

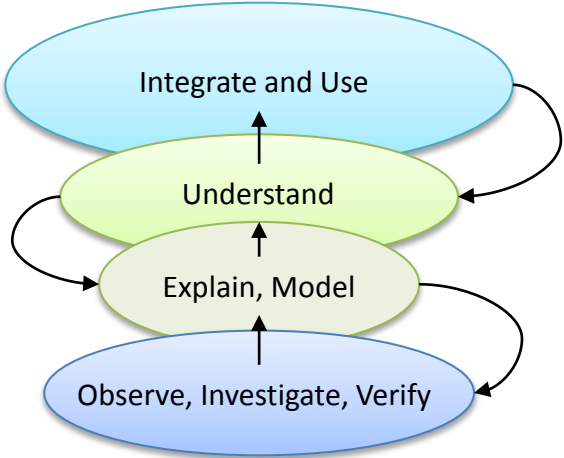
Science, Systems Science, and Permaculture

TCORE 112B

Introduction to Science

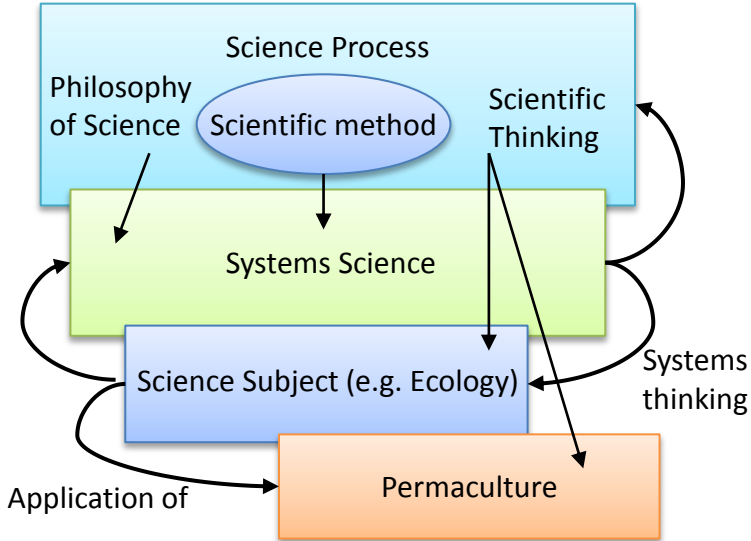
Relationships

The Science Process



Evidence, hypothesize, experiment, analyze, review

The Role of Systems Science



A Conceptual History of Science and Systems Science

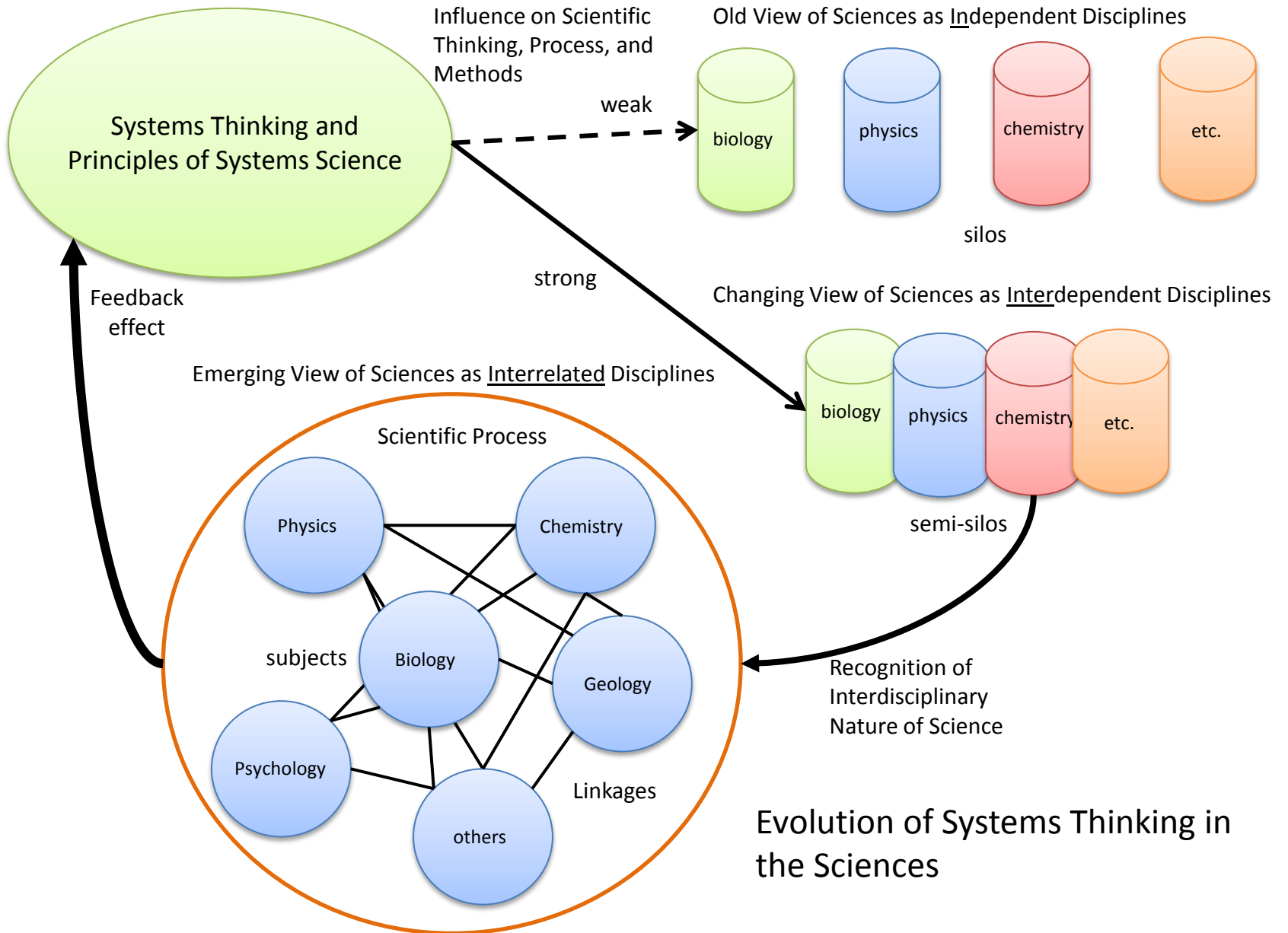
- Psychology of causal thinking – built into our brains
- Backward causal relations to find explanations of why and how things happen
- First tentative scientific process came with control over fire and really took off with invention of agriculture – Became formalized with civilizations
- Inquiry:
 - What is inside? → Reductionism
 - How does this work? → Mechanism
 - Why does this happen? → Explanation → Understanding

“THING”

- Native (informal) Systems Thinking
 - There are “Things” in the world
 - Things are connected in various ways
 - Some things cause other things to change
 - Things may last a long time unless disrupted by some other thing
 - I’m a thing to other things like me!
 - I’m part of a larger thing that includes all other things

Formal Systems Science

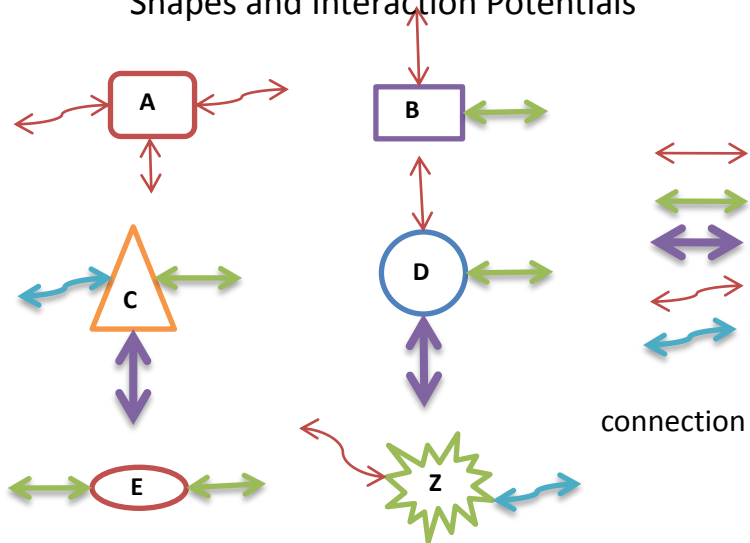
- Early science focused on the successes obtained from reductionism – taking things apart
- Evolved to categorization – identification of similar/unlike things
- Evolved further to explanation of causes
- Systems thinking in the background in all sciences
- Methods of science applied to systemness itself
- Systems science has started to pervade all sciences



Essence of “Systemness”

- Principles of Systems Science
- Overview of what makes a system
- Abstract view of systems that can be applied to any scientific field of study

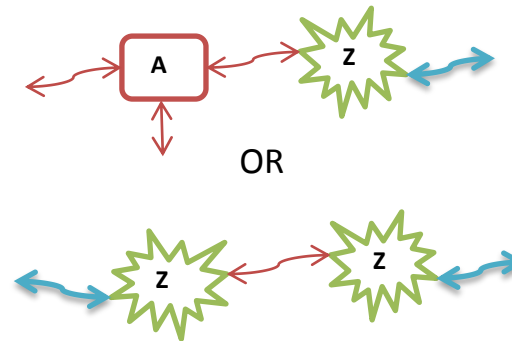
Shapes and Interaction Potentials



atomic components and their "personalities"

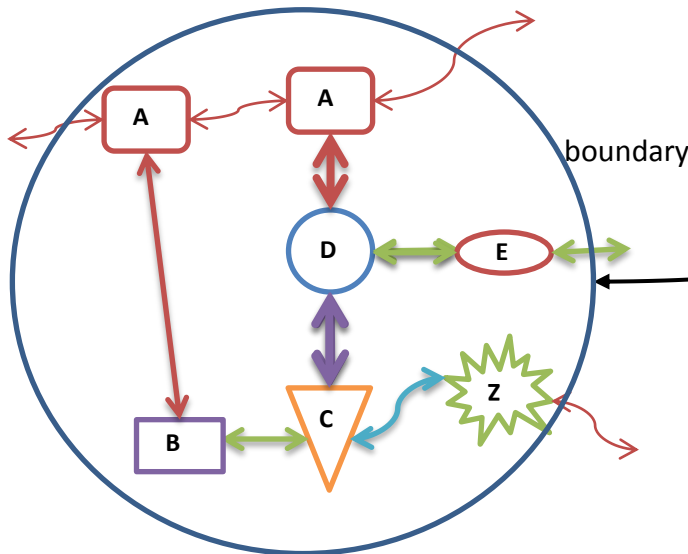
"SYSTEMNESS" Abstract Systems Concept

Combinations of Atomic Components

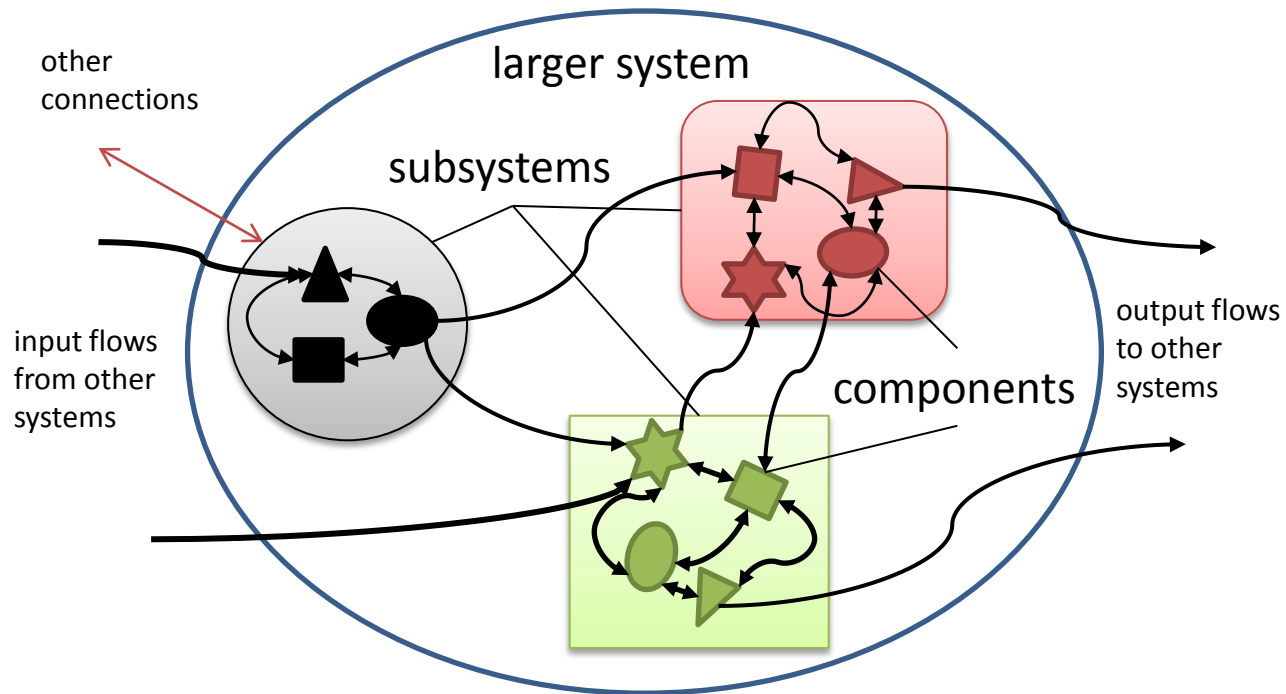


possible interactions between components
more complex components

New Systems at a "Higher" Level



Systems Embedded in Larger Systems



STRUCTURE and FUNCTION