Green Literacy Annotated Bibliography of Sources on the Environment

Technical

Arnason, R., Kelleher, K., & Willmann, R. (2009). The sunken billions: The economic justification for fisheries reform. Retrieved from http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTARD/Resources/336681-1224775570533/SunkenBillionsFinal.pdf

As part of The World Bank's publication series on Agriculture and Rural Development, this report presents on the potential economic loss of fisheries worldwide, the biological and economic health of fisheries, and provides recommendations based on the results of this investigation.

Australian Treasury and Department of Climate Change and Water. (2008). Australia's low pollution future: The economics of climate change mitigation. Retrieved from http://www.treasury.gov.au/lowpollutionfuture/

Australia's Department of Treasury reports from an economic perspective on the projected impact of lowering emissions over periods of time.

Costanza, R., D'Arge, R., de Groot, R., Farber, S., Grasso, M., Hannon, B., Limburg, K., Naeem, S., O'Neill, R.V., Paruello, J., Raskin, R.G., Sutton, P., & van den Belt, M. (1997). The value of the world's ecosystem services and natural capital. *Nature, 387*(6630), 253. doi: 10.1038/387253a0

This article brings together a large body of data relevant to ecologists, economists, policy makers, and the general public in an effort to make the

information more easily accessible. In addition, Costanza et. al use data to provide estimations of ecosystem service values.

Daly, H. (1997). *Beyond growth: The economics of sustainable development.* Boston, MA: Beacon Press.

As the world's foremost post-growth economist, Daly suggests that the general population is using the term "sustainable development" incorrectly and not fully comprehending the severity of the need for sustainable practices. The author admits that solutions are likely more drastic than people realize.

Ehrlich, P. R., & Holdren, J. P. (1971). Impact of population growth. *Science 171*(3977), 1212-1217. doi: 10.1126/science.171.3977.1212

In this article, Ehrlich and Holdren identify human impact on the environment through the use of the IPAT equation, which states that impact = population x affluence x technology. The authors determine population size and growth as the most crucial IPAT factors.

Ehrlich, P.R., Holdren, J.P., Ehrlich, A.H. (1978). *Ecoscience: Population, resources, environment* (3rd ed.). San Francisco, CA: W. H. Freeman and Company.

This textbook discusses a variety of solutions for overpopulation, from voluntary family planning to forced population controls.

Global Footprint Network. (2009). Website. Retrieved from http://www.footprintnetwork.org

The Global Footprint Network serves as an international think tank promoting the advancement of sustainable practices by means of the Ecological Footprint, a

tool created to measure the availability of and mankind's use of natural resources.

Jacobson, M. Z., & Delucchi, M. A. (2009). A path to sustainable energy by 2030. *Scientific American, 301*(5), 58-65. doi: 10.1038/scientificamerican1109-58

In this article authors offer a sustainable energy plan that includes wind turbines, solar plants, and geothermal – both tidal and rooftop – on an international scale.

MacKay, D. (2009). *Sustainable energy without the hot air*. Cambridge, UK: UIT Cambridge.

The author provides an informative review of alternative energy sources in response to the current climate crisis.

Millenium Ecosystem Assessment. (2005). *Ecosystems and human well-being: Synthesis.* Washington, D.C.: Island Press.

This report reveals the results from the four Millennium Assessment's Working Groups in addition to more detailed findings for specific ecosystem services.

Oreskes, N. (2004). The scientific consensus on climate change. *Science 306*(5702), 1686. doi: 10.1126/science.1103618

This article explains the scientific community's viewpoint on climate science for the purpose of overcoming any misunderstanding by the general public, who may hear from policy-makers and the media that climate science is highly uncertain.

Parliamentary Office of Science and Technology (2006). Postnote: Carbon footprint of electricity generation. Retrieved from http://www.parliament.uk/documents/post/postpn268.pdf

As a result of the debate surrounding the size of electric carbon footprints, this article compares emissions from different electrical systems that are currently being used in the United Kingdom.

Randers, J., & Gilding, P. (2010). The one degree war plan. *Journal of Global Responsibility 1*(1), 170-188. doi: 10.1108/20412561011039762

This paper presents the concept of a global crisis plan that will be stipulated once the global community acknowledges the climate crisis as a valid threat. The authors view this plan as a draft and hope that others will offer improvements before such a plan is required.

REN 21. (2010). Renewables 2010: Global status report. Retrieved from http://www.ren21.net/Portals/97/documents/GSR/REN21_GSR_2010_full_revised%20Sept2010.pdf

The Global Status Report speaks to the perception of the status of renewable energy and also reports on renewable energy from a global perspective.

Russel, M., Boulton, G., Clarke, P., Eyton, D., & Norton, J. (2010). The independent climate change emails review. Retrieved from http://www.cce-review.org/pdf/FINAL%20REPORT.pdf

The Independent Climate Change Emails Review presents an investigation of email exchanges for the purpose of finding evidence of unethical suppression or

manipulation of relevant climate data, which thereby may have affected reported results of research.

The New Economics Foundation. (2011). Website. Retrieved from http://www.neweconomics.org/

This site provides information on the United Kingdom-based organization, which strives to acknowledge the current global energy and climate reality by offering innovative economic theory and ideas.

University of East Anglia. (2010). Report of the International Panel set up by the University of East Anglia to examine the research of the Climatic Research Unit. Retrieved from http://www.uea.ac.uk/mac/comm/media/press/CRU statements/SAP

This report, which examines the validity of climatic data, serves as the University's response to the Independent Climate Change Emails Review.

World Wildlife Fund. (2010). Living planet report 2010: Biodiversity, biocapacity and development. Retrieved from http://wwf.panda.org/about_our_earth /all_publications/living_planet_report/

This report presents a scientific analysis on the health of our planet and the impact of humanity from a global perspective.

Mainstream

Anderegg, W.R.L., Prall, J.W., Harold, J., & Schneider, S.H. (2010). Expert credibility in climate change. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 107*(27), 12107-12109. doi: 10.1073/pnas.1003187107

As a result of a public opinion that doubts climate change is occurring and that scientists do not agree on the cause and level of climate change, this article presents data suggesting that 97-98% of the scientific community have the same opinion on anthropogenic climate change as it is presented by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

Benyus, J. (2002). *Biomimicry: Innovation inspired by nature.* New York, NY: Harper Perrenial.

Benyus introduces the reader to the concept of developing processes and products that are inspired by nature and natural elements. By aligning industrial design closer to nature, the author suggests that we may begin to produce and work in closer harmony with the natural world.

Brown, L. (2003). *Plan B: Rescuing a planet under stress and a civilization in trouble.* New York, NY: W. W. Norton and Company, Inc.

Plan B presents the author's proposal for establishing a sustainable, efficient economy that does not devastate its natural support structures.

de Graaf, J. (2010). Reducing work time as a path to sustainability. 2010 State of the World: Transforming Cultures from Consumerism to Sustainability. Retrieved from http://blogs.worldwatch.org/transformingcultures/wp-content/uploads/2009/04/Reducing-World-Time-as-a-Path-to-Sustainability-de-Graaf.pdf

The author explains that a reduction of working hours can be positive not only for the overall health of workers, but also for the health and preservation of the planet.

Diamond, J. (2004). *Collapse: How societies choose to fail or succeed.* New York, NY: Viking.

In *Collapse*, Diamond discusses the growth and collapse of societies with an emphasis on the geographic and environmental components that affect success or failure.

Diamond, J. (2003). *The rise and fall of the third chimpanzee: How our animal heritage affects the way we live.* New York, NY: Vintage Books.

This book closely examines why and how one mammal (humans) began to dominate another similar mammal (i.e. chimpanzees), and also how Eurasians came to dominate the indigenous peoples of the Americas.

Dyer, G. (2008). *Climate wars: The fight for survival as the world overheats.* Toronto, CA: Random House Canada.

Dyer presents an overview of potential international political and economic realities that may occur as a result of the climate and energy crises.

Ehrlich, P., Ehrlich, A., Holdren, J. (1973). *Human ecology: Problems and solutions*. San Francisco, CA: W. H. Freeman and Company.

Human Ecology is an accessible and comprehensive introduction to human ecology. The authors first present problems as a result of man's use of world resources. The second part presents possible solutions to overpopulation and

subsequent discussions on the connections between ecological problems and racism, poverty, exploitation, and war.

Fagan, B. (2008). *The great warming: Climate change and the rise and fall of civilizations.* New York, NY: Bloomsbury Press.

An anthropologist, Fagan takes a close look at the medieval warming era, which had positive effects on harvests in Europe but harmful consequences in other parts of the world. He then compares the consequences of the past with the potential climate consequences of our immediate future.

Friedman, T. L., & Mandelbaum, M. (2011). *That used to be us: How America fell behind in the world it invented and how we can come back*. New York, NY: Farrar, Straus and Giroux.

In this book, Friedman and Mandelbaum evaluate the challenges of globalization, the revolution in information technology, the nation's chronic deficits, and its pattern of energy consumption. The authors then explain what the nation must do immediately to rise to the occasion and rejuvenate America.

Gilding, P. (2011). *The great disruption: Why the climate crisis will bring on the end of shopping and the birth of a new world.* New York, NY: Bloomsbury Press.

The author makes clear the challenges humankind faces as a result of the unstoppable climate crisis. He also offers an optimistic view about the new world in which we will soon be participants.

Gilding, P. (2011). Personal website. Retrieved from www.paulgilding.com

This website provides further information about Gilding's *The Great Disruption* and serves as a resource for his blog, the "Cockatoo Chronicles," and other published books and articles.

Gore, A. (2009). *Our choice: A plan to solve the climate crisis.* Emmaus, PA: Rodale Books.

This book presents an argument stating that if the world's population makes the deliberate choice to solve the climate crisis, we can achieve success.

Hamilton, C. (2004). *Growth fetish.* London, UK: Pluto Press.

Hamilton summarizes the problem of consumerism in today's world and argues that the obsession with consumption is having profound negative effects on the environment, democracy, and humanity.

Jackson, T. (2009). *Prosperity without growth: Economies for a finite planet*. London, UK: Earthscan.

Jackson begins a discussion on the potential negative effects of further developing poorer nations due to evidence suggesting that the increased consumption in developed nations is not sustainable ecologically, economically, or even mentally. The author also offers his vision on how humanity can thrive within the ecological confines of a world with limited resources.

Jackson, T. (2009). Prosperity without growth?: The transition to a sustainable economy. Sustainable Development Commission. Retrieved from http://www.sd-commission.org.uk/data/files/publications/prosperity_without_growth_report.pdf

Jackson's report provides analysis on the complexities between economic growth, the current environmental crisis, and a social recession. The author then provides a step-by-step plan towards a sustainable economy.

Lovelock, J. (2009). *The vanishing face of Gaia: A final warning.* New York, NY: Basic Books.

The Vanishing Face of Gaia predicts and also provides evidence of a dismal and warm future for our planet.

McDonough, W., & Braungart, M. (2002). *Cradle to cradle: Remaking the way we make things*. New York, NY: North Point Press.

In *Cradle to Cradle*, the authors – an architect and a chemist – make the argument for an industrial revolution that eliminates the concept of waste altogether.

McKibben, B. (2011). *Eaarth: Making a life on a tough new planet.* New York, NY: Henry Holt and Company, LLC.

In *Eaarth*, McKibben provides optimism and possibilities for survival in this new world we live in, a world in which climate change is affecting Earth's population right now. The author suggests that we find creative approaches to enable our survival and encourages communities to strive for "functional independence."

Meadows, D., Randers, J., & Meadows, D. (2004). *Limits to growth: The 30-year update.* White River Junction, VT: Chelsea Green.

This book provides an update on the original *Limits to Growth*, published in 1972. The authors provide a summary of extensive research on topics such as food consumption, overpopulation, and grain production.

Oreskes, N., & Conway, E. (2010). *Merchants of doubt: How a handful of scientists obscured the truth on issues from tobacco smoke to global warming.* New York, NY: Bloomsbury Press.

The authors identify similarities between the debate on climate change to the earlier disagreements over tobacco smoke, acid rain, and the hole in the ozone layer.

Roberts, P. (2008). *The end of food.* Boston, MA: Houghton Mifflin Harcourt.

In this book, Roberts argues that the greatest consequence of our current planetary crisis will be the current food system.

Turner, G. (2008). *A comparison of 'The Limits to Growth" with 30 years of reality.* Socio-Economics and the Environment: CSIRO Working Paper Series 2008-09. Retrieved from http://www.csiro.au/files/files/plje.pdf

This paper compares data collected from 1970-2000, which presents the consequences of living in an overpopulated world with finite resources.

Wilkinson, R. (1996). Unhealthy societies: The affliction of inequality. London, UK: Routledge.

Wilkinson argues that smaller differences in economic status lower the mortality rate in communities due to a stronger cohesion of the overall population and less ill-effects of an unequal society.

Wilkinson, R., & Pickett, K. (2010). *The spirit level: Why greater equality makes societies stronger*. New York, NY: Bloomsbury Press.

Authors Wilkinson and Picket discuss the impact of economic inequalities on societies. They specifically address the health and social problems that exist among all societies and how those problems may be greater in unequal wealthier countries.