

*Article*

# Willingness to Pay for Carbon Sequestration and Co-Benefits of Forests in Turkey

Ahmet Tolunay <sup>1,\*</sup> and Çağlar Başsüllü <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Faculty of Forestry, Süleyman Demirel University, 32260 Isparta, Turkey

<sup>2</sup> Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Sub-regional Office for Central Asia, 06170 Ankara, Turkey; E-Mail: Caglar.Bassullu@fao.org

\* Author to whom correspondence should be addressed; E-Mail: ahmettolunay@sdu.edu.tr; Tel.: +90-246-211-3952; Fax: +90-246-237-1810.

Academic Editor: Marc A. Rosen

*Received: 27 October 2014 / Accepted: 9 March 2015 / Published: 19 March 2015*

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**Abstract:** Scientists express concern about increasing levels of greenhouse gases mainly due to fossil fuel consumption and deforestation. In response to the latter, policy-makers have introduced a range of policy measures to conserve and enhance forest ecosystems for carbon sequestration. The costs for policy measures to maintain ecosystem services can be calculated easily, but especially non-market/non-use benefits of forests are not easy to estimate. Economics can help designing climate change policies by eliciting public preferences on different attributes of climate change and carbon sequestration. This study was prepared for the purpose of identifying per capita consumer/equivalent surplus or maximum willingness to pay and the total economic value in relation to forests to be established in Turkey to reduce air pollution around cities, to prevent the adverse effects of climate change and to sequester carbon. The data for the estimation of maximum willingness to pay, total economic value and co-benefits of forests were collected with a questionnaire form prepared according to the contingent valuation method. Analyses have been conducted by correlation analysis and regression analysis. According to the analyses, per capita consumer/equivalent surplus or maximum willingness to pay to establish a new forest was estimated at US\$ 23.52 on average, while total economic value was estimated at US\$ 270,443,962.68.

**Keywords:** climate change; contingent valuation method; correlation analysis; forest ecosystems; regression analysis; total economic value; Turkey

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## 1. Introduction

Forest and other ecosystems provide many goods and services to support human life on Earth. These goods and services, such as food, round wood, firewood, water, fresh air, fossil fuels, shelter, climate regulation, flood protection, disease control, waste treatment, soil formation, nutrient cycling, soil and water conservation, can be defined as the benefits that human beings obtain from ecosystems [1]. Various studies have clarified the ecosystem service concept [2–6].

The definition of ecosystem services is essential to highlight and guide tradeoffs in natural resource management and policy decisions, and it might draw a framework for the influence on human welfare in order to avoid both over- and under-estimations for valuation studies [5]. Ecosystem services can be classified as intermediate ecosystem services and final ecosystem services [4]. Final ecosystem services have direct benefits for human well-being, while intermediate services, such as carbon sequestration, are not consumed directly [6].

The level of impact ecosystem services have on human wellbeing is still being discussed, as well as its measurability by consistent scientific tools and methodologies [4].

Ecosystems have economic value not only for their environmental goods directly consumed and traded in the market, such as food and timber, but also due to their functions, such as flood control, soil formation, carbon sequestration, water provisioning and other services, which directly and indirectly provide for human wellbeing [2,3].

Forests in rural, as well as urban areas provide significant ecosystem services, such as offsetting carbon emissions [7], removing air pollutants, reducing noise, regulating the microclimate [8], recreation and amenity [9]. Forests also contribute to improving environmental quality, quality of life and sustainable urban development [10–14].

Forest ecosystems where carbon is sequestered are the most important natural carbon sinks among terrestrial ecosystems. In recent years, negotiations on forests have been focusing on the numerous benefits that they provide for the environment and community in the context of climate change. Therefore, the importance of the forestry sector has gradually increased, particularly in climate change negotiations.

The total economic value (TEV) of forest resources consists of active use values (direct use and indirect use) and passive use or non-use values (option, heritage and existence). The carbon sequestration service of forest resources is an indirect use value. However, during the last few decades, carbon has received a direct use value, because of the transactions in emission trading systems or carbon markets. In Turkey, due to the non-existence of an emission trading system, carbon still has an indirect use value. In other words, carbon sequestration, which is a non-market forest service, displays public property characteristics in Turkey.

Economics can help with designing environmental policies by eliciting public preferences. The purposes of economic valuation studies for environmental goods and services are to measure the change in the individual's or community's welfare and to identify the economic value of these goods and services [15–17]. Economic valuation studies can also be used for direct comparison between alternative land use options, facilitate cost/benefit analyses [18,19], multipurpose functional resource management, identification of economic problems of forest enterprises, determination of

economic success, selection of investment projects and designation of the sale prices of goods and services [15,20–22].

Methods for the valuation of ecosystem services vary depending on the nature of the service [23,24]. The contingent valuation method (CVM), which captures the value of ecosystem entities narrowly and anthropocentrically [25], is a valuation method developed by economists for the estimation of non-market environmental goods and services [23,24]. The CVM was first used in 1947 by S. V. Ciriacy Wantrup in a study conducted for preventing soil erosion [26–29]. However, the first CVM with a questionnaire was used by R. K. Davis in 1963 for the estimation of the recreational value of the Maine Forest [29–31].

CVM can be used for the estimation of individuals' willingness to pay (WTP) or willingness to accept (WTA) based on the positive or negative changes in environmental resources. With the hypothetical scenario, changes in social welfare and in environmental resources can be estimated according to public preferences [15,26,27,31–40].

There are many studies conducted for the estimation of WTP for greenhouse gas mitigation, carbon sequestration and avoidance of the climate change impacts. A considerable part of these studies focused on people's WTP for CO<sub>2</sub> mitigation, such as air travelers' WTP for CO<sub>2</sub> mitigation [41], or their voluntary carbon offsets in an aviation context [42], or urban households' WTP for CO<sub>2</sub> emission reductions in Turkey [43] and in China [44] and air travelers' WTP for a carbon travel tax to offset carbon emissions from flying [45].

Considering Turkey, the carbon sequestration service of forests has never been studied with CVM. This study was conducted for the purpose of filling this knowledge gap. WTP and TEV of the public were estimated for a new forest to sequester carbon. In addition, respondents' remarks on forests, active and non-use values of forests, climate change and carbon sequestration were assessed. Data for analyses were collected by the CVM questionnaire. WTP and TEV were estimated by using correlation analysis and multi linear regression analysis.

## 2. Material and Methods

### 2.1. Material

The material of the study was composed of the data obtained via the implementation of the CVM questionnaire form.

Turkey has 81 cities, and the questionnaire form was distributed to all cities. Addresses of households were selected randomly. There was no feedback from 35 cities; therefore, the questionnaire form was only applied in 46 cities around Turkey (Table 1) on 591 randomly selected people by using a simple random sampling method. In the implementation phase, different questionnaire techniques, including face-to-face interviews and the e-mail method, were used. All questionnaire forms were pooled, and during the preliminary evaluation phase, 67 questionnaires were excluded, due to absence of data and non-answered questions. Analyses were conducted on the remaining 524 questionnaires. The effectiveness rate of the questionnaire was 88.66%.

**Table 1.** Distribution of questionnaire form to the cities in Turkey.

No.	Name of the City	Number of Questionnaires	%
1	İstanbul	135	25.76
2	Ankara	60	11.45
3	İzmir	37	7.06
4	Isparta	19	3.63
5	Bolu	2	0.38
6	Kastamonu	3	0.57
7	Eskişehir	7	1.34
8	Mersin	14	2.67
9	Elazığ	5	0.95
10	Siirt	5	0.95
11	Antalya	24	4.58
12	Muğla	15	2.86
13	Çanakkale	12	2.29
14	Aydın	6	1.15
15	Manisa	21	4.01
16	Giresun	7	1.34
17	Ağrı	4	0.76
18	Trabzon	5	0.95
19	Sivas	4	0.76
20	Kırşehir	4	0.76
21	Balıkesir	9	1.72
22	Bingöl	4	0.76
23	Batman	5	0.95
24	Kahramanmaraş	8	1.53
25	Kırıkkale	6	1.15
26	Afyonkarahisar	11	2.10
27	Mardin	9	1.72
28	Burdur	3	0.57
29	Erzurum	5	0.95
30	Sakarya	6	1.15
31	Van	6	1.15
32	Sinop	1	0.19
33	Artvin	1	0.19
34	Karabük	2	0.38
35	Tunceli	1	0.19
36	Yozgat	8	1.53
37	Çorum	7	1.34
38	Aksaray	4	0.76
39	Niğde	3	0.57
40	Kayseri	12	2.29
41	Zonguldak	5	0.95
42	Düzce	2	0.38
43	Kütahya	6	1.15
44	Uşak	2	0.38
45	Denizli	6	1.15
46	Osmaniye	3	0.57
Total		524	100

The questionnaire form was composed of 3 sections and 33 questions in total. The first section included questions to determine the perspectives, priorities and value judgments of the community towards environmental problems, utilization forms of forest resources, climate change and the active and passive use values of forest resources. In the second section, the scenario was introduced and the valuation question was presented. The questions related to socioeconomic and demographic information about the respondents were presented in the last section.

In addition to the questions, the current state of forests and carbon stock changes was given in a table for Ankara, Kırıkkale and Kırşehir. A scenario was presented for forest area and carbon stock changes after the establishment of a new forest, as well. In the end, respondents had a chance to compare a business as usual scenario and the proposed scenario. Furthermore, the questionnaire form was visually supported with photographs, which described the current situation of land and the expected changes after afforestation, in order to ensure a better perception of the study to enhance the credibility of the scenario.

In contingent valuation studies, the scenario defines basic proposed activities to be implemented. The scenario in this study was “Forest resources provide goods and services for the benefit of the community. Carbon sequestration, climate regulation and reduced air pollution are some of these services. Forests sequester carbon via photosynthesis and play an important role in the fight against climate change. In order to minimize the negative impacts of climate change, to reduce air pollution and to increase the amount of carbon sequestered, it is planned to establish a new forest in a non-forested public property land in Ankara, Kırıkkale and Kırşehir. The area of this forest will be 100,000 hectares. The forest will sequester 325,000 tons of carbon (CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent) annually. However, financial resources are required for the establishment of the forest. It is the aim to collect contributions via donations for the purpose of meeting the required financial resources”.

After the explanation of the scenario, a referendum-type question was asked of the respondents as proposed in the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Panel [46]. The question was “Would you provide a financial contribution for the new forest via donation?”

The questionnaire was continued with respondents who answered “yes” to this question. Respondents who said “no” or “I don’t know/I have no idea” were asked to explain the reason why under a separate question. This question sorted out zero and protest answers.

The contingent valuation question was asked of the respondents who would provide financial contribution for the establishment of new forest. The question was “What is the maximum annual per capita amount that you would like to pay for the new forest? When you make the payment, do not forget your income status and that you will not be able to use this money for different purposes”. After the contingent valuation question, respondents were encouraged to make a choice among the proposed values on the payment card. Prices on the payment card were \$5, \$10, \$15, \$20, \$25, \$37.5, \$50, \$75, \$125, \$250. Prices were determined by an open-ended question, which was asked of respondents in a pilot questionnaire implementation.

Hicks’ WTP measure was used as a consumer surplus measure. The “donation” method, based on voluntariness, was used as an instrument of payment in the questionnaire.

The final questionnaire was conducted between 23 July 2013 and 4 October 2013. The e-mail method was applied in 138 questionnaires, while face-to-face interviews were applied in the remaining 453 questionnaires. The rate of response via e-mail was 16.727%.

The questionnaire revealed various demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the sample community, such as age, education, occupation, income and size of household. Information was also obtained with regard to their sensitivity and perspective towards the environment, use of forest ecosystems and climate change.

The data and information obtained via the questionnaire forms were digitized by using SPSS 15.0 for the purpose of establishing the database and conducting analyses.

## 2.2. Methods

### 2.2.1. Contingent Valuation Method

Some people are ready to pay various prices for the protection and improvement of environmental resources and their inheritance by future generations [47]. People also attach economic value to the non-market environmental goods and services. Although these economic values do not emerge through the direct use of goods or services in market mechanisms, they can be used instead of the market prices [30,48].

The total economic value of a good or service is equivalent to the total WTP of an individual who uses the referred good or service. WTP may depend on various factors, such as the respondent's gender [49], age [50], education level [51], economic status [52] and other socioeconomic and demographic characteristics.

Meanwhile, the consumer/equivalent surplus, corresponding to the maximum WTP for non-market goods, refers to the difference between the total WTP and the price generated in the market [48].

Although the contingent valuation study has no standard approach for the preparatory process [53], CVM practices may be conducted in the following phases [15]:

- Identification of the valuation problem,
- Determination of the questionnaire application technique,
- Calculation of the sample size,
- Preparation of the hypothetical scenario,
- Preparation of the questionnaire form,
- Conducting of the pilot questionnaire,
- Conducting of the final questionnaire,
- Analysis of the data,
- Conducting of the analyses on the reliability and validity of results,
- Evaluation of the results in the decision-making process.

The benefit obtained from the utilization of the resource can be formulated as shown in Equation (1).

$$F = f(p_y, G, q_x, INF) \quad (1)$$

Here,  $F$  refers to the benefit obtained from the use of the environmental resource,  $p_y$  refers to the vector of prices for all private goods  $y$ ,  $G$  refers to income,  $q_x$  refers to an indicator for the quantity of the public good  $x$  and  $INF$  refers to the knowledge of the consumer on nonmarket goods or services [54,55].

Meanwhile, the expenditure function required for ensuring a certain level of benefit from the use of a resource can be expressed as shown in Equation (2).

$$H = f(p_y, F, q_x, INF) \quad (2)$$

The WTP for the changes that may occur in the conditions of a non-market good or service ( $q_x^0$  and  $q_x^1$ ) can be calculated upon taking the difference in the minimum expenditures before and after the change. With respect to the improvement or deterioration that may occur in the conditions of a non-market good or service, the WTP required for the benefits arising from the improvement or to avoid the damages due to the deterioration, that is the equivalent surplus, may be expressed with Equation (3).

$$ES = f(p_y, F^1, q_x^0, INF) - f(p_y, F^1, q_x^1, INF) \quad (3)$$

Here, ES refers to consumer/equivalent surplus and  $F^1$  refers to the reference utility level [54,55]. The equivalent surplus refers to the WTP of an individual who benefits from the improvement that may occur in the conditions of a non-market good or service or preventing deterioration [55].

In many contingent valuation studies, the TEV of a non-market good or service may be determined with the total WTP [35] or with the sum of each consumer/equivalent surplus (ES) and is expressed by the Equation (4).

$$WTP = \int_{q_x^0}^{q_x^1} f(p_y, F^1, q_x, INF) dq_x \quad (4)$$

### 2.2.2. Correlation Analysis

Correlation analysis is a statistical method used for measuring the linear relationship between two or more variables. Furthermore, the relationship level and its direction can be identified by correlation analysis. The purpose of the correlation analysis is to determine the direction changes of the dependent variable when the independent variable changes. Both variables must be continuous and show a normal distribution to make a parametric correlation analysis. The Pearson correlation coefficient ( $r$ ) has a value between  $-1$  and  $1$ , shows whether there is a linear relationship between variables or not and shows the relationship level and its direction (Equation (5)) [56,57].

$$r_{xy} = \frac{\sum xy - \frac{\sum x \sum y}{n}}{\sqrt{(\sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2/n)(\sum y^2 - (\frac{\sum y^2}{n})}} \quad (5)$$

Here,  $r_{xy}$  defines the Pearson correlation coefficient;  $x$  and  $y$  define the variables.

A correlation coefficient of  $1$  indicates that two variables are perfectly related in a positive linear sense; a correlation coefficient of  $-1$  indicates that two variables are perfectly related in a negative linear sense; and a correlation coefficient of  $0$  indicates that there is no linear relationship between the two variables [56]. The coefficient of determination ( $R^2$ ), the square of  $r$ , defines the percentage of how  $X$  independent variable determines  $Y$  dependent variable in the regression model [57].

### 2.2.3. Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Regression analysis identifies the mathematical relationship between a dependent variable and one or more independent variables. A model of the relationship is hypothesized, and estimates of the parameter values are used to develop an estimated regression equation [57,58].

In this study, the regression model of independent variables that affect the WTP of respondents was defined with multiple linear regression models. The multi-linear regression model equation is given in Equation (6).

$$Y = a + bX_1 + cX_2 + dX_3 + \dots \quad (6)$$

Here, Y defines the dependent variable;  $X_1$ ,  $X_2$  and  $X_3$  define independent variables; a, b, c, d define constants [58].

The estimation of the TEV of the new forest was multiplied by the WTP of respondents and the number of houses (Equation (7)) [48].

$$TEV = WTP \times \Sigma HS \quad (7)$$

Here, TEV defines the total economic value, WTP defines the willingness to pay or the consumer/equivalent surplus and  $\Sigma HS$  defines the number of houses.

## 3. Results and Discussion

### 3.1. Results Related to the Socioeconomic and Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

The questionnaires were implemented at a rate of 68.9% in city centers and 31.1% in town centers. Attention was paid as much as possible to the gender distribution in the conducting of the questionnaires. Within this scope, 64.5% of the questionnaire was implemented on male respondents, while 35.5% was implemented on female respondents.

The average age of respondents was 34.5, and 81.4% of the respondents were included in the age group of 20–50 years. About 60.1% of the respondents were married.

The assessment of the educational status of the respondents showed that those holding a graduate degree are in the first position, with 35.1%, followed by senior high school graduates at 25.6%. Respondents who had a Ph.D. education were at 3.2% of the total and came in the last position. The average years of education were 15.13. Considering the average years of education, it was observed that the level of education was high in city and town centers.

The assessment of the occupational groups of the respondents showed that public officers were in the first position, with 36.1%, followed by the worker group at 17.6%. People working in different business lines, such as lawyers, consultants, engineers, academicians, pilots, cabin attendants, tourist guides, economists, translators, certified public accountants, teachers, insurance brokers, janitors and employees from the public and private sector, were reached by this survey. The other socioeconomic and demographic information obtained from the questionnaire applied to 524 respondents are summarized in Table 2.

The average number of children in the households was identified as 1.71. Meanwhile, the average household size was determined as 3.51. It was observed that 47.5% of the per capita monthly income



was between US\$0–750. Meanwhile, 90.1% of the per capita monthly income obtained was between US\$0–1875. Again, it was observed that 10.3% of the household income was between US\$0–500, and 46.7% of the household income was between US\$501–1500.

**Table 2.** Socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of respondents.

Socioeconomic and Demographic Characteristic	Value	No.	%	Average
Age	14–20	44	8.4	34.50
	21–30	162	30.9	
	31–40	176	33.6	
	41–50	86	16.4	
	≥51	56	10.7	
Gender	Female	186	35.5	-
	Male	338	64.5	
Educational Status	Elementary School	31	5.9	-
	Junior High School	32	6.1	
	Senior High School	134	25.6	
	Two-Year Degree	58	11.1	
	Graduate	184	35.1	
	M.Sc.	68	13.0	
	Ph.D.	17	3.2	
Marital Status	Single	197	37.6	-
	Married	315	60.1	
	Divorced	7	1.3	
	Widow	5	1.0	
	Others	0	0.0	
Occupational Group	Public Officer	189	36.1	-
	Worker	92	17.6	
	Craftsman	44	8.4	
	Peasant	6	1.1	
	Housewife	32	6.1	
	Retired	44	8.4	
	Student	69	13.2	
	Not Working	7	1.3	
	Others	41	7.8	
Number of Children in the Family	0	118	22.5	1.71
	1	95	18.1	
	2	193	36.8	
	3	80	15.3	
	4	21	4.0	
	5	12	2.3	
	≥6	5	1.0	

Table 2. Cont.

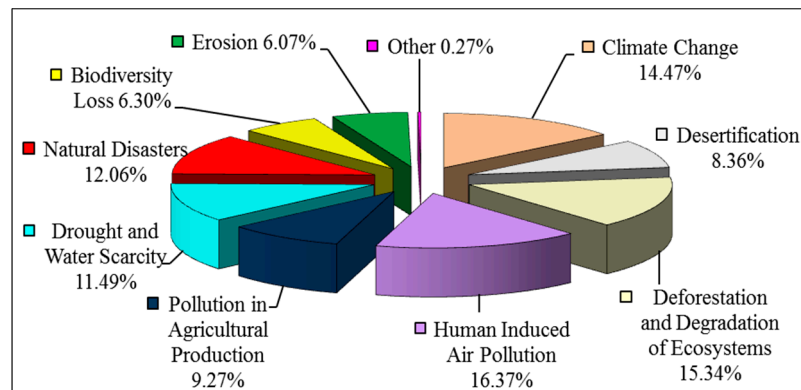
Socioeconomic and Demographic Characteristic	Value	No.	%	Average
Number of Persons Living in that Family	1	42	8.0	3.51
	2	75	14.3	
	3	122	23.3	
	4	186	35.5	
	5	68	13.0	
	6	19	3.6	
	≥7	12	2.3	
Per Capita Monthly Income (\$)	0–375	137	26.1	962.73
	376–750	112	21.4	
	751–1125	99	18.9	
	1126–1500	76	14.5	
	1501–1875	48	9.2	
	1876–2250	13	2.5	
	2251–2625	11	2.1	
	2626–3000	13	2.5	
	3001–3375	4	0.8	
	≥3376	11	2.1	
Monthly Household Income (\$)	0–500	54	10.3	1691.79
	501–1000	108	20.6	
	1001–1500	137	26.1	
	1501–2000	65	12.4	
	2001–2500	50	9.5	
	2501–3000	37	7.1	
	3001–3500	24	4.6	
	3501–4000	8	1.5	
	4001–4500	20	3.8	
	≥4501	21	4.0	

### 3.2. Results Related to the Sensitivity and Awareness of Respondents Regarding Environmental Problems

The sensitivity and awareness of the respondents regarding problems, such as climate change, deforestation and environmental pollution, *etc.*, might have an impact on respondents WTP. In this respect, respondents who do not attach any importance to environmental goods and services and current global environmental problems might give meaningless and unreliable answers to the questions. Therefore, at the beginning of the questionnaire, a question was raised to assess the perspectives, knowledge and interest levels of respondents regarding environmental problems. In this question, respondents were asked to evaluate the environmental problems experienced in Turkey and to prioritize them in importance (Figure 1).

The most important environmental problems have been identified as human-induced environmental pollution (16.37%), deforestation and degradation of ecosystems (15.34%) and climate change

(14.47%). Considering the responses provided, it is understood that the community is aware of the existing environmental problems, and it is believed that this has an impact on the WTP.



**Figure 1.** Priority of the environmental problems experienced in Turkey.

Thirty percent of the population in Turkey lives in Istanbul, Ankara and Izmir, due to employment opportunities. This leads to an increase in population and in the number of buildings and vehicles. Furthermore, there is an increase in the utilization of environmental resources and the use of energy and fossil fuel in places with a high population. This leads to an increase in greenhouse gas emissions and human-induced environmental pollution, among others. Therefore, the community sees human-induced environmental pollution as the most important environmental problem.

The rapid increase of urbanization along with industrial and economic growth and the deforestation and degradation of other ecosystems led the community to perceive deforestation and the degradation of other ecosystems as a major environmental problem. Again, climate change, which has been elaborated by scientists in recent years, with major studies being conducted to raise awareness in this direction, was also regarded as one of the most important environmental problems.

In the study, natural disasters, such as floods, inundations, fires, frost and storms were ranked fourth among environmental problems. However, in relation to the increase in the number of natural disasters in association with climate change in the upcoming years, it is believed that this priority in preference may rise to the first position.

### 3.3. Results Related to the Benefits Provided by Forest Resources

The WTP of the community might increase with the variety of benefits obtained from the goods and services provided by forest resources. Therefore, a question was included in the questionnaire form to define the way respondent's use and utilize forest resources. Respondents were asked to prioritize goods and services provided by forests (Table 3).

In the assessment, it was observed that the top seven preferences were the services provided by forest resources. This was expected, because forest goods and services are becoming varied according to the community's demands and perspectives towards forests, as well as environmental problems. Respondents who live in city and town centers attached much more importance to forest services. In this respect, forestry activities in city and town centers should focus more on forest services.

**Table 3.** Priority of goods and services provided by forests in Turkey.

No. of Order of Preference	Goods and Services Provided by Forest Resources	%
1	Prevention of air pollution and clean air production	10.74
2	Prevention of the negative impacts of climate change	8.12
3	Enhancement of life quality	7.52
4	Benefitting from the aesthetic and visual beauty	7.50
5	Recreation and tourism activities	7.03
6	Prevention of floods, inundations and avalanches	6.90
7	Protection of public health	6.73
8	Firewood production	5.78
9	Industrial wood production	5.53
10	Erosion control	5.40
11	Utilization of water resources in forest areas	5.18
12	Other non-wood forest products	5.10
13	Income generation and employment income	4.14
14	Preservation of biodiversity	4.09
15	Habitat for wildlife and hunting	2.92
16	Grazing	2.54
17	Scientific research	1.96
18	Honey production (apiculture)	1.83
19	Protection of gene resources	0.98
20	Other	0.00
Total		100.00

Moreover, due to the increase in the use of substitute products, such as steel, aluminum, cement, plastic and other non-wood products, as well as fossil fuels, such as natural gas, in city and town centers, the utilization of firewood decreased in city centers, and this also changed the preference priority of the community towards these products.

Respondents who attach importance to the services of forest ecosystems, such as avoiding air pollution, carbon sequestration, climate change and other services, expected to pay more money for the new forest.

### *3.4. Results Related to the Motives and Priorities of the Value Judgments of Respondents*

In the questionnaire form, nine questions were asked for the purpose of learning the underlying motives and priorities of respondents towards climate change, carbon sequestration and the existence, bequest and option value of forest ecosystems.

As may be seen in Table 4, the Likert scale, composed of five answers, namely “strongly agree, agree, neutral, disagree, strongly disagree”, was used to inquire whether the respondents agreed with the consideration presented in each question.

**Table 4.** Scaling motives and priorities for non-use values of forest resources, climate change and carbon sequestration.

Responses	Notions								
	Question 3	Question 4	Question 5	Question 6	Question 7	Question 8	Question 9	Question 10	Question 11
	Intrinsic Value	Bequest Value	Option Value	Existence Value	Information on Climate Change and Carbon Sequestration	Monetary Cost	Bequest Value	Importance of Forests	Avoid Climate Change Effects
Strongly Agree	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1
Agree	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	2
Neutral	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Disagree	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	4
Strongly Disagree	1	5	5	5	5	5	5	1	5

The questions and the motives measured, as well as the value judgments are provided below.

The human-centered perspective of the damage to forest ecosystems was inquired by the judgment reading, “If I do not benefit from a forest resource, it is not important for me whether this forest resource is damaged or destroyed”. Those who accepted this notion believe that forests should not be damaged or destroyed only if people benefit from them or are harmed by such damage or destruction. At the same time, it shows for those who accept it that the presence of forest ecosystems does not have a value unless there are people [59]. This value element was named the intrinsic value, and it shows that those who do not accept this notion do not have human-centric or selfish motives, that forest ecosystems have an intrinsic value and that they support its protection.

The presence of the heritage motive towards the bequest value, which is one of the passive use values, was inquired by the judgment reading, “It is important for me that forests are inherited by future generations (children, grandchildren, *etc.*)”. People may wish to bestow forests to future generations, so that the future generations may also use and benefit from forests and may display this with their WTP. The acceptance of this notion is the indicator of the presence of the motive to bestow.

The presence of the motive for the option (future) value, which is among the passive use values, was inquired by the judgment reading, “It is very important for me that, even if I don’t use them today, forests will produce goods and services that will be beneficial for me in the future”. Even if people do not obtain any direct or indirect benefit from forest resources today, they may expect to obtain a benefit in the future. This motive constitutes the source of the option (future) value of forest ecosystems. Those who accept this notion will also reflect WTP for the protection of their future values affiliated with forest ecosystems.

The motive towards the existence value, which is among the passive use values, was inquired by the judgment reading, “It is important for me that forests, such as tropical forests, continue their existence today and in the future, even if I will never go there, see them or use them”. People may wish that the forests in different parts of the world continue their existence today and in the future and show this with their WTP. The acceptance of this notion is the indicator of the existence motive.

It was inquired whether the community has any information on or awareness of the climate change and carbon sequestration service of forest ecosystems by the judgment reading, “I am informed about the climate regulation and carbon sequestration functions of forests”.

It was inquired whether the financial costs for increasing the carbon sequestered by forest ecosystems stand out by the judgment reading, “It is important to spend money for the protection and improvement of forests to increase carbon sequestration and the establishment of new forests”. People believe it is acceptable to spend money, not only by themselves, but also by the whole community, for the establishment of new forests and the preservation of the existing ones in order to achieve protection from the damages of climate change and to increase the carbon sequestration, and they may have the WTP for this. Those who accept this notion indicate that forests ecosystems are important in terms of climate change and carbon sequestration.

The presence of the heritage motive, which is among the passive use values, was inquired by the judgment reading, “Financial costs can already be tolerated now for the continuation of the carbon sequestration service of forests for ensuring that future generations live in a healthy manner”. People may tolerate financial costs to enable forests to sequester carbon for the purpose of enabling future

generations to live in a healthy manner and may have the WTP for this. The acceptance of this notion is the indicator of the presence of the heritage motive.

Respondents were asked to make a choice between new techniques at lower cost and forest ecosystems with the judgment reading, “Forests will no longer have an importance if new carbon sequestration techniques and methods are developed at lower costs”. It is important to protect forest ecosystems for those who do not accept this judgment. Forest ecosystems carry an importance beyond the dimension of financial costs and the development of new technologies.

With the acceptability of the judgment reading, “I would like to be protected from various adverse effects of climate change, starting with those on human health, with the reduction of air pollution, especially around cities, upon the increase and improvement of forest areas”, it was inquired whether it is important for the community that forest areas are increased and improved for fighting against climate change and achieving protection from the adverse effects of climate change. The acceptance of this judgment by the community may ensure support of the theoretical scenario and also impact the amount in the WTP. The motives, value judgments and degrees of the relationship of the community with regard to climate change, carbon sequestration and non-use values of forest ecosystems are provided in Table 5.

The acceptance rates for the abovementioned notions and motives were assessed as a percentage (%). In addition to the percentage rates, a scale was used to reflect the degree of the value judgment towards climate change, carbon sequestration and non-use values of forest ecosystems for all notions and to enable a comparison between the results, as indicated in Table 6.

In the assessment of the value judgments of the community towards different motives, it was seen that the strongest motive was the heritage value of forests for future generations, with a very strong degree of relation of 1.225. The value judgment towards the existence value of forest resources was ranked in the third position with a very strong degree of relationship of 1.332; and the value judgment towards the option value was ranked in the fifth position with a very strong degree of relationship of 1.469.

The value judgments of the community towards the abovementioned motives constitute the passive use values within the framework of the TEV. The severity of the value judgments relating to the motives demonstrated that the community’s WTP for the new forest would be high.

**Table 5.** The motives, value judgments and degrees of relationship of the community with regard to climate change, carbon sequestration and non-use values of forest ecosystems.

Motives	Value Judgment (%)						Degree of Relationship	
	Strongly Agree (1)	Agree (2)	Neutral (3)	Disagree (4)	Strongly Disagree (5)	(1 + 2)	(4 + 5)	
If I do not benefit from a forest resource, it is not important for me whether this forest resource is damaged or destroyed	0.00	0.38	1.53	25.57	72.52	0.38	98.09	1.298
It is important for me that forests are inherited by future generations (children, grandchildren, <i>etc.</i> ).	79.77	18.51	1.34	0.19	0.19	98.28	0.38	1.225
It is very important for me that, even if I don't use them today, forests will produce goods and services that will be beneficial for me in the future	62.02	31.30	4.77	1.53	0.38	93.32	1.91	1.469
It is important for me that forests, such as tropical forests, continue their existence today and in the future, even if I will never go there, see them or use them	71.56	24.43	3.44	0.38	0.19	95.99	0.57	1.332
I'm informed about the climate regulation and carbon sequestration functions of forests	43.70	41.03	11.64	2.48	1.15	84.73	3.63	1.763
It is important to spend money for the protection and improvement of forests to increase the carbon sequestered by forests and the establishment of new forests	56.68	34.16	7.82	0.38	0.95	90.84	1.34	1.548
Financial costs can be tolerated already for the continuation of the carbon sequestration service of forests for ensuring that future generations live in a healthy manner	44.08	41.79	9.54	3.05	1.53	85.88	4.58	1.761
Forests will no longer have an importance if new carbon sequestration techniques and methods are developed at lower costs	0.19	2.67	12.40	46.56	38.17	2.86	84.73	1.802
I would like to be protected from various harms of climate change, starting with those on human health, with the reduction of air pollution, especially around cities, upon the increase and improvement of forest areas	65.84	32.63	1.34	0.19	0.00	98.47	0.19	1.359

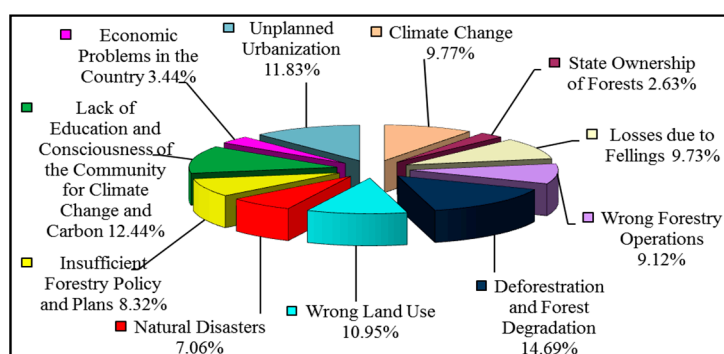


**Table 6.** Scale values and degree of relationship of the motives of the respondents with regard to forest resources, climate change and carbon sequestration.

Scale Value	Degree of Relationship
1.00–1.79	Very Strong
1.80–2.59	Strong
2.60–3.39	Medium
3.40–4.19	Low
4.20–5.00	Very Low

### 3.5. Results Related to the Drivers of Carbon Leakage or Reduction in Forest Ecosystems

Forests face many challenges, such as unplanned urbanization, deforestation, forest degradation, *etc.* These problems usually lead to carbon loss in forests. Within this scope, a question was asked of respondents to evaluate and prioritize the factors leading to a reduction in the amount of carbon sequestration (Figure 2). The community was expected to be more willing to pay *vis-à-vis* the theoretical changes that would eliminate or reverse the threats related to carbon sequestration in forests.



**Figure 2.** The factors causing the loss of carbon in forests.

According to the results of the analysis, the most important factors or threats leading to a reduction in the amount of carbon sequestered by the forests in Turkey have been identified as deforestation and the degradation of forests (14.69%), lack of education and consciousness of the community for climate change and carbon (12.44%) and unplanned urbanization (11.83%). Wrong land use was ranked fourth with 10.95%, and climate change was ranked fifth with 9.77%. If respondents think that deforestation and forest degradation exist in Turkey, they might want to stop deforestation and forest degradation and might want to pay some amount of money for afforestation activities. In that case, respondents who want to stop deforestation and forest degradation would pay more than others.

Unplanned urbanization and wrong land use are ranked in the top positions among the most important threats. The community regards construction plans that have not been prepared extensively, unplanned urbanization caused by rapidly increasing population and the number of buildings and wrong land use not only as threats to forest ecosystems, but also as threats to other environmental ecosystems.

Therefore, we believe that land utilization should be planned according to land classes, whereas a planned urbanization integrated with the environment and increasing green belts is required in the field of urbanization.

### 3.6. Results Related to the Contingent Valuation Method (Consumer Surplus and Total Economic Value)

In order to detect whether the respondents have the WTP or not, a question, “Would you provide a financial contribution for the new forest via donation?” was asked of respondents. The assessment of the answers showed that 56.9% of the respondents said “yes”, 22.9% said “no” and 20.2% said “I don’t know/I have no idea”.

It was indicated that the absence of the WTP in the contingent valuation studies cannot always be evaluated as a protest answer, but as a “zero answer”. One way to distinguish between zero answers and protest answers is to learn the reason [48]. Therefore, a yes-no question was asked of the respondents who did not want to make a donation. Furthermore, respondents were given the opportunity to express themselves about the reasons for not making a donation with the “other”, open-ended yes-no option. Answers were analyzed to distinguish protest answers and zero answers.

The answer of 143 respondents who were really not interested in the topics of climate change and carbon sequestration due to economic reasons included insufficient income level, heavy payments, such as loans or taxes, the existence of more important problems in the country and that investments should be used for the settlement of more prioritized problems and, therefore, did not display a strategic behavior, was regarded as “zero WTP” and included in the contingent valuation analysis.

Those who would benefit from the new forest, but did not want to make a donation upon acting strategically were regarded as protesters and were excluded from the valuation analysis. It was detected in the evaluation that there were 83 protest answers, and these questionnaires were not added to the contingent valuation analysis. The cause analysis of the protest and zero WTP answers is given in Table 7.

**Table 7.** Zero willingness to pay (WTP) and protest answers.

	Reasons	No.	%
Zero WTP	I’m not interested in this topic	1	0.2
	I have a lot of tax payments and similar payments	51	9.7
	My income level is insufficient	73	13.9
	There are more important problems in our country	11	2.1
	The investments should be used for more prioritized problems	7	1.3
Total		143	27.3
Protest Answers	It is the duty of the state to grow forests	21	4.0
	I don’t think that the money collected will be used as indicated	45	8.6
	I don’t believe that the project will be successful	6	1.1
	Whoever is polluting it should pay for it	4	0.8
	There is no reason to establish such a forest	0	0.0
	The forest areas in our country are sufficient	1	0.2
	I will not use the forest to be established	1	0.2
	Other	5	1.0
Total		83	15.8
	General Total	226	43.1

There is a perception in Turkey stating that the money collected within the scope of various activities is not used in line with its purpose or is not used correctly. The same result was also found by [43]. It was indicated during the conducting of the questionnaires that the community did not want to pay because of these reasons.

In Turkey, forests are state-owned and managed by the state, and forestry activities are conducted and financed by the state. Therefore, the community has the perception that all people have the right to benefit and use forests freely. There was another perception that the state has a responsibility to establish, maintain and conserve forests. Furthermore, people pay taxes, and therefore, they did not want to pay more. Additionally, although the community, especially with the WTP, had strong motives with respect to the environmental problems, climate change, heritage, existence and option values of forest resources and the protection of these resources, their WTP was low due to the reasons mentioned above.

A correlation analysis (Table 8) was conducted primarily for identifying the factors that had an impact on the acceptance of the value propositions with regard to the new forest, in other words that had an impact on the WTP.

**Table 8.** Summary of the correlation analysis.

Independent Variables	Definition	WTP		
		Pearson Correlation Coefficient	Sig.	N
Climate change	Climate change	−0.106	0.026 *	441
Environmental pollution	Human-induced environmental pollution	0.011	0.824	441
Agricultural production	Pollution in agriculture production	0.096	0.044 *	441
Natural disaster	Fire, flood, avalanche, <i>etc.</i>	0.135	0.005 **	441
Erosion	Erosion	−0.047	0.326	441
Grazing	Utilization of forest for grazing	0.180	0.000 **	441
Biodiversity	Biodiversity protection	−0.113	0.017 *	441
Climate regulation	Climate regulation and avoid adverse effects of climate change services of forests	−0.185	0.000 **	441
Intrinsic value	If I do not benefit from a forest resource, it is not important for me whether this forest resource is damaged or destroyed	−0.169	0.000 **	441
Carbon information	I am informed about the climate regulation and carbon sequestration functions of forests	−0.197	0.000 **	441
Heritage	Financial costs can be tolerated already for the continuation of the carbon sequestration service of forests for ensuring that future generations live in a healthy manner	−0.195	0.000 **	441
Climate protection	I would like to be protected from various adverse effects of climate change, starting with those on human health, with the reduction of air pollution, especially around cities, upon the increase and improvement of forest areas	−0.184	0.000 **	441

Table 8. Cont.

Independent Variables	Definition	WTP		
		Pearson Correlation Coefficient	Sig.	N
Unplanned urbanization	Unplanned urbanization	−0.060	0.212	441
Residence	Residence	−0.207	0.000 **	441
Age	Ages of respondents	0.113	0.018 *	441
Gender	Gender of respondents	−0.072	0.132	441
Marital status	Marital status of respondents	−0.017	0.728	441
Occupation	Occupation of respondents	0.075	0.115	441
No of household members	Number of household members	−0.187	0.000 **	441
Income per capita	Per capita income of each respondent	0.466	0.000 **	441
Forest policy	This study results will provide new approaches for forest policy development	0.086	0.070	441

\*\* Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed); \* correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed);  
Sig.: Significance.

Upon sorting out the protest answers, a multiple linear regression analysis was conducted with 441 questionnaires, including zero WTP. As a result of the multiple linear regression analysis, it was observed that the variables, climate change and biodiversity, were significant at the 95% confidence level; the age variable was significant at the 95% confidence level and indicated that older individuals were more willing to pay; the climate protection, climate regulation and per capita income variables were significant at the 99% confidence level and demonstrated that WTP increases as people attach value to the climate regulation service and would like to be protected from the various adverse effects of climate change and that WTP increases as income increases.

The number of household members variable was significant at the 99% confidence level, as expected, demonstrating that the WTP decreases while the number of household members increases.

The intrinsic value, carbon information, heritage and climate protection variables were significant at the 99% confidence level and were negative, as expected. The WTP will increase in relation to the increase in the level of the value judgments for the protection of forests, even if the community does not benefit from it, the transfer of forests to the next generation, the knowledge level of climate change and the carbon sequestration services of forest ecosystems and the demands for protection from the adverse effects of climate change.

The summary of the multiple linear regression analysis model related to the WTP and coefficients of the regression model are presented in Tables 9 and 10, respectively. The estimated regression model was found significant at the 99% confidence level.

Multiple regression ( $R$ ) = 0.557 resulted from the regression analysis model on the WTP, whereas  $R^2$  was determined as 0.311. Thus, it is understood that the description rate of the WTP, which is a dependent variable, by the independent variables was 31.1%.

**Table 9.** Model summary <sup>b</sup>.

Model	R	R <sup>2</sup>	Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	Standard Error	Change Statistics					Durbin–Watson
					R <sup>2</sup> Change	F Change	Degrees of freedom1	Degrees of freedom2	Sig. F Change	
1	0.557 <sup>a</sup>	0.311	0.276	62.02350	0.311	8.996	21	419	0.000	1.869

<sup>a</sup> Predictors: (constant) forest policy, marital status, biodiversity, climate protection, agricultural production, unplanned urbanization, occupation, erosion, number of household members, residence, natural disaster, gender, grazing, climate regulation, intrinsic value, heritage, climate change, environmental pollution, income per capita, carbon information, age;

<sup>b</sup> dependent variable: WTP; Sig: Significance.

In the model, sample size (N) was 441 and with 22 independent variables (n), degrees of freedom1 (df1) were determined as 21 ( $n - 1$ ). In addition to df1, degrees of freedom2 (df2) was determined as 419 ( $N - n$ ). According to analyses, F value (8.996) of the model, were significant at the 0.01 level.

**Table 10.** Coefficients <sup>a</sup>.

Variables	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval for B	
	B	Standard Error	Beta			Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Constant	41.938	42.926		0.977	0.329	−42.439	126.315
Climate change *	−2.376	1.704	−0.064	−1.395	0.164 *	−5.725	0.973
Environmental pollution	2.930	1.793	0.076	1.634	0.103	−0.594	6.453
Agricultural production *	2.780	2.009	0.062	1.384	0.167 *	−1.168	6.729
Natural disaster **	2.004	1.892	0.047	1.059	0.290 **	−1.716	5.723
Erosion	−3.572	2.518	−0.063	−1.418	0.157	−8.522	1.378
Grazing **	2.509	2.029	0.055	1.236	0.217 **	−1.480	6.497
Biodiversity *	−0.410	1.664	−0.011	−0.247	0.805 *	−3.681	2.860
Climate regulation **	−0.823	1.316	−0.028	−0.625	0.532 **	−3.409	1.763
Intrinsic value **	−7.483	6.286	−0.053	−1.190	0.235 **	−19.840	4.873
Carbon info **	−3.880	4.162	−0.045	−0.932	0.352 **	−12.062	4.301
Heritage **	−7.695	4.236	−0.086	−1.816	0.070 **	−16.022	0.632
Climate protection **	−1.809	6.794	−0.013	−0.266	0.790 **	−15.164	11.546
Unplanned urbanization	−2.838	1.696	−0.073	−1.674	0.095	−6.171	0.495
Residence **	−0.279	0.246	−0.052	−1.137	0.256 **	−0.762	0.204
Age *	6.586	3.287	0.101	2.004	0.046 *	0.125	13.048
Gender	−9.087	6.490	−0.060	−1.400	0.162	−21.844	3.669
Marital status	−9.891	6.371	−0.077	−1.553	0.121	−22.414	2.631
Occupation	3.279	1.114	0.126	2.942	0.003	1.088	5.470
No of household members **	−3.343	2.274	−0.064	−1.470	0.142 **	−7.813	1.128
Income per capita **	13.744	1.746	0.378	7.870	0.000 **	10.311	17.177
Forest policy	4.705	3.486	0.059	1.349	0.178	−2.149	11.558

<sup>a</sup> Dependent variable: WTP; \*\* correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed); \* correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed); Sig.: Significance.

According to the multiple linear regression models, average WTP per household for the new forest was estimated as \$23.52/year.

The number of households was calculated by dividing the total population of the cities where the survey was conducted by the number of people living in the household. Thus, the total annual economic value was estimated as \$270,443,962.68 (Table 11).

**Table 11.** Total economic value.

WTP per Household (\$)	Number of Houses	Total Economic Value (\$)
WTP	$\Sigma HS$	$TEV = WTP \times \Sigma HS$
23.52	11,498,268.26	270,443,962.68

Note: total economic value (TEV); WTP: willingness to pay.

In the contingent valuation studies conducted throughout the world in relation to climate change and the carbon economy, WTP for offsetting greenhouse gases arising from air travel was estimated as £24 [42]. The annual WTP per household was detected as £19.2 in the contingent valuation study conducted in Seoul, Korea, with regard to the prevention of climate change [60].

In another study, average WTP, which will be paid to the Turkish fund for only Turkey, was estimated as \$78.62. In the second scenario, the WTP question was asked again for all countries around the world, and the average WTP that will be paid to global fund for world was estimated as \$72.21 [61].

Since carbon is being traded in carbon markets as a commodity, the values obtained in this paper can be compared with data from “The Economics of Carbon Sequestration and Carbon Market in Forestry” [62]. It was pointed out that the value has changed between \$5.5 and \$9.2 per metric ton of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent in the current forest carbon markets around the world since 2010.

Meanwhile, in two studies conducted by [63] and [64], it was reported that 7.92 MtC was sequestered annually in Turkish forests; with a price of 20 \$/tC, the value of the total carbon sequestration service was estimated as \$158.4 M. When converted into tCO<sub>2</sub>e, the price of CO<sub>2</sub>e was \$73.33, and the annual amount of carbon sequestered in Turkish forests was 29.04 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e. Thus, the annual carbon sequestration service of Turkish forests amounted to \$2129.5 M.

Considering that WTP calculated in this paper is equivalent to \$23.52, it is apparently possible to obtain different magnitudes for the monetary values of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent using different methodologies.

It was observed that the value found within the scope of the study conducted with contingent valuation was lower than the values mentioned above, but higher than the carbon markets. The reason may be explained by the fact that the topics related to climate change and carbon sequestration in Turkey are newly being realized and that the degree of consciousness regarding this topic is not yet at the required level.

However, this estimated value was important in terms of knowing the value of the carbon sequestration service, which does not yet have a good market in Turkey, from the perspective of the community and increasing the awareness of the community towards this topic.

#### 4. Conclusions

This paper highlighted important ecosystem services related to climate change and carbon sequestration. According to the multiple linear regression model, per capita consumer surplus or the maximum WTP for a new forest was estimated as \$23.52 in Turkey. Meanwhile, total annual economic value was estimated as \$270,443,962.68.

Considering the WTP of the community for a new forest in Turkey and the average carbon price in the emissions trading systems worldwide, it was observed that the WTP was higher than the average carbon price. The reason for the high level of the WTP was due to the importance placed by the community, not only on the active use values constituting the market price, but also on non-market passive use values.

The determination of an economic value of carbon sequestration services of forest ecosystems in the fight against climate change was important in terms of demonstrating that even non-market products and services have an economic value. This value should be included in economic indicators and taken into consideration for the policy process. In this respect, the survey provided reliable and valid information for future scientific studies, as well as decision-making processes, especially for units of the General Directorate of Forestry, which manages the forest resources in Turkey.

The dimension of the benefits through carbon sequestration in forest ecosystems was revealed to resource managers. Furthermore, the importance of including variables related to carbon sequestration into policies, plans, programs and projects for natural resource management was highlighted. Finally, the consideration of carbon sequestration as a service of functional natural resource management was demonstrated.

In this regard, forests can be conserved and established as carbon forests; production plans can be re-planned according to carbon sequestration; and carbon certificates and additional income could be generated from carbon forests.

#### Acknowledgments

This study is the summary of the Ph.D. thesis prepared under the title, “The Economics of Carbon Sequestration and Carbon Market in Forestry” at Süleyman Demirel University (SDU) Graduate School of Natural and Applied Sciences and has been supported by SDU’s Unit of Scientific Research Projects (Project No. 2953-D-11) and the Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey Domestic Postgraduate (M.Sc./Ph.D.) Scholarship Program No. 2211. Thus, we would like to extend our gratitude to SDU’s Unit of Scientific Research Projects and Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey.

#### Author Contributions

Ahmet Tolunay designed the research and coordinated the data analysis. Çağlar Başsüllü conducted the survey studies, assisted with statistical analysis and revised the manuscript.

#### Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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