

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910790663503321
Titolo	The future of nature : documents of global change // edited by Libby Robin, Sverker Sorlin, Paul Warde
Pubbl/distr/stampa	New Haven : , : Yale University Press, , 2013
ISBN	0-300-18847-1
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (584 p.)
Altri autori (Persone)	RobinLibby <1956-> SorlinSverker WardePaul
Disciplina	304.2
Soggetti	Global environmental change Overpopulation Climatic changes
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Bibliographic Level Mode of Issuance: Monograph
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	The Future of Nature -- Front matter -- Contents -- Preface -- How to Use This Book -- Introduction Documenting Global Change -- Part 1. Population Are We Too Many, or Are We Too Greedy? -- An Essay on the Principle of Population (1798) -- The Shadow of the World's Future (1928) -- "Ghost Acreage" (1962) -- The Population Bomb (1968) -- Part 2. Sustainability Are We Limited by Knowledge or Resources ? -- Sylvicultura oeconomica (1713) -- Sylvicultura oeconomica -- The Coal Question (1865) -- "Possible Limits of Raw-Material Consumption" (1956) -- The Limits to Growth (1972) -- Part 3. Geographies Are Human and Natural Futures Determined or Chosen? -- The Pulse of Asia (1907) -- "Nature Versus The Australian" (1920) -- The Northward Course of Empire (1922) -- Part 4. "The Environment" How Did the Idea Emerge? -- How Did the Idea Emerge? -- Deserts on the March (1935) -- Road to Survival (1948) -- Silent Spring (1962) -- Part 5. Ecology How Do We Understand Natural Systems? -- Essay on the Geography of Plants (1807) -- "The Use and Abuse of Vegetational Concepts and Terms" (1935) -- Fundamentals of Ecology (1953) -- Resilience and Stability of Ecological Systems (1973) -- Part 6. Technology Does Technology Create More Problems Than It Solves? -- The Tree of

Science (1857) -- To Choose a Future (1972) -- "The Dynamics of Energy Systems and the Logistic Substitution Model" (1979) -- Part 7. Climate How Can We Predict Change? -- "On the Transmission of Heat" (1859) -- "On the Influence of Carbonic Acid in the Air upon the Temperature of the Ground" (1896) -- "Seasonal Foreshadowing" (1930) -- "The Artificial Production of Carbon Dioxide and Its Influence on Temperature" (1938) -- "Unpleasant Surprises in the Greenhouse?" (1987) -- "Climate and Atmospheric History of the Past 420,000 Years from the Vostok Ice Core, Antarctica" (1999) -- Part 8. Diversity Why Do We Need It, and Can We Conserve It? -- The Invaders (1958) -- The Forestry Projections and the Environment: Global-Scale Environmental Impacts (1980) -- "What Is Conservation Biology?" (1985) -- "Radical American Environmentalism and Wilderness Preservation: A Third World Critique" (1997) -- Part 9 Measuring How Do We Turn the World into Data? -- An Investigation of the Currents of the Atlantic Ocean (1832) -- "Current Problems in Meteorology" (1957) -- Nature's Services: Societal Dependence on Natural Ecosystems (1997) -- The Economics of Climate Change (2006) -- Part 10. The Anthropocene How Can We Live in a World Where There Is No Nature Without People? -- "The 'Anthropocene'" (2000) -- "A Safe Operating Space for Humanity" (2009) -- "Reducing the Future to Climate: A Story of Climate Determinism and Reductionism" (2011) -- Select Bibliography -- Acknowledgments -- Commentators -- Selection Credits -- Index -- About the editors

Sommario/riassunto

This anthology provides an historical overview of the scientific ideas behind environmental prediction and how, as predictions about environmental change have been taken more seriously and widely, they have affected politics, policy, and public perception. Through an array of texts and commentaries that examine the themes of progress, population, environment, biodiversity and sustainability from a global perspective, it explores the meaning of the future in the twenty-first century. Providing access and reference points to the origins and development of key disciplines and methods, it will encourage policy makers, professionals, and students to reflect on the roots of their own theories and practices.
