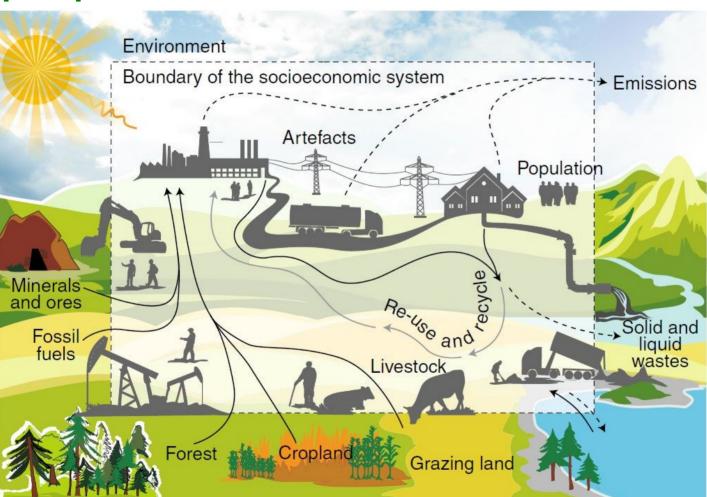


Social metabolism: A systemic perspective on resource use





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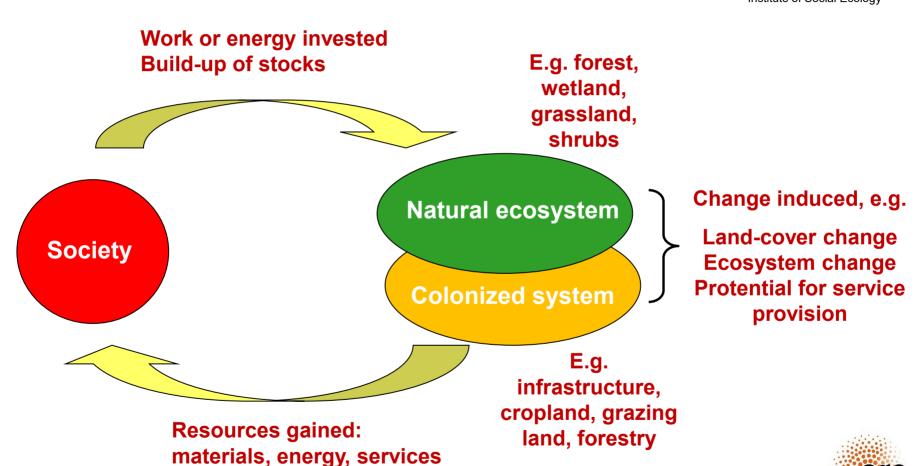
Land use as societal colonization of terrestrial ecosystems



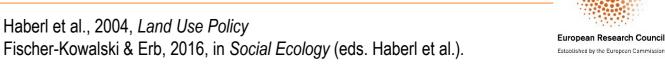


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Land as a source of biomass resources: **HANPP** and related approaches

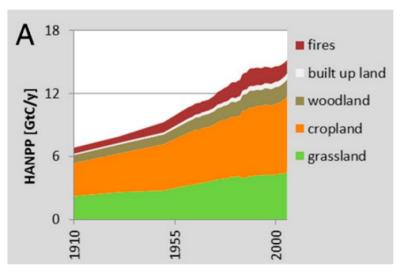


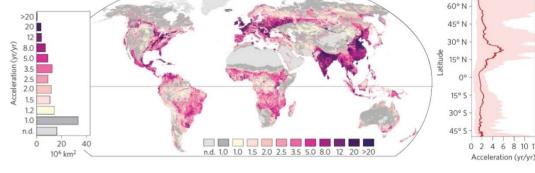


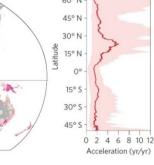
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Land use has doubled the speed of C turnover...

Global HANPP doubled in the last century a

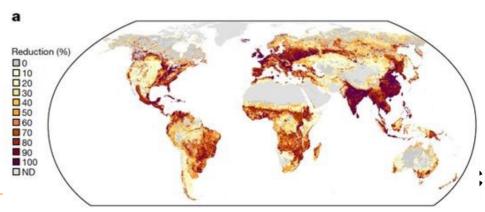






... and halved C stocks in ecosystems

 \rightarrow see keynote by K.-Heinz Erb



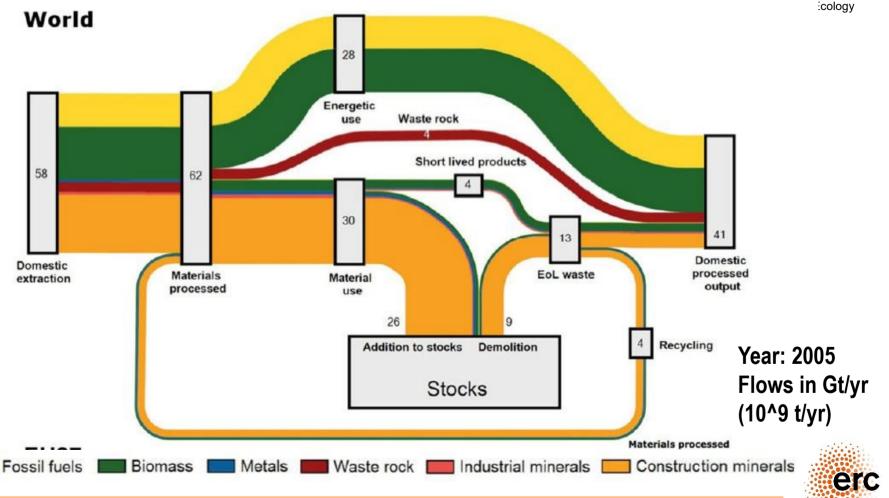


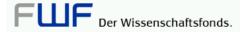
Global socioeconomic material & energy flows: dissipative use vs. stock-piling





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Haas et al. 2015. J. Industr. Ecol. 19, 765–777.

European Research Council

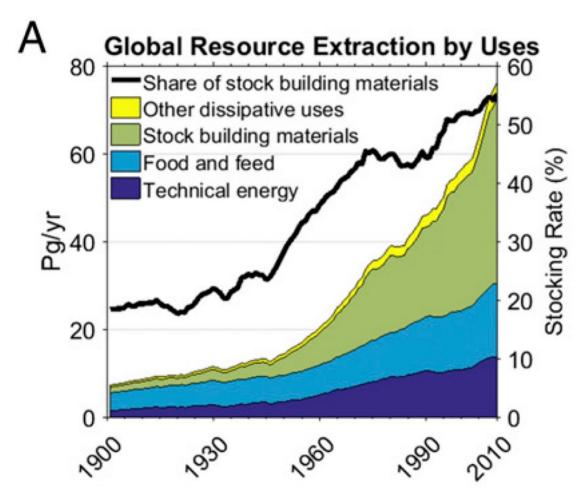
Established by the European Commission

Towards stockpiling society? (not just throwaway society)





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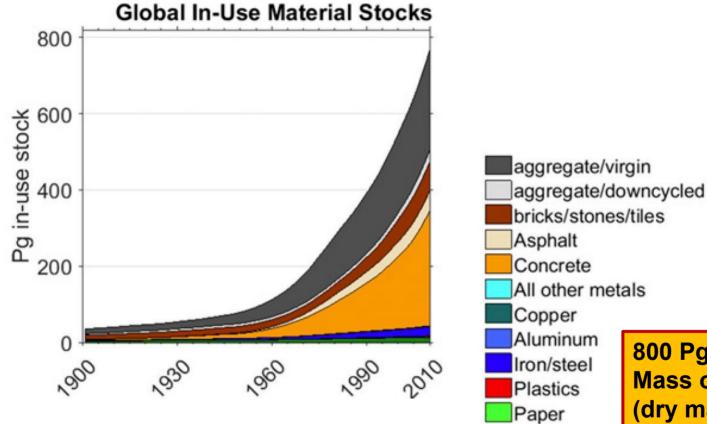


Global socioeconomic material stocks of infrastructure, buildings, machinery etc.





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800 Pg = 800 billion tons
Mass of plants on land
(dry matter): ~900 Pg





Solidwood

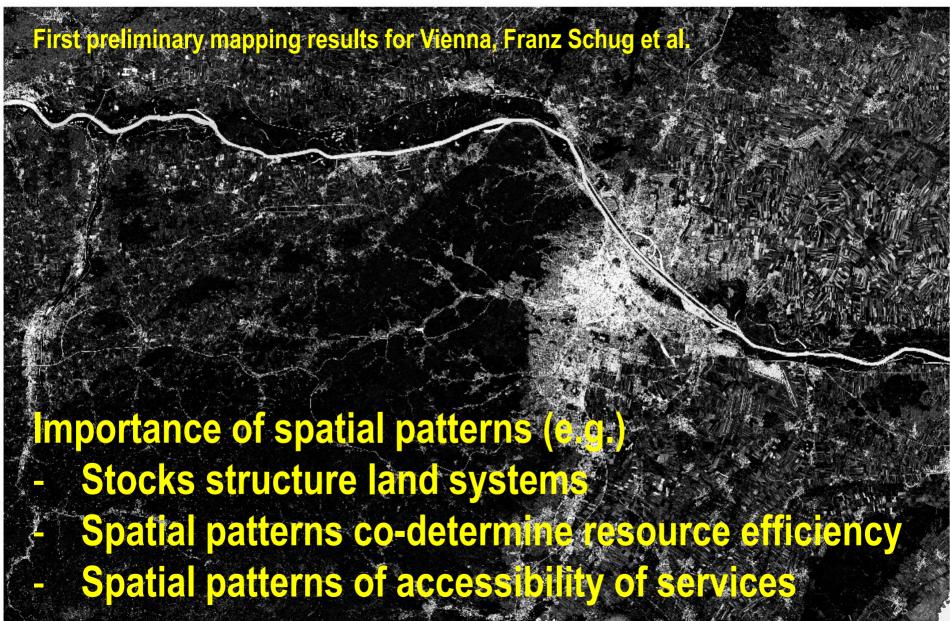


- They transform resources into services such as shelter, nutrition or mobility.
- Building up and maintaining stocks requires large amounts of resources.
- They shape social practices (including production and consumption), thereby creating path dependencies for future resource use

GHG emissions from fossil fuels required for using existing infrastructures until the end of their lifetime almost exhausts the emission budget for the 1.5°C target (Smith et al. 2019. Nature Communications 10, 101)

Material stocks are located in space





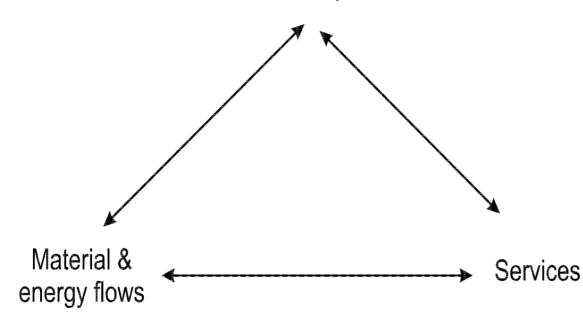
The stock/flow/service nexus





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Material stock patterns



Key characteristics of stocks

- Functional types e.g. buildings, infrastructures, machinery
- Spatial patterns e.g. urban form
- Qualities e.g. thermal quality of buildings

Material and energy flows are key for understanding resource constraints & ecological impacts, e.g. climate change

Service indicators beyond GDP establish links between resource use, well-being and satisfaction of human needs



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Implications for land-system science





Focus so far

- Role of land in providing resources, primarily biomass, through agriculture and forestry, as well as ecosystem services
- Implications for land systems, e.g. HANPP or C state of vegetation

New directions

- Role of spatial patterns of material stocks in structuring land use and landscapes
- Stock-flow-service-nexus may help to achieve a more sustainable social metabolism while ensuring delivery of crucial services

Major conceptual challenge

How to define and measure services from social metabolism and their well-being contributions







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