

Benefits describe a positive change in or maintenance of well-being of humans by the fulfilment of needs and wants through the provision of ecosystem services (Maes et al. 2014; van der Ploeg et al. 2010)<sup>1) 2)</sup>. Together with the often synonymously denominated goods (see goods), benefits are defined as things that people create or derive from final ecosystem services (see final ES). These final outputs from ecosystems have been turned into products or experiences that are no longer functionally connected to the systems from which they were derived. (Haines-Young & Potschin 2013, p. 9)<sup>3)</sup>.

### AlpES project

<sup>1)</sup>

Maes, J.; Teller, A.; Erhard, M.; Murphy, P.; Paracchini, M. L.; Barredo, J. I. et al. (2014): Mapping and assessment of ecosystems and their services. Indicators for ecosystem assessments under action 5 of the EU biodiversity strategy to 2020 : 2nd report - final, February 2014. Luxembourg: Publications Office (Technical Report, 2014-080).

<sup>2)</sup>

van der Ploeg, S.; Groot, D. de & Wang, Y. (2010): The TEEB Valuation Database: overview of structure, data and results. Final report December 2010, Foundation for Sustainable Development. Wageningen, checked on 7/21/2016.

<sup>3)</sup>

Haines-Young, R. & Potschin, M. (2013): Common International Classification of Ecosystem Services (CICES). Consultation on Version 4, August-December 2012. Report to the European Environment Agency (EEA/IEA/09/003), checked on 3/18/2016.

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