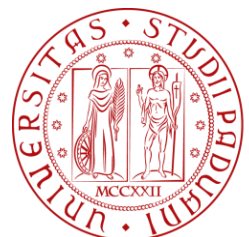


Approaches to detect tipping points and estimate the resilience of marine populations and communities



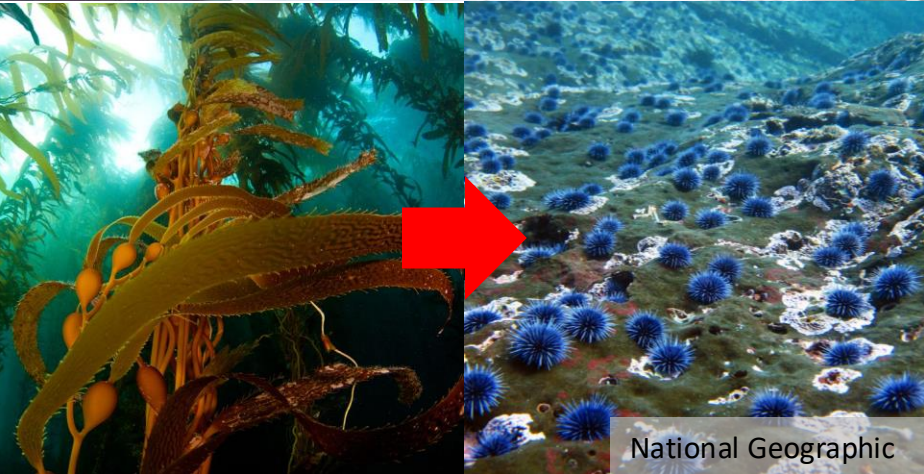
Camilla Sguotti



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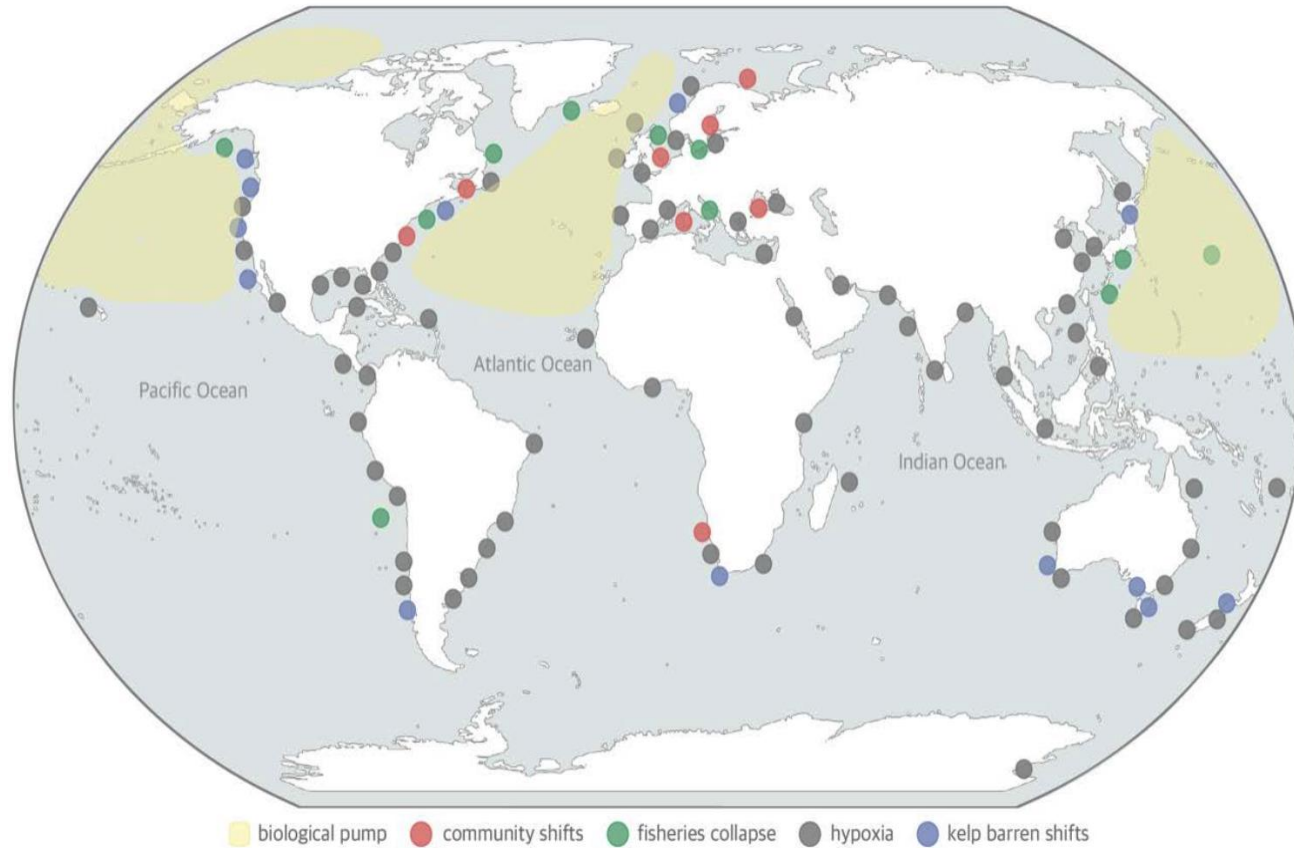


Living on the brinks of tipping points



Global Tipping Point Report 2023

Tipping points are projected to increase with climate changes



Global Tipping Point Report, 2023

25 parts of biosphere present tipping points due to external pressures

5 major tipping systems at risks of crossing tipping pint in the immediate future

With climate change increase frequency

IPCC 2023



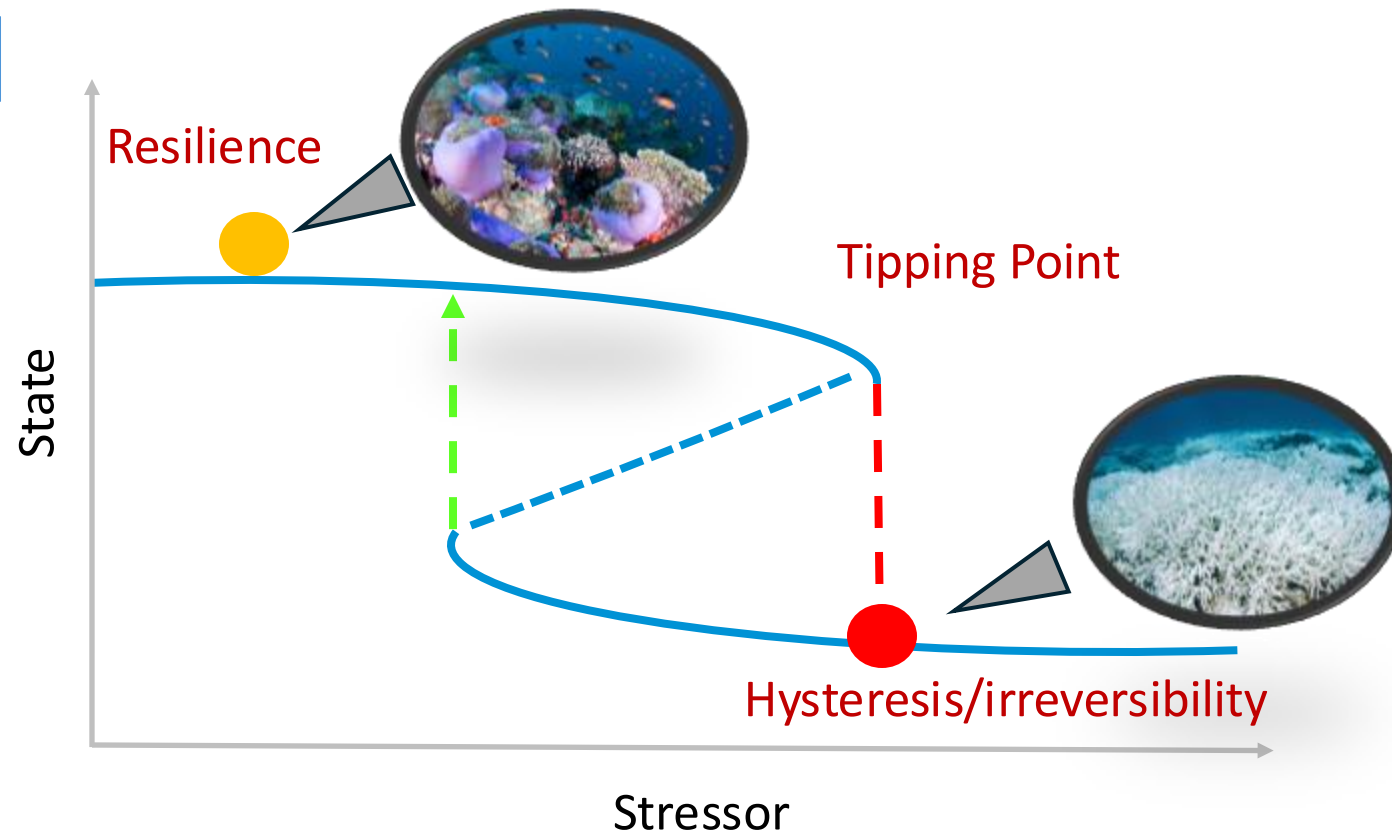
Fundamental to understand and anticipate these dynamics

Sguotti et al., 2023, invited chapter in Treatise on Estuarine and Coastal Science

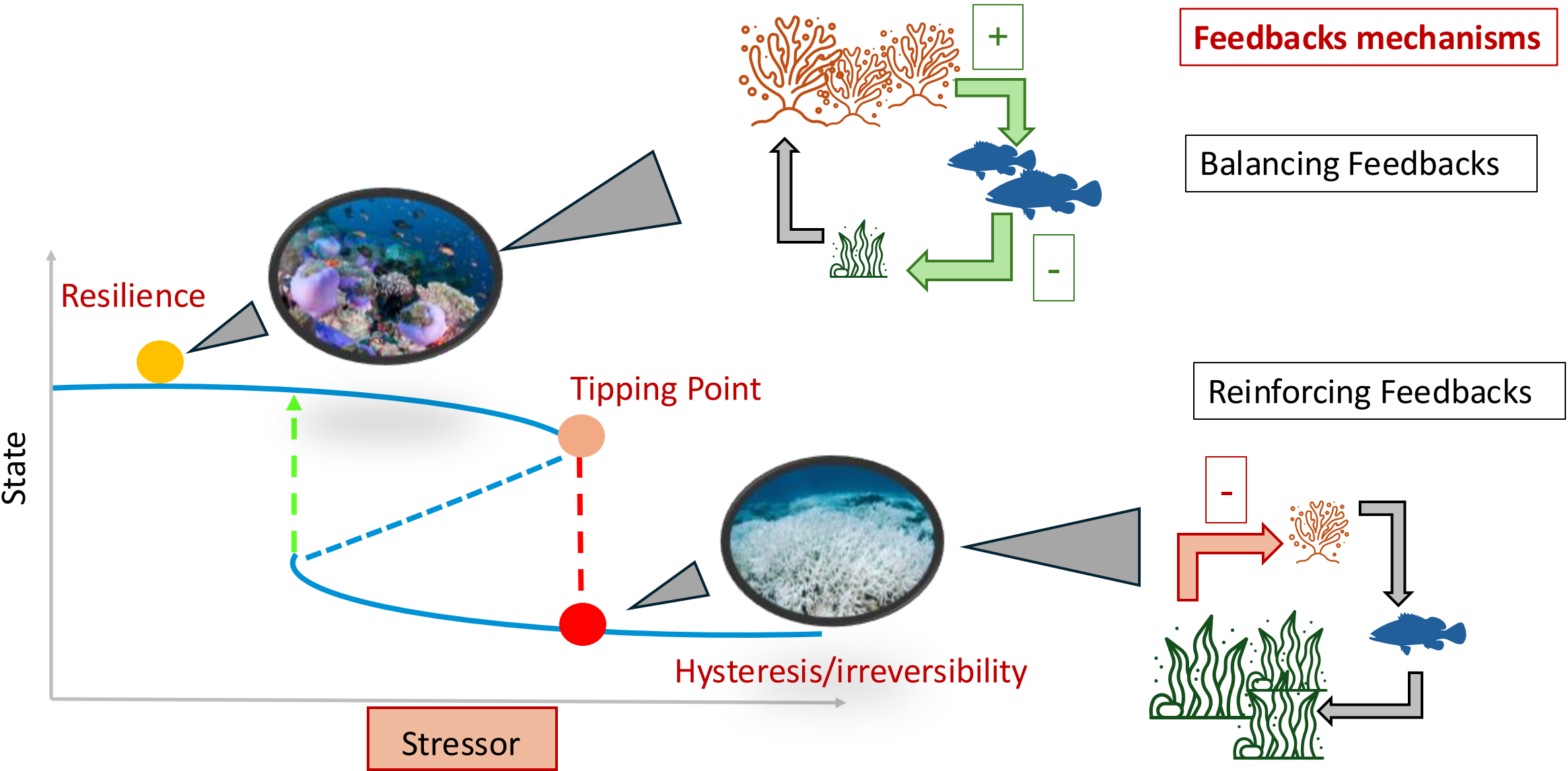
Tipping points can be irreversible

“Critical thresholds at which a small change in external conditions can lead to a dramatic and sometimes irreversible shift in the state or dynamics of a system.”

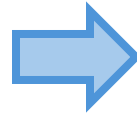
Regime shift



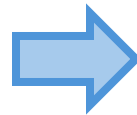
Regime shifts are complex dynamics



Studying tipping points in complex systems

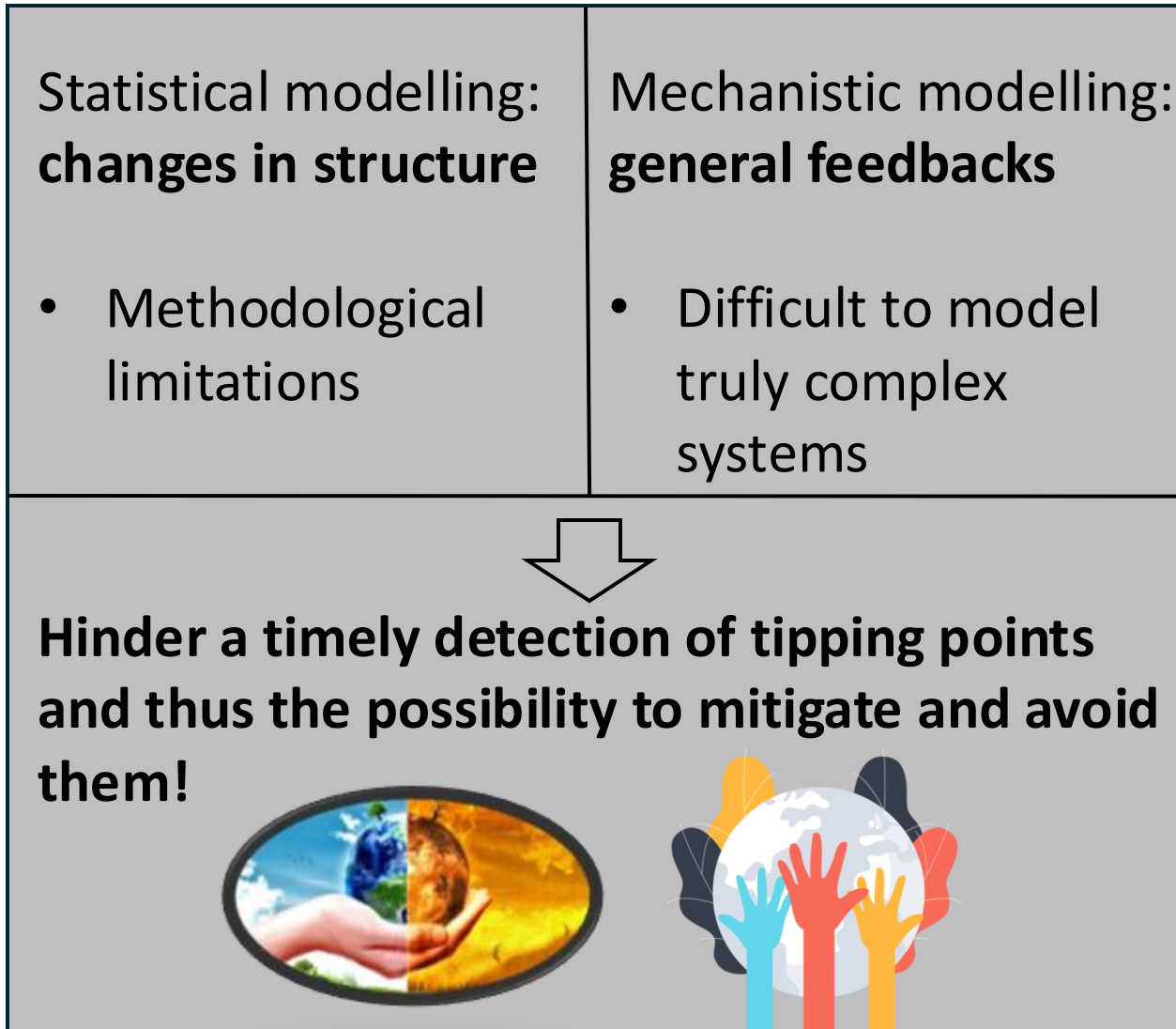
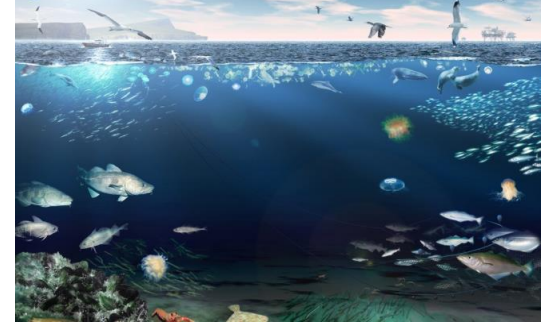


Relatively “small systems”
The two states are clearly visible
Experimentally manipulated



Large and heterogenous
“Invisible”
Impossible to experimentally manipulate
Impact by cumulative pressures

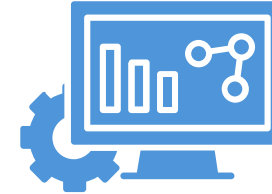
Studying tipping points in complex systems



Objectives

Can we **detect and anticipate tipping point** in Large Marine Systems?

Develop a methodological framework to estimate resilience.



Model the resilience of the Northern Adriatic Sea and understand whether tipping points have occurred in the past.

Understand if Local Ecological Knowledge could be used to anticipate tipping points.



How could resilience be better integrated in management?



Methodological framework: CUSPRA



Romain Frelat



Paris Vasilakopoulos



Vangelis Tzanatos

PROCEEDINGS B

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Research



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Resilience assessment in complex natural systems

Camilla Sguotti^{1,2}, Paraskevas Vasilakopoulos³, Evangelos Tzanatos⁴ and Romain Frelat⁵

¹Department of Biology, University of Padova, Padova 35100, Italy

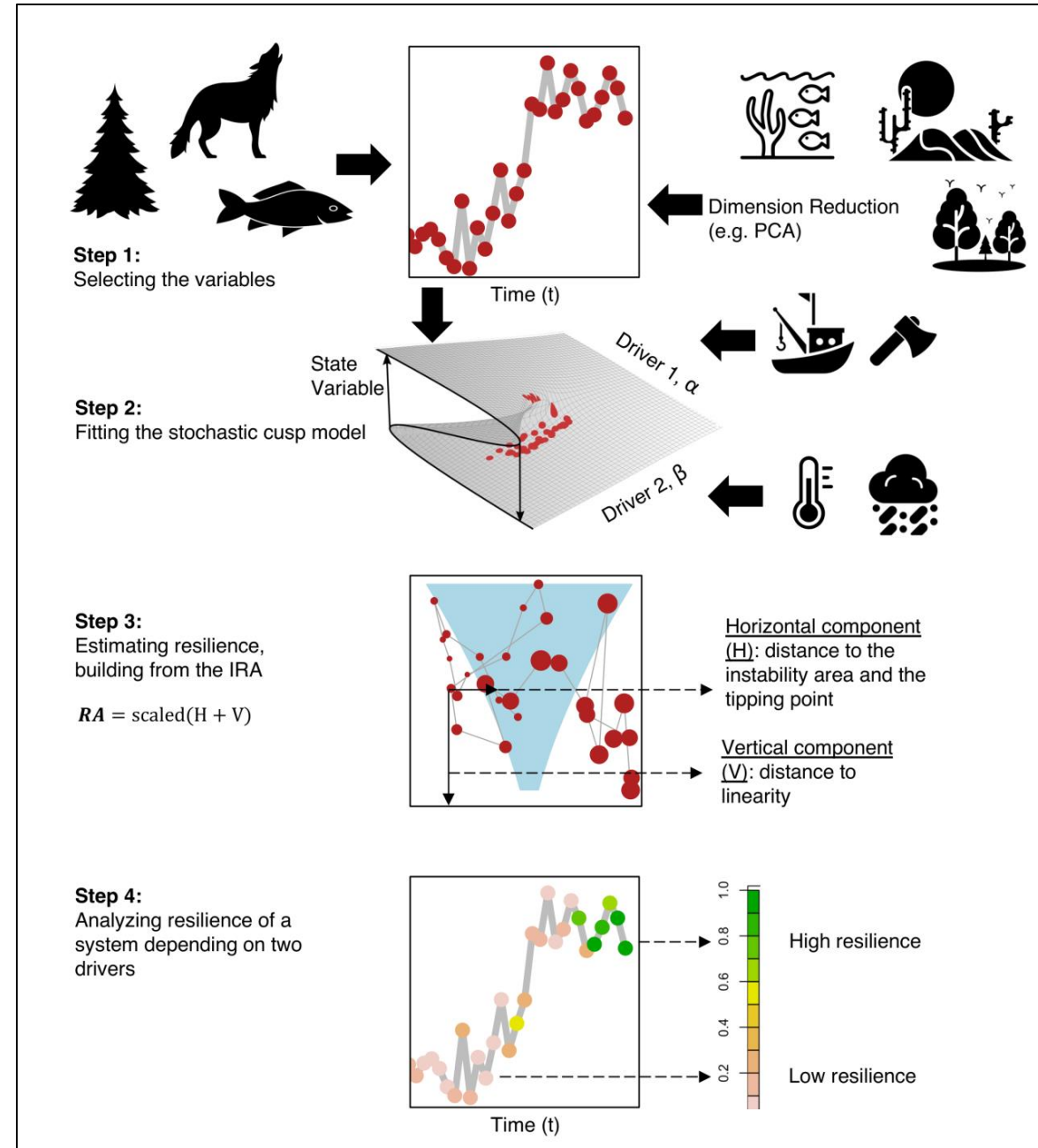
²Institute of Marine Ecosystems and Fishery Science (IMF), Center for Earth System Research and Sustainability (CEN), University of Hamburg, Hamburg 22767, Germany

³European Commission, Joint Research Centre (JRC), Ispra, Italy

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⁵PO Box 30709, International Livestock Research Institute, Nairobi 00100, Kenya

CS, 0000-0002-3019-6273



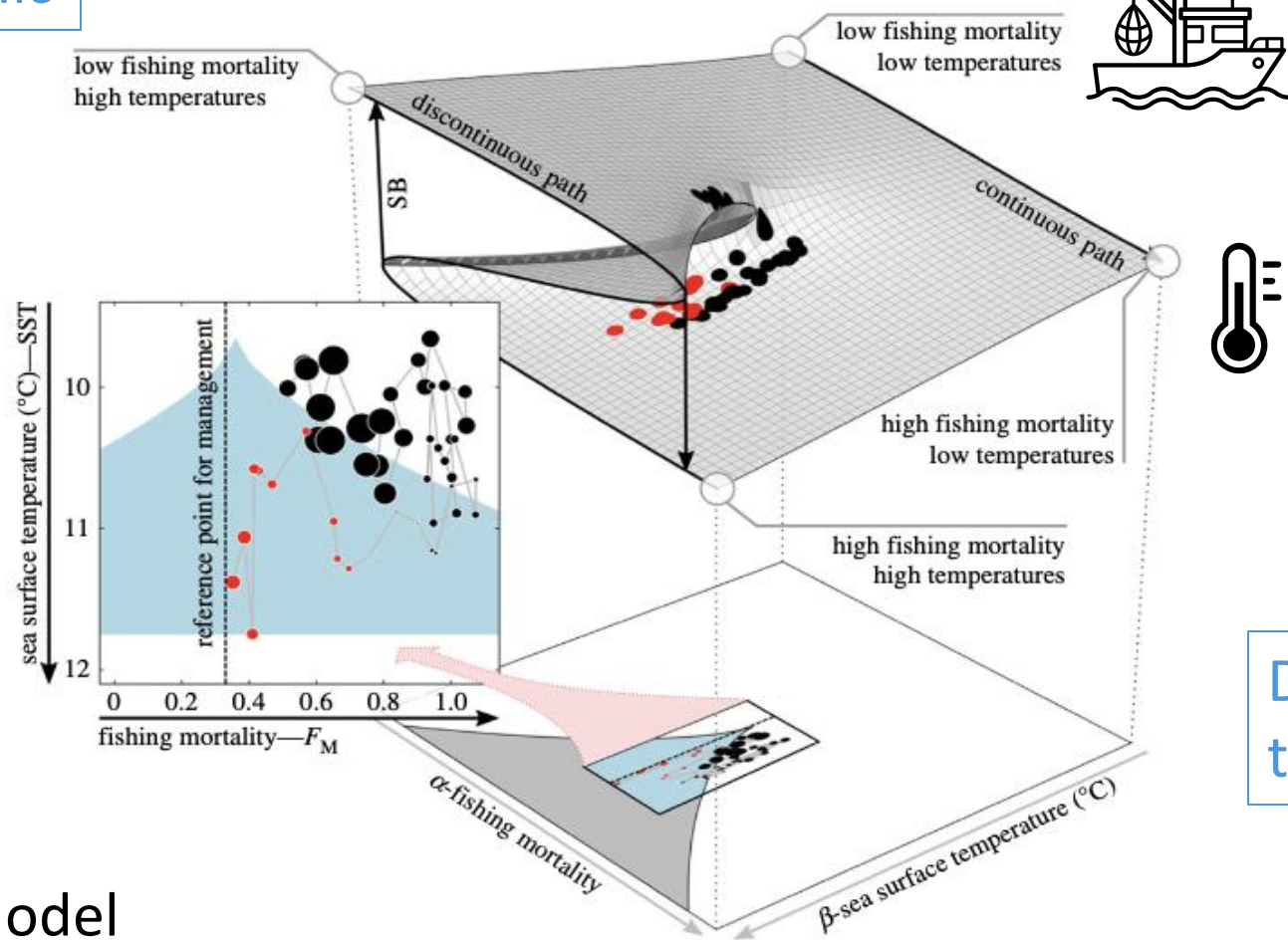
The stochastic cusp model



Christian Möllmann

Dynamic

Interaction between 2 drivers



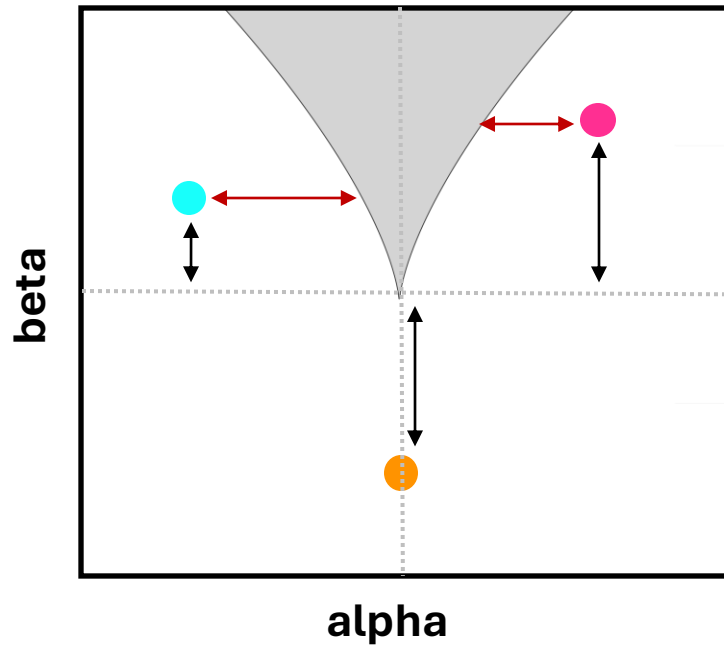
Distance to the tipping point



Validate the model
4 criteria to be passed

Modified from Sguotti et al., Proc. R. Soc. B 2019,

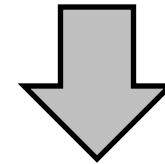
Developing the resilience indicator



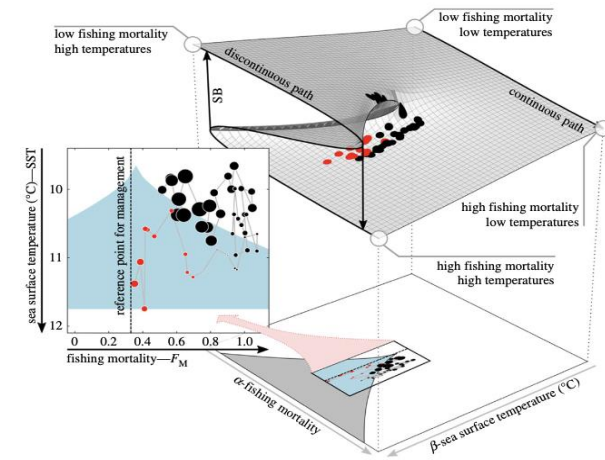
Vertical component:
Distance to linearity

+

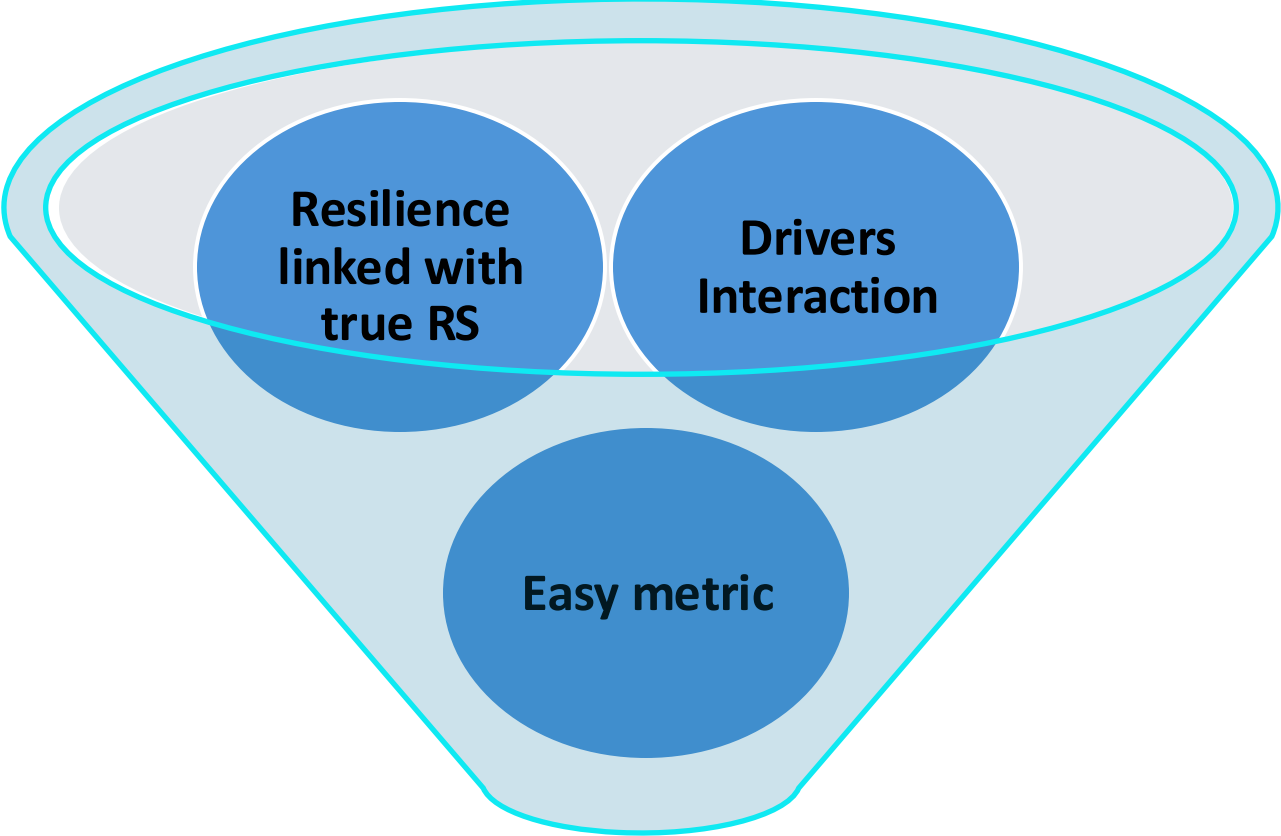
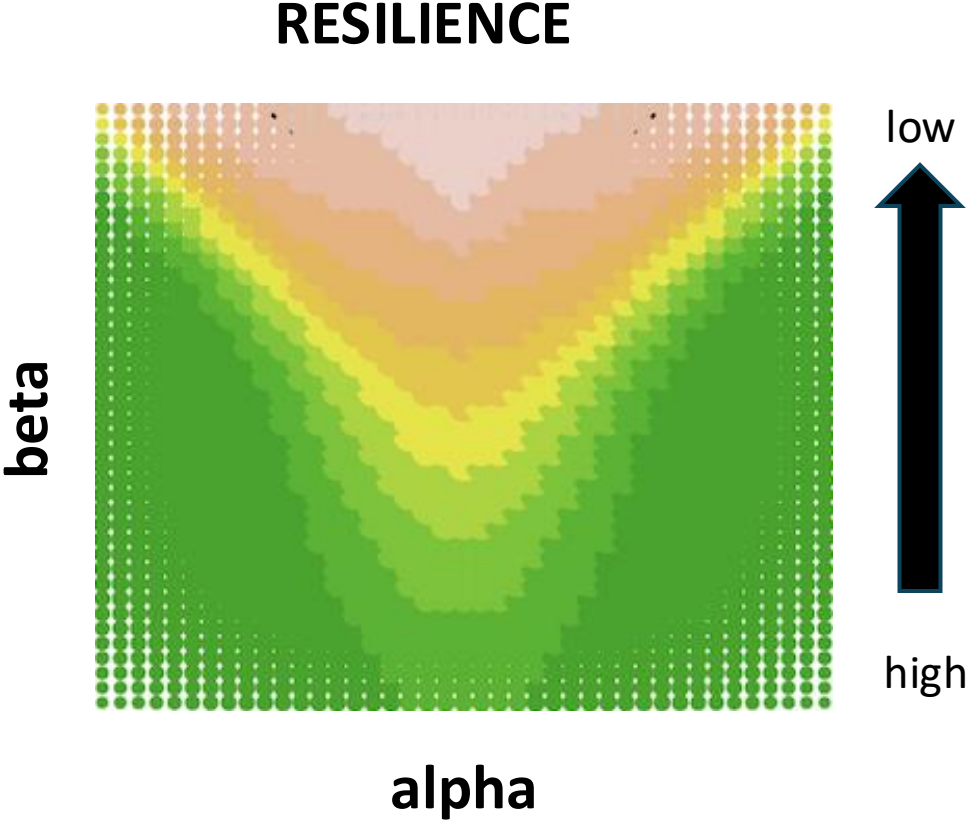
Horizontal component:
Distance to transition area



$$\text{cuspRA} = (\text{scaled}(\text{horD} + \text{verD}))$$

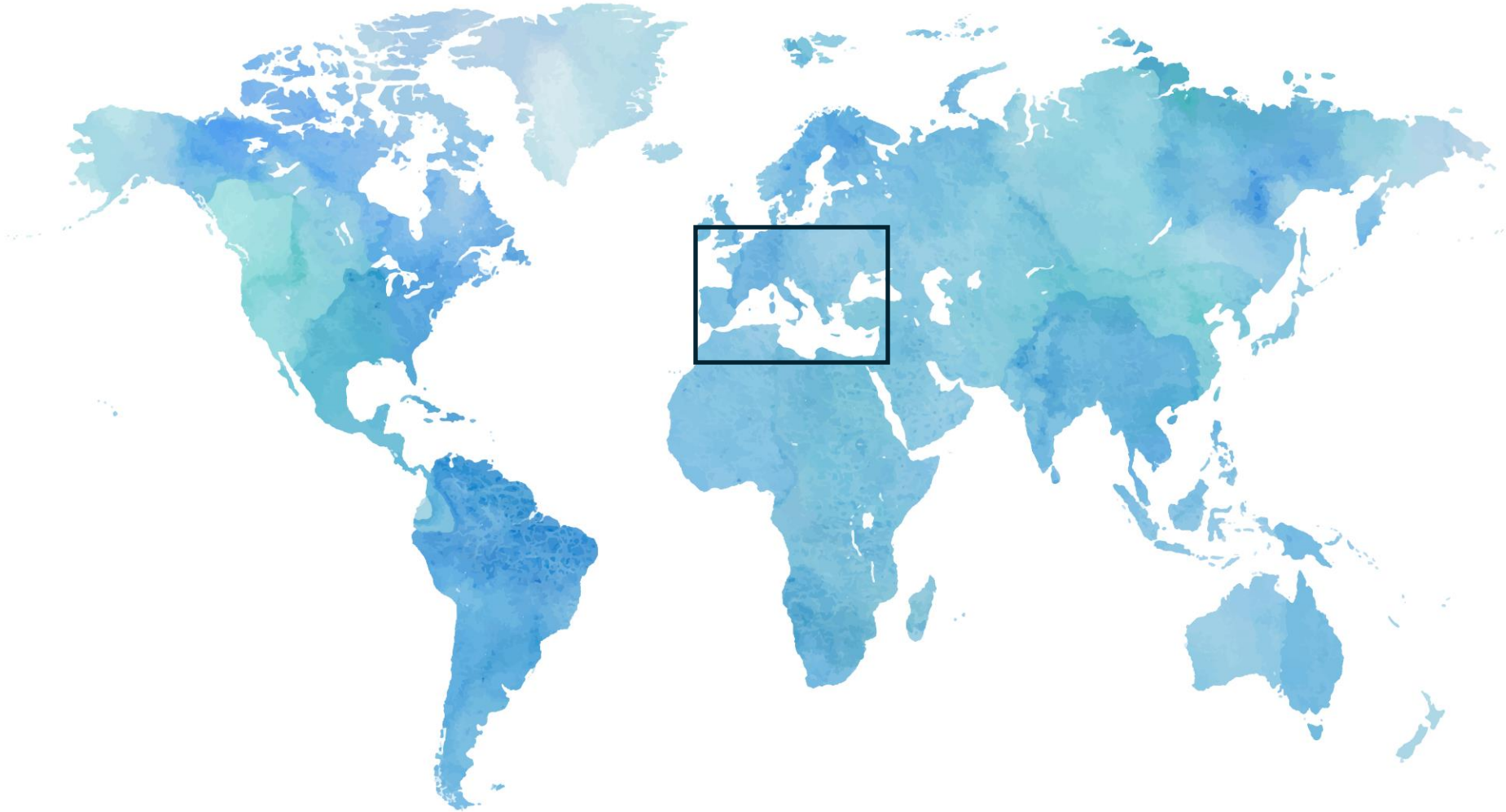


The new index and how to apply it



Real-time resilience indicator

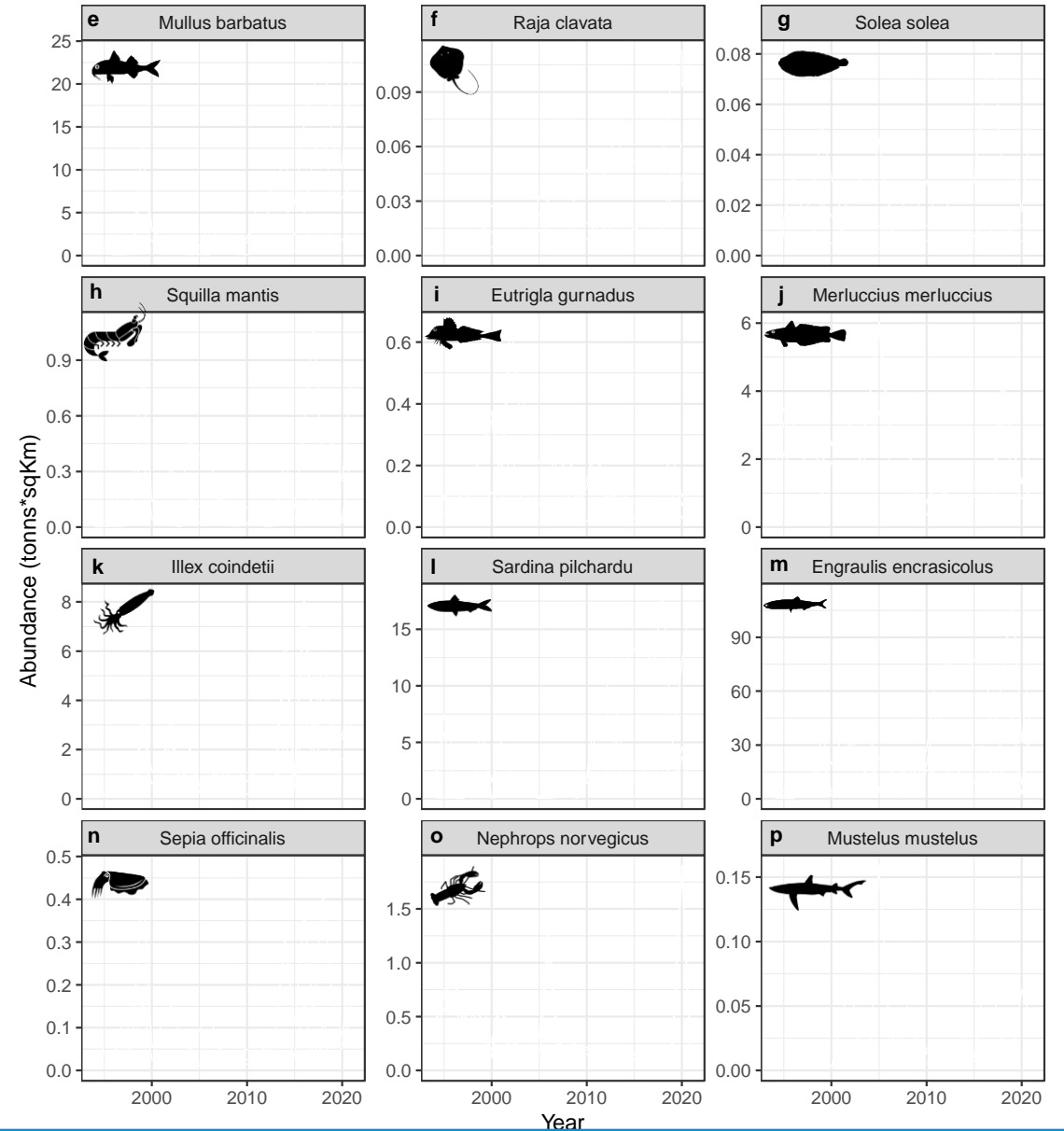
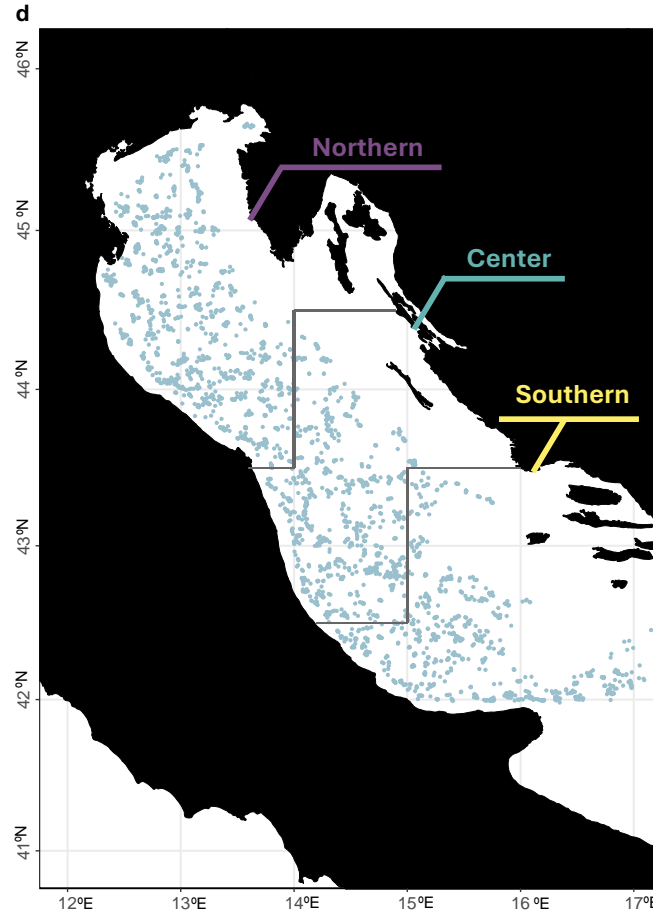
Estimating resilience of the Northern Adriatic Sea



Estimating resilience of the Northern Adriatic Sea

Trawl survey data 1995-2024

117 species
81 fish
9 elasmobranchs
18 mollusks
9 crustaceans



The Pressures

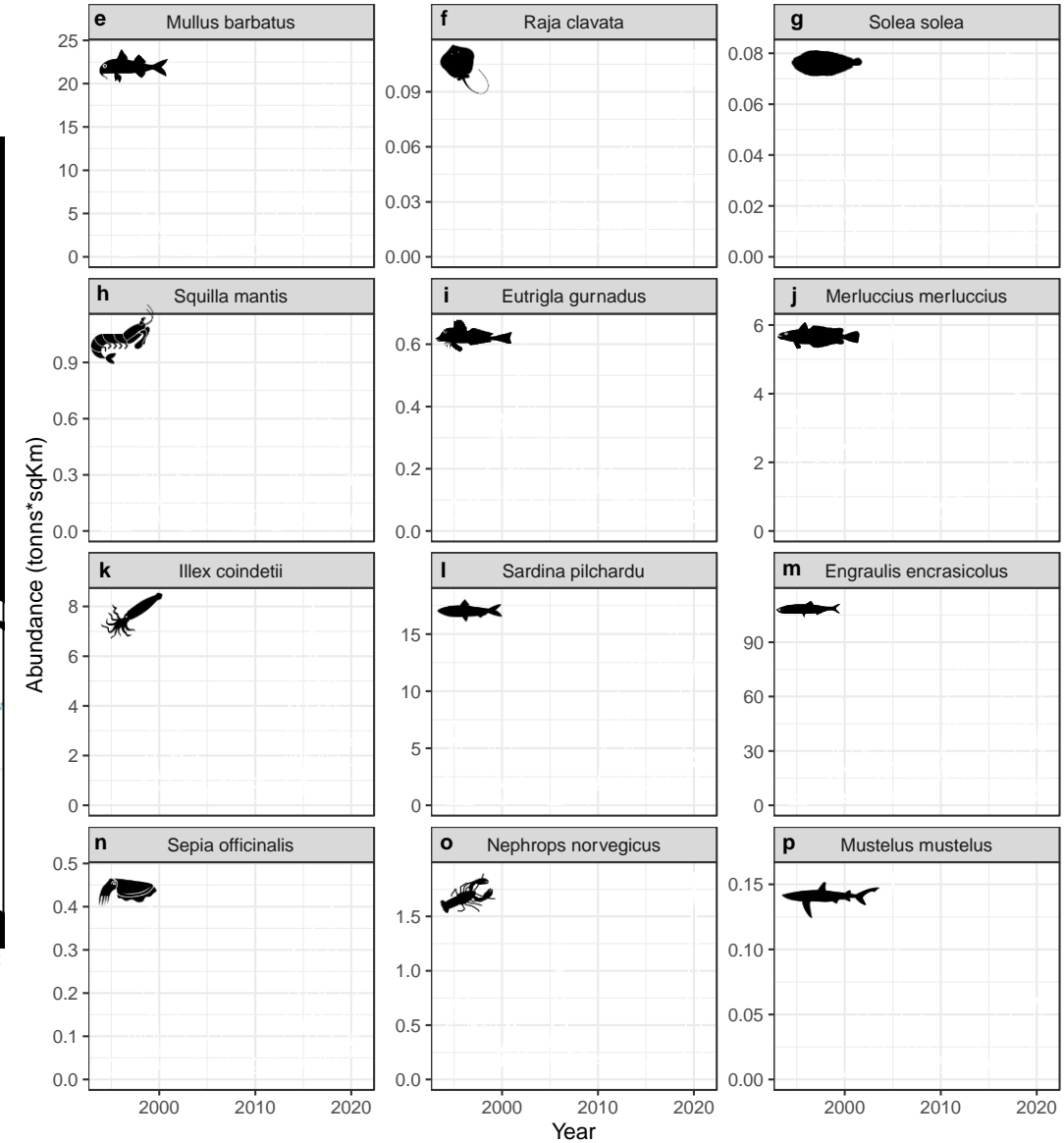
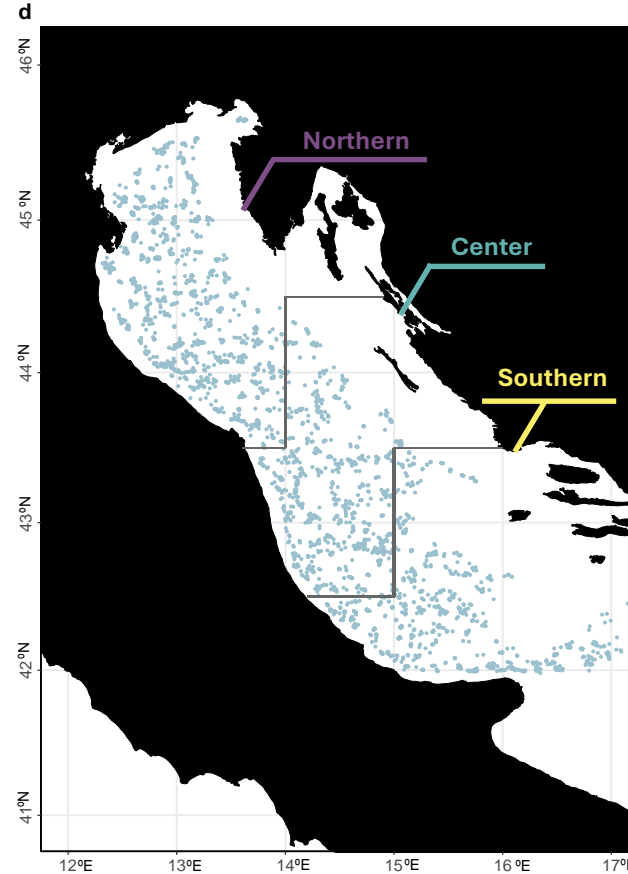
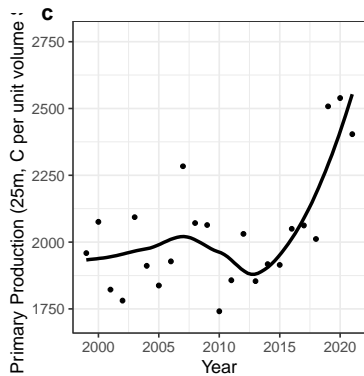
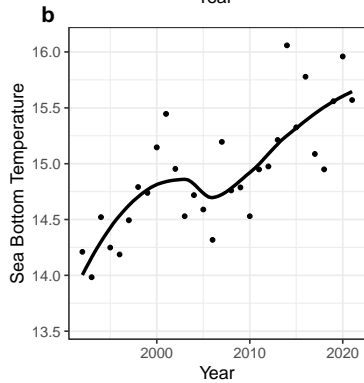
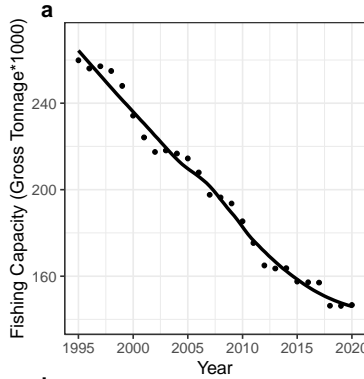
Fishing Capacity
(STEFC)



SBT
(Copernicus)



PP
(Copernicus)



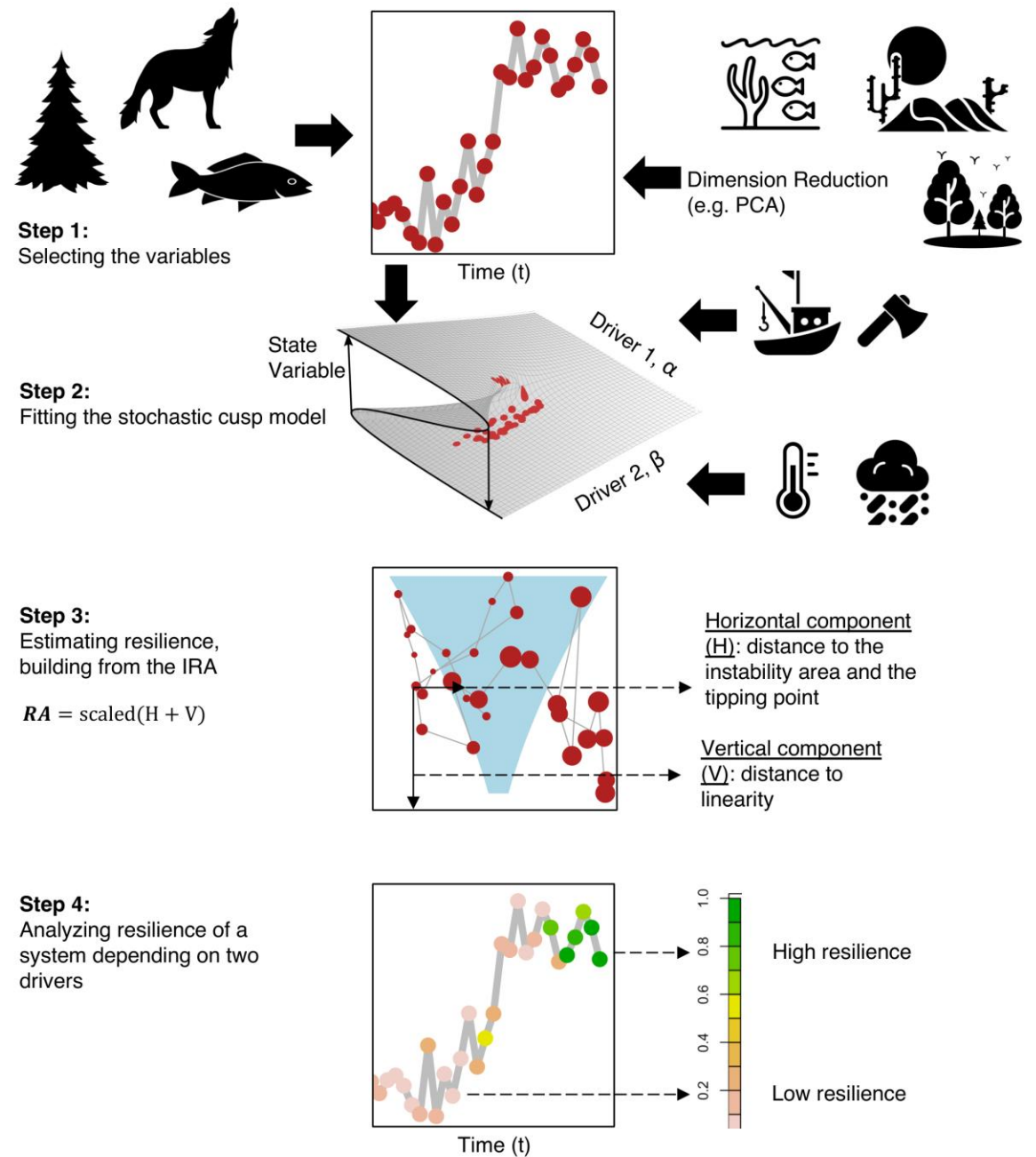
The Methodology

Perform a PCA to reduce dimensionality and select **PC1** and **PC2**

Fit cusp model with F as alpha and SBT and PP as beta and validate it.

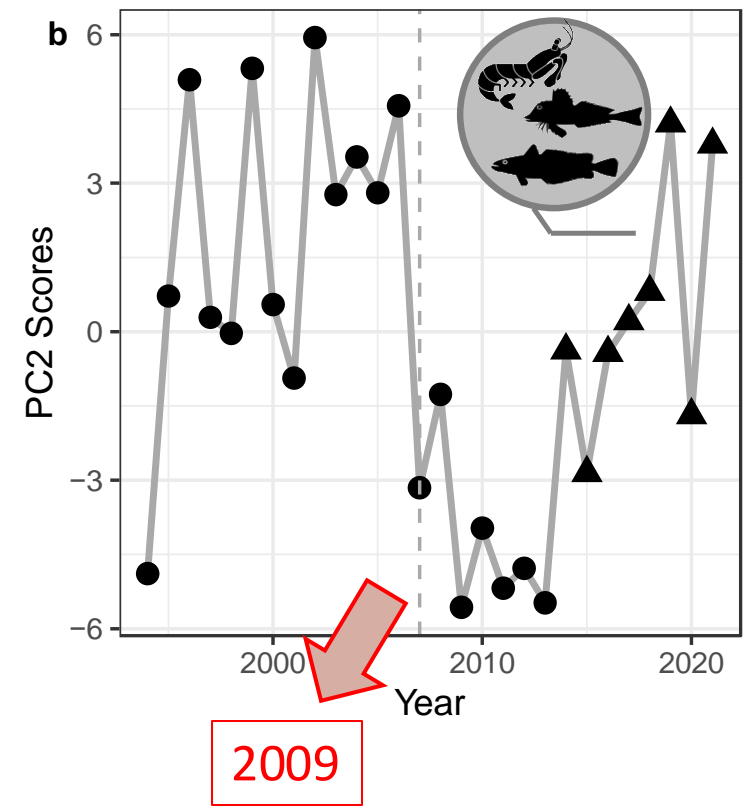
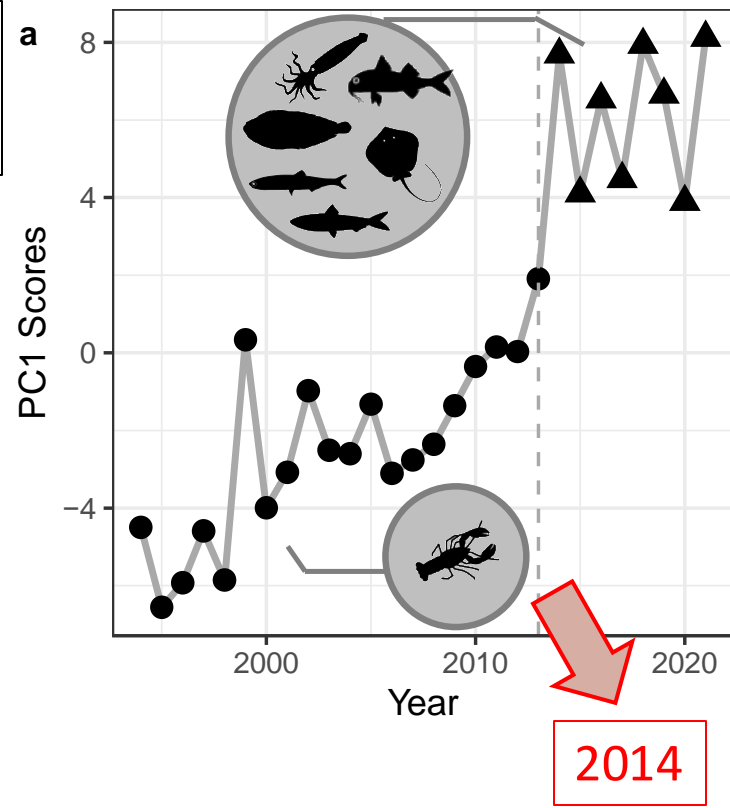
If model pass evaluation criteria, **present cusp bifurcation...**

Estimate resilience



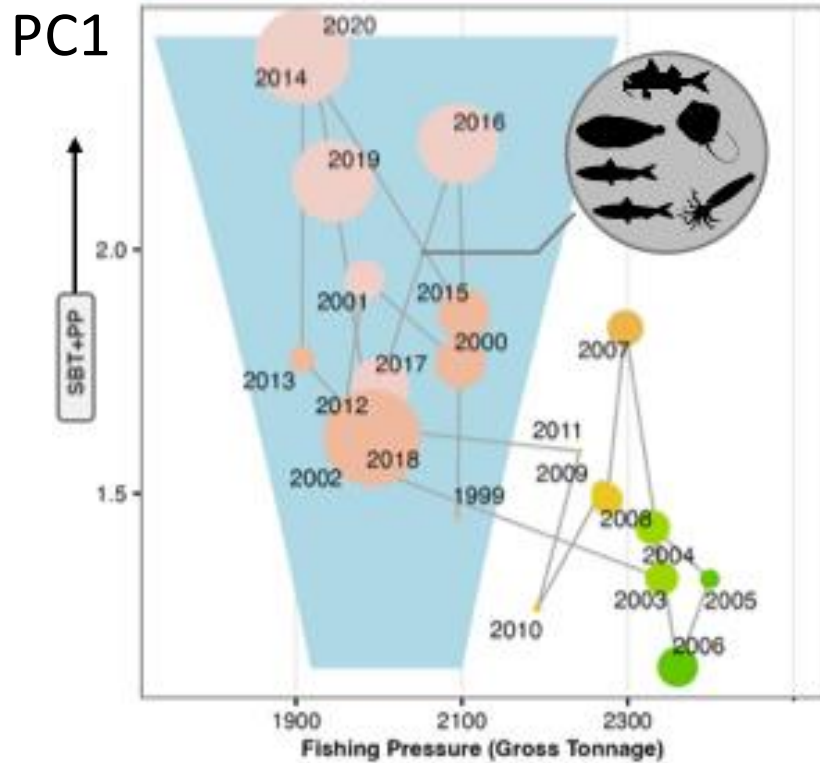
A tipping point occurred in 2014

PCA:
PC1+PC2 = 30%

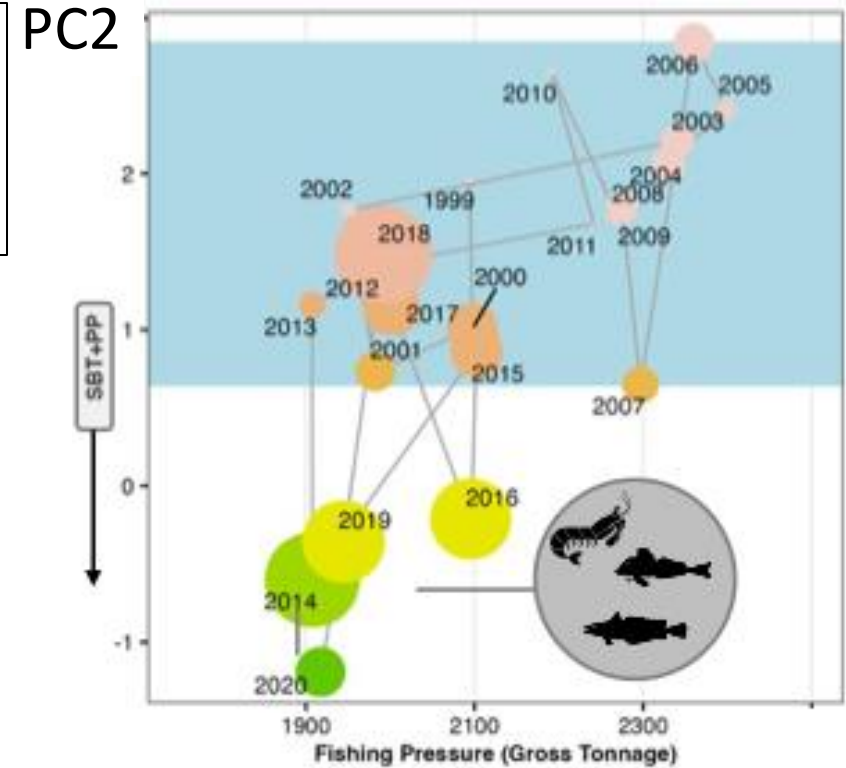


Tipping point of all community in 2014
More species become dominant after 2014

The total community of GSA 17 present catastrophic shifts



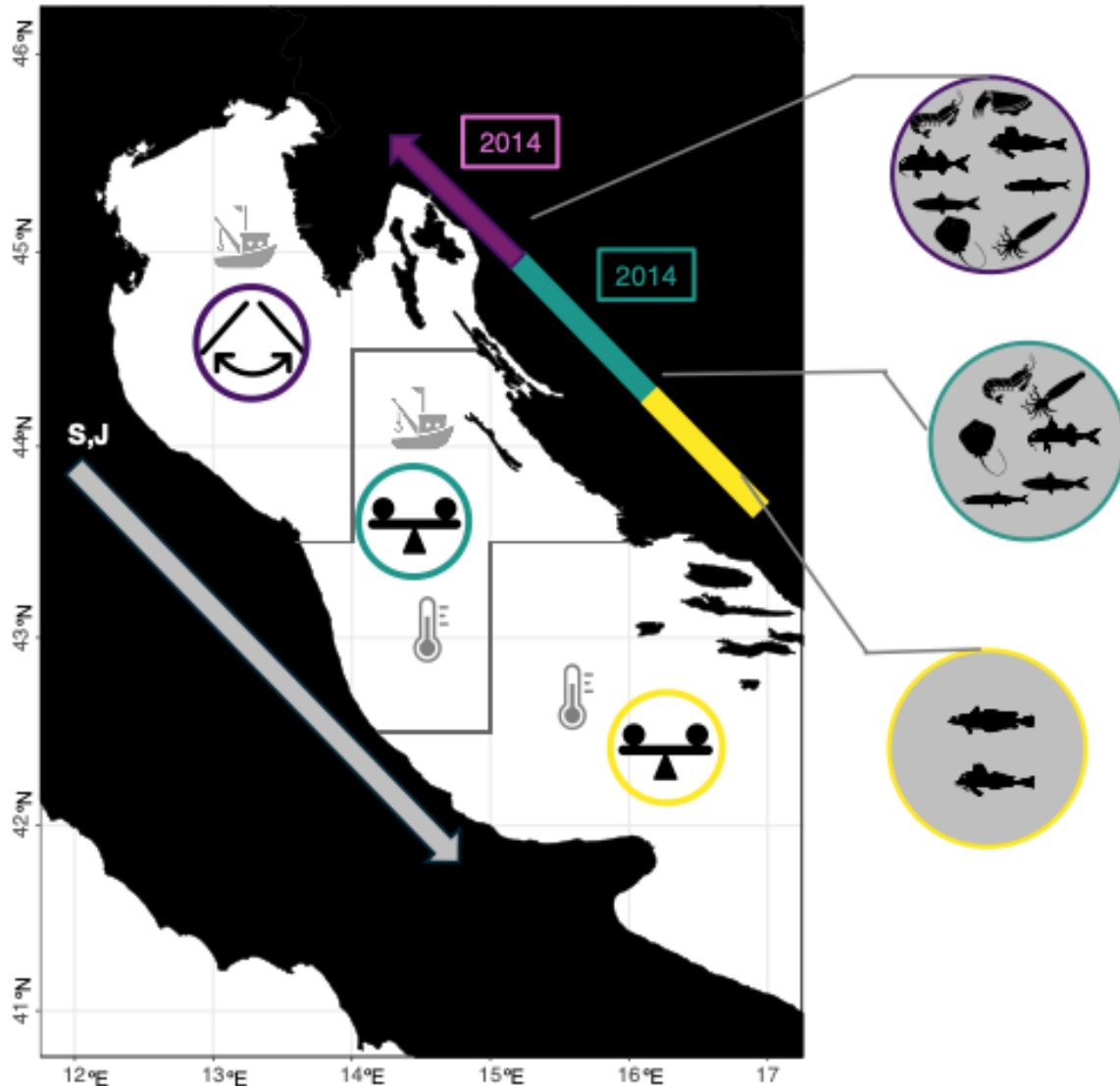
Cusp model pass validation →
cusp bifurcation



Positive Tipping point in 2014 due to decline in F and SBT and PP increase.
PC1 at the moment highly unstable.

Tipping point also around 2010 due to SBT and PP increase.
PC2 is now in a stable state.

Different subareas present different dynamics



Regime shift on many species due to decline in Fishing and is now in an **unstable state**.

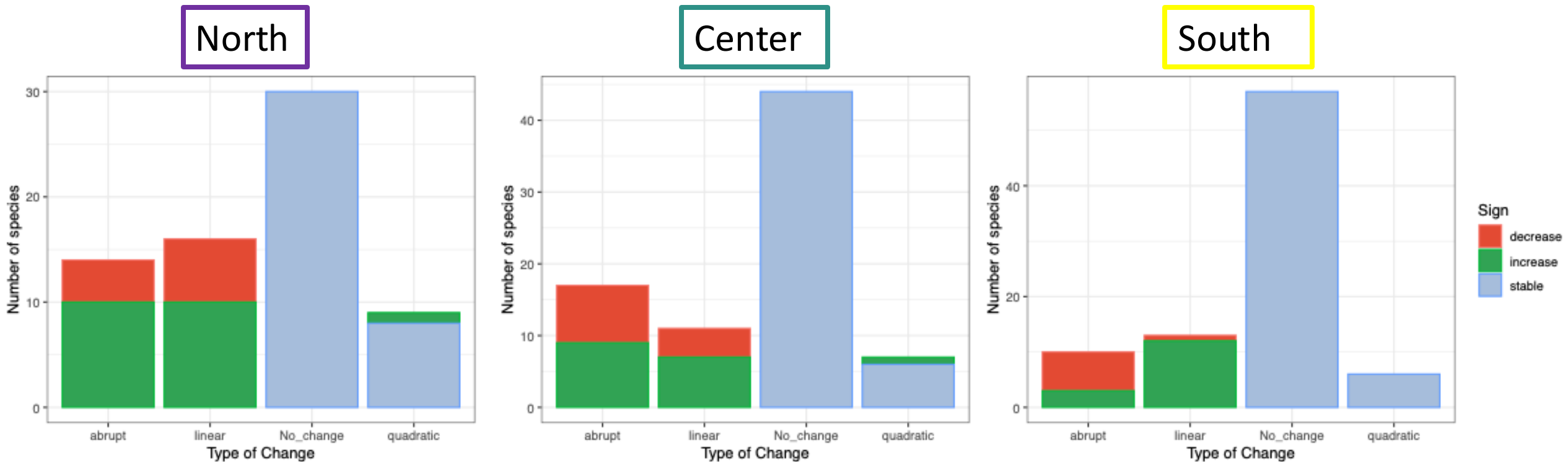
Regime shift that interested a good number of species due to decline in Fishing and increase of **SBT**. It is now in a **stable state**

Regime shift on just few species due to increase of **SBT**. It is now in a **stable state**

Species show a variety of trends across the different areas

A systematic approach for detecting abrupt shifts in ecological timeseries

Mathieu Pélassié  , Vincent Devictor, Vasilis Dakos



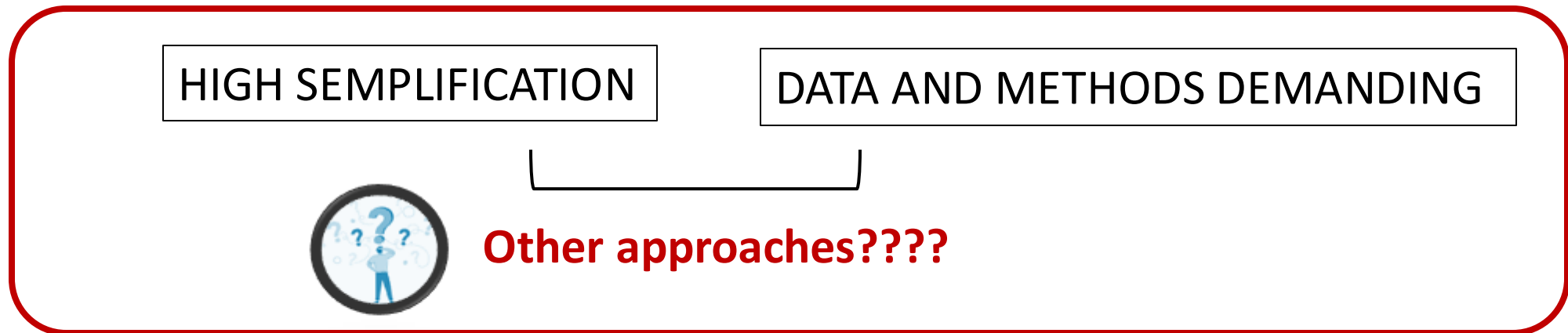
In the North and center more species changed abruptly and increase compared to the south

What is the resilience of the Northern Adriatic Sea?

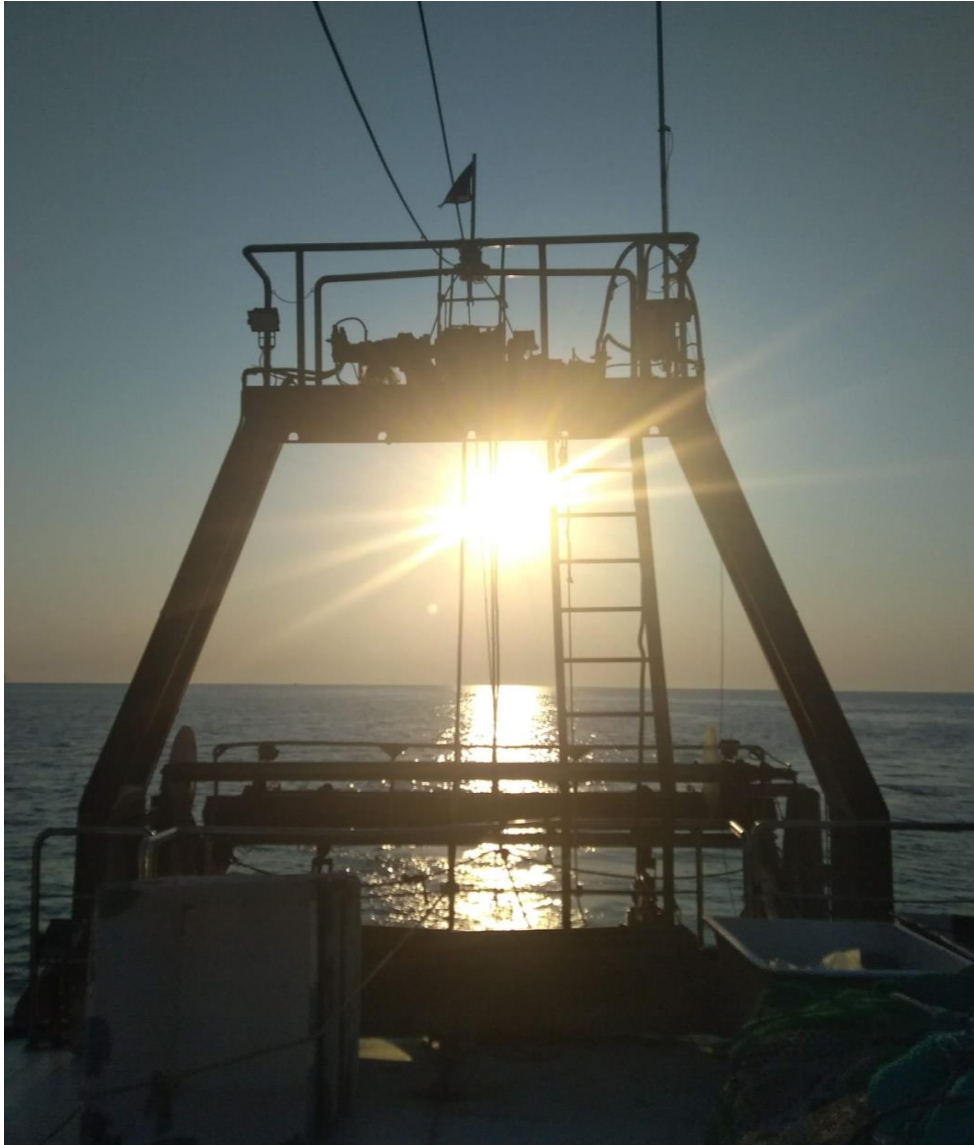
- **General increase of species** after 2014 (in some cases linear in some non-linear), especially in the Northern and southern areas.
- **Tipping point due to a decline of fishing and temperature increase happened in 2014 at the total Adriatic community level.** Interestingly from other studies also using different data or at single species (SOLEMON, Landings) we find the same results.
- **Different dynamics** can be found across the different regions, with the northern and central areas presenting more species showing abrupt changes and tipping point compared to the southern area.
- **Fishing pressure** seems more relevant in driving the Northern part of the Adriatic Sea.

General results

- **CUSPRA helped to better understand the dynamics of the systems and could potentially help to inform management, if integrated with other indicators.**
- **Problem of the scales:**
Different spatial patterns of tipping points and stability
Different transmission from organisms to the community
- **Crucial to better understand what scales might be more meaningful to investigate for management.**

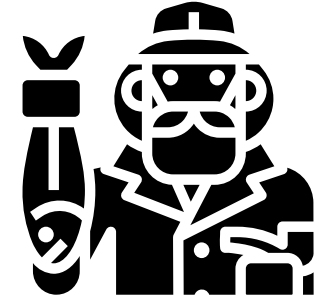


Local Ecological Knowledge: a powerful tool



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Strong cooperation with fishers of Chioggia

Fishers experience the sea **everyday**

LEK have been proved useful to understand trends and patterns of marine ecosystems

Could fishers be sentinels of the sea and anticipate tipping points?

Tipping points in landings of Chioggia harbour

Received: 18 March 2022 | Accepted: 23 September 2022
 DOI: 10.1111/1365-2656.13831

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Journal of Animal Ecology 

Stable landings mask irreversible community reorganizations in an overexploited Mediterranean ecosystem

Camilla Sguotti^{1,2}  | Aurelia Bischoff¹ | Alessandra Conversi³  | Carlotta Mazzoldi^{2,4} | Christian Möllmann¹ | Alberto Barausse^{2,4} 



Alberto Barausse



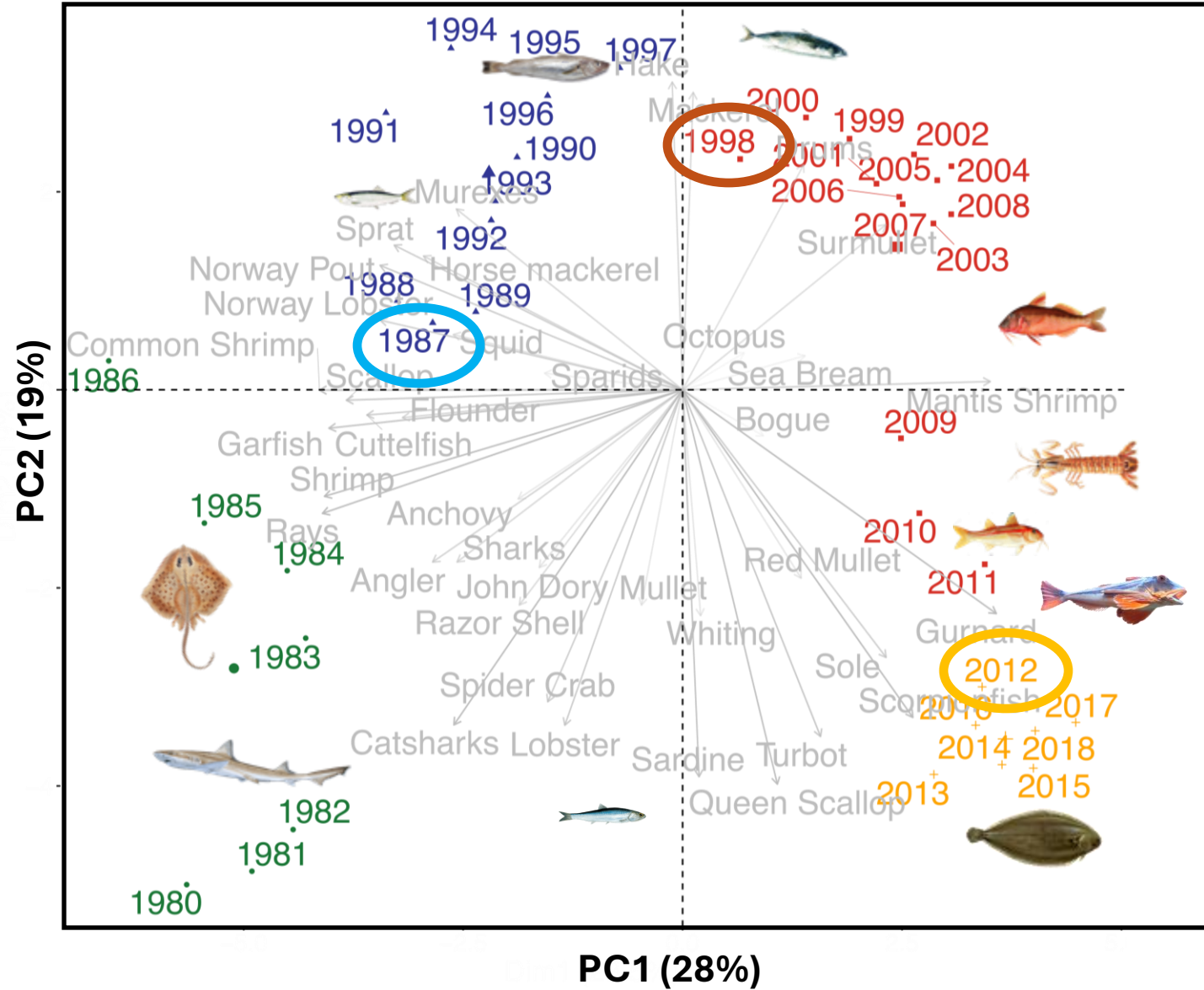
Carlotta Mazzoldi



Christian Möllmann



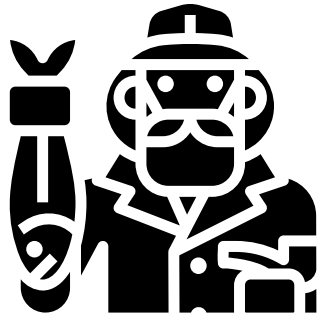
Alessandra Conversi



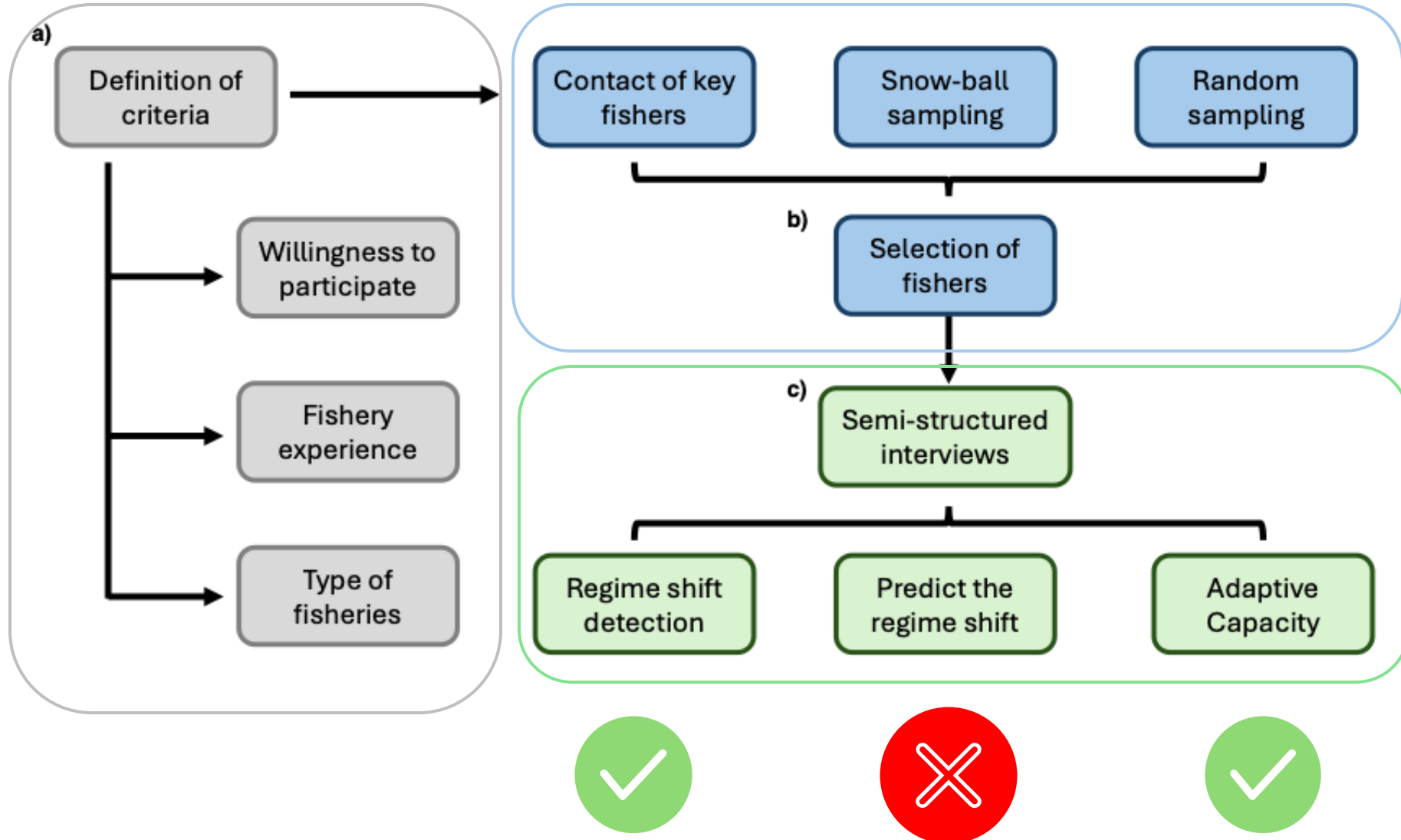
Can Local Ecological Knowledge anticipate tipping points?



Federica Panozzo

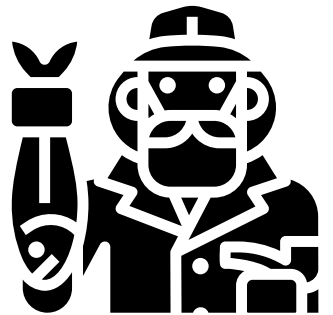


24 fishers interviewed



Local Ecological Knowledge can provide information to monitor system

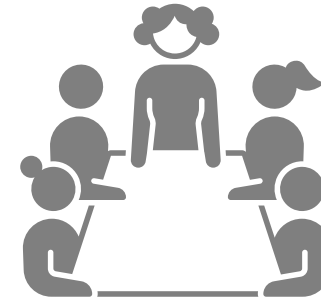
- The fishers **remembered the changes** that occurred in the three years identified as tipping points.
- They remembered **how** the catches changed but also they were able to reconstruct **causes** of the shifts.
- **They were not able to anticipate the shifts, but, retrospectively, they suggest potential indicators to monitor to anticipate tipping points**
- **Adaptive Capacity of the fishery was high**



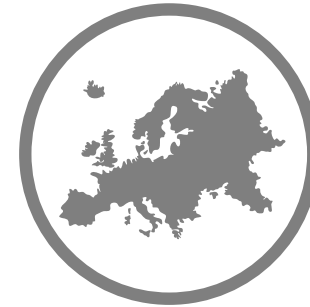
How to include regime shifts into policy? ReMSES



Participants ReMSES workshop, Chioggia, November 2023



24 scientists



6 countries



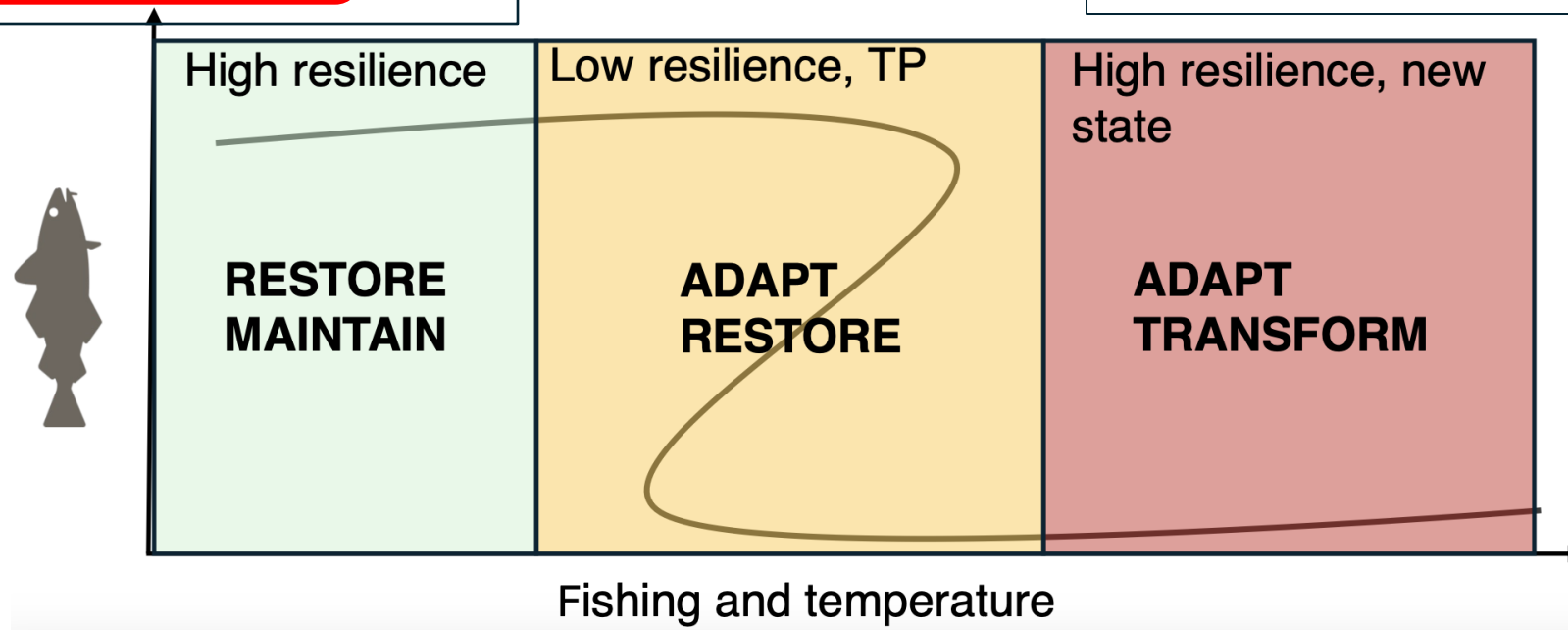
Modellers
Social scientists
Experimental scientists

How to include regime shifts into policy? ReMSES



- **Integrate** different types of methods and data
- Understand **mechanisms and feedbacks**

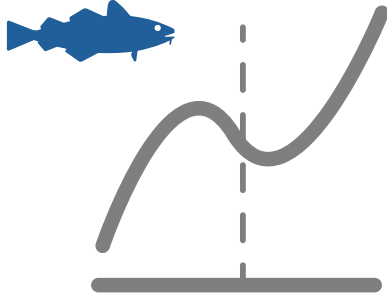
- We might **not be able to cross** Tipping Point again



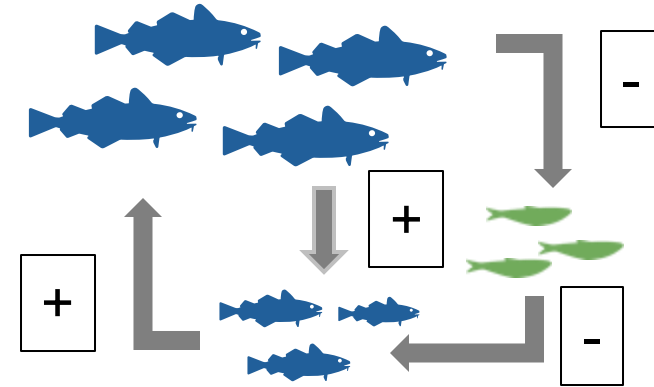
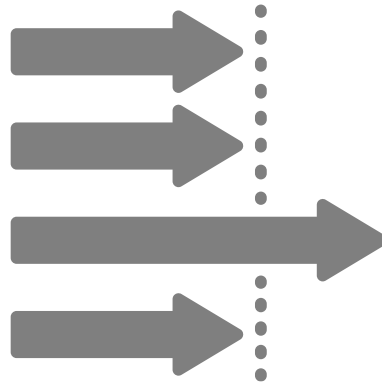
- Adopt an **operational** definition of resilience and tipping points
 - **Change societal and policy thinking** → moving targets

Moving towards feedbacks mechanisms...

Understanding the **feedbacks** is the key!



Analyses of the **state of the system**



Process-based approach to understand feedbacks

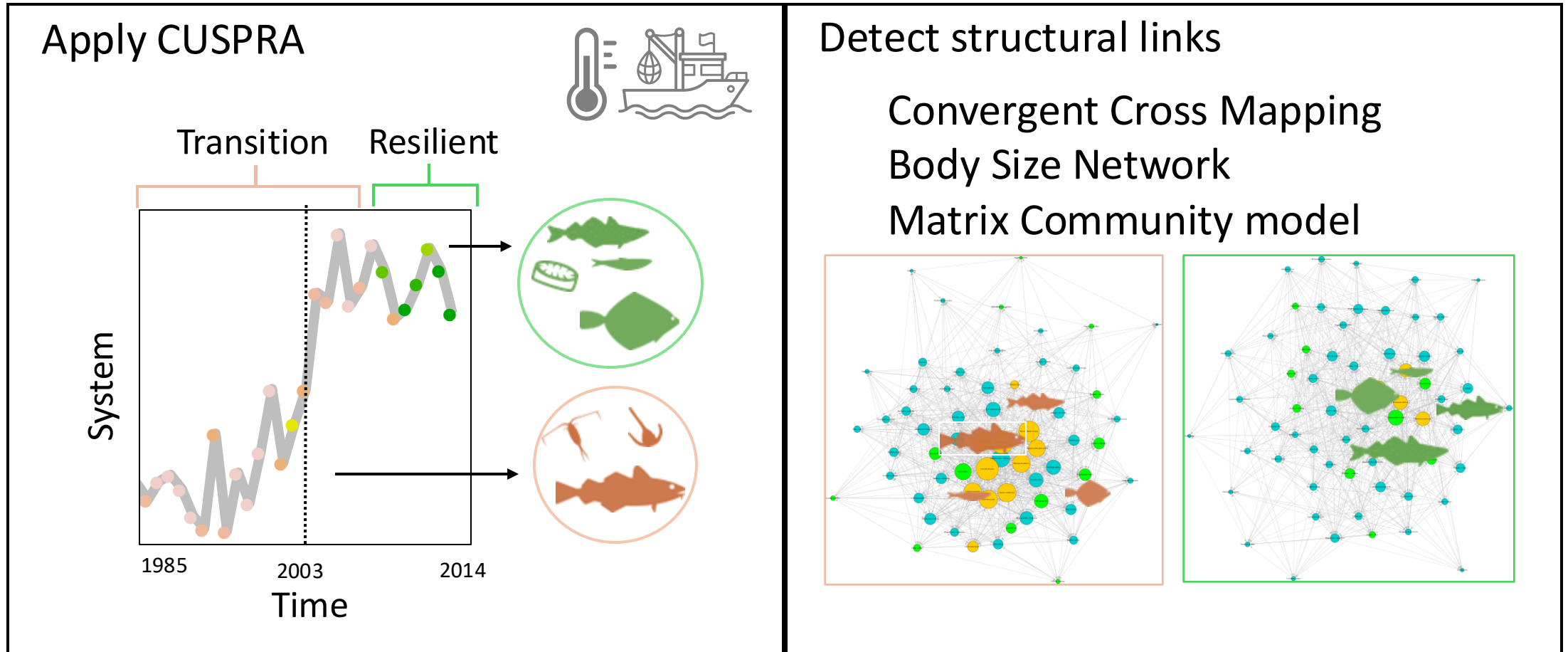


European Research Council
Established by the European Commission

FEEDRES will build an innovative framework based on process-informed **statistical modelling** to reach an **understanding of mechanisms of regime shifts.**

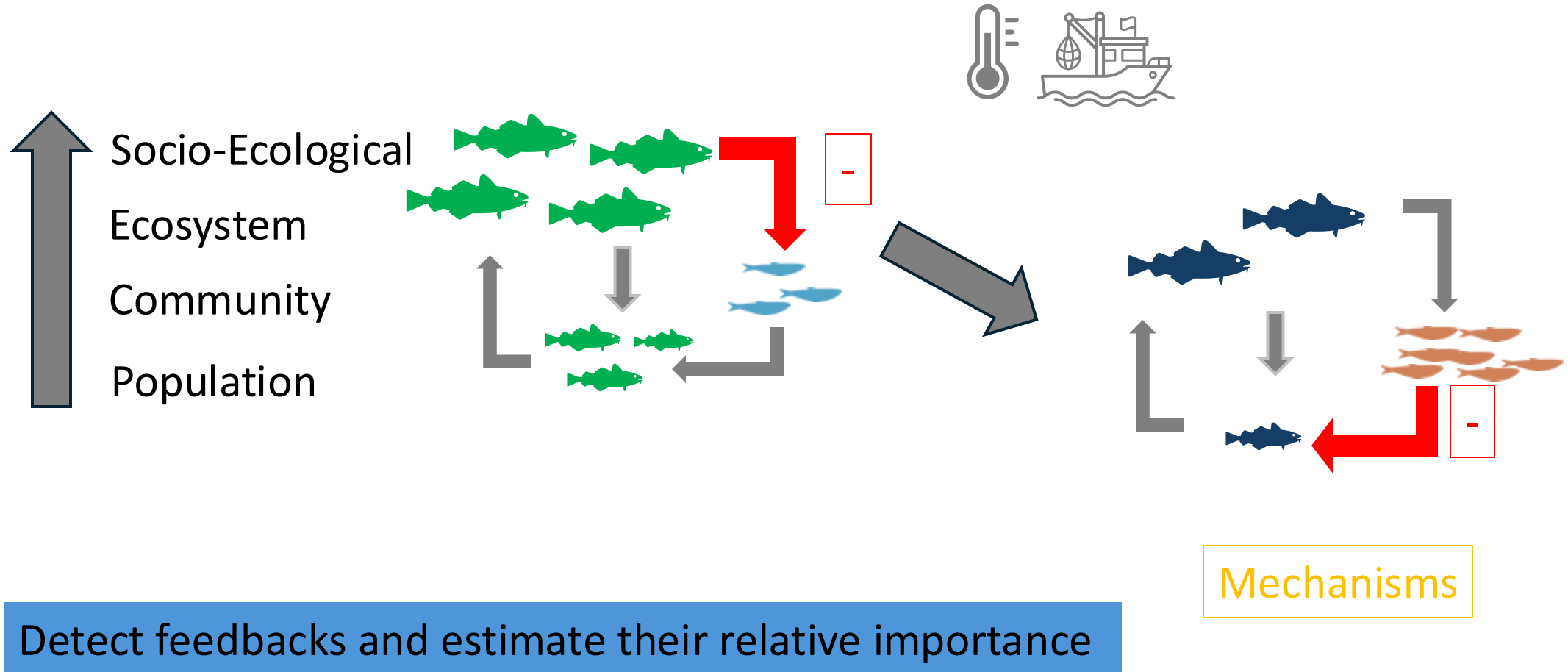
FEEDRES Basic Methods

Characterize elements and interconnections of systems during the different regime shift phases



WP3: Detect feedbacks of regime shifts

1. Feedbacks models with Stella Architect



Conclusions

- **Understanding and anticipating** tipping points is fundamental in an epoch of global changes
- **Multiple methods need** to be adopted in order to have more confidence that a tipping point occurred or will occur in a system
- While **estimating resilience** and modelling tipping point is **crucial**, a step forward needs to be made to **identify feedback mechanisms** in complex systems

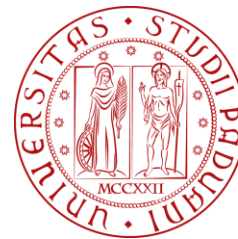
Integrate resilience and tipping points into management approaches in order to manage systems under global changes!!

Thank you for the attention!!



Questions?

camilla.sguotti@unipd.it



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