



The project **TEEB-Russia**

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Biodiversity Conservation Center Moscow



**Biodiversity
Conservation Center
Moscow**



**Leibniz Institute of
Ecological Urban and
Regional Development**

TEEB-Russia 1 (2013-2015)

TEEB-Russia 2 (2018-2019)

**The project is commissioned by the German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN),
with funds from the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, and Nuclear Safety (BMU),
and is supported by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of the Russian Federation.**



Biodiversity
Conservation Center
Moscow



Leibniz Institute of
Ecological Urban and
Regional Development

TEEB-Russia 1

2013-2015

The first pilot ES assessment at the national level in Russia

Classification of ES

Category	ES
Provisioning	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wood production 2. Non-wood production of the forest and other terrestrial ecosystems 3. Production of fodder on natural pastures and hayfields 4. Production of freshwater ecosystems, including fish 5. Game production 6. Production of honey in natural areas
Regulating	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Atmosphere and climate regulation <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1. Biogeochemical climate regulation: carbon storage & regulation of greenhouse gas flows 1.2. Biogeophysical climate regulation 1.3. Air purification by vegetation 2. Hydrosphere regulation <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1. Regulation of runoff volume & runoff variability (runoff stabilization) 2.2. Assurance of water quality by terrestrial ecosystems 2.3. Assurance of water quality by freshwater ecosystems 3. Soil formation and protection <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1. Soil protection from erosion: 3.2. Establishment of soil bioproductivity 3.3. Soil self-purification 3.4. Regulation of cryogenic processes 4. Regulation of biological processes important for the economy and for security <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - species with economic importance: agricultural pests, forest pests, pollinators, invasive and synanthropic species - species with medical, biomedical and veterinary importance
Informational	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Genetic resources of wild species and populations 2. Information on the structure and functioning of natural systems that can be used by humans 3. Aesthetic and educational importance of natural systems 4. Ethical, spiritual, and religious importance of natural systems
Recreational	<p>Establishment of natural conditions for recreation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – daily and weekend recreation, recreation at summer cottages, – educational and active tourism in nature – resort recreation (except seacoasts)

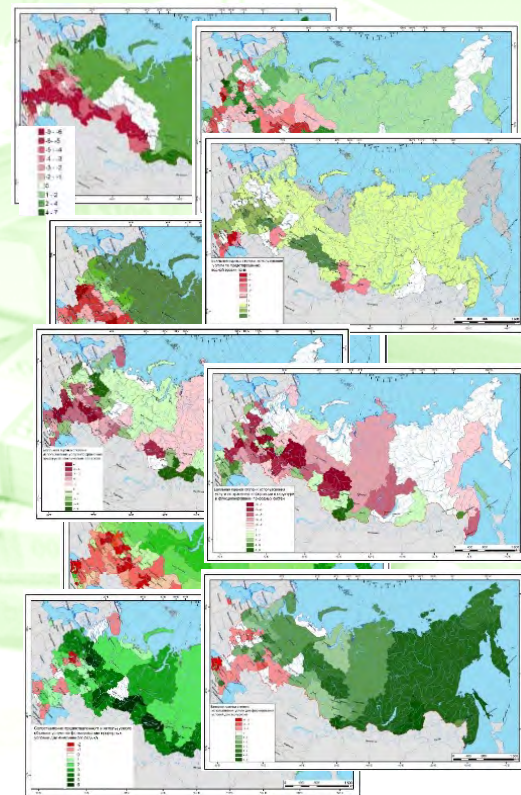
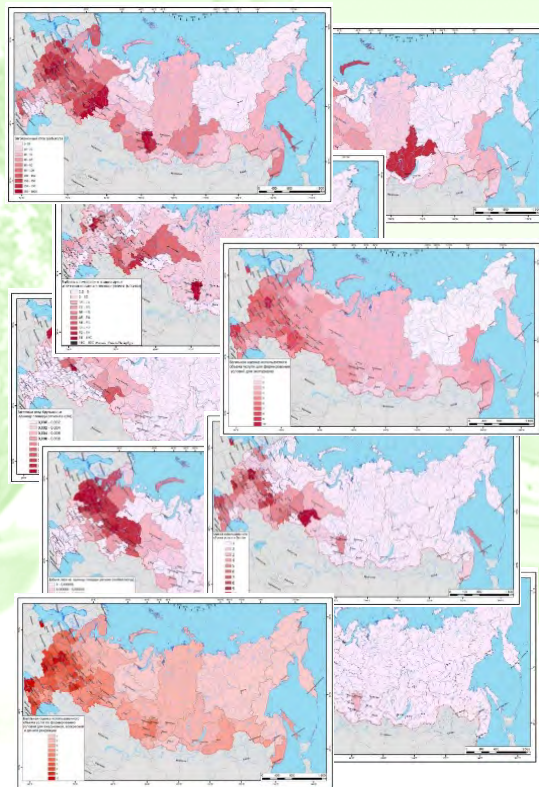
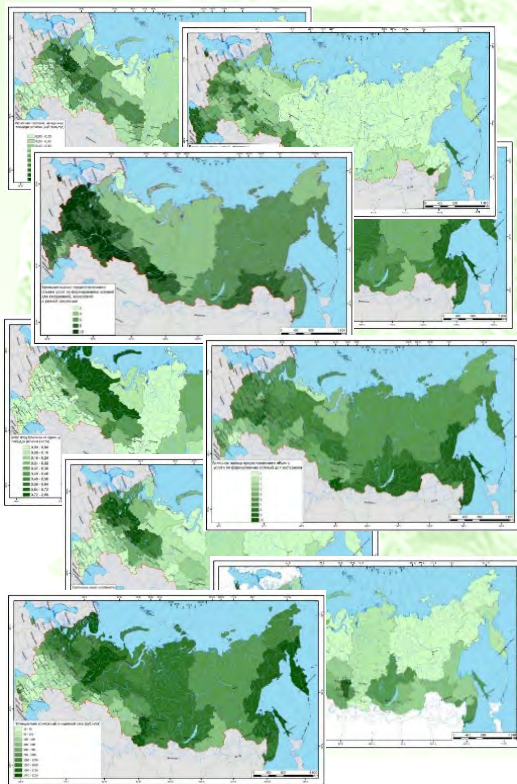
TEEB-Russia 1 (2013 - 2015)

Evaluation of ES in physical terms for subjects of Russia

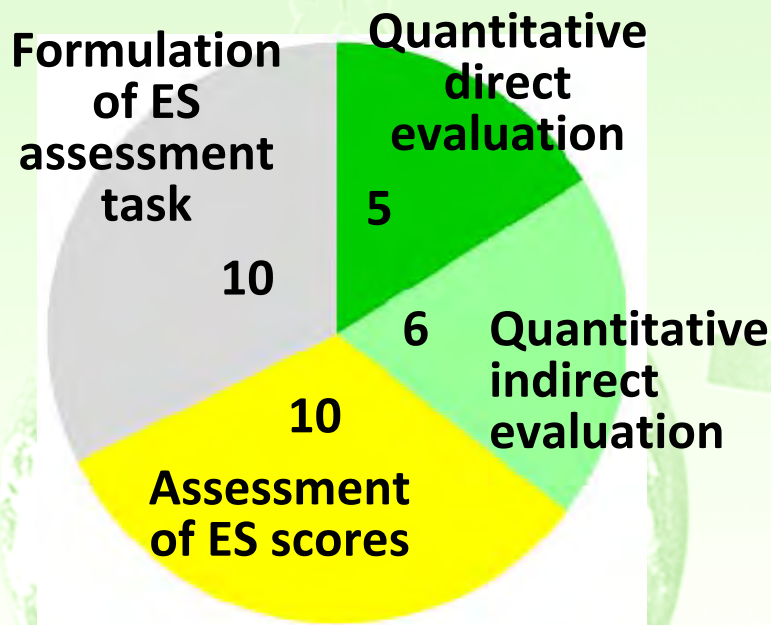
ES **provided** by ecosystems
(potential ES)

ES **consumed** by people and economy

The **degree** of ES **use** and the degree of **satisfaction** of need for services



Methods of ES assessment



31 ES were considered in the Prototype Report

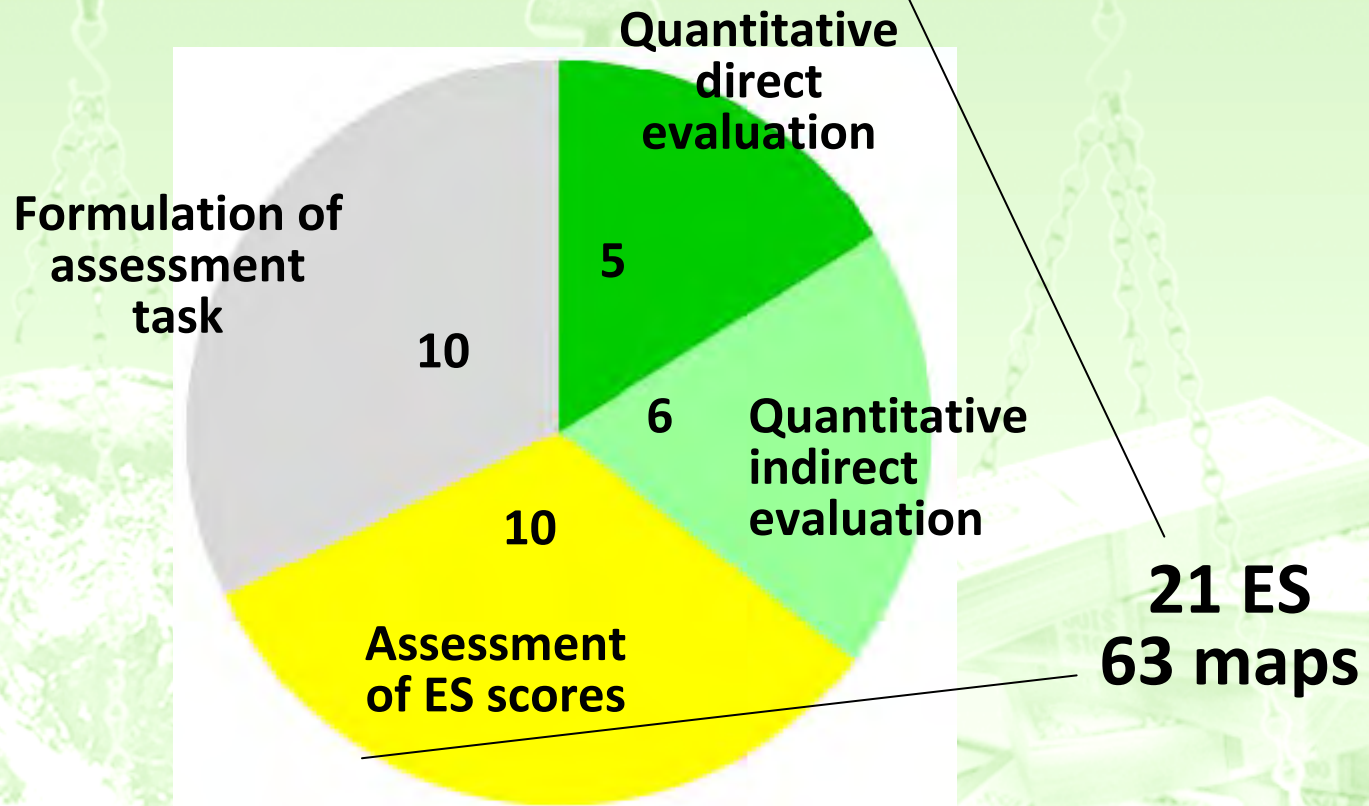
1. Direct quantitative evaluation when statistical data are available on supplied, demanded and consumed ES.

2. Indirect quantitative evaluation based on a combination of other quantitative data on regional ecosystems and economy.

3. Estimation of ES scores if there is no data for quantitative ES evaluation and it is only possible to estimate factors affecting it. Scores of supplied ES show the relative intensity of natural factors that determine the performance of ES. Scores of demanded and consumed ES show the relative intensity of social and economic factors that determine the need for ES and their use.

4. Statement of the task of ES assessment, if data were not available in the project.

Comparison of regions



Too much information for direct perception by officials and decision makers



1 North-West

2 Central

3 Volga

4 South

5 Caucasus

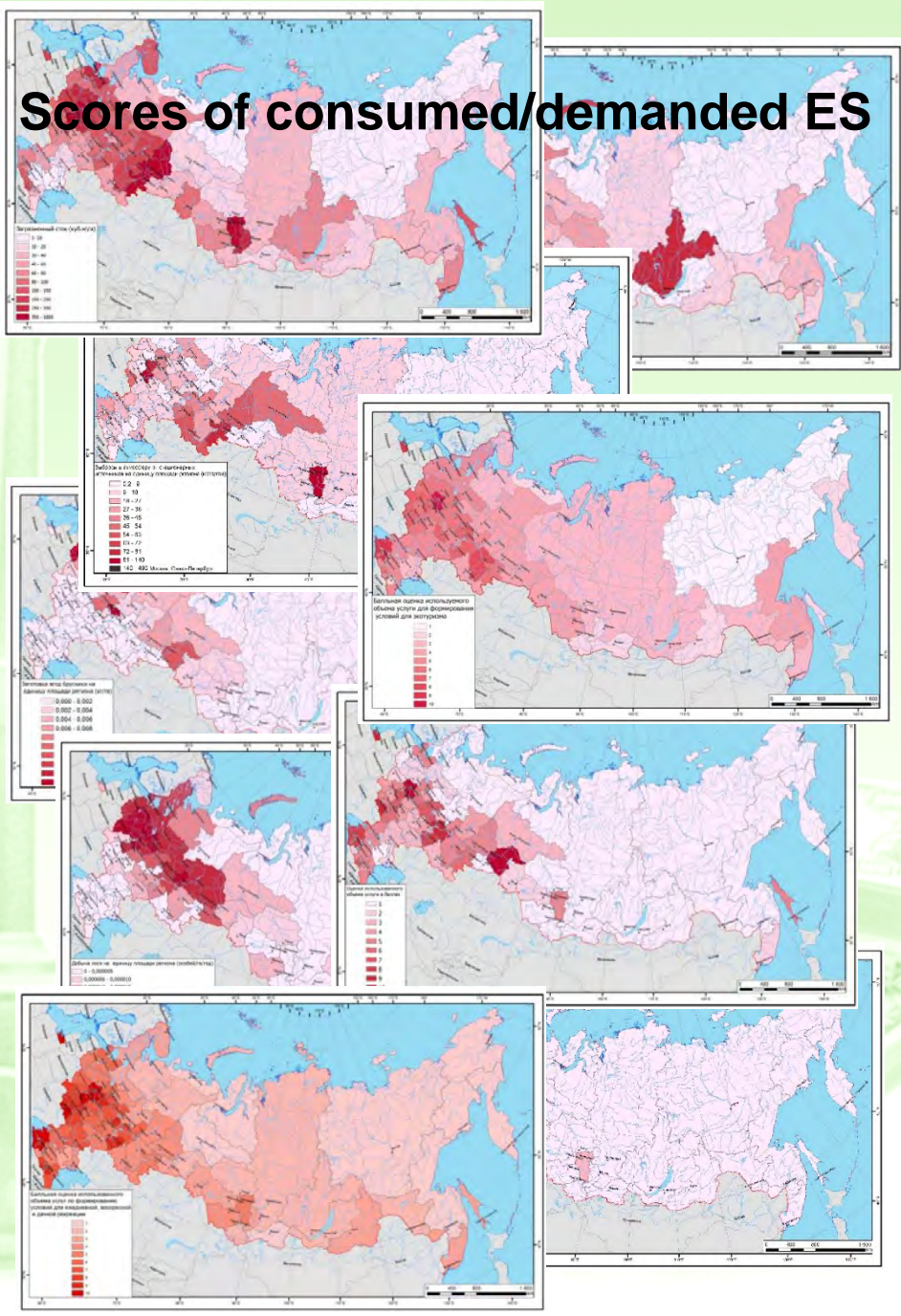
6 Ural

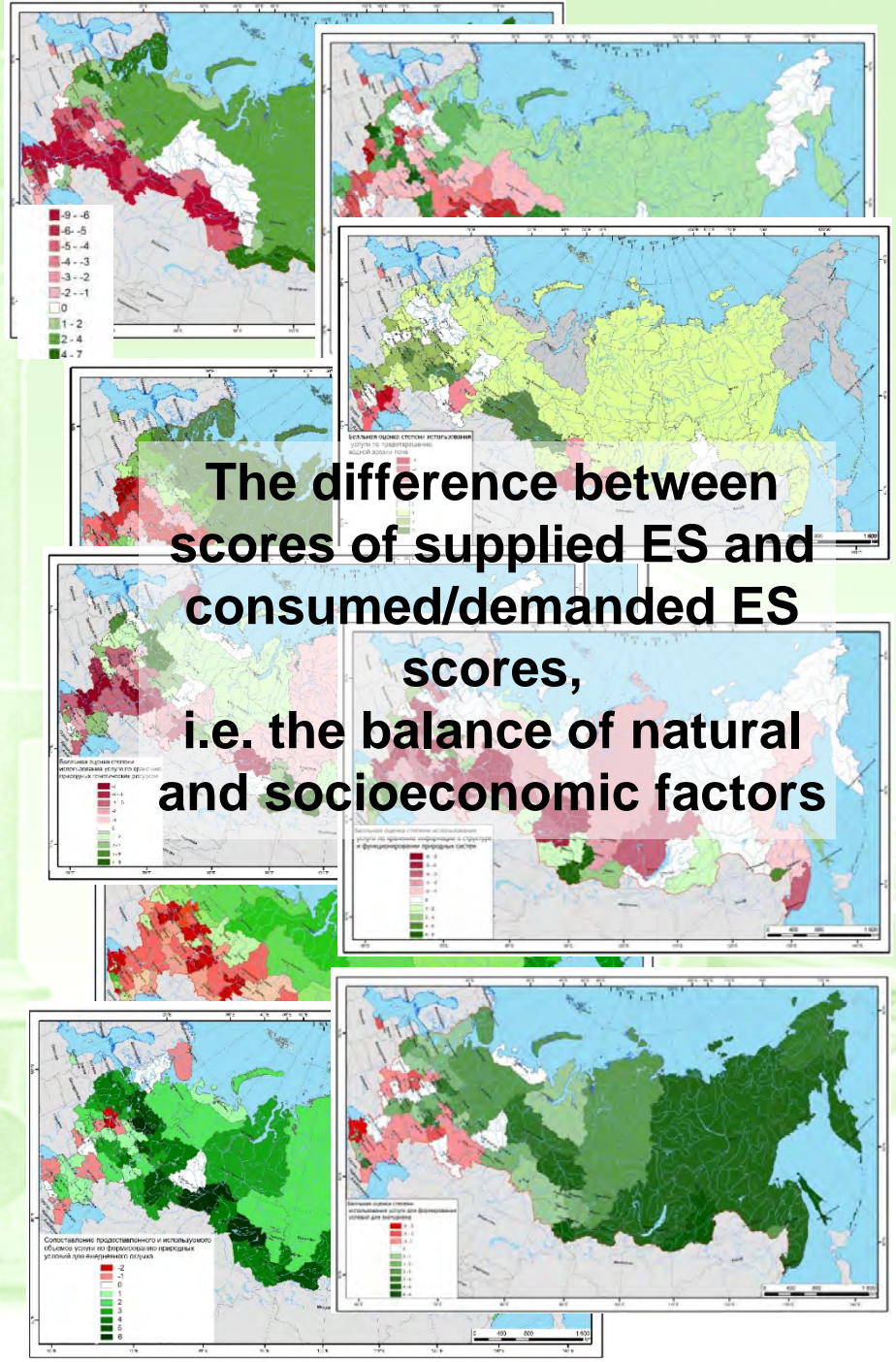
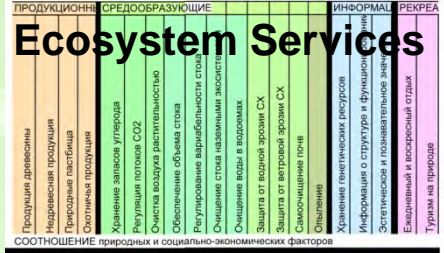
7 Siberia

8 Far East

Регионы	ПРОДУКЦИЯ	ИНСФОРМАЦИОННЫЕ РЕСУРСЫ	РЕКРЕАЦИЯ
Северо-Западный ФО	2	1	1
Архангельская область	2	1	1
Вологодская область	2	1	1
Ленинградская область	2	1	1
Калининградская область	2	1	1
Мурманская область	2	1	1
Ненецкий автономный округ	2	1	1
Новгородская область	2	1	1
Псковская область	2	1	1
Республика Карелия	2	1	1
Республика Коми	2	1	1
Центральный ФО	2	1	1
Белгородская область	2	1	1
Брянская область	2	1	1
Владимирская область	2	1	1
Воронежская область	2	1	1
Ивановская область	2	1	1
Калужская область	2	1	1
Костромская область	2	1	1
Курская область	2	1	1
Липецкая область	2	1	1
Московская область	2	1	1
Орловская область	2	1	1
Рязанская область	2	1	1
Смоленская область	2	1	1
Тамбовская область	2	1	1
Тверская область	2	1	1
Тульская область	2	1	1
Ярославская область	2	1	1
Приволжский ФО	2	1	1
Кировская область	2	1	1
Нижегородская область	2	1	1
Оренбургская область	2	1	1
Пензенская область	2	1	1
Пермский край	2	1	1
Республика Башкортостан	2	1	1
Республика Марий Эл	2	1	1
Республика Мордовия	2	1	1
Республика Татарстан	2	1	1
Самарская область	2	1	1
Саратовская область	2	1	1
Удмуртская Республика	2	1	1
Ульяновская область	2	1	1
Чувашская Республика	2	1	1
Южный ФО	2	1	1
Астраханская область	2	1	1
Волгоградская область	2	1	1
Краснодарский край	2	1	1
Республика Адыгея	2	1	1
Республика Калмыкия	2	1	1
Ростовская область	2	1	1
Северо-Кавказский ФО	2	1	1
Ингушская Республика	2	1	1
Чеченская Республика	2	1	1
Республика Дагестан	2	1	1
Республика Северная Осетия - Алания	2	1	1
Ставропольский край	2	1	1
Чеченская Республика	2	1	1
Уральский ФО	2	1	1
Курганская область	2	1	1
Свердловская область	2	1	1
Тюменская область	2	1	1
Ханты-Мансийский автономный округ-Юг	2	1	1
Челябинская область	2	1	1
Ямало-Ненецкий автономный округ	2	1	1
Сибирский ФО	2	1	1
Алтайский край	2	1	1
Забайкальский край	2	1	1
Иркутская область	2	1	1
Камениевская область	2	1	1
Красноярский край	2	1	1
Новосибирская область	2	1	1
Омская область	2	1	1
Республика Алтай	2	1	1
Республика Бурятия	2	1	1
Республика Тыва	2	1	1
Республика Хакасия	2	1	1
Томская область	2	1	1
Дальневосточный ФО	2	1	1
Амурская область	2	1	1
Еврейская автономная область	2	1	1
Камчатский край	2	1	1
Магаданская область	2	1	1
Приморский край	2	1	1
Республика Саха (Якутия)	2	1	1
Сахалинская область	2	1	1
Хабаровский край	2	1	1
Чуковский автономный округ	2	1	1

Scores of consumed/demanded ES





The difference between scores of supplied ES and consumed/demanded ES scores, i.e. the balance of natural and socioeconomic factors

1 North-West

2 Central

3 Volga

4 South

5 Caucasus

6 Ural

7 Siberia

8 Far East

83 REGIONS

Регион	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Северо-Западный ФО								
Архангельская область	-4	1	0	0	-5	-2	1	5
Вологодская область	-1	1	0	0	-8	-3	-3	5
Ленинградская область	-4	0	-1	-5	-6	-3	-3	-1
Калининградская область	-1	-3	0	0	-1	-5	3	-4
Мурманская область	-1	-2	1	1	2	-1	0	-3
Ненецкий автономный округ	0	0	2	0	5	0	7	1
Новгородская область	-2	-4	0	-2	2	0	0	4
Псковская область	-1	-3	0	0	-2	2	4	2
Республика Карелия	-3	0	0	1	-3	-4	1	7
Республика Коми	0	0	0	0	-6	-1	0	7
Центральный ФО								
Белгородская область	-1	1	0	-3	4	-1	-2	0
Брянская область	-6	-3	-4	-1	-3	5	1	1
Владимирская область	-8	-3	0	-3	-5	-6	2	0
Воронежская область	-2	-1	0	-3	6	5	1	-2
Ивановская область	2	-4	0	1	2	2	-1	1
Калужская область	-2	-1	-1	-1	-4	7	2	1
Костромская область	0	2	0	1	1	-2	1	4
Курская область	-1	1	0	-1	4	4	-1	-2
Липецкая область	-2	0	0	1	4	-6	-1	-5
Московская область	-2	-3	0	-3	3	3	8	1
Орловская область	-1	0	0	-2	3	2	1	4
Рязанская область	-3	-5	0	-2	3	-4	1	3
Смоленская область	0	-2	0	-1	-3	1	3	2
Тамбовская область	-2	-1	0	1	5	0	2	3
Тверская область	-3	-1	0	-4	2	1	0	-5
Тюльская область	-1	2	0	-3	-1	-2	1	1
Ярославская область	-2	1	0	-1	-5	1	3	-3
Приволжский ФО								
Кировская область	-3	2	0	0	-1	2	5	2
Нижегородская область	-4	-2	0	-1	-4	-1	-2	-2
Оренбургская область	-1	0	1	1	4	-4	-1	0
Пензенская область	-2	1	0	-2	1	0	-1	-3
Пермский край	0	4	0	0	-1	0	2	2
Республика Башкортостан	1	2	0	1	-2	0	3	-3
Республика Марий Эл	-6	0	0	1	-4	2	2	2
Республика Мордовия	-2	-1	0	1	1	2	-1	1
Республика Татарстан	0	0	0	1	-2	0	-1	3
Самарская область	-1	1	3	-2	4	3	-2	-1
Саратовская область	-1	1	0	0	4	3	0	-2
Удмуртская Республика	-5	1	0	-2	-5	4	2	-2
Ульяновская область	-1	-5	0	1	-2	1	4	0
Чувашская Республика	-1	-5	0	-2	-1	-5	1	-1
Южный ФО								
Астраханская область	0	0	-3	0	0	-2	-5	-1
Волгоградская область	-1	1	1	-3	2	3	-1	0
Краснодарский край	-1	0	-3	1	-1	1	-2	-2
Республика Адыгея	-1	0	-1	-2	0	0	-2	4
Республика Кабардино-Балкария	-1	0	-2	0	-1	0	-1	0
Республика Калмыкия	-1	1	0	-1	0	-1	0	0
Ростовская область	-1	1	0	-3	3	2	1	-4
Северо-Кавказский ФО								
Ингушская Республика	0	0	-3	-2	1	0	2	-5
Кабардино-Балкарская Республика	0	0	0	-1	0	-3	-1	-2
Карачаево-Черкесская Республика	0	0	0	-5	0	-2	0	0
Республика Дагестан	-1	1	0	0	2	1	-4	-1
Республика Северная Осетия - Алания	0	0	-3	2	1	-1	-1	-3
Ставропольский край	-1	1	-1	0	3	1	4	-4
Чеченская Республика	0	0	-2	1	0	0	6	-3
Уральский ФО								
Курганская область	-4	-1	4	0	2	0	2	0
Свердловская область	-2	1	0	1	-5	-3	0	3
Тюменская область	2	0	-2	-1	4	1	2	-4
Ханты-Мансийский автономный округ-Юг	0	5	0	0	2	5	-5	-1
Челябинская область	-1	0	4	1	-1	-3	1	5
Ямало-Ненецкий автономный округ	-1	3	2	0	2	4	-1	5
Сибирский ФО								
Алтайский край	-1	0	0	1	1	3	1	-2
Забайкальский край	0	3	0	2	-5	-4	1	3
Иркутская область	-4	0	0	-1	-4	-2	5	0
Кемеровская область	1	0	1	0	-4	-6	-3	0
Красноярский край	-1	4	0	0	-2	1	0	1
Новосибирская область	-1	2	4	2	1	2	1	0
Омская область	1	1	3	0	1	1	4	-2
Республика Алтай	0	1	0	-3	-4	0	2	0
Республика Бурятия	0	1	0	1	-3	-2	1	0
Республика Тыва	-1	5	0	2	0	2	1	1
Республика Хакасия	0	0	1	2	-4	1	1	0
Томская область	-2	4	0	0	1	3	0	4
Дальневосточный ФО								
Амурская область	0	-1	0	1	-4	1	0	0
Еврейская автономная область	-1	0	0	3	-1	3	0	1
Камчатский край	-1	0	1	0	3	3	1	1
Магаданская область	-1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Приморский край	-1	0	1	0	-3	2	6	1
Республика Саха (Якутия)	-1	-3	1	0	3	1	5	1
Сахалинская область	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0
Хабаровский край	-1	2	0	0	-2	2	1	1
Чукотский автономный округ	0	0	2	0	3	5	0	0

TEEB-Russia 1 (2013 - 2015)

Prototype National Report on Ecosystem Services of Russia. Volume 1. Terrestrial ecosystem services.



Biodiversity Conservation Center

teeb.biodiversity.ru

TEEB-Russia: Ecosystem Services of Russia

Home Page (TEEB)

Ecosystem Services of Russia: Prototype National Report. Vol. 1. Terrestrial ecosystems services.

The project "TEEB-Russia – Ecosystem Services Evaluation in Russia: First Steps" aims to develop a methodology for assessing ecosystem services (ES) and biodiversity of Russia.

The project was initiated in 2013 by the Biodiversity Conservation Center (Moscow) in cooperation with the Leibniz Institute of Ecological Urban and Regional Development (Dresden) in accordance with the decision (of May 23, 2012) of the permanent Russian-German working group "Conservation of Nature and Biological Diversity".

The project is commissioned by the German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN) with funds from the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, and Nuclear Safety (BMU) and is also supported by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of the Russian Federation.

TEEB-Russia 1 (2013–2016)

Ecosystem services of terrestrial ecosystems of Russia: first steps

In the first phase of the project (2013-2015), Volume 1 of the Prototype Report considering terrestrial ES was created. The following main results were obtained:

- an ES classification adapted to Russian conditions was developed;

TEEB-Russia 2 (2018 - 2019)

Центральная основа
Системы природно-
экономического учета,
2012 год



System of
Environmental-Economic
Accounting 2012
Experimental Ecosystem Accounting



System of Environmental-
Economic Accounting
Experimental Ecosystem
Accounting
(SEEA-EEA)

Система
природноэкономического
учета
Экспериментальные
экосистемные счета
(СПЭУ-ЭЭС)

Diagram of the analytical part of the project TEEB-Russia 2

Estimates obtained in the project

Drivers

Natural conditions

Climate



Disturbance of ecosystems

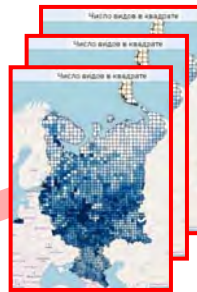
Area

Fragmentation

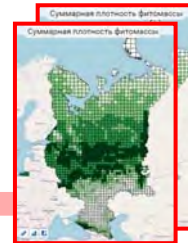


Ecosystem Assets

Biodiversity



Ecosystem functions



Ecosystem Services

TEEB-Russia1



TEEB-Russia2



Diagram of the analytical part of the project TEEB-Russia 2

Estimates obtained in the project

Drivers

Natural conditions

Climate



Disturbance of ecosystems

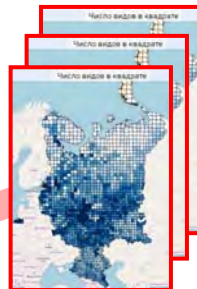
Area

Fragmentation

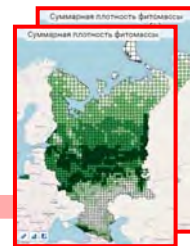


Ecosystem Assets

Biodiversity



Ecosystem functions



Ecosystem Services

TEEB-Russia1



TEEB-Russia2



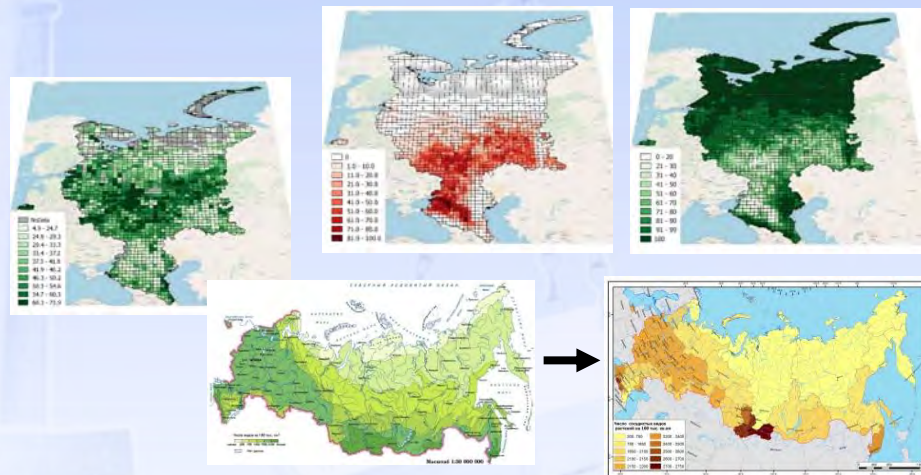
Pilot economic evaluation

TEEB-Russia 2 (2018 - 2019)

Physical indicators of **ecosystem assets** and **ecosystem services** for SEEA-EEA at the national level

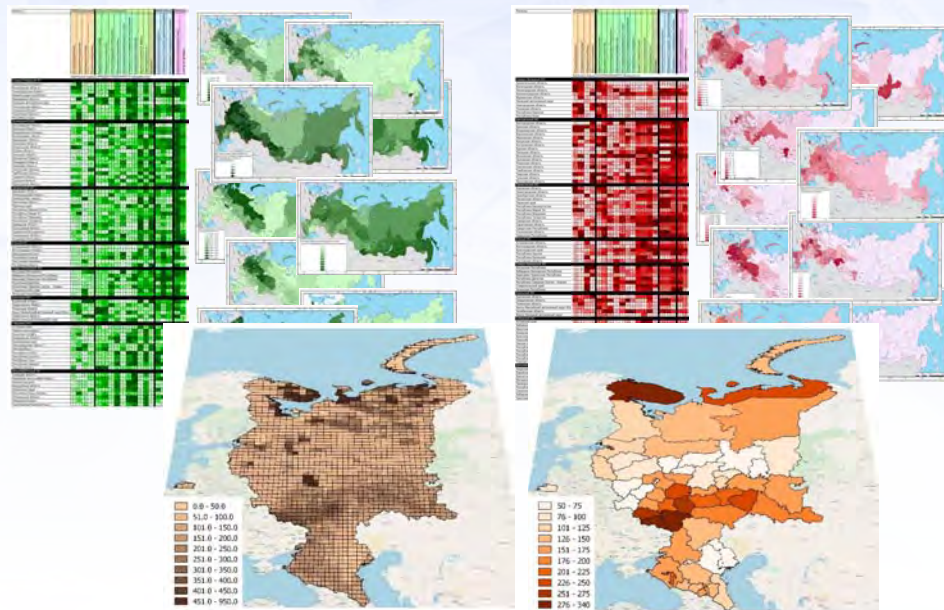
Indicators of ecosystem assets:

- a) ecosystem area;
- b) ecosystem functioning - productivity and phytomass of ecosystems;
- c) biodiversity - the number of species of birds and plants (the possibilities of today using other taxonomic groups of organisms as indicators of biodiversity require a special analysis).

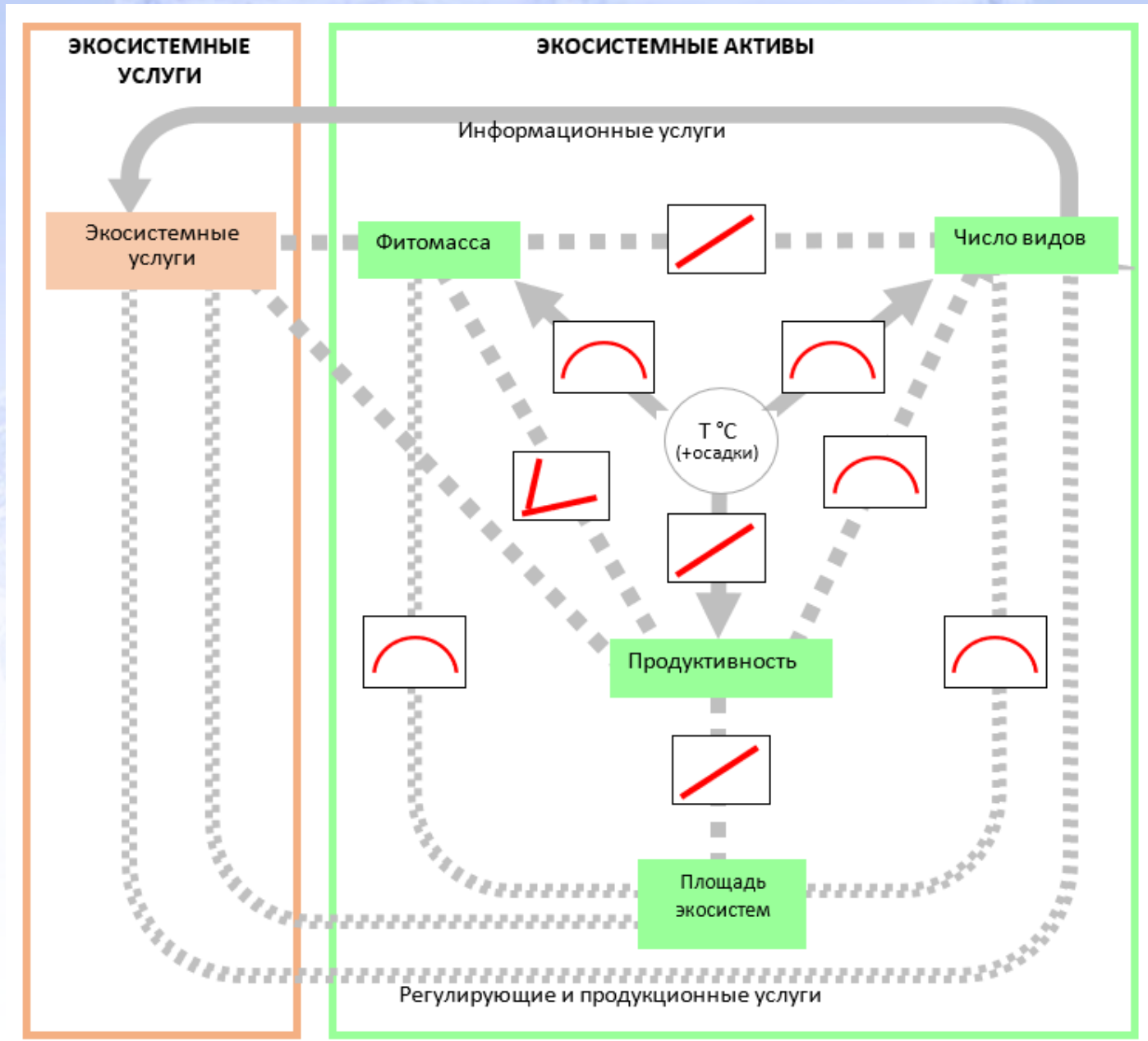


Indicators of ecosystem services:

- a) ES provided by ecosystems (potential)
- б) ES demanded by people and economy
- в) ES consumed by people and economy
- г) the degree of use of ES and the satisfaction of needs for ES (are determined by ratios and differences of supplied, demanded and consumed ES).



TEEB-Russia 2 (2018 - 2019)

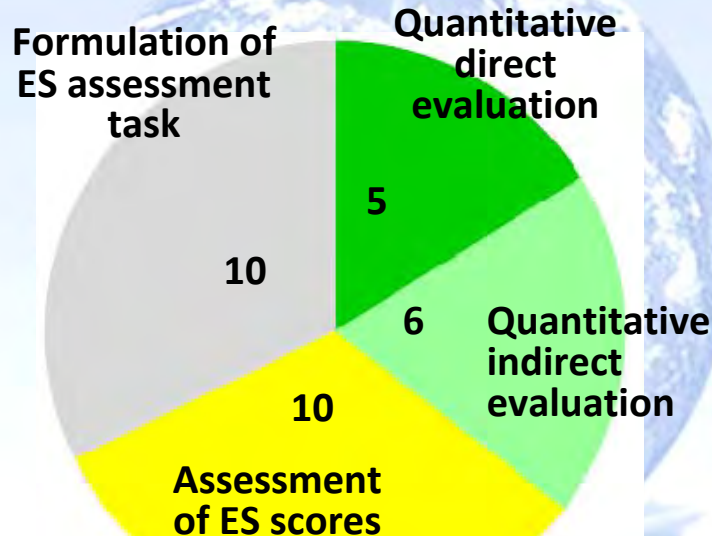


Immediate start of SEEA-EEA formation in Russia is possible

The current state statistics in Russia and available scientific knowledge allow to quantify at least 1/3 of ES. 2/3 of the quantitative indicators of ES in the TEEB-Russia project were obtained from the open databases of Rosstat and other government agencies

31 ES considered in the Prototype Report

The list of ES indicators used in the Prototype Report

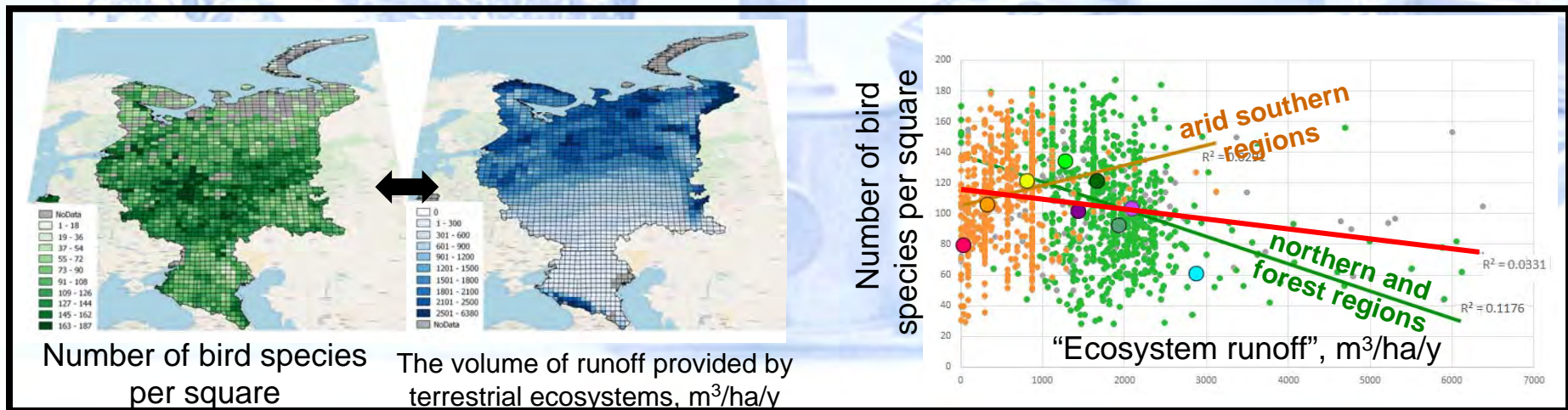
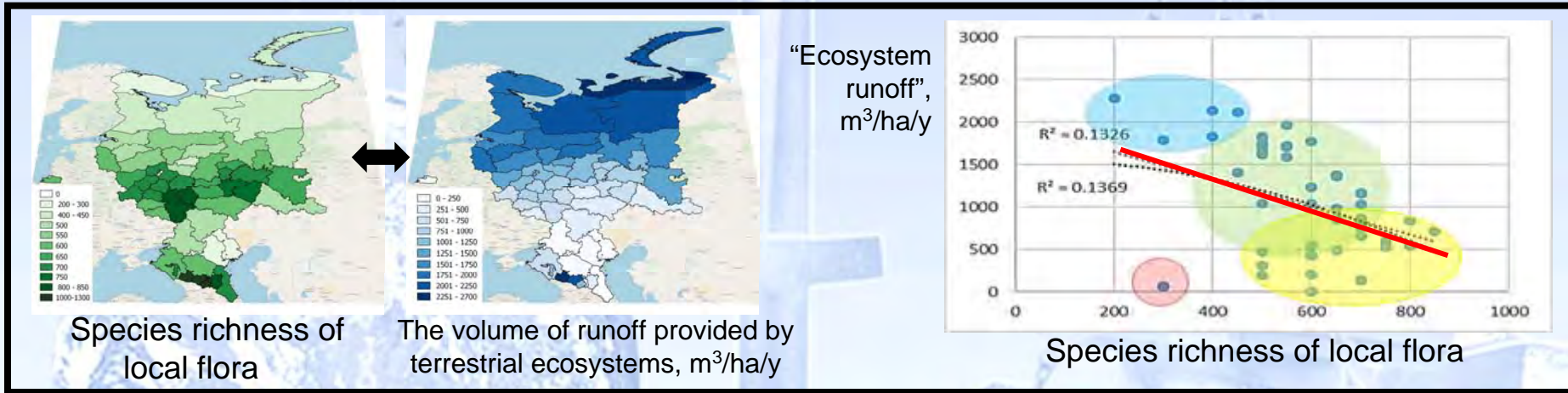


ES#	Indicators of supplied ES (V)it	Indicators of consumed ES (W)it	Indicators of degree of ES use or satisfaction of the demand for ES
Productive (provisioning) ES:			
Wood production (1)it	Annual allowable cut (m ³ /ha/yr) ESSE	Mulchroom and berry harvest (kg/ha/yr)it	Degree of ES use (V-W)/100% — residual of annual allowable cut (m ³ /ha/yr) ESSE
Non-wood production of terrestrial ecosystems (1)it	Biological stocks of mushrooms and berries (kg/ha/yr)it	Mulchroom and berry harvest (kg/ha/yr)it	Degree of ES use (W/V)100% — harvested mushrooms and berries as a percentage of the biological stock (kg/ha/yr)it
Production of fodder on natural pastures (2)it	Productivity of natural pastures (kg/ha/yr) of fodder (unit)it	Amount of natural fodder eaten by livestock (kg/ha/year of fodder unit)it	Degree of ES use (W/V)100% — share of natural fodder eaten by livestock (kg/ha/yr)it
Freshwater ecosystems production, primarily fish (4) — Not assessed	Production, primarily fish (4) — Not assessed		
Game production (1)it	Total numbers of game animals were used as a proxy (numbers/ha) HDI	Game harvest (numbers/ha) HDI	Degree of ES use (W/V)100% — harvested number of game animals as a percentage of their total number (unit)it
Environment-forming (regulating) ES:			
Carbon storage (1)it	Total carbon stored in aboveground and soil (kg/ha)it	Carbon stores in managed forests (kg/ha) UNFCCC	Degree of ES use (W/V)100% — percentage of the regional carbon stock accounted in managed forests
Regulation of CO ₂ flows (1)it	Carbon balance (kg/ha/yr)it	Carbon balance of managed forests (kg/ha/yr) UNFCCC	Degree of ES use (W/V)100% — percentage of the regional carbon balance attributed to managed forests
Bio-geochemical climate regulation (4) — Not assessed:			
Air purification by vegetation (absorption of pollutants by suburban forests) (2)it	Maximum amount of pollutants that can be captured by vegetation from their without significant damage to it (kg/ha/yr) MTE+other data	Actual amount of pollutants captured by vegetation from the air (kg/ha/yr) ESSE+other data	Trend (up/down) ESSE Satisfaction of the demand for the ES (W/V)100% — percentage of pollutants absorbed by suburban forests (%). b) maximum percentage of emissions that can be potentially absorbed by suburban forests (16% of remaining emissions that can not be absorbed by suburban forests (kg/ha/yr)it
Regulation of runoff volume (2)it	Amount of runoff provided by the functioning of terrestrial ecosystems (m ³ /ha/yr)it	Use of freshwater (m ³ /ha/yr) ESSE	Degree of ES use (V-W) — unused residual of "ecosystem" runoff (positive values) or the excess of water use over "ecosystem" runoff (negative values) (m ³ /ha/yr)it
Regulation of runoff variability (runoff stabilization) (2)it	Ecosystem regulation of runoff variability (mm, score)it	Regional GDP per unit of area of a region as a proxy of prevented damage (RUB/ha/yr) ESSE	The balance of natural and socio-economic factors — difference between scores (V-W)it
Water quality assurance by terrestrial ecosystems (2)it	Amount of potentially purified runoff (m ³ /ha/yr) MTE+other data	Amount of purified runoff (m ³ /ha/yr)it	Satisfaction of the demand for the ES (W/V) — residual unpurified runoff (m ³ /ha/yr)it Degree of ES use (W/V)100% — actual purified runoff as a percentage of potentially purified runoff (lit)it
Assurance of water quality by freshwater ecosystems (2)it	The volume of wastewater that can potentially be diluted and purified to a safe	The volume of purified and diluted wastewater (m ³ /ha/yr)it	Discharge of polluted wastewater (m ³ /ha/yr)it Satisfaction of the demand for the ES (V-W) — untreated wastewater remainder (negative values) or unused capacities of
Informational ES:			
Formation of natural conditions for recreation (2)it	Population density ESSE Road density ESSE Research costs ESSE	Population density ESSE Proportion of crop area ESSE Proportion of irrigated area %	The balance of natural and socio-economic factors — difference between scores (V-W)it The same
Daily and weekend recreation, recreation at summer cottages (3)it	Conformity of natural conditions for people % Nature degradation %	Population density ESSE Road density ESSE	The same
Educational and active tourism in the nature (3)it	Conformity of natural conditions for people % Nature degradation % Land-use phytodiversity	Urban population ESSE Road density ESSE Density of natural history museums % Tourist infrastructure %	The same
Rest (recreation) (except spas) (4) — Not assessed			

Regionally differentiated structure of EES-SPEU

must take into account the specifics of regions with different **environmental conditions**, with varying degrees of **anthropogenic transformation** and **economic development**

Low species richness in the northern and arid regions do not make them less important for maintaining ES and preserving biodiversity of Russia. Undisturbed biodiversity levels are adaptations to various natural conditions and provide the most effective ecosystem functioning and regulating ES.



Biodiversity indicators in SEEA-EEA

Biodiversity indicators should be included in SEEA-EEA.

The dynamics of biodiversity decline in any locality or on average for the region indicates the degradation of ecosystem assets and services

3.2 THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEM FUNCTIONS AND SERVICES

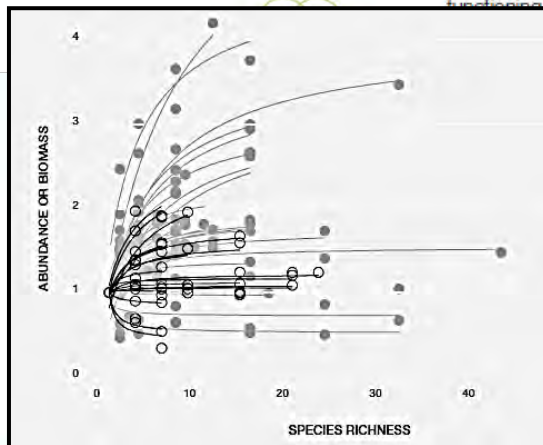
3.2.1 General importance of biodiversity for ecosystem functions and services

Theoretical, experimental and field studies have proven that biodiversity is one of the key factors in determining the mean level and stability of ecosystem properties and functioning, such as biomass production, decomposition and

Biodiversity is one of the key factors in determining the mean level and stability of ecosystem functioning and hence, ecosystem services.

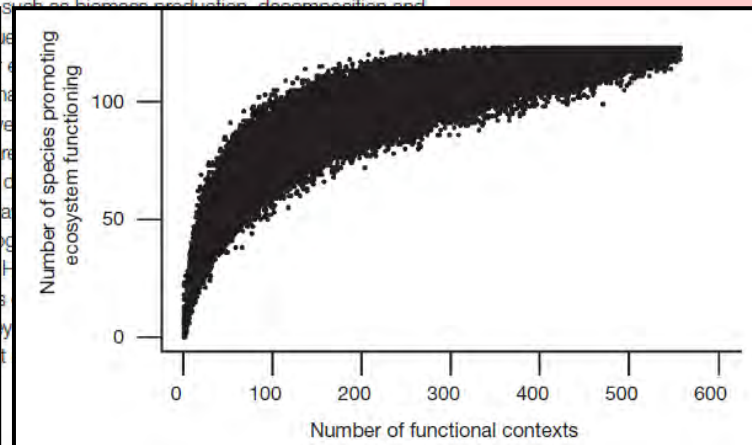
Biodiversity loss impairs ecosystem functioning and ES.

The regional assessment report on
BIODIVERSITY AND
ECOSYSTEM SERVICES
FOR EUROPE AND
CENTRAL ASIA

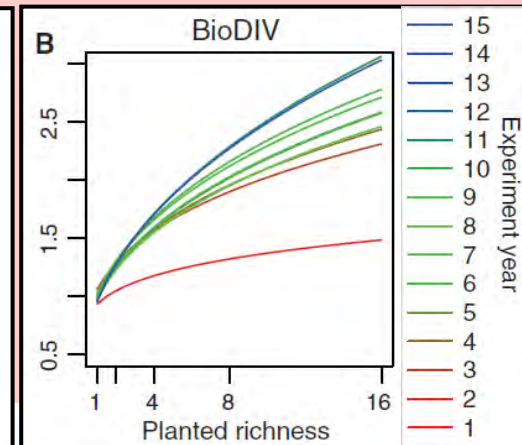


Cardinale et al., 2006

196



Isbell et al., 2011



Reich et al., 2012

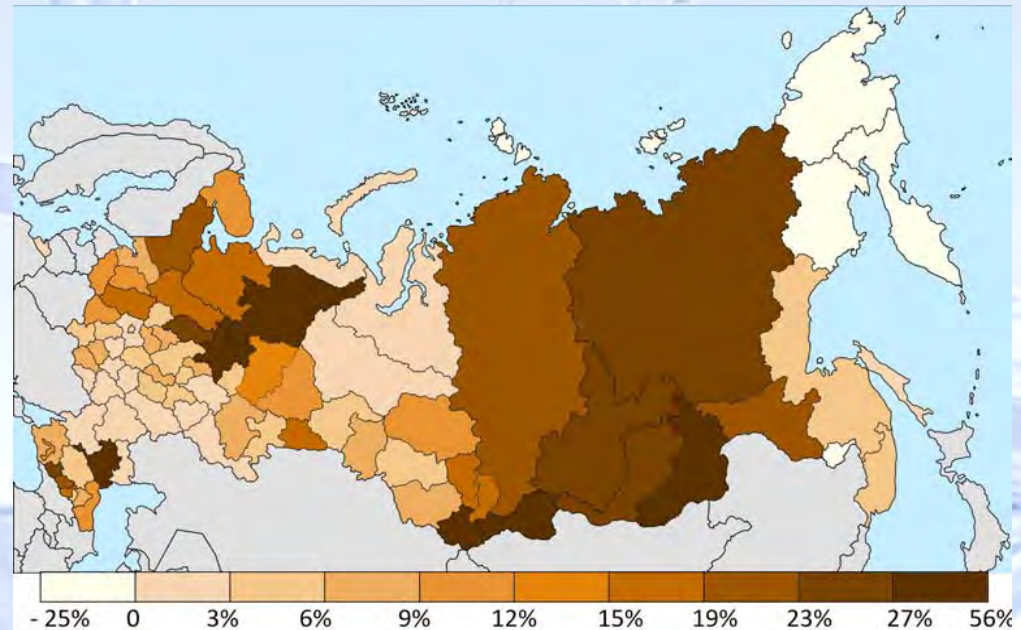
Ecosystems and ecosystem services of Russia: why important

Ecosystem assets and ecosystem services of Russia have a decisive influence on the well-being of the country's population and constitute an essential component of national wealth. EA and ES volume is comparable with the needs of the population and the economy, both in physical and in monetary terms.

The total value of estimated
consumed ES is less than **4%**



In many regions, the value of currently used ES
exceeds 10% of GRP



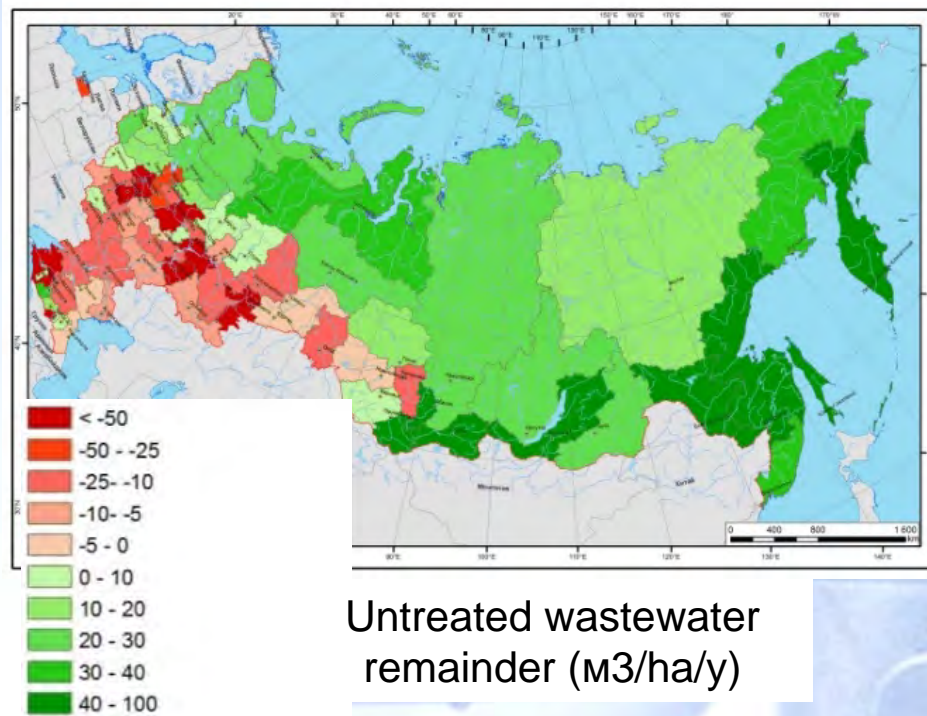
> 10% GRP

Total consumed ES value expressed as a
percentage of GRP (%)

Ecosystems and ecosystem services of Russia: why important

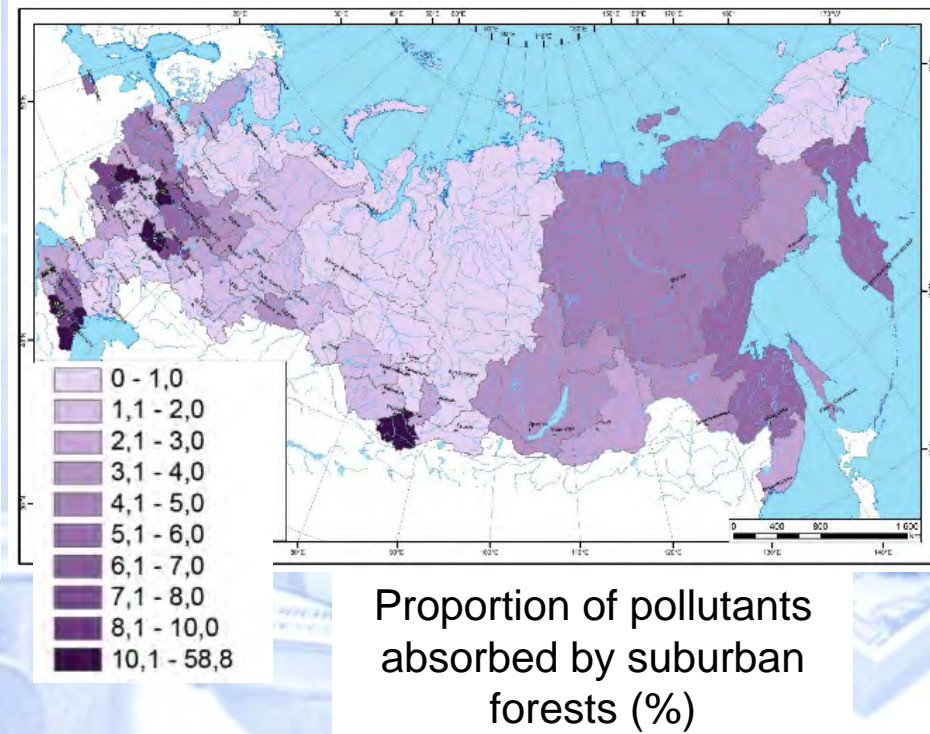
In a number of regions, negative anthropogenic press has already exceeded the capacity of some of the most important regulating ES

Water purification in freshwater ecosystems



Untreated wastewater remainder (m³/ha/y)

Air purification by suburban forests

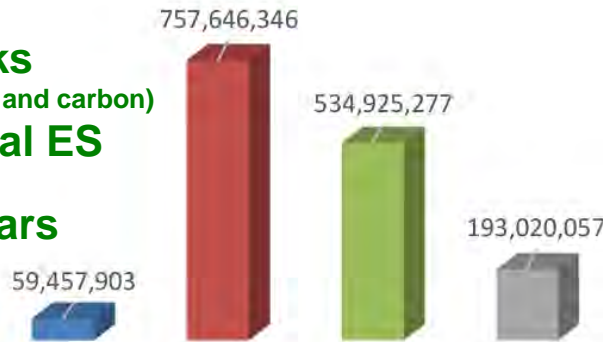


Proportion of pollutants absorbed by suburban forests (%)

Ecosystems and ecosystem services of Russia: why important

Value ratio of ecosystem assets and fixed assets in the economy

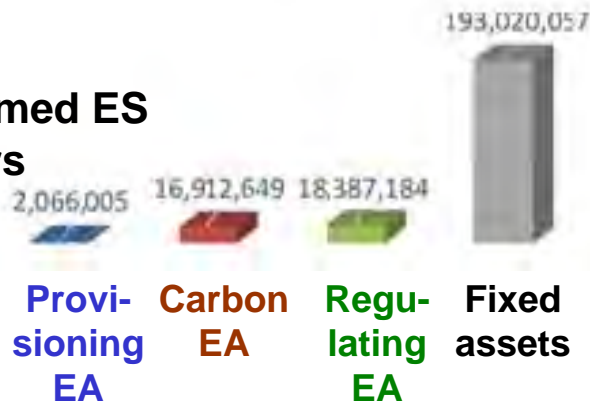
1a) Stocks (bioresources and carbon) + potential ES (regulating) for 10 years



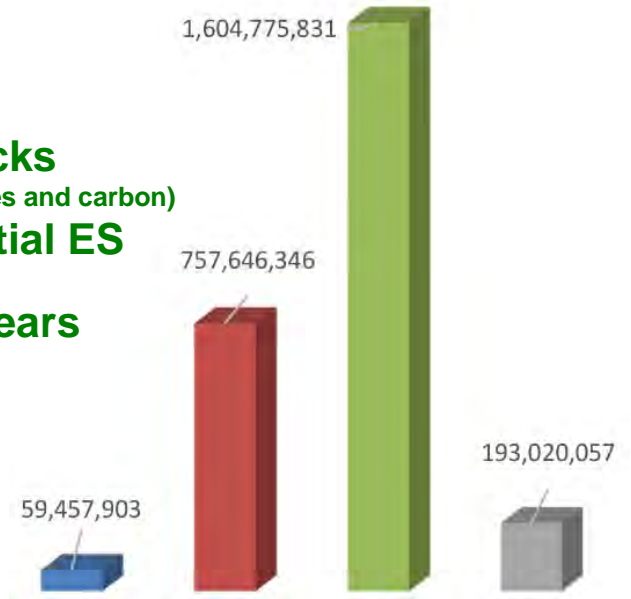
2) Potential ES for 10 years



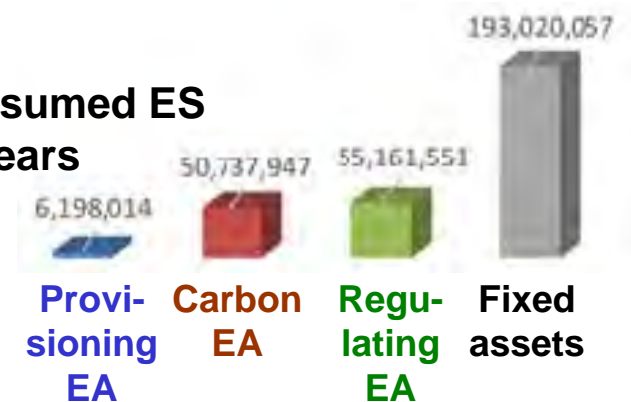
4a) Consumed ES for 10 years



1b) Stocks (bioresources and carbon) + potential ES (regulating) for 30 years



4b) Consumed ES for 30 years

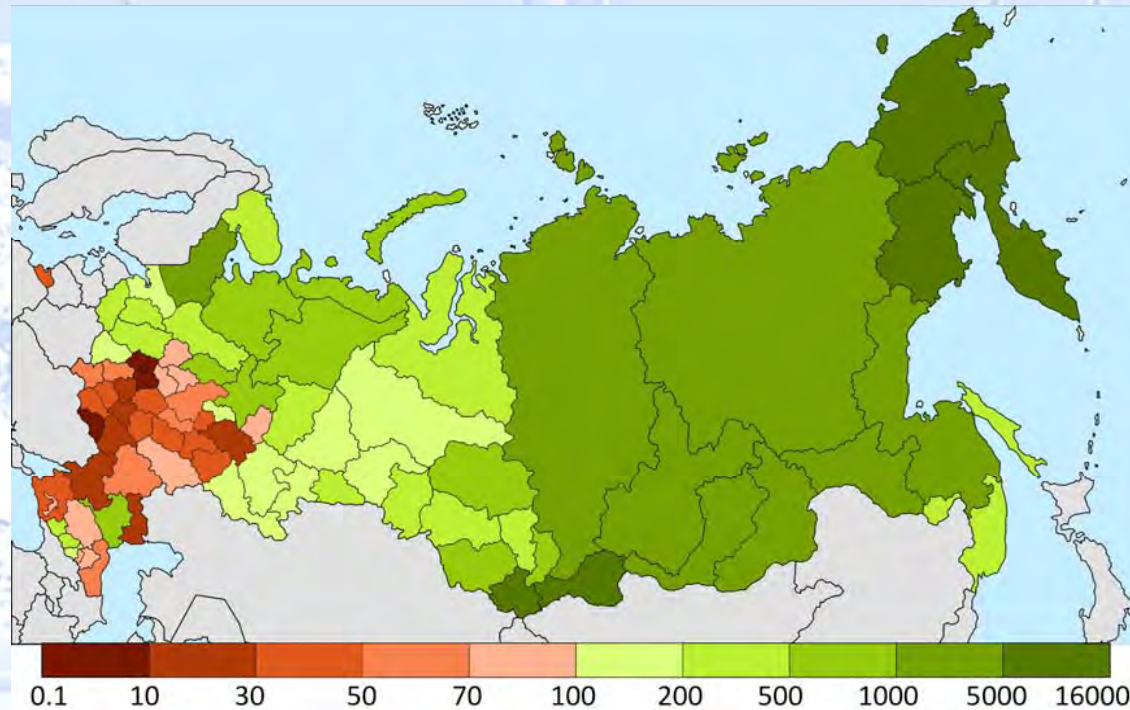


Regionally differentiated structure of EES-SPEU

must take into account the specifics of regions with different **environmental conditions**, with varying degrees of **anthropogenic transformation** and **economic development**

The distribution of the economic value of ecosystem services and assets across regions is extremely uneven and varies by tens or even hundreds of times

Valuation of ecosystem assets by the amount of potential ES for 10 years



total value of ecosystem assets, expressed as a share (%) of the value of regional fixed assets

Метод оценки	Все активы	Производственные активы	Регулирующие активы
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Все активы, услуги Потенциальный объем цикла углерода Другие активы, услуги 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Производство древесины Недревесная продукция (грибы) Недревесная продукция (ягоды) Производство сырьевых ластовиц Охотничья продукция (копытные) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Очистка воздуха Регулирование объема стока Очистка воды наземными актос-ми Очистка воды водными актос-ми Снижение ущерба от наводнений Предотвращение водной эрозии
1а Запасы и потенциальный объем за 10 лет, млн руб	<p>59,457,90</p> <p>534,925,117</p> <p>1,438,846</p>	<p>6,203,432</p> <p>139,325</p> <p>676,831</p> <p>1,438,846</p>	<p>9,387,957</p> <p>48,000</p> <p>3,275,293</p> <p>66,537</p> <p>110,987,158</p> <p>411,160,330</p>
1б Запасы и потенциальный объем за 30 лет, млн руб	<p>59,457,903</p> <p>1,604,775,881</p> <p>1,438,846</p>	<p>6,203,432</p> <p>139,325</p> <p>676,831</p> <p>1,438,846</p>	<p>28,163,870</p> <p>144,000</p> <p>999,612</p> <p>9,825,878</p> <p>110,987,158</p> <p>1,233,480,996</p>
2. Потенциальный объем за 10 лет, млн руб	<p>70,092,993</p> <p>16,912,649</p> <p>534,925,277</p>	<p>128,319</p> <p>3,863,674</p> <p>1,878,124</p> <p>2,212,996</p>	<p>9,387,957</p> <p>48,000</p> <p>3,275,293</p> <p>66,537</p> <p>110,987,158</p> <p>411,160,330</p>
3. Потенциальный и использованный объем за 10 лет, млн руб	<p>18,387,184</p> <p>16,912,649</p> <p>1,438,846</p>	<p>6,203,432</p> <p>139,325</p> <p>676,831</p> <p>1,438,846</p>	<p>3,275,293</p> <p>66,537</p> <p>1,486,589</p> <p>48,000</p> <p>1,380,511</p> <p>72,380,294</p>
4. Использованный объем за 10 лет, млн руб/год	<p>206,600</p> <p>1,838,718</p> <p>1,438,846</p>	<p>61,104</p> <p>26,659</p> <p>12,804</p>	<p>3,275,293</p> <p>66,537</p> <p>1,486,589</p> <p>48,000</p> <p>1,380,511</p> <p>72,380,294</p>

A balance scale is shown against a light blue background. The left pan is lower and contains a realistic image of the Earth. The right pan is higher and contains several stacks of US dollar bills. The scale is tilted towards the Earth, suggesting it is heavier. The text 'Спасибо за внимание' is overlaid in the center in a bold blue font.

Спасибо за внимание

teeb.biodiversity.ru