THE EVOLVING LANDSCAPE OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLITICS pdf

1: The Evolving Practice of Ecological Landscape Design â€“ The Field

2 thoughts on " The Evolving Practice of Ecological Landscape Design " Matthew Scott Mathes August 8, / am Compliments and congratulations to Kelly Fleming, PLA, ASLA for recommending the book plus promoting the SITES program.

Environmental hegemonies, pedagogical spaces and integral state formations Environment and Planning D: Society and Space 35 1: What would a Central Park designed by proletarians look like? How would such a subaltern landscape differ from the creatures of nineteenth-century bourgeois pastoral taste that we have come to identify with urban nature? Landscape and New York City scholars are familiar with the demands and proposals of various working-class groups and organs during and following the creation of the park. A system of green and open spaces in Lower Manhattan and other sites near workplaces and poor neighborhoods would have replaced the idea of a grand park located in a then suburban area. Design would have prioritized content over form, fostering active uses of space, sports, and other modes of physical culture and sensuous entertainment as opposed to the passive, ocularcentrist experience promoted by landscape architects Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux. And, of course, instead of the decorous and restrained regime of publicity implicit in their plan, the new green spots in town would have become another opportunity for collective celebration, merry dancing, heavy drinking, and political agitation, a natural extension to the convivial space of nineteenth-century streets and saloons in popular districts. Mulberry Street in Lower Manhatthan, c. These aspects, however, constitute a deceptive or, at least, insufficient response to the inquiries above. Design arrangements and planning decisions have a structural capacity to determine everyday life, but their agency is also contingent and elusive; new conjunctures and their shifting balances of forces can easily reverse its political implications. Aware of the limitations of previous strategies of social control, bourgeois reform appropriated many of the aforementioned proposals and reframed them in its own agenda a few decades after the inception of Central Park, creating more dynamic but closely monitored small parks and playgrounds in working-class neighborhoods, in New York City and across the US. A more nuanced elucidation of the problematic agency of design, therefore, is needed. In a recent piece in Society and Space I suggest that an effective understanding of the politics of landscape architecture and urban planning requires that we uncover how their techniques, spatial models, and socioecological representations are captured and constantly reimagined in relentless struggles to forge environmental hegemonies, where the meaning and agency of urban configurations are outcomes of historically specific confrontations rather than a priori conditions of morphological or programmatic choices. Amongst other parallels in their work, Gramsci and Foucault took an explicitly instrumental interest in historical narratives, mobilizing the past as a means to rethink their time in political terms. In that sense, they provide inspiration for a countergenealogy of planning and landscape architecture that exposes the entanglement of techniques and design tools in a vortex of social factions, institutional agencies, state strategies and class collisions. In many aspects, the task with Gramsci is the reverse. These maneuvers may sound heretical or violent at first, but as the article shows the preoccupations, topics and sometimes even particular formulations both authors provide resonate with each other in unexpected ways. Laden with corrections and reformulationsâ€”and sometimes also with contradictions and inconsistenciesâ€”these materials ask for equally experimental approaches and developments. The complementarities and tensions between their respective analyses provide an opportunity for creative interplay, revealing higher valences for fruitful exchange in lines of reasoning that depart from the standard portraits orthodox exegeses offer. In their tentative condition, these research forays should be taken as heuristic, necessarily partial, ad hoc condensations of broader conceptual assemblages around concrete problems of analysis. In that sense, the crucial test for such theoretical drills is, in my opinion, how they help us to see differently. Four problems are especially relevant for subsequent application in an overtly political reappraisal of Central Park and landscape struggles more generally: They provide an opportunity to think the development of state and power formations through the lens of planned urbanization rather than the other way around. From this perspective certain transformations in the evolution of local governmentalities can be

framed as an effect of the drive to produce such hegemonies and spaces, to regulate regimes of public behavior, to control landscape as both representation and practice. The new state-form rested upon mechanisms for the production and control of public space such as fiscal policy, urban police or state propaganda, which experienced crucial development in this initiative. But it was landscape architecture, of course, which underwent the most obvious regulatory advancement. If the classic interpretation conceives landscape as a mode of representing not only our relationship with nature, but also the articulation of social order in a particular environment, Central Park constituted, in a rather literal sense, an architecture of landscapeâ€”an attempt to spatialize the order implicit in a chain of symbolic representations of social intercourse and human engagement with nature that precluded active interplay of subjects with each other and their physical milieu, promoting instead a passive form of urban experience. The festival combined athletic competitions with concerts, popular theater and exhibitions. It could be argued that such a reterritorialization requires a hegemonic agency that precedes, orients, and demarcates the horizon of landscape architecture, a political scaffolding that predates the emergence of its instruments and proceduresâ€”even critical designers tend to embrace this reading so as to alleviate the burden of responsibility on their techniques. Instead, working from a Gramscian-Foucauldian viewpoint suggests that hegemony is produced around such material investments, through the very inception of new techniques and their programmatic maneuvers: From this perspective, hegemony is the result of environmental battles that refigure the nexus between subjects and regulatory apparatuses in the effort of certain social blocs to present their own visions of socionatures as commonsensical landscapes. The inception of Central Park can be read as a leap forward in this type of struggles. It constituted the response of a fraction of the local bourgeoisie to the challenge of a working class that, at a time of political and economic turmoil, began to organize specifically proletarian institutions and proposed alternative urbanisms, amongst others by connecting shop-floor and neighborhood grievances and resistance. This explicitly political appraisal of landscape and urbanization is, in my opinion, closer to realityâ€”and, I believe, much more inspiring for current antagonistic practices and landscape struggles—than conventional accounts that see the park as the autonomous brainchild of an aesthetic or sanitary sensibility, or as a mere instrument for the economic or sensual benefit of the elites, a goal for which there were other, much more lucrative and easier to manage alternatives at hand during this period. Knapp View of Bethesda Terrace, , one amongst many contemporary representations of Central Park as an orderly, decorous landscape open for all but fostering passive recreation. If politics is a war to stabilize collective meanings that prescribe how to live in common, urban landscapesâ€”as representations and practices of a certain socioecological orderâ€”constitute battlefields where contending visions of the city fight for a symbolic and material definition of modes of interaction with, and in, public natures. A truly effective critique, however, should go beyond the mere identification of a fray between passive and active visions of our rapport with environment. As I have mentioned later developments in landscape architecture and urban planning demonstrated that, from a subaltern viewpoint, the problem was not only to provide a more dynamic set of activities for park visitors, including sports, games, etc. The deeper conflict, as in any political confrontation, was rather who ran those activities, and for whom; who controlled the social meaning of space, the figuration of nature, and so on. What was left out of subsequent schemes for small parks and playgrounds in New York City and other budding metropolisesâ€”besides booze, games of chance, and revolutionary bannersâ€”was the possibility of a popular self-management of these precincts, similar to that which existed in informal periurban picnics and commercial beer gardens akin to the working-class saloon. From this perspective, we could reformulate the opening questions with more politically incisive queries. How would urban governmentalities and state structures have changed had Central Park been organized by workers? How would the histories of current regimes of publicity in and beyond New York City have been transformed by such a landscape revolution? And what sort of design knowledges and planning strategies would emerge from that field of forces? Difficult as they may be, these interrogations are worth considering, not only for historians but also for designers and political scientists concerned with current dynamics of urbanization. The answers can help us to radically transform our urban futures. His research traces trajectories of dispossession in the social history of planning and urbanization, with special attention to the dialectic of commoning and enclosure under

capitalism and its significance in the genealogy of our urban present. Society and Space is an international and interdisciplinary journal that publishes theoretically innovative scholarship that examines the contingent and possible relations between the social and the spatial. It seeks to push the boundaries of theoretical debate and maintains a commitment to considering the political and social justice imperatives of research and theory. This site has been active as a companion to the print journal since For information on the print journal, which is run by SAGE, please visit its homepage. The website accepts essays, photo essays, commentaries, reviews, and other traditional and non-traditional forms of scholarly writing. Click here for more detailed submission guidelines.

THE EVOLVING LANDSCAPE OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLITICS pdf

2: William Cronon - HI/GE/ES Course Page

ELI makes law work for people, places and the planet.

Definitions[edit] Environmentalism denotes a social movement that seeks to influence the political process by lobbying, activism, and education in order to protect natural resources and ecosystems. An environmentalist is a person who may speak out about our natural environment and the sustainable management of its resources through changes in public policy or individual behavior. This may include supporting practices such as informed consumption, conservation initiatives, investment in renewable resources , improved efficiencies in the materials economy, transitioning to new accounting paradigms such as Ecological economics , renewing and revitalizing our connections with non-human life or even opting to have one less child to reduce consumption and pressure on resources. In various ways for example, grassroots activism and protests , environmentalists and environmental organizations seek to give the natural world a stronger voice in human affairs. In its recognition of humanity as a participant in ecosystems, the movement is centered around ecology , health , and human rights. Conservation movement and Timeline of history of environmentalism Lord Mahavira , the last Jain Tirthankar is also considered to be a great environmentalist. The earliest ideas of environment protectionism can be traced in Jainism , which was revived by Mahavira in 6th century BC in ancient India. Jainism offers a view that may seem readily compatible with core values associated with environmental activism, i. Their works covered a number of subjects related to pollution, such as air pollution, water pollution , soil contamination , municipal solid waste mishandling, and environmental impact assessments of certain localities. At the advent of steam and electricity the muse of history holds her nose and shuts her eyes H. The emergence of great factories and the concomitant immense growth in coal consumption gave rise to an unprecedented level of air pollution in industrial centers; after the large volume of industrial chemical discharges added to the growing load of untreated human waste. An Alkali inspector and four sub-inspectors were appointed to curb this pollution. The responsibilities of the inspectorate were gradually expanded, culminating in the Alkali Order which placed all major heavy industries that emitted smoke , grit, dust and fumes under supervision. In industrial cities local experts and reformers, especially after , took the lead in identifying environmental degradation and pollution, and initiating grass-roots movements to demand and achieve reforms. It was founded by artist Sir William Blake Richmond , frustrated with the pall cast by coal smoke. Although there were earlier pieces of legislation, the Public Health Act required all furnaces and fireplaces to consume their own smoke. It also provided for sanctions against factories that emitted large amounts of black smoke. The provisions of this law were extended in with the Smoke Abatement Act to include other emissions, such as soot, ash and gritty particles and to empower local authorities to impose their own regulations. During the Spanish Revolution , anarchist controlled territories undertook several environmental reforms which were possibly the largest in the world at the time. Daniel Guerin notes that anarchist territories would diversify crops, extend irrigation , initiate reforestation , start tree nurseries and helped establish nudist colonies. Financial incentives were offered to householders to replace open coal fires with alternatives such as installing gas fires , or for those who preferred, to burn coke instead a byproduct of town gas production which produces minimal smoke. His advocacy for legislation to protect animals from hunting during the mating season led to the formation of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds and influenced the passage of the Sea Birds Preservation Act in as the first nature protection law in the world. The poet William Wordsworth travelled extensively in the Lake District and wrote that it is a "sort of national property in which every man has a right and interest who has an eye to perceive and a heart to enjoy". Systematic efforts on behalf of the environment only began in the late 19th century; it grew out of the amenity movement in Britain in the s, which was a reaction to industrialization , the growth of cities, and worsening air and water pollution. Starting with the formation of the Commons Preservation Society in , the movement championed rural preservation against the encroachments of industrialisation. Robert Hunter , solicitor for the society, worked with Hardwicke Rawnsley , Octavia Hill , and John Ruskin to lead a successful campaign to prevent the construction of railways to carry slate from the quarries, which would have ruined the unspoilt

valleys of Newlands and Ennerdale. He observed in Swiss and Siberian glaciers that they had been slowly melting since the dawn of the industrial revolution, possibly making him one of the first predictors for climate change. He also observed the damage done from deforestation and hunting. In Hill, Hunter and Rawnsley agreed to set up a national body to coordinate environmental conservation efforts across the country; the "National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty" was formally inaugurated in Idealists championed the rural life as a mythical Utopia and advocated a return to it. John Ruskin argued that people should return to a small piece of English ground, beautiful, peaceful, and fruitful. We will have no steam engines upon it. By , public support for the organisation had grown, and it had over 25, members. The Garden city movement incorporated many environmental concerns into its urban planning manifesto; the Socialist League and The Clarion movement also began to advocate measures of nature conservation. The movement in the United States began in the late 19th century, out of concerns for protecting the natural resources of the West, with individuals such as John Muir and Henry David Thoreau making key philosophical contributions. He published his experiences in the book Walden , which argues that people should become intimately close with nature. He successfully lobbied congress to form Yosemite National Park and went on to set up the Sierra Club in The conservationist principles as well as the belief in an inherent right of nature were to become the bedrock of modern environmentalism. In the 20th century, environmental ideas continued to grow in popularity and recognition. Efforts were starting to be made to save some wildlife, particularly the American bison. The death of the last passenger pigeon as well as the endangerment of the American bison helped to focus the minds of conservationists and popularize their concerns. The Forestry Commission was set up in in Britain to increase the amount of woodland in Britain by buying land for afforestation and reforestation. The commission was also tasked with promoting forestry and the production of timber for trade. By the Forestry Commission was the largest landowner in Britain. The concept of the Dauerwald best translated as the "perpetual forest" which included concepts such as forest management and protection was promoted and efforts were also made to curb air pollution. The book is sometimes called the most influential book on conservation. Throughout the s, s, s and beyond, photography was used to enhance public awareness of the need for protecting land and recruiting members to environmental organizations. David Brower , Ansel Adams and Nancy Newhall created the Sierra Club Exhibit Format Series, which helped raise public environmental awareness and brought a rapidly increasing flood of new members to the Sierra Club and to the environmental movement in general. The powerful use of photography in addition to the written word for conservation dated back to the creation of Yosemite National Park , when photographs persuaded Abraham Lincoln to preserve the beautiful glacier carved landscape for all time. The Sierra Club Exhibit Format Series galvanized public opposition to building dams in the Grand Canyon and protected many other national treasures. The Sierra Club often led a coalition of many environmental groups including the Wilderness Society and many others. After a focus on preserving wilderness in the s and s, the Sierra Club and other groups broadened their focus to include such issues as air and water pollution, population concern, and curbing the exploitation of natural resources. The book cataloged the environmental impacts of the indiscriminate spraying of DDT in the US and questioned the logic of releasing large amounts of chemicals into the environment without fully understanding their effects on human health and ecology. The book suggested that DDT and other pesticides may cause cancer and that their agricultural use was a threat to wildlife, particularly birds. The limited use of DDT in disease vector control continues to this day in certain parts of the world and remains controversial. With this new interest in environment came interest in problems such as air pollution and petroleum spills, and environmental interest grew. New pressure groups formed, notably Greenpeace and Friends of the Earth US , as well as notable local organizations such as the Wyoming Outdoor Council , which was founded in In the s, the environmental movement gained rapid speed around the world as a productive outgrowth of the counterculture movement. Protection of the environment also became important in the developing world ; the Chipko movement was formed in India under the influence of Mohandas Gandhi and they set up peaceful resistance to deforestation by literally hugging trees leading to the term "tree huggers". Their peaceful methods of protest and slogan "ecology is permanent economy" were very influential. Another milestone in the movement was the creation of Earth Day. Earth Day was first observed in San Francisco and other cities

on March 21, , the first day of spring. It was created to give awareness to environmental issues. On March 21, , United Nations Secretary-General U Thant spoke of a spaceship Earth on Earth Day, hereby referring to the ecosystem services the earth supplies to us, and hence our obligation to protect it and with it, ourselves. Earth Day is now coordinated globally by the Earth Day Network , [43] and is celebrated in more than countries every year. It marked a turning point in the development of international environmental politics. The Back-to-the-land movement started to form and ideas of environmental ethics joined with anti-Vietnam War sentiments and other political issues. These individuals lived outside normal society and started to take on some of the more radical environmental theories such as deep ecology. Around this time more mainstream environmentalism was starting to show force with the signing of the Endangered Species Act in and the formation of CITES in A new look at life on Earth, which put forth the Gaia hypothesis ; it proposes that life on earth can be understood as a single organism. This became an important part of the Deep Green ideology. Throughout the rest of the history of environmentalism there has been debate and argument between more radical followers of this Deep Green ideology and more mainstream environmentalists. Since , the percentage of Americans agreeing that the environment should be given priority over economic growth has dropped 10 points, in contrast, those feeling that growth should be given priority "even if the environment suffers to some extent" has risen 12 percent. They have also set up corn and coffee worker cooperatives and built schools and hospitals to help the local populations. They have also created a network of autonomous community radio stations to educate people about dangers to the environment and inform the surrounding communities about new industrial projects that would destroy more land.

THE EVOLVING LANDSCAPE OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLITICS pdf

3: Environmental Design | The University of Virginia Press

The Political Ecology of the State is the first book to critically assess the philosophical basis of environmental statehood and regulation, addressing the emergence and evolution of environmental regulation from the early twentieth century to the more recent phase of ecological modernisation and the neoliberalisation of nature. The state is.

Historically, political geography has largely concerned itself with the spatialities of the state, whether internal or external. In addition, early political geography often attempted to derive insights from the natural world, often leaving it open to accusations of environmental determinism. Later, political geography would follow the rest of the discipline in abandoning environmental determinism for quantitative, Marxist, and cultural turns but would generally do so several years after the other parts of the discipline. Nevertheless, each of these turns remains embedded within the contemporary literature of the subdiscipline. For instance, the quantitative revolution can be witnessed in the ongoing if limited agenda of electoral geography, whereas economic structuralism continues to feature strongly within political geography, in its world-systems theory, regulation theory, and political ecology variants. The cultural turn can be found throughout the subdiscipline, with its post-structuralist sensibilities dominant in studies of identity, geopolitics, and beyond. Political geography has traditionally studied Politics in this sense. However, the realization that politics suffuses all spheres of life has not only opened up political geography to new topics and scales of analysis, this move has also blurred the boundaries, in largely productive ways, with neighboring subdisciplines, such as cultural, urban, and environmental geography. In short, political geography has become more diverse, more diffuse, and more central to the geographic endeavor than ever. General Overviews The textbook market for political geography has varied a great deal since the s, with numerous books entering the market but really only one consistent presence: Political Geography Flint and Taylor Two other textbooks seem to be established as well: Painter and Jeffrey and Jones, et al. Interestingly, all three are written by British authors, although not necessarily for British audiences. Furthermore, a miniboom in reference texts for human geography has delivered three authoritative texts meant to summarize the subdiscipline. A Companion to Political Geography. Blackwell Companions to Geography 3. Chapters tend to be organized by both topic and perspective. Los Angeles and London: However, the updated topics under discussion show just how fast political geography evolved in the early s. Flint, Colin, and Peter Taylor. World-Economy, Nation-State and Locality. Harlow, UK, and New York: Flint and Taylor maintain the original emphasis dating back several decades of this textbook on the world-systems approach to political geography. Where other literatures are drawn on, they are made to fit into the paradigm of the textbook. Key Concepts in Political Geography. Key Concepts in Human Geography. London and Los Angeles: The book organizes the material by concept, although why these particular concepts are chosen remains opaque. Very useful for students because of rich examples. An Introduction to Political Geography: Space, Place and Politics. London and New York: Painter, Joe, and Alex Jeffrey. An Introduction to Space and Power. As such, this is a slim volume and is relatively narrow in scope in comparison with Flint and Taylor and Jones, et al. Users without a subscription are not able to see the full content on this page. Please subscribe or login. How to Subscribe Oxford Bibliographies Online is available by subscription and perpetual access to institutions. For more information or to contact an Oxford Sales Representative click here.

THE EVOLVING LANDSCAPE OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLITICS pdf

4: Evolving Political Landscape in the Enclaves - Liverpool Scholarship

Environmental Protest and Changing Popular Contention in China â€¢ 63 the important contextual conditions that have paved the way for these protests and that often have succeeded in changing state behavior.

Introduction to Physical Geography a. Introduction to Geography Introduction The main objective of this online textbook is to introduce students to the exciting field of knowledge known as physical geography. Physical geography is a discipline that is part of a much larger area of understanding called geography. Most individuals define geography as a field of study that deals with maps. This definition is only partially correct. A better definition of geography may be the study of natural and human constructed phenomena relative to a spatial dimension. The discipline of geography has a history that stretches over many centuries. Over this time period, the study of geography has evolved and developed into an important form of human scholarship. Examining the historical evolution of geography as a discipline provides some important insights concerning its character and methodology. These insights are also helpful in gaining a better understanding of the nature of physical geography. History of Geography and Physical Geography Some of the first truly geographical studies occurred more than four thousand years ago. The main purpose of these early investigations was to map features and places observed as explorers traveled to new lands. At this time, Chinese, Egyptian, and Phoenician civilizations were beginning to explore the places and spaces within and outside their homelands. The earliest evidence of such explorations comes from the archaeological discovery of a Babylonian clay tablet map that dates back to BC. The early Greeks were the first civilization to practice a form of geography that was more than mere map making or cartography. Greek philosophers and scientist were also interested in learning about spatial nature of human and physical features found on the Earth. One of the first Greek geographers was Herodotus circa - BC. Herodotus wrote a number of volumes that described the human and physical geography of the various regions of the Persian Empire. The ancient Greeks were also interested in the form, size, and geometry of the Earth. Aristotle circa - BC hypothesized and scientifically demonstrated that the Earth had a spherical shape. Evidence for this idea came from observations of lunar eclipses. The first individual to accurately calculate the circumference of the Earth was the Greek geographer Eratosthenes circa - BC. Eratosthenes calculated the equatorial circumference to be 40, kilometers using simple geometric relationships. This primitive calculation was unusually accurate. Measurements of the Earth using modern satellite technology have computed the circumference to be 40, kilometers. Most of the Greek accomplishments in geography were passed on to the Romans. Roman military commanders and administrators used this information to guide the expansion of their Empire. The Romans also made several important additions to geographical knowledge. Strabo claimed to have traveled widely and recorded what he had seen and experienced from a geographical perspective. In his series of books, Strabo describes the cultural geographies of the various societies of people found from Britain to as far east as India, and south to Ethiopia and as far north as Iceland. Strabo also suggested a definition of geography that is quite complementary to the way many human geographers define their discipline today. This definition suggests that the aim of geography was to "describe the known parts of the inhabited world During the second century AD, Ptolemy circa - AD made a number of important contributions to geography. This early map of the world was constructed using map making techniques developed by Ptolemy. Note that the map is organized with crisscrossing lines of latitude and longitude. Little academic progress in geography occurred after the Roman period. For the most part, the Middle Ages 5th to 13th centuries AD were a time of intellectual stagnation. In Europe, the Vikings of Scandinavia were the only group of people carrying out active exploration of new lands. In the Middle East, Arab academics began translating the works of Greek and Roman geographers starting in the 8th century and began exploring southwestern Asia and Africa. Al-Idrisi is best known for his skill at making maps and for his work of descriptive geography Kitab nuzhat al-mushtaq fi ikhtiraq al-afaq or "The Pleasure Excursion of One Who Is Eager to Traverse the Regions of the World". During the Renaissance to AD numerous journeys of geographical exploration were commissioned by a variety of nation states in Europe. Most of these voyages were financed because of the potential commercial returns from resource exploitation. The voyages also

provided an opportunity for scientific investigation and discovery. These voyages also added many significant contributions to geographic knowledge Figure 1a Also during the Renaissance, Martin Behaim created a spherical globe depicting the Earth in its true three-dimensional form in This map was constructed by Oliva in It describes the known world at this time and suggests that North America is part of Asia. Further exploration of the world would soon reject this idea. In the 17th century, Bernhardus Varenius published an important geographic reference titled Geographia generalis General Geography: In this volume, Varenius used direct observations and primary measurements to present some new ideas concerning geographic knowledge. This work continued to be a standard geographic reference for about a years. Varenius also suggested that the discipline of geography could be subdivided into three distinct branches. The first branch examines the form and dimensions of the Earth. The second sub-discipline deals with tides, climatic variations over time and space, and other variables that are influenced by the cyclical movements of the Sun and moon. Together these two branches form the early beginning of what we collectively now call physical geography. The last branch of geography examined distinct regions on the Earth using comparative cultural studies. Today, this area of knowledge is called cultural geography. During the 18th century, the German philosopher Immanuel Kant proposed that human knowledge could be organized in three different ways. One way of organizing knowledge was to classify its facts according to the type of objects studied. Accordingly, zoology studies animals, botany examines plants, and geology involves the investigation of rocks. The second way one can study things is according to a temporal dimension. This field of knowledge is of course called history. The last method of organizing knowledge involves understanding facts relative to spatial relationships. This field of knowledge is commonly known as geography. Kant also divided geography into a number of sub-disciplines. He recognized the following six branches: Physical, mathematical, moral, political, commercial, and theological geography. Geographic knowledge saw strong growth in Europe and the United States in the s. This period also saw the emergence of a number of societies interested in geographic issues. This work is considered by many academics to be a milestone contribution to geographic scholarship. The French geographer Paul Vidal de la Blanche opposed this revolutionary idea. Instead, he suggested that human beings were a dominant force shaping the form of the environment. The idea that humans were modifying the physical environment was also prevalent in the United States. The subject of this speech was that human activity was having a destructive impact on land, especially through deforestation and land conversion. In this publication, Marsh warned of the ecological consequences of the continued development of the American frontier. During the first 50 years of the s, many academics in the field of geography extended the various ideas presented in the previous century to studies of small regions all over the world. Most of these studies used descriptive field methods to test research questions. Starting in about , geographic research experienced a shift in methodology. Geographers began adopting a more scientific approach that relied on quantitative techniques. The quantitative revolution was also associated with a change in the way in which geographers studied the Earth and its phenomena. Researchers now began investigating process rather than mere description of the event of interest. Today, the quantitative approach is becoming even more prevalent due to advances in computer and software technologies. In , William Pattison published an article in the Journal of Geography , Spatial Tradition - the investigation of the phenomena of geography from a strictly spatial perspective. Area Studies Tradition - the geographical study of an area on the Earth at either the local, regional, or global scale. Human-Land Tradition - the geographical study of human interactions with the environment. Earth Science Tradition - the study of natural phenomena from a spatial perspective. This tradition is best described as theoretical physical geography. Today, the academic traditions described by Pattison are still dominant fields of geographical investigation. However, the frequency and magnitude of human mediated environmental problems has been on a steady increase since the publication of this notion. These increases are the result of a growing human population and the consequent increase in the consumption of natural resources. As a result, an increasing number of researchers in geography are studying how humans modify the environment. A significant number of these projects also develop strategies to reduce the negative impact of human activities on nature. Some of the dominant themes in these studies include: Considering all of the statements presented concerning the history and development of geography, we are now ready to formulate

a somewhat coherent definition. This definition suggests that geography, in its simplest form, is the field of knowledge that is concerned with how phenomena are spatially organized. Physical geography attempts to determine why natural phenomena have particular spatial patterns and orientation. This online textbook will focus primarily on the Earth Science Tradition. Some of the information that is covered in this textbook also deals with the alterations of the environment because of human interaction.

THE EVOLVING LANDSCAPE OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLITICS pdf

5: The Evolving US LNG Landscape | Environmental Law Institute

The use of the language of environmental justice as a frame for collective action on socio-environmental concerns has now evolved and extended far beyond its original formulation in the USA. This article examines two ways in which the use of the environmental justice frame has globalized. The first.

Kelly Fleming A trend is emerging within the profession that expands our approach to planting design and the role of vegetation. Designers are backing away from the role of curator of gardens where plant species are selected and placed according to a theme in a created setting, without regard to how that species may be predisposed to behave in the setting. Instead, they are adopting the role of steward to a set of naturally occurring processes that govern the development of plant communities. An understanding of ecological principles to guide the design, planting and maintenance of landscapes, and reliance on an adaptive management process based on observation and recalibration will result in landscapes that will take less energy and resources to maintain and provide the greatest environmental benefits. The study of landscape ecology has had a significant impact on the way landscape designers and planners think about open space and connectivity at the regional scale, and has led to the promotion and implementation of green infrastructure to provide cost-effective systems that protect and restore natural resources. Green infrastructure is crucial to combating climate change, creating healthy built environments, and improving our quality of life. The shift towards green infrastructure in the design and implementation of the built environment has opened a window through which landscape designers can employ ecologically-based strategies. It will be necessary for landscape designers to build a body of knowledge based on the principles of ecology. The revelatory book by Travis Beck, The Principles of Ecological Landscape Design , is one of the foundations of this expanding body of knowledge. Beck promotes a shift in the practice of landscape design that values ecosystems and encourages their establishment through targeted actions based on an understanding of how they develop, interact, and flourish. He summarizes the ecological processes that determine food webs, nutrient cycles, plant and animal interactions, and other factors that affect species composition, function, and spatial organization in natural plant communities. The courtyard over structure at the USCG Headquarters balances plant performance and habitat diversity by incorporating a variety of native plant materials and monitoring the plant communities as they establish and expand. Kelly Fleming The Study of Ecosystems and its Application to the Current Context of Ecological Landscape Design It is important to acknowledge the foundations of the study of ecosystems as the precursor for the current context of ecological landscape. In , Stephen Forbes argued to the Peoria Scientific Association that no species could be studied in isolation. He determined that to understand any one species one must study the species on which it depends, the species that it competes with, and all the conditions that affect these Beck, , p. Arthur Tansley expanded upon the concept of interdependence in to include not only the plants and animals in a system, but the physical components of their environment such as soil, sunlight, and water that form an integrated system. In , Raymond Lindeman outlined the rules that govern the transference of energy from the sun, to producers, to consumers, to secondary consumers and to decomposers within all ecosystems Beck, , p. Carex pensylvanica and Asarum canadense form a dense groundcover beneath Fothergilla gardenii that attracts and supports butterflies and birds. Kelly Fleming The study of ecosystems has continued to evolve into the current understanding of ecosystems as complex adaptive systems. In complex adaptive systems, according to Simon Levin , , a biologist at Princeton, heterogeneous individual agents interact locally to create larger patterns, and the outcome of those local interactions affects the further development of the system Beck, , p. The acknowledgement of the interdependency of diverse individual agents and the continually shifting nature of interactions over time has profoundly influenced the way ecosystems are regarded, planned for, and conserved. Through such scholarship, landscape designers are learning that a balance can be achieved that supports entire ecosystems through stewardship based on a thorough knowledge of the intricate relationships of plant and animal communities. The understanding of ecology within the practice of landscape design has been expanding beyond the superficial acknowledgement of natural processes to acknowledge the self-organizing ability of plant communities at the site level.

THE EVOLVING LANDSCAPE OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLITICS pdf

Ecologically-based landscape design practice is evolving in the way project success is measured as well. Through SITES, a systematic comprehensive set of guidelines and a rating system has been developed that defines what a sustainable site is and what ecosystem services a sustainable site can provide; establishes performance measures to evaluate what services are provided; and promotes a mode of practice that is inclusive and collaborative. The prerequisites and credits that the program tracks place value on and encourage the establishment of ecosystem services such as water quality improvement, soil generation, and habitat creation that healthy ecosystems can provide. Onoclea sensibilis beneath Itea virginiana forms a rhizomous mat that reduces maintenance needs while providing coverage for nectar-loving insects. Kelly Fleming The guiding principles established by the initiative are the ecologically-based framework on which the program is built See Guiding Principles of Sustainable Site Design. The first principles recognize the ability of the designer to contribute to a regeneration of natural systems or to negatively impact the existing systems on and in the vicinity of the site. Following are imperatives that require responsiveness to multiple and varied conditions and contexts beyond the considerations of the individual site that acknowledge the influences that unseen processes have on a project. Finally, the principles engage the concepts of adaptive management over time and extend to promote transdisciplinary collaboration and systems thinking as a protocol of professional conduct. Promote projects on sites where previous disturbance or development presents an opportunity to regenerate natural systems through sustainable design. Precautionary Principle â€" Be cautious in making decisions that could create risk to human and environmental health. Some actions can cause irreversible damage. Examine a full range of alternatives â€" including no action and be open to contributions from all affected parties. Design with Nature and Culture â€" Create and implement designs that are responsive to economic, environmental, and cultural conditions with respect to the local, regional, and global context. Use a Decision-Making Hierarchy of Preservation, Conservation, and Regeneration â€"Maximize and mimic the benefits of natural systems by preserving existing environmental features, conserving resources in a sustainable manner, and regenerating lost or damaged natural functions. Provide Regenerative Systems as Intergenerational Equity â€" Provide future generations with a sustainable environment supported by regenerative systems. Support a Living Process â€" Continuously re-evaluate assumptions and values and adapt to demographic and environmental change. Use a Systems Thinking Approach â€" Understand and value the relationships in an ecosystem and use an approach that reflects and sustains processes of these natural systems; re-establish the integral and essential relationship between natural process and human activity. Use a Collaborative and Ethical Approach â€" Encourage direct and open communication among colleagues, clients, manufacturers and users to link long-term sustainability with ethical responsibility Maintain Integrity in Leadership and Research â€" Implement transparent and participatory leadership, develop research with technical rigor, and communicate new findings in a clear consistent and timely manner. Foster Environmental Stewardship â€" In all aspects of land development and management, foster an ethic of environmental stewardship â€" an understanding that responsible management of healthy ecosystems improves the quality of life for present and future generations. Long-term maintenance plans and the communication of the maintenance plans are prerequisites for project certification. A long-term monitoring strategy contributes points towards certification. The SITES Certification may prove a valuable tool in convincing design firms as well as clients to dedicate resources towards post-occupancy research that can enhance restoration strategies. These frameworks highlight the critical role landscape architects, designers, and restoration ecologists can have in supporting the biological diversity needed to sustain ecosystems at the level of the individual site. To be effective in this role, an ecologically-based transdisciplinary approach is necessary. References Beck, Travis Principles of Ecological Landscape Design. Green Business Certification Inc. She employs critical thinking to the various challenges in implementing green infrastructure to combat the environmental and sustainability challenges faced by the region. Her work involves engaging and educating residents about the benefits of green infrastructure and helping them to implement projects in their communities. In addition, she has led landscape design studios in green infrastructure and community design at the University of Maryland and at the Sustainable Futures Program at the Monteverde Institute in Costa Rica.

THE EVOLVING LANDSCAPE OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLITICS pdf

6: Landscape struggles, environmental hegemonies and the politics of urban design â€“ Society & Space

Urban landscapes require vegetation to be able to look good and also provide specific functions at the same time, for example the provision of resources for native invertebrates or being able to deal with directed stormwater run-off.

It is one position in a wider series of literatures that examine the relationship between humanity and the global environment, forming part of the evolving corpus of several disciplines, including geography, history, archaeology, anthropology, and economics. Environmental determinism occupies one end of a continuum, cultural determinism occupies the other; each argues that the human condition is determined simply by nature or simply by culture. From the middle of the 19th century it has been shaped by debates in evolutionary theory, between the classical Darwinian position that evolution moves gradually, driven by the random natural selection of traits, and a countervailing position, effectively, environmental determinism for nonhuman biology, that evolution is shaped by speciation events caused by geographical isolation. This article surveys the intellectual history of environmental determinism in some detail from the era of Humboldt and Darwin forward, in relation to evolutionary theory, cultural determinism, and the evolving spectrum of more middling approaches, which can be broadly grouped under the framework of cultural ecology. General Overviews Samples of important wide-ranging studies that explore the wider intellectual history of environmental determinism and its critics in evolutionary theory, anthropology, archaeology, geography, and environmental history is given here. Preston and Martin , Livingstone , and Peet are key examinations of the history of the discipline of geography, where environmental determinism had its modern intellectual origins. Gould and Eldredge present important reviews of the debates in geology regarding the critique of Darwinian theory and the emergence of modern understandings of earth-systems history. Harris and Trigger situate environmental determinism in the development of anthropology and archaeology. Arnold and Isenberg do the same for environmental history. These works are cited here rather than repeating citations throughout this article. The problem of nature: Environment, culture and European expansion. Adaptation and the origin of species from the nineteenth century through punctuated equilibria and beyond. The structure of evolutionary theory. The rise of anthropological theory: A history of theories of culture. Originally published in The Oxford handbook of environmental history. Episodes in the history of a contested enterprise. An excellent intellectual history of geography from the 16th-century Renaissance into the 20th century. James, and Geoffrey J. A history of geographical ideas. A standard and comprehensive intellectual history of the field of geography, from Antiquity to the 20th century. A history of archaeological thought.

THE EVOLVING LANDSCAPE OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLITICS pdf

7: Political Geography - Geography - Oxford Bibliographies

Landscape struggles, environmental hegemonies and the politics of urban design of the politics of landscape architecture and in the evolution of local.

Housing Coordinator Refugee Settlement Coordinator Check out the Jobs for Geographers page for a few examples of current jobs and resources to search for many more! Patterns of population growth over history and place, current policies and programs, and impacts and trends in United States and international contexts. Includes method and theory. Historical and geographical dimensions of globalization; emphasizes economic and social factors. Topics include multinationals, trade agreements, sustainability, global inequalities, and racial and gender divisions of labor. Society, Culture, and Place. Examines ways in which geographical context reflects and shapes cultural and social processes. Importance of place and territory in human affairs. Spatial perspectives on global political patterns and processes. Relationship of political territories to resources, ethnic patterns, and ideological communities. Impact of political arrangements on landscapes. Urbanization throughout the world, the structure of urban settlements; cities as regional centers, physical places, and homes for people; geographic problems in major urban environments. Explores political, economic, and sociocultural dimensions of labor migration. Topics include capitalism and colonialism; state territoriality; urbanization; globalization; race, gender, and citizenship. Patterns of culture as a force in human affairs; dynamics of identity, place, and power; the creation of culture at different scales. Tourism-related concepts and practices associated with tourism planning, development, marketing, and impacts in different geographic contexts. Consequences of human activity at different times and places with respect to soils, atmosphere, vegetation, landforms, and water. Values underlying American legal approaches to environmental issues; the role of laws in reflecting and shaping human understanding and use of the environment. Critical analysis of development concepts. Economic activity and environmental impacts. Development projects and landscapes in the industrializing world. How gender shapes understandings of and interactions with nature. Gender, science, and nature in Western thought; global environmental justice; population debates; feminist political ecology. Examines problems in water policy and governance in a global context. Draws on interdisciplinary perspectives, compares case studies, and analyzes institutions. Explores contemporary food systems at local, national, and global scales. Emphasis on the political economy and sociocultural dynamics linking agriculture, food industries, and consumption. Examines the origin and evolution of cultural landscapes in North America through historical and contemporary sources, and draws upon the local region for student projects. Examination of the settlement patterns, regional economies, political organization, and character of the landscapes of selected major regions of the non-European and American world. Repeatable when region changes. Theory and case studies. Examines the evolution of the concept of sustainability and its complex and sometimes problematic uses among scholars, policymakers, environmentalists, and businesses.

THE EVOLVING LANDSCAPE OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLITICS pdf

8: (a). Introduction to Geography

EHS Strategies: The Evolving Landscape of TSCA Reform Implementaion EHS Strategies is a quarterly publication of analyses to highlight a variety of environment, health and safety issues that are important in today's global marketplace.

Democratic challenges[edit] Climate change is slow relative to political cycles of leadership in electoral democracies , which impedes responses by politicians who are elected and re-elected on much shorter timescales. Climate change mitigation strategies can be at odds with democratic priorities of prosperity, progress, and state sovereignty, and instead underscore a collective relationship with the environment. The international political community is presently based on liberal principles that prioritize individual freedoms and capitalist systems that make quick and ambitious climate responses difficult. Addressing environmental crises can be impeded when citizens of liberal democracies do not see environmental problems as impacting their lives, or when they lack the education to evaluate the importance of the problem. William Ophuls posits that liberal democracies are unfit to address environmental problems, and that the prioritization of these challenges would involve a transition to more authoritarian forms of government. The question arises as to whether the foundation of politics is morality or practicality. Deliberative democracy is a system in which informed political equals weigh values, information, and expertise, and debate priorities to make decisions, as opposed to a democracy based on interest aggregation. Deliberative bodies composed of randomly selected representatives can draft environmental policies that have short-term costs without considering the political consequences for re-election. It is a post-humanist consideration of all matter that rejects arguments of utility that privilege humans. This politically relevant social theory combats inequality beyond the interpersonal plane. New materialism encourages political action according to this world vision, even if it is incompatible with economic growth. A Political Ecology of Things. She develops the concept of materialism with the aim of providing a stronger basis in political theory for environmental politics. New materialists have invoked Derrida and other historical thinkers to trace the emergence of their philosophy and to justify their environmental claims: Without this non-contemporaneity with itself of the living present As all matter is interdependent, humans have obligations to all parts of the material world, including those that are unfamiliar. New materialism is related to a shift from the view of the environment as a form of capital to a form of labor see Ecosystem services. With rising incomes, environmental degradation tends to decrease in industrializing nations, as depicted in the Environmental Kuznets Curve described in a section of the Kuznets Curve article. Citizens demand better air and water quality, and technology becomes more efficient and clean when incomes increase. Wealthier provinces are far more effective in their preservation and sustainable development efforts than poorer regions. Official legislation by the central government see a partial list at Environmental policy of the Government of India is often more symbolic than practical.

9: Environmental Determinism - Environmental Science - Oxford Bibliographies

The Evolving Landscape for Financial Capability Assessment Clean Water Act Negotiations and the Opportunities of Integrated Planning was produced by the National Association of Clean Water Agencies (NACWA) under the direction of its Board of Directors and Executive Director Ken.

THE EVOLVING LANDSCAPE OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLITICS pdf

Little hatchy hen. Conditions in the Coal Mines of Colorado V. 5-14. A philosophical dictionary. The Golden Sentinels French word list with english meaning A clear demonstration of a righteous and ungodly man, in their frame, way and end. The Country Life book of bridge play technique Christmas Plays for Older Children Galloping Geese of the Rio Grande Southern 23 11 book 2 House on the bluff Little handbook to perfecting the art of Christian writing Intermediate phase of treatment Doomed Planet (Mission Earth) Long-term stewardship and the nuclear weapons complex Scooby-doo and the haunted lab Asme ptc 46 Synthesis and glass transition behavior of poly((aryloxy)thionylphosphazenes with halogen substituents at Manual photoshop cs5 espaÃ±ol gratis The zombie knight saga Coping effectively with spinal cord injury A seaside practice Fear and the faith factor Oil pollution as an international problem Embracing the Bible and truth Automorphisms of the lattice of recursively enumerable sets Detection of West Nile virus Elizabeth B. Kauffman . [et al.] The Strategic Application of Information Technology in Healthcare Organizations Differentiated Assignments Introduction to flight training To set the record straight Posies Out Of Rings And Other Conceits Treatise on the bankruptcy law of the United States Methods That Work Colour me in Jane Alison Webbots, Spiders, and Screen Scrapers Talent strategies Creating tropical yankees Glow in the Dark Sex Coupons Principles of animal cognition roberts