Public Policies and the Misuse of Forest Resources

The 1980 World Conservation Strategy (WCS 1980) defines conservation as “management of the human use of the biosphere so that it may yield the greatest sustainable benefit to present generations while maintaining its potential to meet the needs and aspirations of future generations.” This definition broke an 80-year tradition of defining conservation as management of resources and centered the definition squarely on management of human use. For the first time, it allowed some hope that the more romantic followers of John Muir and the parks-and-preserves movement, who never subscribed to resource management, could be reconciled with the utihtarian followers of Gifford Pinchot (one of the first US foresters) and Theodore Roosevelt. It allowed that biological diversity conservation might be thought of as a social science and begged the question of why biological diversity conservation evolved from the biological sciences in the first place. This book superbly illustrates the insight and power that derive from the new focus.

Effective conservation is a blend of science, technology, and sociopolitical process. Most biological scientists who lean toward...
available for residential, commercial or industrial purposes. They continue to use the property until the soil is completely degraded and repeat the same process on new woodland. Eventually, it'll reforest, but it will take many years to return to its original condition. Surprisingly, over the past 40 years, the forest area has reduced by almost 40 percent, and during the same period, pasture regions and cattle populations have grown significantly and rapidly. 3. Illegal Logging. Apart from this, wood-based industries like paper, matchsticks, furniture, etc. also need a substantial amount of wood supply. This important reference investigates forest policies in Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, China, Brazil, West Africa and the USA. Customer Reviews. Review this book. -Journal of Forestry “...this volume succeeds admirably as a (possibly bitter) tonic for any who remain faithful to the view that the cause of environmental protection is solved by simply putting government in charge. It also provides much valuable raw material for future empirical work, in the form of rich institutional detail and a host of hypotheses concerning the effects of specific government policies on deforestation.” Robert T. Deacon, Forest Science. Current promotions. Bestsellers in Forests & Wetlands. Woodland Creation for Wildlife and People in a Changing Climate. £5.