

Editorial

The current issue includes 3 articles. The first develops a framework of critical reflection to transdisciplinary research in experiential education at graduate level. The second adds new knowledge concerning the importance of environmental sustainability for business organizations and corporate response to perceived stakeholder pressures and corporate environmental impact. The third uses the palaeo-hydrology of the Danish island of Anholt and its past climate and sea level history to provide new insight to guide future planning of coastal groundwater aquifers.

In *'Growing Transdisciplinary Roots in the Peruvian Amazon: Lessons from the Field'* Landon et al. reflect upon keys to transdisciplinarity at the graduate level as well as methods and barriers to the integration of different forms of knowledge and learning in solving complex problems. The authors develop five keys to the successful integration of scientific perspectives, partly inspired by different scientific disciplines and partly based on the experience of a transdisciplinary field work. These are used to develop research proposals on biodiversity conservation in the Madre de Dios region in Peru. The five keys include developing a common language, building trust and understanding among peers, being assertive to ensure the integration of disciplinary perspectives, being aware of underlying assumptions to disciplinary knowledge to produce productive research paths, and recognizing differences between disciplines in what constitute scientific knowledge, method and practices.

The article on *'Stakeholder Pressures, Environmental Impact and Managerial Initiatives of SMEs: A Longitudinal Study'* investigates how the perception of stakeholder pressures and the perception of corporate environmental impact positively affect the level of corporate environmental initiatives of small and medium sized industrial companies in Denmark. The longitudinal study is based on structured interviews with managers sampled randomly from small and medium sized industrial companies with more than nine employees. The survey was conducted every four years from 1999 to 2011. Madsen and Ulhøi contribute an in-depth knowledge about the role of perceived stakeholder pressures and perceived corporate environmental impact from an instrumental approach. The results of the regression analysis, the factor analysis and the profile analysis applied to the original data indicate that regulators as well as shareholders and employees are significant drivers for the level of corporate environmental initiatives.

'The Kattegat Island of Anholt: Sea-Level Changes and Groundwater Formation on an Island' uses a classical / single case - the island of Anholt - to understand how climate and sea level changes influence the dynamics and the reach of equilibrium of coastal ground water aquifers. As Anholt is an island with a single unconfined sand aquifer its palaeo-hydrology history provides valuable information on how climate and sea level changes influence groundwater recharge and drainage and the salt-fresh groundwater interface. Schrøder draws on detailed knowledge of glacio-isostatic and eustatic considerations of sea level change, isostatic land-rise changes and groundwater modelling to interpret the ground water formation on the Island of Anholt.

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Editor