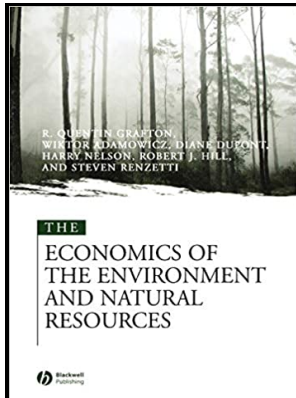


Economics of natural resources, the environment and policies

Chapman & Hall - Economic Evaluation of Environmental and Natural Resource Use and Policies



Description: This is a fully updated and much expanded edition of the important and well-received book *Economics of Natural Resources and the Environment*. The book looks in detail at the development of ideas in natural resource issues and the environment. It contains new chapters on agriculture and the environment including farm related pollution and soil erosion; valuation of environmental attributes including cost benefits and cost effectiveness analyses; international environmental problems, including ozone depletion, acid rain, global warming, forest destruction and biodiversity; and economics of nuclear waste disposal. A key element in the books contents is the application of the authors own theory of modified discounting with dramatic results. This important title provides information, analyses, projections and theories which are relevant to the work of economists, environmental scientists, development studies experts, agriculture and fisheries scientists, town and country planners and managers in the mining and petroleum industries. It is particularly useful for students of environmental sciences and applied economics.

- Conservation of natural resources -- Economic aspects.

Natural resources.

Environmental policy -- Economic aspects. Economics of natural resources, the environment and policies

-Economics of natural resources, the environment and policies

Notes: Includes bibliographical references (p. [350]-368) and indexes.

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#Resources, #the #Environment #and
#Policies

Introduction to Natural Resource Economics

WATERSHED MANAGEMENT AND SEDIMENTATION OF DAMS: This research will yield a conceptual framework, empirical results and practical guidelines that are likely to help policy makers manage dams in an environmentally beneficial manner.

Economic Evaluation of Environmental and Natural Resource Use and Policies

The government can impose a forcible limit on carbon emissions, or it can adopt more incentive-based solutions, like placing quantity-based taxes on carbon emissions or offering to companies that adopt renewable power sources. For example, if a country has petroleum in sedimentary rocks, it is a potential resource until it is actually drilled out of the rock and put to use. The goal of natural resource economics is to develop an efficient economy that is sustainable in the long-run.

Economic Evaluation of Environmental and Natural Resource Use and Policies

To date, 24% of this goal has been met by the Purchase of Development Rights Program operated by the Connecticut Dept. Results will allow estimation of the costs of various alternatives for farmland preservation and assessment of strengths and weaknesses of different preservation approaches.

of Natural Resources, the Environment and

Data envelopment analysis and stochastic frontier analysis have been used to measure technical efficiency of CT dairy farms. Impacts LAND USE: Connecticut has yet to achieve it stated goal of preserving 130,000 acres of farmland.

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