This survey aims to determine **the relative importance of ecosystem services (ESs) in the Marmara Region for the sustainable and resilient development of food systems**. In doing so, it will be possible to identify ESs that are sensitive and priority areas for the Marmara Region food systems.

We thank you in advance for sharing your valuable insights.

Informed Voluntary Consent*

[ ] I have read the information provided above, which must be given to participants prior to the research, and I understand the scope and purpose of the study I am being asked to join, as well as the responsibilities I voluntarily assume. The researcher named above provided a written explanation of the study. I have been given sufficient assurance that my personal information will be carefully protected. Under these conditions, I voluntarily agree to participate in the study without any pressure or persuasion.

** You may find the Informed Voluntary Consent document at the registration desk.*

SECTION 1. INTRODUCTION

1. Participant Name and Surname: ……

2. Institution/Organization: ……

3. Unit/Department of the Participant: ……

4. Professional Expertise: ……

5. Does your institution/organization play a role in the development and continuity of food systems?

[ ] Yes [ ] No

6. (*If yes*) Could you briefly describe the nature of your work related to food systems?

……

……

……

……

SECTION 2. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FOOD SYSTEMS AND ESs

7. ESs are defined as ecological characteristics, benefits, functions, or processes that directly or indirectly contribute to human activities. Food systems are also linked to ESs and are both providers and consumers of ESs. For example, water purification, carbon sequestration, pollination, and supporting soil fertility are among the ESs provided by agricultural landscapes that ensure the continuity of food systems. While the use of chemical inputs in production or the carbon emissions from transporting food from distant production areas degrade ESs, the presence of an ecologically sensitive local food system contributes significantly to sustaining and strengthening ESs. In this context, **how important do you think the following ESs are for the sustainable and resilient development of food systems in the Marmara Region?**

Provisioning ESs *are products directly obtained from ecosystems.*					
Food Production	**Description:** Includes agricultural products, livestock products, fish, and other resources intended to meet human food needs (*e.g., the Ergene Plain produces significant amounts of sunflower and wheat, which are key components of Turkey's food supply).*				
	1 (Least important)	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5 (Most important)**
Biological Raw Materials	**Description:** Includes wood products (timber, wicker, etc.) used for construction, clothing, manufacturing, and energy; fibers (cotton, mohair, etc.); and other biological materials (biofuel, fertilizer, etc.) *(e.g., the forests of the Istranca Mountains provide timber and other wood products used in construction and local industries).*				
	1 (Least important)	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5 (Most important)**
Freshwater	**Description:** Includes surface and groundwater used for domestic, industrial, and agricultural purposes (*e.g., the Tunca and Meriç rivers provide irrigation and drinking water for Edirne and surrounding areas).*				
	1 (Least important)	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5 (Most important)**
Genetic Resources	**Description:** Includes species and genetic information that support resilience and adaptation in ecosystems (*e.g., the forests of the Istranca Mountains support diverse plant and animal species, providing genetic diversity for future agricultural production).*				
	1 (Least important)	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5 (Most important)**
Biochemical and Medicinal Products	**Description:** Includes plants and natural compounds used in pharmaceuticals, traditional medicine, and health treatments (*e.g., wild herbs such as thyme and chamomile found in rural Marmara are used in traditional medicines*).				

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	1 (Least important)	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5 (Most important)**
Regulating ESs *are benefits derived from the regulation of ecosystem processes.*					
Air Quality Regulation	**Description:** Vegetation and soil filter pollutants, contributing to cleaner air (*e.g., urban green areas in Istanbul such as the Belgrad Forest help filter airborne pollutants and improve air quality for residents*).				
	1 (Least important)	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5 (Most important)**
Climate Regulation	**Description:** Includes the influence of ecosystems on local or regional temperature, precipitation, and other climatic factors (*e.g., forests around Uludağ help regulate the local climate, provide cooling effects, and store carbon, reducing urban heat in Bursa and nearby areas).*				
	1 (Least important)	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5 (Most important)**
Water Flow Regulation	**Description:** Includes natural processes that regulate water flow and reduce the risk of floods, droughts, and soil erosion (*e.g., wetlands surrounding Manyas Bird Sanctuary regulate water flow, prevent flooding, and protect agricultural lands and nearby settlements*).				
	1 (Least important)	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5 (Most important)**
Erosion Control	**Description:** Vegetation and root systems retain soil, prevent soil loss, and help maintain land productivity (*e.g., grasslands and forests around Uludağ Mountain prevent soil erosion, protecting agricultural land and settlements from landslides).*				
	1 (Least important)	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5 (Most important)**
Water and Waste Treatment	**Description:** Wetlands, plants, and soil naturally filter water, reducing pollution (*e.g., wetlands around Lake Manyas filter surface water and prevent pollutants from entering larger water systems).*				
	1 (Least important)	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5 (Most important)**
Pest and Disease Control	**Description:** Refers to controlling the spread of pathogens, diseases and pests within ecosystems, reducing impacts on crops, livestock, and humans (*e.g., biodiversity in the wetlands of Lake Uluabat reduces the spread of crop diseases and benefits nearby rice and vegetable fields; natural predators in Marmara's forests help control pests in vineyards).*				
	1 (Least important)	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5 (Most important)**

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Pollination	**Description:** Includes processes necessary for producing fruits, vegetables, and seeds (*e.g., beekeeping in rural Balıkesir benefits from natural pollinators that increase orchard productivity*).				
	1 (Least important)	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5 (Most important)**
Natural Hazard Regulation	**Description:** Ecosystems can reduce the impacts of natural hazards such as floods and landslides by absorbing excess water or creating buffer zones (*e.g., coastal dunes in Tekirdağ serve as buffers against waves and flooding).*				
	1 (Least important)	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5 (Most important)**
Cultural ESs *refer to non-material benefits obtained from ecosystems through recreation, aesthetic values, inspiration, spiritual and cognitive development.*					
Cultural Heritage and Diversity	**Description:** Landscapes with biodiversity support cultural practices, traditional knowledge, and lifestyles, contributing to cultural richness (*e.g., Marmara has traditions rooted in Turkish, Greek, Armenian, and Balkan communities, all shaped by local environmental heritage*).				
	1 (Least important)	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5 (Most important)**
Spiritual and Ethical Values	**Description:** Includes natural areas of spiritual significance for certain cultures or communities (*e.g., historic trees and natural sites around Gölcük hold spiritual importance for local communities*).				
	1 (Least important)	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5 (Most important)**
Knowledge Generation	**Description:** Ecosystems contribute to traditional and local knowledge used by communities for the sustainable management of natural resources (*e.g., farmers in Bursa use traditional irrigation techniques and crop rotation methods to optimize orchard productivity).*				
	1 (Least important)	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5 (Most important)**
Educational and Scientific Research Value	**Description:** Ecosystems provide opportunities for education and scientific research on biodiversity, conservation, and sustainable practices (*e.g., Manyas Bird Sanctuary showcases Turkey's unique flora and fauna for students and researchers*).				
	1 (Least important)	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5 (Most important)**
Inspirational Value	**Description:** Natural landscapes inspire art, music, literature, and other cultural expressions, enriching society's creative heritage (*e.g., the coastal landscapes of the Marmara Sea have inspired Turkish literature, poetry, and visual arts for generations*).				
	1 (Least important)	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5 (Most important)**

Aesthetic Value	**Description:** Includes viewpoints, scenic routes, and attractive natural features (*e.g., the sunflower fields of Thrace offer iconic landscapes and serve as inspiration for photography and art*).				
	1 (Least important)	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5 (Most important)**
Social Relations	**Description:** Natural areas promote social interactions and community cohesion by providing gathering spaces and shared activities (*e.g., urban parks in Istanbul such as Emirgan Park offer green spaces for picnics, festivals, and social events, strengthening community ties*).				
	1 (Least important)	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5 (Most important)**
Sense of Place	**Description:** Ecosystems enable attachment to a place through cultural and historical values, contributing to identity and belonging (*e.g., agricultural landscapes, forests, and wetlands create strong local identity for communities across the Marmara Region)*				
	1 (Least important)	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5 (Most important)**
Natural Heritage and Diversity	Description: Associated with natural areas and landscapes that strengthen ecosystem continuity (*e.g., the forests of the Istranca Mountains support diverse plant and animal species).*				
	1 (Least important)	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5 (Most important)**
Recreation and Ecotourism	Description: Includes outdoor activities that provide social or economic benefits to local communities (*e.g., beaches and natural parks in Şile and Ağva attract visitors for ecotourism and recreational activities).*				
	1 (Least important)	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5 (Most important)**

Question. Which of the following ecosystem services is, in general, **more important** than the other for the sustainable and resilient development of food systems in the Marmara Region?

(Please mark only one number in each row according to the appropriate level of importance.)

1: Equal; **3:** Slightly more; **5**: More; **7:** Much more; **9:** Extremely more

Önem düzeyi artıyor. ←										→ Önem düzeyi artıyor.								
	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Food production	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Freshwater
Food production	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Genetic resources
Food production	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Climate regulation
Food production	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Water regulation
Food production	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Pest and disease control
Food production	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Pollination
Food production	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Cultural heritage-diversity
Food production	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Natural heritage-diversity
Food production	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Education and research value
Freshwater	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Genetic resources
Freshwater	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Climate regulation
Freshwater	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Water regulation
Freshwater	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Pest and disease control
Freshwater	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Pollination
Freshwater	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Cultural heritage-diversity
Freshwater	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Natural heritage-diversity
Freshwater	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Education and research value
Genetic resources	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Climate regulation
Genetic resources	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Water regulation
Genetic resources	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Pest and disease control
Genetic resources	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Pollination
Genetic resources	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Cultural heritage-diversity
Genetic resources	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Natural heritage-diversity
Genetic resources	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Education and research value
Climate regulation	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Water regulation
Climate regulation	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Pest and disease control
Climate regulation	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Pollination
Climate regulation	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Cultural heritage-diversity
Climate regulation	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Natural heritage-diversity
Climate regulation	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Education and research value
Water regulation	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Pest and disease control
Water regulation	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Pollination
Water regulation	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Cultural heritage-diversity
Water regulation	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Natural heritage-diversity
Water regulation	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Education and research value
Pest and disease control	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Pollination
Pest and disease control	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Cultural heritage-diversity
Pest and disease control	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Natural heritage-diversity
Pest and disease control	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Education and research value
Pollination	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Cultural heritage-diversity
Pollination	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Natural heritage-diversity
Pollination	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Education and research value
Cultural heritage-diversity	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Natural heritage-diversity
Cultural heritage-diversity	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Education and research value
Natural heritage-diversity	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Education and research value