

# Bienvenue dans l'Anthropocène ... ici le plateau de Saclay



# Anthropocène : approche stratigraphique

(Jan Zalasiewicz et alii, Anthropocene Working Group, sous-commission du Quaternaire de la Commission internationale de Stratigraphie)

**The Anthropocene: Human Impact on the Environment** nhmi BioInteractive

An epoch is one of the smaller divisions of geologic time. Our current epoch, the Holocene, began about 11,600 years ago. But there is growing evidence that we are entering a new epoch that could be named the Anthropocene because it is marked by extensive human impacts on the environment. This poster explores evidence that future geologists might use to define the Anthropocene.

**Atmosphere**  
Air pollution has many components, like the emission of greenhouse gases that lead to climate change. Carbon dioxide from burning fossil fuels and changes in land use, nitrous oxide from the increased use of fertilizers, and methane from irrigated rice agriculture, cattle, and landfills are changing climate at a rate faster than most changes seen in the geologic record.

**Atmospheric Concentrations of Greenhouse Gases**

**Human Population**  
Human population has grown exponentially since the beginning of the 20th century. This growth has led to increased demand for resources and land, contributing to environmental degradation.

**Extinct Species**  
Over 1,000 species of animals and plants have become extinct since the beginning of the 20th century. Many of these species were once common, but human activities have led to their disappearance.

**Oceans**  
Overfishing of marine life has led to a decline in many fish populations. Human activities have also led to ocean acidification, which is harming coral reefs and other marine life.

**Coastal Habitats**  
Coastal habitats are being lost to human activities. Sea level rise and coastal erosion are threatening many coastal communities and ecosystems.

**Agricultural Land Use**  
Human activities have led to the conversion of natural habitats into agricultural land. This has led to the loss of many species and the degradation of ecosystems.

**Defining the Anthropocene**  
Each geologic epoch is defined by a unique marker in the rock strata, the shorter and more global the marker, the better. Markers can be fossils of new forms of life, or a chemical signal—like the high concentration of the element iridium produced when an asteroid hit Earth 66 million years ago, leading to a mass extinction.

Scientists are considering what the most useful markers for the beginning of the Anthropocene will be. Candidates include radioisotopes, microplastics, mercury from air pollution, and radioisotopes from nuclear weapons testing. Various markers would put the start of the Anthropocene as early as the beginning of the industrial revolution or as recently as the beginning of widespread globalization in the 1950s.

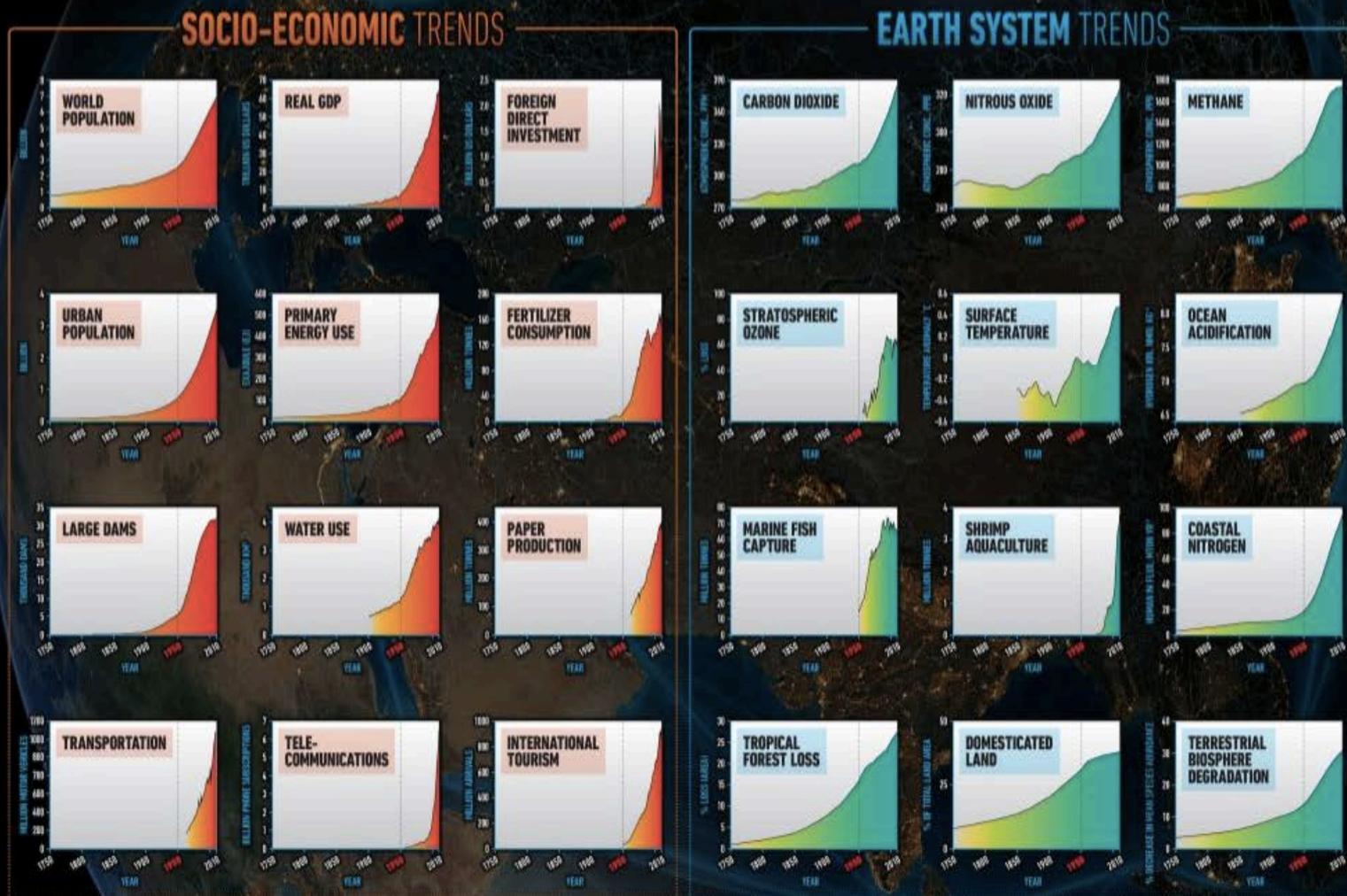
What will characterize the fossil record of the Anthropocene? Our actions could determine whether the epoch is marked by strengthening biodiversity or even a mass extinction.

**BIODIVERSITY**  
in the age of humans

stream online at [holidaylectures.org](http://holidaylectures.org)

# L'Anthropocène

## THE GREAT ACCELERATION



REFERENCE: Steffen, W., Broadgate, L., Deutsch, D., Gaffney and C. Ludwig, The Trajectory of the Anthropocene: the Great Acceleration, *The Anthropocene Review*, 16 January 2015.

MAP & DESIGN: Félix Pharand-Deschênes / Globalia

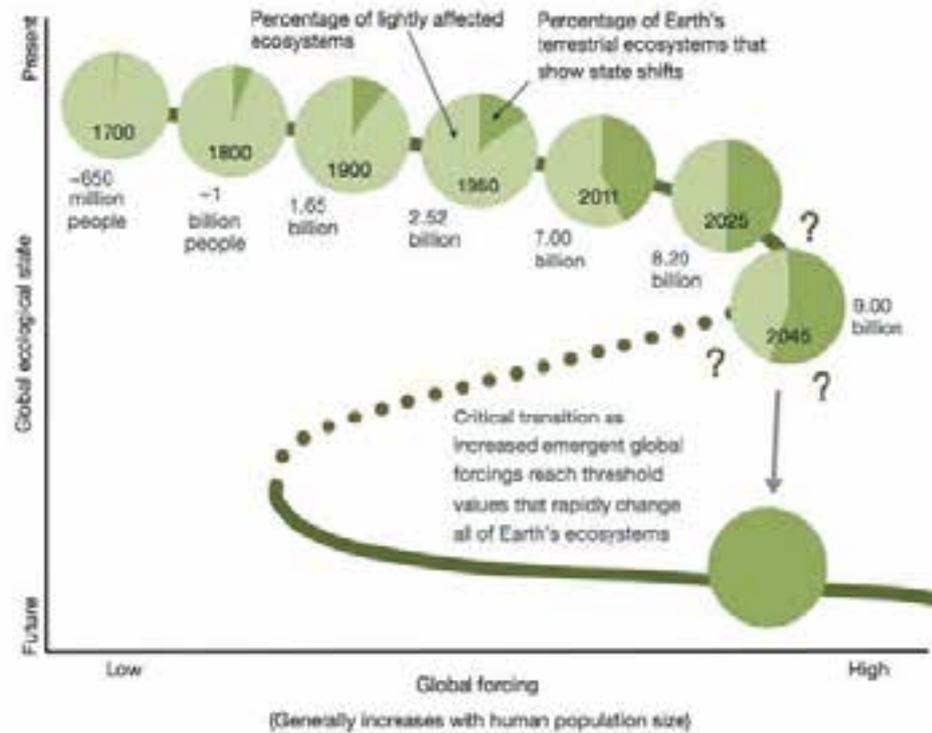
# L'Anthropocène et après ?

Existence, résistances, résilience

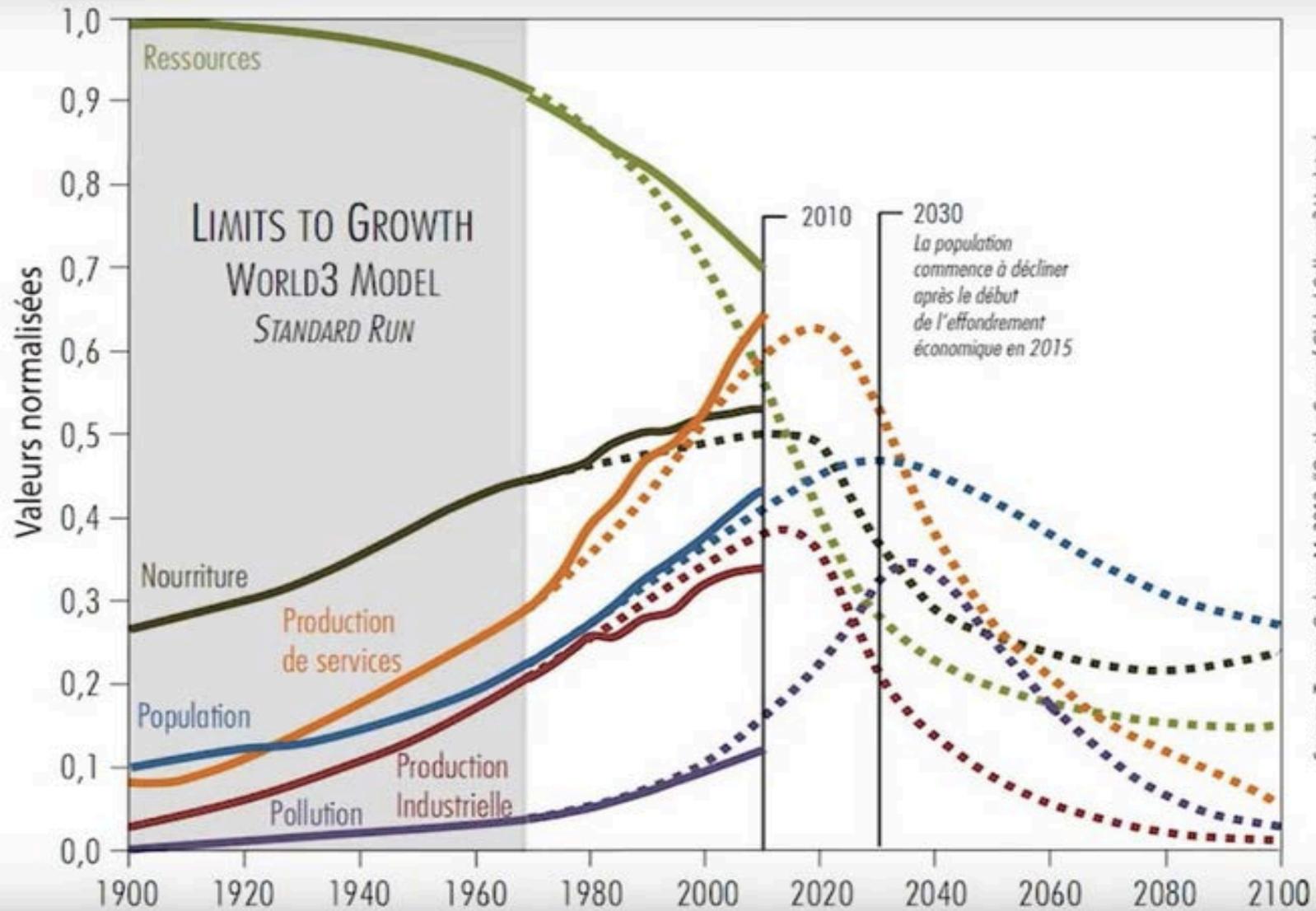


.... à supposer qu'il y ait un « après »

Selon Barnoski et alii, *Nature*, 7 juin 2012, vol. 486., la biosphère va connaître un « changement d'état » d'ici à 2100 sous l'effet du facteur humain.



# Modèle World 3 Meadows actualisé



Source : Turner, Graham M. 2012. "On the Cusp of Global Collapse? Updated Comparison of The Limits to Growth with Historical Data." GAIA - Ecological Perspectives for Science and Society 21 (2): 116-24. (Image: R.Stevens)

Ambrogio Lorenzetti, *Le bon Gouvernement*  
Sienne (1338)



Ambrogio Lorenzetti, *Les effets du bon Gouvernement dans la campagne*  
Sienne (1338)



Paul Klee, *Angelus Novus*, 1920  
Tableau acquis par Walter Benjamin en 1921



Nouvelle condition de l'Homme moderne

# Expérimentations



Tempérance monétaire

Revenu de transition écologique

Rationnement des énergies fossiles

Biorégions





Le site devient le noyau du premier éco-hameau, hub de l'agriculture péri-urbaine



Développement d'un réseau local dans le Parisis



Mise en réseau métropolitain et régional



Étalement rural : l'agriculture à la conquête de la métropole



# Institutions de la décroissance

Agences de relocalisation

# Réorganisation *post-car* des transports et de la mobilité

Grande Requalification autour des Low Tech

# Gouvernements biorégionaux et permaculturels

Conscience des interactions, culture des rétroactions  
(feedback)

Relocalisation de la puissance

Rapport attentionnel au territoire

NOUVEAUX  
(Débats)

GOUVERNER  
LA DÉCROISSANCE  
Politiques de l'Anthropocène III

*sous la direction de*  
*Agnès Sinaï*  
*Mathilde Szuba*

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