

Savanna Landscape Engineering:

What forms are possible or desirable in an uncertain future?

Greg Kiker¹ and Randall Boone²

¹ Dept of Agr. & Bio. Engineering, University of Florida

² Dept. Ecosystem Science and Sustainability, Colorado State University

gkiker@ufl.edu, Randall.Boone@colostate.edu

Savanna Science Network Meeting
March 6, 2025



- **Savanna agro/ecosystems can persist or change under human and climatic influences**
- **Management & policy covers many spatial and temporal scales**
- **How much pressure/change can these ecosystems withstand?**
- **Ecological Engineering Questions**
 - **What future states are acceptable/desirable?**
 - **What level of control do we (as humans) have on these ecosystems?**

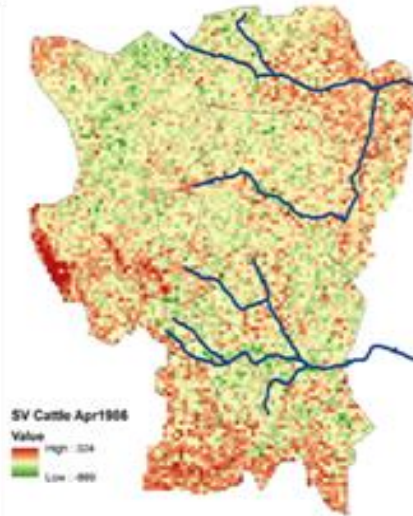
Overview

- Randy Boone (@CSU) has already introduced Af-Range/L-Range and its use across Africa (L-Range.com)
- Development of a more “local” version (Af-Range-KNP) to represent KNP-level management options
- Preliminary simulations using GCM-derived climate (“Historic”, R4.5 and R8.5) w/different elephant management
 - How does the vegetation (grass, shrubs and trees) respond?
 - How do the large herbivores respond?

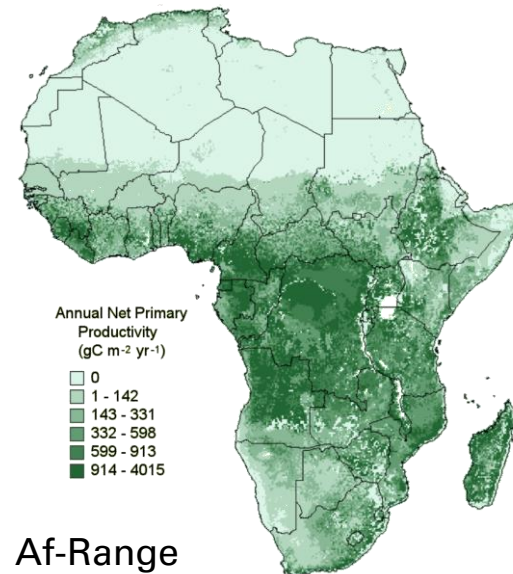


Many open-source tools are available for exploring savanna dynamics

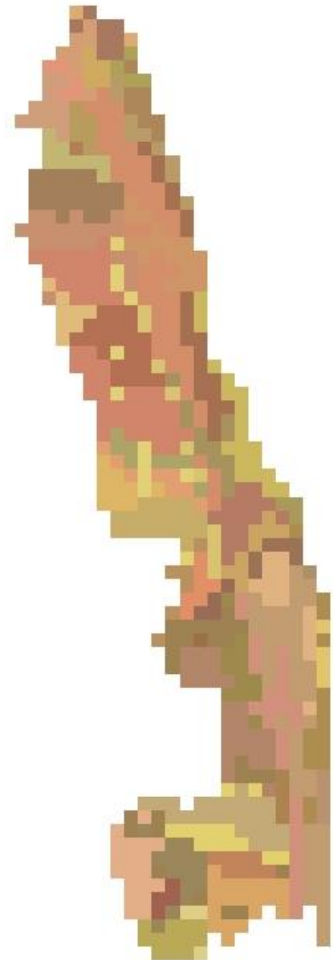
- Grid-based, deterministic models allow *comparisons ranging from point to park to regional to global scales*
- Grass, shrubs, trees, herbivores, fire *and humans* with spatial combinations (livestock- and conservation-based ecosystems)
- Open-Source models on local laptops with readily available spatial inputs
- Local partners/graduate projects



SAVANNA/DECUMA
Borena Ethiopia @ 1 km²



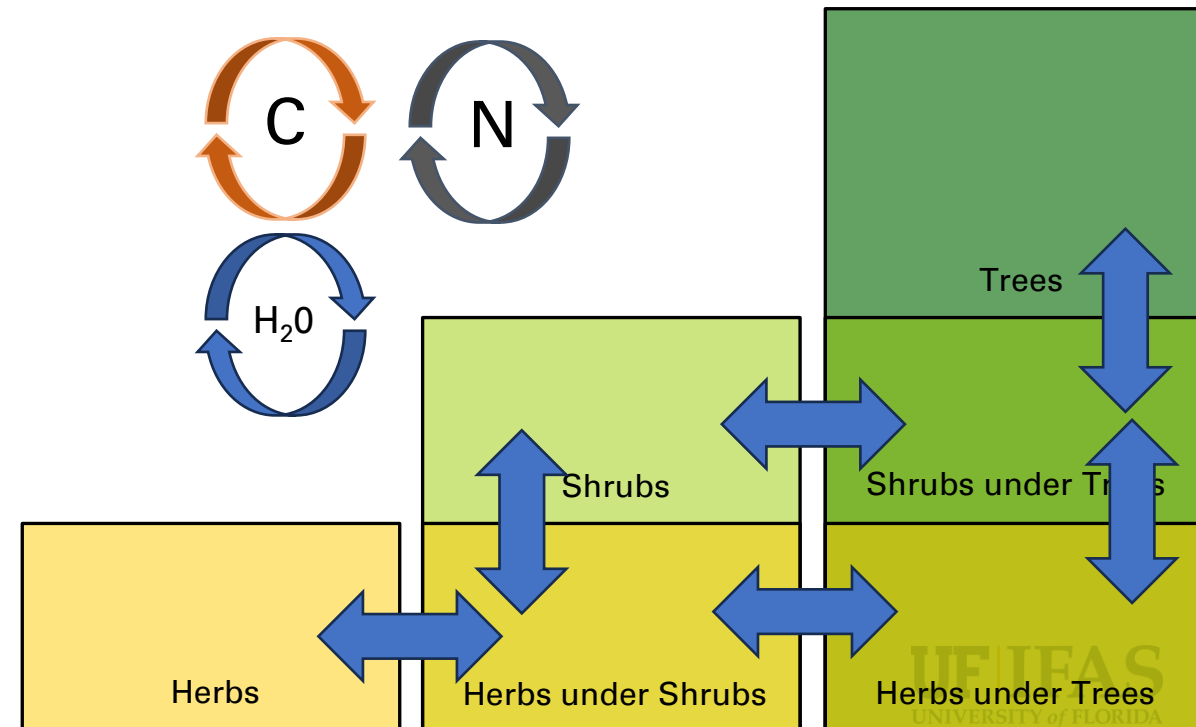
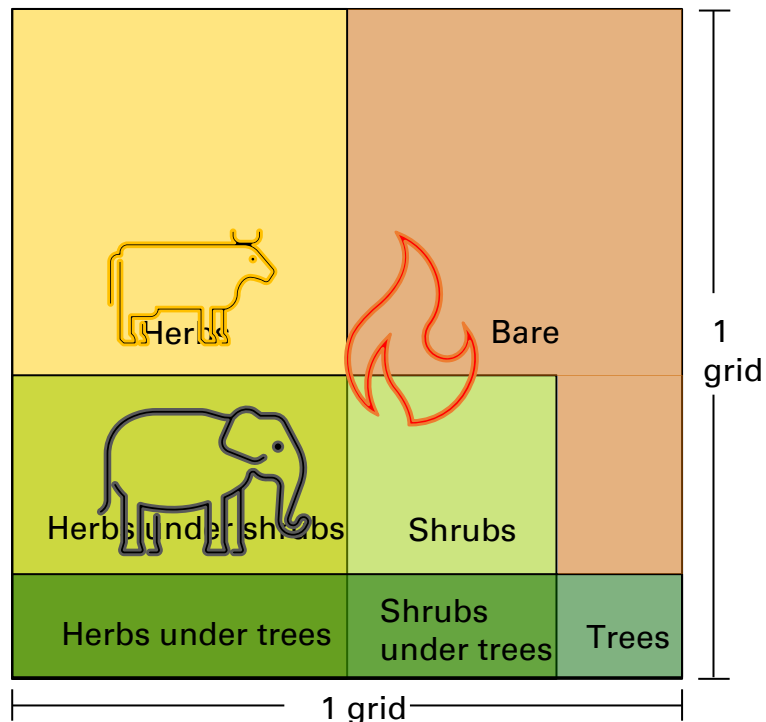
Af-Range
Africa @ 10 km²



SAVANNA
KNP @ 5 km²

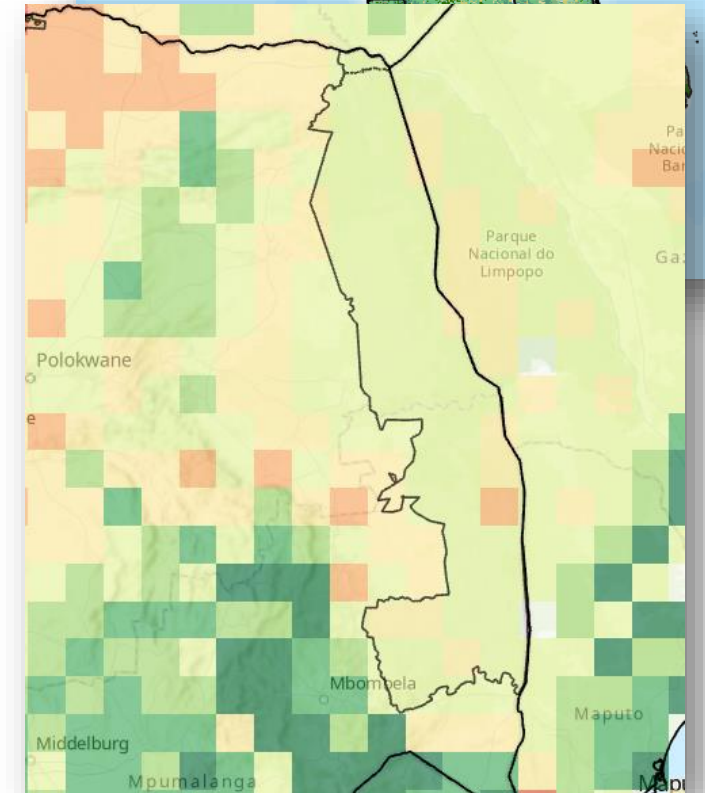
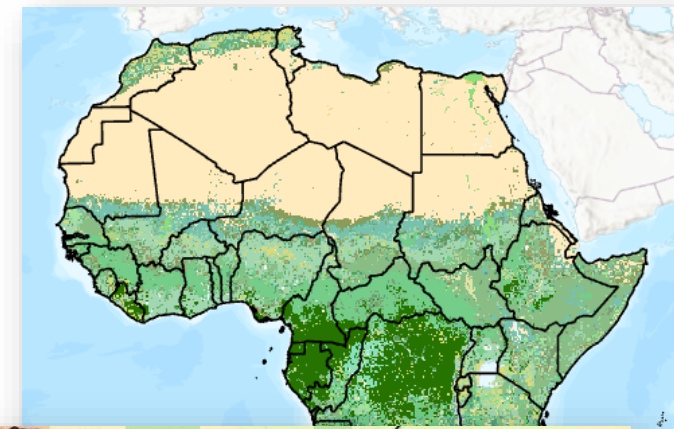
The G-Range, L-Range Family of Models

- Developed by Randy Boone (Colorado State Univ/Natural Resource Ecology Lab)
- Simplified from SAVANNA and CENTURY models
- Open-Source (github), Laptop Based (l-range.com)
- G-Range (Global Model), L-Range (“Local” Versions), Af-Range (@10-20km)
- Can be linked with Agent Based Models of humans
- Vegetation (3 groups, 6 layers, defined combos)
- Multiple herbivores, fire, C/N dynamics, etc...



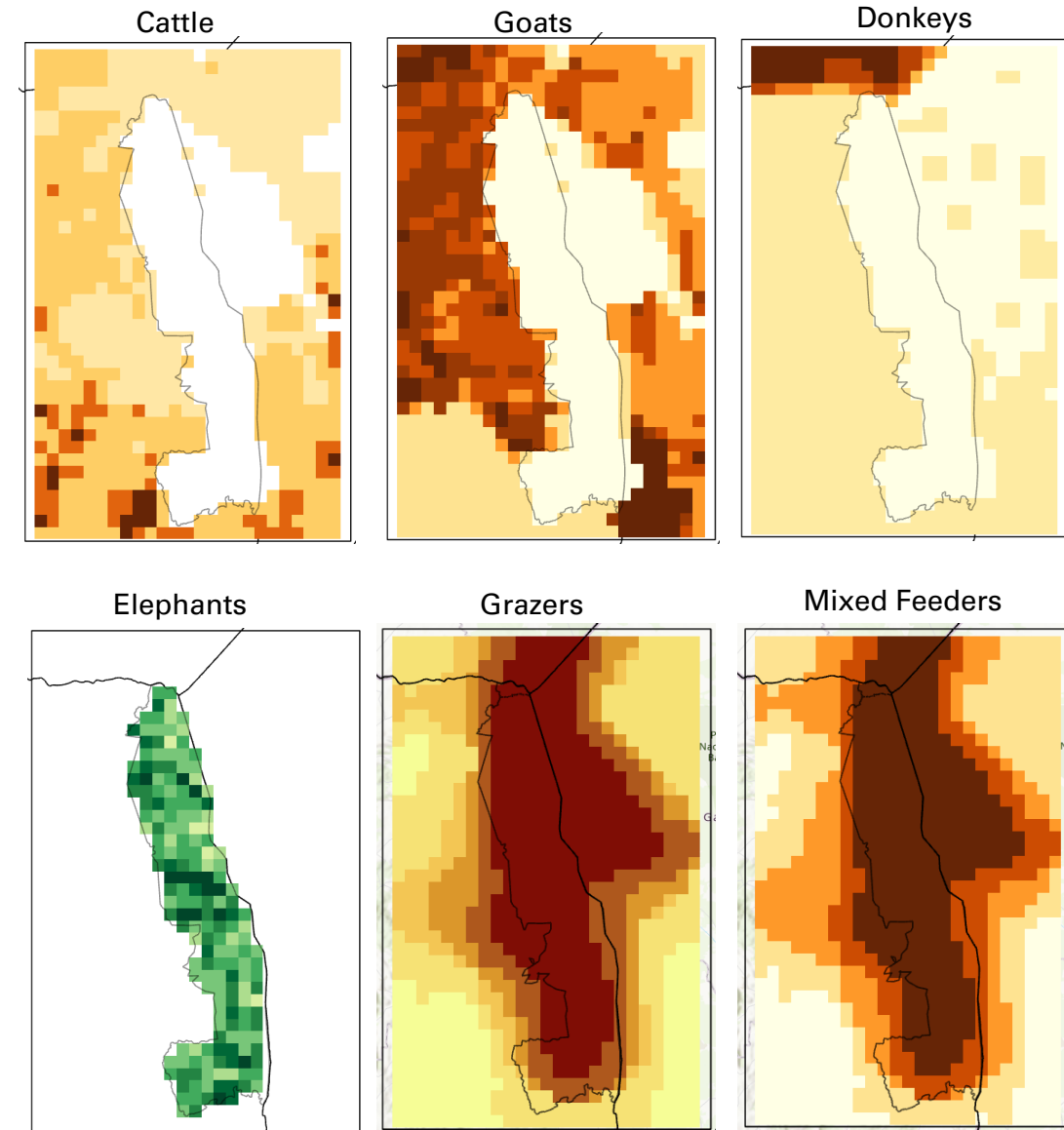
Africa @ 20 km resolution

- **7 Primary Vegetation groups** (with 48 local variations): (1) Tree Cover, Broadleaf, Deciduous, Closed; (2) Tree Cover, Broadleaved, Evergreen, Closed To Open; (3) Shrubland; (4) Grassland; (5) Mosaic Herbaceous Cover; (6) Cropland, Rainfed; (7) Bare ground; (8) Water
- **5 Livestock groups** (Cattle, Goats, Sheep, Camels, Donkeys)
- **2 Wildlife** (Grazers and Mixed Feeders)
- **Fire frequencies and intensities** dependent on Vegetation Types
- **Outputs** over 300 maps created for each month
- There is also an Af-Range version @ 10km resolution



Af-Range KNP @10km

- Same Primary Vegetation groups
- Fire Freq/Int-same as Afr@10km
- 4 Livestock groups (Cattle, Goats, Sheep, Donkeys)
- 3 Wildlife (**Elephants**, Grazers and Mixed Feeders)
- Constant Herbivore Populations, *but varying condition*
- Smaller resolutions are possible but require more detailed attention
- Modeling Experiments
 - 25k Elephants vs 50k elephants (based on Izak Smit's population density maps)
 - "Historical" Climate (100 years) vs 4.5 vs 8.5 Scenarios using the ACCESS model (with CO₂ effects) (1970-2070)
 - Fire uses a vegetation-based burn frequency & cover

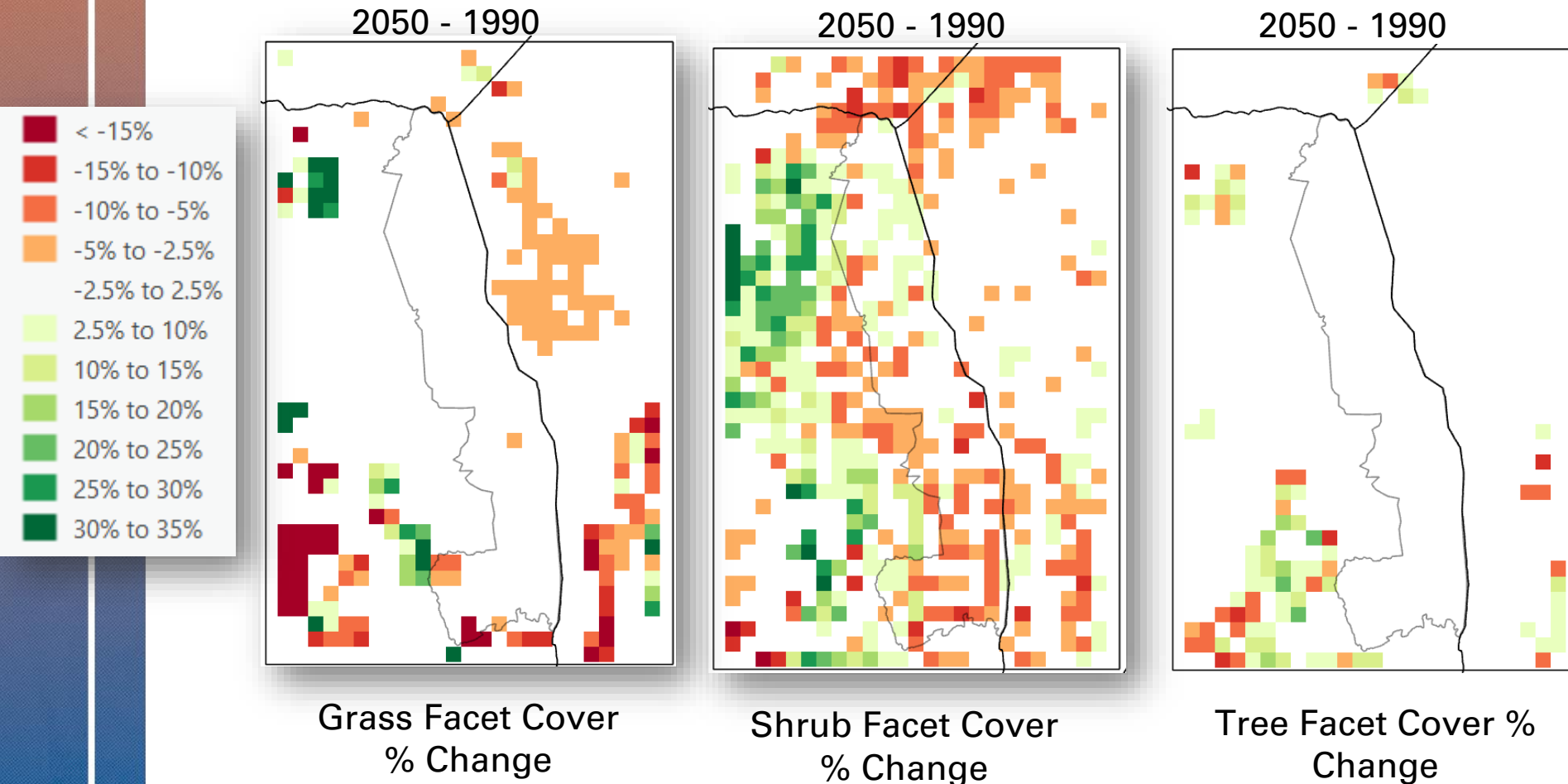


A savanna landscape at sunset. The sky is a mix of light blue and orange. In the foreground, there is a dirt path leading towards the horizon. To the right, a large, leafy tree stands prominently. The middle ground is filled with various types of vegetation, including grasses, shrubs, and smaller trees. The overall scene is peaceful and natural.

**How does the vegetation
(grass, shrubs and trees) respond?**

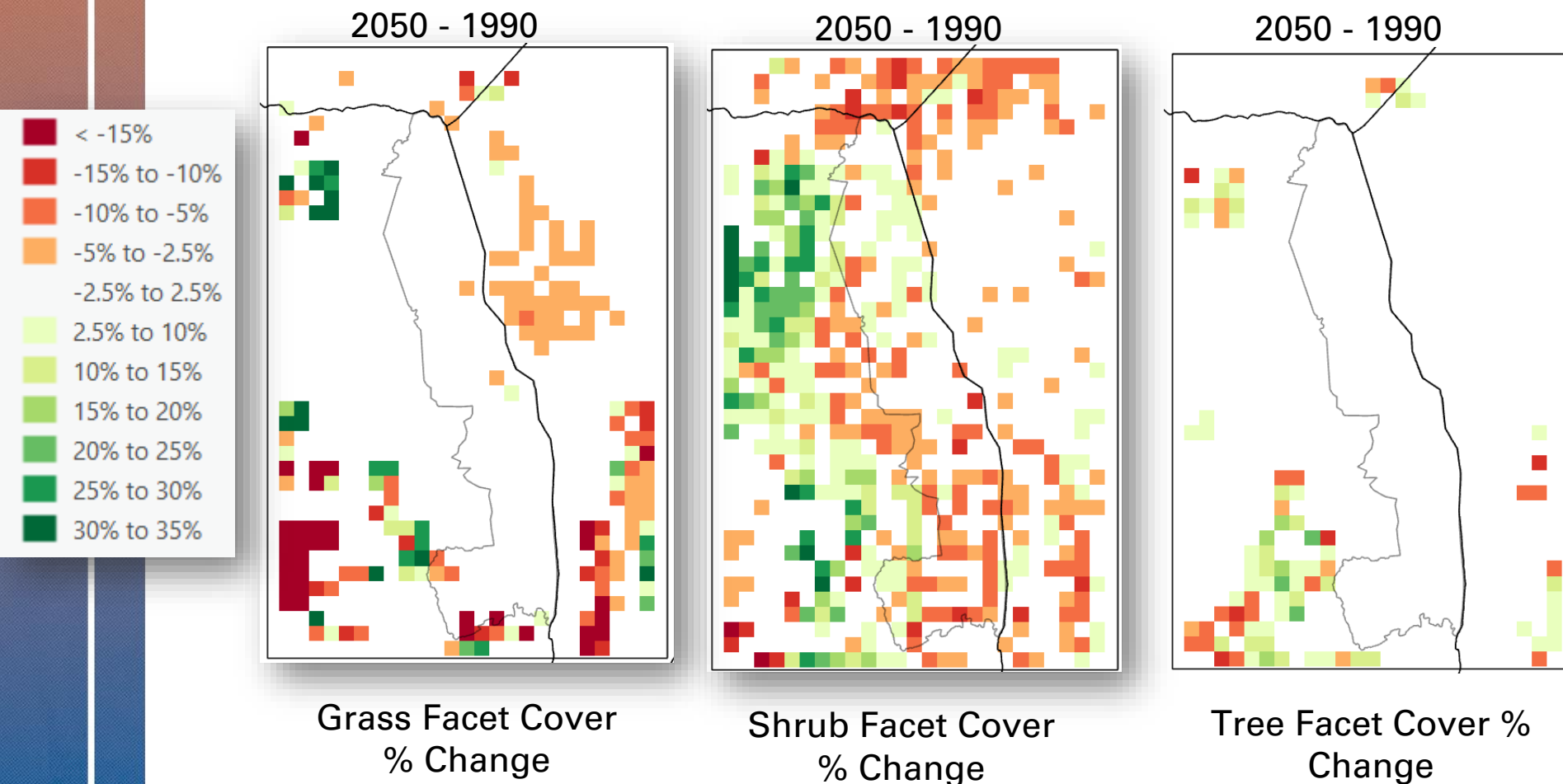
Low Veld @ 10 km resolution

Climate Scenario: ACCESS 4.5/CO₂ – 25k Elephants
Future (2050) minus Past (1990)



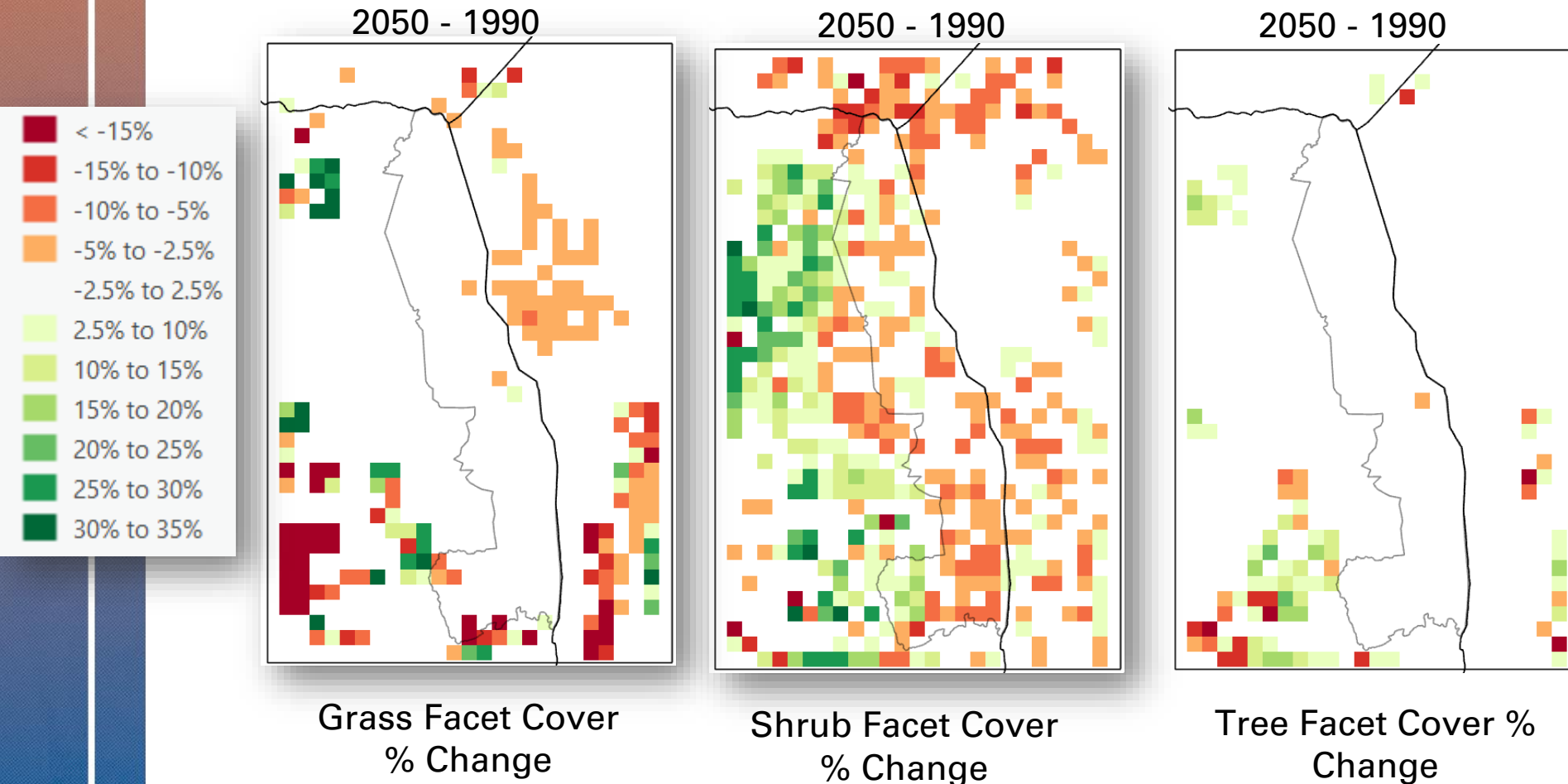
Low Veld @ 10 km resolution

Climate Scenario: ACCESS 8.5/CO₂ – 25k Elephants
Future (2050) minus Past (1990)



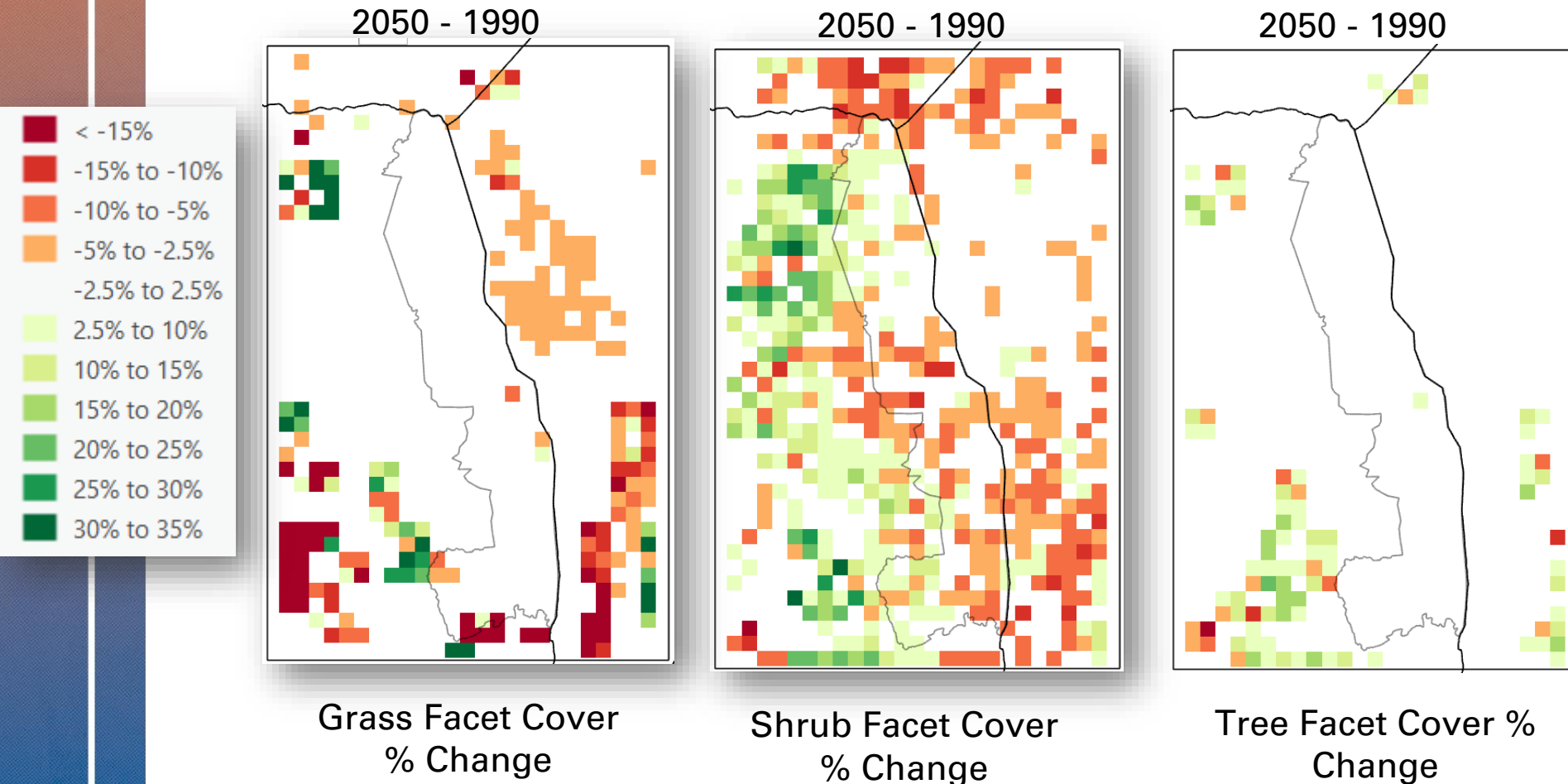
Low Veld @ 10 km resolution

Climate Scenario: ACCESS 4.5/CO₂ – 50k Elephants



Low Veld @ 10 km resolution

Climate Scenario: ACCESS 8.5/CO₂ – 50k Elephants





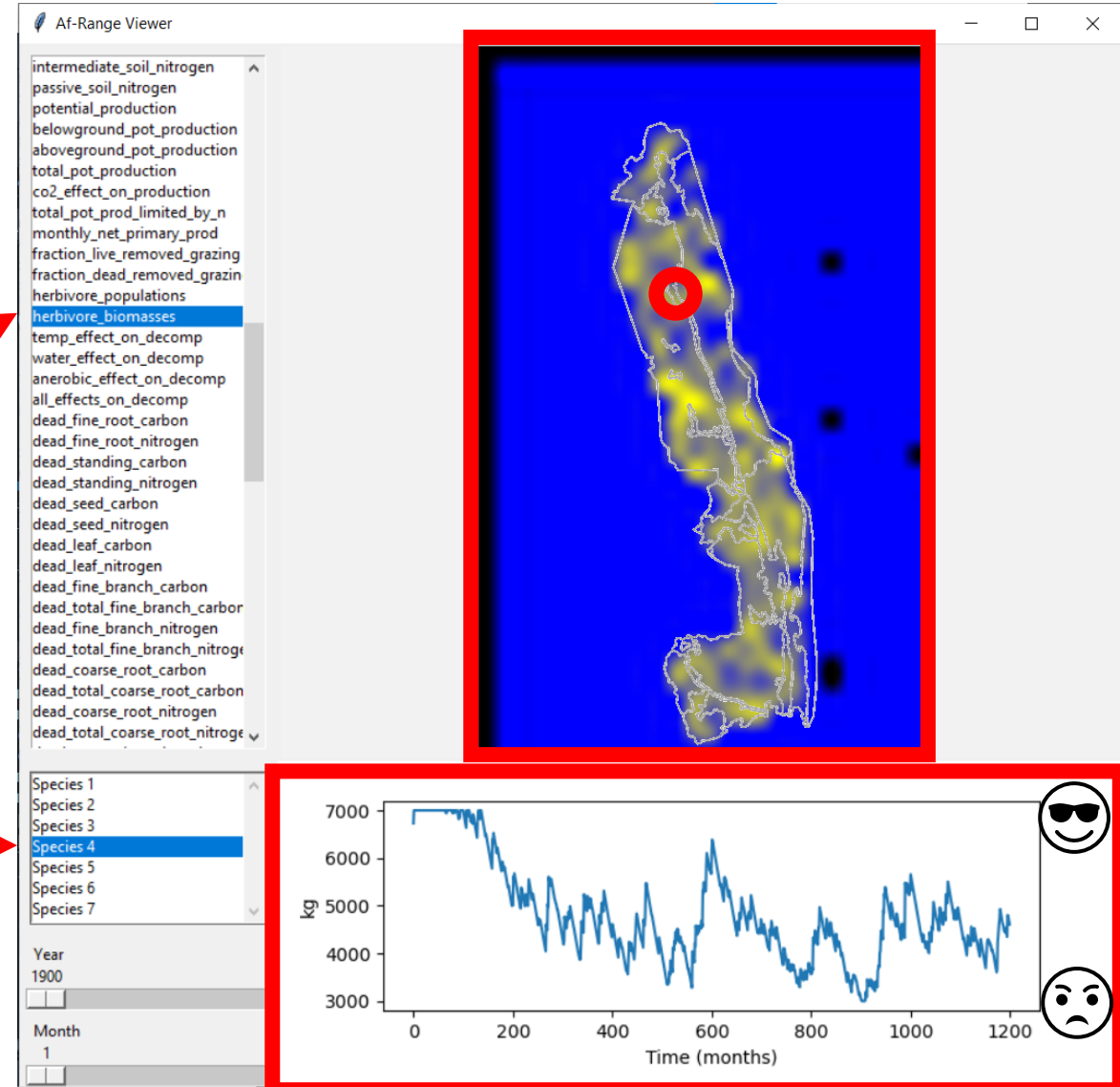
How do the large herbivores respond?

So how do herbivores respond to change?

- In Af-Range, every pixel tells a story (*100 years of story...*)
- User tools allow virtual transects for specific location over the entire simulation

137 different variables (for each facet, vegetation, herbivore group ...)

4 Livestock groups (Cattle, Goats, Sheep, Donkeys)
3 Wildlife (**Elephants**, Grazers and Mixed Feeders)

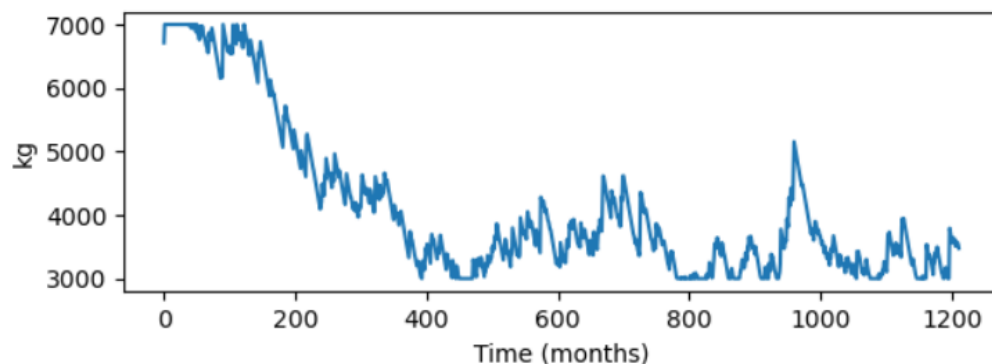
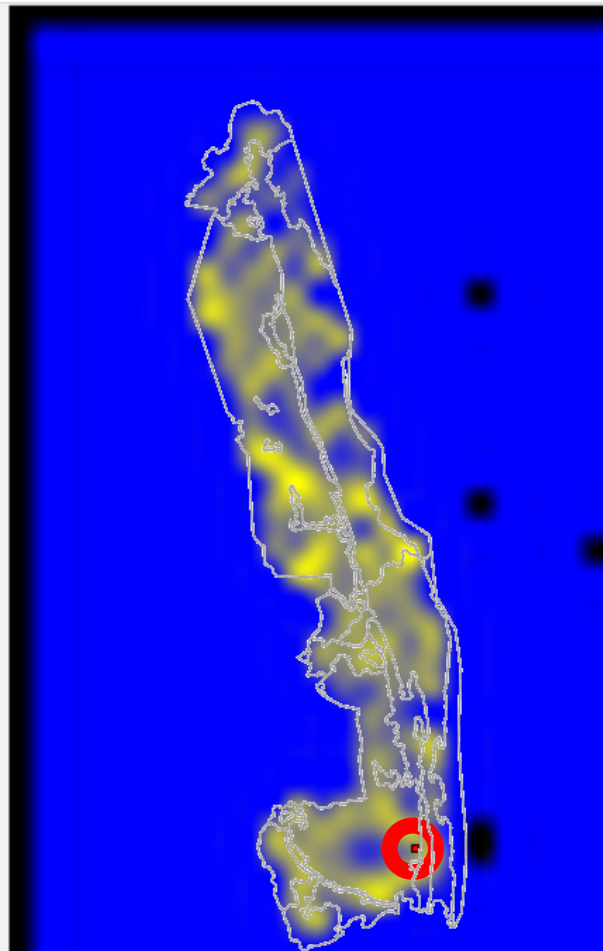


tree_basal_area
 soil_surface_temperature
 sand
 silt
 clay
 mineral_nitrogen
 field_capacity
 wilting_point
 soil_total_carbon
 tree_carbon
 tree_nitrogen
 shrub_carbon
 shrub_nitrogen
 carbon_nitrogen_ratio
 fast_soil_carbon
 intermediate_soil_carbon
 passive_soil_carbon
 fast_soil_nitrogen
 intermediate_soil_nitrogen
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 total_pot_production
 co2_effect_on_production
 total_pot_prod_limited_by_n
 monthly_net_primary_prod
 fraction_live_removed_grazing
 fraction_dead_removed_grazin
 herbivore_populations
 herbivore_biomasses
 temp_effect_on_decomp
 water_effect_on_decomp

Species 1
 Species 2
 Species 3
 Species 4
 Species 5
 Species 6
 Species 7

Year
 1970

Month
 1



Virtual Transects of future elephant condition

(shown ACCESS 8.5 25k elephant populations)

Are there spatial differences in elephant condition?

- Granite-based land systems (Ph and Sk) have varied but generally decreased condition (biomass)
- Basalt-based land systems (Le and Sa) have varied condition (biomass)
- Not very sensitive to 25k or 50k elephants
- Not very sensitive to 4.5 or 8.5 climate scenarios

So how herbivores respond in terms of condition?

- **Wildlife** (**Elephants**, Grazers and Mixed Feeders)
 - Elephants – mixed, positive and negative stories (depending on elephant density and soils)
 - Grazers & Mixed feeders: a *few positive stories* but mostly increased stress from reduced grass biomass and increased shrub biomass & cover
- **Livestock** (Cattle, Goats, Sheep, Donkeys)
 - Outside the KNP on both sides, *there are no good stories for livestock...*
 - Consistent and strong negative responses under all climate scenarios

Take Away Messages (so far... T&C's apply)

- Outcomes in the KNP and the greater lowveld are complex and varied
 - Grass- & Tree- dominated areas change locally, but not across larger Granites & Basalt areas
 - Shrub-dominated areas have more varied dynamics, **but systematically increase outside the KNP**
 - Elephant persistence at high populations have some tradeoffs in terms of condition and impact on woody dominated areas
 - Grazer and Mixed Feeder categories have more consistent decreases in condition
 - **Much more change outside of the KNP than inside**
 - Cattle and goat condition are significantly decreased over time
- We have (some) options, but are they enough to achieve our goals?
- To channel Bob, what are we trading off? Who pays for our choices?
- *We are happy to train anyone and work with them to develop modeling and analytic capacities.*
- *For more information, contact me at gkiker@ufl.edu or find me at tea/happy hour!*