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**Names are Thicker than Blood**
Andrew Moutu

Published in print: 2013 Published Online: January 2014
Item type: book

This book is an ethnographic study of kinship and the nature and behaviour of ownership amongst the much-studied Sepik River Iatmul people. Until very recently, anthropology has remained a Western analytical project for understanding and conceptualising non-Western societies, and was often geared towards the pragmatics of colonial and post-colonial interest. In the spirit of social science, it has formulated a rigorous method of research and a specialised language of description and analysis. Embedded within this approach are metaphysical assumptions about the nature of human society, culture, history, and so forth. This book provides the vantage point from which to rethink anthropology's central assumption about social relations by focusing on the way in which they are assumed and prefigured in the methodological approach in data gathering and in subsequent theorisation. It presents an ethnographic study of the nature of personhood, name and marriage systems, gender, understandings of kinship, and concomitant issues of ownership amongst the Sepik River Iatmul people, a people well known and of enduring importance to anthropology on either side of the Atlantic and in Australasia.

**Designing Effective Organizations**
Elli Louka

in Water Law and Policy: Governance Without Frontiers

Published in print: 2008 Published Online: January 2009
Item type: chapter

This chapter discusses the issue of institutional effectiveness within the context of the water framework directive (WFD). The WFD prescribes that a river basin district must be managed by a competent authority. Certain
states have interpreted this provision as a requirement to establish river basin districts that would be governed by river basin institutions. Other countries have adopted more of a coordinating outlook to implementation, according to which multiple national, regional, and local authorities are to work together to prepare a river basin management plan. The preoccupation of both new and existing institutions of river basin management is how to ensure a high degree of effectiveness in water management.

Ivorybill Hunters
Geoffrey E. Hill


The Ivory-billed Woodpecker holds the attention of birders and naturalists like no other species of bird, so it was huge news in 2005 when the Cornell Lab of Ornithology announced that an Ivory-billed Woodpecker had been found and recorded on video along the Cache River. The announcement inspired ornithologist Geoff Hill and two of his research assistants to search some river swamps in south Alabama and the Florida panhandle. A weekend outing turned into a year-long adventure, however, when the little team of explorers found an Ivory-billed Woodpecker along the Choctawhatchee River on the Florida panhandle. Professor and author Geoff Hill gives a first-hand account of the discovery and follow-up search for this rarest and more noble of North American birds. Rather than a bland technical account, Hill conveys the trials and tribulations of chasing a mostly silent and elusive bird through a vast swamp wilderness. As a birder scientist with a knack for telling stories, Hill provides a unique perspective on ivorybill searches, and what does and does not constitute proof of this elusive bird. The story is as much a quest for the last remnants of an American wilderness as it is a search for a rare bird.

Hudson Valley Roots
Umar F. Abd-Allah

in A Muslim in Victorian America: The Life of Alexander Russell Webb

This chapter focuses on Alexander Russell Webb's childhood. It describes how he grew up only a few minutes' walk from the Hudson River's banks, and how his identity was deeply rooted in the river and its history. It then covers religion innovation in the Mid-Atlantic and Webb's formative period, race and ethnicity during his time, his family, and his education.

Centralization/Decentralization Dilemmas
Elli Louka

in Water Law and Policy: Governance Without Frontiers
Published in print: 2008 Published Online: January 2009
DOI: 10.1093/acprof:oso/9780195374131.003.0009
Item type: chapter

This chapter discusses the centralization and decentralization challenges emerging from the water framework directive. For most member states of the EU, the mandate to manage water at the river basin involves an intricate balance between decentralization and centralization because some of the operational tasks delegated to local authorities would need to be coordinated better and some river basin planning would have to devolve to river basin institutions.

Polar Lakes and Rivers
Warwick F. Vincent and Johanna Laybourn-Parry (eds)

Published in print: 2008 Published Online: January 2009
DOI: 10.1093/acprof:oso/9780199213887.001.0001
Item type: book

Lakes, ponds, rivers and streams are prominent features of the Arctic landscape and are also common in many parts of Antarctica. These waters encompass a remarkable variety of conditions for aquatic life, and are proving to be attractive model systems for exploring general ecological themes. Some of these ecosystems have direct global implications, and are also sentinels of global climate change. This book brings together many of the world's leading researchers in polar limnology to describe these diverse aquatic environments and their ecology. It introduces each major ecosystem type including extreme ice shelf and glacial meltwaters; subglacial lakes and rivers; perennially ice-capped lakes; meromictic and epishelf lake systems; tundra lakes and ponds; seasonal streams; and the large Arctic rivers with their associated floodplain lakes. Separate chapters review the geomorphology of polar lake basins, high latitude paleolimnology; biogeochemistry; physical limnology; microbial processes; microbial biodiversity and biogeography;
benthic photosynthetic communities including microbial mats and mosses; phytoplankton and primary production; zooplankton and benthic invertebrates; the ecology of high Arctic fish; food web structure and dynamics; and new and emerging themes in high latitude limnology. The book incorporates the overriding theme of climate change impacts as well as direct impacts resulting from human activity.

High-latitude rivers and streams
Diane M. McKnight, Michael N. Gooseff, Warwick F. Vincent, and Bruce J. Peterson

in Polar Lakes and Rivers: Limnology of Arctic and Antarctic Aquatic Ecosystems
Published in print: 2008 Published Online: January 2009
Item type: chapter
Publisher: Oxford University Press

Flowing-water ecosystems occur in the desert oases around the margins of Antarctica, and are common throughout the Arctic. This chapter describes the limnological properties of Antarctic streams by way of examples from the McMurdo Dry Valleys and Arctic rivers and streams, with emphasis on observation and experiments in northern Alaska. Large rivers are an important feature of the Arctic and discharge globally significant quantities of fresh water, dissolved organic carbon, and other materials into the Arctic Ocean. The rapidly increasing knowledge base on the ecology of these waters and their associated lakes is summarized, including the abundant lakes and ponds over their delta flood-plains, and the large stamukhi lakes that form behind thick sea ice at the river mouths.

Antarctic subglacial water: origin, evolution, and ecology
John C. Priscu, Slawek Tulaczyk, Michael Studinger, Mahlon C. Kennicutt II, Brent C. Christner, and Christine M. Foreman

in Polar Lakes and Rivers: Limnology of Arctic and Antarctic Aquatic Ecosystems
Published in print: 2008 Published Online: January 2009
Item type: chapter
Publisher: Oxford University Press

This chapter provides up-to-date coverage on the geophysical, chemical, and biological properties of the lakes that lie beneath the Antarctic ice cap (subglacial lakes). There are at least 150 lakes beneath
this ice cap and many may be connected by networks of subglacial streams and rivers. The most well known of these lakes is Lake Vostok. Recent evidence indicates that subglacial lakes may initiate and maintain rapid ice flow, and should be considered in ice sheet mass balance assessments. The discovery of viable organisms in subglacial environments demonstrates that life has radiated into all aquatic habitats on the planet. Sub-glacial liquid environments offer an exciting frontier. Their study will provide an improved understanding of the coupling of geological, glaciological, and biological processes in the polar zones.

CULTIVATING RICE IN NIHE, CHINA, AND DAVIS, CALIFORNIA
Pamela C. Ronald and Raoul W. Adamchak
in Tomorrow's Table: Organic Farming, Genetics, and the Future of Food

Rice was first cultivated along the Yangtze River 6000 years ago. Genetics and breeding has been used to improve rice production. This chapter charts this progress and discusses the consequences.

Freshwater wetlands and water bodies
Malcolm Ausden
in Habitat Management for Conservation: A Handbook of Techniques

This chapter discusses the management of open bodies of water and wetlands on seasonally or permanently waterlogged soil. It concentrates on freshwater habitats, but briefly discusses management of brackish habitats, such as coastal grazing marshes, where they form a continuum with freshwater ones. Topics covered include principles of manipulating water levels, water quality, methods of improving the value of deep water bodies (>1 m) and large, shallow (less than about 1 m) for wildlife; temporary pools, permanent ponds and water-filled ditches, rivers, swamps and fens, bogs, wet scrub, wet woodland, wet grasslands.
Introduction
Andrew Moutu

in Names are Thicker than Blood: Kinship and Ownership amongst the Iatmul

Published in print: 2013 Published Online: January 2014
Publisher: British Academy
Item type: chapter

DOI: 10.5871/bacad/9780197264454.003.0001

This introductory chapter sets out the book's purpose, which is to present an ethnographic study of the nature of personhood, name and marriage systems, gender, kinship, and concomitant issues of ownership — all of which provide a vantage point to rethink the anthropological presumption of social relations. The book looks into the modes and behaviour of ownership as it is instantiated through items of cultural heritage, ritual action, and a system of personal names in Kanganamun, an Iatmul-speaking village on the Sepik River in Papua New Guinea.

A Sense of People and Place
Andrew Moutu

in Names are Thicker than Blood: Kinship and Ownership amongst the Iatmul

Published in print: 2013 Published Online: January 2014
Publisher: British Academy
Item type: chapter

DOI: 10.5871/bacad/9780197264454.003.0002

This chapter provides a general sense of the geography and economic livelihood, as well as an example of the sorts of (clan) relationships that prevail, in Iatmul villages. Topics discussed include canoes and the riverine economy; the physical geography of the Sepik River basin; and the Kanganamun village. The chapter concludes with some remarks about the nature of research methods and the kinds of problems the author encountered in the gathering of ethnographic information.

Aquatic Food Chain Pathways
Steven M. Bartell and Ying Feng

in Radiological Risk Assessment and Environmental Analysis

Published in print: 2008 Published Online: September 2008
Publisher: Oxford University Press
Item type: chapter

DOI: 10.1093/acprof:oso/9780195127270.003.0007

This chapter describes methods for assessing the movement of radionuclides along pathways of transport and bioaccumulation in rivers,
reservoirs, lakes, estuaries, and coastal oceans. The materials presented here focus primarily on the accumulation of radionuclides by aquatic organisms. The key pathways for transport and bioaccumulation are demonstrated using a model for 137Cs in the Chernobyl (former Soviet Union) cooling pond. Subsequent consumption of contaminated aquatic resources by humans is briefly described in relation to human health risk assessment.

Water Law and Policy

Dr. Elli Louka

Published in print: 2008 Published Online: 2009 January 2009
Item type: book

This book examines water management in Europe, and the difficulties and policy dilemmas involved in creating integrated water management institutions. The book is unique in that it concentrates on institutional development, norms and guiding principles, implementation strategies, and public participation mechanisms at the local level, European Union level, and globally. The book examines the European Union Water Law and Policy as it was adopted at the beginning of 2000 and the attempt to apply integrated water management in Europe. Today, many speak of a water crisis in that the supply of water is unlikely to meet demand and because of pollution that mars many water ecosystems. Water is one of the most mismanaged natural resources. Deficient management policies and fragmented water management institutions can have catastrophic results for the management of water resources. In Europe, water management has been fragmented as states have used water resources within their borders often ignoring the impact of their actions on co-riparian states. The effort to apply integrated water management in Europe is in essence an attempt to put a stop to the fragmentation of water management policies and to integrate: upstream and downstream uses, land use planning, and water management. Water Law and Policy provides insights that can guide water development policies across national borders. It is a must-read for policymakers, water managers, and students who need to understand national and transnational water management.
Inland waters in polar regions

David N. Thomas, G.E. (Tony) Fogg, Peter Convey, Christian H. Fritsen, Josep-Maria Gili, Rolf Gradinger, Johanna Laybourn-Parry, Keith Reid, and David W.H. Walton

in The Biology of Polar Regions

Published in print: 2008 Published Online: May 2008
DOI: 10.1093/acprof:oso/9780199298112.003.0005
Item type: chapter

This chapter discusses the great variety of inland waters in polar regions. Topics covered include Arctic lakes, Antarctic lakes, and streams and rivers. It is shown that the polar regions contain some of the most extreme, unproductive aquatic environments on the planet. Although the Arctic and Antarctic have their high-latitude locations in common, there are some very significant differences between their lakes and running waters in terms of trophic structure, diversity, and productivity.

Conservation and Development: The Nam Theun 2 Dam Project in Laos

Thayer Scudder

in Foundations of Environmental Sustainability: The Coevolution of Science and Policy

Published in print: 2008 Published Online: September 2008
DOI: 10.1093/acprof:oso/9780195309454.003.0020
Item type: chapter

This chapter describes the author's work on the Panel of Environmental and Social Experts (POE) for Laos' Nam Theun 2 (NT2) dam. Although generally regarded as unsustainable, large dams are thought to be a necessity in development projects. Therefore, the goal should be to make them as sustainable as possible, for both the environment and people.

The Risk of Neoliberal Glaciers

Mark Carey

in In the Shadow of Melting Glaciers: Climate Change and Andean Society

Published in print: 2010 Published Online: May 2010
DOI: 10.1093/acprof:oso/9780195396065.003.0008
Item type: chapter
Neoliberal reforms during the 1990s transformed natural resource access and environmental management worldwide. In Peru, hydroelectricity privatization allowed Duke Energy to consolidate control over the Cañón del Pato facility on the Santa River, which is fed largely by Cordillera Blanca glacier runoff. Once Duke Energy Egenor began management in 1997, the state's hydroelectric company, Electroperú, ended its glacier monitoring and glacial lake engineering programs. This was the first break in continuous glacier disaster prevention programs since 1951. Neoliberal privatization thus heightened climate change vulnerability while simultaneously making Duke Energy a major but highly contested stakeholder in the Santa River waterscape that extended up to Cordillera Blanca glaciers. Meanwhile, threats from glacier retreat and the 1997 El Niño event continued. In 2003, fears of another glacial lake outburst flood at Lake Palcacocha above Huaraz spurred government programs to manage glacier hazards and bolstered popular protests against Duke Energy.

The Securing of Holland's Forward Frontier, 1583–1588

James D. Tracy

in The Founding of the Dutch Republic: War, Finance, and Politics in Holland, 1572-1588

Published in print: 2008 Published Online: May 2008
DOI: 10.1093/acprof:oso/9780199209118.003.0011
Item type: chapter

As towns and provinces fell away, the Council of State recruited troops from France, from Germany, and from England, where Elizabeth I named the earl of Leicester as governor in the Low Countries, in keeping with the Treaty of Nonsuch (August 1585). Some contingents never came; those that did could not blunt Parma's advance. Meanwhile, the Lords States of Holland husbanded their resources for needs of the Union of Utrecht: garrisons at the “gateways” to Holland were paid regularly, those in Brussels were not. When Nijmegen went over to Spain, breaching the line of the Waal, funds were found to hold the line of the Rhine. This strategy did not counter Parma's, but it worked as well; at key points in Gelderland and Overijssel, the forward frontier was secured. As a protected island of peace in a sea of war, Holland would prosper as never before.
This book invites readers onto the fabled waters of the Cape Fear River and guides them on the 200-mile voyage from the confluence of the Deep and Haw Rivers at Mermaid Point all the way to the Cape of Fear on Bald Head Island. Accompanying the author by canoe and powerboat are a cadre of people passionate about the river, among them a river guide, a photographer, a biologist, a river keeper, and a boat captain. Historical voices also lend their wisdom to our understanding of this river, which has been a main artery of commerce, culture, settlement, and war for the entire region since it was first discovered by Verrazzano in 1524. The author explores the myriad environmental and political issues being played out along the waters of the Cape Fear. These include commerce and environmental stewardship, wilderness and development, suburban sprawl and the decline and renaissance of inner cities, and private rights versus the public good.

A profound sense of place resonates throughout Carr's writings. Just as he constructed lasting images of Florida, that sense of Florida shaped Carr. No matter how far he traveled, Carr remained devoted to Florida's landscapes and wildlife. In his writings and conservation efforts, Carr worked to preserve the natural history of Florida, including the Everglades, Payne's Prairie, and Lake Alice. As their children reached the age of independence, Marjorie Carr was free to pursue her own passion for conservation. In addition to her important contributions to Archie's research at Tortuguero, she led the fight to save the Ocklawaha. Each of the Carr's five children recalls vibrant conversations around the dinner table about the future of Florida's wildlands and wildlife. Just as their time in Honduras had cemented their relationship, Archie and Marjorie Carr's
joint and independent efforts for the conservation of Florida defined their unique relationship and collaboration.