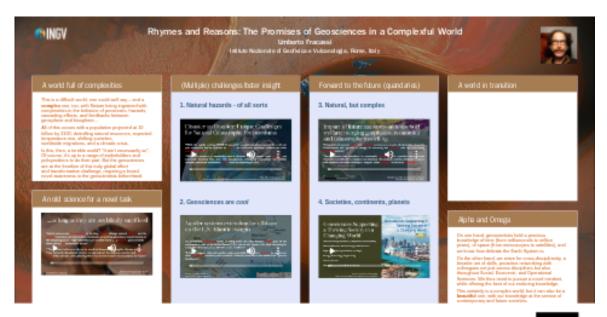
Rhymes and Reasons: The Promises of Geosciences in a Complexful World



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Umberto Fracassi

Istituto Nazionale di Geofisica e Vulcanologia, Rome, Italy



PRESENTED AT:



A WORLD FULL OF COMPLEXITIES

This is a difficult world, one could well say – and a **complex** one, too, with Nature being ingrained with complexities in the behavior of processes, hazards, cascading effects, and feedbacks between geosphere and biosphere...

All of this occurs with a population projected at 10 billion by 2100, dwindling natural resources, expected temperature rise, shifting societies, worldwide migrations, and a climatic crisis.

Is this, then, a terrible world? "It ain't necessarily so". Of course, it's up to a range of stakeholders and policymakers to do their part. But the geosciences are at the frontline of this truly global effort and transformative challenge, requiring a broad, novel awareness in the geoscientists beforehand.

AN OLD SCIENCE FOR A NOVEL TASK

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(MULTIPLE) CHALLENGES FOSTER INSIGHT

1. Natural hazards - of all sorts

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2. Geosciences are cool

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FORWARD TO THE FUTURE (QUANDARIES)

3. Natural, but complex

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4. Societies, continents, planets

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A WORLD IN TRANSITION

Where in this complexful world?

 $[VIDEO]\ https://res.cloudinary.com/amuze-interactive/video/upload/vc_auto/v1639400636/agu-fm2021/02-F7-8B-FE-DE-1C-BB-DF-8A-07-42-5C-D7-54-11-F2/Video/Rhymes_Reasons_Alpha-Omega_nvgsur.mp4$

ALPHA AND OMEGA

On one hand, geoscientists hold a precious knowledge of time (from milliseconds to million years), of space (from microscopes to satellites), and we know how delicate the Earth System is.

On the other hand, we strive for cross-disciplinarity, a broader set of skills, proactive networking with colleagues not just across disciplines but also throughout Social, Economic, and Operational Sciences. We thus need to pursue a novel mindset, while offering the best of our enduring knowledge.

This certainly is a complex world, but it can also be a **beautiful** one, with our knowledge at the service of contemporary and future societies.

A *complexful* world, if you will.

AUTHOR INFORMATION

A tectonic geomorphologist tackling seismogenic sources, merging data from field, earthquake, subsurface and marine geology, historical and instrumental seismicity - with a global outlook on the interplay among risk, energy, safety, complexities.

My current interests straddle: seismicity models and zonation for seismic hazard assessment; the Overlap between seismological, historical, and geological records to

assess the shifting landscape and human siting; the geological contribution to global change; the terrestrial energy budget, geosphere-biosphere feedback, and physical complexities to address medium/long-term safety/relocation of the built environment

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https://www.linkedin.com/in/umberto-fracassi-1a535833/ (https://www.linkedin.com/in/umberto-fracassi-1a535833/)

ABSTRACT

Probably the founding father of Geology, Sir James Hutton was raised as a doctor but his passions for the nature surrounding his farm led him to rocks, then specimens, then fossils. The result was what we might call a comparative physician – the first paleontologist, in fact.

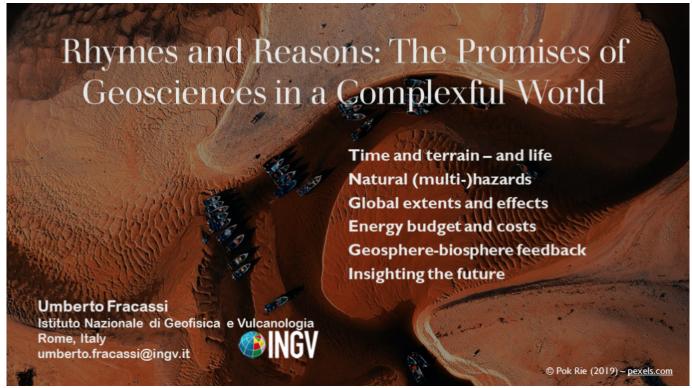
His upbringing in medicine had given him the classical knowledge of his time, from Latin to mathematics, and from biology to drawing. Not only did the lack of a specific scientific discipline bring Sir Hutton to devise a novel field of study of his own – it also molded strands of his formal learning into a synthesis of intellectual tools.

These days, hyper specialization has brought upon novel discoveries of paramount importance and marvel, from graphene to vaccines. It also is a means of necessity in applying for academic positions and to publish in ever nascent journals. This architecture, however, reflects a system of parallel disciplinarity, with scientific fields somehow on their own course. On the other hand, complexities at stake require solutions that may well evade any given single field, at times astray from usual avenues. Such approach not only entails multi-disciplinarity (diverse teams – yesterday), but it also requires cross-disciplinarity (across specific disciplines – today) and, especially, trans-disciplinarity (beyond firm disciplines – today and tomorrow).

For their very nature, geosciences are bound to glean lessons learned from the past to provide insight into the future. Geoscientists were once thought to study ancient rocks, fiddle with very slow-moving tectonic plates, and bantering about invisible earth's features, too large, or too deep, or too far away to even imagine for us earthlings. But the geosciences are more than ever side by side with some of the most pressing issues surrounding contemporary societies – after having been at the heart of a couple of global energy revolutions.

From a series of examples, this work thus tries to put into perspective:

- 1. Hazards stemming from multiple, at times unpredictable sources;
- 2. The precious role of geosciences to decipher them and to forecast them;
- 3. The complexity of natural hazards, the (need of) flexibility in human planning;
- 4. Modern issues challenging societies and economies today, tomorrow, and thereafter.



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