

## ARIES



ARtificial Intelligence for Ecosystem Services

# Training Caravan: Getting into Science





Elena Pérez-Miñana Basque Centre for Climate Change (BC3) Bilbao











#### **Outline**

My Career Path How I got here?

BC3 (Basque Centre for Climate Change)

What do we do at BC3?

What do I research?

- A Day of Research
- Getting into Science

What is Science?

Why become a Scientist/Researcher?

What you Need?







ARtificial Intelligence for Ecosystem Services

## How I got here?











#### My Path

- Born: Madrid (Spain)
- School (Baccalaureate): Mérida (Venezuela)
- •University (CS): Caracas (Venezuela)
- •University (MSc, PhD): Edinburgh (Scotland)

R&D: Redhill, Basingstoke (England)

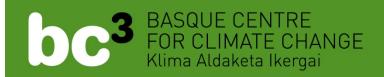
Research: Wales

Research: Guildford (England)

Research: Bilbao (BC3)

15 Years





#### **School Days**

- Go to School: to have fun, see Friends, Swim, enjoy Outdoor activities
- But, Have to go to Classes & Need to Pass
- Bad at Studying Languages (Grammar)
- Good at Mathematics, History & Geography
- Interested: Good Teachers (Maths, Physics)
- Participate in Class: Questions and Jokes
- 16/17: What Next? Not Sure
- •University: Because
  - Fulfill family expectations and ---
  - A good opportunity to get away from the Family and live "my own life"





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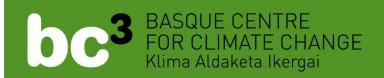
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15 Years





#### **University Days: Under-Graduate**

- Studied Computer Science Engineering:
- Only 10 Hours of Class per Week: Meant to Read a lot of Books
- Away from Home: Caracas
- Like a Holiday Camp: Friends, Drink, Sports...
- But, Need to Pass
- Exams: Finally Read & Learnt (CS)
- What Next? Not Sure
- University opportunity but ... More Studies





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15 Years





#### **University Days: Post-Graduate**





- Studied Information Technology and Artificial Intelligence
- Start Working Harder: More Inspired/More Interested
- Questioning What I Read
- Proposing New Ideas
- Publishing Papers in Journals

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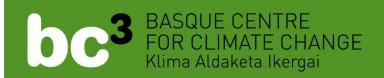
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#### **Research Days**

- Slightly better paid and less uncertain
- Easier to obtain funding
- Applied Research was more useful
- Research results demanded quick return to Company
- •Lucky: Found opportunity to merge Work with other Personal Interests

 Opportunity to Apply Modelling Techniques on Environmental Problems





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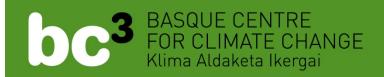
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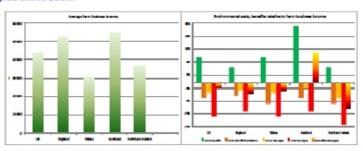
Bayesian Networks to support Greenhouse Gas Emission reduction in the Agricultural Sector (BaNGAS)

July 2010

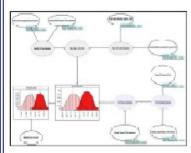
BaNGAS is a research project, launched as a KTA by the University of Surrey. It aims to support Farm Carbor's efforts to assist farmers in finding cost-effective means of achieving the reduction of GHG emissions in their farm activities. This aim will be achieved by:

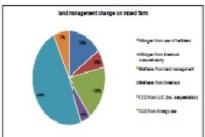
- Generating estimates of the farm's environmental account using the methodology currently advocated by DEFRA, and used to produce the UK agricultural sector's annual report.
- Giving the farmers more cost effective ways of advancing their efforts to meet the agorous requirements set by current government policies. This is achieved through the generation of different emission reduction scenarios the farm can deploy, together with the cost implications linked to each of them.
- Giving the farmers an outline of the cost and benefits associated to each of the environmental
  management activities currently carried out on the farm, and how they relate to the specific costs
  triggered by the GHG emissions produced on the farm. All this enables the farmers to conduct a
  more informed decision making process when designing the farms' production activities.

The cost implications that come as a result of the GHG emitted by an average farm can be seen in the picts shown below.



The plot on the left presents the annual business income of a farm in each country of the UK (data derived from DEFRA's 2008 UK Agriculture report). The plot on the right shows the environmental costs and benefits associated to an average farm relative to the business income. They illustrate a clear economic impact to the farm as a result of deploying, or not as the case may be, environmental measures, it also shows that the costs resulting from GHG emissions are an important component of the overall costs associated to the environmental damages that result from the farm's activity.





The graph on the left shows the GHG emissions produced by two farms, the red distribution corresponds to an estimate of the emissions produced by a mixed farm, the pink distribution are the emissions of the same farm powered by renewable energy. Although there is an important reduction on the total volume of emissions if the farm were to change to renewables, the cost implications can make the option impractical. Looking at alternative scenarios for the same farm, the pie-chart on the right, shows that it is possible to achieve a 25% reduction on the farm's emissions by deploying different land management measures, i.e. through a 15% reduction on the use of fertilisers, a 49% increase in the level of carbon sequestered through appropriate LUC practices, and by replacing the use of fertilisers with manure or slurry (negative values in the plot).

The results of the models can only be as good as the data used to generate them. The first stage of development has relied on data publicly available on various repositories managed by different UK organisations (DEFRA, CLA, CEH). The second stage requires the support of the farming community in order to improve the accuracy of the current models, and determine its usefulness through its application on real cases.

in exchange for your data, we offer practical advice service for farmers through:

- A tool to help you gain a better understanding of the positive/negative impact of your environmental efforts on the farm's business.
- · Scenarios to help you decide which mitigation method will be more cost effective.
- The opportunity to optimise your business with regards to GHG emissions, taking into account the farm's emission sources, and sequestering potential linked to: land use and management, energy consumption, livestock.

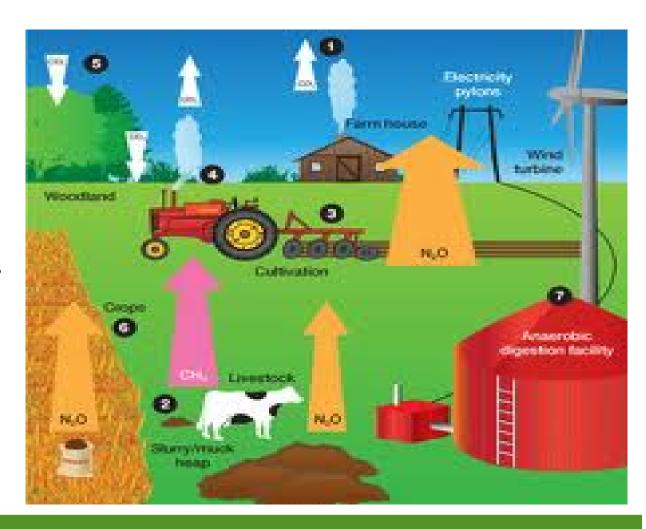
#### For further information contact

Dr Eiera Pérez-Miñana University of Surrey, Guildford, GU2 7XH Phone 01256 783575 Mobile 07909773912 Email elena perezminana@btinternet.com (Wed - Fid., 10 til 4)

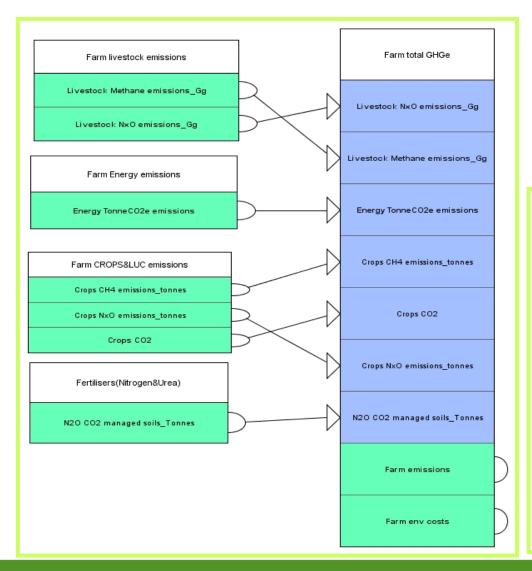


#### Sources of GHG emissions on a Farm

- 1. Wood burning
- 2. Cattle manure
- 3. Tractor fuel
- 4. Carbon capture by grass
- 5. Carbon capture trees
- 6. Nitrogen from fertiliser
- 7. Anaerobic digestion

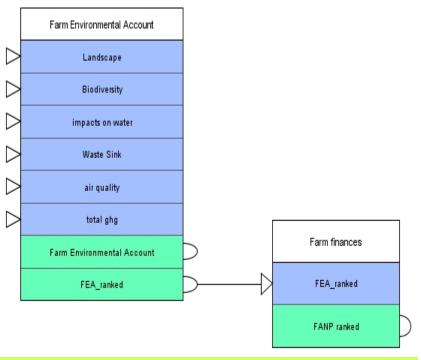


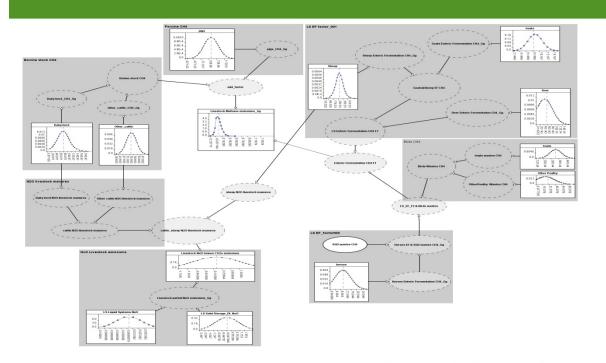
#### BBN GHGe & SPC



#### Top level architecture

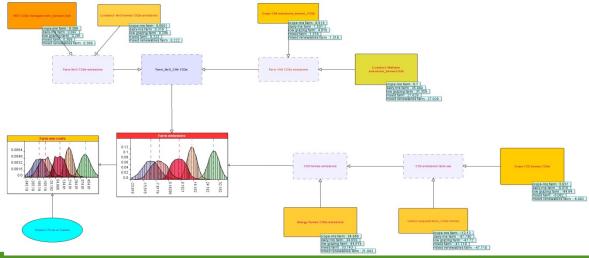
Farm environmental account BBN





#### Livestock Network

#### **Total Network**





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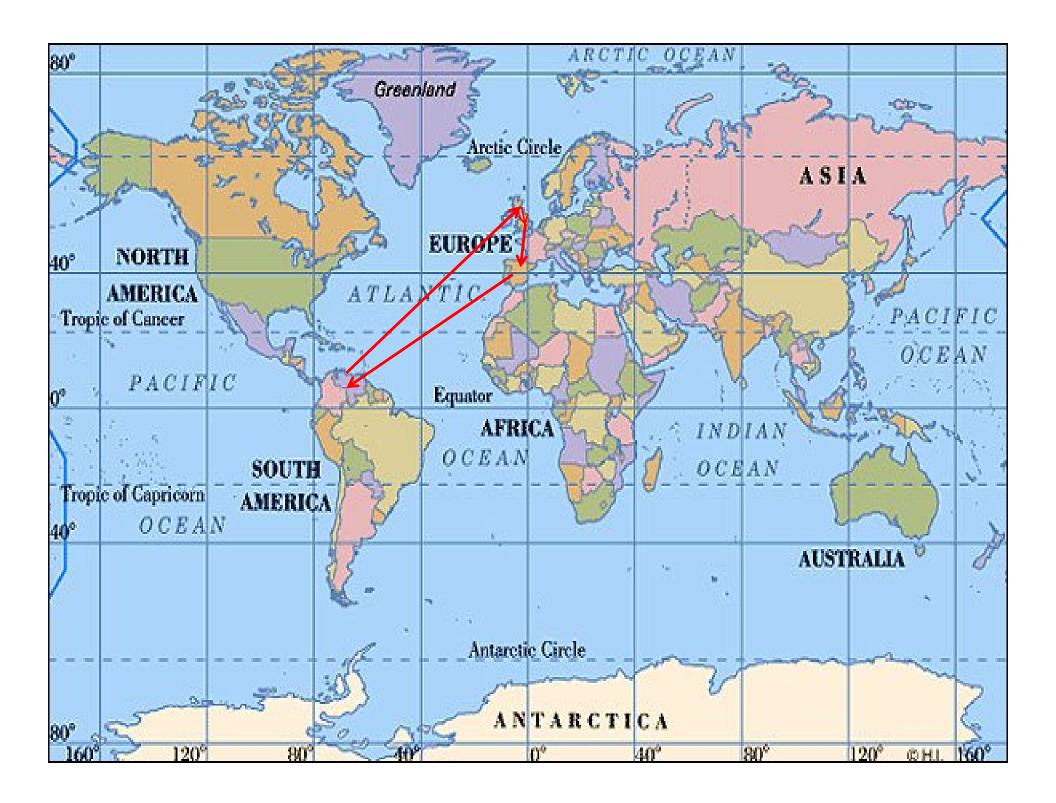
Research: Bilbao (BC3)

15 Years



10 Years





#### **Bilbao Days**

- Basque Centre for Climate Change (BC3)
- Attaining Sustainable Services from Ecosystems through Trade off Scenarios (ASSETS)



Photo by Erwin Palacios CI Colombia



© The Economist

#### The Team

- (BC3) Basque Centre for Climate Change
- University of Southampton
- University of Dundee
- Conservation International, USA and Colombia
- CIAT: International Centre for Tropical Agriculture (Cali, Colombia) plus Colombian research centres, universities and NGOs
- Chancellor College, Malawi and LEAD Africa
- Worldfish, Malawi
- Rhodes University

















#### Brings together expertise in

- Social sciences
- Food security and nutrition
- Economics
- Ecology
- Environmental modeling
- Risk management
- Spatial planning
- Climate change









ARtificial Intelligence for Ecosystem Services

# What are Ecosystem Services? Why does it matter?

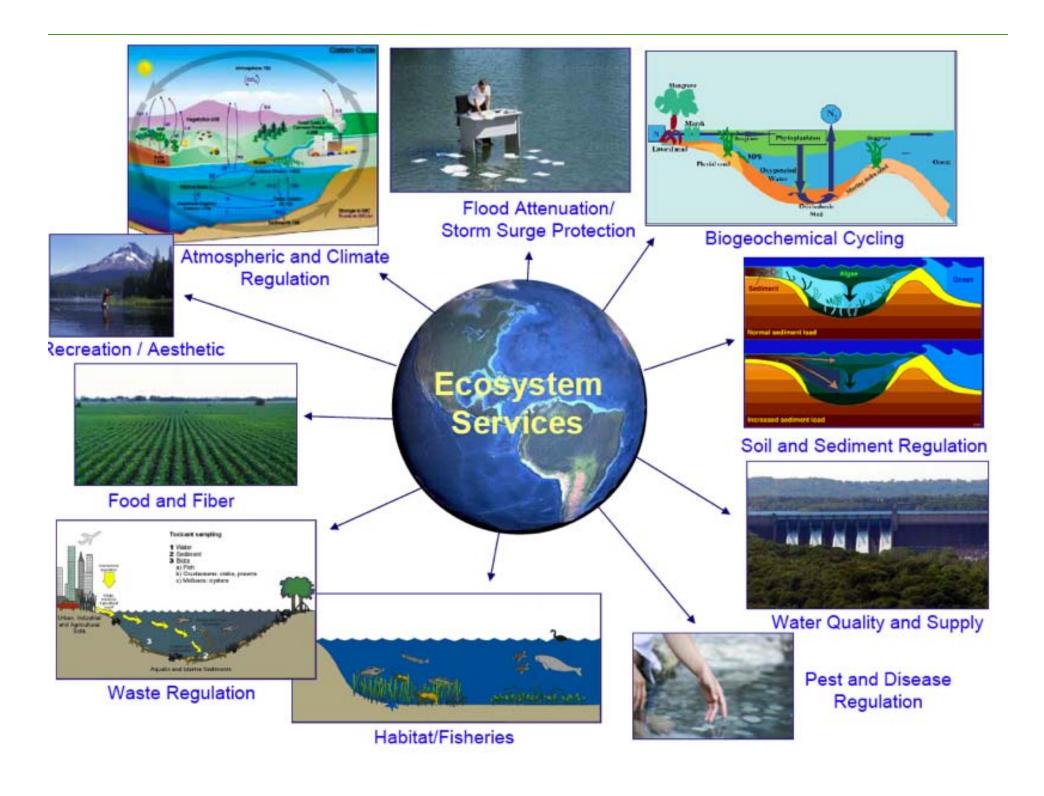












The overarching goal is to explicitly quantify the linkages between the natural ecosystem services that affect – and are affected by – food security and nutritional health for the rural poor at the forest-

agricultural interface





#### **Sub-Saharan Africa: Malawi**

- One of the poorest countries on earth:
  - 52% in poverty, 29% undernourished
- Mostly deforested:
  - 27% remaining
- Prolonged droughts and occasional extreme rain
- Regions of interest: Zomba
  - 80% of people are subsistence farmers or smallholders;
  - Differences in rainfall, water availability, forest cover...
  - ....but with some protected forests and wetlands (under pressure from overexploitation & drought)





#### **Amazonia: Colombia**

- Extremes of wealth and poverty in a fast growing economy
- 45% forested mostly in Amazonia and Andes, but under great pressure
- Suffering climate & weather extremes: La Niña, Climate Change
- Region of interest: Caquetá
  - 62% living in poverty
  - At different stages of transition driven by incoming settlers, clearance for cattle, soya, biofuels
  - Several protected forest areas
  - Indigenous groups may be most threatened by land use changes







Data from WW.Bc37esearch.org Factbook; image from telegraph.co.uk

## A complex ecosystem where agro-ecosystem meets "natural" ecosystems

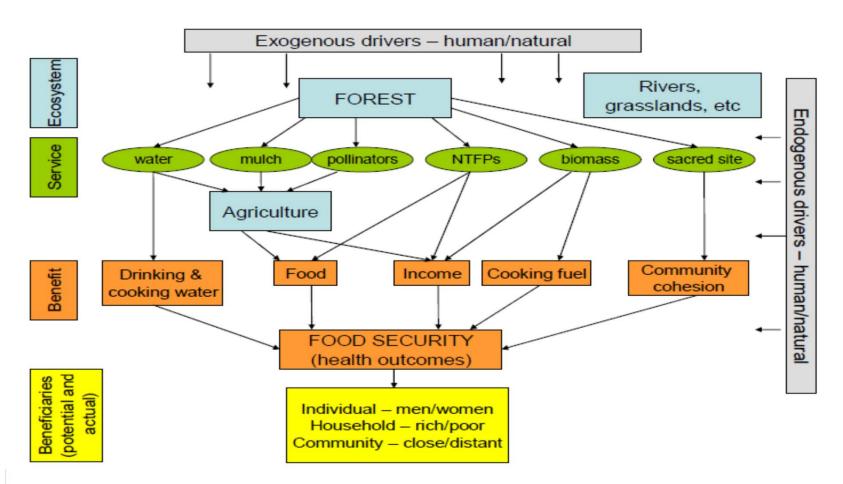


Fig. 1 Example of the complex interactions of multiple ecosystem services from forests and their direct and indirect contribution to food security for different beneficiary groups. Note that most arrows could be multi-directional as feedbacks exist between all levels.







ARtificial Intelligence for Ecosystem Services

### What goes on at BC3?

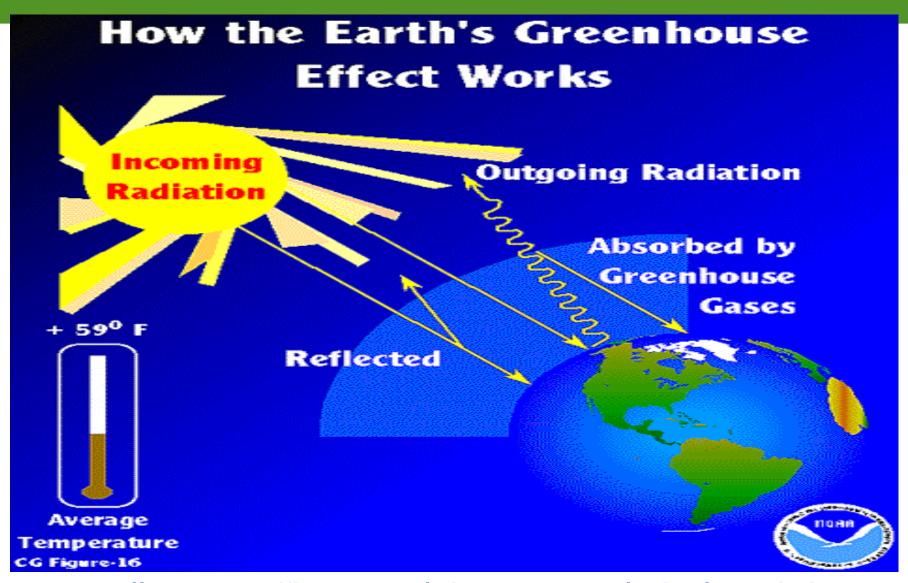










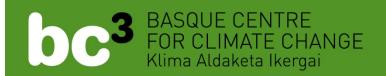


http://www.metoffice.gov.uk/climate-change/guide/what-is-it



#### Scientists & Economists Looking at Climate Change

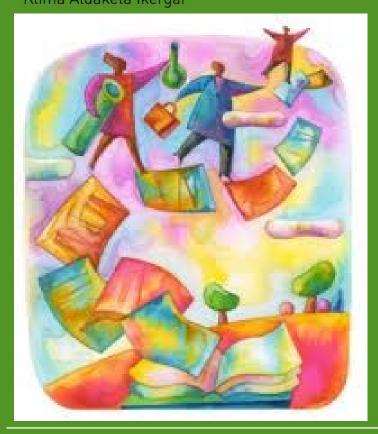
- Climate Change:
  - Big Physical, Natural, Economic and Social Change
- Need Scientists to Study and Understand Changes
- Economists Study Economic and Social Change
- Basque Government wants to help to Study and Understand Changes
- BC3: Mostly Economists



#### **Centre for Researching Climate Change**

- What will Happen?
  - Change Temperatures, Weather, Coasts, Water, Food...
  - So, People Change their Behaviour:
     Air Conditioning, Shelters, Agriculture, Wars...
- How can we Adapt to Climate Change?
  - Be Ready for Changes (Physical and People)
  - Building Protection, Teach New Skills, Peace Treaties
- How can we Avoid/Reduce Climate Change?
  - Less Energy Use
  - Less Pollution (More Renewable Energy)





# ARIES



ARtificial Intelligence for Ecosystem Services

### What do I research?

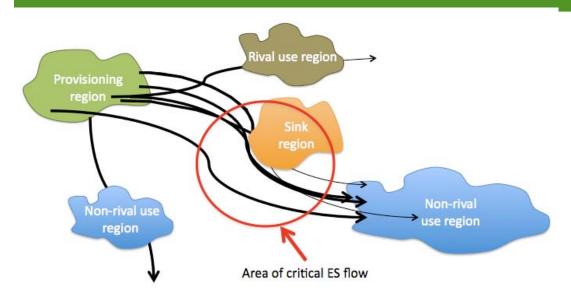




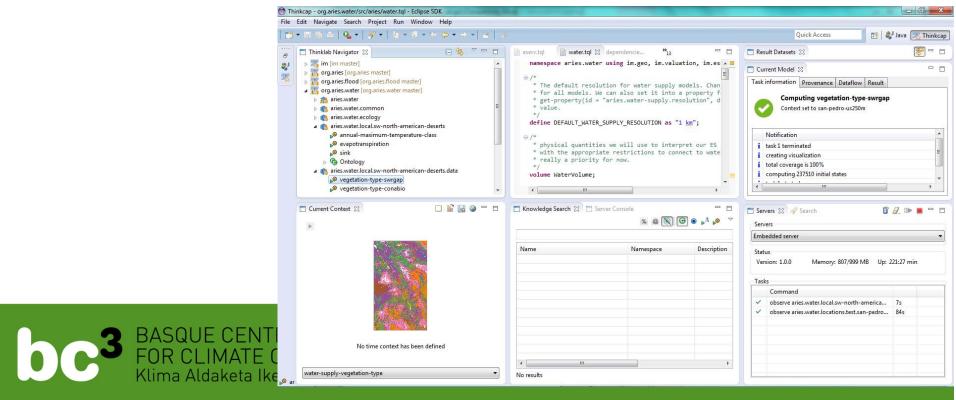








# Developing ARIES – ARtificial Intelligence for Ecosystem Services



**Identifying carriers & flow paths** 



Recreation, flood regulation

Hydrologic services

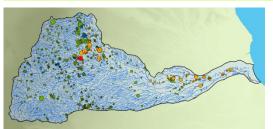
Carbon sequestration, some cultural values

Recreation, aesthetic proximity, some cultural services





#### **Water Services: Veracruz, Mexico**



total demand from:



Agriculture



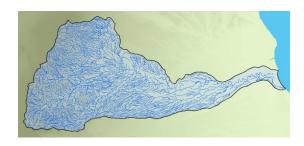
Aquaculture



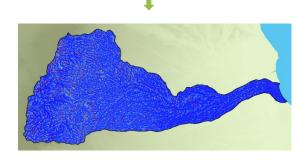
Industrial



Residential

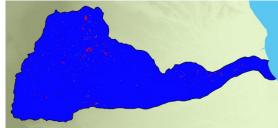


Stream network, elevation, porosity...

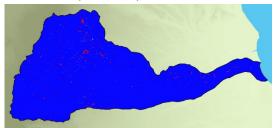


Actual flow to beneficiaries used to compute....

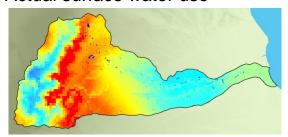




Possible (usable) source



Actual surface water use



Inaccessible water source









ARtificial Intelligence for Ecosystem Services

### What is Science?











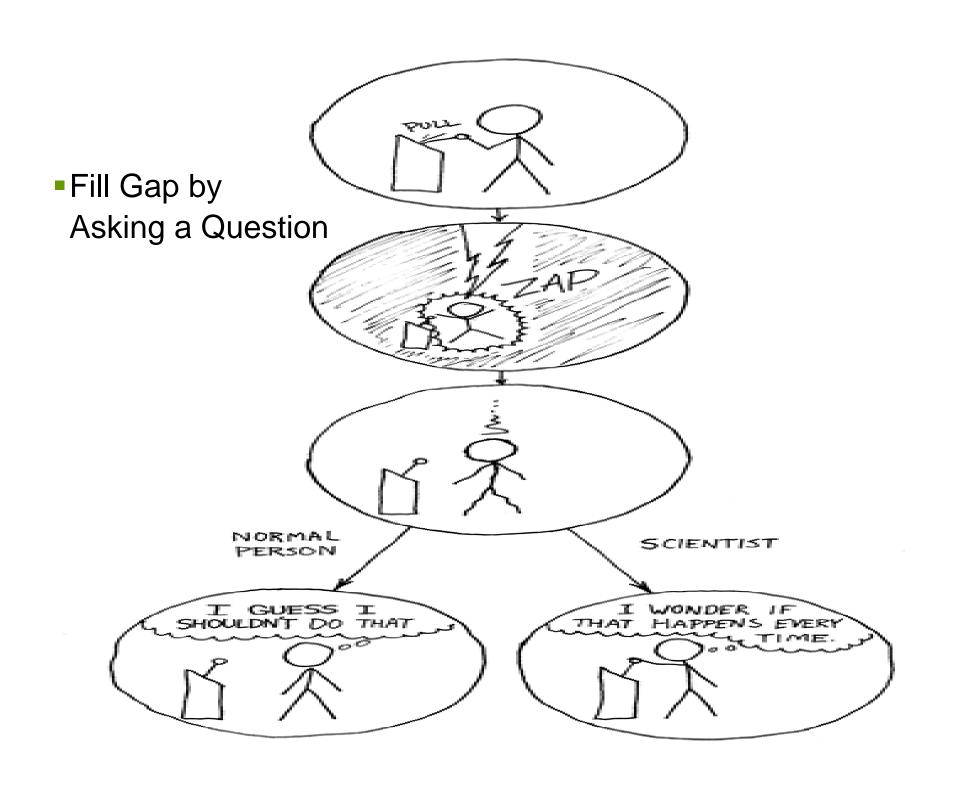
#### What is Science?

- Knowledge of Our World (Physical, Animal, Human, ...)
- Gaps in our Knowledge
   Know what we don't know
   Don't know what we don't know

Science: Developing New Knowledge (Filling Gaps)

 Open-Minded System of Knowledge New Information: Change Our Mind Evolving and Adapting Knowledge





# Scientist/Researcher: Being like a Detective

Ask a Question

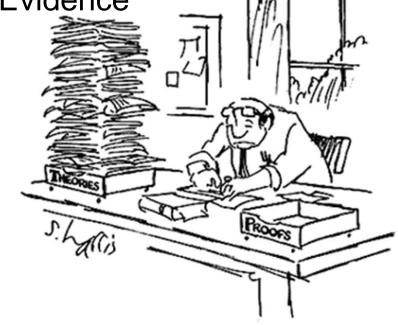
•Read-Up (Have people tried to answer?)

Develop a Hypothesis & <u>Theory</u>
 (Answer and Reason for Answer)

Follow Leads, Find Clues & Build Evidence

Analyse Evidence & Proof

Get Answer and Test Theory





# Learning to become a Scientist/Researcher

Learn the Basics Knowledge (Natural or Social Sciences)
 Read/Listen
 Always Ask Questions

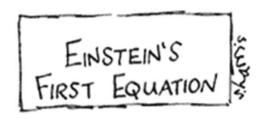
Specialise in Your Favourite Subject (University)

Learn how to do Basic Research (University)

Start to do Your Own Research (PhD)

Add to the World's Knowledge Pool (Researcher)











ARtificial Intelligence for Ecosystem Services

# So, Can you do Science???











Think, think, think...PUZZLE: 3 light switches, 3 bulbs

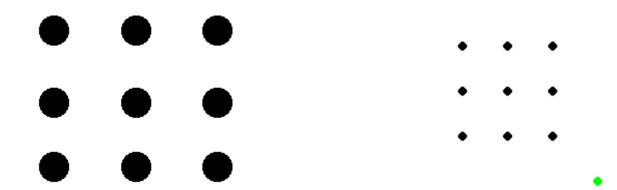
"Patxi is in a room on the ground floor which has 3 light switches. These switches control 3 light bulbs in the room above. He can visit the room where the bulbs are located only once. He must figure out which switch turns on which bulb. How can he figure this out?"



Solution: Turn on Switches 1 and 2 and wait, then turn off switch 1 and climb to the top floor. The light that's on would be switch 2, the warm bulb would be connected to switch 1 and the cold bulb would be connected to switch 3

#### Think, think, think...PUZZLE: nine dots

"There are nine dots evenly distributed in three rows. Your challenge is to draw four straight lines which should go through the middle of all the dots without taking the pencil off the paper. If you are using a pencil, you may start from any position and draw the lines one after the other without taking your pencil off the page. Each line starts where the last line finishes"









ARtificial Intelligence for Ecosystem Services

# Why become a Scientist/Researcher?









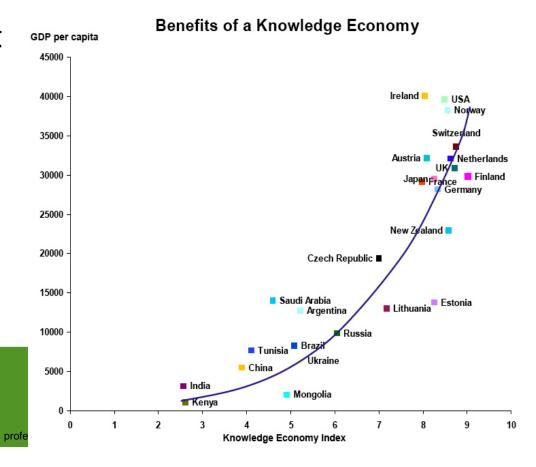


### Be Part of the Knowledge Economy

Knowledge Economy:
 New Knowledge will Improve our Well-Being
 Countries investing Science, Technology are Wealthier

Basque & EU Government Investing in Science

Science can be: Job Opportunities Exciting Work

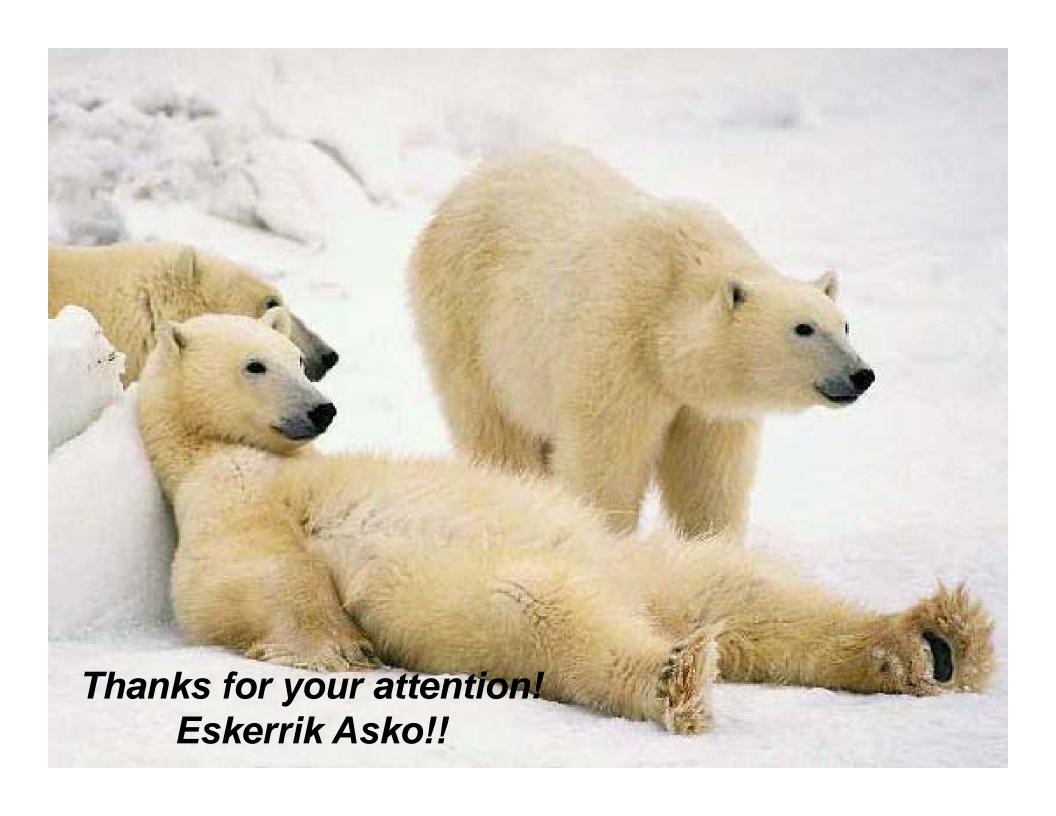




# Scientist/Researcher: Curiosity, Creativity & Good Grades

- Be Curious, Observant & Interested in the World
- Looking at the World Differently/Unexpected Angle
- Creative: Put together Unrelated Ideas
- Ask Questions
- Find a Way to Look at the World and Think about the World
- Good Grades at School
- Patience, Persevere











ARtificial Intelligence for Ecosystem Services

BC3

http://www.bc3research.org/

The Story of Stuff

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gLBE5QAYXp8

**Contact** 

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