

***Regional integration of past
records for management of
modern resources and
landscapes: introduction***

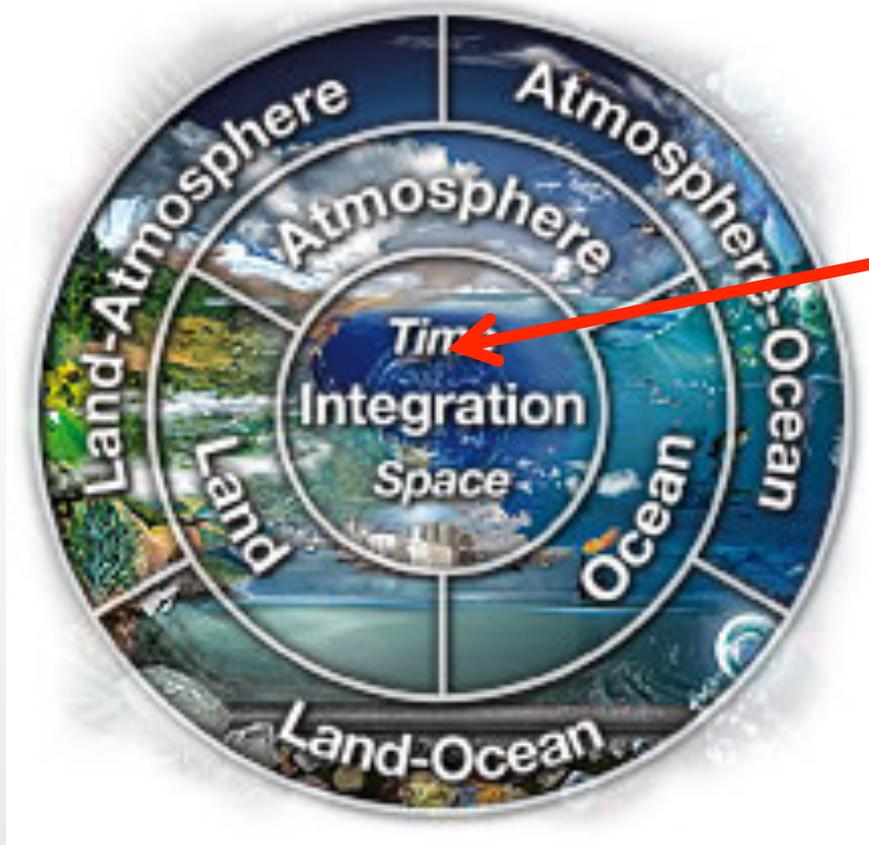
John Dearing

22 September 2010

PAGES Focus 4/USRG LWEC
Workshop, Southampton

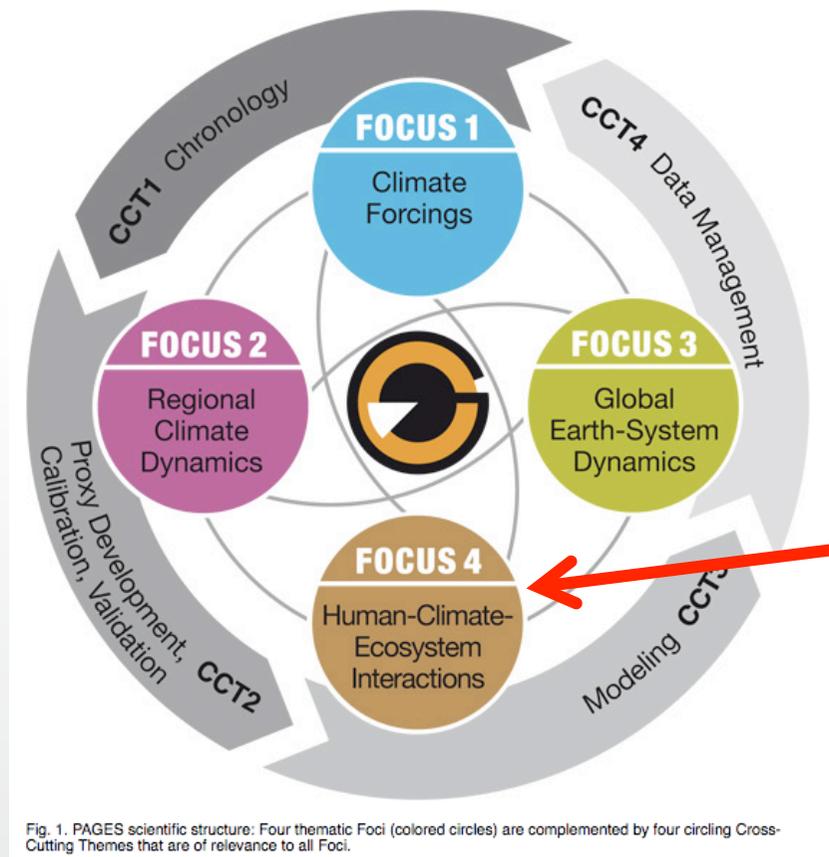
1. International organisation....

International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme (IGBP)



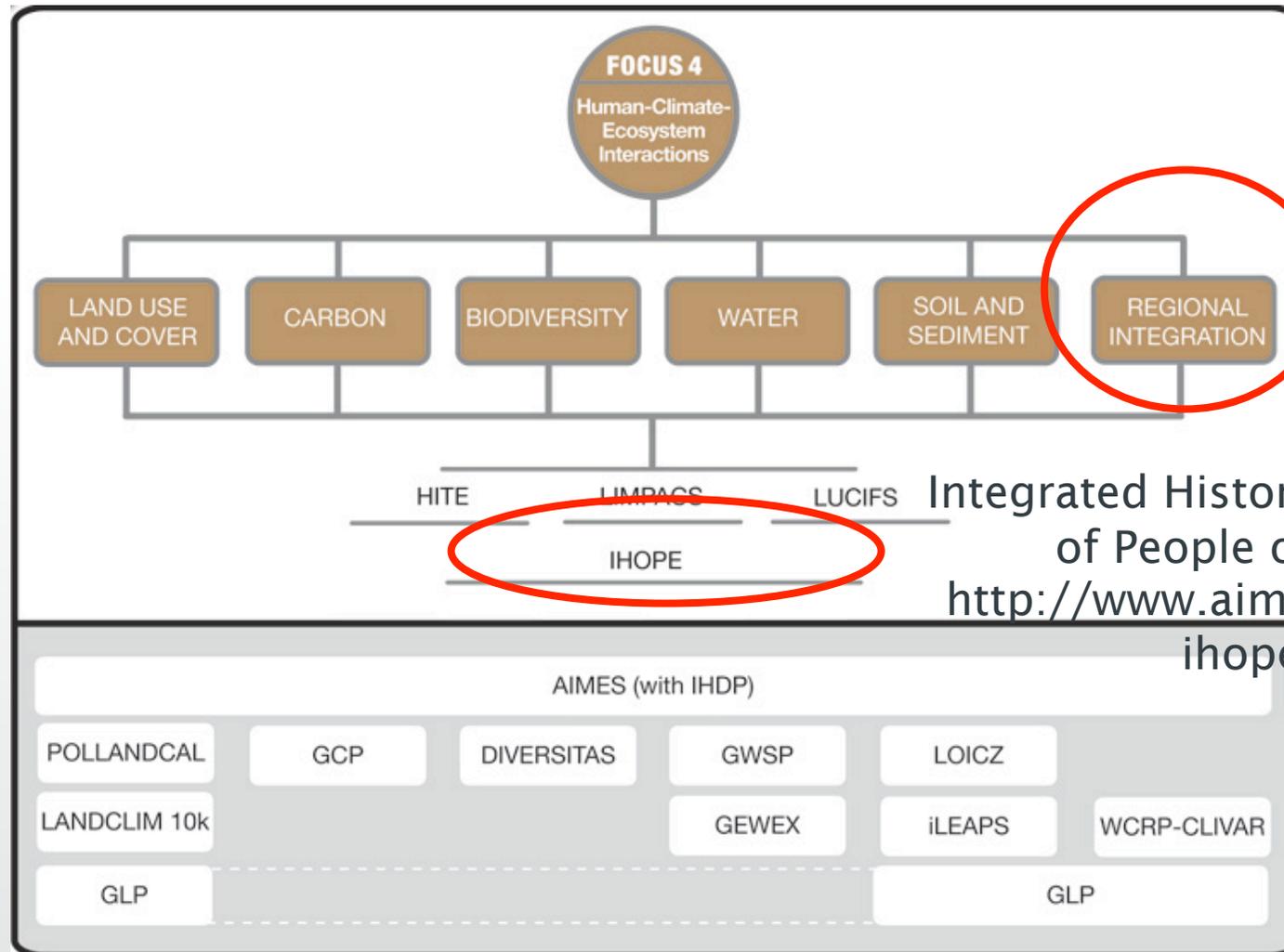
Past Global
Changes
(PAGES)

Past Global Changes (PAGES)



Past Human-
Climate-
Ecosystem
Interactions
(PHAROS)

Past Human-Climate-Ecosystem Interactions (PHAROS)



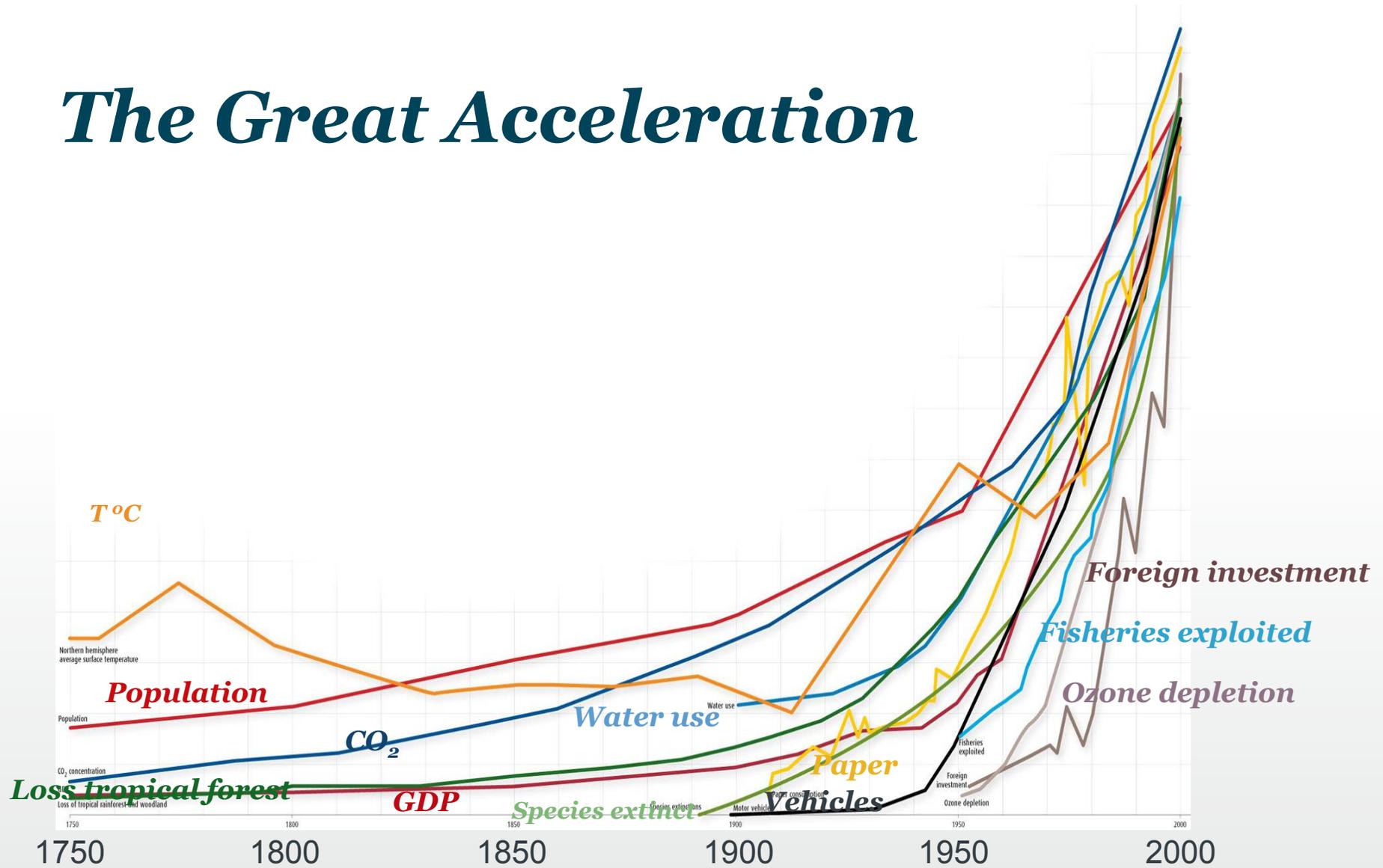
Regional Integration theme

Integrated History and Future of People on Earth
<http://www.ames.ucar.edu/ihope/>

2. Background.....

.....the context of sustainable management of regional landscapes and adaptation to global environmental change

The Great Acceleration



Steffen et al 2004 Global Change and the Earth System: A Planet under Pressure, Springer.

<http://rs.resalliance.org/2008/12/04/visualizing-the-great-acceleration-part-ii/>

Stationarity is dead!

“Stationarity - the idea that natural systems fluctuate within unchanging envelop of variability - is a fundamental concept..in water-resources engineering.”

“Stationarity is dead because ..change of the Earth’s climate is altering the means and extremes...”

“... The challenge is daunting. Patterns of change are complex; uncertainties are large; and the knowledge base changes rapidly....”

Milly et al 2008 Stationarity is dead! Whither water management. Science 319, 573-574

Socio-ecological systems as complex adaptive systems

Self-organisation

Feedbacks

Paths, Trajectories and Traps

Emergence

Networks

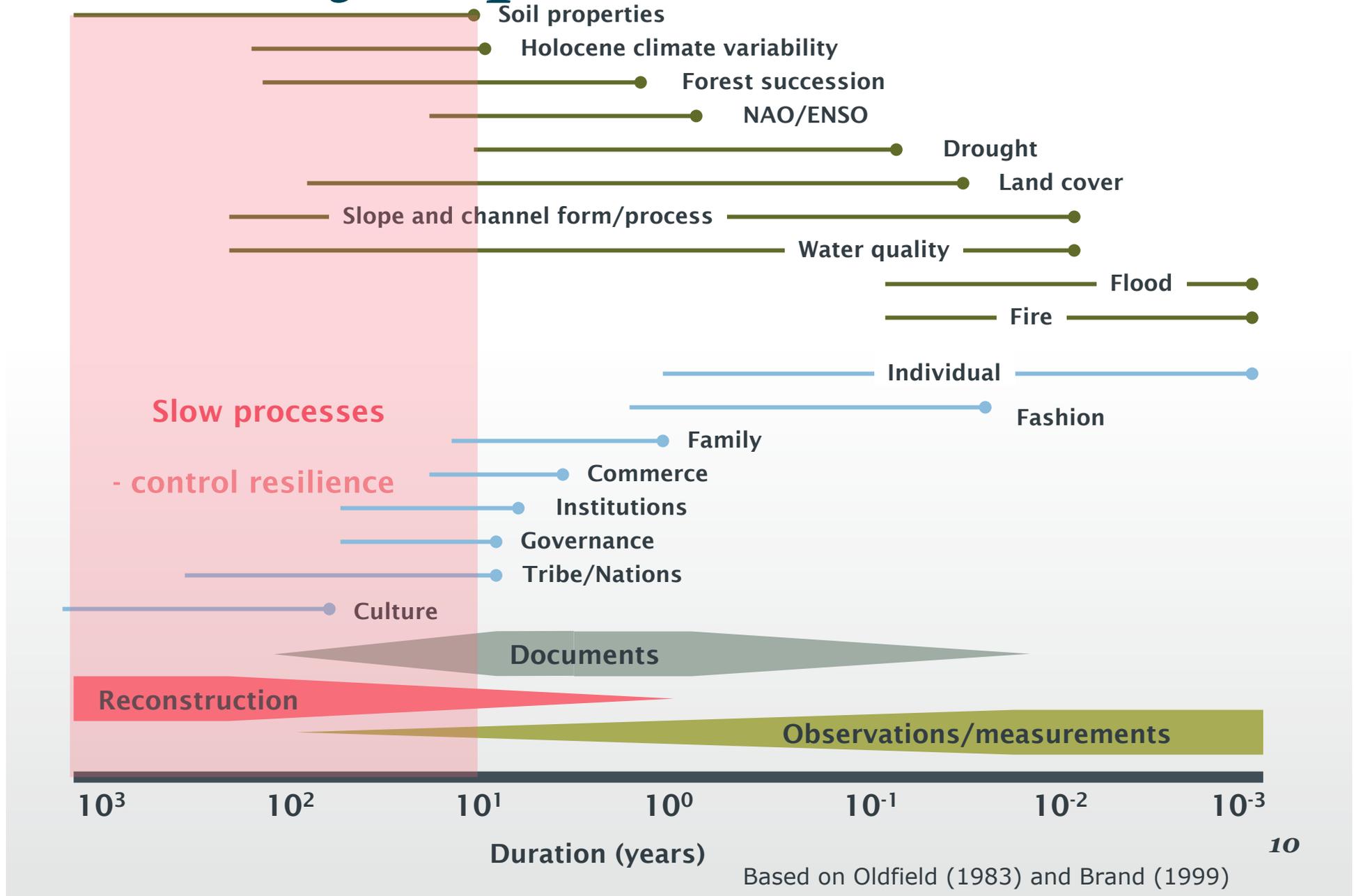
Thresholds

Adaptive Cycle

Collapse

Resilience

Slow and fast processes



Regional syndromes

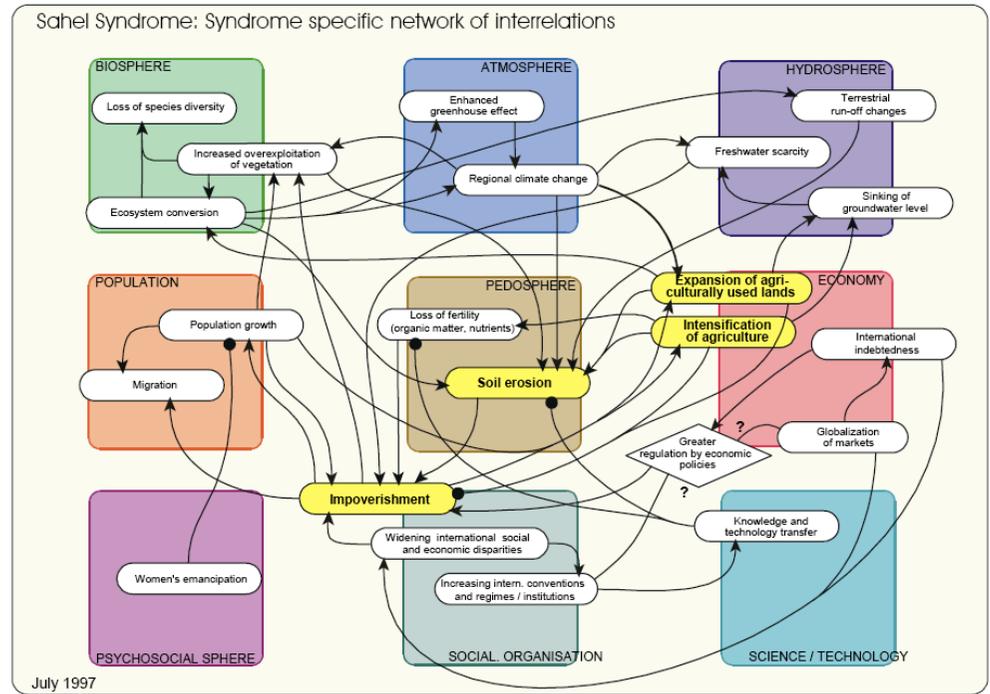


Figure 3: Network of interrelations for the Sahel-Syndrome-generating functional pattern (Sahel HFP).

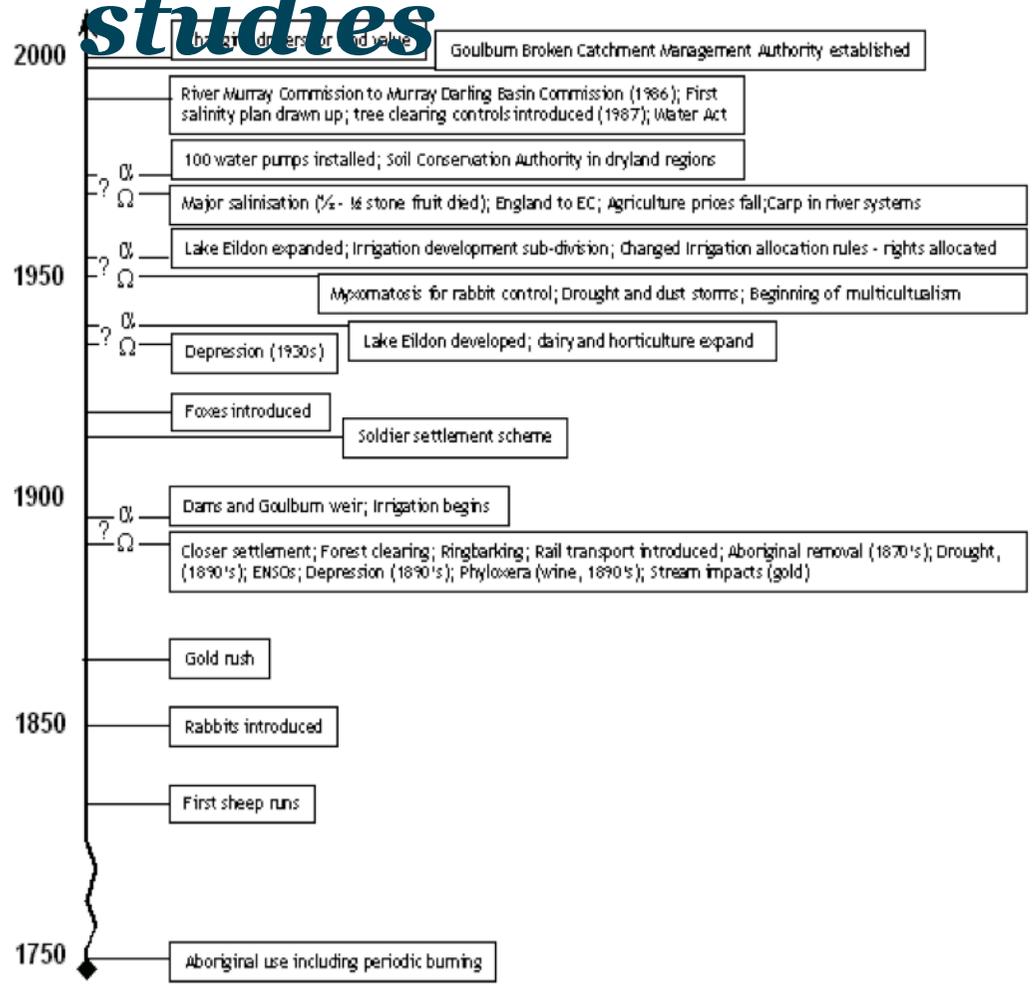


Figure 2. Global distribution of seven syndromes. Syndrome names are given in the legend. Simultaneous occurrence of more than one syndrome in a spatial map unit (2 degrees of latitude by 2 degrees of longitude) is symbolised by a chequered pattern combining the colours of the syndromes involved (the finest original resolution for a single syndrome is 0.5 by 0.5 degrees). The light grey land areas are either syndrome-free with respect to the seven investigated syndromes, or potential syndromes could not be identified because of significant gaps in data availability. While the indication of the *Dust Bowl*, the *Green Revolution* and the *Asian Tiger Syndromes* has global coverage, some gaps exist for the other four syndromes due to absence of or unreliable data. This refers, for example, to all four syndromes with respect to Russia, to the *Aral Sea* and *Sahel Syndromes* in some regions of Africa and the *Overexploitation Syndrome* in parts of Central America.

But lacks a long time perspective... limited sense of evolving trajectories, thresholds, alternate steady states etc

Historical profiling-resilience

studies



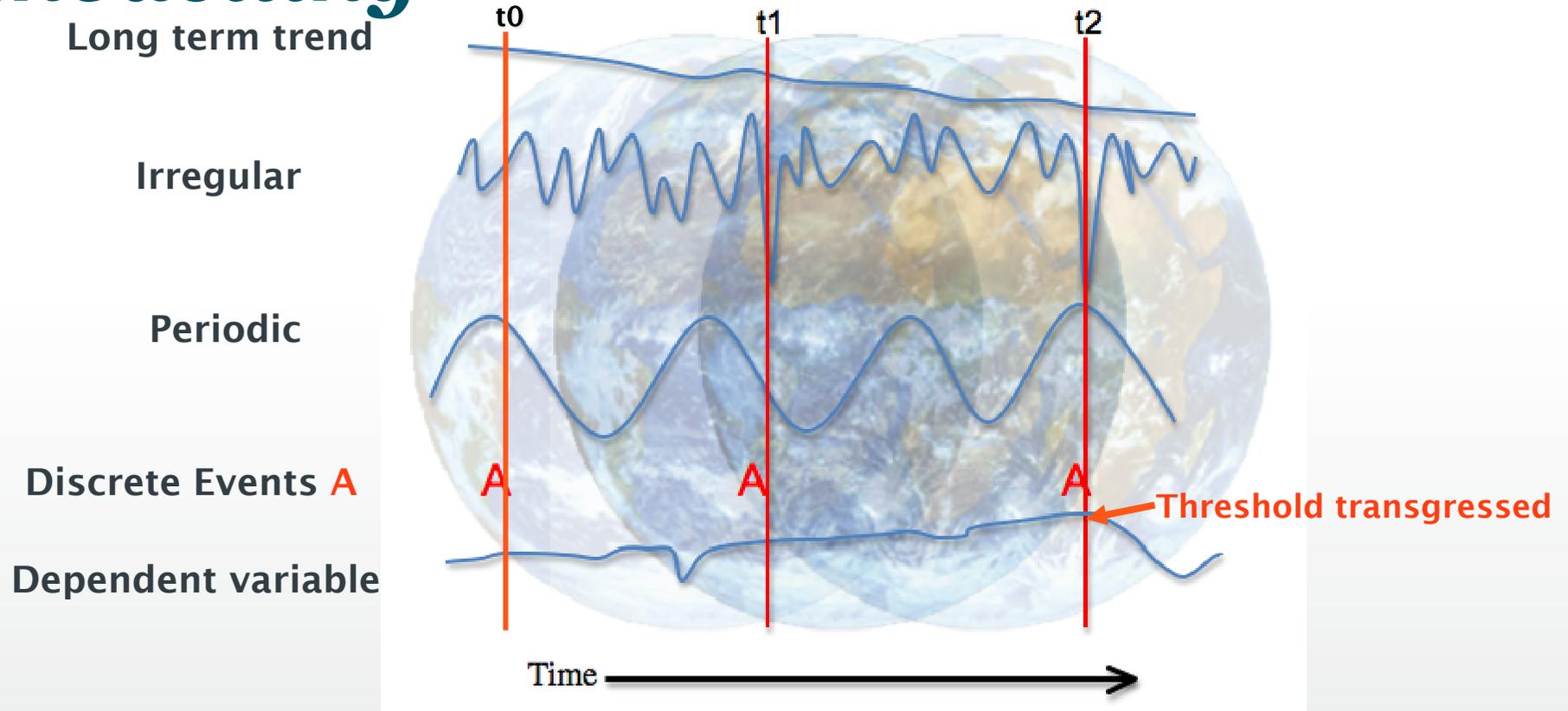
Goulburn-Broken
catchment, Australia

Provides a 'historical profile' of modern system and asks questions about drivers etc

But more a sequence of historical events that 'contextualises' the present

Fails to capture the 'evolutionary' nature of change that has led to the modern system.

‘Perfect storm’ evolutionary modelling



Deforestation, fertilizer use, climate, soil erosion event – clear water/eutrophication
Sub-prime debt, bank stocks, economic cycle, major bank failure – growth/depression

Converging view....

IGBP (2008) defines urgent needs in terms of identifying thresholds/ tipping points, regional information on past climate, regions where society is vulnerable to climate (climate hotspots), land use feedbacks at regional-global scales, and ‘climate information systems’ for adaptation

“there are critical gaps in our knowledge of the social, biological, biogeochemical and physical foundations needed to make decisions for a sustainable future.” (review of MEA 2009)

Impact assessment models that do not consider feedbacks have the potential to produce “dangerous policy recommendations” (UK review 2009)

“modeling to understand the evolution of natural capital, ecosystem services and human wellbeing will play a key role.” (PECS 2010)

International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme 2008 p4; Carpenter et al 2009 Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. **106**, 1305-1312; Nicholson et al 2009 J. Appl. Ecol. doi: 10.1111/j.1365-2664.2009.01716.x;
http://www.icsu.org/1_icsuinscience/ENVI_PECS_1.html (ICSU Programme on Ecosystem, Change and Society)

3. Theme Aims.....

*..... the changes we hope to achieve
as a result of Regional Integration*

Focus 4 Regional Integration

Promote and provide new integrations of historical information at regional scales in order to provide a stronger basis for developing strategies for sustainable management and adaptation to global environmental change.

Interdisciplinary activity

Multi-decadal timescales

Multiple archives and proxy records

Qualitative analysis

Systems modelling

Regional Integration – socio-ecological processes in landscapes

Water quality Technology Extreme weather
Population Air pollution Poverty Institutions
Settlement patterns Global economy
Flood regime Fire Climate Mining
Fertilizer Soil erosion Sewage Fishing
Land cover Crop yields Tectonics
Biodiversity Grazing Water use Governance
Disease Natural hazards Migration
Income Tourism Landslides Flood defences
Land use Subsistence Fuel Irrigation
Local economy Subsidies Groundwater

How do these interact now?

How have these interactions changed through time?

How will they interact in the future?

Ystad Project – 1980s

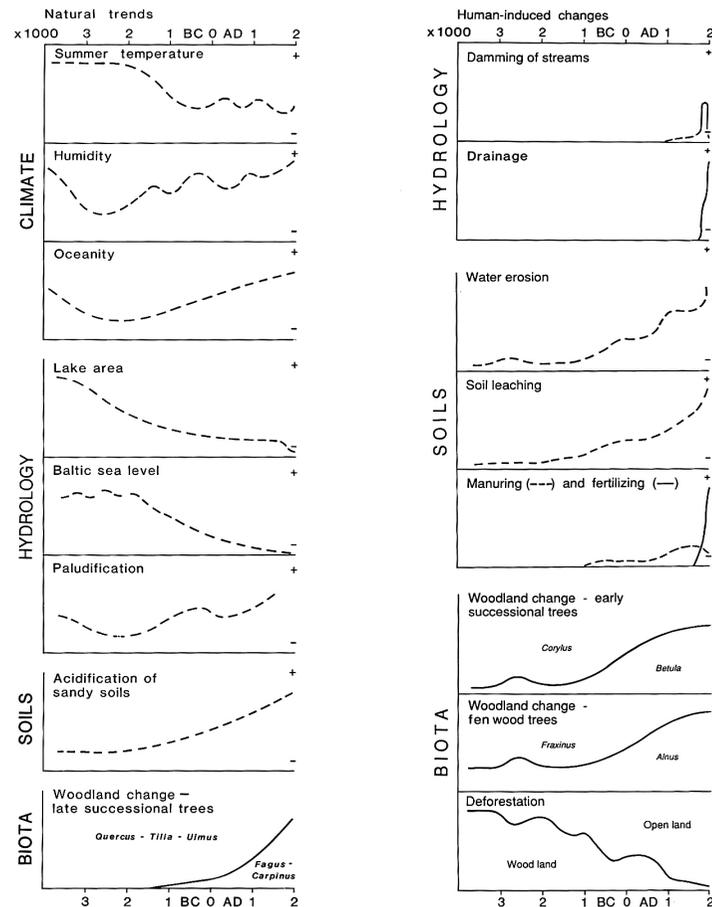


Fig. 6.2.2. Ecological factors related to society and landscape changes in a long-term perspective, illustrated by trend curves showing the relative changes through time. Higher precision in these curves indicated by continuous lines.

Large multidisciplinary project focusing on Scania in southern Sweden

Instrument, document, map, palaeoecological, archaeological records covering the last 6000 years

Not explicitly related to modern issues but probably the first major regional integration of archives

Learning from the past

Extending timescales over past decades/centuries to create an **evolutionary** framework for understanding the present and future.

Insight
peri
inte
tran

Focus 4 Regional Integration is about evolutionary frameworks - not analogues

sense of an **analogue** for the present

4. Theme Objectives.....

*.....the activities we undertake to
bring these changes about*

Science outcomes

Develop methods and protocols for integrating and modelling multi-decadal biophysical and social records within sub-continental regions;

Create historical databases, integrative analyses, visualisations, models, future scenarios and interpretations for different regions worldwide;

Promote 'long-termism' in policy-making and landscape management;

Provide sufficient insight to influence policy for sustainable management of regional landscapes.

Strategic outcomes

Establish an international community around the Focus 4 'Regional Integration' with steering group/ regional representatives

Set international priorities/agenda for regions, hotspots, ecosystems, societies.....;

Facilitate grant submissions for national/ international funding, publications, regional workshops, etc;

From this meeting, outline a major multi-authored paper on the need and scope for regional integration of past records.

5. Workshop Schedule.....

Wednesday 22nd September 2010

9.30 Registration and Coffee

Introduction

10.00-11.00 John Dearing (Southampton) Workshop – background, aims and objectives

Case-studies

12.00-13.00 Peter Gell (Ballarat, Victoria)- Lower Murray Darling Basin, Australia

13.00-14.00 Lunch

14.00-15.00 Mohammed Umer (Addis Ababa) - East Africa

15.00-16.00 Yang Xiangdong (CAS, Nanjing)/Zhang Weiguo (Shanghai) – Lower Yangtze Basin, China

16.00-17.00 Mary Edwards (Southampton) - New Forest National Park/Hampshire, England

Thursday 23rd September 2010

8.30 John Dearing – Introduction to Group Discussions

Key Questions and Answers

9.00-11.00 Groups A, B, C What are the key questions for contemporary socio-ecological systems that can be best addressed through historical perspectives? System behaviour, ecosystem services, thresholds etc.

12.00-13.00 Feedback and discussions

13.00-14.00 Lunch and Posters

Data, Methods and Techniques

14.00-15.00 Richard Treves (Southampton) Visualisations/Google databases

15.00-16.30 How should we source, organise and analyse interdisciplinary historical data? What are the barriers and challenges to progress? Group A Data sources Group B Dynamic Modelling Group C Databases

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16.00-17.00 Feedback and discussions

Friday 24th September 2010

Forward planning

8.30 -1300 Groups A, B, C How to organise future Regional Integration activities? PAGES Focus 4 Regional Integration committee, National/International funding, IPCC/ME priority areas etc.

13.00-14.00 Lunch and Posters

1400 -1500 Groups A, B, C Producing a report and multi-authored paper

15.00-15.30 John Dearing and others - Workshop summary and conclusions

Getting involved....

Chair for breakout group

Rapporteur (note-taking/discussant) for
breakout group

Poster presentation (5mins during lunch)

Offer alternative/additional breakout sessions

Drafting paper sections/grant applications

Focus 4 Regional Integration - Steering Group

Web-site design

Regional/National representative