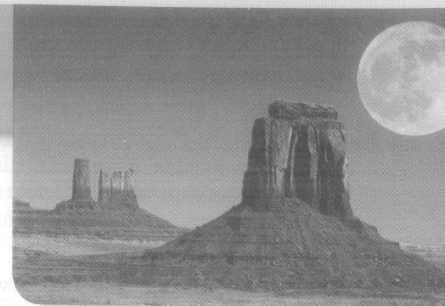


Contents



Preface xiv

Introduction Learning to Learn 1

Case Study How Can I Do Well in Environmental Science? 2

L.1 HOW CAN I GET AN A IN THIS CLASS? 3

- What are good study habits? 3
- How can you use this textbook effectively? 4
- Will this be on the test? 5

L.2 THINKING ABOUT THINKING 5

- How do you tell the news from the noise? 5
- Applying critical thinking 6
- Conclusion 7

1 Understanding Our Environment 8

Case Study Sustainable Development Goals for Kibera 9

1.1 WHAT IS ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE? 10

- Environmental science is about understanding where we live 11
- What topics will you study in this course? 11

What Do You Think? Calculating Your Ecological Footprint 15

1.2 WHERE DO OUR IDEAS ABOUT OUR ENVIRONMENT COME FROM? 16

- Current ideas have followed industrialization 16
- Stage 1. Resource waste inspired pragmatic, utilitarian conservation 16
- Stage 2. Ethical and aesthetic concerns inspired the preservation movement 17
- Stage 3. Rising pollution levels led to the modern environmental movement 18
- Stage 4. Environmental quality is tied to social progress 18

1.3 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT 20

- Affluence is a goal and a liability 20
- Sustainable development: meeting current needs without compromising future needs 22
- The UN has identified Sustainable Development Goals 23
- The Millennium Development Goals were largely successful 23
- Could we eliminate acute poverty through aid? 24

1.4 CORE CONCEPTS IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT 24

- How do we describe resource use? 25
- Indigenous peoples often protect biodiversity 26

1.5 ENVIRONMENTAL ETHICS, FAITH, AND JUSTICE 26

- We can extend moral value to people and things 27
- Many faiths promote conservation and justice 27
- Environmental justice integrates civil rights and environmental protection 29

Data Analysis Working with Graphs 31

2 Principles of Science and Systems 33

Case Study Forest Responses to Global Warming 34

2.1 WHAT IS SCIENCE? 35

- Science depends on skepticism and accuracy 35
- Deductive and inductive reasoning are both useful 36
- Testable hypotheses and theories are essential tools 36
- Understanding probability helps reduce uncertainty 37
- Statistics can indicate the probability that your results were random 37

Exploring Science Why Do Scientists Answer Questions with a Number? 38

- Experimental design can reduce bias 39
- Models are an important experimental strategy 40

2.2 SYSTEMS INVOLVE INTERACTIONS 41

- Systems can be described in terms of their characteristics 41
- Systems may exhibit stability 43

2.3 SCIENTIFIC CONSENSUS AND CONFLICT 43

- Detecting pseudoscience relies on independent, critical thinking 44

Data Analysis Working with Graphs 46

3 Matter, Energy, and Life 49

Case Study Chesapeake Bay: How Do We Improve on a C? 50

3.1 ELEMENTS OF LIFE 51

- Atoms, elements, and compounds 51
- Chemical bonds hold molecules together 52
- Unique properties of water 53
- Ions react and bond to form compounds 53
- Organic compounds have a carbon backbone 54
- Cells are the fundamental units of life 55

Exploring Science Gene Editing 56

3.2 ENERGY 57

- Energy varies in intensity 57
- Thermodynamics regulates energy transfers 57

- 3.3 ENERGY FOR LIFE 58
 Extremophiles gain energy without sunlight 58
 Photosynthesis captures energy; respiration releases that energy 59

- 3.4 FROM SPECIES TO ECOSYSTEMS 61
 Ecosystems include living and nonliving parts 61
 Food webs link species of different trophic levels 61
 Ecological pyramids describe trophic levels 63

- 3.5 MATERIAL CYCLES 65
 The hydrologic cycle redistributes water 65
 Carbon cycles through earth, air, water, and life 66
 Nitrogen occurs in many forms 67
 Phosphorus follows a one-way path 68

Data Analysis Inspect the Chesapeake's Report Card 71

4 Evolution, Biological Communities, and Species Interactions 72

Case Study Natural Selection in the Galápagos Islands 73

- 4.1 EVOLUTION PRODUCES SPECIES DIVERSITY 74
 Natural selection leads to evolution 74
 All species live within limits 75
 The ecological niche is a species' role and environment 76
 Speciation maintains species diversity 78
 Taxonomy describes relationships among species 79

Exploring Science New Flu Vaccines 80

- 4.2 SPECIES INTERACTIONS SHAPE BIOLOGICAL COMMUNITIES 81
 Competition leads to resource allocation 81
 Predation affects species relationships 82
 Some adaptations help avoid predation 83
 Symbiosis involves intimate relations among species 84

Exploring Science Say Hello to Your 90 Trillion Little Friends 85

Keystone species have disproportionate influence 86

- 4.3 COMMUNITY PROPERTIES AFFECT SPECIES AND POPULATIONS 87
 Productivity is a measure of biological activity 87

What Can You Do? Working Locally for Ecological Diversity 88

Abundance and diversity measure the number and variety of organisms 89
 Community structure is the spatial distribution of organisms 89
 Complexity and connectedness are important ecological indicators 90
 Resilience and stability make communities resistant to disturbance 90
 Edges and boundaries are the interfaces between adjacent communities 91

- 4.4 COMMUNITIES ARE DYNAMIC AND CHANGE OVER TIME 92
 The nature of communities is debated 92
 Ecological succession involves changes in community composition 92
 Appropriate disturbances can benefit some communities 93
 Introduced species can cause profound community change 94

Data Analysis Species Competition 96

5 Biomes: Global Patterns of Life 97

Case Study Spreading Green Across Kenya 98

- 5.1 TERRESTRIAL BIOMES 99
 Tropical moist forests have rain year-round 100

Exploring Science How Do We Describe Climate Regions? 101

Tropical seasonal forests have yearly dry seasons 102
 Tropical savannas and grasslands support few trees 102
 Deserts can be hot or cold, but all are dry 102
 Temperate grasslands have rich soils 103
 Temperate shrublands have summer drought 104
 Temperate forests can be evergreen or deciduous 104
 Boreal forests occur at high latitudes 105
 Tundra can freeze in any month 105

- 5.2 MARINE ECOSYSTEMS 106
 Depth controls light penetration and temperature 107
 Coastal zones support rich, diverse communities 108

- 5.3 FRESHWATER ECOSYSTEMS 110
 Temperature and light vary with depth in lakes 111
 Wetlands are shallow and productive 111

- 5.4 HUMAN DISTURBANCE 112

Data Analysis Reading Climate Graphs 115

6 Population Biology 116

Case Study Are We Fishing to Extinction? 117

- 6.1 DYNAMICS OF POPULATION GROWTH 118
 We can describe growth symbolically 118
 Exponential growth involves continuous change 119
 Exponential growth leads to crashes 119
 Logistic growth slows with population increase 120
 Species respond to limits differently: *r*- and *K*-selected species 120

- 6.2 FACTORS THAT REGULATE POPULATION GROWTH 121

What Do You Think? Too Many Deer? 122
 Survivorship curves show life histories 123
 Intrinsic and extrinsic factors are important 123
 Some population factors are density-independent; others are density-dependent 124
 Density-dependent effects can be dramatic 125

- 6.3 POPULATION SIZE AND CONSERVATION 125

Exploring Science How Do You Count Tuna? 126
 Small island populations are vulnerable 126
 Genetic diversity may help a population survive 127
 Population viability can depend on population size 128
 Conclusion 129

Data Analysis Experimenting with Population Growth 130

7 Human Populations 131

Case Study Population Stabilization in Brazil 132

- 7.1 POPULATION GROWTH 133
 Human populations grew slowly until relatively recently 133

7.2 PERSPECTIVES ON POPULATION GROWTH	134
Does population growth cause poverty, or does poverty cause growth?	135
Technology can increase carrying capacity for humans	136
Population growth could bring benefits	137
7.3 MANY FACTORS DETERMINE POPULATION GROWTH	137
How many of us are there?	137
Fertility rates are falling in many countries	139
Mortality offsets births	140
Life span and life expectancy describe our potential longevity	140
What Do You Think? China's One-Child Policy	141
Living longer has demographic implications	142
Emigration and immigration are important demographic factors	143
Many factors increase our desire for children	144
Other factors discourage reproduction	144
Could we have a birth dearth?	145
7.4 THE DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION MODEL	146
Economic and social development influence birth and death rates	146
There are reasons to be optimistic about population	146
Many people remain pessimistic about population growth	147
Social justice is an important consideration	147
Child health affects fertility	148
Family planning gives us choices	148
The choices we make determine our future	149
Data Analysis Population Change over Time	151

8 Environmental Health and Toxicology 152

Case Study PFOA: Miracle or Menace? 153

8.1 ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH	154
The global disease burden is changing	154
Infectious and emergent diseases still kill millions of people	156
Emerging diseases devastate wildlife populations	158
Resistance to drugs, antibiotics, and pesticides is increasing	159
What would better health cost?	160
8.2 TOXICOLOGY	160
How do toxic substances affect us?	161
What Can You Do? Tips for Staying Healthy	162
How does diet influence health?	163
8.3 THE MOVEMENT, DISTRIBUTION, AND FATE OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES	163
Compounds dissolve either in water or in fat	163
Bioaccumulation and biomagnification increase concentrations of chemicals	165
Persistence makes some materials a greater threat	165
POPs are an especially serious problem	166
Synergistic interactions can increase toxicity	167
Our bodies degrade and excrete toxic substances	167
8.4 TOXICITY AND RISK ASSESSMENT	168
Dose-response curves show toxicity in lab animals	168
There is a wide range of toxicity	169
Acute and chronic doses and effects differ	169
Detectable levels aren't always dangerous	170
Low doses can have variable effects	170

Some symptoms can be erroneous	170
Risk perception isn't always rational	170
Risk acceptance depends on many factors	171

Exploring Science The Epigenome 172

8.5 ESTABLISHING HEALTH POLICY 173

Data Analysis How Do We Evaluate Risk and Fear? 176

9 Food and Hunger 177

Case Study Becoming a Locavore in the Dining Hall 178

9.1 WORLD FOOD AND NUTRITION	179
Millions of people are still chronically hungry	180
Famines usually have political and social causes	181
Overeating is a growing world problem	181
We need the right kinds of food	182
High prices remain a global problem	183
9.2 KEY FOOD SOURCES	184
Rising meat production has costs and benefits	184
Seafood is our only commercial wild-caught protein source	186
Most commercial fishing operates on an industrial scale	186
Aquaculture produces about half our seafood	187
Antibiotics are overused in intensive production	188
Alternative systems are also expanding	188
What Do You Think? Shade-Grown Coffee and Cocoa	189
Food Systems are Vulnerable to Climate Change	189
9.3 THE GREEN REVOLUTION AND GENETIC ENGINEERING	190
Green revolution crops are high responders	190
Genetic engineering moves DNA among species	191
Most GMOs have been engineered for pest resistance or herbicide tolerance	191
Safety of GMOs is widely debated	192
9.4 FOOD PRODUCTION POLICIES	193
Is genetic engineering about food production?	194
Farm policies can also protect the land	194
Data Analysis Graphing Relative Values	196

10 Farming: Conventional and Sustainable Practices 197

Case Study Farming the Cerrado 198

10.1 WHAT IS SOIL?	199
Soils are complex ecosystems	199
Healthy soil fauna can determine soil fertility	201
Your food comes mostly from the A horizon	202
10.2 HOW DO WE USE, ABUSE, AND CONSERVE SOILS?	203
Arable land is unevenly distributed	203
Soil losses threaten farm productivity	203
Wind and water cause widespread erosion	204
Desertification affects arid land soils	206
Irrigation is needed but can damage soils	206
Plants need nutrients, but not too much	207
Conventional farming uses abundant fossil fuels	207
We can conserve and even rebuild soils	207
Contours and ground cover reduce runoff	208

Exploring Science Ancient *Terra Preta* Shows How to Build Soils 209
Reduced tillage leaves crop residue 210

10.3 PESTS AND PESTICIDES 210
Modern pesticides provide benefits but also create health risks 211
Organophosphates and chlorinated hydrocarbons are dominant pesticides 212

What Do You Think? Organic Farming in the City 212
Pesticides have profound environmental effects 214
POPs accumulate in remote places 216
Pesticides often impair human health 216

10.4 ORGANIC AND SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE 217
Can sustainable practices feed the world's growing population? 218
What does "organic" mean? 218
Strategic management can reduce pests 218

What Can You Do? Controlling Pests 219
Useful organisms can help us control pests 219
IPM uses a combination of techniques 220
Low-input agriculture aids farmers and their land 221
Consumers' choices play an important role 222

Data Analysis Graphing Changes in Pesticide Use 224

11 Biodiversity: Preserving Species 225

Case Study Restoring Coral Reefs 226

11.1 BIODIVERSITY AND THE SPECIES CONCEPT 227
What is biodiversity? 227
Species are defined in different ways 228
Molecular techniques are rewriting taxonomy 228
How many species are there? 229
Hot spots have exceptionally high biodiversity 229
We benefit from biodiversity in many ways 230
Biodiversity provides ecological services and brings us many aesthetic and cultural benefits 231

11.2 WHAT THREATENS BIODIVERSITY? 232
Extinction is a natural process 232
We are accelerating extinction rates 233
Habitat destruction is the principal HIPPO factor 233
Invasive species displace resident species 235
Pollution and population are direct human impacts 237
Overharvesting results when there is a market for wild species 238
Overharvesting is often illegal and involves endangered species 238

What Can You Do? Don't Buy Endangered Species Products 239
Island ecosystems are especially vulnerable to invasive species 239

11.3 ENDANGERED SPECIES MANAGEMENT 240
Hunting and fishing laws have been effective 240
The Endangered Species Act is a powerful tool for biodiversity protection 240
Recovery plans rebuild populations of endangered species 241
Private land is vital for species protection 242
Endangered species protection is controversial 243
Gap analysis promotes regional planning 243

What Can You Do? You Can Help Preserve Biodiversity 244
International treaties improve protection 244

11.4 CAPTIVE BREEDING AND SPECIES SURVIVAL PLANS 245
Zoos can help preserve wildlife 245

Exploring Science Protecting Rhinos 246
We need to save rare species in the wild 247

Data Analysis Confidence Limits in the Breeding Bird Survey 248

12 Biodiversity: Preserving Landscapes 249

Case Study Palm Oil and Endangered Species 250

12.1 WORLD FORESTS 251
Boreal and tropical forests are most abundant 251
Forests provide many valuable products 252
Tropical forests are especially threatened 254

Exploring Science Protecting Forests to Prevent Climate Change 256
Temperate forests also are threatened 257

What Can You Do? Lowering Your Forest Impacts 259

12.2 GRASSLANDS 260
Grazing can be sustainable or damaging 261
Overgrazing threatens many U.S. rangelands 261
Ranchers are experimenting with new methods 262
Rotational grazing can mimic natural regimes 262

12.3 PARKS AND PRESERVES 263
Levels of protection vary in preserves 264
Not all preserves are preserved 265
Marine ecosystems need greater protection 267
Conservation and economic development can work together 268
Native people can play important roles in nature protection 268

What Can You Do? Being a Responsible Ecotourist 269
Species survival can depend on preserve size and shape 269

Exploring Science Saving the Chimps of Gombe 270

Data Analysis Detecting Edge Effects 273

13 Restoration Ecology 274

Case Study Restoration of the Elwha River and Its Salmon 275

13.1 HELPING NATURE HEAL 276
Restoration projects range from modest to ambitious 276
Restore to what? 277
All restoration projects involve some common components 278
Origins of restoration 278
Sometimes we can simply let nature heal itself 279
Native species often need help to become reestablished 280

13.2 RESTORATION IS GOOD FOR HUMAN ECONOMIES AND CULTURES 281
Tree planting can improve our quality of life 282
Fire is often an important restoration tool 283

What Can You Do? Ecological Restoration in Your Own Neighborhood 283

13.3 RESTORING PRAIRIES 285

- Fire is also crucial for prairie restoration 286
- Huge areas of shortgrass prairie are being preserved 287
- Bison help maintain prairies 288

13.4 RESTORING WETLANDS AND STREAMS 289

- Restoring water and sediment flows help wetlands heal 290
- Replumbing the Everglades is one of the costliest restoration efforts ever 290

Exploring Science Measuring Restoration Success 291

- Wetland mitigation is challenging 293
- Constructed wetlands can filter water 294
- Many streams need rebuilding 294
- Severely degraded or polluted sites can be repaired or reconstructed 296

Data Analysis Concept Maps 299

14 Geology and Earth Resources 300

Case Study Moving Mountains for Coal 301

14.1 EARTH PROCESSES AND MINERALS 302

- Earth is a dynamic planet 302
- Tectonic processes move continents 303
- Rocks are composed of minerals 304
- Rocks and minerals are recycled constantly 304
- Weathering breaks down rocks 305

14.2 EARTH RESOURCES 306

- Metals are especially valuable resources 307
- Fossil fuels originated as peat and plankton 307

Exploring Science Rare Earth Minerals 308

- Conserving resources saves energy and materials 309
- Resource substitution reduces demand 310

14.3 ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF RESOURCE EXTRACTION 311

- Different mining techniques pose different risks to water and air 311
- Processing also produces acids and metals 312
- High-value minerals can support corruption 313

What Do You Think? Should We Revise Mining Laws? 314

14.4 GEOLOGICAL HAZARDS 314

- Earthquakes usually occur on plate margins 315
- Human-induced earthquakes are becoming more common 316
- Tsunamis can be more damaging than the earthquakes that trigger them 316
- Volcanoes eject gas and ash, as well as lava 317
- Landslides and mass wasting can bury villages 318
- Floods are the greatest geological hazard 318
- Beaches erode easily, especially in storms 319

Data Analysis Mapping Geological Hazards 321

15 Climate Change 322

Case Study When Wedges Do More than Silver Bullets 323

15.1 WHAT IS THE ATMOSPHERE? 324

- The land surface absorbs solar energy to warm our world 326
- Gases in the atmosphere capture heat 327
- Energy is redistributed around the globe 327

15.2 REGIONAL PATTERNS OF WEATHER 328

- The Coriolis effect explains why winds seem to curve 328
- Ocean currents modify our weather 329
- Seasonal rain supports billions of people 330
- Frontal systems occur where warm and cold air meet 330
- Cyclonic storms can cause extensive damage 331

15.3 NATURAL CLIMATE VARIABILITY 332

- Ice cores tell us about climate history 332
- El Niño is an ocean-atmosphere cycle 333

15.4 ANTHROPOGENIC CLIMATE CHANGE 335

- The IPCC assesses climate data for policymakers 335
- Human activities increase greenhouse gases 336
- Positive feedbacks accelerate change 337
- How do we know that recent change is caused by humans? 337

15.5 WHAT EFFECTS ARE WE SEEING? 338

- There are many effects of current climate change 338
- Climate change will cost far more than prevention 340
- Rising sea levels will flood many cities 341
- Why do we still debate climate evidence? 341

15.6 ENVISIONING SOLUTIONS 342

- The Paris Climate Agreement establishes new goals 343

What Do You Think? States Take the Lead on Climate Change 343

- Stabilization wedges could work now 344
- Greenhouse gases can be captured and stored 344
- Regional initiatives show commitment to slowing climate change 344

What Can You Do? Reducing Carbon Dioxide Emissions 346

Data Analysis Examining the IPCC Assessment Reports 348

16 Air Pollution 349

Case Study Beijing Looks for Answers to Air Pollution 350

16.1 MAJOR POLLUTANTS IN OUR AIR 351

- The Clean Air Act designates standard limits 352
- Conventional pollutants are most abundant 352
- Mercury, from coal, is particularly dangerous 357
- Carbon dioxide, methane, and halogens are key greenhouse gases 358

What Do You Think? Politics, Public Health, and the Minamata Convention 358

- Hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) can cause cancer and nerve damage 360
- Indoor air can be worse than outdoor air 360

16.2 ATMOSPHERIC PROCESSES 361

- Temperature inversions trap pollutants 362
- Wind currents carry pollutants worldwide 362

Exploring Science The Great London Smog and Pollution Monitoring 363

- Chlorine destroys ozone in the stratosphere 364
- The Montreal Protocol was a resounding success 365

16.3 EFFECTS OF AIR POLLUTION 366

- How does pollution make us sick? 367
- Plants suffer cell damage and lost productivity 367
- Acid deposition damages ecosystems 367

16.4 POLLUTION CONTROL 369

- Pollutants can be captured after combustion 370

- What Can You Do?** Reducing Pollution and Saving Energy 370
- Clean air legislation is controversial but effective 371
 - Clean air protections help the economy and public health 371
 - In developing areas, rapid growth can outpace pollution controls 372
 - Air quality improves where controls are implemented 373

Data Analysis How Is the Air Quality in Your Town? 375

17 Water Use and Management 376

Case Study When Will Lake Mead Go Dry? 377

- 17.1 WATER RESOURCES 378
- The hydrologic cycle constantly redistributes water 378
 - Water supplies are unevenly distributed 378
 - Oceans hold 97 percent of all water on earth 380
 - Glaciers, ice, and snow contain most surface fresh water 381
 - Groundwater stores large resources 381
 - Rivers, lakes, and wetlands cycle quickly 383

- 17.2 WATER AVAILABILITY AND USE 383
- Many countries suffer water scarcity or water stress 383
 - Water use is increasing 385
 - Agriculture is a dominant water use 385
 - Domestic and industrial water uses tend to be far less than agricultural use 386

- 17.3 FRESHWATER SHORTAGES 387
- Groundwater is an essential but declining resource 387
 - Groundwater overdrafts have long-term impacts 388
 - Diversion projects redistribute water 389

- Exploring Science** Measuring Invisible Water 390
- Dams have diverse environmental and social impacts 391
 - Dams may have a limited lifespan 392
 - Climate change threatens water supplies 393
 - Would you fight for water? 394

- 17.4 WATER CONSERVATION 394

- Exploring Science** How Does Desalination Work? 395
- Increasing water supplies 395
 - Domestic conservation has important impacts 396
 - Recycling can reduce consumption 396

- What Can You Do?** Saving Water and Preventing Pollution 396
- Prices and policies have often discouraged conservation 397

Data Analysis Graphing Global Water Stress and Scarcity 399

18 Water Pollution 400

Case Study India's Holy River 401

- 18.1 WATER POLLUTION 402
- Water pollution is anything that degrades water quality 402
 - Infectious agents, or pathogens, cause diseases 404
 - Low oxygen levels indicate nutrient contamination 404
 - Nutrient enrichment leads to cultural eutrophication 405
 - Eutrophication can cause toxic tides and "dead zones" 406
 - Metals are important inorganic pollutants 406

- Exploring Science** Studying the Dead Zone 407
- Acidic runoff can destroy aquatic ecosystems 408
 - Organic pollutants include drugs, pesticides, and industrial products 408
 - Oil spills are common and often intentional 409
 - Sediment also degrades water quality 410
 - Thermal pollution threatens sensitive organisms 410

- 18.2 WATER QUALITY TODAY 410
- The Clean Water Act protects our water 411
 - Nonpoint sources are difficult to control 411
 - Water pollution is especially serious in developing countries 412
 - Water treatment improves safety 413
 - Is bottled water safer? 414
 - Groundwater is hard to monitor and clean 414
 - There are few controls on ocean pollution 414

- 18.3 WATER POLLUTION CONTROL 416
- Controlling nonpoint sources requires land management 416
 - Human waste disposal occurs naturally when concentrations are low 417

- Exploring Science** Inexpensive Water Purification 420
- Water remediation may involve containment, extraction, or phytoremediation 420

What Can You Do? Steps You Can Take to Improve Water Quality 422

- 18.4 WATER LEGISLATION 422
- The Clean Water Act was ambitious, bipartisan, and largely successful 422
 - Clean water reauthorization remains contentious 423
 - Other important legislation protects water quality 423

Data Analysis Examining Pollution Sources 425

19 Conventional Energy 426

Case Study The End of Coal? 427

- 19.1 ENERGY RESOURCES AND USES 428
- How do we measure energy? 428
 - Fossil fuels still supply most of the world's energy 428

- 19.2 COAL 430
- Coal resources are greater than we can use 430
 - Coal use is declining in the U.S. 432
 - Is clean coal technology the answer? 433

- 19.3 OIL 433
- Extreme oil and tar sands have extended our supplies 434
 - Risks and costs of oil extraction 435
 - Shipping oil can be dangerous and disruptive 436
 - The United States has large supplies of unconventional oil 436
 - Refineries are major sources of air pollution 436

- 19.4 NATURAL GAS 437
- Most of the world's currently known natural gas is in a few countries 437

- What Do You Think?** The Fracking Debate 439
- Gas can be shipped to market 439
 - Other unconventional gas sources 440

- 19.5 NUCLEAR POWER 441
- How do nuclear reactors work? 441
 - There are many different reactor designs 442

Breeder reactors might extend the life of our nuclear fuel 443
 We lack safe storage for radioactive wastes 444
 Decommissioning nuclear plants is costly 445
 The changing fortunes of nuclear power 445

What Do You Think? Twilight for Nuclear Power? 446

Data Analysis Comparing Energy Use and Standards of Living 448

20 Sustainable Energy 449

Case Study A Renewable Energy Transition 450

20.1 ENERGY EFFICIENCY 451

There are many ways to save energy 451
 Green buildings dramatically reduce energy costs 452
 Transportation could be far more efficient 453

Exploring Science Greening Gotham: Can New York Reach Its 80 by 50 Goal? 454

Cogeneration produces both electricity and heat 455
 Smart metering can save money and energy 456

What Can You Do? Steps You Can Take to Save Energy 456

20.2 SOLAR ENERGY 457

Solar heat collectors can be passive or active 457
 High-temperature solar produces electricity 457
 Photovoltaic cells generate electricity directly 459
 Public policy can promote renewable energy 461
 Distributed power generation is decentralized 462

20.3 WIND 462

Wind could meet all our energy needs 463

20.4 FUEL CELLS AND BIOMASS 465

Fuel cells produce electricity chemically 465
 Biomass is an ancient and modern energy source 466
 Methane from biomass can be clean and efficient 467
 Ethanol and biodiesel can contribute to fuel supplies 469
 Cellulosic ethanol could be better than using food crops for fuel 469
 Could algae be an efficient energy source? 471

20.5 HYDROPOWER, TIDAL, AND GEOTHERMAL ENERGY 471

Most hydroelectricity comes from large dams 472
 Geothermal energy is everywhere 472
 Tides and waves contain significant energy 473
 Ocean thermal electric conversion might be useful 474
 The U.S. needs a supergrid 474
 What will our energy future be? 474

Data Analysis Energy Calculations 476

21 Solid, Toxic, and Hazardous Waste 477

Case Study Plastic Seas 478

21.1 WHAT DO WE DO WITH WASTE? 479

The waste stream is everything we throw away 480
 Open dumps pollute air and water 480
 Dumping is uncontrollable when it's out of sight 481
 We often export e-waste and toxic waste to countries ill-equipped to handle it 481

Landfills receive most of our waste 482
 Incineration produces energy but also pollutes 483
 Well-run incinerators can be clean 484

21.2 SHRINKING THE WASTE STREAM 484

Recycling has multiple benefits 485
 Recycling plastic is especially difficult 485
 Compost and biogas are useful products 486
 Appliances and e-waste must be demanufactured 487
 Reuse is more efficient than recycling 487
 Reducing waste is the best option 488

What Can You Do? Reducing Waste 488

21.3 HAZARDOUS AND TOXIC WASTES 488

Hazardous waste must be recycled, contained, or detoxified 489
 Federal legislation requires waste management 489
 Superfund sites are listed for federal cleanup 490
 Brownfields present both liability and opportunity 491

What Do You Think? Environmental Justice 492

What Can You Do? Alternatives to Hazardous Household Chemicals 493

Hazardous waste can be recycled or contained 493
 Substances can be converted to safer forms 494
 Permanent storage is often needed 494

Exploring Science Phytoremediation: Cleaning Up Toxic Waste with Plants 495

Data Analysis How Much Do You Know about Recycling? 497

22 Urbanization and Sustainable Cities 498

Case Study Vauban: A Car-Free Suburb 499

22.1 URBANIZATION 500

Cities have specialized functions 501
 Large cities are expanding rapidly 501
 Push and pull factors motivate people to move to cities 503
 Government policies can drive urban growth 503

22.2 URBAN CHALLENGES IN THE DEVELOPING WORLD 504

Traffic congestion and air quality are growing problems 504
 Insufficient sewage treatment causes water pollution 504
 Many cities lack adequate housing 505

22.3 URBAN CHALLENGES IN THE DEVELOPED WORLD 506

What Do You Think? People for Community Recovery 507

Urban sprawl consumes land and resources 508
 Transportation is crucial in city development 509
 Public transit can make cities more livable 510

22.4 SMART GROWTH 511

Garden cities and new towns were early examples of smart growth 512
 New urbanism promoted smart growth 512
 Green urbanism aims for more sustainable cities 513

What Do You Think? The Architecture of Hope 514

Open-space design preserves landscapes 515

Data Analysis Plotting Urban and Economic Indicators 517

23 Ecological Economics 518

Case Study Using Economics to Fight Climate Change 519

- 23.1 PERSPECTIVES ON THE ECONOMY 520
 - Can development be sustainable? 520
 - Resources can be renewable or nonrenewable 520
 - Classical economics examines supply and demand 521
 - Neoclassical economics emphasizes growth 523
- 23.2 ECOLOGICAL ECONOMICS 523
 - Ecological economics assigns value to ecosystems 524
 - Ecosystem services include provisioning, regulating, and aesthetic values 525
- 23.3 POPULATION, SCARCITY, AND TECHNOLOGY 526
 - Does scarcity lead to new technologies? 526
 - Common property resources are a classic problem in ecological economics 527
 - Scarcity can lead to innovation 528
 - Carrying capacity is not necessarily fixed 528
 - Economic models compare growth scenarios 529
- 23.4 MEASURING GROWTH 530
 - GNP is our dominant growth measure 530
 - Alternate measures account for well-being 530
 - Cost-benefit analysis aims to optimize benefits 531
- 23.5 CAN MARKETS REDUCE POLLUTION? 532
 - Sulfur trading offers a good model 533
 - Is emissions trading the answer? 533
 - Are carbon taxes a better answer? 534
- 23.6 GREEN DEVELOPMENT AND BUSINESS 534
 - International trade brings benefits but also intensifies inequities 534
 - Microfunding helps the poorest of the poor 535
 - Green business involves efficiency and creative solutions 535

What Do You Think? Loans that Save Lives 536

- New business models adopt concepts of ecology 536
- Efficiency starts with product design 537
- Green consumerism gives the public a voice 538

What Can You Do? Personally Responsible Economy 538

- Environmental Protection Creates Jobs 539

Data Analysis Evaluating the Limits to Growth 541

24 Environmental Policy, Law, and Planning 542

Case Study Can Policy Protect Elephants? 543

- 24.1 BASIC CONCEPTS IN POLICY 544
 - Basic principles guide environmental policy 545
 - Money influences policy 545
 - Public awareness and action shape policy 546
- 24.2 MAJOR ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS 546
 - NEPA (1969) establishes public oversight 548
 - The Clean Air Act (1970) regulates air emissions 548
 - The Clean Water Act (1972) protects surface water 549
 - The Endangered Species Act (1973) protects wildlife 549
 - The Superfund Act (1980) lists hazardous sites 550
- 24.3 HOW ARE POLICIES MADE? 550
 - Congress and legislatures vote on statutory laws 551
 - Judges decide case law 552
 - Executive agencies make rules and enforce laws 554
 - How much government do we want? 555

- 24.4 INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS 556
 - Major international agreements 556
 - Enforcement often depends on national pride 558
- 24.5 NEW APPROACHES TO POLICY 559
 - Community-based planning uses local knowledge 559
 - Green plans outline goals for sustainability 560
 - Bolivia's Law of Mother Earth 560

Data Analysis Examine Your Environmental Laws 562

25 What Then Shall We Do? 563

Case Study 350.org: Building a Climate Movement 564

- 25.1 MAKING A DIFFERENCE 565
 - Environmental literacy has lasting importance 565
 - Citizen science lets everyone participate 566
- Exploring Science** Doing Citizen Science with eBird 567
 - Environmental careers range from engineering to education 568
 - Green business and technology are growing fast 568

- 25.2 WHAT CAN INDIVIDUALS DO? 568
 - All choices are environmental choices 569

What Can You Do? Reducing Your Impact 569

- Green consumerism encourages corporations to have an environmental conscience 570
- You are a citizen, as well as a consumer 570
- You can learn leadership 571
- You can own this class 571

- 25.3 HOW CAN WE WORK TOGETHER? 571
 - National organizations influence policy 572
 - New players bring energy to policy making 573
 - International NGOs mobilize many people 573

- 25.4 CAMPUS GREENING 574
 - Schools provide environmental leadership 574

What Do You Think? Divestment: Environmental Science, Policy, and Economics 576

- A green campus is an educational opportunity 577

- 25.5 SUSTAINABILITY IS A GLOBAL CHALLENGE 577
 - Sustainable development means social, environmental, and economic goals 578

Data Analysis Campus Environmental Audit 580

Glossary 581

Index 591

List of Case Studies

INTRODUCTION	How Can I Do Well in Environmental Science? 2
CHAPTER 1	Sustainable Development Goals for Kibera 9
CHAPTER 2	Forest Responses to Global Warming 34
CHAPTER 3	Chesapeake Bay: How Do We Improve on a C? 50
CHAPTER 4	Natural Selection in the Galápagos Islands 73
CHAPTER 5	Spreading Green Across Kenya 98
CHAPTER 6	Are We Fishing to Extinction? 117