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Autore	Goudriaan J
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 13–14).

Sommario/riassunto

We dedicate this book to professor C. T. de Wit (1924 - 1993) who
 initiated Production Ecology as a school of thought at the Wageningen
 Agricultural University (see Rabbinge et al., 1990). To acknowledge
 the leading role of C. T. de Wit, a recently formed graduate school at
 this university in Production Ecology was named after him. Production
 Ecology is the study of ecological processes, with special attention to
 flows of energy and matter as factors that determine the productivity of
 ecological systems. Agro-ecosystems are a special case of ecosystems

which are much better suited for the productivity approach than natural ecosystems are. This is the reason for the strong role of agricultural research in production ecology. On the other hand, it must be recognized that the spatial heterogeneity of natural ecosystems and their species richness may alter some ecophysiological relationships. However, the basic physical, chemical and physiological processes will be the same. De Wit introduced the state variable approach as the basis for simulation modelling. In this approach the floating character of nature is schematized into a series of snapshots over time in which the states are frozen at each separate moment. The current state determines how the rates of change will lead to the next snapshot. This way of thinking enables a clear and workable representation of interacting simultaneous processes, without compromising on the mathematics.
