

1: - Topics in Landscape Architecture Issues and Practices | USC School of Architecture

The Conservation and Sustainable Use of the Threatened Savanna Woodland in the Kidepo Critical Landscape in North Eastern Uganda project seeks to strengthen protected area management within a landscape of , ha of savanna woodland. Encompassing eight protected areas under a range of management.

Layers and Background Maps Click the checkboxes in the layers window to add or remove data and change background maps note: Query Results When using the information tool the query window shows the Core and Critical Natural Landscape ID top these correspond to an ID in the town overview report -in this case Ipswich- at the bottom of the results window pdf. A description of the individual BioMap2 component layer s that comprise the selected core can be seen by clicking the a blue link s under the main result header. Printing Tips If the BioMap2 banner is completely transparent on your print out this is because some browsers do not print background colors and images automatically - under printing options in most browsers there is a check box that enables this feature. A default legend is created when printing, if you wish to place your legend by hand click the legend button at the bottom of the Map Layers window and drag the legend to the desired location. Species of Conservation Concern - includes species that are directly mapped in BioMap2. There are species listed under the Massachusetts Endangered Species Act and an additional 62 non-listed species that were directly mapped in BioMap2. The directly mapped species totals are: Priority Natural Communities - includes natural communities with limited distribution - regionally or globally - and the best examples documented of more common types such as old-growth tracts of widespread forest types. There are examples of 94 different types of priority and exemplary Natural Community types included in BioMap2. Natural communities are defined as interacting assemblages of plant and animal species that share a common environment and occur together repeatedly on the landscape. Conservation of these areas will support the persistence of numerous characteristic common as well as rare species within Massachusetts. In addition to various rivers and streams, a 30 meter band around each river segment is mapped, as well as wetlands that are wholly or partially contained within the band. The resulting Aquatic Cores are designed to protect 10 MESA-listed fish, 17 non-listed fish, as well as MESA-listed species with all or a portion of their life cycle in aquatic habitats. Wetland Cores - identifies the most intact wetlands within less developed landscapes-those generally with intact upland buffers, little fragmentation, and minimally disturbed by other stressors associated with roads and development. These wetlands, selected across a diversity of ecological settings, are most likely to support critical wetland functions i. Vernal Pool Cores - identifies the top 5 percent most interconnected clusters of Potential Vernal Pools. Each cluster of pools is buffered to create vernal pool habitat areas to target for conservation that includes the pools themselves and the surrounding habitat to allow for successful breeding, dispersal, overwintering, foraging, and migration. Targeting clusters of vernal pools, rather than only individual pools, will maximize the resistance and resilience of vernal pool habitats and their resident species in the context of climate change Forest Cores - identifies the best examples of large, intact forests that are least impacted by roads and development, providing critical "forest interior" habitat for numerous woodland species. Forest core minimum sizes range from about acres in eastern Massachusetts and major river valleys, to over 2, acres in the western Massachusetts highlands. Landscape Blocks - provides habitat for wide-ranging native species, support intact ecological processes, maintain connectivity among habitats, and enhance ecological resilience. They are large areas of intact and predominately natural vegetation, consisting of contiguous forests, wetlands, rivers, lakes, and ponds, as well as coastal habitats such as barrier beaches and salt marshes. Pastures and power-line rights-of-way, which are less intensively altered than most developed areas, are also included since they provide habitat and connectivity for many species. Different size thresholds were used to select the largest Landscape Blocks in certain ecoregions. If protected, these upland areas will help support the functioning of each wetland over the long-term. If protected, these upland areas will help protect river, stream, lake, and pond habitat over the long-term. Upland Habitat to Support Coastal Adaptation - identifies upland areas adjacent to salt marshes where these habitats might move to as sea levels rise. Undeveloped lands adjacent to and up to one and a half meters above existing salt marsh elevations are

identified, and included as part of Critical Natural Landscape given their high potential to support inland migration of salt marsh and other coastal habitats over the coming century. The ecoregions of Massachusetts were used to select ecosystems across a diversity of ecological settings. Ecoregions from west to east:

2: Understanding The Sociopolitical Landscape Is Critical For Communicators

Critical Landscape Architecture / Urbanism. K likes. A page to collect and provide information and to connect people and ideas who are interested in.

And if you have not heard yet, we are facing a critical salt shortage for this upcoming winter. There are a variety of reasons for this, which we will break down. In any given year, each of these reasons, alone, will have an effect on the price of salt. All of them, in combination, is a perfect storm for the price of salt this season. Trouble in the Mines Each year, the average salt usage for a winter snow removal season in our region is about 10 million tons. Some years, less will be used. Some years, more will be used. Still, 10 million is a good baseline number. During the course of the last year, however, three main factors have lead to the shortage: The winter was especially rough and lasted into May. Therefore, they are already starting behind for the season. In some areas, workers are striking. When workers are striking, salt is not being produced. Challenges in the mining operations. Currently, there are a few different challenges in mining operations that are leading to less salt production than normal. These last two points are projected to leave us several million tons short this winter. Filling the Gap While we are running short in our part of the world, there is plenty if salt in other parts of the world. To address the shortage, salt has to be imported from places like Egypt and Chile. While the price of imported salt may be similar to the price of domestic salt, the cost of transporting it to the Detroit docks raises the acquisition price of that salt to times what domestic salt would cost. The Pecking Order Once the salt buying process begins, government offices get first dibs. After government agencies get their bids in, it moves to large contractors and brokers. At this point, there is more scarcity than before, so the price goes up for the large contractors and brokers. By now, you can see where this is going. The End Result The compounding effect of the scarcity increases price and necessitates that more salt be imported and importing salt costs even more. So what do the prices actually look like? In Conclusion To learn more about snow and ice removal, as well as how the current cost of salt could effect your organization, feel free to contact us online or give us a call at

3: Skills for Success in Landscape Architecture – The Field

Critical Salt Shortage for the Winter of While the snowfall for the season is still (hopefully) a little ways off, snow removal companies like us are in the process of ordering salt and other supplies so that we are ready to roll when the snow flies.

At the same time, big business deals with shrill and aggressive criticism, and is drawn into culture wars on LGBT rights and gun control, or moral panics around privacy and immigration. Typically, major companies have used reputation drivers to provide an organizing structure for communications. While communicators have become overly distracted by dry debates around measurement, peers in marketing have been quicker to grasp the role of the emotion, identity and beliefs in shaping attitudes and behaviors. Just firing more messaging and information at people can backfire, either because it causes people to double down on existing views, or threatens their identity. Shaped by a group of social psychologists including Jonathan Haidt, moral foundations theory provides a more compelling way to look at how people see issues, and crucially, the basis for more resonant communications. We respond differently or are pulled more strongly by some of these than by others. Using the analogy of an audio equalizer, Haidt sees the moral mind as representing a set of slider switchers, with each switch representing a different foundation. In the world of campaigns, causes base their appeals on different settings: Each foundation has a positive and negative side – for example, fairness vs. In comparisons to other often-used frameworks in corporate communications, such as reputation drivers, this adds much needed nuance to how we think through issues. In the political arena, Haidt shows how the positive and negative can play out differently on an issue – liberal groups evoke fairness as part of social justice campaigns, whereas conservative groups evoke cheating when attacking those who game the system. Applied to politics, it sheds light on what drives conservative and liberal positions, and how different arguments resonate depending on which moral foundations are activated. As they were originally designed to unpick political attitudes, the foundations prove very applicable to looking at corporate issues. Sanctity – and its opposite, disgust – underpins debates on contentious social issues, as competing interests look to define purity on their own terms. In commerce, it animates the conversation around ethical consumerism and CSR obligations. Moral foundations theory gives us both a powerful means through which to decode perceptions, but also an organizing framework for communications in a volatile landscape. We can both explore ultimate motivations, and how different arguments evoke different foundations. Do we appeal to loyalty, champion freedom or call for protection? In a competitive situation, on a campaign or fighting for share of voice, applying the framework reveals weaknesses and where the opposition is vulnerable. It then provides the impetus to ground communications in strong, powerful values. As corporate communications grapple with a hostile public environment – indeed, one that is inherently politicized – they need to ensure strategies, messaging and initiatives telegraph values. What moral foundations theory also shows us is the power of connecting to multiple values, rather than relying on one call to action. As New York Times journalist Jo Becker outlines, gay marriage advocates won by moving from a narrow argument around equal access, to a broader narrative that evoked a wider range of values including fairness, freedom, sanctity and care. Though communicators rightly obsess about sharpening down a core set of messages, we need to realize that the most effective communications will evoke a broad set of values, gaining strength through diversity. Understanding how to build common ground on values and beliefs gives communicators the means to not only manage, but to win, in this treacherous public environment.

4: Critical regionalism - Wikipedia

For more information, please contact Division of Education and Public Programs: School and Teacher Programs by phone at , by fax at , or by e-mail at educate@www.enganchecubano.com

Download these layers The BioMap2 self-extracting zip file available here contains a collection of 13 shapefiles. Each component is made up of a collection of sub-components, as described below. Six shapefiles isolate the sub-components that make up Core Habitat. Five shapefiles isolate the sub-components that make up Critical Natural Landscape. BioMap2 is designed to guide strategic biodiversity conservation in Massachusetts over the next decade by focusing land protection and stewardship on the areas that are most critical for ensuring the long-term persistence of rare and other native species and their habitats, exemplary natural communities, and a diversity of ecosystems. There is also an interactive map available online that allows exploration of BioMap2 data. BioMap2 Core Habitat identifies specific areas necessary to promote the long-term persistence of Species of Conservation Concern those listed under the Massachusetts Endangered Species Act as well as additional species identified in the State Wildlife Action Plan , exemplary natural communities, and intact ecosystems. BioMap2 Critical Natural Landscape was created to identify and prioritize intact landscapes in Massachusetts that are better able to support ecological processes and disturbance regimes, and a wide array of species and habitats over long time frames. BioMap2 uses specific data and sophisticated mapping and analysis tools to spatially define each of these components, calling on the latest research and understanding of species biology, conservation biology, and landscape ecology. For accurate portrayal, the data should be displayed at scales of less than 1: This datalayer is intended for conservation planning purposes only. It should not be used for regulatory purposes. BioMap2 Components Core Habitat Core Habitat is critical to the long-term persistence of rare species and other Species of Conservation Concern, as well as a wide diversity of natural communities and intact ecosystems across the Commonwealth. Individual species information is not identified in this layer. The NHESP Natural Communities datalayer consists of polygons that represent the extent of various natural communities of biodiversity conservation interest in Massachusetts. Program scientists classify and delineate natural community polygons by analyzing "on-the-ground" field data and available information about the landscape particularly topographic maps and aerial photographs. It is a combination of the Wetland Core analysis that identified the most intact wetlands in Massachusetts, the wetlands present within the Priority Natural Communities data layer, and several Oxbows identified as important wetland habitat. A more detailed description of the Wetland Core analysis is present in the summary document. Wetland Cores and Priority Natural Community wetlands sometimes overlap. Each cluster of pools was then buffered to create vernal pool habitat areas to target for conservation that include the pools themselves and the surrounding habitat to allow for successful breeding, dispersal, overwintering, foraging, and migration. Pastures and power-line rights-of-way, which are less intensively altered than most developed areas, were also included since they provide habitat and connectivity for many species. Each aquatic buffer includes and was applied to the Aquatic Core that is being buffered. These IDs were derived directly from those present in the Aquatic Core layer. These IDs were derived directly from those present in the BioMap2 wetlands layer. Undeveloped lands adjacent to and up to one and a half meters above existing salt marshes were identified, and included as Critical Natural Landscapes with high potential to support inland migration of salt marsh and other coastal habitats over the coming century. Future alteration or updates to these layers are not currently envisioned.

5: Massachusetts Document Repository

Not all homes have estate-sized yards. In fact smaller yards, say under than 10 square meters, are far more common and they can still be transformed into a landscaping showpiece with some good landscaping ideas.

6: Natural Heritage BioMap 2

Critical Landscape & Design is a landscape design firm based in Waterford. They provide decorative landscaping and ground improvement as well as other services.

7: Landscape Critical “ South Side Roots

Understanding The Sociopolitical Landscape Is Critical For Communicators Understanding how to build common ground on values and beliefs gives communicators the means to not only manage, but to win, in this treacherous public environment.

8: Critical Salt Shortage for the Winter of - E.P.M. Landscape Design and Installation

Perhaps surprisingly, only a handful of respondents mentioned extensive knowledge of plants, horticulture, or the more technical, scientific side of landscape architecture as critical to success. Instead, being an effective communicator and other soft skills appeared far more frequently.

9: The Kidepo Critical Landscape Project | UNDP in Uganda

It almost goes without saying: one of the most critical things in landscape photography is image sharpness. In fact, go on any web gallery or Internet forum where landscape photographers share their images and you'll see endless debates about whether an image is sharp enough.

The crystal singer trilogy Thank you, Mam, by L. Hughes. Network security essentials 6th edition william stallings Design of beams and slabs as per is 456 Powerhouse conferences Land of green ginger Policy tools for allocative efficiency of health services The Story of Glass (Large Print Edition) Black knight christopher pike My life before the fire Introduction to hydrodynamic stability Encyclopedia Browns second book of puzzles and games Topiwalo, the Hat Maker Are all religions true? Intrepretation of azimuthal vertical seismic profile survey at multi-well experimental site, Garfield Cou Valuation Approaches and Metrics Rhetoric and communication Anne mcaffrey acorna series Principles of marketing kotler ebook Dutch and the sea Whale agency : affordances and acts of resistance in captive environments Traci Warkentin The Children Of The Night Sonar report plugin 2.13 Unable to a Artificial soft paste porcelain, France, Italy, Spain and England Introducing solids to breastfed baby tear-off sheet Chaucerian comedy and Criseyde Alfred David How many partes of reson ben there] Lord of the elements workshop East Pakistan the end game How to Do Your Own Bricklaying and Stone (Popular Science Skill Book) What is the cause for the anti-Christian behaviour of youth today? Practicing successfully How Do I Grow? (Now You Know Series) Theory Lessons (From The Bastiens, level 2) Outer Banks Low Price First vision of a name in lights Rosie perez handbook for an unpredictable life How to Discipline Children Without Feeling Guilty Quotations from Eamon de Valera