

WSFC 2010 Extended Abstract – Instructions for Authors

If you are interested in having your paper included in the conference proceedings, which will be distributed in a memory stick at the conference, please submit an extended abstract paper by September 15, 2010. Extended abstracts must be written in English and should not exceed 2,500 words (the word limit includes references, tables and figures). Note that the extended abstracts will not be peer-reviewed. Please submit your extended abstract as an email attachment to wsfc2010@mun.ca. Word documents or Adobe pdf files are acceptable. The copy you send us will not be re-typed or otherwise modified. Therefore, please follow these guidelines exactly, so that the proceedings volume will have a uniform format. A sample abstract is attached below for additional guidance.

- Font – Times New Roman, 12 point
- **TITLE** – bold, all capital letters, left-justified, in case there is a subtitle – use a colon after the title in the next line
- Author name, affiliation and country – left-justified, in case of co-authorship <skip one blank line> before adding another author
- **Section headings** – bold, initial capital, left-justified
 - Section headings would normally have Introduction. Other sections are flexible
 - Please do not include your 250-word abstract in the extended abstract
 - Please do not include key words
 - <skip one blank line> between sections
- *Section subheadings* – italics, initial capital, left-justified
- Body text – single spaced, left-justified. No indentation of the first line of each paragraph. Between each paragraph, <skip one blank line>
- Please do not add page number
- Please do not insert footnotes and endnotes

Tables and Figures

All tables and figures should be numbered (e.g. Table 1 Resource damage scenarios). Table titles should be placed above the table. Figure titles should be placed below the figure. Tables and figures may use different fonts and sizes as appropriate (except that table and figure titles should be formatted as specified below).

- Table and figure – center-justified, please insert tables and figures in the appropriate places in the text
- Table and figure titles – 12 point, table titles should be placed above the table, figure titles below the figure

References

References should be listed in an alphabetical order. Please see the sample list of references below.

ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGE SCHEDULES: IMPORTANCE OF COASTAL RESOURCES AND ASSESSMENT OF LOSSES

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Introduction

Many environmental policy and resource management issues center largely on the economic value of changes in environmental resources and amenities. Consequently, much attention has been focused on monetary assessments of their degradation or changes in their provision. Current methods of estimating monetary values are often limited, however, and there is little widespread agreement that

The damage schedule method

The damage schedule method has been previously applied to environmental issues such as sites of potential noxious facilities (Opaluch et al. 1993); the value of private goods (e.g. concert tickets, clothes and travel certificate) vs. public goods (parking capacity, wildlife refuge, clean air) (Peterson and Brown 1998); the assessment of the Eastern Bering Sea ecosystem (Chuenpagdee and Vasconcellos 2000), and in the study of community-based marine protected area in Mexico (Chuenpagdee et al., 2002). This paper presents the first empirical test of the approach applied to coastal resources of Ban Don Bay and Phangnga Bay, Thailand (Chuenpagdee et al., 2001a, b).

Case studies of Ban Don Bay and Phangnga Bay

Ban Don Bay on the Gulf of Thailand and Phangnga Bay on the Andaman Bay (Figure 1) were selected to provide comparative case studies between an area where shrimp farming is the most prominent feature (Ban Don Bay) and tourism development in the other. Resource damage scenarios were developed as choices for relative rankings of importance, as shown in Table 1.

Table 1 Resource damage scenarios used to represent hypothetical, but realistic situations in Ban Don Bay and Phangnga Bay

Ban Don Bay	Phangnga Bay
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Severe damage to mangroves •Clear-cutting of mangroves •Partial damage to mudflats •Severe damage to mudflats •Partial damage to shellfish areas •Severe damage to shellfish areas •Partial damage to fishing grounds •Severe damage to fishing grounds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Severe damage to mangroves •Clear-cutting of mangroves •Partial damage to sandy beaches •Severe damage to sandy beaches •Partial damage to seagrass beds •Severe damage to seagrass beds •Partial damage to coral reefs •Severe damage to coral reefs

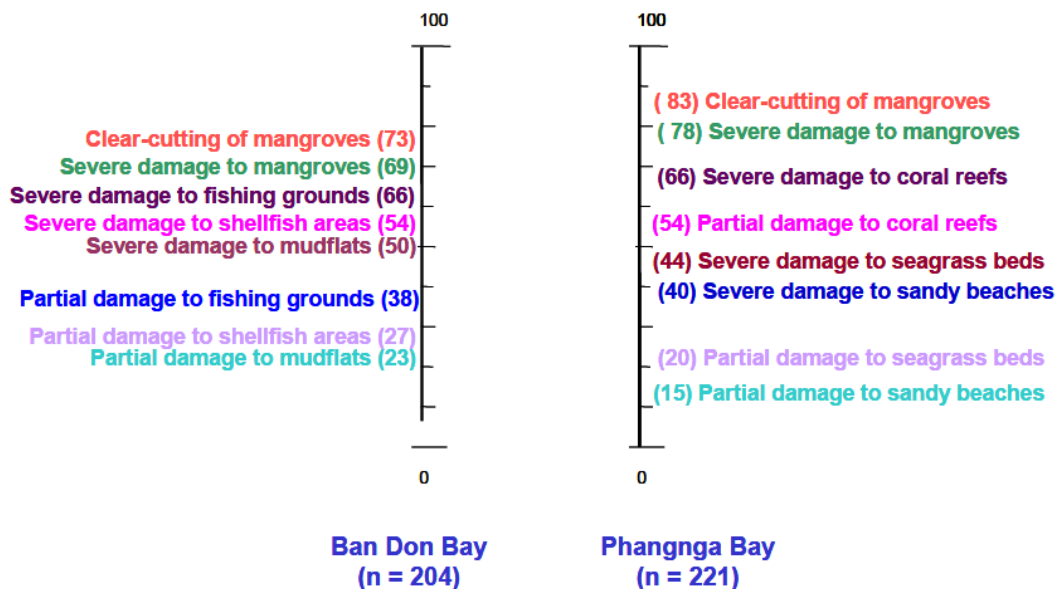


Figure 2 Ranking of relative importance of damage scenarios in Ban Don Bay and Phangnga Bay, on a normalized scale of 0 (least important) to 100 (most important) Numbers in parenthesis represent preference scores based on all respondents (n) in each area

References

- Chuenpagdee, R., Knetsch, J. L., and Brown, T. C. 2001b. Environmental damage schedules: community judgments of importance and assessments of losses. *Land Economics* 77 (1): 1-11.
- Chuenpagdee, R. and Vasconcellos, M., 2000. Application of the damage schedule approach on the Ecopath ecosystem modelling. *In* Sumaila, U. R., Chuenpagdee, R., and Vasconcellos, M. (eds), 2000. Proceedings of the INCO-DC International Workshop on Markets, Global Fisheries and Local Development, Bergen, Norway, 22-23 March 1999. Brussels, *ACP-EU Fish.Res.Rep.*, (7): 115 p.
- David, H.A. 1988. *The method of paired comparisons*. London: Charles Griffin & Company.

- Knetsch, J. L. 1994. Environmental valuation: some problems of wrong questions and misleading answers. *Environmental Values* 3:351-68.
- Opaluch, J.E., Swallow, S. K., Weaver, T., Wessells, C. W. and Wichelns, D. 1993. Evaluating impacts from noxious facilities: including public preferences in current siting mechanisms. *Journal of Environmental Economics and Management* 24:41-59.

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