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Nationalpark
Hohe Tauern



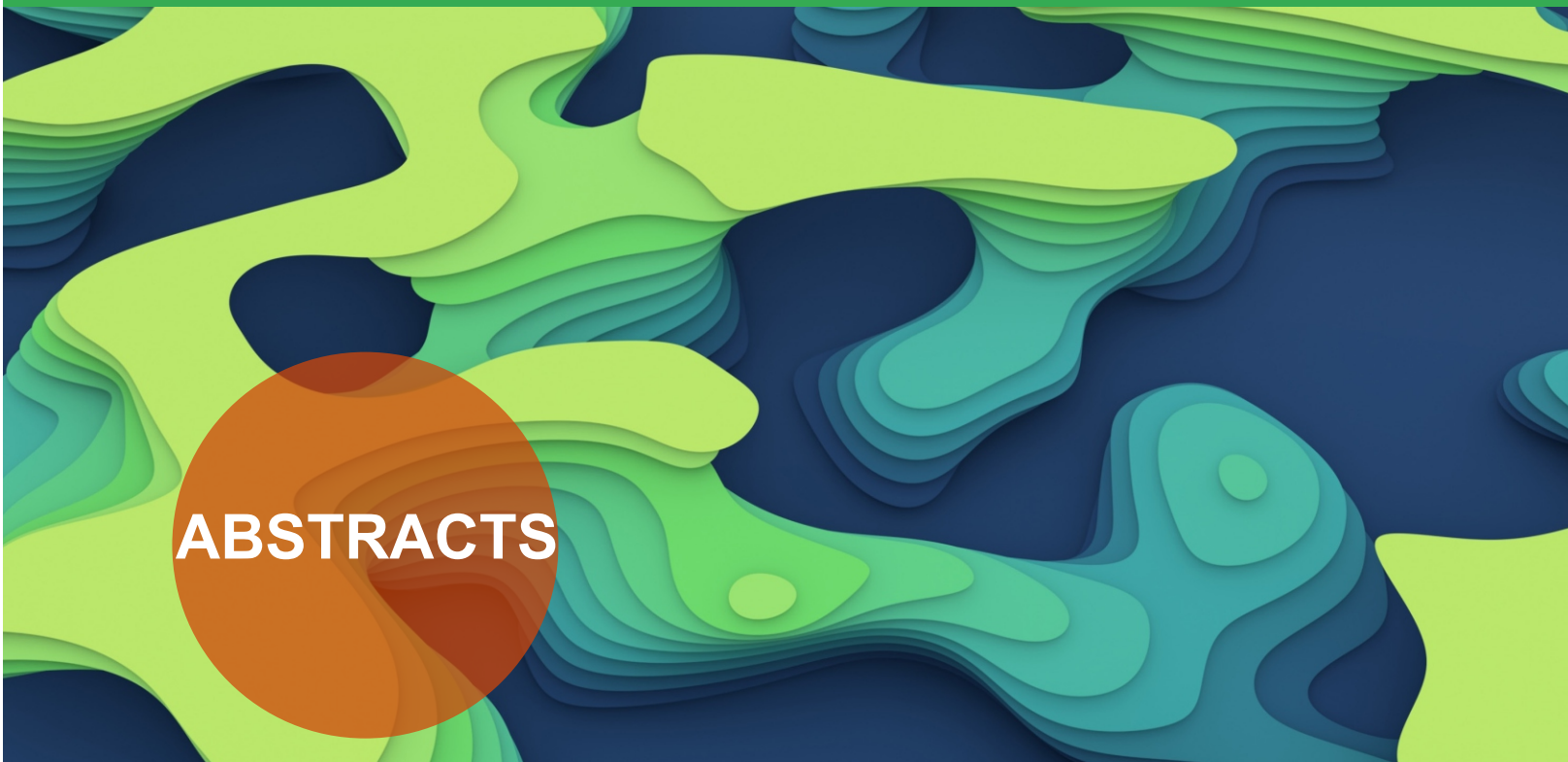
Online Lecture Series | Ringvorlesung

The Anthropocene across the Disciplines

University of Vienna, 280185 VO (2026S)

Public Online-Lectures, every Tuesday 17:00 - 19:00 Hrs (CET), via Zoom

Lecture Language: English, German



ABSTRACTS

The lecture series is also open to interested parties from outside the university free of charge.

29. April 2026 - Online Lecture Series - Anthropocene Raum | [kaernten.museum](https://www.kaernten.museum)

11-13. June 2026 - Online Lecture Series - ZEIT-Discussion | 9. Forum Anthropocene

Special thanks for supporting this lecture series go to



Wiener Wissenschafts-,
Forschungs- und Technologiefonds



Impressum

Herausgeber:

Universität Wien / VAN Vienna Anthropocene Network

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Introduction

The lecture series "The Anthropocene across the Disciplines" was hosted during the summer term 2026 at the University of Vienna, as a cooperation event of the Vienna Anthropocene Network (VAN), the UNESCO IGCP 732 project and the Department of Geology of the University of Vienna, together with the Forum Anthropocene, the Hohe Tauern National Park (Carinthia) and the kärnten.museum, funded by EKUZ, the 1st European Climate and Environmental Education Center.

Designed as an interdisciplinary, open online lecture series with national and international speakers from the natural sciences and the humanities, an attempt was made to explore the Anthropocene from different points of view.

Prominent speakers this year included Marius Timmann Maajland (University of Oslo, Norway), Jan Zalasiewicz (University of Leicester, UK), Catherine Russell (Loughborough University, UK), Alexis Rider (University of Vienna, Austria), Karolína Pauknerová and Eliška Fulínová (Charles University Prague, Czech Republic), David Storch (Charles University Prague, Czech Republic), Matthias Loretto (VetMed Vienna, Austria) and Andreas Kellerer-Pirklbauer-Eulenstein (Universität Graz, Austria).

The focus of this year was on National parks in Anthropocene, as well as several contributions dealing with Introduction and the future nature of the Anthropocene.

The topic of "National Parks in Anthropocene" was also the focus of this year's 9th Anthropocene Forum at the Haus der Steinböcke in Heiligenblut.

Bringing together the humanities and the sciences, the Vienna Anthropocene Network (VAN) comprises scholars from geology, geography, the life sciences, history, philosophy, literary and cultural studies, anthropology and a range of area studies.

<https://anthropocene.univie.ac.at>

The international Forum Anthropocene serves as a platform, which addresses the transdisciplinary topic of the Anthropocene with a special focus on globality, urbanity and rural areas.

<https://www.forum-anthropozäen.com>

Drawing on this broad interdisciplinary base, we will explore new perspectives on nature, culture, society and technology that the Anthropocene urgently calls for.

In order to reach as many participants as possible, the lecture series was once again held via the online platform Zoom.

Another highlight in 2026 was the financial support for students to participate in the 9th Forum Anthropoland, held from June 11–13 at Haus der Steinböcke in Heiligenblut.

All other participants (students and interested public) of the lecture series had the opportunity to follow the online panel discussion of the ZEIT-Gespräch without any additional costs.

Again, recordings of almost all lectures are available on the webpage of the Forum Anthropoland.

Programme

The **Anthropocene** presents a challenge for all academic disciplines. It redefines humanity's relationship with the planet, nature and ecology, with consequences for historical, social, and ethical aspects. The **Vienna Anthropocene Network (VAN)** brings together the humanities and natural sciences and includes scholars from the fields of geology, geography, life sciences, history, philosophy, political science, literary and cultural studies, anthropology, and other disciplines.

The international **Forum Anthropocene** serves as a platform which addresses the transdisciplinary topic of the Anthropocene with a special focus on globalization, urbanity and rural areas.

This year's lecture series will feature guest contributions that, in addition to a multidisciplinary introduction to the Anthropocene, will partly focus on the central theme "CONNECTEDNESS. FUTURE-LINKED. National Parks in the Anthropocene".

10.03.26 englisch

Introduction to the Anthropocene (The geological Anthropocene; Humanities and the Anthropocene)

Jan Zalasiewicz (University of Leicester, UK),
Sabine Seidler (Forum Anthropocene, Austria)
Marius Timmann Maajland (University of Oslo, Norway)

17.03.26 englisch

Anthropocene Sedimentology and Discorditarianism - a New Geology?

Catherine Russell (Loughborough University, UK)

24.03.26 englisch

A Melting Fossil: Seeing Ice and Making Deep Time in the Early Anthropocene

Alexis Rider (University of Vienna, Austria)

14.04.26 englisch

Thinking Heritage in the Anthropocene: Inspiration from Phenomenology

Karolína Pauknerová and Eliška Fulínová
(Charles University Prague, Czech Republic)

21.04.26 englisch

An ecological crisis, finally? The future of biodiversity in the Anthropocene

David Storch (Charles University Prague, Czech Republic)

29.04.26 18.00-19.30 Uhr deutsch

hybrid event

kärnten.museum und Forum Anthropozän laden zur RV

Biodiversität & Gesundheit im Anthropozän

Was intakte Ökosysteme für Immunsystem, Klima und soziale Stabilität leisten

Raum Anthropozän

Hans-Peter Hutter, Martina Blank, Michael Wagreich,
Barbara Pucker, and Claudia Dojen

Moderation: Sabine Seidler

kärnten.museum Klagenfurt, Carinthia

12.05.26 englisch

From Jakarta to IKN Nusantara: Tracing Anthropocene Signatures in Indonesia's Urban-Coastal Transformation

Jamaluddin (STT Migas Balikpapan, Indonesia)

19.05.26 englisch

Animal Movement in the Anthropocene

Matthias Loretto (VetMed Vienna, Austria)

26.05.26 englisch

Vanishing ice and its impact on the landscape in the Hohe Tauern National Park, Austria

Andreas Kellerer-Pirklbauer–Eulenstein
(Universität Graz, Austria)

02.06.26 englisch

Natural hazards in the Anthropocene: A climatological perspective

Sebastian Lehner (Geosphere Austria)

09.06.26 englisch

Alpine Land Use under Human Influence: Insights from the Hohe Tauern

Susanne Aigner (Ökologiebüro Aigner e. U.)

11.06.26 14:30-17:00 Uhr englisch + deutsch

hybrid event

CONNECTEDNESS.

ZUKUNFTSVERBUNDEN. National Parks im Anthropozän

9. FORUM ANTHROPOZÄN/ZEIT-GESPRÄCH (DIE ZEIT)

Panel discussion with

Hans Joachim Schellnhuber, Jürgen Schneider, Barbara Pucker, Liliana Dagostin, Ruedi Haller, and Reinhard Schneider

Haus der Steinböcke in Heiligenblut

Organizer: University of Vienna, Department of Geology & Vienna Anthropocene Network

1. European Climate and Environmental Education Centre / Hohe Tauern National Park (Carinthia) & Forum Anthropocene

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1st Lecture

10 March 2026

A recording of this talk is available at
the Forum Anthropozän webpage
<https://vimeo.com/1192045620>

Introduction to the Anthropocene (The geological Anthropocene; Humanities and the Anthropocene)

Jan Zalasiewicz, Sabine Seidler, Marius
Timmann Maajland

Introduction to the Anthropocene (The geological Anthropocene; Humanities and the Anthropocene)

By Jan Zalasiewicz (University of Leicester, UK), Sabine Seidler (Forum Anthropozän) and Marius Timmann Maajland (University of Oslo, Norway)



Jan Zalasiewicz is Emeritus Professor of Paleobiology at the University of Leicester. A field geologist and palaeontologist, he has taught Earth history to undergraduate and postgraduate students, researched into fossil ecosystems across half a billion years of geological time (including of the Anthropocene), and written many technical studies and popular science works. He has written books such as *The Earth after Us*, *The Planet in*



Sabine Seidler studied economics and communication sciences. Doctoral studies in philosophy/group dynamics. Several years of teaching experience in project management. Quality Auditor Diversity Management. Focus on diversity resilience innovation. Since 2016 Chairwoman of the association ProMÖLLTAL Initiative for Education, Culture, Economy and Tourism. Founder of the international Forum Anthropozän with the Hohe Tauern National Park. Lead in development of KLAR! and KEM.



Marius Timmann Mjaaland is a Norwegian philosopher. He is professor at the University of Oslo and known for his work on environmental philosophy, bioethics, phenomenology, Kierkegaard, deep ecology, and philosophy of religion. Mjaaland organizes the Circle U Course on the Anthropocene and received the Inter Circle U Prize in 2024. He has been a visiting scholar at Chicago, Copenhagen, Heidelberg, Tübingen and Oxford.

Three speakers open the series with a multidisciplinary introduction to the Anthropocene, bringing geological, philosophical, and cross-disciplinary perspectives into conversation. Sabine Seidler (Forum Anthropozän) gave an overview of the contents and objectives of the lecture series, including a short introduction of what the term Anthropocene stands for. Further the scope of the Forum Anthropozän and the Vienna Anthropocene Network (VAN) were illustrated. Following the opening session, Jan Zalasiewicz and Marius Timmann Mjaaland presented their respective fields of research, connected to the Anthropocene.

Introduction to the Anthropocene (The geological Anthropocene)

By Jan Zalasiewicz (University of Leicester, UK)

Formalization of the Anthropocene on the Geological Time Scale was recently rejected by the International Commission on Stratigraphy. But the term and concept continue to be used and its processes are, in reality, changing the geology of our planet ever farther from Holocene baseline conditions, bringing in changes that are significant in a deep time perspective. These include physical changes most strikingly represented by the explosive growth of the 'urban stratum', the refashioning of sand, clay, limestone, metals and hydrocarbons into our buildings, foundations and transport systems, and spreading much more widely across both terrestrial and aquatic environments. Chemical changes include the reshaping of the Earth's natural carbon, phosphorus and nitrogen cycles, with their associated climate and biological impacts, and the creation of a growing array of novel materials. Biological changes include the ongoing mass extinction event and the effect of invasive species, while a growing mass of 'technofossils' are likely to prove highly durable additions to Earth's geology. Some of the planetary changes, such as the rapid growth of the technosphere, are wholly new within Earth's 4.5 billion-year history. The combined transformation is of a scale to leave a signal, in strata now forming, that will persist for many millions of years, but that have already taken the planet outside of the baseline conditions of the Holocene Epoch, and in several respects out of those of the Quaternary Ice Ages as a whole.

These geological changes – already significantly more advanced in the quarter-century since Paul Crutzen proposed the Anthropocene epoch – include direct impacts to human communities, an increasing number of whom live on new, variously toxic and unstable, Anthropocene strata. And, they reflect and help anatomise wider changes to the Earth System, as our planet continues its transformation to a new functional state.



Photo: Jan Zalasiewicz

1st lecture

10 March 2026

A recording of this talk is available at the
Forum Anthropozän webpage
<https://vimeo.com/1192045620>

Introduction to the Anthropocene (The geological Anthropocene; Humanities and the Anthropocene)

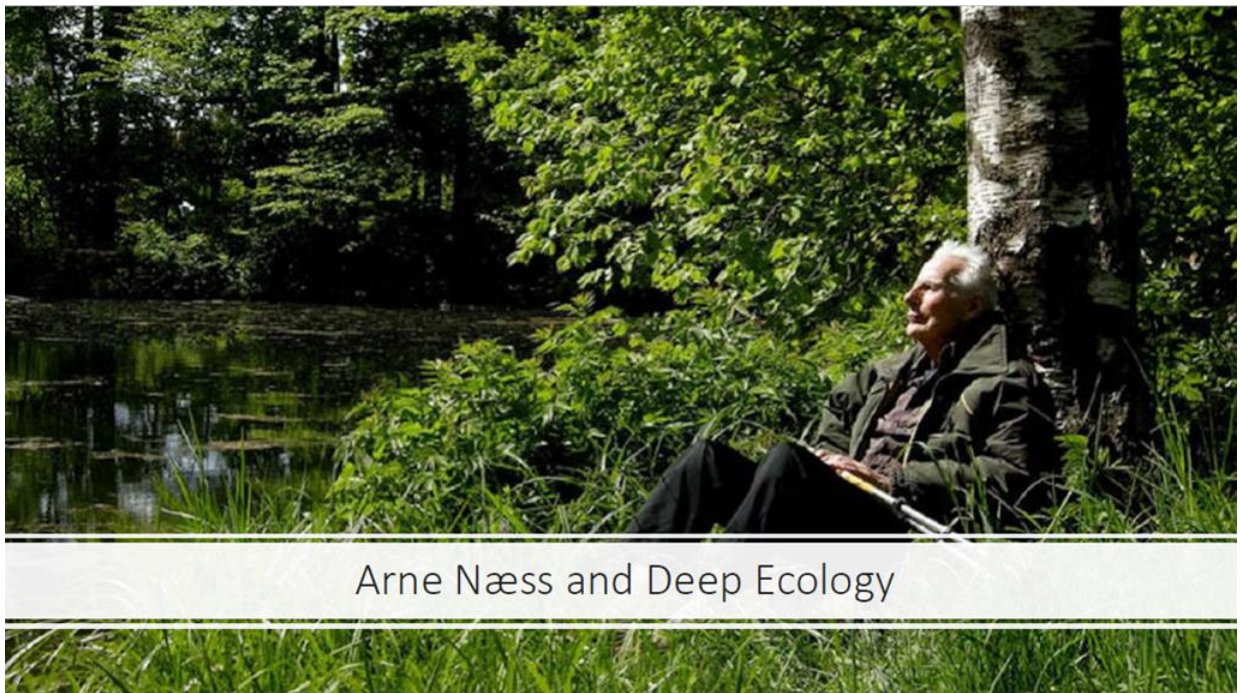
Jan Zalasiewicz, Sabine Seidler, Marius
Timmann Maajland

Introduction to the Anthropocene (Humanities and the Anthropocene)

By Marius Timmann Maajland (University of Oslo, Norway)

How can we navigate between AI, climate crisis and political populism? What is a human being in an age dominated by technology, violent conflict, and climate denial?

The Anthropocene, He suggested, represents an unprecedented challenge to humankind. He discussed the thoughts of Arne Næss, Paul Crutzen, Bruno Latour and Donna Haraway, searching for a path towards new responses to the climate crisis.



Arne Næss and Deep Ecology

Foto: Marius Timmann Mjaaland

Anthropocene Sedimentology and Discorditarianism - a New Geology?

By Catherine Russell (Loughborough University, UK)



Catherine Russell researches the impacts of human activities on Earth's surface processes, with a specialization in river systems. She is dedicated to establishing Anthropocene Sedimentology as a recognized sub-discipline within geoscience. Since Catherine earned her PhD in fluvial sedimentology in 2017, she founded the multidisciplinary Anthropocene Sediment Network in 2020, fostering collaboration among scientists in this emerging field. In 2024 and 2025, she taught the first courses on Anthropocene Sedimentology at the University of Vienna. She completed a Fulbright-Lloyd's of London Visiting Scholarship in Louisiana from 2022-2023, and was awarded the Roland Goldring Award in 2023 by the British Sedimentary Research Group for making a noteworthy contribution to sedimentology.

Comparing the present to the past, indeed, comparing any episodes of geological history, confronts geologists with needing to assess both continuity and discontinuity. It is incredibly challenging to account for the entire complex array of geology that we see around us at present, especially integrating the inevitable interdisciplinary overlaps. We must engage with the limits of similarity, and diversify traditional frameworks, so we introduce “discorditarianism” as a complementary principle to uniformitarianism. We assess the ways in which sedimentology is changed today from Holocene conditions and draw on traditional sedimentological approaches to sediment classification to delineate a method for describing anthropogenic materials and facies. Through these approaches, we find the emerging sub-discipline of Anthropocene Sedimentology, which allows for contemporary challenges and complexities to be integrated into a broader understanding of geological history.

A Melting Fossil: Seeing Ice and Making Deep Time in the Early Anthropocene

By Alexis Rider (University of Vienna, Austria)



Alexis Rider earned her PhD in the History and Sociology of Science at the University of Pennsylvania. She has been a postdoc at the School of Advanced Studies in London, and with the Making Climate History research group at the University of Cambridge. Alexis' first book is about ice; her second is about IKEA. As well as her academic work, Alexis collaborates with artists on work that explores the climate crisis in all its temporal and spatial scales. She joined the University of Vienna in 2025 as the Assistant Professor in Historical Dimensions of the Anthropocene.

How ice—particularly the "land ice" theory of a past glacial epoch—was debated and taken up in nineteenth-century geology, as scientists were grappling with the implications of deep time for understanding Earth's history. Focusing on Louis Agassiz's *Études sur les Glaciers* (1840), Alexis explored the role of illustration in repositioning ice from sublime natural spectacle to geological agent. This early example of the visual language of glaciology helps illuminate how ice became legible as evidence of planetary change—and, in turn, offers a historical lens through which to consider how we conceptualize the Anthropocene today.

Thinking Heritage in the Anthropocene: Inspiration from Phenomenology

by Karolína Pauknerová and Eliška Fulínová (Charles University Prague, Czech Republic)

Karolína Pauknerová and Eliška Fulínová work at the Center for Theoretical Study, a joint research institute of Charles University and the Czech Academy of Sciences, where they coordinate the micro-credential learning program "Anthropocene: The Contemporary World in a Transdisciplinary Perspective".



Karolína Pauknerová is a researcher in anthropology and archaeology, her work focuses on landscape, memory, and material culture.



Eliška Fulínová works in the field of contemporary phenomenology and environmental philosophy, dealing with the concept of the Anthropocene and its philosophical reflection. Also, she has an interest in ancient Greek thought.

Two interconnected talks under a shared title. Karolína presented an anthropological perspective based on her current and past research project. Eliška then followed with a philosophical reflection, drawing mainly on phenomenological philosophy. The two parts complemented each other and opened up space for a discussion. Heritage was discussed as responsive existential practice and a practical responsibility on examples like the trace of past urbanization and functional infrastructure today, expanding heritage from objects to More-than-Human, hybrid assemblages and processes. A need for new ways of responding and new forms of care is one of the conclusions.

An ecological crisis, finally? The future of biodiversity in the Anthropocene

By David Storch (Charles University Prague, Czech Republic)



David Storch is a biologist working at Charles University in Prague at the Center for Theoretical Study, an interdisciplinary institute focused on the Anthropocene. At the same time he is a professor at Department of Ecology, Faculty of Science of the same university. His research comprises macroecology, biogeography and ecological theory, with particular focus on large-scale patterns of species richness, distribution and abundance, and biodiversity dynamics. He is a president of the Czech Society for Ecology, and associate editor of Ecology Letter. He co-authored eight books, including *Scaling Biodiversity*, published by Cambridge University Press, and *Evolution: Ein Lese-Lehrbuch*, published by Springer.

The Anthropocene is usually linked to unprecedented destruction of the biosphere, but available data reveal much more complex picture in which nature is rather transformed than destructed. Many of reported changes are counterintuitive and their understanding is impossible without substantial reframing of our interpretations. He argued that we currently live in a third phase of the Anthropocene in which the crisis – if it is a crisis - is literally ecological – rather than a conflict between human civilization and the natural world, we see a rapid change of ecological interactions among all actors.

Biodiversität & Gesundheit im Anthropozän: Was intakte Ökosysteme für Immunsystem, Klima und soziale Stabilität leisten

Raum Anthropozän

Hans-Peter Hutter, Martina Blank, Michael Wagreich, Barbara Pucker, and Claudia Dojen

From its role as a foundation of human health to geological and societal interconnections, and on to questions of protected areas, spatial planning, and public awareness, the Anthropocene lecture series explores biodiversity from multiple perspectives



Raum Anthropozän 2026 @ *kärnten.museum*

From Jakarta to IKN Nusantara: Tracing Anthropocene Signatures in Indonesia's Urban–Coastal Transformation

by Jamaluddin STT Migas Balikpapan, Indonesia



Jamaluddin is a lecturer in Geological Engineering at Sekolah Tinggi Teknologi Migas (STTMigas) Balikpapan, East Kalimantan, Indonesia. He holds a PhD in Geology from the University of Vienna, Austria. Since 2023, his main academic interest has been in anthropogenic impacts within the Indonesian context, especially how human activities such as land-use change, deforestation, urbanization, and resource extraction shape landscapes, ecosystems, and coastal environments in Indonesia. He is particularly interested in the role of organic geochemistry in the Anthropocene, using geochemical markers and organic-matter analysis in sediments to trace human-driven pollution, peat- and coal-related changes, and the transformation of carbon and organic matter in Indonesian coastal and deltaic systems, including East Kalimantan.

The relocation of Indonesia's capital from Jakarta to IKN Nusantara represents a significant manifestation of the Anthropocene, where human activity has become a dominant force shaping Earth systems. Jakarta itself exemplifies severe Anthropocene pressures, particularly through rapid land subsidence, with rates commonly ranging from 5 to 10 cm per year, and in some northern coastal areas reaching up to 20–25 cm per year due to excessive groundwater extraction and heavy urban loading. This subsidence, combined with sea-level rise and inadequate drainage systems, has intensified chronic flooding and accelerated environmental degradation, making parts of the city increasingly vulnerable. These conditions reflect long-term unsustainable urban development, prompting the decision to relocate the capital. However, the shift to IKN Nusantara simultaneously initiates large-scale landscape transformation in East Kalimantan through deforestation, land clearing, and infrastructure expansion, altering natural geomorphological and hydrological systems. The construction process also demands massive resource extraction, contributing to sediment redistribution and the accumulation of technofossils that will persist in the geological record. Although IKN is envisioned as a sustainable and green city, its development still entails carbon emissions, ecological disruption, and biodiversity loss, highlighting the paradox of Anthropocene development. In the long term, both Jakarta's environmental decline marked by significant land subsidence and the emergence of IKN Nusantara will stand as interconnected stratigraphic signatures of human influence on the Earth's surface.

Animal Movement in the Anthropocene

By Matthias Loretto, *VetMed University, Vienna, Austria*



Matthias Loretto completed his PhD at the University of Vienna on the movement of common ravens in the Alps. He subsequently worked at the Max Planck Institute of Animal Behavior, studying raven–wolf interactions in Yellowstone National Park. During the COVID-19 pandemic, he co-initiated a large international research initiative to investigate wildlife responses to lockdowns, a period of drastic change in human activity. Since 2024, he has been Assistant Professor at the Research Institute of Wildlife Ecology, University of Veterinary Medicine Vienna, where his research focuses on movement ecology and the effects of human activities on wildlife behaviour.

How animals move through landscapes is increasingly shaped by human activities. From migration barriers and anthropogenic food sources to changes during the COVID-19 "anthropause", this lecture explored how the Anthropocene affects wildlife movement and biodiversity across ecosystems worldwide. Using examples from Yellowstone National Park, Alpine national parks, and global movement studies, the talk highlighted why understanding animal movement is essential for conservation in a rapidly changing world. Animal movement is introduced as an essential ecological process, with human activities strongly affecting these movements. Main conclusions are: National parks are important areas for conservation but are still affected by the Anthropocene. Conservation in the Anthropocene is increasingly about understanding how animals move through a human-dominated world.

Vanishing Ice and Its Impact on the Landscape in the Hohe Tauern National Park, Austria

By Andreas Kellerer-Pirklbauer–Eulenstein, Universität Graz, Austria



Andreas Kellerer-Pirklbauer–Eulenstein is a senior scientist at the Institute of Geography and Regional Sciences at the University of Graz. He is one of the two directors of the glacier monitoring service of the Austrian Alpine Club (ÖAV). He also leads the annual glacier measurements on the Pasterze Glacier and the surrounding glaciers of the ÖAV and a comprehensive permafrost monitoring program in the Hohe Tauern National Park. He is also Austria's representative at the International Permafrost Association (IPA).

The cryosphere is currently undergoing rapid changes in many parts of the world, which are related to human-induced climate change. This lecture examined the changes in Austria's highest mountain region, the Hohe Tauern Mountain Range with a maximum elevation of about 3800 m asl, focusing on various specific examples related to the properties, processes, and dynamics of glaciers and permafrost. For the Hohe Tauern National Park (HTNP), Lieb & Kellerer-Pirklbauer (2025) note: „Some 19% of the present national park was covered by glaciers during the Little Ice Age maximum circa ad 1850. One third of this area is still covered by glaciers. This paper presents a short overview of the long glaciological research tradition and the monitoring activities on glaciers starting in 1879 and presents selected results from the HTNP. In addition, the importance of glaciers for the HTNP is discussed with special emphasis on educational trails. Some considerations on aspects of glacier protection conclude the article.”

Natural Hazards in the Anthropocene: A Climatological Perspective

By Sebastian Lehner, Geosphere Austria



Sebastian Lehner studied Meteorology at the University of Vienna and works at GeoSphere Austria in the Department for Climate Research. His focus is on regional climatology, climate extremes and climate impacts with classical modelling as well as machine learning techniques.

Extreme precipitation leading to flooding, or mass movements, drought, heat and various other natural hazards can pose a danger to human lives and society. Within the Anthropocene, the changes of such natural hazards are not always clear and linear, but driven by complex and interconnected processes. In this lecture, we explored the atmospheric drivers behind some natural hazards and how they change in the Anthropocene. Main take-home messages are: (1) Human influence dominates climate drivers; extremes are shifting in frequency, intensity, and various spatio-temporal characteristics. (2) Not all changes are linear. Non-linear changes are more difficult to predict, especially for cascading and compounding hazards. (3) High-impact circulation patterns increase in frequency and precipitation intensity (dynamical driver). (4) Increase in potential evaporation adds driver for drought irrespective of precipitation change (thermodynamical driver). (5) Risk depends as much on exposure and vulnerability as on the hazard itself.

Alpine Land Use under Human Influence: Insights from the Hohe Tauern

By Susanne Aigner Ökologiebüro Aigner e.U., Austria



Susanne Aigner is a vegetation ecologist and geographer. She has been working for more than 20 years at the interface of alpine pasture management, nature conservation, and cultural landscape development, with a particular focus on alpine regions and protected areas.

The one-hour lecture explored agricultural land use in alpine pasture and mountain farming within the context of the Anthropocene and highlights humans as a shaping force of alpine cultural landscapes. Using the alpine pastures of the National park Hohe Tauern as a case study, changes in land use, grazing intensity, and infrastructure are discussed as expressions of social, economic, and climatic developments. Finally, the lecture demonstrated the role of alpine pasture use data in supporting sustainable management, nature conservation, and the future of alpine regions.



Photo: Susanne Aigner

ZEIT-GESPRÄCH 2026 – Connectedness. Zukunftsverbunden. Nationalparks im Anthropozän

Im Rahmen des 9. Forum Anthropozän diskutierten internationale Vertreter:innen aus Wissenschaft, Politik, Wirtschaft und Naturschutz beim ZEIT-GESPRÄCH die strategische Bedeutung von Nationalparks im Anthropozän. Im Mittelpunkt standen Fragen der Biodiversität, Klimaresilienz, nachhaltigen Regionalentwicklung sowie der gesellschaftlichen Verantwortung gegenüber künftigen Generationen. Die Diskussion verdeutlichte die Rolle von Schutzgebieten als Räume des Naturerhalts, der Innovation und des Dialogs sowie als wichtige Bausteine für eine resiliente und zukunftsfähige Gesellschaft. Moderiert wurde das ZEIT-GESPRÄCH von Fritz Habekuß (DIE ZEIT).

Es diskutierten (von li nach re):

- Ruedi Haller – Direktor des Schweizerischen Nationalparks und Experte für Schutzgebietsmanagement.
- Barbara Pucker – Direktorin des Nationalparks Hohe Tauern Kärnten.
- Hans Joachim Schellnhuber – Klimaforscher, Gründer und langjähriger Direktor des Potsdam-Instituts für Klimafolgenforschung (PIK) sowie Generaldirektor Emeritus des International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA).
- Fritz Habekuß – Wissenschafts- und Umweltjournalist bei DIE ZEIT sowie Moderator des ZEIT-GESPRÄCHS.
- Reinhard Schneider – Geschäftsführender Gesellschafter von Werner & Mertz (Frosch) und Unternehmer im Bereich nachhaltiges Wirtschaften.
- Liliana Dagostin – Expertin für Naturschutz, Raumplanung und nachhaltige Regionalentwicklung.
- Jürgen Schneider – Sektionschef im Bundesministerium für Land- und Forstwirtschaft, Klima- und Umweltschutz, Regionen und Wasserwirtschaft (BMLUK), zuständig für Klima- und Umweltagenden.



ZEIT-GESPRÄCH, Forum Anthropozän 2026

Photo: Christian Senger