

## Alerta de Artículos Recientes y Sitios en Internet en Medio Ambiente

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Rican program offer insights for other countries regarding private forest management, say the authors.

2) **THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY.** Whitman. "Vital Speeches of the Day" – May 15, 2003

Address by Christine Todd Whitman, Administrator, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Former Governor, New Jersey. De Bevoise Hall Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California, March 26, 2003

3) **CONSERVING BIODIVERSITY COLDSPOTS.** Peckham and Michelle Marvier. "American Scientist" – July/August 2003

Kareiva and Marver examine the scientific foundation for identifying hotspots and consider what the consequences of this criteria are for the huge expanses of the planet. Unwavering protection of hotspots oversimplifies the difficult decision made in deciding which projects to fund and where to invest.

4) **CONSERVING ECOSYSTEMS LOCALLY: A CHALLENGE FOR ECOLOGISTS IN LAND-USE PLANNING.** Len Broberg. "American Scientist" July 2003

Integration of ecological principles into private land-use planning is essential to preservation of biodiversity and functional ecosystems. Ecologists need to play an active role in site-specific land-use decisions to meet those goals. For areas of action for ecologists, the author suggests: (1) educating members of the staff, planning board, and other decision-makers involved in land-use decisions; (2) serving on a planning board or governing body; (3) commenting at public hearings; and (4) participating in citizen review panels for land-use laws and policies. The author argues that effective measures will be those that integrate ecological principles into arguments based on the existing standards for comprehensive zoning and subdivision review, argues the author.

5) **FARMERS ARE THE STEWARDS OF THE LAND.** Ann M. Veneman, "Vital Speeches of the Day" July 2003

### APOYO AL MEDIO AMBIENTE:

1) **POLICY INNOVATIONS FOR PRIVATE FOREST MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION IN COSTA RICA.** Anthony G. Snider, Subhrendu K. Pattanayak, Erin O. Sills, Jaime L. Schuler. "Journal of Forestry" July/August 2003

Costa Rica is the leader in innovative forest conservation and management policies including a program of payments to private forest landowners for environmental services. This approach is advocated but rarely implemented and thus the Costa Rican experience constitutes a valuable world policy experiment. The authors discuss the motivation for this program, its domestic and international funding sources and the structure of contracts with landowners. The successes facing the Costa Rican program offer insights for other countries regarding private forest management, say the authors.

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the Day" – June 1, 2003

Address by Ann M. Veneman, Agriculture Secretary of the United States  
Delivered to the 4<sup>th</sup> Annual Private Conservation Day, Washington, DC  
April 14, 2003.

## AREAS NATURALES:

6) **NEW SPECIES FOUND AT GREAT SMOKIES.** Ryan Dougherty.  
"National Parks" – May/June 2003

Scientists have long said that 90 percent of the estimated 100,000 species in Great Smoky Mountains National Park remain unknown, but thanks to the All Taxa Biodiversity Inventory (ATBI), that percentage is dropping. Since the study began in 1998, scientists, park staff, and volunteers have combed the park's half-million acres to find previously unknown life forms, explains the author.

## BIODIVERSIDAD:

7) **GONE FISHING.** Hillary Olson-Demme and Jim Kisiel. "Science Activities" – Spring 2003

In this activity, students create a hands-on model on an ocean ecosystem to gain an understanding of how humans can alter biodiversity through their actions. Students use differing levels of fishing technology to explore the concepts of sustainability and over fishing, say the authors.

8) **SILENCED SPRING: DISAPPEARING BIRDS.** Howard Youth. "The Futurist" – July/August 2003

Almost 1,200 bird species--about 12% of those remaining in the world may face extinction within the next century. Most struggle against a deadly mixture of threats, including habitat loss, human disasters, and

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disease. Although some bird extinctions now seem imm still be avoided with deep commitment to conservation a: a sustainable development strategy. Today, loss of species' living spaces poses by far the greatest threat to biodiversity in general. Even in otherwise undisturbed wilderness a new order is taking hold as exotic (nonnative) species are introduced. Other threats come from human activities, such as unrestrained hunting and trapping. The wild bird pet trade has also been devoured. Warming is another threat to birds. The actions needed to secure a secure future for birds are the same one needed to achieve a human future, says the author.

## BOSQUES TROPICALES:

9) **REGIONAL DIFFERENCES IN TROPICAL DEFORESTATION.** E. Lambin and Helmut J. Geist. "Environment" – July/August 2003

Domestic and international policy makers often address tropical deforestation with the assumption that a burgeoning class of poor subsistence farmers are the main culprits, slashing their way through the forest. Environmentalists often point to large multinational corporate interests, the driving force behind such activities as ranches, large-scale agriculture, timber extraction and hydropower dams. However, according to this region-by-region study, no "one-size-fits all" approach is adequate to explain the phenomenon, say the authors.

## CLIMA:

10) **POSSIBLE RESPONSES TO GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE: INTEGRATING MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION.** Thomas

Sally M. Kane, Paul N. Leiby, Robert D. Perlack, Chad Higgins, and Joel B. Smith. "Environment" – June 2003

How do we as cities, nations, and global communities

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global climate change? Mitigation—curtailing greenhouse gas emissions—dominated initial discussions of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and international conferences on global climate change. Now that climate change has become a clear and present danger, however, adaptation—lessening the harm and maximizing the benefits of climate change—has received more attention. Analysis reveals that integrating the two responses, though challenging, may be the most effective approach, say the authors.

**11) IS TIME RUNNING OUT? THE CASE OF GLOBAL WARMING.** Mary Douglas, Michael Thompson and Marco Verweij. "Daedalus" Spring 2003

Most climatologists agree that by burning fossil fuels and engaging in other forms of consumption and production we are increasing the amount of greenhouse gases that float around the atmosphere. These gases, trapping some of the sun's heat, warm the earth and enable life. The trouble is that if we continue to accumulate those gases, over the course of the century the average temperature on earth will rise and local climates will change, with possibly catastrophic consequences, say the authors.

**12) MAKING THE GLOBAL LOCAL: RESPONDING TO CLIMATE CHANGE CONVERNS FROM THE GROUND UP.** Robert W. Kates and Thomas J. Wilbanks. "Environment" – April 2003

Local communities play a key role in tackling the issue of global climate change. Are local places capable of reducing the greenhouse gas emissions that they produce? If so, how can they be motivated to do so? If some aspects of the problem are beyond their means, what must be done to empower these communities? A study of four places in the United States is instructive for the rest of the nation—and the rest of the world, argue the authors.

**13) EXPERIMENTING WITH EARTH.** V. Ramanathan and Tim P. Barnett. "The Wilson Quarterly" – spring, 2003.

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The authors discuss on the impact of global warming on temperature. They mention that despite the increase of extent of global warming is not fully and immediate temperatures due to the thermal inertia effect of the ocean. Thereby delaying the full impact of warming.

**CONTAMINACION:**

**14) SILENT EARTH.** Andrew Kimbrell. "The Ecologi

Mythmakers emphasize that industrial agriculture has benefits but, in fact, it is the largest single threat to earth. Massive chemical use and row-to-row ploughing, planting techniques poison the soil and water and kill off countless animal communities. Small-scale sustainable agriculture is more efficient than its industrial counterpart, says the author.

**15) SECRET POWER OF PLANTS.** Michael Downe "Times" – August 2003.

Downey discusses the ability of houseplants to help healthy in their own homes. These houseplants are remarkable filters of air pollutants that are both common and dangerous. groups of indoor pollutants are particulates and gases.

**DESARROLLO SOSTENIBLE:**

**16) MEETING THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS.** Tony Blair. "Environment" – May 2003.

The United Kingdom recently issued its third annual progress on sustainable development and released a sustainable white paper that aspires to radically cut carbon dioxide emissions over the next 50 years. Prime Minister Tony Blair introduced

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reports in a speech that called upon the United Kingdom—and the rest of the world—to strive toward a sustainable future in the face of global poverty and ongoing environmental degradation.

**17) WESTERN URBAN WATER DEMAND.** David S. Brookshire, Stuart Burness; Janie M. Chermak; Kate Krause. "Natural Resources Journal" – Fall 2002

Increasing concern with sustainability issues has raised questions regarding western water use. Efficient water allocation requires policy tools based on the value of water in alternative uses: agricultural, environmental, residential, and others. Agricultural values are fairly well established. Environmental values are recognized as non-market and estimated with various alternative techniques. Residential uses are normally thought to be market determined, but these markets are often restricted, allowing the possibility that water charges may not accurately reflect the value of water, say the authors. They also discuss relevant conceptual issues for effective water policy formulation and their role in remedying data inadequacies and provide some gross estimates for water prices that include all relevant costs. The process has implications for empirical analyses; therefore, the authors sketch some alternatives for conducting these analyses that could assist policy makers in making difficult water pricing decisions.

**18) TAKING STOCK: MANAGEMENT PITFALLS IN FISHERIES SCIENCE.** Oran R. Young. "Environment" – April 2003

Scientific assessments are an inextricable part of the management of a natural resource. However, placing too much emphasis on their validity without taking other factors into account can result in poor policy. This is especially true in fisheries science; policy makers who have relied heavily on even the most sophisticated estimates of fish populations have seen disastrous losses and fishery closures. Explorations into the complex concerns of the international fishing community lead to applications in fisheries science and beyond, says the author.

## ECOTURISMO:

**19) PROTECTING EDEN: SETTING GREEN STANDARDS FOR THE TOURISM INDUSTRY.** Martha Honey. "Environment" – Fall 2002

During the last 30 years, the global environmental movement has raised mounting concerns over the negative effects of conventional tourism, such as the loss of habitats and endangered wildlife—hence the concept of ecotourism. In this time, more than 100 ecotourism certification programs have been developed, setting ecofriendly standards for the industry. In some cases, measuring ecotourism's benefits to the environment. To date, however, these programs are not standardized, and their standards are often subjective and inconsistent. There is a growing consensus over the need for an accreditation system to assess and standardize these certification programs, say the authors.

## EDUCACIÓN AMBIENTAL:

**20) CONSUMERS' PERSPECTIVES ON WATER ISSUES AND ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGNS.** Danise E. DeLorme, Jack Stout. "The Journal of Environmental Education" – April 2003

After recent drought focused attention on an impending water crisis in central Florida, 6 focus groups were conducted. The relationship among population growth, development, and environmental education campaigns was explored. The focus groups gleaned insight for environmental education campaigns. Consumers revealed high awareness and moderate concern about water issues. Growth and development, expressed dissatisfaction with water resource quantity and quality, and reported varied water conservation strategies. The perceived that growth and development worsened water conditions but were reluctant to acknowledge the connection to the problem. They supported community-based water conservation strategies.

campaigns about water management and recommended 5 approaches for message content and delivery. The implications of the focus groups' responses and future research directions are discussed.

#### POBLACION:

**21) ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL ADVOCACY: REVISITED.** Bob Jickling. "The Journal of Environmental Education" – Winter 2003

**24) LOS PAISES EN VIAS DE DESARROLLO ENFRENTAN A PERSONAS.** Fragmento del Informe. Obtenido de <http://usinfo.state.gov/journals/itgic/O603/ijgs/gj08.htm>

Environmental education and environmental advocacy have a contentious relationship. In this article, the author argues that there will always be uncertainty about educationally appropriate responses to controversial issues. Although uncertainty is inherent in this task, the choices are not dichotomous. The author also argues that education suggests a fluidity of meaning that shifts across a range of contexts, and what needs to be done will be found on a case-by-case and context-by-context basis in a mediated and negotiated third space. Some tentative guideposts are offered.

Este artículo es un fragmento del Informe sobre la Tránsito del Tercer Informe Anual, que es un amplio estudio sobre el mundo, elaborado por el Departamento de Estado de los Estados Unidos, sobre los esfuerzos de los gobiernos para combatir el cambio climático. El capítulo que se ofrece, sobre las "prácticas de las personas", describe las medidas específicas, no costosas, con las que se pueden aplicar en muchos países en vías de desarrollo.

**25) SQUATTER CITIES AND SLUMS – WHERE THEY END.** Molly O'Meara Sheehan. "World Watch" – November 2002

#### ENERGIA:

**22) THE FUTURE OF ENERGY POLICY.** Timothy E. Wirth, C. Boyden Gray, and John D. Podesta. "Foreign Affairs" – July/August 2003

A billion people now live in slums. They constitute a rising share of the world's total need for food, water, energy, waste disposal, and employment—and hope for something better, explains the author.

The debate over energy policy in the United States has consistently failed to grapple with the large issues at stake. It is time for an ambitious approach to U.S. strategic energy policy, one that deals with the problems of oil dependence, climate change, and the developing world's lack of access to energy, explain the authors.

#### VARIOS:

**23) NATURAL GAS SUPPLY AND DEMAND.** We must have access to world markets. Alan Greenspan. "Vital Speeches of the Day" – July 1, 2003

**26) FACTORY FARMING IN THE DEVELOPING WORLD.** Nierenberg. "World Watch" – May/June 2003

Address by Alan Greenspan, Chairman, Federal Reserve Board. Delivered to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. June 10, 2003.

There may be great efficiency and profit in mass production of human consumption in facilities that more resemble fast-food kitchens. There are also great environmental and social costs, says the author.

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**SITIOS EN INTERNET PARA ENCONTRAR INFORMACION  
SOBRE TEMAS DE MEDIO AMBIENTE:**

**Environmental Protection Agency (EPA):**

<http://www.epa.gov>

**Environmental Resource Center:**

<http://www.ercsv.org>

**Environmental Information Sources:**

<http://www.deb.uminho.pt/fontes/enviroinfo>

**Environmental Treaties and Resource Indicators:**

<http://sedac.ciesin.org/pidb>

**The Florida Center for Environmental Studies:**

<http://www.ces.fau.edu>

**Sustainable Development Index:**

<http://planeta.com/ecotravel/sustain.html>

**Department of Environmental Quality:**

<http://deq.state.wy.us>

**Clean Water Action**

<http://www.cleanwateraction.org>

**Climate Institute:**

<http://www.climate.org>

**Clean Ocean Action:**

<http://www.cleanoceanaction.org>

**Conservation International:**

<http://www.conservation.org>

**Earthwatch Institute:**

<http://www.earthwatch.org>

**The International Ecotourism Society:**

<http://www.ecotourism.org>

**National Parks Conservation Association:**

<http://www.npca.org>

**National Wildlife Federation:**

<http://www.nwf.org>

**Natural Resources Defense Council:**

<http://www.nrdc.org>

**Scenic America:**

<http://www.scenic.org>

**Save America's Forests:**

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