Karoo
Trajectories of Change in the Anthropocene

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Advancing knowledge. Transforming lives. Inspiring a nation.
Social-Ecological Systems

complex interaction of social and ecological dynamics in the environment on which life depends (humans are part of nature)
Social-Ecological Research
Multi- Inter- Trans- Disciplinary

• Difficult for Scientists due to Incompatibilities
  – uni-disciplinary training
  – literature
  – jargon
  – data systems
  – viewpoints of a problem
  – methodologies/epistemologies

• Social sciences e.g.
  – livelihoods, household dynamics, social inequality, political economy, power

• Ecology e.g.
  – ecosystem dynamics, land use effects, climate, substrates, abundance and distribution of species
Karoo Special Issue
inter-disciplinary collaboration of editors
articles from multiple disciplines (inter-, trans-)

11 Associate Editors
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Karoo Special Issue
social and ecological contents

SECTIONS

• Climate in the Anthropocene
• Gharo across History
• Long-term Trends and Processes
• Dynamics of Current Developments
• Farming Impacts
• Ecosystem Processes and Rehabilitation
Succulent Karoo & Nama Karoo

Mean Annual Precipitation

- **Fynbos**
- **Succulent Karoo**
- **Desert**
- **Nama-Karoo**
- **Grassland**
- **Savanna**
- **Albany Thicket**
- **Indian Ocean Coastal Belt**
- **Forests**

**Map legend:**
- ≤ 200 mm
- 201 – 400 mm
- 401 – 600 mm
- 601 – 800 mm
- 801 – 1000 mm
- > 1000 mm
# Two Karoos

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Succulent Karoo</th>
<th>Nama Karoo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bioregions</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biodiversity</td>
<td>high</td>
<td>low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endemism</td>
<td>high</td>
<td>low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetation</td>
<td>succulents dominate</td>
<td>non-succulent shrubs, partly grassy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atmospheric moisture</td>
<td>fog, dew, rain</td>
<td>rain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rainfall season</td>
<td>winter</td>
<td>bioregions differ mid/late summer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variability of rain</td>
<td>relatively low</td>
<td>high</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variability of temperature</td>
<td>relatively low</td>
<td>high</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservation areas</td>
<td>many</td>
<td>few</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communal farming</td>
<td>more</td>
<td>fewer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial farming</td>
<td>fewer</td>
<td>more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban/rural population</td>
<td>70% rural</td>
<td>75% urban</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
KSI in Context
Previous Karoo Overviews

• 1999

THE KAROO
Ecological patterns and processes
Edited by W. Richard J. Dean and Suzanne J. Milton

Karoo Veld
Ecology and Management
Editors: Karen J. Ester, Sue J. Milton, W. Richard J. Dean

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KSI context (ctd)
Previous Special Issues

• 1999 Special Issue, *Plant Ecology*: “Namaqualand, South Africa – an overview of a unique winter-rainfall desert ecosystem” (edited by Cowling, Esler and Rundel);

• 2007 Special Issue, *Journal of Arid Environments*: “Sustainable land use in Namaqualand” (edited by Hoffman, Allsopp and Rohde);

• 2010 *BIOTA book set*: “Biodiversity in southern Africa” (edited by Jürgens, Schmiedel and Hoffman)

• 2016 book: “Hydraulic fracturing in the Karoo – critical legal and environmental perspectives” (edited by Glazewski and Esterhuyse);

• 2019 Special Issue: “Karoo Futures? Astronomy in place and space” (edited by Walker et al 2019);

• Numerous single scientific papers, also social sciences, e.g., “Marginalisation and demographic change in the semi-arid Karoo, South Africa” (Nel & Hill 2008)
KSI context (ctd)

Comprehensive Specialist Reports and Reviews for Strategic Environmental Assessments (CSIR)

• 2015: Wind and solar photovoltaic energy (eds. van der Westhuizen, Cape-Ducluzeau, Lochner);

• 2016: *Shale Gas Development in the Central Karoo: A Scientific Assessment of the Opportunities and Risks* (eds. Scholes, Lochner, Schreiner, Snyman-Van der Walt, de Jager), especially:
  – “Impacts on social fabric” (Atkinson et al.)
  – “Biodiversity and ecological impacts” (Holness et al.);

• 2017: South African Radio Astronomy Square Kilometre Array, SKA Phase 1 (ed. Cape)
Address lack of biodiversity data for the Karoo through:
1) integrating and upgrading existing data located in museums and herbaria
2) conducting detailed surveys for 11 representative taxonomic groups in selected study sites (30 Square Kilometre Observatories)

These data will also be useful for monitoring long-term effects of shale gas extraction.
KSI context (ctd)
>100 years agricultural surveys and experiments (analyses initiated, not yet synthesised)

- Grootfontein Agricultural Development Institute (DAFF) and provincial departments

- Historic datasets, some currently being resurveyed
Research leading towards the KSI
founded on a generation of a dozen leading scientists

**Ecologists**
- Sue Milton
- Richard Dean
- Richard Cowling
- Karen Esler
- Graham Kerley
- Timm Hoffman
- Guy Midgley
- Gretel van Rooyen
- William Bond

**Social Scientists**
- Doreen Atkinson
- Trevor Hill
- Etienne Nel
KSI Celebration of Achievements by Sue Milton and Richard Dean

- Most prolific Karoo scientists
  - together >300 papers (each 200, many jointly), most on Karoo
  - collaboration with numerous scientists, attracted to Karoo
  - Inspired and trained numerous postgraduate students

- Founders of Tierberg LTER (aka TKRC) in 1987, made it ‘window’ to Karoo ecology

- Pioneered transdisciplinary research encompassing conservation and periurban socio-economic dynamics

- Catalysts of social-ecological research approaches and intergenerational equity practices in the Karoo
Karoo Special Issue: Contents (24 papers)

Editorial: Introduction

Lead Article: Drivers and trajectories of social and ecological change in the Karoo, South Africa

Climate in the Anthropocene
- Will the Karoo see fundamental shifts in vegetation due to climate and land use change this century?

Gharo across History
- Before the Anthropocene: human pasts in Karoo landscapes
- An overview of themes in the agrarian and environmental history of the Karoo since c.1800
- Long-term changes in land use, land cover and vegetation in the Karoo drylands of South Africa: Implications for degradation monitoring

Long-term trends and processes
- Reflections, applications and future directions of Long-Term Ecological Research at Tierberg
- Plant diversity and species-specific responses to seasonal rainfall patterns in the Namaqualand Hardeveld – 17 years of plot-based annual monitoring
- Long-term vegetation change (> 20 years) in the plains habitat on the Goegap Nature Reserve, Succulent Karoo, South Africa

Dynamics of Current Developments
- Efficiency, vulnerability and land use change in the Karoo Region of South Africa, 2012-2014
- By their own bootstraps: Municipal commonage farmers as an emerging agrarian class in the Karoo
- Population change in the Karoo
- Linear structures in the Karoo

Farming impacts
- Interactions of grazing and rainfall on vegetation at Grootfontein in the eastern Karoo
- Long-term impacts of livestock grazing in the Succulent Karoo: A 20-year study of vegetation change under different grazing regimes in Namaqualand
- Trampling tolerance of Karoo plants ‘using sheep as proxies for trekking springbok’
- Web spider abundance is affected by sheep farming in the Karoo
- Estimating mammal diversity in the shale gas footprint
- Spatio-temporal patterns of perceived conflict between small-livestock farmers and three predators in the Karoo

Ecosystem Processes and Rehabilitation
- Biological soil crusts of the Succulent Karoo
- The composition of soil seedbank and its role in ecosystem dynamics and rehabilitation potential in the arid Tankwa Karoo Region, South Africa
- Improving the success of rehabilitation through experimentation on a coastal mineral sands mine in Namaqualand, South Africa
- Response of arthropod communities to plant-community rehabilitation efforts after strip mining on the semi-arid west coast of South Africa

Editorial: Synthesis & Gaps
Drivers of Change

- Type
  - Global Change
  - Land Use Change
  - Human wellbeing

- Context
  - History
  - Social, Economic, Policy/Governance
  - Ecosystems
## History of changes in Karoo

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Start of period</th>
<th>Cause of change</th>
<th>Social change</th>
<th>Rangeland change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 M year ago</td>
<td>Humanoids</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>?</td>
<td>San hunter-gatherers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 k years ago</td>
<td>Khoekhoen pastoralists</td>
<td>Dominated over San</td>
<td>Domestic grazing started</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1740</td>
<td>Dutch settlers in Karoo</td>
<td>San &amp; Khoekhoen societies unravel</td>
<td>Grazing intensified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1850</td>
<td>-church towns</td>
<td>-farms and towns control social fabric</td>
<td>-heavy overgrazing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-fences, boreholes</td>
<td></td>
<td>-species extinctions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-market-oriented farming</td>
<td></td>
<td>-landscape fragmentation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>23 million sheep</td>
<td>-growing prosperity</td>
<td>land degradation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>farm consolidation</td>
<td>-growing inequality</td>
<td>reduced grazing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>-democracy</td>
<td>-intensified marginalisation</td>
<td>land use diversification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-Karoo partitioned</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Climate change - global driver

Temperature at Tierberg-LTER

- ↑ temperatures
- ↑ evapotranspiration
- ↑ carbon
- Δ precipitation
- Δ droughts
Land use changes - local drivers
Land use changes - external drivers
Human wellbeing - social driver
Change brings New Opportunities

e.g. Honey from solar power generators

www.resilience.org
Challenge: Effective management of social-ecological change

• Safe boundaries for environmental change to avoid irreversibly failure of ecosystems
  → environmental sustainability

• Governance, eradicate poverty and inequality, adapt to changes, societal self-empowerment
  → environmental sustainability
Can a Karoo-Gardenroute LTSER Platform address these challenges?

- **Human ecosystem complex** (steep rainfall gradient; contrasting biomes; transformed ecosystems; ecosystem services; global significance; socio-economical uses & impacts including agriculture, forestry & recreation; development and global change impacts & threats; impact of local policies/infrastructure or lack thereof; etc)
- **Broad encompassing research agenda & design** (social-ecological conditions, power relations and decision-making)
- **Field Sites and Remote Sensing**
- **Past, current or future research projects, data sources and research infrastructure**
- **Transformative** policy feed forward & citizen science
- **Institutional** capacity, arrangements, coordination and commitments
Thank you