

Arrábida's Natural Park

Analysis of the Ecosystem Services
(terrestrial component)

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Bring together in a structured way, all the major different aspects about the earth component of the Arrábida's Natural Park (ANP)

Map its definitive role on the local human wellbeing

Provide a point of information for the future decision making about the place

Build a shared recognition about its ES its benefits and value

**We want to
understand the
ecosystem and
the interaction
between the
elements
involved in ANP**

Identifying the current conditions and human pressures surrounding it

Have a clear view of the direct and indirect contributions for the human wellbeing and their consequent economic value

Latest studies and raise recent data, to manage the building of a conceptual framework

**Bibliographic
research**

**Data
collection**

**Framework and
classification**

Terrestrial and marine

Mountain area near littoral

3 main floristic elements:
Euro-Atlantic;
Mediterranean;
Macaronesian



Main habitats

Forests;

Rocky habitats and
caves;

Herbaceous formations;

Sclerophilic weeds.



Biodiversity

1450 plant taxa;

650 invertebrates species;

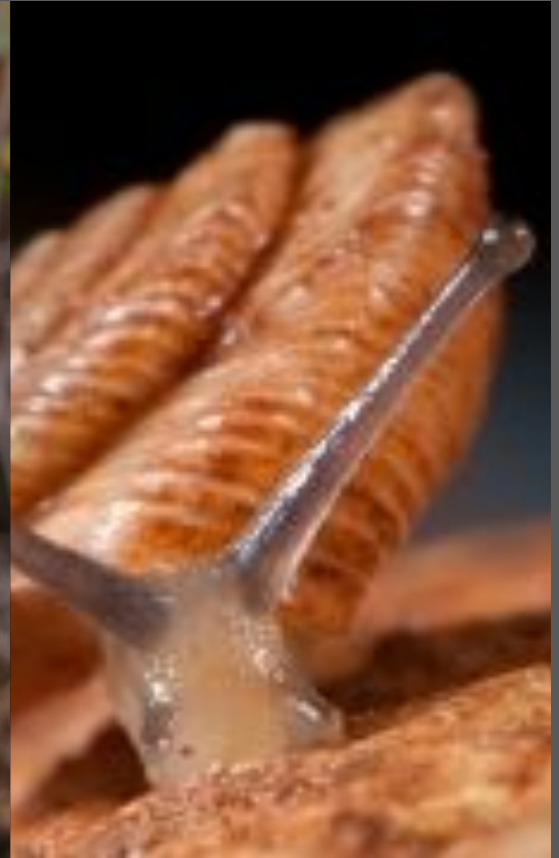
12 amphibians;

17 reptiles;

197 birds;

34 mammals

(some of them endangered)



Structure

Forests

Rocky habitats and caves

Natural / semi-natural
herbaceous formations

Mediterranean
arborescent scrubs

Sea cliffs

Trophic web

Faunal communities

Functioning

Water fonts

Primary production

O₂ production

Nutrient cycling

Maintenance of genetic diversity

Soil formation

Natural habitat provision

Pollinate (plant reproduction)

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Services

Provisioning:

Herbs

Vegetables

Other endemic varieties

Grapes for wine

Medicinal herbs

Ornamental herbs

Genetic material

Dairy products

Endemic orchid

Water for drinking

Water for production

Regulation:

Nutrient cycling

Erosion regulation

Natural pollination services

Habitat provision

Human disease and pest regulation

Soil formation

Water quality regulation

Climate regulation

Air quality regulation

Cultural:

Place for recreation

Ecotourism

Sports practice

Place for distress and nature
contemplation

Place for scientific research

Place for educational purpose

Sense of place

Aesthetic values

Local emblem

Spiritual and religious value

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Benefits

Harvest crops

Healthy diets

Support livelihoods

Rich natural landscape

Cultural activities enabling

Scientific and educational
enriching

Relevant personal
experiences

Values

More economic activities on site

Less money spent on health

Water security for locals

More income from
tourism/recreation

Willingness to pay for protection

Employment

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Pressures

Demographic changes

Population Density Evolution

Socio-political drivers

Level of education

Number of people actively participating in public affairs

Economic drivers

Creations of non-financial companies

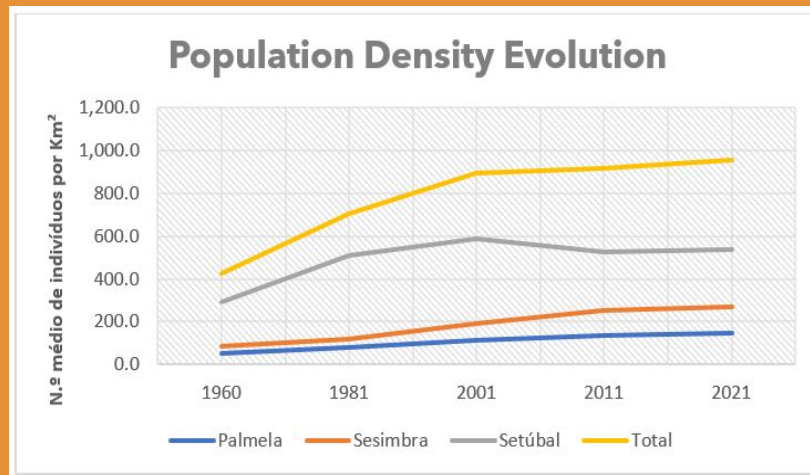
Tourism

Land-use change

Introduction of alien species

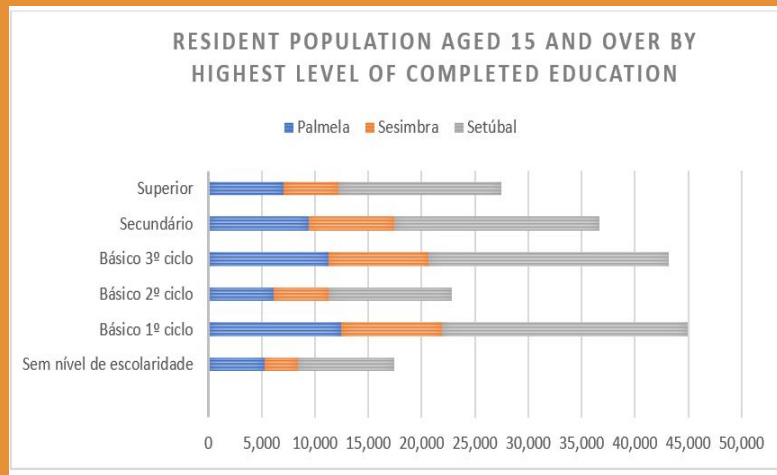
High population density puts high pressure on ecosystems and produces great demand

400 inhabitants/km² in 1960 to almost 1000 inhabitants/ km² in 2021



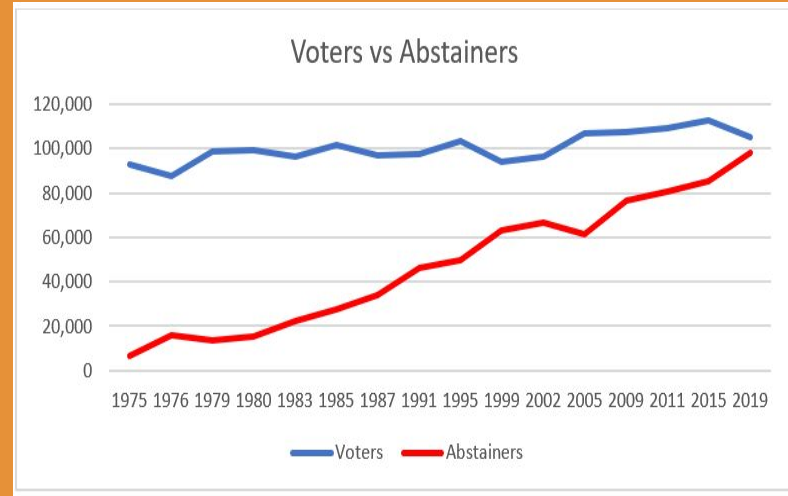
People with a higher degree of education in the area are more than 25 thousand

Most of the adult population is well educated and has reached at least the level “Básico 3º ciclo”.

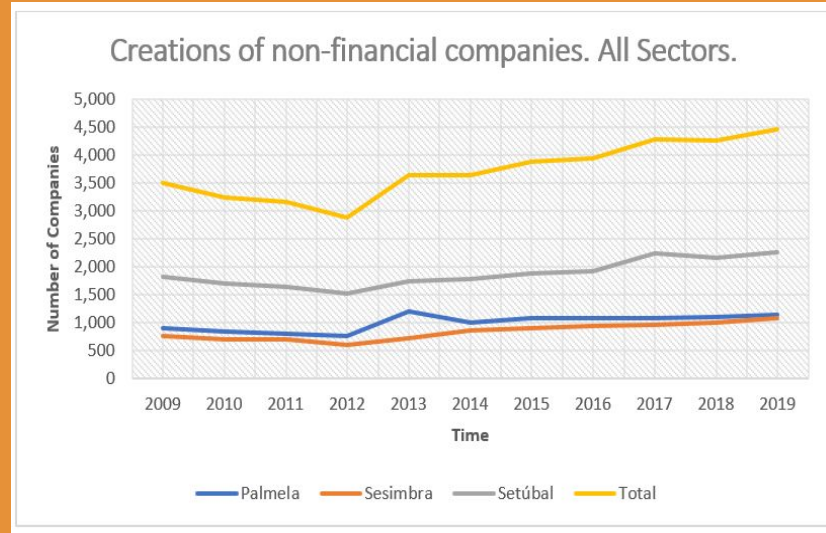


Low rates of public involvement on decisions can be a big concern

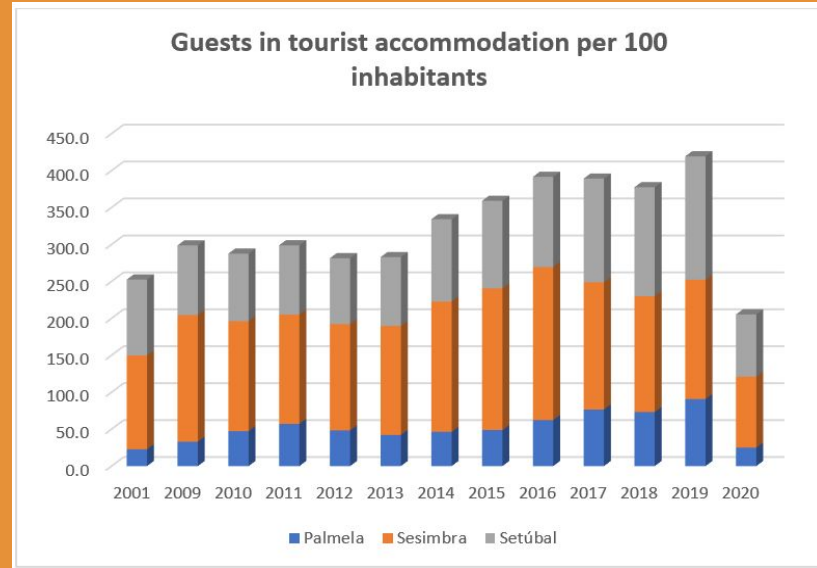
On the other hand, the number of abstainers has risen up along the same time span



The number of companies founded in the three municipalities increased from 2009 until 2019 in INE's registers.



The number of tourists has almost doubled from 2001 until 2019 (pre pandemic era)



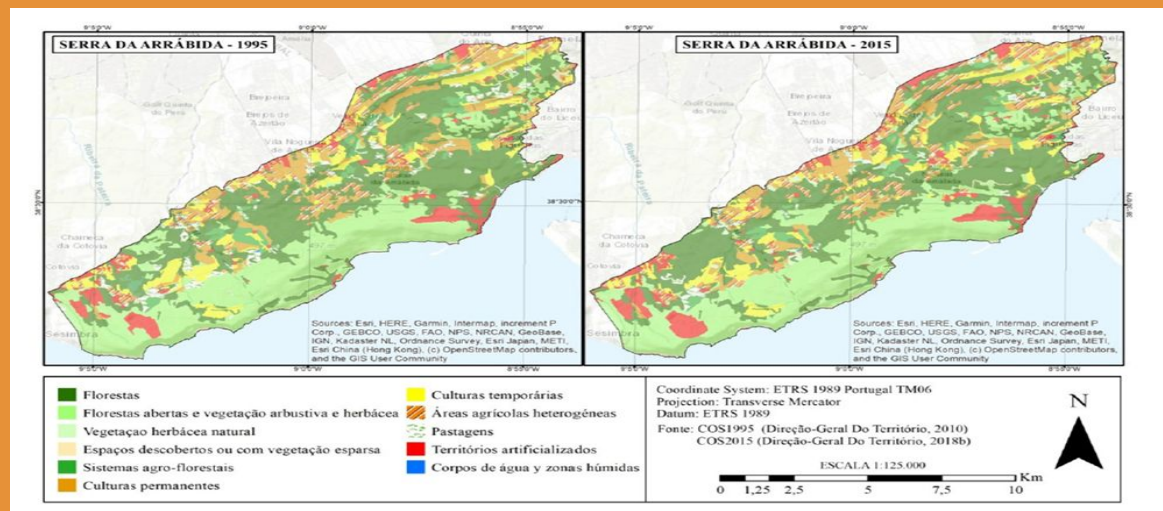
Land use change

Forest areas have increased.

Agricultural abandonment accounts for **27.48%**;

Increase in artificial areas (less than 10%);

Agricultural area increased by **9.07%**.



" Maps of uses and coverage for the years 1995 and 2015. Own elaboration based on Directorate-General for the Territory (2010, 2018b)"

Invasive species as factor of unbalance



Ipomoea indica



Carpobrotus edulis



Senecio angulatus (senecio)

Protected areas are perceived as a shield not only for the conservation of biodiversity but also from wild economic growth and constructive pressure

Land usage and its effects on the functioning of the ecosystem is a key factor to discuss

Study area are in direct relation with the pressures exerted from Lisbon

The more economic activities are present in those municipalities, the more people living there

Similar services identification on other papers, but different methodology and more focus on human pressures.

Data collected to analyse pressures refers to all the municipality's territory

Help decision makers to easily visualize ES, structures, pressures and their relations

Build a public dashboard monitorize data about the main pressures and its evolution over time



Thank you :)

**André Jorge
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Pietro Ruffo**