

1: Weathering Risk in Rural Mexico, Hallie Eakin - Shop Online for Books in Australia

In Weathering Risk in Rural Mexico, Hallie Eakin draws on ethnographic data collected in three agricultural communities in rural Mexico to show how economic and climatic change not only are linked in cause and effect at the planetary scale but also interact in unpredictable and complex ways in the context of regional political and trade.

In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: Cravey Weathering Risk in Rural Mexico: The University of Arizona Press, Many rural Mexicans produce corn and beans for daily subsistence on small plots, even in the 21st century. Hundreds of thousands of campesinos, especially in southern and central regions of the country, use traditional agricultural practices as one element of their livelihood strategies. During the same period, neoliberal policies and their rapid institutionalization via NAFTA exacerbated the difficulties of small farmers in a variety of ways. For instance, the government slashed price supports for crops; legalized and encouraged the privatization of collective land the ejido sector ; promoted rural industrial parks that usurp agricultural land; and permitted the importation of cheap corn from the United States. Eakin explores the vulnerability of campesinos " and their adaptive capacity " by talking with farmers, surveying households, and collecting and analyzing a wealth of pertinent historical, statistical, and comparative data. Most of those who have the means to do so, diversify their agricultural activities and in many cases, combine non-farm and farm income to protect their households against extreme market fluctuations. The salience of micro-geographies is documented, showing that farmers in the three villages make distinct choices because of different institutional, political, and environmental constraints and opportunities at the local level. Within these villages, Eakin reveals some of the principal coping strategies for various households including diversification into livestock, new plant crops, factory income, or even migration to the United States on the part of some household members. For instance, farmers in Nazareno who produce commercial crops such as tomatillos, zucchinis, and carrots encounter sudden drops in vegetable prices such that it often is not possible to sell their crops at any price. When asked to identify and map their competitors in other regions of Mexico, farmers discussed and mapped the effects of frosts and drought in distant places that impact the marketability and price of their own crops. Eakin provides some of these results in Figure 8. While we might imagine that access to irrigation would give Nazareno farmers an advantage over farmers in the other two villages , it actually creates new and complicated difficulties for these farmers under present circumstances. In doing so, she carefully outlines the contours of pertinent debates while grounding them, and testing them against the experiences of farmers and farm households in her three case study communities: Plan de Ayala, Torres, and Nazareno, settlements that lie along a continuum of the degree of involvement in agricultural markets. It would be interesting to see more about the gender dynamics within these households, and to see more about the gendered dynamics of social reproduction in these agrarian contexts. Still, I can ask readers to ponder: You are not currently authenticated. View freely available titles:

2: Hallie Eakin (Author of Weathering Risk in Rural Mexico)

A very clearly written book presenting the multiple factors that affect rural livelihoods in two states in central Mexico, with a focus on how global climate change may affect rural farmers.

Table of contents for Weathering risk in rural Mexico: Bibliographic record and links to related information available from the Library of Congress catalog. Contents data are machine generated based on pre-publication provided by the publisher. Contents may have variations from the printed book or be incomplete or contain other coding. Globalization, Climatic Uncertainty, and the Smallholder 00 2. Agriculture and Climate in the Puebla-Tlaxcala Valley 00 3. Neoliberalism and Agricultural Restructuring 00 4. Three Communities in Central Mexico 5. Climate Impacts and Household Coping Strategies 6. Uncertainty with Limited Land 7. From Maize to Milk: Market Exposure, Irrigation, and Constraints on Adaptation 9. Rural Industrialization and Risk Management Glossary Appendix B: Puebla-Tlaxcala Valley 00 Figure 2. Average monthly rainfall by decade, Tecamachalco 00 Figure 2. Summer frost days and average summer rainfall, Tecamachalco 00 Figure 4. View from the mesa of Torres 00 Figure 4. View from the urban area of Plan de Ayala 00 Figure 4. Irrigated fields near Nazareno 00 Figure 4. Livelihood groups in comparison 00 Figure 5. Maize burned by frost, El Mirador 00 Figure 6. Landholding size and number of crops planted, Figure 7. Farm gate grain prices, Tlaxcala Figure 7. Pulque in barrels, ready for sale Figure 8. Harvesting tomatillos Figure 8. Extralocal climate linkages to market viability Figure 8. Average monthly prices of romaine lettuce and cabbage Figure Comparison of resources for adaptation Figure Planted Area by Crop, Torres 00 4. Household Classes, Torres 00 4. Planted Area by Crop, Plan de Ayala 00 4. Household Classes, Plan de Ayala 00 4. Household Classes, Nazareno 00 6. Perceptions of Institutional Change 9. Agriculture -- Economic aspects -- Mexico -- Puebla State. Agriculture -- Economic aspects -- Mexico -- Tlaxcala State. Farmers -- Mexico -- Puebla State. Climatic changes -- Mexico -- Puebla State. Climatic changes -- Mexico -- Tlaxcala State. Crops and climate -- Mexico -- Puebla State. Crops and climate -- Mexico -- Tlaxcala State. Globalization -- Economic aspects.

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Climatic, Institutional, and Economic Change. The University of Arizona Press, Many rural Mexicans produce corn and beans for daily subsistence on small plots, even in the 21st century. Hundreds of thousands of campesinos, especially in southern and central regions of the country, use traditional agricultural practices as one element of their livelihood strategies. During the same period, neoliberal policies and their rapid institutionalization via NAFTA exacerbated the difficulties of small farmers in a variety of ways. For instance, the government slashed price supports for crops; legalized and encouraged the privatization of collective land in the ejido sector; promoted rural industrial parks that usurp agricultural land; and permitted the importation of cheap corn from the United States. Eakin explores the vulnerability of campesinos - and their adaptive capacity - by talking with farmers, surveying households, and collecting and analyzing a wealth of pertinent historical, statistical, and comparative data. Most of those who have the means to do so, diversify their agricultural activities and in many cases, combine non-farm and farm income to protect their households against extreme market fluctuations. The salience of micro-geographies is documented, showing that farmers in the three villages make distinct choices because of different institutional, political, and environmental constraints and opportunities at the local level. Within these villages, Eakin reveals some of the principal coping strategies for various households including diversification into livestock, new plant crops, factory income, or even migration to the United States on the part of some household members. For instance, farmers in Nazareno who produce commercial crops such as tomatillos, zucchinis, and carrots encounter sudden drops in vegetable prices such that it often is not possible to sell their crops at any price. When asked to identify and map their competitors in other regions of Mexico, farmers discussed and mapped the effects of frosts and drought in distant places that impact the marketability and price of their own crops. Eakin provides some of these results in Figure 8. While we might imagine that access to irrigation would give Nazareno farmers an advantage over farmers in the other two villages, it actually creates new and complicated difficulties for these farmers under present circumstances. In doing so, she carefully outlines the contours of pertinent debates while grounding them, and testing them against the experiences of farmers and farm households in her three case study communities: Plan de Ayala, Torres, and Nazareno, settlements that lie along a continuum of the degree of involvement in agricultural markets. It would be interesting to see more about the gender dynamics within these households, and to see more about the gendered dynamics of social reproduction in these agrarian contexts. Still, I can ask readers to ponder: It might also appeal to students of neoliberalism and classes focused on Mexican Studies or American Studies. The prose style is highly accessible yet in no way are the complex arguments of the research oversimplified. I found very few errors of any kind in the work; on page 79, Figure 4. Eakin forcefully demonstrates that farmers in Mexico who have small holdings encounter excruciatingly difficult constraints yet somehow persist. Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México es un país que ha evolucionado de manera vertiginosa en los últimos cincuenta años. Los cambios se han dado no solo en la cantidad de población, sino que triplicada en ese lapso, sino en la configuración de los espacios físicos, sociales, económicos y políticos. Más allá de las grandes metrópolis que eran la capital del país, Guadalajara y Monterrey, lo demás eran ciudades muy pequeñas y, sobre todo, poblados y aldeas rurales.

Weathering Risk in Rural Mexico: Climatic, Institutional, and Economic Change by Hallie Eakin.

Mexico has a rich history and proud culture that reflect its pre-Columbian civilizations and Hispanic heritage. With one-fifth the area of the United States about 3 times the size of Texas, Mexico has diverse geographic features within its 32 states. The Sonoran desert is in the northwest, beautiful beaches are available on both coasts, and forested mountain ranges traverse the western and eastern mainland. Impressive volcanic peaks rise up to 18, feet above the high central plateau. Mexico has the most foreign visitors of any Latin American country and is the country most frequently visited by US tourists. Also common are day trips to northern border cities and longer cultural trips to historical and World Heritage sites. Baja California offers whale watching on the Pacific Coast and sports fishing in the Gulf of California. A large number of US residents travel to Mexico to receive health services medical tourism. Only Thailand sees a higher number of US travelers for this purpose. The main services sought are dental services, eye care, and cosmetic surgery in the border cities. Hepatitis A is endemic in Mexico, and all travelers should be immunized with at least the first dose of hepatitis A vaccine before travel to Mexico. Other vaccines, such as typhoid and rabies, may be considered, especially for those visitors such as field biologists, nature adventure tourists who will be traveling to less developed, remote areas of the country. In Mexico, the most common animal species that carry rabies are unvaccinated dogs or cats and wild animals such as bats, coatis, coyotes, foxes, and skunks. Preexposure rabies vaccination should be considered for travelers who are likely to come into contact with these animals or those who will be traveling to areas with limited access to medical care. Travelers should keep in mind that tap water is not potable and should avoid consuming raw dairy products, undercooked meat or fish, leafy greens, or raw vegetables. Foodborne infections that are a risk in Mexico include amebiasis, cysticercosis, brucellosis, listeriosis, and infections with *Mycobacterium bovis*. Cholera is considered a low risk in Mexico; however, travelers should adhere to food and water precautions. Dengue virus transmission should be considered a risk year-round. Chikungunya was first reported in Mexico in 2006, and Zika was first reported in 2014. Major resorts are free of malaria, as is the US-Mexico border region. Malaria prophylaxis is recommended for travelers to Campeche, Chiapas, Chihuahua, Nayarit, and Sinaloa. Blanco municipality of Quintana Roo. Travelers should take precautions to avoid flea and tick bites both indoors and outside. Rocky Mountain spotted fever associated with *Rhipicephalus sanguineus*, the brown dog tick, has been identified recently in northern Mexico in urban and rural areas with large stray dog populations. The risk is higher for ecotourists, field biologists, and long-term travelers. Travelers should prevent fly bites, which includes avoiding outdoor activities at night. Travelers to beach areas may be at risk for cutaneous larva migrans CLM, a creeping skin eruption most commonly associated with dog hookworm infection. CLM can be prevented by wearing shoes and avoiding direct skin contact with sand. Chagas disease is endemic throughout Mexico. Coccidioidomycosis, a fungal respiratory disease caused by inhaling spores in the soil, is endemic in northwestern Mexico. Several outbreaks of coccidioidomycosis have been reported among missionary groups from the United States doing construction projects in this region. Histoplasmosis, another fungal respiratory disease agent found in soil, is endemic in other regions of Mexico, mainly the central and southeast regions. Although cases of legionellosis are reported worldwide, CDC has investigated travel-associated clusters of legionellosis in association with hotels and resorts in Mexico. Legionellosis should be considered in elderly and immunocompromised travelers who develop pneumonia within 14 days of travel. The potential risk of exposure and infection with *M. Other Health and Safety Risks* Good health care is available in most Mexican cities, and hotels in tourist resorts usually have well-trained physicians available. Travelers should be aware that payment up front cash or credit card may be required before receiving any care. Injuries, rather than infectious diseases, pose the largest risk of death among healthy travelers to Mexico. Toll highways are often of high quality. Nevertheless, driving in traffic in cities and at night through the countryside can be dangerous. Travelers should fasten seat belts when riding in cars and wear a helmet when riding bicycles or motorbikes. Although travel in Mexico is generally safe, drug-related violence has continued to increase in parts of the country. Department of State advisories

should be monitored for relevant safety and security alerts. Air pollution in Mexico City, while decreased in recent years, can be particularly severe during the dry winter months and can exacerbate asthma and chronic lung and heart conditions. Most injuries and deaths caused by poisonous *Centruroides* genus scorpions are reported from states in the Pacific Coast from Sonora to Oaxaca and in the center states of Morelos, State of Mexico, Guanajuato, and Durango. The history of dengue outbreaks in the Americas. *Am J Trop Med Hyg.* Human rabies from exposure to a vampire bat in Mexicoâ€™Louisiana, Notes from the field: Tuberculosis transmission across the United Statesâ€™Mexico border. *Rev Panam Salud Publica.* Patterns of illness in travelers visiting Mexico and Central America: *Coccidioidomycosis* and other endemic mycoses in Mexico. *Chikungunya* in the Americas. Acute viral hepatitis in the United States-Mexico border region: *J Immigr Minor Health.*

5: Weathering Risk in Rural Mexico: Climatic, Institutional, and Economic Change by Hallie Eakin

This book draws on ethnographic data collected in three agricultural communities in rural Mexico to show how economic and climatic change are not only linked in cause and effect at the planetary scale but also interact in unpredictable and complex ways in the context of regional political and trade relationships, national economic and social programmes, and the decision making of institutions.

6: Weathering risk in rural Mexico: climatic, institutional and economic change.

Weathering Risk in Rural Mexico Hallie Eakin Tucson, AZ: University of Arizona Press, pp, 16xcm Hb: \$, ISBN This is a research monograph some pages in length with index, methodological notes and bibliography.

7: Weathering Risk in Rural Mexico â€™ UAPress

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