

Getting Environmental Accounting to Work for Healthy Landscapes in the Future

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Introduction

One of the most significant global challenges is competing land-use demands for agriculture and nature conservation. Trans disciplinary collaboration is necessary for landscape health improvement. Environmental accounting is a promising governance strategy for promoting healthy landscapes in the future. However, this field is difficult to navigate due to the variety of approaches to environmental accounting, which limits cross-disciplinary collaboration and hinders implementation. By presenting a new framework to make environmental accounting clearer, we hope to address this problem. The currently disparate branches of the literature are divided into four newly described categories by this framework: Area Environmental Management Accounting, Area Environmental Reporting Accounting, Organizational Environmental Reporting Accounting, and Organizational Environmental Management Accounting

Description

The framework is then used to talk about existing environmental accounting tools that could help deliver healthy future landscapes and areas for future research at multiple scales: organizational, ecosystem, and national. Last but not least, we show how environmental accounting research methods like materiality assessment, dialogic accounting, and critical accounting can be used to help define healthy landscapes in the future. This paper presents a research agenda to advance this exciting area of trans disciplinary research and the first substantial investigation of environmental accounting in the landscape context. Despite the fact that agricultural production is one of the primary causes of biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation, the demand for food is likely to continue growing in the face of sustained population growth, rising incomes, and the persistence of global hunger. Humans can either farm more land or produce more food from the same amount of land to produce more food. Ecosystems with significant conservation value currently occupy a significant portion of the remaining land suitable for agriculture. One of humanity's most enduring challenges is balancing competing land-use needs for agriculture and conservation of nature [1,2].

The greatness of this challenge has provoked critical consideration from inherent sciences specialists into how to accomplish both rural and nature protection goals. Approaches to research that investigate this problem include the rewinding and sustainable agriculture of the land-sparing-sharing model is two approaches to landscape planning. People will have to decide what healthy future landscapes should look like, and the approaches that work best for a given landscape will depend on how biophysical characteristics and social needs interact. Instead of defining what healthy future landscapes should look like or how to achieve them, this paper focuses on how environmental accounting can help people create landscapes that meet agricultural and conservation goals. We use the term "healthy future landscapes" to make it clear that we mean a desired state of connected, integrated, and resilient socio-ecological systems

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that support both agriculture and nature conservation at any spatial scale [3].

Even though there has been a lot of research into ways to make healthy future landscapes, not many of them have been put into practice. One of the biggest obstacles to implementation is governance issues related to deciding which way these landscapes should go. Environmental accounting is an appealing option for supporting the delivery of healthy future landscapes because of its capacity to enhance the accountability of interactions between people and the landscape. However, natural scientists and environmental accountants must work closely together to implement environmental accounting on a large scale. Notwithstanding such joint efforts between inherent sciences and humanities scholars being very much perceived as key to accomplishing sound future scenes, the arising idea of natural bookkeeping makes it complex to explore and as of now presents a boundary to trans disciplinary examination and execution [4].

By clarifying environmental accounting, examining its application to healthy future landscapes, and establishing a research agenda to advance collaborations, the purpose of this paper is to facilitate greater trans disciplinary collaboration between academics in the natural sciences and environmental accountants. Environmental accounting is discussed in the following section, along with the factors that contribute to the field's complexity. To categorize and conceptualize connections between fields, a set of environmental accounting tools is presented. Framework is used to investigate how environmental accounting tools could contribute to the creation of healthy future landscapes at various scales. The major challenge of defining healthy future landscapes is the focus of Section, which looks at the potential of environmental accounting research methods. Environmental accountants bring expertise in organizing information to make decisions easier, which has the potential to have a significant impact on society in the landscapes context. On the other hand, natural science researchers bring essential knowledge of ecological processes and boundaries, methods for monitoring ecological systems, and relevant considerations for natural resource industries. Researchers in the natural sciences frequently also bring with them existing research relationships with relevant stakeholders like landowners, advisors, organizations from the government and non-government organizations, and industry bodies [5].

Conclusion

In the concluding discussion section, a research agenda for sustainable future landscapes in environmental accounting is provided. It is widely acknowledged that accounting and natural science academic collaborations complement one another. The difficulty of integrating such disparate fields to enable trans-disciplinary research is not new. However, by clarifying environmental accounting and demonstrating its applicability for achieving healthy future landscapes, this paper, which is the result of collaboration between academics from accounting and the natural sciences, will facilitate trans disciplinary research. In addition we highlighted numerous areas for future research in sections three and four of this paper. Some important next steps for trans-disciplinary research collaborations are provided by the resulting research agenda, which can be found.

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