

**Table 2.2. INDICATIVE ECOSYSTEM SERVICE TRADE-OFFS**

The nature and direction of trade-offs among ecosystem services depends significantly on the specific management practices used to change the target service and on the ecosystem involved. This table summarizes common directions of trade-offs encountered across ecosystem services, although the magnitude (or even direction) of the trade-off may differ from case to case.

Management Practice	Provisioning Services			Regulating Services			Cultural Services	Supporting Services	Notes
	Food Production	Water Availability and Quality	Fiber Production	Carbon Sequestration	Disease Reduction	Flood Control	Ecotourism Potential	N Regulation (Avoidance of Eutrophication)	
Increased food production through intensification of agriculture	Intervention target	–	0	–	+/–	0	0	–	Agricultural ecosystems reduce exposure to certain diseases but increase the risk of other diseases
Increased food production through expansion of agriculture	Intervention target	–	–	–	+/–	–	–	–	
Increased wild fish catch	Intervention target	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	+/–	+/–	Increased fish catch can increase ecotourism opportunities (e.g., increased sport fishing opportunities) or decrease them if the levels are unsustainable or if the increased catch reduces populations of predators that attract tourists (e.g., killer whales, seals, sea lions).
Damming rivers to increase water availability	+	Intervention target	–	+/–	–	+/–	+/–	–	River modification can reduce flood frequency but increase the risk and magnitude of catastrophic floods. Reservoirs provide some recreational opportunities but those associated with the original river are lost.
Increased timber harvest	–	+/–	Intervention target	–	+/–	+/–	–	0	Timber harvest generally reduces availability of wild sources of food.
Draining or filling wetlands to reduce malaria risk	+	–	0	0	Intervention target	–	–	–	Filled wetlands are often used for agriculture. Loss of wetlands results in a loss of water cleansing capability, loss of a source of flood control and ecotourism potential.
Establishing a strictly protected area to maintain biodiversity and provide recreation	–	+	–	+	+/–	+	+	+	Strictly protected areas may result in the loss of a local source of food supply and fiber production. The presence of the protected area safeguards water supplies and water quality, prevents emissions of greenhouse gases that might have resulted from habitat conversion and increases tourism potential.

**Legend:**

- = change in the first column has a negative impact on the service
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