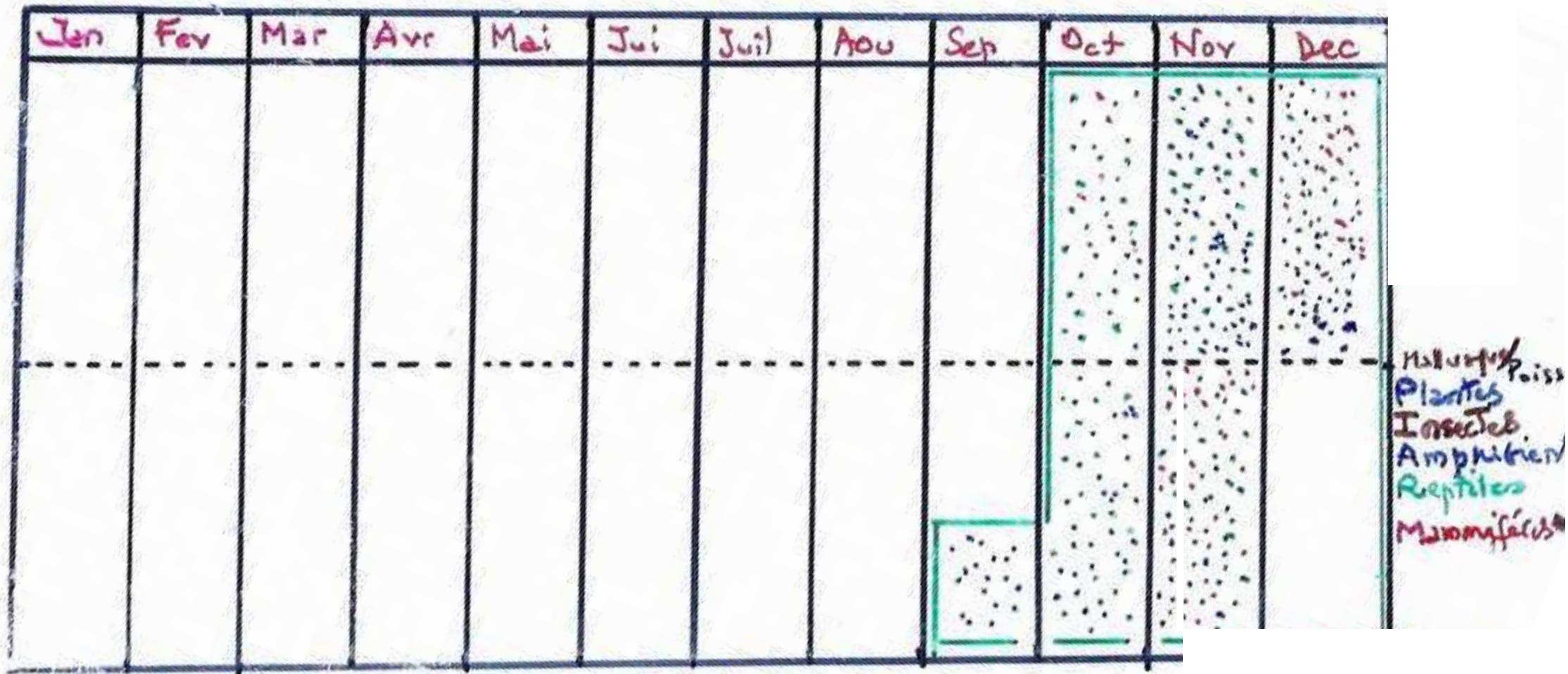


PETITE HISTOIRE DE L'HOMME ET DE LA NATURE EN B.D.

Jean Pierre RAFFIN

10-15 mds



4-5 mds

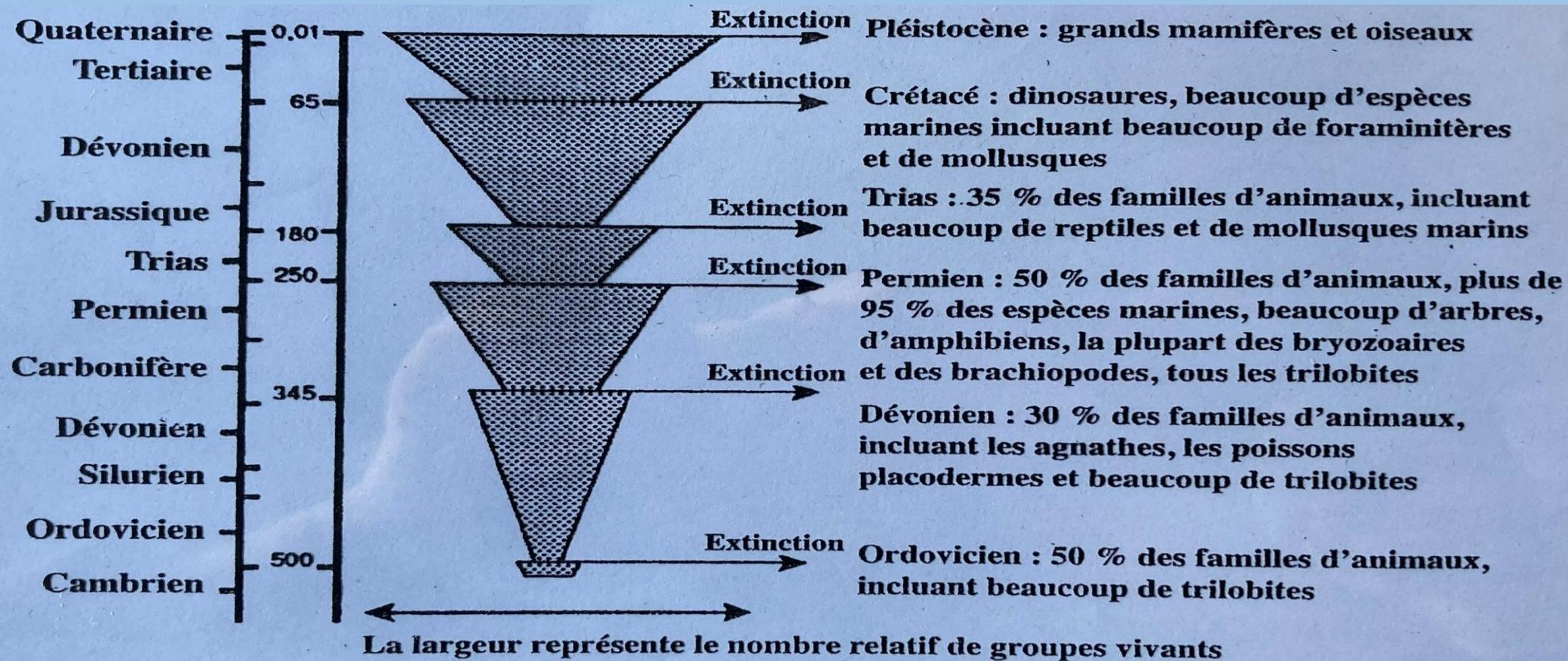
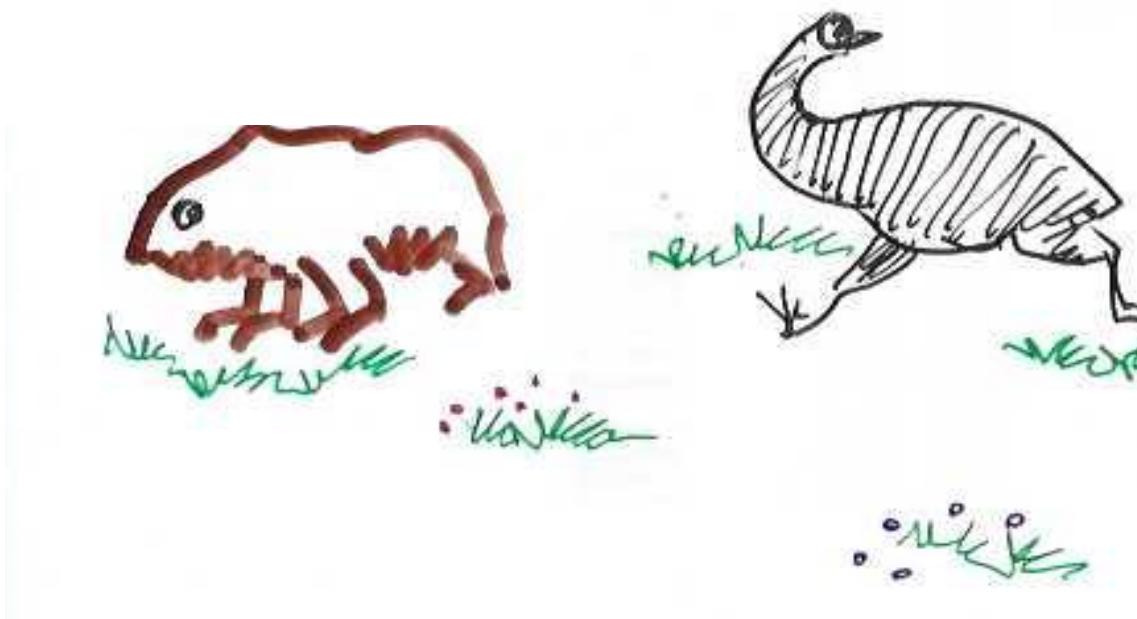
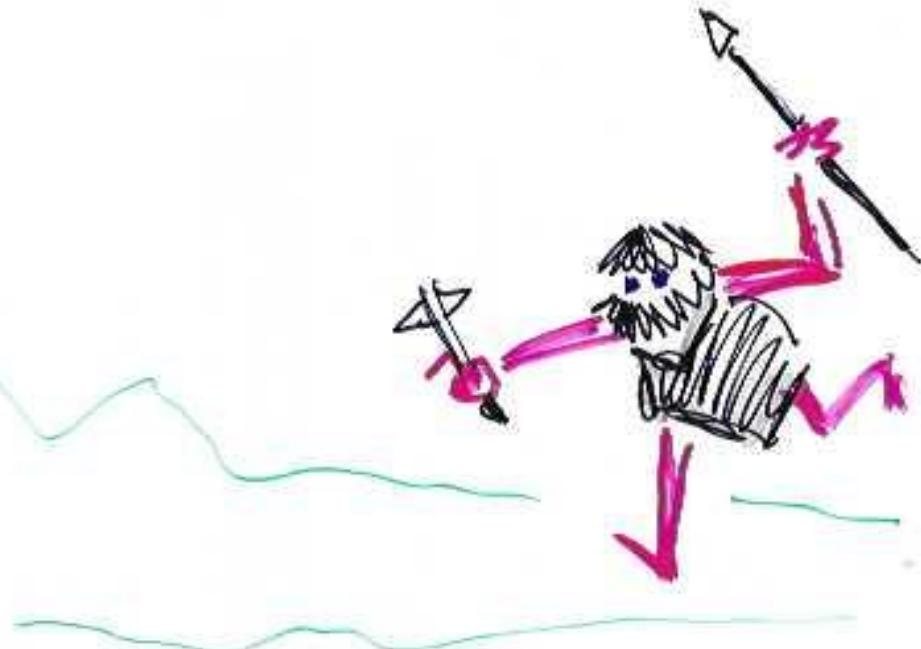


Figure 1. Bien que le nombre de familles et d'espèces ait augmenté au cours des temps géologiques, une proportion importante de ces taxons ont disparu lors de cinq périodes d'extinction de masse. Un sixième épisode, au Pléistocène, est marqué par les effets de l'Homme qui s'installe sur tous les continents.



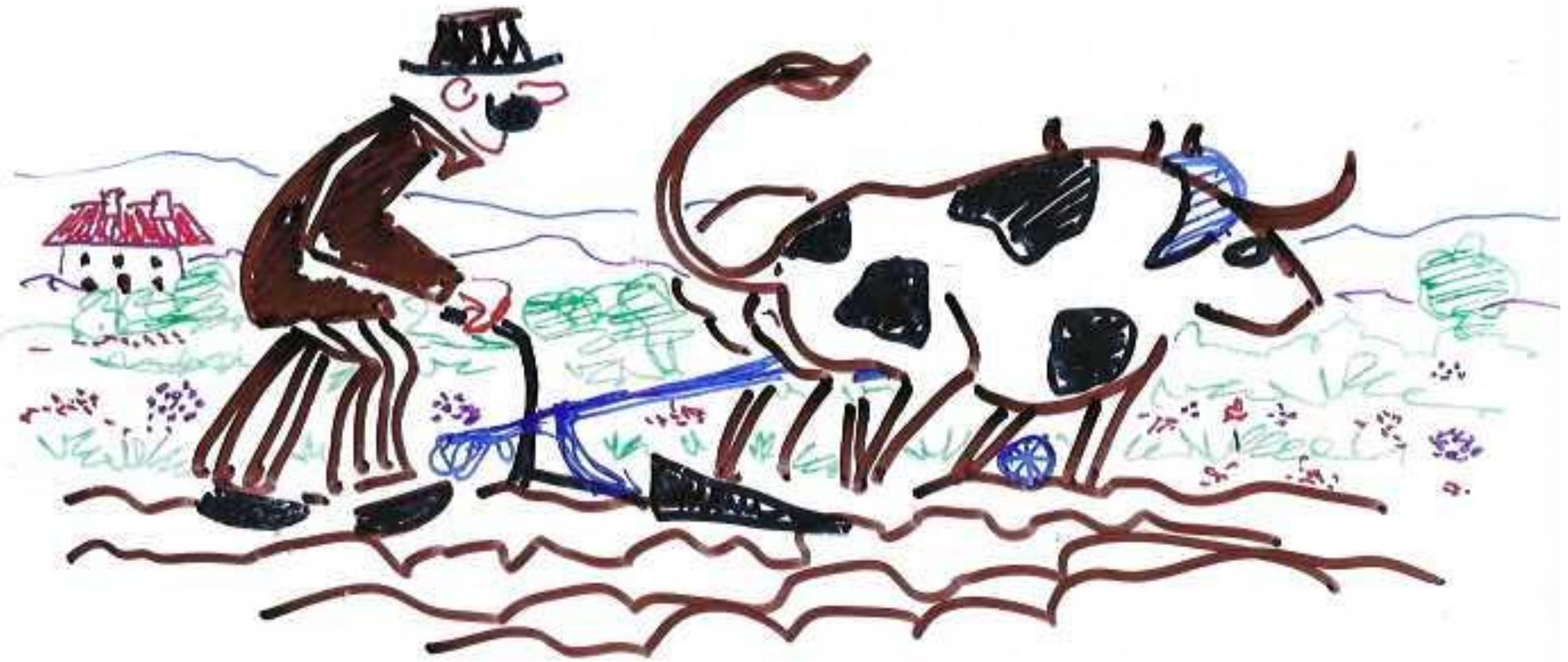


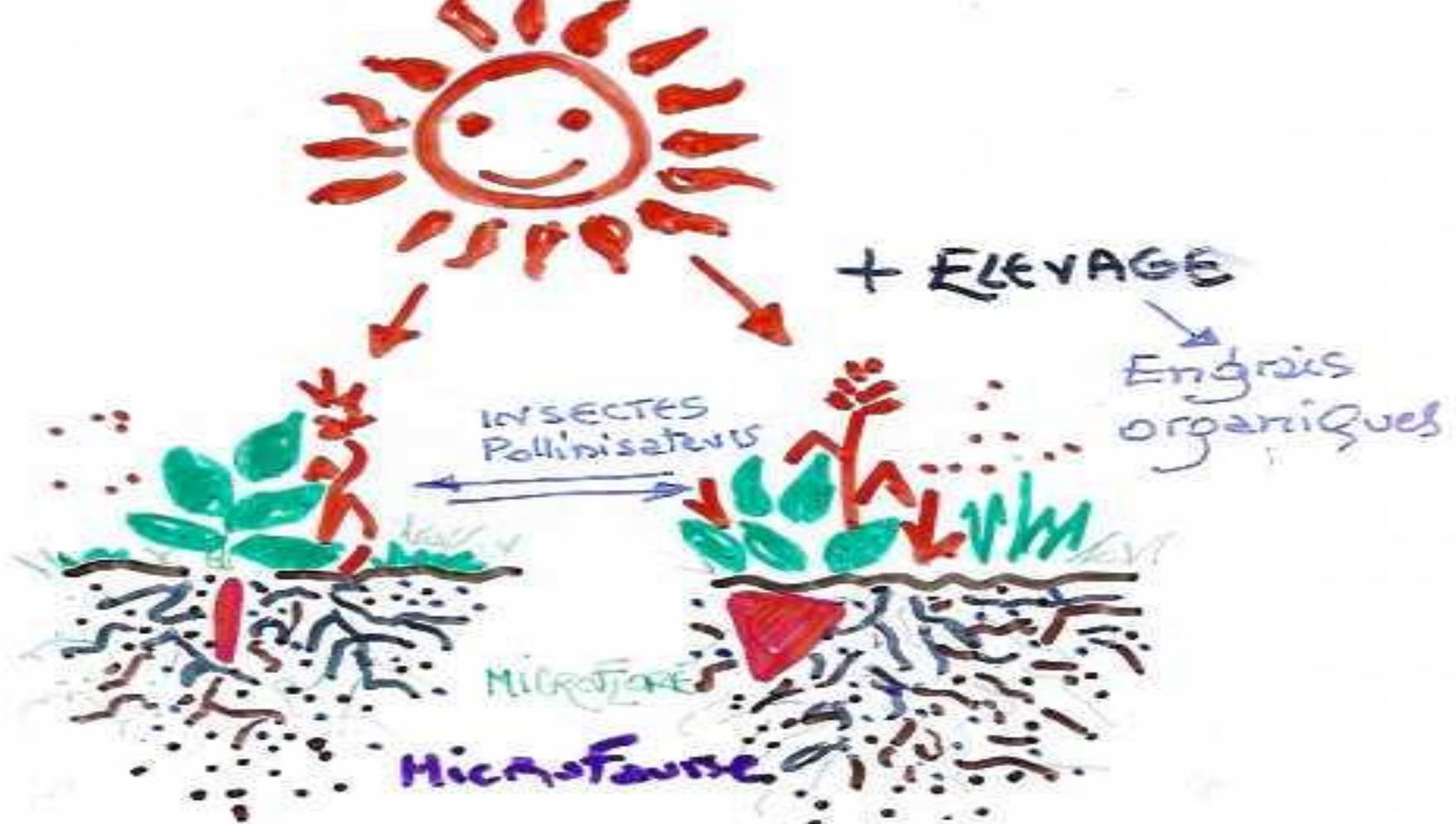


water

water



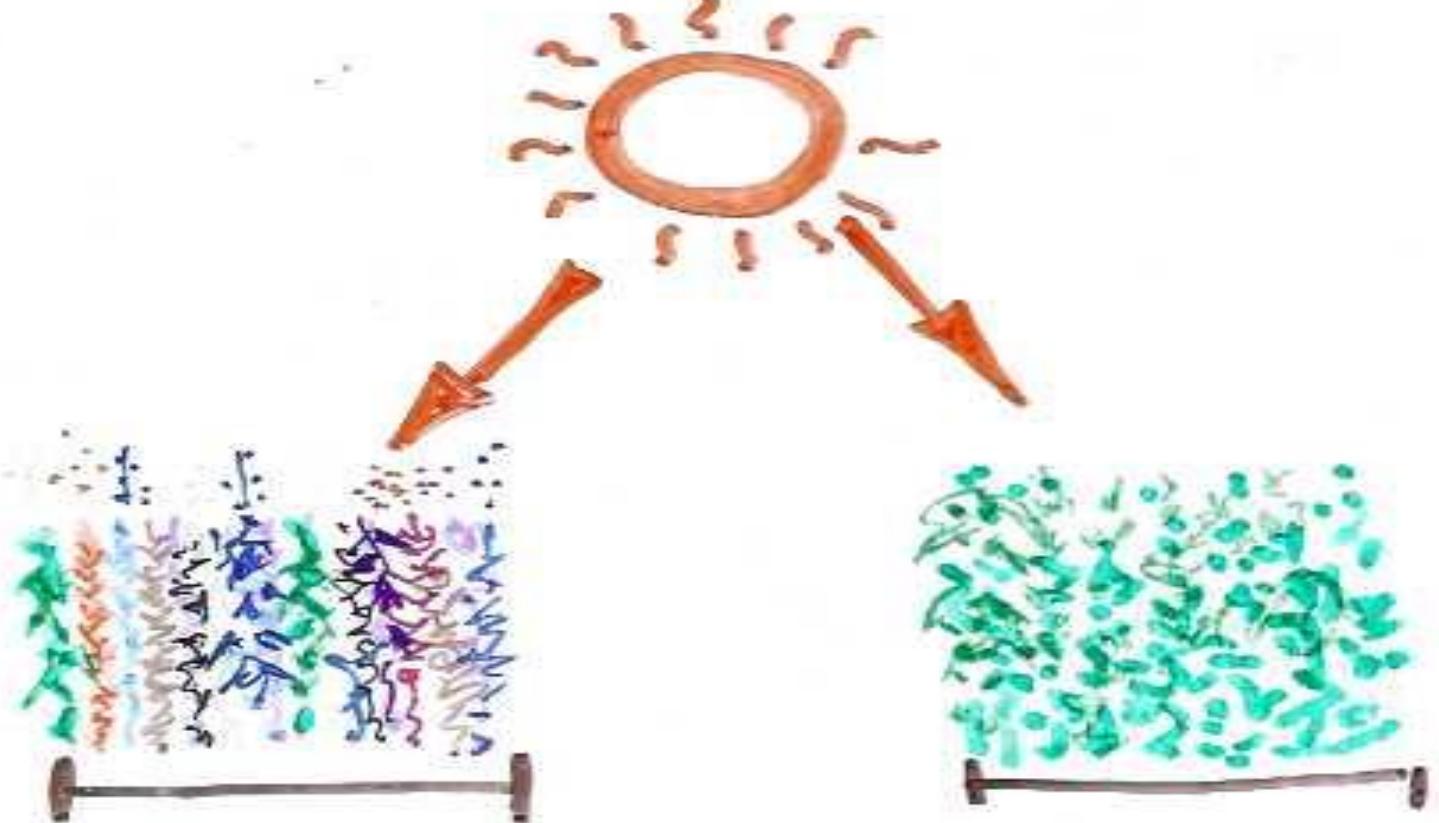




1 calorie investie
5 à 50 calories produites



5 à 10 calories investies
→ 1 calorie produite



16 especies

800 gr./m²/an

1 especie

600 gr./m²/an



Bousard



Perdrix grise

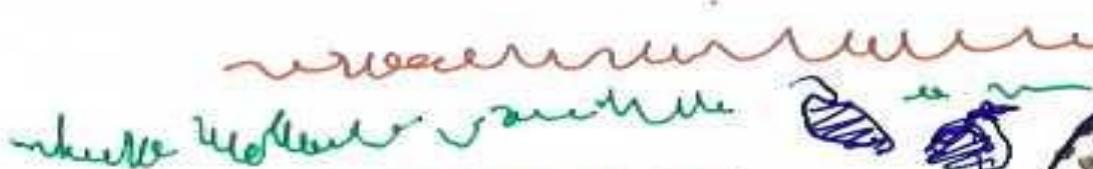
silouette des champs



Gendre
outerde



outerde canepetière



Adonis



Nielle



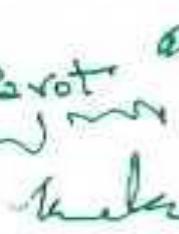
Pavot



Asperge



Bleuet



















Le "New Forest"



Guillaume le Roux (1056-1100)



Cervieres

Carl Linné
1707-1778



Systemae naturae - Species plantarum
1735-1753



Georges
Leclerc
comte
de
Buffon
1707-1788



Thomas JEFFERSON
1743-1826

1784



1803

"les ressources naturelles sont inépuisables,
car sans cela nous ne les obtiendrions pas
gratuitement.

Ne pouvant être ni multipliées, ni épuisées,
elles ne sont pas l'objet des sciences
économiques "



Jean
Baptiste
SAY
1767-1832



Naturdenkmal 1819

Alexander von Humboldt
1769-1859





FLAMBOROUGH 1830

George CATLIN 1796-1872





1840



1855

1854



LA LOTTE CONTRE LE PAUPERISME PAR L'EXPLOITATION RATIONNELLE DES
RESSOURCES NATURELLES





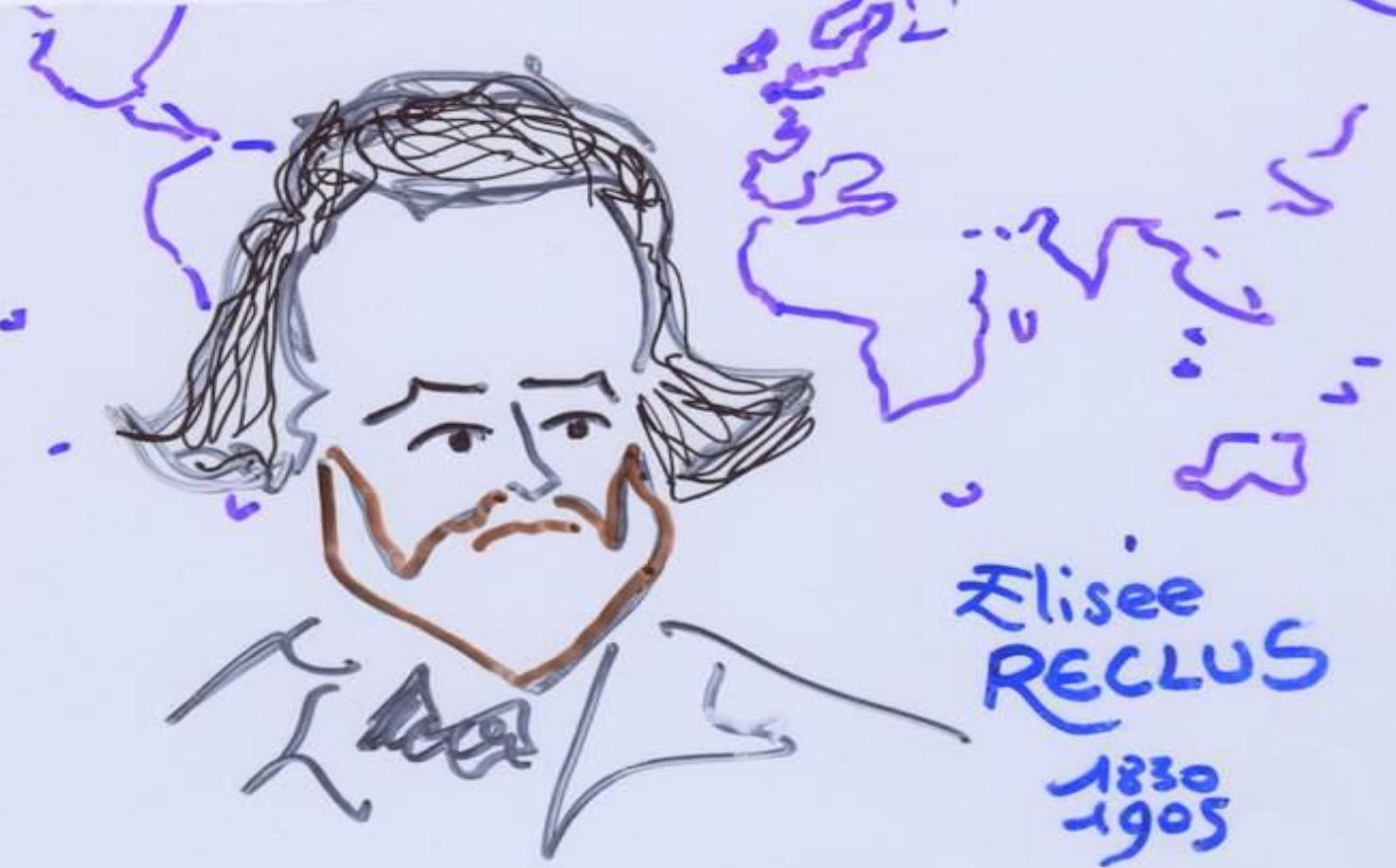


1864 : "L'homme a trop longtemps oublié que la Terre a été donnée seulement pour usufuit, non pour la consommation encore moins pour une dilapidation éhontée "

Dialectique de
la nature
1876



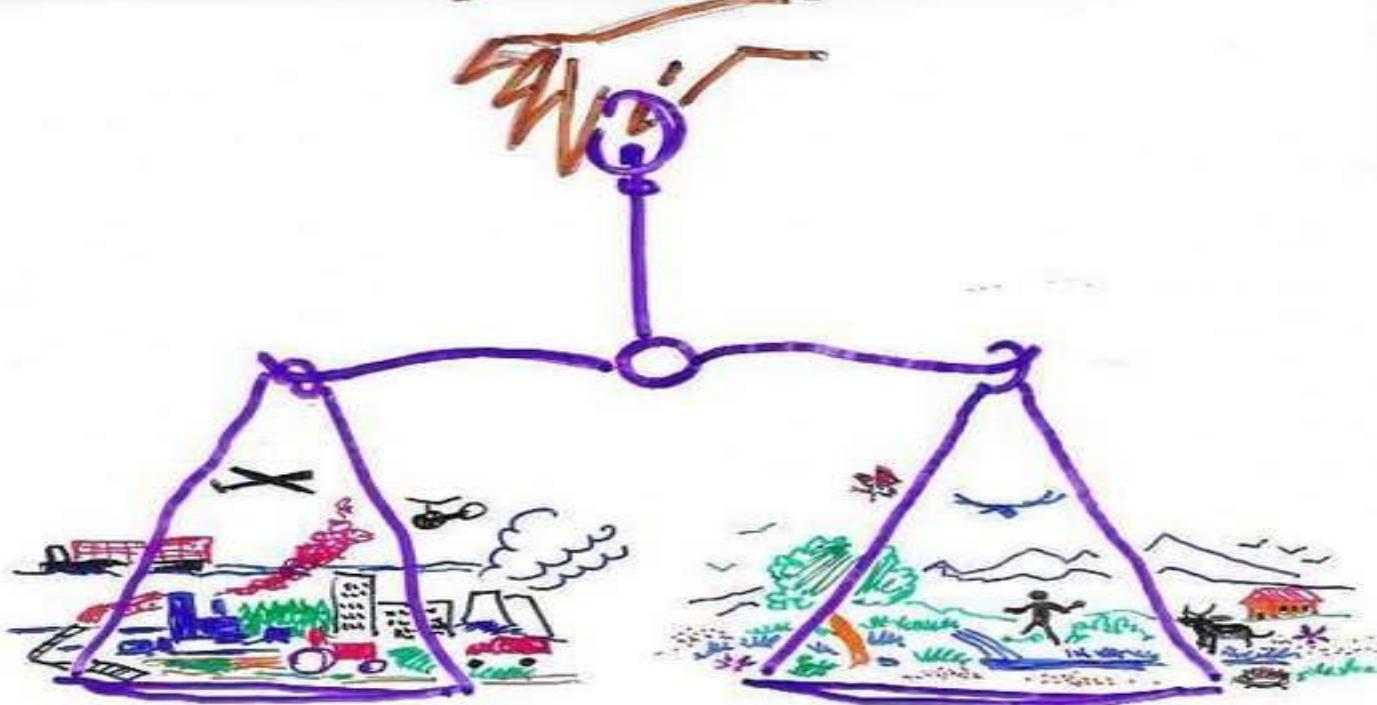
Nous devons à tout moment nous souvenir que nous ne devons pas nous conduire vis à vis de la nature comme des conquérants vis à vis d'un peuple étranger, comme des êtres en dehors de la nature (...) notre supématie sur les autres êtres est seulement notre capacité à connaître et à appliquer les lois de la nature



l'homme est la nature
prenant conscience d'elle
même

Agos





CONSERVER C'EST MAINTENIR
UN
ÉQUILIBRE
ENTRE LES MULTIPLES ÉLÉMENTS
DE LA
NATURE
HUMANITÉ COMPRISSE

UNESCO

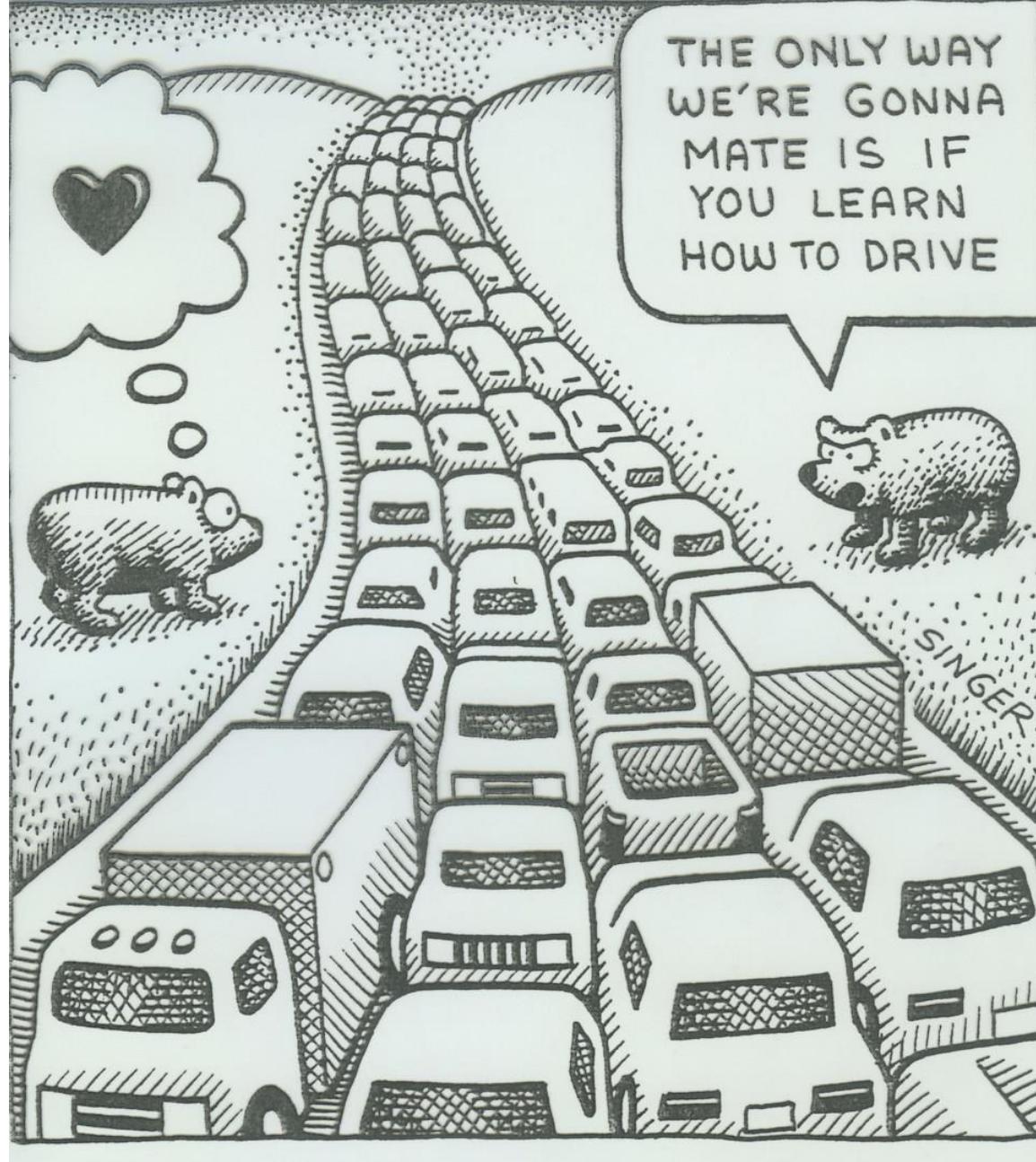
1968













LOGNE



2

021



La terre
les océans





reduce the resiliency of the global community. With every nation dealing with local emergencies, it would be more difficult to mobilize resources to aid victims in other areas, and there would be fewer resources to mobilize.

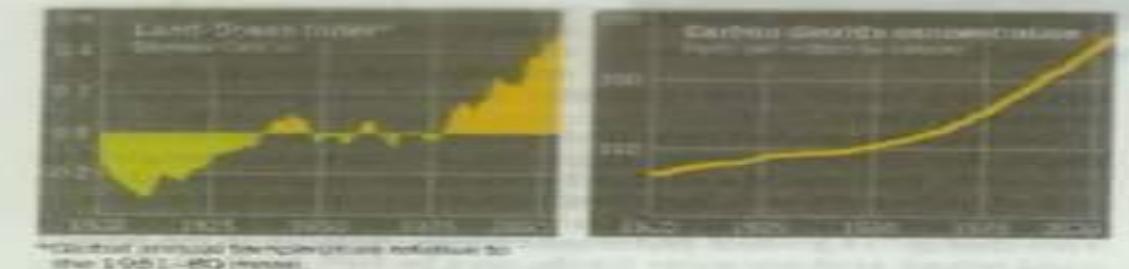
Municipalities around the world would struggle under the burden of greatly increased demands on funds to maintain and repair basic infrastructure. Forget about safety nets—FEMA and its ilk would be bankrupt. In the world's tightly coupled markets, financial tsunamis would surge through the system, leaving banks and corporations insolvent. Financial panics, largely absent for more than 70 years, would return with a vengeance.

Here at home, a flickering climate would impose an enormous tax on every individual and business. Property values in most places would plummet as buyers disappeared and costs of insurance and maintenance soared. The upper-middle-class American family, today so well protected against external shocks, would find its layers of insulation gradually stripped away as fuel, food, jobs, and social order became less certain. Katrina's aftermath exposed how quickly extreme weather can reduce an orderly society to dysfunction.

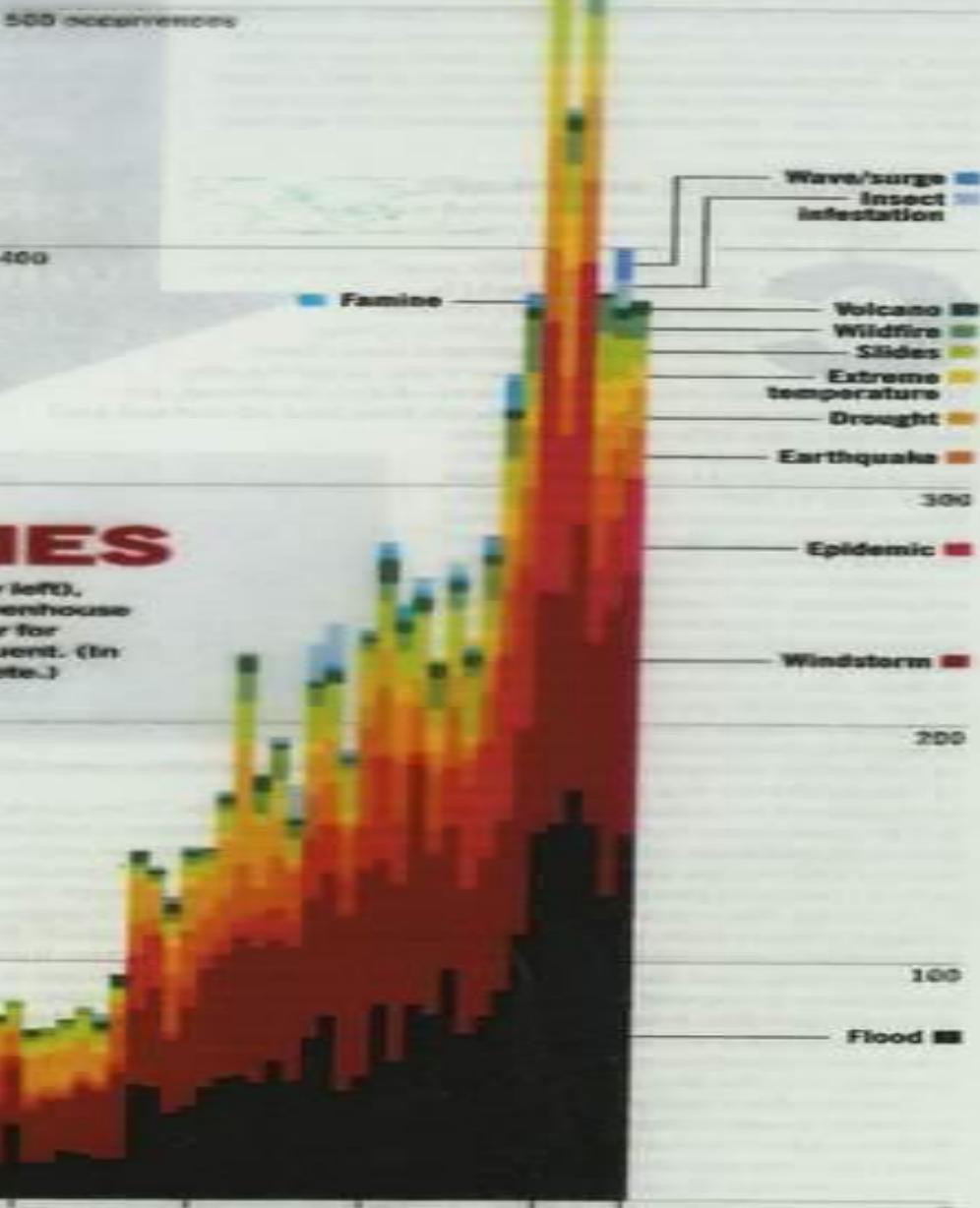
Some of the calamities that may happen—droughts that last more than a century, an advance of arctic zones southward, incessant and epic storms—simply overwhelm the imagination when we try to envision them in a world of six billion people depending on an ex-

MOUNTING CALAMITIES

Since the 1980s, the Earth's temperature has risen at an increasing rate (below left), probably in response to rising concentrations of CO₂, the atmosphere's main greenhouse gas. Signs of climate change are obvious in data assembled by Belgium's Center for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters: Calamities have become more frequent. (In part because the center only started in 1974, earlier data may not be as complete.)



Number of natural disasters recorded each year worldwide
1900–2005



Est-ce bien
raisonnable ??





Est-ce bien raisonnable ??

Merci

