

# Topic 3: Terrestrial-marine interactions - a hotspot of human errors that bridge time intelligently?

(chair: Arne Schoor)

Marine coastal areas and high mountains often appear diametrically opposed not only from scientific perspectives. As a rule, such an evaluation is subject to quantitative standards, our majority of experience at the respective location and, last but not least, knowledge imparted in similar quantitative relationships. High mountains, which also represent coastal areas, often quickly fade into the background, even though thousands of kilometers of high mountain coast exist on a global scale. The quantitative weighing in socio-economic decision-making processes appears to be logically oriented towards majorities when the global settlement of the coastal area is considered. To attach equal importance to a much less settled coastal type for global macro-strategic considerations seems absurd. The perspective changes if the usual slow dynamics of geological processes did not last indefinitely and events of typically very long periods would take place in a few years. The position and importance that mankind takes on earth under such or similar conditions is not least the subject of timeless debates. Before the development of aviation and modern information technology, coastal areas were crucial interfaces not only for transcontinental information flows. Many port cities are still now exposed places in the media industry. They occupy a special position as long-term information storage through traditional documentation in written form and cultural goods, but also through a transgenerational collective memory. The latter was and is still uniquely shaped by small-scale to transcontinental migrations between land and sea. The individual and collective human error in the broader sense could play here a specific and very exposed function in the preservation of vivid long-term memories.

**Topic 3: “Terrestrial-marine interactions - a hotspot of human errors that bridge time intelligently?” with its experimental character, aims to hybridize scientific and, in the broader sense, culturally oriented perception and reception of the coastal zone. The possible load-bearing capacity of models and methods across the typical boundaries of the natural sciences and humanities are tested, compared and, if possible, generalized based on the working hypothesis. The general experience component should be given equal space at least alongside the academic component. The use of private information networks can play a role in dealing with the topic. Advantageously, group members come also in touch with work areas of topics 1 & 2 in terms of content and methodology and maybe seek respective cross-over communication for mutual support. The provisional working hypothesis is that the human error or attention-generating deviation represents a meaningful information system or general reference system for coastal regions (space) over time. This is supported by the following questions: Do conspicuous deviations in the relative scale (e.g. the size of objects) hinder our perception of similar or logically combined information? Was and is the perception of meaningfully connected information prevented by obligatory use of different ways for human sensory perception? Are the skills of local minorities in the broader sense, such as the spatial orientation of a learned written language, a recurring key to (renewed) perception of information that has been forgotten or that has been historically impossible to decipher at the respective location?**

[Participants' contributions include professional skills, biographical and transgenerational experience and possibly (e.g. photographic, communicative) explorations in public space. Interested parties are asked to spend their free time as relaxing as possible during the event. If there is a strong parallel workload or training, we kindly ask you not to participate this time.]