How do riparian margins provide multiple ecosystem services in farming landscapes?

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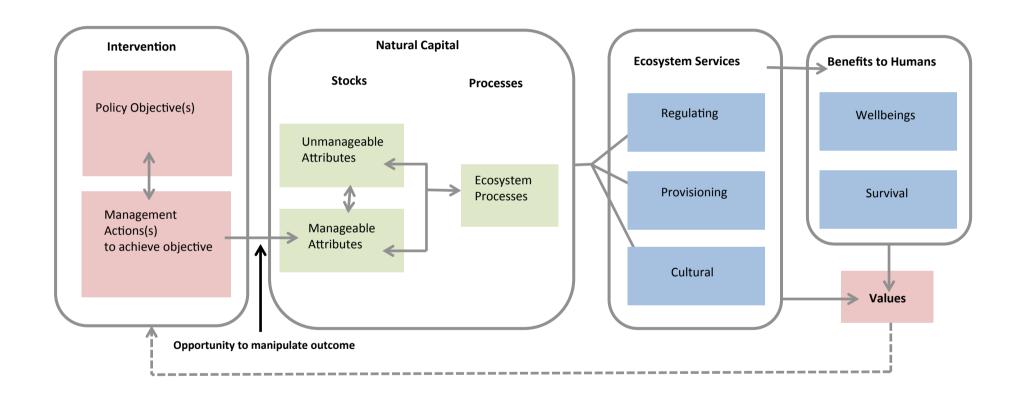








The underpinning concept



Riparian margin management in dairy landscapes



Case study area: Taranaki ring plain



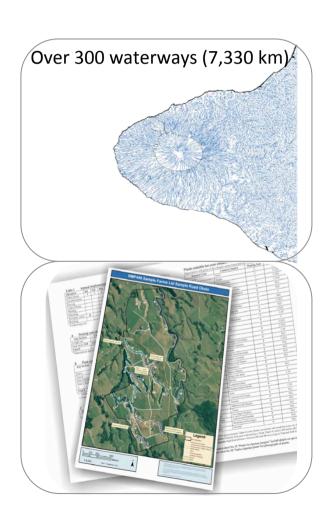
- 723,610 ha
- ~ 12% of New Zealand's total milk solids
- Indigenous vegetation cover <10%

Case study intervention: Taranaki Riparian Management Programme

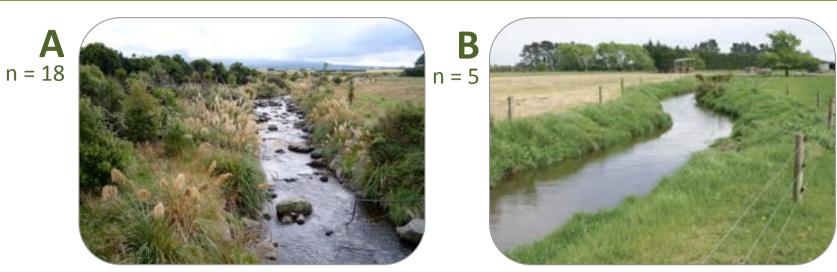


TRANSFORMING TARANAKI

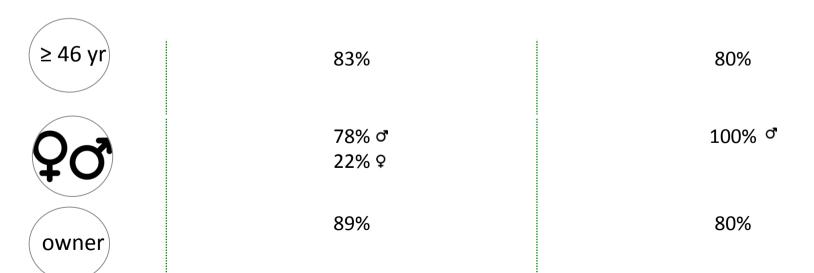




Workshops with farmers



Personal characteristics (percentage):



Workshops with farmers





Farm characteristics (mean values):







122 ha

3.1/ha

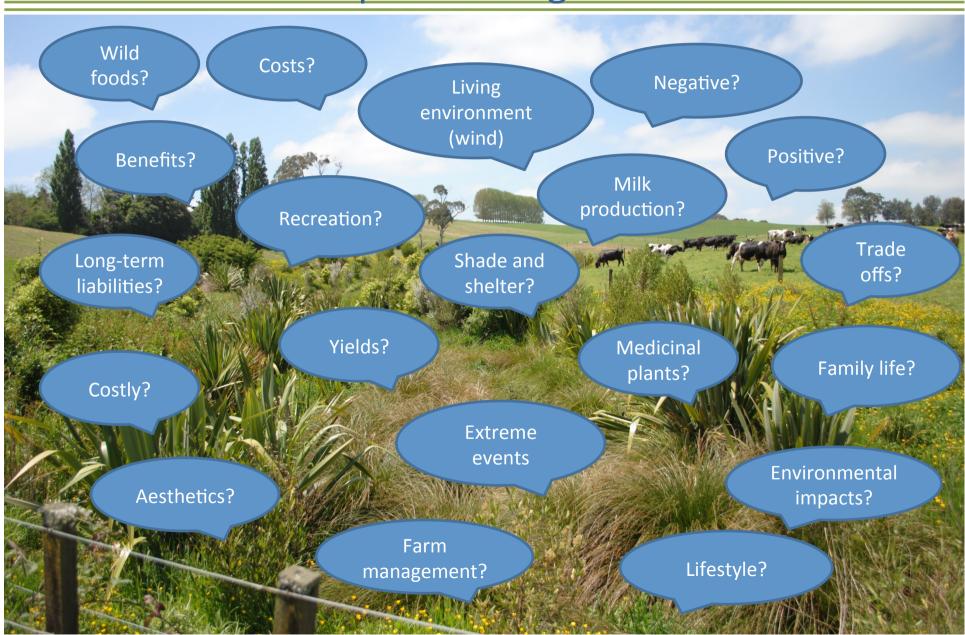
6 km

133 ha

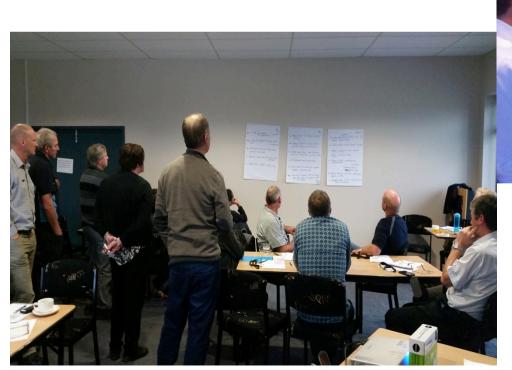
3/ha

8.1 km

What are your experiences and perceptions of riparian margins?



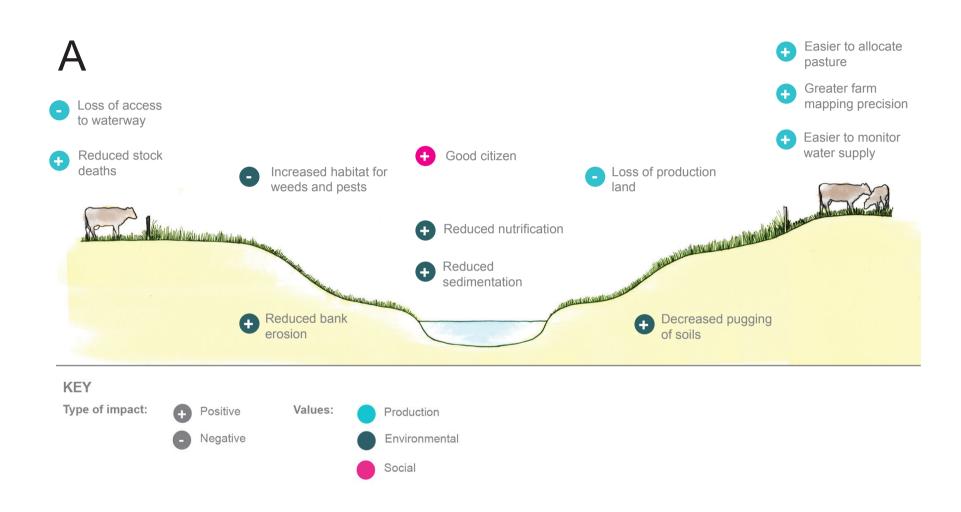




Farmer perceptions of pros and cons by category

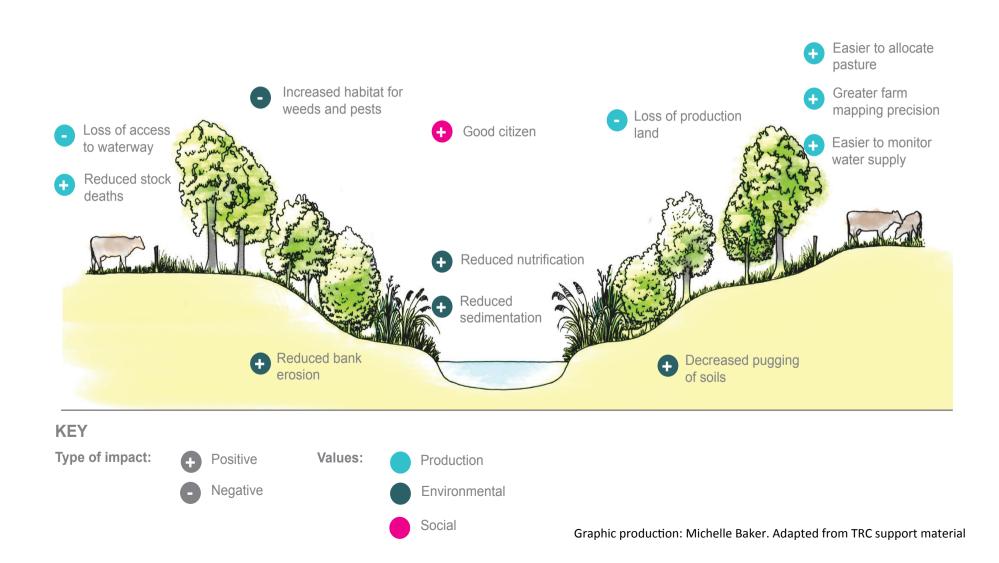


Farmer perceived pros and cons from riparian margins

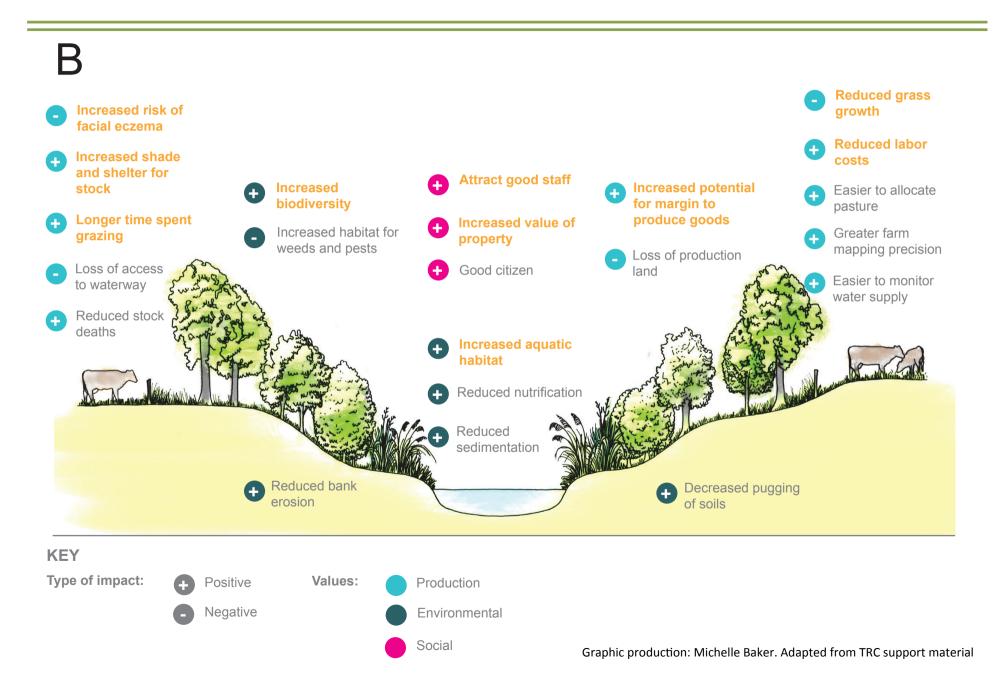


Farmer perceived pros and cons from riparian margins

B



Farmer perceived pros and cons from riparian margins



Do planted riparian margins generate ecosystem services?



- 1. Believed in objectives and outcomes
- 2. Pros and cons (trade-offs and synergies)
- 3. Benefits beyond water quality
- 4. Links to ecosystem services and future values



- Did not believe in objectives and outcomes
- 2. Saw only cons
- 3. Did not link to ecosystem services

Do planted riparian margins generate ecosystem services?



- 1. Environmental, production, and social values
- 2. Wider range of ecosystem services when integrated into farm systems
- 3. Not a panacea for all environmental issues
- 4. Need for comprehensive policy frameworks