

## Index

- Adams, W. C., 7
- Africa
- famines in, historically, 119
  - food security and storage in, 20, 254–257
  - high-yield crops in, 112–113
  - hunger and malnourishment in, 255
  - maize farming in, 114–121
  - pearl millet crop abandonment in, 120
- agave farming, 29–34. *See also* agroecology model
- agricultural technologies, 109–111, 114, 121–122, 248–250
- agriculture, 5–6, 224–226, 252. *See also* agave farming; farmers; high-yield crops; livestock farming; maize farming
- in agroecology model, 32–34
  - archaeology on strategies of, 110–111, 113–114
  - biodiversity conservation in, 111–112
  - energy net gain for, in Maya civilizations, 138–139
  - environmental harm with, 172
  - market demand impact on, 110, 121–122
  - marketable compared to marketed surplus in, 249–250, 263–265
  - in Mesoamerican northern frontier, 29–32, 46–48
  - in Mimbres region, 155–157, 160
  - path dependence in, 12
  - reservoir water supply for, 132–133, 141
  - short-term and long-term tradeoff analysis in, 17, 20, 113–114, 121–122
  - soil fertility and, 111–112, 117
  - yield and risk considerations in, 29–30, 114–115
- agroecological niches, 113–114
- agroecology model, 29–30, 35–36
- agricultural and social components in, 32–34
  - experiment overview for, 36, 42
  - generalist and specialist farmer integration in, 30
  - reciprocity experiments in, 37–43
  - specialization and exchange in, 32–35, 47
- Alaskan communities, 52, 61, 77–78.  
*See also* RASEM
- climate change tradeoffs in, 54–55, 59–60
  - employment scenarios for, 58–59, 70, 73–74
  - mixed economies in, 53–54, 56–57, 71–74
  - native community tradeoffs in, 14–15, 16, 19–20

- Alaskan communities (cont.)  
 robustness-vulnerability tradeoffs  
 in, 53–55  
 sharing norms in, 57–58
- Amerind Foundation, xv–xvi, 2–3
- anarchies, 201–202, 209–210, 215–216
- anthropology, xv, 2–3, 162, 278
- archaeology, xv  
 on agricultural strategies, 110–111,  
 113–114  
 on decision-making processes, 130,  
 175–176, 273–274  
 economic terminology use in, 278  
 food security and storage viewed  
 through, 245–246, 250–251, 267  
 social inequality study of, 162  
 tradeoffs understanding through, 3,  
 149–150, 244, 247–248  
 on water supply and security,  
 125–127, 130
- architecture, 156, 163
- Arizona State University, xv–xvi, 2–3
- authority, 201–202, 209–213, 229, 234,  
 237–238
- autonomy, 198–200. *See also*  
 decentralization  
 Coast Salish, 198, 201–202, 209–216  
 long-term consequences of, 211–212  
 sustainability-inequality tradeoff  
 with, 198–199
- Belize River Valley, 134–135
- benefit and cost. *See* gain and loss/  
 benefit and cost
- biodiversity conservation. *See*  
 conservation
- biology, evolutionary, 10–11
- “blow-back,” 28
- Britain, 97–98, 275–276
- California, 12, 150  
 growth in, 148–149, 166–167,  
 279–280
- water supply and system for, 5–6,  
 148–149
- capitalism, 149
- Chaco Canyon, 152–153
- change, 174–175. *See also* climate  
 change  
 cumulative, on household-  
 community tradeoffs, 73  
 in ecological conditions, 55,  
 59–60  
 food security response to, 172  
 multiple levels and types of, 54–56,  
 75–76  
 in robustness-vulnerability  
 tradeoffs, 53–55, 73–74  
 in sharing norms, 57–58  
 unpredictability of, 121, 273  
 water management systems cost  
 under, 129
- China, 13–14
- cisterns, 136–137, 140
- Clean Air Act of 1956 97–98
- climate change, 275–276  
 Alaskan tradeoffs with, 54–55,  
 59–60  
 crop success and, 119  
 decision making on, 273  
 events in Mimbres region, 177–181  
 feedback loop linkages to, 97,  
 276–277  
 food security and, in Greenland, 12,  
 173–174, 181–185, 192  
 food security and, relationship, 12,  
 119, 173–174, 176–185, 192  
 subsistence livelihoods impacted  
 by, 59–60  
 temporal processes with, 12, 276  
 vulnerability precondition prior to,  
 177–181
- coal plants, 13–14, 97–98
- Coast Salish societies, 16  
 autonomy of, 198, 201–202,  
 209–216

## Index

287

- conflict view and resolution in,  
 210–211, 215
- cooperation and coordination in,  
 210
- cultural chronology of, 202–204
- decentralization of, 201–202,  
 209–216
- inequality in, 17–18, 20–21, 208–209
- kin-based networks of, 205–206
- potlatch significance for, 213–215,  
 280–281
- resource development and use by,  
 203–204, 215
- resource ownership systems of,  
 198–199, 204–209
- social action of, 198
- social networks and institutions of,  
 205–206, 213–215
- socio-political hierarchies of,  
 203–204, 210, 216
- sustainability-inequality tradeoffs  
 of, 198–200, 204–209, 236, 277
- tradeoffs overview for, 198–200,  
 215–216
- “collapse,” 153–154, 164, 274, 279–281
- colonialism, 104
- in Faroe Islands, 223–224, 226–230
- in India, 244–245, 248–249,  
 264–266
- sustainability and, 103–105
- Columbian Exchange, 113–114
- communications, 104–105, 172–173
- community
- connectivity in small-scale, 100–101
- individual/household and,  
 tradeoffs, 14–16, 54, 63–70,  
 72–74
- non-economic values in, 75–76
- resource scarcity on scale of, 19–20
- sharing within, 54–55, 57–58
- strength of, as goal, 85–86
- surveillance in small-scale, 102
- community security, 154, 187–192
- complexity
- growth relationship with, 153–154,  
 159
- of Mimbres region technology and  
 social institutions, 158–160
- Tainter on, 11–12, 128–129, 140–141,  
 153–154, 159, 279
- uneven cost distribution of,  
 128–129, 153–154, 275
- in water management systems, 129,  
 135, 140–142
- conflict, 37, 42, 100–101, 210–211, 215
- connectedness, 63–65, 72–73, 76,  
 100–101
- conservation, 7, 96–100, 111–112, 230,  
 237–238, 276–277
- cooperation. *See* sharing and  
 cooperation
- costs. *See* gain and loss/benefit and  
 cost
- crops. *See* GMO crops; high-yield  
 crops; indigenous crops;  
 monocrops
- Dead Birds*, 102
- decentralization. *See also* anarchies  
 of Coast Salish, 201–202, 209–216
- conservation with, 237–238
- decision-making processes and, 209
- as inequality check, 200
- social action with, 198
- social institutions and, 213–215
- tradeoffs with, 199–200, 215–216
- water security, 135
- decision-making processes
- archaeologist view into, 130,  
 175–176, 273–274
- on climate change, 273
- consequences unseen in, 202
- contemporary, informed by past,  
 175–176
- decentralization and, 209
- for food security and storage, 266

- decision-making processes (cont.)  
 in hierarchies compared to heterarchies, 210  
 levels within, 247, 266  
 market-fueled, in agriculture, 110, 121–122
- defense. *See* military defense
- dependence. *See* path dependence
- diet, 18–19, 260
- disadvantaged population, 14  
 costs/losses concentrated on, 3, 15–16, 237–238, 275–276  
 voicelessness of, 272, 277
- diverse capabilities, 28–29, 31–32, 37, 44–46
- droughts  
 food storage and, 251–254  
 maize sensitivity to, 119, 121  
 robustness-vulnerability and, 30–31  
 water supply and security under, 133, 139, 148–149
- Earth Summit (1992), 6  
 “The Ecologically Noble Savage” (Redford), 7
- ecology, 9, 30, 55, 59–60. *See also* agroecology model; social-ecological systems; socioecological processes
- economic development, 104–105, 138–139, 203–204, 244–245, 279–281
- economic opportunism, 113–114
- economic security, 187–188
- economic theory, 149, 275, 278–279
- economies, mixed-livelihood, 53–54, 56–57, 71–76
- elites, 103–105, 211–212, 233, 236  
 land rights and, 229, 234, 237–238  
 in resource ownership systems, 205, 213
- employment  
 changes and scarcity in, 55, 71–74  
 distance to, 55–56, 58–59, 70–71, 73–74
- endangered species, 12–13
- energy expenditures and gain, 87–88, 138–139
- environment, 74–75, 223–224  
 demographic sustainability over, 103  
 livelihood and, goals conflict, 27  
 poverty and, goals relationship, 1–2, 6–8  
 stewardship of, 198–199, 214
- environment security, 154, 188–189
- environmental harm, 165, 172, 280  
 feedback loop linkages to, 97–98  
 of high-yield crops, 111–112  
 New Guineans on, 86, 98–100
- environmental justice, 13–14, 27
- equality. *See* inequality
- equity-inequity tradeoffs  
 conflict of interest with, 37, 42  
 diverse capabilities and, 31–32, 37, 44–46  
 for farmers, 31, 37, 42–44  
 perspectives of, 46, 77–78  
 reciprocity and, 31  
 violence and, 47
- ethnography, xv, 3, 9, 245–246, 254–256
- Euro-American superstructures, 103–105
- evolutionary biology, 10–11
- famines, 15, 30, 111–112  
 in Africa historically, 119  
 government control of food security and, 246  
 in India, 264–266  
 methods of analysis for, 35–36  
 reciprocity and, 28–29, 37–41

## Index

289

- farmers, 5, 252. *See also* agave  
 farming; agroecology model;  
 food security and storage;  
 livestock farming; maize farming  
 agricultural innovation adoption  
 by, 114  
 ecological diversity for, 30  
 equity-inequity tradeoffs for, 31, 37,  
 42–44  
 feedback lack impacting, 18  
 generalist and specialist,  
 integration, 30  
 GMO crops de-skilling, 112–113  
 goals and strategies of specialist,  
 32  
 high-yield crops for, compared to  
 industry, 111  
 market and non-market strategies  
 for, 110  
 marketable compared to marketed  
 surplus for, 249–250, 263–265  
 national food policy impact on,  
 246–249  
 new crop adoption reasons for,  
 113–115  
 robustness-vulnerability tradeoff  
 for, 28, 30–31  
 social contract of reciprocity for,  
 34  
 Faroe Islands  
 colonial rule of, 223–224, 226–230  
 conservation and sustainability in,  
 230, 237–238  
 environmental challenges for,  
 223–224  
 food security tradeoffs for, 232–235  
 human and social well-being in,  
 17–18, 20–21, 229, 231–236, 277  
 inequality in, 17–18, 229, 234–236,  
 277  
 land management and ownership  
 for, 226–230, 233–234, 237–238  
 location of, 223  
 perspective of, contrasted with  
 academics, 18–19  
 “Sheep Letter” royal decree for,  
 228–230, 232–233, 237–238,  
 280–281  
 slavery abolishment in, 226–227  
 social status in, 232–234  
 subsistence resources for, 224–226,  
 228, 232–233  
 feedback loops  
 biodiversity conservation and,  
 96–100, 276–277  
 cooperation and tight, 98  
 farmers impacted by, 18  
 loose, and climate change, 97,  
 276–277  
 in military defense and food  
 security system, 84–85, 96, 98,  
 276–277  
 robustness-vulnerability tradeoff  
 and, 44–46  
 in SES, 28, 44  
 tight, 17, 97–98, 276–277  
 fertilizers, 117  
 fishing and fisheries, 175, 212–213  
 Food Corporation of India, 258  
 food crisis of 2008 264–265  
 food distribution system, 259–260,  
 264–267  
 food policy, 15, 247–248  
 cultural taste ignored in, 260  
 farmers impacted by, 246–249  
 in India, 248–249, 258–261, 264–267  
 pricing structure in, 258–259  
 food security and storage, 154, 163–164  
 in Africa, 20, 254–257  
 archaeology and ethnography on,  
 245–246, 250–251, 254–256, 267  
 climate change relationship with,  
 12, 119, 173–174, 176–185, 192  
 community security tradeoff for,  
 191–192  
 decision-making processes for, 266

- food security and storage (cont.)  
 defense relationship to, 17, 19–20,  
 45, 84–87, 95–96, 98, 100–105,  
 276–277  
 employment scenarios for, 70–71  
 for Faroe Islands, 232–235  
 government control and policy  
 over, 15, 246–249, 259–261,  
 266–267  
 Greenland history of, 12, 173–174,  
 181–185, 192  
 high-yield compared to native  
 crops in, 257  
 human security tradeoffs with,  
 247–248  
 human well-being and, 232–233  
 hunger and malnourishment with,  
 244–247, 255, 259–260, 263–266  
 in India, 13, 15, 18, 20–21, 244–249,  
 257, 266–267  
 at individual/household level,  
 20–21, 52, 65–69, 69, 72–73, 245,  
 246, 249–250, 247–248, 252–254,  
 254, 255–256, 263, 266, 267, 274  
 inequality in, 17–18, 47, 162–163  
 labor costs with, 102–103  
 maize farming benefiting, 116–117  
 for Mimbres region, 162–163,  
 173–174, 188, 191–192  
 path dependence in, 248–249,  
 266–267  
 population density relation to, 191  
 resilience-vulnerability tradeoffs  
 for, 173–174  
 scales and levels of tradeoffs with,  
 244, 246–248  
 with sharing and cooperation  
 networks, 57–58, 61–65, 69–70,  
 74–76  
 subsistence species decline and, 55  
 US Southwest history of, 160–161,  
 176–177, 245, 251–254, 266  
 vulnerabilities in, 172–173, 176–180,  
 251–257, 260, 266
- Food Security Bill of 2013,  
 266–267  
 fossil fuels, 13–14, 97–98, 275–276,  
 281–282  
 freedoms, 1  
 functional tradeoffs, 30–32, 45  
 future generations, 1, 10, 149, 281–282.  
*See also* inter-generational  
 tradeoffs
- gain and loss/benefit and cost  
 complexity and distribution of,  
 128–129, 153–154, 275  
 of decentralization, 199–200,  
 215–216  
 for disadvantaged populations, 3,  
 15–16, 237–238, 275–276  
 feedback loops in analysis of, 17  
 of high-yield crops, 111–113, 257  
 human, focus in tradeoffs, 3  
 at individual/household scale, 18,  
 20–21  
 inequality in distribution of, 15–18,  
 20–22, 128–129, 149, 153–154,  
 166–167, 275–276, 280, 282  
 with military defense, 87–94,  
 102–103  
 in mixed-livelihood economies,  
 53  
 range of possibilities for, 121–122  
 of recycling, 2  
 socioecological processes measured  
 as, 275, 281–282  
 terminology of, applied historically,  
 278–279  
 “true cost” debate for, 281–282  
 with water management systems,  
 129, 139–141  
 generations. *See* future generations;  
 inter-generational tradeoffs  
 geography, 155–157  
 geology, 127–128, 137  
 geospatial data, 61, 63–69  
 Ghana. *See* Africa

## Index

291

- Global Institute of Sustainability,  
 xv–xvi, 2–3
- GMO crops, 112–113
- government  
 decentralization for water security,  
 135  
 food security control and policy of,  
 15, 246–249, 258–261, 266–267  
 grain storage. *See* food security and  
 storage  
 Green Revolution, 109–110, 264–266  
 greenhouse gases. *See* pollution
- Greenland, 181–182  
 food security and climate change  
 tradeoffs in, 12, 173–174, 181–185,  
 192  
 vulnerabilities in, 181–183
- growth, 279. *See also* population  
 density and growth  
 benefits of early, 165  
 California's aggressive, 148–149,  
 166–167, 279–280  
 complexity as component to,  
 153–154, 159  
 end of, as simplification, 164–165  
 in Mimbres region, 154–158,  
 161–162, 165–167  
 perspectives and consequences,  
 153–154  
 sustainability of, 165  
 tradeoffs of, 149, 161–162, 279–281  
 uneven benefits of, 149, 280, 282  
 in US Southwest, 152–153
- health security, 187–189
- hereditary elite. *See* elites
- heterarchy, 209–210, 214
- high-yield crops, 109–113, 115–121  
 biodiversity loss with, 111–112  
 for farmer compared to industry, 111  
 social costs of, 112–113  
 storage loss of native compared to,  
 257
- Hohokam region, 152–153
- Hopi, 162
- household. *See* individual/household
- human condition, 15, 28–29, 46
- Human Impacts on Ancient  
 Environments* (Redman), 277
- human security  
 food security tradeoffs and, 247–248  
 Mimbres region tradeoffs with,  
 20–21, 185–192  
 nucleation settlement patterns for,  
 89–91, 95  
 types of, 154, 174, 187
- human well-being. *See also* social  
 well-being  
 defining, 230–231  
 Faroe Islands tradeoffs and, 17–18,  
 20–21, 229, 231–236, 277  
 food security and, 232–233  
 social approach to, 231–234  
 sustainability and tradeoffs of, 222,  
 234–238
- hunger and malnourishment, 244–247,  
 255, 259–260, 263–266
- hunting, 54, 61, 70, 73. *See also*  
 subsistence species  
 seal, 182–185  
 sharing and cooperation with,  
 57–58, 74–75  
 whale, 224–226
- ICDPs. *See* integrated conservation  
 and development programs
- Iceland, 176–177
- IMF. *See* International Monetary  
 Fund
- immune system, 10–11
- India  
 colonialism in, 244–245, 248–249,  
 264–266  
 economic development in, 244–245  
 famines in, 264–266  
 feedback lack in, 18

- India (cont.)  
 food distribution system in, 258–260, 264–267  
 food policy in, 248–249, 258–261, 264–267  
 food security and storage in, 13, 15, 18, 20–21, 244–249, 257, 266–267  
 high-yield crop adoption in, 112–113  
 hunger and malnourishment in, 244–247, 259–260, 263–266  
 marketable compared to marketed surplus for farmers in, 249–250, 263–265  
 indigenous crops, 116–121, 257  
 indigenous populations, 7, 12–13, 78  
 perspectives of, 9, 77–78  
 tradeoffs for Alaskan, 14–16, 19–20  
 individual/household  
 change at multiple levels  
 impacting, 54, 56, 75–76  
 community and, tradeoffs, 14–16, 54, 63–70, 72–74  
 connectedness factor among, 72–73  
 costs and losses borne at, 18, 20–21  
 food security and storage at level of, 20–21, 52, 65–69, 72–73, 245–246, 249–250, 252–257, 263–264, 267, 274  
 future modeling for, 77  
 heterogeneity of, 75  
 in RASEM data and factors, 58–59, 61–62  
 resource scarcity at level of, 19–20  
 sharing norms for, 63–65  
 water management at level of, 137–138, 140  
 individualism, 91–92  
 industrialism, 149, 275–276  
 inequality. *See also* equity-inequity tradeoffs; sustainability-inequality tradeoffs  
 in benefit and cost distribution, 15–18, 20–22, 128–129, 149, 153–154, 166–167, 275–276, 280, 282  
 Coast Salish history of, 17–18, 20–21, 208–209  
 of costs borne across social and spatial scales, 18, 20–21  
 decentralization as check for, 200  
 in Faroe Islands, 17–18, 229, 234–236, 277  
 in food security and storage, 17–18, 47, 162–163  
 in growth cost and benefit, 149, 280  
 in human condition, 15, 28–29, 46  
 in La Quemada, 46–48  
 with land rights, 15–16, 163  
 in Mimbres region, 162–164, 166–167, 236, 277  
 in resource access, 198–200  
 in resource ownership systems, 215  
 in ritual access, 162–163  
 study of, in US Southwest, 162  
 in tradeoffs, 9, 15–16, 21–22, 166–167, 276, 280–281  
 tradeoffs inherent with, 163–164  
 vulnerability and, 174–175  
*Inequality Reexamined* (Sen), 15  
 integrated conservation and development programs (ICDPs), 6–8  
 inter-generational tradeoffs, xv, 20, 148–150, 160–162, 164–165  
 inter-group trust, 34–35, 37–41  
 International Monetary Fund (IMF), 281–282  
 Inuit, 78, 97, 183–185  
 Irish potato famine, 111–112  
 kin-based networks, 205–206  
 La Quemada, 29, 46–48  
 labor costs, 84–85, 87–91, 102–103, 116–117



## Index

293

- land rights, 15–16, 163  
 elite authority and, 229, 234,  
 237–238  
 for Faroe Islands, 226–230, 233–234,  
 237–238
- livelihood  
 climate change and subsistence,  
 59–60  
 environmental goals conflicting  
 with, 27  
 mixed, economies, 53–54, 56–57,  
 71–76  
 values and tradeoffs with, 78
- livestock farming, 224–230, 252
- losses. *See* gain and loss/benefit and  
 cost
- maize farming, 12, 17, 187–188. *See*  
*also* agroecology model  
 in Africa, 114–121  
 agave and, integration, 30  
 agave compared with, 32–34  
 drought sensitivity of, 119, 121  
 food security and storage with,  
 116–117  
 history of, 115, 118–121  
 tradeoffs with adopting, 116–117,  
 121  
 win-win paradigm of, 115–116  
 yield and rainfall model in, 33  
 yield and risk with, 29–30
- marginalized peoples. *See*  
 disadvantaged population
- marine animals, 12–13, 182–185, 204
- market demand, 110, 116–117, 120–122
- marketed surplus, 249–250, 263–265
- material well-being, 20–21, 230–232
- mathematical models, 5, 17, 19–20,  
 159. *See also* agroecology model
- Maya Lowlands and civilizations, 17,  
 20, 126–127  
 agriculture energy net gain in,  
 138–139
- history and geology of, 127–128  
 rainfall statistics in, 127–128, 132, 134  
 robustness-vulnerability tradeoffs  
 of, 45–46  
 social hierarchy in, 134–135,  
 137–138, 140–141  
 water security and management  
 systems of, 12, 126–142, 161–162,  
 277–279
- Mesoamerican northern frontier,  
 29–32, 30, 30, 29, 34, 46–48
- military defense  
 costs with, 87–94, 102–103  
 over environment concerns, 103  
 over food security, 96  
 food security relationship to, 17,  
 19–20, 45, 84–87, 95–96, 98,  
 100–105, 276–277  
 for low and high population  
 density, 89–95, 100–101  
 warrior proximity considerations in,  
 89, 94
- millet. *See* pearl millet
- Mimbres region, 17, 150, 152–153,  
 187–188  
 agricultural development in,  
 155–157, 160  
 background and culture of, 150–152  
 Classic phase to Reorganization  
 phase changes for, 187–188,  
 190–191  
 climate change events for, 177–181  
 complexity in, 158–160  
 depopulation of, 161, 164, 189–190  
 food security for, 162–163, 173–174,  
 188, 191–192  
 geography of, 155–157  
 growth in, 154–158, 161–162, 165–167  
 human securities tradeoffs for,  
 20–21, 185–192  
 inter-generational tradeoffs for, 20,  
 149–150  
 land tenure systems of, 15–16, 163

- Mimbres region (cont.)  
 population density in, 150–152,  
 154–158, 161–162, 164–167,  
 189–190  
 settlement patterns in, 158  
 simplification perspective of,  
 164–165  
 social inequality tradeoffs in,  
 162–164, 166–167, 236, 277
- Miskito people, 12–13
- mixed-livelihood economies, 53–54,  
 56–57, 71–76
- monocrops, 111–112
- Monte Carlo simulation, 36
- mortality rates, 86, 255
- native. *See* indigenous crops;  
 indigenous populations
- New Guinea  
 connectivity in, 100–101  
 environmental harm balanced in,  
 98–100  
 environmental harm view in, 86  
 feedback loops and biodiversity  
 conservation in, 96–100,  
 276–277  
 functional tradeoff in, 45  
 military defense and food security  
 relationship in, 17, 19–20, 45,  
 84–85, 95–96, 98, 100–105  
 military defense benefit and cost in,  
 87–94  
 mortality rates in, 86  
 population density and settlement  
 patterns in, 84–85, 89–94,  
 99–101  
 post-colonial legitimacy in, 104  
 surveillance in, 102  
 sustainability view in, 85–86  
 violence and fear in, 100
- Norse Greenland. *See* Greenland
- North Atlantic Islands. *See* Faroe  
 Islands; Greenland; Iceland
- ownership. *See* land rights;  
 proprietorship; resource  
 ownership systems
- Papua New Guinea. *See* New Guinea
- path dependence, 11–12, 273–274,  
 278  
 in agriculture, 12  
 in food security and storage, 248–249,  
 266–267  
 origin and problems of, 154  
 water supply and security and, 12,  
 129
- pearl millet, 116–121
- personal security, 187–189
- perspectives  
 of distant or non-vocal  
 stakeholders, 9–10  
 equity-inequity tradeoff, 46, 77–78  
 evolutionary biology, 10–11  
 on growth, 153–154  
 of indigenous peoples, 9, 77–78  
 simplification in, of tradeoffs,  
 164–165  
 time, of tradeoffs, 3, 44–46, 216  
 in tradeoff analysis, 10–11, 18–19,  
 77–78, 166–167
- Petén Karst Plateau, 132–134, 142
- plant-based diet, 18–19
- political ecology, 9
- political hierarchy. *See* socio-political  
 hierarchies
- political security, 187–188, 190
- Pollan, Michael, 18–19
- pollution, 13–14, 97–98, 172, 276
- population density and growth, 159  
 in California, 148–149, 166–167,  
 279–280  
 defensive strategies for, 89–95,  
 100–101  
 food security relation to, 191  
 in Mimbres region, 150–152, 154–158,  
 161–162, 164–167, 189–190

## Index

295

- in New Guinea, 84–85, 89–94, 99–101
- in Petén Karst Plateau, 132
- in US Southwest, 152–153
- water supply and security with, 148–149
- potlatch, 213–215, 280–281
- pottery, 150–152, 159–160
- poverty, 1–2, 6–8, 259–260. *See also* disadvantaged population
- “poverty trap,” 10, 129, 141
- proprietorship, 206–207
- Puuc-Nohkaka, 135–140, 142, 161–162, 279
- La Quemada, 29, 46–48
- rainfall, 33–34, 120
  - in Maya Lowlands, 127–128, 132, 134
  - in Mimbres region, 156–157
  - reservoirs for storage of, 132–133
- RASEM (Rural Alaska Social-Ecological Model), 53–54, 77
  - change types in, 55
  - geospatial data in, 61
  - household employment factors in, 58–59
  - household network data in, 61–62
  - methods overview for, 60
  - mixed economy parameters in, 56–57
  - mixed economy tradeoffs in, 71–74
  - sharing norms in, 57–58
  - subsistence species decline in, 59–60
- reciprocity, 74–75
  - balanced, 37–38, 42
  - equity-inequity tradeoff with, 31
  - famines and, 28–29, 37–41
  - in proprietorship, 206–207
  - social expectation of, 34–35
  - unbalanced, 38–43
- win-win paradigm and, 26, 28–29, 37–38, 40–43
- recycling, 2
- Redford, Kent, 7
- Redman, Charles L., 277
- reservoirs
  - agriculture water supply from, 132–133, 141
  - independence from, 134–135
  - management of, 137
  - rainfall storage with, 132–133
  - for water supply and security, 132–133, 136–137, 141
- resilience theory, 14–15, 175, 247, 274, 276–277
- resilience-vulnerability tradeoffs, 173–175, 274
- resource ownership systems
  - of Coast Salish, 198–199, 204–209
  - elites role in, 205, 213
  - inequality relationship to, 215
  - kin-based networks for, 205–206
  - sustainability-inequality tradeoff with, 204–209
- resource scarcity, 56
  - on household and community scales, 19–20
  - sharing norms with, 71, 73
  - subsistence species and, 55, 59–60, 74–75
- resources
  - Coast Salish use of, 203–204, 215
  - inequality in access to, 198–200
- rhetoric, 8–10, 275, 281–282
- ritual, 86, 120, 161–163
- robustness-vulnerability tradeoffs, 3–4, 31–32, 173, 274. *See also* resilience-vulnerability tradeoffs
- in agriculture, 28, 30–31
- change impacting, 53–55, 73–74
- definition of, 45–46
- feedback and, 44–46

- robustness-vulnerability tradeoffs (cont.)  
 in mixed economies, 53–54, 71–74  
 of water management systems, 175
- Rural Alaska Social-Ecological Model. *See* RASEM
- salmon, 61, 73, 204
- scales. *See* social and spatial scales; temporal processes and scale
- scarcity. *See* resource scarcity
- seal hunting, 182–185
- security. *See* human security; military defense
- Sen, Amartya, 15, 28, 37, 46, 230–231, 264–266
- SES. *See* social-ecological systems
- settlement patterns  
 conflict and harmony factors in, 100–101  
 homestead, 91–95  
 in Mimbres region, 158  
 in New Guinea, 84–85, 89–94, 99–101  
 nucleation for security in, 89–91, 95  
 subsistence proximity and, 92–95
- sharing and cooperation, 54–56. *See also* reciprocity  
 of Coast Salish, 210  
 feedback loops and, 98  
 food security and storage with, 57–58, 61–65, 69–70, 74–76  
 with hunting, 57–58, 74–75  
 magnitude and connectedness contrasted in, 63–65, 72–73, 76  
 with resource scarcity, 71, 73  
 social well-being with, 52, 76  
 win-win paradigm with, 74–75
- sheep farming, 227–228
- simplification, 130, 153–154, 161–162, 164–165
- slavery, 226–227, 275–276
- Smith, M. Estellie, 278
- social action, 198
- social and spatial scales  
 of food security tradeoffs, 244, 246  
 inequality of costs borne across, 18, 20–21  
 levels within, 247  
 of pollution, 13–14, 276  
 of resource scarcity, 19–20  
 tradeoffs and, 9, 13–16, 19–21, 175–176, 235–237, 244, 246–247
- social contracts, 34–35, 190
- social costs. *See* gain and loss/benefit and cost
- social diversity, 26
- social inequality. *See* equity-inequality tradeoffs; inequality
- social institutions, 159–160, 213–215
- social justice, 13–14, 44, 149–150, 153–154
- social networks, 61–62, 201–202, 205–206, 209–210, 213–215
- social status, 232–234
- social well-being, 234–237  
 components of, 231–232  
 in Faroe Island, 20–21, 231–236, 277  
 material contrasted with, 20–21, 230–232  
 with sharing and cooperation, 52, 76  
 status and, 232  
 sustainability without tradeoff of, 237–238
- social-ecological systems (SES), 14  
 diverse capabilities and, 28–29, 31–32  
 feedback loops in, 28, 44  
 goals diversity of, 27  
 social diversity and, 26  
 tradeoff types in, 31–32, 45–46  
 win-win paradigm challenge in, 26–29, 45

## Index

297

- societal “collapse,” 153–154, 164, 274, 279–281
- socioecological processes, 273–275, 281–282
- socio-political hierarchies  
 of Coast Salish, 203–204, 210, 216  
 in colonialism, 103–105  
 complexity in, 140–141  
 of Faroese, 232–234  
 in land rights, 15–16, 163  
 in Maya Lowlands, 134–135, 137–138, 140–141  
 resource access tradeoff with, 200  
 social networks and heterarchies  
 compared to, 201–202, 210  
 in US Southwest, 163  
 in water management systems, 137–138, 140–141
- soil fertility, 111–112, 117
- sorghum, 116–121
- Southwest, US. *See also* Mimbres region  
 climate change-food security tradeoffs in, 176–177  
 food security and storage  
 historically in, 160–161, 176–177, 245, 251–254, 266  
 geography of, 155–156  
 population growth and density in, 152–153  
 social inequality study of, 162  
 socio-political hierarchies in, 163
- stewardship, 198–199, 214
- Sub-Saharan Africa. *See* Africa
- subsistence resources, 92–95, 224–226, 228, 232–233
- subsistence species, 55, 59–61, 74–75, 224–226, 228, 232–233
- subsistence-cash economy, 52, 58–60, 71–72, 75–76
- surveillance, 102
- sustainability, xv–xvi, 2–3, 214–215. *See also* conservation  
 demographic over environmental, 103  
 in Faroe Islands, 230, 237–238  
 future consideration in, 1, 10, 149, 281–282  
 of growth, 165  
 human well-being tradeoffs with, 222, 234–238  
 inter-temporal tradeoffs and, 125–127  
 in Mesoamerican northern frontier, 46–48  
 New Guinean perspective on, 85–86  
 objectives of, 1, 8, 15  
 in post-colonial nations, 103–105  
 rhetoric of, 8–10, 275, 281–282  
 skeptics of, 7  
 socially-responsible, 237–238  
 water security and civilization, 132
- sustainability-inequality tradeoffs, 222, 280–281  
 of Coast Salish societies, 198–200, 204–209, 236, 277  
 with resource ownership systems, 204–209
- Suttles, Wayne, 212–213
- Tainter, Joseph, 8, 138–139  
 on complexity, 11–12, 128–129, 140–141, 153–154, 159, 279  
 on path dependence, 273–274, 278
- temporal processes and scale  
 with climate change, 12, 276  
 for food security, 244, 246  
 in immune system, 10–11  
 levels within, 247  
 path dependence and, 11–12  
 tradeoffs and, 10–13, 19–20, 125–127, 202, 235–237, 247, 276  
 in water supply and security, 125–127, 128–130, 141

- time perspective, 3, 44–46, 216  
*Trade and Trade-offs* (Smith), 278  
 tradeoffs. *See also* equity-inequity tradeoff; functional tradeoffs; gain and loss/benefit and cost; inter-generational tradeoffs; resilience-vulnerability tradeoffs; robustness-vulnerability tradeoffs; sustainability-inequality tradeoffs  
 acknowledgment of, 7–8, 192  
 assumptions, 272–273  
 definitions of, 3–6, 84, 272–273  
 evolutionary biology perspective on, 10–11  
 human cost focus in, 3  
 multiple scales impacted by, 9, 13–16, 19–21, 175–176, 235–237, 244, 246–247, 276  
 perspectives and values in analysis of, 18–19  
 recognizing and understanding, 1–3, 6–8, 16–19  
 SES types of, 31–32, 45–46  
 short-term over long-term, 17, 20, 110–111, 114  
 temporal processes and, 10–13, 19–20, 125–127, 202, 235–237, 247, 276  
 time perspective of, 3, 44–46, 216  
 win-win paradigm contrasted with, 4–6, 236–237  
 Trans-Eurasian Exchange, 113–114  
 transportation, 104–105  
 tribalism, 103–105  
 Trosper, Ronald, 206–207  
 United Nations Development Program (UNDP), 154, 174, 187  
 United States (US), 13–14. *See also* Southwest, US  
 values, 18–19, 75–76, 78  
 violence, 47, 84–85, 100. *See also* military defense  
 vulnerability. *See also* resilience-vulnerability tradeoffs; robustness-vulnerability tradeoffs  
 balancing, 173–174  
 with cell phone dependency, 172–173  
 decision-making factors on, 175–176  
 with food security and storage, 172–173, 176–180, 251–257, 260, 266  
 livestock farming as buffer to crop, 252  
 in Norse Greenland, 181–183  
 precondition prior to climate event, 177–181  
 social inequality and, 174–175  
 warriors. *See* military defense  
 water management systems  
 in California, 5–6, 148–149  
 cisterns in, 136–137, 140  
 complexity in, 129, 135, 140–142  
 costs with, 129, 139–141  
 function of, 125  
 at individual/household level, 137–138, 140  
 Maya approach to, 126–128, 130–135, 140–141, 278–279  
 modern, tradeoffs, 142  
 reservoirs in, 132–133, 136–137  
 risk and dependency in, 139–140  
 robustness-vulnerability tradeoffs of, 175  
 socio-political hierarchy in, 137–138, 140–141  
 water supply and security, 130–132  
 for agriculture, 132–133, 141  
 in California, 5–6, 148–149  
 decentralized, benefits, 135

## Index

299

- under droughts, 133, 139, 148–149
- economic development with, 138–139
- global concern and challenge with, 125, 142
- hydro-technological components for, 136–137, 142
- inter-temporal tradeoffs in, 125–130, 141
- in Maya civilizations, 12, 126–130, 132–134, 139, 161–162, 277
- path dependence and, 12, 129
- with population growth, 148–149
- poverty trap in, 10, 129, 141
- reservoirs for, 132–133, 136–137, 141
- weather. *See* climate change; rainfall
- well-being. *See* human well-being; social well-being
- West Africa. *See* Africa
- whaling, 224–226
- wheat, 258
- win-win paradigm, 7–8, 115–116
  - debate on achieving, 4–8, 19–20, 222
  - diverse capabilities in, 37, 44–45
  - high-yield crops as, 109–110
  - reciprocity in, 26, 28–29, 37–38, 40–43
  - SES tradeoffs incompatibility in, 26–29, 45
  - of sharing and cooperation network, 74–75
  - time perspective in, 44–45
  - tradeoffs contrasted with, 4–6, 236–237
- World Food Summit of 1996, 244
- World Systems Theory, 14
- Zuni, 176–177