



Vitousek et al (1997)

“Human Domination of Earth’s Ecosystems”,

40-50% of land surface

50% of accessible fresh surface water

50% of Nitrogen fixation

60% of marine fisheries (over exploited)

Wackernagel and Rees 1992 1998

Ecological footprints

*The problem is not just ecological and
technical but social*



Modelling the Anthropocene?

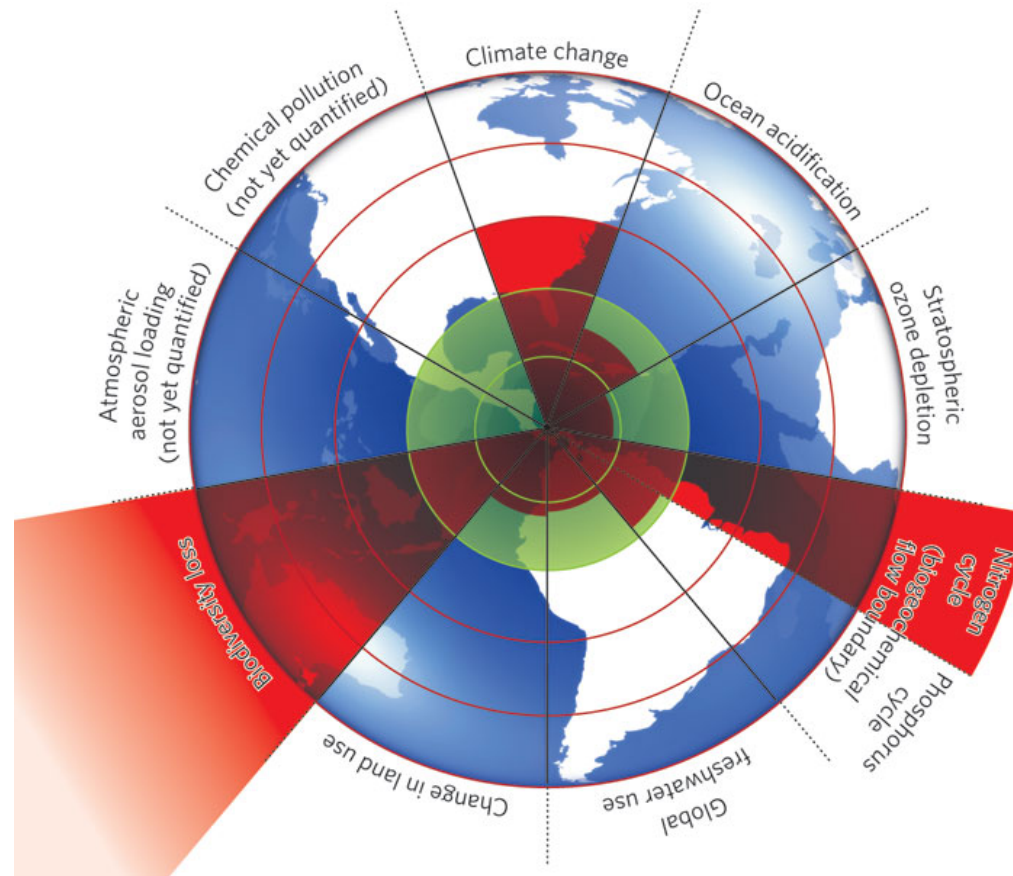
Considering these and other major and still growing impacts of human activities on earth and atmosphere, and at all, including global, scales, it seems to us more than appropriate to emphasize the central role of mankind in geology and ecology by proposing to use the term “anthropocene” for the current geological epoch.



Crutzen, P.J. and Stoermer E.F. IGBP
newsletter 41 (2000)



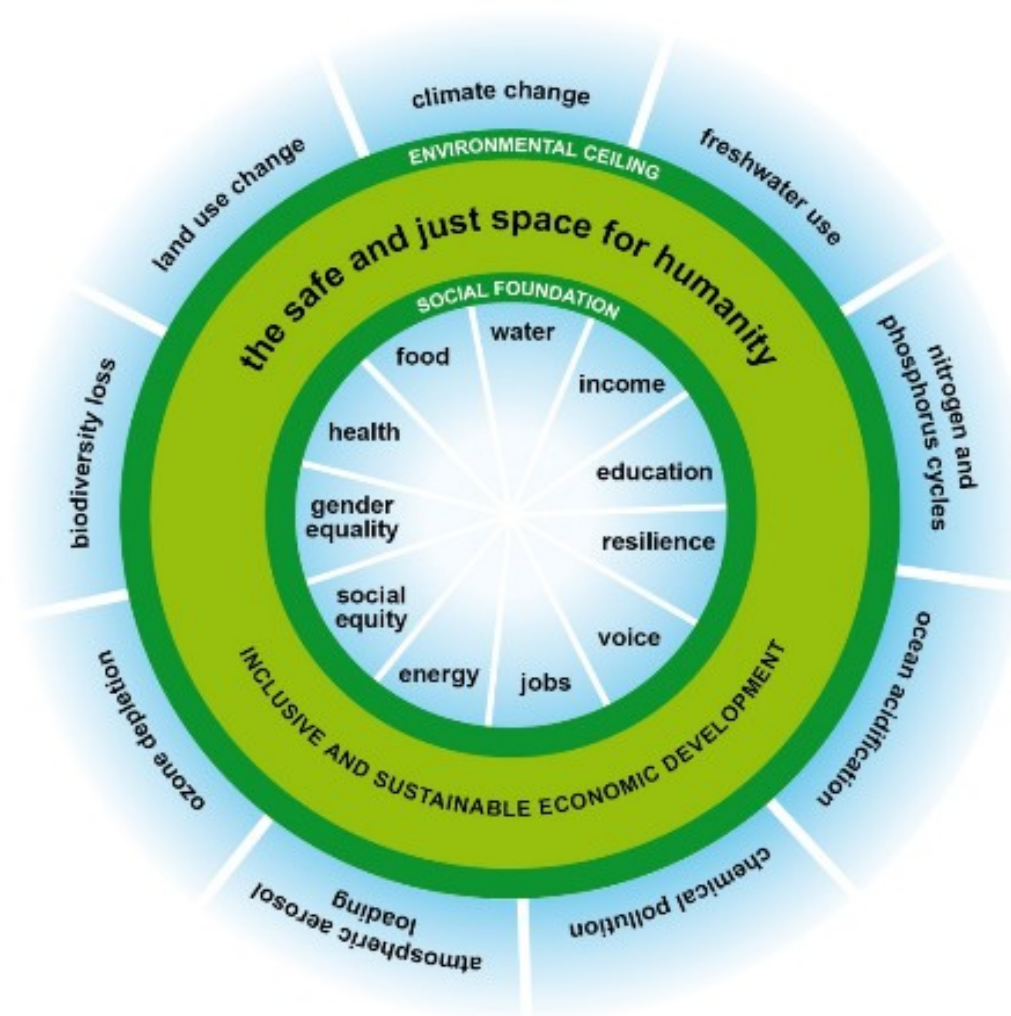
A safe operating space for humanity



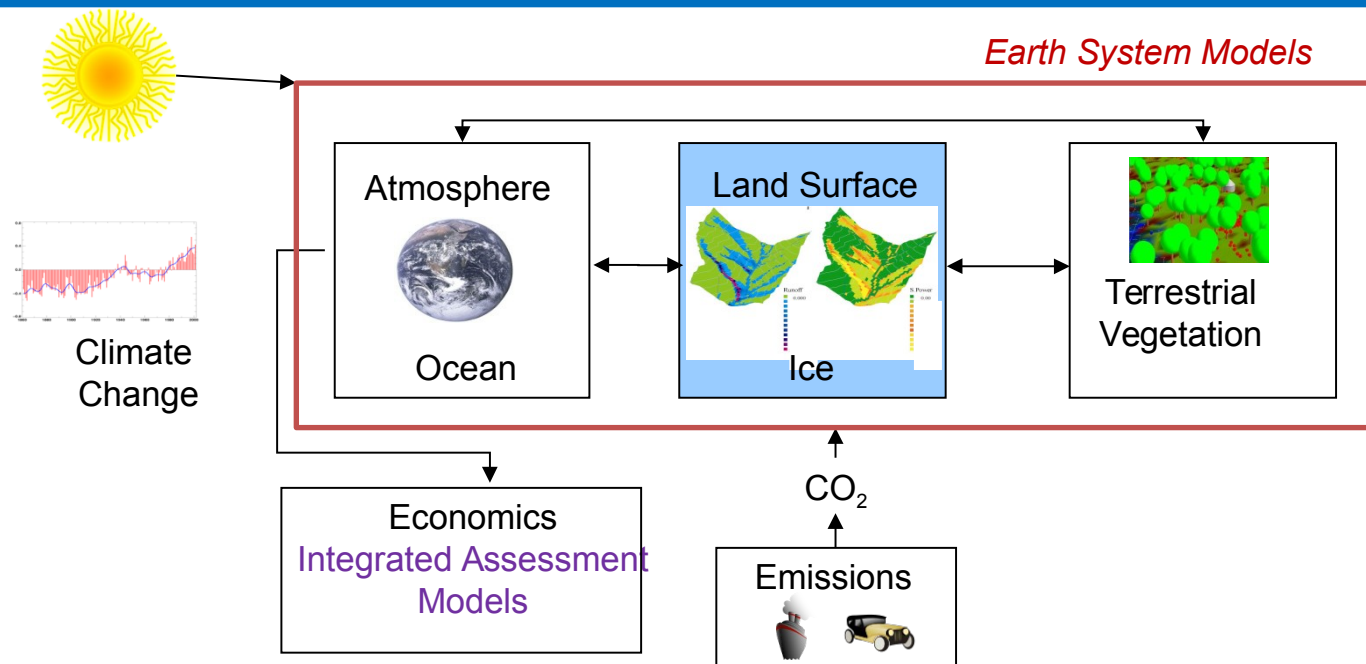
Rockstrom *et al.* (2008)
Nature



A safe *and* just operating space for humanity



Raworth
(2012)
Oxfam



Scenarios are used for future emissions

No method to test whether these are
dynamically achievable



COMMENT

COMMUNICATION Sally Rockey reflects on two years of blogging at the NIH **p.298**



ECOLOGY Zoological travelogue tracks rare species worldwide **p.300**

WOMEN Calls to root out sexism in journals, conferences and experiments **p.305**

OBITUARY Rita Levi-Montalcini, nerve growth factor pioneer and science advocate **p.306**



A hyena surveys a flock of flamingos in South Africa.

Time to model all life on Earth

Purves *et al.* (2013) Nature

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Predictive systems ecology

Matthew R. Evans, Mike Bithell, Stephen J. Cornell, Sasha R. X. Dall, Sandra Díaz, Stephen Emmott, Bruno Ernande, Volker Grimm, David J. Hodgson, Simon L. Lewis, Georgina M. Mace, Michael Morecroft, Aristides Moustakas, Eugene Murphy, Tim Newbold, K. J. Norris, Owen Petchey, Matthew Smith, Justin M. J. Travis, Tim G. Benton

Published 2 October 2013. DOI: 10.1098/rspb.2013.1452

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Abstract

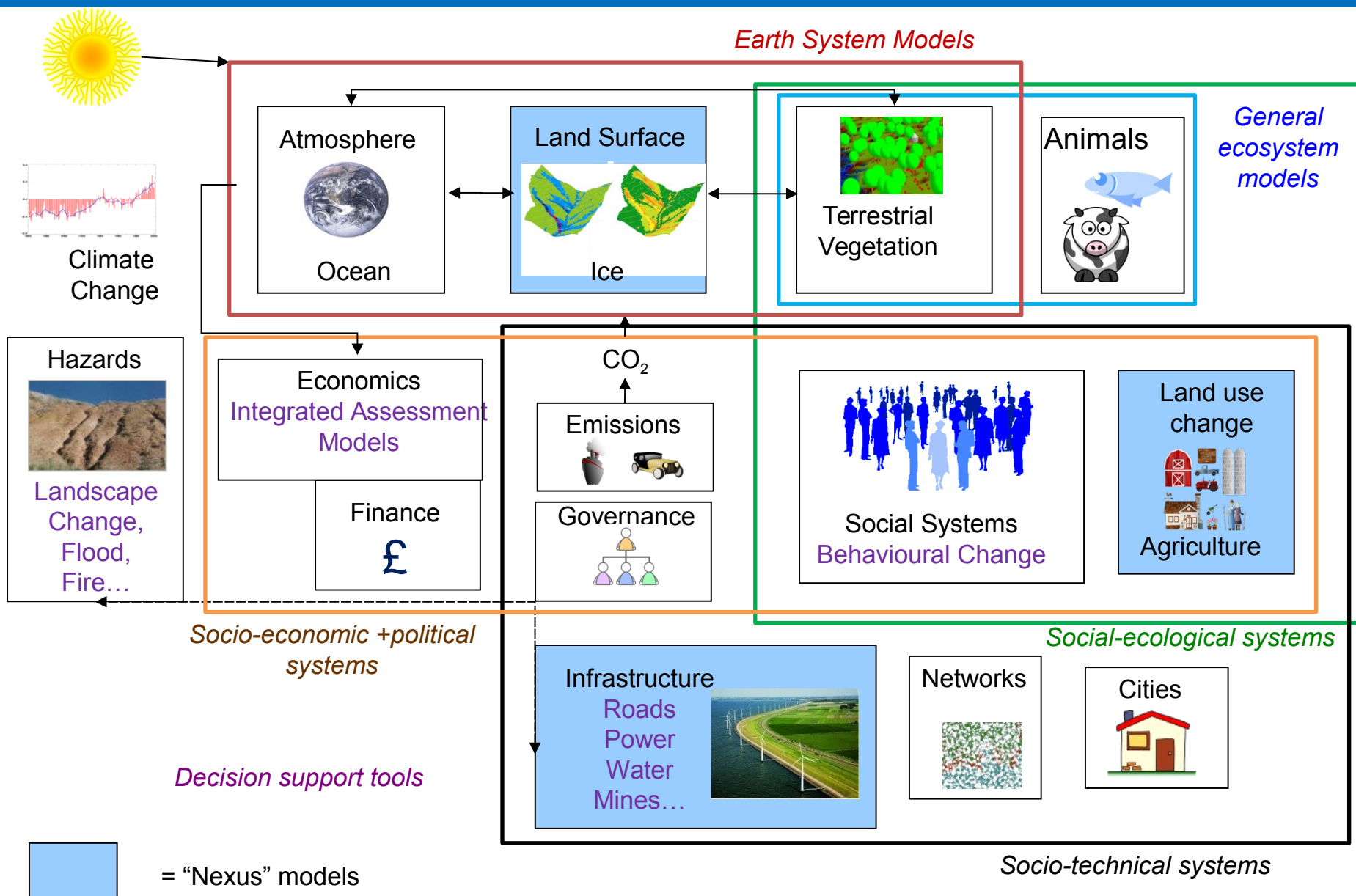
Human societies, and their well-being, depend to a significant extent on the state of the ecosystems that surround them. These ecosystems are changing rapidly usually in response to anthropogenic changes in the environment. To determine the likely impact of

22 November 2013
Volume 280, issue 1771



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Evans *et al.* (2013) Proc Roy Soc. B





Reasons for Global Models

- **De facto dynamics is already global**
- **Integration is needed with other existing global models**
- **More is Different**
- **Boundary conditions are problematic (esp. for validation)**
- **Space and timescales are not independent**
- **Social justice is both local and global**
- **Material flows should be closed (no magic!)**
- **Global datasets provide many constraints**
- **Rumsfeldian reasons (we don;t know what to leave out)**
- **Attempting to construct such models will lead to learning**
- **The computing power exists**

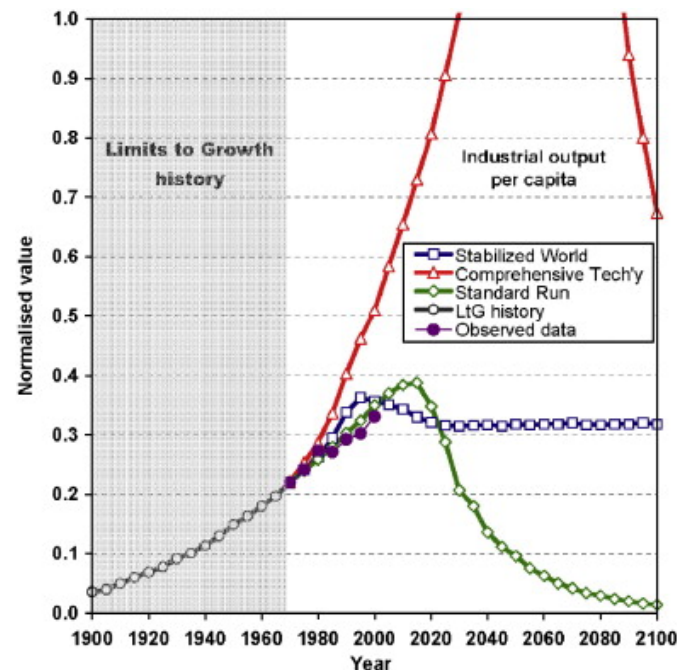
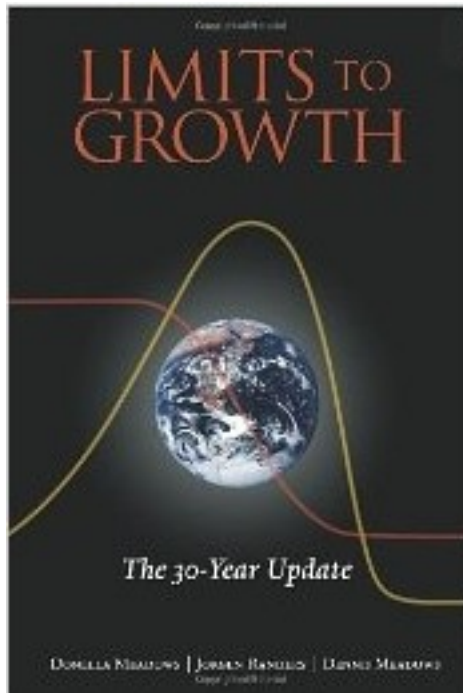


Previous attempts (not exhaustive...)

- **One big global box – e.g. “Limits To Growth” (LTG) –**
 - **approx 100 integro-differential equations**
 - **Disaggregate it gradually into regions/ smaller units?**
 - Mesarovic, M.D. and Pestel E. (1974) “Mankind at the Turning Point”
 - Quirin ,Sethi and Todd (1977)“Market Feedbacks and Limits to Growth”
- **Cellular automata**
 - **Cells as agents**
 - Turchin et al 2013 “War space and the evolution of old world societies”
- **Agent-based models**
 - **An agent for every person? Household? Business? City...Country...**
 - **Simplified general models – Sugarscape... Gooding 2014 “Modeling societies evolutionary forces”**
 - Parker& Epstein 2011 “A distributed platform for global-scale agent-based models of disease transmission” - + other disease models
 - **Aggregates to save computation (e.g. agent cohorts)**
 - Harfoot et al 2014 “Emergent Global patterns of ecosystem structure and function from a mechanistic general ecosystem model”
 - (Parry and Bithell 2012 “Large scale agent-based modelling”)
 - **Functional types to reduce variety**
 - Harfoot et al 2014
 - (Rounsevell et al 2011 “From actors to agents in socio-ecological systems models”)

The limits disaggregated

- Limits To Growth has been shown recently to be disturbingly accurate
- The model has never been fully dis-aggregated spatially



Turner (2008)

A comparison of limits to growth with 30 years of reality

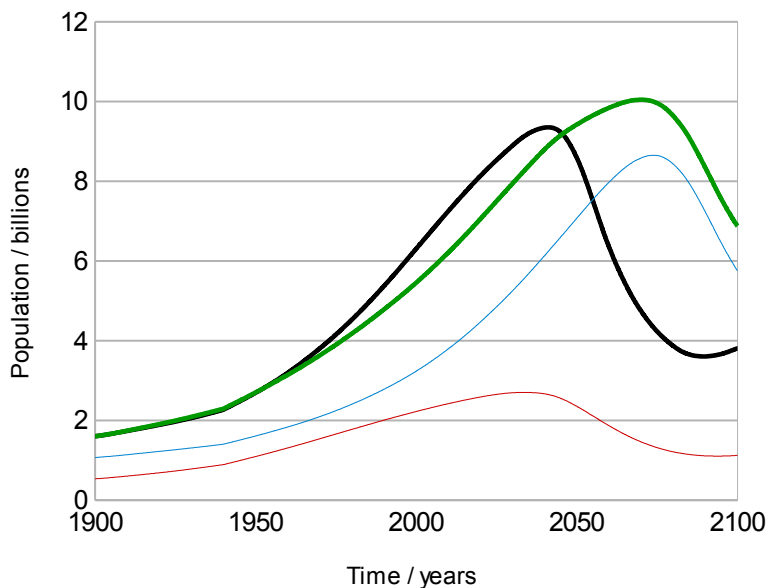
Global Environmental Change 18, 397-411



The limits disaggregated

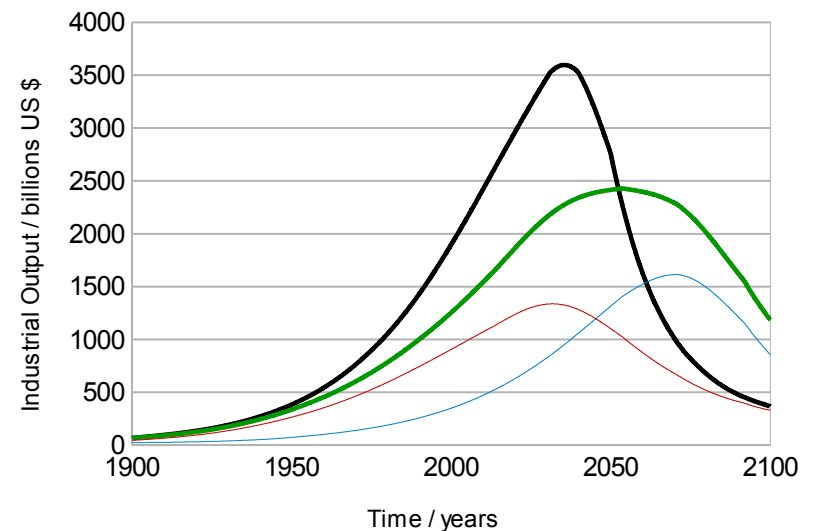
- **Work by Neil Grant**
- **Any number of regions can now be added**
- **Even with just 2 uncoupled regions we have different aggregate dynamics**

Population Growth in World3-91



— Region I — Region UI
— Global Population — World 3 - 91

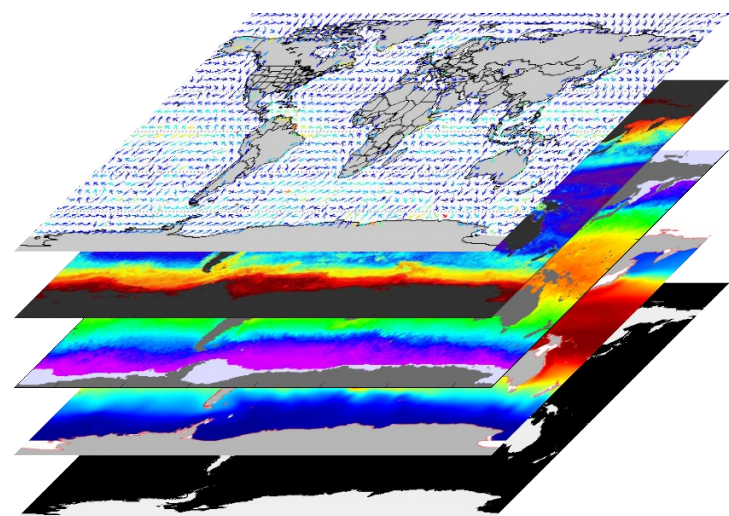
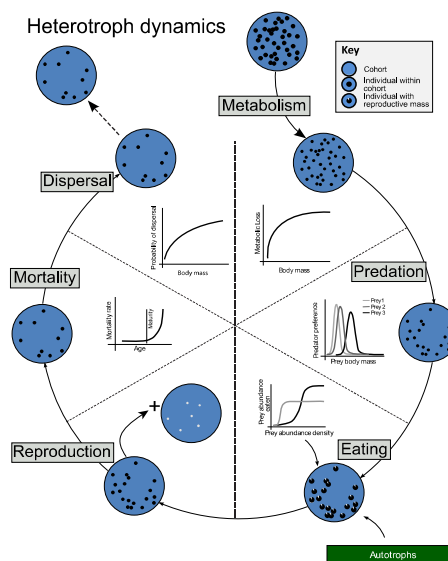
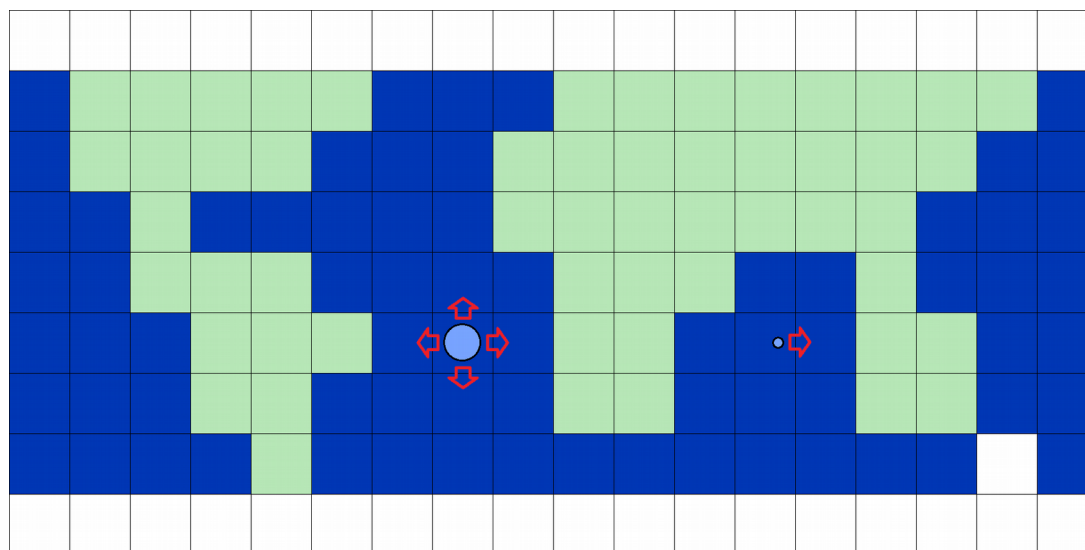
Industrial Output in World3-91



— Region I — Region UI
— Global Industrial Output — World 3 - 91

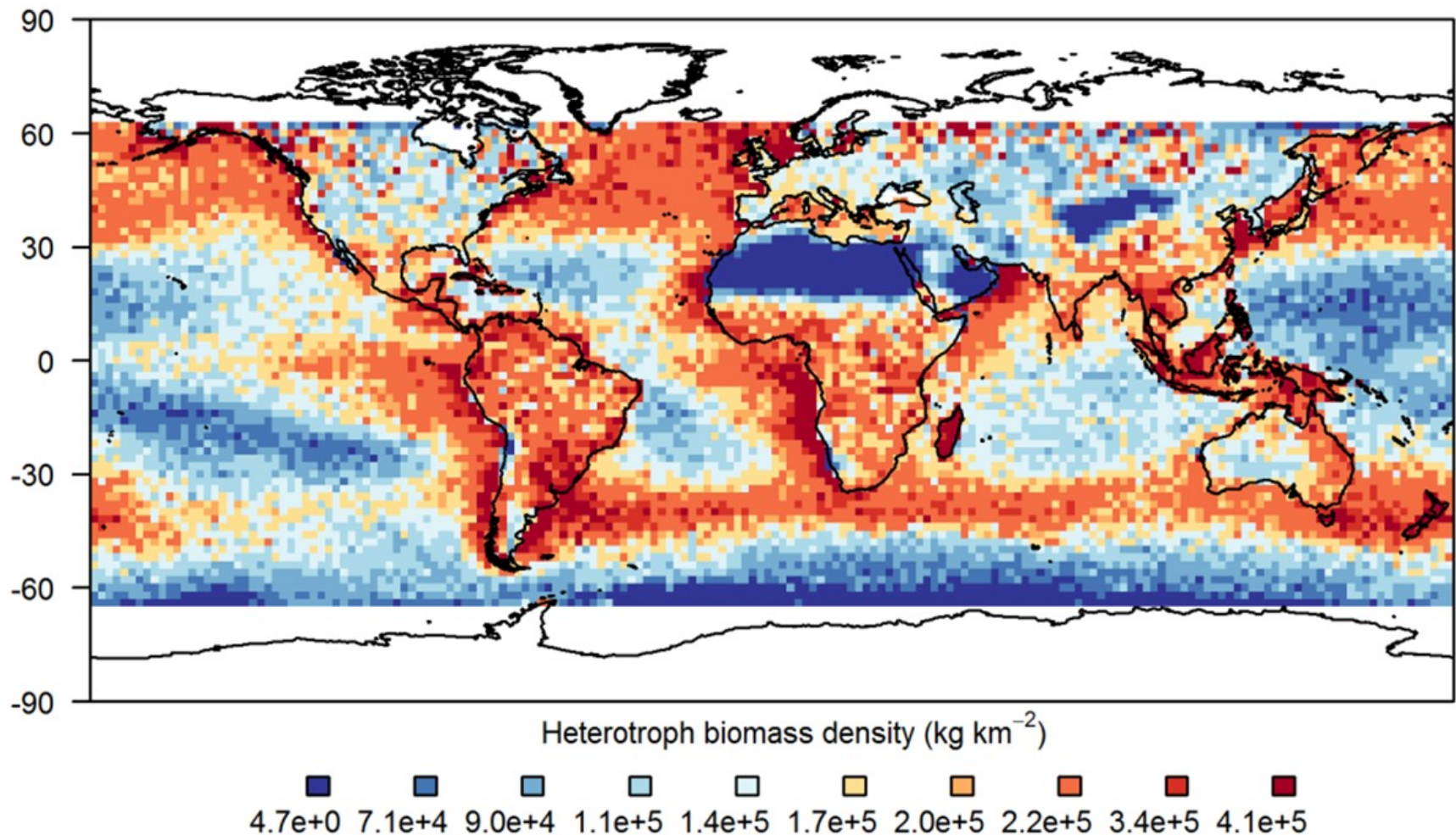


- 2D General Global General Ecosystem Model
- Externally forced by climate files
- Agent based with functional group cohorts





Global Ecosystem Example Output



Harfoot et al. (2014). PLoS Biology, 12(4).

Current extensions

- *Downscale and extend LTG*
 - *Parallelise Madingley and add human components*
- OpenMP at first then MPI using



Repast for High Performance Computing

from Argonne -

Includes support for:-

- Networks
- Domain decomposition
 - Not clear how well this plays with global networks
- Agents
 - Scales out to 6×10^{10}



Saving the ~~World~~-Civilization?

- Truly dynamic *persistent* global models that incorporate humans endogenously
 - Multiple global models made by separate teams (cf atmospheric GCMs)
 - Tools for unification of separate disciplines
 - Hazards, governance, economics, finance, social-ecological and socio-technical systems...
- Models are generators of “big data” - use big data tools e.g Apache spark, MS azure, AWS
 - “Embarrassingly parallel” tools for sensitivity analyses
 - Classification tools to reduce dimensionality of the output data
 - Machine learning for structure characterization
 - Data assimilation to push models toward observation (Malleson et al)
 - Continuous improvement of models by pattern oriented testing against multiple data streams of increasing length, detail and reliability
 - Global data as constraints on models
 - Make use of long satellite time series
- Increasing knowledge of what can be modelled successfully and meaningfully
 - Can we model the recent past – e.g. 20th century?
 - Are there predictions that are robust? About what kinds of things?
 - Where are the symmetries?
 - Is fore (now)casting ever possible, for what, and on what time and space scales?