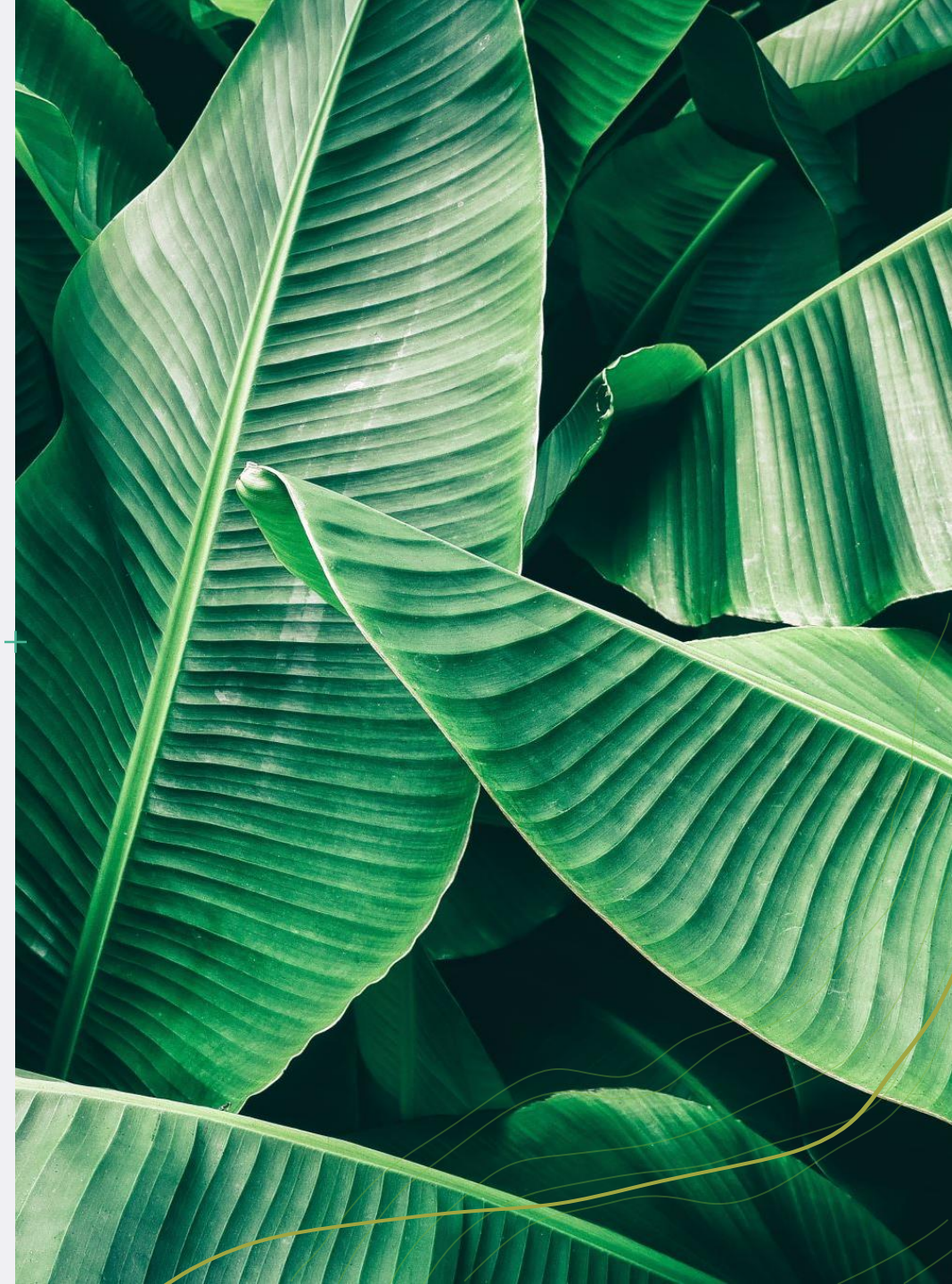
KEY

The approach ‘**think global, act local**’ neglects the **particular ecological value** of ecosystems

Does the measures for environment protection inspired by Enlightened Anthropocentrism sustain “The Global Urban Middleclass Consumptive Society"?



The approach ‘think global, act local’ neglects the particular ecological value of ecosystems

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In a nutshell: Act local, interact global.

Ecological care in the scope of Enlightened Anthroplogic Centrism

Dominant Ecologic transition	versus	Environmental Anthropologic Centrism
1) Enlightenment Anthropology (Shallow Ecology)	→	Transform the consumption of raw matter, energy & food into a more sustainable cleaner way
2) Sustainability must be understood in the scope of the Commission Brundtland conception (1987)	→	Capital and natural resources are mutually interchangeable. It implies reorienting technology & managing risk
3) Earth Summit (1992) focused on the substantial role of new technology	→	To more environmentally-friendly technology without losing its standard of living
4) Substantivism	→	Hidden secret of technology, namely rationality, drive for efficiency, increasing control and calculability

Survey: from `think global, act local `

1) Duhem-Quine principle → Technical as well as a social aspect

2) Substantivism → Habitants involved in technocratic web: dominant development paradigm

Olkiluoto Nuclear Plant: Think Global, act Local →

What beyond technology & Scientific facts: Duhem-Quine principle

Technology	Autonomous	Humanly Controlled
Neutral : means and ends completely separated	Determinism	Instrumentalism
Value-laden: Means form a way of live that includes ends	Substantivism: means and ends linked in systems	Critical social Theory: Choice of alternative means-ends systems

Act local, interact global

3) Social constructvism → Basic concept of the ecodevelopment paradigm: no ***intrinsic*** but ***inherent*** value

4) Integrity of the Land (Aldo Leopold) and moral care for the particularity of the Land, diversity and biological and cultural identity of the habitants

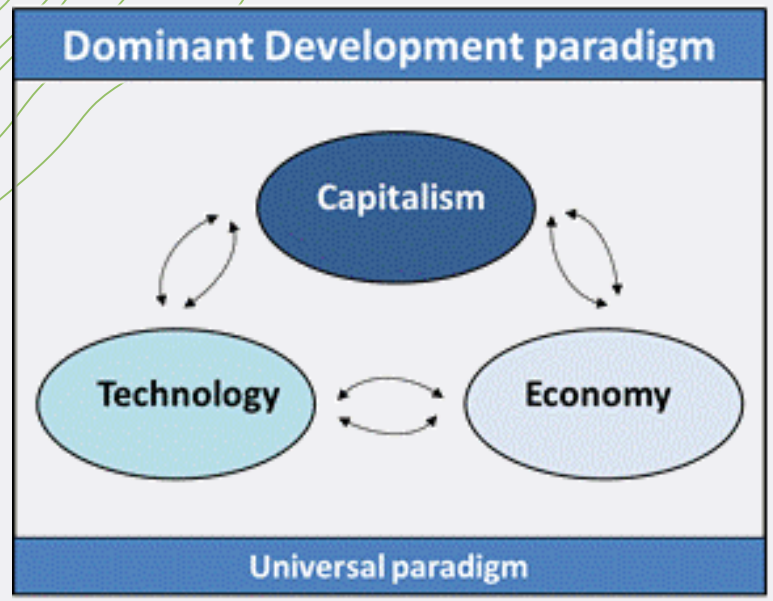
→

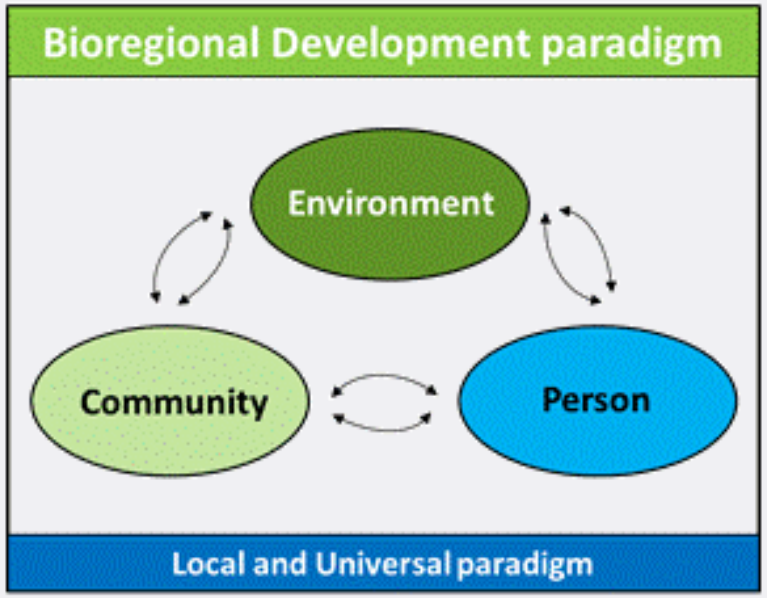
Sandó : Ahlainen area:

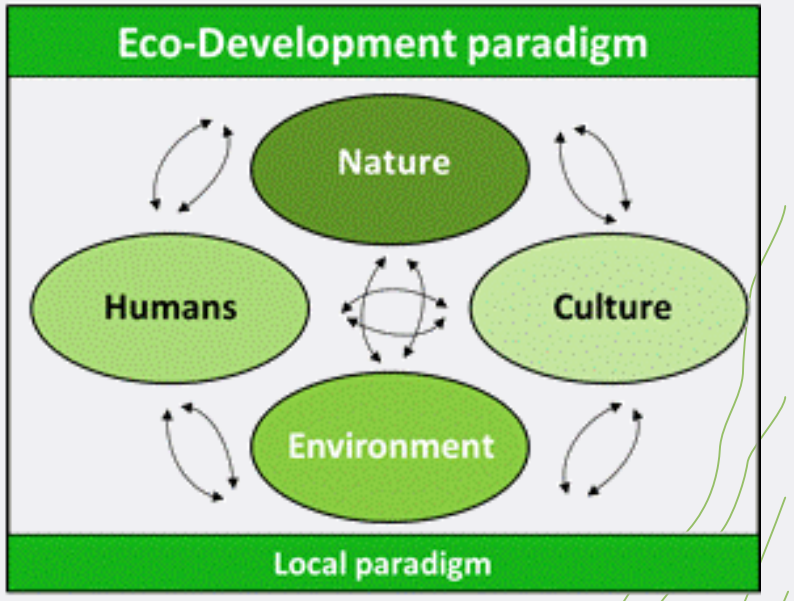
Act Local. Interact Global

Substantivism according to Dominant Development paradigm and Bioregional Development Paradigm

Critical Social constructivism according to Eco-development Paradigm



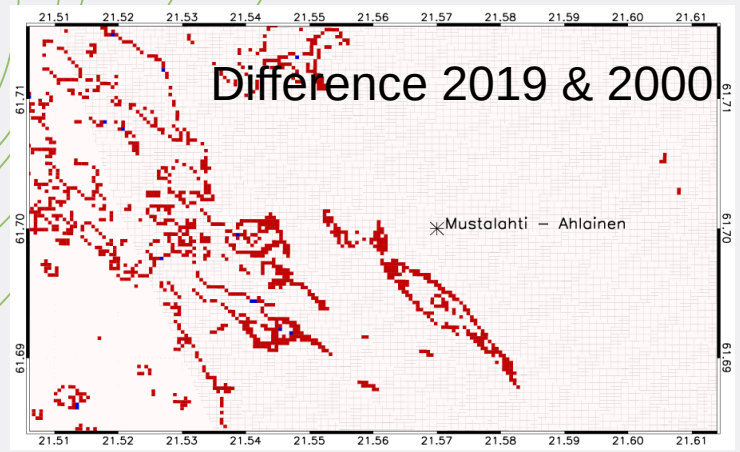


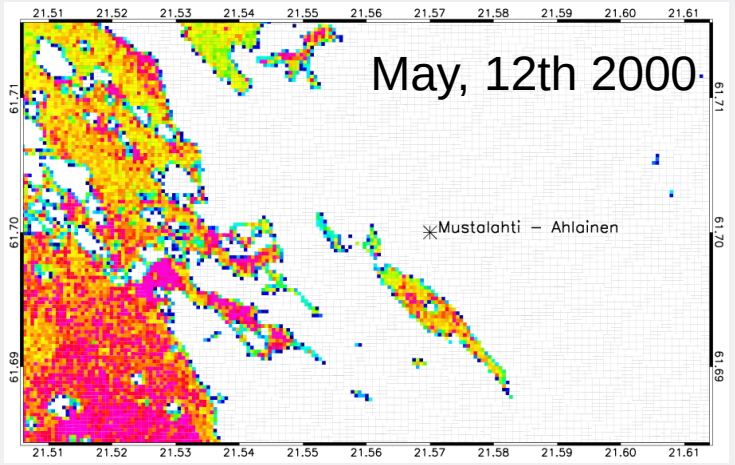


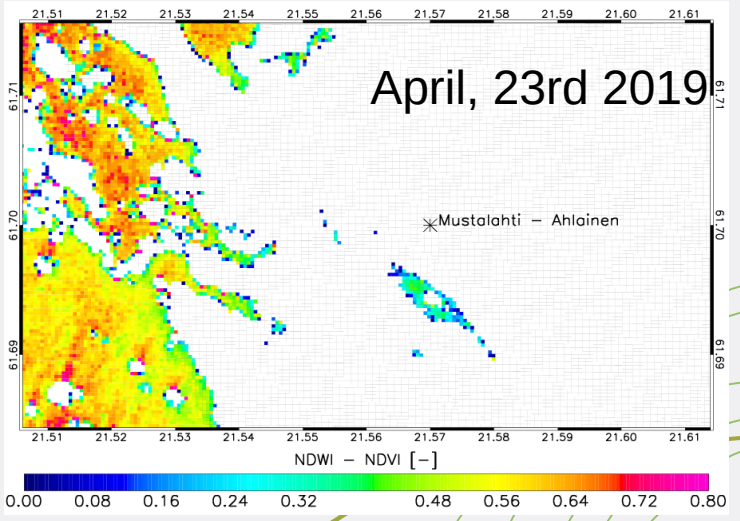
Landethics and Eco-development paradigm

	Eco-development paradigma	Industrial-scientific paradigm
Level	Regional Society	State Nation/world
Economy	Conservation Stability Self-sufficient cooperation	Exploitation Change/Progress World Wide Economy competition
Political organisation	Decentralized Complementary Diversity	Centralized Hierachy Uniform
Society	Symbiotic Evolution Variation	Polarization Growth/Aggression Monoculture

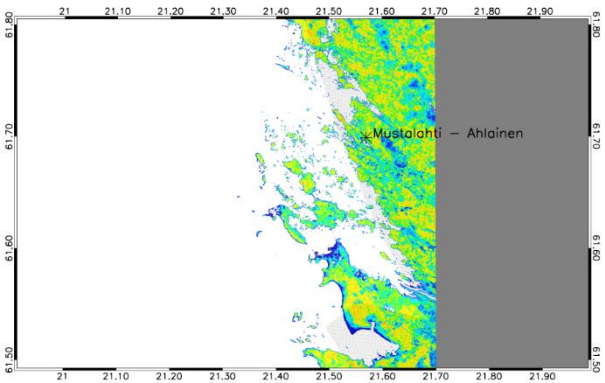
Case study Ahlainen (60°40’30´´N, 021°37´14´´E) Watersurface shifts during 2000-2019

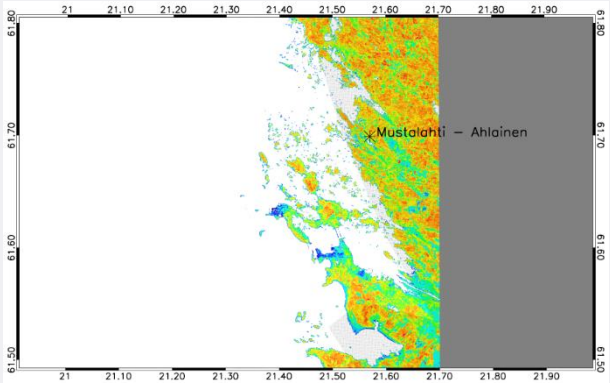






Case study Ahlainen (60°40´30´´N, 21°37´14´´E)
Vegetation shifts 2000-2019





Case study of the Nordsund area around Ahlainen (60°40´30´´N, 21°37´14´´E)

Think Global, act local

Centralized Dominant Development Paradigm (CDDP) transforms the Ahlainen area in a deserted area with ghost villages

CDDP provokes the breakdown of the traditional Finnish democratic society

CDDP creates a dual society:

In the central towns: **Young Urban & Middle Class People**

Archipelo of villages: **Old People**

VERSUS

Act Local, interact global

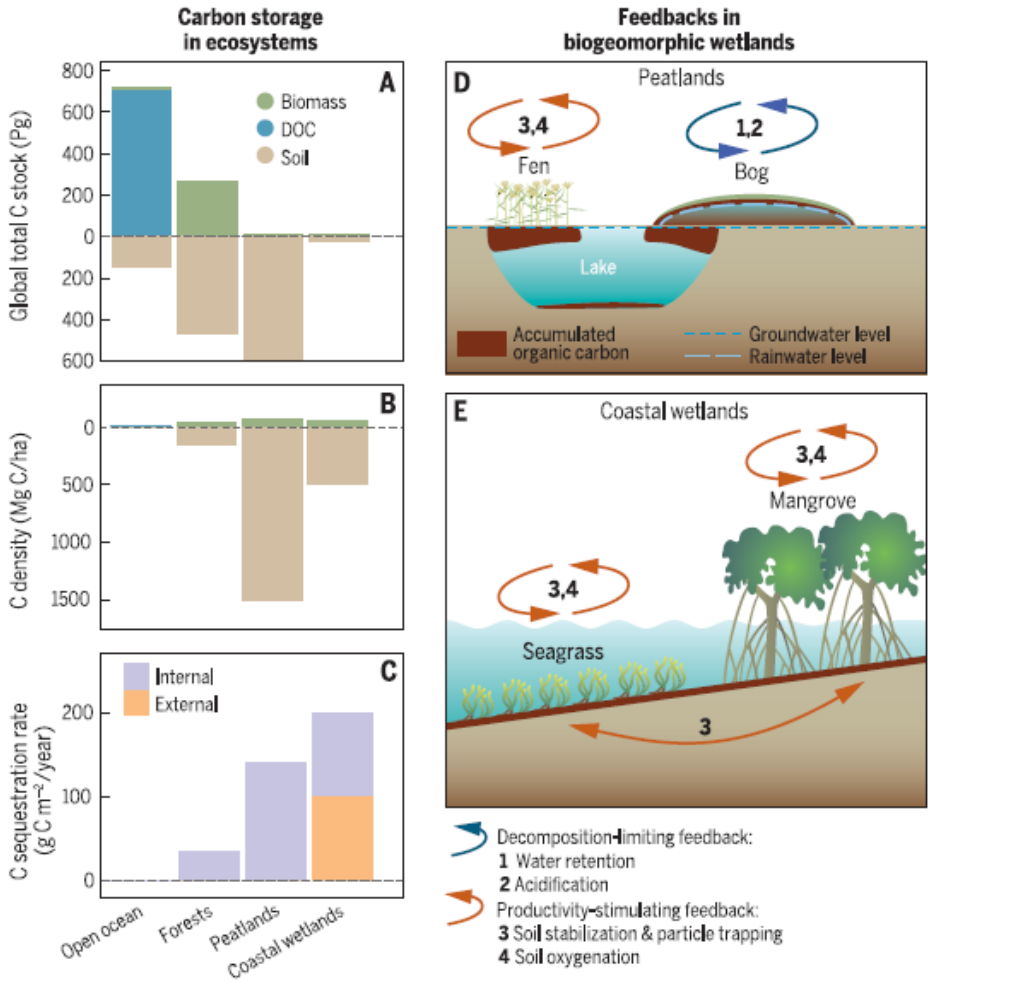
The Common Shear Area creates Local commons and self-resilience of the new created morpho-regions

Perspective for new local wetlands after uplift of the shear coast area. Wetlands store more CO2 than tropic forests do.

Natural gas contains greenhouse gasses more reactive than CO_2

Consequently it is better to transform it into CO_2 by using it for household energy

Biogeomorphic wetlands cover 1% of Earth’s surface but store 20% of ecosystem organic carbon (Temmink et al., 2022, Science)



Carbon storage in biogeomorphic wetlands. Organic carbon (**A**) stocks, (**B**) densities, and (**C**) sequestration rates in the world’s major carbon-storing ecosystems. Oceans hold the largest stock, peatlands (boreal, temperate, and tropical aggregated) store the largest amount per unit area, and coastal ecosystems (mangroves, salt marshes, and seagrasses aggregated) support the highest sequestration rates. (**D** and **E**) Biogeomorphic feedbacks, indicated with arrows, can be classified as productivity stimulating or decomposition limiting. Productivity-stimulating feedbacks increase resource availability and thus stimulate vegetation growth and organic matter production. Although production is lower in wetlands with decomposition-limiting feedbacks, decomposition is more strongly limited, resulting in net accumulation of organic matter. (D) In fens, organic matter accumulation from vascular plants is amplified by productivity-stimulating feedbacks. Once the peat rises above the groundwater and is large enough to remain waterlogged by retaining rainwater, the resulting bog maintains being waterlogged and acidic, resulting in strong decomposition-limiting feedbacks. (E) Vegetated coastal ecosystems generate productivity-stimulating feedbacks that enhance local production and trapping of external organic matter.

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