



Editorial: Looking Through the Mesh of a Net: The Challenge of Socio-Ecological Systems

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Keywords: socio-ecological systems, social networks, qualitative modeling, scenario analysis, participatory approach

Editorial on the Research Topic

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PREMISE

Since the socio-ecological systems (SES) framework¹ came into being more than 20 years ago (Colding and Barthel, 2019), it has firmly taken hold conceptually (Bodin and Tengö, 2012; Scotti et al., 2021). Yet in practice it is still in its adolescence, although applications show a promising potential (Salgueiro-Otero and Ojea, 2020; Arias-Gaviria et al., 2021).

Humans impact ecosystems through management, exploitation, and regulation. The way these activities take place depends on the organization of the human society and thus trajectories of ecosystem change reflect social constraints. In turn, ecosystem changes feed back into social relationships creating a subtle interplay that is difficult to recognize and causally understand, but whose comprehension is essential to move toward a sustainable society (Ortiz et al., 2015; Rodriguez et al., 2021).

Causal connections between human society and nature cross the classical boundaries within which scientific and operational knowledge have been established, and this makes understanding socio-ecological dynamics difficult at best. In this special issue, we asked the authors to address these connections and bring to light the complexity triggered by cross-domain interactions. Either methodologically or through the presentation of case studies, the papers collected in this special issue provide a glimpse of the state of the art for socio-ecological analysis. It is clearly far from complete; many key issues pertaining to socio-ecological systems have not been touched upon (i.e., spatio-temporal scales, resilience and climate change, new diseases, and vulnerability of socio-ecological systems). Nevertheless, it is a summary of relevant approaches that are currently in use and exemplifies why research on socio-ecological system is so attractive theoretically, and so promising in practice.

¹Some authors (Berkes, 2017) pointed out that “social-ecological” is more appropriate than “socio-ecological”, because the former would assign equal importance to the two subsystems whereas using the latter, as we did in this special issue, would imply a less than equal status of the social subsystem in respect to the ecological one. Here we use the expression socio-ecological but we do not assign any priority and acknowledge the plausibility behind this distinction.

OPEN ACCESS

Edited and reviewed by:

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The University of Auckland,
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Specialty section:

This article was submitted to
Models in Ecology and Evolution,
a section of the journal
Frontiers in Ecology and Evolution

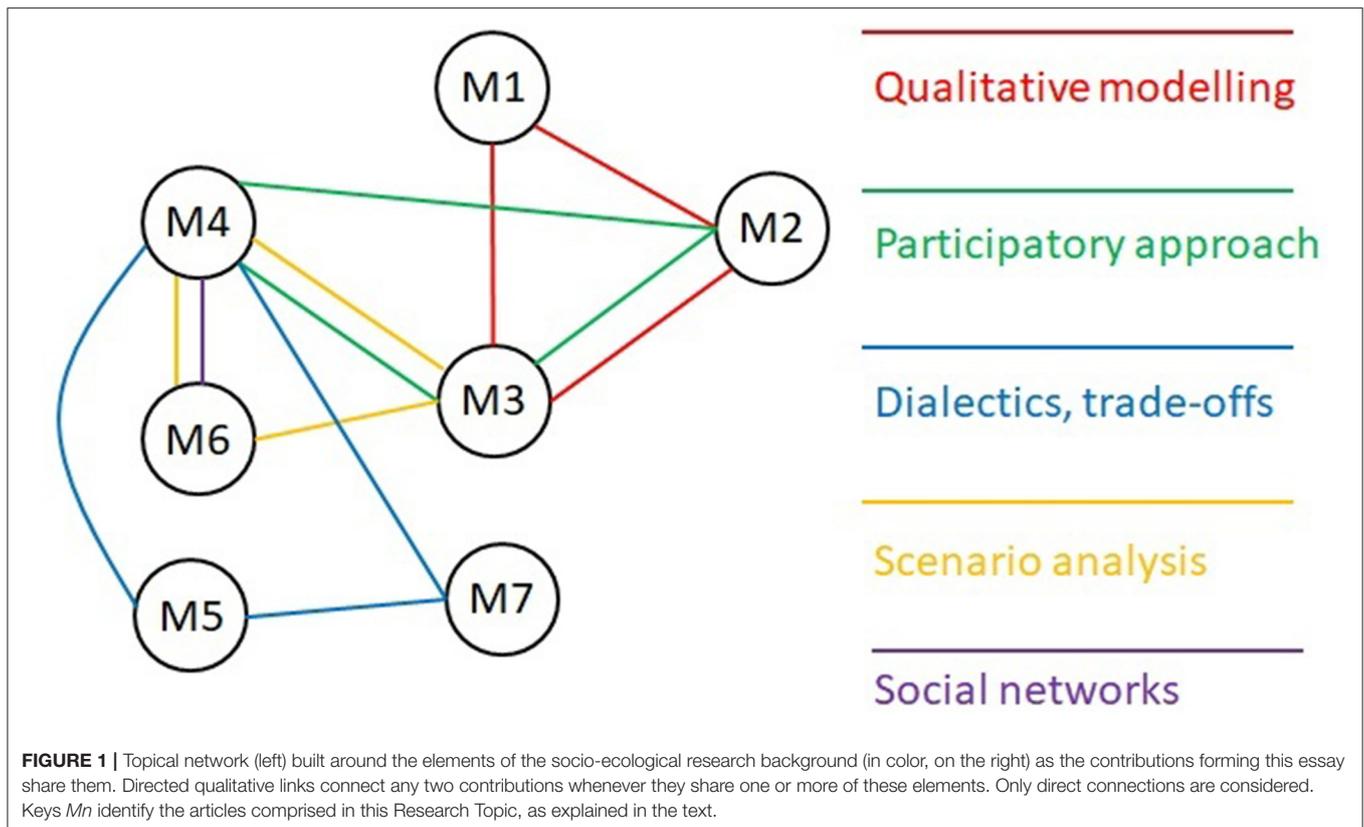
Received: 29 September 2021

Accepted: 21 October 2021

Published: 19 November 2021

Citation:

Bodini A, Dambacher JM and
Jordán F (2021) Editorial: Looking
Through the Mesh of a Net: The
Challenge of Socio-Ecological
Systems. *Front. Ecol. Evol.* 9:785895.
doi: 10.3389/fevo.2021.785895



A NET TO LOOK THROUGH THE MESH OF THE NET

A methodological challenge that this collection emphasizes is the need for appropriate tools to reveal the complex dynamics that pervade socio-ecological systems. Loop analysis, a qualitative mathematical modeling technique developed by Levins (1974) seems promising in this respect: in our collection three articles of the seven apply this method. Niquil et al. (M1) focus on its flexibility while discussing the SES in which offshore marine farms for energy production are embedded. From system implementation to the operation phase, new networks are organized, with novel actors eventually entering the SES that cause social transformations within local territories, and changes in the environmental biophysics. This evolution has seen new structures emerge in the SES at each step, linking actors to the marine ecosystem in different ways. A rigid (black box simulation) modeling approach would not be as effective in accounting for links and variables that are added or removed as the SES evolves over time.

As Niquil et al. point out, understanding the dynamics of the SES also requires considering human perception and sentiments, which are not easily quantified but nonetheless constitute core elements of the traditional ecological knowledge of local communities. Gourguet et al. (M2) recognize the importance of these core elements to promote sustainability of a shellfish aquaculture socio-ecological system in the Normand-Breton Gulf

(France) and to implement a participatory approach that captures essential links and feedbacks for building qualitative models of that SES. They show that in pursuing advancement toward sustainability of the SES, the knowledge of stakeholders and scientists needs to be integrated in order to construct scenarios and models that are sufficiently realistic. Participatory model building, qualitative loop analysis and scenario analysis are also featured in the Ramos-Jiliberto and Herrera contribution (M3) that develops an approach to sustainable tourism in a Colombian island. Public policies are offered as outcomes of stakeholder experiences, and compared through the response of the SES to the sustained pressures they generate on system components.

Luczkovich et al. (M4) investigate the effects of regulative policies (a gillnet ban) on the SES of the Core Sound area (North Carolina, United States). They combine the social network of fishermen with the food-web (implemented in ECOPATH) in a scenario analysis framework. They highlight that responses in complex SESs may go in the direction opposite to the anticipated management goals. This reveals another central issue in SES dynamics: the perception of causes and effects is confounded by the multiple connections that can make their networks and outcomes counterintuitive. In a review paper, D'Alelio et al. (M5) aggregate and synthesize the scientific information contained in 4,590 peer-reviewed papers and build a topical network, a network of interacting shared concepts. The focus is on multiple socio-ecological processes that are responsible for

mediated trade-offs between ecosystem services across the aquatic continuum.

Kuslits et al. (M6) highlight the mutual influence between social and ecological elements while discussing management strategies in five protected terrestrial areas in Central and Eastern Europe. Using social network analysis, they show the bidirectional interactions between the social and the ecological realms: ecological processes becoming agents in the SES, such as ecosystem services that influence the structure of management networks and power-relations among stakeholders, and social networks in turn having a significant impact on ecosystem services.

The emergence of counterintuitive, mixed-sign effects, trade-offs and the presence of conflicting interests is the unavoidable outcome of the dialectics that permeate complex systems (and SESs). The essence of this dialectics is captured by the paper of Ulanowicz (M7), in which autocatalysis and competition, efficiency and reliability, disorder and organization are examples of the unity and struggle of the opposites in socio-ecological systems.

The articles that this Research Topic comprises share concepts (dialectics, trade-offs) and methods (qualitative analysis, scenario analysis, participatory approach, and social networks). Identifying these features with different colors and connecting with qualitative links of the same color the contributions that share one or more of these elements one can draw a topical

network (sensu D'Alelio, M5) for this Research Topic (**Figure 1**). It provides a sketch of the intellectual background around which the analysis of socio-ecological systems is shaping. Its linkage structure, in particular, visualizes the importance of the elements of this background as they connect the various papers composing this essay. With the exception of the method of social networks, which connects two contributions (M4 and M6), all the other elements connect three articles. Also, four manuscript of seven (M2, M3, M4, and M6) share more than one element; two of them (M3 and M4) share three elements. The level of connection that characterizes this topical network suggests that the analysis of socio-ecological systems is consolidating around a defined set of methodological and conceptual key words.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

All authors listed have made a substantial, direct, and intellectual contribution to the work and approved it for publication.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

AB acknowledges that this research was developed in the framework of the COMP-HUB Initiative, within the Departments of Excellence program of the Italian Ministry for Education, University and Research (MIUR, 2018-2022).

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