

Return on Investment

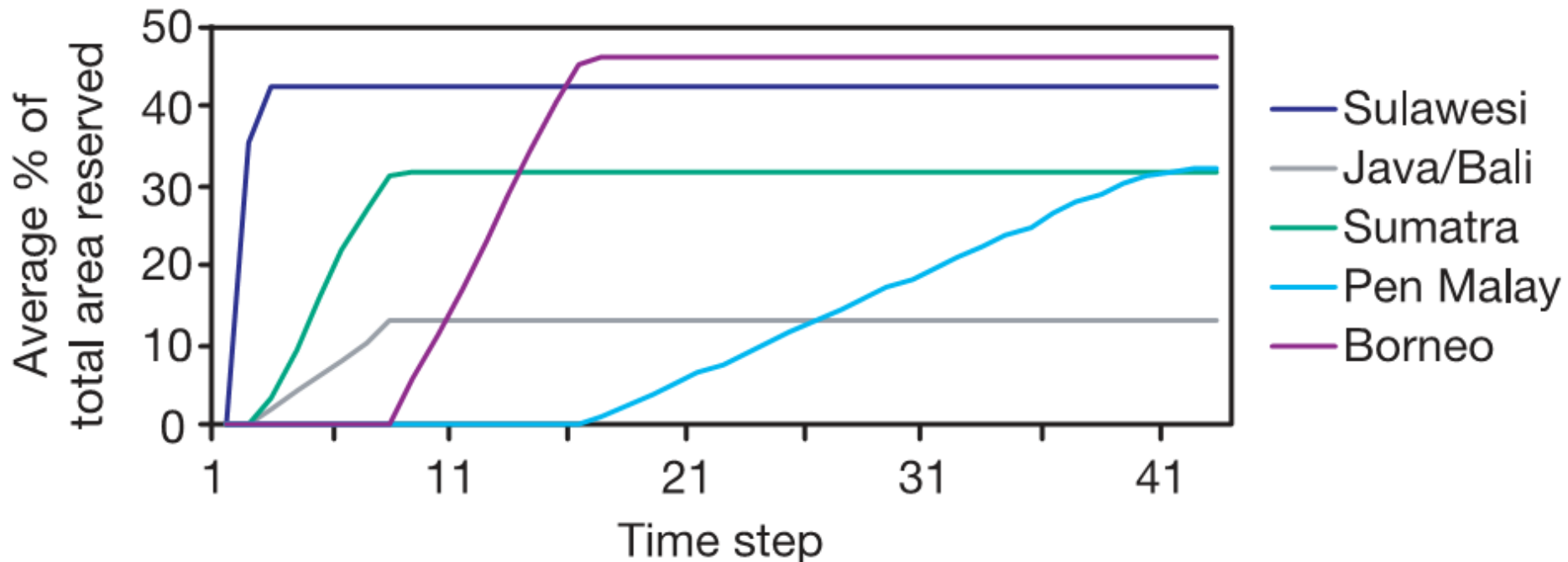
Table 1 | Biodiversity, threat and cost data for the five priority regions

Priority region	Area (km ²)	Forested area (km ²) in 1997	Reserved area (km ²) in 2003	No. of endemic bird species		Conversion rate (% yr ⁻¹)		Cost (US\$ km ⁻²)
				Actual	Rank	Actual	Rank	Actual
Sumatra	475,746	164,303	84,901	18	4	2.3	2	95
Borneo	735,372	426,975	173,989	29	2	2.1	3	110
Sulawesi	187,530	79,509	68,150	67	1	2.4	1	76
Java/Bali	138,787	19,464	8,770	24	3	1.7	4	782
Southern peninsular Malaysia	131,598	58,500	29,221	4	5	1.2	5	2,746

Dynamic Return on Investment

Table 1 | Biodiversity, threat and cost data for the five priority regions

Priority region	Area (km ²)	Forested area (km ²) in 1997	Reserved area (km ²) in 2003	No. of endemic bird species		Conversion rate (% yr ⁻¹)		Cost (US\$ km ⁻²)
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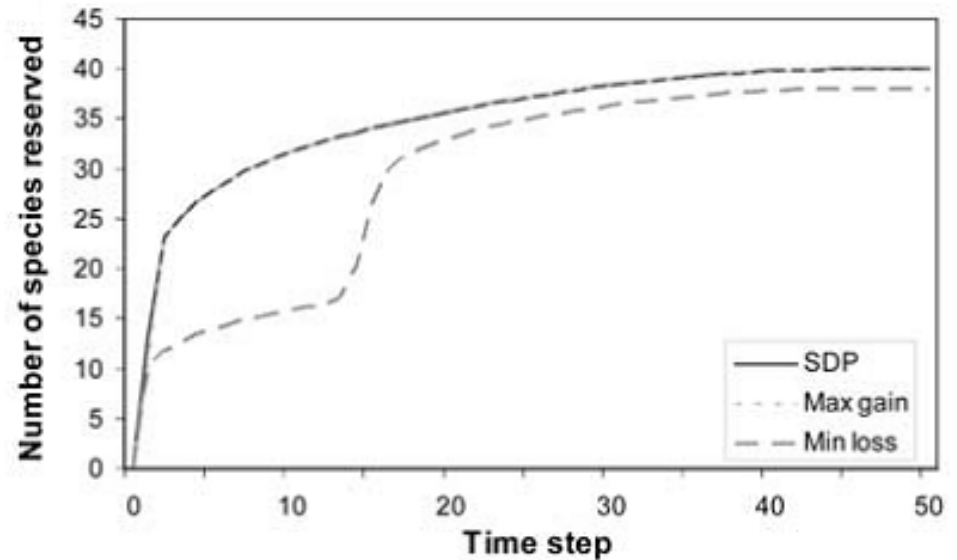
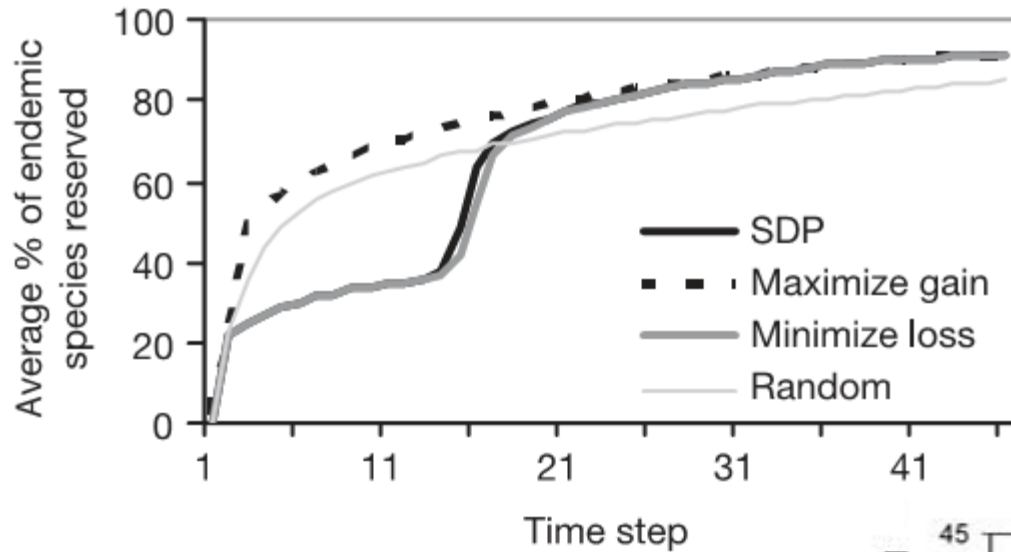


Multiple Actions

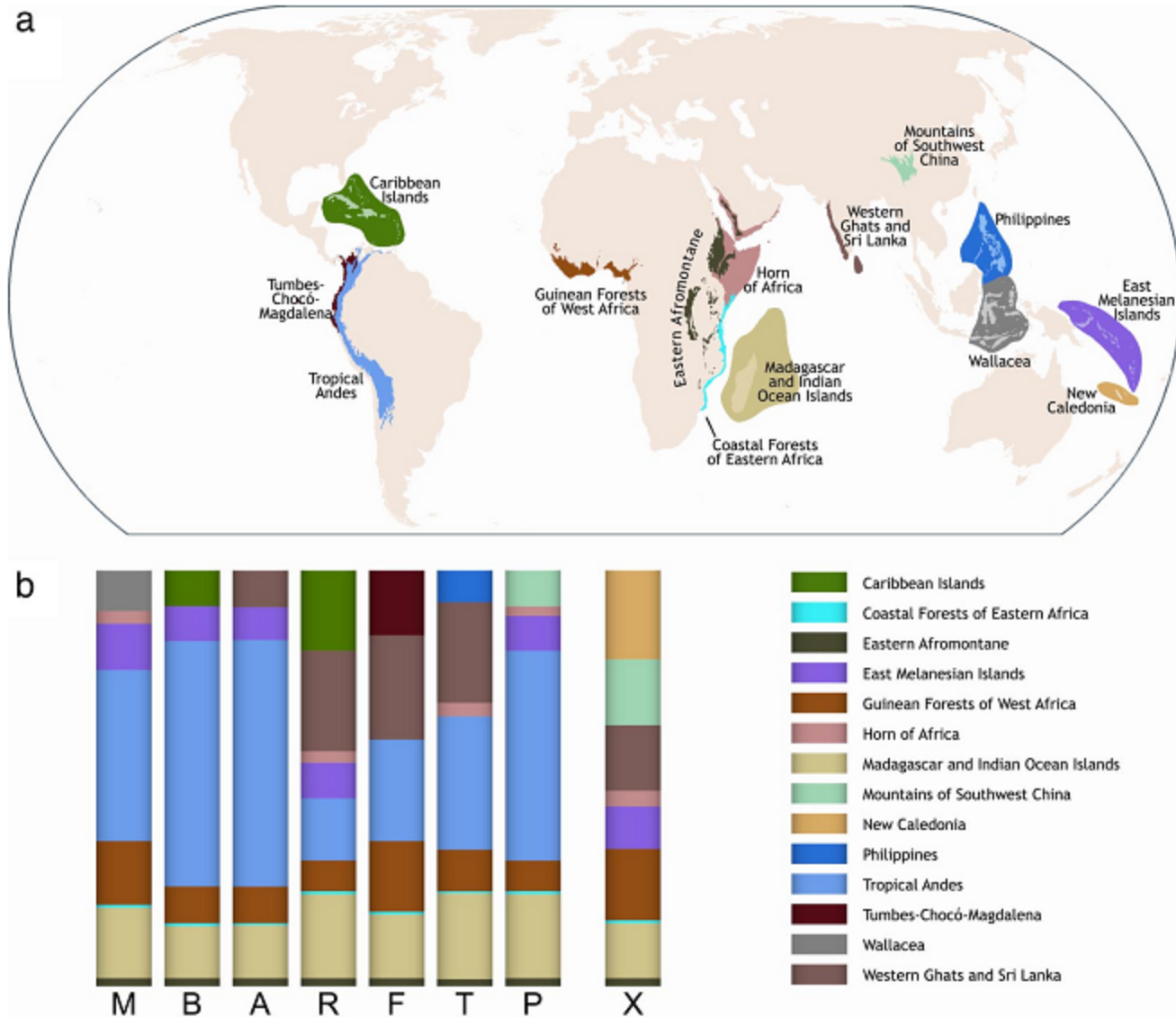
Table 4. Threats and Conservation Actions Analysed for the Californian/Baja Californian Mediterranean Ecoregions

Threats	Conservation Action	Data Obtained	Ecoregion		
			Coastal Sage Scrub and Chaparral	Interior Chaparral and Woodlands	Montane Chaparral and Woodlands
Invasive plants	Control of "priority noxious weeds" on public lands	Percent total area requiring action	0	0	0
		Percent total area receiving action	0	0	0
		Biodiversity benefit	839	1,497	1,470
	Control of riparian invasives	Cost per km ² (US\$)	3,300,000	3,300,000	3,300,000
		Percent total area requiring action	1	1	0
		Percent total area receiving action	0	0	0
Conversion of natural habitat	Combination of land acquisition, conservation easements, and land use planning to abate urban development	Biodiversity benefit	839	1,497	1,470
		Cost per km ² (US\$)	4,447,897	4,447,897	4,447,897
		Percent total area requiring action	4	0	1
	Combination of land acquisition, conservation easements, and land use planning to abate agriculture expansion	Percent total area receiving action	3	0	0
		Biodiversity benefit	315	359	350
		Cost per km ² (US\$)	1,013,882	1,013,882	1,013,882
Altered fire regimes	Fire suppression	Percent total area requiring action	33	61	18
		Percent total area receiving action	15	16	11
		Biodiversity benefit	770	986	966
	Fuel reduction	Cost per km ² (US\$)	1,013,882	1,013,882	1,013,882
		Percent total area requiring action	23	—	—
		Percent total area receiving action	8	—	—
Fuel reduction	Fuel reduction	Biodiversity benefit	247	—	—
		Cost per km ² (US\$)	1,633,358	—	—
		Percent total area requiring action	—	20	65
		Percent total area receiving action	—	10	11
Fuel reduction	Fuel reduction	Biodiversity benefit	—	374	368
		Cost per km ² (US\$)	—	526,765	526,765

Considering uncertainty



Additional implications of ROI



Additional implications of ROI

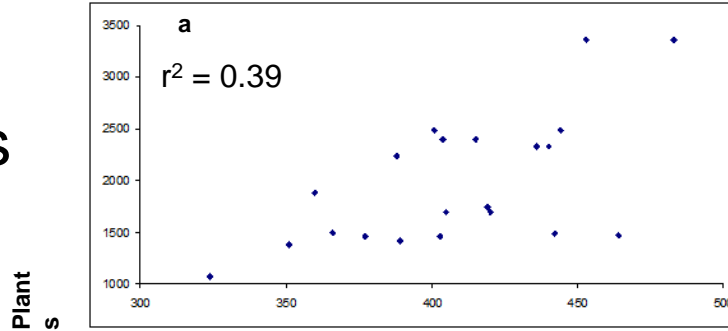
Table 1 – Species richness and land value for 21 Temperate Forest ecoregions in the US. Ecoregions are ranked by plant and vertebrate species-richness

Ecoregion	Land value (\$/acre)	Vertebrate species richness	Vertebrate richness ranking	Plant species richness	Plant richness ranking
Piedmont	1915	483	1	3363	1
Upper East Gulf Coastal Plain	830	453	3	3363	1
Cumberlands and Southern Ridge Valley	1215	444	4	2487	3
Western Allegheny Plateau	1248	401	14	2487	3
Central Appalachian Forest	1624	415	10	2398	5
Southern Blue Ridge	2234	404	12	2398	5
Interior Low Plateau	1184	440	6	2332	7
Ozarks	870	436	7	2332	7
North Central Tillplain	1615	388	16	2243	9
High Allegheny Plateau	1281	360	19	1883	10
Ouachita Mountains	822	419	9	1743	11
Lower New England/Northern Piedmont	5606	420	8	1695	12
North Atlantic Coast	9644	405	11	1695	12
Northern Appalachian-Boreal Forest	1100	366	18	1496	14
Chesapeake Bay Lowlands	2543	442	5	1488	15
Mississippi River Alluvial Plain	1087	464	2	1468	16
Great Lakes	1464	403	13	1459	17
Superior Mixed Forest	867	377	17	1459	17
Prairie-Forest Border	1414	389	15	1420	19
St. Lawrence/Champlain Valley	918	351	20	1381	20
Willamette Valley	3126	324	21	1067	21

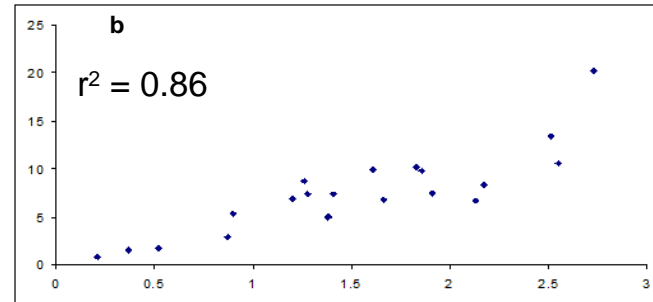
The species richness data were drawn from WWF ecoregions, which in some cases have slightly different boundaries than TNC ecoregions. The numbers in this table were extrapolated to TNC ecoregions by producing a GIS overlay of WWF and TNC ecoregions and calculating an area-weighted average.

Additional implications of ROI

Richness



Richness+Cost



Richness+Cost+Threat

