

instability, let alone the potential for ecological
change of use there. But there may have been such a history of "success" that
implode around the system, again, again, suddenly generating a step
the more troublesome, the "stability" boundaries themselves may
infinitely forgiving nature that seems implicitly to have been assumed in
experimentation. It will always recover. It is that paradigm of
it globally stable, for example, is admirable for blind trial-and-error
accurately, the way we perceive those stability properties. A system that
directly tied to the stability properties of systems and, more
design and manage respond to unexpected events. And that response is
The origin and magnitude of the problem depend on the way the systems
with the unexpected it increasingly seems to be a dangerous method for
be essential, but without a broader strategy to deal with ignorance and
we dare not test our hypotheses. Trial-and-error approaches will always
waffle. He argues we are locked in a world of hypothesis because
of the "design" that underlies the issue of our society's affairs.
are now at a time where intensity and the extensiveness of our trials can
probe that generates new information upon which knowledge feeds. But we
Such failures have provided an essential probe into the unknown; a

the qualification procedures.
(Lindholm 1959)
Canada that provides additional information to modify subsequent trials
mobilized and organized to suggest a trial, and if an error is detected,
planning and finance, Environment
have advanced since the Industrial Revolution. Existing information is
the unknown and the unexpected, and indeed that is the way our societies
Resource Ecology, University of
How Ecological Systems Behave
Waste Pollution and Resource Management, and indeed in applied science in
Ray Hilborn, C. S. Holling and C.