

A person is ice skating on a large, frozen body of water. The sky is filled with dramatic, colorful clouds in shades of orange, yellow, and blue, suggesting a sunset or sunrise. In the distance, a city skyline is visible across the water. The overall scene is serene and atmospheric.

# Introduction to integrated models for protection and management of water resources

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# Integrated models, integrated assessment models, bioeconomic models:

Type of scientific modelling that tries to link main features of society and economy with the biosphere and atmosphere into one modelling framework.



Integrated processes: economy, ecosystem functions, land use, agriculture, greenhouse gas emissions, education, health, infrastructure etc.

Disciplines integrated: ecology, economics, earth sciences, engineering, social sciences etc.

Assessing large, complex, and long-term societal and environmental challenges



# Some features of integrated models

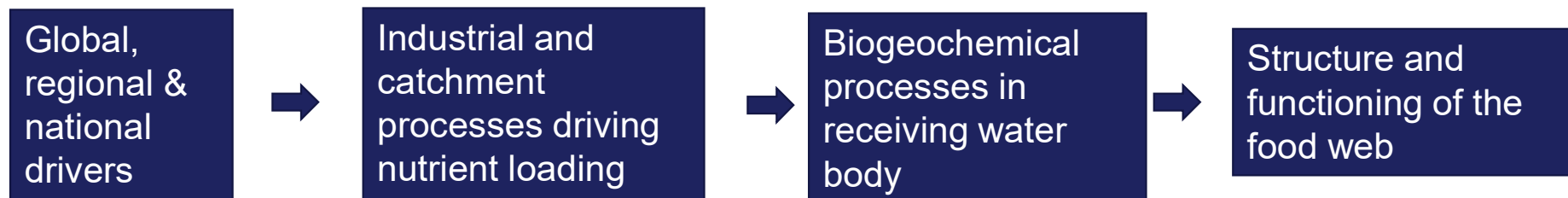
- Dynamic models, scenarios
- Policy relevance
- Ex-ante analysis
- Good for 'what-if'- analysis: studying consequences of alternative social developments or new policies
- Spatial scales: vary from local to regional and to global
- Extensively used as tools in climate research and policy analysis
  - e.g. cost-benefit integrated assessment models, e.g. DICE (William Nordhaus)



# Integrated models in Blueadapt-project

Environmental challenge addressed: nutrient loads & eutrophication

Modelling frameworks were developed to study the consequences of ongoing and future societal developments and policy alternatives on future state of our aquatic environments.





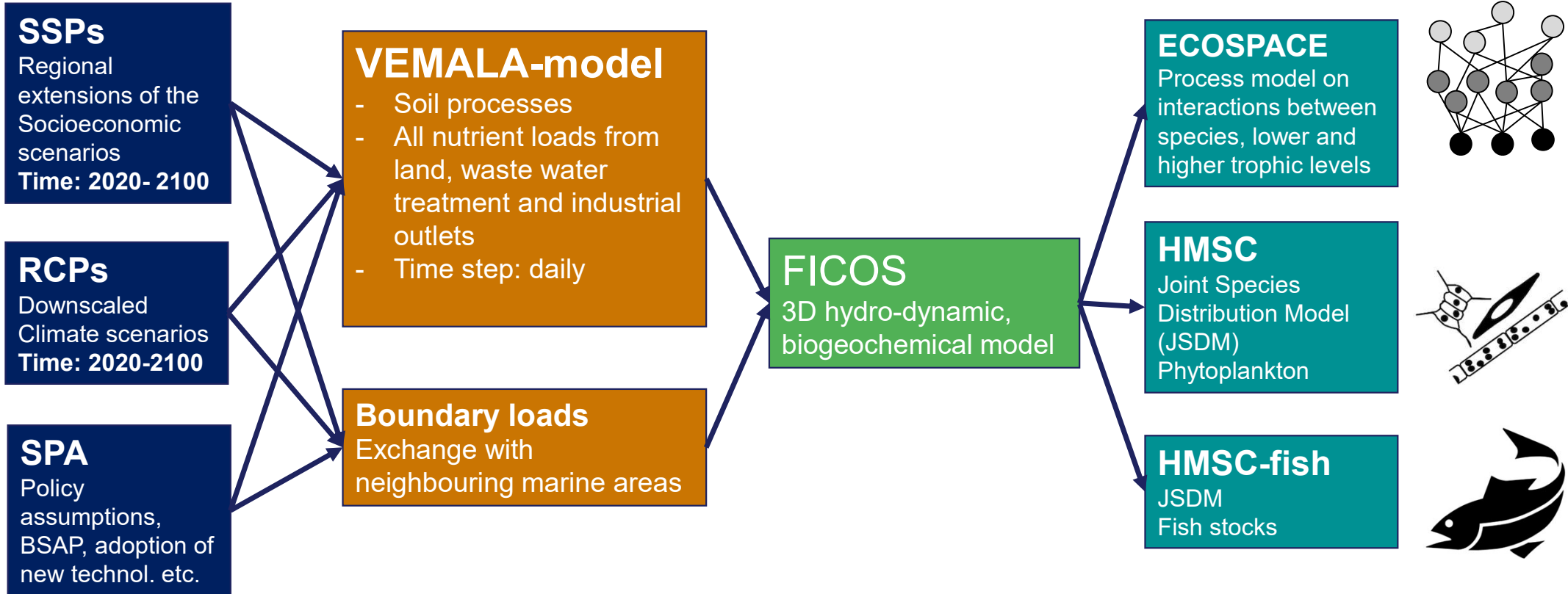
Global, regional & national drivers

Nutrient leaching & loads entering aquatic ecosystem

Biogeochemical processes

Ecological outcomes

# BlueAdapt







## Tools developed in Blueadapt-project

- Analyses at different spatial scales:
  - Local analysis
  - Regional: The Archipelago Sea and its catchment area
  - National level: Inland waters

