

Landschaftsentwicklung In Mitteleuropa Wirkungen

Past Vulnerability

Beiträge zum Göttinger Umwelthistorischen Kolloquium 2007 - 2008

The Basic Environmental History

Zur jungquartären Landschaftsentwicklung der Mecklenburgischen Kleinseenplatte: Geomorphologische, bodenkundliche und limnogeologische Untersuchungen am Krümmen See bei Blankenförde (Mecklenburg)

Geschichtsbilder in Residenzstädten des späten Mittelalters und der frühen Neuzeit

Landschaftsentwicklung in Mitteleuropa

Ein integrales Energie- und Stoffstrommodell als Grundlage zur Bewertung einer nachhaltigen Entwicklung urbaner Systeme

Energy Flows, Material Cycles and Global Development

Freiraum und Naturschutz

The Catch

Quellen zur Umweltgeschichte in Niedersachsen vom 18. bis zum 20. Jahrhundert

An Environmental History of Medieval Europe

Ecology, Economy and State Formation in Early Modern Germany

Soil Erosion and Conservation

Gosda/Niederlausitz

Historische Perspektiven auf Wasserhaushalt und Wassernutzung in Mitteleuropa

Die Wahrheit ist auf dem Feld

Disturbance Ecology

The Oxford Handbook of Neolithic Europe

Driving Germany

Impact of Agriculture on Soil Degradation II

Natur zwischen Wandel und Veränderung

Water in Social Imagination

Land-Use and Land-Cover Change

Anthropologie

Riverine Ecosystem Management

Soil Erosion

Floods and Long-Term Water-Level Changes in Medieval Hungary

Treatise on Geomorphology

Landschaftsgeschichte Norddeutschlands

Mid-Latitude Slope Deposits (Cover Beds)

Exploitation and Overexploitation in Societies Past and Present

The History of the Study of Landforms or the Development of Geomorphology, Volume 5

Famines During the 'Little Ice Age' (1300-1800)

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Störungsökologie

Landschaftsentwicklung In Mitteleuropa Wirkungen

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VALENTINE JORDAN

Past Vulnerability Univerlag tuberlin

This is an innovative analysis of the agrarian world and growth of government in early modern Germany through the medium of pre-industrial society's most basic material resource, wood. Paul Warde offers a regional study of south-west Germany from the late fifteenth to the early eighteenth century, demonstrating the stability of the economy and social structure through periods of demographic pressure, warfare and epidemic.

He casts light on the nature of 'wood shortages' and societal response to environmental challenge, and shows how institutional responses largely based on preventing local conflict were poor at adapting to optimise the management of resources. Warde further argues for the inadequacy of models that oppose the 'market' to a 'natural economy' in understanding economic behaviour. This is a major contribution to debates about the sustainability of peasant society in early modern Europe, and to the growth of ecological approaches to history and historical geography.

Beiträge zum Göttinger Umwelthistorischen Kolloquium 2007 - 2008 Springer

Vielfältig ist Norddeutschland: Nordsee, Ostsee und das weite Hinterland der Alt- und Jungmoränengebiete von der Ems bis an die Oder bilden ganz unterschiedliche Natur- und Lebensräume. Wie sie entstanden sind und was der Mensch in den vergangenen Jahrtausenden aus ihnen gemacht hat, schildert dieser Band. Mit der Einführung von Ackerbau und Viehhaltung in der Jungsteinzeit begann die Entwicklung der Kulturlandschaft, die in der

Folgezeit zu immer stärkeren Umweltveränderungen führte. Seit dem Mittelalter wurden dann große Landschaftsteile buchstäblich ausgeplündert. Die Marschen wurden besiedelt und bedeckt, die Moore kultiviert und die Waldverwüstung auf den Altmoränen führte zu riesigen Heideflächen, während die besseren Jungmoränenböden vielfach zur Beackerung genutzt wurden. Beschrieben werden neben der Landwirtschaft auch die frühen Industrien, die die Landschaft mit geprägt haben. Das Buch ist von sachkundiger Hand in einem kompakten und informativen Text geschrieben und mit zahlreichen farbigen Abbildungen illustriert. Dabei sind die neuesten Forschungsergebnisse berücksichtigt. Wer als interessierter Laie, Student oder Lehrender Fragen zur Geschichte der Natur- und Kulturlandschaft hat, findet die Antworten dazu in diesem Buch.

The Basic Environmental History Springer-Verlag

This annual yearbook presents essays in environmental history based on lectures given at the Göttingen study group 2Environmental History3 by external authors. As previous yearbooks it is dedicated to the plurality of approaches in environmental history and serves as a valuable source for information about current research in that realm. Seit seiner Gründung vor annähernd 25 Jahren hat sich das Göttinger UmwelthistorischeKolloquium zu einer Einrichtung entwickelt, welche die vielfältigen,thematisch einschlägigen Aktivitäten des Standortes wie auch des deutschsprachigenRaumes durch Austausch von Forschungsergebnissen und Sichtweisenbündelt. Von hier haben auch einige Unternehmungen ihren Ausgang genommen,welche zum heutigen Profil der Umweltgeschichte spürbar beitrugen.Der Band vereinigt Beiträge zum Kolloquium des Sommersemesters 2007 und des Wintersemesters 2007/08.

Zur jungquartären Landschaftsentwicklung der Mecklenburgischen Kleinseenplatte: Geomorphologische, bodenkundliche und

limnogeologische Untersuchungen am Krummen See bei Blankenförde (Mecklenburg) John Wiley & Sons

The changing focus and approach of geomorphic research suggests that the time is opportune for a summary of the state of discipline. The number of peer-reviewed papers published in geomorphic journals has grown steadily for more than two decades and, more importantly, the diversity of authors with respect to geographic location and disciplinary background (geography, geology, ecology, civil engineering, computer science, geographic information science, and others) has expanded dramatically. As more good minds are drawn to geomorphology, and the breadth of the peer-reviewed literature grows, an effective summary of contemporary geomorphic knowledge becomes increasingly difficult. The fourteen volumes of this Treatise on Geomorphology will provide an important reference for users from undergraduate students looking for term paper topics, to graduate students starting a literature review for their thesis work, and professionals seeking a concise summary of a particular topic. Information on the historical development of diverse topics within geomorphology provides context for ongoing research; discussion of research strategies, equipment, and field methods, laboratory experiments, and numerical simulations reflect the multiple approaches to understanding Earth's surfaces; and summaries of outstanding research questions highlight future challenges and suggest productive new avenues for research. Our future ability to adapt to geomorphic changes in the critical zone very much hinges upon how well landform scientists comprehend the dynamics of Earth's diverse surfaces. This Treatise on Geomorphology provides a useful synthesis of the state of the discipline, as well as highlighting productive research directions, that Educators and students/researchers will find useful. Geomorphology has advanced greatly in the last 10 years to become a very interdisciplinary field. Undergraduate students looking for term paper topics, to graduate students starting a literature review for their thesis work, and professionals seeking a concise summary of a particular topic will find the answers they need in this broad reference work which has been designed and written to accommodate their diverse backgrounds and levels of understanding Editor-in-Chief, Prof. J. F. Shroder of the University of Nebraska at Omaha, is past president of the QG&G section of the Geological Society of America and present Trustee of the GSA Foundation, while being well respected in the geomorphology research community and having won numerous awards in the field. A host of noted international geomorphologists have contributed state-of-the-art chapters to the work. Readers can be guaranteed that every chapter in this extensive work has been critically reviewed for consistency and accuracy by the World expert Volume Editors and by the Editor-in-Chief himself No other reference work exists in the area of Geomorphology that offers the breadth and depth of information contained in this 14-volume masterpiece. From the foundations and history of geomorphology through to geomorphological innovations and computer modelling, and the past and future states of landform science, no "stone" has been left unturned!

Geschichtsbilder in Residenzstädten des späten Mittelalters und der frühen Neuzeit Springer Science & Business Media

Insightful analysis of relationships between human communities and aquatic ecosystems of Europe from c. 500 to 1500 CE.

Landschaftsentwicklung in Mitteleuropa Berghahn Books

Flächenverbrauch sowie Störungen und Zerschneidungen in der Landschaft führen für viele Tier- und Pflanzenarten zu einschneidenden Konsequenzen. Erhöhte Mortalität, Dezimierung von Lebensräumen, verringerter Genaustausch und Verinselung der Restpopulationen erfordern eine weit über die einzelne Population oder den einzelnen Biotop hinausgehende Betrachtungsweise. Durch Verknüpfung von geographischen, verhaltensbiologischen und populationsökologischen Ansätzen wird hier erstmals ein geschlossener Überblick über das Thema vorgelegt. Anhand von Beispielen werden die Einflüsse von Störungen und in den einzelnen Wirkebenen wie Verhalten, Habitatnutzung und Population erläutert. Schlussfolgerungen für die Umwelt-, Landschaftsplanung, den Artenschutz und die Eingriffsregelung bieten neben der Vermittlung eines in sich geschlossenen Theoriegebäudes auch dem Praktiker im Naturschutz eine wertvolle Hilfe für die tägliche Arbeit.

Ein integrales Energie- und Stoffstrommodell als Grundlage zur Bewertung einer nachhaltigen Entwicklung urbaner Systeme Springer

Volcanic eruptions can affect everything--nature, wildlife, people. From the earliest times, human resilience has been tested by this most severe environmental hazard resulting in a variety of collective responses--from despair and helplessness to endurance, increased worship of the gods, and even mass migrations. Past Vulnerability breaks new ground by examining the histories of extreme environmental events, from the recent eruptions of Mount Merapi in Central Java to the prehistoric Toba supervolcanic eruption 74,000 years ago on the island of Sumatra. Experts from a broad and unconventional range of disciplines--from anthropology to literature studies and from archaeology to theology--discuss the impacts of volcanic eruptions in human history and prehistory. The book sets the scene for a 'palaeosocial volcanology' that complements and extends current approaches to volcanic hazards in the natural and social sciences by presenting historically informed and evidence-based analyses on how traditional societies dealt with these dangers--or failed to do so.

Energy Flows, Material Cycles and Global Development LIT Verlag Münster

Published in Association with the German Historical Institute, Washington, D.C. Hitler's autobahn was more than just the pet project of an infrastructure-friendly dictator. It was supposed to revolutionize the transportation sector in Germany, connect the metropolises with the countryside, and encourage motorization. The propaganda machinery of the Third Reich turned the autobahn into a hyped-up icon of the dictatorship. One of the claims was that the roads would reconcile nature and technology. Rather than destroying the environment, they would embellish the landscape. Many historians have taken this claim at face value and concluded that the Nazi regime harbored an inbred love of nature. In this book, the author argues that such conclusions are misleading. Based on rich archival research, the book provides the first scholarly account of the landscape of the autobahn.

Freiraum und Naturschutz Cambridge University Press

Water in Social Imagination studies meanings of water in cultural and environmental contexts, from medieval Stockholm to post-Soviet Russia.

Authors consider both state policy and modern technologies along with creative resistance to the exploitative imagination.

The Catch Academic Press

This is the second of two volumes that together provide a global overview of the impact of agriculture on soil degradation, tracing the most critical drivers like the use and abuse of agrochemicals, mechanization, overgrazing, irrigation, slash and burn agriculture, and the use of plastics. Soil degradation caused by agriculture practices is a complex issue which depends on the interaction of social, economic, political, and environmental aspects. In this book, expert contributors elucidate the extension of the effects of agriculture on soil degradation in Europe, a continent with different

cultures and political backgrounds that affect agricultural practices. Readers will also find in this book authoritative solutions to minimize the effects of agriculture intensification and land-use in this continent. Divided into 12 chapters, the book offers a European perspective on soil quality and sustainable management, including case studies about the impact of chemical agents like fertilizers, herbicides, pesticides, and soil acidification and microplastics pollution in agriculture practices from countries such as Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, Germany, Portugal and Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and Ukraine. Given the breadth and depth of its coverage, the book offers an invaluable source of information for researchers, students and environmental managers alike. Chapter "Agricultural Land Degradation in the Czech Republic" is available open access under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License via link.springer.com.

Quellen zur Umweltgeschichte in Niedersachsen vom 18. bis zum 20. Jahrhundert Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht

Landschaftsentwicklung in Mitteleuropa Long Term Hillslope and Fluvial System Modelling Springer

An Environmental History of Medieval Europe Universitätsverlag Göttingen

The book provides an overview of the floods and major hydrological changes that occurred in the medieval Hungarian kingdom (covering the majority of the Carpathian Basin) between 1000 and 1500 AD. The analysis was based on contemporary documentary evidence presented for the first time and the results of archaeological and scientific investigations. Beyond the evidence on individual flood events, the book includes a comprehensive overview of short-, medium-, and long-term changes detected in a hydrologically sensitive environment during the transition period between the Medieval Warm Period and the Little Ice Age. It also discusses the possible causes (including climate and human intervention) and the consequences for the physical and human environment, namely the related hydro-morphological changes, short- and long-term social response, and human perception issues.

Ecology, Economy and State Formation in Early Modern Germany Springer-Verlag

This book presents recent estimates on the rate of change of major land classes. Aggregated globally, multiple impacts of local land changes are shown to significantly affect central aspects of Earth System functioning. The book offers innovative developments and applications in the fields of modeling and scenario construction. Conclusions are also drawn about the most pressing implications for the design of appropriate intervention policies.

Soil Erosion and Conservation Cambridge University Press

This open access book surveys the frontier of scientific river research and provides examples to guide management towards a sustainable future of riverine ecosystems. Principal structures and functions of the biogeosphere of rivers are explained; key threats are identified, and effective solutions for restoration and mitigation are provided. Rivers are among the most threatened ecosystems of the world. They increasingly suffer from pollution, water abstraction, river channelisation and damming. Fundamental knowledge of ecosystem structure and function is necessary to understand how human activities interfere with natural processes and which interventions are feasible to rectify this. Modern water legislation strives for sustainable water resource management and protection of important habitats and species. However, decision makers would benefit from more profound understanding of ecosystem degradation processes and of innovative methodologies and tools for efficient mitigation and restoration. The book provides best-practice examples of sustainable river management from on-site studies, European-wide analyses and case studies from other parts of the world. This book will be of interest to researchers in the field of aquatic ecology, river system functioning, conservation and restoration, to postgraduate students, to institutions involved in water management, and to water related industries.

Gosda/Niederlausitz Aarhus Universitetsforlag

Climate extremes often imply significant impacts on human and natural systems, and these extreme events are anticipated to be among the potentially most harmful consequences of a changing climate. However, while extreme event impacts are increasingly recognized, methodologies to address such impacts and the degree of our understanding and prediction capabilities vary widely among different sectors and disciplines. Moreover, traditional climate extreme indices and large-scale multi-model intercomparisons that are used for future projections of extreme events and associated impacts often fall short in capturing the full complexity of impact systems. Climate Extremes and Their Implications for Impact and Risk Assessment describes challenges, opportunities and methodologies for the analysis of the impacts of climate extremes across various sectors to support their impact and risk assessment. It thereby also facilitates cross-sectoral and cross-disciplinary discussions and exchange among climate and impact scientists. The sectors covered include agriculture, terrestrial ecosystems, human health, transport, conflict, and more broadly covering the human-environment nexus. The book concludes with an outlook on the need for more transdisciplinary work and international collaboration between scientists and practitioners to address emergent risks and extreme events towards risk reduction and strengthened societal resilience. Provides an overview about past, present and future changes in climate and weather extremes and how to connect that knowledge to impact and risk assessment under global warming Presents different approaches to assess societal-relevant impacts and risk of climate and weather extremes, including compound events, and the complexity of risk cascades and the interconnectedness of societal risk Features applications across a diversity of sectors, including agriculture, health, ecosystem services and urban transport

Historische Perspektiven auf Wasserhaushalt und Wassernutzung in Mitteleuropa Springer Science & Business Media

This book is an introductory instrument to the main themes of environmental history, illustrating its development over time, methodological implications, results achieved and those still under discussion. But the overriding aspiration is to show that the doubts, methods and knowledge elaborated by environmental history have a heuristic value that is far from negligible precisely in its attitude to the most consolidated major historiography. For this reason, this book gives an overview of environmental history as it is an essential component of the basic knowledge of global history. At the same time, it introduces specific aspects which are useful both for anyone wanting to deepen his/her studies of environmental historiography and for those interested in one of the many disciplinary areas - from rural history to urban history, from the history of technology to the history of public health, etc. with which environmental history develops a dialogue.

Die Wahrheit ist auf dem Feld BRILL

This edited work presents a multi-faceted view on the causes and consequences of disturbance in ecosystems. Vegetation can be affected by a

variety of different disturbances such as wind, floods, fire, and insect attack, leading to an abrupt change in live biomass. Disturbance is a motor of vegetation dynamics, but also sensitive to climate change and poses a challenge for ecosystem management. Readers will discover the global distribution of disturbance regimes and learn about the importance of disturbances for biodiversity and the evolution of plant and animal life. The book provides a Central European perspective on disturbance ecology, and addresses important disturbance agents such as fire, wind, avalanches, tree diseases, insect defoliators, bark beetles and large herbivores in dedicated chapters. It furthermore includes chapters on anthropogenic disturbances in forests and grasslands. The impact of climate change on disturbance regimes and approaches to address disturbance risks in ecosystem management are discussed in concluding chapters. Within the 18 chapters 14 textboxes highlight current topics of disturbance ecology and provide deeper methodological insights into the field. Disturbances strongly shape our landscapes and maintain our biodiversity. A better understanding of their ecology is thus fundamental for contextualizing the dynamic changes in our environment. This book is a valuable resource for students and practitioners interested in disturbances and their management.

Disturbance Ecology Springer

"How did medieval Europeans use and change their environments, think about the natural world, and try to handle the natural forces affecting their lives? This groundbreaking environmental history examines medieval relationships with the natural world from the perspective of social ecology, viewing human society as a hybrid of the cultural and the natural. Richard Hoffmann's interdisciplinary approach sheds important light on such central topics in medieval history as the decline of Rome, religious doctrine, urbanization and technology, as well as key environmental themes, among them energy use, sustainability, disease and climate change. Revealing the role of natural forces in events previously seen as purely human, the book explores issues including the treatment of animals, the 'tragedy of the commons,' agricultural clearances and agrarian economies. By introducing medieval history in the context of social ecology, it brings the natural world into historiography as an agent and object of history itself"--

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The Oxford Handbook of Neolithic Europe Geozon Science Media

This compendium is the first systematic study of the broad spectrum of documents stored in the State Archives of Lower Saxony pertaining to matters of the environment. Based on selected parts thereof, the authors present the most important files and maps from over 160 environmental fields in Lower Saxony. The volume is conceived as a thematic guidebook and offers a quick perspective of the types and volume of archival materials available from the 18th to the 20th century concerning in the main matters of environmental interest in Lower Saxony. With this volume the reader is put in the position to retrieve pertinent information about the respective environmental research, to recognize research gaps and to continue or suggest further studies.

Driving Germany Waxmann Verlag

Naturkatastrophen bedeuten nicht nur momenthafte Zerstörung, die nach erfolgtem Wiederaufbau wieder vergessen ist. Katastrophen haben häufig nachhaltige Auswirkungen auf Politik und Gesellschaft und damit auf die menschliche Geschichte. Sie führen mitunter zu Verordnungen, Institutionenbildung, Politikwechsel und gesellschaftlichem Umdenken, können aber auch Anlass zu Aufbruchstimmung und Fortschrittsoptimismus geben. Durch die aktuelle Diskussion zum globalen Klimawandel hat sich in der Öffentlichkeit ein stärkeres Bewusstsein für die gesellschaftliche Relevanz von Naturkatastrophen entwickelt. Welche Rolle extreme Ereignisse in der Geschichte gespielt haben und welche Strategien zu ihrer Bewältigung in verschiedenen Zeiten wirksam waren, bilden die zentralen Fragen des Sammelbandes. Die Autoren untersuchen neben klassischen Naturkatastrophen auch Seuchen und Schädlingskalamitäten in historischer Perspektive und widmen sich theoretischen Fragen zu deren Genese und Auswirkungen. Der vorliegende Band ist das Ergebnis eines Workshops, der von den Herausgebern im Rahmen des DFG-Graduiertenkollegs "Interdisziplinäre Umweltgeschichte" unter dem Titel "Katastrophen machen Geschichte - Umweltgeschichtliche Prozesse im Spannungsfeld von Ressourcennutzung und Extremereignis" am 6. und 7. Mai 2009 in Göttingen veranstaltet wurde.