**Ecosystem Type: GRASSLANDS**

**Category: Climate Stabilization**

1. **Materials**

***Supplier*** – not applicable

***Driver*** – not applicable

***Demander*** – not applicable

1. **Nutrition**

***Supplier*** – not applicable

***Driver*** -not applicable

***Demander*** - not applicable

1. **Energy**

***Supplier*** – not applicable

***Driver*** – not applicable

***Demander*** – not applicable

1. **Mediation of Waste, Toxics, and Other Nuisances**

***Supplier*** – not applicable

***Driver*** – not applicable

***Demander*** – not applicable

1. **Mediation of Flows**

***Supplier*** – Grasslands can exchange heat and water (Hunt et al., 2002; Jongen et al., 2011), which helps to maintain the microclimates of the nearby habitat.

***Driver*** – not applicable

***Demander*** – not applicable

1. **Maintenance of Physical, Chemical, and Biological Indicators**

***Supplier*** – not applicable

***Driver*** – not applicable

***Demander*** – not applicable

1. **Spiritual, Symbolic, Religious, and Social Experiences**

***Supplier*** – not applicable

***Driver*** – not applicable

***Demander*** – not applicable

1. **Physical and Intellectual Interactions w/ Biota, Ecosystems, and Land/Seascapes**

***Supplier*** – not applicable

***Driver*** – not applicable

***Demander*** - not applicable

**Sources:**

Hunt, J.E. et al. (2002) Evaporation and carbon dioxide exchange between the atmosphere and a tussock grassland during a summer drought. *Agricultural and Forest Meteorology, 111*(1), 65-82. <https://doi.org/10.1016/S0168-1923(02)00006-0>. [abstract only]

Jongen, M. et al. (2011) The effects of drought and timing of precipitation on the inter-annual variation in ecosystem-atmosphere exchange in a Mediterranean grassland. *Agricultural and Forest Meteorology, 151*(5), 595-606. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.agrformet.2011.01.008>. [abstract only]