Table of Contents

Preface xiv Guided Tour xviii

| apter 1 | Understanding Our Environment 1 |
|---------|--|
| | Learning Outcomes 1 |
| | Case Study Saving the Reefs of Apo Island 2 |
| | 1.1 Understanding Our Environment 3 |
| | We live on a marvelous planet 3 |
| | What is environmental science? 3 |
| | 1.2 Environmental Problems and Opportunities 4 |
| | Active Learning Finding your strengths in this |
| | class 5 |
| | We face persistent environmental problems 5 |
| | There are also many signs of hope 7 |
| | 1.3 Human Dimensions of Environmental |
| | Science 8 |
| | Affluence also has environmental costs 8 |
| | Sustainability is a central theme 9 |
| | Where do the rich and poor live? 9 |
| | Indigenous peoples are guardians of much of the |
| | world's biodiversity 10 |
| | 1.4 Science Helps Us Understand Our |
| | Environment II |
| | Science depends on skepticism and accuracy 11 |
| | Deductive and inductive reasoning are both |
| | The estimation of the an orderly way to |
| | examine problems 12 |
| | Active Learning Calculating Probability 13 |
| | Understanding probability helps reduce |
| | uncertainty 13 |
| | Exploring Science What Are Statistics, and Why |
| | Are They Important? 14 |
| | Statistics can calculate the probability that your |
| | results were random 15 |
| | Experimental design can reduce bias 15 |
| | Science is a cumulative process 16 |
| | What is sound science? 16 |
| | Is environmental science the same as |
| | environmentalism? 17 |
| | 1.5 Critical Thinking 17 |
| | Critical thinking helps us analyze |
| | information 18 |
| | What do you need to think critically? 18 |

Critical thinking helps you learn environmental science 19 1.6 A Brief History of Conservation and Environmental Thought 19 Nature protection has historic roots 19 Resource waste triggered pragmatic resource conservation 19 Ethical and aesthetic concerns inspired the preservation movement 20 Rising pollution levels led to the modern environmental movement 21 Environmental quality is tied to social progress 22 Conclusion 22 Data Analysis Working with Graphs 23

hapter 2 Environmental Systems: Connections, Cycles, Flows, and Feedback Loops 25 Learning Outcomes 25 Case Study A Natural System for Wastewater Treatment 26 2.1 Systems Describe Interactions 27 Systems can be described in terms of their characteristics 27 Systems may exhibit stability 28 2.2 Elements of Life 28 Matter is made of atoms, molecules, and compounds 28 Electric charges keep atoms together 29 Acids and bases release reactive H⁺ and OH⁻ 30 Exploring Science A "Water Planet" 31 Organic compounds have a carbon backbone 31 Cells are the fundamental units of life 32 Nitrogen and phosphorus are key nutrients 33 2.3 Energy 33 Energy occurs in different types and qualities 33 Thermodynamics describes the conservation and degradation of energy 34 2.4 Energy for Life 34 Green plants get energy from the sun 34 How does photosynthesis capture energy? 36 2.5 From Species to Ecosystems 36

Organisms occur in populations, communities, and ecosystems 37 Food chains, food webs, and trophic levels link species 37 Ecological pyramids describe trophic levels 38 Exploring Science Remote Sensing, Photosynthesis, and Material Cycles 39 Active Learning Food Webs 41 2.6 Biogeochemical Cycles and Life Processes 41 The hydrologic cycle 41 The carbon cycle 42 The nitrogen cycle 43 The phosphorus cycle 44 The sulfur cycle 45 Conclusion 46 Data Analysis Examining Nutrients in a Wetland System 47

Chapter 3 Evolution, Species Interactions, and Biological Communities 48 Learning Outcomes 48 **Case Study** Species Diversity Promotes Community Recovery 49 3.1 Evolution Leads to Diversity 50 Natural selection and adaptation modify species 50 All species live within limits 50 The ecological niche is a species' role and environment 51 Speciation maintains species diversity 53 Exploring Science The Cichlids of Lake Victoria 54 Taxonomy describes relationships among species 55 3.2 Species Interactions Shape Communities of Species 56 Competition leads to resource allocation 56 Predation affects species relationships 57 Some adaptations help avoid predation 58 Symbiosis: Intimate relations among species 59 Keystone species: Influence all out of proportion 60 3.3 The Growth of Species Populations 60 Growth without limits is exponential 61 Carrying capacity relates growth to its limits 61 Feedback produces logistic growth 62 Active Learning Effect of K on Population Growth Rate (rN) 63 Species respond to limits differently: r- and Kselected species 63 3.4 Properties of Communities Depend on Species Diversity 64 Diversity and abundance 64

 What Can You Do? Working Locally for Ecological Diversity 65 Species patterns create community structure 65 Community properties emerge from diversity and structure 67
3.5 Communities Are Dynamic and Change Over Time 69 The nature of communities is debated 69 Ecological succession describes a history of community development 69 Appropriate disturbances can benefit communities 70
Conclusion 71 Data Analysis Species Competition 72

Chapter 4 Human Populations 74

Learning Outcomes 74 Case Study Family Planning in Thailand: A Success Story 75 4.1 Past and Current Population Growth Are Very Different 76 Human populations grew slowly until recently 76 Active Learning Population Doubling Time 77 4.2 Perspectives on Population Growth 77 Does environment or culture control human population growth? 77 Technology increases carrying capacity for humans 78 Population growth could bring benefits 78 What Do You Think? Calculating Your Ecological Footprint 79 4.3 Many Factors Determine Population Growth 80 How many of us are there? 80 Fertility varies among cultures and at different times 81 Mortality offsets births 82 Life expectancy is rising worldwide 82 Living longer has profound social implications 84 4.4 Fertility Is Influenced by Culture 84 People want children for many reasons 84 Education and income affect the desire for children 85 4.5 A Demographic Transition Can Lead to Stable Population Size 85 Economic and social conditions change mortality and births 86 Many countries are in a demographic transition 86 Two ways to complete the demographic transition 87

| | Improving women's lives helps reduce birth | |
|-------|--|--|
| | rates 89 | |
| | 4.6 Family Planning Gives Us Choices 89 | |
| | Humans have always regulated their fertility 89 | |
| | loday there are many options 89 | |
| | 4.7 What Kind of Future Are We Creating Now? 90 | |
| | Conclusion 91 | |
| | Data Analysis Communicating with Graphs 92 | |
| | | |
| | | |
| ter 5 | Biomes and Biodiversity 94 | |
| | Learning Outcomes 94 | |
| | Case Study Predators Help Restore Biodiversity | |
| | in Yellowstone 95 | |
| | 5.1 Terrestrial Biomes 96 | |
| | Tropical moist forests are warm and wet year- | |
| | round 98 | |
| | Active Learning Comparing Biome Climates 99 | |
| | Tropical seasonal forests have annual dry | |
| | seasons 99 | |
| | Tropical savannas and grasslands are dry most of | |
| | the year 99 | |
| | Deserts are bot or cold, but always dry 99 | |
| | Temperate grasslands have rich soils 100 | |
| | Temperate shrublands have summer | |
| | drought 100 | |
| | Temperate forests can be evergreen or | |
| | deciduous 101 | |
| | Boreal forests lie north of the temperate | |
| | | |
| | Tundra can freeze in any month 102 | |
| | 5.2 Marine Ecosystems 103 | |
| | Active Learning Evamining Climate | |
| | Craphs 102 | |
| | Graphs 105 | |
| | Upen ocean communities vary from surface to | |
| | hadal zone 104 | |
| | indal shores support rich, diverse | |
| | communities 105 | |
| | 5.3 Freshwater Ecosystems 106 | |
| | Lakes have open water 106 | |
| | Wetlands are shallow and productive 107 | |
| | Streams and rivers are open systems 108 | |
| | 5.4 Biodiversity 108 | |
| | Increasingly, we identify species by genetic | |
| | similarity 108 | |
| | Biodiversity hot spots are rich and | |
| | threatened 109 | |
| | 5.5 Benefits of Biodiversity 109 | |
| | All of our food comes from other | |

What Do You Think? Cultural Choices and the

Rate of Population Growth 88

Cha

organisms 109

Rare species provide important medicines 109 Biodiversity can support ecosystem stability 110

Biodiversity has aesthetic and cultural benefits 110 5.6 What Threatens Biodiversity? 111 Human activities have sharply increased extinctions 111 Habitat destruction is the main threat for many species 111 Exploring Science Using Telemetry to Monitor Wildlife 112 Fragmentation reduces habitat to small, isolated patches 113 Invasive species are a growing threat 113 What Can You Do? You Can Help Preserve **Biodiversity** 115 Pollution poses many different types of risk 116 Human population growth threatens biodiversity 116 Overharvesting has depleted or eliminated many species 117 Commercial collection serves medicinal and pet trades 117 Predator and pest control is expensive but widely practiced 118 5.7 Endangered Species Management and Biodiversity Protection 118 Hunting and fishing laws protect reproductive populations 119 The Endangered Species Act protects habitat and species 119 Recovery plans aim to rebuild populations 120 Controversy persists in species protection 120 Reauthorizing the ESA has been contentious 121 Many countries have laws for species protection 121

- Habitat protection may be better than species protection 121 Conclusion 122
- Data Analysis Confidence Limits in the Breeding Bird Survey 123

Chapter 6 Environmental Conservation: Forests,

Grasslands, Parks, and Nature Preserves 125 Learning Outcomes 125 Case Study Saving the Great Bear Rainforest 126 6.1 World Forests 127 Boreal and tropical forests are most abundant 127 Active Learning Calculate Forest Area 128 Forests provide many valuable products 129 Tropical forests are being cleared rapidly 130 Exploring Science Using GIS to Protect Central African Forests 132 Temperate forests also are at risk 133 What Can You Do? Lowering Your Forest Impacts 135 What Do You Think? Forest Thinning and Salvage Logging 136 6.2 Grasslands 137 Grazing can be sustainable or damaging 137 Overgrazing threatens many rangelands 137 Ranchers are experimenting with new methods 138 6.3 Parks and Preserves 139 Many countries have created nature preserves 139 Exploring Science Finding Common Ground on the Range 140 Not all preserves are preserved 142 Marine ecosystems need greater protection 144 Conservation and economic development can work together 144 Native people can play important roles in nature protection 144 What Can You Do? Being a Responsible Ecotourist 145 Species survival can depend on preserve size and shape 146 Conclusion 147 Data Analysis Detecting Edge Effects 148

Food and Agriculture Chapter 7 149 Learning Outcomes 149 Case Study Farming the Cerrado 150 7.1 Global Trends in Food and Nutrition 151 Food security is unevenly distributed 151 Active Learning Mapping Poverty and Plenty 153 Famines usually have political and social roots 153 7.2 Eating Right to Stay Healthy 153 A healthy diet includes the right nutrients 154 Overeating is a growing world problem 154 7.3 The Foods We Eat 155 A boom in meat production brings costs and benefits 155 Seafood is both wild and farmed 156 Increased production comes with increased risks 157 Active Learning Where in the World Did You Eat Today? 158 7.4 Soil Is a Living Resource 158 What is soil? 158 Healthy soil fauna can determine soil fertility 159 Your food comes mostly from the A horizon 160

7.5 Ways We Use and Abuse Soil 160 Arable land is unevenly distributed 160 Land degradation reduces crop yields 161 Farming accelerates erosion 161 Wind and water move soil 162 7.6 Other Agricultural Resources 163 Irrigation is necessary for high yields 163 Fertilizer boosts production 164 Modern agriculture runs on oil 164 Pest control saves crops 164 What Can You Do? Reducing the Pesticides in Your Food 165 7.7 How We Have Managed to Feed Billions 165 The green revolution has increased yields 166 Genetic engineering could have benefits and costs 166 Most GMOs have been engineered for pest resistance or weed control 167 Is genetic engineering safe? 168 7.8 Alternatives In Food and Farming 168 Soil conservation is essential 168 Groundcover protects the soil 169 What Do You Think? Shade-Grown Coffee and Cocoa 170 Reduced tillage can have many benefits 171 Low-input sustainable agriculture can benefit farmers, consumers, and the environment 171 7.9 Consumer Choices Can Reshape Farming 172 You can be a locavore 172 You can eat low on the food chain 173 You can eat organic, low-input foods 173 Conclusion 173

Data Analysis Mapping Your Food Supply 174

Chapter 8 Environmental Health and

Toxicology 175 Learning Outcomes 175 Case Study Defeating the Fiery Serpent 176 8.1 Environmental Health 176 Global disease burden is changing 177 Emergent and infectious diseases still kill millions of people 178 Conservation medicine combines ecology and health care 180 Resistance to antibiotics and pesticides is increasing 181 Who should pay for health care? 182 What Can You Do? Tips for Staying Healthy 183 8.2 Toxicology 183 How do toxins affect us? 184 Endocrine hormone disrupters are of special concern 185

8.3 Movement, Distribution, and Fate of Toxins 185 Solubility and mobility determine when and where chemicals move 186 Exposure and susceptibility determine how we respond 186 Bioaccumulation and biomagnification increase chemical concentrations 187 What Do You Think? Protecting Children's Health 188 Persistence makes some materials a greater threat 189 Chemical interactions can increase toxicity 190 8.4 Mechanisms for Minimizing Toxic Effects 190 Metabolic degradation and excretion eliminate toxins 190 Repair mechanisms mend damage 190 8.5 Measuring Toxicity 191 We usually test toxins on lab animals 191 Active Learning Assessing Toxins 191 There is a wide range of toxicity 192 Acute versus chronic doses and effects 192 Detectable levels aren't always dangerous 193 Low doses can have variable effects 193 8.6 Risk Assessment and Acceptance 194 Our perception of risks isn't always rational 194 How much risk is acceptable? 194 Active Learning Calculating Probabilities 195 8.7 Establishing Public Policy 195 Conclusion 196 Data Analysis Graphing Multiple Variables 197

Chapter 9 Air: Climate and Pollution 199 Learning Outcomes 199 Case Study Ocean Fertilization 200 9.1 The Atmosphere Is a Complex System 200

The sun warms our world 201 Water stores heat, and winds redistribute it 202

Ocean currents also modify our climate 203 9.2 Climate Can Be An Angry Beast 204 Climates have changed dramatically throughout history 204 What causes catastrophic climatic swings? 205 The El Niño/Southern Oscillation can have farreaching effects 205 9.3 Global Warming Is Happening 206 A scientific consensus is emerging 206 Greenhouse gases have many sources 207 Evidence of climate change is overwhelming 208 Global warming will be expensive 210 Both wildlife and people will have to adapt 211 9.4 The Kyoto Protocol Attempts to Slow Climate Change 211 Exploring Science Carbon-Enrichment Studies 212 There are many ways we can control greenhouse emissions 213 Progress is being made 214 What Can You Do? Reducing Individual CO, Emissions 215 Geoengineering may be necessary 216 Active Learning Calculate Your Carbon Reductions 216 9.5 Air Pollution 217 We have different ways to describe pollutants 218 Sources and problems of major pollutants 219 Indoor air can be more dangerous than outdoor air 220 9.6 Interactions Between Climate Processes and Air Pollution 220 Air pollutants can travel far 220 Stratospheric ozone is declining 221 There are signs of progress 222 Cities create dust domes, smog, and heat islands 222 9.7 Effects of Air Pollution 223 Polluted air is unhealthy 223 Plants are sensitive to pollutants 223 Smog and haze reduce visibility 224 Acid deposition has many effects 224 9.8 Air Pollution Control 225 The most effective pollution-control strategy is to minimize production 225 Clean air legislation is controversial 226 9.9 Current Conditions and Future Prospects 227 Air pollution remains a problem in many places 227 There are signs of hope 227 Conclusion 228 Data Analysis Graphing Air Pollution Control 229

Chapter 10 Water: Resources and Pollution 231

Learning Outcomes 231 Case Study Adjusting to Drought 232 10.1 Water Resources 232 The hydrologic cycle constantly redistributes water 233 10.2 Major Water Compartments 234 Groundwater stores most fresh, liquid water 234 Rivers, lakes, and wetlands cycle quickly 235 The atmosphere is one of the smallest compartments 236 10.3 Water Availability and Use 236 Active Learning Mapping the Water-Rich and Water-Poor Countries 236 Many countries experience water scarcity and stress 236 Agriculture is our greatest water user 237 10.4 Freshwater Shortages 238 Many people lack access to clean water 238 Groundwater supplies are being depleted 239 Diversion projects redistribute water 239 Questions of justice often surround dam projects 239 Would you fight for water? 240 What Do You Think? China's South-to-North Water Diversion 241 10.5 Water Management and Conservation 241 Everyone can help conserve water 242 Efficiency is reducing water use in many areas 242 10.6 Water Pollution 243 What Can You Do? Saving Water and Preventing Pollution 243 Pollution includes point sources and nonpoint sources 243 Biological pollution includes pathogens and waste 244 Inorganic pollutants include metals, salts, and acids 246 Exploring Science Studying the Gulf Dead Zone 247 Organic chemicals include pesticides and industrial substances 248 Is bottled water safer? 248 Sediment and heat also degrade water 248 10.7 Water Quality Today 249 The 1972 Clean Water Act protects our water 249 Developing countries often have serious water pollution 251 Groundwater is especially hard to clean up 252 Ocean pollution has few controls 253 10.8 Pollution Control 254 Nonpoint sources are often harder to control than point sources 254 Human waste degrades naturally in low concentrations 254 Remediation can involve containment, extraction, or plants 257 10.9 Water Legislation 257 The Clean Water Act was ambitious, popular, and largely successful 257 Conclusion 258 Data Analysis Graphing Global Water Stress and Scarcity 259

Chapter 11 Environmental Geology and Earth Resources 261 Learning Outcomes 261

Case Study Coal-Bed Methane: A Clean Fuel or a Dirty Business? 262 11.1 Earth Processes Shape Our Resources 263 Earth is a dynamic planet 263 Tectonic processes reshape continents and cause earthquakes 263 11.2 Minerals and Rocks 265 The rock cycle creates and recycles rocks 265 Weathering and sedimentation 266 11.3 Economic Geology and Mineralogy 267 Metals are essential to our economy 267 Nonmetal mineral resources include gravel, clay, glass, and salts 267 The earth provides almost all our fuel 269 11.4 Environmental Effects of Resource Extraction 269 Exploring Science Prospecting with New Technology 270 Active Learning What Geologic Resources Are You Using Right Now? 271 Mining has enormous environmental effects 271 Processing contaminates air, water, and soil 272 11.5 Conserving Geologic Resources 272 Recycling saves energy as well as materials 272 New materials can replace mined resources 273 11.6 Geologic Hazards 274 Earthquakes are frequent and deadly hazards 274 Volcanoes eject deadly gases and ash 274 Floods are part of a river's land-shaping processes 275 Mass wasting includes slides and slumps 276 Erosion destroys fields and undermines buildings 277 Conclusion 278 Data Analysis Exploring Recent Earthquakes 279

Chapter 12 Energy 281

Learning Outcomes 281 Case Study Renewable Energy Islands 282 12.1 Energy Resources and Uses 282 How do we measure energy? 283 Fossil fuels supply most of our energy 283 How do we use energy? 283 12.2 Fossil Fuels 285 Coal resources are vast 285 New plants can be clean 286 Have we passed peak oil? 287

Domestic oil supplies are limited 287 Oil shales and tar sands contain huge amounts of petroleum 288 Active Learning Driving Down Gas Costs 288 Natural gas 289 12.3 Nuclear Power 290 How do nuclear reactors work? 291 Nuclear reactor design 291 We lack safe storage for radioactive waste 291 What Can You Do? Steps to Save Energy and Money 292 12.4 Energy Conservation 292 Green building can cut energy costs by half 293 Cogeneration makes electricity from waste heat 294 12.5 Energy from Biomass 294 Ethanol and biodiesel can contribute to fuel supplies 294 Grasses and algae could grow fuel 295 What Do You Think? Can Biofuels Be Sustainable? 296 Effects on food and environment are uncertain 297 Methane from biomass is efficient and clean 297 12.6 Wind and Solar Energy 297 Wind energy is our fastest growing renewable 298 Solar energy is diffuse but abundant 299 Passive solar absorbs heat; active solar pumps heated fluids 300 Photovoltaic cells generate electricity directly 300 12.7 Water Power 301 Most hydropower comes from large dams 302 Unconventional hydropower comes from tides and waves 302 Geothermal heat, tides, and waves could supply substantial amounts of energy in some places 303 12.8 Fuel Cells 303 Utilities are promoting renewable energy 304 12.9 What Is Our Energy Future? 304 Conclusion 305 Data Analysis Energy Calculations 307

Chapter 13 Solid and Hazardous Waste 308

Learning Outcomes 308 Case Study The New Alchemy: Creating Gold from Garbage 309 13.1 Waste 310 The waste stream is everything we throw away 310 13.2 Waste Disposal Methods 311

Open dumps release hazardous materials into the air and water 311 Ocean dumping is nearly uncontrollable 311 Landfills receive most of our waste 312 Active Learning Life Cycle Analysis 313 We often export waste to countries ill-equipped to handle it 313 What Do You Think? Environmental Justice 314 Incineration produces energy but causes pollution 314 13.3 Shrinking the Waste Stream 315 Recycling captures resources from garbage 316 Composting recycles organic waste 318 Energy from waste 318 Reuse is even more efficient than recycling 318 Reducing waste is often the cheapest option 319 What Can You Do? Reducing Waste 319 13.4 Hazardous and Toxic Wastes 320 Active Learning A Personal Hazardous Waste Inventory 320 Hazardous waste includes many dangerous substances 320 Federal legislation regulates hazardous waste 321 Superfund sites are those listed for federal cleanup 322 Brownfields present both liability and opportunity 323 Hazardous waste must be processed or stored permanently 323 Exploring Science Bioremediation 324 Conclusion 325 Data Analysis How Much Waste Do You Produce, and How Much Do You Know How to Manage? 326

Chapter 14 Economics and Urbanization 328

Learning Outcomes 328 Case Study Curitiba: A Model Sustainable City 329 14.1 Cities Are Places of Crisis and Opportunity 330 Large cities are expanding rapidly 331 Immigration is driven by push and pull factors 332 Congestion, pollution, and water shortages plague many cities 332 Many cities lack sufficient housing 333 14.2 Urban Planning 334 Transportation is crucial in city development 334 Exploring Science Urban Ecology 336

We can make our cities more livable 336 New urbanism incorporates smart growth 337 What Do You Think? The Architecture of Hope 339 14.3 Economics and Sustainable Development 340 Can development be sustainable? 340 Our definitions of resources shape how we use them 340 Ecological economics incorporates principles of ecology 341 Scarcity can lead to innovation 342 Communal property resources are a classic problem in economics 343 14.4 Natural Resource Accounting 344 Active Learning Costs and Benefits 344 New approaches measure real progress 345 What Can You Do? Personally Responsible Consumerism 346 Internalizing external costs 346 14.5 Trade, Development, and Jobs 346 International trade can stimulate growth but externalize costs 346 Socially responsible development can help people and protect their environment 347 Active Learning Try Your Hand at Microlending 348 14.6 Green Business and Green Design 348 Green design is good for business and the environment 348 Environmental protection creates jobs 349 Conclusion 349 Data Analysis Using a Logarithmic Scale 351

Chapter 15 Environmental Policy and Sustainability 352 Learning Outcomes 352 Case Study Is China Greening? 353 15.1 Environmental Policy and Law 354 How is policy created? 354 Policy formation can be complicated 355 National policies play a critical role in environmental protection 355 Active Learning Environment, Science, and Policy in Your Community 356 Laws affirm public policy 356 How can we manage complex systems? 359 15.2 International Treaties and Conventions 361 15.3 What Can Individuals Do? 362 Environmental education is an important tool 362 Citizen science encourages everyone to participate 363 Environmental careers range from engineering to education 364

How much is enough? 364 Exploring Science The Christmas Bird Count 365 Green consumerism has its limits 366 15.4 How Can We Work Together? 367 Student environmental groups can have lasting effects 367 What Can You Do? Reducing Your Impact 367 National organizations are influential but sometimes complacent 369 New players have brought energy to the environmental movement 370 International nongovernmental organizations 370 15.5 Sustainability Is a Global Challenge 371 Can development be truly sustainable? 371 The millennium assessment sets development goals 372 Conclusion 373 Data Analysis Campus Environmental Audit 374 Appendix 1 Vegetation Map 376

- Appendix 2 World Population Density Map 377
- Appendix 3 Temperature Regions and Ocean Currents Map 378

Glossary 379 Credits 389 Index 391

List of Case Studies

Chapter 1 Understanding Our Environment Saving the Reefs of Apo Island 2

Chapter 2 Environmental Systems: Connections, Cycles, Flows, and Feedback Loops A Natural System for Wastewater Treatment 26

A Natural System for Wastewater freatment 20

Chapter 3 Evolution, Species Interactions, and Biological Communities

Species Diversity Promotes Community Recovery 49

Chapter 4 Human Populations Family Planning in Thailand: A Success Story 75

Chapter 5 Biomes and Biodiversity Predators Help Restore Biodiversity in Yellowstone 95 Chapter 6 Environmental Conservation: Forests, Grasslands, Parks, and Nature Preserves Saving the Great Bear Rainforest 126

Chapter 7 Food and Agriculture Farming the Cerrado 150

Chapter 8 Environmental Health and Toxicology Defeating the Fiery Serpent 176

Chapter 9 Air: Climate and Pollution Ocean Fertilization 200

Chapter 10 Water: Resources and Pollution Adjusting to Drought 232 **Chapter 11 Environmental Geology and Earth Resources** Coal-Bed Methane: A Clean Fuel or a Dirty Business? 262

Chapter 12 Energy Renewable Energy Islands 282

Chapter 13 Solid and Hazardous Waste The New Alchemy: Creating Gold from Garbage 309

Chapter 14 Economics and Urbanization Curitiba: A Model Sustainable City 329

Chapter 15 Environmental Policy and Sustainability Is China Greening? 353

Preface

Renewed Passion for Environmental Science

A new energy is invigorating the environmental movement. Analysts once said that environmentalism is dead, but now a diverse, savvy, and passionate movement is taking shape. The need for environmental science education has never been greater as the mounting evidence of environmental threats has become impossible to ignore. Meanwhile, scientists are finding better ways to interpret and explain research results, activists are discovering new approaches for shaping public policy, and the general public is awaking to the importance of clean water and clear air. In the United States, hundreds of colleges, communities, and local governments are working to reduce carbon emissions and to use energy efficiently. More than 400 bills have been passed in 40 states to require renewable energy or to otherwise combat climate change.

Environmental science is truly a global concern. Even people in developing countries are demanding better protection of environmental quality. The Chinese government, for example, responding to thousands of citizen protests, has promised new policies that will promote renewable energy, clean surface waters, and improve air quality. It remains to be seen how well these ambitions will be met, but the dramatic changes in rhetoric, technology, and creativity are remarkable. Most importantly, environmental concern is not just a fringe movement involving efforts to protect and improve our common environment: it is business leaders finding ways to reduce costs by reducing waste, insurance companies concerned about rising sea levels, and inner-city communities trying to lower asthma rates in children. Major changes are occurring across the globe in the quest to save the critical resources that provide life and health to the environment. It's a wonderful time to be studying these issues and to prepare to play a role either as a practitioner or an informed citizen.

What Sets This Book Apart?

A Positive, Balanced Viewpoint

If students are to take the ideas of environmental science to heart, they need positive messages about ways all of us can contribute to a more sustainable world. This book presents the positive developments through introductory **case studies** at the beginning of each chapter, illustrating an important current issue to demonstrate how it relates to practical environmental concerns. Most of these case studies present optimistic examples in which people are working to find solutions to environmental problems. These stories also help to demystify scientific investigation and help students understand how scientists study complex issues. In addition to these introductory stories, case studies and examples of how scientists investigate our environment appear periodically throughout the book to reiterate the practical importance of these issues.

Integrated Approach Emphasizing Sustainability

Environmental problems and their solutions occur at the intersection of natural systems and the human systems that manipulate the natural world. In this book we present an **integrated approach** to physical sciences—biology, ecology, geology, air and water resources—and to human systems that affect nature—food and agriculture, population growth, urbanization, environmental health, resource economics, and policy. Although it is tempting to emphasize purely natural systems, we feel that students can never understand why coral reefs are threatened or why tropical forests are being cut down if they don't know something about the cultural, economic, and political forces that shape our decisions.

Current and Accurate Data

Throughout this book, we present up-to-date tables and graphs with the most current available data. We hope this data will give students an appreciation of the kinds of information available in environmental science. Among the sources we have called upon here are geographic information systems (GIS) data and maps, current census and population data, international news and data sources, and federal data collection agencies. Every chapter in this book has numerous updates that reflect recent events in energy, food, climate, population trends, and other important issues.

Active Learning and Critical Thinking

Learning how scientists approach problems can help students develop habits of independent, orderly, and objective thought. But it takes active involvement to master these skills. *Principles of Environmental Science* integrates numerous learning aids that will encourage students to think for themselves. Data and interpreta-