# CONTENTS

## VOLUME I

**Geography**

Maria Sala, *University of Barcelona, Spain*

1. Introduction
2. Scope of Geography
   2.1. Definitions
   2.2. Physical Geography
   2.3. Human Geography
   2.4. Landscapes and Regions
   2.5. Methods and Techniques
   2.6. Applied Geography
   2.7. Geographical Education
3. Main Topics and Fields of Geography
   3.1. Physical Geography
      3.1.1. Geomorphology
      3.1.2. Climatology
      3.1.3. Hydrology
      3.1.4. Biogeography
      3.1.5. Soil Geography
      3.1.6. Coastal Systems
      3.1.7. Ocean Geography
      3.1.8. Mountain Geocology
      3.1.9. Natural Resources
      3.1.10. Natural Hazards
      3.1.11. Land Degradation and Desertification
   3.2. Human Geography
      3.2.1. Historical Geography
      3.2.2. Population Geography
      3.2.3. Cultural and Social Geography
      3.2.4. Agricultural and Rural Geography
      3.2.5. Geography of Industry and Transport
      3.2.6. Geography of Economic Activities
      3.2.7. Urban Geography
      3.2.8. Medical Geography
      3.2.9. Political Geography
      3.2.10. Geography of Tourism
      3.2.11. Regional Geography
   3.3. Technical Geography
      3.3.1. Geodesy and Topography
      3.3.2. Mapping and Atlas Production
      3.3.3. Remote Sensing
      3.3.4. Geographical Information Systems
      3.3.5. Modeling
4. Historical Perspectives
   4.1. Introduction
   4.2. Early Geography
   4.3. Foundations
   4.4. Development
   4.5. Controversy
      4.5.1. The Concept of Changing Paradigms
      4.5.2. Environmental Determinism and Possibilism
      4.5.3. Regional and General Geography
      4.5.4. The Quantitative Revolution
GEOGRAPHY

4.6. Consolidation
5. Future Trends

Foundations of Geography
Maria Sala, University of Barcelona, Spain

1. Introduction
2. Development of Modern Geographic Thought
   2.1. Scientific context
   2.2. Institutional context
   2.3. Social context
   2.4. Political context
3. The basic geographic approach
4. Regions
5. Diversification of subject matters
   5.1. In physical geography
   5.2. In Human geography
6. Plurality of approaches
   6.1. Spatial analysis and spatial science
   6.2. Humanistic approach
   6.3. Behavioural geography
   6.4. Radical approaches
   6.5. Feminist geography
7. The present dilemma between physical and human geography
   7.1. Evolution within physical geography
   7.2. Evolution within human geography
   7.3. Is unity possible?
8. The future

Main Stages of Development of Geography
Maria Sala, University of Barcelona, Spain

1. Introduction
2. The Predecessors
   2.1. Chinese
   2.2. Greek and Latin
3. Middle Ages
   3.1. Muslim Geography
   3.2. Christian Geography
4. Early Modern Times
   4.1. Astronomy and Universal Geography
   4.2. The Contribution of Kant to Geography
5. Founders of Modern Geography
   5.1. Humboldt
   5.2. Ritter
6. New Directions
   6.1. Darwin’s Impact
   6.2. Physical Geography and Physiography
   6.3. Environmental Determinism and Possibilism
   6.4. The Regional Approach
7. The Present
   7.1. Quantitative and technical tools
   7.2. Diversification and Globalization
   7.3. International Aspects
8. The Future
### Theory and Methods in Geography

**Maria Sala, University of Barcelona, Spain**

1. **Theories**
   1.1. Introduction
   1.2. The Basic Scientific Principles
   1.3. The Main Conceptions in Human Geography
   1.4. The Regional Approach
   1.5. Systematic Studies
   1.6. The Coexistence of Naturalism and Historicism

2. **Methods**
   2.1. Methods Related to Scale
   2.2. About Fieldwork
   2.3. The structure of field research
   2.4. Field Sampling
   2.5. Examples of Geographical Field Research
   2.6. Teaching Based on Direct Observation
   2.7. Display and Analysis of Data

### Geographical Education

**Rod Gerber, University of New England, Australia**

1. **What is Geographical Education?**
   1.1. Geography and Geographical Education
   1.2. The Aims of Geographical Education
   1.3. The Place of Geography in the Formal Education Curriculum
   1.4. The Place of Geography in Non-Formal Education
   1.5. The Components of Geographical Education

2. **How is Geographical Education Relevant to Society and Environment?**
   2.1. The Development of Life Roles through Rediscovering Geographical Education
   2.2. Knowledge, Thinking Processes, Practical Skills, and Values Developed through Geographical Education
   2.3. Social and Environmental Action
   2.4. Contribution to Current Community Concerns

3. **Past Trends in Geographical Education**
   3.1. “Capes-and-Bays” Geography
   3.2. Teaching Regional Geography
   3.3. Teaching Systematic Geography
   3.4. An Inquiry Approach to Geographical Education

4. **Current Trends in Geographical Education**
   4.1. International Survey of Geographical Education
   4.2. Problem-Based Learning through Geographical Education
   4.3. Socially Critical Approaches to Geographical Education
   4.4. Developing International Understanding
   4.5. Developing Intercultural Understanding
   4.6. Promoting Environmental Education
   4.7. Promoting Equity of Opportunity through Geographical Education
   4.8. Developing Geographically Informed People

5. **Current Practices in Geographical Education**
   5.1. Learning and Teaching Geography
   5.2. Developing Geography Curricula
   5.3. Teaching and Learning Strategies
   5.4. Teaching Resources
   5.5. Information Technology in Geographical Education
   5.6. Standards and Assessment
   5.7. Fieldwork in Geographical Education

6. **Challenges for Geographical Education**
6.1. Policy Developments in Different Countries on Geographical Education
6.2. Technology and Information Expansion
6.3. Contributing to the Development of Active, Informed Citizens Around the World
6.4. Geography Teacher Preparation and Professional Development
6.5. Bias in Resources Used to Teach Geography
6.6. A Presence in the Formal Education Curriculum
6.7. Community Relevance
7. Future Directions
7.1. Rediscovering Geographical Education
7.2. Relevance for Lifelong Learning

Physical Geography

Olav Slaymaker, The University of British Columbia, Canada

1. Historical Background
   1.1. Chinese, Islamic, and Classical Greek and Roman Scholarship
   1.2. Translation of Ptolemy's Geography into Latin, and the Age of Discovery
   1.3. The General and Special Geographies of Varenius
   1.4. Seventeenth-Century Scientific Revolution, Eighteenth-Century Natural Theology and Natural History
   1.5. The Role of Immanuel Kant (1724–1804)
   1.6. Emergence of "That European Science"
   1.7. The Role of Alexander von Humboldt (1769–1859)
   1.8. The Origins of "Process" Studies: Jean Baptiste de Lamarck (1744–1829), Charles Lyell (1797–1875), and Charles Darwin (1809–1882)
   1.9. The Two Traditions of American Physical Geography and W.M. Davis (1850–1935)
   1.10. Contemporary Physical Geography
2. The Main Fields of Study
   2.1. Geomorphology
   2.2. Climatology
   2.3. Hydrology
   2.4. Biogeography
   2.5. Soil Geography
   2.6. Coastal Systems
   2.7. Mountain Geoecology
   2.8. Natural Hazards
   2.9. Landscape Ecology
   2.10. Biogeochemical Cycles
3. Past Environmental Change
   3.1. Natural Archives and Proxy Data
   3.2. Historical Sketch of Data Sources
   3.3. Cryosphere
   3.4. Hydrosphere
   3.5. Lithosphere
   3.6. Biosphere
   3.7. Anthroposphere
   3.8. The Quaternary Period
   3.9. The Pleistocene Epoch
   3.10. The Holocene Epoch
4. Global Environmental Change
   4.1. Tectonic Movements and Volcanism
   4.2. Atmospheric and Oceanic Circulation
   4.3. Energy Budgets
   4.4. Mass Budgets
   4.5. Snow and Ice
   4.6. Land Use and Land Cover
   4.7. Biomass Energy
5. Applied Physical Geography
   5.1. Applied Geomorphology
   5.2. Applied Climatology
   5.3. Applied Hydrology
   5.4. Applied Biogeography
   5.5. Applied Soil Geography
   5.6. Applied Coastal Systems
   5.7. Applied Mountain Geoecology
   5.8. Environmental Impact Analysis
   5.9. Biogeochemical Cycling
   5.10. Geographic Information Systems
   5.11. Remote Sensing

Geomorphology 170
Hanna Bremer, Universität Köln, Germany

1. Introduction
2. Development of Geomorphology
   2.1. Early History
   2.2. Evolution of the Main Concepts
   2.3. Organizations and Journals
3. Main Concepts, Research Lines, and Methods
   3.1. Klimatische Geomorphologie and Climatic Geomorphology
   3.2. Process Geomorphology, Field Experiments, Simulation, and Modeling
4. Structural Geomorphology
   4.1. Petrovariance
   4.2. Tectonic Geomorphology
   4.3. Volcanic Geomorphology
5. Weathering and Soils
6. Morphoclimatic Zones and Special Landform Associations
   6.1. Introduction
   6.2. Glacial Geomorphology
   6.3. Periglacial Geomorphology
   6.4. Tropical Geomorphology
   6.5. Arid Geomorphology
   6.6. Karst
   6.7. Coasts
   6.8. Lakes
7. Process Domains
   7.1. Introduction
   7.2. Mass Movements
   7.3. Fluvial Geomorphology
   7.4. Slope Runoff Processes
   7.5. Planational Processes
   7.6. Wind Action
8. Environmental and Global Change
   8.1. Paleoclimatic Research
   8.2. Environmental Change
   8.3. Anthropogenic Geomorphology
   8.4. Hazards
   8.5. Global Change

Climate as Life-Support Systems: A Climatological Overview 194
Masatoshi Yoshino, Tsukuba University, Japan
Kazuko Urushibara-Yoshino, Hosei University, Japan
1. Introduction
2. Physical Representation
   2.1. Köppen’s Classification
   2.2. Water Budget Approach
   2.3. Phenological Approach
   2.4. Synoptic Climatological Study
   2.5. Historical Viewpoint
3. Impacts of Climate on Systems
   3.1. Adaptation
   3.2. Management and Vulnerability
   3.3. Acclimatization and Acclimation
   3.4. Historical Change
4. Interactions between Climate and Human Activities
   4.1. Human Activities and Environmental Change
   4.2. Agriculture
   4.3. Fisheries
   4.4. Population
   4.5. Small-Scale Interactions between Climate and Human Activities

Hydrology
Olga Eugenia Scarpati, La Plata National University, Argentina

1. Definitions
2. Scope of hydrology
3. The hydrological cycle
4. Historical background
5. Main components of the hydrological cycle
   5.1. Precipitation
   5.2. Interception
   5.3. Infiltration
   5.4. Evapotranspiration
   5.5. Soil moisture
   5.6. Subsurface flow
   5.7. Groundwater
   5.8. Runoff and stream discharge
6. Water quality
7. Paleohydrology
   7.1. Paleohydrological techniques
   7.2. Paleohydrologic techniques for discharge estimation
   7.3. Estimating long-term discharge
   7.4. Estimating instantaneous peak discharge
   7.5. Paleohydrologic techniques used to date floods and droughts
8. Extreme hydrological events: floods and drought
9. Impact of Human Activities And Climate Change on the Hydrological Cycle
   9.1. Methods for estimating the hydrological effects of climate change
10. Final considerations

Biogeography
Michael E. Meadows, University of Cape Town, South Africa

1. Introduction: defining the indefinable
2. History of biogeography
   2.1. Development of the spatial tradition
   2.2. Ecological biogeography
3. The major approaches to biogeography
   3.1. The spatial tradition: phytogeography and zoogeography
   3.2. The spatial tradition: historical biogeography
### Soil Geography

S Maria Sala, Xavier Ubeda and Sara Bernia, *University of Barcelona, Spain*

1. Concepts and definitions
2. Historical background
3. The soil profile
4. Soil properties
   4.1. Soil physics
   4.2. Soil Chemistry
   4.3. Organic matter
   4.4. Soil Biology
5. Factors and processes of soil formation
   5.1. Elementary processes
   5.2. Complex processes
6. Climate-soil and vegetation-soil relationships
   6.1. Climate-soil relationships
   6.2. Vegetation-soil relationships
7. Soil Classification
8. Geographical distribution
9. Environmental issues
   9.1. Soil degradation
   9.2. Soil erosion

### Coastal Systems

Pieter Gerrit Ernst Frederik Augustinus, *Utrecht University, The Netherlands*

1. Introduction
2. Coasts
   2.1. Spatial and Temporal Scales
   2.2. Development and Behavior
3. Coastal Systems
   3.1. Coastal Systems Approach in Practice
   3.2. Expected Developments
4. Case Study: The Coast of Suriname

### The Ocean System

Adalberto Vallega, *International Geographical Union, Italy*

1. Introduction
2. Managing the Ocean Ecosystem
   2.1. The Tectonic Mechanisms
   2.2. Ocean Governance in Relation to Plates and Margins
   2.3. The Role of the Water Column
   2.4. Atmosphere–Ocean Interaction
   2.5. Ocean Ecological Diversity
3. The Ocean Facing Climate Change
3.1. The Hydrological Cycle
3.2. Sea-Level Rise
3.3. Impacts from Atmosphere and Ocean Circulation
3.4. Cardinal Deductions
4. Ocean Resource Uses
   4.1. Evolution of Ocean Exploitation
   4.2. Key Ocean Resources
      4.2.1. Exploitation of Ocean Biomass
      4.2.2. Exploitation of Non-Living Resources
   4.3. Ocean Communication Functions
5. Ocean Governance
   5.1. Governance Framework
   5.2. Governance Spaces
6. The Sustainable Ocean
7. Recapitulation

Mountain Geocology. The Evolution of Intellectually-Based Scholarship into a Political Force for Sustainable Mountain Development

Jack D. Ives, Carleton University, Canada
Bruno Messerli, University of Bern, Switzerland

1. Introduction and Definition
2. Scientific Foundation
3. Development before 1990
4. Scientific Progress
5. Political Engagement
6. Current Status
7. Research Priorities
8. Specific Research Requirements
9. Indicators, Knowledge Management, and Sustainable Development

Natural Hazards

David Alexander, Cranfield University, UK

1. Introduction - What is A Natural Hazard?
2. Vulnerability - The Fundamental Counterpart of Hazard
3. Risk - The Product of Hazard and Vulnerability
4. Perception - A Vital Factor in Hazard and Risk Analysis
5. Natural Hazards and the Classification Problem
6. Natural Hazard Mitigation
7. Managing Natural Hazards
8. Natural Hazards and the Question of Poverty
9. Conclusion - The Future of Natural Hazard Management

Land Degradation and Desertification: History, Nature, Causes, Consequences, and Solutions

Arthur Conacher, University of Western Australia, Australia

1. Introduction
   1.1. Structure of the Chapter
2. A Brief Historical Review of Land Degradation
3. The Forms of Land Degradation
   3.1. Flora and Fauna
   3.2. Soil Degradation
   3.3. Water Degradation
4. Research into the Causes of Land Degradation
   4.1. Cultivating Steep Slopes
   4.2. Desertification in the West Sahel
   4.3. Other Complex Causes
   4.4. Sequential and Unanticipated Cause-effect Situations
   4.5. International Research Efforts
5. Consequences of Land Degradation
6. Integrated Solutions and the Delimitation of Planning Regions
   6.1. Delimiting Planning Regions
   6.2. Implementing Solutions
      6.2.1. What?
      6.2.2. Who?
      6.2.3. When?
      6.2.4. Where?
      6.2.5. How?
      6.2.6. Why?
7. Conclusions

Index

About EOLSS
6. Evolution of the European Pattern of Growth
7. The American Pattern of Growth
8. The Models of Quick Transition
9. Perspectives on Population Geography

**Cultural and Social Geography**

Paul Claval, *Université de Paris-Sorbonne, France*

1. Introduction
   1.1. Birth and Development of Cultural and Social Studies in Geography between 1880 and 1950
      1.1.1. Cultural Geography as a Study of Landscapes
      1.1.2. Cultural Geography as the Study of Genres de Vie
      1.1.3. The Early Forms of Social Geography
   1.2. The Impact of the "New" Geography on Cultural and Social Studies: from the 1950s to the early 1970s
      1.2.1. The Time of Social Ecologies
      1.2.2. The Social Geography of Rural Areas
      1.2.3. Relevance and the Growing Success of Marxist Social Analysis
      1.2.4. Cultural Geography: Decline and Unsuccessful Re-orientations
   1.3. The Contemporary Situation
      1.3.1. The Renewal of Cultural Geography
      1.3.2. New Directions of Research in Cultural Geography
      1.3.3. New Conceptions of Social Geography

2. The Cultural Approach and the New Epistemological Bases of Geography
3. Conclusion

**Agricultural and Rural Geography**

Desmond A. Gillmor, *Trinity College, Ireland*

1. Introduction
2. Agricultural Change
3. Changing Geographical Perspectives
4. Agricultural Geography
   4.1. Biophysical Environment
   4.2. Agrarian Structure and Farm Population
   4.3. Economic Influences
   4.4. Sociopersonal Factors
   4.5. Government and Company Contexts
5. Rural Geography
   5.1. Employment and Population
   5.2. Settlement and Housing
   5.3. Transport and Services
   5.4. Recreation and Tourism
   5.5. Development and Conservation
6. Conclusion

**Geography of Industry and Transport**

Sergio Conti, *Università e Politecnico di Torino, Italy*

1. Introduction: A Relational Science
2. General Concepts and Processes
   2.1. Territorial Decentralization and Diffusive Processes
   2.2. Regional Imbalances and Re-equilibrium Policies
   2.3. Technological Innovation and Industrial Space
   2.4. Multinational Companies and the Internationalization of Production
GEOGRAPHY

3. The Theoretical and Methodological Tradition
   3.1. The Neoclassical Legacy
   3.2. The Geography of Enterprise
4. A World in Transition
   4.1. Industrial Organization in a Global World
   4.2. Social Regulation or Flexible Organization of Production
   4.3. Marshallian External Economies: Between Modernity and Tradition
   4.4. The Strategic Approach
5. The Local Synthesis
6. Transport and Territorial Organization

Geography of Economic Activities
Sam Ock Park, Seoul National University, Korea

1. Introduction
2. Global and Regional Economic Integration
   2.1. International Investment of Economic Activities
   2.2. Global Finance and Reorganization of Economic Spaces
   2.3. Trend towards Regional Economic Integration in the Global Economy
   2.4. Cross-Border Sub-regional Economic Integration
3. Industrial Districts and Clustering
   3.1. Industrial Districts and Networking
   3.2. Industrial Clustering and Technology Parks
4. Geography of Innovation
   4.1. National Innovation Systems
   4.2. Development of Regional Innovation Systems
5. Knowledge-Based Economy and Services
   5.1. Knowledge-Based Economy and New Industry
   5.2. Knowledge-Based Industry and Region
   5.3. Growth of Producer Services
6. Sustainable Industrialization
   6.1. Changes of Production Systems and Environment
   6.2. Paths of Sustainable Industrialization
7. Future Trends and Perspectives

Urban Geography
Adrian G. Aguilar Martinez, National University of México (UNAM), México

1. Introduction. The Scope of Urban Geography
2. Changing Approaches in Urban Geography
   2.1. Site and Situation and Urban Morphology
   2.2. Positivism
   2.3. Behavioral and humanistic approaches
   2.4. Structural analysis
   2.5. Postmodern theory
3. The City and the Changing Economic Context
4. The Global Context of Urbanization
5. Residential Differentiation and Segregation
6. City Growth and Urban Governance
7. The Urban Future

Medical Geography
David R. Phillips, Lingnan University, Hong Kong
Mark W. Rosenberg, Queen’s University, Canada
Kathleen Wilson, University of Toronto at Mississauga, Canada

©Encyclopedia of Life Support Systems (EOLSS)
1. Introduction
2. Medical Geography
   2.1. The Geography of Disease
   2.2. The Geography of Medical Resources
3. Health Geography
   3.1. The Shift to Health Geography
   3.2. Linking Health and the Environment
   3.3. Linking Health and Place
   3.4. Health, Health Care and Public Policy
4. New Ways of Looking at Old and New Problems
5. Conclusions

Political Geography
Vladimir Kolossov, Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia

1. Introduction
2. First and Second Stages of Development
3. Third Stage
4. Fourth Stage
5. The World Systems Theory
6. Concepts of the State in Political Geography
7. Postmodernism and the Construction of Space
8. Territoriality, Ethnic, and Political Identity
9. The Problem of Scale, the Concept of Place, and the Contextual Approach

Geography of Tourism
C. Michael Hall, University of Otago, New Zealand

1. Introduction
2. Defining Tourism
3. The Development of the Geography of Tourism
   3.1. Contemporary Approaches to the Geography of Tourism
4. Demand for Tourism
   4.1. Constraints
   4.2. Seasonality
   4.3. Accessibility
5. Tourism Supply
   5.1. Spatial and Temporal Fixity
6. Impacts of Tourism
   6.1. Economic Impacts of Tourism
   6.2. Social Impacts of Tourism
   6.3. Environmental Impacts of Tourism
7. Tourism Planning
   7.1. Carrying-capacity
   7.2. Recreation Opportunity Spectrum
   7.3. Community Based Tourism Planning
   7.4. Sustainable Tourism Planning
8. Trends for the Twenty-first Century

Regional Geography
Antoine S. Bailly, University of Geneva, Switzerland

1. Introduction: Regional Geography, the Oldest Type of Geography
2. How to Define a Region?
3. From Administrative Regions to Cultural Regions
4. The Applied Side of Regional Geography
5. The Renewal of Regional Identities
6. Regional Science: A New Way of Analyzing Regions and Regional Development
7. Conclusion: The New Continental Regions

Technical Geography. Core Concepts in the Mapping Sciences
Ferjan J. Ormeling, Utrecht University, Netherlands

1. Introduction: Formalistic and Communication Approaches in Cartography
2. Mapping as a Value-Adding Process/Cognitive Reactions
3. Digital Conceptual Influences
4. The Complexity of Cartographic Messages
5. Human Input into Map Reading
6. Mapping as a Selection Process
7. Aspects of Meta-Communication (Communication about Communication)
8. Reference Frames and Mapping
9. Merging of Data Sources
10. New Trends
11. Global Data Initiatives and Global Data Access
12. International Mapping Framework

Geodesy and Topography
Andreas Illert, Federal Agency for Cartography and Geodesy, Germany

1. Introduction
2. The Figure of Earth
3. Coordinate Systems
4. Map Projections
5. Geodetic Survey
6. Topographic Survey
7. Topographic Maps
8. Topographic Information Systems

Mapping and Atlas Production
Ferjan J. Ormeling, Utrecht University, The Netherlands

1. Introduction
2. Maps and Map Types
3. Map Functions and Map Themes
4. Base Maps
5. Mapping
6. Map Use
7. Data Quality
8. Atlas Production
9. Atlas Information Systems
10. Outlook

Remote Sensing Systems
Frans J.M. van der Wel, Royal Netherlands Meteorological Institute, The Netherlands

1. Introduction
2. Remote Sensing – a Definition
3. Passive versus Active Remote Sensing Systems
GEOGRAPHY

4.1. LANDSAT
4.2. SPOT
5. Meteorological Satellites: NOAA, GOES and METEOSAT
6. Remote Sensing Applications: Monitoring our Environment
   6.1. Atmospheric Sciences, Meteorology and Climate Studies
   6.2. Mapping Natural Resources and Environmental Risks
   6.3. Diplomacy and International Peace-Keeping
7. An Outlook to the Future

Geographical Information Systems
Frans J.M. van der Wel, Royal Netherlands Meteorological Institute, The Netherlands

1. Introduction
2. Geographical Information Systems - a Definition
3. History of GIS
4. Relevance of Metadata
5. GIS Analysis
6. GIS Applications
   6.1. Introduction
   6.2. Examples of GIS – Contributions to a Better World
   6.3. Cartography
   6.4. Geography, Environmental Science and Hydrology
   6.5. Social Sciences
   6.6. Business
   6.7. Everyday Life
7. Outlook on Technological Developments

Modeling Geographical Systems and Prediction
Robert G.V. Baker, University of New England, Australia

1. Modeling and the Quantitative Revolution
   1.1. Introduction
   1.2. The Quantitative Revolution: A Brief Review
   1.3. Some Problems of Geographical Analysis
      1.3.1. A Large Number of Variables
      1.3.2. Uncontrolled Variables
      1.3.3. Over-theorizing with Paucity of Data
      1.3.4. Dynamic Modeling
      1.3.5. Boundary Effects
      1.3.6. Model Building and Its Weaknesses
2. The State of Modeling
   2.1. Introduction
   2.2. What Is a Model?
   2.3. A Justification for Modeling
   2.4. A Complementarity between Generalization and Individualization?
3. The Art of Modeling
   3.1. Introduction
   3.2. The Problem of Representation
   3.3. Constructing a Model
      3.3.1. A Shopping Trip to Malls Model
   3.4. Summary
4. Modeling and Prediction
   4.1. Introduction
   4.2. Case Studies of Modeling and Prediction
      4.2.1. What Happens When Large Retailers Open from Six to Seven Days a Week?
      4.2.2. Is the Sea Level Going To Rise?
4.2.3. Is Global Warming Human-Induced or Part of a Natural Cycle?
4.3. Summary
5. Modeling in the Twenty-First Century