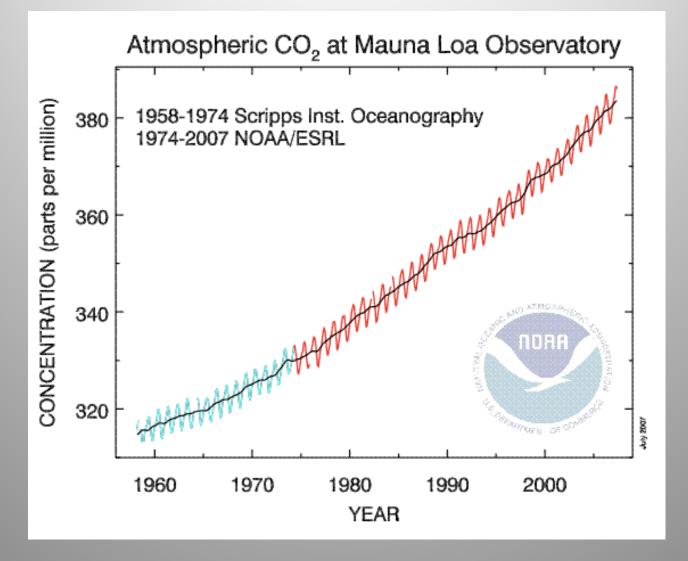
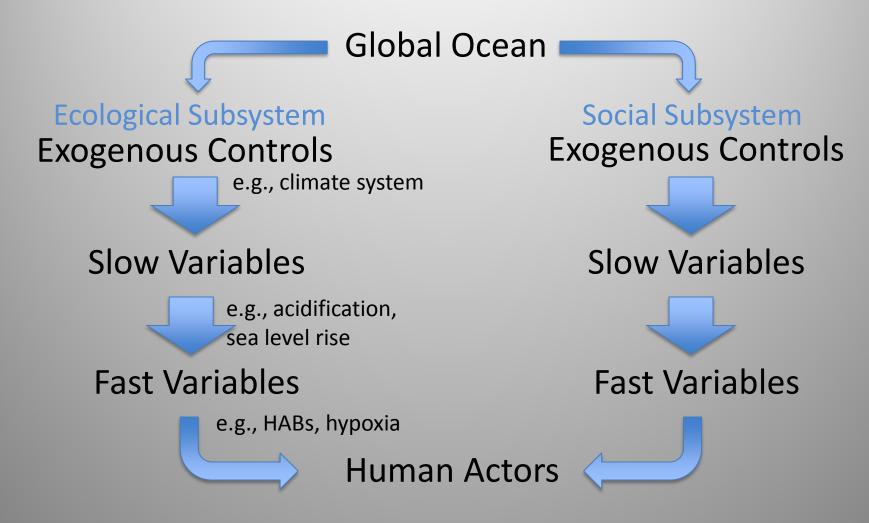
Managing for Change

Terrie Klinger School of Marine Affairs University of Washington 16 November 2009

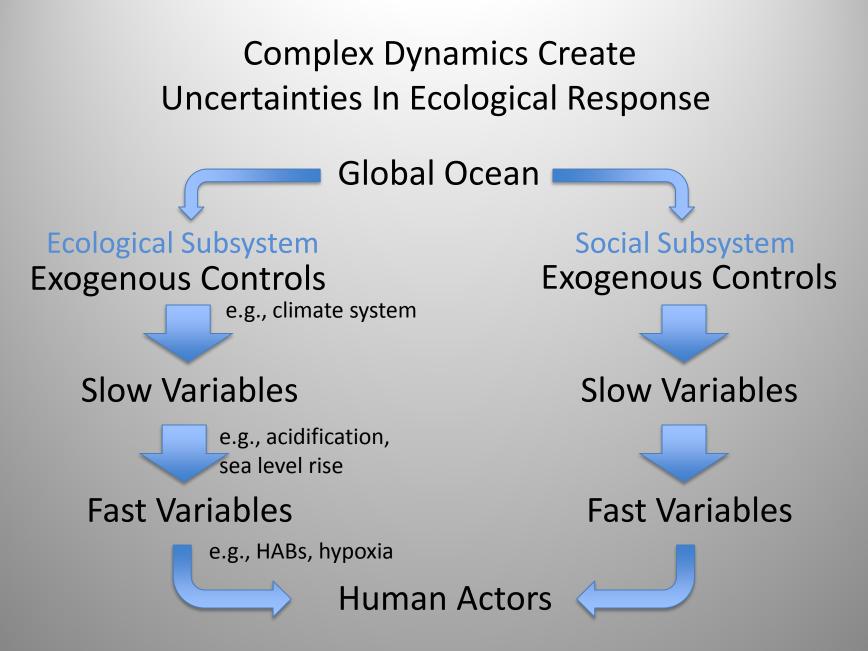
The atmosphere and oceans are changing



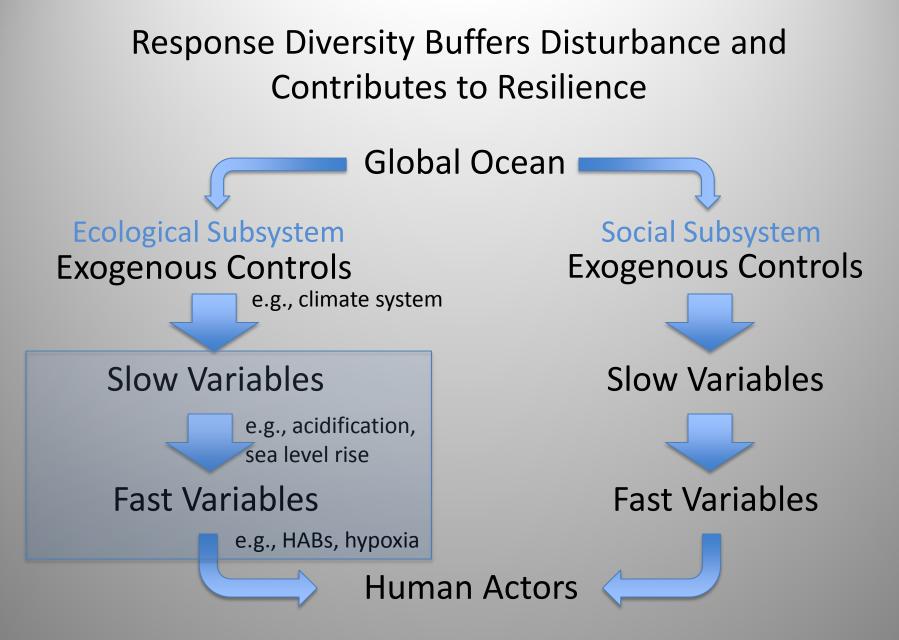
Social-Ecological Systems Will Interact with Changes in Atmosphere and Oceans



Modified from Chapin et al. 2006



Modified from Chapin et al. 2006



Modified from Chapin et al. 2006

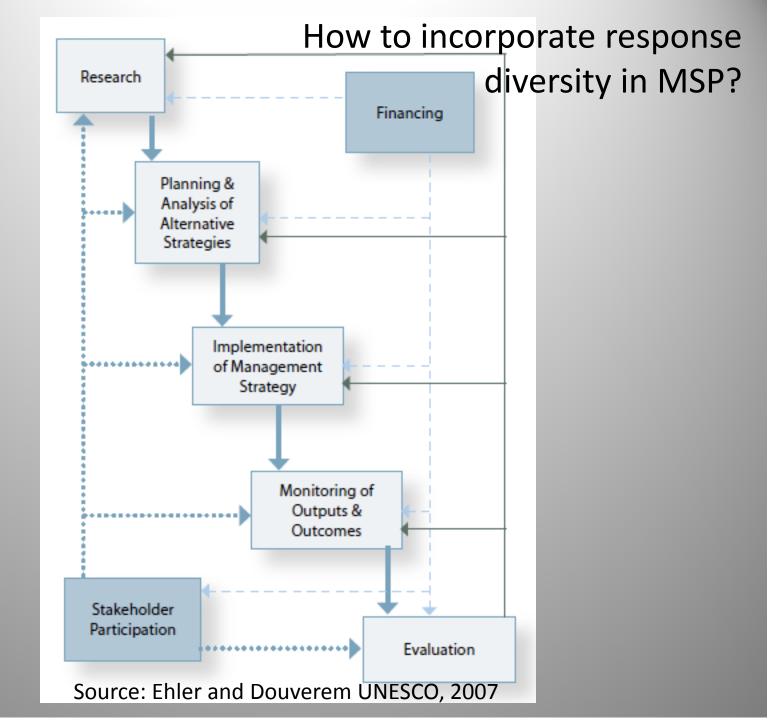
<u>Response Diversity</u>:

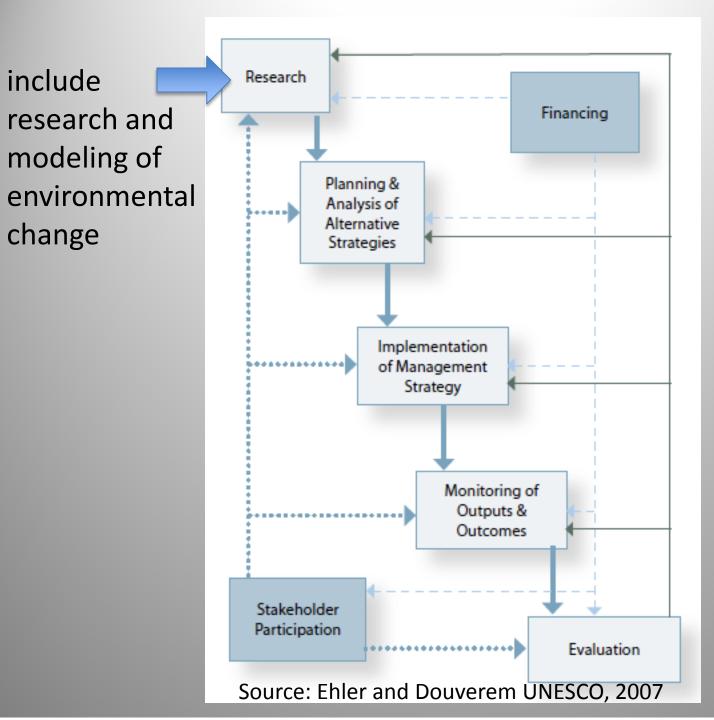
Range of reactions to environmental change among species contributing to the same ecosystem function (Elmqvist et al. 2003)

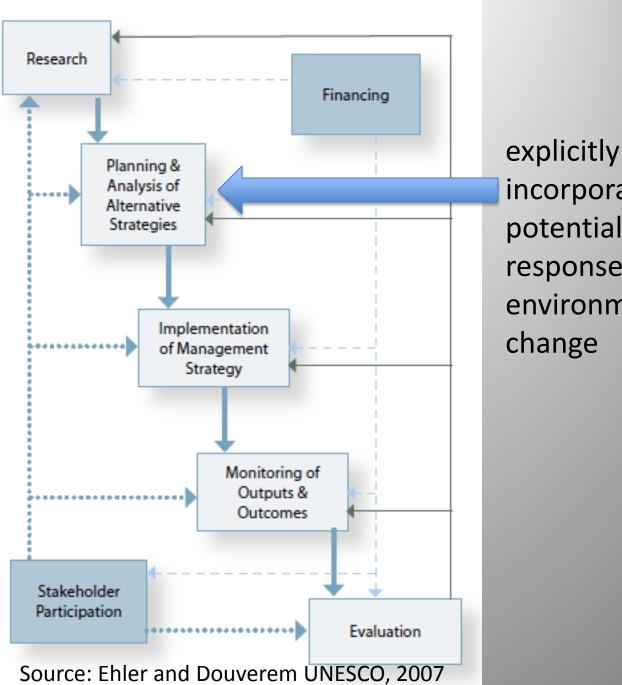
Provides 'natural insurance capital' (Folke et al. 1996)

Functional diversity promotes response diversity

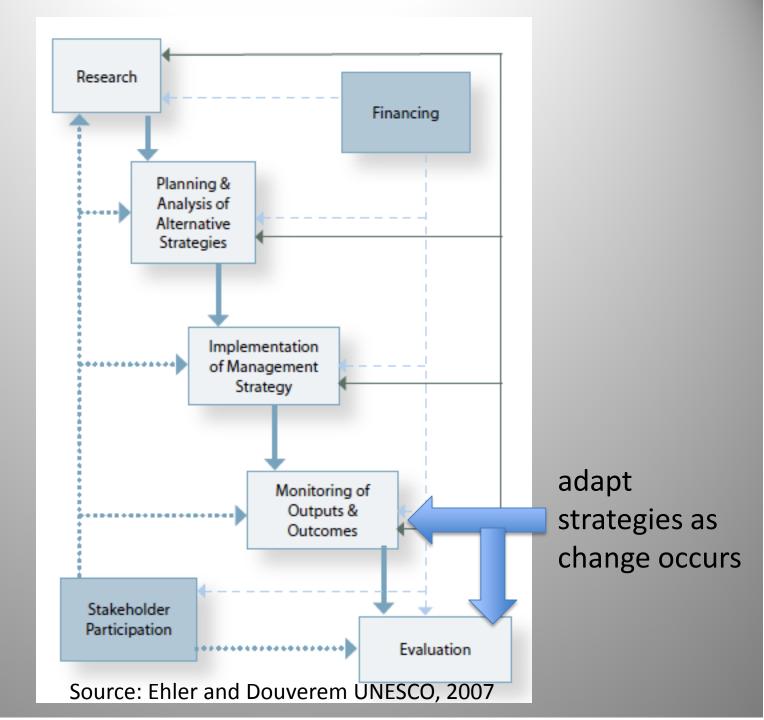
Response diversity helps maintain resilience

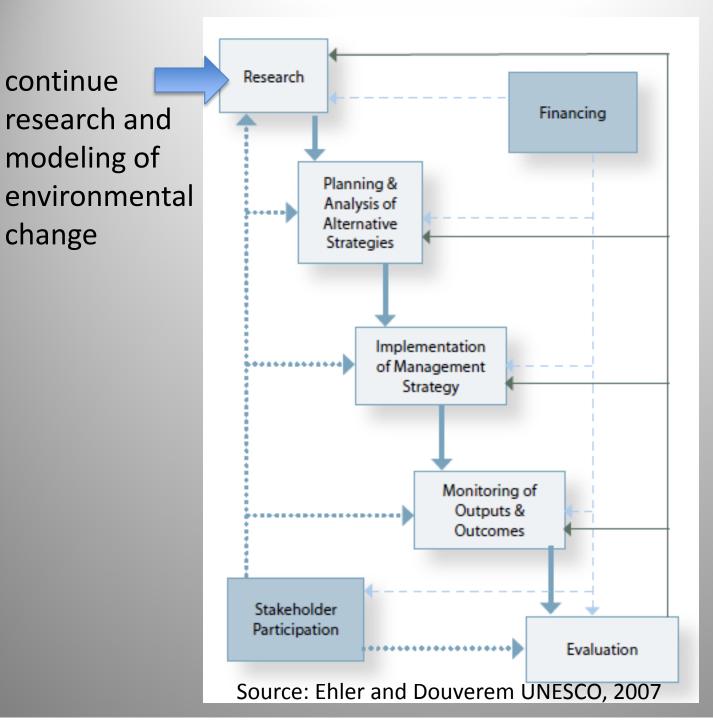




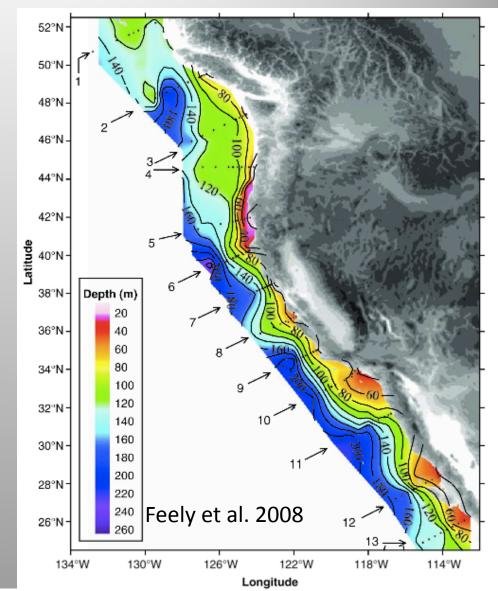


incorporate potential for response to environmental change





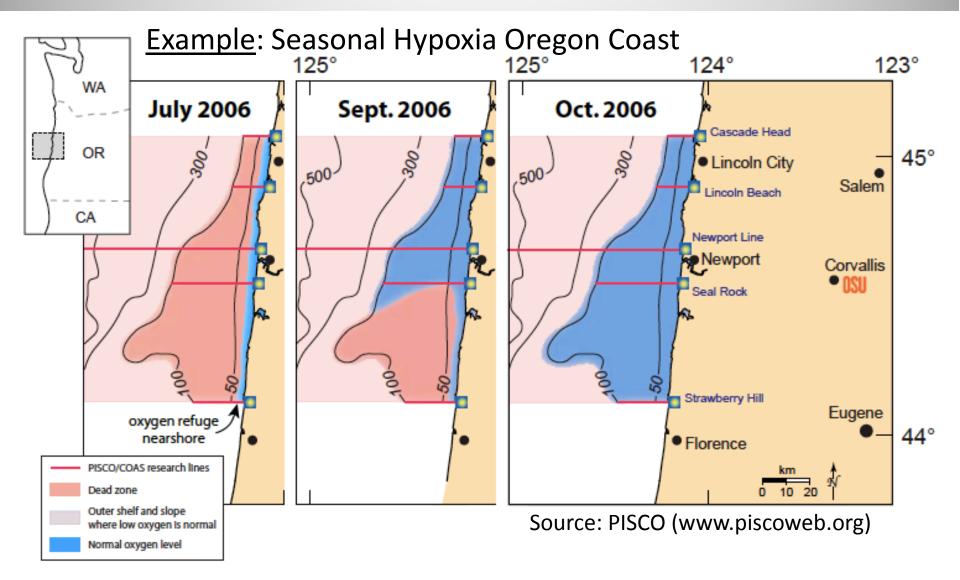
Environmental Changes Have Spatial Dimension that can be addressed via MSP



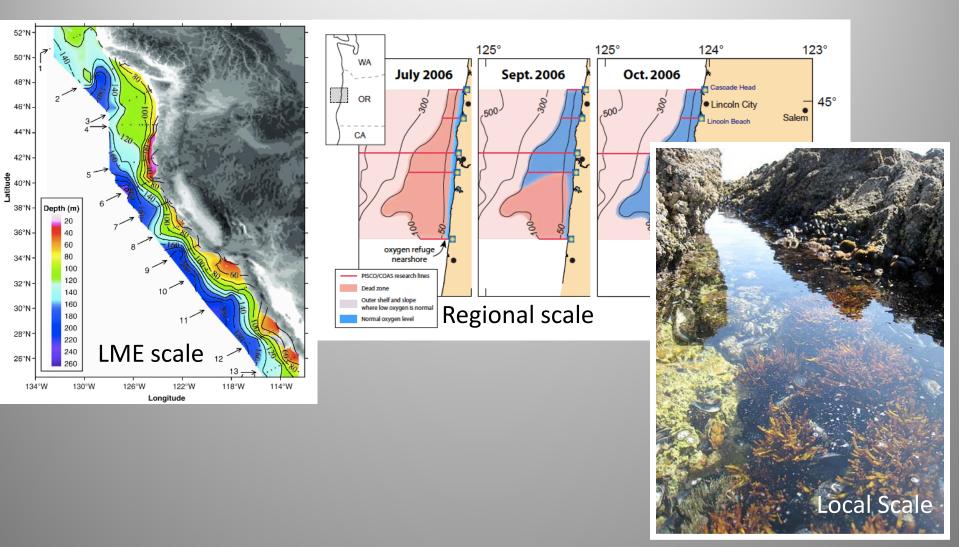
<u>Example</u>: seasonal upwelling of corrosive water

onto continental shelf

Environmental Changes Have Spatial Dimension that can be addressed via MSP



Nested Scales of Management Required



Maintain Response Diversity through MSP

- Goals and objectives must explicitly include capacity for social-ecological response to environmental change
- Human uses cannot be so intense that they constrain response diversity or foreclose options for ecosystem recovery
- Management scales should match or approach ecological scales in space and time

Maintain Response Diversity through MSP

- Larger management areas will allow greater response diversity
 - Use nested spatial scales
 - Use modules, or discrete scalable entities
- Explicitly consider both fast and slow variables fast variables: HABs, hypoxia, etc.
 slow variables: OA, sea level rise, etc.
- Maintain social-ecological processes, not end-points

Acknowledgements Washington Sea Grant College Program UW School of Marine Affairs