



Trisha is a postdoctoral research fellow at the [University of Exeter, UK](#). Her current work and interest is understanding the ecological resilience of tropical savannas and estimating critical thresholds of abrupt shifts of the savanna biome. Trisha uses a variety of statistical methods with a variety of data (desk and field collected), but currently is focusing on using remotely sensed information of savanna vegetation. Trisha's wider interests lies in nature-based solutions specifically restoration of terrestrial biomes considering mitigation, resilience, and adaptation to climate change.

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30 MAY 2024
11h00 – 12h00

Salle 201, Bâtiment PS2, CIRAD-UMR AMAP,
Boulevard de la Lironde
Videoconference : [Lien Teams](#)

Ecological Resilience of the largest savanna biome: Cerrado in Brazil

presented by

Dr Trisha Gopalakrishna

University of Exeter, UK

ABSTRACT

Resilience of an ecosystem is a factor that determines the efficacy and success of protection, restoration and improved management strategies against climate, land use and cover changes. Resilience is a popular term with varied definitions across sectors, stakeholders and ecosystems with limited understanding of it in tropical savannas. We are currently developing research in which we are estimating ecological resilience of the world's largest tropical savanna biome- the Cerrado in Brazil, using remotely sensed information about vegetation through time. In my talk, I will provide a brief background of resilience theory and the complexity of tropical savannas followed by preliminary results of the ecological resilience of the Cerrado. I will end my talk with potential next steps in analysing the variation of resilience across the Cerrado.

Invited and animated by:

Type:

Oral language:

Language of PPT:

Dr. Imma OLIVERAS MENOR (UMR AMAP)

Research results

English

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