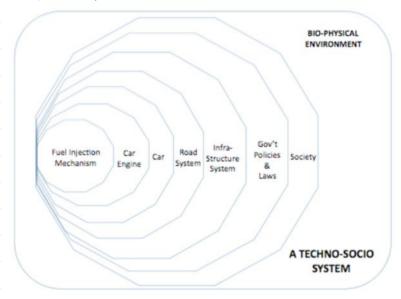
## 3,5.2 Examples

A Large-Scale System made up of seven smaller systems



Take away messages:

- 1) Traditional engineering activities often take place at core of techno-socio systems
- 2) Categorizing a system (or subsystem) as simple/complex can guide which analysis talk are best for a particular situation
- 3) Systems thinking should be considered in all engineering decisions

Decisions made at one scale of the system can have different consequences at a different scale

## 3.5.3 Bio us Techno

· Human-created systems seen as minicking ecosystems

Biosphere	Technosphere	
Environment	Market     Company	
Organism	<ul><li>Company</li><li>Industrial Product</li></ul>	
<ul><li>Natural Product</li><li>Natural Selection</li></ul>	Competition	
<ul> <li>Ecosystem</li> </ul>	<ul><li>Eco-Industrial Park</li><li>Market Niche</li></ul>	
<ul><li>Ecological Niche</li><li>Anabolism / Catabolism</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Manufacturing / Waste</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Mutation and Selection</li> </ul>	<ul><li>Management</li><li>Design for Environment</li></ul>	
<ul><li>Succession</li><li>Adaptation</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Economic Growth</li> </ul>	
Food Web	<ul><li>Innovation</li><li>Product Life Cycle</li></ul>	
	Troduct Ene Cycle	
Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wi	iki/Industrial_ecology	
3.5.4 Urban Ecology		
· Urban areas are defined by peop	le and our artifact	
· The artifacts support species other		
The same action of the plant of the same actions of the same actio	Wilder,	
· Cities can nurture biodiversity		
	he urban area is boundary-rich (i.e	, lots of different types of land areas in a city)
	in ded when considering differences i	
· ·	)	
· Considering human use of space,	there are lots of opportunities	es for natural ecology to thrive
(e.g. boulevards, industrial areas,	• •	
· Urban Ecology		
<ul> <li>Study of ecology within Cities</li> <li>also study u of u</li> </ul>	ies	
·also study 11 of 1	I	