



Mediterranean Exemplar

Sustainability of land systems assessed from ecosystem services & socio-economic indicators

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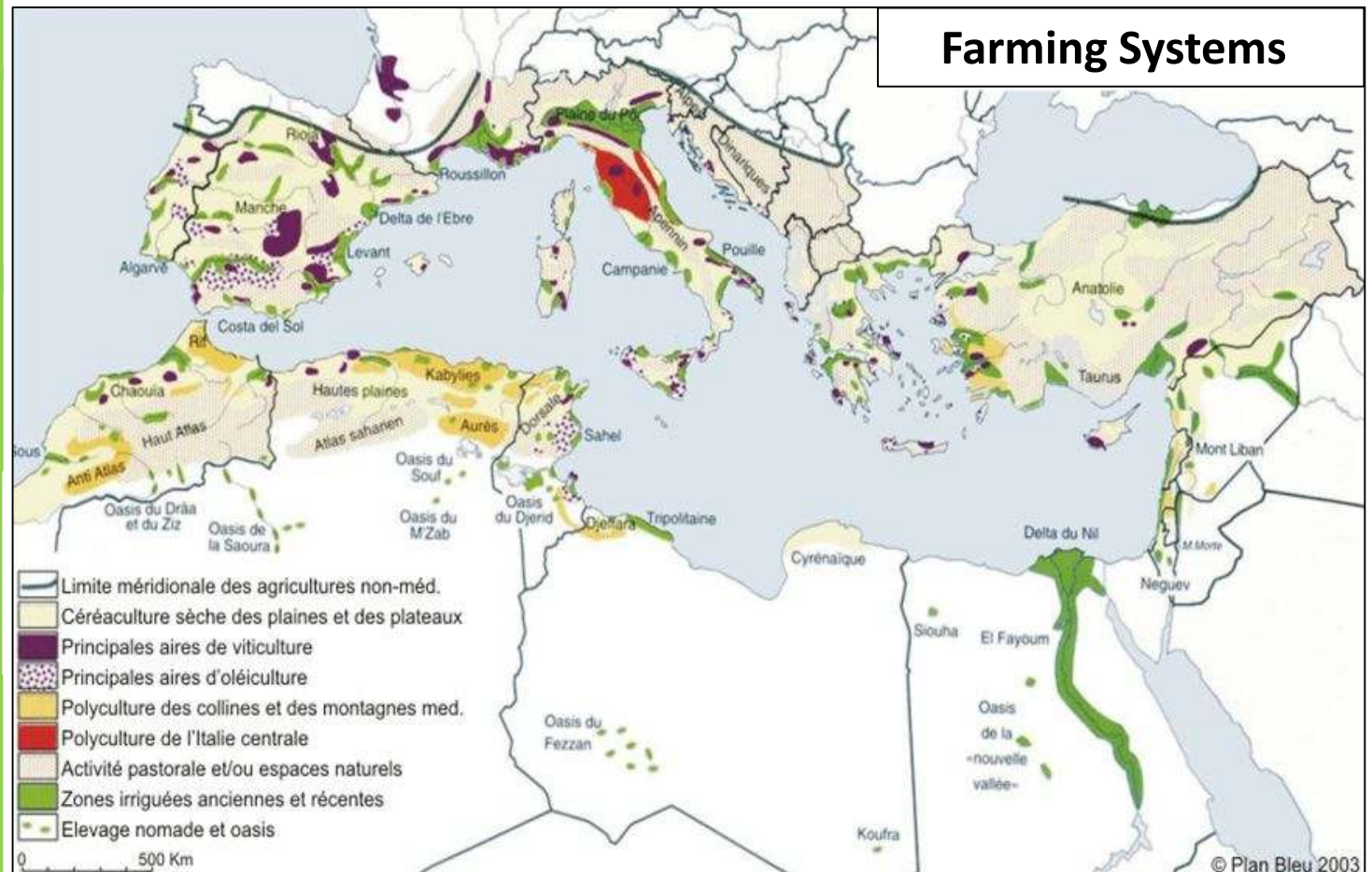
- Mediterranean Institute for marine and terrestrial Biodiversity and Ecology, AMU, CNRS, IRD, UAPV, France
- Environmental Geography Group, Department of Earth Sciences, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, NL
- Laboratoire Génie Rural, Institut National de Recherche en Génie Rural, Eaux et Forêts, Tunisie
- CIHEAM-IAMM, Montpellier, France
- International Centre for Water Resources and Global Change (UNESCO), Koblenz, Germany
- Tour du Valat, Institut de recherche pour la conservation des zones humides méditerranéennes, Le Sambuc, Arles, France

*OPERAs meeting, May 16-18, 2017
Sofia - Bulgaria*

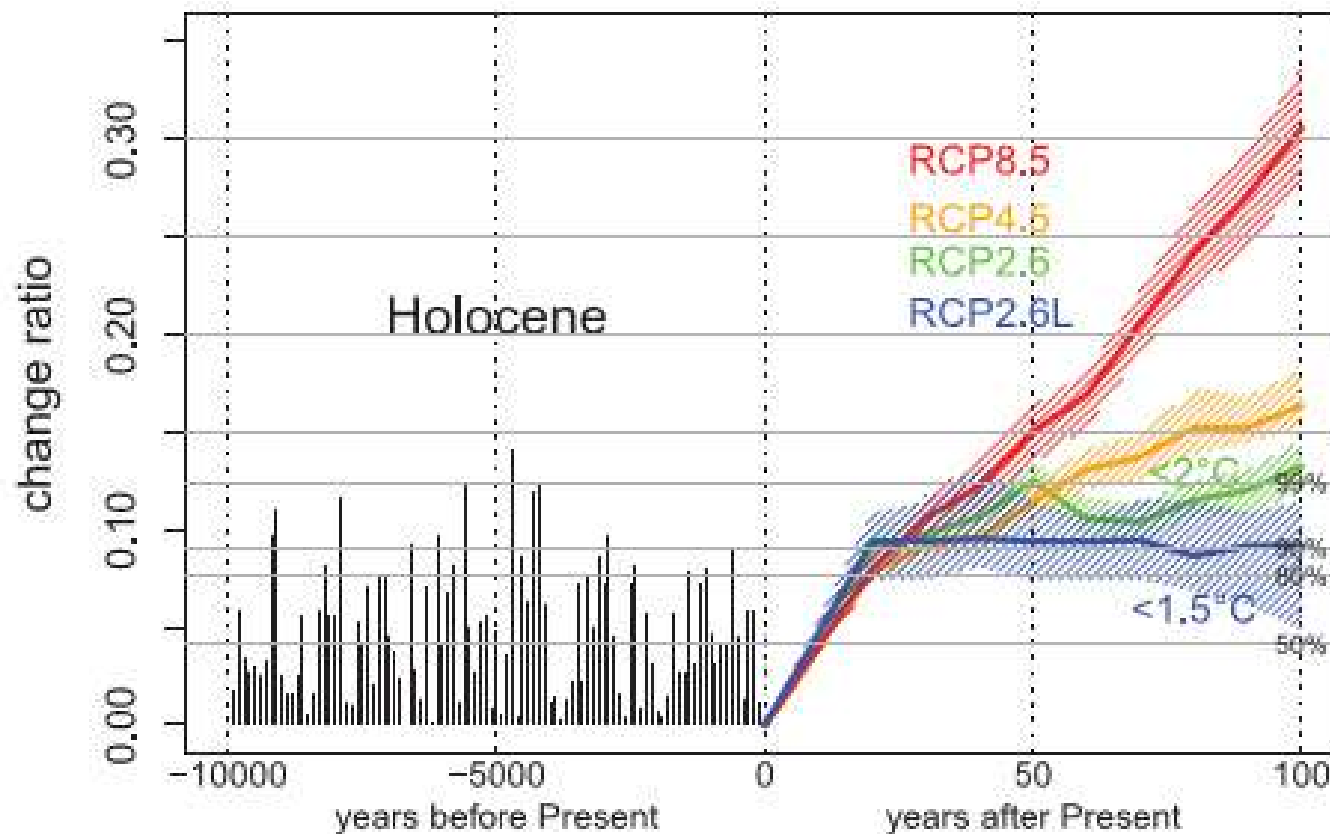


Diversity of Mediterranean agriculture

Mediterranean agro-ecosystems between tradition, industrialisation, and innovation



Biome type change vs Present



Guiot & Cramer 2016

Fig. 2. Proportion of grid cells with a biome change relative to the preindustrial period for the Mediterranean area (10°W to 45°E, 28°N to 48°N). The horizontal axis represents the time scale, in years before the present (20th century) for the past (negative numbers) and in years after the present (CE 2000–2010) for the future (positive numbers). Holocene biomes (in black) are based on reconstructions from pollen data (4). Colored lines are given by the BIOME4 model as applied to the RCP projections (see text). Horizontal lines represent the 50th, 80th, 90th, and 99th percentiles of the Holocene values. The colored areas illustrate the interquartile interval provided by the intermodel variability.

Mediterranean traditional agro-ecosystems



Animals, trees, fields, semi-natural ecosystems, often mixed:
⇒ support a specific biodiversity,
⇒ support functional biodiversity

Blondel et al. (2010): An exceptional richness of annual plant species in the Mediterranean flora due to long-standing but constantly changing human activities and heavily grazed areas.



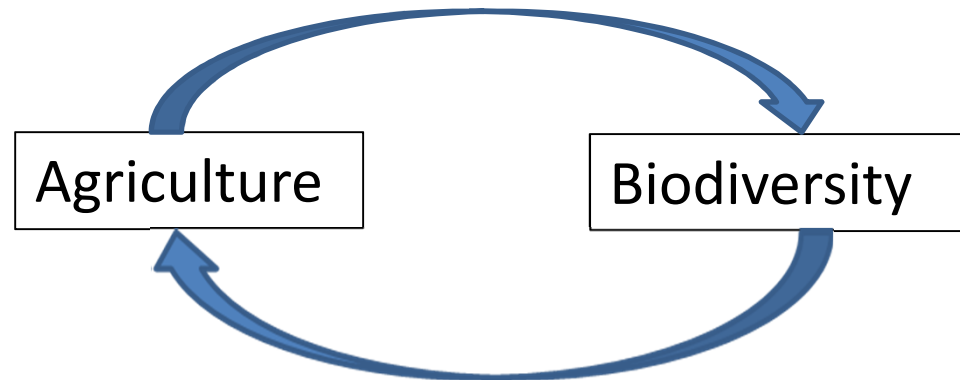
Adonis aestivalis



Bifora testiculata



Consolida pubescens

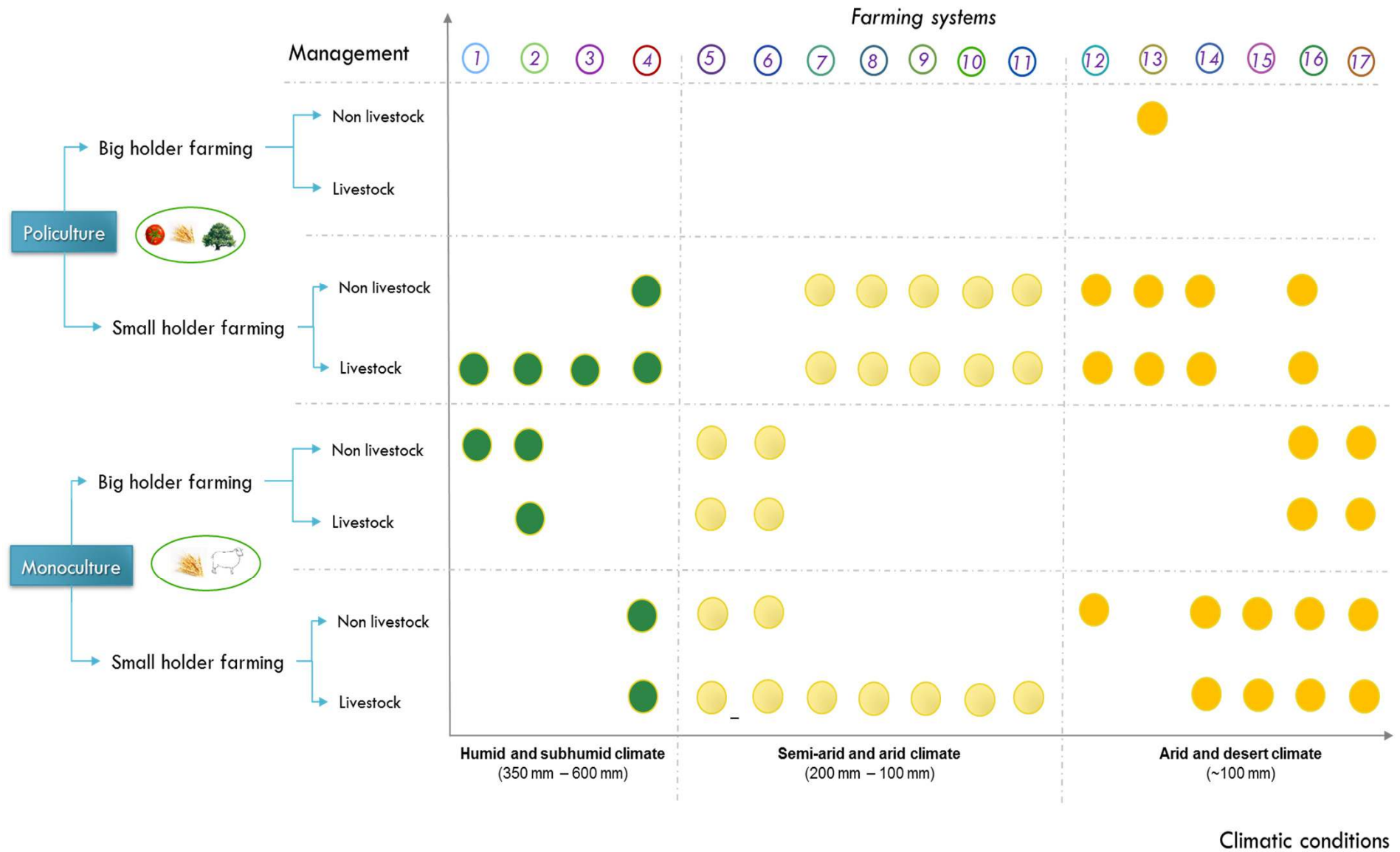


Inula viscosa

Tunisian farming system dynamics

	Traditional system	Actual system, possible degradation	Examples of sustainable practices
Upland (Tell)	agro-pastoralism rainfed cereals livestock	Expansion of rainfed cereals Extension of irrigation Pressure on semi-natural vegetation and rangelands	No-till farming for rainfed agriculture
Lowland (Basse Steppe)	agro-pastoralism, rangelands. Rotations with fallow for annual cereals (wheat, barley)	Perennial cropping + irrigation. Tillage, depletion of groundwater, overgrazing, soil degradation	Fodder trees, pulses within the rotation

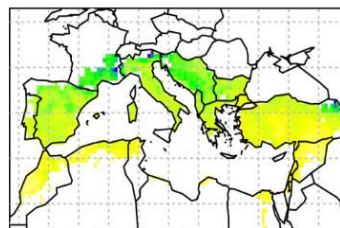
Tunisian farming systems – regional typology



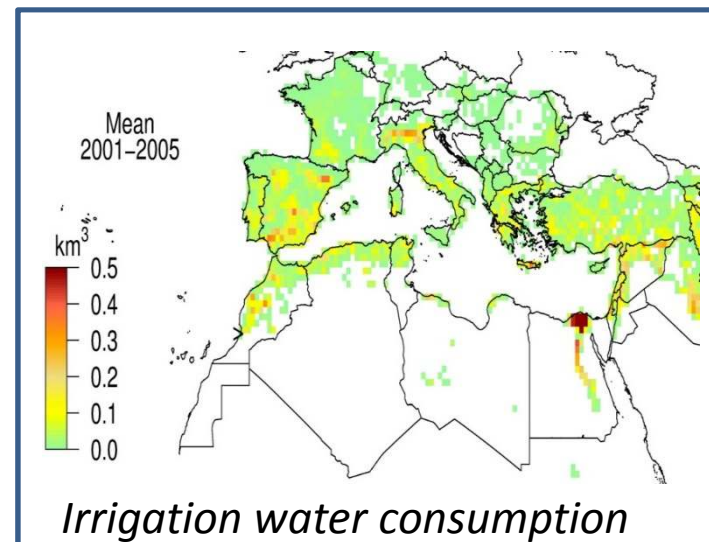
Farming systems typology

LPJmL applicable to agro-ecosystems and ES estimation

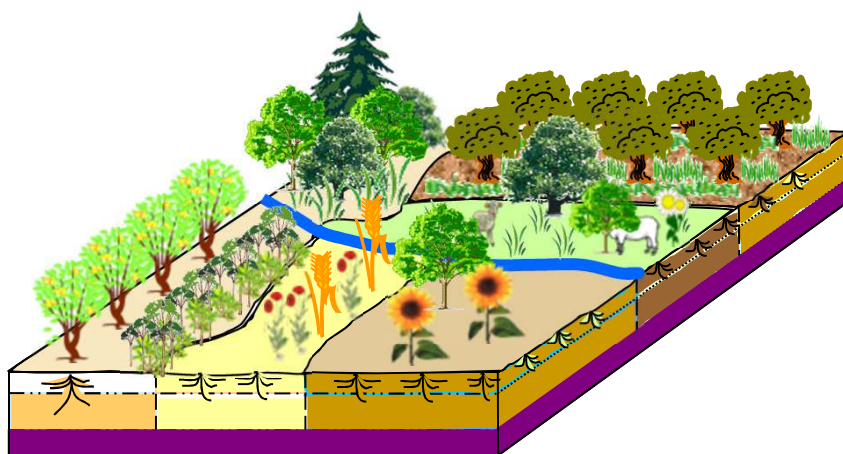
food, fodder, fiber, fuel
production
water regulation
C sequestration
irrigation water consumption



Wheat yield



Irrigation water consumption



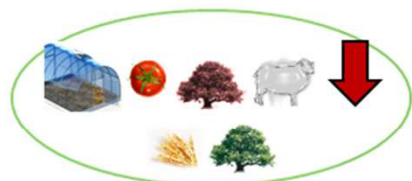
The agro-ecosystem model LPJmL,
22 crop types for the Mediterranean,
with perennial crops

climate regulation
avoided erosion
fire protection
(indicator-based)

landscape diversity
specific biodiversity
functional agro-biodiversity
(indicator-based)

Ecosystem service trade-offs in Tunisian farming systems

Management in FS



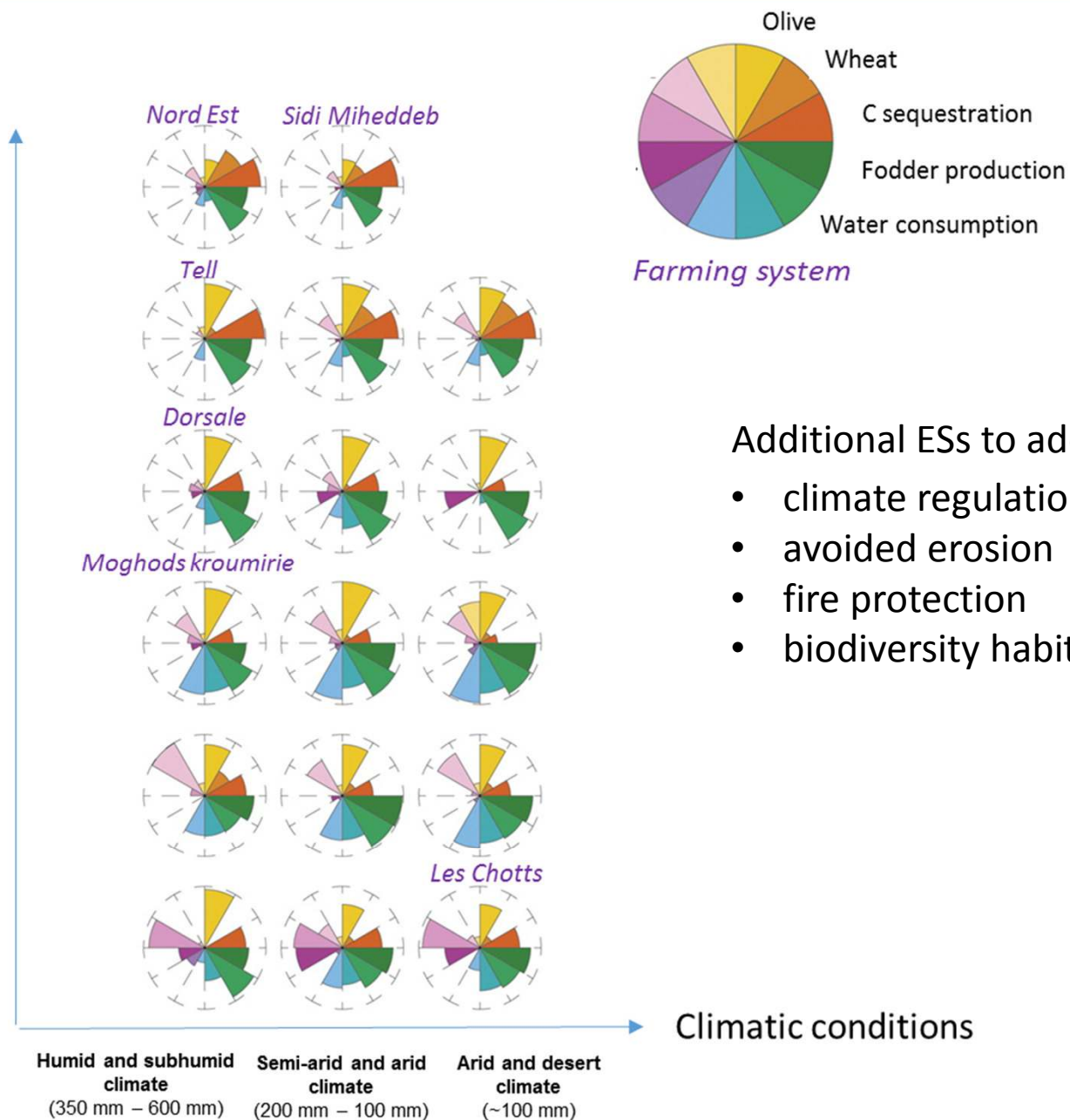
Multicrop



Monocrop small farm livestock



Monocrop



Additional ES indicators envisaged

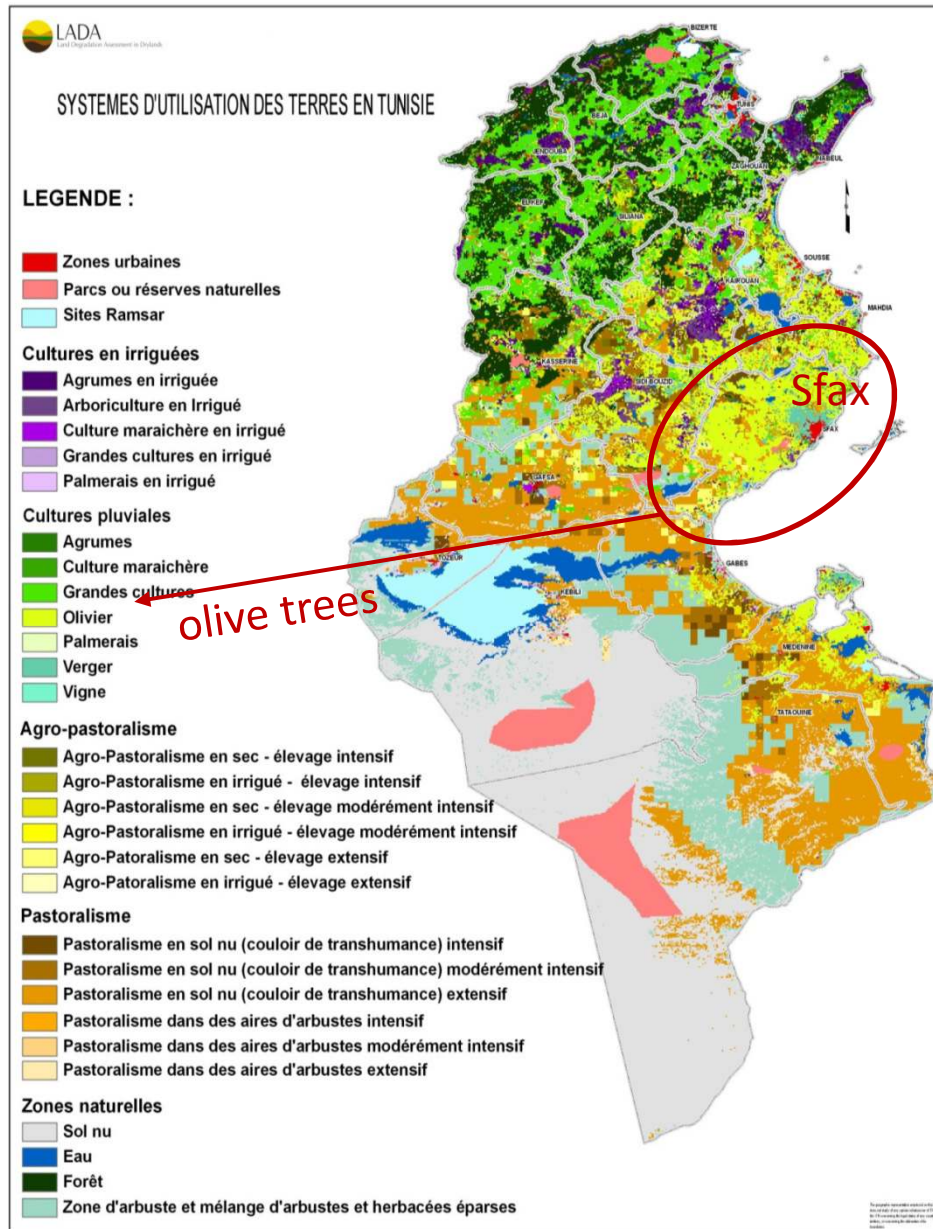
- Energy
- Employment
- Eco-tourism
- Biodiversity conservation
- etc



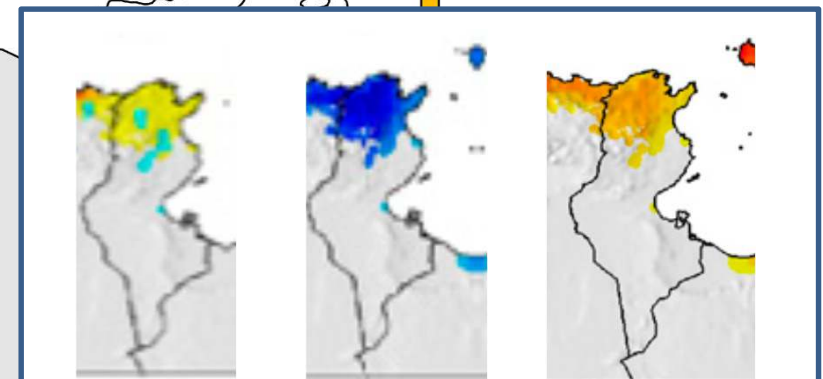
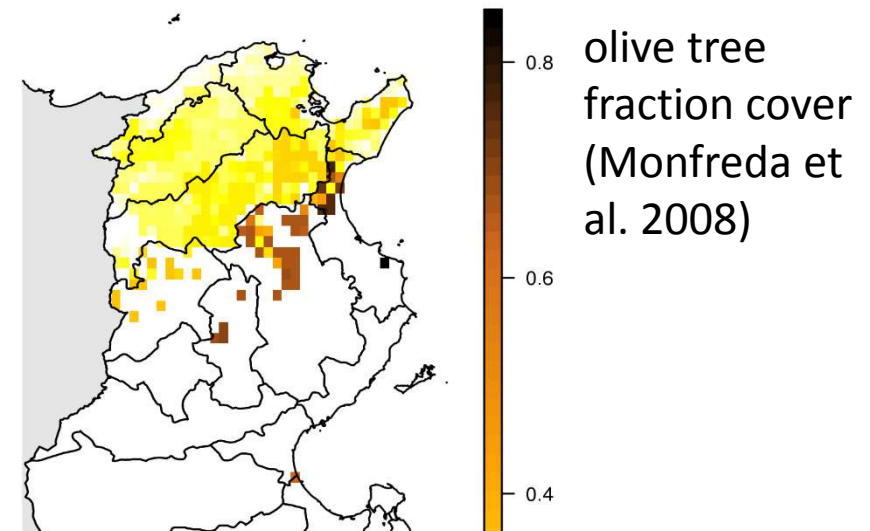
Oasis historique de Gafsa (Tunisie)



Problems with widely used land-use data sets in Tunisia



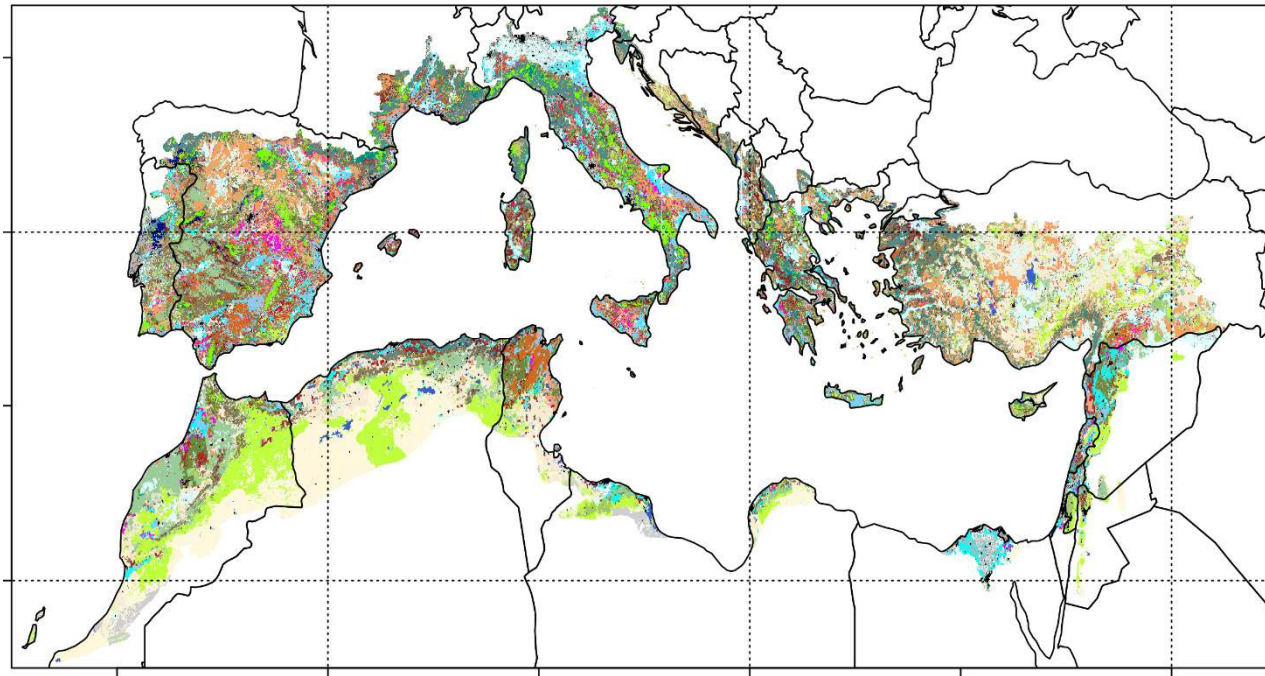
LADA project (FAO 2006-2010)



Ponti et al. (PNAS 2014)
Fine-scale ecological and economic assessment of climate change on olive in the Mediterranean Basin reveals winners and losers

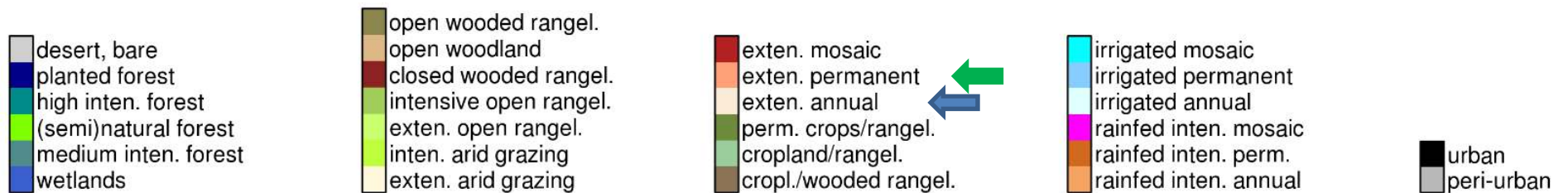
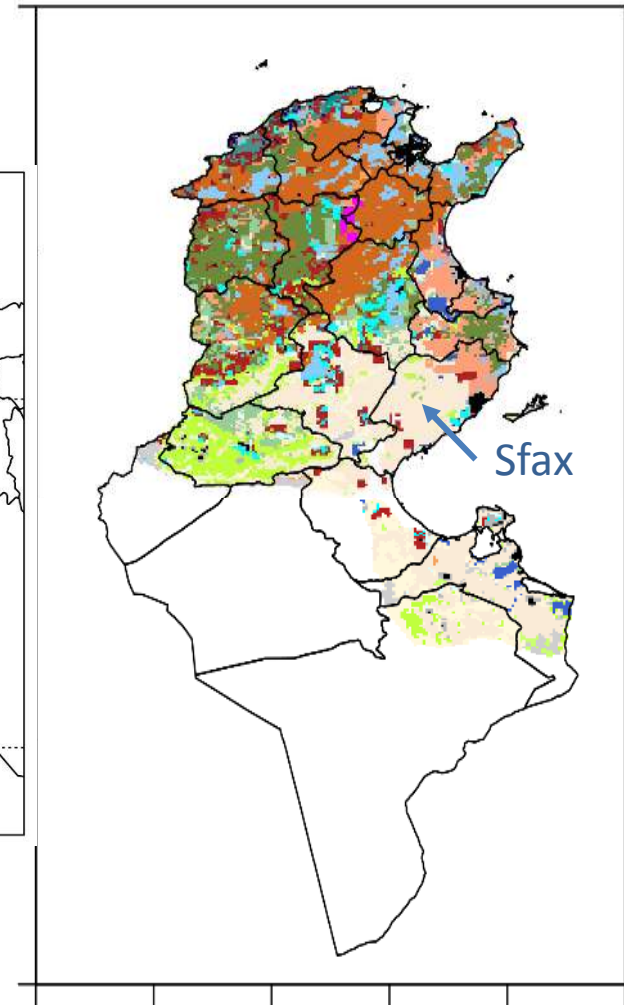
From land cover map to land system map

Better representation of management and complex farming systems in the model



Malek et al. (submitted)

Aggregation of numerous data sets

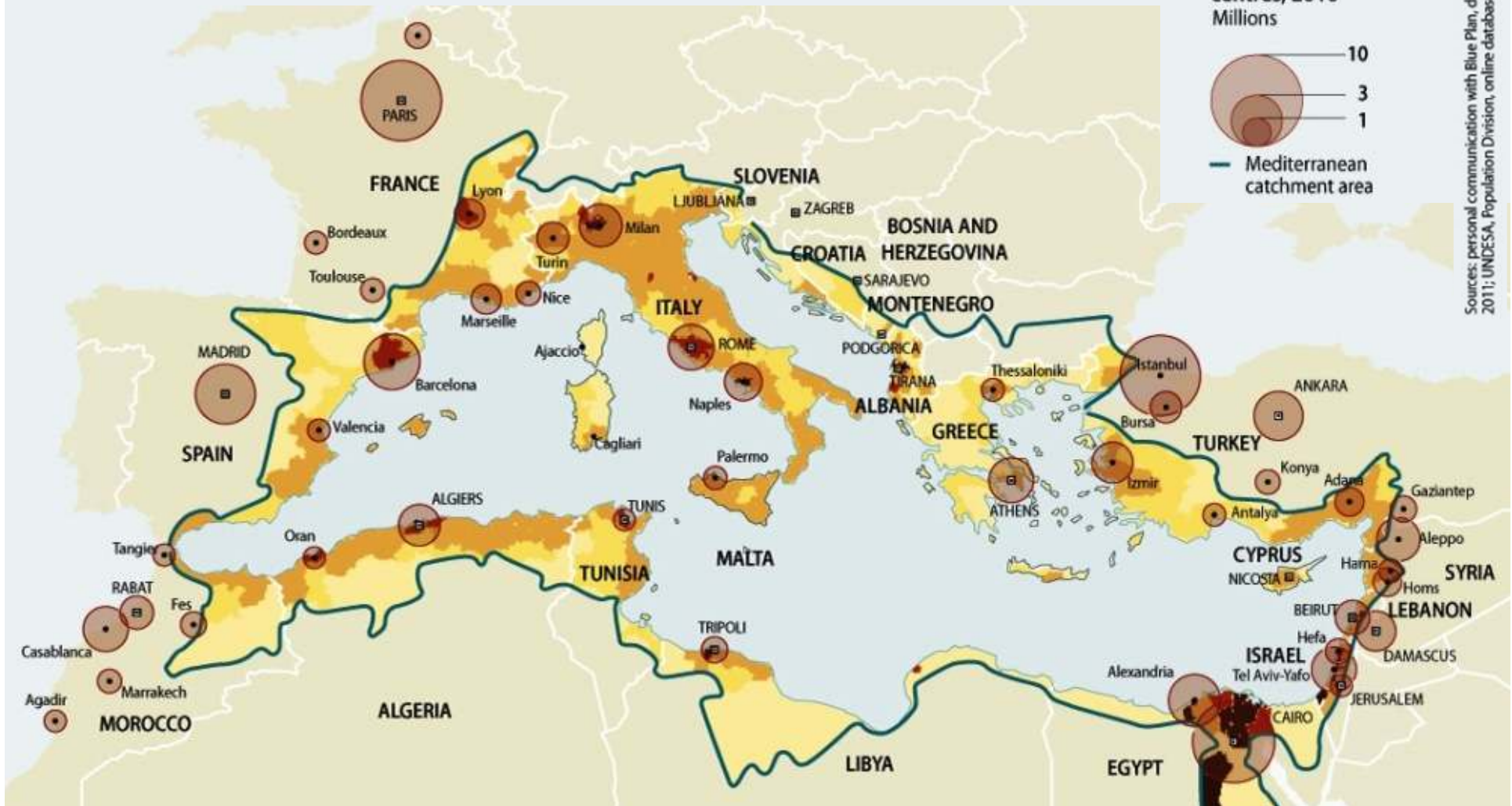
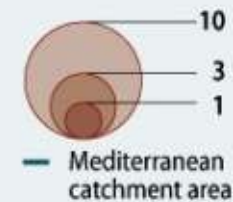


Population density and urban centres in the Mediterranean basin

Population density, 2008
Inhabitants per square kilometre

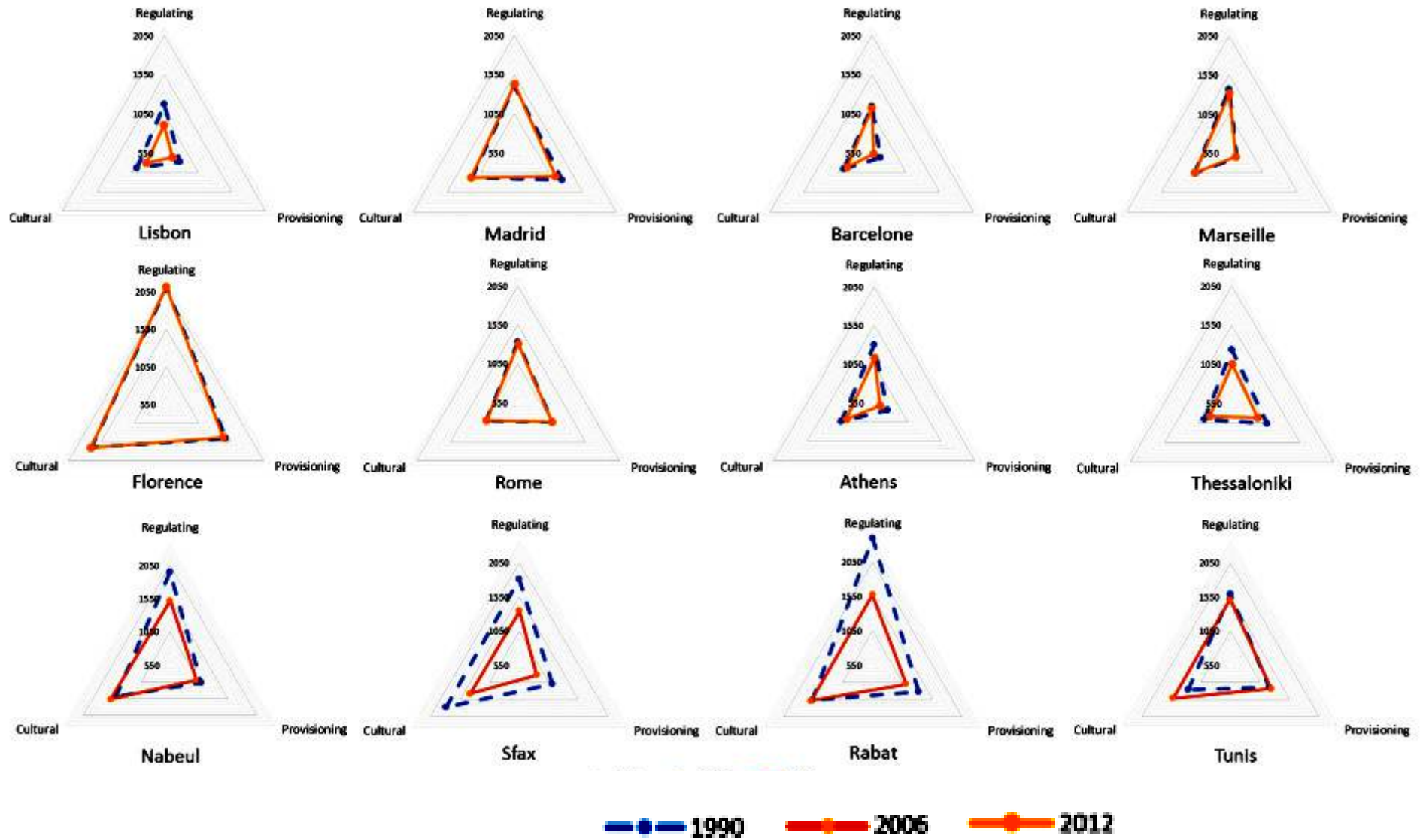


Population in urban centres, 2010
Millions



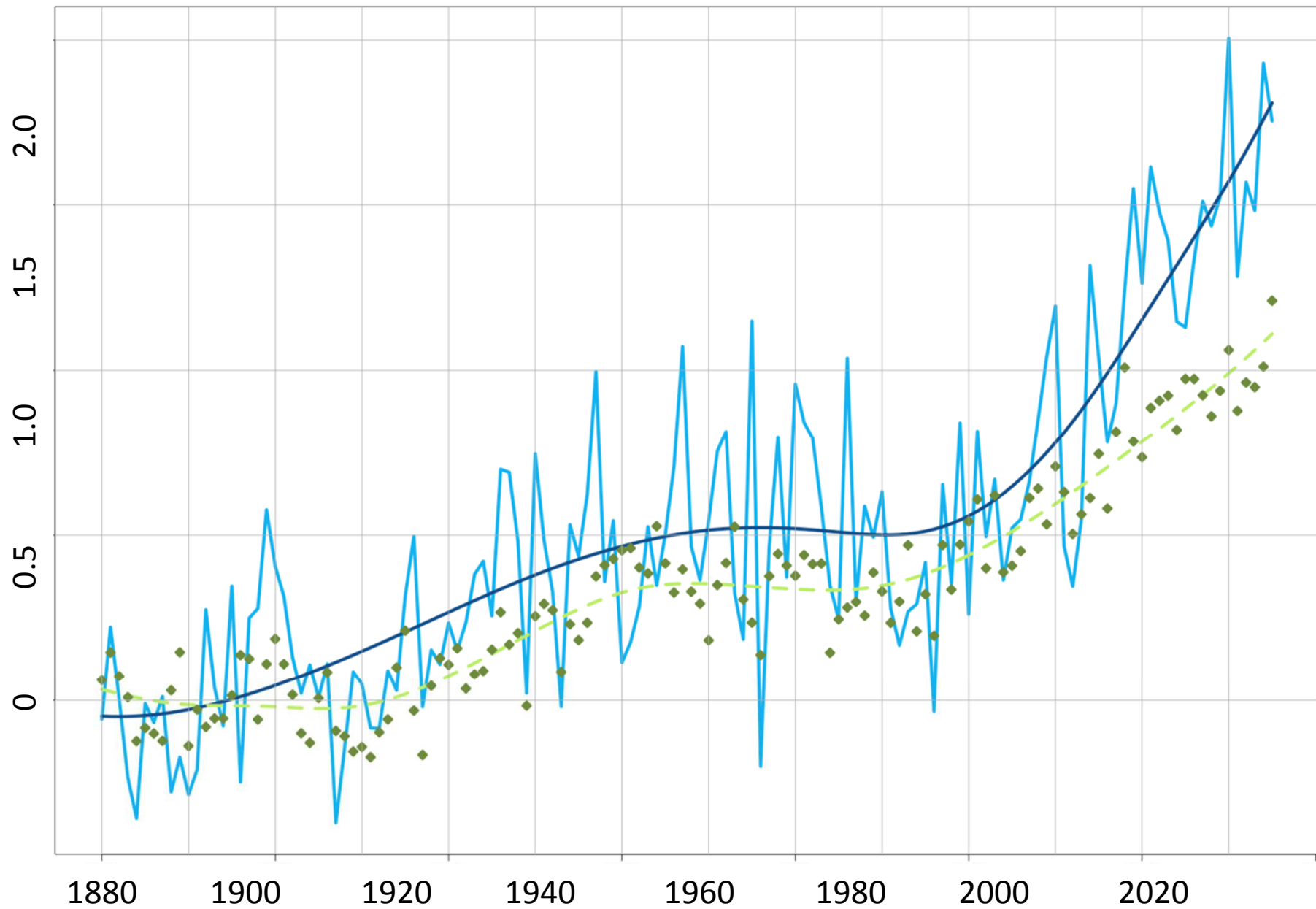
Sources: personal communication with Blue Plan, data collected from national sources, 2011; UNDESA, Population Division, online database, accessed in August 2011.

Changes in peri-urban ecosystem services around the Med.



Garcia Nieto, submitted

Mediterranean and global warming since 1880



http://www.medecc.org/

Mail us: info@medecc.org



Context

Objective

Outputs

Organisation

Time-line and events

About



'Towards an improved scientific assessment of climate change and its impacts in the Mediterranean Basin'

Welcome To MedECC

A network of experts on environmental change will provide scientific information about environmental issues of concern for the Mediterranean region.

SCOPE

- Biodiversity and ecosystem services
- Desertification
- Freshwater quality and quantity
- Coastline changes
- Air and sea pollution
- Other environmental issues



Tweets by @Med_ECC

NETWORK

MedECC includes > 260 scientists from 26 countries. Membership is based on contact with the organizers and open to all scientific experts working on climate and environmental change from the natural sciences, social sciences and/or a humanities perspective. MedECC covers all major geographical sub-regions of the Mediterranean area.



MedECC organises a site event during 22nd session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 22) to the UNFCCC scheduled to take place from 7-18 November 2016 in Marrakesh, Morocco ([click here](#) for details).



Thank you for your attention!