



























ASU 101

How much of the world's wetlands have been lost in the 20th century? a. 10% b. 20% c. 40% d. 50%







What percent of the world's food crops would not exist without pollinators like bees, bats, and wasps? a. 20% b. 50% c. 75% d. 90%



ASU 101



ASU 101



















How much water used for and gardens, on average, over-watering and evapor a. 50% b. 25% c. 15% d. 10%	r irrigating lawns , is wasted due to ration?	Answer: 50% • Water-efficient irrigation systems help save water, potentially more than 11 billion gallons per year across the United States. - This is equal to the amount of water used by 3,200 garden hoses flowing constantly for one year!
Source: http://www.epa.gov/WaterSense/water/text.htm		
ASU 101	© 2007 Arizona State University	ASU 101





Americans use world's resources.	percent of the
a. 2% b. 33%	
c. 55% d. 70%	
ASU 101	© 2007 Artona State University



If the world were a village...

If we could shrink the Earth's population to a village of precisely 100 people with all existing human ratios remaining the same ...

- 50% of the entire world's wealth would be in the hands of only 6 people
- 70 people would be unable to read or write
- 8 people would be homeless or in substandard housing
- Only one person would have a college education

Source: National Association of Social Workers Newsletter

ASU 101



Answer: Education of women · Educated women generally want smaller families and make better use of reproductive health services. · As female education rises, fertility, population growth, and infant and child mortality fall, and family health improves. An educated mother is also more likely to insist on the

education of all of her children. Source: Nova, Public Broadcasting System http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/nova/worldbalance/trends.html

ASU 101



The United Nations estimates that by the year 2010, the number of environmental refugees (people displaced from their homes due to natural disasters or environmental degradation) could be as many as:

- a. 750,000 b. 2 million
- c. 23 million
- d. 50 million

Source: Radio Free Europe http://www.rferl.org/featuresarticle/2005/10/87748d40-9a81-44d0-8b14-384ff410d6d3.html ASU 101 © 2007 Arizona State

Answer: 50 million people

- 50 million people will be displaced by desertification, rising sea levels, flooding, and storms.
- There are also 20.8 million refugees "who are outside their countries because of a well-founded fear of persecution based on their race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership in a particular social group, and who cannot or do not want to return home."



 An additional 23.7 million displaced persons have fled their homes (often due to civil wars) but stayed within their native countries.

Source: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees http://www.unhcr.org/basics/BASICS/420cc0432.html

ASU 101

Answer: 80%

increase.

• By 2030, in industrial

countries, almost 80% of

people will live in urban

population and incomes

 In most of the larger cities of the developing world,

30-60 percent of the people are living in squatter settlements.

ASU 101

areas. That number is expected to grow as world



Source: Bill Moyer Earth on Edge http://www.pbs.org/earthonedge/quiz/index.html ASU 101

In 1950, the three largest cities in the world were:
New York (12 million)
Tokyo (11 million)
London (8 million)
In 2015, what will the three largest cities be?





Answer: 2-10 degrees warmer

- A heat island occurs when urban and suburban areas are 2 to 10 degrees F (1 to 6C) warmer than nearby rural areas.
- Heat island temperatures impact communities by increasing peak energy demands, air conditioning costs, air pollution levels, and heat-related health effects and illness.



ASU 101

Earth's average temperature has risen about 1 degree F in the past 100 years, and the UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change predicts that in the next hundred years the temperature will rise by

- a. 0 degrees F
- b. 1-2 degrees F
- c. 3-10 degrees F
- d. 10-15 degrees F

Sources: http://hdgc.epp.cmu.edu/teachersguide/teachersguide.htm http://www.ipcc.ch/index.html

ASU 101

Answer: 3-10 degrees

- The IPCC estimates that temperatures will rise 3-10 degrees over the next hundred years.
 - Because water expands when it gets warmer, sea level has already risen due to global warming and is projected to rise much more.
 - The average sea level around the world has already risen 4 to 8 inches in the past 100 years and is expected to rise another 4 to 35 inches (with a best guess of around 19 inches) by 2100.

ASU 101



Scientissis pitelicit and of the initial of a sheet in completely metals, sea level will rise by about 20 feet. The photo above shows how such a change will affect Florida. Many other coastal regions of the world will be affected as well -- coasting the displacement of billions of people and property losses in the trillions of dollars.





What percentage of the urban population	in
Africa, Asia, Latin America and the	
Caribbean suffers from one or more	
diseases associated with inadequate	
water and sanitation?	
a. 25%	
b. 50%	
c. 75%	
d. 85%	
Source: http://www.maweb.org/documents/document.359.aspx.ppt	
ASU 101 0 2007 Arizona Base Uni	ersity

Answer: 50%

• Half the urban population in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Caribbean suffers from one or more diseases associated with inadequate water and sanitation



Source: http://www.maweb.org/documents/document.359.aspx.ppt

ASU 101



- Cornucopians, such as Julian Simon or Herman Kahn have argued that growth is good, not bad, and that environmental problems will solve themselves.
 - Some argue that shortages of natural resources (e.g., fossil fuels) are imaginary or can be overcome by better technology and by finding substitutes.





http://www.hudson.org/learn/index.cfm? seaction=staff_bio&eid=HermanKahn ASU 101





Key Messages of the Report There is a consensus among scientists that humans have made unprecedented changes to ecosystems to meet growing demands for food, fresh water, and once the second IVING BEYOND energy Major problems identified: The loss of services derived from ecosystems is a significant barrier to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals to reduce poverty, hunger, and disease. ASU 101



human history and their solutions must be become a high priority for individuals, communities and nations.

- Why do so many people not believe that the problems are serious?
- If they do believe, why don't they care?
- If they do care, why don't they want to do
- anything? – If they do want to do something, why don't they?

ASU 101

We have successfully solved serious problems in the past--

- Social and Environmental
- International, National, and Local

ASU 101



The Civil Rights Act of 1964. We believe that all men are created equal reatment. We believe that all men are denied equal reatment. We believe that all men are entitled to the blessings of liberty -- yet millions are being deprived of those blessings, not because of their own failures, but because of their own failures, but because of the color of their skins. The reasons are deeply embedded in history and tradition and the nature of man. We can understand without rancor or hatred how all this happens. But it cannot continue. Our Constitution, the foundation of our Republic, forbids it. The principles of our freedom forbid it. Morality forbids it. And the law I sign tonight forbids it... - Lvndon Johnson, July 2, 1964

Lyndon Johnson, July 2, 1964
 http://www.congresslink.org/print_basics_histmats_civilrights64text.htm

ASU 101



"Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful, committed citizens can change the world; indeed, it is the only thing that ever has."



Margaret Mead (1901-1978) Anthropologist

© 2007 Ariza

ASU 101



© 2007 Arizona State

ASU 101