



Rural livelihoods and managed burning



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Introduction

- Rural livelihoods linked to bio-physical conditions
- Ecosystem services linked to long-term management
- Managing competing demands for future sustainability

Conclusions

- Other uses for upland areas such as food production might become dominant in the future
- Still lots of uncertainty about the trade offs
- High degree of consensus about continuation of subsidies for low intensity management
- Finding mechanisms to compensate for the provision of eco-systems services

Diverse conflicting objectives on different scales – or zoning for ecosystems services

- Can we balance the needs of local economy, society and traditions against the demands of the wider society for services from the uplands?
- Is there the potential for win-win outcomes?

New roles for upland managers

- How can we compensate land managers for costs incurred for ecosystem services?
- Would upland farmers want to become 'landscape gardeners' managing for ecosystems services rather than food?

Potential drivers of change and implications for upland management

- How will population growth, doubling of world grain prices and increasing demand for biofuel influence upland systems?
- How would managing for carbon and water change the uplands?