


Brief Notes on accessing E-resources

- Once logged in to Remotex, one should be able to access different databases automatically
- LSU subscribes to some e-journal databases such as Wiley online, Informs, Project Muse, and eBook database (ProQuest eBook Central).
- The way you navigate through different platforms is the same, only the interface changes
- One can filter or refine search results using subject, date of publication etc.
- Articles are downloadable in PDF format

On the Remotex Page select any database of your choice

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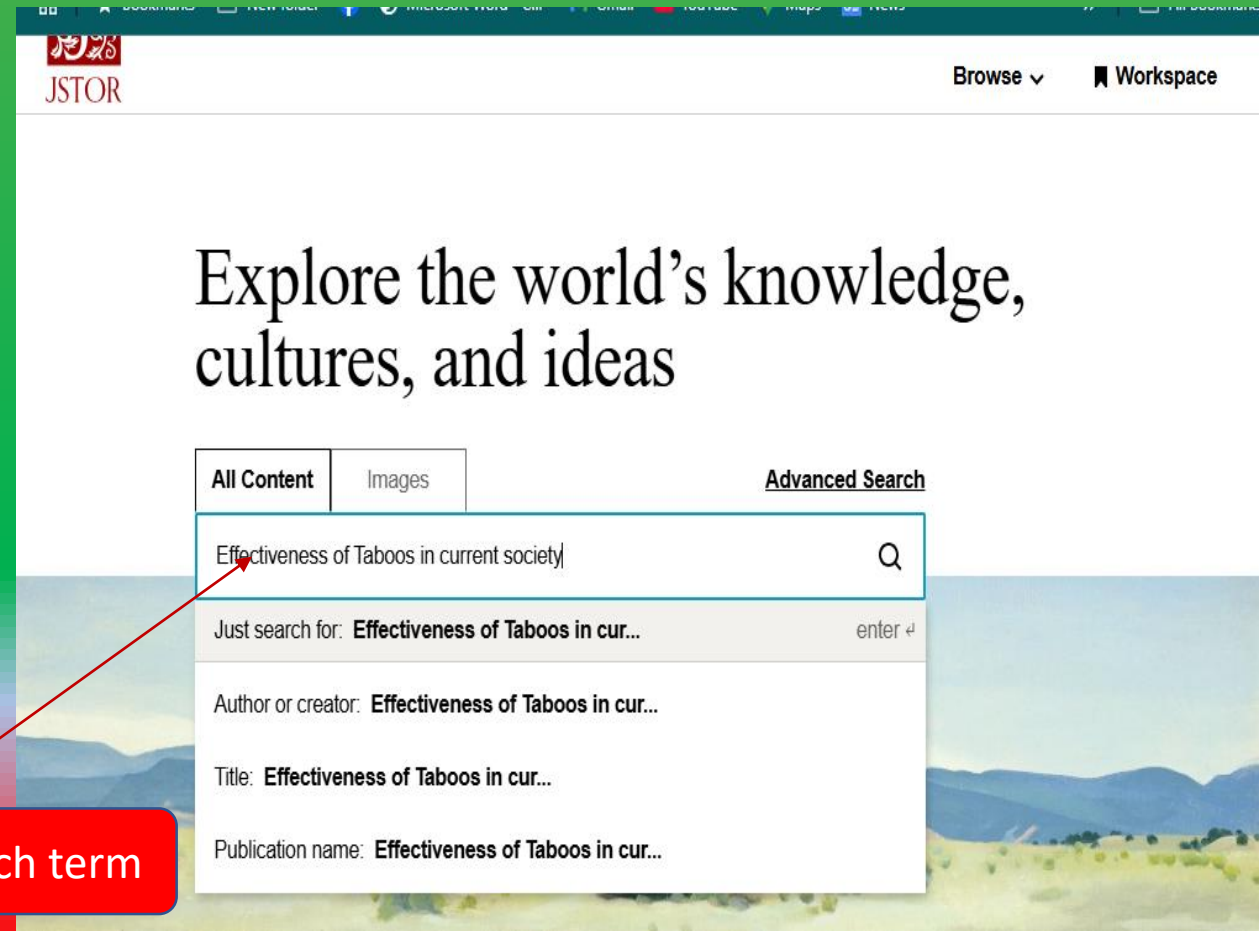
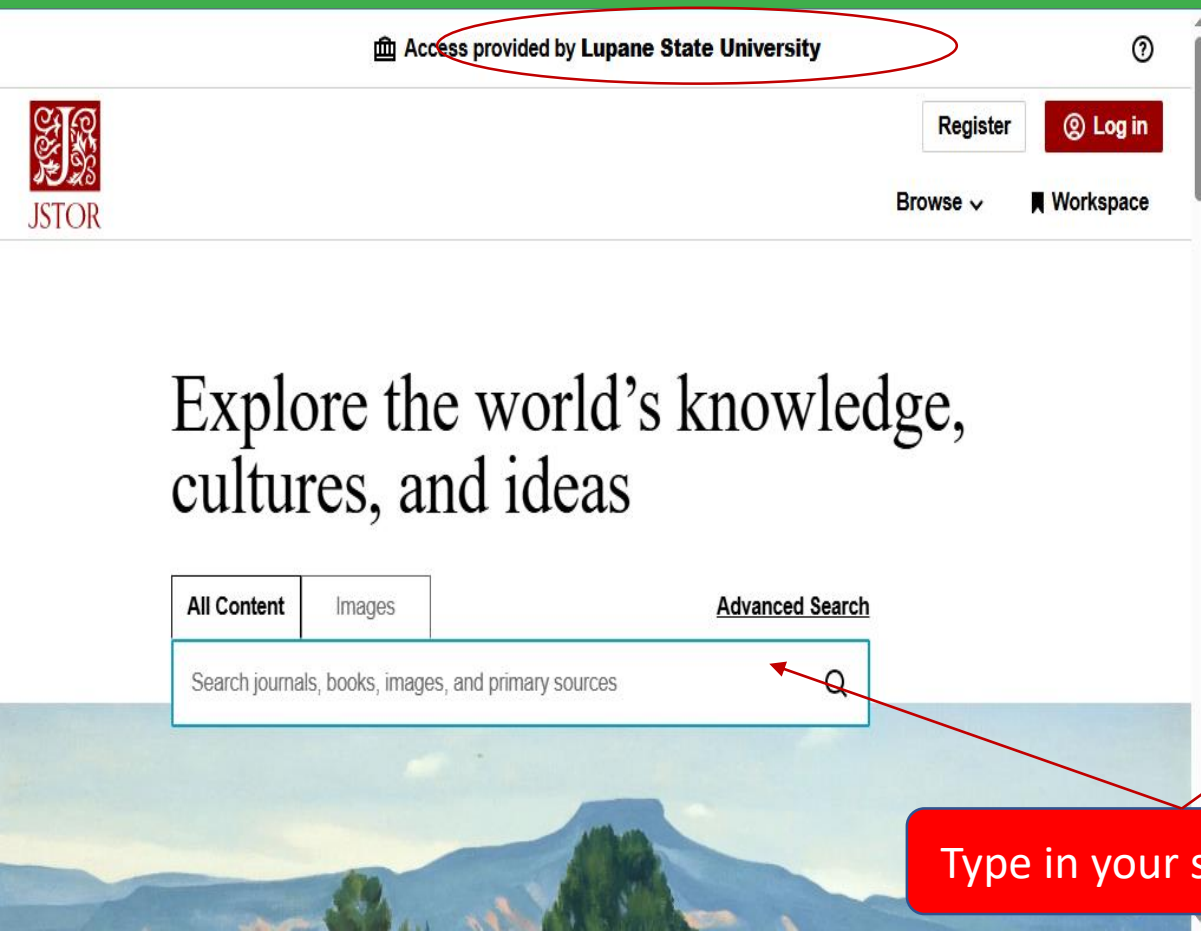


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Full articles can be downloaded for later use

The screenshot shows a search results interface. On the left, under 'Refine Results', there is a 'CONTENT TYPE' section with a red arrow pointing to it. Below it, a list of content types is shown: Journals (2,752), Book Chapters (97), Research Reports (82), Serials (495), Documents (59), Books (53), and Images (5). The main results area shows a list of articles. The first article is 'Effects of social change on wildlife consumption taboos in northeastern Madagascar' by Christopher D. Golden and Jean Comaroff. A red box highlights the 'Download' button for this article. A blue arrow points from the 'Download' button to a red callout box that says 'Click on the title or download'. Another blue arrow points from the title of the first article to the same red callout box. A third blue arrow points from the 'Download' button to the same red callout box. A red bracket groups the 'CONTENT TYPE' section and the first article.

Refine Results

SEARCH WITHIN RESULTS

CONTENT TYPE

Primary source content:

Sort by: Relevance

JOURNAL ARTICLE

Effects of social change on wildlife consumption taboos in northeastern Madagascar

Christopher D. Golden, Jean Comaroff

Ecology and Society, Vol. 20, No. 2 (Jun 2015)

OPEN ACCESS

...Copyright © 2015 by the author(s). Published here under license by the Resilience Alliance. Golden, C. D., and J. Comaroff. 2015. Effects of social change on wildlife consumption **taboos** in northeastern Madagascar. *Ecology and Society* 20(2): 41. <https://dx-doi-org.lsu.remotexs.co/10.5751/ES-07589-200241> Research...

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JOURNAL ARTICLE

Dynamism with Distinctive Indi

The screenshot shows a full article page. At the top, there is a header with the title 'Effects of social change on wildlife consumption taboos in northeastern Madagascar' and a page number '2 / 11'. Below the header, there is a download button with a red arrow pointing to it. A red callout box with the text 'Click the Arrow to download' is positioned over the download button. The article text is visible below the header.

Effects of social change on wildlife consumption taboos in northeastern Madagascar

2 / 11

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Research, part of a Special Feature on [Why does hunting in tropical regions matter?](#)

Effects of social change on wildlife consumption taboos in northeastern Madagascar

[Christopher D. Golden](#)^{1,2} and [Jean Comaroff](#)³

ABSTRACT. In Madagascar, the constellation of taboos serves as a form of informal regulatory institution and is foundational to Malagasy culture, regardless of class, ethnic group affiliation, and educational background. Many researchers have credited rapid social change as a crucial mechanism for disturbing taboos. Others suggest that taboos are innately historical. However, very little empirical research has assessed the effects of social change on taboos or quantified the stability of taboo systems over time. Here, we use a case study of the ensemble of taboos in northeastern Madagascar, still a critical aspect of social life there, as a lens through which we investigate its degree of stability over time. Our aim was: (1) to describe the food taboos of local Malagasy living in northeastern Madagascar, and (2) to quantitatively assess the stability of these taboos to address certain claims regarding cultural erosion using an empirical, hypothesis-driven approach with rich ethnographic material to aid in interpretation. We investigated the temporal stability of taboos and local adherence to the moral framework, finding that approximately 3.0% of 4857 taboos were not adhered to at least once during the course of a 7-yr follow-up study. Additionally, we quantitatively explored the mediating effects of migration, modernization, and the spread of Western religion on number of taboos and level of adherence. We found that the presence of extra-local groups and migration did not decrease the number of taboos abided by locally, but did increase rates of nonadherence. Modernization accompanied by generational shifts tended to increase rather than erode the number of taboos, and younger individuals adhered to taboos to the same degree as older individuals. The effect of Western religion depended on the denomination, but generally reduced the number of taboos, although it did not affect adherence. The ways in which social change affects the stability of taboos are

www.ecologyandsociety.org/viewissue.php?id=108

Downloading reference from the article

One should know the recommended style

The most common styles at LSU

- Harvard referencing style
- APA referencing style
- All E-databases support the two styles

The screenshot shows a search results page with a sidebar on the left and a main results area. The sidebar includes sections for 'Refine Results', 'SEARCH WITHIN RESULTS', 'CONTENT TYPE', 'Academic content:', and 'Primary source content:'. The main results area shows a list of articles, with the first one selected. A red arrow points to the 'Download' button for the first article.

Refine Results

SEARCH WITHIN RESULTS ^

Q

CONTENT TYPE ^

Academic content:

- ☐ Journals (2,752)
- ☐ Book Chapters (97)
- ☐ Research Reports (82)

Primary source content:

- ☐ Serials (495)
- ☐ Documents (59)
- ☐ Books (53)
- ☐ Images (5)

DATE (?) ^

Sort by: Relevance v

☐ **JOURNAL ARTICLE**

Effects of social change on wildlife consumption taboos in northeastern Madagascar

[Christopher D. Golden](#), [Jean Comaroff](#)

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Dynamism with Incommensurate Development: The Distinctive Indian Model

[Rohit Lamba](#), [Arvind Subramanian](#)

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<http://www.jstor.org/stable/26270203>. Accessed 30 May 2025.

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Golden, Christopher D., and Jean Comaroff. "Effects of Social Change on Wildlife Consumption Taboos in Northeastern Madagascar." *Ecology and Society* 20, no. 2 (2015). <http://www.jstor.org/stable/26270203>.

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Golden, C. D., & Comaroff, J. (2015). Effects of social change on wildlife consumption taboos in northeastern Madagascar. *Ecology and Society*, 20(2). <http://www.jstor.org/stable/26270203>

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OPTION B:
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Note: Always review your references and make any necessary changes using. Pay attention to names, capitalization, and dates.

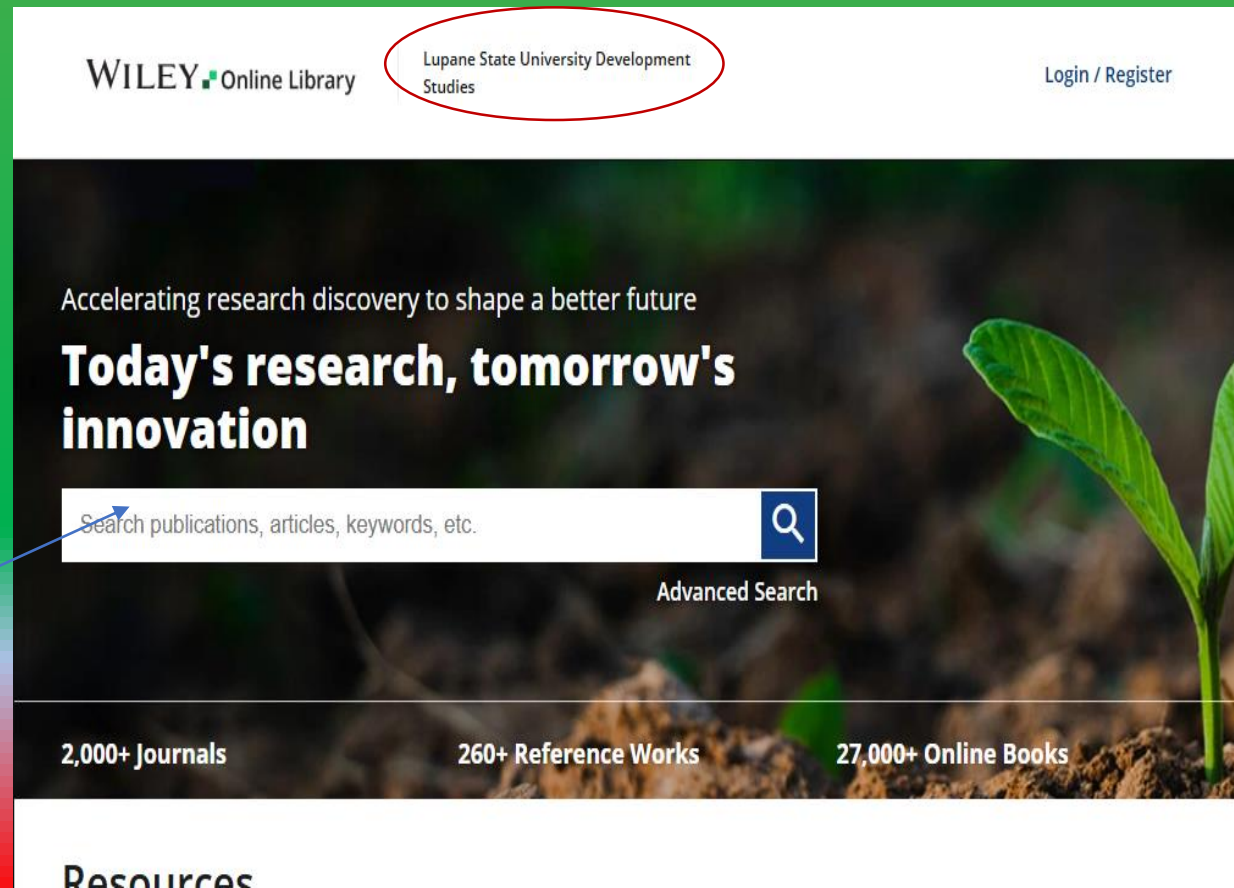
Try Wiley Online

Wiley Database

- Follow the same steps as done on JSTOR
- Note that subscribed databases will recognise you as LSU or give a welcome note from LSU
- You do not need to log in to these platforms
- All metadata for citation referencing is provided

Type in your search term or keywords

Wiley Homepage



Access through Wiley Online

The screenshot displays the Wiley Online search interface. On the left, a sidebar contains 'Subjects' and 'Published in' sections. The 'Subjects' section lists various disciplines with their respective article counts. The 'Published in' section lists journals with their respective article counts. A red bracket groups the 'Subjects' and 'Published in' sections, with a red box labeled 'Filtering options' pointing to them. The main content area shows search results for 'Sinergias en la gestión turística en el África subsahariana' and 'Climate change and livestock production in Sub-Saharan Africa: Effects and transmission channels'. A red arrow points to the title of the second article, with a red box labeled 'Click on the title to open the abstract'.

Subjects ^

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- + AGRICULTURE 568
- + ANTHROPOLOGY 90
- + AQUACULTURE, FISHERIES & FISH SCIENCE 43
- + ARCHAEOLOGY 7
- MORE (51) v

Filtering options

Published in ^

- ☐ Wiley Online Books 244
- ☐ Sustainable Development 141
- ☐ Africa Research Bulletin: Economic, Financial and Technical Series 109
- ☐ Natural Resources Forum 66
- ☐ Earth's Future 57
- MORE (96) v

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Simplice A. Asongu, Mushfiqur Rahman, Richard Adu-Gyamfi, Raufhon Salahodjaev
World Affairs | Volume 187, Issue 1
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Henri Aurélien Ateba Boyom, ...
Food and Energy Security | Volume 13, Issue 1
First published: 09 February 2024
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Climate change and livestock production in Sub-Saharan Africa: Effects and transmission channels

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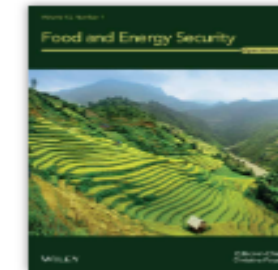
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CHILDHOOD TRAUMA WHAT MAKES YOU PROCRASTINATE

Ever wonder why you can't seem to start tasks, even when you know they're important? It might not be laziness — it could be rooted in childhood trauma. **This hidden cause can create deep mental blocks that lead to procrastination, anxiety, and even sleepless nights.** But once you uncover the truth behind your procrastination triggers, the change can be almost instant. Ready to break free from the past and finally get things done? Let's dive into how understanding your procrastination type can transform your life.

TAKE TEST

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Figures



References



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WILEY Global Change Biology

Pepijn A. J. van Oort^{1,2} | Sander J. Zwart^{1,3}

Funding information
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This study is the first of its kind to quantify possible effects of climate change on rice production in Africa. We simulated impacts on rice in irrigated systems (dry season and wet season) and rainfed systems (upland and lowland). We simulated the use of rice varieties with a higher temperature sum as adaptation option. We simulated rice yields for 4 RCP climate change scenarios and identified causes of yield declines. Without adaptation, shortening of the growing period due to higher temperatures had a negative impact on yields (−24% in RCP 8.5 in 2070 compared with the baseline year 2000). With varieties that have a high temperature sum, the length of the growing period would remain the same as under the baseline conditions. With this adaptation option rainfed rice yields would increase slightly (+8%) but they remain subject to water availability constraints. Irrigated rice yields in East Africa would increase (+25%) due to more favourable temperatures and due to CO₂ fertilization. Wet season irrigated rice yields in West Africa were projected to change by −21% or +7% (without/with adaptation). Without adaptation irrigated rice yields in West Africa in the dry season would decrease by −45% with adaptation they would decrease significantly less (−15%). The main cause of this decline was reduced photosynthesis at extremely high temperatures. Simulated heat sterility hardly increased and was not found a major cause for yield decline. The implications for these findings are as follows. For East Africa to benefit from climate change

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