

# ISS-410-006 Exam 2 Review Sheet

Scott Warren

December 8, 2007

## 1 Biodiversity

**Types of biodiversity:** **Species Diversity:** A variety of different living things

**Genetic Diversity:** Variation between members of the same species

**Ecosystem Diversity:** A variety of different ecosystems due to the interplay of different organisms

**Causes of Biodiversity :**

**Speciation and Extinction :**

**Processes that Maintain Biodiversity :**

**Relationship Between Biodiversity Change and Disturbance:**

## 2 Population and Resources

**scarcity:** condition of human wants and needs exceeding production possibilities

**Malthus/Malthusian:** Population growth will eventually overpower food production - technology independent variable

**Boserup/Boserupian:** Population determines food production - population independent variable

**world system view of population and scarcity:** Human misery and environmental degradation, as well as population growth, are caused by vastly unequal social structural arrangements

**independent vs. dependent variable :** independent not involved but dependent changes the output

## 3 Globalization and society

**Global North:** Industrial Nations

**Global South:** Third world/developing nations

**colonialism:** extension of a nation's sovereignty over territory beyond its borders by the establishment of either settler colonies or administrative dependencies in which indigenous populations are directly ruled or displaced.

**neo-colonialism:** international economic arrangements wherein former colonial powers maintained control of colonies and dependencies after World War II.

**Bretton Woods institutions:** town in NH, deal with financial problems due to WWII, useful in the short term (came up with World Bank and IMF) and invested in Europe. Have led to globalization in a wide scale.

**effects of globalization: economic integration: sociocultural homogenization:**

**economic polarization:** Decisions are made to benefit global interests, which may not match local or national interests

**wealth creation:**

**grassroots political mobilization:**

**non-governmental organization (NGO):** legally constituted organization created by private persons or organizations with no participation or representation of any government

**differences of opinion about globalization in theory and in practice:**

**history of popular reactions to globalization :**

**poverty-environment linkage: vulnerability:**

**insecurity:**

**constraints of poverty :**

**How do Global North countries help create Global South poverty? (subsidies):** US government heavily subsidises their food production which lowers the cost vs non-subsidised global south food.

**How do Global South countries help create Global South poverty? (profiteering):** Leaders take money for themselves while not caring about the workers.

**How do international financial institutions countries help create Global South poverty? (debt) debt relief:** Lend money to Global South countries at high rates to the point where they are unable to pay back the loan.

**Country of Origin Labeling (COOL) :** 1930: imported goods labeled for ultimate purchaser ,2001: retailers must label produce, meat, and seafood by 2004, 2004: delayed until 2006, 2006: delayed until 2008, 2008: ???

**Bhopal disaster :** Union Carbide realized large amount of pesticides into the atmosphere which has killed a lot of people.

**Hamburger Connection :** Rain Forest is being cut down to raise hamburger if we stop eating hamburger the rainforest will stop being cut down. Not true because of how complicated this actually is.

**McDonaldization:** How industry/society is moved to a more "fast food" type of a system. Decline of food cultures, Increase in diseases of affluence

**dependency theory:** body of social science theories, both from developed and developing nations, that are predicated on the notion that there is a center of wealthy states and a periphery of poor, underdeveloped states

**How should economies develop?:**

## 4 Theoretical concepts

**political ecology:** study of how political, economic, and social factors affect environmental issues.

**web of causality:** Ecologies are very complicated and if something changes it is sometimes hard to understand the results

**social scale:** process of measuring or ordering entities with respect to quantitative attributes or traits

**spatial scale:** provides a "shorthand" form for discussing relative lengths, areas, distances and sizes. A microclimate, for instance, is one which might occur in a mountain valley or near a lakeshore, whereas a megatrend is one which involves the whole planet.

## 5 Agriculture and natural resources

**extensive vs. intensive farming :** Extensive Farming uses few inputs but a large amount of land while intensive farming requires many inputs

**agricultural modernization:**

**soil weathering :** Slowly over many thousands of years the soil will lose it's nutrients.

**tropical red soils:** Tropical soils have a high acidity and few things will grow

**agroecosystem:** science of applying ecological concepts and principles to the design, development, and management of sustainable agricultural systems.

**slash-and-burn farming :** Cutting down and then burning trees in an area to make room for fields. Has negative conataions but is positive in some cases.

**indigenous knowledge :** Knowledge know by people of the area that would be apparent to outsiders.

**innovation and change in rainforest farming:**

## 6 Conservation strategies

**conservation stakeholders:**

**national park approach: history:** Tropical National Parks established in early 1900s used as a hunting reserve.

**assumptions:**

**problems:** Cultural artifact vs. living, changing environment

Social justice and resource use

Biogeographical and ecological inadequacy

**benefits:** Source of national prestige,

**Yellowstone Model:** Leave the land alone and allow for few people to visit select areas

**community-based approaches to conservation: history:**

**assumptions:** Locals are able to make best decision  
**problems:** Which communities benefit? Who within a community benefits? Communities benefit, but what about individuals?

Is government giving authority, or seeking indirect authority?

Are we conserving most effectively?

**benefits:** Put conservation in peoples hands

**ICDPs:** Integrated conservation and development projects **history:** similar to CBCs, but more focused on economic development

**assumptions:**

**problems:** Carrot or stick? What is the goal—C or D?

Is this effective C (or D)?

Whose environment?

Whose economics?

**benefits:** improve well-being in short term, dont threaten environment in long term

**market-based, pragmatic approaches to conservation: agroecology, green labeling, sustainable logging :**

**problems and benefits of market-based conservation approaches:**

;