# Identifying and testing adaptive management options to increase catchment resilience using a Bayesian Network

**Kerr Adams<sup>1,2</sup>,** Christopher (Kit) A. J. Macleod<sup>2</sup>, Marc J. Metzger<sup>1</sup>, Nicola Melville<sup>3</sup>, Rachel Helliwell<sup>2</sup>, Jim Pritchard<sup>3</sup>, Katie Edwards<sup>4</sup>, and Miriam Glendell<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University of Edinburgh, Scotland

<sup>2</sup>The James Hutton Institute, Scotland

<sup>3</sup>Scottish Environment Protection Agency, Scotland

<sup>4</sup>Scottish Water, Scotland

EGU 2022 Session HS2.8.3













Collaborate to better understand socio-ecological systems

Future-focussed approach to decision making



Identify sustainable and resilient outcomes.

Use a capitals approach to consider wider value

## Need to engage with layers of complexity and uncertainty:

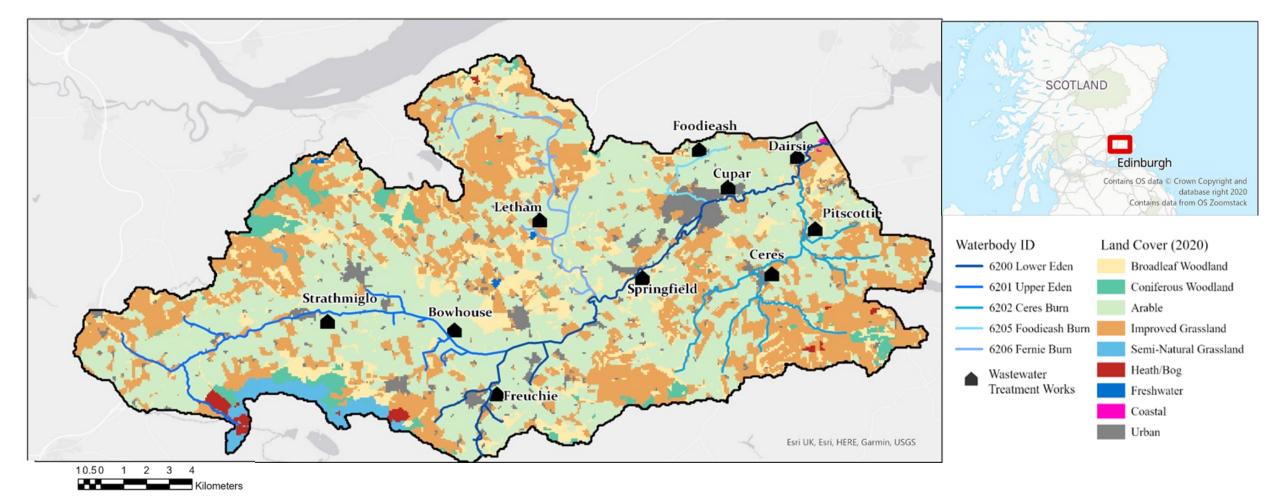
- Understand socio-ecological systems
- Measure cumulative impacts of future change
- Inform innovative & collaborative decisions

#### Research Question

Can a Bayesian Network (BN) model support stakeholders in the identification and testing of adaptive management options that increase catchment system resilience to the impacts of cumulative future change?

Applying continuous variables within the hybrid equation-based BN model structure.

#### The Eden Catchment



What combination of management actions across all sectors enables good status to be achieved whilst optimising resource efficiency, in the Eden catchment, now and in the future?

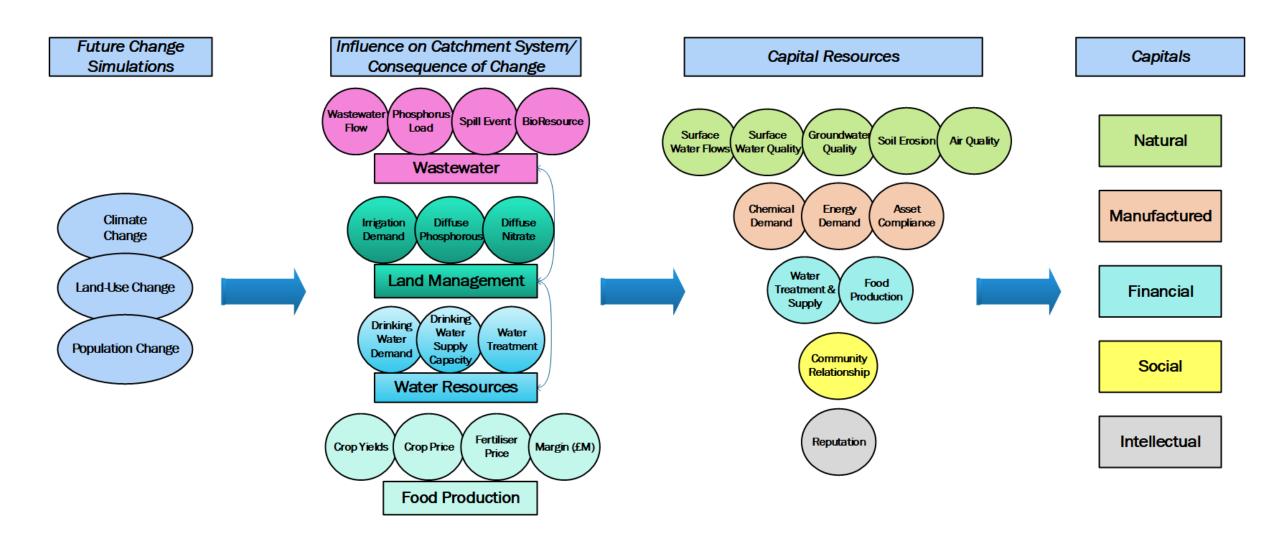
Understand knowledge needs

Map the catchment socio-ecological system

Model diverse climatic & socioeconomic future pathways

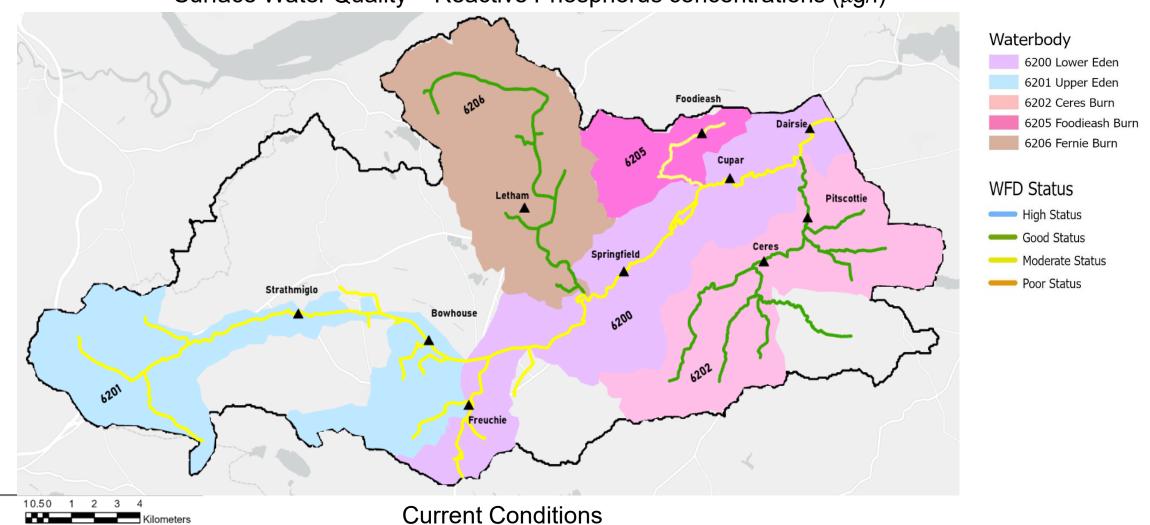
Identify & Test adaptive scenarios

Participatory methods



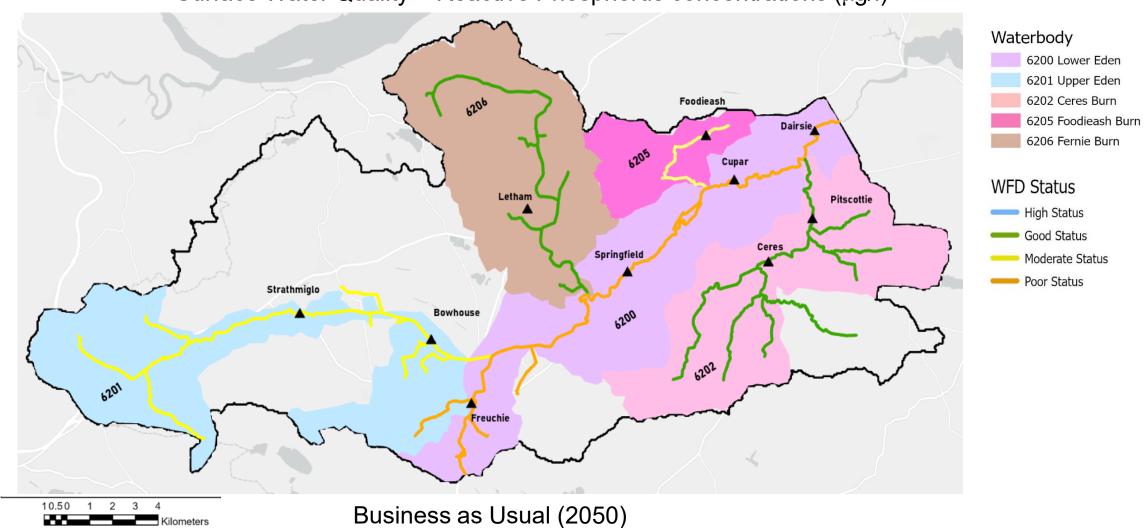
### Resilience Outputs

Surface Water Quality – Reactive Phosphorus concentrations (μg/l)



### Resilience Outputs

Surface Water Quality – Reactive Phosphorus concentrations (μg/l)



### Informing Collaborative Action

Scenario	Septic Tank Filters	Water Efficiency Campaign	Ferric Dosing	Nereda Treatment	Struvite Fertiliser	Wetland Treatment	40% Irrigation Reduction	Rural SUDS	Cover crops & Minimum tillage	Irrigation Lagoons
Standard	<b>√</b>	<b>✓</b>	<b>√</b>	*	×	×	<b>√</b>	×	×	×
Nature Based Solutions	<b>√</b>	<b>✓</b>	×	<b>✓</b>	×	<b>✓</b>	×	<b>√</b>	<b>✓</b>	<b>√</b>
Best Available Technology	<b>√</b>	<b>✓</b>	×	<b>✓</b>	×	<b>✓</b>	<b>✓</b>	<b>√</b>	×	×
Resource Centre	<b>√</b>	<b>✓</b>	×	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>	<b>✓</b>	*	<b>√</b>	<b>✓</b>	<b>√</b>

# What combination of management actions across all sectors enables good status to be achieved whilst optimising resource efficiency, in the Eden catchment, now and in the future?

	Standard Scenario	Nature Based Solutions Scenario	Best Available Technology Scenario	Resource Centre Scenario
Good Status Achieved (Current)	×	<b>✓</b>	<b>✓</b>	<b>√</b>
Good Status Achieved (2050)	×	<b>✓</b>	<b>✓</b>	<b>√</b>

#### Conclusions

Bayesian Network model helped stakeholders engage with layers of complexity and uncertainty:

- Map socio-ecological systems
- Measure cumulative impacts of future change
- Test and inform identification of collaborative adaptive management options

Future research should investigate the application of a Dynamic Bayesian Network model to consider spatial and temporal scales for detailed assessment.