





SIERRA NEVADA GLOBAL CHANGE OBSERVATORY





Cairngorms Research Seminar 21/22 October 2015

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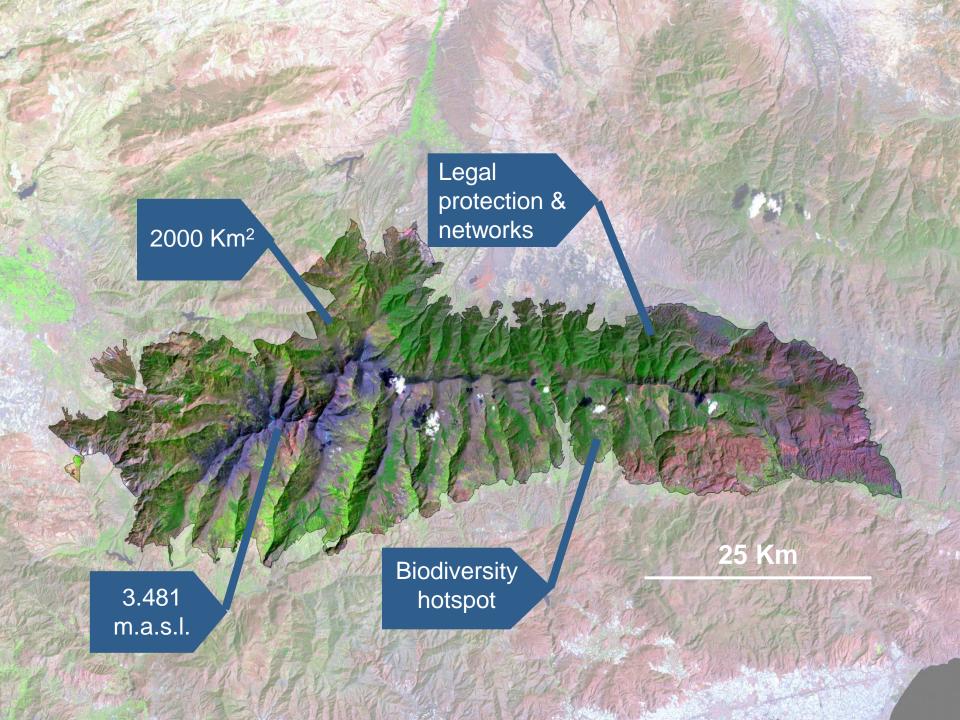
- INTRODUCTION TO SIERRA NEVADA GLOBAL CHANGE OBSERVATORY
- HOW COLLABORATION HAS BEEN DEVELOPED BETWEEN RESEARCH AND MANAGEMENT. RANGE OF PARTNERS INVOLVED AND ASSIGNED TASKS
- BENEFITS FOR MANAGEMENT FROM SNGCO: FROM THEORY TO PRACTICE IN ACTIVE AND ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT. PRELIMINARY RESULTS AND NEW INITIATIVES



- INTRODUCTION TO SIERRA NEVADA AS A GLOBAL CHANGE OBSERVATORY
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Biodiversity hotspot







2100 sps.vascular plants (21% of European flora) 66 exclusive endemisms. 10.000+ sps. of invertebrates, 200 sps of vertebrates. 26 habitat types from the H.D. National Park. BR, Natura 2000, LTER site, UICN green list, GLORIA site

What makes Sierra Nevada such an exceptional field laboratory to study Global Change?

Wide altitudinal gradient (200 to 3.481 masl): it reproduces changes occuring along latitudinal gradients, faster and closer.

Mediterranean climate with a wide range of climatic variables:

200 to more than 1.000 mm/año

Big contrast in ecological parameters

Located between Africa and Europe

Very sensitive to environmental changes and a refuge to many endemic species with distribution area restricted by altitude.









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Major projects and networks



Local node



resilience of Sierra Nevada ecosystems to face global change.

To implement adaptive management of natural resources in Sierra Nevada

Local actors



Managers

Park Direction



Scientific coordination & assessment Information system development

Hire people for field monitoring, data storage & analysis

MONITORING PROGRAMME Exhaustive (+ 40 methodologies) Collects information on socio-ecological systems and puts toghether new and existing data series. Long term variation and science.

DISSEMINATION FORUM Common place for debate, knowledge exchange, dissemination and sensibilization

Observatorio Cambio Global

ACTIVE MANAGEMENT

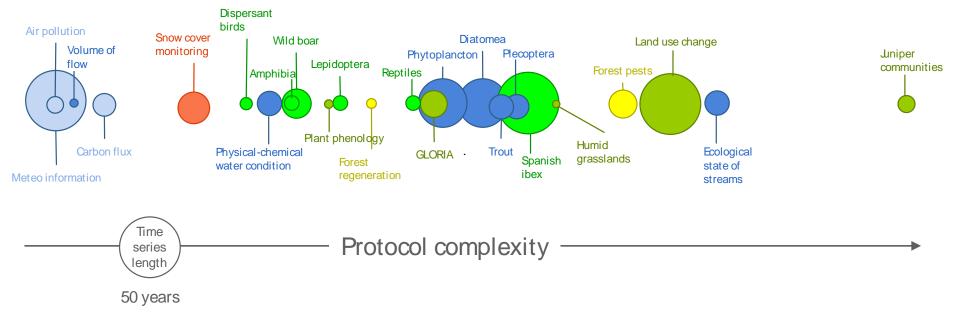
Field laboratory to test management meassures that look for ecosystems adaptation to global change impacts in order to avoid a reduction on services provision

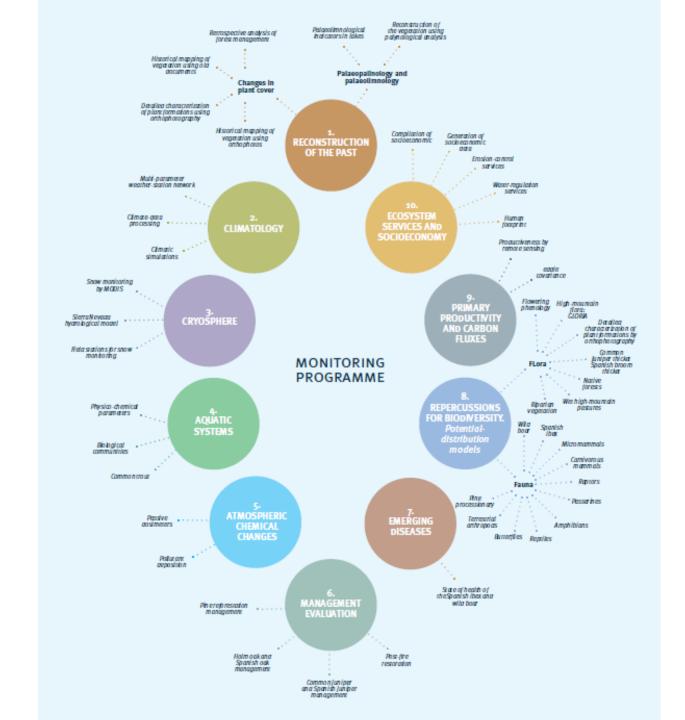
INFORMATION SYSTEM Specific tool to storage analyse and consult generated data to ensure its accesibility and utility.

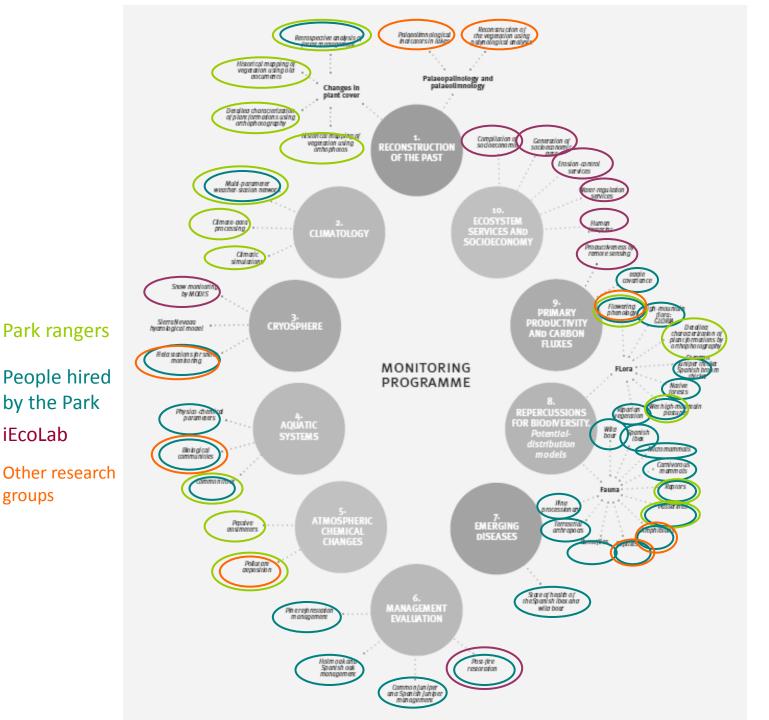
Monitoring Programme

The monitoring programme has aprox. 40 protocols scientifically validated

They collect information for more than 100 environmental variables







iEcoLab

groups



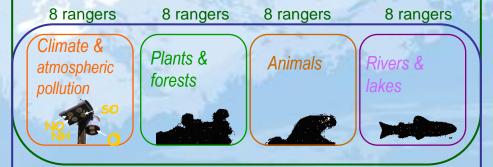
Team

CMAyOT - Sierra Nevada

Regino Zamora (Scientific coordination)

4 people from his research group. (Scientific and information management commetee)

Javier Sánchez (Dir. E.N.S.N), Ignacio Henares (Conservador), Blanca Ramos (Project Director) Antonio Gómez (Rangers Coordination), Jesús Vallejo y M.A. Mesa (Second Rangers coordinators)



Ignacio Maldonado (Economical responsible)

11 tecnicians, 8 field workers

Dpto. Física de la Atmósfera – UGR

Grupo Puertos y Costas CEAMA

Dto. Ecología (UGR),

Univ. RJC-Madrid,

Instituto Pirenaico de Ecología,

U. A. Barcelona,

Univ. Insbruk (Austria)

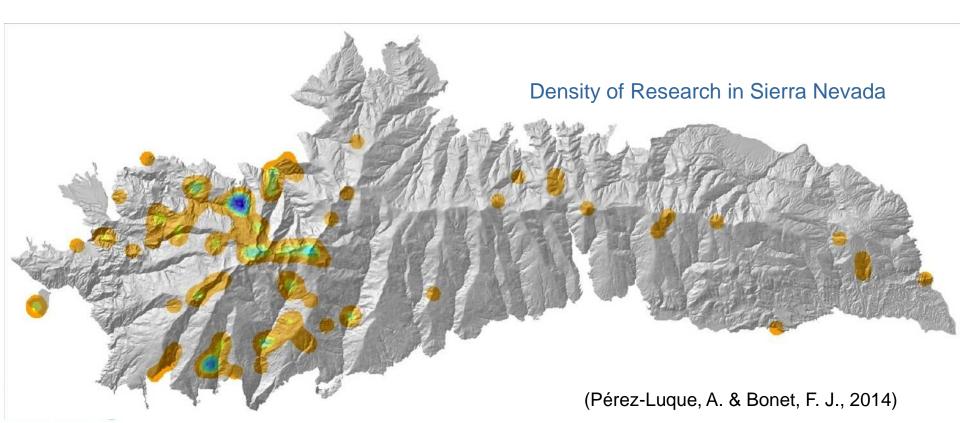
AMAyA (public Agency)

Other research Grou



Scientific coordination of research in Sierra Nevada:

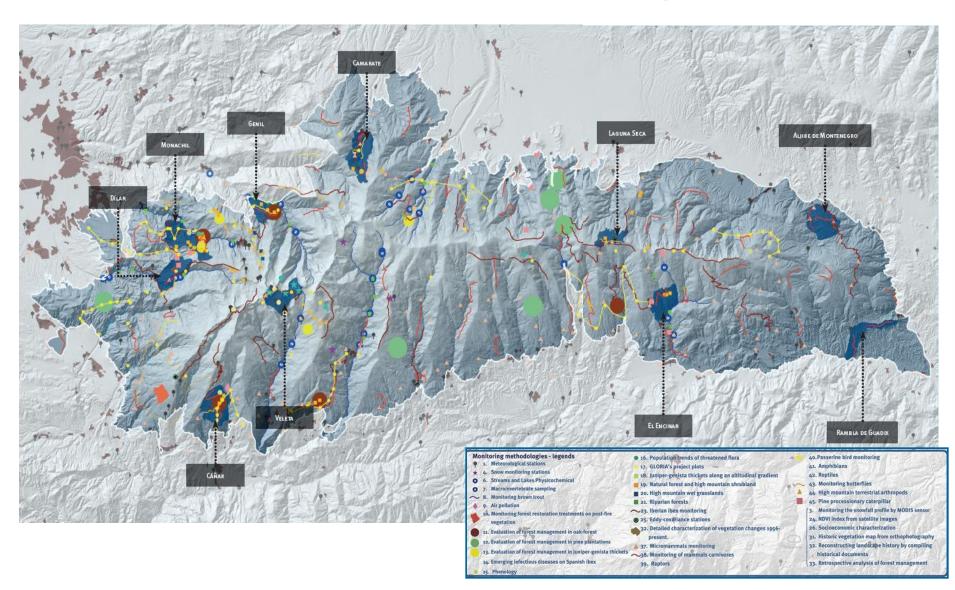
- Exchange of existing information (sharing databases of existing information that can be useful to scientists)
- Coordination of research to avoid overlaps and promote sinergies



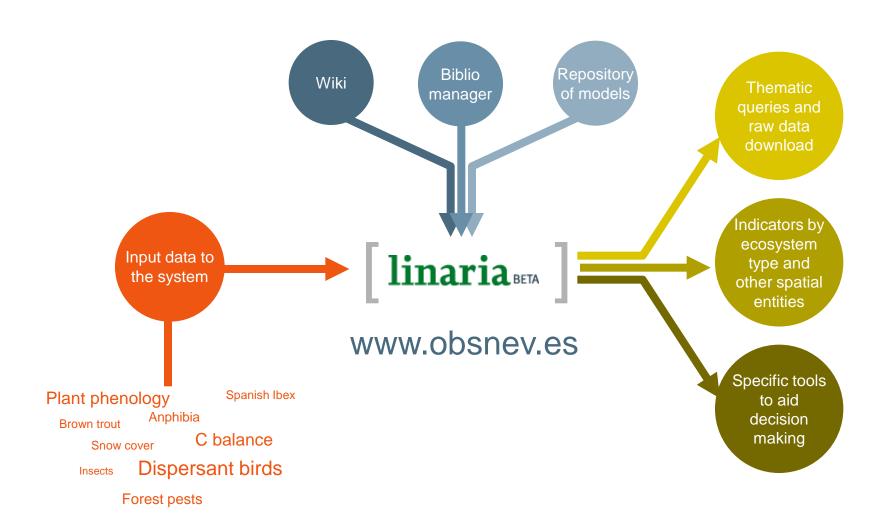


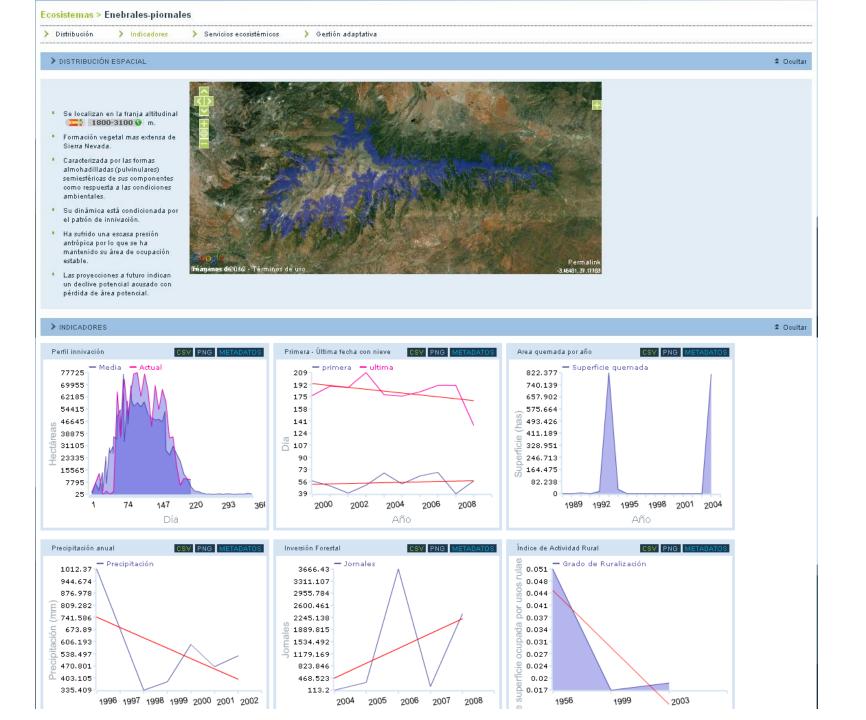
Sierra Nevada Global Change Observatory Cairngorms Research Seminar

Monitoring & research locations: Intensive Monitoring Stations (IMS)



Information System







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From theory to practice in active and adaptive management

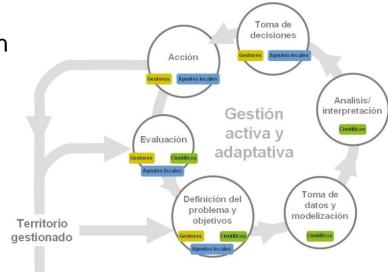
Turning information into useful knowledge for ecosystems management. Assesing the effects to learn from the experience

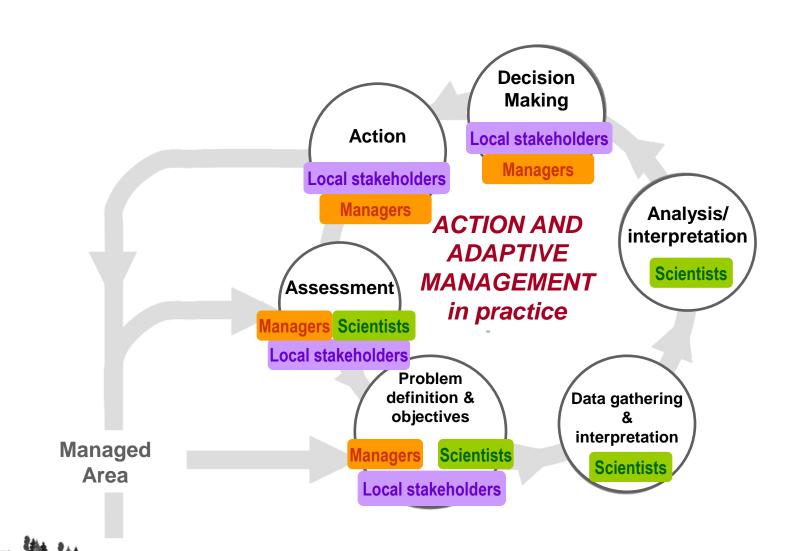
 It combines scientific knowledge on ecosystems functioning with practical experience.

 Assessing, almost in real time, the effects of management experimental practices to apply the newly acquired knowledge to the following decision making step

Uncertainty is assumed in our interaction with live systems

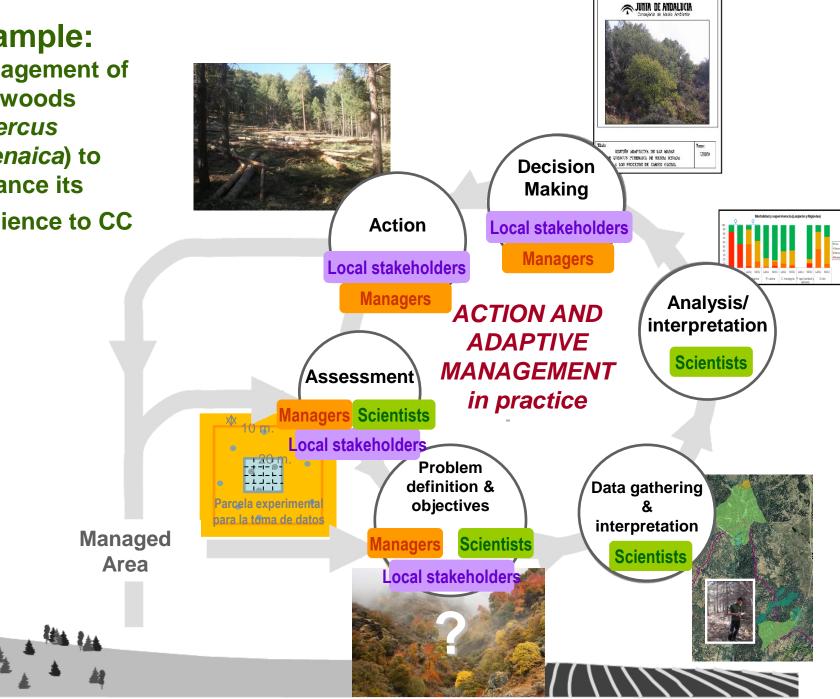
 From problem definition to experimental design, data collection, analysis & interpretation → Iterative process open to continuous revision, leading to progressively more accurate decision making.





Example:

management of oak woods (Quercus pyrenaica) to enhance its resilience to CC



LIFE14 CCA/ES/000612 ADAPTAMED (2015-2020)National & International scale **LTER SER-Europe UICN** Life **MAGRAMA** Acciónes de LIFE ADAPTAMED A: Preparatorias Regional scale C: Implementación **C**7 D: Seguimiento impactos D₃ C₁ E10 E10 E10 C1 Toma de decisiones Acción Toma de Toma de Acción Acción decisiones decisiones Evaluación Análisis de la resultados gestión Evaluación Evaluación Análisis Análisis Definición Toma de la de la resultados resultados datos, gestión problemas y gestión modelos Toma Definición Definición datos, datos, problemas y problemas y modelos objetivos objetivos Sierra Nevada Cabo de Gata Doñana O . Atlántico Mediterráneo



It includes detected changes in:

- CC: past trends and and future predictions
- Snow cover and permafrost
- Land use and vegetal cover
- Impacts in rivers & lakes
- Population trends in flora and fauna
- Plant & animal phenology
- CO₂ fluxes quantification in natural and disturbed habitats
- Knowledge for ecosystem adaptation arisen from active management
- Socioeconomic impact and ecosystem services
- Atmosphere: shumman resonances, pollutants & aerosols

(English version coming soon...)





Thank you very much for your attention!















