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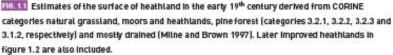




a Environmental economics group b Biodiversity group

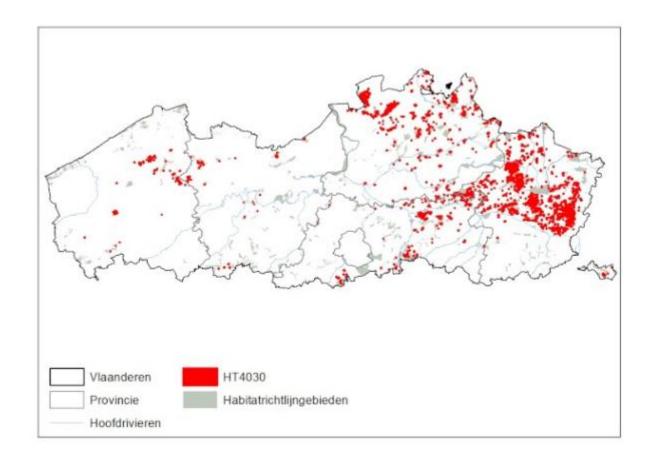
Prevalence of heathland in Europe, long ago







An ecosystem that got massively fragmented in the last centuries







Heathland provides services to society



Climate regulation

Recreation & tourism

Water quality

Pollination



. . .



Service #1: Climate regulation



Biome	Carbon density (MgC/ha)				
	WBGU ^a		MRS ^b	IGBP ^c	
	Plants	Soil	Plants	Soil	
Tropical forests	120	123	194	122	
Temperate forests	57	96	134	147	
Boreal forests	64	344	42	247	
Tropical savannas & grasslands	29	117	29	90	
Temperate grasslands & shrubland	7	236	13	99	
Deserts and semi deserts	2	42	4	57	
Tundra	6	127	4	206	
Croplands	2	80	3	122	
Wetlands ^g	43	643	_	_	





This ecosystem will be subject to climate change





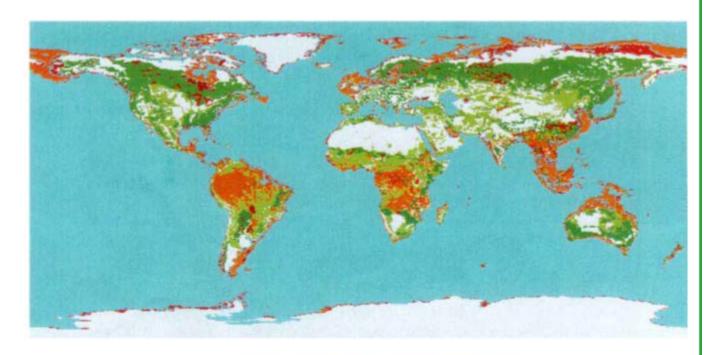


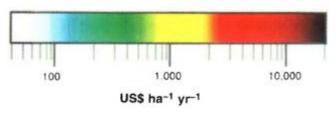
... And so will be its ecosystem services

It will have a societal impact

... Because ecosystem services have an economic value

Figure 2 Global map of the value of ecosystem services. See Supplementary Information and Table 2 for details.

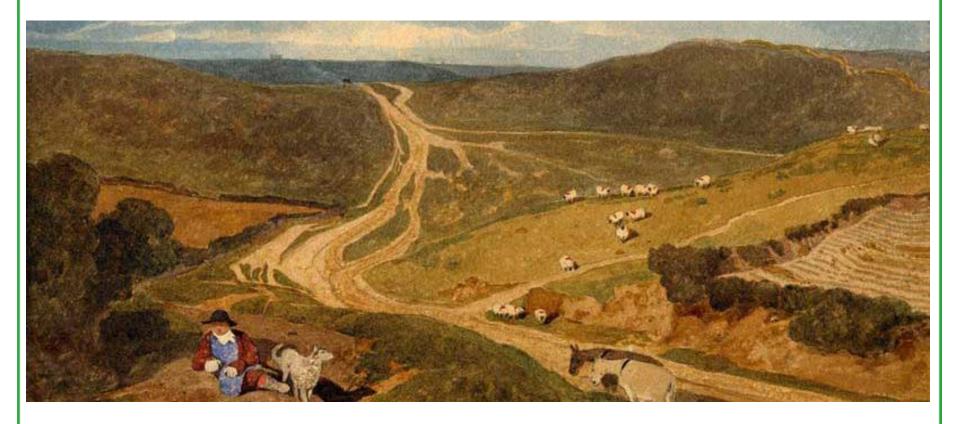








Hypotheses

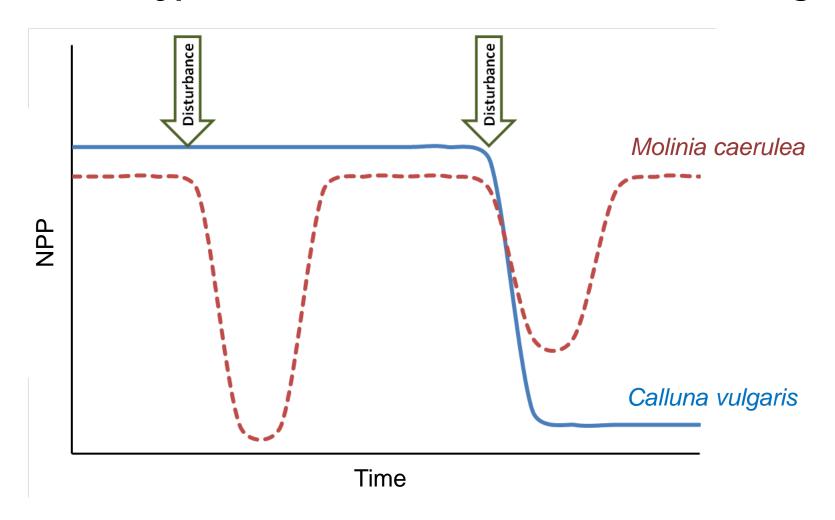


- Evaluate the economic value of heathland ecosystem services
- Assess how this value will be impacted by climate change





General hypothesis: heathland and climate change





Ecology of the two dominant plants: resistant VS resilient Disturbances: droughts, floods, heatwaves



Detailed hypothesis: C sequestration (1 of 2)

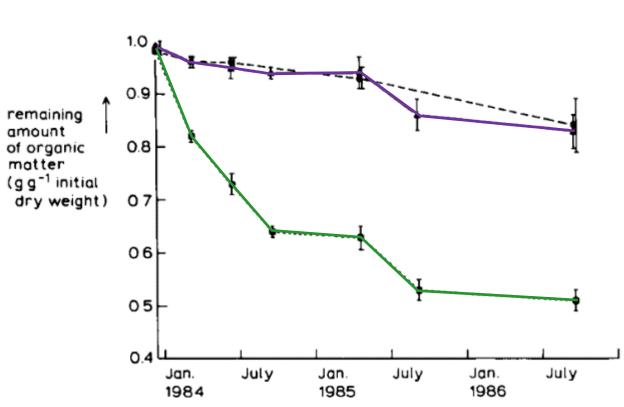


Fig. 5. The remaining amount of organic matter relative to the initial dry weights in *Molinia* roots (■), *Erica* fine roots (▲) and *Erica* coarse roots (♠). Bars indicate standard errors of the mean

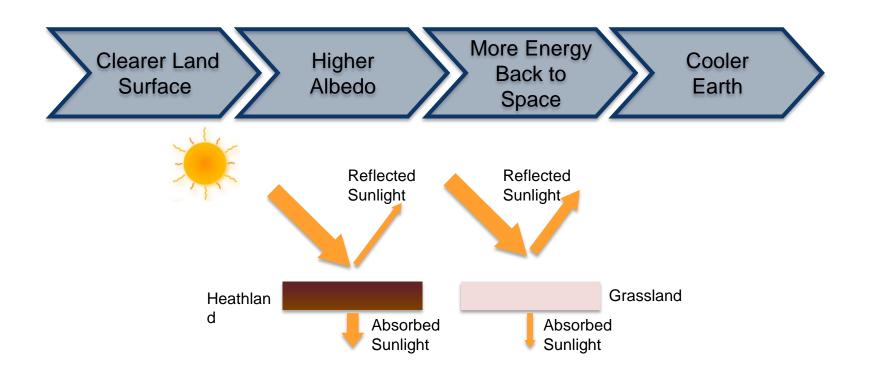






Detailed hypothesis: albedo change

Higher Albedo due to vegetation change





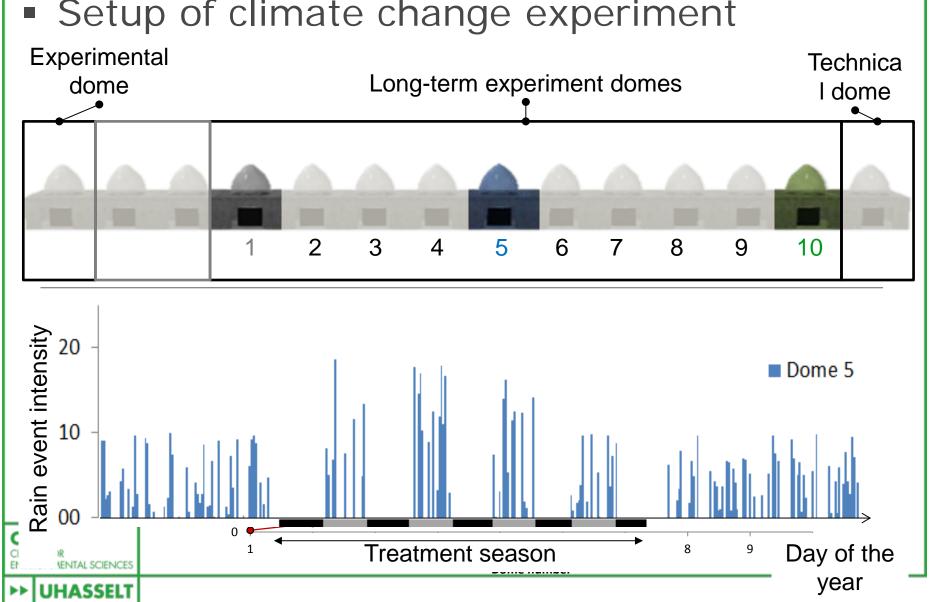
Ecotrons to measure changes in ecosystem processes







Setup of climate change experiment



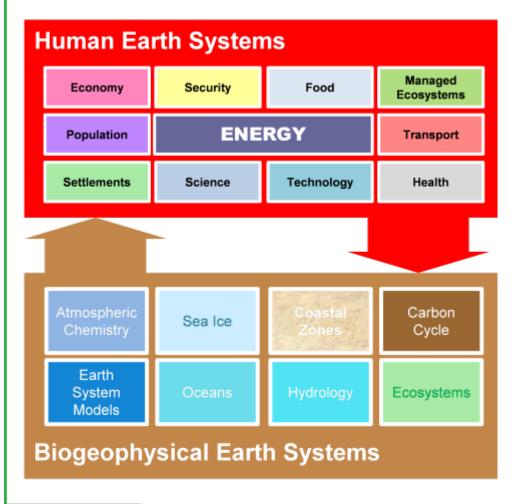


C sequestration

- -> NPP
- -> Soil biochemical analyses
- -> In/out shortwave radiation





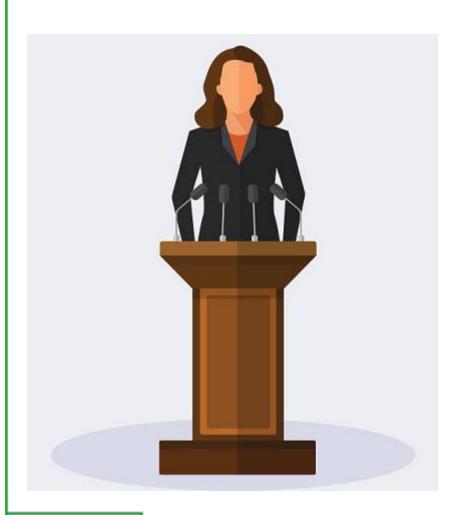


- Changes in carbon sequestration converted into economic damages using integrated assessment model
- Changes in surface
 albedo converted into
 changes in radiative
 forcing and then inputed
 into integrated
 assessment model





Impact



Society

Microclimate regulation Radiative forcing

Policymakers

Decision tools for sensible management





Team

CMK:

- Phd Student: Anne Nobel
- Staff: Natalie Beenaerts, Sebastien Lizin,
 Robert Malina, Michele Moretti, Francois Rineau,
 Nele Witters

Supporting Organizations:

- Forschungszentrum Jülich: for nitrate assimilation measurements
- Vlaamse Milieu Maatschappij: for hydrological model
- Massachusetts Institute of Technology: for economic valuation of carbon sequestration <u>changes</u>



Questions?

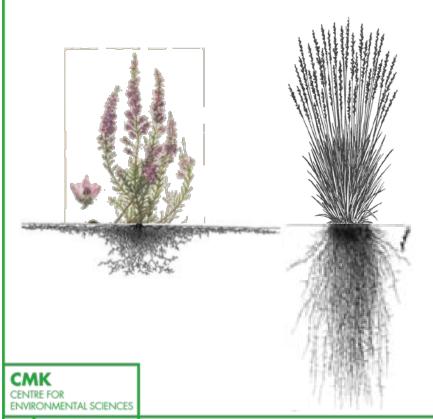


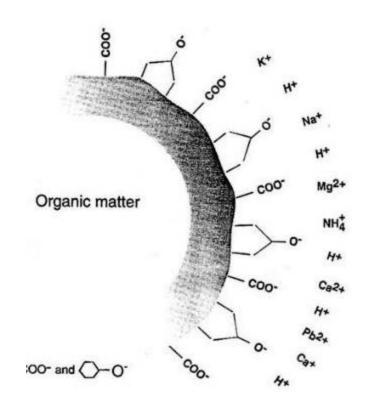


Detailed hypothesis: change in water purification

Change in root density and architecture

 Change in properties of the organic matter







Detailed hypothesis: change in recreational value

- Heathland is a rare ecosystem and has high recreational value
- Our hypothesis is that recreational value is partially dependent on presence of heath, i.e. that visitor numbers would decrease





