

Illustrations

FIGURES

- 1.1 Developed and potential hydroelectric power in Canada / 10
- 1.2 “Largest dams in Canada,” 1985 / 11
- 1.3 “World’s water system” / 16
- 1.4 “The hydrologic cycle” from the US Geological Survey / 16
- 1.5 The ultimate abstraction / 16
- 2.1 “‘Moments’ in a cognitive map of the social process” / 32
- 2.2 “The production of socio-nature” / 38
- 4.1 Water dethroned in Lavoisier’s laboratory / 78
- 4.2 Dalton’s atomic symbols / 79
- 4.3 The Roman aqueducts by Zeno Diemer, ca. 1920 / 82
- 4.4 Rivers as social entities: *The Nile* / 92
- 5.1 A depiction of the widely held notion of the subterranean source of springs and rivers, from Athanasius Kircher’s *Mundus Subterraneus*, ca. 1664 / 112
- 6.1 “The hydrologic cycle” from Horton, 1931 / 129
- 6.2 The hydrologic cycle as an expression of the basic water balance equation for a basin / 133
- 6.3 Hydrologic science = The hydrologic cycle / 137

6.4 “The hydrologic cycle” from Meinzer, 1942 / 140

6.5 “The hydrologic cycle” from the American Society of Civil Engineers, 1949 / 142

7.1 “Precipitation and the hydrologic cycle” / 158

7.2 “How the water cycle is measured” / 159

8.1 “Scheme of the hydrologic cycle” / 169

9.1 Can you find the politics in this picture? / 188

9.2 The hydrologic cycle, with global annual average water balance given in units relative to a value of one hundred for the rate of precipitation on land / 189

10.1 “The world’s water supply” / 196

10.2 A juxtaposition of two abstractions: “Water availability vs. population” / 197

10.3 “Freshwater availability, cubic metres per person and per year, 2007” / 198

12.1 “The global water system” / 230

12.2 The cycle of public water and the production of a body public / 232

12.3 Interruption of the cycle of public water / 233

12.4 Diversion from the public water cycle and the production of individual consumers / 234

12.5 Mass swim at Richardson beach, Kingston, Ontario, 22 July 2008 / 237

TABLES

1.1 Water content in the hydrosphere / 17