

Data and Information: Lessons Learned The State of the Nation's Ecosystems Project

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State of the Nation's Ecosystems

- Concept emerged from Clinton White House
- Identify strategic indicators of condition and use of U.S. ecosystems
- Lay the groundwork for periodic, highquality, non-partisan reporting



Since 1997

- State of the Nation's Ecosystems Report, 2002, 2008
- Data Gaps Report
- Report on Landscape Indicators
- Roadmap Policy Document

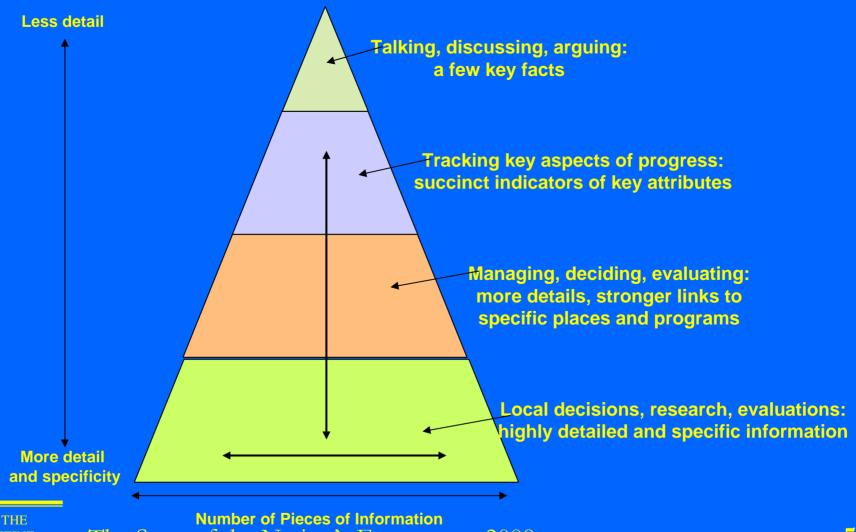


State of the Nation's Ecosystems: Indicator design and presentation

Focus on what is "important" and "relevant" to the user



Information and Indicators for Multiple Needs Thinking About What's Needed and Where



State of the Nation's Ecosystems: Indicator design and presentation

- Stakeholder involvement is important
- Normative judgments can alienate stakeholders
- Keep it simple



State of the Nation's Ecosystems

Data Lessons

- Great deal of data collected on ecosystem condition and use (US EPA, NASA, USDA, US Dept. of Commerce, US Dept. of Interior, NatureServe, and others)
- Still many data gaps

Data Gaps

- Of the 108 indicators in 2008 State of the Nation's Ecosystems Report
- 32 indicators had partial data
- 28 indicators had insufficient data
- 12 indicators were undefined
- Gaps due to lack of monitoring, varying methods, spatial and temporal sampling, indicator development needs

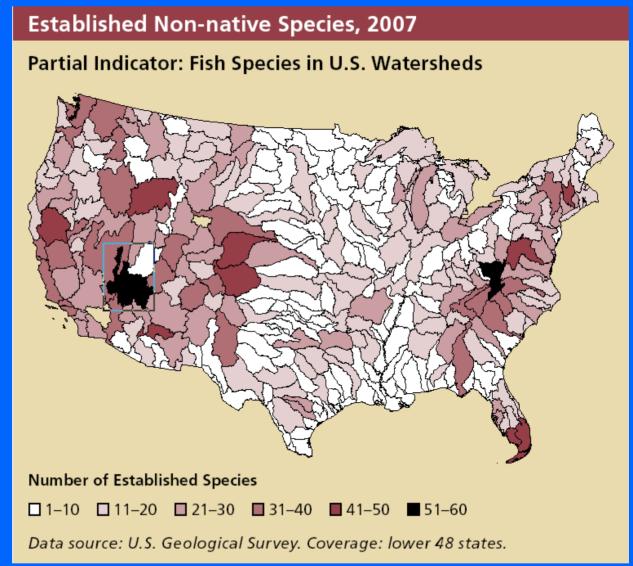
Data Gap: Non-Native species

Data on fish species

Data not adequate for reporting on:

- Plants
- Other vertebrates
- Invertebrates
- Parasites
- Pathogens

Rate of establishment

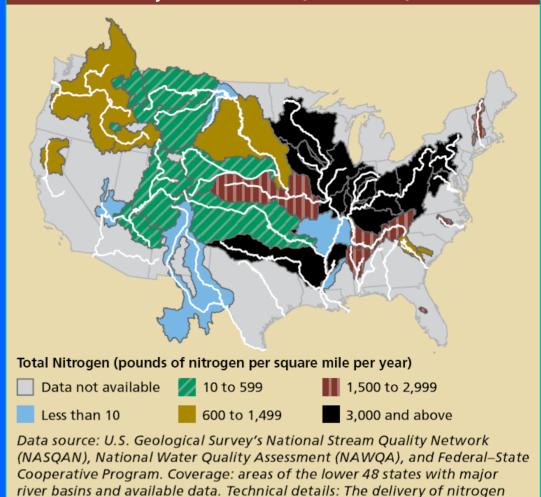




Delivery of Nitrogen – a partial picture

- NAWQA study units representative but limited spatial coverage
- ➤ EPA Wadeable Streams Assessment geographically robust but limited temporal coverage

Delivery of Total Nitrogen to Streams and Rivers from Major Watersheds (2001–2005)



to streams and rivers is averaged across the area of the watershed and

reported as pounds of nitrogen per square mile.



Observations about "the system"

- Not truly a system set of independent parts
- No consistent use of metrics
- No "central nervous system"
- Insufficient resources



Looking forward

- Increased systematic integration of data
- Analysis of information/tools needed to respond to climate change



