Using Ecosystem Service Projects to Inspire Land Conservation



Frank Casey - Defenders of Wildlife
Frank Biasi – National Geographic
Timm Kroeger – Defenders of Wildlife
Rusty Painter – Conservation Trust for North Carolina

Session Topics

Mapping Ecosystem Services at Local Scales

Ecosystem Services Benefits Toolbox

Shopping in the Ecosystem Service Market: Land Trust Success Stories



Rationale

- Revenue Source for On-going Stewardship and Transactions Costs
- Rapidly Developing Markets for Ecosystem Services: Regulatory Carbon and Water Quality Markets; Mitigation and Habitat Banking; Federal and State Initiatives
- Increased Opportunities to Participate in Regional Markets: Williamette Partnership; Bay Bank; Florida Rangeland Water Markets, etc.



Mapping Ecosystem Services at "Local" Scales

Review of the state-of-the-art

Frank Biasi Director, Conservation Projects National Geographic Maps

Land Trust Alliance National Land Conservation Conference Pittsburgh, PA September 21, 2008



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Erik Haunreiter, Dick Cameron.

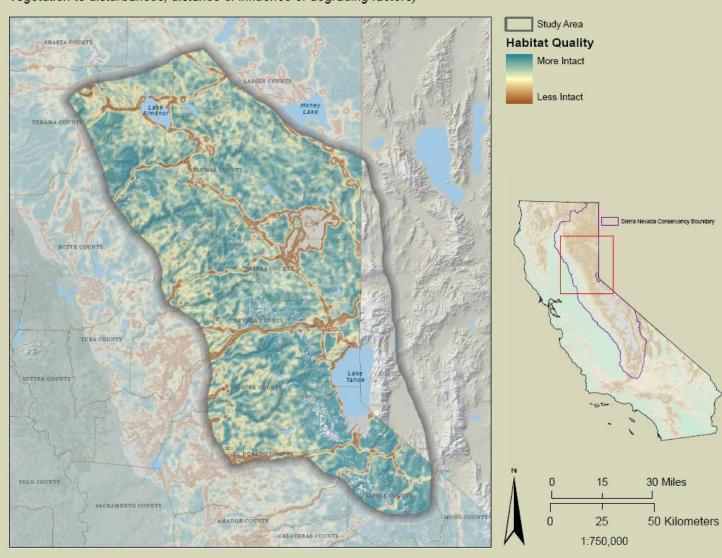
The Nature Conservancy, California Program

Data Sources: PRISM Group, Oregon State University; Soil Information for Environmental I and Ecosystem Management, Pennsylvania State University; US EPA EMAP Program.

Acknowledgements: Guillermo Mendoza, Nasser Olwero, Heather Tallis, Erik Nelson

Biodiversity: Habitat Quality

 $f(x) = (vegetation\ type,\ urban\ area,\ agricultural\ area,\ road\ density,\ sensitivity\ of\ vegetation\ to\ disturbances,\ distance\ of\ influence\ of\ degrading\ factors)$





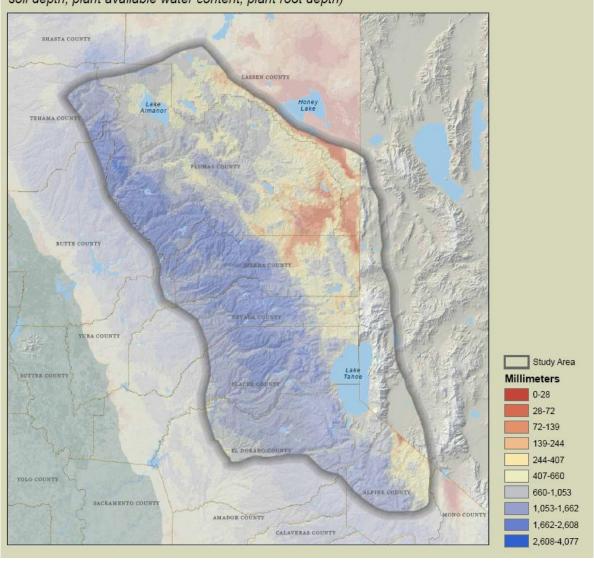
Erik Haunreiter, Dick Cameron,
The Nature Conservancy, California Program



Water Yield

Data Sources: PRISM Group, Oregon State University; Soil Information for Environmental Modelin and Ecosystem Management, Pennsylvania State University; US EPA EMAP Program. Acknowledgements: Guillermo Mendoza, Nasser Olwero, Heather Tallis, Erik Nelson.

 $f(x) = (average \ annual \ precipitation, \ annual \ reference \ evapotranspiration, soil depth, plant available water content, plant root depth)$





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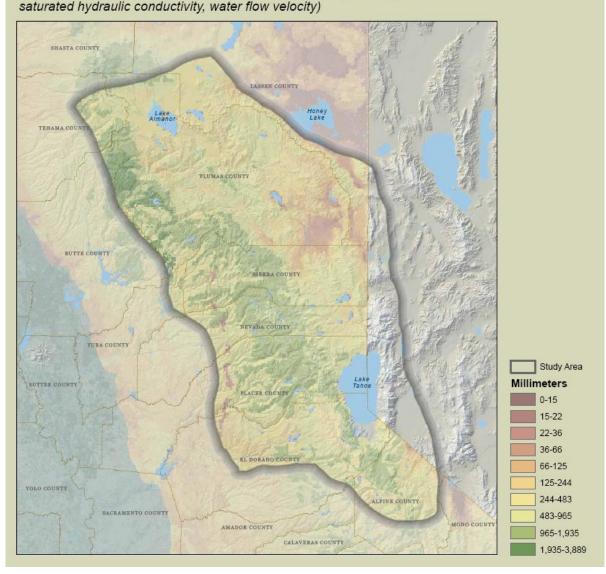


Water Retention

f(x) = (percent slope, cell distance, hydraulic connectivity, water yield, saturated hydraulic conductivity, water flow velocity)

Data Sources: PRISM Group, Oregon State University; Soil Information for Environmental Modelin, and Ecosystem Management, Pennsylvania State University; US EPA EMAP Program.

Acknowledgements: Guillermo Mendoza, Nasser Olwero, Heather Tallis, Erik Nelson.



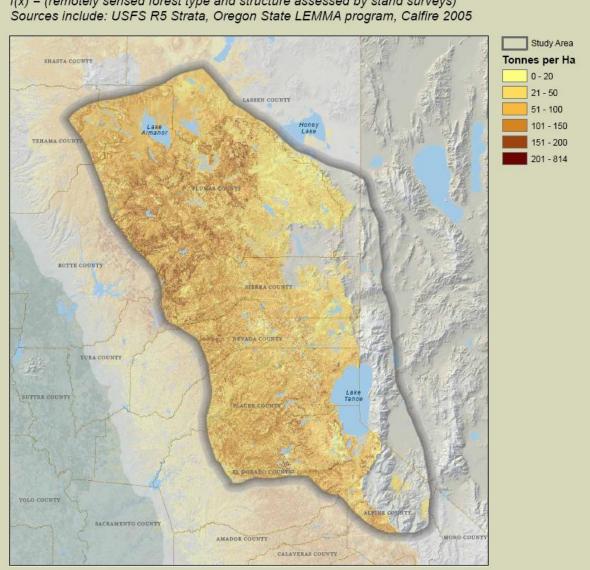


Erik Haunreiter, Dick Cameron, The Nature Conservancy, California Program

Carbon Storage (Live Tree Biomass)

Data Sources: PRISM Group, Oregon State University; Soil Information for Environment Ecosystem Management, Pennsylvania State University; US EPA EMAP Program Acknowledgements: Guillermo Mendoza, Nasser Olwero, Heather Tallis, Erik Nelson

f(x) = (remotely sensed forest type and structure assessed by stand surveys)





Conservation Planning for Ecosystem Services

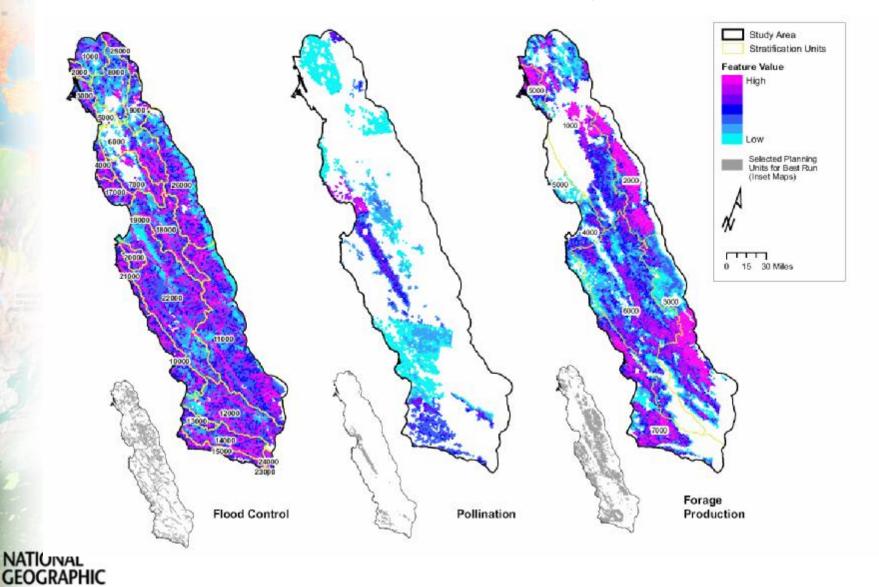
Kai M. A. Chan^{1*a}, M. Rebecca Shaw², David R. Cameron², Emma C. Underwood³, Gretchen C. Daily¹

1 Center for Conservation Biology, Department of Biological Sciences, Stanford University, Stanford, California, United States of America, 2 The Nature Conservancy, San Francisco, California, United States of America, 3 Department of Environmental Science and Policy, University of California Davis, Davis, California, United States of America

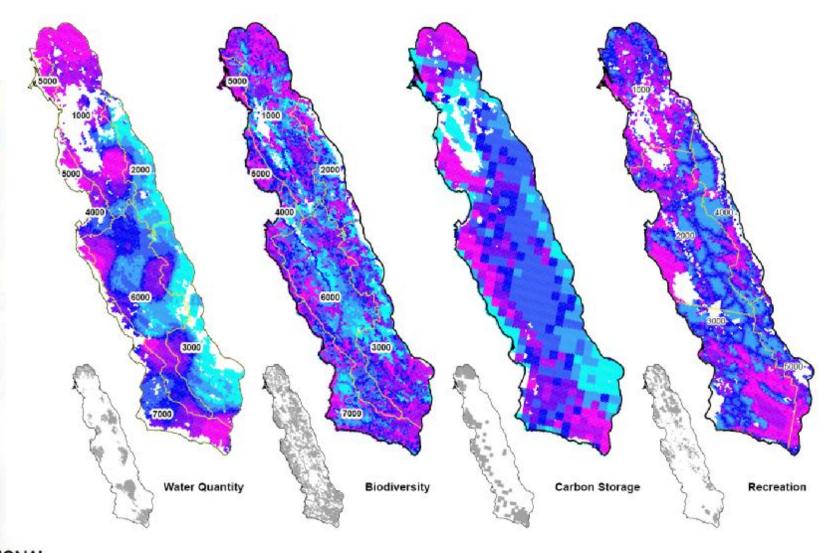
- How to integrate ecosystem services into biodiversity planning framework (MARXAN optimization)
- Assess spatial alignment of biodiversity and ecoservices goals
- Services:
 - Biodiversity
 - Carbon storage
 - Crop pollination
 - Flood control
 - Forage production
 - Outdoor recreation
 - Water provision



Conservation Planning for Ecosystem Services



Conservation Planning for Ecosystem Services



Key Findings

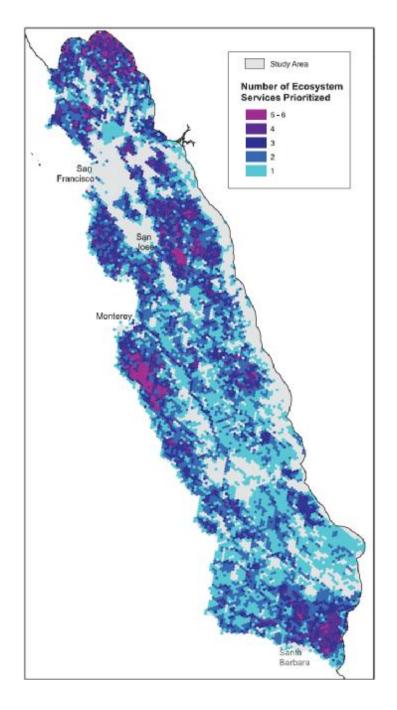
- The seven services have distinctly different spatial distributions, thus the spatial correlations are low
- The highest correlation is between carbon storage and water provision (0.58).
- Recreation and water provision, and recreation and flood control are also relatively high (> 0.2)
- Pollination and forage production are negatively associated with other services

. . .



...Key Findings

- There are hotspots where high values of multiple services coincide
- However, selecting sites based on biodiversity alone will not maximize selection of other services (& vice-versa)
- Carbon storage, flood control, and recreation are best captured by biodiversity sites











Mapping ecosystem services: Practical challenges and opportunities in linking GIS and value transfer

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- ^a Rubenstein School of the Environment, University of Vermont, Burlington, VT 05405, United States
- b School of Business Administration, University of Vermont, Burlington, VT 05405, United States
- ^c Spatial Informatics Group, LLC 1990 Wayne Ave. San Leandro, CA 94577, United States
- A framework for spatial mapping and analysis of ecosystem service values (ESV)
- Applied to three case studies (WA, CA, MA)



ESV Analysis Steps

- 1. Spatial designation of the study extent
- 2. Establishment of a land cover typology whose classes predict significant differences in the flow and value of ecosystem services
- 3. Meta-analysis of peer-reviewed valuation literature to link per unit area coefficients to available cover types
- 4. Mapping land cover and associated ecosystem service flows;
- 5. Calculation of total ESV and breakdown by cover class
- 6. Tabulation and summary of ESVs by relevant management geographies
- 7. Scenario or historic change analysis





Core Data: Land cover

| Table 1 Land cove | er typologies for thre | e case studies |
|--|--|--|
| Maury Island | Massachusetts | California |
| Disturbed ^a Saltwater wetland Freshwater wetland Nearshore habitat ^b Coastal open water Grassland/ | Disturbed ^a Saltwater wetland Freshwater wetland Freshwater or coastal embayments Pasture | Disturbed ^a Saltwater wetland Freshwater wetland Estuaries Open fresh water |
| herbaceous Stream buffers Coastal riparian | Urban green space | Agriculture ^c Vineyards ^d Forested river buffers Urban green space |
| Beach Beach near dwelling | Woody perennial | |
| Forest | Forest | Hardwood forest Conifer forest Mixed forest Second growth redwood forest Old growth redwood forest Northern spotted owl forest habitat |

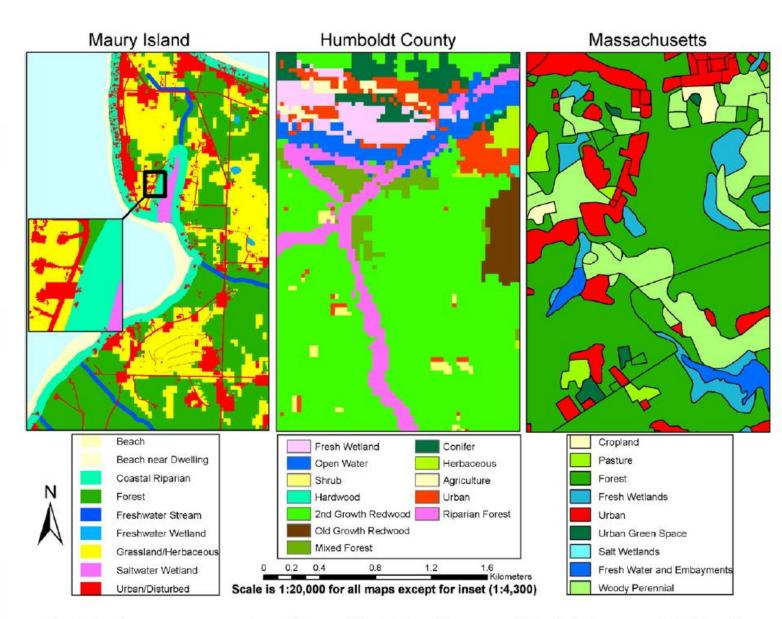


Fig. 2-Land cover map comparison of Maury Island, Massachusetts, and Humbolt County at 1:20,000 scale.



Ecosystem Service Value Summaries

| Table 2 E | | n servi | ce valu | es by co | over type for |
|---|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Land cover type | Average \$/ha/yr | | | | Total ESV flow |
| Cropland Pasture Forest Freshwater wetland Salt wetland Urban green space | \$ 31,084 | \$ 1005 \$ 18,979 | \$ 3412 | 36,940 1,200,303 46,460 8439 | |
| perennial Fresh water bodies/ coastal | \$ 122 \$2427 | \$ 122 \$ 159 | \$ 122 \$ 7374 | 17,372 69,657 | |
| embayments Disturbed and urban Total | \$- | | | 556,075 2,093,868 | \$ - \$ 6,054,118,958 |

| Table 3 Eco Maury Island | system s | service v | alues by | cove | er type for |
|------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|-------------------|
| Land cover | Ave. \$/ ha/yr | Lower bound | Upper bound | Area (ha) | Total ESV flow |
| Disturbed and urban | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | 253 | \$ - |
| Beach | \$ 88,204 | \$ 77,016 | \$ 99,391 | 27 | \$ 2,371,006 |
| Beach near dwelling | \$ 117,254 | \$94,004 | \$140,505 | 65 | \$ 7,575,825 |
| Coastal riparian | \$ 9396 | \$ 5542 | \$ 13,248 | 132 | \$ 1,244,665 |
| Forest | \$ 1826 | \$ 511 | \$ 3142 | 1044 | \$ 1,906,410 |
| Freshwater stream | \$ 1595 | \$ 939 | \$ 1231 | 41 | \$ 66,059 |
| Freshwater wetland | \$ 72,787 | \$ 32,947 | \$ 96,095 | 4 | \$ 269,089 |
| Grassland/ herbaceous | \$ 118 | \$ 118 | \$ 118 | 321 | \$ 37,833 |
| Nearshore aquatic habitat | \$ 16,283 | \$ 4630 | \$ 27,935 | 565 | \$ 9,204,633 |
| Saltwater wetland | \$ 1413 | \$ 854 | \$ 1972 | 7 | \$ 9527 |
| Total | | | | 2460 | \$ 22,685,047 |



Ecosystem Service Values

| Description | Ave. \$/ha/yr | Humboldt County | | Napa County | | San Bernardino County | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| | | Area (ha) | Total ESV flow | Area | Total ESV flow | Area | Total ESV flov |
| Agriculture | \$ 2192 | 15,937 | \$ 34,932,508 | 11,210 | \$ 24,571,316 | 29,041 | \$ 3,657,272 |
| Conifer forest | \$ 821 | 114,244 | \$ 93,823,306 | 7012 | \$ 5,758,593 | 135,033 | \$ 10,896,564 |
| Desert shrub | NA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,123,497 | NA |
| Desert woodland | NA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 245,288 | NA |
| Estuary | \$ 5898 | 2 | \$ 10,085 | 451 | \$ 2,661,834 | 0 | 0 |
| Fresh wetland | \$ 10,973 | 9593 | \$ 105,261,803 | 1785 | \$ 19,592,412 | 74,968 | \$822,650,494 |
| Hardwood oak woodland | \$ 439 | 112,182 | \$ 49,293,301 | 59,030 | \$ 25,938,010 | 19,404 | \$ 8,526,125 |
| Herbaceous | NA | 83,079 | 0 | 26,769 | \$0 | 22,595 | NA |
| Mixed forest | \$ 826 | 261,920 | \$ 216,293,687 | 5511 | \$ 4,551,190 | 34,790 | \$ 28,729,641 |
| Spotted owl habitat | \$ 998 | 89,670 | \$ 89,487,414 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Riparian forest | \$ 8792 | 49,472 | \$ 434,960,966 | 7073 | \$ 62,189,858 | 37,854 | \$ 332,816,821 |
| Redwood 2nd growth | \$ 815 | 99,632 | \$ 81,185,900 | 511 | \$ 416,315 | 0 | 0 |
| Redwood old growth | \$ 950 | 39,661 | \$ 37,682,967 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Shrubs | NA | 22,483 | NA | 48,549 | NA | 195,273 | NA |
| Saltwater wetland | \$ 6044 | 549 | \$ 3,317,256 | 1396 | \$ 8,438,390 | 0 | 0 |
| Disturbed and urban | 0 | 17,379 | 0 | 7471 | 0 | 267,097 | 0 |
| Urban green | \$ 5605 | 3255 | \$ 18,242,491 | 731 | \$ 4,099,948 | 62 | \$ 344,531 |
| Vineyards | \$ 2192 | 0 | 0 | 14,178 | \$ 31,075,280 | 0 | 0 |
| Open fresh water | \$ 7237 | 7145 | \$ 51,707,928 | 12,107 | \$ 87,621,444 | 17,044 | \$ 123,347,887 |
| County totals | | 926,202 | \$1,216,199,612 | 203,786 | \$ 276,914,591 | 5,201,946 | \$1,490,969,335 |
| Grand total for all counties | \$2,984,083,539 | | | | | | |

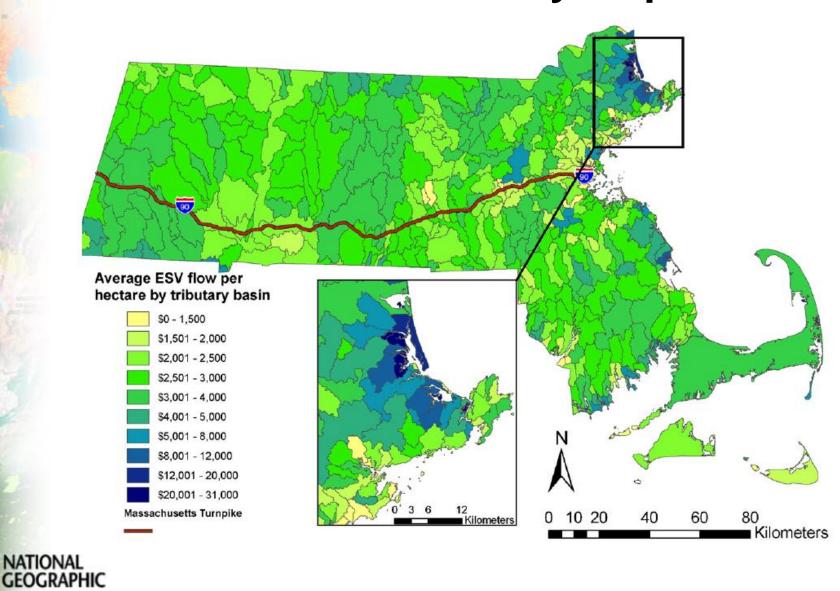


Ecosystem Service Values by Service Type

| Land cover | Aesthetic and amenity | Climate and atmospheric regulation | Disturbance prevention | Food and raw materials | Habitat refugium | Recreation | Soil retention and formation | Waste assimilation | Water regulation and supply |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Beach Beach near dwelling | \$ – \$4,442,228 | \$ - \$ - | \$ - \$ - | \$ - \$ - | \$ - \$ - | \$2,371,006 \$ - | \$ – \$3,133,597 | \$ - \$ - | \$ - \$ - |
| Coastal riparian | \$ 224,009 | \$ - | \$ 48,622 | \$ - | \$ 509,067 | \$ 10,732 | \$ 107,842 | \$ 29,872 | \$314,520 |
| Forest | \$ 7703 | \$1,391,576 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 10,041 | \$ 483,395 | \$- | \$ - | \$ 13,695 |
| Freshwater stream | \$ 25 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 24,641 | \$ 17,585 | \$- | \$- | \$ 23,807 |
| Freshwater wetland | \$ 17,866 | \$ - | \$ 56,893 | \$ - | \$ 85,466 | \$ 4203 | \$- | \$104,642 | \$ 20 |
| Grassland/ herbaceous | \$ - | \$ 2649 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 755 | \$ 379 | \$ 32,915 | \$ 1135 |
| Nearshore habitat | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - | \$2,080,557 | \$3,518,838 | \$3,605,238 | \$- | \$- | \$ - |
| Saltwater wetland | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 3770 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ 173 | \$- | \$ 1,474 | \$ 4110 |
| Column total | \$ 4,691,832 | \$1,394,224 | \$ 109,284 | \$2,080,557 | \$4,148,054 | \$6,493,088 | \$ 3,241,818 | \$168,903 | \$357,286 |



Statewide Summary Map



NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

Future ESV Loss Scenario

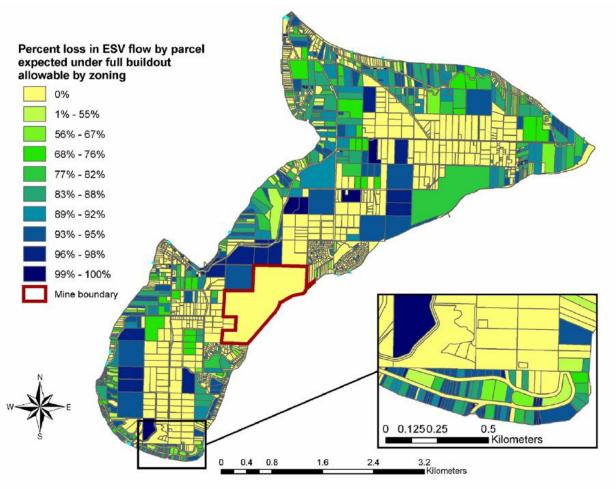


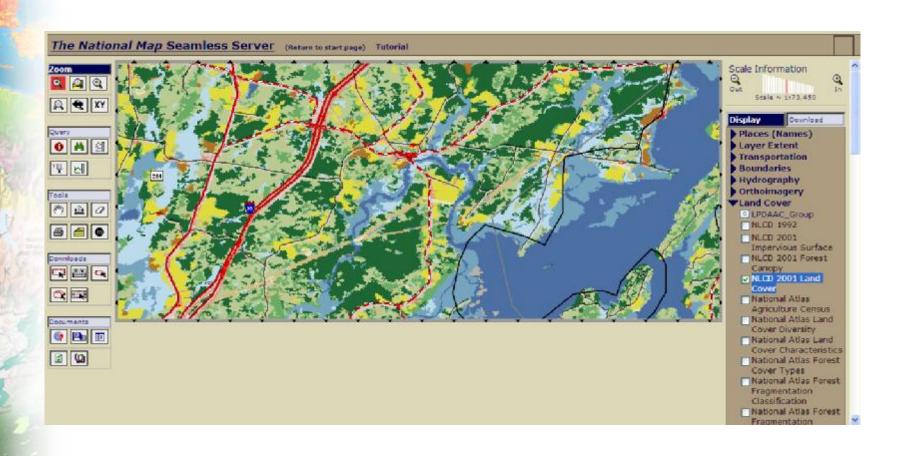
Fig. 5 – Estimated percentage reduction in yearly ecosystem service value flows between current conditions and full zoning buildout conditions by parcel for Maury Island in 2004 dollars.

Limitations

- Availability of empirical economic valuation studies (with comparable context)
- Availability of spatial data (less of an issue in the US)
- GIS/data analysis capacity (i.e. someone capable of doing the work)

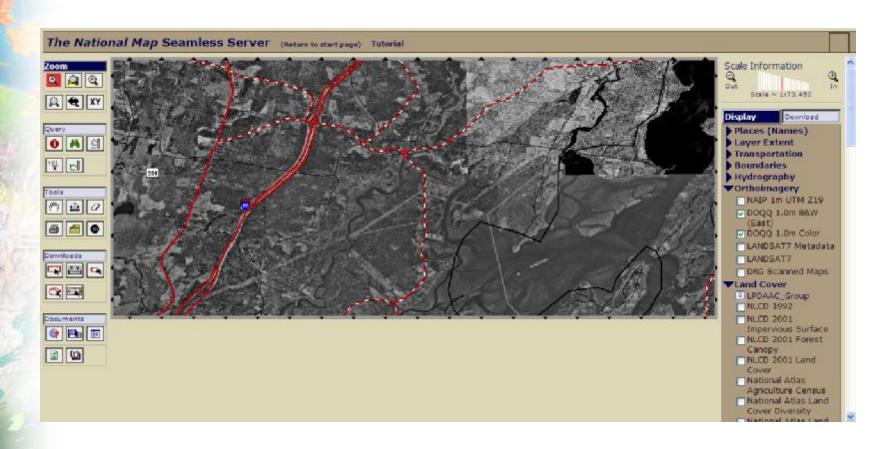


Land cover data from USGS





http://seamless.usgs.gov







- 1. Site Selection
- 2. Site Acquisition
- 3. Establish Baseline Carbon Storage
- 4. Site Preparation
- 5. Tree Planting
- 6. Periodic Environmental Monitoring

Reforestation, Carbon Sequestration, and Ecological Restoration On Mined Lands in the Clinch Valley of Virginia Final Report to the American Bird Conservancy Brad Kreps- Clinch Valley Program Director The Nature Conservancy in Virginia



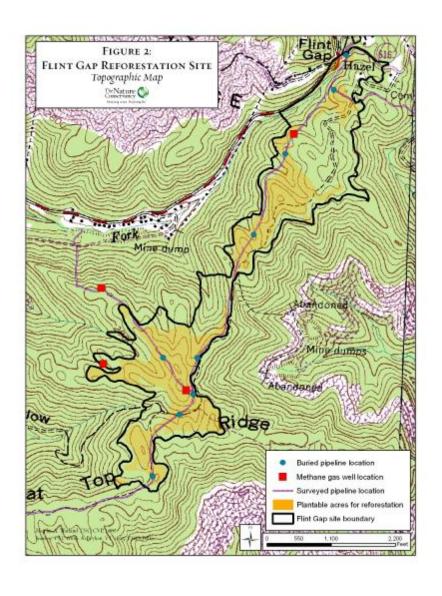
Site Selection

Spatial criteria:

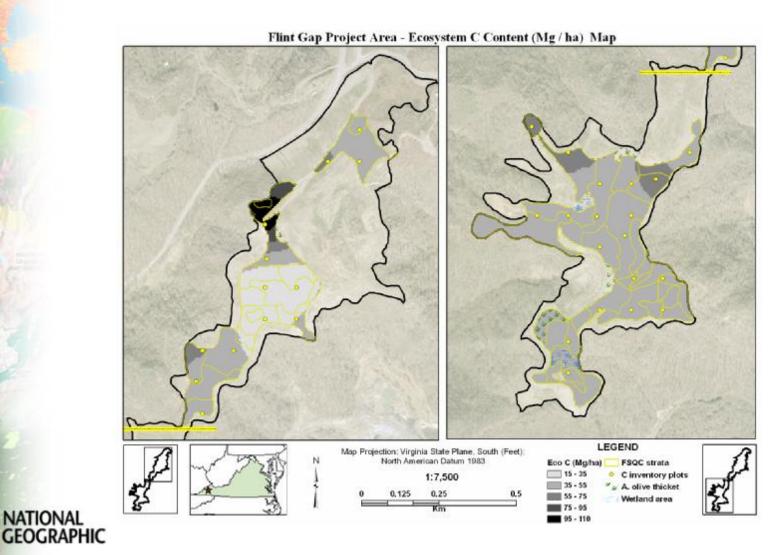
- Land cover
- Access

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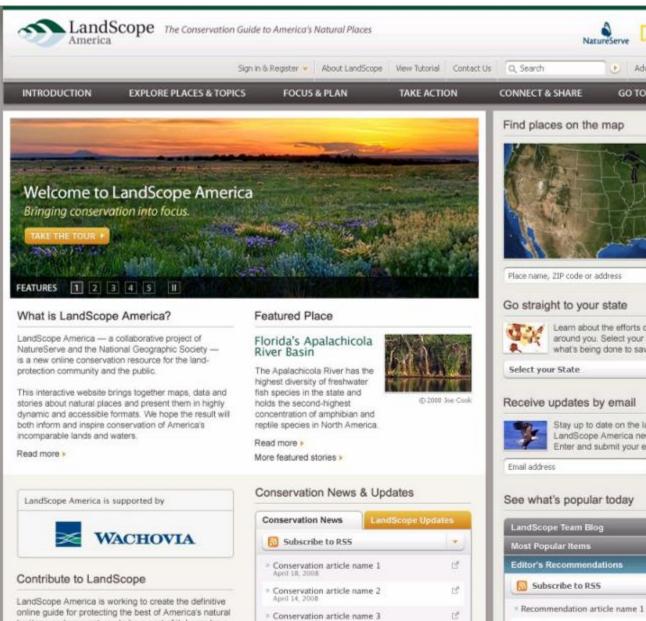
- Steepness
- Soil properties
- Potential water quality benefits



Establishing Baseline Carbon Storage, Site Preparation, and Monitoring







Conservation article name 4

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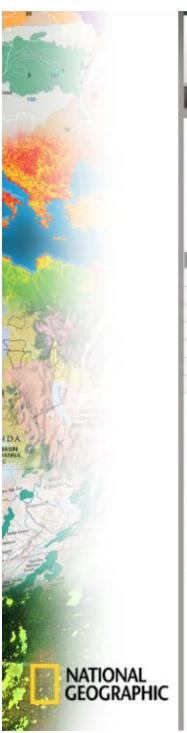
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what's being done to save open space.

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GO TO THE MAP







EXPLORE PLACES FOCUS & PLAN INTRODUCTION TAKE ACTION CONNECT & SHARE **GET STARTED Explore Related Items** Piscataqua Land Trust: Our Focus Area ✓ Update results with map changes Theme shown: Protected Areas ▼ Add to Favorites ☐ Save Print Only list items in the mapped area Filter by Enter keyword(s) Sights & Sounds Words Map Data Photos (41) Show More NEW BRUNSWICK Video & Graphics (4) Dover-Foxcroft Merrymeeting_Perry_12.2.jpg X Geo Stories (10) Show More Seavey's Island Kayaking the New England Coast Merrymeeting Bay Kittery Point Lighthouse Laconia Popham Beach State Park ≤name≥ Map Credits Stobe plotter MBA EarthSate Tale Atlas

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Conclusions

- Communicating ES values can help justify and fund projects
- Mapping and valuing ecosystem services is in its infancy
- GIS data and tools enable us develop, analyze, and communicate ES values
- LandScope America, The Wildlife Habitat Benefits Toolkit, and The Natural Capital Project are providing tools to make it easier



A USER-FRIENDLY TOOLKIT FOR ESTIMATING THE ECONOMIC BENEFITS OF HABITAT CONSERVATION

Timm Kroeger (Defenders of Wildlife) John Loomis (CO State U.) Frank Casey (Defenders of Wildlife)











Land Trust Alliance National Land Conservation Conference Pittsburgh, September 21, 2008

Toolkit is result of 18-month research project:

"Development of an Operational Benefits Estimation Tool for Habitat Conservation in the U.S."

Wildlife Habitat Policy Research Program (WHPRP)



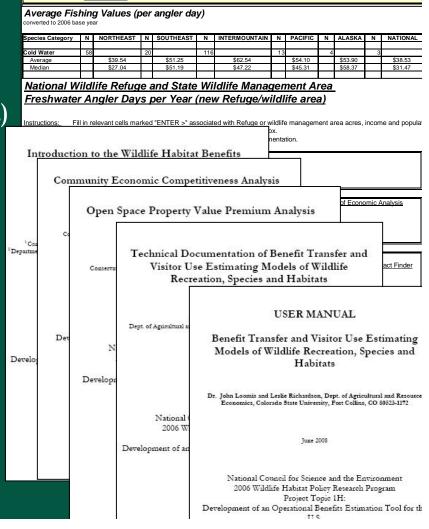
Main objective: Develop set of easy-to-use tools for quantifying the economic benefits generated by conservation of specific areas:

- **Ø** Ecosystem service
- Ø Species conservation (passive use)
- Ø Recreation use (fishing, hunting, wildlife viewing)
- Ø Open space-related residential property premiums

THE WILDLIFE HABITAT BENEFITS TOOLKIT

- Toolkit components and associated materials -

- Valuation models (spreadsheet-based)
- Value tables (by activity, region, species)
- Recreation use models (number of visitors)
- **Technical reports** detailing analysis and model estimation; literature reviews
- **User manuals** for application of individual models (incl. examples)



ctions: Fill in all cells marked "ENTER >". (See accompanying user manual for detailed instructions and documentation.

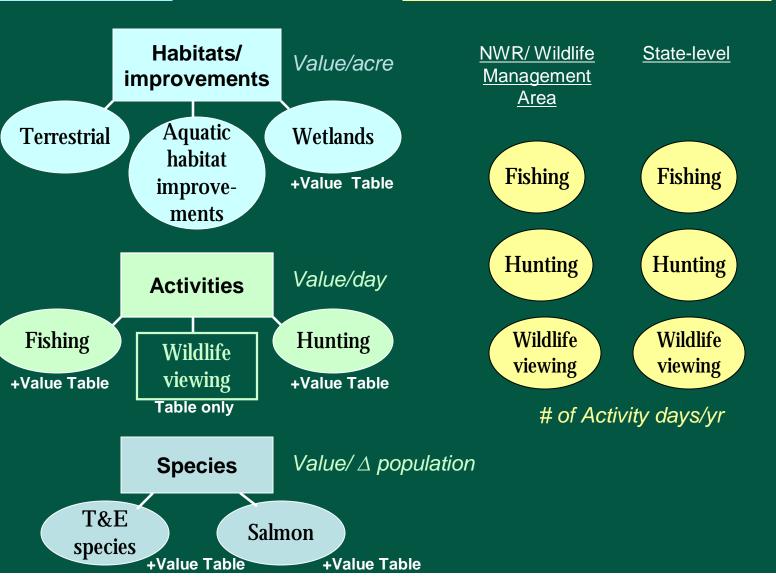
- OVERVIEW OF MODELS -

Valuation models

Visitor use estimation models

Open space property value premiums

% of property value

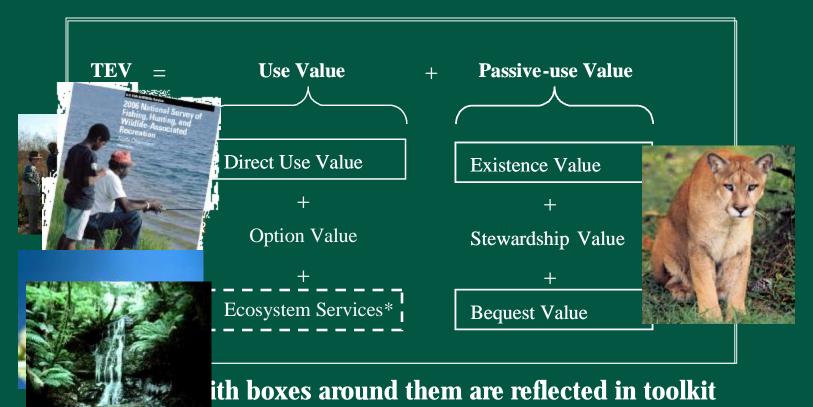


- Valuation models (habitat, species, recreation, open space property value premium) and visitor use estimation models are the result of statistical (meta) analyses of literature findings.
 - ► predictive models, estimated on the basis of the findings of dozens to hundreds of studies.
- Models contain variables identified as significant in metaanalysis of studies
- User sets **key variables** such that they reflect the reality of the area of interest, thus generating customized value estimates
- Can be used to predict changes in values associated with specific projects (habitat size increase, T&E species population increase, water quality improvement)

Marc Del Sentro

ECONOMIC VALUES INCLUDED IN TOOLKIT

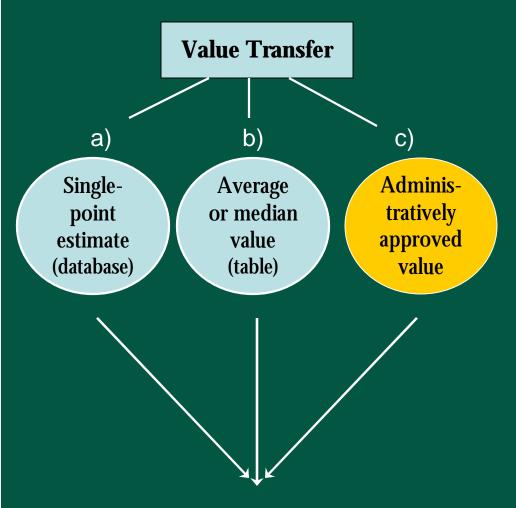
"Economic value" defined: Total Economic Value (TEV)



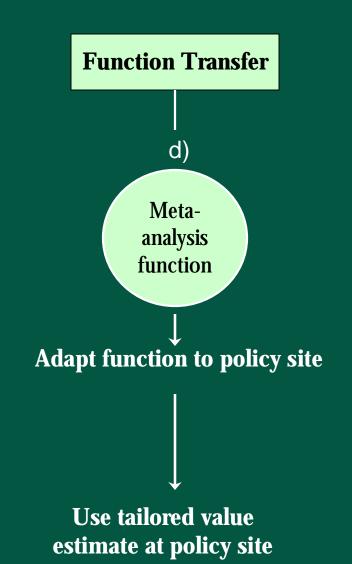
(* some ecosystem services are captured in the wetlands models).

Since not all values associated with a particular resource are capable of being measured with the existing literature, toolkit-based estimates are conservative estimates of TEV of an area.

VALUATION APPROACHES OFFERED BY THE TOOLKIT



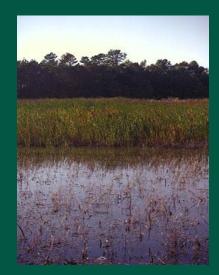
Use value estimate at policy site



EXAMPLES

1) Wetland conservation





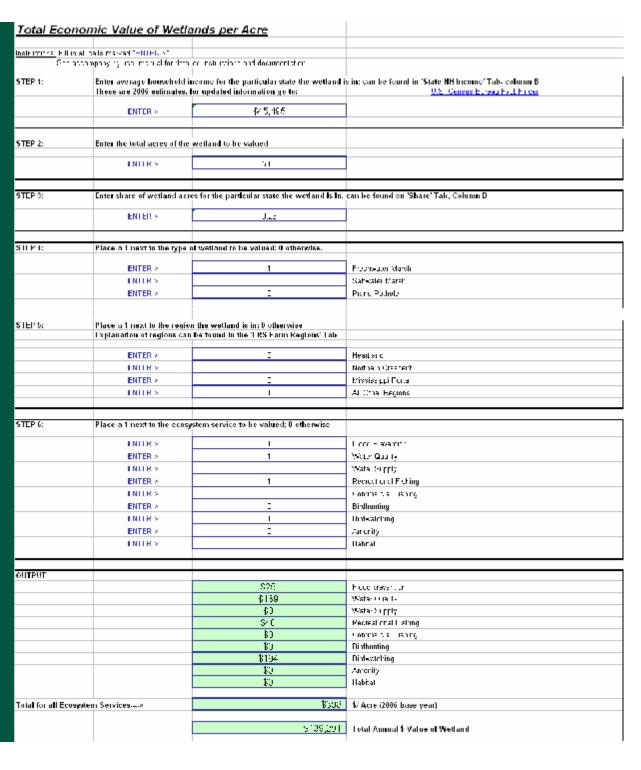


Example 1: Wetland conservation

- Using wetland value MODEL

<u>Wetland Value per acre Meta Function 2</u>

Wetland Valuation Model



Example 1: Wetland conservation

- Using wetland value TABLE/ DATABASE

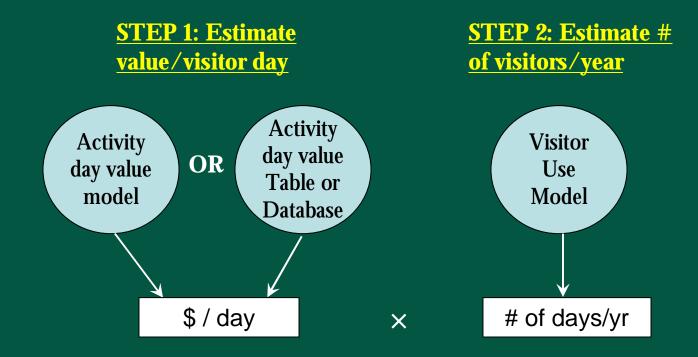
<u>Wetland Value Table</u>



| OHSCI Vaci | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--|---------|----------|--------|--------------------|---------------|-----------------|------|-------|---------------|
| Stridy | State | Total Val | \$/Acre real | Acres Coastal | Year Tlood | Quality Quantity | RecFish | Com/Pish | Single | BirdHunt BirdWatel | Storm Amenity | Habitat Publish | CS | PS To | Rev Method |
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Example 2: Estimating the net value (consumer surplus) of a site for wildlife-associated recreation:

- Fishing
- Hunting
- Wildlife viewing





\$ / yr for activity at the site

Example 2: Hunting

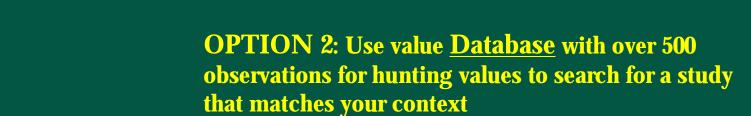
STEP 1: Value per activity day – OPTION 1: Use value <u>Table</u> with <u>average values</u>

Hunting Value Table

Average Hunting Values (per hunter day)

converted to 2006 base year

| Species Category | N | NORTHEAST | N | SOUTHEAST | N | INTERMOUNTAIN | N | PACIFIC | N | ALASKA | N | NATION |
|-------------------|-----|-----------|----|-----------|-----|---------------|----|----------|----|---------|---|----------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Big Game | 142 | | 66 | | 141 | | 30 | | 13 | | 6 | |
| Average | | \$58.45 | | \$54.94 | | \$71.37 | | \$59.16 | | \$62.82 | | \$186.12 |
| Median | | \$52.15 | | \$50.34 | | \$58.43 | | \$54.31 | | \$50.07 | | \$192.02 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Small Game | 11 | | 1 | | 27 | | 4 | | | | 7 | |
| Average | | \$32.40 | | \$165.04 | | \$65.51 | | \$155.62 | | | | \$69.07 |
| Median | | \$33.88 | | \$165.04 | | \$46.67 | | \$140.07 | | | | \$74.57 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Waterfowl | 39 | | 24 | | 31 | | 12 | | | | 2 | |
| Average | | \$35.99 | | \$45.85 | | \$51.77 | | \$64.82 | | | | \$134.23 |
| Median | | \$29.21 | | \$35.42 | | \$35.42 | | \$47.98 | | | | \$134.23 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | · |
| AVERAGE, all game | 9 | \$42.28 | | \$88.61 | | \$62.88 | | \$93.20 | | \$62.82 | | \$129.81 |





Example 2: Hunting

STEP 1: Value per activity day – OPTION 3: Use value Model

| <u>Value e</u> | of Hunting per H | lunter Day | | | | | | | |
|----------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 1 0 0 00 | . Hill on example diamore | THA HAR respondent | chilheragin the fining calmee for the lamnow eat a yar, and the yar oreana entenge the rescalative | | | | | | |
| | Hill the enter key to get th | | | | | | | | |
| | See accompanying user r | nanual for detailed instruct | ions and documentation. | | | | | | |
| STEP 1: | Enter a 1 next to the sit | e location; 0 otherwise | | | | | | | |
| | ENTER > | 1 | Intermountain region (AZ, TO, IC, 48, MT, ND, ME, NV, NV, 90, UI, WW) | | | | | | |
| | ENTER > | ú | houtesstregori(C), CE IA IL, IN IMA IMD, ME, MI, MN, MC, NH, NU NM, OH, IIA IRI MI WI, WV) | | | | | | |
| | ENTER > | ú | Tacino region (CA, HILOR, WA) | | | | | | |
| | ENTER > | ú | Socil es al region (AL, AR FL, GA, RM, CA, Mc, MC, CK, SC, TR, TX, MA) | | | | | | |
| STEP 2: | Enter a 1 If land owners | ship is public; O if private | or mixed public private) | | | | | | |
| STEP 3: | Enter BIG, SMALL or W. | ATER in the apropriate o | ellis) depending on the type(s) of hunting practiced | | | | | | |
| | ENTER > | | Enter "BIC" If the site supports BIG GAME hunting OR if you want to estimate TOTAL hunting instead of individual BIG/SMALL/Waterfowl hunting: otherwise, leave cell blank | | | | | | |
| | ENTER > | | Enter "SMALL" If the site supports SMALL GAME hunting: <u>otherwise, leave cell blank.</u> | | | | | | |
| | ENTER > | Water | Enter"WATER" If the site supports WATERFOWL hunting; otherwise, leave cell blank. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | tig Game/101AL bunding: | | | | | | | | |
| | PUT: Small Game: | | S/ Hunter Day (ADM base year) | | | | | | |
| 00 | TPUT: Waterfewd: | 351 18 | S/ Hunter Day (2006 base year) | | | | | | |
| _ | | | | | | | | | |



Hunting Value Per Day Model

Example 2: Hunting

STEP 2: State-level visitation change caused by the site

Example: change in state-wide bird hunting days from a 500-acre wetland

State Level Wildlife Viewing Visitor Use Estimating Model



| State M | ligrato | ry Bird Hunt | ing Days | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|---|-----------------------|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 1 | : Fill in relevant cells marked "ENTER >" associated with acres of land and state income and population. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Instructions: | Hit the enter key to get the change in migratory bird hunting days. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | See accompanying user manual for detailed instructions and documentation. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | See accom | ipanying user manu | arior detailed ilistructions and documentation. | | | | | | | | |
| CURRENT S | TATE VAL | UES (from the 'State | Variable Input Tab') | | | | | | | | |
| STEP 1: | Enter the two-letter state abbreviation to obtain the current acres of each type of land within the state of interest | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 'State Variable Inp | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ENTER > | MD | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | acres: | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 168,900 | Federal Land | | | | | | | | |
| | | 1,616,400 | Cropland | | | | | | | | |
| | | 2,373,300 | Private Forest Land | | | | | | | | |
| | | 957,900 | Total Wetlands | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| STEP 2: | Househol | d madian income f | or the state of interest (from the 'State Variable Input Values' Tab) | | | | | | | | |
| 3111 2. | | | r updated information go to: U.S. Census Bureau Fact Finder | | | | | | | | |
| | THESE GIV | 2000 CStilliates, 10 | O.O. October Bulletin World | | | | | | | | |
| | ENTER > | \$65,144 | (The 2006 value is filled in automatically; if you have more recent data, enter that into the cell) | | | | | | | | |
| | LIVILIV | \$00 ₁ 144 | (The 2000 false to lines in actorisationity, if you have those fooding actor that the time only | | | | | | | | |
| | OUTPUT | 0.03 | State Migratory Bird Hunting Days / capita / year | | | | | | | | |
| | 0011 01 | 0.00 | out o migratory bira manang bayor sapitar your | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| STEP 3: | | | State Variable Input Values' Tab) | | | | | | | | |
| | These are | 2007 estimates, for | updated information go to: <u>U.S. Census Bureau Fact Finder</u> | | | | | | | | |
| | ENTER > | 5,618,344 | (The 2007 value is filled in automatically; if you have more recent data, enter that into the cell) | | | | | | | | |
| | | 475.450 | | | | | | | | | |
| | OUTPUT | 175,456 | State Total Migratory Bird Hunting Days / year | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | MANAGEMENT/PO | | | | | | | | | |
| STEP 1a: | Enter the | total state-wide nu | mber of acres of each type of land under the proposed project | | | | | | | | |
| | ENTER > | 168,900 | Federal Land | | | | | | | | |
| | | 1,616,400 | | | | | | | | | |
| | ENTER > | | Cropland | | | | | | | | |
| | ENTER > | 2 373,300 | Private Forest Land | | | | | | | | |
| | ENTER > | 958,400 | Total Wetlands | | | | | | | | |
| | | 475 470 | | | | | | | | | |
| | OUTPUT | 175,470 | Total Migratory Hunting Days / year for the site of interest | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CHANGE | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | OUTPUT | 14 | Change in Total Migratory Bird Hunting Days / year | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |

ADDING THE OUTPUTS OF INDIVIDUAL TOOLKIT COMPONENTS

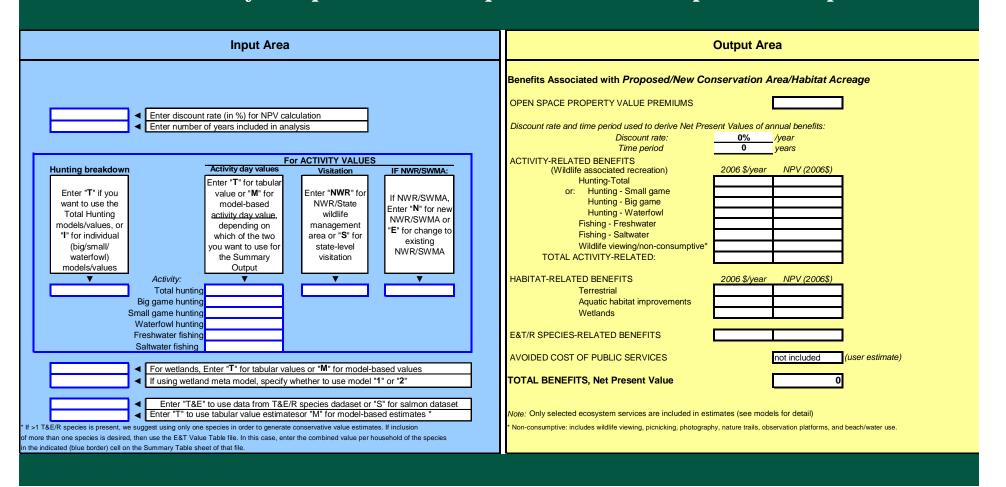
Activity value models (wildlife-associated recreation)

- + Ecosystem Service value models (wetlands, terrestrial, aquatic)
- + T&E/R Species value models (T&E/R, Salmon)
- + Open Space Property Value Premium model
 - = "Total" conservation value of the site



SUMMARY OUTPUT MODEL

- User enters data in individual model spreadsheets
- Summary Output model compiles all model outputs in one place



POTENTIAL USES OF THE TOOLKIT FOR LAND TRUSTS:

- **Identify** conservation sites that generate the highest value per \$
- **Help in assessing** the potential financial return from a conservation site **1) for site owners**: carbon sequestration estimates [through external models]; **2) for municipality/county**: property tax increases from OS
- Compare value of alternative restoration and management practices (land cover type → associated property premiums; types of ecosystem services provided different wetlands; recreational access to land or not)
- Quantify the public value of a site (recreation; ecosystem service values; property value premiums) to strengthen the case for public cost-share of conservation projects or for tax credits, or to help qualify for state wildlife grants or federal conservation funds;
- **Get buy-in** from municipalities for protection of land near residential areas, because of increase in assessment value of homes

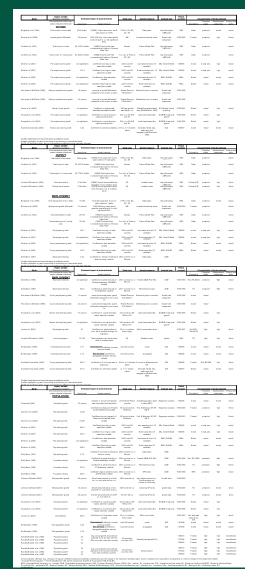
Toolkit also includes a "Community Economic Competitiveness Analysis"

- Reviews literature findings on impacts of conservation lands on county-level income, economic growth, output and employment

Findings of studies focusing particularly on local economic impacts of protected lands

| Impact analyzed: N | Number of studies showing impact of conservation lands is | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|---|------------|-----------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Change in | Positive | Negative - | Not significant | | | | | |
| Income/Output | 6 | 0 | 2 | | | | | |
| Employment | 9 | 0 | 2 | | | | | |
| Population | 7 | 0 | 2 | | | | | |

Database: Database



Questions and comments:

Timm Kroeger
Natural Resources Economist
tkroeger@defenders.org
(202) 772-3204



Shopping in the Ecosystem Service Market Land Trust Success Stories

Rusty Painter

Conservation Trust for North Carolina

September 21, 2008 LTA Rally Pittsburgh, PA



The Conservation Trust for North Carolina

- Our mission is to preserve our natural resources as a legacy for the people who love North Carolina now and in generations to come
- n Conservation Trust for North Carolina (CTNC) serves as the resource center for North Carolina's 24 local & regional land trusts (over 200,000 ac.)
- n CTNC also is a land trust, carrying out direct land conservation
- n 28,050 acres protected since 1991, primarily along the Blue Ridge Parkway in North Carolina



Ecosystem Service Payment Opportunities for Land Trusts

- Carbon Sequestration
- Farmland Protection
- n Biodiversity / Endangered Species
- Settlement Funding / Mitigation Banking
- Outdoor Recreation
- n Water Quality

All provide value beyond the specific service

How have land trusts used these markets to protect more land?

Carbon Sequestration

Regulated Markets

- n Carbon trading market(s)
- n The Conservation Fund's Carbon Sequestration Program
- n Conservation Trust for North Carolina and NC GreenPower

Unofficial Markets

- Marketing non-verified, 'feel good' credits to donors/customers
 - **q** Corporate and private players
 - **Offset your carbon footprint**



Photo by Jeffrey Pippen

Carbon Sequestration

The Trust for Public Land, The Carbonfund and Entergy Tensas River Valley in Louisiana

- n 1,100 acre reforestation project with 2,900 more in progress
- Morking with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Volkswagen
- n Lower Mississippi Basin is a hot spot for carbon sequestration projects (TNC, TCF, TPL and others are active there)



Photo from Carbonfund.org

Carbon Sequestration

Land Trusts' Role as Aggregators

- n Enroll landowners
- n Achieve critical mass of available credits
- n Negotiate with brokers
- n Share proceeds
- North Dakota Farmers Union,
 International Copper
 Association other private firms
 are enlisting as aggregators



Farmland Protection

Federal Farm Bill Programs

- n EQIP Environmental Quality Incentives Program
- n CSP Conservation Security Program
- PLPP Private Lands Protection Program
- n FRPP Farm and Ranchland Protection Program
- n WRP Wetlands Reserve Program
- n FLP Forest Legacy Program

State Farmland Protection Programs

Present Use Tax Value



Farmland Protection

USDA 2007 Farm Bill Conservation Programs

Excerpts from 'Summary of Conservation Title Reform' Recommendations:

"Invest \$50 million over 10 years to encourage new private sector environmental markets to supplement existing conservation and forestry programs. Introduce market forces into existing conservation programs to provide greater environmental returns from Federal and landowner investments in conservation."

"In addition, several current conservation programs use static payment systems for costshare, rental, and easement payments. Under more market-based approaches, existing conservation programs could be restructured to foster competition, allowing resources to reach more farmers and landowners."

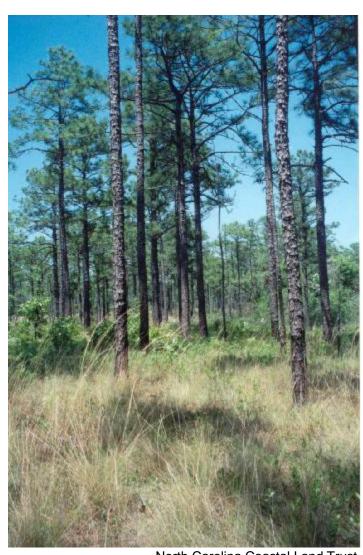
Title II – Conservation

http://www.usda.gov/documents/07title2.pdf

Biodiversity / Endangered Species

Pettiford Creek Project, Carteret County, NC

- n 881 acres adjacent to the Croatan National Forest
- n U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service's Recovery Credit System and Forest Legacy Program
- n Partnership between NC Coastal Land Trust and NC Wildlife Resources Commission
- r Federally endangered redcockaded woodpecker habitat protection and restoration

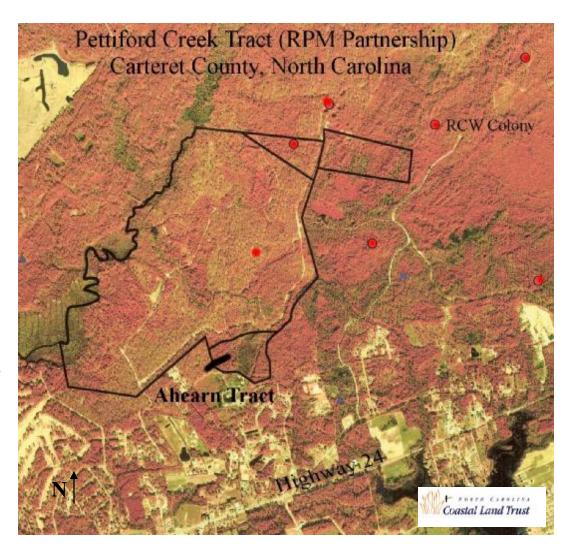


North Carolina Coastal Land Trust

Biodiversity / Endangered Species

Pettiford Creek Project

- Managed by NCWildlife ResourcesCommission
- Additional funds available through state agencies
 - **NC Natural Heritage**Trust Fund
 - Agriculture's Plant
 Conservation
 Program



Settlement Funding / Mitigation Banks

NC Environmental Enhancement Grants Program

- Smithfield Foods lawsuit settlement funds
- n Grants up to \$500,000 annually

National Fish & Wildlife Foundation

- Manages over \$150M in settlement funds
- n Since 1984 issued 9,500 grants to over 3,000 organizations
- n More than \$400 million

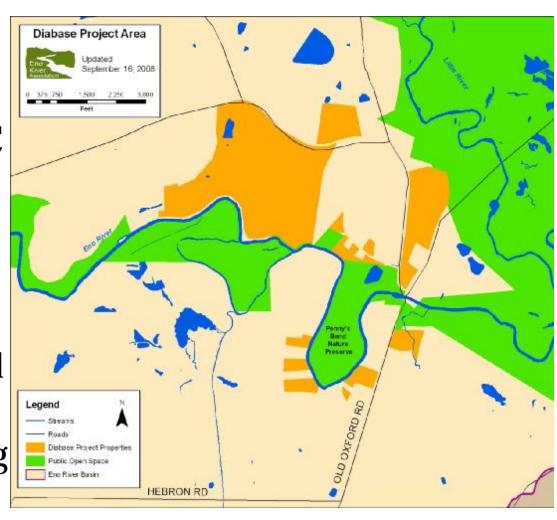


NC Plant Conservation Program

Settlement Funding / Mitigation Banks

Penny's Bend Nature Preserve Eno River State Park, Durham, NC

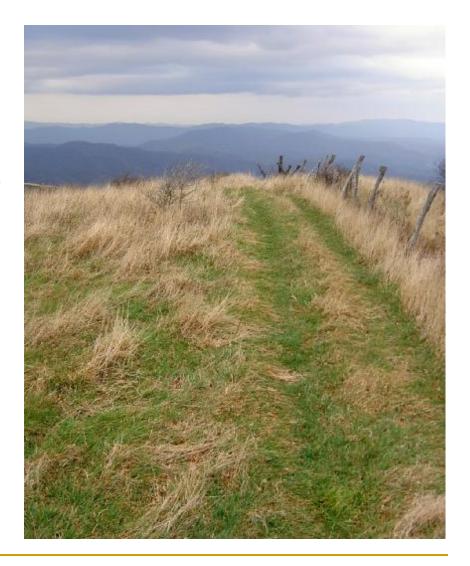
- n 296 acres protected
- n Site protection and restoration
- n Mitigates for highway construction and legal settlement
- Also protects drinking water supply



Outdoor Recreation

Elk Knob State Park Watauga Co., NC

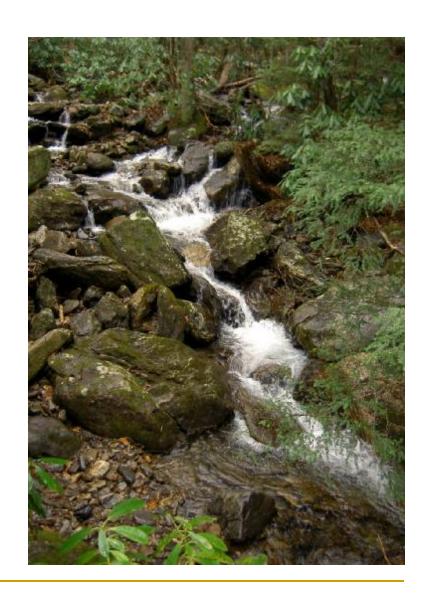
- n Created by The Nature Conservancy and NC Parks & Recreation in 2002
- n Originally 1,100 acres, now nearly 3,000 ac.
- n High Country Conservancy has added 250 acres with more in progress
- n NC Parks & Recreation Trust Fund (\$50M/year)



Water Quality

N.C. Clean Water Management Trust Fund

- n Legislatively established fund
- n Largest source of funding for conservation in North Carolina
- \$50M available for acquisitionreceived almost \$94M inrequests in 2008
- Purchases 300-foot riparian
 buffer easements and fee
 acquisitions for public agencies
- Funds conservation planning along priority river and stream segments through CTNC



'Stacking' Ecosystem Service Payments

NC Parks & Recreation Trust Fund

Recreation Trails Program

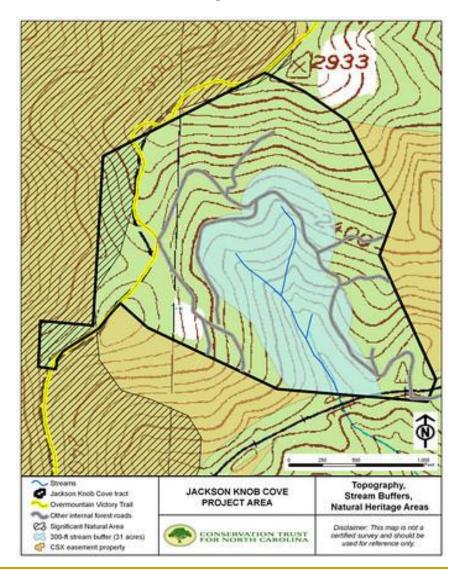
NC Natural Heritage Trust Fund

Overmountain Victory Trail

NC Clean Water Management Trust Fund 300-foot riparian buffers

Carbon Sequestration?

Hunting Lease?



Resources

- n Defenders of Wildlife www.defenders.org/programs_and_policy
- n LandScope <u>www.landscope.org</u>
- n U.S. Forest Service <u>www.fs.fed.us/ecosystemservices</u>
- n U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service <u>www.fws.gov/endangered</u>
- n U.S.D.A. Farm Bill <u>www.usda.gov</u>
- n The Conservation Fund <u>www.conservationfund.org</u>
- n The Nature Conservancy <u>www.nature.org/initiatives/climatechange</u>
- n The Trust for Public Land www.tpl.org
- n Environmental Defense Fund <u>www.edf.org</u>
- n N.C. Clean Water Management Trust Fund <u>www.cwmtf.net</u>
- N.C. Natural Heritage Trust Fund www.ncnhtf.org
- n N.C. Parks and Recreation Trust Fund <u>www.ncparks.gov</u>
- n N.C. GreenPower <u>www.ncgreenpower.org</u>
- n Ecosystem Marketplace <u>www.ecosystemmarketplace.com</u>
- n Carbonfund.org <u>www.carbonfund.org</u>
- n National Fish & Wildlife Foundation www.nfwf.org

...and much more available on the web

Questions, ideas, your experiences...

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Rusty@ctnc.org
www.ctnc.org

