

Do we control science, or does science control us?



Planning, predictions, and universal formulas...





Planning, predictions, and universal formulas...

Do they work?





- Change is unavoidable.
 We don't live in a bubble.
- Is the change of gentrifying neighborhoods unavoidable?
- Is it natural? Inevitable?



No.



Gentrifying is calculated directional change. Not "organic". Just look at the velocity of the change.

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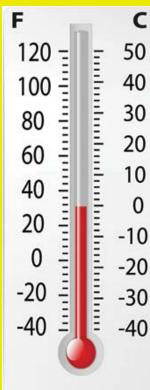


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How do we measure and quantify global changes in climate and ecology?





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Why?

What is a safe spectrum of global properties for ensuring that humans can continue to thrive?



Is this the right question?

What are the right questions to ask?

What do we want?

Do we get to decide the properties of the planet?

What questions should we ask?

What does human development mean?

What does it mean to *make* the world conducive to human development?

Does development mean continued growth and extraction and accumulation (of people, wealth, resources, etc.)?

What questions should we ask?

What does human development mean?

What does it mean to find? Condition Is this good? Is this what we want? Is this what we want? Is this what we want or own and extraction and accumulation (of people, wealth, resources, etc.)?

What questions should we ask?

What does human development mean?

OK, let's say we do want that. How do we do it? Is this we do it?

10 boundaries we must observe:

- 1. climate change
- 2. biodiversity loss
- 3. nitrogen cycle
- 4. phosphorous cycle
- 5. ozone depletion
- 6. ocean acidification
- 7. fresh water availability and use
- 8. change in land use
- 9. atmospheric aerosols
- **10.chemical pollution**

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Many subsystems shift rapidly.

They're sensitive to threshold crossing of certain key variables.

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Determining safe operating space (boundaries) involves "normative judgments of how societies deal with risk and uncertainty."

Biodiversity:

Species loss background extinction rate =

- marine: 0.1-1.0 extinctions per million species per year
- mammal: 0.2 to 0.5
- 30% of mammal, bird, amphibian species threatened in coming century.
- Ecosystems that depend on few or single species for critical functions are vulnerable to disturbances such as disease and at greater risk of tipping into undesirable states...

Paris Climate Talks

1. Hold the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 \degree C above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 \degree C above pre-industrial levels.

2. Increase the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development, in a manner that does not threaten food production.

3. Making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development.

Paris Climate Talks

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3. Making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development.

Paris Climate Talks

EU will cut its emissions by 40%, compared with 1990 levels, by 2030.

The US will cut its emissions by 26% to 28%, compared with 2005 levels, by 2025.

China will agree that its emissions will peak by 2030.

Three aspects that need closer study:

1) Scale of human action

2) Understanding Earth processes

3) Understanding resilience and complex dynamics

"Evidence so far suggests that, as long as the thresholds are not crossed, humanity has the freedom to pursue long-term social and economic development." A Safe Operating Space for the Di-Is this good? Is this what we want?

"Evidence so far suggests that, as long as the thresholds are not crossed, humanity has the freedom to pursue long-term social and economic development."

"If human flourishing involves growth, it must be growth that differs in fundamental respects from the continuous expansion of gross domestic product sought so eagerly by governments worldwide..."

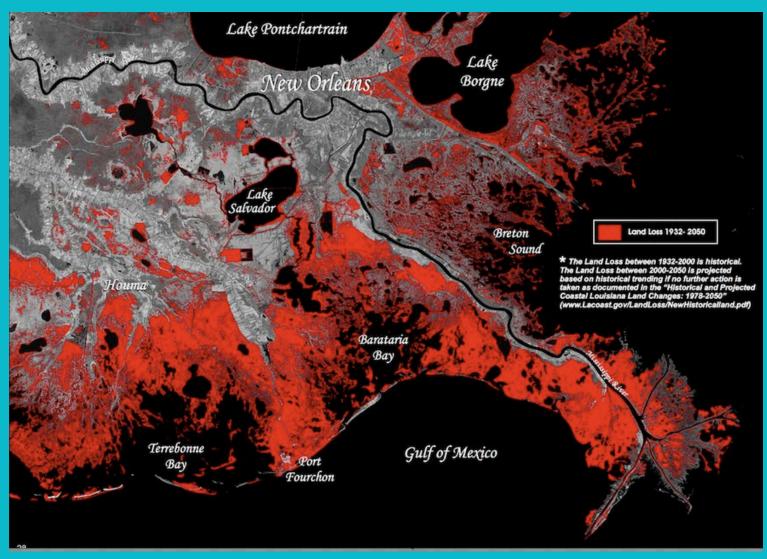
Dealing with climate change compounds lingering scientific uncertainties with competing, contradictory, and unsettled socio-political-economic interests.



Louisiana is losing a football field worth of land per hour!

Can techno-science be used to tame this unruly earth?!





We can engineer sediment flowing along bottom of river to be redirected to disappearing coastal areas!





State supports "drawing upon the expertise of natural scientists and engineers modeling river hydrology, future wetland building scenarios, and their ecological impacts with and without sediment diversions."

Responsibility?

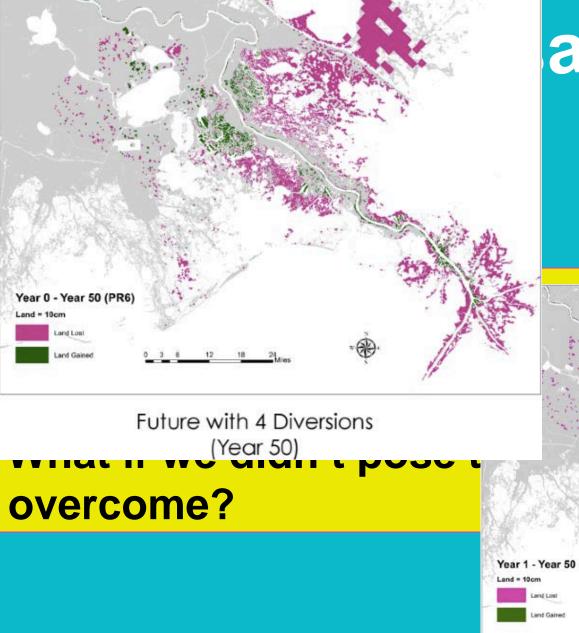
No humans are responsible, the science is responsible, if the science is wrong, no humans need be blamed.

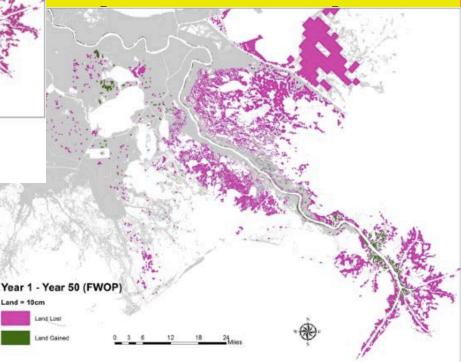
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- There is a persistent emphasis on narratives of 'overcoming' and 'conquering' nature.
- What if we didn't pose this as a problem to be overcome?

appearing!





Future Without Project (Year 50)

Maybe we could integrate with ecological changes?

Instead of trying to design the planet for what seems like it might be suitable for a given population at a certain time, could we try to adjust our way of life to evolving ecosystems?

Who are the stakeholders here:

- Fisherpeople
- Residents
- Scientists
- Politicians
- Business owners

- What about non-human Who a stakeholders:
- Fish Fish
- Re Birds

Bu

- Sc Plants
- Po Marine life

Louisian is disappearing! What role do/should nonhuman actors play in human plans and engineering?

- Fis Fis Do they have their own agency,
- Re Bir or can all of their properties be
- Sc Pla deterministically mapped by
 - Po Mai our scientists?
- Bu

Who's the expert here:

A) The person who's lived in the wetlands all their life, fished in them observed first hand the behavior of different organisms?

B) Or the technoscientist who enters variables into a computer and produces a hypothetical model of how organisms are probabilistically supposed to behave?

If systemic change is not possible (ugh) how can we improve lives, reduce poverty, bring population under control to environmentally *sustainable* levels within the framework of the current control

World Bank official: "Whatever you propose in the way of aid for Malawi, don't talk about it being sustainable, it isn't."

If systemic change is not possible (ugh) how can we improve lives, reduce poverty, bring population under control to environmentally *sustainable* levels within the framework of the current economic system?

> "We must achieve zero population growth within the lifetime of our children."

- Primary solution: education!
- Specifically women and specifically on reproductive health.
- "Children by choice not chance!"



- Primary solution:
 Advised
 This is a great idea!
- Specifically women and specifically on reproductive health.
- "Children by choice not chance!"

- Nearly any statistic or survey suggests a correlation between high education and low birthrate.
- Education is empowering.
- Should we be at all concerned about the homogenization of knowledge? Maybe not.

