

doctoral research at the Spatial Analysis and Informatics sequestration, soil erosion, flood, and local Laboratory (SAIL), SES/JNU. She received DAAD scholarship climate regulation), and suggest future land use to visit Martin-Luther University Halle-Wittenberg during change options to enhance these services in two PhD work. She holds MSc (Environmental Sciences) from rapidly urbanising areas, Dharamsala and Central University of Rajasthan, and has key credentials, Pithoragarh, in the Western Himalaya. The including an INSPIRE Fellowship from the Department of results reveal varying urbanization intensities, Science and Technology (DST) India, and various other landscape changes, and importance of local notable achievements in research and academia. biophysical attributes. The study identifies areas of ecological priority conservation and Connect to restoration. The future scenarios shows how prioritizing ecosystem protection impacts RES sustainability, compared to business-as-usual or

Join with Google Meet https://meet.google.com/dzm-dsjq-ciy

Supervisor: Prof. P K Joshi





Facilitating Institution

LÎUA

G FT

Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU)

Himalayan landscapes.

socio-economic development trajectories. The research emphasizes the significance of

considering ecosystem services for urbanising

## Speaker: Ms Sonali Sharma, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi Topic: Regulating ecosystem services in urbanising landscapes of Western Himalaya

Ms Sonali Sharma presented significance of using multi-resolution and multi-temporal remote sensing datasets for evaluating spatio-temporal landscape dynamics and measuring the impacts of urbanization in the western Himalaya of India. Her research integrates diverse mapping and modeling techniques with scenario analysis, proving to be an effective method for understanding ecosystem services (ESs). Her studies areas - Pithoragarh, an urban center situated in valley floors with minimal topographical constraints, has efficiently utilized its immediate surroundings to develop into an urban continuum. In contrast, - Dharamsala, which spans various altitudinal gradients, has experienced irregular and fragmented growth, resulting in suburban clusters across different parts of the sub-watershed.

The results revealed, that the urban growth in both areas is mostly spontaneous, with little or no governmental intervention, especially in Pithoragarh. Such unplanned and extensive urban expansion in the Himalayas leads to the loss and fragmentation of natural ecosystems, adversely impacting the urban environment and overall human well-being. Given the general lack of integration of the spatial peculiarities of remote ecosystem services (RESs) in existing land use and land cover (LULC) change studies in the Himalayas, this study attempts to link the structural and functional components of mountainous landscapes. The research identifies the spatial peculiarities of individual RESs within and between different ecosystems across the landscapes. Significant spatial variability in RES supply was detected even within a single LULC class, with oak forests exhibiting higher carbon sequestration potential than others. These variabilities, mostly identified in biophysical estimations of RESs, hold significant information for ecosystem accounting and conservation decision-making.

The study revealed a consistently declining status of four crucial physical RESs, indicating a severe lack of planning and conservation measures in response to urbanization trends in these ecologically fragile landscapes. This is evident in individual and multiple RES hotspots maps, which show a severe scarcity of RES-rich areas within urban limits. This scarcity reduces resilience against multiple disasters, as RESs are crucial for mitigating disaster-related risks, ultimately posing socio-economic and well-being threats to the mountainous population. Furthermore, the results indicate that future RES supply is influenced by the interplay between climate change and LULC changes, with climate change having a stronger effect on RES trends in the western Himalayan landscapes. The climatological effects in both landscapes are primarily driven by precipitation. The simulation of multiple planning trajectories emphasizes the adoption of an ecosystem service provisioning (ESP) trajectory for ecosystem management. Such information can help decision-makers develop targeted and differentiated ecosystem management strategies.

In terms of research contributions, this thesis addresses four significant steps towards RES monitoring in two urbanizing landscapes of the Indian western Himalaya: (i) mapping and monitoring urban growth trends and patterns; (ii) spatially explicit mapping of crucial RESs; (iii) spatio-temporal monitoring of RESs, including their co-occurrence; and (iv) investigating the potential future of each RES. Thus, this research contributes significantly to the understanding and management of urbanization and its impacts on ecosystem services in the ecologically sensitive western Himalayan landscapes.

More questions pertaining to Ms. Sonali Sharma's research work can be corresponded through her email- <a href="mailto:ssonalijnu@gmail.com">ssonalijnu@gmail.com</a>





