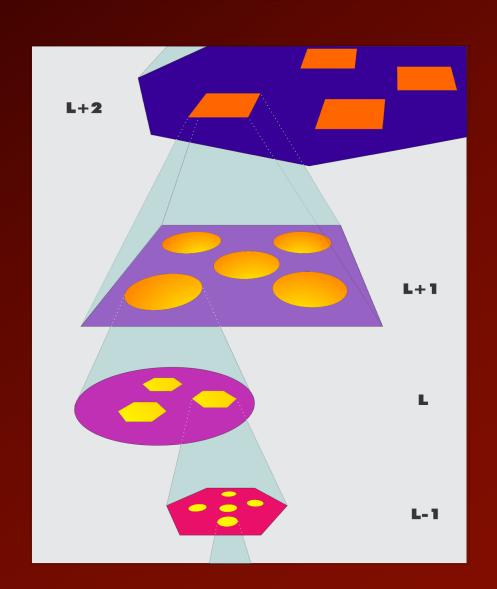
GENERAL PROPERTIES OF HIERACHICAL SYSTEMS AND INFLUENCES ACROSS LEVELS

Gilberto C. Gallopín ggallopin@gmail.com

LARGE-SCALE BEHAVIORAL MODELS OF LAND USE CHANGE
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HIERARCHICAL SYSTEMS THEORY

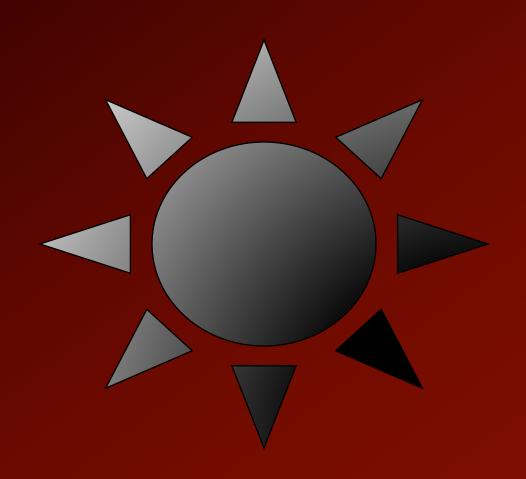


 Scaling-up models of landscapes to the Earth System is >> than a scale problem

NEAR-DECOMPOSABLE SYSTEMS

CROSS-LEVEL
INTERACTIONS

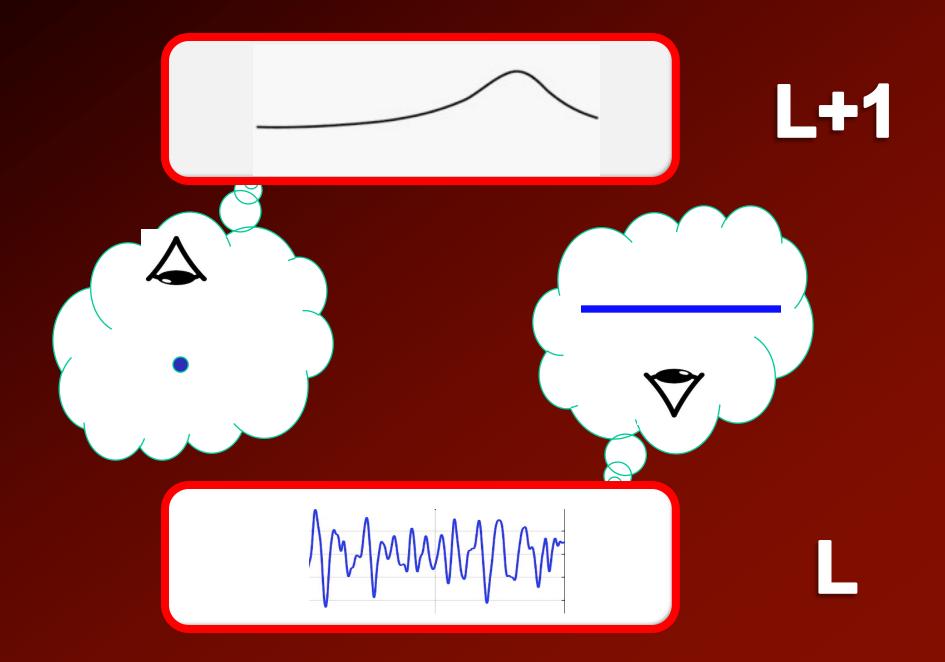
CONTROL HIERARCHIES

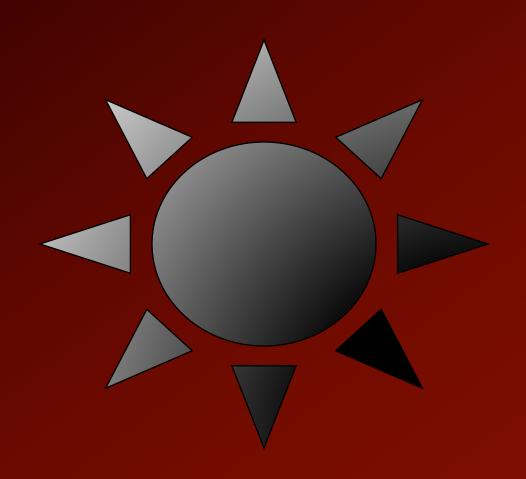


NEAR- DECOMPOSABLE SYSTEMS: the typical approach:

write dynamical equations for one level at a time assuming:

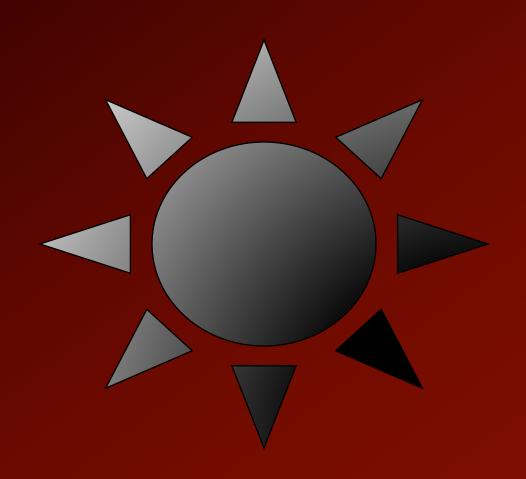
- 1. the fast motions one level down are averaged out
- 2. the slow motions one level up are constant





CROSS-LEVEL INTERACTIONS

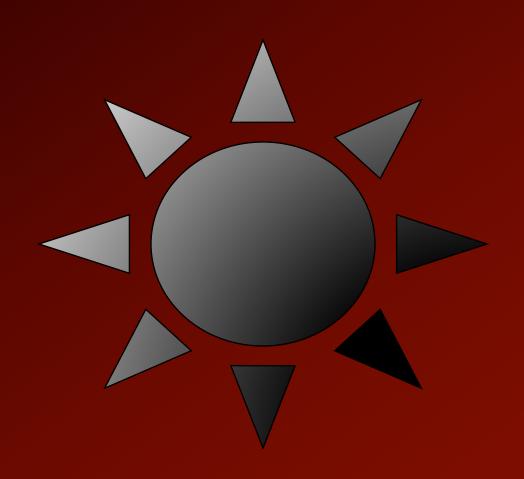
 If there is a strong dynamic interaction between different levels, asymmetry breaks down -> assumption of neardecomposability ceases to hold, and strong nonlinear vertical couplings between subsystems dominate the dynamics of the whole.



CONTROL HIERARCHIES

 Where there is a (biophysical or social) control hierarchy (an active authority relation -or a binding influence- of the upper level over the elements of the lower), the assumption of neardecomposability may breakdown

- In a control hierarchy the upper level exerts a specific constraint on the details of the motion at lower level → the fast dynamics of the lower level cannot simply be averaged out. The upper level now also acts as a constraint on the motions of selected individual subunits.
 - : feedback path between levels
- Then one must take into account at least two levels at a time, and the one-particle approximation fails because the constrained subunits are atypical.



Attention to the relevant time and space scales in the consideration of the interactions between the landscape and the ES

Identify possible cross-scale influences that are important for the dynamics of the whole

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