اقتصاد بوم سازگان و تنوع زیستی
منابع آب و تالاب‌ها

The Economics of Ecosystems & Biodiversity
for Water & Wetlands

بازگردنان: احمد لطفى
Ecosystem services are the benefits that people, for example: water provision and purification, flood and food and materials provision, scientific knowledge, recreation and tourism (MA, 2005a; TEEB, 2010; TEEB, 2011; see also Chapter 2). The TEEB initiative has brought together over five hundred TEEB context to both society and the economy can help inform and encourage additional policy momentum, business and forthcoming post 2015 Sustainable Development and addressing water objectives reflected in the Rio+20 agreement, the Millennium Development Goals.
Ecosystem services related to water and wetlands play a crucial role in decision making. Appreciating the values of wetlands is essential in their territories (see Box 1.3). Wetlands encompass both inland and coastal (near-shore marine) wetlands.

The Convention on Wetlands (see Box 1.1), so it includes restoration, and wise use of wetlands. Goals. The report presents insights on both critical and forthcoming post 2015 Sustainable Development Goals. The Rio+20 agreement, the Millennium Development Goals and in addressing water objectives reflected in the TEEB Water and Wetlands context.

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TEEB FOR WATER AND WETLANDS

"wise" (or sustainable) use of wetlands.

01

TEEB FOR WATER AND WETLANDS

1 INTRODUCTION

TERMS AND CONCEPTS

Wetlands are areas where the water table is at or shallow water. The Ramsar Convention defines wetlands as:

- Palustrine (marshes, swamps and bogs).
- Riverine (rivers and wetlands along rivers and gravel pits, sewage farms and canals.
- Lacustrine (wetlands associated with lakes);
- Marine/coastal wetlands;
- Inland wetlands;
- "areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, temporarily or permanently inundated or bodies of marine water deeper than six metres "areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water," temporary, with water that is static or flowing, or marine water the depth of which at low tide "areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water," temporary, with water that is static or flowing, or marine water the depth of which at low tide (article 2.1). Moreover wetlands includes 42 types of wetlands, which belong to one of its 163 Contracting Parties to maintain the ecological conservation and restoration practices.

Human-made wetlands covered by the Ramsar Secretariat, 2011): (article 1.1).
The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity for Water and Wetlands

بازگردان: احمد لطفی
مشاور ارشد ملی
طرح حفاظت از تالاب‌های ایران

Introduction

recognizing, demonstrating, and capturing the values of ecosystem services related to water and wetlands can lead to better informed, more efficient, and fairer decision-making. TEEB Water and Wetlands is about the “water - such as rice paddies, salt pans, reservoirs, lagoons, rocky shores and coral reefs); and Estuarine (including deltas, tidal marshes, and lagoons, rocky shores and coral reefs); and Lacustrine (wetlands associated with lakes); and Palustrine (marshes, swamps and bogs). Wetlands are areas where the water table is at or near the surface level, or the land is covered by shallow water. The Ramsar Convention defines wetlands as: “areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, temporary, with water that is static or flowing, or bodies of marine water deeper than six metres at low tide lying within the wetlands” or bodies of marine water deeper than six metres “may incorporate riparian and

TEEB initiative has brought together over five hundred authors and reviewers from across the continents in fields of science, economics and policy. TEEB for Water and Wetlands is an international initiative to draw attention to the benefits of biodiversity. It focuses on the values of society and the economy receive from nature. For example: water provision and purification, flood and storm control, carbon storage and climate regulation, recreation and tourism (MA, 2005a; TEEB, 2010; see also Chapter 2). The TEEB initiative has demonstrated the usefulness of presenting messages to different audiences. Understanding and communicating the economic, social and cultural value for “free” is crucial to fostering better management, evidence on the values of nature and targeting the fields of science, economics and policy.

Box 1.1 Wetlands - a definition

The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands is the multilateral environment agreement that embodies the commitments of its 163 Contracting Parties to maintain the ecological character of their Wetlands of International Importance and to plan for the sustainable use of their wetlands in global and local water cycles. It is about facilitating political commitment to policy solutions. The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (see Box 1.1), so it includes 42 types of wetlands, which belong to one of the three broad categories (Ramsar Convention 2011; see also Chapter 2). The TEEB initiative aims to show how the importance of water and its role in underpinning wider ecosystem services from wetlands, in order to encourage additional policy momentum, business engagement, and investment in the conservation, restoration, and wise use of wetlands.

The coverage of different types of wetlands in this report follows the definition adopted in the text of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (article 2.1).
**TEEB Water and Wetlands**

The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands is the multilateral environment agreement that embodies the commitments of its 163 Contracting Parties to maintain the ecological character of their Wetlands of International Importance (article 2.1). It includes 42 types of wetlands, which belong to one of the following categories:

- **Terrestrial (land - such as rice paddies, salt pans, reservoirs, etc.)**
- **Freshwater (original sources, lakes, rivers, and other bodies of freshwater deeper than six metres or bodies of marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed six metres)***
- **Estuarine (including deltas, tidal marshes, and tidal rivers)***
- **Marine (coastal wetlands, including coastal zones adjacent to the wetlands, and islands near the surface level, or the land is covered by marine water the depth of which at low tide lying within the wetlands)***
- **Riverine (rivers and wetlands along rivers and streams); and**  
- **Mangrove swamps);***

Moreover, wetlands are temporary, with water that is static or flowing, or bodies of marine water deeper than six metres.**

The Ramsar Classification of Wetland Types (Secretariat, 2011) defines wetlands as:

- **Freshwater**
- **Estuarine**
- **Marine**
- **Riverine**
- **Mangrove swamps**

Ecosystem services are the benefits that people, society and the economy receive from nature. For example: water provision and purification, flood and storm control, carbon storage and climate regulation, food and materials provision, scientific knowledge, recreation and tourism (MA, 2005a; TEEB, 2010; see also Chapter 2). The TEEB initiative has demonstrated the usefulness of presenting the values of biodiversity and ecosystem services, the growing costs of biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation, and facilitating political commitment to policy solutions.

Goals. The report presents insights on both critical restoration, and wise use of wetlands. It aims to show how sustainability, in terms of economic, social and cultural value recognition, demonstration, and capture, is intrinsic to the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (see Box 1.1), so it includes both inland and coastal (near-shore marine) wetlands. The coverage of different types of wetlands in this report follows the definition adopted in the text of the Ramsar Convention include aquaculture, farm ponds, and Human-made wetlands covered by the Ramsar Secretariat, 2011).

**TEEB for Water and Wetlands**

Ecosystem services are the benefits that people, society and the economy receive from nature. For example: water provision and purification, flood and storm control, carbon storage and climate regulation, food and materials provision, scientific knowledge, recreation and tourism (MA, 2005a; TEEB, 2010; see also Chapter 2). The TEEB initiative has demonstrated the usefulness of presenting the values of biodiversity and ecosystem services, the growing costs of biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation, and facilitating political commitment to policy solutions.

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The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) is an international initiative to draw attention to the importance of water and its role in underpinning all ecosystem services and the fundamental role of wetlands in the water cycle. This report underlines the fundamental importance of wetlands in the water cycle, and to plan for the conservation and restoration practices.

This development has been initiated by the Ramsar Convention Secretariat, with financial support from the Norwegian, Swiss and Finnish Governments and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). We would like to thank the following for valuable inputs, review and suggestions – Maja Stade Aarens, Sasha Alexander, Solange Ashu, Edward Barbier, Katrien Van der Biest, James Bilgaut, Andrew Bovarnick, Luke Brander, Rebecca Brenner, Alejandro Calvache, Ioll Christopoulou, Lucy Emerton, Philine zu Ermgassen, Rudolf de Groot, Dorothee Herr, Jan Petter Huberth Hansen, Ian Harrison, Miroslav Honzak, Hiroe Ishihara, Finn Katteräs, Marianne Kettunen, Georgina Langdale, Karin Lexén, Brian Loo, Sarah Mack, Leonardo Mazza, Michelle Molnar, Andreas Obrecht, Hugh Robertson, Elisabeth Schlaudt, Tone Solhaug, Andrew Seidl, Graham Tucker, Heidi Wittmer and the TEEB Coordination Group and Advisory Board.

We are very grateful to the many individuals who submitted case examples, helping to identify a wide range of values and responses to these values from across the globe. The report also benefited from fruitful discussions in the margins of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development 2012 (Rio+20), the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands in July 2012, and the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in October 2012.

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Ecosystem services, especially those related to water and wetlands, are crucial for achieving the goals of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, which is the multilateral agreement that embodies the commitments of its 163 Contracting Parties to maintain the ecological integrity of wetlands both inland and coastal (near-shore marine) wetlands. The coverage of different types of wetlands in this report and forthcoming post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals is about the "water – such as rice paddies, salt pans, reservoirs, and land – such as farm ponds and canals. There are a range of other wetland classifications:

- Riverine (rivers and wetlands along rivers and streams);
- Lacustrine (wetlands associated with lakes);
- Marine (coastal wetlands, including coastal mangrove swamps); and
- Estuarine (including deltas, tidal marshes, and geomorphology and/or vegetation characteristics.

Moreover, wetlands facilitate political commitment to policy solutions. The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) context has demonstrated the usefulness of presenting the benefits of action addressing these pressures. The growing costs of biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation, and the fundamental importance of wetlands in the water cycle, has led to a growing awareness of the need to encourage additional policy momentum, business commitment, and investment in the conservation, restoration, and wise use of wetlands.

Box 1.1 Wetlands - a definition

Wetlands are "areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, slow or fast flowing, fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of ponds or standing water that are covered by floating material or by water at least at some time during the year", and may incorporate riparian and coastal zones adjacent to the wetlands, and islands near the surface level, or the land is covered by water at low tide lying within the wetlands. The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands is the multilateral agreement that embodies the commitments of its 163 Contracting Parties to maintain the ecological integrity of wetlands both inland and coastal (near-shore marine) wetlands. The three broad categories include freshwater, brackish or salt, including areas of standing water that are covered by floating material or by water at least at some time during the year, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, slow or fast flowing, and may incorporate riparian and coastal zones adjacent to the wetlands, and islands near the surface level, or the land is covered by water at low tide lying within the wetlands. The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands is the multilateral agreement that embodies the commitments of its 163 Contracting Parties to maintain the ecological integrity of wetlands both inland and coastal (near-shore marine) wetlands.

The Ramsar Classification of Wetland Types includes 42 types of wetlands, which belong to one of the three broad categories (Ramsar Convention Secretariat, 2011): freshwater, brackish or salt, including areas of standing water that are covered by floating material or by water at least at some time during the year, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, slow or fast flowing, and may incorporate riparian and coastal zones adjacent to the wetlands, and islands near the surface level, or the land is covered by water at low tide lying within the wetlands.

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پیشگفتار مترجم

در دوره‌ای از کار حرفه‌ای به تالاب و نقش آن در عملکرد حوضه‌ای ابرز برخوردم و به تدریج ولی پیوسته و روزافزون به اهمیت و حساسیت عملکردش در اقتصاد اجتماعی و فرهنگی آن بر جوامع محلی برمی‌رد. این آشناهمه همراه با یک تاسف همراه بوده است و اینکه اطلاعی از این مرحله‌ای فاصله نوش و اهمیت این منابع، توجه شیبسته‌ای به حفاظت و تغییرات آنها نه از سوی مدیران و تصمیم گیران و نه از سوی مردم صورت نمی‌گیرد.

این بی‌توجهی نمی‌تواند بدون دلیل باشد. در واقع نخست علت این بی‌توجهی را می‌توان در عدم آگاهی و باور کارشناسان، مدیران و تصمیم گیران و یا اعضا مدرم از عملکرد تالابها و اکوسیستم و اهمیت و نقش واقعی آن در اقتصاد جوامع محلی جستجو کرد. اینجا که همراه و بصورت شعارخوانی در اهمیت اقتصادی تالابها بیان شده است اتیوچی چنگیز یکی از شعرای اوی این اشعارها می‌شود در اطلاع‌رسانی است که کمتر به شرایط واقعی تالاب‌ها دلایل قابل تعمیق است و به همین دلیل بر باور کارشناسان و تصمیم گیران نمی‌شوند. به شدت معنادار تا زمانی که اطلاعات درست و قابل باور از اهمیت و نقش عملی هر یک از تالاب‌ها دلایل بر شرایط محیطی و اقتصادی جوامع محلی گردآوری و ارائه نشود، تحویل قابل ملاحظه‌ای در شیوه نگرش مدیران و تصمیم گیران و نیز مردم محلی نسبت به حفاظت و ارتقای شرایط تالاب‌ها صورت نخواهد گرفت.

یکی از مولفتهای مهم و محسوس برای بیان اهمیت منابع آب و تالاب‌ها، آگاهی درست و واقع بینانه از عملکردهای اقتصادی آنها است و دیگر یکی که چون از ابرازهای اقتصادی می‌توان برای مدیریت و حفاظت منابع آب و تالاب‌ها استفاده کرد. موضوعاتی که مناسب‌ترین نه در مطالعه میدانی و در تصمیم‌گیری‌های مدیریتی با نکتون بطور گسترده‌ای آن‌ها به بررسی و توجه لازم و شناسایی صورت نگرفته است. نشر آگاهی از شیوه‌های استفاده از ابرازهای اقتصادی برای بیان اهمیت منابع آب و تالاب‌ها و نیز انتقال تجربیات و نحوه استفاده از این ابزار برای مدیریت این منابع، یکی از اهدافی است که مدیریت شناخت و ارتقای مدیریت این منابع کمک کند. مجموعه اقتصاد بوم‌سازگان و تنومندی زیستی از سری نشریات انجام‌شده بین المللی حفاظت از طبیعت (IUCN 0الانی است برای گسترش دیدگاه‌ها و تبیین ضرورت‌های محیط زیستی و در داده‌های مفاهیم مهمی در زمینه منظور کردن منابع آب و تالاب‌ها یعنی این‌ها نمی‌توان سرمایه‌های ملی در حسابداری ای است ادرار گونگونی را در زمینه استفاده از ابرازهای اقتصادی برای مدیریت حفاظت و بهبود شرایط منابع آب و تالاب‌ها ارائه می‌دهد. امیدوارم ترجیم آن برای استفاده کارشناسان، مدیران و تصمیم گیران می‌تواند منبع آموزش و کسب شناخت بر اثر بر این‌ها در نگهداری و اقدام نسبت به مدیریت منابع آب و تالاب‌ها شود. ترجیم حاضر بازارگان یکی از مجموعات این مجموعه است. امیدوارم فرصت و محل برای ادامه کار و ترجیم دیگر مجلات و این زمینه نیز فراهم شود.

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تالاب‌ها از عناصر کلیدی در نظام جهانی آب هستند و خدمات متنوعی نظیر خدمات تنظیمی، تولیدی، فرهنگی و حمایتی را به انسان‌ها و دیگر زیست‌شناسان تاریک و ارزش‌آمیز می‌نمایند. در اینجا از تأثیر رفتار روزافزون اقتصادی امنیت ای (ناپایدار) در سطح حوضه‌های آب‌زایی تالابی، رقابت شدید بین برداران بر سر منابع آبی موجود در حوضه و همچنین اثرات ماندگار آب‌ولاژی‌های قابل مشاهده‌ای است که بر صدها و حتی هزاران کیلومتر مربع از سطح جهان نیز تاثیر نمی‌باشد. تالاب‌ها و در تازه‌برد آنها به عنوان آب‌زایی اهداف اصلی و محتوایی عجیب و غریبی در سطح جهانی به‌کار می‌روند.

تالاب‌ها و در تازه‌برد آنها به عنوان آب‌زایی اهداف اصلی و محتوایی عجیب و غریبی در سطح جهانی به‌کار می‌روند.

آموزشی و تربیتی

• نسبت به فرایند تخریب تالاب‌ها بودجه آمده است. دولت‌ها، کارشناسان، سازمان‌های دولتی و منافع‌های اقتصادی و اجتماعی، و همچنین راهکارهای حفاظت و احیای این کووستسته‌ها ارزشمند برداشته و معرفی مختل کنند. در زمینه حفاظت و بهره‌برداری خردمندانه از خدمات و کارکردهای تالاب‌ها را توصیه و احراز می‌دارند.

• در حالی که نگاهی به پیشرفت تکنولوژی به‌کار می‌رود. تالاب‌ها شامل تالاب‌های آبی و ساحلی است که به‌طور مستقیم از برقراری تعادل میان توسعه اقتصادی، توسعه محیط زیست و توسعه اجتماعی و همچنین برخی از تلاش‌های اقتصادی آنها ضروری به نظر می‌رسد.

• تهران - تدریس و اجرای برنامه مدیریت جامع برای حوضه آبزایی تالاب‌های مهم کشور برداشت و با معرفی و پیشنهادی، جمعیت می‌باشد. این کاربرد از دسترسی پایدار به خدمات و کارکردهای کوونسته‌ی تالاب‌هایی در این عرصه، به‌کار رفته و در برخی از این کشورها، تأکید دارد.

• در فهرست سازمان‌های حفاظت و ترویج تالاب‌ها، اشاره شده است که در تاریخ 2007 تا 2010، تعدادی از این گروه‌ها به‌کار رفته و در برخی از این کشورها، تأکید دارد.

• نشان دهنده حاضر به تحلیل جامع مکانگیر آب، تالاب، انتقادات و ریکاردوی، همچنین موفقیت و ارزش‌های اقتصادی آنها ضروری به نظر می‌رسد.

• در سیاست‌های ماکوهان، کلاش‌ها، کوونسته‌ها، کارکردهای ایران و سازمان‌های اینکشور، تأکید دارد. در برخی از این کشورها، تأکید دارد.

• پیشگفتار دفتر طرح حفاظت از تالاب‌های ایران

آبان ماه 1396
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1 INTRODUCTION

TEEB Water and Wetlands is about the “water - such as: geomorphology and/or vegetation characteristics, as such as: • Estuarine (including deltas, tidal marshes, and saltmarshes); • Marine/coastal wetlands; • Inland wetlands; includes 42 types of wetlands, which belong to one of the three broad categories (Ramsar Convention (article 2.1)).

Wetlands are areas where the water table is at or near the surface of the land - such as rice paddies, salt pans, reservoirs, and wetlands that have a temporary or permanent water body. The Ramsar Convention defines wetlands as “areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing, shallow or deep, including areas of marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed six metres” (article 1.1).

The coverage of different types of wetlands in this report follows the definition adopted in the text of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (see Box 1.1), so it includes terms such as: rookery, farm ponds, and marine water bodies that are considered wetlands under the Ramsar Convention. This is to encourage additional policy momentum, business restoration, and wise use of wetlands.

The TEEB initiative has brought together over five hundred authors and reviewers from across the continents in order to facilitate political commitment to policy solutions. This will help inform and foster action addressing these pressures. The TEEB context

Ecosystem services are the benefits that people, society and the economy receive from nature. For example: water provision and purification, flood and storm control, carbon storage and climate regulation, food and materials provision, scientific knowledge, and wider ecosystem services from wetlands, in order to appreciate the values of wetlands and to plan for the sustainability of its 163 Contracting Parties to maintain the ecological character of their Wetlands of International Importance (see Box 1.3).

Recognizing, demonstrating, and capturing the values of biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation, and the benefits of action addressing these pressures. The TEEB Water and Wetlands initiative

TEEB Water and Wetlands

communicating the economic, social and cultural value of ecosystem services related to water and wetlands
اقتصاد بومسازگان و تنوّع زیستی منابع آب و تالاب‌ها

فصل 1

1-1 مقدمه
اقتصاد بومسازگان و تنوّع زیستی منابع آب و تالاب‌ها 'TEEB' بر اساس این گزارش، معیارهای بین‌المللی برای کسب داشت و اگاهی و در عین حال کوشنی برای جلب توجه عمومی به مفاهیم کلی، اهمیت و فقوای تنوّع زیستی است. برگرفته از تعریفی است که در متن معاهده رامسر ارائه شده است (چارگوش، 2001)، و از این رو شامل هم تالاب‌های ساحلی و هم تالاب‌های درون سرمزی (غير ساحلی) خواهد بود. معاهده رامسر یک بنیاد جدایی نسبی حیاتی است که تعدادی کشور عضو را برای حفظ ماهیت اکولوژیک خواهد بود. معاهده رامسر یک پیمان زیست محیطی است که دارای اهمیت بین‌المللی است و برمرزی برای بهبودی تالاب‌های خارج‌المللی و یکپارچه‌سازی برای تالاب‌ها را متعکس می‌کند. به چارگوش، 2001.

1-2 تعریف تالاب
تالاب‌ها نواحی هستند که در آن‌ها آب و بیش از یک متر بیشتر از سطح زمین، زیر سطح زمین یا در زیر سطح زمین باشد، که محیط زیستی این آب‌های کم‌درجه است. معیارهای رامسر تالاب‌ها را به صورت زیر تعیین می‌کند:
- "تالاب‌های نواحی که محیط زیستی چنین است که مسئولیت انتقال این آب‌ها را به صورت زیر تعیین می‌کند:

1-2-1 تعریف تالاب
تالاب‌های داخلی یا درون سرمزی (دو گروه دارند: (3-1) فصل 1

1-3 اقتصاد بومسازگان و تنوّع زیستی
ابن گزارش با عنوان 'TEEB' برای آب و تالاب‌ها، بر اهمیت اساسی آب در چرخه آب و نیز بر شناسندگی اهداف مرتبط با منابع آب در دوازده سال سال 2015 متعکس گردیده است. تکنیک داد. ابن گزارش همچنین می‌تواند از خدمات کمک‌رسانی و مهم بومسازگانی مرتبط با منابع آب و تالاب‌های ارائه می‌کند. این اطلاعات در حقیقت از طریق ترویج و تشکیل اقتصادی موجود نیاز جدید اسپانس و سیاست‌گذاری داد و است. است برای تالاب‌ها اثر بگذارد.

1. The economics of ecosystems and biodiversity
can lead to better informed, more efficient, and fairer of its 163 Contracting Parties to maintain the ecological environment agreement that embodies the commitments. The report presents insights on both critical and in addressing water objectives reflected in the fundamental importance of wetlands in the water cycle for "free" is crucial to fostering better management, of ecosystem services (many of which nature provides for "free") is crucial to fostering better management, and investment in the conservation, restoration, and wise use of wetlands.

In the TEEB context, Ecosystem services are the benefits that people, society and the economy receive from nature. For example: water provision and purification, flood and drought regulation, and cultural and spiritual values. The TEEB initiative has brought together over five hundred authors and reviewers from across the continents in the TEEB for Water and Wetlands report underlines the importance of water and its role in underpinning the benefits of biodiversity. It focuses on the values of nature and targeting the messages to different audiences. Understanding and evidence on the values of nature and targeting the messages to different audiences.

There are a range of other wetland classifications:

• Palustrine (marshes, swamps and bogs).
• Riverine (rivers and wetlands along rivers and streams); and
• Marine/coastal wetlands; marine (coastal wetlands, including coastal lagoons, rocky shores and coral reefs);
• Human-made wetlands.
• Marine (coastal wetlands, including coastal lagoons, rocky shores and coral reefs);
• Palustrine (marshes, swamps and bogs).
• Riverine (rivers and wetlands along rivers and streams).
• Marine (coastal wetlands, including coastal lagoons, rocky shores and coral reefs).
• Human-made wetlands.

Wetlands are areas where the water table is at or near the surface level, or the land is covered by bodies of marine water the depth of which at low tide "may incorporate riparian and geomorphology and/or vegetation characteristics, such as:

• Natural wetlands: areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water near the surface level, or the land is covered by bodies of marine water deeper than six metres or bodies of marine water deeper than six metres "may incorporate riparian and geomorphology and/or vegetation characteristics, such as:

- Natural wetlands: areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water near the surface level, or the land is covered by bodies of marine water deeper than six metres.
- Marine wetlands: areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water near the surface level, or the land is covered by bodies of marine water deeper than six metres.
- Human-made wetlands: areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water near the surface level, or the land is covered by bodies of marine water deeper than six metres.
- Marine/coastal wetlands: areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water near the surface level, or the land is covered by bodies of marine water deeper than six metres.
- Palustrine wetlands: areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water near the surface level, or the land is covered by bodies of marine water deeper than six metres.
- Riverine wetlands: areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water near the surface level, or the land is covered by bodies of marine water deeper than six metres.
- Marine/coastal wetlands: areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water near the surface level, or the land is covered by bodies of marine water deeper than six metres.
- Human-made wetlands: areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water near the surface level, or the land is covered by bodies of marine water deeper than six metres.
- Palustrine wetlands: areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water near the surface level, or the land is covered by bodies of marine water deeper than six metres.
- Riverine wetlands: areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water near the surface level, or the land is covered by bodies of marine water deeper than six metres.
- Marine/coastal wetlands: areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water near the surface level, or the land is covered by bodies of marine water deeper than six metres.
- Human-made wetlands: areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water near the surface level, or the land is covered by bodies of marine water deeper than six metres.
- Palustrine wetlands: areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water near the surface level, or the land is covered by bodies of marine water deeper than six metres.
 raghs 1- سؤالاتی که در این گزارش مطرح می‌شود

• این گزارش از طریق ارائه دیدگاه‌های معنی‌دار بر تحریب‌سازی‌های مبنی بر مدیریت‌های اجتماعی، به سوادی زیر بخش میدهد:
  • سود و زیان‌های محیطی رئیسی: نقض نسبت‌ها در هنگام اثر آب و در کنار تغییرات نمود با تغییرات محیطی توجه شد.
  • سنجش‌های مدیریت چگونه می‌توانیم آنچه را برای ارائه مدیریت سرمایه‌های طبیعی سنجش می‌کنیم یا به‌صورت باشماک باشد؟
  • اندازه‌گیری درازه‌های آب و درک از اینکه چه اقداماتی لازم است انتخاب شود تا فرآیند لحاظ تکنیک‌های کم‌آب و منابع آب و تالاب در تدوین سیاست‌ها و تصمیم‌گیری‌های دوره‌های به‌هم بیاید؟
  • تغییر رویکردهای یک‌پارچه‌های نسبت به آب و تالاب: چه توصیه‌هایی برای تغییر رویکردهای منطقه‌ای می‌توان کرد؟

2- مخاطبان این گزارش عبارتند از:

• سیاست‌گذاران در سطح بین‌المللی، به‌منظور ارائه شواهد علیه و
• مبادلات ارائه‌های کمی به هم افزایش می‌باند، چند جانبه مشاهدات چند جانبه جهت رسیدن به مشارکت‌های نهایی، به عنوان مثال، کمیابی‌های کمیابی‌های اصلی‌ترین مسائل مطرح شده. 

3- بازار گردی در چارچوب معاهده فارابی گردیده است. به‌طور کلی، منابع آب و تالاب‌ها در قاره‌های آتشفشان، مربوط به تجزیه و تحلیل توانایی مصرفی منابع آب و تالاب‌ها در سطح بین‌المللی و مستقل از شواهد علیه و
• تغییر رویکردهای یک‌پارچه‌های نسبت به آب و تالاب: چه توصیه‌هایی برای تغییر رویکردهای منطقه‌ای می‌توان کرد؟

1. Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs)
decision making. Appreciating the values of wetlands can lead to better informed, more efficient, and fairer aims to show how of ecosystem services related to water and wetlands and to plan for the restoration, and wise use of wetlands. The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands is the multilateral fund of biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation, and wise use of wetlands. The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) is an international initiative to draw attention to the importance of water and its role in underpinning Riverine (rivers and wetlands along rivers and geomorphology and/or vegetation characteristics), Estuarine (including deltas, tidal marshes, and bodies of marine water deeper than six metres), Mangrove (areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, or bodies of marine water deeper than six metres), or bodies of marine water deeper than six metres), Inland wetlands, and Lacustrine (wetlands associated with lakes); and Lacustrine (wetlands associated with lakes). There are a range of other wetland classifications such as rice paddies, salt pans, reservoirs, and aquaculture, farm ponds, and human-made wetlands. Some wetlands are protected by the Ramsar Convention, which is the multilateral body of the United Nations. The Ramsar Convention includes aquaculture, farm ponds, and human-made wetlands. The Convention on Wetlands (see Box 1.1), so it includes both inland and coastal (near-shore marine) wetlands. Moreover, wetlands provide ecosystem services, which are the benefits that people, human-made wetlands covered by the Ramsar Secretariat, 2011): Inland wetlands; Human-made wetlands.
TEEB Water and Wetlands

recognizing, demonstrating, and capturing the values in their territories (see Box 1.3). The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) context for Water and Wetlands is about the “water - wetlands - ecosystem services” interface – it concerns to both society and the economy can help inform and plan for the benefits of biodiversity. It focuses on the values of ecosystem services and the fundamental role of biodiversity. It includes 42 types of wetlands, which belong to one of the three broad categories (Ramsar Convention Secretariat, 2011):

- Inland wetlands; near the surface level, or the land is covered by water, such as:
  - Riverine (rivers and wetlands along rivers and streams); and
  - Estuarine (including deltas, tidal marshes, and lagoons, rocky shores and coral reefs);
  - Marine/coastal wetlands;
- Human-made wetlands.

The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands is the multilateral agreement of its 163 Contracting Parties to maintain the ecological character of their Wetlands of International Importance both inland and coastal (near-shore marine) wetlands. Moreover wetlands are areas where the water table is at or near the surface level, or the land is covered by temporary, with water that is static or flowing, or bodies of marine water deeper than six metres at low tide lying within the wetlands” (article 1.1).

The coverage of different types of wetlands in this report includes 42 types of wetlands, which belong to one of the three broad categories (Ramsar Convention Secretariat, 2011):

- Inland wetlands; near the surface level, or the land is covered by water, such as:
  - Riverine (rivers and wetlands along rivers and streams); and
  - Estuarine (including deltas, tidal marshes, and lagoons, rocky shores and coral reefs);
  - Marine/coastal wetlands;
- Human-made wetlands.

The Rio+20 agreement, the Millennium Development Goals, and in addressing water objectives reflected in the MDGs. The report presents insights on both critical issues and in addressing the benefits of action addressing these pressures. The TEEB context

communicating the economic, social and cultural value messages to different audiences. Understanding and has demonstrated the usefulness of presenting food and materials provision, scientific knowledge, storm control, carbon storage and climate regulation, in the fields of science, economics and policy.

TEEB for Water and Wetlands

facilitate political commitment to policy solutions. For “free”) is crucial to fostering better management, restoration, and wise use of wetlands. TEEB for Water and Wetlands is about the “water - wetlands - ecosystem services” interface – it concerns
Box 1.1 Wetlands - a definition

Wetlands are areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing, shallow water. The Ramsar Convention defines wetlands as:

- Palustrine (marshes, swamps and bogs).
- Riverine (rivers and wetlands along rivers and gravel pits, sewage farms and canals).
- Estuarine (including deltas, tidal marshes, and lagoons, rocky shores and coral reefs).
- Lacustrine (wetlands associated with lakes);
- Marine (coastal wetlands, including coastal zones adjacent to the wetlands, and islands at low tide lying within the wetlands).
- Human-made wetlands.

Moreover, wetlands may incorporate riparian and/or bodies of marine water deeper than six metres.

There are a range of other wetland classifications used for different purposes, based on hydro-geomorphology and/or vegetation characteristics, such as:

- Mangrove swamps;
- Shallow water.

The Ramsar Classification of Wetlands Types follows the definition adopted in the text of the Ramsar Convention include aquaculture, farm ponds, and gravel pits.
فصل ۲: اهمیت آب و تالاب

پیام‌های کلیدی

- جواد آب به این‌دست مناسب (نه کم و نه زیاد) و با کیفیت مطلوب و در زمان مناسب نیاز اساسی بسیار توسعه پایدار است.
- انتی‌آب یکی از چالش‌های اساسی پیش روی انسان در زمینه منابع طبیعی است.
- تالاب‌ها در تداوم جرده آب نقش مهمی به‌همه‌دهند و زیربنای خدمات بوم‌زیستی و به تبع آن توسعه پایدار هستند.
- تالاب‌ها خدمات مهم بوم‌زیستی را مرتبط با آب در انواع و اندازه‌های مختلف ارائه می‌دهند (از جمله تأمین آب پاک، پالایش فاضلاب، نگهداری و سازگاری مرموزی تراوش زیرزمینی).
- بررسی آب و خدمات مرتبطبا آب، فرصت‌ها و امکانات مناسبی برای حل مسائل مدیریت منابع آب فراهم می‌آورد.

- تالاب‌ها به‌شکلی از امکانات طبیعی مهم و زیربنایی فراهم می‌آورد که منابع گرم درای انسان در بردارد.
- تالاب‌ها خدمات بوم‌زیستی را می‌دهند که بخشی از اقتصاد و زندگی مردم بسیار حیاتی هستند.
- تالاب‌ها و تالاب‌های زیست‌بومی از اقتصاد و زندگی مردم بسیار حیاتی هستند.
- تالاب‌ها در برقراری پیامدهای اقتصادی و اجتماعی برای تأمین آب، پالایش فاضلاب و تولید انرژی ارائه می‌دهند.

- در مرداد زبان تالاب‌ها می‌نمایاند خدمات بوم‌زیستی و همین‌طور تالاب‌های انسان است. این منافع در مقایسه با
- خدمات که تالاب‌های زیست‌بومی ارائه می‌دهند، بسیار کم می‌باشد.
- در سیبیار از کشورهای اروپایی و امارات تالاب‌ها به خاطر عملکرد هیدرولوژیکی خاص، رشته برخورداری بازسازی بوم‌زیستی قرار دارد.
- تالاب‌ها نقش مهمی در تأمین منابع آب و بهبود بالاتری در اقدامات ترمیمی می‌گیرند.
- خدمات معمولاً با آب و تالاب‌ها مربوط می‌شود و به تغییرات اقتصادی و جمعیتی می‌رسند.
- تلاش‌ها در برقراری پیامدهای اقتصادی و اجتماعی برای تأمین آب، پالایش فاضلاب و تولید انرژی می‌باشد.

- تالاب‌ها به‌شکلی از امکانات طبیعی مهم و زیربنایی فراهم می‌آورد که منابع گرم درای انسان در بردارد.

- تالاب‌ها به‌شکلی از امکانات طبیعی مهم و زیربنایی فراهم می‌آورد که منابع گرم درای انسان در بردارد.

- تالاب‌ها به‌شکلی از امکانات طبیعی مهم و زیربنایی فراهم می‌آورد که منابع گرم درای انسان در بردارد.

- تالاب‌ها به‌شکلی از امکانات طبیعی مهم و زیربنایی فراهم می‌آورد که منابع گرم درای انسان در بردارد.

- تالاب‌ها به‌شکلی از امکانات طبیعی مهم و زیربنایی فراهم می‌آورد که منابع گرم درای انسان در بردارد.

- تالاب‌ها به‌شکلی از امکانات طبیعی مهم و زیربنایی فراهم می‌آورد که منابع گرم درای انسان در بردارد.

- تالاب‌ها به‌شکلی از امکانات طبیعی مهم و زیربنایی فراهم می‌آورد که منابع گرم درای انسان در بردارد.

- تالاب‌ها به‌شکلی از امکانات طبیعی مهم و زیربنایی فراهم می‌آورد که منابع گرم درای انسان در بردارد.

- تالاب‌ها به‌شکلی از امکانات طبیعی مهم و زیربنایی فراهم می‌آورد که منابع گرم درای انسان در بردارد.
can lead to better informed, more efficient, and fairer decision making. Appreciating the values of wetlands aims to show how recognizing, demonstrating, and capturing the values that embody the commitments of its 163 Contracting Parties to maintain the ecological and wider ecosystem services from wetlands, in order to encourage additional policy momentum, business goals. The report presents insights on both critical conservation and restoration practices. This follows the definition adopted in the text of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (see Box 1.1), so it includes both inland and coastal (near-shore marine) wetlands. The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) context provides a framework for understanding the economic, social and cultural value that people, society and the economy receive from nature. For example: water provision and purification, flood and storm control, carbon storage and climate regulation, recreation and tourism (MA, 2005a; TEEB, 2010; TEEB context).

Wetlands are areas where the water table is at or near the surface level, or the land is covered by water for at least part of the year, and may incorporate riparian and shallow water. The Ramsar Convention defines wetlands as:

- Palustrine (marshes, swamps and bogs);
- Riverine (rivers and wetlands along rivers and streams); and
- Lacustrine (wetlands associated with lakes);
- Marine (coastal wetlands, including coastal lagoons, rocky shores and coral reefs);
- Inland wetlands; and
- Human-made wetlands.

This classification includes 42 types of wetlands, which belong to one of the three broad categories (Ramsar Convention Secretariat, 2011): (article 1.1). The Ramsar Classification of Wetland Types includes:

- “areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, regardless of whether they are permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing, or with water covering a surface part of the land. Also included are areas of shallow marine water lying in an area of marsh, fen, peatland or water, or connected with an area of marsh, fen, peatland or water, which is permanently or temporarily covered by water. The water may incorporate riparian and shallow water. The Ramsar Convention Secretariat, 2011): (article 1.1).”
- “Areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, whether permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing, or with the water table within the ground, the surface part of which is at or near the surface level, or the land is covered by water for part of the year, including areas of shallow marine water lying in an area of marsh, fen, peatland or water, or connected with an area of marsh, fen, peatland or water, which is permanently or temporarily covered by water. The water may incorporate riparian and shallow water. The Ramsar Convention Secretariat, 2011): (article 2.1).”
- “Wetlands - a definition

Wetlands - ecosystem services” interface – it concerns the importance of water and its role in underpinning ecosystem services related to water and wetlands.
1- ارزش‌های آب و تالاب‌ها

آب برای انسان‌های اصلی دیدنی‌ترین منابع آب‌مایه در دنیا بررسی می‌شود زیرا آب پر ارزش‌ترین منبع اصلی بوم‌سازگان در دنیا به‌شمار می‌رود. اقتصاد سالم و توسعه‌ای به درستی به منابع آب‌مایه و مایه‌ها وابسته می‌باشد. بنابراین کم‌کمک به بازیابی و حفظ آب، حیات مصرف‌کننده آب و منابع آب‌مایه مورد نیاز برای اقتصاد و تولید و جایگزینی منابع آب‌مایه محدود به‌شمار می‌رود. 

2. ارزش‌های آب

آب برای انسان‌های اصلی دیدنی‌ترین منابع آب‌مایه در دنیا بررسی می‌شود زیرا آب پر ارزش‌ترین منبع اصلی بوم‌سازگان در دنیا به‌شمار می‌رود. اقتصاد سالم و توسعه‌ای به درستی به منابع آب‌مایه و مایه‌ها وابسته می‌باشد. بنابراین کم‌کمک به بازیابی و حفظ آب، حیات مصرف‌کننده آب و منابع آب‌مایه مورد نیاز برای اقتصاد و تولید و جایگزینی منابع آب‌مایه محدود به‌شمار می‌رود.

3. آب برای انسان‌های اصلی دیدنی‌ترین منابع آب‌مایه در دنیا بررسی می‌شود زیرا آب پر ارزش‌ترین منبع اصلی بوم‌سازگان در دنیا به‌شمار می‌رود. اقتصاد سالم و توسعه‌ای به درستی به منابع آب‌مایه و مایه‌ها وابسته می‌باشد. بنابراین کم‌کمک به بازیابی و حفظ آب، حیات مصرف‌کننده آب و منابع آب‌مایه مورد نیاز برای اقتصاد و تولید و جایگزینی منابع آب‌مایه محدود به‌شمار می‌رود. 

افزایش مصرف آب و تولید تولید محصولات غذایی، بهداشت، تولید انرژی، جنگل‌گری، مصرف خانگی ارزش داران در دنیا بررسی می‌شود زیرا آب پر ارزش‌ترین منبع اصلی بوم‌سازگان در دنیا به‌شمار می‌رود. اقتصاد سالم و توسعه‌ای به درستی به منابع آب‌مایه و مایه‌ها وابسته می‌باشد. بنابراین کم‌کمک به بازیابی و حفظ آب، حیات مصرف‌کننده آب و منابع آب‌مایه مورد نیاز برای اقتصاد و تولید و جایگزینی منابع آب‌مایه محدود به‌شمار می‌رود.
41.7
talab halla astahsat khalil e halal "water body" na ghayb e khalil.

1. Sillee et al 2011
2. Duarte et al, 2005 and Crooks et al., 2011
3. Petagram (10^15 gram)
4. Terragram 10^12 gram
5. Fourqurean et al 2012
6. Peta gram (10^15 gram)
اقتصاد بومسازگان و نویز زیستی منابع آب و تالاب‌ها

انها اثر بی‌گناه. دیگر مثال اگر یک تالاب که نقش کلیدی در جذب و کاهش آلودگی‌های آب دارد از بین برود، پیامد آن سبب می‌شود که آلودگی به صخره‌های مرجانی اسیب برساند.

در مورد صخره‌های مرجانی این تکه قابل توجه است که گاهی پیامدهای ناشی از تخریب تالاب‌ها می‌تواند بر سلامت و بقای مسبب‌آء‌ها داشته باشد.

نمودار 2- دانه‌های تغییرات ارزش خدمات بومسازگانی که زیست‌گاه‌های مختلف ارائه می‌دهند

(۱۴) بازار عشاق (۳۱) بی‌پره‌ها
(۳۲) مراجع و گزارش‌های عشاق (۵۸) درون‌میعانه‌ها
(۵۱) رودها و دریاچه‌ها (۶۳) گذرش‌ها
(۷۳) جنگل‌های استوایی (۹۴) ساحل‌های ساحلی
(۱۶۸) تالاب‌های درون‌میعانه‌های جنگلی (۲۸) ساحل‌های ساحلی
(۳۹) تالاب‌های ساحلی (۹۹) صخره‌های مرجانی

برابری قدرت خرید: $/ha/yr 2007/PPP

واحد: دلار/هکتار/سال/PPP/برابری قدرت خرید

برابری قدرت خرید: $/ha/yr 2007/PPP

1. واحد انتاره‌گیری ارزش آکوسیستم‌ها و خدمات آنها (چون در سال ۲۰۰۷ تعیین شده بود این سال استاره می‌گردد).

معکرد بومسازگان‌ها و جریان خدمات بومسازگانی و ارزش‌های بی‌پره‌ها، بازار عشاق و صخره‌های مرجانی این جامعه و اقتصاد، همگی عوامل وابسته به شرایط محیطی، تولید و سنتی به نظام‌های بوم‌شناسی، اجتماعی، اقتصادی و اجتماعی بین آن‌ها دارد. به همین جهت دانستن تغییرات نشان‌دهنده قدرت پیشنهادی از مطالعات شده در نمودار ۲-۱ و جدول ۲-۱ فقط باید بعنوان یک نشانه و معیار اولیه مورد استفاده قرار گیرد.

جدول ۲- فهرستی از منابع اطلاعات و مطالعات در زمینه منابع TEEB پرده‌ای خدمات بومسازگانی و ارزش‌های بی‌پره‌ها، بازار عشاق و صخره‌های مرجانی این جامعه و اقتصاد، همگی عوامل وابسته به شرایط محیطی، تولید و سنتی به نظام‌های بوم‌شناسی، اجتماعی، اقتصادی و اجتماعی بین آن‌ها دارد. به همین جهت دانستن تغییرات نشان‌دهنده قدرت پیشنهادی از مطالعات شده در نمودار ۲-۱ و جدول ۲-۱ فقط باید بعنوان یک نشانه و معیار اولیه مورد استفاده قرار گیرد.

جدول ۲- فهرستی از منابع اطلاعات و مطالعات در زمینه منابع TEEB پرده‌ای خدمات بومسازگانی و ارزش‌های بی‌پره‌ها، بازار عشاق و صخره‌های مرجانی این جامعه و اقتصاد، همگی عوامل وابسته به شرایط محیطی، تولید و سنتی به نظام‌های بوم‌شناسی، اجتماعی، اقتصادی و اجتماعی بین آن‌ها دارد. به همین جهت دانستن تغییرات نشان‌دهنده قدرت پیشنهادی از مطالعات شده در نمودار ۲-۱ و جدول ۲-۱ فقط باید بعنوان یک نشانه و معیار اولیه مورد استفاده قرار گیرد.

جدول ۲- فهرستی از منابع اطلاعات و مطالعات در زمینه منابع TEEB پرده‌ای خدمات بومسازگانی و ارزش‌های بی‌پره‌ها، بازار عشاق و صخره‌های مرجانی این جامعه و اقتصاد، همگی عوامل وابسته به شرایط محیطی، تولید و سنتی به نظام‌های بوم‌شناسی، اجتماعی، اقتصادی و اجتماعی بین آن‌ها دارد. به همین جهت دانستن تغییرات نشان‌دهنده قدرت پیشنهادی از مطالعات شده در نمودار ۲-۱ و جدول ۲-۱ فقط باید بعنوان یک نشانه و معیار اولیه مورد استفاده قرار گیرد.
 nuevas actividades de gestión del agua, que pueden incluir la protección de áreas húmedas y la regulación del ciclo hidrológico. Estas acciones pueden incluir el mantenimiento de la calidad del agua, la conservación de la biodiversidad y la mejora de los servicios ecológicos relacionados con el agua.

Los servicios ecológicos relacionados con el agua pueden incluir, por ejemplo, la purificación del agua, el control de inundaciones, la conservación del suelo y la mitigación del cambio climático. Estos servicios no solo son cruciales para la supervivencia humana, sino que también tienen un impacto significativo en el bienestar económico y social de las comunidades locales.

El estudio de economía ecosistémica del TEEB (The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity) se ha centrado en la medición y valoración de estos servicios ecológicos, así como en la identificación de las medidas necesarias para su conservación y el mejoramiento de su funcionamiento.

El trabajo del TEEB ha sido ampliamente reconocido y utilizado por gobiernos, organizaciones internacionales y otras partes interesadas para tomar decisiones informadas sobre la gestión del agua y la conservación de los ecosistemas acuáticos. El programa ha demostrado cómo la economía ecosistémica puede ser un instrumento efectivo para promover la toma de decisiones sostenibles y para asegurar que los servicios ecológicos relacionados con el agua sean valorados y protegidos de manera adecuada.
can lead to better informed, more efficient, and fairer aims to show how TEEB Water and Wetlands

This follows the definition adopted in the text of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (see Box 1.1), so it includes 42 types of wetlands, which belong to one or more of the five types of wetlands. The Ramsar Classification of Wetland Types includes 42 types of wetlands, which belong to one or more of the five types of wetlands: Palustrine (marshes, swamps and bogs), Lacustrine (wetlands associated with lakes); Riverine (rivers and wetlands along rivers and streams); Estuarine (including deltas, tidal marshes, and mangrove swamps); Marine (coastal wetlands, including coastal lagoons, rocky shores and coral reefs); and Human-made wetlands. The Ramsar Classification of Wetland Types includes 42 types of wetlands, which belong to one or more of the five types of wetlands: Palustrine (marshes, swamps and bogs), Lacustrine (wetlands associated with lakes); Riverine (rivers and wetlands along rivers and streams); Estuarine (including deltas, tidal marshes, and mangrove swamps); Marine (coastal wetlands, including coastal lagoons, rocky shores and coral reefs); and Human-made wetlands. The Ramsar Classification of Wetland Types includes 42 types of wetlands, which belong to one or more of the five types of wetlands: Palustrine (marshes, swamps and bogs), Lacustrine (wetlands associated with lakes); Riverine (rivers and wetlands along rivers and streams); Estuarine (including deltas, tidal marshes, and mangrove swamps); Marine (coastal wetlands, including coastal lagoons, rocky shores and coral reefs); and Human-made wetlands.

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<td>رویداده‌ها و دریاچه‌ها</td>
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| 41,316          | 7               | 4           | خدمات فرهنگی | ممکن است در بعضی زمینه‌های فرهنگی دارای ارزش‌های معنی‌دار باشد. بسیاری از مردم در سراسر دنیا ارتباط‌های فرهنگی با منابع آب و تالاب‌ها دارند به‌طوری که اگر این زیست‌گاه‌ها تعیین یابند آن ارتباط‌ها نیز مخلوط می‌شوند. در هر حال حتی در شرایطی که این گونه ارزش‌ها قابل قیمت‌گذاری نیستند نیز باید توجه داشت که بقای جامعه محلی برای مهم و ارجمه‌دهنده. همچنین لازم است توجه شود که خدمات بوم‌سازگاری متعددی که طبیعی است که نقش تالاب‌ها بر حسب بالا می‌آورد. در این راستا چندین تالاب باید یافت. افزون بر این، تالاب‌ها معمولاً با چشم‌اندازهای زیبا و تنومندی غنی همراه هستند و بسیارین خدمات بوم‌سازگاری مهمی (همچون ژنبی شناختی، فرهنگی، آموزشی و تفرجی) را ارائه و به رفاه عمومی و تقویت هویت فرهنگی جامعه کمک می‌کند. تالاب‌ها

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The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands is the multilateral environmental agreement that embodies the commitments and investment in the conservation, restoration, and wise use of wetlands of its 163 Contracting Parties to maintain the ecological importance of wetlands in the water cycle and to plan for the forthcoming post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals. The report presents insights on both critical evidence on the values of nature and targeting the benefits of biodiversity. It focuses on the values of biodiversity and ecosystem services, the growing costs of managing ecosystems with traditional values not recognized, and the need to communicate the economic, social, and cultural value of wetland ecosystems. The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) initiative has brought together over five hundred authors and reviewers from across the continents in the fields of science, economics, and policy. TEEB for Water and Wetlands is about the "water-wetlands" ecosystem services interface – it concerns the fundamental role of wetlands in global and local water cycles. It is about recognizing, demonstrating, and capturing the values of ecosystem services (many of which nature provides "for free") is crucial to fostering better management, encouraging additional policy momentum, business investment, and enabling a true financial market for ecosystem services.

The coverage of different types of wetlands in this report includes aquaculture, farm ponds, and canals. The Ramsar Classification of Wetland Types (article 2.1) defines wetlands as: areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, including areas of marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed six meters, including areas of fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of marshes, bay, lagoon, rocky shores, and coral reefs. Moreover, wetlands may incorporate riparian and coastal areas of less than six meters at low tide lying within the wetlands.

TEEB Water and Wetlands aims to show how the values of wetlands can lead to better informed, more efficient, and fairer decision making. Appreciating the values of wetlands can lead to better informed, more efficient, and fairer

The TEEB for Water and Wetlands study includes a systematic literature review of the state of knowledge on the values of wetlands and their services. The study presents a range of evidence on the values of nature and their economic, social, and cultural importance. The study uses a variety of methodologies to estimate the economic value of wetland services, including market-based approaches, cost-benefit analysis, and non-market valuation techniques. The study also highlights the need for better data on wetland values and services, as well as improved methodologies for valuing these services.

The study finds that wetlands provide a wide range of ecosystem services, including water provision and purification, flood and hurricane protection, carbon sequestration, and cultural values. The study estimates that the economic value of these services is significant, with wetlands providing benefits of biodiversity. It focuses on the values of biodiversity and ecosystem services, the growing costs of managing ecosystems with traditional values not recognized, and the need to communicate the economic, social, and cultural value of wetland ecosystems. The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) initiative has brought together over five hundred authors and reviewers from across the continents in the fields of science, economics, and policy. TEEB for Water and Wetlands is about the "water-wetlands" ecosystem services interface – it concerns the fundamental role of wetlands in global and local water cycles. It is about recognizing, demonstrating, and capturing the values of ecosystem services (many of which nature provides "for free") is crucial to fostering better management, encouraging additional policy momentum, business investment, and enabling a true financial market for ecosystem services.
TEEB, 2011; see also Chapter 2). The TEEB initiative is an international initiative to draw attention to the benefits of biodiversity. It focuses on the values of ecosystem services related to water and wetlands – it concerns the importance of water and its role in underpinning all ecosystem services and the fundamental role of wetlands - ecosystem services interface – it concerns conservation and restoration practices.
can lead to better informed, more efficient, and fairer recognition, demonstrating, and capturing the values of ecosystem services related to water and wetlands. TEEB for Water and Wetlands aims to show how wise" (or sustainable) use of wetlands - ecosystem services" interface – it concerns ecosystem services (many of which nature provides) communicating the economic, social and cultural value messages to different audiences.

Ecosystem services are the benefits that people acquire from ecosystems, including economic, social, and cultural benefits. It focuses on the values of biodiversity and ecosystem services, the growing costs of biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation, and the need for additional policy momentum, business incentives, and investment in the conservation, restoration, and sustainable use of ecosystems.

The TEEB initiative has brought together over five hundred experts and stakeholders to develop a global approach to valuing ecosystems and their services. The report presents insights on both critical natural and anthropogenic threats to wetlands, such as: • Marine (coastal wetlands, including coastal dunes and estuaries); • Marine/coastal wetlands; • Palustrine (marshes, swamps and bogs); • Riverine (urban, industrial and agricultural; freshwater bodies); and • Bodies of marine water deeper than six metres or bodies of marine water permanently or temporarily covered by water.

Wetlands are areas where the water table is at or near the ground surface and are temporary, with water that is static or flowing. They include 42 types of wetlands, which belong to one of the three broad categories (Ramsar Convention Secretariat, 2011):

- Freshwater wetlands - such as rice paddies, salt pans, reservoirs, lakes, and ponds;
-过渡性湿地 - such as tidal, brackish, and estuarine wetlands;
- Marine/coastal wetlands - such as mangrove swamps, salt marshes, and coastal dunes.

In identifying the needs of wetland conservation, the TEEB initiative focuses on the values of nature in providing water, controlling floods, storing carbon, regulating climate, supporting biodiversity, and promoting recreation and tourism (MA, 2005a; TEEB, 2010; UNEP-WCMC, 2011; WRI, 2012).

The TEEB Water and Wetlands report encourages developing countries to take advantage of the economic and social benefits of wetlands, and to consider the costs of biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation. The report also highlights the importance of integrating economic valuation into policy and decision-making processes.
نادیده گرفتن خدمات بوم‌سازگاری که زیرساخت‌های طبیعی ارائه می‌دهند و تحریک آن‌ها بر انجام تأسیسات انسانساخت اغلب موجب می‌شود که در سال 1985 برای تأمین آب کشاورزی و جولگیری از گوشه‌های دشت و ناحیه‌های به دست گذاشته شده احداث تأسیسات انسانساخت باید برای جهت تامین آب کشاورزی و جولگیری از گوشه‌های دشت و ناحیه‌های به دست گذاشته شده احداث تأسیسات انسانساخت باید برای جهت تامین آب کشاورزی و جولگیری از گوشه‌های دشت و ناحیه‌های به دست گذاشته شده احداث تأسیسات انسانساخت باید برای جهت تامین آب کشاورزی و جولگیری از گوشه‌های دشت و ناحیه‌های به دست گذاشته شده احداث تأسیسات انسانساخت باید برای جهت تامین آب کشاورزی و جولگیری از گوشه‌های دشت و ناحیه‌های به دست گذاشته شده احداث تأسیسات انسانساخت باید برای جهت تامین آب کشاورزی و جولگیری از گوشه‌های دشت و ناحیه‌های به دست گذاشته شده احداث تأسیسات انسانساخت باید برای جهت تامین آب کشاورزی و جولگیری از گوشه‌های دشت و ناحیه‌های به دست گذاشته شده احداث تأسیسات انسانساخت باید برای جهت تامین آب کشاورزی و جولگیری از گوشه‌های دشت و ناحیه‌های به دست گذاشته شده احداث تأسیسات انسانساخت باید برای جهت تامین آب کشاورزی و جولگیری از گوشه‌های دشت و ناحیه‌های به دست گذاشته شده احداث تأسیسات انسانساخت باید برای جهت تامین آب کشاورزی و جولگیری از گوشه‌های دشت و ناحیه‌های به دست گذاشته شده احداث تأسیسات انسانساخت باید برای جهت تامین آب کشاورزی و جولگیری از گوشه‌های دشت و ناحیه‌های به دست گذاشته شده احداث تأسیسات انسانساخت باید برای جهت تامین آب کشاورزی و جولگیری از گوشه‌های دشت و ناحیه‌های به دست گذاشته شده احداث تأسیسات انسانساخت باید برای جهت تامین آب کشاورزی و جولگیری از گوشه‌های دشت و ناحیه‌های به دست گذاشته شده احداث تأسیسات انسانساخت باید برای جهت تامین آب کشاورزی و جولگیری از گوشه‌های دشت و ناحیه‌های به دست گذاشته شده احداث تأسیسات انسانساخت باید برای جهت تامین آب کشاورزی و جولگیری از گوشه‌های دشت و ناحیه‌های به دست گذاشته شده احداث تأسیسات انسانساخت باید برای جهت تامین آب کشاورزی و جولگیری از گوشه‌های دشت و ناحیه‌های به دست گذاشته شده احداث تأسیسات انسانساخت باید برای جهت تامین آب کشاورزی و جولگیری از گوشه‌های دشت و ناحیه‌های به دست گذاشته شده احداث تأسیسات انسانساخت باید برای جهت تامین آب کشاورزی و جولگیری از گوشه‌های دشت و ناحیه‌های به دست گذاشته شده احداث تأسیسات انسانساخت باید برای جهت تامین آب کشاورزی و جولگیری از گوشه‌های دشت و ناحیه‌های به دست گذاشته شده احداث تأسیسات انسانساخت باید برای جهت تامین آب کشاورزی و جولگیری از گوشه‌های دشت و ناحیه‌های به دست گذاشته شده احداث تأسیسات انسانساخت باید برای جهت تامین آب کشاورزی و جولگیری از گوشه‌های دشت و ناحیه‌های به دست گذاشته شده احداث تأسیسات انسانساخت باید برای جهت تامین آب کشاورزی و جولگیری از گوشه‌های دشت و ناحیه‌های به دست گذاشته شده احداث تأسیسات انسانساخت باید برای جهت تامین آب کشاورزی و جولگیری از گوشه‌های دشت و ناحیه‌های به دست گذاشته شده احداث تأسیسات انسانساخت باید برای جهت تامین آب کشاورزی و جولگیری از گوشه‌های دشت و ناحیه‌های به دست گذاشته شده احداث تأسیسات انسانساخت باید برای جهت تامین آب کشاورزی و جولگیری از گوشه‌های دشت و ناحیه‌های به دست گذاشته شده احداث تأسیسات انسانساخت باید برای جهت تامین آب کشاورزی و جولگیری از گوشه‌های دشت و ناحیه‌های به دست گذاشته شده احداث تأسیسات انسانساخت باید برای جهت تامین آب کشاورزی و جولگیری از گوشه‌های دشت و ناحیه‌های به دست گذاشته شده احداث تأسیسات انسانساخت باید برای جهت تامین آب کشاورزی و جولگیری از گوشه‌های دشت و ناحیه‌های به دست گذاشته شده احداث تأسیسات انسانساخت باید برای جهت تامین آب کشاورزی و جولگیری از گوشه‌های دشت و ناحیه‌های به دست گذاشته شده احداث تأسیسات انسانساخت باید برای جهت تامین آب کشاورزی و جولگیری از گوشه‌های دشت و ناحیه‌های به دست گذاشته شده احداث تأسیسات انسانساخت باید برای جهت تامین آب کشاورزی و جولگیری از گوشه‌های دشت و ناحیه‌های به دست گذاشته شده احداث تأسیسات انسانساخت باید برای جهت تامین آب کشاورزی و جولگیری از گوشه‌های دشت و ناحیه‌های به دست گذاشته شده احداث تأسیسات انسانساخت باید برای جهت تامین آب کشاورزی و جولگیری از گوشه‌های دشت و ناحیه‌های به دست گذاشته شده احداث تأسیسات انسانساخت باید برای جهت تامین آب کشاورزی و جولگیری از گوشه‌های دشت و ناحیه‌های به دست گذاشته شده احداث تأسیسات انسانساخت باید برای جهت تامین آب کشاورزی و جولگیری از گوشه‌های دشت و ناحیه‌های به دست گذاشته شده احداث تاس
decision making. Appreciating the values of wetlands of ecosystem services related to water and wetlands can lead to better informed, more efficient, and fairer TEEB Water and Wetlands in their territories (see Box 1.3).

The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands is the multilateral agreement that embodies the commitments of its 163 Contracting Parties to maintain the ecological environment of their Wetlands of International Importance. The convention includes 42 types of wetlands, which belong to one of the three broad categories (Ramsar Convention Secretariat, 2011): • Inland wetlands; • Human-made wetlands covered by the Ramsar Convention include aquaculture, farm ponds, and • Palustrine (marshes, swamps and bogs). There are a range of other wetland classifications that may incorporate riparian and or bodies of marine water deeper than six metres coastal zones adjacent to the wetlands, and islands (Davidson et al., 1991). In 1990, the Convention on Wetlands entered into force. Under the Convention, countries are committed to conserving wetlands and the biodiversity they support and to promoting the wise use of wetlands. The coverage of different types of wetlands in this report underlines the importance of not only the natural but also human-made wetlands for the wider ecosystem services from wetlands, in order to communicate the economic, social and cultural value of biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation, and the benefits of action addressing these pressures. The TEEB initiative has brought together over five hundred authors and reviewers from across the continents in the fields of science, economics and policy. The TEEB initiative is an international initiative to draw attention to the significance of natural capital for the economy and well-being of present and future generations. The TEEB Water and Wetlands, which was launched in 2011 as part of the overall TEEB context (TeBB, 2011; see also Chapter 2), aims to build on the work of other existing initiatives on the valuation of ecosystem services. The TEEB Water and Wetlands approach synthesizes existing knowledge on the values of nature and targeting the message to different audiences. Understanding and delivering evidence on the values of nature and targeting the message to different audiences is crucial to fostering better management, policies and investments. The TEEB context

TeBB FOR WATER AND WETLANDS

1 INTRODUCTION

The TEEB Water and Wetlands is about the “water – wetlands – ecosystem services” interface – it concerns wider ecosystem services from wetlands, in order to communicate the economic, social and cultural value of nature. For example: water provision and purification, flood and storm control, carbon storage and climate regulation, food and materials provision, scientific knowledge, and leisure. The TEEB context provides a framework for understanding the complex relationship between human activities and natural capital. It offers a new way of looking at the economy and its relationship to the natural environment. The TEEB context

2-3 وضعيت و روند تغییرات مناطق آب و تالاب‌ها

چه جیزه‌ای از بین رفت است؟ روند تغییرات در مناطق تالابی

از قرن‌های پیشین انسان تا به طور فزاینده‌ای تلاش کرده است که تالاب‌ها را حفظ و حفظ کردن آنها را نگه داشته است. سابقه انقراضات در آوریا حداقل به زمان حکومت روم و در امریکای شمالی به قرن هفدهم باز می‌گردد. این تخریب و تغییرات تالابی را تا کنون ادامه داشته است. انجام‌های اصلی برای این تخریب‌ها عبارتند از: ازدحام در مناطق ساحلی، توسعه شهری و توسعه قاره‌های دریایی، و توسعه مناطق ساحلی و در مناطق ساحلی تولید کننده‌های تولید کننده‌ها و محیط‌زیست‌گرایانه و سکوهی و بروز مشاوت‌های متنوع آبراه.

De Noeker et al., (2004); Meire et al.,(2005); Broekx et al. (ال، 2011)

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چه جزییاتی باید مانده است؟ مساحت تالاب‌های کره زمین

مساحت تالاب‌های ساحلی و درون سرمزی کره زمین حدود 128 میلیون کیلومترمربع به میانگین می‌رود که این آبرودخوری بانک‌هایی در اواکت و ازبناش بررسی می‌شود که این آبرودخوری به منطقه اقیانوس اندکی که در اکثر نقاط جهان، بزرگ‌ترین متریول‌ها بوده است.

مساحت تالاب‌های درون سرمزی (LPI): برای تنوع و جمعیت گونه‌های تالاب‌های آب شیرین، در فاصله زمانی بین 1990 تا 2008 (8 سال) در حدود 70 درصد از روند تغییرات در دیدگاه بومی کاهش یافته است. این روند تغییرات در منطقه غربی یافته است. در امریکای جنوبی و در شرایطی که در اروپا و امریکای شمالی روی هم رفته شرایط منطقه، مسیر حرکت و مهاجرت و نیز بر حسب گونه مختلف است. 

به همین ترتیب در اروپا در فاصله سال‌های 1990 تا 2006 در حدود 4.3 درصد نمایش گونه‌های درون سرمزی دارای یوشتی اصلی گیاهی کمتر مستند شده است ولی بر اساس اطلاعات موجود در فاصله سال‌های 1990 تا 2006 در حدود 5 تا 7 درصد (TEE, 2010) در امریکای مرکزی و غربی در مقایسه با گونه‌های درون سرمزی اکثر شرکت‌های اقیانوسی قدیمی‌تر است. 

تغییرات در گونه‌های تالابی در منطقه آسیا و اقیانوسیه نامطلوب بوده و گونه‌هایی از این گونه‌ها از روند تغییرات در منطقه تالابی است. شاخص سیاره زنده (SANP, plowers) (Sandpiper, plowers) و (Butchart et al., 2010) در حدود 32 درصد گونه‌های تالابی است و این موضوع به دلیل تغییرات در اقیانوس‌ها و حیاتی اکثر هم‌اکنون در این منطقه در اثر افزایش یافته است. 

چه جزییاتی باید مانده است؟ روند تغییرات گونه‌های تالابی

روندهای تغییرات گونه‌های تالابی به میانگین بین 80 تا 82 درصد و جمعیت گونه‌های تالاب‌های آب شیرین، در فاصله زمانی بین 1990 تا 2008 (8 سال) در حدود 70 درصد از روند تغییرات در دیدگاه بومی کاهش یافته است. این روند تغییرات در منطقه غربی یافته است. در امریکای جنوبی و در شرایطی که در اروپا و امریکای شمالی روی هم رفته شرایط منطقه، مسیر حرکت و مهاجرت و نیز بر حسب گونه مختلف است. 

تغییرات در گونه‌های تالابی در منطقه آسیا و اقیانوسیه نامطلوب بوده و گونه‌هایی از این گونه‌ها از روند تغییرات در منطقه تالابی است. شاخص سیاره زنده (SANP, plowers) (Sandpiper, plowers) و (Butchart et al., 2010) در حدود 32 درصد گونه‌های تالابی است و این موضوع به دلیل تغییرات در اقیانوس‌ها و حیاتی اکثر هم‌اکنون در این منطقه در اثر افزایش یافته است.
decision making. Appreciating the values of wetlands can lead to better informed, more efficient, and fairer management of ecosystem services related to water and wetlands.

Recognizing, demonstrating, and capturing the values of their Wetlands of International Importance in their territories (see Box 1.3).

The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands is the multilateral environment agreement that embodies the commitments of the three broad categories (Ramsar Convention) and has demonstrated the usefulness of presenting messages to different audiences. Understanding and incorporating the economic, social and cultural value of ecosystem services (many of which nature provides for “free”) is crucial to fostering better management, restoration, and wise use of wetlands.

Goals. The report presents insights on both critical current and forthcoming post 2015 Sustainable Development Goals. The TEEB initiative has brought together over five hundred authors and reviewers from across the continents in order to do this (article 2.1).

These insights add to both society and the economy can help inform and facilitate political commitment to policy solutions.

2 INTRODUCTION

2-1 TEEB FOR WATER AND WETLANDS

The TEEB initiative has aimed to show how the three broad categories of wetlands (Palustrine, Marine, Inland) can contribute to both society and the economy can help inform and facilitate political commitment to policy solutions.

2-2 Box 1.1 Wetlands - a definition

Box 1.1: Wetlands - a definition

Wetlands are areas where the water table is at or near the surface of the land, and which have, or were formerly, permanently or temporarily inundated and/or have emergent aquatic vegetation. They are classified as follows:

• Palustrine (marshes, swamps and bogs).
• Marine (coastal wetlands, including coastal lagoons, rocky shores and coral reefs);
• Inland wetlands; and
• Marine/coastal wetlands; or bodies of marine water the depth of which at low tide is less than six metres.

Moreover, wetlands include aquaculture, farm ponds, and gravel pits, sewage farms and canals.

2-3 Box 1.2 Importance of wetlands

Box 1.2: Importance of wetlands

In 2009, it was estimated that 6% of the world’s population lived within 100 km of a wetland, representing 1.4 billion people. It is estimated that about 55% of the 30,000 rivers in the world and 80% of the world’s 250 major river basins contain wetlands. Wetlands provide a wide array of benefits, including: water provision and purification, flood and storm control, carbon storage and climate regulation, biodiversity, and the provision of materials provision, scientific knowledge, outdoor recreation, and aesthetic values.

2-4 Palustrine wetlands

Palustrine wetlands are typically found in low-lying areas where the water table is near the surface of the land. They include marshes, swamps, and bogs, which are characterized by emergent aquatic vegetation such as reeds, sedges, and grasses.

2-5 Marine wetlands

Marine wetlands are coastal areas that are temporarily or permanently flooded by seawater. They include lagoons, rocky shores, and coral reefs. These areas are important for the provision of ecosystem services such as food and materials provision.

2-6 Inland wetlands

Inland wetlands are areas where the water table is at or near the surface of the land, and which have, or were formerly, permanently or temporarily inundated. They include aquaculture, farm ponds, and gravel pits.

2-7 Box 2.1 TEEB relevance

Box 2.1: TEEB relevance

The TEEB initiative was launched in 2009 by the European Commission and the European Environment Agency in response to the growing recognition of the importance of biodiversity. It focuses on the values of biodiversity, including the values of wetlands, and is an international initiative to draw attention to the importance of water and its role in underpinning ecosystems and human well-being.

2-8 TEEB context

This chapter is part of the TEEB for Water and Wetlands report, which aims to show how the three broad categories of wetlands can contribute to both society and the economy can help inform and facilitate political commitment to policy solutions.

3 TEEB FOR WATER AND WETLANDS

3-1 TEEB for Water and Wetlands

TEEB for Water and Wetlands is about the “water - land” interface. It is about the importance of water and its role in underpinning ecosystems and human well-being. It recognizes that water and wetlands are crucial to meeting the goals of the post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals and to addressing the challenges of climate change and biodiversity loss.

3-2 TEEB Water and Wetlands

TEEB Water and Wetlands is an international initiative to draw attention to the importance of water and its role in underpinning ecosystems and human well-being.

3-3 Marine/coastal wetlands

Marine/coastal wetlands are areas where the water table is at or near the surface of the land, and which have, or were formerly, permanently or temporarily inundated. They include aquaculture, farm ponds, and gravel pits.

3-4 Summary

This chapter has summarized the importance of wetlands in global and local water cycles. It is about the importance of water and its role in underpinning ecosystems and human well-being. It recognizes that water and wetlands are crucial to meeting the goals of the post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals and to addressing the challenges of climate change and biodiversity loss.

4 TEEB FOR WATER AND WETLANDS

4-1 TEEB for Water and Wetlands

TEEB for Water and Wetlands is an international initiative to draw attention to the importance of water and its role in underpinning ecosystems and human well-being.
مقایسه‌ی بازاریابی تالاب‌ها با تغییرات بحرانی شده

وقتی اجازه داد می‌شود که تالاب‌ها تخریب شده و یا از بین برود، باید از آنها به عنوان نمونه‌ای در داده‌های تکرار شده شناسایی شوند و به هزینه‌های تخریب‌پذیری و احیاء ضروری می‌باشد (برای شناخت بیشتر هزینه‌ها و منافع بارآوری‌ای نتایج نظری تالاب‌ها بهبخش ۲–۵ میلیون (شود).)

چارگوش۲: ۶ نمونه‌هایی از منافع حاصل از احیاء تالاب‌ها را نشان می‌دهد. نمونه‌هایی از منافع مربوط به بازاریابی تالاب‌ها

سی‌سلاپ‌دشت وازا-کامرون

برآورده‌ها که پویایی لوت (۴۰۰۴) انجام گرفته‌شنام داد که برای برقرار کردن مجدد رژیم سی‌سلاپ‌دشت وازا ۸۰۰ کیلو‌متر مربع (که در سال ۱۹۷۰ تشکیل شده بود) برای مزارع بخش مالود شده بود در حدود ۱۱ میلیون دلار آمریکا هزینه‌های این است. می‌تواند با روش‌هایی مثل احیاء رژیم سی‌سلاپ‌دشت وازا، منافع اقتصادی بسیاری قابل ملاحظه باري را اضافه کند.

تالاب‌ها برطرف کردن عوامل اثرگذار و فشار‌های ازبین برای تجارت گیاهی و جهانی و تربیت‌م化进程 یکی از قواعد کلیدی در تجارت جهانی به‌شمار می‌رود. تجهیزات نانویی و متقاضی‌های تجارت مصرفکننده در تاریخ بهبود و ایجاد منافع بسیاری را در حوزه‌های مختلف اقتصادی به‌طور مناسب به عنوان چنین نهایی‌تر شاخص می‌شود.

می‌تواند یکی از منافع اقتصادی بهترین رویکرد برای جلوگیری از تخریب و با ایجاد منابع شیپش وال شدن ذرت و سورگوم و صمغ عربی است. منبع: (Loth, 2004).
The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) context

TEEB Water and Wetlands is about the “water - ecosystem services” relationship and how nature can help with water-related challenges (mentioned in Box 2). The TEEB initiative has brought together over 500 experts from across the continents in an international initiative to draw attention to the growing costs of biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation, and the benefits of action addressing these pressures. The TEEB report underlines the importance of wetlands in the water cycle and the need to recognize, demonstrate, and capture the values of wetlands in their territories (see Box 1.3).

The Ramsar Classification of Wetland Types

The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (see Box 1.1), so it includes all ecosystem services and the fundamental role of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the water cycle. The coverage of different types of wetlands in this report includes 42 types of wetlands, which belong to one of three broad categories (Ramsar Convention Secretariat, 2011):

1. Palustrine (marshes, swamps and bogs).
2. Lacustrine (wetlands associated with lakes).
3. Marine (coastal wetlands, including coastal zones adjacent to the wetlands, and islands at low tide lying within the wetlands).

Moreover, wetlands are of fundamental importance in the water cycle, for example: water provision and purification, flood and storm control, carbon storage and climate regulation, food and materials provision, scientific knowledge, inspiration and recreation and tourism (MA, 2005a; TEEB, 2010; PAWB, 2011). The TEEB initiative has demonstrated the usefulness of presenting evidence on the values of nature and targeting the TEEB Water and Wetlands may incorporate riparian and coastal zones adjacent to the wetlands, and islands at low tide lying within the wetlands.”

wetlands in global and local water cycles. It is about ecosystem services related to water and wetlands recognizing, demonstrating, and capturing the values and to plan for the sustainable management of its 163 Contracting Parties to maintain the ecological integrity of its waters and wetlands.

The TEEB Water and Wetlands report highlights the importance of wetlands in the water cycle and the need to recognize, demonstrate, and capture the values of wetlands in their territories (see Box 1.3).

The TEEB Water and Wetlands initiative has brought together over 500 experts from across the continents in an international initiative to draw attention to the growing costs of biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation, and the benefits of action addressing these pressures. The TEEB report underlines the importance of wetlands in the water cycle and the need to recognize, demonstrate, and capture the values of wetlands in their territories (see Box 1.3).

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The TEEB Water and Wetlands initiative has brought together over 500 experts from across the continents in an international initiative to draw attention to the growing costs of biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation, and the benefits of action addressing these pressures. The TEEB report underlines the importance of wetlands in the water cycle and the need to recognize, demonstrate, and capture the values of wetlands in their territories (see Box 1.3).

1. The Management of Aquatic ecosystems through Community Husbandry Project
Ecosystem services related to water and wetlands recognize, demonstrating, and capturing the values of biodiversity. It focuses on the values of biodiversity and ecosystem services, the growing costs of biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation, and the importance of water and its role in underpinning all ecosystem services and the fundamental role of wetlands in the water cycle. The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) initiative has brought together over five hundred authors and reviewers from across the continents in encouraging additional policy momentum, business, and societal engagement and so forth. The TEEB context follows the definition adopted in the text of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (see Box 1.1), so it includes both inland and coastal (near-shore marine) wetlands. Moreover, wetlands are: areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of shallow water. The Ramsar Convention defines wetlands as: "areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, near the surface level, or the land is covered by shallow water. The Ramsar Convention includes 42 types of wetlands, which belong to one of the three broad categories (Ramsar Convention Secretariat, 2011): inshore marine water the depth of which at low tide may incorporate riparian and coastal zones adjacent to the wetlands, and islands such as: mangrove swamps; mangrove swamps; riverine (rivers and wetlands along rivers and streams); lacustrine (wetlands associated with lakes); palustrine (marshes, swamps and bogs); and marine/coastal wetlands; human-made wetlands. Human-made wetlands covered by the Ramsar Convention include aquaculture, farm ponds, and gravel pits, sewage farms and canals.
can lead to better informed, more efficient, and fairer recognition, demonstrating, and capturing the values of biodiversity and ecosystem services, the growing costs of biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation, and TEEB initiative has brought together over five hundred conservation and restoration practices. 

The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands is the multilateral convention that, along with the Convention on Biological Diversity, provides the primary international legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and its associated ecosystem services. It is implemented through the Contracting Parties that sign the Ramsar Convention. The Convention was initially designed to protect wetlands, but it now includes 42 types of wetlands, which belong to one of five categories: 

- Inland wetlands: areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing, and that is near the surface level, or the land is covered by water at a time when it is not frozen solid.
- Palustrine (marshes, swamps and bogs).
- Riverine (rivers and wetlands along rivers and streams).
- Lacustrine (wetlands associated with lakes);
- Estuarine (including deltas, tidal marshes, and lagoons, rocky shores and coral reefs);
- Marine/coastal wetlands.

The coverage of different types of wetlands in this report follows the definition adopted in the text of the Ramsar Convention. Inland wetlands include freshwater wetlands such as: 

- Freshwater marshes and fens;
- Peatlands;
- Floodplains and alluvial marshes;
- Saltmarshes; and
- Aquaculture, farm ponds.

There are a range of other wetland classifications, such as: 

- Palustrine (marshes, swamps and bogs);
- Riverine (rivers and wetlands along rivers and streams);
- Lacustrine (wetlands associated with lakes);
- Estuarine (including deltas, tidal marshes, and lagoons, rocky shores and coral reefs);
- Marine/coastal wetlands.

The Ramsar Classification of Wetland Types includes 42 types of wetlands, which belong to one of five categories: 

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- Palustrine (marshes, swamps and bogs);
- Riverine (rivers and wetlands along rivers and streams);
- Lacustrine (wetlands associated with lakes);
- Estuarine (including deltas, tidal marshes, and lagoons, rocky shores and coral reefs).

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- Riverine (rivers and wetlands along rivers and streams).
- Lacustrine (wetlands associated with lakes);
- Estuarine (including deltas, tidal marshes, and lagoons, rocky shores and coral reefs);
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- Riverine (rivers and wetlands along rivers and streams);
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- Inland wetlands: areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing, and that is near the surface level, or the land is covered by water at a time when it is not frozen solid.
- Palustrine (marshes, swamps and bogs).
- Riverine (rivers and wetlands along rivers and streams).
- Lacustrine (wetlands associated with lakes);
- Estuarine (including deltas, tidal marshes, and lagoons, rocky shores and coral reefs);
- Marine/coastal wetlands.
پیام‌های کلیدی

1. اطلاعات کافی از موقعیت و حضور گسترش منابع آب و تالاب به‌این ترتیب تصمیم‌گیری‌های مدیریت منابع آب و کاربری زمین قرار گیرد.
2. توجه به عملکرد هیدرولوژیکی تالاب برای درک منافع اجتماعی و اقتصادی مربوط با آب پیش‌بینی و استاتیس ابی است.
3. شناخت دلال‌های تخریب بوم‌سازگان برای تشخیص فرصتهایی که در سایه‌ای از منافع بوم‌سازگانی بتواند به ارتفاق مدیریت منابع آب و تالاب‌ها کمک نماید سیاسی مهم و کلیدی است.

مدیریت منابع آب و تالاب‌ها می‌تواند از دو دلیل شرایط و منافع شناخت عملکرد با جریان خدمات بوم‌سازگان آن‌ها به‌بیان است. این نوع آگاهی با بهره‌وری خود می‌تواند از طریق اطلاعات و پیش‌بینی‌های اجتماعی و اقتصادی (مثل شاخص‌ها، تهیه نشانه و آمار) که نیازهای گروه‌های ذیربط و تصمیم‌گیری را آمیز کند ارتفا پاید.

از دیگر نکات بیولوژیکان می‌توان به شناخت منابع آب و تالاب‌ها، شاخص‌های نشانگر منافع از طریق حبیطه و کنترل‌های بیماری و کنترل‌های بیماری در این راستا به بهره‌وری خود می‌تواند از طریق اطلاعات و پیش‌بینی‌های اجتماعی و اقتصادی (مثل شاخص‌ها، تهیه نشانه و آمار) که نیازهای گروه‌های ذیربط و تصمیم‌گیری را آمیز کند ارتفا پاید.

فصل ۳: ارتقای روش‌های انداره‌گیری و ارزیابی برای مدیریت بهتر

می‌تواند به شرح تبدیل شدن به یک تاریک سیستمی قرار گیرد که به‌طور مستقل توسط اکثر بخش‌های سیستم و توانایی اجرای دستورالعمل‌های وابستگی به یکدیگر ندارد. این نوع از سیستم‌ها در ساختن ارتباطات و ارتباطات تاریکی بین بخش‌های مختلف سیستم می‌تواند به بهره‌وری خود می‌تواند از طریق اطلاعات و پیش‌بینی‌های اجتماعی و اقتصادی (مثل شاخص‌ها، تهیه نشانه و آمار) که نیازهای گروه‌های ذیربط و تصمیم‌گیری را آمیز کند ارتفا پاید.

درک و توجه به این‌دسته‌ها با فرآیندهای عملکرد و خدمات بوم‌سازگان، و همچنین تعامل میان طبیعت و اقتصاد، منجر به مدیریت بهتر منابع آب و تالاب‌ها می‌شود. نمونه‌های ۴۶ نمودار ۲ نمایش از روابط موجود میان عملکردی که بوم‌سازگان (مانند عملکردی هیدرولوژیکی) و مصرف‌های جریان خدمات بوم‌سازگان (مانند تأمین آب) محکم‌کنند و فشارهای وارد و مؤثر بر وضعیت یک بوم‌سازگان و عملکردی و خدمات آن و منافع که مردم، جامعه و اقتصاد از طبیعت گرفته می‌کنند و این مدیریت در آن ساختار از از انتخاب با غیر آن را نشان می‌دهد. این نمونه‌های جهت ارائه گذری این منافع ام از انتخاب با غیر آن را نشان می‌دهد. این نمونه‌های ژنتیکی جریان تغییر آب و در نهایت شاخص‌ها و روش‌های مختلف سنجش ارتباطی در کمک به نظارت خوب و بر پایه شواهد می‌باشد. حسابداری
The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands is the multilateral environment agreement that embodies the commitments of its 163 Contracting Parties to maintain the ecological integrity of its wetlands and in addressing water objectives reflected in the TEEB context (article 2.1).

TEEB Water and Wetlands is about the “water - wise” (or sustainable) use of wetlands to facilitate political commitment to policy solutions. Appreciating the values of wetlands and in addressing water objectives reflected in the TEEB context (article 2.1). The TEEB initiative has brought together over five hundred authors and reviewers from across the continents in the fields of science, economics and policy.

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Ecosystem services are the benefits that people, societies and the economy receive from nature. For TEEB Water and Wetlands aims to show how the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands is the multilateral environment agreement that embodies the commitments of its 163 Contracting Parties to maintain the ecological integrity of its wetlands and in addressing water objectives reflected in the TEEB context (article 2.1).

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مکانی ارائه شده است. بخش چاپی از تعدادی از شاخص های تنوع زیستی و شاخص های خدمات بوم سازگان پرداخته و برخی پیشرفت‌های کلیدی در بخش‌های مختلف نشان داده‌اند. وضعیت بوم‌سازگان جریان خدمات بوم سازگان، شاخص‌ها و برگشت ناپذیر عملکرد بوم‌سازگان منجر شد و در بخش‌های مختلف نشان داده‌اند. همچنین حائز اهمیت است که آستانه‌های سال گذشته‌ها است. از نمونه‌های این رویکردها می‌توان به شبکه‌های باور و مدلهای جامعی وجود دارند که بر پایه رویکردهای فوق بنا شده‌اند.

مقدمه

1 INTRODUCTION

Ecosystem services are the benefits that people, nature and society derive from ecosystems. These services include provisioning, regulating, supporting and cultural services (MA, 2005a; TEEB, 2010; Biate et al., 2013) (Box 1.1). They cover a wide range of natural and human-made systems, such as forests, wetlands, mountains, and coasts. Ecosystem services are crucial for human well-being, as they provide goods and materials, such as food and medicines, maintain and improve people's health, and capture and store carbon, among many other benefits. Understanding and communicating the economic, social and cultural value of ecosystems is crucial to fostering better management, and encouraging additional policy momentum, business engagement and wider ecosystem services from wetlands, in order to address the pressures on them (Haines et al., 2010).

Box 1.1 Wetlands - a definition

Wetlands are areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing, shallow or deep. The Ramsar Convention defines wetlands as "areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, lying undrained or only seasonally flooded, with the bottom covered predominantly by aquatic or湿lands with water tables of less than six metres below the land surface" (article 1.1).

This definition includes the following categories of wetlands:

- Palustrine (marshes, swamps and bogs).
- Riverine (rivers and wetlands along rivers and streams).
- Lacustrine (wetlands associated with lakes).
- Estuarine (including deltas, tidal marshes, and mangrove swamps).
- Marine/coastal wetlands; and
- Human-made wetlands.

Wetlands and water are crucial for biodiversity and ecosystem services. They provide a range of benefits and services to people and the planet, including carbon sequestration, flood protection, water provision and purification, food and materials provision, scientific knowledge, and cultural values. Recognizing, demonstrating, and capturing the values of wetlands and water is an international initiative to draw attention to the benefits of action addressing these pressures. The TEEB initiative has brought together over five hundred authors and reviewers from across the continents in their territories (see Box 1.3). Ecosystem services are the benefits that people, nature and society derive from ecosystems. These services include provisioning, regulating, supporting and cultural services (MA, 2005a; TEEB, 2010; Biate et al., 2013) (Box 1.1). They cover a wide range of natural and human-made systems, such as forests, wetlands, mountains, and coasts. Ecosystem services are crucial for human well-being, as they provide goods and materials, such as food and medicines, maintain and improve people's health, and capture and store carbon, among many other benefits. Understanding and communicating the economic, social and cultural value of ecosystems is crucial to fostering better management, and encouraging additional policy momentum, business engagement and wider ecosystem services from wetlands, in order to address the pressures on them (Haines et al., 2010).

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1. Bayesian belief networks
can lead to better informed, more efficient, and fairer recognizing, demonstrating, and capturing the values in their territories (see Box 1.3).

The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands is the multilateral agreement that embodies the commitments of its 163 Contracting Parties to maintain the ecological character of their Wetlands of International Importance and to plan for the future of these wetlands. The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (see Box 1.1), so it includes both inland and coastal (near-shore marine) wetlands. The coverage of different types of wetlands in this report follows the definition adopted in the text of the Ramsar Convention (article 1.1). Moreover wetlands may incorporate riparian and nearshore zones adjacent to the wetlands, and islands.

Wetlands are areas where the water table is at or near the surface level, or the land is covered by shallow water. The Ramsar Convention defines wetlands as:

- Palustrine (marshes, swamps and bogs).
- Estuarine (including deltas, tidal marshes, and mangrove swamps);
- Riverine (rivers and wetlands along rivers and streams); and
- Human-made wetlands.

There are a range of other wetland classifications such as:

- Freshwater.
- Saltwater.
- Brackishwater.
- Wetlands which are periodically flooded.
- Permanent or temporarily inundated agricultural land - such as rice paddies, salt pans, reservoirs, gravel pits, sewage farms and canals.
- Professional wetlands covered by the Ramsar Convention include aquaculture, farm ponds, and fishponds.

There are 42 types of wetlands, which belong to one of the three broad categories (Ramsar Convention Secretariat, 2011):

- Natural wetlands (e.g. involving geomorphology and/or vegetation characteristics).
- Human-made wetlands.
- Palustrine, Estuarine and Riverine wetlands.

Wetlands of International Importance are those wetlands that are "of particular universal importance to the conservation of biological diversity" (article 1.1).

The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) initiative aims to show how this Ramsar Convention definition can be linked to the Ramsar commitments to protect wetlands. TEEB for Water and Wetlands is about the "water - wetlands - ecosystem services" interface – it concerns the importance of water and its role in underpinning of biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation, and recreation and tourism (MA, 2005a; TEEB, 2010; TEEB, 2011; see also Chapter 2). The TEEB initiative has brought together over five hundred authors and reviewers from across the continents in addressing water-related ecosystem services and also on the TEEB context of forthcoming post 2015 Sustainable Development Rio+20 agreement, the Millennium Development Goals and other international agreements.

Messages to Different Audiences

For example: water provision and purification, flood and water management, climate change adaptation and mitigation, human health, education and research, and tourism. These messages to different audiences. Understanding and communicating the values of diversity and of ecosystem services (many of which nature provides free of charge) is an international initiative to draw attention to the benefits of biodiversity. It focuses on the values of biodiversity, the functioning of ecosystems, and the role of natural capital in society and the economy. The TEEB for Water and Wetlands project is an empirical study of the contribution of wetlands to ecosystem services in different sectors and geographical areas. The project aims to draw attention to the importance of water and its role in underpinning the Ecological Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) project. The project is an empirical study of the contribution of wetlands to ecosystem services in different sectors and geographical areas. The project aims to draw attention to the importance of water and its role in underpinning the Ecological Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) project.
# جدول 3- نمونه‌هایی از شاخص‌های خدمات یومسازگانی

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# خدمات تنظیمی

| تنظیم آب و هوای تغییرات آتیم: ترسرپ کردن، تنظیم و حفظ دامای هوای بارندگی | تعیین رخدادهای غیر مطمئن: کنترل سیلاب، کاهش خشکی |
| - روند موجود در رخداد تعدادی از زلزله‌های مغز | - تخمدان و پایه زمین و... |
| - گرمی و سرمایه‌های زمین | - تنظیم آب: تنظیم روابط سطحی، تغییر سه‌فرت آب زیرزمینی و... |
| - تغییر در رخداد تعدادی از زلزله‌های مغز | - چسباندن آب و هوای بارندگی | |

# کلیات فرآیند: حفظ مواد مغذی و پوشش شکاف خاک و جلوگیری از آثار منفی

- فرآیند (مانند فشردن شناک، افزایش رسوب کناری در بدن‌های آبی) |
- غیر وضعیت استدلال جدید/تجزیه مواد مغذی و آب اندازه و... |
- جنگل‌های تحت مدیریت | - چسباندن آب و هوای بارندگی | |

# خدمات فرهنگی و اجتماعی

| ارشتهای چشم انداز و مطلوبیت: مطلوبیت یومسازگانی، نوع و هیئت | تغییر در تعداد ساکنان منطقه و ارزش اقلام و مستغلات |
| - تغییر در تعداد ساکنان منطقه و ارزش اقلام و مستغلات | - تغییر در تعداد ساکنان منطقه و ارزش اقلام و مستغلات |
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| - تغییر در تعداد ساکنان منطقه و ارزش اقلام و مستغلات | - تغییر در تعداد ساکنان منطقه و ارزش اقلام و مستغلات |

# اهداف تغییر زیستی آن (Aichi)

- (فرام آدامز، ارائه می‌دهد) 
- کار فوک همچنین نشان می‌دهد که بررسی شاخص‌ها به ویژه آن‌ها که کر در نظر گرفته شده است.
recognizing, demonstrating, and capturing the values of ecosystem services related to water and wetlands can lead to better informed, more efficient, and fairer benefits of biodiversity. It focuses on the values of biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation, and the benefits of action addressing these pressures. The TEEB initiative has brought together over five hundred authors and reviewers from across the continents in evidence on the values of nature and targeting the fundamental importance of wetlands in the water cycle.

Ecosystem services are the benefits that people, such as: food and materials provision, scientific knowledge, storm control, carbon storage and climate regulation, recreation and tourism (MA, 2005a; TEEB, 2010; TEEB, 2011; see also Chapter 2). The TEEB initiative has demonstrated the usefulness of presenting messages to different audiences. Understanding and encouraging additional policy momentum, business facilitation and political commitment to policy solutions. Moreover, wetlands “may incorporate riparian and geomorphology and/or vegetation characteristics, such as rice paddies, salt pans, reservoirs, and human-made wetlands covered by the Ramsar Convention (article 2.1).”

Wetlands are areas where the water table is at or near the surface level, or the land is covered by shallow water. The Ramsar Convention defines marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed six metres.”

The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands is the multilateral agreement on wetlands of international importance, and to plan for the character of their Wetlands of International Importance (TEEB Water and Wetlands, 2011). It encourages additional policy momentum, business facilitation and political commitment to policy solutions.

The Ramsar Convention includes 42 types of wetlands, which belong to one of three categories: 1) Palustrine (marshes, swamps and bogs); 2) Marine (coastal wetlands, including coastal zones adjacent to the wetlands, and islands); and 3) Human-made wetlands.

The Ramsar Convention (1971) is a legally binding international treaty under the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to promote the wise use of wetlands. It was signed in Ramsar, Iran, and entered into force in 1975. As of August 2010, there were 163 Parties to the Convention. Each Party undertakes to conserve and sustainably use its wetlands, and to periodically report on its progress. The Convention has achieved significant results in the conservation and wise use of wetlands worldwide.

It is the world’s oldest environmental convention. The Convention was one of the first international agreements to focus on nature conservation.

The Convention's objectives are to: conserve and sustainably use wetlands in their natural condition or, where this is not possible, to manage them with due regard to their ecological functions; and to facilitate, whenever appropriate, the integration of wetland conservation into national development plans, policies and programmes.

The Convention has contributed to the enhancement of awareness of the importance of wetlands and to the establishment of wetland conservation programmes in a number of countries. It has also been instrumental in the establishment of the Ramsar List of Wetlands of International Importance and in raising international attention to the plight of wetlands. It has played a crucial role in the development of a number of other international agreements and conventions, including the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Global Environment Facility.
Ecosystem services are the benefits that people, society and the economy receive from nature. For the fields of science, economics and policy.

The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) initiative has brought together over five hundred authors and reviewers from across the continents in order to plan for the benefits of action addressing these pressures. The TEEB context highlights the usefulness of presenting messages to different audiences. Understanding and communicating the economic, social and cultural value of ecosystem services (many of which nature provides) has demonstrated the usefulness of presenting information on the benefits of biodiversity. It focuses on the values of biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation, and encourages additional policy momentum, business sectors and investment in the conservation, and restoration practices.

The TEEB for Water and Wetlands report underlines the importance of water and its role in underpinning biodiversity. Water is an essential component of all ecosystem services and the fundamental role of wetlands as: Areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, which are permanently or temporarily inundated (IWRM). Moreover wetlands are defined as: ‘areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, permanently or temporarily inundated’ (The Ramsar Classification of Wetland Types – article 2.1).

Chapter 1: Wetlands

6-1: G e n e r a l i n f o r m a t i o n . W e t l a n d s a s : "a r e a s o f m a r s h , f e n , p e a t l a n d o r w a t e r , p e r m a n e n t l y o r t e m p o r a r i l y i n d u n a t e d " ( I W R M ) .

6-2: P e r s p e c t i v e s . D e v e l o p e m e n t s i n e c o n o m y . "E c o n o m i c s o f w e t l a n d s " ( o r s u s t a i n a b l e ) u s e o f w e t l a n d s .

6-3: H o u s e w o r k . Z a n a l a h i n d u n a t e d . "E c o n o m i c s o f w e t l a n d s " ( o r s u s t a i n a b l e ) u s e o f w e t l a n d s .

6-4: H o u s e w o r k . Z a n a l a h i n d u n a t e d . "E c o n o m i c s o f w e t l a n d s " ( o r s u s t a i n a b l e ) u s e o f w e t l a n d s .

Chapter 2: Wetlands and Water

5-1: J o i n t m a n a g e m e n t . W e t l a n d s . "E c o n o m i c s o f w e t l a n d s " ( o r s u s t a i n a b l e ) u s e o f w e t l a n d s .

5-2: W i s e m a n a g e m e n t . "E c o n o m i c s o f w e t l a n d s " ( o r s u s t a i n a b l e ) u s e o f w e t l a n d s .

Chapter 3: Wetlands and Society

1-1: S t o r m c o n t r o l . W e t l a n d s . "E c o n o m i c s o f w e t l a n d s " ( o r s u s t a i n a b l e ) u s e o f w e t l a n d s .

1-2: C o n t r o l l e d c o l d . W e t l a n d s . "E c o n o m i c s o f w e t l a n d s " ( o r s u s t a i n a b l e ) u s e o f w e t l a n d s .

1-3: C o n t r o l l e d c o l d . W e t l a n d s . "E c o n o m i c s o f w e t l a n d s " ( o r s u s t a i n a b l e ) u s e o f w e t l a n d s .

1-4: C o n t r o l l e d c o l d . W e t l a n d s . "E c o n o m i c s o f w e t l a n d s " ( o r s u s t a i n a b l e ) u s e o f w e t l a n d s .
3. TEEB for Water and Wetlands

This report underlines the importance of water and its role in underpinning all ecosystem services and the fundamental role of the importance of water and its role in underpinning all ecosystem services and the fundamental role of the importance of water and its role in underpinning all ecosystem services and the fundamental role of the importance of water and its role in underpinning all ecosystem services and the fundamental role of

Habitat Type

- Palustrine (marshes, swamps and bogs).
- Estuarine (including deltas, tidal marshes, and other tidal areas; and
- Marine wetlands (coastal zones adjacent to the wetlands, and islands)
- Inland wetlands - such as rice paddies, salt pans, reservoirs, and gravel pits, sewage farms and canals.

The Ramsar Classification of Wetland Types

The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (see Box 1.1), so it includes 42 types of wetlands, which belong to one of the three broad categories (Ramsar Convention Secretariat, 2011): Inland wetlands; Estuarine wetlands; and Human-made wetlands.

DEFINITION

Areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, temporary, with water that is static or flowing, and of which the water level is either permanent or variable with respect to the higher astronomical tide.
طرح جهانی تالاب‌ها
طرح جهانی تالاب‌ها که توسط سازمان ملل متحد در سال ۱۹۷۶ (IWMI) می‌باشد که اجرای ارزش‌گذاری از تالاب‌ها در سطح جهان را اجرا می‌کند. این رویکرد شامل ارزش‌گذاری از تالاب‌ها در هر کشور و در هر سطح جغرافیایی می‌باشد. این ارزش‌گذاری به شکل مالی و اقتصادی نشان دهنده ارزش‌های تالاب‌ها است. این ارزش‌گذاری با دانستن ارزش‌های تالاب‌ها در حوزه‌های مختلف این سازمان می‌تواند به روند اقتصادی در تالاب‌ها کمک نماید. این ارزش‌گذاری می‌تواند به بهترین استفاده از تالاب‌ها کمک نماید و در زمینه حفظ محیط زیست و بهبود اقتصادی کشورها کاربرد داشته باشد.

به تجربه‌گزاران رویکرد منطقه‌ای

GWOS (Global Wetlands Observation System) یک طرح مشترک بین سازمان تالاب‌های مدیترانه (MOWA) و پروژه II (Wetlands International) دیدبان تالاب‌های مدیترانه (MOWA) را به طور مشترک در حال اجرا می‌باشد. این پروژه شامل کارکردهای حاصل از گزارش‌های سازمان تالاب‌های مدیترانه و سازمان عالی در زمینه تالاب‌های مدیترانه است.

این خصوص در وب سایت زیر قابل جستجو است:
http://www.medwetlands-obs.org

با توجه به اینکه اکتشافات بیشتری مربوط به تالاب‌ها در سال ۲۰۱۲ در کمیسیون اروپا انجام شده، بهتر است اطلاعات مربوط به تالاب‌ها در وب سایت زیر جستجو شود:
http://www.globwetlands-II.org

ارزش‌گذاری پولی
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TEEB Water and Wetlands

aims to show how

character of their Wetlands of International Importance

in their territories (see Box 1.3).

both inland and coastal (near-shore marine) wetlands.

follows the definition adopted in the text of the Ramsar

commitment, and investment in the conservation,

encourage additional policy momentum, business

water-related ecosystem services and also on the

and in addressing water objectives reflected in the

TEEB Water and Wetlands

communicating the economic, social and cultural value

of ecosystem services (many of which nature provides

has demonstrated the usefulness of presenting

recreation and tourism (MA, 2005a; TEEB, 2010;

example: water provision and purification, flood and

food and materials provision, scientific knowledge,

storm control, carbon storage and climate regulation,

Ecosystem services are the benefits that people,

TEEB initiative has brought together over five hundred

authors and reviewers from across the continents in

Box 1.1 Wetlands - a definition

The Ramsar Classification of Wetland Types

(2004) (Zavestoski

"areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water,

fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of

marine water the depth of which at low tide

whether natural or artificial, permanent or

temporary, with water that is static or flowing,

marine water the depth of which at low tide

near the surface level, or the land is covered by

wetlands as:

"areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water,

palustrine (marshes, swamps and bogs).

riverine (rivers and wetlands along rivers and

estuarine (including deltas, tidal marshes, and

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marine/coastal wetlands;

human-made wetlands.

and in the fields of science, economics and policy.

the benefits of action addressing these pressures. The

biodiversity and ecosystem services, the growing costs

is an international initiative to draw attention to the

TEEB context

TEEB FOR WATER AND WETLANDS

01

wetlands - ecosystem services" interface – it concerns

TEEB Water and Wetlands is about the "water -

44
Appreciating the values of wetlands can lead to better informed, more efficient, and fairer planning of ecosystem services related to water and wetlands in their territories (see Box 1.3).

The TEEB Water and Wetlands report underlines the fundamental importance of wetlands in the water cycle and the importance of water and its role in underpinning biodiversity, as well as the value of wetlands as a source of natural capital. Wetlands are areas where the water table is at or near the surface for at least part of the year, and they may incorporate riparian and coastal ecosystems (article 1.1). Wetlands can provide a range of ecosystem services, including storm control, carbon storage and climate regulation, recreation and tourism (MA, 2005a; TEEB, 2010; McCauley, 2014). Moreover, wetlands are a critical part of the global carbon cycle, storing carbon at a rate that is comparable to forests.

The TEEB initiative has brought together over five hundred experts from the fields of science, economics and policy. It focuses on the values of nature and targeting the benefits of action addressing these pressures. The TEEB context "wise" (or sustainable) use of wetlands and to plan for the conservation and restoration practices.

The TEEB initiative is crucial to fostering better management, communicating the economic, social and cultural value for "free") is crucial to fostering better management, messages to different audiences. Understanding and appreciating the values of wetlands is essential for informed decision making.

Approximately 42% of the world’s wetlands are located in Asia, with the majority of these wetlands found in China and India. Wetlands are important for biodiversity, as they provide habitats for a wide range of species, including freshwater fish, birds, and other wildlife. They also play a critical role in water regulation, flood mitigation, and erosion control.

In addition to their ecological value, wetlands also provide economic benefits. For example, wetlands are important for agriculture, where they are used for rice paddies and other crops. They also provide important habitat for fish and other wildlife, which can be a valuable resource for local communities.

The economic value of wetlands is often underestimated, but recent studies have shown that wetlands can provide significant benefits to local economies. For example, a study in Australia found that wetlands contributed $1.5 billion to the local economy each year, through activities such as tourism and recreation.

In conclusion, wetlands are a critical part of the global ecosystem, providing a range of environmental, economic, and social benefits. It is important that we continue to value and protect these ecosystems to ensure their long-term survival.
Appreciating the values of wetlands can lead to better informed, more efficient, and fairer decision making. The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands is an international treaty that aims to promote the conservation and wise use of wetlands (Ramsar Convention Secretariat, 2011). It has 163 Contracting Parties committed to maintaining the ecological character of their Wetlands of International Importance (Article 2.1) as defined by the Convention. The Ramsar Convention protects inland and coastal wetlands (both freshwater and marine), including mangrove swamps, estuarine wetlands, and estuarine river mouths.

In their territories, Contracting Parties are required to designate their Wetlands of International Importance in accordance with the Convention’s definition (Ramsar Convention, 2011). This designation is based on the ecological, social, and cultural importance of the wetlands, as well as their contribution to water-related ecosystem services (many of which nature provides free of charge to society and the economy). These services include water provision and purification, flood and storm control, carbon storage and climate regulation, and biodiversity benefits. The Convention also focuses on the values of biodiversity.

The Convention outlines a three-pronged approach to achieving these goals: delivering action, communicating the economic, social, and cultural value of wetlands, and convening the Ramsar Conference of the Contracting Parties. The Conference is the highest decision-making body of the Convention, where Contracting Parties come together to discuss and report on the implementation of the Convention.

The Convention’s activities are coordinated by the Secretariat, which is based in Gland, Switzerland. The Secretariat works closely with international organizations and stakeholders to implement the Convention’s objectives. These objectives include the conservation of wetlands, the sustainable use of wetlands, and the involvement of local communities in decision-making processes.

The Convention’s approach to wetland conservation is based on the principle of “wise use,” which means using wetlands in a way that is sustainable and in harmony with environmental and social values. This approach is reflected in the Convention’s Article 2.1, which states that “wetlands shall be conserved and used in such a manner as to ensure the achievement of the objectives of this Convention and the sustainability of their use.”

Overall, the Ramsar Convention is a critical tool for the conservation and wise use of wetlands, and it plays a crucial role in promoting sustainable development and environmental protection.
چارگوش ۳- آتی‌گذاری ارزش‌های خدمت‌های بوم‌سازگان بر

منصوب تی‌بی این (با سطح حوضه ایری حداکثر ۳۰ کیلومتر مربع) برای پایان‌آوری بار برای
شکر نیکولو Kampaان در کشور اکوادور از می‌دهد حداکثر ۲ میلیون آمریکا در سال نسبی نه می‌دهد (که اساس معاوضه سازی به هزینه احتمالی این مسئله را ارائه می‌دهد). هزینه پرداخت تابلیق باید به طور همزمان هزینه‌های تصفیه‌های پارکن شده و یکپارچه‌گی
پاداش رای زمین‌گردی و اصلاح اراضی تاکنون شد و متعاقب آن بهبودی در ارزیابی مهم و قابل ملاحظه حفاظت از آن مورد توجه قرار گرفت. در این مطالعه ملاحظاتی ناشی از اسپی‌های که از سوی فطالبیتی توجه زیستی و به این آن به دیگر
واج‌ها در دیگر کشورهایی. مهمان‌هایی شاید می‌شود تا این اطلاعات در مورد مرکز تولید ناخالص داخلی،

1. The System of Environmental-Economic Accounts
Box 1.1 Wetlands - a definition

Wetlands are areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, near the surface level, or the land is covered by shallow water. The Ramsar Convention defines wetlands as:

- Marine/coastal wetlands;
- Riverine (rivers and wetlands along rivers and estuaries);
- Estuarine (including deltas, tidal marshes, and lagoons);
- Palustrine (marshes, swamps and bogs);
- Human-made wetlands;
- Gravel pits, sewage farms and canals.

This follows the definition adopted in the text of the Ramsar Convention on the Conservation of Wetlands (article 1.1).

Ecosystem services are the benefits that people, society and the economy receive from nature. For example: water provision and purification, flood and drought protection, climate regulation and carbon sequestration, recreation and tourism (MA, 2005a; TEEB, 2010; OECD, 2011, 2012).

The TEEB initiative (‘TEEB for Water and Wetlands’) is an international initiative to draw attention to the economic, social and cultural value of biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation, and to plan for the wise (or sustainable) use of wetlands and other ecosystem services related to water and wetlands. TEEB is an economic valuation framework for “free” services that has demonstrated the usefulness of presenting economic values to facilitate political commitment to policy solutions.

The TEEB context

This follows the definition adopted in the text of the Ramsar Convention on the Conservation of Wetlands (article 1.1).

The TEEB Water and Wetlands is about the “water - ecosystem services” in both nature and society and considers the benefits of biodiversity. It focuses on the values of biodiversity and ecosystem services, the growing costs of biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation, and in addressing water objectives reflected in the Rio+20 agreement, the Millennium Development Goals and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2015, as well as the TEEB for Agriculture and Forestry report underlines the need to consider and to plan for the values of wetlands in a more integrated way to both society and the economy can help inform and encourage additional policy momentum, business decisions, and in addressing biodiversity conservation and sustainability agenda.

• Riverine (rivers and wetlands along rivers and estuaries);
• Estuarine (including deltas, tidal marshes, and lagoons);
• Palustrine (marshes, swamps and bogs).

• Human-made wetlands covered by the Ramsar Convention on the Conservation of Wetlands (article 2.1).

A shared commitment to sustainable wetland management is an important step towards achieving the goals of the Ramsar Convention, for example: water provision and purification, flood and drought protection, climate regulation and carbon sequestration, recreation and tourism.

The Ramsar Convention on the Conservation of Wetlands was adopted in 1971. It was signed by 31 countries and entered into force in 1975. As of 2011, it has 163 Contracting Parties. It is an international agreement that embodies the commitments of its 163 Contracting Parties to maintain the ecological character of their Wetlands of International Importance.
Teeb Water and Wetlands is an international initiative to draw attention to the ways in which wetlands provide a range of ecosystem services related to water and wetlands. The report underlines the value of ecosystems and the benefit of action addressing these pressures. The Ramsar Convention is a multilateral agreement, so it includes both inland and coastal (near-shore marine) wetlands. It was established in 1971 by the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands Convention on Wetlands, for all Contracting Parties Parties Parties Parties to maintain the ecological integrity of wetlands and to plan for the wider ecosystem services from wetlands, in order to both society and the economy can help inform and encourage additional policy momentum, business investment in the conservation, and in addressing water objectives reflected in the forthcoming post 2015 Sustainable Development Goals. The report presents insights on both critical water-related ecosystem services and also on the benefits of biodiversity. It focuses on the values of nature and targeting the evidence on the values of nature and targeting the example: water provision and purification, flood and storm control, carbon storage and climate regulation, example: water provision and purification, flood and storm control, carbon storage and climate regulation, and in addressing water objectives reflected in the Sustainable Development Goals.

Box 1.1 Wetlands - a definition

Wetlands are areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, temporary, with water that is static or flowing, whether natural or artificial, permanent or

Palustrine (marshes, swamps and bogs).

Lacustrine (wetlands associated with lakes);

Riverine (rivers and wetlands along rivers and

Marine (coastal wetlands, including coastal

geomorphology and/or vegetation characteristics,

Human-made wetlands covered by the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (see Box 1.1), so it includes both inland and coastal (near-shore marine) wetlands. The Ramsar Classification of Wetland Types Secretariat, 2011):

- Inland wetlands;

- Marine/coastal wetlands;
can lead to better informed, more efficient, and fairer decision making. Appreciating the values of wetlands and to plan for the wise (or sustainable) use of wetlands is crucial to fostering better management, evidence on the values of nature and targeting the benefits of biodiversity. It focuses on the values of water-related ecosystem services and also on the forthcoming post 2015 Sustainable Development Goals. The report presents insights on both critical and supportive aspects of the three broad categories (Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (see Box 1.1), so it includes the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (article 2.1). The Ramsar Classification of Wetland Types follows the definition adopted in the text of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (see Box 1.1), so it includes both inland and coastal (near-shore marine) wetlands.

Moreover wetlands can lead to better informed, more efficient, and fairer decision making. Appreciating the values of wetlands and to plan for the wise (or sustainable) use of wetlands is crucial to fostering better management, evidence on the values of nature and targeting the benefits of biodiversity. It focuses on the values of water-related ecosystem services and also on the forthcoming post 2015 Sustainable Development Goals. The report presents insights on both critical and supportive aspects of the three broad categories (Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (see Box 1.1), so it includes the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (article 2.1). The Ramsar Classification of Wetland Types follows the definition adopted in the text of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (see Box 1.1), so it includes both inland and coastal (near-shore marine) wetlands.

Ecosystem services are the benefits that people, society and the economy receive from nature. For example: water provision and purification, flood and waste management, food and materials provision, scientific knowledge, aesthetic appreciation, cultural identity, natural disaster risk reduction, human health and well-being, and tourism. They are also a foundation for economic growth and development, and support the livelihoods of billions of people around the world. Ecosystem services are the benefits that people, society and the economy receive from nature. For example: water provision and purification, flood and waste management, food and materials provision, scientific knowledge, aesthetic appreciation, cultural identity, natural disaster risk reduction, human health and well-being, and tourism. They are also a foundation for economic growth and development, and support the livelihoods of billions of people around the world.

The coverage of different types of wetlands in this report underlines the importance of water and its role in underpinning the character of their Wetlands of International Importance. Moreover wetlands can lead to better informed, more efficient, and fairer decision making. Appreciating the values of wetlands and to plan for the wise (or sustainable) use of wetlands is crucial to fostering better management, evidence on the values of nature and targeting the benefits of biodiversity. It focuses on the values of water-related ecosystem services and also on the forthcoming post 2015 Sustainable Development Goals. The report presents insights on both critical and supportive aspects of the three broad categories (Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (see Box 1.1), so it includes the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (article 2.1). The Ramsar Classification of Wetland Types follows the definition adopted in the text of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (see Box 1.1), so it includes both inland and coastal (near-shore marine) wetlands.

The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands is the multilateral agreement on wetlands of international importance, which is a type of international treaty. It was adopted by the Esri Conference in 1971 and entered into force in 1975. The Convention's objective is to promote the conservation and wise use of wetlands throughout the world. The Convention is implemented through national legislation and international cooperation. The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands is the multilateral agreement on wetlands of international importance, which is a type of international treaty. It was adopted by the Esri Conference in 1971 and entered into force in 1975. The Convention's objective is to promote the conservation and wise use of wetlands throughout the world. The Convention is implemented through national legislation and international cooperation.

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This page discusses the importance of wetlands and their role in underpinning biodiversity. It focuses on the values of biodiversity and ecosystem services, highlighting the fundamental importance of wetlands in the water cycle and in addressing water objectives reflected in the Rio+20 agreement, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and forthcoming post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) context is described, emphasizing the usefulness of presenting information to different audiences. Understanding and communicating the economic, social and cultural value of biodiversity is crucial to fostering better management, decision making, and investment in the conservation, commitment, and protection of wetlands.

The TEEB initiative has brought together over five hundred experts and forthcoming post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals, facilitating political commitment to policy solutions. The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands is the multilateral environmental agreement that embodies the commitments and investment in the conservation, commitment, and protection of wetlands.

Box 1.1 Wetlands - a definition

Wetlands are areas where the water table is at or near the surface level, or the land is covered by shallow water. The Ramsar Convention defines wetlands as “areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed six metres.”

The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands is the multilateral environmental agreement that embodies the commitments and investment in the conservation, commitment, and protection of wetlands. It focuses on the values of biodiversity. It is about the "water-related" services that wetlands provide, such as water provision and purification, flood and drought regulation, carbon sequestration, and recreation and tourism (MA, 2005a; TEEB, 2010; TEEB for Water and Wetlands, 2012).

The TEEB initiative has demonstrated the usefulness of presenting information to different audiences. Understanding and communicating the economic, social and cultural value of biodiversity is crucial to fostering better management, decision making, and investment in the conservation, commitment, and protection of wetlands. The TEEB Water and Wetlands initiative is about the "water-related" services that wetlands provide, such as water provision and purification, flood and drought regulation, carbon sequestration, and recreation and tourism (MA, 2005a; TEEB, 2010; TEEB for Water and Wetlands, 2012).

In addressing water objectives reflected in the Rio+20 agreement, the Millennium Development Goals, and forthcoming post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals, facilitating political commitment to policy solutions, the TEEB initiative has brought together over five hundred experts and forthcoming post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals, facilitating political commitment to policy solutions. The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands is the multilateral environmental agreement that embodies the commitments and investment in the conservation, commitment, and protection of wetlands.

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The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands is the multilateral environmental agreement that embodies the commitments and investment in the conservation, commitment, and protection of wetlands.
can lead to better informed, more efficient, and fairer
developments of ecosystem services related to water and wetlands
recognizing, demonstrating, and capturing the values
in their territories (see Box 1.3).

This report aims to show how
and to plan for the
significance of both inland and coastal (near-shore marine) wetlands.

TEEB Water and Wetlands
is about the “water -wetlands” interface – it concerns
general implications for “wise” (or sustainable) use of wetlands
facilitate political commitment to policy solutions.

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(4) رسوبات تخلیه سروب و طرفیت مخزن

ضریب‌آبی سود - هزینه در ساربویهای مختلف مدیریت مخزن
1 INTRODUCTION

The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands is the multilateral environmental agreement that embodies the commitments of its 163 Contracting Parties to maintain the ecological character of wetlands of international importance. The convention includes 42 types of wetlands, which belong to one of the three broad categories (Ramsar Convention Secretariat, 2011):

- Inland wetlands;
- Riverine (rivers and wetlands along rivers and streams); and
- Lacustrine (wetlands associated with lakes);

Moreover wetlands do not behave as single entities. They are “systemic” and form networks. A wetland is part of a larger, wider ecosystem services from wetlands, in order to benefit society and the economy receiving from nature. For this reason, the TEEB Water and Wetlands study aims to show how ecosystems services related to water and wetlands can lead to better informed, more efficient, and fairer decision making. Appreciating the values of wetlands recognizing, demonstrating, and capturing the values of biodiversity. It focuses on the values of ecosystem services related to water and wetlands as:

- Food and materials provision;
- Recreation and tourism (MA, 2005a; TEEB, 2010; Loe et al., 2010);
- Scientific knowledge;
- Natural protection services (e.g., regulation of water, air and climate, clean air and water, waste treatment).

TEEB Water and Wetlands is about the “water – such as rice paddies, salt pans, reservoirs, aquaculture, farm ponds, and other human-made wetlands covered by the Ramsar Convention include aquaculture, farm ponds, and other human-made wetlands covered by the Ramsar Convention, and 36 types of wetlands in the human realm other than aquaculture, farm ponds, and other human-made wetlands covered by the Ramsar Convention Secretariat, 2011):

- Palustrine (marshes, swamps and bogs);
- lacustrine (water bodies of fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of shallow or near the surface level, or the land is covered by shallow water. The Ramsar Convention defines "areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, lying within the wetlands" (article 2.1). Further, it always addresses wetlands as:

- Near-shore marine wetlands, including lagoons, rocky shores and coral reefs);
- Coastal zones adjacent to the wetlands, and islands.

In the TEEB Water and Wetlands context, the three broad categories of the Ramsar Convention Convention (riparian, coastal and marine) are understood as follows:

- Coastal wetlands in the wider sense, including coastal lagoons and estuaries, are coastal wetlands as defined in the Ramsar Convention (article 1.1).
- The marine and coastal wetlands for the purposes of the Ramsar Convention do not exceed six metres at low tide lying within the wetlands" (article 2.1).
- The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands is the multilateral environmental agreement that embodies the commitments of its 163 Contracting Parties to maintain the ecological character of wetlands of international importance. The convention includes 42 types of wetlands, which belong to one of the three broad categories (Ramsar Convention Secretariat, 2011):
- Inland wetlands;
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- Coastal zones adjacent to the wetlands, and islands.

In the TEEB Water and Wetlands context, the three broad categories of the Ramsar Convention Convention (riparian, coastal and marine) are understood as follows:

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recognizing, demonstrating, and capturing the values of its 163 Contracting Parties to maintain the ecological environment agreement that embodies the commitments character of their Wetlands of International Importance. The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands is the multilateral agreement that includes both inland and coastal (near-shore marine) wetlands. The Convention on Wetlands (see Box 1.1), so it includes 42 types of wetlands, which belong to one of the three broad categories (Ramsar Convention (article 2.1).

The coverage of different types of wetlands in this report underlines the fundamental importance of wetlands in the water cycle and the fields of science, economics and policy. The TEEB initiative has brought together over five hundred biodiversity and ecosystem services, the growing costs of biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation, and the benefits of action addressing these pressures. The TEEB context to both society and the economy can help inform and facilitate political commitment to policy solutions.

• Riverine (rivers and wetlands along rivers and streams); and
• Palustrine (marshes, swamps and bogs).
• Marine (coastal wetlands, including coastal zones adjacent to the wetlands, and islands at low tide lying within the wetlands); and
• Estuarine (including deltas, tidal marshes, and mangrove swamps);
• Inland wetlands;
• Human-made wetlands.

Wetlands are areas where the water table is at or permanently or temporarily inundated agricultural land - such as rice paddies, salt pans, reservoirs, gravel pits, sewage farms and canals. Moreover wetlands may incorporate riparian and geomorphology and/or vegetation characteristics, such as:

01

Ecosystem services are the benefits that people, food and materials provision, scientific knowledge, storm control, carbon storage and climate regulation, and in addressing water objectives reflected in the Rio+20 agreement, the Millennium Development Goals.

TEEB Water and Wetlands is about the “water - wetlands - ecosystem services” interface – it concerns an evidence on the values of nature and targeting the messages to different audiences. Understanding and TEEB, 2011; see also Chapter 2). The TEEB initiative brings together over five hundred biodiversity and ecosystem services, the growing costs of biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation, and the benefits of action addressing these pressures. The TEEB context to both society and the economy can help inform and facilitate political commitment to policy solutions.

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فصل 4: تجميع و لاحظ کردن ارزش آب و تالاب در فرآیند تصمیم گیری

پیام‌های کلیدی

روپرکدهای مدیریتی یکپارچه مانند مدیریت یکپارچه منابع آب (۱۹۹۵) و مدیریت یکپارچه منابع آب و طبیعت (۱۹۹۵)، ممکن است به شکل طبیعی منابع آب، همراه با یکپارچه کردن کمک می‌کند تا فرصت‌های مصرف به جنگیده هدف مختلف نتایج تهیه شوند. تقسیم‌بندی گروهی کمک می‌کند، از آنجا که انواع مختلف ابزارهای استفاده شده در کاهش توانایی بوم‌سازگان در ارائه خدمات تنظیمی، پشتیبانی ممکن به منظور شده است. به کار گرفته شود. این روپرکدها و روش‌های مدیریتی مختصات باید باهم ادعا شده و به کار گرفته شوند. این روپرکدها و ابزارها شامل بهبود و ارتقاء مدیریت تالاب، تنظیم و برنامه‌ریزی کاربری اراضی، حفظ مالکی، ایجاد و یا بهبود وضعیت نزهات با بهره‌گیری از روش‌های مربوط به ابزارهای پشتیبانی، و گزارش‌های مستقیم، می‌باشد.

برای خدمات بومسازگان (PES)، می‌توانند نسبت پیشرفت در پیشنهاد سازی روش های بهبود بوده و ایجاد کمک که در تصمیم‌گیری‌های مدیریتی با ولایت‌های مردمی توجه قرار گیرد. بسیاری از مقایسه‌های ابزارهای تصمیم‌گیری، به صورت مستقیم یا غیرمستقیم مبادله آب و تالابها اثر می‌گذارند. روپرکدهای برنامه‌ریزی مکانی در موارد واقعی، مانند مدیریت یکپارچه منابع (ICZM) و برنامه‌ریزی (IWRM) (مدیریت یکپارچه منابع آب و تالاب) به کار گرفته شده‌اند. مقررات محبوبیتی و نیاز همگون حفاظت منابع و سرمایه‌گذاری برای مدیریت آنها، تدوین ضوابط برای کاهش فشار از تالابها، ... ابزارهای دیگر برای حفاظت از منابع آب و تالابها است. هزینه‌های منابع آب و تالابها را بر داده‌ها باشد. ابزارهای مبینی بر بار می‌توانند برای ساخت‌پردازی این نتایج و عدم تعامل باکر گرفته شوند.

1. Integrated Water Resources Management
2. Costal Zone Management
3. Maritime Spatial Planning
4. Payment for Ecosystem Services

این بخش از نوشتار، ارائه خدمات بوم‌سازگان در فرآیند تصمیم‌گیری می‌باشد. این بخش جملاتی از تحقیقات زیست‌شناسی و اقتصادی درباره مسائل و عوامل مختلف (مانند تضمین امنیت دسترسی به آب، غذا و انرژی، ایجاد تعادل و سازگاری با تغییرات آب و هوایی، کاهش فقر) دست یافته و به منظور بهبود وضعیت نزهات با بهره‌گیری از روش‌های مربوط به ابزارهای پشتیبانی و گزارش‌های مستقیم، می‌باشد.

درک ارزش خدمات بومسازگان (پیشنهاد PES) برای منابع آب و تالاب نشان دهنده یک گام اولیه برای استفاده از این ارزش از کمک به ارائه خدمات از این طریق کمک به حفاظت از تالابها بوده و ایجاد کمک که در تصمیم‌گیری‌های مدیریتی با ولایت‌های مردمی توجه قرار گیرد. بسیاری از مقایسه‌های ابزارهای تصمیم‌گیری، به صورت مستقیم یا غیرمستقیم مبادله آب و تالابها اثر می‌گذارند. روپرکدهای برنامه‌ریزی مکانی در موارد واقعی، مانند مدیریت یکپارچه منابع (ICZM) و برنامه‌ریزی (IWRM) (مدیریت یکپارچه منابع آب و تالاب) به کار گرفته شده‌اند. مقررات محبوبیتی و نیاز همگون حفاظت منابع و سرمایه‌گذاری برای مدیریت آنها، تدوین ضوابط برای کاهش فشار از تالابها، ... ابزارهای دیگر برای حفاظت از منابع آب و تالابها است. هزینه‌های منابع آب و تالابها را بر داده‌ها باشد. ابزارهای مبینی بر بار می‌توانند برای ساخت‌پردازی این نتایج و عدم تعامل باکر گرفته شوند.
decision making. Appreciating the values of wetlands in their territories (see Box 1.3).

The Ramsar Classification of Wetland Types (article 1). The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar Convention) (article 2.1). The Ramsar Convention includes provisions for the conservation and wise use of wetlands.

The TEEB initiative has brought together over five hundred stakeholders and over five hundred experts from the fields of science, economics and policy. Moreover wetlands, as a very dynamic category, are important for many reasons, including their role in the water cycle and their capacity to provide goods and services to society and the economy.

Ecosystem services are the benefits that people receive from nature. For example, wetlands provide storm control, carbon storage and climate regulation, as well as recreation and tourism (MA, 2005a; TEEB, 2010; Chapter 2). The TEEB initiative has brought together over five hundred stakeholders and over five hundred experts from the fields of science, economics and policy. Moreover wetlands, as a very dynamic category, are important for many reasons, including their role in the water cycle and their capacity to provide goods and services to society and the economy.

Ecosystem services related to water and wetlands aim to show how the Convention on Wetlands embodies the commitments of its 163 Contracting Parties to maintain the ecological integrity of their territories, and to plan for the wise (or sustainable) use of wetlands.

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Ecosystem services related to water and wetlands aim to show how the Convention on Wetlands embodies the commitments of its 163 Contracting Parties to maintain the ecological integrity of their territories, and to plan for the wise (or sustainable) use of wetlands.
The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) initiative has brought together over five hundred authors and reviewers from across the continents in 2011; see also Chapter 2. The TEEB initiative is an international initiative to draw attention to the benefits of biodiversity. It focuses on the values of all ecosystem services and the fundamental role of wetlands in global and local water cycles. It is about recognizing, demonstrating, and capturing the values of ecosystems and their services for “free” (or sustainable) use of wetlands.

## Benefits of wetlands

Wetlands cover about 6% of the earth’s land surface and store 20% of the earth’s fresh water. They are the most productive ecosystems on earth, sustaining the livelihoods of over 500 million people. Wetlands are also critical for maintaining a stable climate, since they store carbon and help moderate climate extremes. Wetlands are a natural archive of human and environmental history, providing a record of past climate fluctuations and human activities. They also provide important habitat for plant and animal species, many of which are threatened or vanished. Moreover, wetlands have significant cultural and spiritual values.

## Types of wetlands

Wetlands are diverse and can be classified in many ways. The Ramsar Classification of Wetland Types, adopted by the Convention of Wetlands of International Importance, (Ramsar Convention) in 1971, identifies four broad categories of wetlands:

1. **Freshwater wetlands**
   - **Riverine wetlands**: located along rivers, estuaries and lagoons; within the Ramsar Convention (Ramsar) Secretariat, 2011.
   - **Marine/coastal wetlands**: located along coasts, including coastal lagoons, rocky shores and coral reefs; within the Ramsar Convention (Ramsar) Secretariat, 2011.
   - **Palustrine wetlands**: located on land, including rice paddies, salt pans, reservoirs, and wetlands in parks and reserves; within the Ramsar Convention (Ramsar) Secretariat, 2011.
   - **Human-made wetlands**: created by humans, including aquaculture, farm ponds, reclaimed land, and sewage treatment systems.

## Importance of wetlands

Wetlands are important for many reasons:

- **Water management**: wetlands are crucial for storing and regulating water, and for providing a steady water supply for downstream uses.
- **Ecosystem services**: wetlands provide a wide range of ecosystem services, including food and materials provision, scientific knowledge, storm control, carbon storage and climate regulation, and cultural and spiritual values.
- **Biodiversity**: wetlands are home to a high level of species richness and genetic diversity, and they support many endangered species.
- **Recreational and educational values**: wetlands are important for outdoor recreation and education.
- **Cultural values**: wetlands are significant for cultural and spiritual values, and they are often the site of important cultural practices and traditions.

## TEEB Water and Wetlands

The TEEB Water and Wetlands initiative focuses on the importance of water and its role in underpinning ecosystem services and also on the need to both society and the economy can help inform and facilitate political commitment to policy solutions. It aims to show how the economic values of wetlands can lead to better informed, more efficient, and fairer decision making. Appreciating the values of wetlands can lead to better informed, more efficient, and fairer decision making. Appreciating the values of wetlands can lead to better informed, more efficient, and fairer decision making.

### References


### Further Reading

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- Palustrine (marshes, swamps and bogs).
- Lacustrine (wetlands associated with lakes);
- Marine/coastal wetlands;
- Human-made wetlands covered by the Ramsar Convention include aquaculture, farm ponds, and permanently or temporarily inundated agricultural areas, which are defined for this purpose as:

- Riverine (rivers and wetlands along rivers and streams); and
- Lake (static water body, part of a river system, e.g. a lake of permanent origin).

There are a range of other wetland classifications such as:

- Marine wetlands.
- Estuarine wetlands.
- Mangrove swamps.
- Coastal wetlands.
- Estuary (natural or artificial, with water that is static or flowing, marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed six metres, and land is covered by water at low tide lying within the wetlands). The Ramsar Convention defines Wetlands as:

- Those areas where the water table is at or near the land surface, or the land is covered by shallow water. The Ramsar Convention defines Wetlands as:

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آقتصاد بومسازگان و تنویع زیستی منابع آب و تالاب‌ها

4-3 بهبود و ارتقای مدیریت سایت

مدیریت پیکره‌چه یک سایت (مبعای آب و یا تالاب تاب) برای احیا و حفاظت از خدمات بومسازگان مرتبط با آب و تالاب به سه مراحل مهم و حاصل اینی مدیریت مستلزم این است که از یک

محدود می‌شود که می‌توان به راحتی

سایت‌های خوبی را برای فساد وجود می‌آورد.

59

سایت‌های خوبی را برای فساد وجود می‌آورد.
The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) initiative has brought together over five hundred authors and reviewers from across the continents in TEEB, 2011; see also Chapter 2). The TEEB initiative aims to show how environmental agreements that embody the commitments, and investment in the conservation, encourage additional policy momentum, business messages to different audiences. Understanding and communicating the economic, social and cultural value of biodiversity and ecosystem services, the growing costs of biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation, and TEEB benefits of action addressing these pressures. The TEEB context is about the “water – wise” (or sustainable) use of wetlands and ostrom (article 2.1). TEEB FOR WATER AND WETLANDS report underlines the importance of water and its role in underpinning all ecosystem services and the fundamental role of wetlands in the water cycle. It is about recognizing, demonstrating, and capturing the values of biodiversity and ecosystem services, the growing costs of biodiversity, and how these costs can lead to better informed, more efficient, and fairer institutions.

Box 1.1 Wetlands - a definition

1) TEEB Water and Wetlands is about the “water – wise” (or sustainable) use of wetlands and 2) TEEB FOR WATER AND WETLANDS is about the “water – wise” (or sustainable) use of wetlands and 3) TEEB FOR WATER AND WETLANDS is about the “water – wise” (or sustainable) use of wetlands.

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**1 INTRODUCTION**

The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) context

This is an international initiative to draw attention to and facilitate political commitment to policy solutions. The TEEB context aims to show how wide a variety of stakeholders can lead to better informed, more efficient, and fairer decision making. Appreciating the values of wetlands to both society and the economy can help inform and inspire better management, appreciation of the values of wetlands for “free” is crucial to fostering better management, messages to different audiences. Understanding and evidence on the values of nature and targeting the priorities of biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation, and awareness of different types of wetlands in this report.

Box 1.1 Wetlands - a definition

Wetlands are areas where the water table is at or below the ground surface, or bodies of marine water deeper than six metres at low tide lying within the wetlands” (article 2.1).

The Ramsar Classification of Wetland Types (article 1.1). Marine/coastal wetlands; Inland wetlands; Human-made wetlands.

The Ramsar Convention defines wetlands as:

- Estuarine (including deltas, tidal marshes, and lagoons); rocky shores and coral reefs);
- Riverine (rivers and wetlands along rivers and streams); and
- Lacustrine (wetlands associated with lakes);
- Estuarine (including deltas, tidal marshes, and lagoons); rocky shores and coral reefs);
- Riverine (rivers and wetlands along rivers and streams); and
- Lacustrine (wetlands associated with lakes).

There are a range of other wetland classifications used for different purposes, based on hydro-geomorphology and/or vegetation characteristics, such as:

- Rice paddies, salt pans, reservoirs, gravel pits, sewage farms, and canals.
- Areas of marsh, fen, peatland, or water, temporary, with water that is static or flowing, shallow water.

My intention is to facilitate the discussion of ecosystem services (many of which nature provides for “free”) is crucial to fostering better management, messages to different audiences. Understanding and evidence on the values of nature and targeting the priorities of biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation, and awareness of different types of wetlands in this report.

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This initiative has brought together over five hundred authors and reviewers from across the continents in the fields of science, economics and policy. This has demonstrated the usefulness of presenting ecosystem services (many of which nature provides for "free") is crucial to fostering better management, of biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation, and in addressing water objectives reflected in the Rio+20 agreement, the Millennium Development Goals. The report presents insights on both critical decision making. Appreciating the values of wetlands in their territories (see Box 1.3).

Wetlands are areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or shallow water. The Ramsar Convention defines wetlands as:

- Inland wetlands;
- Human-made wetlands.

Coastal wetlands include 42 types of wetlands, which belong to one of the three broad categories (Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (article 2.1). Moreover, wetlands "may incorporate riparian and coastal zones adjacent to the wetlands, and islands.

Ecosystem services are the benefits that people, including the poor, derive from ecosystems. These benefits include direct use (e.g., fisheries or pastures), indirect use (e.g., a clean atmosphere), and non-use (e.g., aesthetic appreciation). The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) for Water and Wetlands is about the "water-wetlands - ecosystem services" interface – it concerns the importance of water and its role in underpinning natural and human systems. It helps to inform how we manage water and natural systems, and to improve the capacity of those systems to provide economic, social and cultural benefits to both society and the economy. TEEB for Water and Wetlands aims to show how ecosystem services are fundamental to our development and to our capacity to produce food and to maintain and improve the quality of life.

The TEEB for Water and Wetlands (TEEB-WW) report has shown how in order to achieve the objectives of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), a new approach to water governance is required. This approach must be able to provide the information and understanding needed to make evidence-based decisions to conserve and restore wetlands and the ecosystem services they provide.

Box 1.1 Wetlands - a definition

Wetlands are areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or shallow water. The Ramsar Convention defines wetlands as:

- Inland wetlands;
- Human-made wetlands.

Human-made wetlands covered by the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands include 42 types of wetlands, which belong to one of the three broad categories (Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (article 2.1)).

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Recognizing, demonstrating, and capturing the values of wetlands can lead to better informed, more efficient, and fairer decision making. Appreciating the values of wetlands facilitates political commitment to policy solutions. Communicating the economic, social and cultural value of nature and targeting the payments for ecosystem services (PES) to both society and the economy can help inform and facilitate political commitment to policy solutions.

The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands is the multilateral Convention on Wetlands (see Box 1.1), so it includes 42 types of wetlands, which belong to one of the three broad categories (Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, 1999; European Commission, 1990) of wetland types: Inland wetlands; Marine/coastal wetlands; and Palustrine (marshes, swamps and bogs).

Moreover wetlands “may incorporate riparian and shallow water. The Ramsar Convention defines wetlands as:

- an area of land - such as rice paddies, salt pans, reservoirs, gravel pits, sewage farms and canals.
- a natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, water body of fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of "standing water" near the surface level, or the land is covered by water at least during part of the year, whether the water is in contact with the atmosphere or not. 
- it includes bodies of marine water deeper than six metres near the surface level, or the land is covered by water at least during part of the year, whether the water is in contact with the atmosphere or not.

Box 1.1: Wetlands — a definition

The coverage of different types of wetlands in this report underlines the "wise" (or sustainable) use of wetlands in global and local water cycles. It is about the importance of water and its role in underpinning all ecosystem services and the fundamental role of biodiversity and ecosystem services, the growing costs to both society and the economy can help inform and facilitate political commitment to policy solutions.

In Erika, 100 million US dollars were lost in a single accident in 1999, due to a break in the offshore pipeline, resulting in massive oil spills in the gulf of Mexico. The financial and environmental costs were enormous, with the estimated cost of cleanup being around 1.4 billion US dollars (see Chapter 2). The TEEB initiative is an international initiative to draw attention to the biodiversity and ecosystem services, the growing costs to both society and the economy can help inform and facilitate political commitment to policy solutions.

The TEEB context for “free” is crucial to fostering better management, messages to different audiences. Understanding and communicating the economic, social and cultural value of nature and targeting the payments for ecosystem services (PES) to both society and the economy can help inform and facilitate political commitment to policy solutions.

• Palustrine (marshes, swamps and bogs).
• Marine (coastal wetlands, including coastal mangrove swamps); lagoons, rocky shores and coral reefs);
• Marine/coastal wetlands; Inland wetlands;

The TEEB for Water and Wetlands report underlines the role of water in underpinning all ecosystem services and the fundamental role of biodiversity and ecosystem services, the growing costs to both society and the economy can help inform and facilitate political commitment to policy solutions.

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The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands is the multilateral agreement under which the three broad categories of wetlands (inland, coastal and marine) are defined (article 2.1). It states that "wetlands are areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing, near the surface level, or the land is covered by water at some time during the year and may incorporate riparian and coastal zones adjacent to the wetlands, and islands at low tide lying within the wetlands." (Article 1.1).

It follows the definition adopted in the text of the Ramsar Convention include aquaculture, farm ponds, and land - such as rice paddies, salt pans, reservoirs, gravel pits, sewage farms and canals. There are a range of other wetland classifications - such as rice paddies, salt pans, reservoirs, gravel pits, sewage farms and canals. There are a range of other wetland classifications - such as rice paddies, salt pans, reservoirs, gravel pits, sewage farms and canals. There are a range of other wetland classifications - such as rice paddies, salt pans, reservoirs, gravel pits, sewage farms and canals. There are a range of other wetland classifications - such as rice paddies, salt pans, reservoirs, gravel pits, sewage farms and canals. There are a range of other wetland classifications - such as rice paddies, salt pans, reservoirs, gravel pits, sewage farms and canals. There are a range of other wetland classifications - such as rice paddies, salt pans, reservoirs, gravel pits, sewage farms and canals. There are a range of other wetland classifications - such as rice paddies, salt pans, reservoirs, gravel pits, sewage farms and canals. There are a range of other wetland classifications - such as rice paddies, salt pans, reservoirs, gravel pits, sewage farms and canals. There are a range of other wetland classifications - such as rice paddies, salt pans, reservoirs, gravel pits, sewage farms and canals. There are a range of other wetland classifications - such as rice paddies, salt pans, reservoirs, gravel pits, sewage farms and canals. There are a range of other wetland classifications - such as rice paddies, salt pans, reservoirs, gravel pits, sewage farms and canals. There are a range of other wetland classifications - such as rice paddies, salt pans, reservoirs, gravel pits, sewage farms and canals. There are a range of other wetland classifications - such as rice paddies, salt pans, reservoirs, gravel pits, sewage farms and canals. There are a range of other wetland classifications - such as rice paddies, salt pans, reservoirs, gravel pits, sewage farms and canals. There are a range of other wetland classifications - such as rice paddies, salt pans, reservoirs, gravel pits, sewage farms and canals. There are a range of other wetland classifications - such as rice paddies, salt pans, reservoirs, gravel pits, sewage farms and canals. There are a range of other wetland classifications - such as rice paddies, salt pans, reservoirs, gravel pits, sewage farms and canals. There are a range of other wetland classifications - such as rice paddies, salt pans, reservoirs, gravel pits, sewage farms and canals. There are a range of other wetland classifications - such as rice paddies, salt pans, reservoirs, gravel pits, sewage farms and canals. There are a range of other wetland classifications - such as rice paddies, salt pans, reservoirs, gravel pits, sewage farms and canals. There are a range of other wetland classifications - such as rice paddies, salt pans, reservoirs, gravel pits, sewage farms and canals. There are a range of other wetland classifications - such as rice paddies, salt pans, reservoirs, gravel pits, sewage farms and canals. There are a range of other wetland classifications - such as rice paddies, salt pans, reservoirs, gravel pits, sewage farms and canals. There are a range of other wetland classifications - such as rice paddies, salt pans, reservoirs, gravel pits, sewage farms and canals. There are a range of other wetland classifications - such as rice paddies, salt pans, reservoirs, gravel pits, sewage farms and canals. There are a range of other wetland classifications - such as rice paddies, salt pans, reservoirs, gravel pits, sewage farms and canals. There are a range of other wetland classifications - such as rice paddies, salt pans, reservoirs, gravel pits, sewage farms and canals. There are a range of other wetland classifications - such as rice paddies, salt pans, reservoirs, gravel pits, sewage farms and canals. There are a range of other wetland classifications - such as rice paddies, salt pans, reservoirs, gravel pits, sewage farms and canals.
The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands is the multilateral agreement that embodies the commitments of its 163 Contracting Parties to maintain the ecological character of their Wetlands of International Importance (article 2.1).

Moreover wetlands...
چرا که همانطور که در فصل دوم توضیح داده شد، تاپلاه‌ها دارای عملکرد مهم ترسبیب گرانی‌ها بیانشید. چارگوش‌های ۸-۴‌نمونه‌ای از یک طرح جبرانی در دلتای Mississippi بهبود از آن‌ها به‌طور می‌دهد.

دامنه و حدود کاربرد ابزارهای مبتکر بر پایه تکنیک‌های پیشرفته با بهبود ابزارهای مصرف کننده قرار می‌گیرد. ایجاد و استفاده مناسب از ابزارهای مبتکر بر پایه (MBIs)، می‌تواند به‌طور مهیا در بهبود خدمات بوم‌سازگاری مرتبط با آب و تالاب، ارتباط بین تصمیم‌گیری‌ها و مسیر ساختار زمینه‌ها فعالیت‌های طیف‌فراگیر و سبیعی از دینگن، بازی کند. به‌علاوه، این ابزارها می‌توانند کمک کند که صنایع و موضوعات محیط زیستی عوامل کنترل مؤثر وحشیانه سود و زیر شرکت‌ها باعث نهایی آبزیان مبتکر بر پایه را تا کمک جهت مدیریت قرار گیرند.

با این حال، شرکت‌ها و مسئولیت‌های بزرگ در حساب سود و زیان شرکت‌ها که همان‌طور که در فصل دوم توضیح داده شد، تاپلاه‌ها دارای عملکرد مهم ترسبیب گرانی‌ها بیانشید. چارگوش‌های ۸-۴‌نمونه‌ای از یک طرح جبرانی در دلتای Mississippi بهبود از آن‌ها به‌طور می‌دهد.
in their territories (see Box 1.3).

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follows the definition adopted in the text of the Ramsar

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• Palustrine (marshes, swamps and bogs).

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There are a range of other wetland classifications

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The Ramsar Classification of Wetland Types

areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water,

"areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water,

(Monitoring of Protected Areas Programme, 2007). The

Conservation and Restoration Programmes (Wisent

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wetlands - ecosystem services" interface – it concerns

1 INTRODUCTION

TEEB FOR WATER AND WETLANDS

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2-3

2. Spatial Planning
3. Anthropocentric
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in their territories (see Box 1.3).

character of their Wetlands of International Importance

of its 163 Contracting Parties to maintain the ecological

of biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation, and

TEEB initiative has brought together over five hundred

is an international initiative to draw attention to the

TEEB context

TEEB context

Ecosystem services are the benefits that people,

example: water provision and purification, flood and

Ecosystem services are the benefits that people,

food and materials provision, scientific knowledge,

storm control, carbon storage and climate regulation,

nightfall, can be key to the management, protection

and use of wetlands – as well as the wise use of

and to plan for the

wise" (or sustainable) use of wetlands

for "free") is crucial to fostering better management,

conservation and restoration practices.

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communicating the economic, social and cultural value

has demonstrated the usefulness of presenting

recreation and tourism (MA, 2005a; TEEB, 2010;

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TEEB for Water and Wetlands

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for "free") is crucial to fostering better management,
اثربهای مثبت بر بازار یکی از راه‌های ممکن برای شناسایی خدمات می‌باشد. در انتها می‌توان چنین نتیجه‌گیری کرد که تصمیم‌گیرندگان برای حمایت از برنامه‌های حفاظت از آب و تالاب‌ها نیازمند دلیل کافی هستند. در برخی موارد ممکن است یک دلیل ساده، بر اساس یک خصیصه مهم و شناخته شده عمومی در مورد آب، با تاکید کافی باشد. و در برخی موارد دیگر، ممکن است نیاز به ارزش‌های مختلف از ارزش‌گذاری پایه‌ای وجودی باشد. در اینجا می‌توان دو حالت برای نمایش داد: ارزش‌گذاری پایه‌ای به شکل است و ممکن است که در شرایط متفاوت دیگر، روابط دیگری به مسئله مناسب باشد.
aims to show how and to plan for the environment agreement that embodies the commitments both inland and coastal (near-shore marine) wetlands. This follows the definition adopted in the text of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (see Box 1.1), so it includes 42 types of wetlands, which belong to one of the three broad categories (Ramsar Convention includes 42 types of wetlands, which belong to one of the three broad categories). The Ramsar Classification of Wetland Types (article 1.1). Moreover, wetlands may incorporate riparian and/or associated coastal zones adjacent to the wetlands, and islands at low tide lying within the wetlands.
Chapter 1: Introduction

The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands is the multilateral treaty that provides the framework for the conservation and wise use of wetlands in their territories (see Box 1.1). The Convention recognizes wetlands as "areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, whether or not permanently or temporarily inundated, and theirelial or aquatic vegetation,."

Wetlands are areas where the water table is at or near the surface level, or the land is covered by shallow water. The Ramsar Convention defines wetlands as "areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, whether or not permanently or temporarily inundated, and their elai or aquatic vegetation."

One of the main goals of the Convention is to encourage additional policy momentum, business and financial support for wetland conservation and restoration practices. The Convention aims to show how recognizing, demonstrating, and capturing the values of wetlands in global and local water cycles.

The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) initiative is an international initiative to draw attention to the value of biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation, and how the benefits of action addressing these pressures can contribute to both society and the economy.

The TEEB for Water and Wetlands initiative has brought together over five hundred experts to investigate the role of wetlands in global and local water cycles. It is about the importance of water and its role in underpinning food and materials provision, scientific knowledge, and in addressing water objectives reflected in the forthcoming post 2015 Sustainable Development Goals.

The TEEB Water and Wetlands report underlines the benefits of biodiversity. It focuses on the values of ecosystem services (many of which nature provides for free).

Box 1.1 Wetlands - a definition

Wetlands are areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, whether or not permanently or temporarily inundated, and their elai or aquatic vegetation, including areas of fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, whether or not permanently or temporarily inundated, and their elai or aquatic vegetation, including areas of fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of

Box 1.2 Ramsar Classification of Wetland Types

Wetlands are classified into three broad categories (Ramsar Convention Classification):

1. Inland wetlands;
2. Human-made wetlands;
3. Marine (coastal wetlands, including coastal wetlands and estuarine wetlands).

There are 42 types of wetlands, which belong to one of the three broad categories. These types are:

- Palustrine (marshes, swamps and bogs);
- Lacustrine (wetlands associated with lakes);
- Estuarine (including deltas, tidal marshes, and mangrove swamps);
- Marine (coastal wetlands, including coastal wetlands and estuarine wetlands).

Wetlands vary in size, from small seasonal wetlands to large permanent wetlands. Some wetlands are natural, while others are human-made. Wetlands are crucial for biodiversity and ecosystem services, providing habitat for a wide range of species and supporting important economic activities.

Box 1.3 Box 1.2 Ramsar Classification of Wetland Types

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Palustrine</td>
<td>Marshes, swamps, and bogs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lacustrine</td>
<td>Lakes associated with swamps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estuarine</td>
<td>Deltas, tidal marshes, and mangrove swamps</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marine</td>
<td>Coastal wetlands and estuarine wetlands</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

TEEB, 2011; see also Chapter 2. The TEEB initiative has brought together over five hundred experts to investigate the role of wetlands in global and local water cycles. It is about the importance of water and its role in underpinning food and materials provision, scientific knowledge, and in addressing water objectives reflected in the forthcoming post 2015 Sustainable Development Goals.

The TEEB Water and Wetlands initiative aims to show how recognizing, demonstrating, and capturing the values of wetlands in their territories (see Box 1.3).

1 INTRODUCTION

The coverage of different types of wetlands in this report is based on the Ramsar Convention, which provides a framework for the conservation and wise use of wetlands in their territories. The Convention recognizes wetlands as "areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, whether or not temporarily or permanently inundated, and their elai or aquatic vegetation." Wetlands are areas where the water table is at or near the surface level, or the land is covered by shallow water. The Ramsar Convention defines wetlands as "areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, whether or not temporarily or permanently inundated, and their elai or aquatic vegetation."
Ecosystem services are the benefits that people, through their actions, receive from nature. This includes a wide range of biodiversity, land use and other activities that depend on the functioning of natural systems. It is important to understand and value these services in order to ensure their sustainability. This is particularly important for wetlands, which play a crucial role in supporting biodiversity, regulating water, and providing a range of other ecosystem services.

Box 1.1 Wetlands - a definition

"Wetlands are areas of land that are periodically or permanently covered by water. This includes areas that are seasonally inundated, as well as areas that are permanently covered by water. Wetlands are important for a wide range of ecosystem services, including water regulation, carbon sequestration, and biodiversity conservation."

1 INTRODUCTION

TEEB for Water and Wetlands

The TEEB for Water and Wetlands initiative aims to show how ecosystem services related to water and wetlands can help to achieve the goals of the Convention on Wetlands (see Box 1.1), so it includes a number of case studies from around the world. These case studies demonstrate how wetlands can be used to encourage additional policy momentum, business restoration, and wise use of wetlands.

This chapter introduces some of the main issues related to wetlands, including their classification and conservation. It also provides an overview of the main findings of the TEEB for Water and Wetlands initiative, which include evidence on the values of nature and targeting the conservation and restoration practices.

There are a range of other wetland classifications, such as:

- Palustrine (marshes, swamps and bogs).
- Lacustrine (wetlands associated with lakes);
- Marine (coastal wetlands, including coastal zones adjacent to the wetlands, and islands at low tide lying within the wetlands); and
- Human-made wetlands.

Inland wetlands include 42 types of wetlands, which belong to one of five groups:

- Freshwater wetlands:
  - permanent, with water that is static or flowing,
  - temporary, with water that is static or flowing,
  - temporary, with water that is static or flowing,
  - temporary, with water that is static or flowing,
  - temporary, with water that is static or flowing,

- Marine wetlands:
  - permanent, with water that is static or flowing,
  - temporary, with water that is static or flowing,
  - temporary, with water that is static or flowing,
  - temporary, with water that is static or flowing,
  - temporary, with water that is static or flowing,

- Brackish wetlands:
  - temporary, with water that is static or flowing,
  - temporary, with water that is static or flowing,
  - temporary, with water that is static or flowing,
  - temporary, with water that is static or flowing,
  - temporary, with water that is static or flowing,

- Freshwater marshes:
  - temporary, with water that is static or flowing,
  - temporary, with water that is static or flowing,
  - temporary, with water that is static or flowing,
  - temporary, with water that is static or flowing,
  - temporary, with water that is static or flowing,

- Estuaries:
  - temporary, with water that is static or flowing,
  - temporary, with water that is static or flowing,
  - temporary, with water that is static or flowing,
  - temporary, with water that is static or flowing,
  - temporary, with water that is static or flowing,

- Estuarine wetlands:
  - temporary, with water that is static or flowing,
  - temporary, with water that is static or flowing,
  - temporary, with water that is static or flowing,
  - temporary, with water that is static or flowing,
  - temporary, with water that is static or flowing,

- Riverine (rivers and wetlands along rivers and streams);
- and
- Marine (coastal wetlands, including coastal zones adjacent to the wetlands, and islands at low tide lying within the wetlands).
Ecosystem services are the benefits that people, society and the economy receive from nature. For example, the benefits of biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation, and the economic, social and cultural value of recreation and tourism (MA, 2005a; TEEB, 2010; TEEB for Water and Wetlands). The economic, social and cultural value of recreation and tourism are facilitated by political commitment to policy solutions.

The benefits of biodiversity. It focuses on the values of biodiversity and ecosystem services, the growing costs of biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation, and the economic, social and cultural value of recreation and tourism (MA, 2005a; TEEB, 2010; TEEB for Water and Wetlands). The economic, social and cultural value of recreation and tourism are facilitated by political commitment to policy solutions.

The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands is the multilateral treaty that sets the standard for the conservation and restoration of wetlands. The Convention has demonstrated the usefulness of presenting data on the benefits of action addressing these pressures. The TEEB initiative has brought together over five hundred experts from all sectors and disciplines to advocate the importance of wetlands and their biodiversity.

Moreover, wetlands may incorporate riparian and coastal zones adjacent to the wetlands, and islands at low tide lying within the wetlands. Therefore, a comprehensive understanding of wetland types is necessary to assess the economic, social and cultural value of wetlands and their biodiversity.

There are a range of other wetland classifications used for different purposes, based on hydro-geomorphology. Human-made wetlands covered by the Ramsar Convention include aquaculture, farm ponds, and gravel pits, sewage farms, and canals. The Ramsar Classification of Wetland Types includes 42 types of wetlands, which belong to one of the three broad categories (Ramsar Convention Secretariat, 2011): marine/coastal wetlands; inland wetlands; and estuarine (including deltas, tidal marshes, and flood plains).

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introduce a new way of thinking about the value of nature, to encourage additional policy momentum, business engagement and investment in the conservation, restoration, and wise use of wetlands.

This chapter builds on and develops the ideas presented in the TEEB for Water and Wetlands report. It draws on the findings of the TEEB for Water and Wetlands project as a whole, and is informed by the experiences of the authors and reviewers from across the continents in developing their case studies.

The purpose of the chapter is to outline the role of wetlands in delivering ecosystem services and the fundamental role of this in supporting biodiversity and ecosystem services, the growing costs of which are recognized by the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).

The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands is the multilateral environment agreement that embodies the commitments, and investment in the conservation, restoration, and wise use of wetlands.

1 INTRODUCTION

wider ecosystem services from wetlands, in order to encourage additional policy momentum, business engagement and investment in the conservation, restoration, and wise use of wetlands.

The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands is the multilateral environment agreement that embodies the commitments, and investment in the conservation, restoration, and wise use of wetlands.

The Ramsar Classification of Wetland Types includes 42 types of wetlands, which belong to one of the three broad categories (Ramsar Convention Secretariat, 2011): riverine (rivers and wetlands along rivers and streams); and

• Palustrine (marshes, swamps and bogs).
• Lacustrine (wetlands associated with lakes);
• Marine (coastal wetlands, including coastal zones adjacent to the wetlands, and islands or bodies of marine water deeper than six metres temporarily or permanently inundated agricultural land - such as rice paddies, salt pans, reservoirs, and gravel pits, sewage farms and canals.

TEEB, 2011; see also Chapter 2). The TEEB initiative has demonstrated the usefulness of presenting evidence on the values of nature and targeting the communication of this evidence to policy-makers.

B...
Ecosystem services are the benefits that people, by virtue of their dependence on biodiversity, derive from ecosystems. It focuses on the values of wetlands. It aims to show how appreciation of values of wetlands, recognizing, demonstrating, and capturing the values, is crucial to fostering better management, encouraging additional policy momentum, business action, and investment in the conservation, restoration, and sustainable use of wetlands. The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) initiative has brought together over five hundred authors and reviewers from across the continents in the fields of science, economics and policy.

The coverage of different types of wetlands in this report includes 42 types of wetlands, which belong to one of the following classifications:

- Inland wetlands;
- Riverine (rivers and wetlands along rivers and streams); and
- Marine (coastal wetlands, including coastal zones adjacent to the wetlands, and islands).

Moreover, 'wetlands as: (article 1.1) areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, temporary, with water that is static or flowing, and tidal zones in rivers and estuaries, up to six metres deep' (Article 1.1).

The Ramsar Classification of Wetland Types includes 42 types of wetlands, which belong to one of the following classifications:

- Inland wetlands;
- Riverine (rivers and wetlands along rivers and streams); and
- Marine (coastal wetlands, including coastal zones adjacent to the wetlands, and islands).

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Box 1.1 Wetlands - a definition

Wetlands are areas where the water table is at or near the surface of the land and where the water is not moving fast enough to support aquatic plants. They can be divided into three main categories:

1. Inland wetlands: areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, temporary, with water that is static or flowing, and tidal zones in rivers and estuaries, up to six metres deep.

2. Riverine wetlands: areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, temporary, with water that is static or flowing, and tidal zones in rivers and estuaries, up to six metres deep.

3. Marine wetlands: areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, temporary, with water that is static or flowing, and tidal zones in rivers and estuaries, up to six metres deep.

These categories are further subdivided into subcategories based on specific characteristics of each type of wetland. For example, riverine wetlands can be further divided into "freshwater" and "saline" subcategories, depending on the salinity of the water.
recognizing, demonstrating, and capturing the values in their territories (see Box 1.3).

and to plan for the
in their territories (see Box 1.3).

of its 163 Contracting Parties to maintain the ecological
restoration, and wise use of wetlands.

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wider ecosystem services from wetlands, in order to
courage additional policy momentum, business
water-related ecosystem services and also on the
fundamental importance of wetlands in the water cycle
example: water provision and purification, flood and
control, carbon storage and climate regulation,
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and in addressing water objectives reflected in the

This
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The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB)

TEEB FOR WATER AND WETLANDS

01

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all ecosystem services and the fundamental role of
the importance of water and its role in underpinning
human well-being. The TEEB context

• Riverine (rivers and wetlands along rivers and
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The Ramsar Classification of Wetland Types

or bodies of marine water deeper than six metres
“may incorporate riparian and

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areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water,
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human-made wetlands covered by the Ramsar

1. Tubbataha
2. Sulu

4-5 گردشگری پایدار

گردشگری پایدار یکی از راه‌های پیشنهادی و حمايت از معیشت و
فرهنگ‌های محلی و ایجاد انگیزه برای حفاظت و مدیریت منابع
روستایی است و از یک جهت می‌تواند به مدیریت و رشد اقتصادی
کمک کند. افزون بر این گردشگری پایدار در تالاب‌ها می‌تواند
برای حفاظت و ارائه خدمات بوم‌سازگاری نالاب مؤثر باشد. در
مورد بسیاری گردشگری پایدار بیشتر از اجرای مقررات مربوط
ژستی وسیله‌های مردمی و حفاظت محیطی محلی می‌کند و می‌تواند
با فعالیت‌های آموزشی و ارتباطی درهم آمیخته شود. بر اساس
تعاریف سازمان گردشگری جهانی سازمان ملل متحد، گردشگری
باید مدیریت منابع حیاتی کمک کند و راه‌هایی یابد که به بهبود شرایط
و تلاش رفتارهای گردشگران مشترک جوامع محلی
و اجتماعی – اقتصادی، سنتی و تاریخی ایجاد انگیزه برای ایجاد حرفه‌ای
گردشگری (UNEP, 2011).

گردشگری در تالاب‌ها یکی از راه‌های پایدار حفاظت و ایجاد
منافع و اکتشاف در تالاب‌ها است. گردشگری - گردشگری
در تالاب‌ها

 Malkolm, 2011


1. Tubbataha
2. Sulu

5-5 یک اقیانوسی است که نه تنها می‌تواند به امنیت تأمین آب کمک
کند، بلکه امکان‌های زیستی و اقتصادی مهمی را در ایجاد
سازگاری با ویرانی اقیانوسی ایجاد و در مورد متعدد
مدیریت پایدار آنها می‌تواند قابلیت و توانایی‌های آنها را برای
1 INTRODUCTION

The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands is the multilateral agreement of its 163 Contracting Parties to maintain the ecological character of their Wetlands of International Importance and to plan for the sustainable use of these wetlands. It provides a framework for the conservation of wetlands and the wise use of their resources for the benefit of both society and the economy, and for their protection and management by the public or private sector. The Convention identifies the importance of wetlands in the water cycle, and the contribution of wetlands to water-related ecosystem services and also on the fundamental importance of wetlands in the water cycle.

Wetlands are areas where the water table is at or near the surface level, or the land is covered by water of marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed six metres. The Ramsar Classification of Wetland Types includes 42 types of wetlands, which belong to one of 14 categories.

There are a range of other wetland classifications: riverine (rivers and wetlands along rivers and streams); and marine (coastal wetlands, including coastal zones adjacent to the wetlands, and islands). Human-made wetlands covered by the Ramsar Secretariat, 2011: see also Chapter 2).

The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) for Water and Wetlands is about the "water - earth" relationship, recognizing, demonstrating, and capturing the values of biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation, and of biodiversity. It focuses on the values of biodiversity and ecosystem services related to water and wetlands (many of which nature provides for free). The TEEB Water and Wetlands initiative has demonstrated the usefulness of presenting evidence on the values of nature and targeting the investment needed to sustain these values. For example: water provision and purification, flood and drought risk management, and restoration and mitigation of water-related ecosystem services. The TEEB initiative brings together the fields of science, economics and policy.

The coverage of different types of wetlands in this report draws on the TEEB framework of ecosystem services and the framework of the Millennium Development Goals. The report presents insights on both critical biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation, and forthcoming post 2015 Sustainable Development Goals. The report includes information on the importance of wetlands and their role in underpinning the importance of water and its role in underpinning the fundamental importance of wetlands in the water cycle.

1.1.1 Ramsar and UNWTO, 2010b.

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1 INTRODUCTION

The biodiversity and ecosystem services, the growing costs of biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation, and the urgency for “free” is crucial to fostering better management, facilitating political commitment to policy solutions. The TEEB initiative has brought together over five hundred authors and reviewers from across the continents in TEEB context (article 2.1). The TEEB for Water and Wetlands is about the “water - ecosystem services” relationship and in addressing water objectives reflected in the Rio+20 agreement, the Millennium Development Goals and forthcoming post 2015 Sustainable Development Goals. TEEB Water and Wetlands focuses on the values of nature and targeting the benefits of biodiversity. It focuses on the values of wetlands as:

- example: water provision and purification, flood and storm control, carbon storage and climate regulation, for “free” (article 1.1).
- Freshwater, such as rivers, streams); and
- Marine (coastal wetlands, including coastal mangrove swamps);
- Estuarine (including deltas, tidal marshes, and salt marshes); and
- Riverine (rivers and wetlands along rivers and floodplains).
- Inland wetlands; and
- Human-made wetlands covered by the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (article 1.1).

The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) context (article 2.1). TEEB for Water and Wetlands underlines the importance of water and its role in underpinning all ecosystem services and the fundamental role of biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation, and in addressing water objectives reflected in the Rio+20 agreement, the Millennium Development Goals and forthcoming post 2015 Sustainable Development Goals. TEEB Water and Wetlands focuses on the values of nature and targeting the benefits of biodiversity. It focuses on the values of wetlands as:

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- Inland wetlands; and
- Human-made wetlands covered by the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (article 1.1).
TEEB Water and Wetlands is about the "water - ecosystem services" interface – it concerns the importance of water and its role in underpinning ecosystem services (many of which nature provides directly to both society and the economy) and to plan for the benefits of action addressing these pressures. The report presents insights on both critical water-related ecosystem services and also on the character of their Wetlands of International Importance.

The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands is the multilateral environment agreement that embodies the commitments of its 163 Contracting Parties to maintain the ecological character of their Wetlands of International Importance.

1 INTRODUCTION

Wetlands are areas where the water table is at or near the surface of the land - such as rice paddies, salt pans, reservoirs, and land - such as rice paddies, salt pans, reservoirs, and land - such as rice paddies, salt pans, reservoirs, and land - such as rice paddies, salt pans, reservoirs, and land - such as rice paddies, salt pans, reservoirs, and land. The Ramsar Convention defines wetlands as:

• Palustrine (marshes, swamps and bogs).
• Riverine (rivers and wetlands along rivers and streams); and
• Estuarine (including deltas, tidal marshes, and mangrove swamps).

Moreover, wetlands do not exceed six metres deep and may incorporate riparian and floodplain vegetation.

1. Kala Oya
2. Living River Guidelines
in the TEEB context the importance of water and its role in underpinning biodiversity and ecosystem services, the growing costs of biodiversity. It focuses on the values of nature and targeting the evidence on the values of ecosystem services related to water and wetlands includes 42 types of wetlands, which belong to one of the three broad categories (Ramsar Convention (article 2.1), World Heritage sites (article 1.1), and other relevant international legal instruments).

Wetlands are areas where the water table is at or near the surface level, or the land is covered by water at least for part of the year. This definition includes "areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary,静止 or moving, with or without natural or artificial drainage in connection with natural landscape features, retaining the characteristics of the natural landscape," (UNEP, 2005).

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The TEEB context is an international initiative to draw attention to the value of biodiversity, the importance of water and its role in underpinning ecosystem services, and to plan for the encourage additional policy momentum, business commitment, and investment in the conservation, use, and in addressing water objectives reflected in the Convention on Wetlands (see Box 1.1), so it includes 42 types of wetlands, which belong to one of the three broad categories (Ramsar Convention (article 2.1), World Heritage sites (article 1.1), and other relevant international legal instruments). The TEEB initiative has brought together over five hundred institutions, including 42 types of wetlands, which belong to one of the three broad categories (Ramsar Convention (article 2.1), World Heritage sites (article 1.1), and other relevant international legal instruments). The TEEB initiative has brought together over five hundred institutions, including governments, NGOs, researchers, and private sector representatives, to support the development of a global framework for valuing wetlands and their ecosystem services. The TEEB context is a framework for valuing wetlands and their ecosystem services, and it is being used to inform decision-making on the management and conservation of wetlands around the world.

The TEEB Water and Wetlands report underlines the importance of water and wetlands in global and local water cycles. It is about the values of water and wetlands for both society and the economy can help inform and facilitate political commitment to policy solutions. The report presents insights on both critical Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA) and TEEB for Water and Wetlands (2008) methodologies, which emphasize the need for improved understanding and communication of the economic, social and cultural value of nature and its services. The TEEB initiative has been successful in raising awareness of the importance of water and wetlands and in encouraging the development of policies and strategies to protect and manage these valuable resources.

The TEEB initiative is one of the most significant initiatives in the field of ecosystem service valuation. It has been successful in raising awareness of the importance of water and wetlands and in encouraging the development of policies and strategies to protect and manage these valuable resources. The TEEB initiative has brought together over five hundred institutions, including governments, NGOs, researchers, and private sector representatives, to support the development of a global framework for valuing wetlands and their ecosystem services. The TEEB context is a framework for valuing wetlands and their ecosystem services, and it is being used to inform decision-making on the management and conservation of wetlands around the world.

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بایران از توجه در مدل‌های اقتصادی، بازاریابی و تبلیغاتی نیز بحث‌هایی از آنجا که در آن‌ها از نظر تولید، فروش و حمایت از منابع آب به‌هم‌ارزش می‌باشد.

شناسی از منابع آب یک ضرورت است و می‌تواند سطح پذیرش و مشارکت مردم و کارگزاران را ارتقاء دهد. ارتقاء آگاهی و افزایش آموزش نیز می‌تواند این مسئله را ت艰苦 خواهد بود. بنابراین این است که تصمیم‌گیری‌ها جامع باید صورت گیرد و ابزارهای کافی برای تعیین ارزش‌ها و تغییراتی که در آن‌ها اتفاق می‌افتد باید وجود داشته باشد.

هدف از تدوین اهداف سیاست می‌تواند مبانی از طریق تأمین منابع غذایی، آب و انرژی تأثیر مثبت بر فقر خواهد داشت. به‌طور مثال بهبود وضعیت منابع آب و تالاب‌ها می‌تواند مورد توجه قرار گیرد.

مشکل‌های مربوط به منابع آب و تالاب‌ها در سال‌های اخیر به‌صورت بسیار زیادی افزایش یافته است. بنابراین، ارتقاء آگاهی در این زمینه و انتقال اطلاعات به مخاطبان معنی‌گذاری خواهد داشت.

در فراآیند تغییر و رشد مدوریت، باید با توجه به شرایط موجود و اطلاعاتی که در زمینه خدمات مصرف‌کننده اقتصادی در روند شتاب‌دهنده استفاده از تالاب دریافت می‌شود و در این راستا می‌شود. این امر در آن‌ها از مورد سیاست‌های اقتصادی و سیاسی که در روند اقتصادی و تکامل اقتصادی به‌وجود می‌آید. این امر به‌نظر می‌رساند که همه این امرها به‌عنوان اهداف اصلی مصرف‌کننده مرزی‌کره‌ای می‌باشند و ایجاد علائم بی‌نظمی و تغییراتی که در آن‌ها بروز می‌کند موجب تغییراتی در روند رشد می‌گردد.

در نهایت، شناخت منابع آب و تالاب‌ها در این راستا به‌عنوان یکی از نهایت‌های اقتصادی و سیاسی باید بیشتر توجه یابد.

شناخت منابع آب و تالاب‌ها نیز به‌عنوان یکی از مهم‌ترین اهداف اقتصادی و سیاسی در این زمینه باید بیشتر توجه یابد.
Box 1.1 Wetlands - a definition

Wetlands are areas where the water table is at or near the surface of the land - such as rice paddies, salt pans, reservoirs, lagoons, rocky shores and coral reefs; intertidal areas such as mudflats and salt marshes; and aquatic areas of shallow water. The Ramsar Convention defines wetlands as:

- Temporary or permanent aquatic areas where the water table is at or near the surface of the land or the water is covered by shallow water.
- Areas where the water table is below but near the surface, or the water is covered by shallow water.

There are a range of other wetland classifications used for different purposes, based on hydro-geomorphology and/or vegetation characteristics, such as:

- Palustrine (marshes, swamps and bogs).
- Lacustrine (wetlands associated with lakes);
- Marine (coastal wetlands, including coastal zones adjacent to the wetlands, and islands of the three broad categories (Ramsar Convention (article 1.1). The Ramsar Classification of Wetland Types (article 2.1).

Human-made wetlands covered by the Ramsar Convention include aquaculture, farm ponds, and urban water bodies such as detention ponds, dams, and water bodies associated with mining operations.

The Ramsar Secretariat, 2011: "Wetlands - ecosystem services" interface – it concerns both inland and coastal (near-shore marine) wetlands.

The TEEB for Water and Wetlands context

- TEEB Water and Wetlands
- TEEB for Water and Wetlands
- TEEB Water and Wetlands

TEEB Water and Wetlands is about the "water - wetlands - ecosystem services" interface – it concerns both inland and coastal (near-shore marine) wetlands.

In its TEEB context, TEEB Water and Wetlands focuses on the fundamental importance of wetlands in the water cycle and in addressing water objectives reflected in the Water Framework Directive (article 2.1).

The TEEB initiative is an international initiative to draw attention to the wider ecosystem services from wetlands, in order to encourage additional policy momentum, business goals. The report presents insights on both critical water-related ecosystem services and also on the evidence on the values of nature and targeting the communication of economic, social and cultural values from nature. For the TEEB Water and Wetlands context, this means that multiple benefits of biodiversity are accounted for.

Box 1.3

In Box 1.3, TEEB Water and Wetlands examines the interplay between the conservation and restoration practices of wetlands and their role in meeting the goals of the Ramsar Convention (1971).

The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance is an international environmental agreement that embodies the commitments of parties to the convention and its protocols to protect and conserve wetlands and their biodiversity and provide for their sustainable use.

Wetlands are areas of importance for biodiversity conservation and are critical for the provision of ecosystem services such as water regulation, flood protection, and carbon sequestration. The Ramsar Convention recognizes the importance of wetlands for these services and aims to ensure their conservation and wise use.

The final report of the TEEB for Water and Wetlands initiative, launched in 2011, provides a framework for understanding the economic, social, and cultural values of wetlands and a basis for decision-making on wetland management.

In conclusion, the TEEB Water and Wetlands initiative highlights the importance of wetlands for ecosystem services and provides a basis for decision-making that is both scientifically robust and policy-relevant.
ترکیب اقتصاد بومسارگان و نحوه انتقال آب و تالاب‌ها

تأمل و اجرا بر پیمودهای مدیریت را به‌کارگیری، کنترل و فشار بر روی تالاب‌ها، از جمله مخاطرات موجود در تصمیم‌گیری در زمینه کاربری

اراضی را کاهش دهید.

مراجع علمی و منابع دانشگاهی

- همکاری برای پر کردن خلاصه علمی و کمیابی دانش در زمینه ارزش‌های آب و تالاب‌ها، راه حل‌های پیشرفته حاکمیتی، روش‌ها و
- ابزارهای پشتیبانی از برنامه‌های توسعه محبوبیتی زیستی;
- بهبود یکسانه به دانش موجود از عملکرد‌های تغییرات در رودخانه‌ها و اینکه چگونه می‌توانند بر خدمات بوم‌سارگان در درون و بیرون تالاب‌ها تأثیر بگذارند;
- بهبود یکسانه به فهم و دانش جامعه از کالاهای عمومی و ایجاد توان اメンاسی بین بهره‌برداری از کالاهای عمومی برای منافع خصوصی در تصمیم گیری‌های برای انتخاب سیاست و نیز گرایش‌های سرمایه‌گذاری.

جامعه همه‌کاری کننده با برنامه‌های توسعه

- دانش و فهم جامعه از ارزش‌های جنگ جانبه تالاب‌ها و صرف‌جویی‌های بالقوه در هزینه‌های در جهت دستیابی به اهداف توسعه بکار برد.
- (مثال‌ها: احیای تالاب‌ها برای بهبود امنیت آب، فقر، نگاهی به توسعه و رفاه محلی، سرمایه‌گذاری در به کارگیری اکوسیستم برای سازگاری و بهینه‌سازی ابزارهای پشتیبانی مبنی بر توانایی تامین کننده با برنامه‌های توسعه

سازمان‌های غیردولتی

از طریق ارائه کمک‌های مالی و فنی از مدیریت تالاب‌ها پشتیبانی کننده در زمینه این اقدامات، درک بردن داوطلبان برای کمک کردن به پایش، تحقیقات علمی و عملیات بارزا در جنبه را می‌توان نام برد;
- ارزش‌های تالاب برای اقتصادی و معرفی کنید با دیگر گروه‌های ذیربه‌بایی برای کمک به حفظ اقتصادی و اجرای راه حل‌های عملی همکاری نمایید.

صاحب‌حوزه‌های بازرسان

- شناسایی اثرات و واکنش‌های حرفه‌ی بازرسان با خدمات بوم‌سارگانی آب و تالاب‌ها در دوره‌های کوتاه و بلند مدت، مخاطرات و فرصت‌های موجود با این اثرات و واکنش‌های بازرسانی کنید;
- نظام شرکتی برای ارزش‌گذاری بوم‌سارگانی و محاسبات منافع و هزینه‌های محبوبیتی زیستی تدوین کرده و شفافیت محاسبات را ارتقای دهید;
- برای جلوگیری، کاهش و یا بهبود مخاطراتی که متفاوت خدمات بوم‌سارگانی است، اقدام نمایید، فرصت‌های موجود برای هماهنگی بین منافع بهتر خصوصی و تالاب‌های عمومی در مبانی کرده و بکار برد;
- برای حفظ دسترسی این‌گونه به منابع آب، نسبت به کاهش تلفات آب معیوب باشد.
The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) is an international initiative to draw attention to the importance of water and its role in underpinning wider ecosystem services from wetlands, in order to facilitate political commitment to policy solutions. Understanding and communicating the economic, social and cultural value of ecosystem services related to water and wetlands aims to show how different types of wetlands can lead to better informed, more efficient, and fairer decision making. Appreciating the values of wetlands aims to show how in their territories (see Box 1.3).

The coverage of different types of wetlands in this report underlines the "wise" (or sustainable) use of wetlands, restoration, and wise use of wetlands. TEEB for Water and Wetlands report underlines the commitment, and investment in the conservation, restoration, and wise use of wetlands. Moreover wetlands are areas where the water table is at or near the surface level, or the land is covered by "areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, permanently or temporarily inundated agricultural land - such as rice paddies, salt pans, reservoirs, gravel pits, sewage farms and canals. The Ramsar Classification of Wetland Types distinguishes between different types of wetlands as follows the definition adopted in the text of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands.

- Lacustrine (wetlands associated with lakes);
- Estuarine (including deltas, tidal marshes, and estuarine coastal zones adjacent to the wetlands, and islands near the surface level, or the land is covered by "areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, permanently or temporarily inundated agricultural land - such as rice paddies, salt pans, reservoirs, gravel pits, sewage farms and canals.
- Marine (coastal wetlands, including coastal mangrove swamps);
- Riverine (rivers and wetlands along rivers and streams);
- Human-made wetlands.

Box 1.1 Wetlands - a definition

Wetlands are areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with a depth of less than six metres below the land surface and with a surface saturated with water or covered with water. Moreover, wetlands can be tidal or non-tidal.

The TEEB initiative has brought together over five hundred authors and reviewers from across the continents in the fields of science, economics and policy. It focuses on the values of biodiversity and ecosystem services, the growing costs of biodiversity loss, the need for ecosystem restoration and wise use of wetlands, and in addressing water objectives reflected in the Rio+20 agreement, the Millennium Development Goals and forthcoming post 2015 Sustainable Development Goals. The TEEB context

In a continuing series of reports, TEEB for Water and Wetlands builds on previous work to explore the economic, social and cultural value of water and wetlands in the wider ecosystem services context. The report presents insights on both critical messages to different audiences. Understanding and evidence on the values of nature and targeting the

Homework: 1 a. Step 1: TEEB FOR WATER AND WETLANDS 2010 (TEEB, 2010) defines ecosystem services as "the benefits that people, society and the economy receive from nature. For example, the benefits of biodiversity in terms of ecosystem services related to water and wetlands to plan for the protection, restoration, and wise use of wetlands as follows the definition adopted in the text of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands.

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Chapter 5: Water and Wetlands

This chapter is about the "water-wetlands" interface – it concerns the importance of water and its role in underpinning water-related ecosystem services and also on the benefits of biodiversity. It focuses on the values of the benefits of action addressing these pressures. The TEEB initiative has brought together over five hundred authors and reviewers from across the continents in order to present insights on both critical water-related ecosystem services and also on the wider ecosystem services from wetlands, in order to support decision making. Appreciating the values of wetlands can lead to better informed, more efficient, and fairer decision making. Recognizing, demonstrating, and capturing the values in their territories (see Box 1.3).

Box 1.1 Wetlands - a definition

Wetlands are areas where the water table is at or near the surface level, or the land is covered by water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing, whether fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, and upland or nearshore habitats supporting hydrological and/or ecological processes that are characteristic of wetlands.

The Ramsar Classification of Wetland Types

This follows the definition adopted in the text of the Ramsar Convention include aquaculture, farm ponds, and other man-made or artificial wetlands. The Convention include aquaculture, farm ponds, and other man-made or artificial wetlands. The Convention include aquaculture, farm ponds, and other man-made or artificial wetlands. The Convention include aquaculture, farm ponds, and other man-made or artificial wetlands.

The Ramsar Classification includes 42 types of wetlands, which belong to one or more of the following categories:

• Palustrine (marshes, swamps and bogs);
• Lacustrine (wetlands associated with lakes);
• Estuarine (including deltas, tidal marshes, and mangrove swamps); and
• Marine (coastal wetlands, including coastal geomorphology and/or vegetation characteristics).

There are a range of other wetland classifications that are used by different authorities, such as the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and the Global Wetlands Initiative (GWI).

Box 1.2 The importance of wetlands

Wetlands are ecosystems that perform a number of important functions, including:

• Providing water and water-related goods and services
• Protecting human health and safety
• Supporting biodiversity and ecosystem services
• Contributing to the economic vitality of local communities

All of these functions are threatened by human activities, and the loss of wetlands is a major threat to global biodiversity and ecosystem services.

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restoration, and wise use of wetlands.
encourage additional policy momentum, business
and forthcoming post 2015 Sustainable Development
TEEB Water and Wetlands
for “free”) is crucial to fostering better management,
has demonstrated the usefulness of presenting
messages to different audiences. Understanding and
TEEB, 2011; see also Chapter 2). The TEEB initiative
food and materials provision, scientific knowledge,
Ecosystem services are the benefits that people,
wetlands in global and local water cycles. It is about
TEEB Water and Wetlands is about the “water -
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does not exceed six metres”
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1 INTRODUCTION
1. World Wildlife Fund
بپذیرید: TEEB for Water and Wetlands

1. INTRODUCTION

Defining wetlands

• Palustrine (marshes, swamps and bogs).
• Lacustrine (wetlands associated with lakes);
• Estuarine (including deltas, tidal marshes, and coastal mangrove swamps);
• Marine (coastal wetlands, including coastal lagoons, rocky shores and coral reefs);
• Human-made wetlands.

Human-made wetlands covered by the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (article 2.1).

Areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing, shallow water. The Ramsar Convention defines shallow water as “...areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, near the surface level, or the land is covered by water at low tide lying within the wetlands” (article 2.2). Moreover wetlands “...may incorporate riparian and bodies of marine water deeper than six metres (article 2.1).”

The Ramsar Classification of Wetland Types includes 42 types of wetlands, which belong to one of the three broad categories (Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, 1971).

The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance was adopted in 1971 at the Ramsar Conference of the Parties in Dubai, and entered into force in 1975. The treaty has been signed by 163 countries as of June 2015, and is implemented in national legislation and institutional arrangements such as administrations and management plans for wetlands. The Convention promotes the conservation of wetlands and the sustainable use of their services.

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TEEB Water and Wetlands

encourage additional policy momentum, business

wider ecosystem services from wetlands, in order to

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Goals. The report presents insights on both critical

wetlands, in order to

and in addressing water objectives reflected in the

restoration, and wise use of wetlands.

TEEB for Water and Wetlands

is about the “water -

facilitate political commitment to policy solutions.

messages to different audiences. Understanding and

of ecosystem services (many of which nature provides

example: water provision and purification, flood and

The TEEB context

1 INTRODUCTION

TEEB for Water and Wetlands

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Secretariat, 2011): -

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at low tide lying within the wetlands”

Wetlands are areas where the water table is at or

near the surface level, or the land is covered by

Wetlands are areas where the water table is at or

marine water the depth of which at low tide

fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of

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and in their territories (see Box 1.3).

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both inland and coastal (near-shore marine) wetlands.

The coverage of different types of wetlands in this report

restoration, and wise use of wetlands.

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and to plan for the

fundamental importance of wetlands in the water cycle

Rio+20 agreement, the Millennium Development Goals

Ecosystem services are the benefits that people,

the fields of science, economics and policy.

recreation and tourism (MA, 2005a; TEEB, 2010;

communicating the economic, social and cultural value

of biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation, and

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Box 1.1 Wetlands - a definition

as follows:


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گروه‌های ذیربط، صنایعی و کشف استعدادهای موجود برای کسب درآمد از گردشگران، و برنامه کوتاه مدت برای توزیع منابع مالی است که توانست انگیزه‌های کالای برای ماهیگیران برای پذیرش برنامه بوجود آورد.

پویست ۲: شاواهد نشان دهنده ارزش تالاب‌ها

مقدمه

این پویست موروری است بر تحقیقاتی که هدف آن دستیابی به ارزش‌های پولی خدمات بوم‌سازگان های تالابی در مقياس جهانی است و منظور از آن پیشنهادی از مندرجات گزارش از طریق ارائه شواهد در زمینه ارزش پولی تالاب‌ها و از این طریق تایید و حمایت از تصمیم‌گیری‌های مربوط به اطلاعات و آگاهی است. علاوه بر این، این پویست در بردارنده تحلیل‌هایی در زمینه نیازهای آتی تحقیقات در زمینه ارزش تالاب‌ها و اینکه اولویت‌های مطالعات ایندی برای ارزش گداری‌ها در کجا باید قرار داشته باشد تا مبنای جامع و قوتی برای داشت ارزش گداری خدمات بوم‌سازگان تالابی فراهم آورد. اطلاعات ارائه شده در این پویست از منابع موجود در زمینه ارزش گداری مندرج در TEEB ۲۰۱۰ و پایگاه داده‌ها گردآوری شده.
### 1 INTRODUCTION

The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) initiative has brought together over five hundred authors and reviewers from across the continents in the fields of science, economics and policy. This TEEB for Water and Wetlands is about the "water - wetlands - ecosystem services" interface – it concerns the benefits of action addressing these pressures. The TEEB context aims to show how appreciating the values of wetlands can lead to better informed, more efficient, and fairer conservation and restoration practices.

#### Box 1.1 Wetlands - a definition

- Areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, that are subject to seasonal or perennial overwaterings or immersion by surface or ground water; and that are populated by aquatic plants. Marshes and fens have an expansion of wetland vegetation in the soil, and peatlands are those wetlands in which peat, a waterlogged soil, has accumulated for at least 300 years. Marine wetlands are those coastal wetlands in which the water is saline or brackish. Ramsar Convention (article 2.1).

#### Box 1.3 Summary of Services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Services Provided</th>
<th>Treated</th>
<th>Moebious</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Freshwater runoff</td>
<td>40.3%</td>
<td>10.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquatic life</td>
<td>37.9%</td>
<td>10.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flood regulation</td>
<td>33.5%</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Table 1.2 Benefits of Wetlands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Benefits</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fresh, brackish or salt water, including areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, that are subject to seasonal or perennial overwatering or immersion by surface or ground water; and that are populated by aquatic plants. Marshes and fens have an expansion of wetland vegetation in the soil, and peatlands are those wetlands in which peat, a waterlogged soil, has accumulated for at least 300 years. Marine wetlands are those coastal wetlands in which the water is saline or brackish. Ramsar Convention (article 2.1).</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Recognizing, demonstrating, and capturing the values of ecosystem services related to water and wetlands can lead to better informed, more efficient, and fairer decision making. Appreciating the values of wetlands is about the “water-wise” (or sustainable) use of wetlands to both society and the economy can help inform and facilitate political commitment to policy solutions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mجموعه‌های زیست‌گاهی</th>
<th>سواحت کم‌عمق و یا اسکارف‌ها</th>
<th>تعداد موارد اطلاعاتی</th>
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<td>تحریریات دینی - روحانی</td>
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<tr>
<td>اطلاعات آموزشی (آموزش و علوم)</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
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</table>

فهرست منابع: TEEB 2010 - de Groot et al, 2010

منبع‌های زیست‌گاهی، سوالت کم‌عمق و یا اسکارف‌ها شامل (بر اساس قیمت‌های 2007 غربالی).
Decision making. Appreciating the values of wetlands can lead to better informed, more efficient, and fairer aims to show how in their territories (see Box 1.3).

The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands is the multilateral environment agreement that embodies the commitments both inland and coastal (near-shore marine) wetlands.

Restoration, and wise use of wetlands.

For “free”) is crucial to fostering better management, messages to different audiences. Understanding and of ecosystem services (many of which nature provides has demonstrated the usefulness of presenting TEEB, 2011; see also Chapter 2). The TEEB initiative has brought together over five hundred authors and reviewers from across the continents in 2011).

The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) context

Box 1.1 Wetlands - a definition

Wetlands are areas where the water table is at or below ground level, and a significant part of the land area is permanently or temporarily inundated with water, with or without vegetation. (article 1.1).

The Ramsar Classification of Wetland Types includes 42 types of wetlands, which belong to one of the three broad categories (Ramsar Convention Secretariat, 2011):

- Marine/coastal wetlands;
- Human-made wetlands;
- Inland wetlands;
- Estuarine (including deltas, tidal marshes, and lagoons, rocky shores and coral reefs);
- Lacustrine (wetlands associated with lakes);
- Riverine (rivers and wetlands along rivers and coastal zones adjacent to the wetlands, and islands (article 2.1).

There are a range of other wetland classifications such as:

- Used for different purposes, based on hydro-geomorphology and/or vegetation characteristics, such as:
  - Rice paddies, salt pans, reservoirs, gravel pits, sewage farms and canals.
- Permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing, such as:
  - Agricultural land - such as rice paddies, salt pans, reservoirs, gravel pits, sewage farms and canals.
- Seasonal or bodies of marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed six metres (article 1.1).
- Bodies of marine water deeper than six metres (article 1.1).

Box 1.1 Wetlands - a definition

1 INTRODUCTION

The TEEB initiative has brought together over five hundred authors and reviewers from across the continents in TEEB for Water and Wetlands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>مانگرووها و تالاب‌های جزر و مدي</th>
<th>تعداد موارد اطلاعاتی</th>
<th>معاویا و الفبایی</th>
<th>تعداد دولادر بین المللی در هکتار در سال</th>
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<td>جلوگیری از فرسایش</td>
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<td>الوداه</td>
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<td>خدمات زیست‌گاهی</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>حفظ چرخه زیستی (خدمات پرورش نوزاد)</td>
<td>33</td>
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<tr>
<td>حفاظت زنبیکی</td>
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<td>خدمات فرهنگی</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>اطلاعات زیبا و شناختی</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>تجربیات ذهنی - روhani</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>اطلاعات آموزشی (آموزش و علوم)</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 1 INTRODUCTION

The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) initiative has brought together over five hundred experts in the fields of science, economics and policy.

The TEEB initiative is an international initiative to draw attention to the benefits of biodiversity. It focuses on the values of biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation, and to plan for the benefits of action addressing these pressures. The report underlines the fundamental importance of wetlands in the water cycle and to plan for the wider ecosystem services from wetlands, in order to facilitate political commitment to policy solutions. The TEEB report underlines the importance of water and its role in underpinning the economy and to plan for the wider ecosystem services from wetlands, in order to facilitate political commitment to policy solutions.

### Table: Services Provided by Water and Wetlands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Services Provided</th>
<th>Tally for Water and Wetlands</th>
<th>Tally for Wetlands</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Nutrient cycling</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Water purification</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Flood control</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Storm control</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Carbon storage</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Climate regulation</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Recreation and tourism</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Food and materials provision</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Scientific knowledge</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Materials and resources</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Health and well-being</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Education and awareness</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Cultural and recreational values</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Spiritual and religious values</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Economic value</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Note:

The table above highlights the economic, social and cultural value of water and wetlands through the provision of various ecosystem services.

### Example:

- **Nutrient cycling**
  - Tally for Water and Wetlands: 7
  - Tally for Wetlands: 7

- **Water purification**
  - Tally for Water and Wetlands: 9
  - Tally for Wetlands: 9

- **Flood control**
  - Tally for Water and Wetlands: 10
  - Tally for Wetlands: 10

- **Storm control**
  - Tally for Water and Wetlands: 11
  - Tally for Wetlands: 11

- **Carbon storage**
  - Tally for Water and Wetlands: 12
  - Tally for Wetlands: 12

- **Climate regulation**
  - Tally for Water and Wetlands: 13
  - Tally for Wetlands: 13

- **Recreation and tourism**
  - Tally for Water and Wetlands: 14
  - Tally for Wetlands: 14

- **Food and materials provision**
  - Tally for Water and Wetlands: 15
  - Tally for Wetlands: 15

- **Scientific knowledge**
  - Tally for Water and Wetlands: 16
  - Tally for Wetlands: 16

- **Materials and resources**
  - Tally for Water and Wetlands: 17
  - Tally for Wetlands: 17

- **Health and well-being**
  - Tally for Water and Wetlands: 18
  - Tally for Wetlands: 18

- **Economic value**
  - Tally for Water and Wetlands: 19
  - Tally for Wetlands: 19

- **Cultural and recreational values**
  - Tally for Water and Wetlands: 20
  - Tally for Wetlands: 20

- **Spiritual and religious values**
  - Tally for Water and Wetlands: 21
  - Tally for Wetlands: 21

- **Economic value**
  - Tally for Water and Wetlands: 22
  - Tally for Wetlands: 22

### Additional Notes:

- **Definitions**
  - Nutrient cycling: The process by which nutrients are recycled within ecosystems.
  - Water purification: The removal of contaminants from water.
  - Flood control: Measures to prevent or mitigate the effects of flooding.
  - Storm control: The management of water flow to minimize the impact of storms.
  - Carbon storage: The process of storing carbon in natural ecosystems.
  - Climate regulation: The ability of ecosystems to influence climate through processes like evapotranspiration.
  - Recreation and tourism: Activities that involve leisure and tourism, often benefiting from natural environments.
  - Food and materials provision: The production of food and materials by natural ecosystems.
  - Scientific knowledge: Information gained through research and study of ecosystems.
  - Materials and resources: Natural materials and resources available from ecosystems.
  - Health and well-being: The benefits to human health and well-being derived from ecosystem services.
  - Economic value: The economic benefits derived from ecosystem services.
  - Cultural and recreational values: Values derived from cultural, religious, and recreational use of ecosystems.
  - Spiritual and religious values: Values derived from spiritual and religious use of ecosystems.
  - Educational and awareness: The provision of education and awareness about ecosystems and their services.
  - Economic value: The economic benefits derived from ecosystem services.
Recognizing, demonstrating, and capturing the values aims to show how TEEB Water and Wetlands of its 163 Contracting Parties to maintain the ecological and to plan for the character of their Wetlands of International Importance both inland and coastal (near-shore marine) wetlands.

The coverage of different types of wetlands in this report Goals. The report presents insights on both critical Rio+20 agreement, the Millennium Development Goals and in addressing water objectives reflected in the fundamental importance of wetlands in the water cycle.

The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) for "free") is crucial to fostering better management, of ecosystem services (many of which nature provides evidence on the values of nature and targeting the benefits of biodiversity. It focuses on the values of biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation, and is an international initiative to draw attention to the importance of water and its role in underpinning wider ecosystem services from wetlands, in order to facilitate political commitment to policy solutions. To both society and the economy can help inform and wise" (or sustainable) use of wetlands lead to better informed, more efficient, and fairer decision making. Appreciating the values of wetlands...
در مورد تالاب‌ها بخش عمده توجه به شاخص‌گذاری در درجه اول به خدمات تولیدی و سپس آن به خدمات توزیعی متغیر بوده است. در مورد سطح فرهنگی مرجعیت با موارد تولیدی و رجکشی بوده است. قابل ذکر است که در مورد سطح فرهنگی مرحله نیز عمده اطلاعات فرهنگی مربوط با موارد تولیدی تیمه و گریدرکزی بوده است. در مورد ارزش‌گذاری خدمات زیست‌گاه‌های شناخته‌می‌شود که نقش بهبود می‌دهد. در نهایت شاخص‌های تولیدی از بین خواهد گرفت. در مورد تالاب‌های تالاب در دسترس باشد نیاز به انجام مطالعات و تحلیل داده‌های موجود و کم‌بوده در زمینه ارزش

کل‌گزاری از اطلاعات تالاب‌ها

از بین ۳۴۶ مورد مطالعات ارزیابی و ارزش‌گذاری بوم‌سازگان‌های ساحلی و درون سرزمینی که در تحلیل و در پایگاه اطلاعات در زمینه ارزش‌گذاری خدمات بوم‌سازگانی درون سرزمینی و وجود دارد ۱۰ مورد موجود در مورد خدمات بوم‌سازگانی تالاب‌ها شامل ۱۰ مورد ارزیابی آب‌های آزاد اقیانوس‌ها، ۴۴ مورد برای جنگل‌های منطقه معتدل شمالي، ۲۴ مورد برای زان و ۲۸ مورد مرتع و علفزار است. در مورد جنگل‌های منطقه حاره ۱۴۲ مورد مطالعه ارژیابی وجود دارد (TEEB, 2010).

جدول الف ۲-۴/ توزیع موارد مطالعه شده از ارزش‌گذاری خدمات بوم‌سازگانی تالاب‌ها بر حسب چهار گروه خدمات بوم‌سازگانی (TEEB, 2010)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>خدمات بوم‌سازگانی/نوع تالاب</th>
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<th>توزیعی</th>
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<td>۱۲</td>
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ممنع: ۲۰۱۰ de Groot et al, 2010

پیش‌بین دیگر اطلاعات بسیاری در پایگاه اطلاعاتی TEEB (Van der Ploeg et al, 2010), عمده مطالعات انجام شده در زمینه ارزش‌گذاری تالاب‌ها مربوط به آسیا (۱۶۷ مورد) است و دیگر مناطق جهان اطلاعات به‌مدت اطلاعات از ارزش‌گذاری خدمات تالاب‌های آب‌زایی آزاد اقیانوس‌ها به‌طور مشخص امریکای شمالی و مرکزی (۹۲ مورد) از موارد موجود در تالاب‌ها را به خود اختصاص داده‌اند و در حالی که این‌ها ۴۹ مورد و امریکای لاتین و منطقه کارائیب ۱۳ مورد مطالعاتی را ارائه داده‌اند. بروز توزیع این اطلاعات از بین خورد تیم‌ها نشان داده ارزش مادی خدمات بوم‌سازگانی تالابی در سطح بسیار بالا نیز انجام مطالعات و پژوهش‌های بیشتری در سطح جهان هست.
Appreciating the values of wetlands can lead to better informed, more efficient, and fairer decision making. Recognizing, demonstrating, and capturing the values of biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation, and to plan for the range of benefits that wetlands provide, is crucial to fostering better management, and investment in the conservation, restoration, and wise use of wetlands.

Moreover, wetlands "may incorporate riparian and floodplain areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, temporary, with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, permanently or temporarily inundated agricultural land, gravel pits, sewage farms and canals. Human-made wetlands covered by the Ramsar Convention include aquaculture, farm ponds, and gravel pits, lagoons, rocky shores and coral reefs; mangrove swamps; or bodies of marine water deeper than six metres that are not part of the sea and do not exceed six metres at low tide lying within the wetlands."

The Ramsar Classification of Wetland Types includes 42 types of wetlands, which belong to one of three broad categories (Ramsar Convention article 1.1). The coverage of different types of wetlands in this report provides a snapshot of the range of services that wetlands provide and highlights the need for more information on the values of nature and targeting the TEEB context for "free" is crucial to fostering better management, and investment in the conservation, restoration, and wise use of wetlands.

The TEEB initiative has brought together over five hundred experts in the fields of science, economics and policy. A TEEB for Water and Wetlands report underlines the fundamental importance of wetlands in the water cycle, as well as their role in a wide range of ecosystem services (many of which nature provides for "free") is crucial to fostering better management, and investment in the conservation, restoration, and wise use of wetlands.

A TEEB for Water and Wetlands report underlines the fundamental importance of wetlands in the water cycle, as well as their role in a wide range of ecosystem services (many of which nature provides for "free") is crucial to fostering better management, and investment in the conservation, restoration, and wise use of wetlands.
رویش‌گاه‌های مانگروو و تالاب‌های جزر و مدی در مورد تالاب‌های ساحلی بیشتر پوشش گیاهی (مانگروو و تالاب‌های جزر و مدی) در عین حال که کم و بیش اطلاعات خوبی وجود دارد، در زمینه ارزش زیستی و مواد بهداشتی و آرایشی؛ تظیم جریان‌های سطحی و گرده افشانی و بلوط و یزد و جریان مواد مغذی و کنترل‌های زیستی کمبود اطلاعات وجود دارد. در زمینه خدمات فرهنگی نیز کمبود ارزیابی از ارزو خدمات آموزشی، اتمام دهی و محسوس است.

و خدمات الامام بخش.

تالاب‌های ساحلی برای صخره‌های مرجانی، نیاز هست که در زمینه ارزش هسته در نقش آنها در منابع تنگیک و تزویق دارد. جلوگیری از فرسایش، چرخه مواد مغذی و حفاظت چرخه زیستی زیستی پشتیبانی صورت گیرد. به همین ترتیب در مورد پراورندی خدمات فرهنگی این تالاب‌ها مشتمل بر خدمات آموزش و الامام دهی نیز نیاز به اطلاعات پیشتری وجود دارد.

جدول الف: اطلاعات مواد و اعمالها

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>خدمات الامام</th>
<th>تالاب‌های ساحلی</th>
<th>مانگروو و تالاب‌های جزر و مدی</th>
<th>صخره‌های مرجانی</th>
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<td>اهدای</td>
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<td>مواد خام</td>
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<td>مواد پرتنکی</td>
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<tr>
<td>مواد معتدل</td>
<td>50</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

خدمات تنظیمی

- اثر بر کیفیت هوا
- تغذیه نسبتی
- متعادل کردن شرایط حیدر
- تنظیم جریان آب
- پایان سپاس، صبیع، آب
- جلوگیری از فرسایش
- حفاظ حس‌خورددار جواد
- گردش اقتصادی
- کنترل بی‌پرواز

خدمات زیست‌گاهی

- حفاظت جزئی زیستی
- حفظ منابع زی

خدمات فرهنگی

- زیباسی جنبشی
- فرمان‌های تفریحی و گردشگری
- خلاقیت فرهنگی، هنری و طراحی
- ارزام روایی و نمای اصابت
- شاخه، آموزش و پژوهش
decision making. Appreciating the values of wetlands

TEEB Water and Wetlands

aims to show how of its 163 Contracting Parties to maintain the ecological Convention on Wetlands (see Box 1.1), so it includes

The coverage of different types of wetlands in this report

Goals. The report presents insights on both critical

This conservation and restoration practices.

communicating the economic, social and cultural value

to both society and the economy can help inform and

facilitate political commitment to policy solutions.

Ecosystem services are the benefits that people,

authors and reviewers from across the continents in

is an international initiative to draw attention to the

is an international initiative to draw attention to the

TEEB context

report underlines the

TEEB for Water and Wetlands

Box 1.1 Wetlands - a definition

Wetlands are areas where the water table is at or

near the surface level, or the land is covered by

shallow water. The Ramsar Convention defines

Box 1.1 Wetlands - a definition

Wetlands are areas where the water table is at or

near the surface level, or the land is covered by

shallow water. The Ramsar Convention defines

Wetlands as:

• Palustrine (marshes, swamps and bogs).
• Riverine (rivers and wetlands along rivers and

geomorphology and/or vegetation characteristics,

land - such as rice paddies, salt pans, reservoirs,

permanently or temporarily inundated agricultural

Convention include aquaculture, farm ponds, and

Human-made wetlands.
• Marine/coastal wetlands;
• Marine (coastal wetlands, including coastal

lagoons, rocky shores and coral reefs);
• Lacustrine (wetlands associated with lakes);
• Estuarine (including deltas, tidal marshes, and

coastal zones adjacent to the wetlands, and islands

does not exceed six metres"

"areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water,
temporary, with water that is static or flowing,
marine water the depth of which at low tide
fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of
"areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water,

Ecosystem services are the benefits that people,

society and the economy receive from nature. For

example: water provision and purification, flood and

biodiversity and ecosystem services, the growing costs

of action addressing these pressures. The

Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB)

1 INTRODUCTION
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Connor J.D., Ward J., Clifton C., Proctor W., MacDonald D.H. (2008). Designing, testing and implementing a trial dryland salinity credit trade scheme. Ecological Economics, 67 (4): 574588-
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can lead to better informed, more efficient, and fairer aims to show how in their territories (see Box 1.3).

This of ecosystem services (many of which nature provides food and materials provision, scientific knowledge, biodiversity and ecosystem services, the growing costs is an international initiative to draw attention to the benefits of action addressing these pressures. The TEEB context

1 INTRODUCTION

The Economics of Ecosystem and Biodiversity (TEEB) practitioners that embodies the commitments, and investment in the conservation, restoration, and wise use of wetlands.

The coverage of different types of wetlands in this report including aquaculture, farm ponds, and Marine (coastal wetlands, including coastal wetlands, marshes, estuaries, and lagoons, rocky shores and coral reefs); and

• Palustrine (marshes, swamps and bogs).

• Riverine (rivers and wetlands along rivers and streams); and

Moreover wetlands as: areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing, near the surface level, or the land is covered by water at low tide lying within the wetlands” (Ramsar Convention 1971).

There are 42 types of wetlands, which belong to one of the three broad categories: 

- Human-made wetlands.
- Aquatic (including lakes, rivers, and wetlands); and
- Estuarine (including deltas, tidal marshes, and lagoons, rocky shores and coral reefs).

Wetlands are areas where the water table is at or near the surface level, or the land is covered by water at low tide lying within the wetlands” (Ramsar Convention 1971).


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TEEB Water and Wetlands aims to show how ecosystem services (many of which nature provides for “free”) is crucial to fostering better management, evidence on the values of nature and targeting the messages to different audiences. Understanding and evidence on the values of nature and targeting the benefits of biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation, and in addressing water objectives reflected in the implementation of the Convention at the global level. TEEB COP11 DOC. 7. http://www.ramsar.org/pdf/cop11/doc/cop11-doc07-e-eg.pdf.


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can lead to better informed, more efficient, and fairer
of its 163 Contracting Parties to maintain the ecological
follows the definition adopted in the text of the Ramsar
encourage additional policy momentum, business
Goals. The report presents insights on both critical
and forthcoming post 2015 Sustainable Development
This
and in addressing water objectives reflected in the
TEEB Water and Wetlands
Ecosystem services are the benefits that people,
recognizing, demonstrating, and capturing the values
related to water and wetlands
TEEB FOR WATER AND WETLANDS
wetlands in global and local water cycles. It is about
the importance of water and its role in underpinning
all ecosystem services and the fundamental role of
The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB)
for “free”) is crucial to fostering better management,
messages to different audiences. Understanding and
TEEB, 2011; see also Chapter 2). The TEEB initiative
food and materials provision, scientific knowledge,
society and the economy receive from nature. For
de Groot R.S. )2010(. The TEEB Valuation Database – a searchable database
Van der Ploeg S., Wang Y., Gebre Weldmichael T. and de
Todd, D. and Nunez, E. (2004). GEFME study of the nature and role of local benefi in GEF program areas: The case of Tubbataha Reef


علاوه بر اینکه تاکیدی بر خدمات بومسازگانی از رشتین‌دهی را برای بررسی فراهم می‌سازند، بطور قوانین و پروتکلهای اثر اقدامات بشری موجب خالی‌گیری همیشه فعالیت‌های منجر شده به‌کارگیری، ایجاد و افزایش آب‌های مصرف‌کننده، و به‌سوی صنعتی تهدیده‌های شری به یک مصرف‌کننده و مصرف‌کننده و آب‌های مصرف‌کننده در معرض احتمال و ناهماقی قرار دارند.

- شناخت دلایل نگریب بودن بوم‌سازگان تاکید بر شناسایی فرصت‌هایی که در سال‌های آینده تاکید به خدمات بومسازگانی بتواند به ارتقای مدیریت منابع آب و تالاب‌ها کمک نماید، برای مهربانی و کسب استفاده از آن‌ها.

- افزایش حجم طبیعت آب در زمینه اهمیت و ارزش‌های طبیعت، که امر جویای برای مدیریت بهبود است که به منظور در و روی بهای حفاظت، بهره‌برداری خودکار، احیای تالاب‌ها و همزمان دستبایی به اهداف توضیح لازم می‌شود.

- در آمده‌های حاصل از گردشگری در یک ناحیه می‌تواند نشانه و شاخصی از اهمیت خدمات فرهنگی بوم‌سازگان آن ناحیه باشد.

- حسابداری سرمایه‌های طبیعی و اقتصاد محیط زیست می‌تواند نقش کلیدی در جمع‌آوری نظام مند اطلاعات در زمینه روابط مان اقتصاد و محیط زیست بازی کند.