

Agroecosystem Analysis Gordon R Conway

Clearly, the debate is no longer over agricultural sustainability as a legitimate goal, but about how to fulfill that goal. Research is a vital factor contributing to the creation of a sustainable agriculture. Entrenched ideas about the way agricultural research is conducted have been challenged by farmers, environmentalists, food-safety advocates, rural activists, and others. William Loeferetz and Molly D. Anderson meet these challenges and chart a reasoned course through the fray. They analyze the potential and the limits of various research approaches associated with alternative agriculture: multidisciplinary research, application of ecological principles in understanding agricultural systems, emphasis on the use of agricultural information, use of working farms as research sites, and the involvement of farmers in agricultural research. They also propose reforms in institutional aspects of agricultural research: the organization of academic departments, evaluation of professional achievement, functioning of grant programs, and the education of agricultural researchers. Reflecting new thinking about conservation in Southeast Asia, Beyond the Sacred Forest is the product of a unique collaboration involving ethnographic research in Indonesia, Malaysia, and the Philippines. Scholars from those countries and the United States rethink the translation of environmental concepts between East and West, particularly ideas of nature and culture; what conservation might mean; and how conservation policy is applied and transformed in the everyday landscapes of Southeast Asia. As this collection of essays demonstrates, the researchers focus more on folk, community, and vernacular conservation discourses than on those of institutions and the state. Thick with ethnographic detail, their essays provide powerful examples of why social, political, historical, and economic factors are central to the success or failure of conservation initiatives. Natural resource managers and policy makers who accept and work with these factors are likely to enjoy greater and more enduring success than those who simply seek to remove the influence and impact of humans from the landscape. As many of the essays suggest, this requires the ability to manage contradictions, to relinquish orthodox ideas of what conservation looks like, and to practice continuously adaptive management techniques. It requires practitioners who are deeply reflexive and able to focus less on short-term goals and more on long-term engagement with the relationships between people and nature.

Contributors: Upik Djalins; Amity A. Doolittle; Michael R. Dove; Levita Duhaylungsod; Emily E. Harwell; Jeyamalar Kathirithamby-Wells; Lye Tuck-Po; Percy E. Sajise; Endah Sulistyawati; Yunita T. Winarto

An Evaluation of Community-based Integrated Farming Systems Creating Conditions for Sustainability
The Structure and Dynamics of Human Ecosystems

Environments and Livelihoods
Publications of the International Agricultural Research and Development Centers
Social Organization, Institutional Arrangements and Rural Development : Selected Readings

Agroecosystems of the Midlands of Northern Vietnam
 21st Century Homestead: Organic Farming contains everything you need to stay up to date on organic farming.

Global warming is an increasing problem, tropical forests are being wiped out and major upper watersheds are being degraded. Using insights provided by environmentalism, ecology and thermo-dynamics, this book - first published in 1989 - outlines an economic approach to the use of natural resources and particularly to the problem of environmental degradation. Edward Barbier reviews and critiques the long past of environmental and resource economics and then goes on to elaborate an economics which allows us to develop alternative strategies for dealing with the problems faced. With examples drawn from Latin America and Indonesia, he not only develops a major theoretical advance but shows how it can be applied. Barbier's work is an important and relevant contribution to the discussion surrounding the economics of environmental sustainability.

Obstacles to Alternative Pest Management
 Towards an Agroecosystem Policy for India

Agroecological Innovations
 Discussion Paper
 RRA Notes Number 1

Economics, Natural-Resource Scarcity and Development (Routledge Revivals)

'The Green Revolution' of the 60's and 70's produced immense gains in food cereal production in the Third World. But there are huge problems in the 'post-revolutionary' era: farmers with small or marginal holdings have benefited less than wealthier farmers; intensive mono-cropping has made production more susceptible to environmental stresses and shocks. Now there is evidence of diminishing returns from intensive and intensively chemical agricultural production. What is needed is a new approach, equally revolutionary, but different in its ideas and style. The authors set out what they mean by 'sustainable' agriculture in the new era and look at the effects of international economic restraints and of national policies on the kind of development they see as necessary. They chart a path for sustainable livelihoods for Third World farmers enmeshed by forces outside their control. They describe methods of evaluating and resolving the tough trade-offs all levels of intervention, from international trade down to the individual farm. This book cannot provide all the answers, but it does indicate what international conditions we need to be aware of, what national policies we need to advocate and what approaches at the local level we need to adopt to ensure the goal of agricultural sustainability. Originally published in 1990

Before the late 1980s, when the ideas of sustainability and sustainable development to the forefront of public debate, conventional, neo-classical economic thinking about development and growth had rarely given any consideration to the needs of future generations, or the sustainability of natural resource use. Defining sustainability broadly as intergenerational fairness in the long-term decision making of a whole society, and using established economic concepts, this selection of refereed journal articles brings a famously ill-defined concept into sharp focus, providing academics at all levels with a formidable research tool. Spanning thirty years of the most important philosophical, theoretical and empirical contributions from both critics and defenders of neo-classical assumptions and methods of economic analysis, this focused collection of papers constitutes a unique, balanced resource on the full range of intellectual debates surrounding the economics of sustainability.

Problems and Opportunities - Report of a Workshop Held at Naga City, Bicol, November 14-16, 1985

Sustainable Agriculture for Development
Proceedings of the 1985 International Conference on Rapid Rural Appraisal, Khon Kaen University
After the Green Revolution

Social Indicators Research
Food and Population in Northeast Thai Village

The world's food supply needs to rise significantly, yet both arable and water supplies per capita are decreasing. Not only are modern agricultural methods beyond the reach of those suffering the greatest food insecurity but they are also ecologically damaging, relying upon fossil energy and chemical inputs. This volume offers a collection of innovative and diverse approaches to agricultural development. Documented in 12 case studies, these approaches are reliant upon greater knowledge, skill and labour input, rather than larger capital expenditure. They are shown to increase yield substantially, sometimes doubling or tripling output. This volume presents the concepts and operational means for reorienting agricultural efforts towards these more environmentally friendly and socially desirable approaches in the developed as well as developing world.

This is an original and wide-ranging account of the careers of a close-knit group of highly influential ecologists working in Britain from the late 1960s onwards. The book can also be read as a history of some recent developments in ecology. One of the group, Robert May, is a past president of the Royal Society, and the author of what many see as the most important treatise in theoretical ecology of the later twentieth century. That the group flourished was due not only to May's intellectual leadership, but also to the guiding hand of T. R. E. Southwood. Southwood ended his career as Linacre Professor of Zoology at the University of Oxford, where he also served a term as Vice-Chancellor. Earlier, as a professor and director of the Silwood Park campus of Imperial College London, he brought the group together. Since it began to coalesce at Silwood it has been named here the Silwood Circle. Southwood promoted the interests of its members with the larger aim of raising the profile of ecological and environmental science in Britain. Given public anxiety over the environment and the loss of ecosystems, his actions were well-timed. Ecology, which had been on the scientific margins in the first half of the twentieth century, came to be viewed as a science central to modern existence. The book illustrates its importance to many areas. Members of the Silwood Circle have acted as government advisors in the areas of conservation and biodiversity, resource management, pest control, food policy, genetically modified crops, sustainable agriculture, international development, defence against biological weapons, and epidemiology and infectious disease control. In recounting the science they carried out, and how they made their careers, the book reflects also on the role of the group, and the nature of scientific success.

Training Notes for Agroecosystem Analysis and Rapid Rural Appraisal

Accessions List, South Asia
 Sustainable Development
 Breakthroughs on Hunger

Increasing Food Production with Participatory Development
 The Economics of Sustainability

How can high-growth areas such as Africa, Asia, and Latin America sustain agricultural production for current and future generations? Toward Sustainability explores research priorities to support sustainable agriculture. The book identifies six areas that could offer great rewards: addressing institutional constraints on resource conservation, enhancing soil biological processes, managing soil properties, improving water resource management, matching crops to environments, and effectively incorporating social and cultural dimensions into research. Also highlighted is the importance of developing collaborative, integrated research strategies and flexible mechanisms to periodically evaluate and reassess research priorities.

21st Century Homestead: Agroecology contains everything you need to stay up to date on organic agroecology.

Agroecology & Small Farm Dev
 The Critical Uplands of Eastern Java

Agricultural Research Alternatives
 Process Documentation of an Experiential Learning Exercise in Agro-ecosystem Mapping Held at Rajendra Agricultural University, Pusa, Samastipur, Bihar, India, 7-10 March 1989

Beyond the Sacred Forest
 Strategies for Sustainability

Records publications acquired from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka, by the U.S. Library of Congress Offices in New Delhi, India, and Karachi, Pakistan.
Food and Population in a Northeast Thai Village is a remarkably thorough baseline study of the interrelationship between demographic change, land and agricultural production in what must be one of the most intensively studied village communities in Asia, Ban Don Daeng, which lies a few kilometres from the North-East Thai regional urban centre of Khon Kaen.

Journal of Southeast Asian Studies (30:01, March 1999)
Journal of the International Association for Impact Assessment

Training Resource Book for Agro-ecosystem Mapping
21st Century Homestead: Agroecology

Impact Assessment and Project Appraisal
A Journalist's Encounter with Global Change

Complicating Conservation in Southeast Asia

This book is intended to be used to support the campaigning and lobbying work of local and international development organizations, to improve the formulation and implementation of development strategies and to strengthen participatory project planning, monitoring and impact assessment in poverty and environmental change.

The physical and social context of small farm agriculture. Small farm development approaches. Production systems. The dynamics of traditional agriculture: case studies.

Environmental Economics in India : Proceedings of the National Environment and Economics Meeting, January 1994

Conventional and Alternative Views
 Toward a Model for Understanding and Action

Farm Families and the Ecology of Intensive, Sustainable Agriculture
 Selected Essays

21st Century Homestead: Organic Farming

Describes a variety of local projects that have been successful in reducing hunger in third world countries

A landmark book that strives to provide both grand theory and practical application, innovatively describing the structure and dynamics of human ecosystems As the world faces ever more complex and demanding environmental and social challenges, the need for interdisciplinary models and practical guidance becomes acute. The Human Ecosystem Model described in this landmark book provides an innovative response. Broad in scope, detailed in method, at once theoretical and applied, this grand study offers an in-depth understanding of human ecosystems and tools for action. The authors draw from Goethe's Faust, classic anthropology and sociology studies, contemporary ecosystem ecology, Buddhist ethics, and more to create a paradigm-shifting model and a major advance in interdisciplinary ecology.

The Agroecosystems of Buhí

An introduction to agroecosystem analysis

Soil and Water Research Priorities for Developing Countries
Smallholders, Householders

The Challenge of the Balance
The Economics of Environment and Development

Contrasting the prevailing theories of the evolution of agriculture, the author argues that the practice of smallholding is more efficient and less environmentally degrading than that of industrial agriculture which depends heavily on fossil fuel, chemical fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides. He presents a convincing case for his argument with examples taken from Africa, Asia, Europe and the Americas, and demonstrates that there are fundamental commonalities among smallholder cultures. "Smallholders, Householders" is a detailed and innovative analysis of the agricultural efficiency and conservation of resources practiced around the world by smallholders.

Presents Barbier's (U. of York, UK) most influential papers on the role of environmental economics in economic development. Following an introduction, the first section deals with the concept of sustainable development, its practical implications for economic policy in developing countries, and the long run conditions under which an economy might trade off the environment and growth to achieve its development aims. The next three sections discuss land degradation and tropical deforestation: the economics of wetlands, wildlands, and biodiversity conservation, and trade and the environment. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

The Silwood Circle

Lessons from Two Case Studies

A Report on a Preliminary Human Ecology Field Study of the Three Districts in Vinh Phu Province

A History of Ecology and the Making of Scientific Careers in Late Twentieth-Century Britain

Agroecosystem Analysis for Research and Development

Toward Sustainability