

# SENSING CLIMATE CHANGE AND EXPRESSING ENVIRONMENTAL CITIZENSHIP

on camp experience at the Arctic site of Kilpisjärvi

Kilpisjärvi is both a laboratory and a field station

## MAIN AUTHOR'S QUESTIONS:

- HOW DO WE TUNE INTO CLIMATE CHANGE THROUGH SENSING AND MONITORING PRACTICES?
- HOW DO THE DIFFERING MONITORING PRACTICES INFLUENCE THE EXPERIENCE OF MEASUREMENTS/DATA?
- WHAT ROLES DO "MORE-THAN-HUMANS" HAVE IN REGISTERING THE ONGOING AND OFTEN INDIRECT EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE? HOW THEIR ROLE RECONSTITUTES CITIZENSHIP AND CITIZEN SENSING?

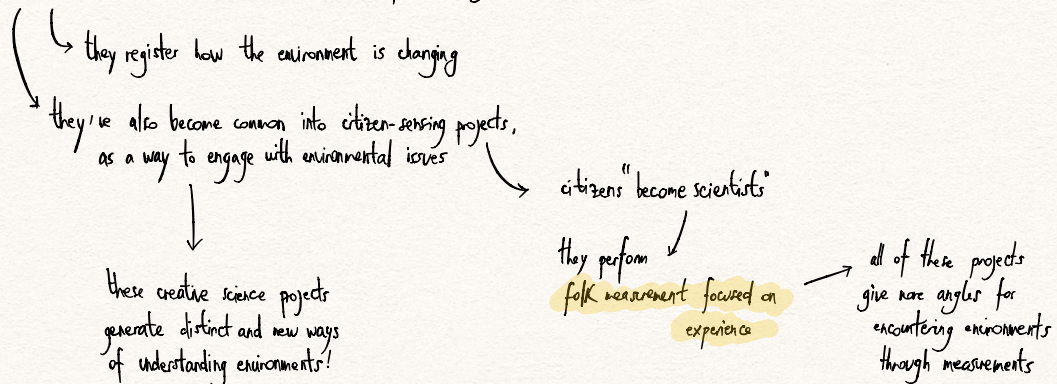
## ECOLOGICAL OBSERVATORIES AND MONITORING ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE

- observations that were not recorded for the purpose of climate change are often used, too
- there are 50 essential variables used for environmental measurements

air, sea surface temp., soil moisture, CO<sub>2</sub> concentration, ...  
(parts per million)      currently 4140 ppm  
↓  
the main contribution to the increase are fossil fuel combustion and land use change

## SENSE DATA, SENSING DATA

- environmental sensors have become a common device for ecological studies



- does monitoring require a certain way of accessing and studying environmental phenomena?
- measurements are the absolute foundations for current knowledge and future systematic predictions
  - are a way to individuate entities and express relations among those entities
  - are a way of sensing and experiencing: not a transparent rendering into data but a process of reflecting and experiencing worlds