

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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