

The Marboré Symphony: a Science - Art Collaborative Project to increase Global Change Awareness based on a Deglaciation and Holocene Pyrenean high altitude lake sediment sequence

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November 24, 2022

Abstract

Earth scientists and musicians have collaborated to create music to illustrate the changes in a high altitude (2612 m a.s.l) Pyrenean lake since deglaciation and to increase awareness about global changes in mountains environments. Based on the sediment sequence from Marboré Lake (42°41'44.27"N, 0deg 2'24.07"E) we have selected lithological, compositional and pollen data to represent the main climate, environmental and limnological changes in the lake and the region during the last 15000 years. To transform the geological data into music, notes were assigned to compositional range intervals and the tempos were degned using sediment accumulation rates. The electronic version of the Marbore Symphony was created by computer software based on the raw data. Different melodies and instruments were assigned at each data set as they inform about lake bioproducitivity (organic carbon, Br/Ti) vegetation dynamics in the valleys (pollen), sediment iniux (Si/Ti) and anthropogenic impact (Pb/Ti). Based on the electronic version, the music group O'Carolan (<http://www.ocarolanfolk.com>) composed an 8 minutes long symphony with an overture and six movements and using traditional instruments from different cultures. The symphony premiered in the Pyrenean town of Bielsa on December 14th, 2018. The Marbore music project has served to increase citizenship awareness about climate change in the Pyrenees and provided a new tool to better communicate past and future changes in the environments and the impacts in our society. Telling our earth science stories with music presents an opportunity to reach a wider audience, integrating art and science. The creation of this music composition was undertaken within the framework of the REPLIM project, an INTERREG- POCTEFA – project aimed to develop a network of climate change observatories on lakes and wetlands in the Pyrenees. You can download the Marbore Symphony at <http://www.ipe.csic.es/proyecto-replim>.

The Marboré Symphony: music of high altitude lake sediments to increase awareness of global change impacts in the Pyrenees

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(1) IPE-CSIC, Zaragoza, España (2) UNIZAR, España (3) O´Carolan, Zaragoza, España (4) IGME, Madrid, España (5) UAM, Madrid, España (6) UPV-EHU, Bilbao, España


A COLLABORATIVE PROJECT

Earth scientists and musicians have worked together to create music from a geological archive of environmental and climate changes in the Pyrenees spanning since the last deglaciation. The project has been sponsored by the REPLIM initiative "Network of Sensitive Ecosystems (Lakes, Wetlands) as Climate Change Observatories in the Pyrenees" (<https://opcc-ctp.org/en/replim>) and the Pyrenean Climate Change Observatory (OPCC, <https://opcc-ctp.org>). Both projects have been 65% cofinanced by the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) through the

OPEN

THE SCIENCE BEHIND THE MUSIC


The sediment sequence from Marboré Lake located in the Central Pyrenees 42°41'44.27"N, 0°22'4.07"E, 2612 m asl, provides a detailed climate, environmental and limnological reconstruction since deglaciation and during the last 15000 years.



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FROM DATA TO NOTES

The raw data are time series with no clear cyclicity patterns.




To transform the geological data into music, we selected some geochemical and pollen data as they inform about lake bioproductivity (organic carbon, *BerTR* vegetation dominance in the valley) (pollen).

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FROM ELECTRONIC TO ACOUSTIC

Based on the electronic version, the music group O'Carolan composed an 8 minute long music piece using traditional instruments from different cultures.



OPEN


THE SYMPHONY

Marboré Symphony starts with one overture, and it has six movements and an epilogue.

Overture: Glacial times. The Duduk (an Armenian Clarinet) marks the heartbeat of the lake surrounded by some night sounds (1:32 s)

- First Movement:** 3 m (till 4:32). Deglaciation... sediment input to the lake increases, the lake awakens, very little organic matter, almost no vegetation. The melody is lead by the low whistle, accompanied by harp, violin, guitar and percussions.
- Second Movement:** 0.50 m (till 5:12). The

OPEN



OUTREACH: MUSIC AND THE REPLIM NETWORK

The symphony premiered in the Pyrenean town of Bieisa on December 14th, 2018. The Marboré music project has served to increase citizenship awareness about climate change in the Pyrenees and provided a new tool to better communicate past and future changes in the environments and the impacts in our society. Telling our earth science stories with music presents an opportunity to reach a wider audience, integrating art and science.

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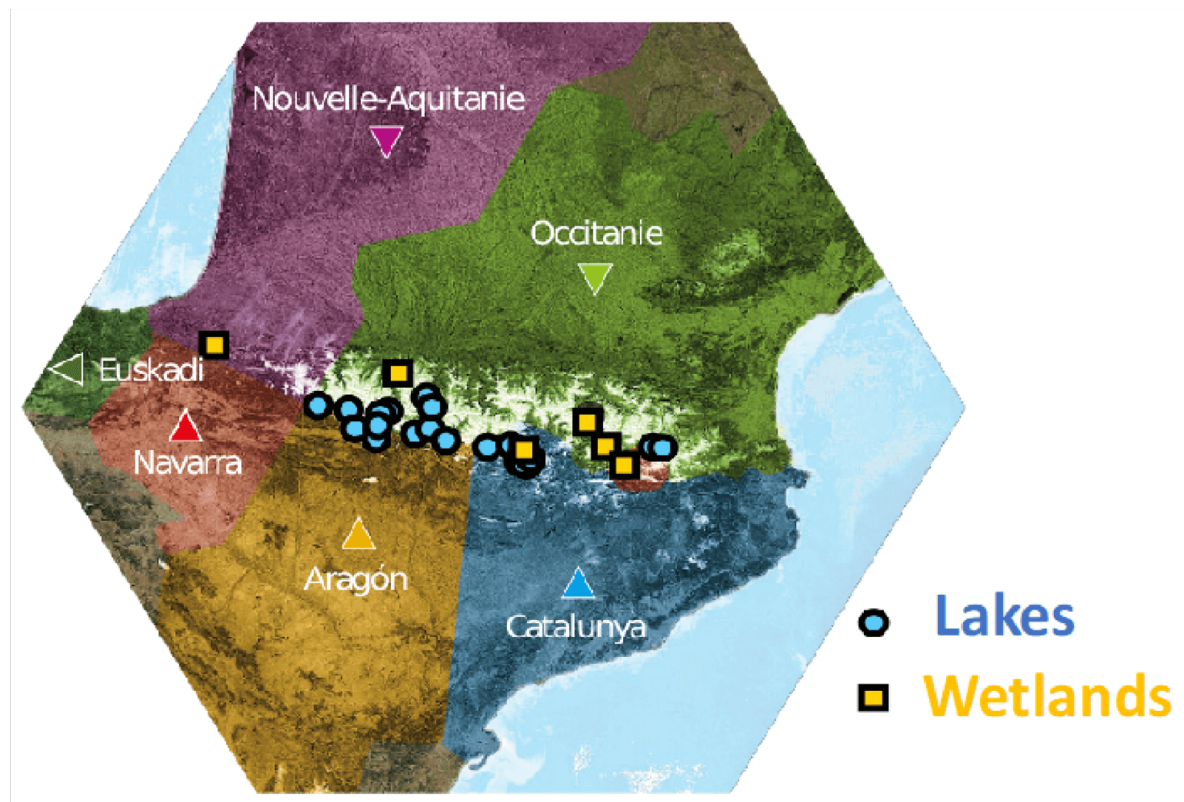
PRESENTED AT:



A COLLABORATIVE PROJECT

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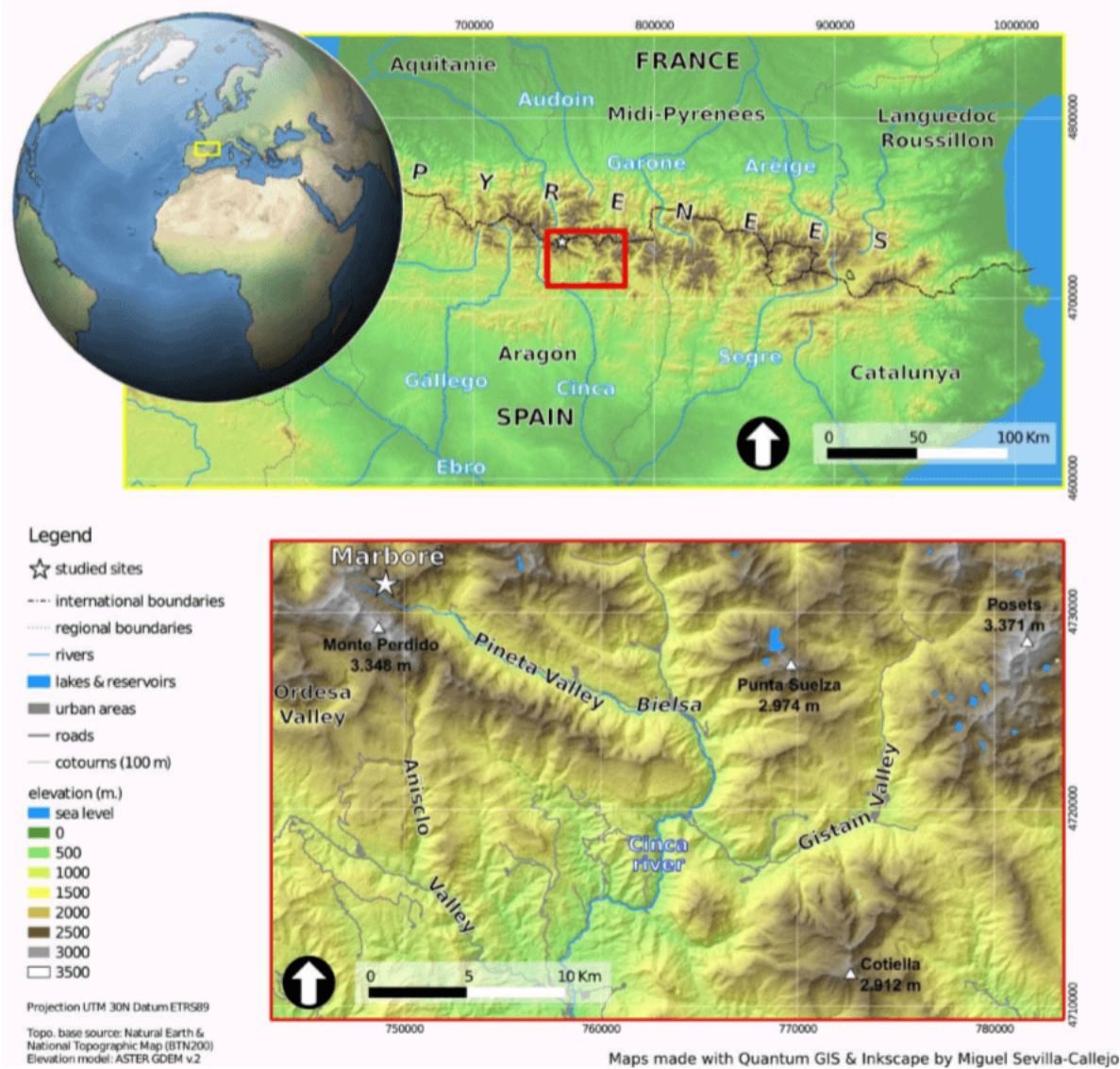
Our goals are to create new materials to improve the networking among scientists, managers, citizens to better convey science, and particularly to educate the public about the concepts of Time and Change, to increase awareness about Climate Change and Human impact in mountain regions and to foster the involvement of citizens living in the territory close to the REPLIM network sites.



Visit the official project web page at www.opcc-ctp.org/replim (<http://www.opcc-ctp.org/replim>)

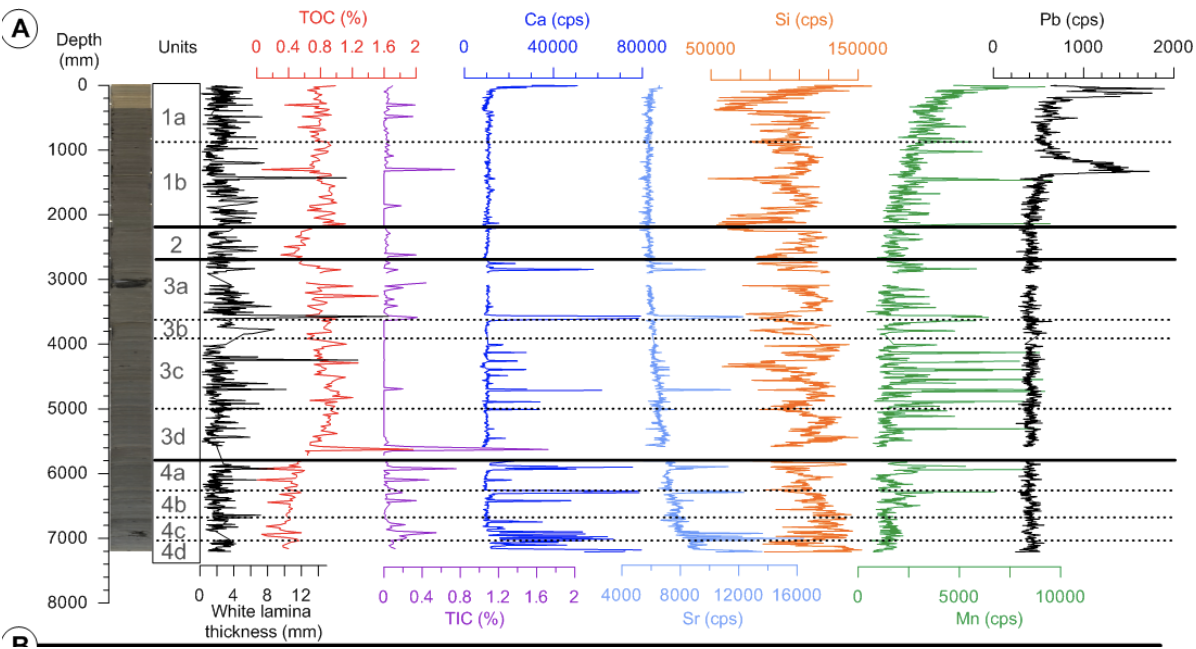
THE SCIENCE BEHIND THE MUSIC

The sediment sequence from Marboré Lake located in the Central Pyrenees (42°41'44.27"N, 0° 2'24.07"E, 2612 m asl) provides a detailed climate, environmental and limnological reconstruction since deglaciation and during the last 15000 years.

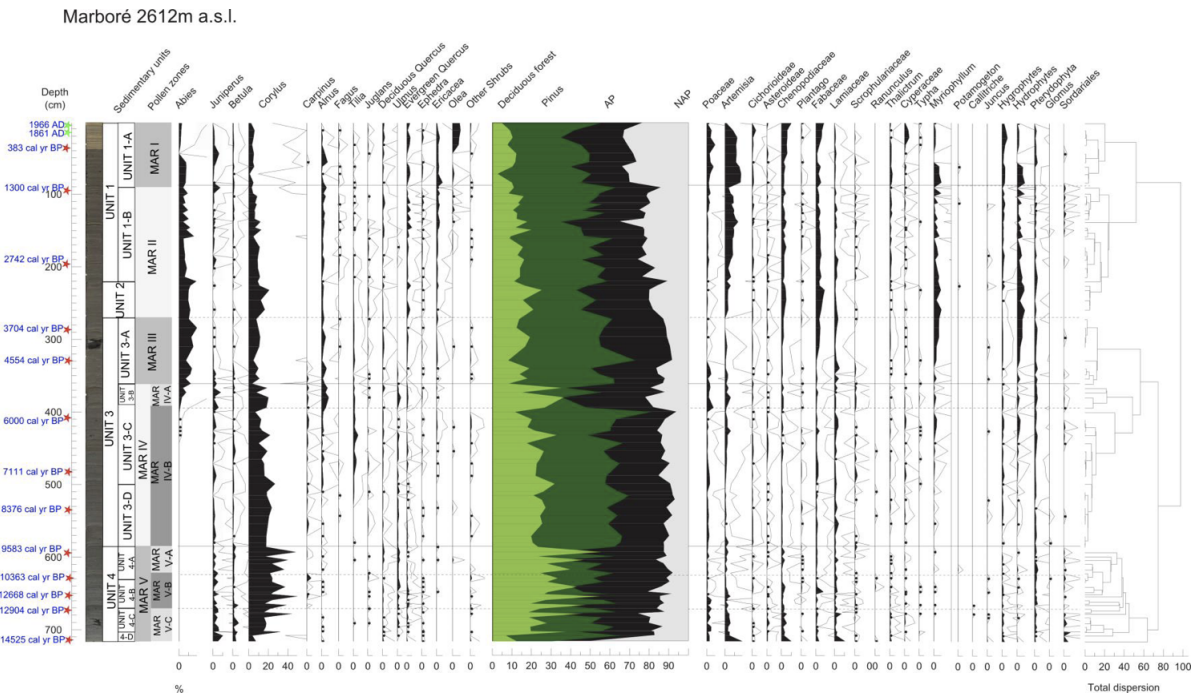


For details, please read our papers: Leunda et al., 2017; Oliva et al., 2018.

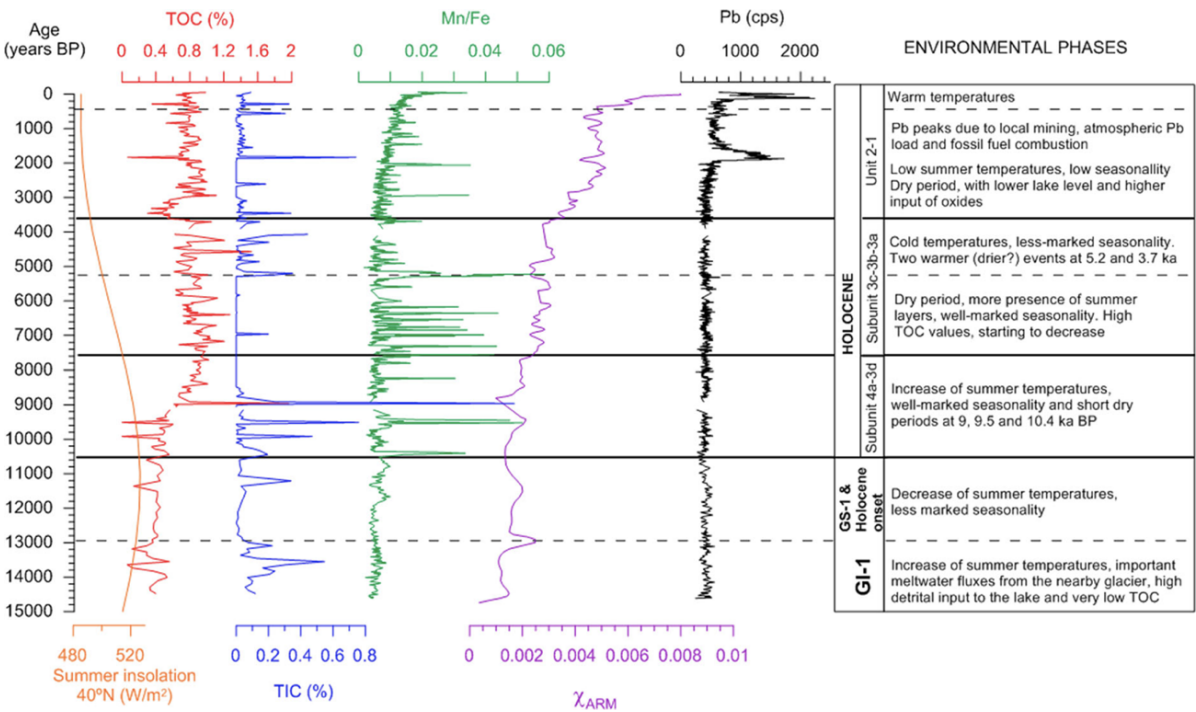
Here there is a summary of the geochemical and sedimentological data for the 7 m long core:



And here the pollen diagram:



And finally, a summary of Marboré history for the last 15000 years:

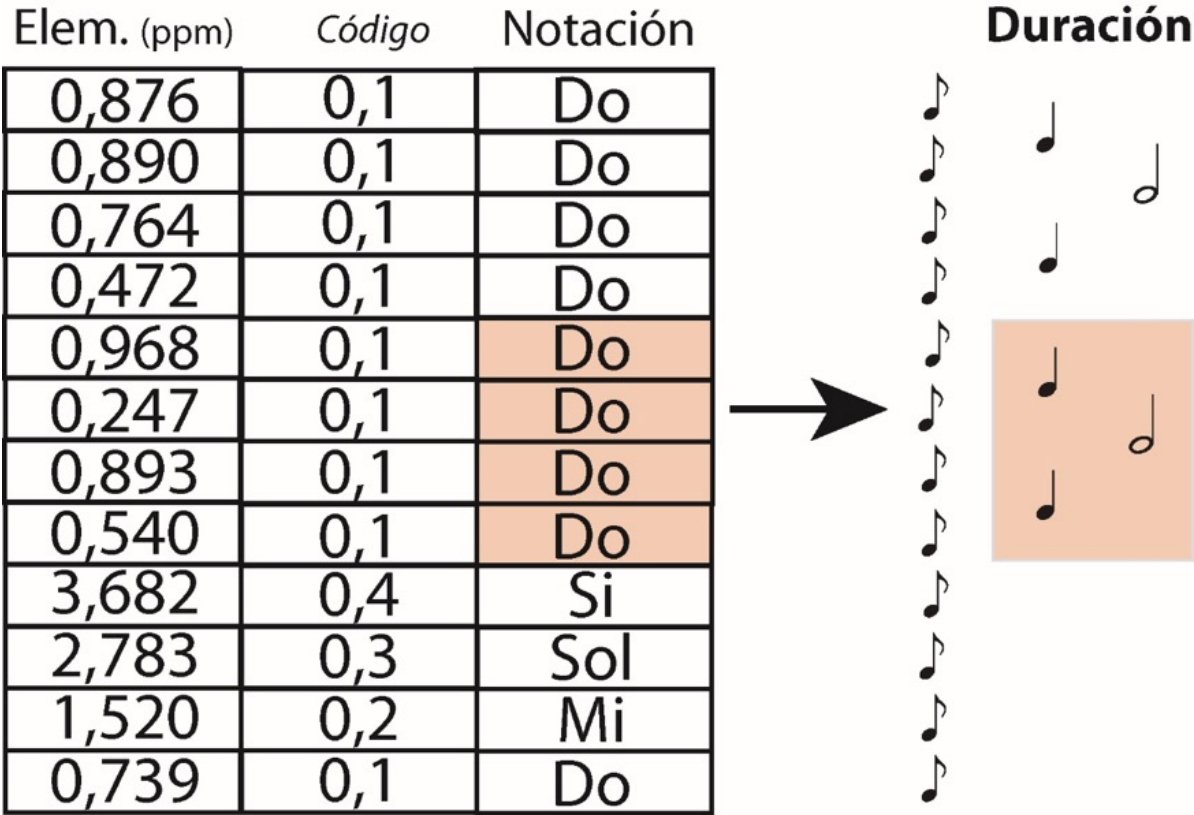


Check out this video (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l-bBjLxrdi8&fs=1&modestbranding=1&rel=0&showinfo=0>) about the Ordesa – Monte Perdido National Park in the Pyrenees and our work in Marboré (from 14:37 – 17:55 min)

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Elem. (ppm)	Código	Notación
3,682	0,4	Si
2,783	0,3	Sol
1,520	0,2	Mi
0,739	0,1	Do

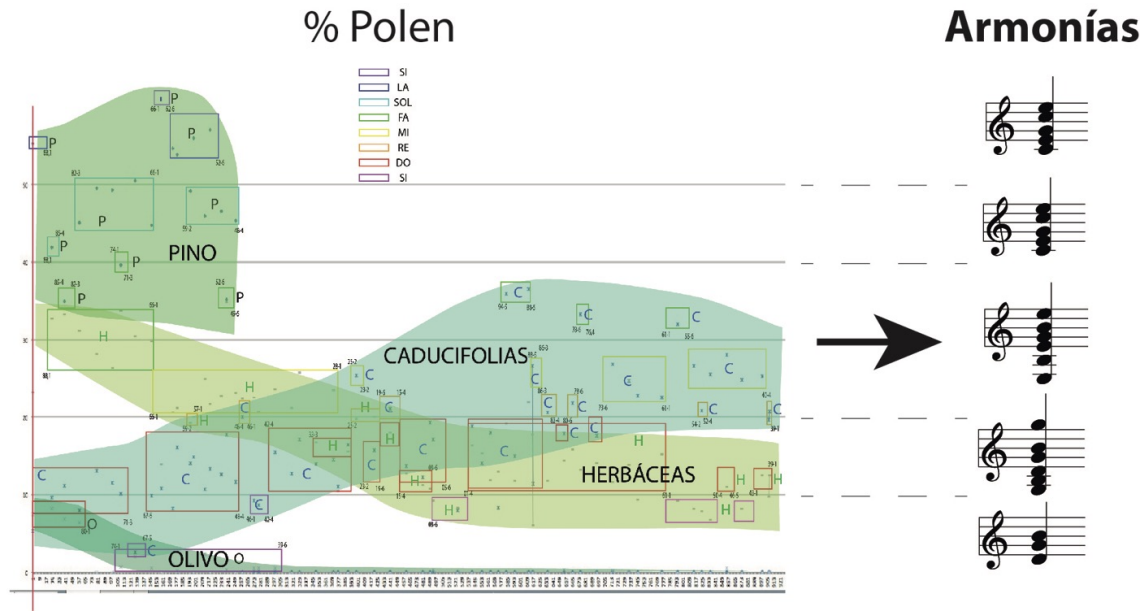




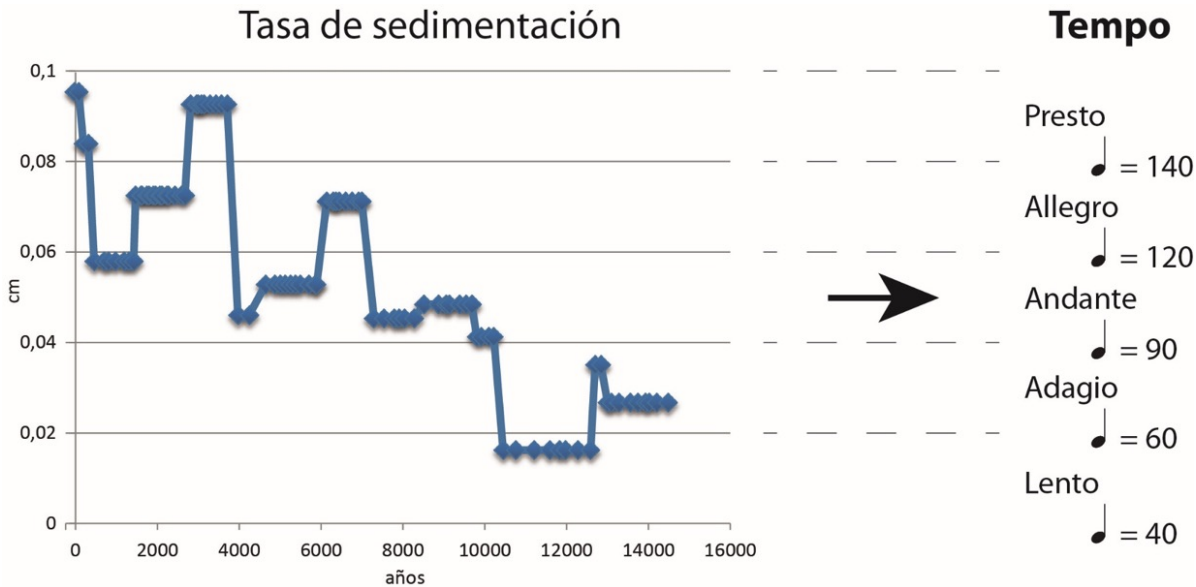
Different melodies and instruments were assigned at each data set. For example, cello (Ti) and double bass (Ca) are used for sediments representing a cool period, while cello (Ti) and violin (Br) play during warm intervals. The silicon (Si) is represented by woodwind instruments, with a piccolo taking the melody in warmer periods, a bassoon in cooler intervals, and a flute in intermediate conditions. The anthropogenic influence represented by the presence of Pb (Roman metallurgy and Industrial Revolution) is marked by the metallic sound of tubular bells.

Data	Variable	Instruments
Si	Sediment influx	Woodwinds Flute (intermediate) Piccolo (warmer) Bassoon (cooler)
Br	Warmer periods	Strings: Violin
Ti	Cooler periods	Strings: Cello
Ca	Cooler periods	Strings: Double Bass
TOC	Bioproductivity	Percussions: Taiko
TIC	Bioproductivity	Percussions: Timpani
Pb	Anthropic influence	Bells
Pollen	Vegetation	Keyboards

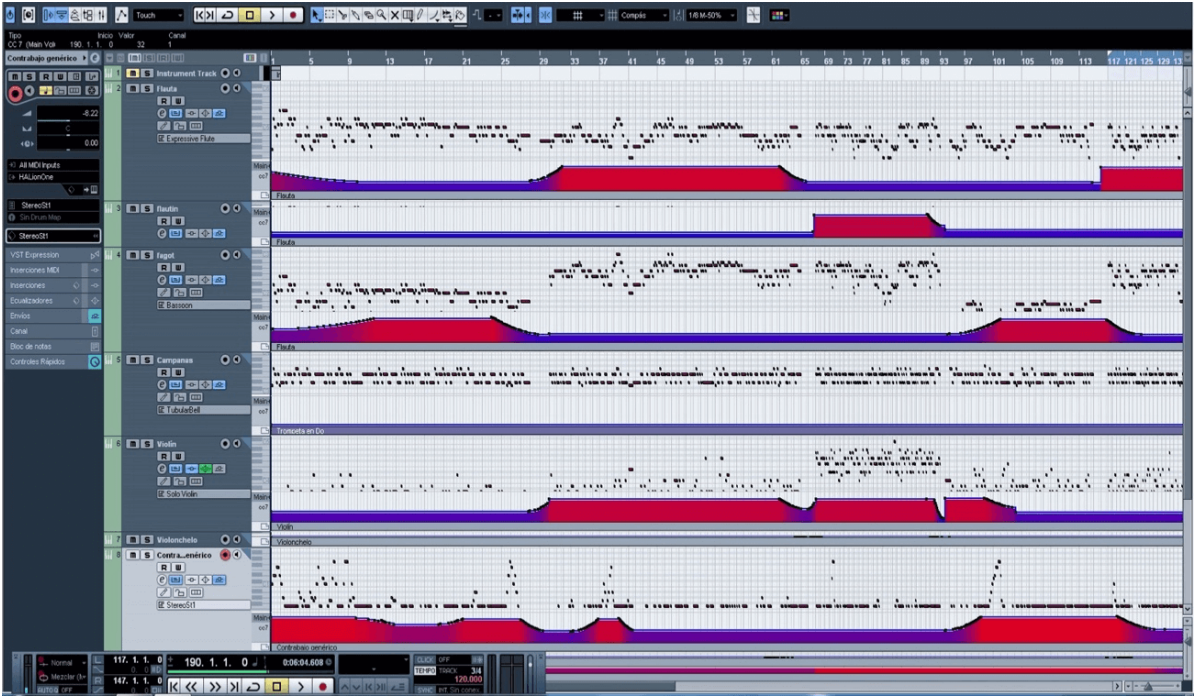
Pollen provide the chords for the harmonies as the background for the melody. Each pollen group represents a chord and each % range within a trend is ascribed to a musical note played by keyboards and organs.



The tempos were defined using sediment accumulation rates.



The electronic version of the Marbore Symphony was created by computer software based on the raw data (Fraile and Simón, 2015).



You can listen and download the electronic version of the Marboré Symphony here:

0:00 / 6:22

32

160

Marboré sinfonia

Fl.

Tpt. Do



Caja ch.

Org.

33

165

Marboré sinfonia

Fl.

Tpt. Do

Vln.

Vc.

Ch. gen.

Camp. tub.

Timb.

Guit. jazz

Guit. ac.

Caja ch.

Org.

FROM ELECTRONIC TO ACOUSTIC

Based on the electronic version, the music group O'Carolan (https://www.facebook.com/ocarolan?group_id=0) composed an 8 minute long music piece using traditional instruments from different cultures.



O'Carolan

Susana Arregui: violín, viola y nyckelharpa
Pilar Gonzalvo: arpa irlandesa y zanfona
Ernesto Cossio: guitarra acústica y española
Julián Ansuátegui: bodhran, panderos, udu y pequeña percusión
Miguel Ángel Fraile: uilleann pipe, whistles, gaita de boto, salterio, acordeón diatónico, musette, duduk y clarduk

Cuarteto Concuerta (26 Abriles, La sirena de piedra, El abrigo del agua)
 Noelia Gracia: violín // Cecilia Grilló: viola // Antonio Uriel: contrabajo // Jorge Marco: violonchelo

Colaboraciones:
 Alba Fresno: viola de gamba (La sirena de piedra)
 David Marco: piano y programaciones (Memoria de Marboré)

The following music samples show how well the acoustic version captures the raw data through the electronic version:

Sample 1: Glacial times before 12000 yrs BP



0:00 / 0:12



Sample 2: Onset of Neoglacial times around 5000 yrs BP



0:00 / 0:55



Sample 5: End of Neoglacial and onset of warmer times around 4000 years BP



0:00 / 0:22



Sample 6: Anthropocene



0:00 / 0:30



THE SYMPHONY

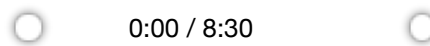
Marboré Symphony starts with one overture, and it has six movements and an epilogue:

Overture: Glacial times. The Duduk (an Armenian Clarinet) marks the heartbeat of the lake surrounded by some night sounds (1:32 s)

- **First Movement:** 3 m (till 4:32). Deglaciation.... sediment input to the lake increases, the lake awakens, very little organic matter; almost no vegetation. The melody is lead by the low whistle, accompanied by harp, violin, guitar and percussions.
- **Second Movement:** 0.50 m (till 5:12) The onset of the Holocene.... life prospers in the lake, warmer climate. Melody with the uilleann pipe (Irish wind pipe) and violin harp, guitar, percussion.
- **Third movement:** 0.40 minutes. (till 5:50) Life explodes... vegetation increases. Mid Holocene Optimum
- **Fourth movement:** 1 m (till 6:50) Neoglacial brings colder climate. Melody with violin and nykel harpa (Swedish violin)
- **Fifth movement:** 0.30 m (till 7:20) It is warmer again, and the flute comes back
- **Sixth movement.** 1:30 m (till 8:07) The last millennia: Warmer climates and more human impact indicated by mining (Roman times, then medieval, then 20th century) marked by the bells. Fast rhythms for a fast time. Human impact represented by the bells

Final movement...A modern instrument (piano) concludes the symphony and after listening to the long history of Marbore, with changes in climate and the recent human impact and warmer temperatures, the piano music seems to say: "Now it is up to you".

Here (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rp2UeIour7o&t=0s&fs=1&modestbranding=1&rel=0&showinfo=0>) you can listen the "Memory of Marboré"



and you can download it at <http://www.ipe.csic.es/proyecto-replim> (<http://www.ipe.csic.es/proyecto-replim>)

MARBORÉ

OUTREACH: MUSIC AND THE REPLIM NETWORK

The symphony premiered in the Pyrenean town of Bielsa on December 14th, 2018. The Marboré music project has served to increase citizenship awareness about climate change in the Pyrenees and provided a new tool to better communicate past and future changes in the environments and the impacts in our society. Telling our earth science stories with music presents an opportunity to reach a wider audience, integrating art and science.



Lessons learned:

- For scientists it is great to work with artists!
- They want to collaborate with us...
- It is easier... and more fun to talk to a general audience about Time, Global Change and Science with music
- Any sedimentary profile (also a non-cyclic or rhythmic one) can be translated into music choosing adequate criteria.
- Quaternary sequences are unique for music as they include time in “human” scales
- Villages, National Park managers and citizens have already used the Marboré Symphony for their own outreach and publicity needs.

DISCLOSURES

HAGA CLIC PARA INGRESAR CONTENIDO

CV

HAGA CLIC PARA INGRESAR CONTENIDO

ABSTRACT

Earth scientists and musicians have collaborated to create music to illustrate the changes in a high altitude (2612 m a.s.l) Pyrenean lake since deglaciation and to increase awareness about global changes in mountains environments. Based on the sediment sequence from Marboré Lake (42°41'44.27"N, 0° 2'24.07"E) we have selected lithological, compositional and pollen data to represent the main climate, environmental and limnological changes in the lake and the region during the last 15000 years. To transform the geological data into music, notes were assigned to compositional range intervals and the tempos were degned using sediment accumulation rates. The electronic version of the Marbore Symphony was created by computer software based on the raw data. Different melodies and instruments were assigned at each data set as they inform about lake bioproductivity (organic carbon, Br/Ti) vegetation dynamics in the valleys (pollen), sediment iniux (Si/Ti) and anthropogenic impact (Pb/Ti). Based on the electronic version, the music group O'Carolan (<http://www.ocarolanfolk.com>) composed an 8 minutes long symphony with an overture and six movements and using traditional instruments from different cultures. The symphony premiered in the Pyrenean town of Bielsa on December 14th, 2018.

The Marboré music project has served to increase citizenship awareness about climate change in the Pyrenees and provided a new tool to better communicate past and future changes in the environments and the impacts in our society. Telling our earth science stories with music presents an opportunity to reach a wider audience, integrating art and science. The creation of this music composition was undertaken within the framework of the REPLIM project, an INTERREG- POCTEFA – project aimed to develop a network of climate change observatories on lakes and wetlands in the Pyrenees.

You can download the Marboré Symphony at <http://www.ipe.csic.es/proyecto-replim>.

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