



America's farmland offers a variety of ecological benefits.

Ecosystem Services:

Benefits derived from the environment (mostly centered on human well-being) e.g., food production

Ecological Benefits:

Benefits derived from the environment (can be a function, not exclusively human) e.g., nutrient cycling

Environmental Processes:

The function and performance of the natural world (does not need to be a benefit)

e.g., nutrient loading

Agroecosystems:

Integrated agricultural and environmental processes (focused on both farming and the environment)

e.g., no-till production

For this session, we can bundle ecosystem services with ecological benefits since farms play such a vital role to human well-being.



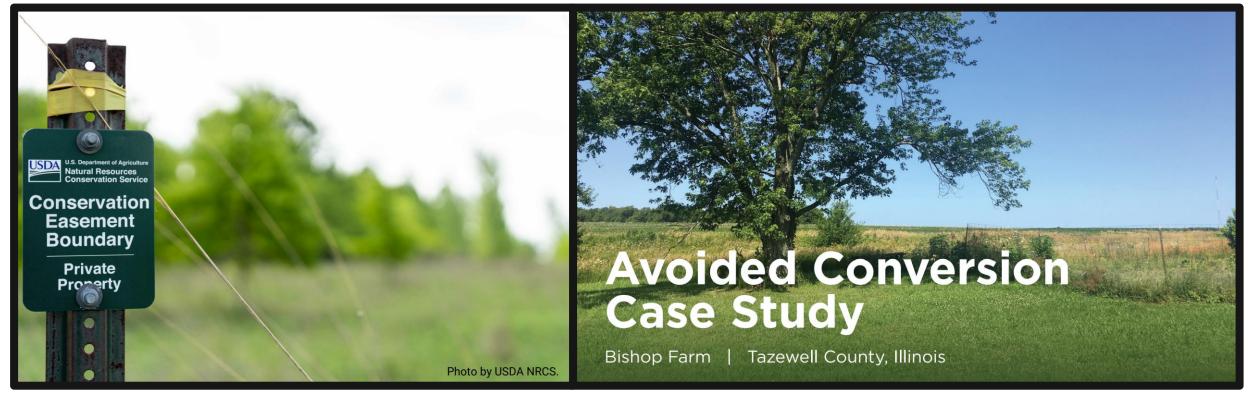
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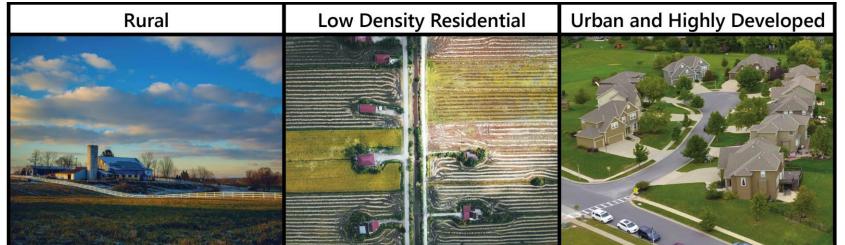






An avoided conversion example measuring ecological benefits of working lands:



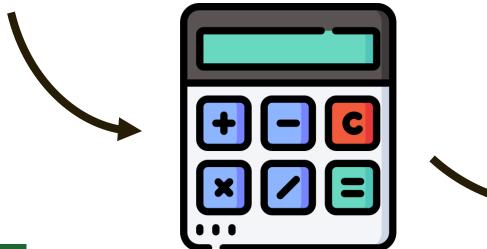






An avoided conversion example measuring ecological benefits of working lands:





The climate mitigation from the avoided CO₂e emissions equate to:



avoiding 48.5 million miles driven in a gasoline-powered passenger vehicle



5 wind turbines running for a full year



323,112 tree seedlings grown for 10 years

Of the avoided emissions, 40% are from reduced electricity consumption, 38% from reduced driving, and 20% from avoided soil carbon loss.



Measuring Working Land's Ecological Benefits







