

Human
Impacts On
Amazonia
The Role Of
Traditional
Ecological
Knowledge
In
Conservation

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And Development Biology And Resource Management Series

A brand new edition
of the definitive
textbook on
humankind ' s impact

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on the Earth ' s
environment—now in
full color This classic
text explores the
multitude of impacts
that humans have had
over time upon
vegetation, animals,
soils, water,
landforms, and the
atmosphere. It
considers the ways in
which climate changes

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and modifications in land cover may change the environment in coming decades.

Thoroughly revised to cover the remarkable transformation in interest that humans are having in the environment, this book examines previously uncovered

topics, such as
rewilding, ecosystem
services, techniques
for study, novel and
no analogue
ecosystems, and more.
It also presents the
latest views on big
themes such as human
origins, the
anthropocene,
domestication,
extinctions, and

ecological invasions. Extensively re-written, *Human Impact on the Natural Environment, Eighth Edition* contains many new and updated statistical tables, figures, and references. It offers enlightening chapters that look at the past and present state of the world—examining

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our impact on the land itself and the creatures that inhabit it; the oceans, lakes, rivers and streams; and the climate and atmosphere. The book also takes a deep look at our future impact on the planet and its resources—our affect on the coastal environments, the

cryosphere and the drylands, as well as the hydrological and geomorphological impacts. Fully updated to take account of recent advances in our understanding of global warming and other phenomena
Offers current opinions on such topics as human

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origins, the
anthropocene,
domestication,
extinctions, and
ecological invasions
Features a full-color
presentation to allow
for more and clearer
photographs and
diagrams Contains
more international
case studies than
previous editions to

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balance UK examples
Human Impact on the
Natural Environment
is essential reading for
undergraduates in
geography and
environmental
science, and for those
who want a thorough,
wide-ranging and
balanced overview of
the impacts of humans
upon natural processes

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and systems from the Stone Age to the Anthropocene and who wish to understand the major environmental issues that concern the human race at the present time.

Threats to biodiversity, food shortages, urban sprawl . . . lessons for

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environmental
problems that
confront us today may
well be found in the
past. The
archaeological record
contains hundreds of
situations in which
societies developed
long-term sustainable
relationships with
their
environments—and

thousands in which
the relationships were
destructive. Charles
Redman demonstrates
that much can be
learned from an
improved
understanding of
peoples who, through
seemingly rational
decisions, degraded
their environments
and threatened their

own survival. By discussing archaeological case studies from around the world—from the deforestation of the Mayan lowlands to soil erosion in ancient Greece to the almost total depletion of resources on Easter Island—Redman reveals the long-range

coevolution of culture and environment and clearly shows the impact that ancient peoples had on their world. These case studies focus on four themes: habitat transformation and animal extinctions, agricultural practices, urban growth, and the forces that accompany

complex society. They show that humankind's commitment to agriculture has had cultural consequences that have conditioned our perception of the environment and reveal that societies before European contact did not necessarily live the

utopian existences that have been popularly supposed. Whereas most books on this topic tend to treat human societies as mere reactors to environmental stimuli, Redman's volume shows them to be active participants in complex and evolving ecological

relationships. Human Impact on Ancient Environments demonstrates how archaeological research can provide unique insights into the nature of human stewardship of the Earth and can permanently alter the way we think about humans and the

environment.

At the dawn of the 1990s, it seemed that Amazonia had become irrevocably trapped in a downward spiral of deforestation, environmental destruction and social conflict. Yet over the past ten years a more acute awareness has

emerged at all levels,
national and
international, of the
need to encourage
more sustainable
policies and practices.
That is, measures that
provide for the
economic
development needs of
Amazonia's diverse
population, while at
the same time

conserving and
managing the region's
natural resource base.
At a major
conference, organised
in London in June
1998 by the Institute
of Latin American
Studies (Amazonia
2000: Development,
Environment and
Geopolitics), over
twenty international

scholars traced the evolution of this gradual shift in thinking. The present volume, based on that conference, examines past patterns of destructive resource extraction in Amazonia and, more importantly, critically analyses a series of newer initiatives that

offer more sustainable options. These include, amongst others, new production strategies, such as agroforestry, innovative resource governance models such as inland fisheries co-management and agro-ecological zoning. The challenge at this critical juncture

is how to integrate
such policies and
practices into
mainstream
development within A
mazonia. Contributors:
David Cleary, Ren é
Dreifuss, Philip
Fearnside, Jessica
Groenendijk, Anthony
Hall, Judith
Kimerling, Tom
Lovejoy, Dennis

Mahar, David
McGrath, Emilio
Moran, Darrel Posey,
Nigel Smith, and
Wouter Veening.
Case Studies in
Paleoethnobotany
focuses on
interpretation in
paleoethnobotany. In
it the reader is guided
through the process of
analyzing

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archaeobotanical data
and of using that data
to address research
questions. Part I
introduces
archaeobotanical
remains and how they
are deposited,
preserved, sampled,
recovered, and
analyzed. Five issue-
oriented case studies
make up Part II and

illustrate
paleoethnobotanical
inference and
applications. A
recurrent theme is the
strength of using
multiple lines of
evidence to address
issues of significance.
This book is unique in
its explicit focus on
interpretation for
"consumers" of

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paleoethnobotanical
knowledge.

Paleoethnobotanical
inference is
increasingly
sophisticated and
contributes to our
understanding of the
past in ways that may
not be apparent
outside the field or to
all practitioners. The
case study format

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allows in-depth exploration of the process of interpretation in the context of significant issues that will engage readers. No other work introduces paleoethnobotany and illustrates its application in this way. This book will appeal to students

interested in ancient
plant – people
interrelationships, as
well as archaeologists,
paleoethnobotanists,
and paleoecologists.
The short methods
chapters and topical
case studies are ideal
for instructors of
classes in
archaeological
methods,

environmental
archaeology, and
ethnobiology.
Insights from
Amazonia
Indigenous Mobility
and Colonial
Communities in
Northern Brazil
Amazonia Without
Myths
Imperfect Balance
Second Growth

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Environment and the
Law in Amazonia : a
Plurilateral Encounter
This book analyses
the potential socio-
economic and
environmental
impacts of the
Initiative for Regional
Infrastructure
Integration in South
America (IIRSA), a
continent-wide

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programme. IIRSA aims at facilitating intra-regional trade and at improving trade and transport links with world markets. This is the first book on IIRSA and its potential implications for South America and more specifically for Amazonia. The book provides an in-depth

analysis of the infrastructure programme and deals particularly with methods to assess the probable effects of road construction in environmentally fragile territories. To deepen our understanding of the potential impacts of roads in these areas, the book combines

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insights from economic and environmental sciences and gives a critical review of traditional assessments and strategic environmental assessments (SEAs). A comprehensive approach of assessing impacts is presented in three

case studies of SEAs:
the Corredor Norte in
Bolivia, the road
between Manaus and
Porto Velho in Brazil,
and the proposed
road to link Suriname
with Brazil.

Together with experts
in a variety of
disciplines in the
natural and social
sciences--including
botany, geology,

ecology, geography
and
archaeology--Lentz
investigates the
history and effects of
human impact on the
environment in the
New World before the
arrival of the
Europeans in the late
15th century. An
Imperfect Balance
offers an objective
evaluation of

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"precontact era" land usage, demonstrating that native populations engaged in land management practices not entirely dissimilar to their European counterparts. Dark Earths are a testament to vanished civilizations of the Amazon Basin, but may also answer how

large societies could sustain intensive agriculture in an environment of infertile soils. This book examines their origin, properties, and management.

Questions remain: were they intentionally produced or a by-product of habitation.

Additional new and multidisciplinary

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perspectives by leading experts may pave the way for the next revolution in soil management in the humid tropics.

This is a multidisciplinary collection of thirty nine key articles concerned with the human impact on the natural environment.

The Human Impact on

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the Natural
Environment
Encyclopedia of
Global Change: J-Z
Governing the
Rainforest
Development
Cooperation Policy in
Forestry from an
Analytical Perspective
Amazonian Dark
Earths: Wim
Sombroek's Vision
Human Impacts on

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Amazonia
Presents an
introduction to rivers
and streams, including
the effects they have
had on human
settlements and trade,
and the physical
geography of the earth;
also examines the
major rivers in the
world, including the
Nile, Amazon, and

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Ganges.

Widespread human alteration of the planet has led many scholars to claim that we have entered a new epoch in geological time: the Anthropocene, an age dominated by humanity. This ethnography is the first to directly engage the Anthropocene,

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tackling its problems
and paradoxes from
the vantage point of the
world ' s largest
tropical rainforest.

Drawing from
extensive ethnographic
research, Nicholas
Kawa examines how
pre-Columbian
Amerindians and
contemporary rural
Amazonians have

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shaped their environment, describing in vivid detail their use and management of the region ' s soils, plants, and forests. At the same time, he highlights the ways in which the Amazonian environment resists human manipulation and control—a vital

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reminder in this time of perceived human dominance. Written in engaging, accessible prose, Amazonia in the Anthropocene offers an innovative contribution to debates about humanity 's place on the planet, encouraging deeper ecocentric thinking and a more inclusive

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vision of ecology for the future.
Part of the series Key Concepts in Indigenous Studies, this book focuses on the concepts that recur in any discussion of nature, culture and society among the indigenous. The book, the first in a five-volume series, deals

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with the two crucial concepts of environment and belief systems of indigenous peoples from all the continents of the world. With contributions from renowned scholars, activists and experts from around the globe, it presents a salient picture of the

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environments of indigenous peoples and discusses the essential features of their belief systems. It explores indigenous perspectives related to religion, ritual and cultural practice, art and design, and natural resources, as well as climate change impacts among such

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communities in Latin and North America, Oceania (Australia, New Zealand and the South Pacific Islands), India, Brazil, Southeast Asia and Africa.

Bringing together academic insights and experiences from the ground, this unique book's wide coverage will serve as a

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comprehensive guide
for students, teachers
and scholars of
indigenous studies. It
will be essential reading
for those in
anthropology, social
anthropology,
sociology and social
exclusion studies,
religion and theology,
and cultural studies, as
well as activists working

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with indigenous communities. For decades, conservation and research initiatives in tropical forests have focused almost exclusively on old-growth forests because scientists believed that these “pristine” ecosystems housed superior levels of

biodiversity. With
Second Growth, Robin
L. Chazdon reveals
those assumptions to
be largely false,
bringing to the fore the
previously overlooked
counterpart to old-
growth forest: second
growth. Even as human
activities result in
extensive
fragmentation and

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deforestation, tropical forests demonstrate a great capacity for natural and human-aided regeneration. Although these damaged landscapes can take centuries to regain the characteristics of old growth, Chazdon shows here that regenerating—or

second-
growth—forests are
vital, dynamic
reservoirs of
biodiversity and
environmental services.
What is more, they
always have been. With
chapters on the roles
these forests play in
carbon and nutrient
cycling, sustaining
biodiversity, providing

timber and non-timber products, and integrated agriculture, Second Growth not only offers a thorough and wide-ranging overview of successional and restoration pathways, but also underscores the need to conserve, and further study, regenerating tropical

forests in an attempt to
inspire a new age of
local and global
stewardship.

The Scramble for the
Amazon and the Lost
Paradise of Euclides da
Cunha

The Routledge
Companion to the
Environmental
Humanities
Understanding

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Ancient Lifeways
through the Study of
Phytoliths, Starch,
Macroremains, and
Pollen
Forest, Field, and
Fallow
Interactions Between
Biosphere, Atmosphere
and Human Land Use
in the Amazon Basin
An Ecological
Anthropology of an

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Endangered World
Issues in
General Science
and Scientific
Theory and
Method: 2013
Edition is a Sc
holarlyEditions
™ book that
delivers
timely,
authoritative,
and

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comprehensive
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about Mixed
Methods
Research. The
editors have
built Issues in
General Science
and Scientific
Theory and
Method: 2013
Edition on the
vast

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information
databases of
ScholarlyNews.™
You can expect
the information
about Mixed
Methods
Research in
this book to be
deeper than
what you can
access anywhere
else, as well

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as consistently
reliable,
authoritative,
informed, and
relevant. The
content of
Issues in
General Science
and Scientific
Theory and
Method: 2013
Edition has
been produced

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by the world's
leading
scientists,
engineers,
analysts,
research
institutions,
and companies.
All of the
content is from
peer-reviewed
sources, and
all of it is

Page 63/192

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edited by the
editors at Scho
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and available
exclusively
from us. You
now have a
source you can
cite with
authority,
confidence, and

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credibility.

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available at <http://www.ScholarlyEditions.com/>.

Any reader
eager to gain a
comprehensive
insight into
forest
development

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policy, praxis
and reality
shouldn't miss
this excellent
publication.
Hard to find a
comparable
reading where
the author is
digging as deep
into Forest
Development
Policy. The

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author
discovered
numerous highly
relevant
theories as
well as
inspiring cases
about forests
and people from
around the
world, focusing
on 'change'
rather than

'development'
and on the role
of various
actors in
creating or
preventing
'change'. The
exciting
results uncover
reality and
lead to
inspiring
discussions on

concepts of
development
cooperation.
All individual
theoretical
arguments and
empirical
proofs are well
based and shed
light into the
political
process of
Forest

Development
Policy. The
book is an
essential
contribution to
scholarly
debate and
research on
forestry in the
South, and its
relations to
development
cooperation,

for both,
readers with
theoretical and
practice
related
interests.

This book
presents some
of the most
recent tools,
methods and
concepts in
historical

ecology. It introduces students and researchers to state-of-the-art techniques and showcases a wide array of methods dedicated to understanding the history of tropical

landscapes. The chapters cover the detection and characterisation of archaeological features, living organisms as witnesses of past human activities, ethnoecological

knowledge of
ancient
anthropogenic
landscapes and
societal
impacts of
historical
ecology. Whilst
mainly based on
Amazonian
experiences,
the
contributions

aim to
strengthen
synergies
between
disciplines and
to propose
solutions that
can be applied
elsewhere in
the field.

This timely
book provides
the first

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examination of
the
relationship
between
cultural and
environmental
variation in
the Amazon,
with special
reference to
the survival
and welfare of
indigenous

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societies. The particular strength of this collection is that it emphasizes ongoing changing elements rather than static ones in Amazonian human ecology in the

context of
colonization.
Leslie Sponsel
and twelve
other
contributors,
including
archaeologists,
biological anth
ropologists,
cultural
ecologists, and
nutritionists,

review
traditional and
changing
adaptations of
indigenous
societies to
Amazonian
ecosystems;
they analyze
the challenges
presented to
indigenes by
the massive

cultural and
environmental
impact of
Westernization.
They also
discuss the
applications of
research
results to the
needs,
interests, and
priorities of
indigenous

societies. In his concluding chapter, Sponsel calls for anthropologists to contribute through their research to the empowerment of indigenous communities and organizations.

"In the Amazon
the only people
who already
know and
practice
ecologically
sound economies
are most
indigenous
societies.
Documenting
their
ecologically

sound values,
knowledge, and
technology is
one of the most
important tasks
for cultural
ecology".

Amazonia at the
Crossroads
Cultivated
Landscapes of
Native Amazonia
and the Andes

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The Impact of
the IIRSA Road
Infrastructure
Programme on
Amazonia
Amazonia in the
Anthropocene
Readings and
Case Studies
Sustainable
Development
Politics in the
Brazilian

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Amazon

From the pre-Columbian era to the present, native Amazonians have shaped the land around them, emphasizing utilization, conservation, and sustainability. These priorities stand in stark contrast to colonial and contemporary exploitation of Amazonia by outside

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interests. With essays from environmental scientists, botanists, and anthropologists, this volume explores the various effects of human development on Amazonia. The contributors argue that by protecting and drawing on local knowledge and values, further environmental ruin can be avoided.

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Sustainable development is often thought of as a product that can be obtained by following a prescribed course of interventions. Rather than conceptualizing it as a sweet spot of economic, ecological, and social balance, sustainable development is an ongoing process of embroilments requiring

constant negotiation of often-competing aims. Sustainable development politics yield highly uneven results among different members of society and different geographic areas. As this book argues, such imbalances mean that sustainable development processes often prioritize economic over

environmental goals, perpetuating and reinforcing economic and political inequalities. Governing the Rainforest looks at development and conservation efforts in the Brazilian Amazon, where the government and corporate interests bump up against those of environmentalists and local populations. This

book asks why sustainable development continues to be such a powerful and influential idea in the region, and what impact it has had on various political and economic interests and geographic areas. In other words, as Eve Z. Bratman argues, sustainable development is a political practice in itself. This book offers

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detailed case study analysis, including of the creation of vast conservation corridors, the construction of one of the largest hydroelectric plants in the world, and new forms of land settlement projects. Based on a decade of Bratman's ethnographic fieldwork throughout Brazil, and particularly along the

Trans-Amazonian Highway, Governing the Rainforest offers a fresh take on sustainable development within a multi-level analysis of actors, discourses, and practices.

This report, prepared by the Commission on Development and Environment for Amazonia at the initiative of the Amazon

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Cooperation Treaty and supported by the Inter-American Development Bank and the United Nations Development Programme, is based on the concept of an Amazonia that exists above and beyond the world of fantasy and myth: an Amazonia of flesh and blood, of human toil, of human history, of human faces

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and hopes, and future human beings. It is an analysis based not only on the experiences and technologies of today's world but also, and with greater emphasis, on the wisdom accumulated for centuries by Amazonia itself: standing Amazonia. The Amazon region has the largest area of tropical forest on the planet, and concern

for its environmental deterioration extends well beyond the borders of the eight countries that form a part of it. With support from the IDB and UNDP, the Commission on Development and Environment for Amazonia prepared this report that provides data on the region's natural resources, population,

health and
infrastructure.

At a level accessible to
the general reader, this
balanced and non-
polemical book
describes the changes
human activities have
produced in the global
environment from 300
years ago to today.

Amazonia

Landscape

Transformations in the

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Precolumbian Americas
Amazonian Routes
People, Soils, Plants,
Forests
The Promise of Tropical
Forest Regeneration in
an Age of Deforestation
Traditional Forest-
Related Knowledge
The Physical Geography
of South America, the
eighth volume in the
Oxford Regional
Environments series,

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presents an enduring statement on the physical and biogeographic conditions of this remarkable continent and their relationships to human activity. It fills a void in recent environmental literature by assembling a team of specialists from within and beyond South America in order to

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provide an integrated, cross-disciplinary body of knowledge about this mostly tropical continent, together with its high mountains and temperate southern cone. The authors systematically cover the main components of the South American environment - tectonism, climate, glaciation, natural

landscape changes, rivers, vegetation, animals, and soils. The book then presents more specific treatments of regions with special attributes from the tropical forests of the Amazon basin to the Atacama Desert and Patagonian steppe, and from the Atlantic, Caribbean, and Pacific coasts to the high

Andes. Additionally, the continents environments are given a human face by evaluating the roles played by people over time, from pre-European and European colonial impacts to the effects of modern agriculture and urbanization, and from interactions with El Niño events to prognoses for the future environments of the

continent.

There are few topics so large yet so uncovered in the academic literature as the Amazon Basin. Much of the area that connects nine South American countries, hundreds of indigenous peoples, and dozens of multinational corporations - as well as being "the world's lungs" - remains

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unexplored and includes a demographic density that is still low. But, development throughout the Basin has occurred with a ravaging appetite: loggers have decimated parts of the region with their fishbone patterns of extraction; large-scale agribusinesses have moved into a power vacuum; and the region has witnessed an

increase in the coffee, sugar, and mining industries, along with ranching. All of these have resulted in significant deforestation, releasing carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. The booms and busts of traditional commodities - such as rubber latex, nuts, and turtle eggs - impact negatively on the social

and economic structure of the basin. In the background to these developments, there is a resurgence of economic nationalism as countries prepare their futures around a pending crisis over food security and global climate change. Hydrocarbon potentials - the possibility of oil and gas fields underground in

Amazonia - complicate the situation as indigenous communities, sharecroppers, landless peasants, and others advocate for their respective rights, using ancient methods of protest, as well as digital activism through the Internet. This important book examines how the Amazon Basin's

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indigenous self-determination meets corporate profiteering, where the future of natural resource stewardship is hotly debated, and where subsistence living, extreme poverty, and the vagaries of the international commodities markets are revealed. The environment and the law

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are seen to be at the heart of the intersection of sustainable development and unfair trading practices.

The fortunes of the late nineteenth century's imperial and industrial powers depended on a single raw material—rubber—with only one source: the Amazon basin. And so began the scramble for

the Amazon—a decades-long conflict that found Britain, France, Belgium, and the United States fighting with and against the new nations of Peru, Bolivia, and Brazil for the forest's riches. In the midst of this struggle, Euclides da Cunha, engineer, journalist, geographer, political theorist, and one of Brazil's most

celebrated writers, led a survey expedition to the farthest reaches of the river, among the world's most valuable, dangerous, and little-known landscapes. *The Scramble for the Amazon* tells the story of da Cunha's terrifying journey, the unfinished novel born from it, and the global strife that formed the backdrop for

both. Haunted by his broken marriage, da Cunha trekked through a beautiful region thrown into chaos by guerrilla warfare, starving migrants, and native slavery. All the while, he worked on his masterpiece, a nationalist synthesis of geography, philosophy, biology, and journalism he named the Lost

Paradise. Da Cunha intended his epic to unveil the Amazon's explorers, spies, natives, and brutal geopolitics, but, as Susanna B. Hecht recounts, he never completed it—his wife's lover shot him dead upon his return. At once the biography of an extraordinary writer, a masterly chronicle of the social, political, and

environmental history of the Amazon, and a superb translation of the remaining pieces of da Cunha's project, *The Scramble for the Amazon* is a work of thrilling intellectual ambition.

This book provides a comprehensive overview of the patterns of biodiversity in various neotropical

ecosystems, as well as a discussion on their historical biogeographies and underlying diversification processes. All chapters were written by prominent researchers in the fields of tropical biology, molecular ecology, climatology, paleoecology, and geography, producing

an outstanding
collection of essays,
synthetic analyses, and
novel investigations that
describe and improve
our understanding of the
biodiversity of this
unique region. With
chapters on the Amazon
and Caribbean forests,
the Atlantic rainforests,
the Andes, the Cerrado
savannahs, the Caatinga
drylands, the Chaco, and

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Mesoamerica – along with broad taxonomic coverage – this book summarizes a wide range of hypotheses, views, and methods concerning the processes and mechanisms of neotropical diversification. The range of perspectives presented makes the book a truly

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comprehensive, state-of-the-art publication on the topic, which will fascinate both scientists and general readers alike.

Human Impact on the Earth

Change in the Amazon Basin: Man's impact on forests and rivers

Routledge Handbook of Environmental

Anthropology

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The Role of Traditional
Ecological Knowledge
in Conservation and
Development

Amazonian Dark Earths
The Physical Geography
of South America
Exploring a topic of
vital and ongoing
importance,
Traditional Forest
Knowledge examines
the history, current

status and trends in the development and application of traditional forest knowledge by local and indigenous communities worldwide. It considers the interplay between traditional beliefs and practices and formal forest science and

interrogates the often uneasy relationship between these different knowledge systems. The contents also highlight efforts to conserve and promote traditional forest management practices that balance the environmental, economic and social objectives of forest

management. It places these efforts in the context of recent trends towards the devolution of forest management authority in many parts of the world. The book includes regional chapters covering North America, South America, Africa, Europe, Asia and the

Australia-Pacific region. As well as relating the general factors mentioned above to these specific areas, these chapters cover issues of special regional significance, such as the importance of traditional knowledge and practices for food security, economic

development and cultural identity. Other chapters examine topics ranging from key policy issues to the significant programs of regional and international organisations, and from research ethics and best practices for scientific study of traditional knowledge

to the adaptation of traditional forest knowledge to climate change and globalisation.

This reference work concentrates upon both the natural and man-made changes to the world's environment.

Containing over 300 original, signed

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articles by
distinguished scholars
and 1,500 illustrations
it is the
comprehensive
encyclopedia for this
multi-discipline, high
profile field. Articles
fall into the general
categories of:
concepts of global
change, earth and
earth systems, human

factors, resources,
responses to global
change agreements
and associations,
biographies and case
studies. The accessible
and jargon-free
language make it an
excellent work for the
professional scholar as
well as the interested
general reader and a
detail network of cross

references and blind entries will help readers at all levels. The Routledge Companion to the Environmental Humanities provides a comprehensive, transnational, and interdisciplinary map to the field, offering a broad overview of its founding principles

while providing
insight into exciting
new directions for
future scholarship.
Articulating the
significance of
humanistic
perspectives for our
collective social
engagement with
ecological crises, the
volume explores the
potential of the

environmental
humanities for
organizing humanistic
research, opening up
new forms of
interdisciplinarity, and
shaping public debate
and policies on
environmental issues.
Sections cover: The
Anthropocene and the
Domestication of
Earth Posthumanism

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and Multispecies
Communities
Inequality and
Environmental Justice
Decline and
Resilience:
Environmental
Narratives, History,
and Memory
Environmental Arts,
Media, and
Technologies The
State of the

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Environmental
Humanities The first
of its kind, this
companion covers
essential issues and
themes, necessarily
crossing disciplines
within the humanities
and with the social
and natural sciences.
Exploring how the
environmental
humanities contribute

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to policy and action concerning some of the key intellectual, social, and environmental challenges of our times, the chapters offer an ideal guide to this rapidly developing field. This book reconstructs the world of eighteenth-century

Amazonia to argue that indigenous mobility did not undermine settlement or community. In doing so, it revises longstanding views of native Amazonians as perpetual wanderers, lacking attachment to place and likely to flee at the slightest provocation. Instead,

native Amazonians used traditional as well as new, colonial forms of spatial mobility to build enduring communities under the constraints of Portuguese colonialism. Canoeing and trekking through the interior to collect forest products or to contact independent

native groups, Indians expanded their social networks, found economic opportunities, and brought new people and resources back to the colonial villages. When they were not participating in these state-sponsored expeditions, many Indians migrated

between colonial settlements, seeking to be incorporated as productive members of their chosen communities.

Drawing on largely untapped village-level sources, the book shows that mobile people remained attached to their home communities and

committed to the preservation of their lands and assets. This argument still matters today, and not just to scholars, as rural communities in the Brazilian Amazon find themselves threatened by powerful outsiders who argue that their mobility invalidates

their claims to
territory.

Investigations on Tree
Species Suitable for
the Recultivation of
Degraded Land Areas
in Central Amazonia
Cultural Forests of the
Amazon

Brazilian German
Cooperation Within
the Project "Studies on
Human Impacts on

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Forests and
Floodplains in the
Tropics" (SHIFT)
Indigenous Peoples
and the Future of
Amazonia
Methods in Historical
Ecology
Case Studies in
Paleoethnobotany
The seventh edition
of this classic

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student text explores the multitude of impacts that humans have had over time upon vegetation, animals, soils, water, landforms and the atmosphere. It also looks into the future and considers the ways in which climate changes and

modifications in land cover may change the environment in coming decades.

Extensively re-written, it contains many new statistical tables, figures, and references. It is essential reading for undergraduates in geography and

environmental
science, and for those
who want a
thorough, wide-
ranging and
balanced overview of
the impacts of
humans upon
natural processes and
systems from the
Stone Age to the
Anthropocene

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and who wish to understand the major environmental issues that concern the human race at the present time.

Additional resources for this book can be found at: <http://www.wiley.com/go/goudiehumanimpact>

go/goudiehumanimp
act/a.

Winner of the
Society for
Economic Botany's
Mary W. Klinger
Book Award.

Cultural Forests of
the Amazon is a
comprehensive and
diverse account of
how indigenous

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people transformed
landscapes and
managed resources
in the most extensive
region of tropical
forests in the world.
Until recently, most
scholars and
scientists, as well as
the general public,
thought indigenous
people had a

minimal impact on
Amazon forests,
once considered to
be total
wildernesses.

William Balée's
research, conducted
over a span of three
decades, shows a
more complicated
truth. In *Cultural
Forests of the*

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Amazon, he argues that indigenous people, past and present, have time and time again profoundly transformed nature into culture.

Moreover, they have done so using their traditional knowledge and

technology
developed over
thousands of years.
Balée demonstrates
the inestimable value
of indigenous
knowledge in
providing guideposts
for a potentially less
destructive future for
environments and
biota in the Amazon.

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He shows that we can no longer think about species and landscape diversity in any tropical forest without taking into account the intricacies of human history and the impact of all forms of knowledge and technology. Balée

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describes the
development of his
historical ecology
approach in
Amazonia, along
with important
material on little-
known forest
dwellers and their
habitats, current
thinking in
Amazonian

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historical ecology,
and a narrative of his
own dialogue with
the Amazon and its
people.

Amazonian soils are
almost universally
thought of as
extremely
forbidding.

However, it is now
clear that complex

societies with large, sedentary populations were present for over a millennium before European contact. Associated with these are tracts of anomalously fertile, dark soils termed 'terra preta' or dark earths. These soils

are presently an important agricultural resource within Amazonia and provide a model for developing long-term future sustainability of food production in tropical environments. The late Dutch soil

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scientist Wim
Sombroek
(1934-2003) was
instrumental in
bringing the
significance of these
soils to the attention
of the world over
four decades ago.
Wim saw not only
the possibilities of
improving the lives

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of small holders
throughout the world
with simple carbon
based soil
technologies, but
was an early
proponent of the
positive synergies
also achieved in
regards to carbon
sequestration and
global climatic

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change abatement.
Wim's vision was to
form a
multidisciplinary
group whose
members maintained
the ideal of open
collaboration toward
the attainment of
shared goals.
Always encouraged
and often shaped by

Wim, this free association of international scholars termed the “Terra Preta Nova” Group came together in 2001 and has flourished. This effort has been defined by enormous productivity. Wim who is never far

from any of our
minds and hearts,
would have loved to
share the great
experience of seeing
the fruits of his
vision as
demonstrated in this
volume.

Environmental
Anthropology
studies historic and

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present human-
environment
interactions. This
volume illustrates
the ways in which
today's
environmental
anthropologists are
constructing new
paradigms for
understanding the
multiplicity of

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players, pressures,
and ecologies in
every environment,
and the value of
cultural knowledge
of landscapes. This
Handbook provides
a comprehensive
survey of
contemporary topics
in environmental
anthropology and

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thorough discussions
on the current state
and prospective
future of the field in
seven key sections.
As the contributions
to this Handbook
demonstrate, the
subfield of
environmental
anthropology is
responding to

cultural adaptations
and responses to
environmental
changes in multiple
and complex ways.
As a discipline
concerned primarily
with human-
environment
interaction,
environmental
anthropologists

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recognize that we are now working within a pressure cooker of rapid environmental damage that is forcing behavioural and often cultural changes around the world. As we see in the breadth of topics presented in this

volume, these environmental challenges have inspired renewed foci on traditional topics such as food procurement, ethnobiology, and spiritual ecology; and a broad new range of subjects, such as resilience,

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nonhuman rights,
architectural
anthropology,
industrialism, and
education. This
volume enables
scholars and students
quick access to both
established and
trending
environmental
anthropological

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explorations into
theory, methodology
and practice.

Human Impact on
the Natural
Environment
Origin Properties
Management
Sustaining
Communities,
Ecosystems and
Biocultural Diversity

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Human Impact on
Ancient
Environments
Disease and the
Course of Human
History
Environment and
Belief Systems
This study examines
both ancient and
current agricultural
field types and

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technologies in the Andes and Amazonia. These systems have been intensive and highly productive, supporting large complex societies on land considered marginal for farming today.

This volume aims to present the essential work of geographer

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and historical ecologist William M. Denevan to explain the impact and influence his thinking had on the conceptual advancement not only in his own discipline, but in a range of related disciplines such as anthropology, archaeology, and environmental history.

The book is organized around eight themes, demonstrating Denevan's early and profound insights on topics that remain of current relevance today, and the scholarly impact his writing had on subsequent scholarship. The book is unique because it

offers commentary
from active scholars
who address the
impacts of Prof.
Denevan's thinking
and work on
contemporary
environmental and
ecological issues, with
a focus on several
groundbreaking
themes (e.g. historical
demography,

agricultural
landforms, cultural
plant geography,
human environmental
impacts, indigenous
agro-ecology, tropical
agriculture, livestock
and landscape, and
synthetic
contributions). This
book will be of
interest to a range of
scholars in geography,

anthropology,
archaeology, history,
and ecology, as well
as to environmental
managers and
practitioners,
especially those
working for non-profit
organizations and
government
organizations tasked
with finding ways to
adapt to global

environmental change.
This book offers a
panorama of recent
scientific
achievements
produced through the
framework of the
Large-Scale Biosphere-
Atmosphere
programme (LBA)
and other research
programmes in the
Brazilian Amazon.

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The content is highly interdisciplinary, with an overarching aim to contribute to the understanding of the dynamic biophysical and societal/socio-economic structure and functioning of Amazonia as a regional entity and its regional and global climatic

teleconnections. The target readership includes advanced undergraduate and post-graduate students and researchers seeking to untangle the gamut of interactions that the Amazon's complex biophysical and social system represent.

Of late, religion seems

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to be everywhere,
suffusing U.S. politics
and popular culture
and acting as both a
unifying and a
divisive force. This
collection of
manifestos, Supreme
Court decisions,
congressional
testimonies, speeches,
articles, book
excerpts, pastoral

letters, interviews, song lyrics, memoirs, and poems reflects the vitality, diversity, and changing nature of religious belief and practice in American public and private life over the last half century.

Encompassing a range of perspectives, this book illustrates the

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ways in which individuals from all along the religious and political spectrum have engaged religion and viewed it as a crucial aspect of society. The anthology begins with documents that reflect the close relationship of religion, especially mainline

Protestantism, to
essential ideas
undergirding Cold
War America.
Covering both the
center and the margins
of American religious
life, this volume
devotes extended
attention to how issues
of politics, race,
gender, and sexuality
have influenced the

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religious mainstream.
A series of documents
reflects the role of
religion and theology
in the civil rights,
feminist, and gay
rights movements as
well as in conservative
responses. Issues
regarding religion and
contemporary
American culture are
explored in documents

about the rise of the evangelical movement and the religious right; the impact of "new" (post-1965) immigrant communities on the religious landscape; the popularity of alternative, New Age, and non-Western beliefs; and the relationship between religion and popular

culture. The editors conclude with selections exploring major themes of American religious life at the millennium, including both conservative and New Age millennialism, as well as excerpts that speculate on the future of religion in the United States. The

documents are
grouped by theme into
nine chapters and
arranged
chronologically
therein. Each chapter
features an extensive
introduction providing
context for and
analysis of the critical
issues raised by the
primary sources.

Past, Present, and

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Future
The Challenge of
Sustainable
Development
Issues in General
Science and Scientific
Theory and Method:
2013 Edition
Neotropical
Diversification:
Patterns and Processes
The Human Impact
Reader

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Plagues upon the Earth

A sweeping germ's-
eye view of history
from human origins to
global pandemics

Plagues upon the
Earth is a monumental
history of humans and
their germs. Weaving
together a grand
narrative of global
history with insights

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from cutting-edge genetics, Kyle Harper explains why humanity's uniquely dangerous disease pool is rooted deep in our evolutionary past, and why its growth is accelerated by technological progress. He shows that the story of disease is entangled

with the history of slavery, colonialism, and capitalism, and reveals the enduring effects of historical plagues in patterns of wealth, health, power, and inequality. He also tells the story of humanity's escape from infectious disease—a triumph that makes life as we know

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it possible, yet
destabilizes the
environment and
fosters new diseases.
Panoramic in scope,
Plagues upon the
Earth traces the role of
disease in the
transition to farming,
the spread of cities,
the advance of
transportation, and the
stupendous increase in

human population.
Harper offers a new
interpretation of
humanity's path to
control over infectious
disease—one where
rising evolutionary
threats constantly
push back against
human progress, and
where the devastating
effects of
modernization

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contribute to the great divergence between societies. The book reminds us that human health is globally interdependent—and inseparable from the well-being of the planet itself. Putting the COVID-19 pandemic in perspective, *Plagues upon the Earth* tells

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the story of how we
got here as a species,
and it may help us
decide where we want
to go.

Selections by William
M. Denevan

Rivers and Streams
A Historical Ecology
of People and Their
Landscapes