

8.31.1 ESTIMAP nature-based recreation model

Project Name: MAVES (Mapping, Assessment and Valuation of Ecosystems and their Services) (JRC-D3- Institutional project)

Author/s and affiliations: Grazia Zulian¹, Joachim Maes¹, Guido Ceccherini²

¹ European Commission Directorate-General Joint Research Centre Directorate D (D3 -Land Resources)

² European Commission Directorate-General Joint Research Centre Directorate D (D1 -Bio-Economy)

ESTIMAP nature-based recreation model	Green Space Management
Description and justification	Capacity of ecosystems to provide opportunities for nature-based recreation activities
Definition	<p>Nature based recreation or “Physical and experiential interactions with natural environment” (CICES, https://cices.eu/) include a wide list of possible experience and activities such as Biking; boating; climbing; hiking; horseback riding, Walk the dog in a nice area; enjoy a local play ground; find an urban park nearby.</p> <p>ESTIMAP (Ecosystem Services Mapping Tool) nature-based recreation model was developed to map recreation opportunities at European scale. It is an ‘Advanced multiple layer LookUp Tables’ model which measures the capacity of ecosystems to provide nature-based recreational and leisure opportunities.</p> <p>It is a “context based indicator”, to create hot spot maps for recreation activities and, simultaneously represent their territorial context.</p> <p>The original model (Zulian et al. 2013b; Paracchini et al. 2014; Liqueste et al. 2016; Vallecillo et al. 2019), up to now applied at European scale was adapted to fit the urban setting. In previous applications the approach was used in urban context (Zulian et al. 2017), but only with reference to specific local applications, such as in Barcelona (Baró et al. 2016) or Trento (Cortinovis et al. 2018).</p> <p>Urban ESTIMAP-recreation consists of four basic sections: (1) The Recreation Potential (RP), which estimates the potential capacity of ecosystems to support nature-based recreational activities based on land suitability for recreation and the natural, infrastructure and water features influence recreational opportunity provision;</p>

(2) The Opportunity map (OS), which expresses the presence of facilities to enjoy and reach areas with potential opportunities.

(3) The Recreation Opportunity Spectrum map (ROS), which combines the Opportunity map (OS) and the Recreation Potential (RP). Figure 1

(4) A potential accessibility map which represent the cumulative potential visitors based on a function of the distance and the total opportunities available within a defined distance.

Strengths and weaknesses

-spatially explicit -> provides maps of potential areas where opportunities for nature-based recreation are available

-relatively complex

Measurement procedure and tool

The concept of the recreation opportunity spectrum is presented in Figure 1. Areas in dark blue are top areas for nature-based recreation within the boundaries of the city offering a high recreation potential and with a high availability of facilities that support recreation.

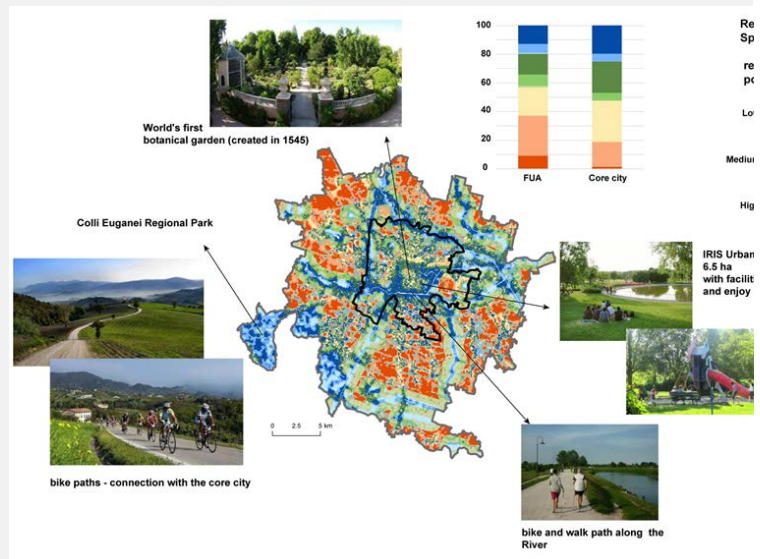


Figure 1: The Recreation Opportunity Spectrum.

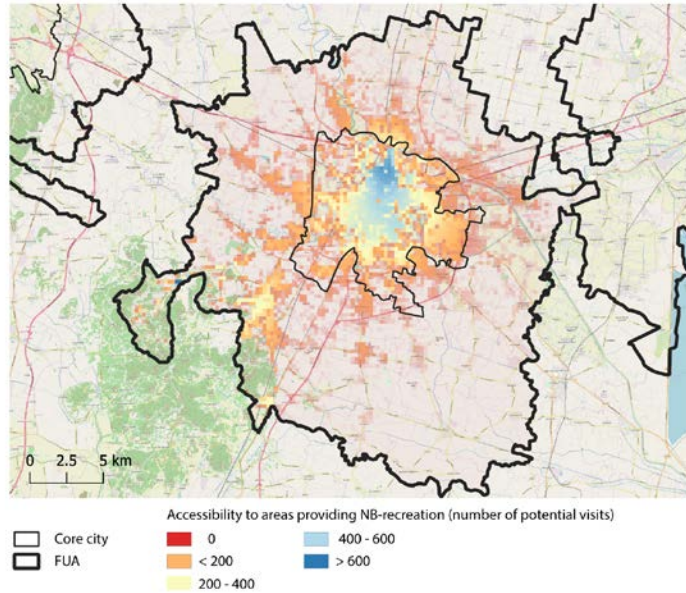


Figure 2: Potential accessibility map

Scale of measurement

Functional Urban Areas

Required data

Data (version)	Data holder	Spatial resolution	website
Corine Land Cover	EEA	100 m	https://land.copernicus.eu/pan-european/corine-land-cover
CDDA ⁶	EEA	vector	https://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/data/nationally-designated-areas-national-cdda-12/gis-data/cdda-shape-file
Natura 2000			https://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/data/natura-5
Bathing water quality ⁷	EEA	vector	https://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/data/bathing-water-directive-status-of-bathing-water-11
Coast geomorphology	EEA	1:100000	http://www.eea.europa.eu/ data-and-maps http://www.eurosion.org/

⁶ The European inventory of nationally designated areas holds information about protected areas and the national legislative instruments, which directly or indirectly create protected areas.

⁷ The European Topic Centre on Water (Database May 2019), national submissions to the Bathing Water Directive

Urban greenness	Earth Engine's public data catalog	30 m	https://developers.google.com/earth-engine/datasets/catalog/ LANDSAT_LE07_C01_T1 _ANNUAL_GREENEST_TOA
Open Street Map	OpenStreet Map contributors. (2015)	vector	" Planet dump [Data file from: 25/06/2019\$]. Retrieved from https://planet.openstreetmap.org."
Population data	GHSL	250 m	https://data.jrc.ec.europa.eu/dataset/42e8be89-54ff-464e-be7b-bf9e64da5218
Data input type	-raster and vector data - the model can be applied with any type of data suitable to represent opportunities for nature based recreation activities		
Precision	100 m		
Data collection frequency	Year or time-series range (for available data at EU scale): 2000 2012 2018		
Level of expertise required	-GIS programmer (advanced)		
Synergies with other indicators	Cultural ecosystem services		
Connection with SDGs	//		
Opportunities for participatory data collection	no		
Additional information			
References	<p>Baró F, Palomo I, Zulian G, Vizcaino P, Haase D, Gómez-Baggethun E (2016) Mapping ecosystem service capacity, flow and demand for landscape and urban planning: A case study in the Barcelona metropolitan region. Land use policy. doi: 10.1016/j.landusepol.2016.06.006</p> <p>Cortinovis C, Zulian G, Geneletti D (2018) Assessing Nature-Based Recreation to Support Urban Green Infrastructure Planning in Trento (Italy). Land 7(4): 112. doi: 10.3390/land7040112</p> <p>Liquete C, Piroddi C, Macías D, Druon J-N, Zulian G (2016) Ecosystem services sustainability in the Mediterranean Sea: Assessment of status and trends using multiple modelling approaches. Sci Rep. doi: 10.1038/srep34162</p> <p>Maes J, Zulian G, Günther S, Thijssen M, Reynal J (2019) Enhancing Resilience Of Urban Ecosystems through Green Infrastructure (EnRoute) Final Report. Luxembourg.</p>		

Paracchini ML, Zulian G, Kopperoinen L, Maes J, Schägner JP, Termansen M, Zandersen M, Perez-Soba M, Scholefield PA, Bidoglio G (2014) Mapping cultural ecosystem services: A framework to assess the potential for outdoor recreation across the EU. *Ecol Indic* 45: 371–385. doi: 10.1016/j.ecolind.2014.04.018

Vallecillo S, La Notte A, Zulian G, Ferrini S, Maes J (2019) Ecosystem services accounts: Valuing the actual flow of nature-based recreation from ecosystems to people. *Ecol Modell* 392(April 2018): 196–211. doi: 10.1016/j.ecolmodel.2018.09.023

Zulian G, Paracchini M-L, Maes J, Lique Garcia MDC (2013) ESTIMAP: Ecosystem services mapping at European scale. European Commission

Zulian G, Stange E, Woods H, Carvalho L, Dick J, Andrews C, Baró F, Vizcaino P, Barton DN, Nowel M, Rusch GM, Autunes P, Fernandes J, Ferraz D, Ferreira dos Santos R, Aszalós R, Arany I, Czúcz B, et al (2017) Practical application of spatial ecosystem service models to aid decision support. *Ecosyst Serv*. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecoser.2017.11.005>

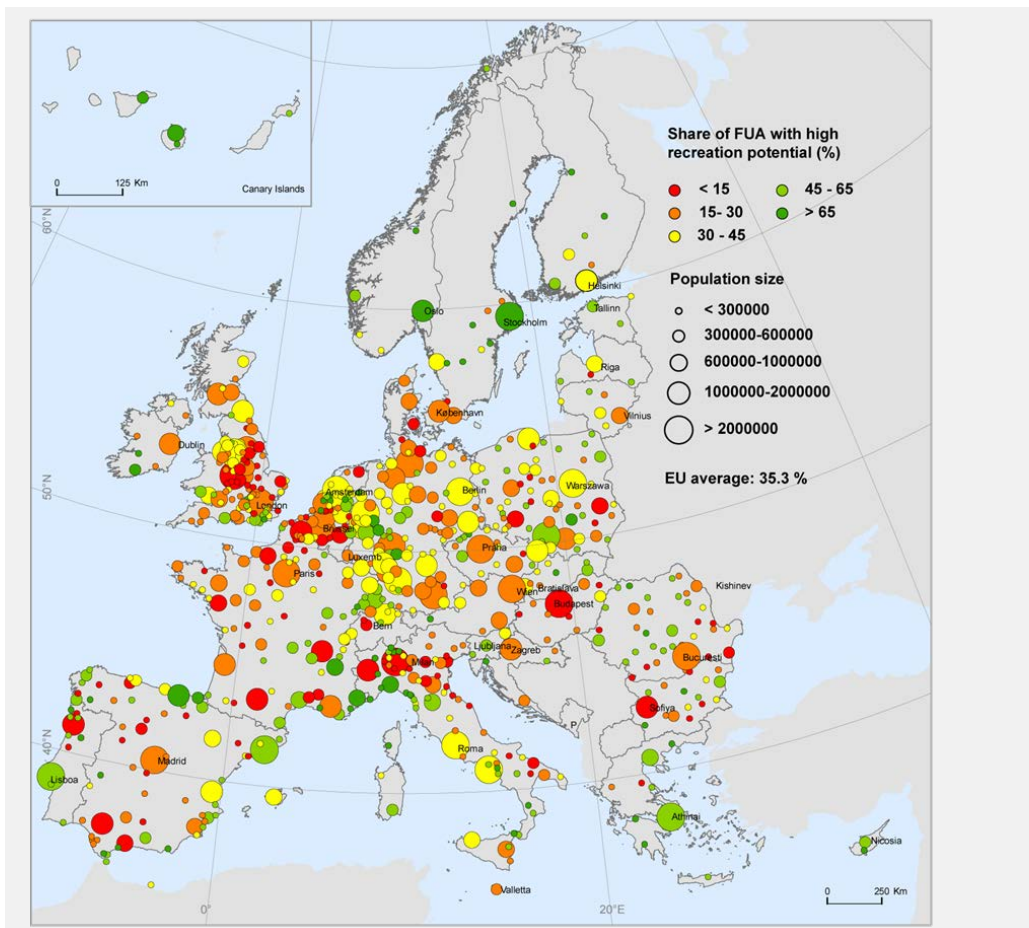


Figure 3: Areas with an high potential to provide recreation opportunities (% with the FUA)- figure extracted from the Final Report of the EnRoute Project (Maes et al. 2019)