

## Index

*Page numbers in bold print indicate tables and figures.*

- acidification, Sweden, crayfish management 192–4
- adaptation ability  
and centralization 65–8  
Norse economy (Greenland) 66
- adaptive capacity 3–4  
buffering 45–6  
definitions 36  
and resilience 15–16, **355**
- adaptive management 187–8  
local ecological knowledge  
Hudson Bay 196–201  
India 201–5  
Sweden 190–6
- adaptive renewal cycle 16–21, 175–81  
backloop stages 20, **358**  
disturbance–buffering structures 175–81  
Iberaquera Lagoon, Brazil 272–80, **277**, **289**, 294–6  
model of four system stages 17  
multiple scales **236**  
panarchy 18, **278**  
protecting social and natural capital 225–8  
release and reorganization stages 210  
responses 13  
social–ecological practices **180**
- adaptive systems  
case studies (Tanzania) 155–9  
characteristics  
scale 6  
self-organization 6  
ecology and resource management 5–9  
environmental management 104  
implications 8–9  
management 9, 33–48  
redundancy and risk reduction 103–9  
social–ecological integrative approaches 9–13
- administrative organizations  
adding redundancy 100–1  
error magnification 100
- African hunter-gatherers 61–3
- African pastoralists 62  
grazing methods 174–5  
risk management 173–5  
diversification and mobility 174–5  
*see also* Tanzania
- agriculture  
Glacial Lake Agassiz region 217, 224, 227  
Heron Lake Watershed Project, Minnesota 216–17, 227, 232
- agroecosystem, *see* Tanzania
- agroforestry, Samoa 165–70
- Alaska, caribou co-management 241–64  
compared with Canada 254–5
- Amerindians, fire management 177
- angling case studies, Minnesota  
Forest Creek 214–15, 223, 225–7, 232  
Rainy Lake 214–15, 229
- anthropogeography 55–6
- anthropology, ecological anthropology 57–9
- Asian Development Project (ADB) 319
- Australia, *Spinnifex* systems 108–9
- Bangladesh, case study of char-dwellers 170–3
- belief systems  
indigenous caribou users 245–7  
and societal aspirations 253–6
- biodiversity 23, 148–9
- biological legacies 363, **364**
- bird conservation, Northern spotted owl 332, 338, 340
- Borneo Indigenous Peoples Networking Program (BIPNP) 319  
*see also* Dayak; Indonesia

- Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness case study 216, 222
- Brazil, Iberaquera case study 271–98  
 adaptive renewal cycle 272–80, **277**, **289**, 294–6  
 changes in property rights over time **292**  
 ecosystem resilience **291**  
 fishing management 280–8  
 1960–1969 280–2  
 1970–1981 282–3  
 1981–1994 284–6  
 1994–2000 286–8  
 map **276**  
 social–ecological resilience, key factors **293**, **295**  
 social–ecological systems 288–97  
 traditional management practices pre-1960 **290**
- buffering, *see* adaptive systems
- Canada  
 caribou co-management 241–64  
 cod fisheries, Newfoundland 63–4, 360  
 Hudson Bay bioregion 196–201  
 Kagiosa-Manomin (KM) project 69, 71, 73–4  
*see also* North America  
 capital, human-made, natural, cultural 11–12  
 caribou co-management in North America 241–64  
 areas of negotiation **250**  
 beliefs, indigenous users 245–7  
 Beverley and Alaskan systems 243–7  
 cognitive commitments 256–9  
 conceptual diversity 261  
 human thought and ecological processes 247–9  
 learning to recognize diverse knowledge systems 259–60  
 objectives and method 243  
 potential for institutional transformation 250–2  
 resource management, belief systems, and societal aspirations 253–6  
 summary and conclusions 261–4  
 char-dwellers, Bangladesh, case study 170–3  
 co-management regimes 241–64, 271–2  
 commodity and stock, valuations **331**, 332–3  
 common-property resources 12, 271–2  
 complex adaptive systems, *see* adaptive systems  
 consensus about change 1–2  
 coral reefs, crown-of-thorns starfish crisis 40–1  
 crayfish fisheries, Sweden 190–6  
 creative destruction 20  
 Cree fisheries, adaptive buffering 45–6  
 crisis  
 definitions 358  
 generic responses to **359**, 370  
 crisis management 37–9  
 crisis-response model, Minnesota 211–37  
 Samoan institutions 169–70  
 cross-scale dynamics 378–80  
 cross-scale issues 269–349  
 Brazil 271–98  
 Indonesia 299–323  
 US 328–49  
 crown-of-thorns starfish 40–1  
 cultural capital 11–12  
 cultural ecology 56–7  
 as equilibrium-based system 60–1  
 cultural identity, and sense of place 73  
 cyclones, Samoa 166–70  
 detailed effects and recovery **168**
- Dayak indigenous people  
*adat* rules 303, 317–18  
 community-based mapping unit (PPSDAK) 316–21  
 cultural revitalization 314  
 ecological resilience 312–13  
 forest management rights (SHK) 318  
 local institutions 304–6  
 PK (Pancur Kasih)  
 Blue Sky Forum 319  
 education NGO 313–14  
 various involvements 319  
 Reformasi social crisis 319–20  
 resource management 306–10  
 land-use mosaic **307**  
 swidden system **308**  
 social renewal and reorganization 312–13, 321–2  
 stresses on indigenous status 310–12  
 decision-making, and redundancy 99–103  
 disturbance  
 and diversity 14, 23, 163–81, 376–8  
 mesoscale drivers **377**  
 fire management 37, 67–8, 177  
 large, infrequent (LID) 65  
 and resilience 14, 23, 163–81  
 disturbance case studies  
 African pastoralists 173–5  
 Bangladesh 170–3  
 Samoa 165–70  
 diversification, and mobility, African pastoralists 174–5  
 diversity  
 biodiversity 23, 148–9  
 conceptual diversity, caribou co-management 261

- diversity (*cont.*)  
 and disturbance 14, 23, 163–81, 376–8  
 nurturing for reorganization and renewal 362–71
- drivers  
 external 381–2  
 mesoscale **377**
- duplication  
 genetic systems 91–4  
 and redundancy 101
- ecological anthropology 57–9  
 ecological economics 11–12  
 traditional ecological knowledge (TEK) 12–13  
 ecological memory, *see* social–ecological memory  
 ecological processes, and human thought 247–9  
 ecological systems  
 characteristics 3, 54  
 connections and unconnectedness 96  
 redundancy 95–9  
*see also* social–ecological systems  
 ecological systems management  
 redundancy 95–9  
 resilience 34–8  
 crises 37–9  
 surprises 36–7  
 ecosystem management, *see* adaptive management  
 eider duck, Hudson Bay, local ecological knowledge 197–201  
 El Niño/Southern Oscillation (ENSO) 36, 136  
 engineering systems, redundancy 94–5  
 entrepreneurs 368  
 environmental determinism,  
 anthropogeography 55–6  
 environmental ethics 10  
 environmental history 11  
 errors  
 magnification, linear organizations 100  
 trial-and-error learning 178–9  
 types I and II 107  
 experts 213
- facilitators 368  
 fire management 37, 67–8  
 small-scale disturbance 177  
 fisheries  
 adaptive buffering 45–6  
 Fogo Island, Newfoundland 63–4, 360  
 lagoon, Brazil 271–98  
 Maine lobsters 86, 105–6  
 MSY inadequacy 7  
 quota management and fish stocks 164  
 reference directions vs targets 8  
 Sweden, crayfish management 190–6  
 Flood Action Plan, World Bank 171  
 Florida Bay, seagrass 37, 40–1, 43  
 Florida (Everglades), water and run-off management 42–3  
 followers and reinforcers 368  
 food storage, emergency, Samoa 169  
 Forest Creek, Minnesota  
 case study 214–15, 223, 225–7, 232  
 nested interactions **234**  
 forest ecosystem/forestry  
 adaptive renewal cycle 17–20  
 definitions 334–5  
 India, People’s Science Movements (PSM) 201–5  
 Samoa, cyclones 165–70  
 spruce budworm, resilience given by bird population 14  
 Sweden, history and property rights 116–28  
 US cross-scale issues 328–49  
 Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness case study 216  
 US sustainability and yield  
 certification 343–4  
 containment strategy (1970s) 335–7  
 contradictions 328–32  
 Endangered Species Act and the ecosystem approach 337–9  
 federal legislation 329, 332, 333, 335  
 goals, comparing **342**  
 National Forest Management Act 336–41  
 Northern spotted owl 332, 338, 340  
 Northwest Forest Plan 338–9  
 polarization 339–40  
 resilience 344–8  
 salvage rider (1995) 339, 340  
 social pressures (1950–70) 333–5
- genetic systems  
 apparently redundant genes 91–4  
 duplication 91–4  
 natural selection 97  
 Glacial Lake Agassiz region, Minnesota 217, 224, 227  
 government and education services,  
 redundancy 83–4, 101–2, 104–6  
 grazing methods  
 African pastoralists 174–5  
 buffer zones 175–6  
 habitat protection  
 sacred groves, India 176–7  
 Tanzania 149  
 Heron Lake Watershed Project, Minnesota 216–17, 227, 232  
 historical ecology 11  
 historical possibilism 56  
 Hudson Bay bioregion, local ecological knowledge 196–201

- human adaptation, *see* ecological anthropology
- human thought, and ecological processes 247–9
- human-in-ecosystem perspective  
 care components **70**  
 livelihood activities 74–5  
 projects 69–74  
 relational networks 72  
 spatially bounded management units 72
- hunter-gatherers 61–3
- Iberaquera, Brazil 272–80
- ice patterns, local ecological knowledge 196–201
- India  
 Biological Diversity Bill (2000) 205  
 local ecological knowledge 201–5  
 local-level resource mapping 203–4  
 Peoples' Biodiversity Registers (PBR) 69–71, 73–4, 204–5  
 People's Science Movements (PSM) 201–5  
 sacred groves 176–7, 201
- Indonesia, cross-scale issues 299–323  
*adat* rules 303, 317–18  
 Alliance of Indigenous Peoples (AMAN) 319  
 community-based mapping unit (PPSDAK) 316–21  
 Constitution and Governance Principles 303  
 credit unions 314  
 cultural revitalization 314  
 ecological resilience 312–13  
 education 313–14  
 legal assistance 315  
 local institutions 304–6  
 national institutions 302–4  
 new institutional options 315–16  
 resource management 306–10  
 stresses on indigenous people status 310–12  
*see also* Dayak indigenous people
- information systems 100
- innovators 368
- institutional memory 366, 370
- institutions  
 building 73–4  
 crisis management, Samoa 169–70  
 definitions 12  
 design 16
- intellectual property 202–3
- interpreters 367
- James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement (1975)* 200
- Kagiosa-Manomin (KM) project, Canada 69, 71, 73–4
- Kalimantan, *see* Indonesia; cross-scale issues
- Kenya, pastoralists 62
- knowledge, *see* local ecological knowledge; co-management  
 knowledge–practice–belief complex 201
- lagoon fisheries, Brazil 271–98
- learning-based institutions 44–5
- linear organizations  
 adding redundancy 100–1  
 error magnification 100
- local ecological knowledge 12–13, 189–208, 211–12  
 building process knowledge into institutions 373  
 Canada (Hudson Bay) 196–201, 259–60  
 caribou co-management 259–60  
 carriers and retainers 367, 369  
 co-managing 205–8  
 combining different types 371–5  
 complementarity of different knowledge systems 374–5  
 experiential and experimental 371–2  
 India 201–5  
 learning 252  
 of structure, and of function 372–3  
 Sweden, crayfish management 192–4  
 us–other comparison **251**  
 summary and conclusions 205–8  
*see also* adaptive management; disturbance case studies
- Maine lobster fisheries 86, 105–6
- management, and ecosystem functions **127**
- management units  
 definitions 334  
 spatially bounded 72
- memory  
 components **364**  
 ecological memory 20, 363–6  
 social memory 20–1, 366–9
- Menominee approach to US forestry 331, 332, 348
- Minnesota County Biological Survey 226
- Minnesota, crisis–response model 211–37  
 adaptive principles, the backloop 235–7  
 adaptive renewal at multiple scales **236**  
 background and organizational history 219–22
- Glacial Lake Agassiz region 217, 224, 227
- objectives and methods 213–19
- practitioners' rules of thumb 222–35  
 detecting and fostering novelty 229–33  
 matrix **218**  
 protecting social and natural capital 225–8
- Minnesota Department of Conservation 220

- Minnesota Department of Natural Resources 213, 220–4
- multi-level systems  
 crisis–response model 211–13  
 dosage–response curves 89  
 encounter rates and redundancy 89–90
- natural selection, genetic systems 97
- networkers 368
- nonlinearity, uncertainty 5
- Norse economy (Greenland), adaptation ability 66
- North America, caribou co-management 241–64
- Northern spotted owl 332, 338, 340
- panarchy, adaptive renewal cycle 18, **278**
- Peoples' Biodiversity Registers (PBR)  
 program, India 69–71, 73–4, 204–5
- People's Science Movements (PSM), India 201–5
- policy shifts, crises 37
- political ecology 10
- polyculture  
 char-dwellers 172–3  
 Samoa 165–70
- Polynesia, case study 165–70
- polyploidy 93–4
- projects  
 human-in-ecosystem perspective 69–74  
 livelihood activities 74–5
- property  
 common-property resources 12, 271–2  
 intellectual property 202–3
- property rights, forestry in Sweden 116–28
- public service economics, analyses of  
 redundancy 83–4, 101–2
- qualitative/quantitative analysis, limitations 7
- Rainy Lake, Minnesota, case study 214–15, 229
- redundancy 83–109  
 across multiple levels 90–1  
 advantage 106  
 back-up systems 90  
 challenged policy assumptions 85–6  
 complex adaptive systems 103–9  
 and decision-making 99–103  
 definitions 87–99  
 ecological systems 95–9  
 ecosystem management 84–5  
 engineering systems 94–5  
 genetic systems 91–4  
 government and education services 83–4  
 optimal level 86  
 selected systems **88**  
 within a multi-level system 89–90
- Regional Resource and Development  
 pathology *xviii*
- reliability theory, type I and II errors 107
- resilience 13–16, 34–6, 53–77, 352–83  
 adaptation ability and centralization 65–8  
 adaptive capacity **355**  
 Brazil, Iberaquera case study **293, 295**  
 building 115  
 cod fisheries, Newfoundland 63–4, 360  
 definitions 354  
 diversity and disturbance 14, 23, 163–81, 376–8  
 ecological anthropology 57–9  
 environmental determinism 55–7  
 evoking disturbance 356–8  
 expecting the unexpected 361–2  
 generalist and specialist strategies 61–3  
 human-in-ecosystem perspective 69–75  
 intensification strategy 65  
 learning from crises 358–61  
 management for 45–7  
 nature–society linkages 59–61  
 operationalizing 68–75  
 second and third characteristics 15–16  
 surprises and crises 36–9  
 US forest ecosystem sustainability 344–8
- Resilience Project *xvi, xix*
- resource management  
 conventional models 7  
 and social organization 12  
*see also* crisis management
- Resource Management Practitioner's Context **219**
- resource uncertainty 39
- risk management  
 case studies 165–75  
 and redundancy, complex systems 103–9
- run-off management, Florida (Everglades) 42–3
- Russia, forest over-cutting 116
- sacred groves, India 176–7, 201
- Samoa case study 165–70
- scales  
 complex systems 6  
 ecosystems and governance 380–1  
 seagrass, Florida Bay 37, 40–1, 43  
 self-organization 23
- Sense of Place (SoP) project, Sonora Desert 69, 72–3
- social fencing 176
- social–ecological learning 187–8
- social–ecological memory 20–1, 363–9  
 enhancing 369–71  
 functional groups **367–8**

- social-ecological resilience, *see* resilience
- social-ecological systems 2–3
- Brazil, Iberaquera Lagoon case study 288–97
  - building resilience 352–83
  - as complex systems 9–13
  - conceptual framework 22
  - integrative approaches 9–13
  - realist social theory 333
  - renewal and reorganization in Indonesia 312–13, 321–2
  - resilience 13–16, 21
  - response to uncertainty 39, 41–3
  - see also* Sweden; Tanzania
- societal valuation, utility expressions 331
- Sonora Desert, Sense of Place (SoP) project 69, 72–3
- spatial redundancy 96
- spatially bounded management units 72
- Spinnifex* systems, Australia 108–9
- spruce budworm, forest renewal, resilience given by bird population 14
- stability–time hypothesis 61
- stewards 368, 369–70
- surprises in ecological systems 36–7, 63–5, 230–1
- types I, II, and III 63
- sustainability
- adaptive capacity 3–4
  - definitions 2
  - science of 3
  - second and third characteristics of resilience 15–16
  - and yield, contradictions in US forestry 328–32
- Sweden
- crayfish management 190–6
  - institutional dynamics 194–5
  - local ecological knowledge 192–4
- forestry history and property rights 116–28
- community-managed forests (Orsa) 117–19, 122–4
  - devastation, management, and renewal 119–21
  - state-managed forests (Hamra) 119–23
  - summary and discussion 125–8
- Tanzania (Iraqw’ar Da/aw) 132–59
- agroecosystem 135–8
  - management practices 155–7
  - services supporting 148–9
  - factors promoting adaptive capacity 155–9
  - future perspectives 158–9
  - historical development 135
  - institutions for management 149–55, 157–8
    - access to natural resources 150–3
    - cooperation and risk sharing 153–5
    - spatial/social structures 150  - land-use changes 137–8
  - local management practices 138–49
    - biological control and pollination 146–7
    - connected to production 144–7
    - habitat protection 149
    - indirectly connected to production 147–9
    - nutrient supply 145–6
    - protection of biodiversity 148–9
    - soil formation 147–8
    - map and setting 134  - TEK (traditional ecological knowledge) 12–13, 259
  - see also* local ecological knowledge
  - temporary management groups 43–4
  - transportation economics, analyses of redundancy 101–2
  - trial-and-error learning 178–9
  - Turkana pastoralists 62–3
- uncertainty 48
- nonlinearity 5
  - response by social systems 39, 41–3
  - surprises in ecological systems 36–7, 63–5
  - technical and expert community 39–41
  - vested interest groups fostering 42–3
- US forestry, *see* forest ecosystem/forestry
- US history, Indian vs colonial economies 11
- US regions, *see* Alaska; Florida; Maine; Minnesota; North America; Sonora Desert
- utility expressions, societal valuation 331
- vested interests, fostering uncertainty 42–3
- viewpoints, commodity vs preservation 331
- village agroecosystem, *see* Tanzania (Iraqw’ar Da/aw)
- visionaries 368
- Wabigoon Ojibway nation, Kagiosa-Manomin (KM) project, Canada 69, 71, 73–4
- water quality monitoring
- policy 38
  - water and run-off management 42–3