Tkac

Consider the following hypothetical situation. Suppose a blue ribbon committee, comprising of environmental groups, County planners, natural resource managers, and interested citizens, introduces a "special preservation fund" to which individuals can contribute money to preserve the remaining portion of the Alfred Bog wetland which is currently privately owned. The preservation fund would ensure that the remaining Alfred Bog wetland wouId be left in its natural state and would prohibit the **activities of c1ear-cutting, drainage, sod farming and peat mining which are detrimental to the Bog**

**Ayo\_dina**

A conservation program to preserve the Cumberland Marshes will be developed, funded through a trust fund to be admistered by an independent organisation.Contributions towards this trust fund will be collected over the bext 25years. The aim is to repurchase the entire wetland area from present landowners and designate it as “protected area” for tourism and research. Aportion of the money thus raised WILL also be used in paying for land management costs. Be remained that canada is hots to 25% of all global wetlands. as such the cumberland marshes only represent a proportion of these resources.

patti

Water Quality By 2020 wetlands will annually filter the equivalent of about: 4500 semi-truck loads of fertilizer 5000 semi-truck loads of fertilizer

Flood Control By 2020 wetlands will annually control about: 1.1 billion cubic meters of water 1.2 billion cubic meters of water

Soil Erosion By 2020 wetlands will annually control about: 6 million tonnes of soil from being eroded 6.8 million tonnes of soil from being eroded

Wildlife Habitat By 2020 wetlands will annually provide habitat for about: 1.8 million breeding pairs of ducks 2 million breeding pairs of ducks

Carbon Capture and Storage By 2020 wetlands will annually store carbon equivalent to the emissions of about: 740,000 cars 800,000 cars

Lantz

Water quality: wetland would:

1. Remove 71 semi truck loads of fertilizer per year
2. 104 semi-truck loads

flood, Drought and erosion control: wetland would

1. control 14 million m3 of water and 79,000 tonnes of soil erosion
2. 121 mill m3 of water and 116,000

wildlife habitat: wetland would:

1. provide habitat for 793 breeding pairs of ducks per year
2. 1,158

carbon storage

1. store carbon equivalent to the emissions of 60,366 cars
2. store carbon equil to the emiissions of 88,157 cars.

Trenholm

While the programs appeared in succession, respondents were asked to consider them independently of one another. Each program resulted in a different amount of riparian area protected along the Canaan River and its main tributaries by varying the buffer size and type of land protected. A description of a program’s possible impact on water quality, fish and wildlife habitat, and forest scenery was provided. The programs were said to last for 10 years with the possibility of renewal.

Program 1: This program would preserve, restore, or enhance a 30 m riparian buffer on all privately-owned woodlots along both sides of the Canaan River and along both sides of the watercourses emptying into the river for next 10 years (with the option to renew). This would lead to slight improvements in water quality, fish and wildlife habitat, and forest scenery. Would your household be willing to pay $x in additional income taxes each year for the next 10 years to fund Program 1? ⁪ Yes ⁪ No

Dias

Riparian zone 5 m width — limited buffering of sediment, nutrients, pesticides and wildlife habitat benefits 10 m width — moderate buffering and wildlife habitat benefits 20 m width — significant buffering and wildlife habitat benefits Wildlife habitat No action — historical rate of habitat loss to agricultural causing decreasing wildlife populations Maintenance — conservation efforts to maintain current levels of habitat and wildlife populations Conservation — active conservation increasing habitat and wildlife populations by 10% above current levels Water quality No change — current pattern and frequency of boil water advisories with potential for increase Moderate improvement-wetland management decreases number of boil water advisories by 10% Large improvement-wetland management decreases number of boil water advisories by 40%

he

CV

n the CV study, our questionnaire provided an optimistic wetland restoration programme compared to the status quo scenario. The highest improvement levels for the four ecological service related attributes were chosen here to form the wetland restoration scenario. Respondents were then asked whether they were willing to pay the amount of X dollars (any value among $5, 10, 15, 25, 40, 60, 80, 150, 250, 400 and 600) per year for these changes or to stay at status quo with a zero annual payment.

CE

Biodiversity habitat The ability to provide habitat and preserve a large number of plants, insects and animals. The more the medium fulfils its function, the less species found are endangered. Low: 90 endangered species; Medium: 60 endangered species; High: 30 endangered species.

Flood protection The ability to retain water and to reduce the potential for flooding during heavy rains. Low: 14 catastrophic flooding in 10 years; Medium: 10 catastrophic flooding in 10 years; High: 6 catastrophic flooding in 10 years.

Water quality The ability to filter sediment and pollutants to ensure water quality in rivers and lakes. Low: 100 cfu of faecal coliforms per 100 ml (unsuitable for any use) Medium: between 1 and 100 cfu of faecal coliforms per 100 ml (some activities are possible) High: less than 1 cfu of faecal coliforms per 100 ml (drinkable water)

Climate regulation Wetlands act as carbon sinks to capture CO2 emitted into the atmosphere. Low: equivalent to 30,000 cars removed from circulation in Quebec; Medium: equivalent to 45,000 cars removed from circulation in Quebec; High: equivalent to 60,000 cars removed from circulation in Quebec.

Vosler

The development of survey instruments was informed by discussions with experts, focus groups, and substantial pretesting. The policy considered by respondents was the proportion of the northern territory to be legally protected from development. Two conservation targets were used, 35% and 50%. Both are significant increases relative to the status quo of 14%, which is the mandated regulatory level of conservation across the province. The 35% level is advocated by 13 ecologists as the minimum threshold necessary for maintaining water quality. The 50% level was motivated by the political discourse since the Premier of Quebec had suggested that it was a plausible conservation target. These targets give rise to four valuation scenarios, two for each welfare frame: WTP to increase conservation from 14% to 35% or 50%; and, WTA compensation to forego an increase from 14% to 35% or 50% conservation levels