

1.	Record Nr.	UNISALENTO991000991319707536
	Autore	Barocchi, Paola
	Titolo	Colore / a cura di Paola Barocchi
	Pubbl/distr/stampa	Torino : Giulio Einaudi, c1979
	Descrizione fisica	XXXIII, 2122-2343 p. ; 19 cm.
	Collana	Classici Ricciardi ; 99 Scritti d'arte del Cinquecento ; 9
	Soggetti	Letteratura
	Lingua di pubblicazione	Italiano
	Formato	Materiale a stampa
	Livello bibliografico	Monografia
2.	Record Nr.	UNINA9910961885503321
	Autore	Finley Carmel
	Titolo	All the fish in the sea : maximum sustainable yield and the failure of fisheries management / / Carmel Finley
	Pubbl/distr/stampa	Chicago ; ; London, : University of Chicago Press, 2011
	ISBN	9786613250278 9781283250276 1283250276 9780226249681 0226249689
	Edizione	[1st ed.]
	Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (224 p.)
	Disciplina	333.95/60973
	Soggetti	Fishery management - United States - History - 20th century Fishery policy - United States Fisheries - Research - United States - History - 20th century Fishery management - Japan - History - 20th century Fishery management, International - History - 20th century
	Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
	Formato	Materiale a stampa
	Livello bibliografico	Monografia

Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	The quest for rational fishing -- The confrontation at Bristol Bay -- The Pacific fisheries frontier -- The fish war with Japan -- Shaping fisheries science -- The line in the water -- The road to Rome -- The meeting in Rome -- Fishing "up" to MSY.
Sommario/riassunto	<p>Between 1949 and 1955, the State Department pushed for an international fisheries policy grounded in maximum sustainable yield (MSY). The concept is based on a confidence that scientists can predict, theoretically, the largest catch that can be taken from a species' stock over an indefinite period. And while it was modified in 1996 with passage of the Sustained Fisheries Act, MSY is still at the heart of modern American fisheries management. As fish populations continue to crash, however, it is clear that MSY is itself not sustainable. Indeed, the concept has been widely criticized by scientists for ignoring several key factors in fisheries management and has led to the devastating collapse of many fisheries. Carmel Finley reveals that the fallibility of MSY lies at its very inception-as a tool of government rather than science. The foundational doctrine of the MSY emerged at a time when the US government was using science to promote and transfer Western knowledge and technology, and to ensure that American ships and planes would have free passage through the world's seas and skies. Finley charts the history of US fisheries science using MSY as her focus, and in particular its application to halibut, tuna, and salmon fisheries. Fish populations the world over are threatened, and All the Fish in the Sea will help sound warnings of the effect of any management policies divested from science itself.</p>