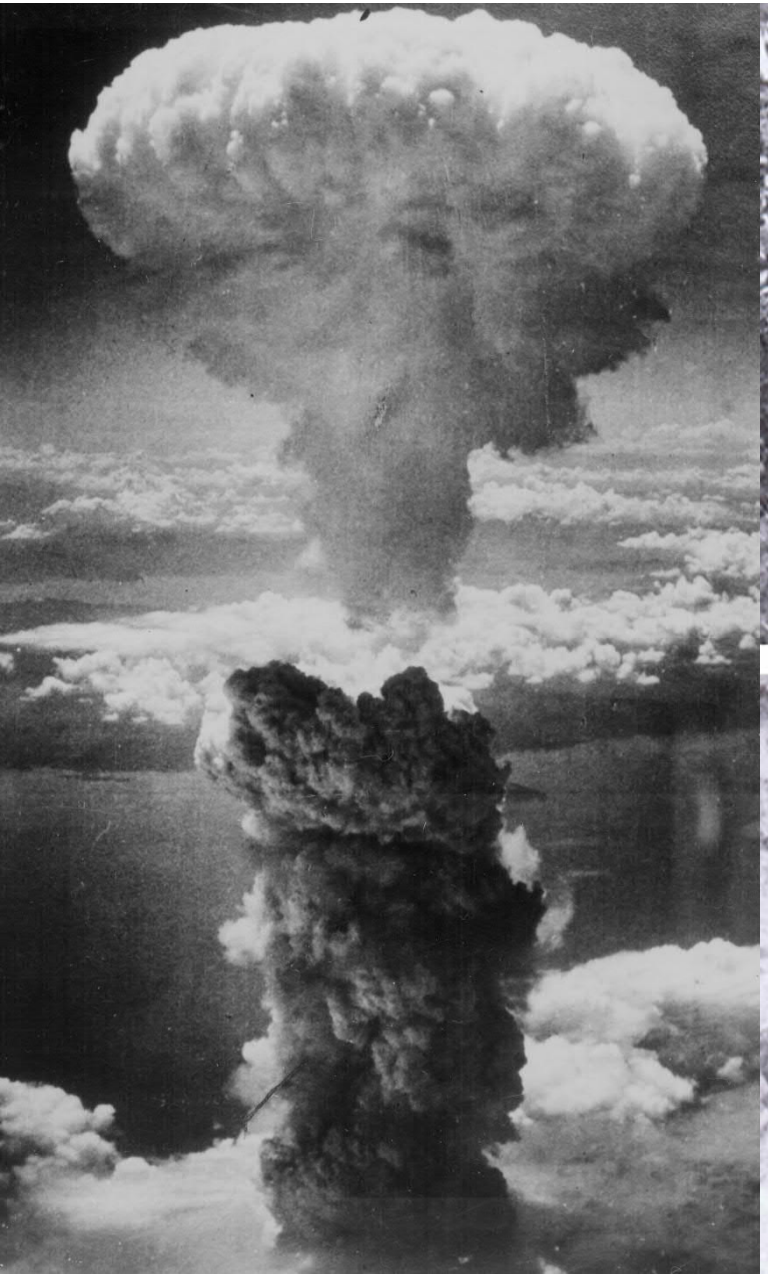

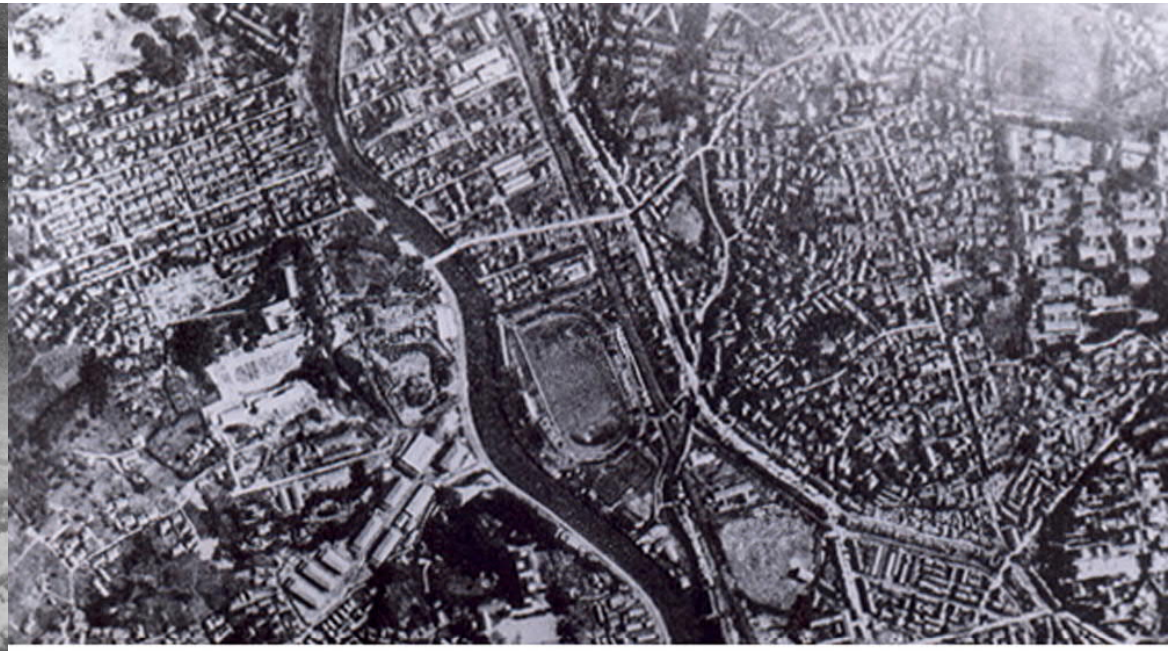

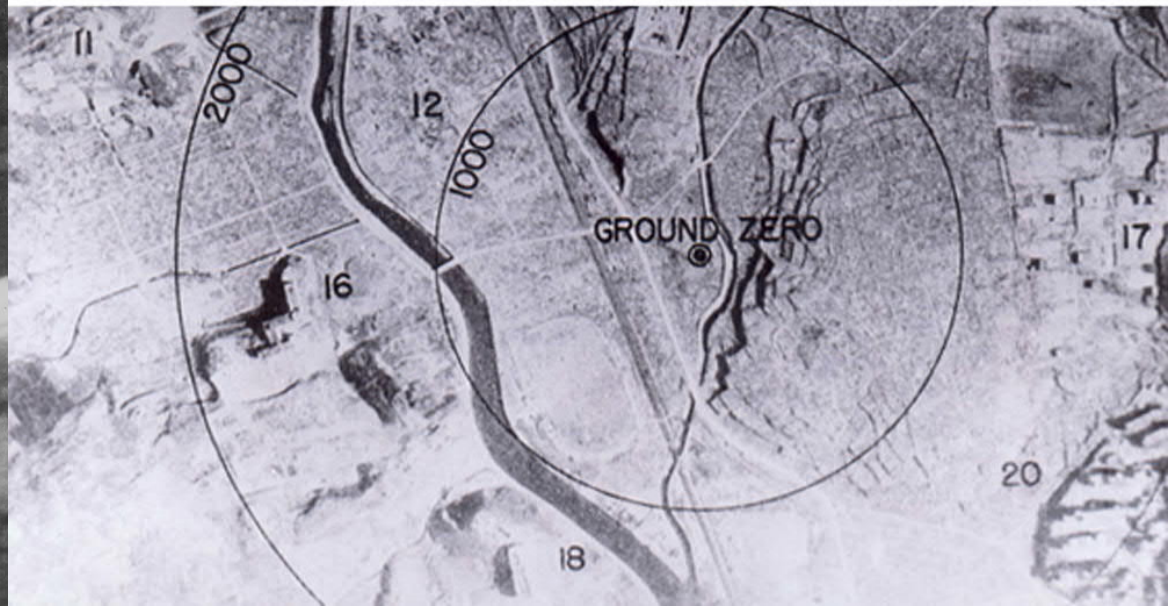
11
2000
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18

Thomas Church (1902-78)

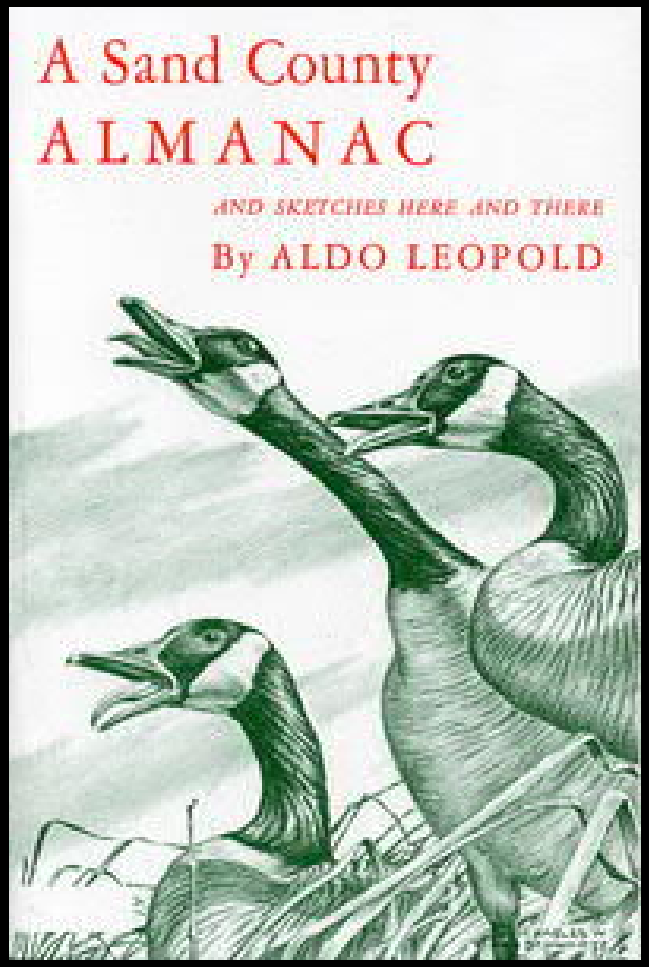
The Donnell Garden
Sonoma, Kalifornia 1947

McGRAW-HILL BOOK COMPANY *New York, Toronto, London, Sydney*

The Landscape We See

GARRETT ECKBO

1949


A Sand County
ALMANAC
AND SKETCHES HERE AND THERE
By ALDO LEOPOLD

1952

1962

SILENT SPRING

By Rachel Carson

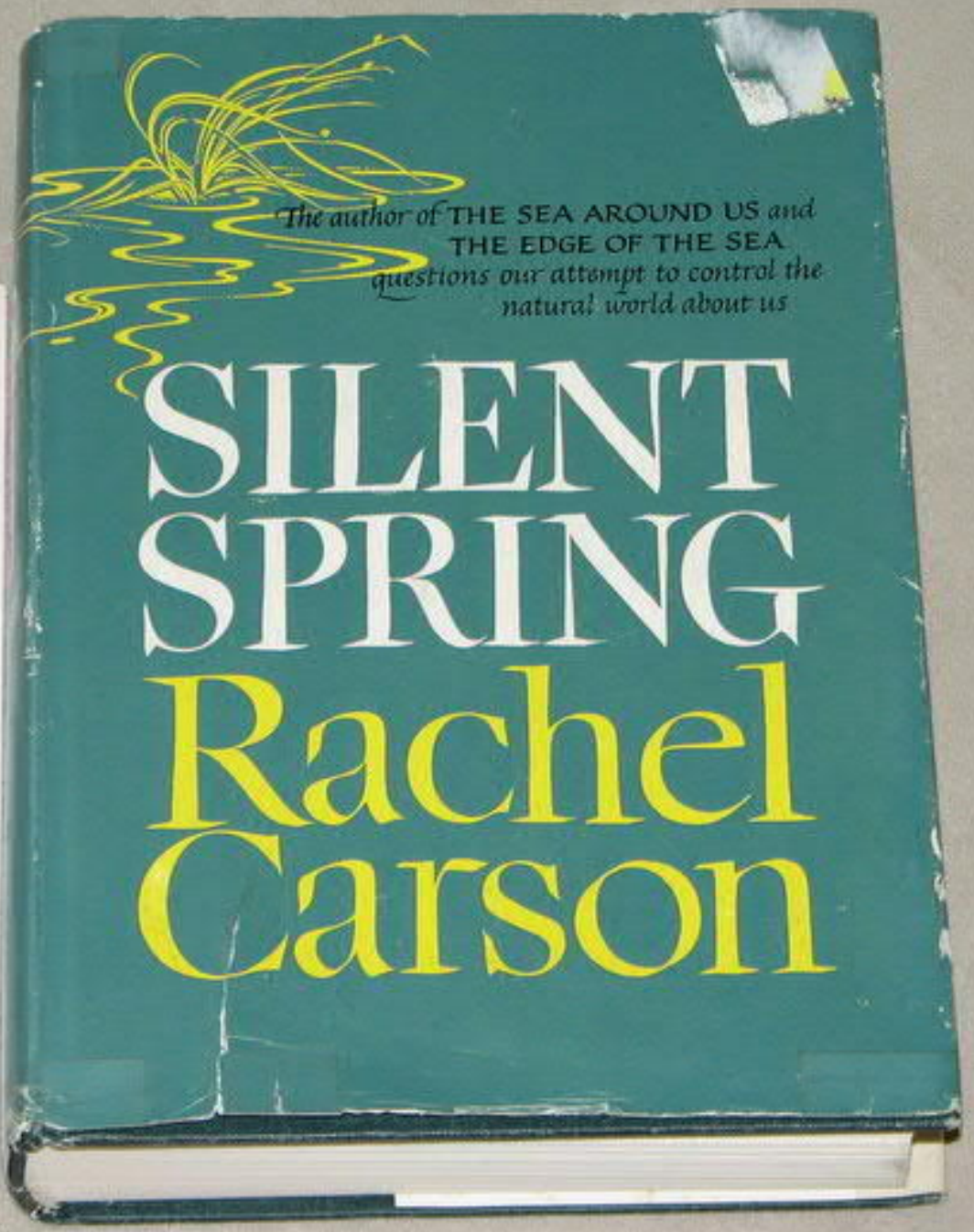
A REPORT BY

Justice William O. Douglas

Reprinted from the Book-of-the-Month Club News

RACHEL CARSON, the author-biologist who wrote *The Sea Around Us* and *The Edge of the Sea*, now adds another illustrious book to her list. The title sets the mood of the text: man's power of destruction is now so great that, some coming spring, the birds and the bees may be extinct and there may be no fish to cause a swirl on the smooth waters of our lakes. Poisons are in all the menus; the insolubles that make up many insecticides are eventually stored in human

CONTINUED ON OTHER SIDE



YMPÄRISTÖHERÄÄMINEN

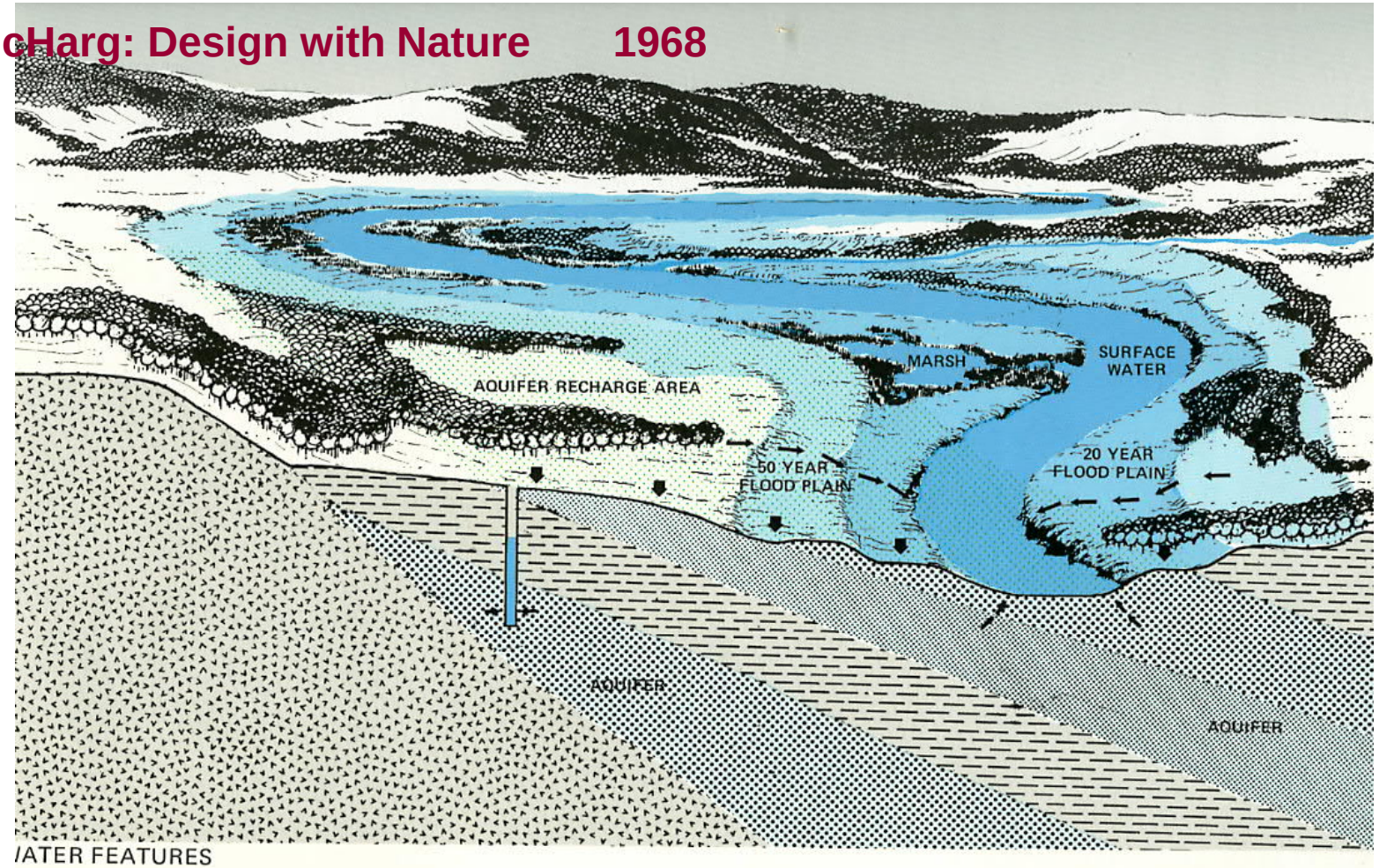
Friends of the Earth 1969,
Greenpeace 1971,
Chipko Movement 1974

James Lovelock (1919-): Gaia Hypoteesi 1979
Arne Naess (1912-2009): Deep Ecology 1972/73, Ecosophy T

Die Grünen, 1970-luku

Ian McHarg: Design with Nature 1968

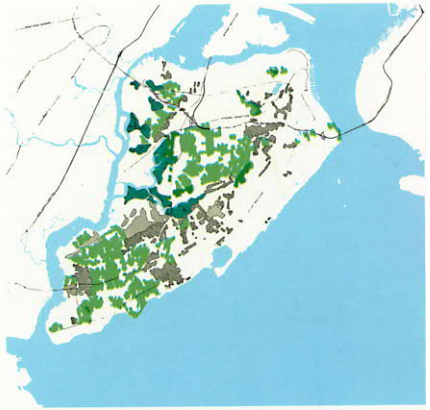
Ian McHarg: Design with Nature 1968



/ATER FEATURES

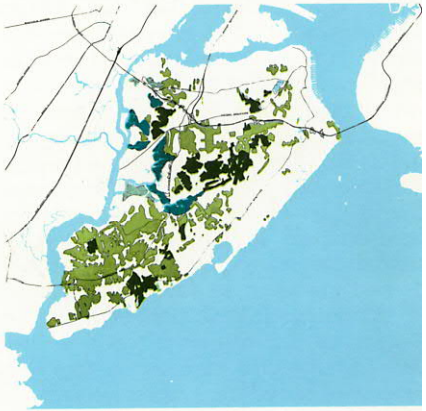
Ian McHarg: Design with Nature 1968

EXISTING VEGETATION



FOREST:ECOLOGICAL ASSOCIATIONS

EXISTING WILDLIFE HABITATS



FOREST:EXISTING QUALITY

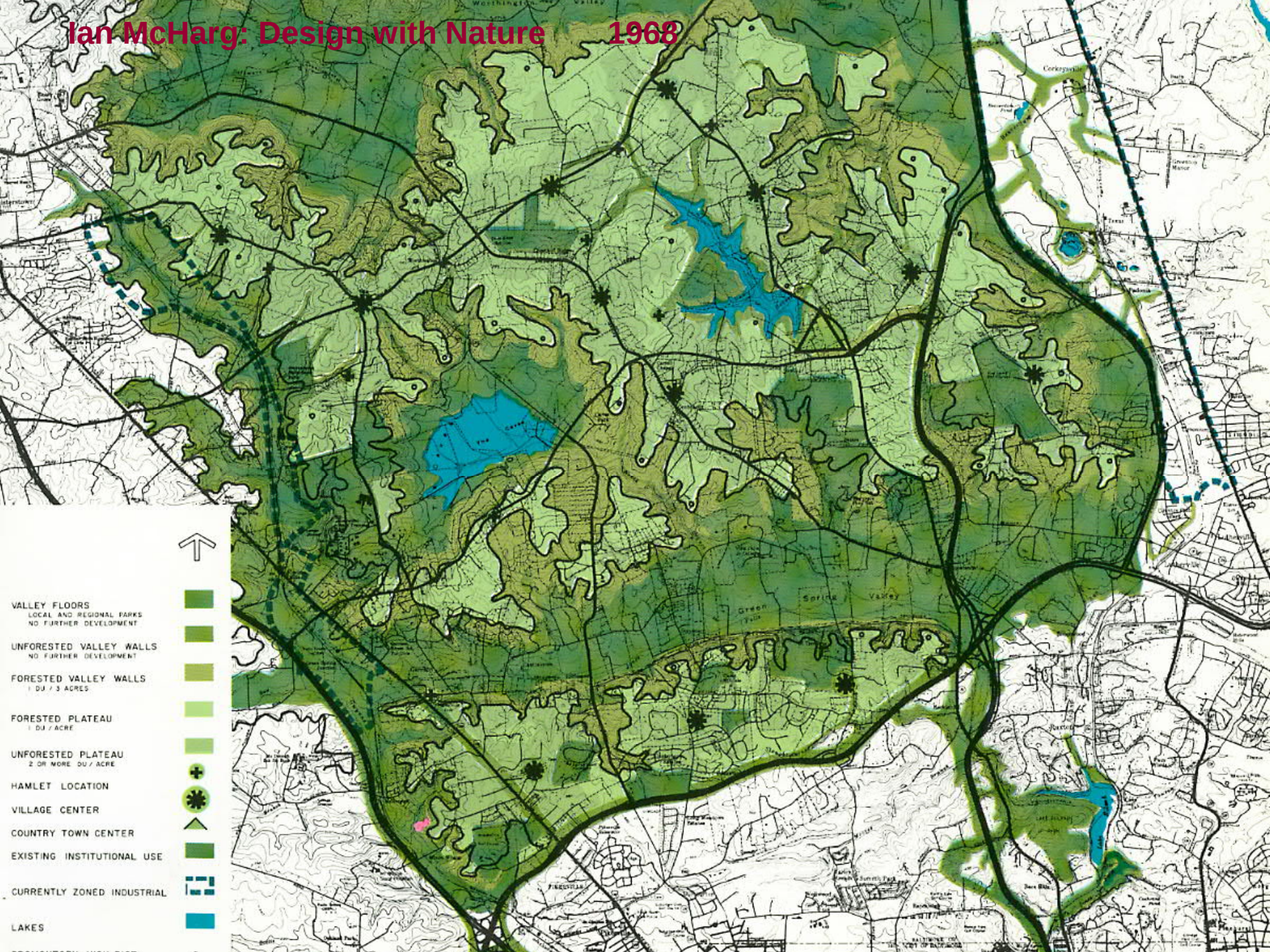
SOIL LIMITATIONS:FOUNDATION

SOIL LIMITATIONS:WATER-TABLE

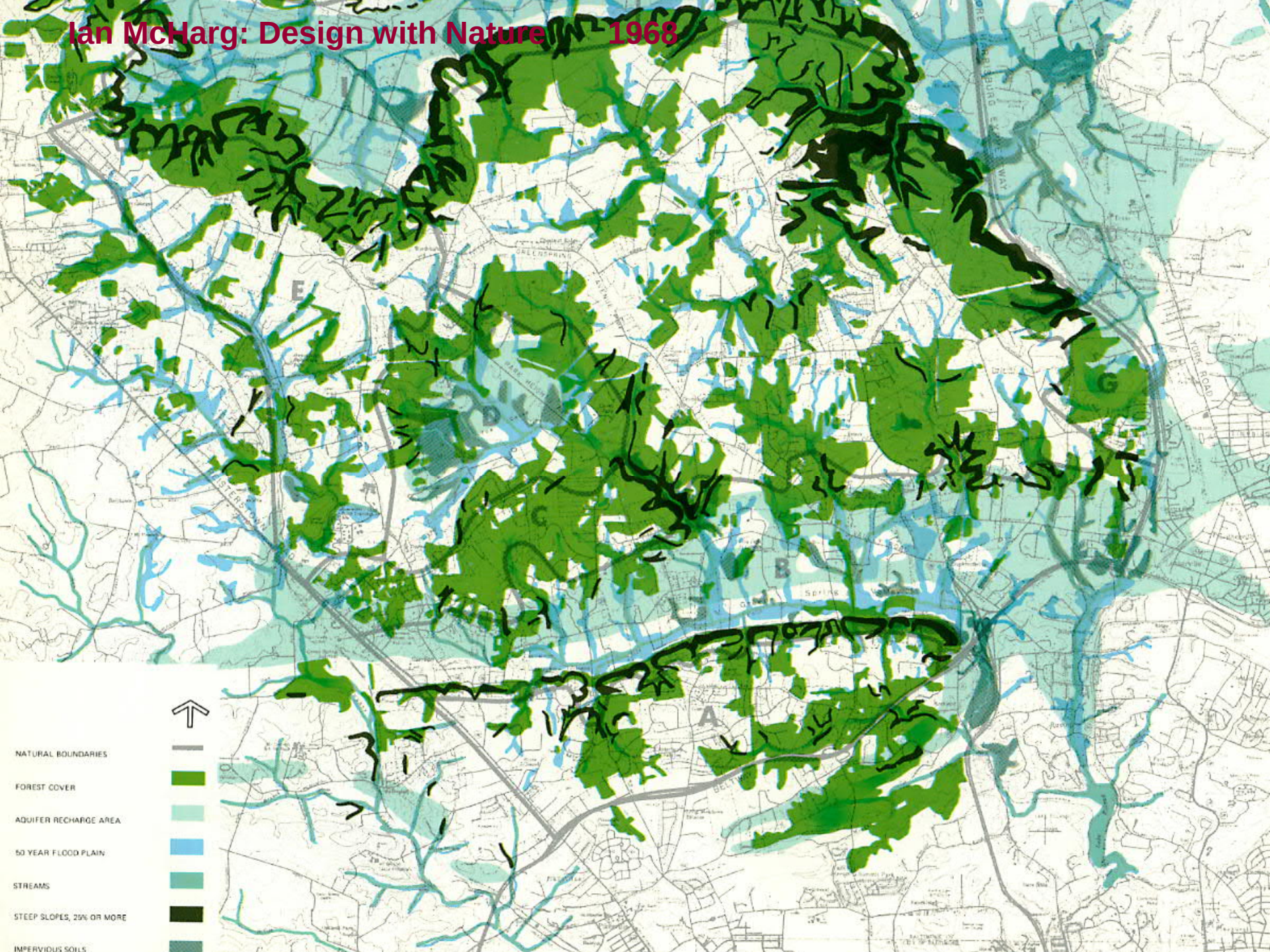
ECOLOGICAL FACTOR	RANKING CRITERIA	PHENOMENA RANK I	II	III	IV	V	VALUE FOR LAND USE C	P	A	R	I
CLIMATE											
AIR POLLUTION	INCIDENCE MAX ► MIN	High	Medium	Low		Lowest		●	●	●	
TIDAL INUNDATION	INCIDENCE MAX ► MIN	Highest Recorded	Highest Projected			Above Flood-Line			●	●	●
GEOLOGY											
FEATURES OF UNIQUE, SCIENTIFIC AND EDUCATIONAL VALUE	SCARCITY MAX ► MIN	1 Ancient Lakebeds 2 Drainage Outlets	1 Terminal Moraine 2 Limit of Glaciation 3 Boulder Trail	Serpentine Hill	Palisades Outlier	1 Beach 2 Buried Valleys 3 Clay Pits 4 Gravel Pits	●	●		●	
FOUNDATION CONDITIONS	COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH MAX ► MIN	1 Serpentine 2 Diabase	Shale	Cretaceous Sediments	Filled Marsh	Marsh and Swamp			●	●	●
PHYSIOGRAPHY											
FEATURES OF UNIQUE, SCIENTIFIC AND EDUCATIONAL VALUE	SCARCITY MAX ► MIN	Hummocks and kettleholes within the Terminal Moraine	Palisades Outlier	Moraine Scarps and lakes along the Bay Shore	Breaks in Serpentine Ridge		●	●			
LAND FEATURES OF SCENIC VALUE	DISTINCTIVE MOST ► LEAST	Serpentine Ridge and Promontories	Beach	1 Escarpments 2 Enclosed Valleys	1 Berms 2 Promontories 3 Hummocks	Undifferentiated	●	●	●	●	
WATER FEATURES OF SCENIC VALUE	DISTINCTIVE MOST ► LEAST	Bay	Lake	1 Pond 2 Streams	Marsh	1 The Narrows 2 Kill Van Kull 3 Arthur Kill	●	●	●		
RIPARIAN LANDS OF WATER FEATURES	VULNERABILITY MOST ► LEAST	Marsh	1 Stream 2 Ponds	Lake	Bay	1 The Narrows 2 Kill Van Kull 3 Arthur Kill	●		●	●	●
BEACHES ALONG THE BAY	VULNERABILITY MOST ► LEAST	Moraine Scarps	Coves	Sand Beach			●	●	●	●	
SURFACE DRAINAGE	PROPORTION OF SURFACE WATER TO LAND AREA MOST ► LEAST	Marsh and swamp	Areas of constricted drainage	Dense stream/swale network	Intermediate stream/swale network	Sparse stream/swale network	●	●	●	●	●
SLOPE	GRADIENT HIGH ► LOW	Over 25%	25–10%	10–5%	5–2½%	2½–0%			●	●	●
HYDROLOGY											
MARINE											
Commercial Craft	NAVIGABLE CHANNELS DEEPEST ► SHALLOWEST	The Narrows	Kill Van Kull	Arthur Kill	Fresh Kill	Raritan Bay		●			●
Pleasure Craft	FREE EXPANSE OF WATER LARGEST ► SMALLEST	Raritan Bay	Fresh Kill	The Narrows	Arthur Kill	Kill Van Kull	●	●	●		
FRESH WATER											
Active recreation (swimming, paddling, model-boat sailing, etc.)	EXPANSE OF WATER LARGEST ► SMALLEST	Silver Lake	1 Clove Lake 2 Grassmere Lake 3 Ohrbach Lake 4 Arbutus Lake 5 Wolfes Pond	Other ponds	Streams		●	●	●		
Stream-side recreation (fishing, trails, etc.)	SCENIC MOST ► LEAST	Nonurbanized perennial streams	Nonurbanized intermittent streams	Semiurbanized streams	Urbanized streams		●	●			
WATERSHEDS FOR STREAM QUALITY PROTECTION	SCENIC STREAMS MOST ► LEAST	Nonurbanized perennial streams	Nonurbanized intermittent streams	Semiurbanized streams	Urbanized streams		●	●	●	●	
AQUIFERS	YIELD HIGHEST ► LOWEST	Buried valleys		Cretaceous Sediments		Crystalline rocks	●				●
AQUIFER RECHARGE ZONES	IMPORTANT AQUIFERS MOST ► LEAST	Buried valleys		Cretaceous Sediments		Crystalline rocks	●				

C CONSERVATION; **P** PASSIVE RECREATION; **A** ACTIVE RECREATION; **R** RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT; **I** COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

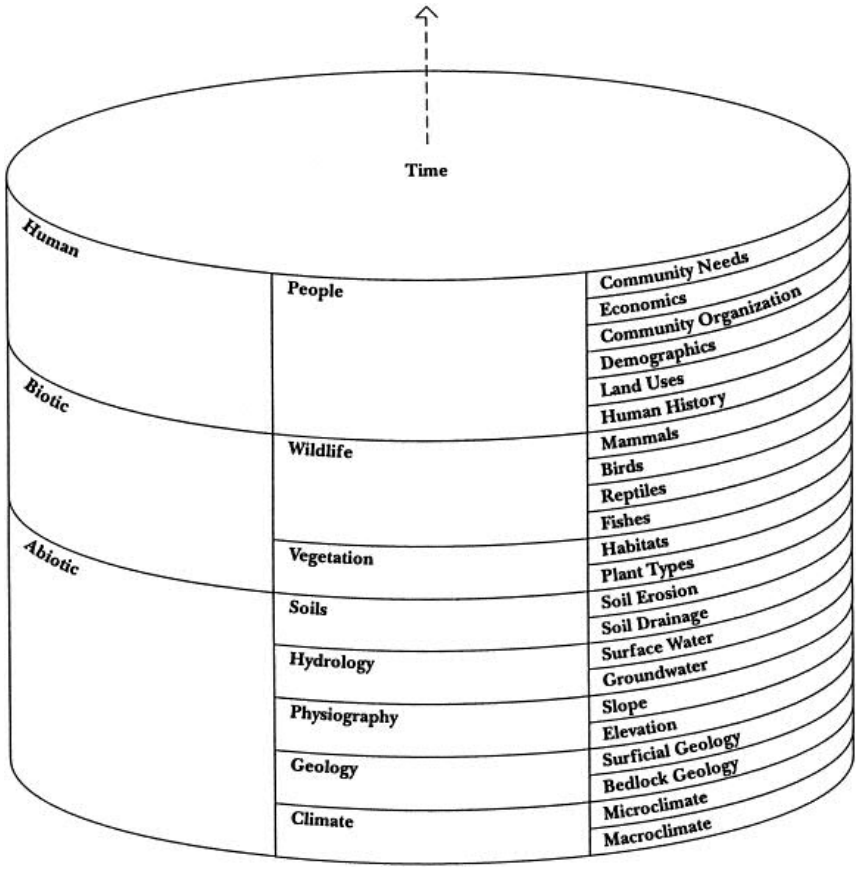
Ian McHarg: Design with Nature 1968



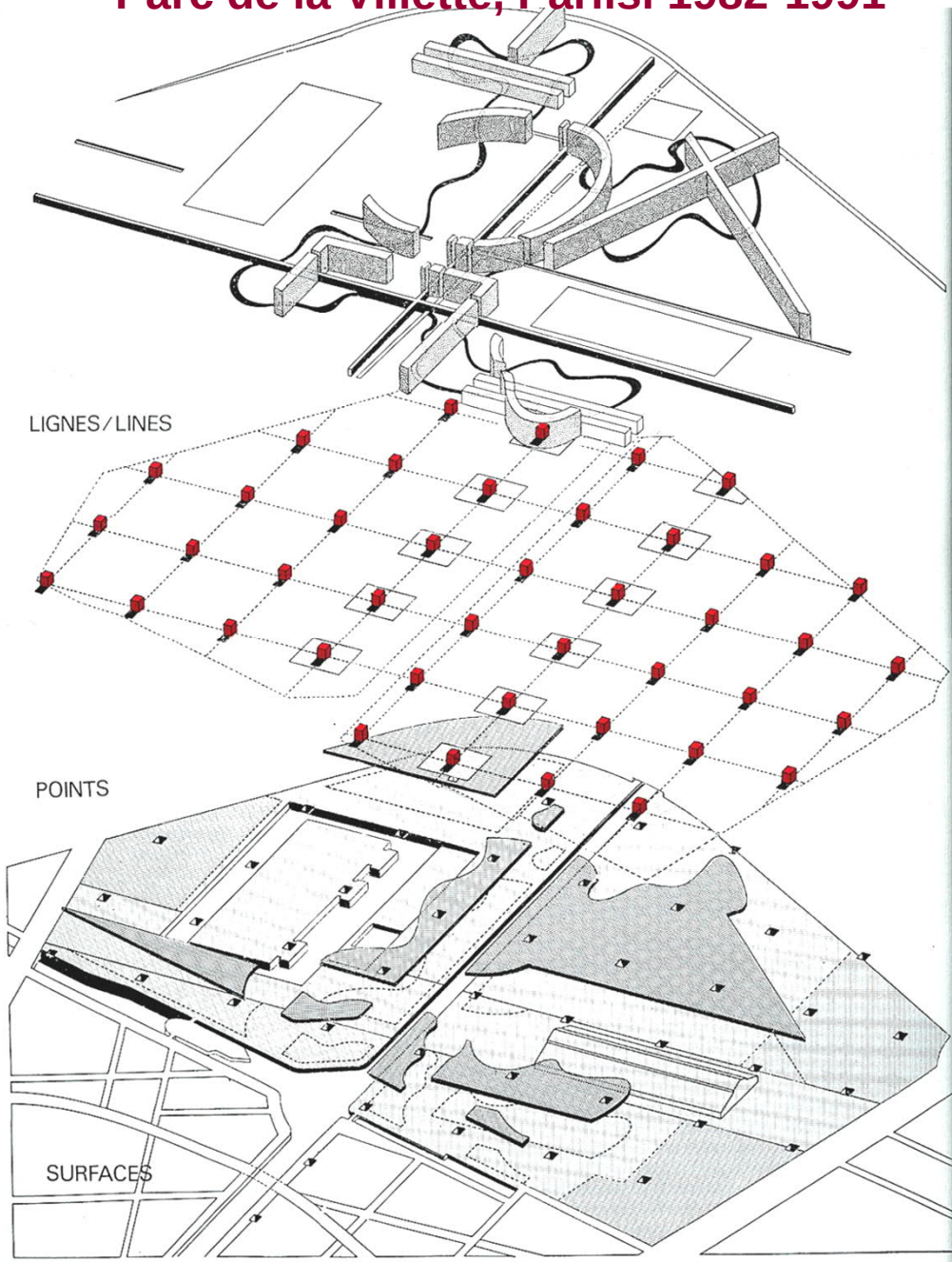
Ian McHarg: Design with Nature 1968



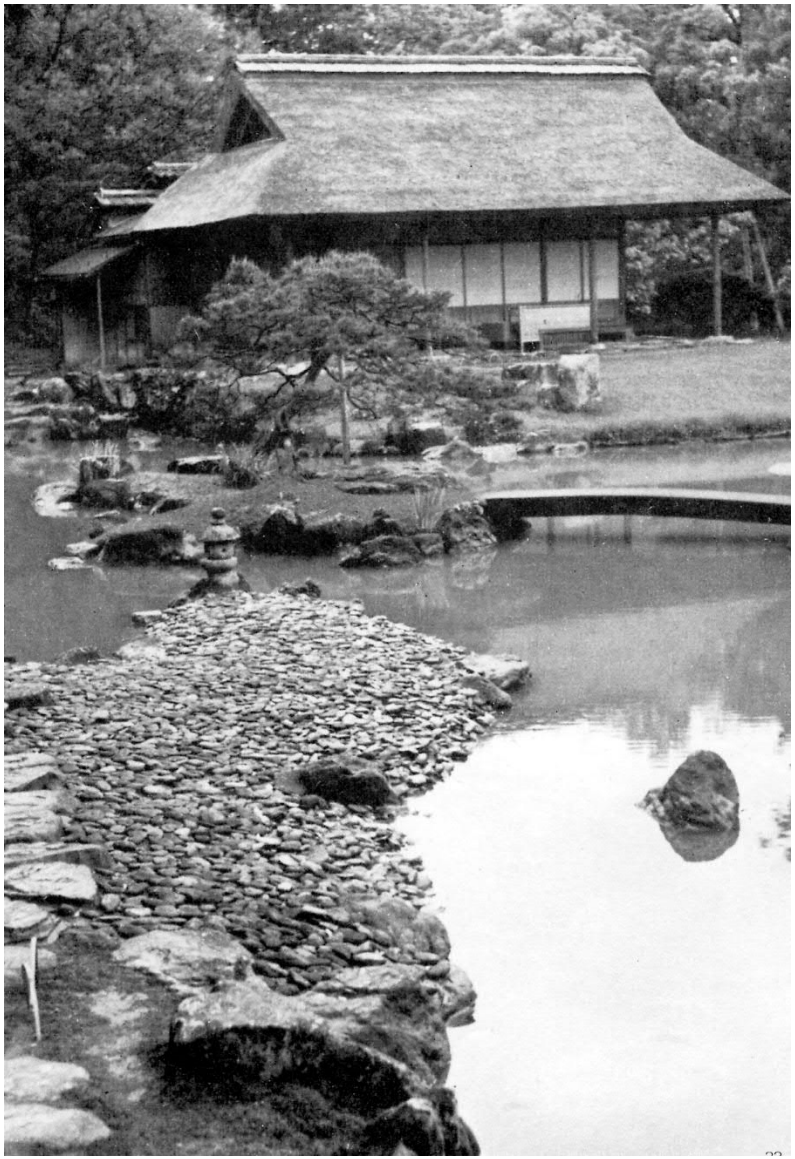
Bernard Tschumi:
Parc de la Villette, Pariisi 1982-1991



”Layer Cake” / Ian McHarg

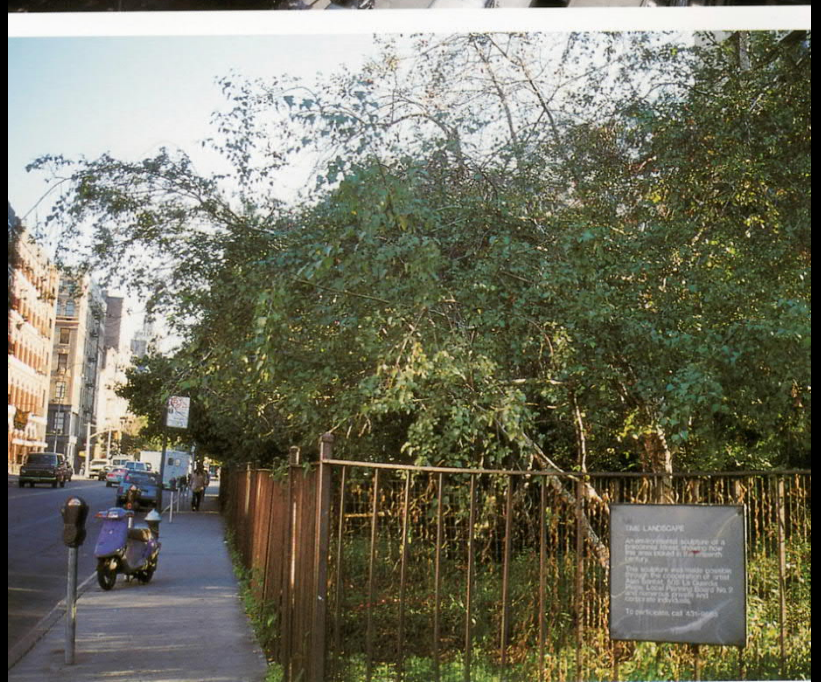


Ian McHarg: Design with Nature 1968



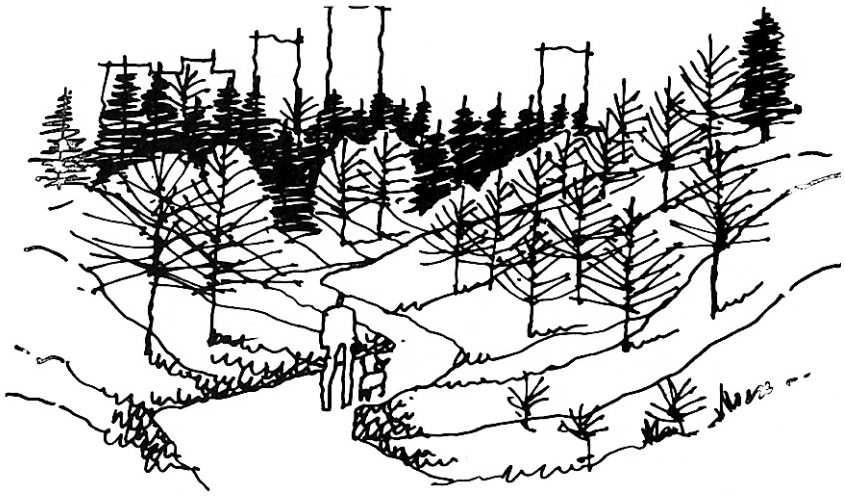
Robert Smithson (1938-1973)
Asphalt Rundown 1969

Alan Sonfist (1946-) :
Time Landscape 1965, (1978)



Michael Hough: City form and natural process, 1984

WILDLIFE HABITAT TYPES
Remnant rural landscapes



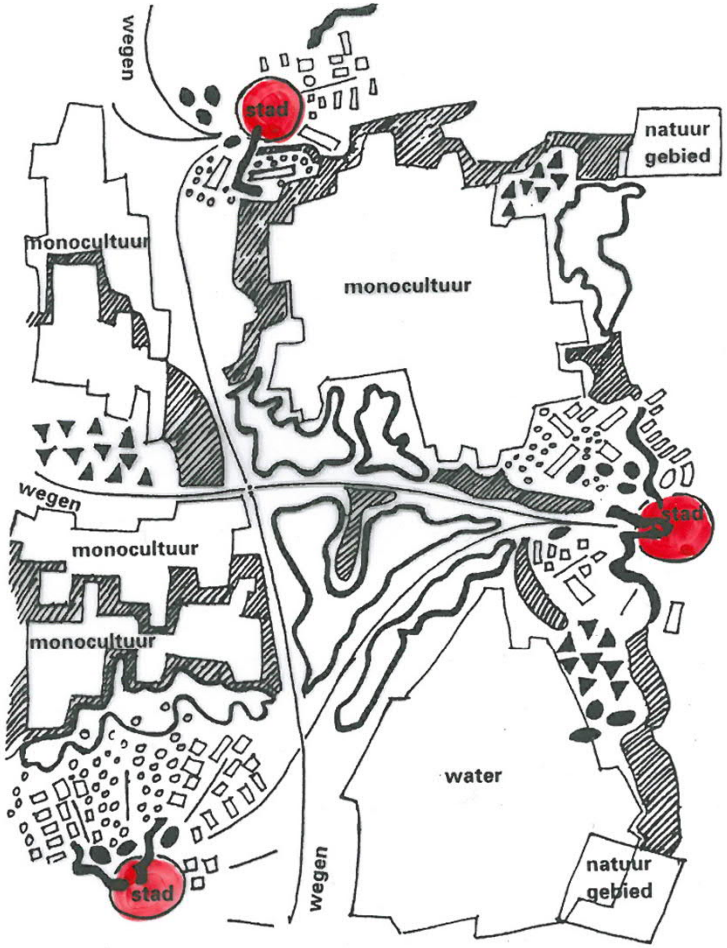
Remnant woodlands and corridors within the city's boundaries

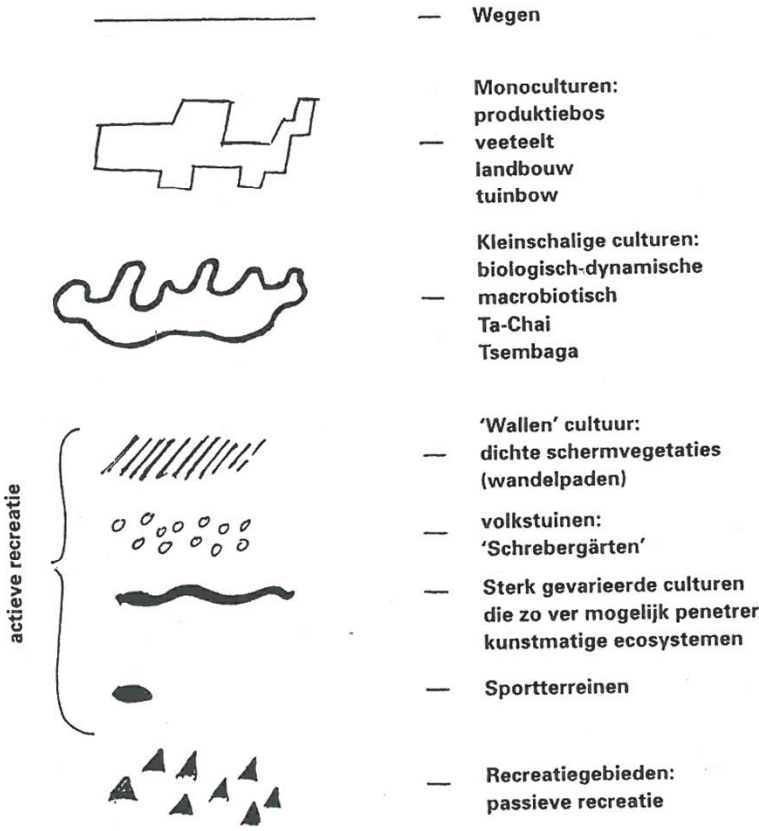
Abandoned industrial sites

Remnant marshes

Aquatic wintering grounds

Louis le Roy (1924-2012)
http://www.ecokathedraal.nl/





Natur ausschalten - Natur einschalten

„Man soll wachsen lassen, was wächst, und menschliche Eingriffe auf das Allernotwendigste beschränken – die Natur ordnet sich schon selbst."

Louis G. Le Roy

KLETT-COTTA

GÖTTERBAUM, jumaltenpuu
Ailanthus altissima

GÖTTERBAUM, jumaltenpuu
Ailanthus altissima

GÖTTERBAUM, jumaltenpuu
Ailanthus altissima

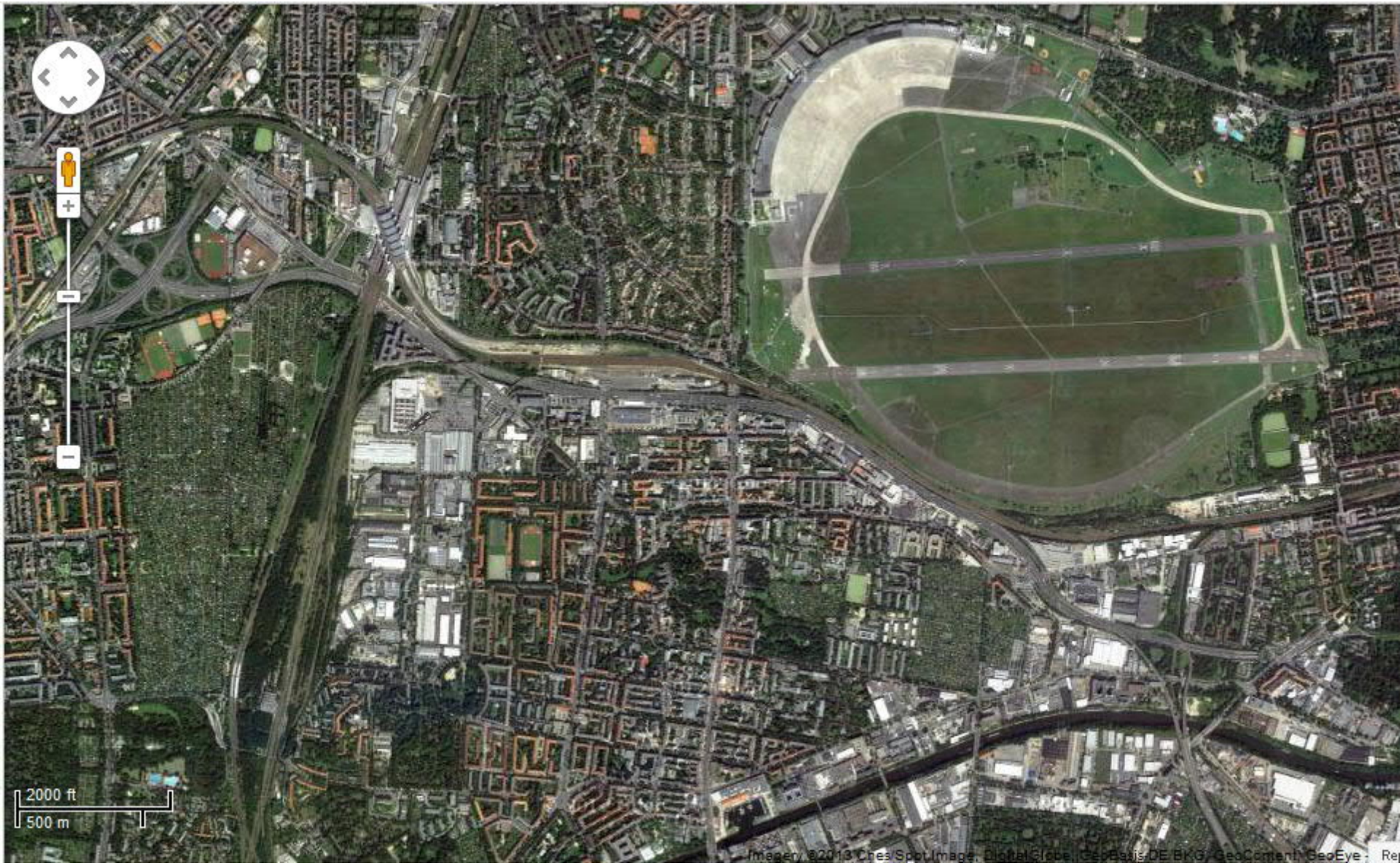
Natur-park Schöneberger Südgelände,

Berliini 1998-2000

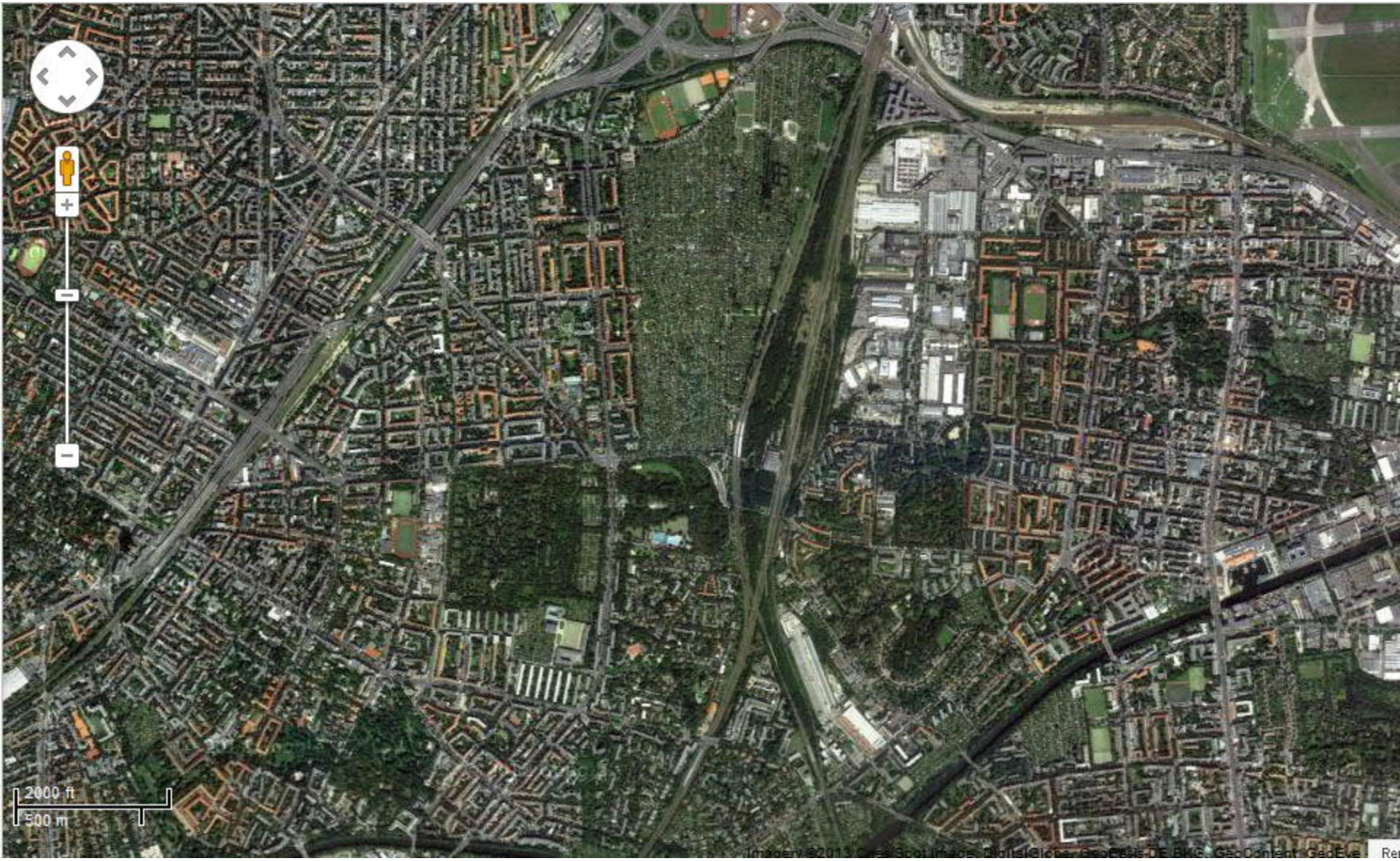
Ingo Kowarik, Andreas Langer,
Gruppe Odious

Natur-Park Schöneberger Südgelände

Tempelhofer Freiheit



Natur-Park Schöneberger Südgelände




BUS 170, 174, 176
S
Nicht behindertengerechte Wege
Aussichtspunkte
1 Parkplätze
2 Eingang
3 Liegewiese
4 ehemalige Lokomotivhalle
5 Bahnhof Priesterweg
6 Toiletten
7 Wasserturm
8 Brückenmeisterei Informationszentrum
9 Lokomotive
10 Drehscheibe
11 Landschaftsschutzgebiet
12 Naturschutzgebiet
13 Platz des Spiels
14 Grünzug
15 Platz des Picknicks
16 ehem. Stellwerk
17 Platz des Sonnens
18 Platz des Sports
19 Obstwiese
20 Gartenarbeitsschule
N


100 ft
20 m
Imagery ©2013 DigitalGlobe, GeoBasis-DE/BKG (©2009), GeoContent, Basel


100 ft
20 m
Imagery ©2013 DigitalGlobe, GeoBasis-DE/BKG, GeoContent, GeoEye

Robinia pseudoacasia


Das Betreten der
Wiesen im
Naturschutzgebiet
ist verboten

Gefährdete Arten zwischen Gleisen

Der Natur-Park Schöneberger Südgelände gehört aufgrund seiner kleinräumigen Struktur zu den artenreichsten Brachflächen im bebauten Teil Berlins. Von besonderer Bedeutung für den Arten- und Biotopschutz sind die Trockenrasen des Naturschutzgebietes, auf denen sich ungewöhnlich viele bedrohte Tiere und Pflanzen angesiedelt haben. Ihr Vorkommen stellt den besonderen Wert des Naturschutzgebiets dar.

Maßgeblich für die Entwicklung der Offenflächen waren die nährstoffarmen, trockenen Kies- und Schotterböden des Bahngeländes. Hier entwickelte sich ein seltener Lebensraum mit einer speziell an diese Bedingungen angepassten Tier- und Pflanzenwelt.

Unter den seltenen und gefährdeten Arten weisen die Habichtskräuter bemerkenswerte Vorkommen auf. Täuschendes 10 und Geknäultköpfiges Habichtskraut 11.

Im Sommer entfalten die Trockenrasen ihre bunte Blütenpracht. Charakteristisch sind die violettblühende Rispen-Flockenblume 1, die gelbe Sand-Strohblume 2 und die weißen Dolden der Gemeinen Sichelmöhre 3 und der Wilden Möhre. Auch Gräser wie der Rauhblattschwingel sind prägend. Auffallend ist die Nachtkerze 4, die ihre gelben Blüten hoch in die Luft streckt. Nur vereinzelt wachsen Sträucher. Sanddorn und Wildrosen bieten Vögeln wie der Dorngrasmücke ideale Brut- und Aussichtsplätze. Hochstauden verbinden die Lichtung mit dem Wald. Ökologisch bedeutend ist das Mosaik unterschiedlicher Offenland-Biotope.

Die Vielzahl der Heuschrecken macht die offenen Flächen mit ihren Übergangsbereichen auch akustisch zu einem Erlebnis. Markant ist der Ruf des Feld-Grashüpfers 5, der an eine langsam fahrende Dampflok erinnert. Auch stark gefährdete Arten wie der Heide-Grashüpfer und die Blauflügelige Ödlandschrecke 6 haben hier eine Heimat gefunden. Interessante Insekten sind der räuberische Bienenwolf 7, eine Grabwespenart, die Honigbienen jagt, und die Kuckucksbiene 8, die ihre Eier in die Brutzellen fremder Wirtsbienen legt. Entgegen der Ansicht, dass alle Bienen Staaten bilden, leben die meisten Arten einzeln.

Erst beim Wegspringen werden die blauen Hinterflügel der Blauflügeligen Ödlandschrecke sichtbar.

Wichtig ist ihre Aufgabe bei der Bestäubung v
Blüten. Bei ihrer Nahrungssuche sind Wildbie
jedoch sehr wählerisch und besuchen nur be
stimmte Pflanzen. So ist die seltene Knautien
Sandbiene 9 auf Wiesen-Knautien spezialisie
Die Blüten werden nicht nur zum Sammeln d
Nahrung, sondern auch zur Partnerfindung
zum Schutz bei kühlem Wetter angeflogen.


ROOM
RCB·LiTE


Park am Gleisdreieck
Atelier Loidl
2011-13

Park am Gleisdreieck
Atelier Loidl
2011-13


Park am Gleisdreieck
Atelier Loidl
2011-13

Park am Gleisdreieck
Atelier Loidl
2011-13

Ingo Kowarik
Konzept der ”vier Natur”

Natur 1

ursprungliche Natur

Natur 2

kulturlandschaftliche Natur
als Ergebnis von Land- und Forstwirtschaft

Natur 3

gärtnerisch hervorgebrachte Natur

Natur 4

urban-industrielle Natur

Helsingin Uutiset | Sunnuntaina 2. lokakuuta 2005

SLL vaalisi rikkaruohoja

■ Suomen Luonnonsuojeluliitto SLL vaatii Helsingin rikkaruohokenttien kartoittamista suojelua varten. Sen mukaan joutomaiden rikkaruohoesiintymät ovat tärkeitä luonnon monimuotoisuuden ylläpitäjiä.

Rikkaruohokenttiä, eli ruderaatteja, esiintyy muun muassa ratapihoilla, satamissa ja vanhoilla kaatopaikoilla. Niillä tavataan varsin paljon myös uhanalaisia ja harvinaisia kasvi-, lintu- ja perhoslajeja.

Helsingin ehkä tunnetuin ruderaatti on Arabianrannassa. Luontoillasta tuttu maa- ja metsätaloustieteen tohtori **Harri Dahlström** esittää, että Arabianrannan tuhoutuessa rakentamisen takia olisi viereinen Kyläsaaren ruderaatti säilytettävä, eikä sitä tulisi rakentaa perinteisen puiston tapaan.

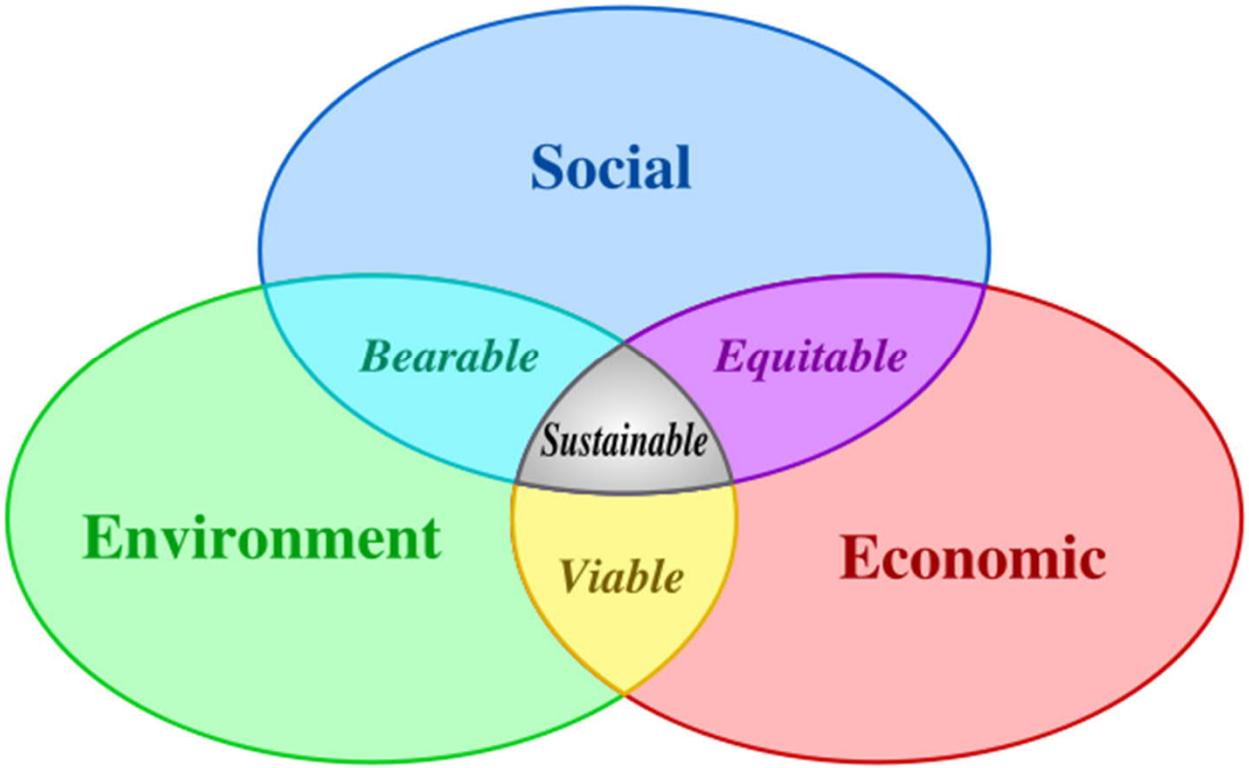
SLL:n mukaan Vuosaaren täyttömäki Helsingissä on hyvä esimerkki siitä, kuinka jätemaista voi luoda merkittäviä luontokohteita. Vuosaaren ruderaattien erikoisuuksia ovat talvella tunturikiurut ja kesällä isokultasiipi. Molemmat lajit ovat Suomessa erittäin uhanalaisia.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, BIODIVERSITY

Brundtland Commission 1983, Our Common Future 1987

Earth Summit Rio de Janeiro 1992
Agenda 21

Biodiversity Convention

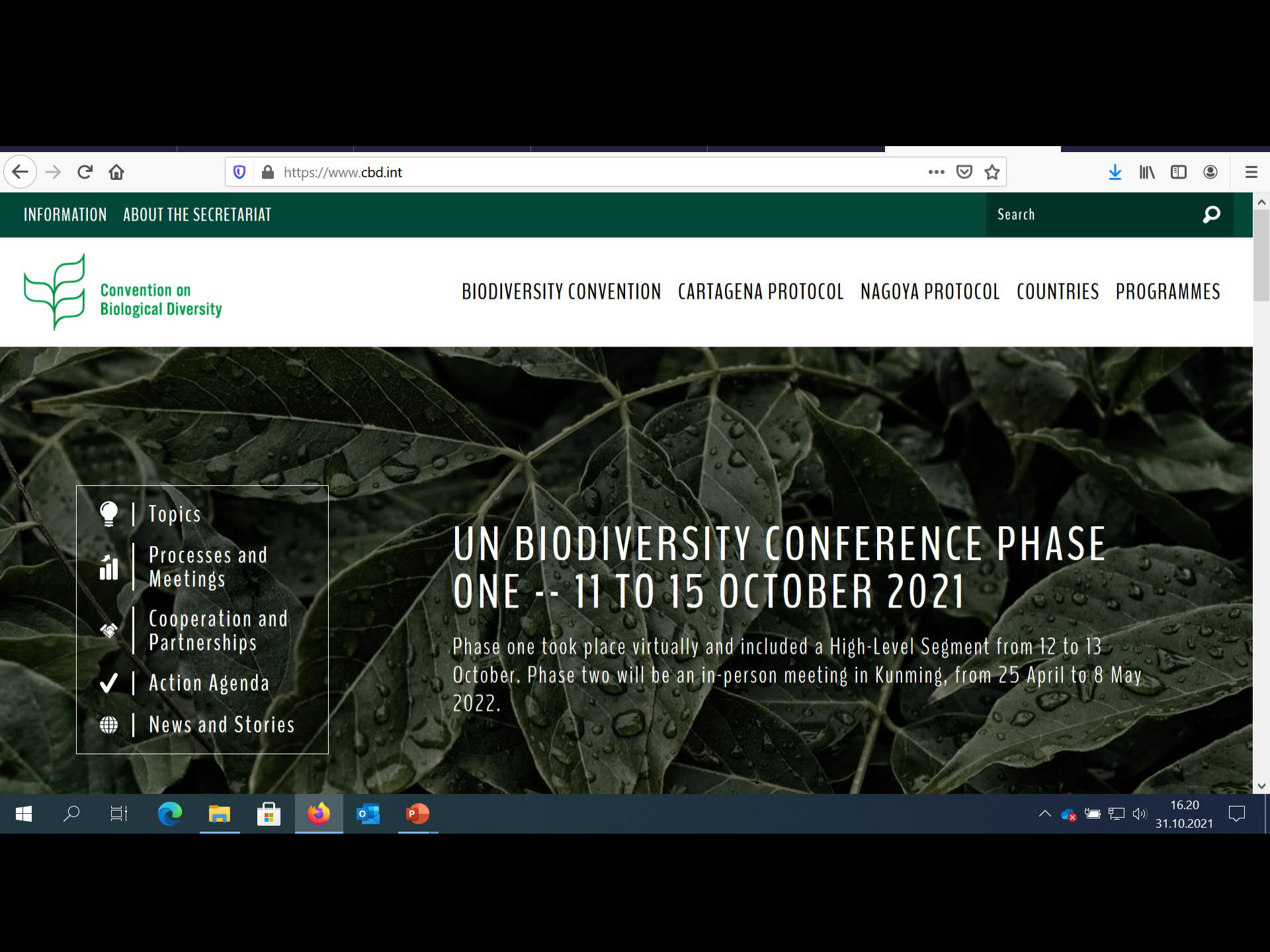


Ecosystem Approach

The Ecosystem Approach e-Newsletter

Introduction

The ecosystem approach is a strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable way. Application of the ecosystem approach will help to reach a balance of the three objectives of the Convention. It is based on the application of appropriate scientific methodologies focused on levels of biological organization which encompass the essential processes, functions and interactions among organisms and their environment. It recognizes that humans, with their cultural diversity, are an integral component of ecosystems.


https://www.cbd.int
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BIODIVERSITY CONVENTION
CARTAGENA PROTOCOL
NAGOYA PROTOCOL
COUNTRIES
PROGRAMMES
Topics
Processes and Meetings
Cooperation and Partnerships
Action Agenda
News and Stories
UN BIODIVERSITY CONFERENCE PHASE ONE -- 11 TO 15 OCTOBER 2021
Phase one took place virtually and included a High-Level Segment from 12 to 13 October. Phase two will be an in-person meeting in Kunming, from 25 April to 8 May 2022.
16.20
31.10.2021

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/962785/Th

(1 of 610)

Automatic Zoom

The Economics of Biodiversity: The Dasgupta Review

16.05
31.10.2021

We need to change how we think, act and measure success.

Humanity faces an urgent choice. Continuing down our current path – where our demands on Nature far exceed its capacity to supply – presents extreme risks and uncertainty for our economies. Sustainable economic growth and development requires us to take a different path, where our engagements with Nature are not only sustainable, but also enhance our collective wealth and well-being and that of our descendants.

Choosing a sustainable path will require transformative change, underpinned by levels of ambition, coordination and political will akin to, or even greater than, those of the Marshall Plan. The change required should be geared towards three broad transitions.

(i) Ensure that our demands on Nature do not exceed its supply, and that we increase Nature's supply relative to its current level.

Food production is the most significant driver of terrestrial biodiversity loss. As the global population grows, the enormous problem of producing sufficient food in a sustainable manner will only intensify. Technological innovations and sustainable food production systems can decrease the sector's contribution to climate change, land-use change and ocean degradation; reduce environmentally damaging inputs and waste; improve production system resilience, through methods such as precision agriculture, integrated pest management and molecular breeding techniques; and are likely to have a positive economic impact, including the creation of jobs. Demand for energy is a major contributor to climate change and resulting biodiversity loss. Decarbonising our energy systems is a necessary part of balancing demand and supply.

But if we are to avoid exceeding the limits of what Nature can provide on a sustainable basis

needed to ensure those commitments are met.

The solution starts with understanding and accepting a simple truth: our economies are embedded within Nature, not external to it.

While most models of economic growth and development recognise that Nature is capable only of producing a finite flow of goods and services, the focus has been to show that technological progress can, in principle, overcome that exhaustibility. This is to imagine that, ultimately, humanity is 'external' to Nature.

The *Review* develops the economics of biodiversity on the understanding that we – and our economies – are 'embedded' within Nature, not external to it. The *Review's* approach is based firmly in what we know from ecology about how ecosystems function, and how they are affected by economic activity, including the extraction of natural resources for our production and consumption, and the waste we produce through these activities, which ultimately damages ecosystems and undermines their ability to provide the services on which we rely. This approach helps us to understand that the human economy is bounded and reshapes our understanding of what constitutes truly sustainable economic growth and development: accounting fully for the impact of our interactions with Nature and rebalancing our demand with Nature's capacity to supply.