecosystem services and respective practical applications?” as well as the development of tools, guidelines and standards for improving spatial analysis of ecosystem services are the main aims of the thematic working groups.
Additional information
This session forms part of the conference workshop sequence organized by the ESP thematic working groups on Mapping (TWG 4) and Modelling (TWG 5). A strong co-operation and synergies between the workshops are planned, also referring to related products (visualisation tool, joint articles, Special Issue(s), etc.).

Format:
10:30 – 12:30 Hosts: Benjamin Burkhard, Joachim Maes, Katalin Petz, Ignacio Palomo, Louise Willemen
10:30 Benjamin Burkhard, Joachim Maes, Katalin Petz, Ignacio Palomo, Louise Willemen: Workshop introduction, overview of TWG activities and expected workshop outcomes.
10:47 Toon Spanhove et al.: From mapping to accounting – scale is everything.
10:59 Solen Le Clec'h et al.: The issues of mapping Ecosystem Services trade-offs.
11:23 Tim Van de Voorde: Mapping urban ecosystem services in Brussels, Belgium with remote sensing and spatial analysis techniques.
11:35 Jan Volland & Rüdiger Schaldach: Comparing the supply of ecosystem services with human demand: An interdisciplinary approach in the German State of Hesse.
11:47 Monica Castro et al.: Cartography of ecosystem services: between technical neutrality and empowerment tool.
12:11 Benjamin Burkhard et al.: New challenges in mapping multiple ecosystem services potentials, flows and demands.
12:23 Discussion + Closing remarks

12:30 Lunch break

Planned Output
In co-operation with the other workshops organised by TWG 4 and TWG 5, related products include the ESP visualisation tool, joint articles, special issue(s).

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**Presentation abstracts:**
From mapping to accounting – scale is everything

Presenting author: Toon Spanhove
Other authors: Sander Jacobs, Toon Van Daele, Carine Wils, Marijke Thoonen, Heidi Demolder, Helen Michels, Johan Peymen, Anik Schneiders, Jan Staes, Maarten Stevens, Katrien van der Biest, Peter Van Gossum, Wouter Van Reeth, Dirk Vrebos
Institution: Research institute for nature and forest INBO
Contact: sander.jacobs@inbo.be

The ongoing ecosystem assessment for the Flanders region and the ECOPLAN project have produced a number of spatial indicators for ecosystem services. The maps are used to fulfill target 5 on mapping and assessment of ecosystem services of the EU biodiversity strategy. Most of these indicators are based on state-of-the-art models, measurement data or monitoring programs, recombined in GIS to indicate the supply, demand or use of ES. To take the ‘state and trends’ assessment to the next step (target 2, introduction of ES in national accounting systems), data which cannot be collected periodically or depends on complex mechanistic modeling is undesirable. Accounting systems require clear units and repeatable tables.

In this presentation, we illustrate that the choice of (coarse versus detailed) land cover classification heavily influences the outcomes of most models, but more importantly provokes major shifts in the total regional values of ES supply. We present a method to translate fine-resolution biophysical data to a thematic scale for land cover classification which is appropriate for data-based but realistic national accounting requirements. This classification is then discussed as starting point to realize target 2 on ES accounting within the Flanders ecosystem assessment.