

Environmental Issues in East Asia

EA30e Spring 2021

April 30, 2021

Contents

| | | |
|----------------------|---|-------------|
| 0.1 | Guiding Principles | v |
| 0.1.1 | Context and Positionality | v |
| 0.1.2 | Goals | v |
| 0.1.3 | Rationale | v |
| 0.1.4 | Activity | v |
| 0.2 | East Asia and the World | vi |
| 0.3 | Acknowledgments | vi |
| Author Guide | | vii |
| 0.4 | Setting Up Book Project–Type Setting w/ L ^A T _E X | viii |
| 0.4.1 | Lists Environments: Making bulleted, numbered, description lists | x |
| 0.4.2 | Theorem-Like Environments | x |
| 0.4.3 | Peer Review Commenting | x |
| 0.4.4 | Adding Figures, etc | xi |
| 0.4.5 | Using Boxes | xi |
| 0.4.6 | minibox X | xi |
| 0.4.7 | Cross-References, Citations, and Glossaries | xii |
| Chapter Title | | xiii |
| 0.5 | Section Heading | xiii |
| 0.5.1 | Subsection Headings | xiii |
| 0.6 | Goals of this template | xiii |
| 0.7 | Here’s figure | xiii |
| 0.7.1 | R Created Figures | xiii |
| 0.7.2 | Floating Figures from External Sources | xv |
| 0.8 | Adding Citations | xv |
| Title... | | xvii |
| 0.9 | What the Polar Vortex and why do we care? | xvii |
| 0.9.1 | What Factors Drive Land Use Change? | xvii |
| 1 | The Earth System | 1 |
| 1.1 | The Sun’s Energy and the Earth’s Temperature | 1 |
| 1.1.1 | The Spectrum of Light Entering and Exiting the Earth’s Surface | 1 |
| 1.1.2 | The Atmosphere and Greenhouse Effect | 1 |
| 1.2 | Carbon Biogeochemistry | 1 |
| 1.2.1 | Long and Short Time Scales | 1 |
| 1.2.2 | Rock Cycle and Geologic Carbon | 1 |

| | | |
|-----------|--|-----------|
| 1.2.3 | Photosynthesis, Respiration, and Biosphere Carbon | 4 |
| 1.3 | Fossil Fuels and Carbon Dioxide Trends | 5 |
| 1.3.1 | The Signal of Geologic and Biosphere Carbon in Atmosphere | 5 |
| 2 | Monsoons and East Asia Climates | 7 |
| 2.1 | Temperature Gradients and Latitude | 7 |
| 3 | Critical Zone | 9 |
| 3.1 | What is the Critical Zone | 9 |
| 3.1.1 | What are the environmental implications of the Critical Zone? | 9 |
| 3.2 | Hydrologic Aspects | 11 |
| 3.2.1 | The Vadose Zone | 11 |
| 4 | Land Use in East Asia | 13 |
| 4.1 | Impacts on Soil | 13 |
| 4.2 | Conclusion & Prospect of Sustainable Urbanization/Land Use Change | 13 |
| 5 | Invasive Species | 15 |
| 5.1 | Section Heading | 15 |
| 6 | Nuclear Power and Nuclear Waste | 17 |
| 6.1 | Current and Future Energy Needs | 17 |
| 7 | Air Pollution & Social Justice in Hong Kong | 19 |
| 7.1 | Science of Air Pollution | 19 |
| 7.1.1 | Overview of the layers of the atmosphere/atmospheric gases | 19 |
| 7.2 | Major Sources Use as geographical overview | 19 |
| 7.2.1 | General common sources of air pollution all over the world | 19 |
| 7.2.2 | East Asian countries/communities and their prominent air pollution sources | 19 |
| 8 | Flood Pulse System in East Asia | 21 |
| 8.1 | Introduction | 21 |
| 9 | Hydroelectric Dams in East Asia | 23 |
| 9.1 | Introduction | 23 |
| 9.2 | Conclusion | 23 |
| 10 | Climate Change and Food Security in Myanmar | 25 |
| 10.1 | Climate Change, Climate Change Response in Myanmar | 25 |
| 10.2 | Conclusion | 25 |
| 11 | Disasters, Typhoons and Phillipines | 27 |
| 11.1 | What are Typhoons? | 27 |
| 12 | Climate Infrastructure in Vietnam | 29 |
| 12.1 | Introductory | 29 |
| 12.2 | Conclusion | 29 |

| | |
|--|-----------|
| 13 Waste Management for a Circular Economy | 31 |
| 13.1 Life-Cycle | 31 |
| 13.1.1 Collection | 31 |
| 13.1.2 Transport | 31 |
| 13.2 Biomimicry | 31 |
| 13.2.1 Circularity | 31 |
| 14 Unpacking Plastic Pollution and Recycling in Japan | 33 |
| 14.1 History of Plastic in Japan | 33 |
| 14.1.1 Introduction | 33 |
| 14.1.2 Urbanization | 33 |
| 14.1.3 Cultural Significance of Packaging | 34 |
| 14.1.4 Where is it Coming from? | 34 |
| 14.2 Problems of Plastic Pollution | 34 |
| 14.2.1 Ocean Plastics and Ingestion | 36 |
| 14.3 What Does Recycling <i>Really</i> Mean? | 36 |
| 14.3.1 Recycling Laws and Public Cooperation | 36 |
| 14.3.2 Incineration | 36 |
| 14.3.3 The Global Plastic Trade | 37 |
| 14.4 Conclusion and Moving Forward | 38 |
| 14.4.1 Mitigation Efforts | 38 |
| 14.4.2 In Closing | 39 |
| I Backmatter | 43 |

Preface

0.1 Guiding Principles

Environmental issues in East Asia are not unique or particularly more pervasive than other parts of the world. However, the issues are born from particular histories that may contrast with other parts of the world and other parts of the world may be able to learn from.

In this project, the students in EA030e (Spring 2021) have written a textbook that highlights examples of environmental processes. Each student contributed to one theme, composed of two examples that highlight environmental issues of East Asia.

0.1.1 Context and Positionality

As students in a college course located in Southern California, we approach the project with...

Our goal is not to call out environmental issues in East Asia, but to point to linkages of how a range of globalized economy contribute to these environmental problems.

In the end, it would be useful for us to acknowledge we have some capacity to address these how these global linkages could be modified to reduce these environmental issues.

We are not experts, but learning... if there are errors please let us know... We recommend that suggestions be submitted via a github pull request.

0.1.2 Goals

Processes across horizontal boundaries define many environmental patterns that frame human interactions with the environment. How do humans impact processes that cross these boundaries and how do humans influence these ecosystem interface?

0.1.3 Rationale

We hope to learn more about the how environmental issues are expressed in different parts of the world and to what extent can we learn from this work.

0.1.4 Activity

Each group will be composed of two students, that will become experts and teach their classmates on the topic.

0.2 East Asia and the World**0.3 Acknowledgments**

Everyone in the world!

Author Guide

Why Learn \LaTeX ?

In the past, I used \LaTeX to make publication quality text. In fact, many prefer writing in \LaTeX because they can focus on the text and avoid worrying about formatting. However, it is NOT WYSIWYG (“what you see is what you get”) word processor. In reality, the processing or compiling is a separate step.

Nevertheless, the quality of the output and ability to integrate with R (or Python) allows us to have an exceptional tool to make reproducible documents.

How to Learn \LaTeX ?

There are several ways to learn \LaTeX . I suggest you find a decent tutorial to get the basics. For example, here are some suggestions:

- [Learning \$\text{\LaTeX}\$ in 30 minutes](#)

If you are like me and can’t remember commands very well, then here’s a [cheet sheet](#) that might be helpful.

R Chunks

To create effective graphics, each chapter will have a rchunk that creates a graphic for the chapter. To review and learn R, here are some resources:

- [Marc’s Video Description](#)
- [RMarkdown for Scientists \(super helpful!\)](#)
- [R Studio Tutorial](#)
- [R Studio’s Cheatsheet](#)
- [R Markdown Cookbook – Robust Source](#)

Noting Your Contribution

Because this is an ongoing project, you should record your contribution to each chapter – but also let go of these contributions at some point; Others might revise and their authorship might take some precedence, so you should both invest in the product but also be willing to detach from the final outcome as others contribute. This will feel uncomfortable at times, but please note from the beginning this is a social process and as such subject to negotiation. Please be generous to the authors that laid the foundation and be respectful of those that follow.

0.4 Setting Up Book Project—Type Setting w/ L^AT_EX

Latex Book Class

Currently, the text is written using the standard book class.

Structuring the Text with Nested Hierarchies

Contributors divide their contributions into sections and subsections. This format allows a consistent approach to structuring the text and forcing themes to be organized in blocks that can be used to organize the overall text. We use section, subsection, and subsubsection to break up the topic into bite sizes.

To accomplish this, contributors use the `\section{Section}` command for major sections, and the `\subsection{Subsection}` command for subsections, and a similar approach for subsubsections.

NOTE: for each nested level, it MUST be followed by the lowest level in the section before a paragraph is started – in contrast to what is shown above!

NOTE: We may dispense with subsubsections in the future to provide a less blocky structure, but for now they remain useful.

Font Changes

We can use various methods to alter the typeset: *Emphasize*, **Bold**, *Italics*, and *Slanted*. We can also typeset Roman, Sans Serif, SMALL CAPS, and Typewriter texts. Look online to see the commands to accomplish these changes.

You can also apply the special, mathematics only commands `BLACKBOARD`, `BOLD`, `CALLIGRAPHIC`, and `fraktur`. Note that blackboard bold and calligraphic are correct only when applied to uppercase letters A through Z.

You can apply the size tags – Format menu, Font size submenu – `tiny`, `scriptsize`, `footnotesize`, `small`, `normalsize`, `large`, `Large`, `LARGE`, `huge` and `Huge`.

You can use the `\begin{quote}` etc. `\end{quote}` environment for typesetting short quotations. Select the text then click on Insert, Quotations, Short Quotations:

The buck stops here. *Harry Truman*

Ask not what your country can do for you; ask what you can do for your country. *John F Kennedy*

I am not a crook. *Richard Nixon*

I did not have sexual relations with that woman, Miss Lewinsky. *Bill Clinton*

The Quotation environment is used for quotations of more than one paragraph. Following is the beginning of description of L^AT_EX from *Wikipedia*:

LaTeX (/ltx/ LAH-tekh or /letx/ LAY-tekh, often stylized as L^AT_EX) is a software system for document preparation. When writing, the writer uses plain text as opposed to the formatted text found in “What You See Is What You Get” word processors like Microsoft Word, LibreOffice Writer and Apple Pages. The writer uses markup tagging conventions to define the general structure of a document (such as article, book, and letter), to stylise text throughout a document (such as bold and italics), and to add

citations and cross-references. A T_EX distribution such as T_EXLive or MiK_TE_X is used to produce an output file (such as PDF or DVI) suitable for printing or digital distribution.

L^AT_EX is widely used in academia for the communication and publication of scientific documents in many fields, including mathematics, statistics, computer science, engineering, physics, economics, linguistics, quantitative psychology, philosophy, and political science. It also has a prominent role in the preparation and publication of books and articles that contain complex multilingual materials, such as Sanskrit and Greek. L^AT_EX uses the TeX typesetting program for formatting its output, and is itself written in the TeX macro language.”

Use the Verbatim environment if you want L^AT_EX to preserve spacing, perhaps when including a fragment from a program such as:

```
#include <iostream>          // < > is used for standard libraries.
void main(void)              // 'main' method always called first.
{
    cout << "This is a message.";
                                // Send to output stream.
}
```

(After selecting the text click on Insert, Code Environments, Code.)

Mathematics and Text

Warning: Special Characters

When you use percent and ampersand symbols, hash tags, and other non-standard ASCII characters, L^AT_EX will be very uncooperative. So, do yourself a favor and make sure you understand that these are used for special typesetting functions. To use them you have to “escape” and use commands to get them to do what you might usually expect! % # & è ñ “ and ” to show a few that do not reflect the key stroke you might expect.

L^AT_EX doesn’t like a range of characters or they reserved for special behavior...

For example, the # is used for tabs in a table environment. % is used to make comments, thus stuff behind a % is ignored. There are lots of others, but these come up the most.

Creating equations

One of the most powerful parts of L^AT_EX is how it can be used to write complex equations, with all those symbols and Greek letters! This can be done inline $y = mx + b + \epsilon$ for fairly simple equations, or set apart for more complex equations:

$$\int_0^\infty e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \quad (1)$$

Theorems, etc

Theorem 1 (*The Currant minimax principle.*) Let T be completely continuous selfadjoint operator in a Hilbert space H . Let n be an arbitrary integer and let u_1, \dots, u_{n-1} be an arbitrary system of $n - 1$ linearly independent elements of H . Denote

$$\max_{\substack{v \in H, v \neq 0 \\ (v, u_1) = 0, \dots, (v, u_{n-1}) = 0}} \frac{(Tv, v)}{(v, v)} = m(u_1, \dots, u_{n-1}) \quad (2)$$

Then the n -th eigenvalue of T is equal to the minimum of these maxima, when minimizing over all linearly independent systems u_1, \dots, u_{n-1} in H ,

$$\mu_n = \min_{u_1, \dots, u_{n-1} \in H} m(u_1, \dots, u_{n-1}) \quad (3)$$

The above equations are automatically numbered as equation (2) and (3).

0.4.1 Lists Environments: Making bulleted, numbered, description lists

We use special commands to create an itemized list.

You can create numbered, bulleted, and description lists (Use the Itemization or Enumeration buttons, or click on the Insert menu then chose an item from the Enumeration submenu):

1. List item 1
2. List item 2
 - (a) A list item under a list item.
 - (b) Just another list item under a list item.
 - i. Third level list item under a list item.
 - A. Fourth and final level of list items allowed.
- Bullet item 1
- Bullet item 2
 - Second level bullet item.
 - * Third level bullet item.
 - Fourth (and final) level bullet item.

Description List Each description list item has a term followed by the description of that term.

Bunyip Mythical beast of Australian Aboriginal legends.

0.4.2 Theorem-Like Environments

The following theorem-like environments (in alphabetical order) are available in this style.

Example 2 *This is an example*

Exercise 3 *This is an exercise*

Theorem 4 *This is a theorem*

0.4.3 Peer Review Commenting

You can put your comments in square brackets and in color for things that need help. [This section is confusing, I am not sure what commenting means.]

Figure 1: My plot's caption is here!

0.4.4 Adding Figures, etc

Using Rnw Files

To generate R figures, we use R chunks in and Rnw file, where the text is integrated. When we compile into a PDF, the program converts the files into TeX files and then combines them into a single pdf.

For each chapter, we create a “child” document and Marc will help you create that text when you begin.

Creating a floating figure

This is my floating figure (Figure 1).

Using R to Create Effective Figures

R Markdown can be a very powerful tool to integrate R code, figures and text. Making high quality figures that are both clear and aestically pleasing will be something that we need to think about it.

- Axis Labels – Labelled with clarity
- Axis Text – Size, Orientation
- Captions (usually better than titles)
- References connecting labels to references
- ADA accessible (e.g. color impairment mitigation)

For example, here's code to generate a pretty good figure:

```
## Error in file(file, "rt"): cannot open the connection
## Error in createDataPartition(., p = 0.8, list = FALSE): object 'maunaloa' not found
## Error in eval(expr, envir, enclos): object 'maunaloa' not found
## Error in eval(expr, envir, enclos): object 'maunaloa' not found
## Error in eval(expr, envir, enclos): object 'maunaloa' not found
## Error in is.data.frame(data): object 'maunaloa' not found
## Error in summary(model): object 'model' not found
## Error in predict(., test.data): object 'model' not found
## Error in mean((pred - obs)^2, na.rm = na.rm): object 'predictions' not found
```

In the case of Figure ??fig:maunaloa), we can create a figure that has all of the characteristics listed above, except perhaps ADA. Creating a “alt text” for the figure is something we might want to consider.

0.4.5 Using Boxes

0.4.6 minibox X

Some text

```
## Error in ggplot(train.data, aes(decimal.date, average)): object 'train.data'
not found
```

Figure 2: Carbon Dioxide Concentrations (Mauna Loa, HI). Source: Scripps/NOAA.

0.4.7 Cross-References, Citations, and Glossaries

Cross-References

We can cross-reference sections (e.g. Section 3 or figures (Figure ??) using several methods. I suggest you look at the this Rmd file to see how I did it in these examples.

You can also create links to URLs or hyperlinks, e.g. <http://texblog.org>. However, if these addresses change, then the link will break, so I suggest you only link to internal references.

Bibliography generation

There will be two steps to cite our sources. First, we need to add the reference to a database, or bib file. This is titled 'References.bib' and is located in the main folder in our repository. When you add information to the bib file, be sure to paste in the reference using a bibTeX format.

Second, we'll need to place in-line citations, using `\citep{knitr}`, which produces [Xie, 2021], by using a key, which is knitr in this case.

For example, you might write, "This document was produced in RStudio using the knitr package ([Xie, 2021]). Also try `\citet{LosHuertos2017OverviewR}` to create use the author name as the subject: Los Huertos [2018] wrote an guide to help students learn R.

Note: You will see these citations automatically put in alphabetic order in the Bibliography at the end of the PDF.

Creating glossary words

Definition 5 *This is a definition and the word is use in an glossary, e.g. **peat**. **Peat** is when you want to capitalize the defined word without having to re-define a capitalized version, the only downside of case sensitivity in \LaTeX .*

Chapter Title

CHAPTER AUTHOR NAME

1

0.5 Section Heading

0.5.1 Subsection Headings

Some text here... if you cut and paste, be sure to make sure you don't include formatted characters outside the ASCII values. See Author Guide[0.3](#).

Optional Subsubsection Headings

some text here....

0.6 Goals of this template

This template will NOT teach you how to use L^AT_EX! To accomplish that, we'll rely on some great online resources that you can find on in Chapter [0.3](#).

Instead this section of the document is designed to demonstrate how our textbook will look, feel, and ultimately how we contribute to the project.

This document also compiles all of our projects into a single PDF, where each chapter is composed of a input tex file.

0.7 Here's figure

0.7.1 R Created Figures

First we create an R chunk and add some code. In this case, I created a floating figure which can be referenced (Figure [3](#))!

¹Statement of Contributions– For example, “The chapter was first drafted by Marc Los Huertos (2021). The author recieved valuable feedback from X, and Y and Z to improve the chapter. Slater revised the chapter in 2022 with suggestions from Cater.” Note: I am still working on the formatting for this to improve it.

```
plot(pressure)
```

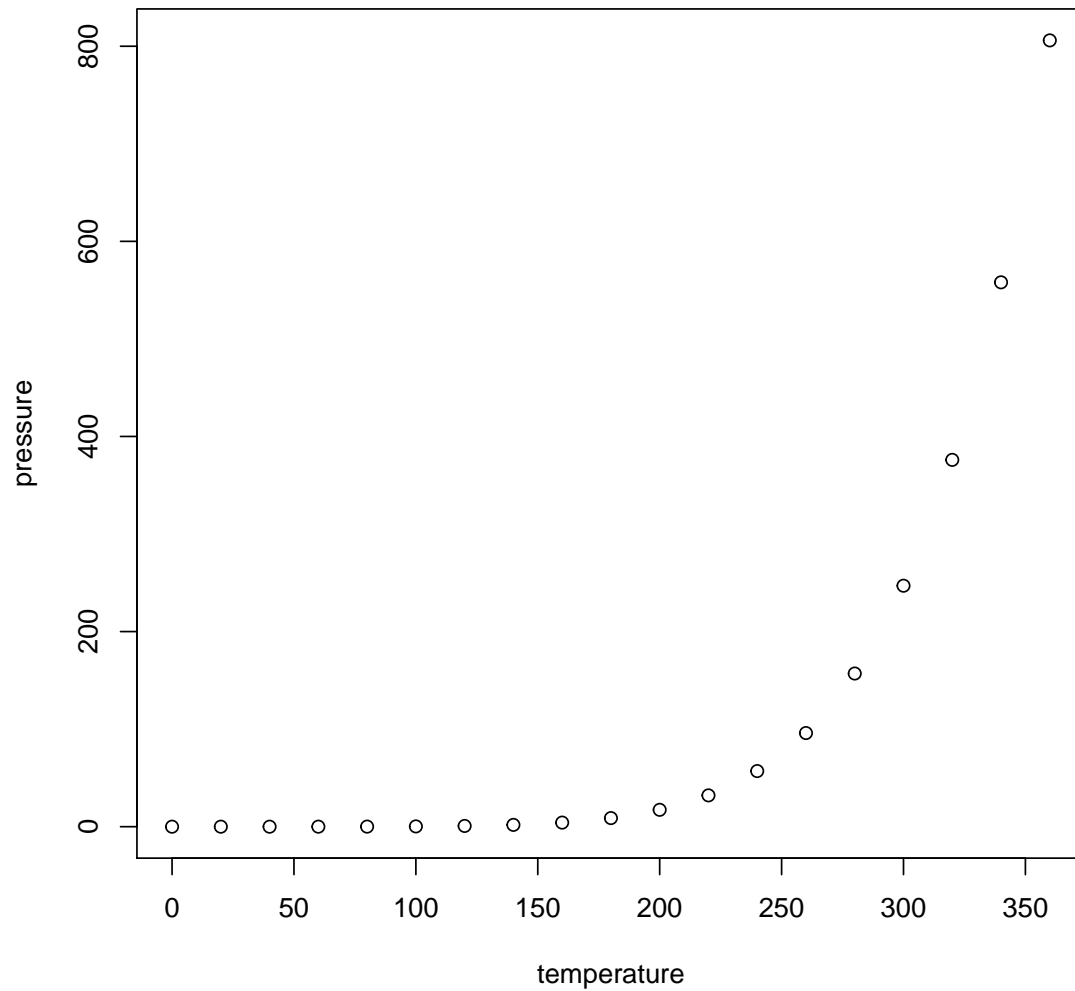


Figure 3: Figure Caption...we should turn "echo=False" in the R chunk options, but I left it true for now. (source: ??)



Figure 4: Vadose zone is neat (Source: [Lee et al. \[2017\]](#)).

0.7.2 Floating Figures from External Sources

All figures and images that are imported should be put into the "images" subdirectory to keep stuff organized. Even better to create a subdirectory with your images, but we can navigate as we go.

Figure 4 is a good example of inserting an image from an external source.

In this case, I had to specify the width so it would fit on the page! See the Rnw file for the code. Notice, I was also able to "reference" the figure in the text.

0.8 Adding Citations

See the Guide, as well, but my video is probably the most helpful.

Generally, there are many environmental trends in Asia [[Imura et al., 2005](#)].

[Imura et al. \[2005\]](#) describes the how urbanization has affected the hydrology of East Asia.

Title...

NORA

→

chekcing on this today, 4-020-2021 pull request test 1.2

changes at 3 pm, 4-1-21

changes at 3:20 pm, 4-1-21

changes at 3:29 pm 4-1-21

changes at 3:33 pm

0.9 What the Polar Vortex and why do we care?

test commit and pull request

0.9.1 What Factors Drive Land Use Change?

Chapter 1

The Earth System

MARC LOS HUERTOS

1.1 The Sun's Energy and the Earth's Temperature

The temperature of the Earth's surface is the result of a balance – the energy entering the atmosphere and the leaving the atmosphere. Most of this energy is in the form of light or electromagnetic radiation (Figure 1.1).

Light enters the atmosphere, where some is absorbed and some is reflected. Light interacts in different ways with land, oceans, and vegetation, which is beyond the scope of our project. The “quality” of light changes through these processes.

1.1.1 The Spectrum of Light Entering and Exiting the Earth's Surface

As the sun's electromagnetic radiation interacts with the Earth's Atmosphere, certain wavelengths are absorbed and filtered out (Figure 1.2).

1.1.2 The Atmosphere and Greenhouse Effect

1.2 Carbon Biogeochemistry

1.2.1 Long and Short Time Scales

The carbon cycle processes occur at wide range of temporal scales from hundreds of millions of years to seasons of the year. These have been referred to as long and short carbon cycles. However, for our purposes, I will call them “geologic carbon” and “biosphere carbon” processes.

1.2.2 Rock Cycle and Geologic Carbon

The carbon cycle describes changes in the fluxes and reservoirs of carbon in the Earth system. On very long time-scales, millions of years, the primary reservoirs of carbon are the atmosphere, ocean, and rocks (limestone). Carbon moves between these reservoirs through volcanic outgassing, silicate weathering, and limestone sedimentation. The carbon cycle is linked to Earth's energy balance through atmospheric carbon in the form of CO_2 , a greenhouse gas.



Figure 1.1: caption



Figure 1.2: Various wavelengths of solar electromagnetic radiation penetrate Earth's atmosphere to various depths. Fortunately for us, all of the high energy X-rays and most UV is filtered out long before it reaches the ground. Much of the infrared radiation is also absorbed by our atmosphere far above our heads. Most radio waves do make it to the ground, along with a narrow 'window' of IR, UV, and visible light frequencies. Source: STCI/JHU/NASA.

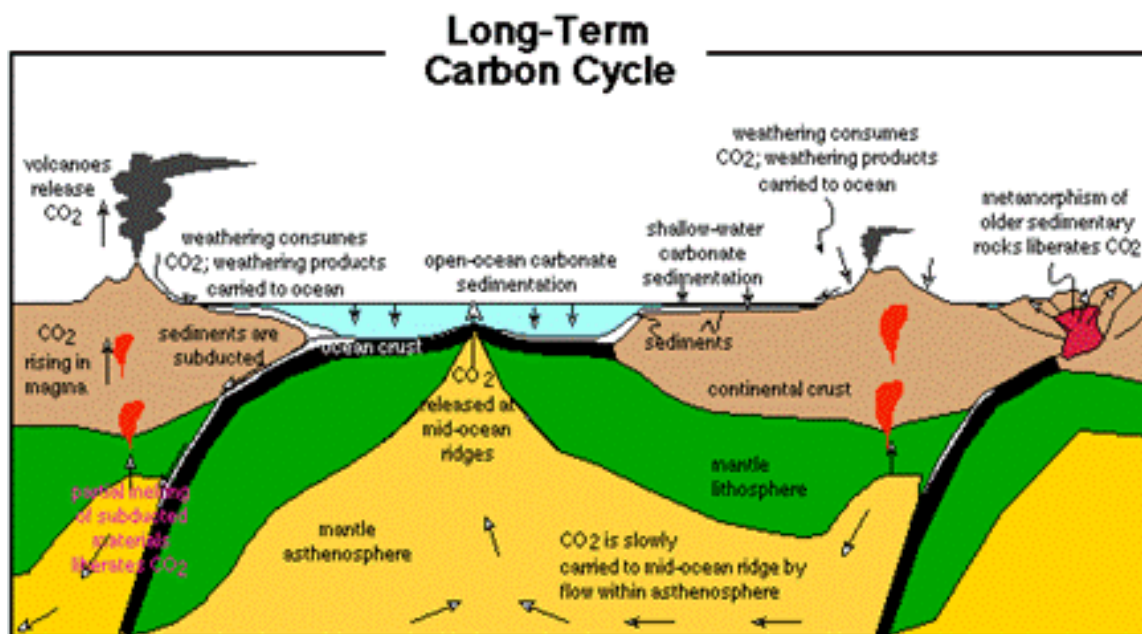


Figure 1.4: Schematic of the long-term carbon cycle (from Bice, 2001)

biomass (Figure ??). In addition, soils in the lower part of the profile tend to have more aggregation that protects SOC from microbial attack, thus a key area that soil carbon can sequester carbon.

In addition to these microbial biomass and aggregate patterns, the microbes are more sensitive to temperature changes near the surface as measured by Q_{10} – the rate of biochemical processes with a 10 degree C increase in temperature. Thus, soil processes, such as respiration, is likely to increase more near the surface with global warming than the lower part of the soil profile.

1.3 Fossil Fuels and Carbon Dioxide Trends

As part of the industrial revolution, our energy sources have put more CO_2 from the biosphere (soils and forests) and geologic carbon (coal, petroleum).

1.3.1 The Signal of Geologic and Biosphere Carbon in Atmosphere

The combined contribution from geologic and biosphere carbon in the atmosphere is clearly documented from numerous sources. First, look at data collected at the Mauna Loa where CO_2 measurements have been taken continuously since the late 1950s.

Figure 1.6



Figure 1.5: Regulatory Mechanisms of the Temperature Sensitivity of Soil Organic Matter Decomposition in Alpine Grasslands (Source: [Qin et al. \[2019\]](#), [Institute of Botany \[2021\]](#)).

```
## Error in ggplot(train.data, aes(decimal.date, average)): object 'train.data'
not found
```

Figure 1.6: Carbon Dioxide Measure on Mauna Loa, HI

Chapter 2

Monsoons and East Asia Climates

2.1 Temperature Gradients and Latitude

Chapter 3

Critical Zone

MARC LOS HUERTOS

1

3.1 What is the Critical Zone

The critical zone refers to the portion of the Earth's skin where the zone where rock meets life. The Critical Zone supports all terrestrial life.

The critical zone includes the following:

- A permeable layer from the tops of the trees to the bottom of the groundwater;
- An environment where rock, soil, water, air, and living organisms interact and shape the Earth's surface;
- Water and atmospheric gases move through the porous Critical Zone, and living systems thrive in its surface and subsurface environments, shaped over time by biota, geology, and climate.

All this activity transforms rock and biomass into the central component of the Critical Zone - soil; it also creates one of the most heterogeneous and complex regions on Earth.

Its complex interactions regulate the natural habitat and determine the availability of life-sustaining resources, such as food production and water quality.

These are but two of the many benefits or services provided by the Critical Zone. Such 'Critical-Zone Services' expand upon the benefits provided by ecosystems to also include the coupled hydrologic, geochemical, and geomorphic processes that underpin those ecosystems.

3.1.1 What are the environmental implications of the Critical Zone?

The critical zone as a concept and as a material space pushes us to think of the porosity of the Earth's surface — the gas and fluid flows through rocks, soils, and plants. We can begin to appreciate the complexity of the transport and fate of chemical pollutants as they enter the soil and become part of the vadose zone and perhaps the ground water table — moving with water and diffusing through the water, simultaneously.

¹The chapter was first drafted by Marc Los Huertos (2021). The author received valuable feedback from X, and Y and Z to improve the chapter.



Figure 3.1: The Critical Zone is an interdisciplinary field of research exploring the interactions among the land surface, vegetation, and water bodies, and extends through the pedosphere, unsaturated vadose zone, and saturated groundwater zone. Critical Zone science is the integration of Earth surface processes (such as landscape evolution, weathering, hydrology, geochemistry, and ecology) at multiple spatial and temporal scales and across anthropogenic gradients. These processes impact mass and energy exchange necessary for biomass productivity, chemical cycling, and water storage.

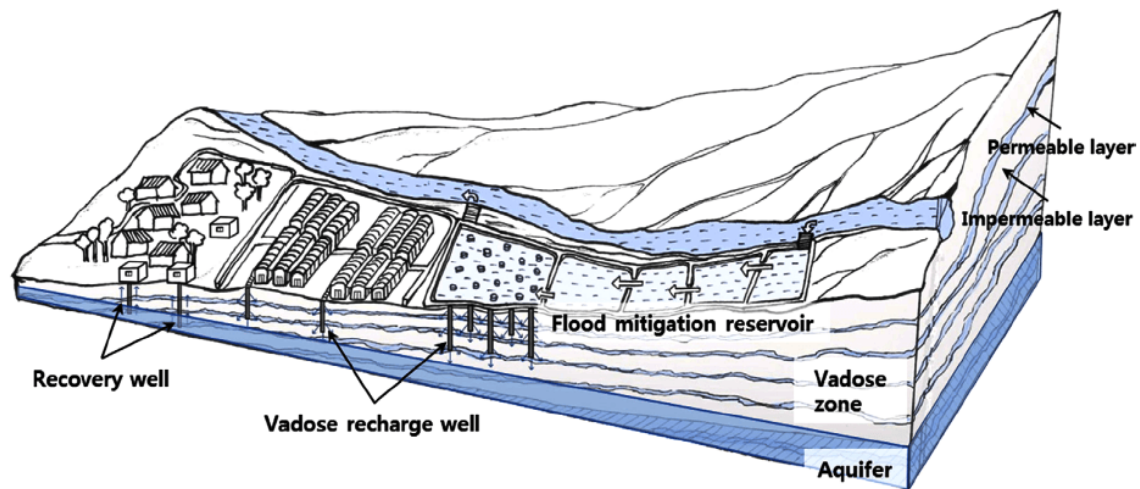


Figure 3.2: ... (Source: [Lee et al., 2017]).

3.2 Hydrologic Aspects

3.2.1 The Vadose Zone

Jeju is a volcanic island is located some XX km south of the Korean Peninsula. Water runs off the steep slopes quickly and water supplies are limited on the island. To address this...Lee et al. [2017].

Chapter 4

Land Use in East Asia

chapterauthorSamantha Beaton

- What is Land Use Change?

- What Factors Drive Land Use Change?

- How Land Use Change is Measured and Quantified

- Integration of sociology

- with data science: spatial data compiled from aerial photos, Landsat satellite images, topographic maps, GPS data, etc.

- Requires classification and division of land-space types

- Ecological Effects of Land Use Change on Soil, Air, and Water

4.1 Impacts on Soil

Deforestation and soil degradation

- lack of stability (erosion) and loss of carbon sequestration potential

- Forests

- coupled with monoculture agriculture

- Example Case Study: representative of monoculture agriculture-rice paddies in SE Asia (potentially...)

- Impacts on Local Watersheds

- hydrology

- infiltration/pollution, groundwater recharge, flow of river basins, runoff

- Higher risk of flooding and droughts

4.2 Conclusion & Prospect of Sustainable Urbanization/Land Use Change

Chapter 5

Invasive Species

SOLIEL

1

5.1 Section Heading

¹Statement of Contributions– For example, “The chapter was first drafted by Marc Los Huertos (2021). The author recieved valuable feedback from X, and Y and Z to improve the chapter. Slater revised the chapter in 2022 with suggestions from Cater.” Note: I am still working on the formatting for this to improve it.

Chapter 6

Nuclear Power and Nuclear Waste

6.1 Current and Future Energy Needs

Chapter 7

Air Pollution & Social Justice in Hong Kong

NEENAH VITTUM

7.1 Science of Air Pollution

7.1.1 Overview of the layers of the atmosphere/atmospheric gases

What part of the atmosphere does air pollution affect?

What is air pollution?

Overview of different types of air pollution

7.2 Major Sources Use as geographical overview

7.2.1 General common sources of air pollution all over the world

7.2.2 East Asian countries/communities and their prominent air pollution sources

Shipping

Traffic Emissions

Commercial and otherwise

Coal

Urban Development

Manufacturing

Other

The transboundary issue and its implications in regulation and politics

Impacts

Human health

Environmental Health

Greenhouse gas emissions and global warming

Both

Visibility

Environmental Justice

Case Study: Hong Kong

The Intersection of Air Pollution and Other Environmental Issues

Many environmental issues are interconnected

Air pollution and deforestation

Air pollution and urbanization/industrialization

Other Issues (To Explore)

Goals/Other Ideas/Questions

Ground information in geography and relevant examples

Incorporate stories and person accounts

slow violence environmental justice issues

Maybe activist or someone who has suffered the issues firsthand

Draw people into the empathy

Use stories and descriptions to describe places

What is the best way to section the chapter?

Chapter 8

Flood Pulse System in East Asia

KRISTIN GABRIEL

8.1 Introduction

What is the flood pulse system?

- Seasonality

- Ecosystem Services

- Fish stocks

- Flooded forests

- How the flood pulse system influences the Tonle Sap Ecosystem

- Timing of Flood Pulse

- Magnitude of Flood Pulse

- Duration of Flood Pulse

- Influence of flood pulse system on people and their livelihoods

- Fisheries

- Immigration and emigration

- Human Impacts on the flood pulse system

- Climate change

- Dam development

- Case Study: Cambodia and the Tonle Sap

Chapter 9

Hydroelectric Dams in East Asia

9.1 Introduction

Basic facts about dams in East Asia

- Statistics on how many, size, scale, location etc.

- Function of the Dam

- How it generates electricity/how much

- Different types of dams (multi/single use etc.)

- Immediate ecological impacts

- Positive:

 - Flood control, electricity generation, improved water quality

- Negative:

 - Decreased water quality, flooding, sedimentation, habitat loss, deforestation, salinization etc...

*note: the ecological impacts may be too many to go completely in depth into so perhaps a paragraph or subsection of each as opposed to a 7 page explanation of each

- Anthropological impacts

- Supposedly positive (I.e. employment etc...)

- Negative: displacement, loss of cultural sites, diseases

- Displacement

- Policy/government action/regulation (policies that exist or propose solutions)

9.2 Conclusion

Chapter 10

Climate Change and Food Security in Myanmar

10.1 Climate Change, Climate Change Response in Myanmar

General history of rice production and food demand in Myanmar.

- Impact on credit policy on rice

- Impact of infrastructure development on rice production

- Study of the constraints of rice production in Myanmar

- The effect of a command economy on food production in Myanmar

- Overall review on demand for food in Myanmar

- Possible implementation of SRI (systemic rice intensification) in order to increase rice yields in Myanmar

- Transition from talking about rice production

- sea-level rise

- subsidence

- coastal erosion

- coastal flooding

- Impact of climate change on rice production in Southeast Asia

- Monsoon Season effect on Ayeyarwady River Basin

- Sea Level Rise

- Sea level rise effect on global markets/rice production

- Subsidence

- Subsidence in Yangon, Myanmar

- interview segments/personal experiences of rice farmers

- Roles of the Burmese government

10.2 Conclusion

Reminders/Areas of Focus

Chapter 11

Disasters, Typhoons and Phillipines

IAN HORSBURGH

11.1 What are Typhoons?

Chapter 12

Climate Infrastructure in Vietnam

12.1 Introductory

How climate change will impact Vietnam

- Flooding (especially coastal urban areas)

- Sea Level Rise

- Land Erosion

- Health outcomes

- Current Adaptation Plans

- Strengthen existing barriers and infrastructure

- Adapt cities expecting sea level rise

- Withdraw from the coastlines in areas that are well below sea level

- What's Needed for the Future

- Stronger healthcare system

- Support for farmers and agricultural workers

- Support for rural population near Mekong and Red river deltas

12.2 Conclusion

Implications for other places in the region

Chapter 13

Waste Management for a Circular Economy

13.1 Life-Cycle

13.1.1 Collection

13.1.2 Transport

Treatment

Disposal

Sectors:

Industrial

Household

Biological

Types of Waste:

Solid:

Liquid

Gaseous waste

13.2 Biomimicry

13.2.1 Circularity

Examples in Nature

Education:

Teach people to be mindful and live sustainably

Social PsychologyProblems and New Approaches:

Sustainability

Incineration & Dumping

Recycle & Reuse

Resource Recovery

Chapter 14

Unpacking Plastic Pollution and Recycling in Japan

ELEANOR DUNN

→

14.1 History of Plastic in Japan

14.1.1 Introduction

Japan is a unique case study in plastic consumption and pollution in East Asia. Not only is Japan the second largest consumer of single use plastics in the world after the United States citeJohnston 2020, but it is also one of the foremost recyclers in the world citeMcCurry 2011 with 84 percent of 2018's collected plastic ending up recycled citePWMI 2019. In the face of this impressive percentage, defining what exactly the Japanese government means by “recycling” is significant in revealing the social justice issues associated with this process.

14.1.2 Urbanization

Today, 93 percent of Japan's population lives in an urban environment. Japan's rapid urbanization and industrialization began in the late 1800's during the Meiji Restoration. The Meiji government sought to import western industry and technologies and the economy expanded rapidly. Economic growth stalled during the Great Depression. After World War Two, Japan's economy boomed once again. The 1960s and 1970s brought particular economic growth. Grocery and convenience stores became ubiquitous, partially due to the importation of US consumer capitalism cite. The “bubble economy” period in Japan was another economic boom from the 80's to the 90's. The late 90s saw the rise of the *Konbini*, a type of convenience store, as well as a shift from reusable containers to single use packaging citex citeCwiertka 2020. Japan has the third largest packaging market in the world today citeCwiertka 2020.

Waste management became a mounting problem in the face of urbanization. Landfills began to overflow, and illegal dumping caused human and environmental health crises, including the Minamata disease of the 50s citeHCSWM. Japan has the third largest economy in the world despite

ranking 63rd citeencyclopedia in land area, creating a situation of high consumption with minimal disposal space, an issue faced worldwide, but exemplified on such a small archipelago. It is important to note that a Japanese person throws away half as much garbage as an American citeHarden 2008, so despite blame placing rhetoric on East Asian countries for the world's plastic crisis, this issue is global, and more an impact of economic largesse than regional failure.

Figure 14.1

Figure 14.2

14.1.3 Cultural Significance of Packaging

While convenience and food safety are practical reasons for plastic consumption, there is historical and cultural significance to packaging in Japan. This section is not offered to proliferate western ideas of hyper traditionalism and exoticism of Asian countries, but rather to create a more complete overview of Japan's plastic consumption.

Aesthetics have always been important to Japanese culture, guiding art and daily practices alike citeSaito 1999. "The allure of the hidden" is a cultural appeal based in indigenous Shintoism and a reason for historic attention to packaging, even before plastic packaging took hold. The tactile experience of opening packages is also significant:

"There are other examples of choreographing the temporal sequence of our aesthetic experience by spatial design in the Japanese tradition. For example, both Buddhist temples and Shinto Shrines are wrapped with a series of enclosures, consisting of walls, gates, and vegetation, that regulate our experience of the respective space by offering a progressing sequence of going from the outer to the inner. The glimpse of the inner gradually unfolds as we keep going through the walls and gates citeSaito 1999".

This quote points to an artistic intentionality that can explain why corporations decided to sell products layered in plastic as a culturally based marketing technique. citeBen-Ari et al. 1990's anthropological study of Japanese wrapping offers that "by carefully wrapping an object, one is apparently expressing politeness and ca, care for the object, and therefore care for the recipient ". These traditions and cultural sensibilities give more depth to the merchandizing outsiders hypocritically criticize. While thoughtful wrapping has roots in traditional Japanese culture, aesthetically pleasing packaging is ubiquitous in the global marketplace, and it's fair to say just about everyone enjoys opening presents.

14.1.4 Where is it Coming from?

Coca-Cola, PepsiCo and Nestle are the largest distributors of plastic in the world citeStatista. The first two companies are based in the United States, and Nestle is based in Switzerland.

In 2015, around 71 percent of Japan's domestic plastic demand came from industries, while household demand accounted for 39 percent citeNakatani et al.

I should add more to this but I would think I'll submit the paper I'm basing the section to the call for papers so I can make sure I've understood it correctly.

14.2 Problems of Plastic Pollution

This could be a whole chapter on its own, I'll offer a limited overview and someone can add on next year...



Figure 14.1: talk about Kobini categories. Source: citewashingtonpost.

14.2.1 Ocean Plastics and Ingestion

What are the human implications of the plastic pollution? Japan is the largest seafood importer in the world, consuming six percent of global fish harvests (Bird 2012). This dietary fact becomes dangerous when a study finds that eighty percent of anchovies in Tokyo Bay contain plastic (Denyer 2019). Although researchers have not conclude direct correlation between microplastics in fish and negative health outcomes, some plastics contain endocrine disruptors, which have known negative impacts on human health citeRoyte 2018 such as increased risk of cancer, immune and nervous system interruption, and reproductive issues EPA.

While microplastics and other “mismanaged” plastic waste pose health problems for the world’s people, the 84 percent of Japan’s plastic that is recycled also holds implications for human health and social justice.

14.3 What Does Recycling *Really* Mean?

14.3.1 Recycling Laws and Public Cooperation

Figure 14.4[h]

14.3.2 Incineration

Japan has used incineration for waste management for around eighty years citeSWMRT. In 2009, Japan had nearly 1500 incinerators, 70 percent of which were stoker furnaces, others included fluidized bed furnaces and gasification fusion resource furnaces. Incinerators generate electricity as the burning waste heats up water, turning it into steam. The steam then propels a turbine generator which creates electricity citeEIA 2020.

Incinerators are effective at reducing waste volume, an important benefit to a small island nation where many landfills are at capacity citeHarden 20008. Additionally, they generate electricity through the process detailed above, or **thermal recycling**, which is better for the environment than some other forms of steam turbine energy production, like coal burning. Generally, one ton of waste creates as much electricity as one ton of coal citeWatson 2016.

Health and Environmental Justice

Most studies on the health and social justice implications of incinerating waste include little data on East Asia. Generally, older incinerator technologies correlate to adverse health impacts. Though Japan has replaced most older incinerators in recent years, reducing incinerator related dioxin emissions by 98 percent since 1997 citeSMWRT, not enough time has passed for adequate evaluation of possible health impacts of newer technologies citeTait et al. While demographic evaluations of communities near incinerators in Japan are scarce, in Europe and the United States, incinerators tend to be in areas with minority and lower socioeconomically positioned populations citeMartuzzi et al 2010. As a country that recycles 58 percent fig x of its plastic waste through incineration, the government should continue research and offer transparency about the process of choosing where incinerators will be built and who might have suffered disproportionately from the hazardous incineration technologies of the past.

One of the largest concerns with incinerators is **dioxin** emissions. Between 1997-1998, a study in Japan found a higher incidence of infant mortality related to congenital birth defects in areas near incinerators with higher soil dioxin levels citeTait et al 2020. Dioxins have a seven-year half-life cite and can persist in soil and the body for multiple times longer cite. Therefore, despite Japan’s

drastic 98 percent reduction in dioxin emissions since 1997, the harmful chemical compounds are likely still impacting the populations closest to them or who eat food from those areas, even if direct emissions no longer pose a significant threat. Although, a 2005 study in Osaka showed a positive correlation between school incinerator proximity and number of children experiencing “wheeze, headache, stomachache, and fatigue” citeMiyake et al. 2005. These problems could also be attributable to ash or heavy metal contamination, two additional byproducts of thermal recycling.

Conversely, a study conducted from 2000-2007 reviewed the health and dioxin exposure of incinerator workers in comparison to the rest of Japan's population citeYamamoto et al. 2015. The study concluded that this occupation did not have significant impacts on the health or dioxin levels of the workers. This study, conducted with oversight from Japan Industrial Safety and Health citeJISHA and the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare citeYamamoto et al. 2015, implies the safety of incinerators by concluding that even those who work around incinerators daily do not experience negative impacts.

BREAKING THIS UP WITH IMAGE

These contradictions suggest the need for further research into incinerator impacts. A pamphlet published by the Ministry of the Environment, offers that the research and development of more efficient, cleaner incinerators are ongoing, and the government communicates with residents about building plans, negotiating until they have consent citeSMWRT and Harden 2008. Additionally, modern incinerators in cities like Tokyo and Hiroshima serve as tourist attractions and community gathering spaces, featuring swimming pools, fitness centers, and health clinics for the local elderly population. These incinerators are odorless and have tall smokestacks, so that smoke, greenhouse gasses, and trace toxic compounds are expelled above the skyscrapers citeHayden 2008.

While incineration is an effective and evolving way to reduce plastic waste volume while generating electricity and modern incinerators in Japan can seem like a magic solution to crushing waste volume, the human and environmental costs require further investigation. Governmental assurances of safety coupled with contradictory studies of dioxin impacts prove incineration to be a complex environmental justice issue as Japan continues to rely on the process for waste management. Consider this issue with regard to the two dominant theories of pollution: matter out of place and thresholds of harm. Despite the strict emission regulations for “NO_x, SO_x, smoke, dioxin and other gasses” citeSMRWT, Japan's remarkable incinerators still emit low levels of dioxins and other toxic chemicals. The matter out of place theory would suggest that any amount of contamination from these chemicals in the soil, air, or human body, is unacceptable and should be fought against. The thresholds of harm theory, which generally informs environmental legislation, makes the distinction between “perceived” and “demonstrated harm”, basically, that forms of contamination are non-violent until the moment harm is scientifically proven, not anecdotally or psychosomatically.

Although Japan's incinerators are a solution to overflowing landfills and contribute significantly *less* dioxins than landfill fires citeWatson 2016, they still emit. Any toxic emissions can constitute a slow violence to those living and working nearby, and the full extent of human and environmental impacts of new incinerator technologies will likely not be demonstrable for decades, if ever. Also, the extent to which dioxins and contaminants from past, more unclean incineration, persists soil, food systems, and bodies requires more research so that those impacted can be compensated citeNRDC 2017.

14.3.3 The Global Plastic Trade

Per figure x, Japan exports fourteen percent of its recycled plastic waste. China, formerly the primary importer of plastic, halted plastic imports in 2018, increasing the pressure on other, less wealthy, importing countries like Thailand, Malaysia, and Vietnam citeBauman 2019 and compounding the

social justice issues of the global plastic trade. Japan counts these waste exports towards their recycling percentage, even though the countries that are importing the plastic have even more limited infrastructure for recycling and waste management *citeWP*. Additionally, most of the exported plastic is not in good enough condition to be recycled *citeNippon 2019*. Much of the plastic that ends up in the oceans comes from these countries *citeMahoney 2020*, spurring international blame on poorer Asian countries for polluting the oceans, despite that wealthier, more consumptive countries like Japan and the United States are the sources of the plastic. It was not until January 1, 2021, that importing countries had to provide consent to receive contaminated plastic waste. The Tokyo Plastic Strategy highlights concerns over this protective international legislation, offering that illegal dumping might increase in Japan as exporting becomes more difficult *citeTPS*. Japan's opposition to this legislation speaks to a global hegemony of wealthy countries and the role of nationalism in environmental justice.

“The Recycling Myth”- The Global Plastic Trade and Malaysia

In 2018, GreenPeace Malaysia released a paper outlining the impacts of plastic imports on Malaysia, problematizing recycling as the developed world has come to understand it. Countries like Japan ship their plastic to Malaysia, where it is then sorted into high and low grade. High grade plastics are for recycling, though much of those end up dumped or burned, and low grade, typically single-use items, are slotted for disposal, though as low as 30 percent of all plastics imported to Malaysia end up recycled.

Individuals in Malaysia have found illegal economic opportunity burning and dumping plastic waste outside of licensed incineration or waste management facilities. Some Malaysians have protested the plastic waste trade and the harm it has done to their communities with varying success. The government has decided to phase out plastic imports, but GreenPeace suggests more could be done.

A mother from Jenjoram, Malaysia, Fatma, recounts her son's complaints of the health impacts from unregulated plastic burning: “Mother, it is always hazy in the mornings at my school. I said, Oh, its fine. Its always hazy, and the haze is from Indonesia. He said, No! Every day is hazy Since the beginning of the year, my eldest son aged 13 years old-he has this health problem: his eyes are red, itchy and tearing”. Illegal dumpsites can be found near fisheries, contaminating the waters of prawn and other food sources with aluminum levels 300 times higher than the acceptable limit.

The UN Basel Convention, which came into effect the first of January 2021, sets regulations for plastic waste exports. Essentially, they must be clean and easy to recycle *citereauterss*, and importing countries must give consent to import contaminated waste. Since 2019, Malaysia has been sending hundreds of containers of contaminated or poor-quality waste back to offending countries *citeReutersstaff 2021*

14.4 Conclusion and Moving Forward

14.4.1 Mitigation Efforts

Ecotowns

Most of Japan's citizenry is conscious of their waste production, as detailed above. Some small town residents have taken this interest to new levels, serving as an example for the rest of the country and world. There are 26 **ecotowns** in Japan *citeCrossley-Baxter*, including Kamikatsu and Shikoku. Both towns aim to codify the 3Rs and Japan's national calls for creating a sound material society.

Kamikatsu replaced its out-of-date incinerator with a 45 category waste separation center, reusing and upcycling most of their waste. Shikoku has a similar separation center with a swap shop, where one person's trash truly becomes another's treasure. Shikoku residents have reclaimed 11 tons of waste this way citeCrossley-Baxter 2020. Residents dedicate much effort to the proper separation of waste, and voice skepticism that such involved effort may not work in more populated areas, as Kamikatsu only has 1,500 residents citeWP.

Focus on local as opposed to national adaptation to climate environmental issues has gained popularity in the past decade, given that different locales experience climate impacts in unique ways and municipalities are more in touch with their citizenry's needs citeMeasham et al. 2011.

Despite these efforts, one Kamikatsu resident offers that the recycling system treats a symptom of our dependency on single-use plastic, and even further, the recycling system itself is less perfect than it may seem.

In the ideal situation, the world's wealthiest nations will agree to phase out plastic production in favor of eco-friendly alternatives, whether that's biodegradables, paper, or reliance on reusable packaging. Also to tackle industry, local and national governments must enforce plastic reduction goals, making it more economically attractive for companies to use less plastic.

Longterm Goals

Japan's goals for reducing plastic usage on a national level include a 25 percent reduction in single use plastic waste and 60 percent reuse rate, and 2 megatonne usage of biobased plastic alternatives by 2030 citeNakatani et al. 14.3 demonstrates the history of waste management laws in Japan. Though legal enforcement of these goals in the industrial sector has proven difficult citeNakatani et al 2020. Allusions I have found to these difficulties are vague, but I'm continuing to search and will use evidence from another country to offer potential reasons for this.

14.4.2 In Closing

On an even deeper level, we must continue to ask ourselves what a sustainable future looks like under the capitalist world powers who push consumerism to fill the pockets of the wealthy at the expense of the environment and socially deprived cite groups who pay the price, typically those in the global south. Is a sound-material society feasible under capitalism? Who has the greatest potential to spark change?

Three of **The 17 Principles of Environmental Justice**, "demand the right to participate as equal partners at every level of decisionmaking, including needs assessment, planning, implementation, enforcement and evaluation", "affirms the right of all workers to a safe and healthy work environment without being forced to choose between an unsafe livelihood and unemployment. It also affirms the right of those who work at home to be free from environmental hazards" and "protects the right of victims of environmental injustice to receive full compensation and reparations for damages as well as quality health care" citeNRDC 2017. Should I paraphrase these? In what ways does Japan's current recycling system fail to fulfill the tenets of Environmental Justice? What uncertainties arise in your attempt to answer that question? Likely many. Those uncertainties are important, and should drive efforts not to accept "recycling" as it stands.

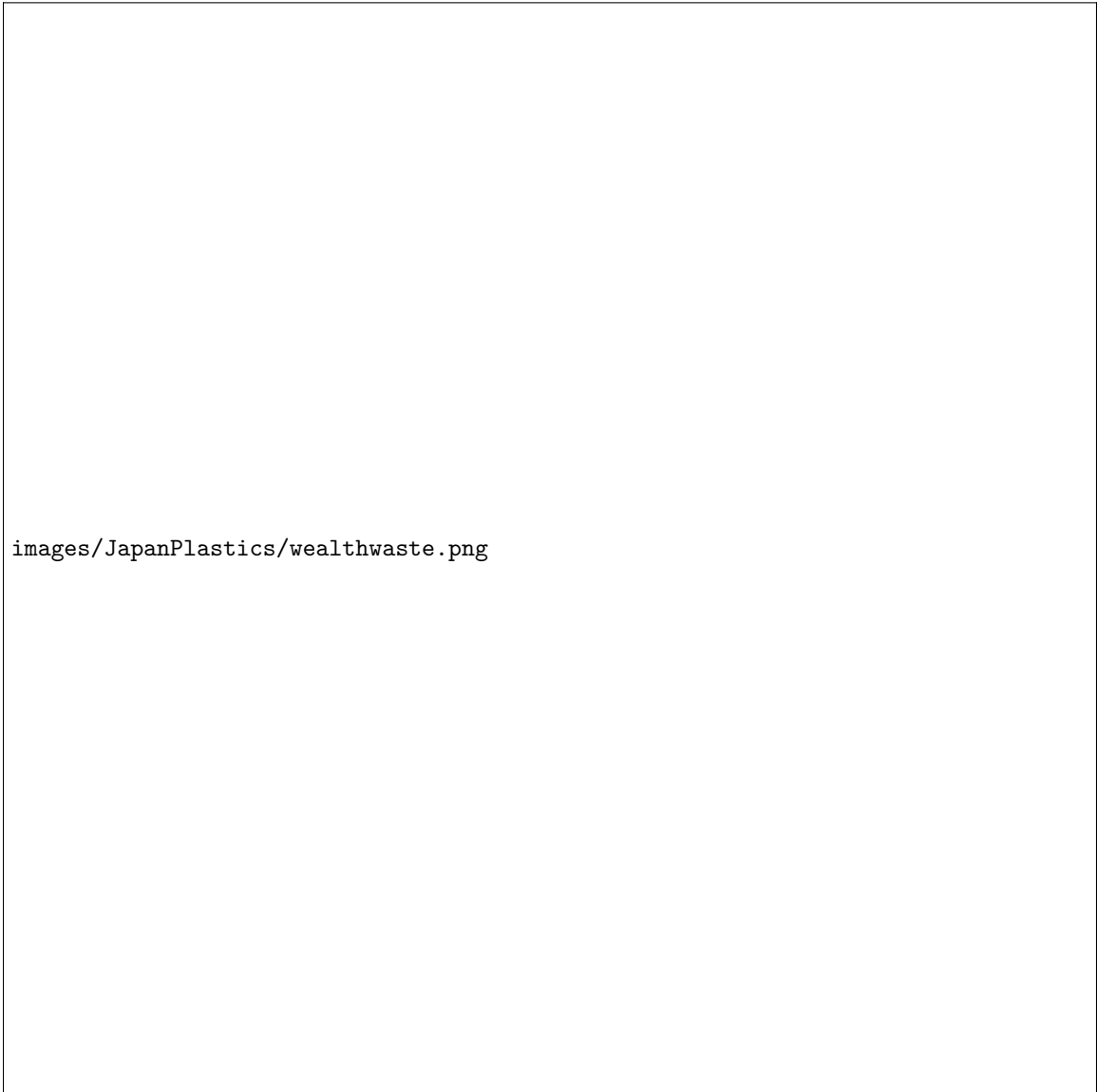


Figure 14.2: Consumption and disposal rose with urbanization. Source: citeSMWRT.



Figure 14.3: legal history of waste management legislation in japan. Source: citeSMWRT.

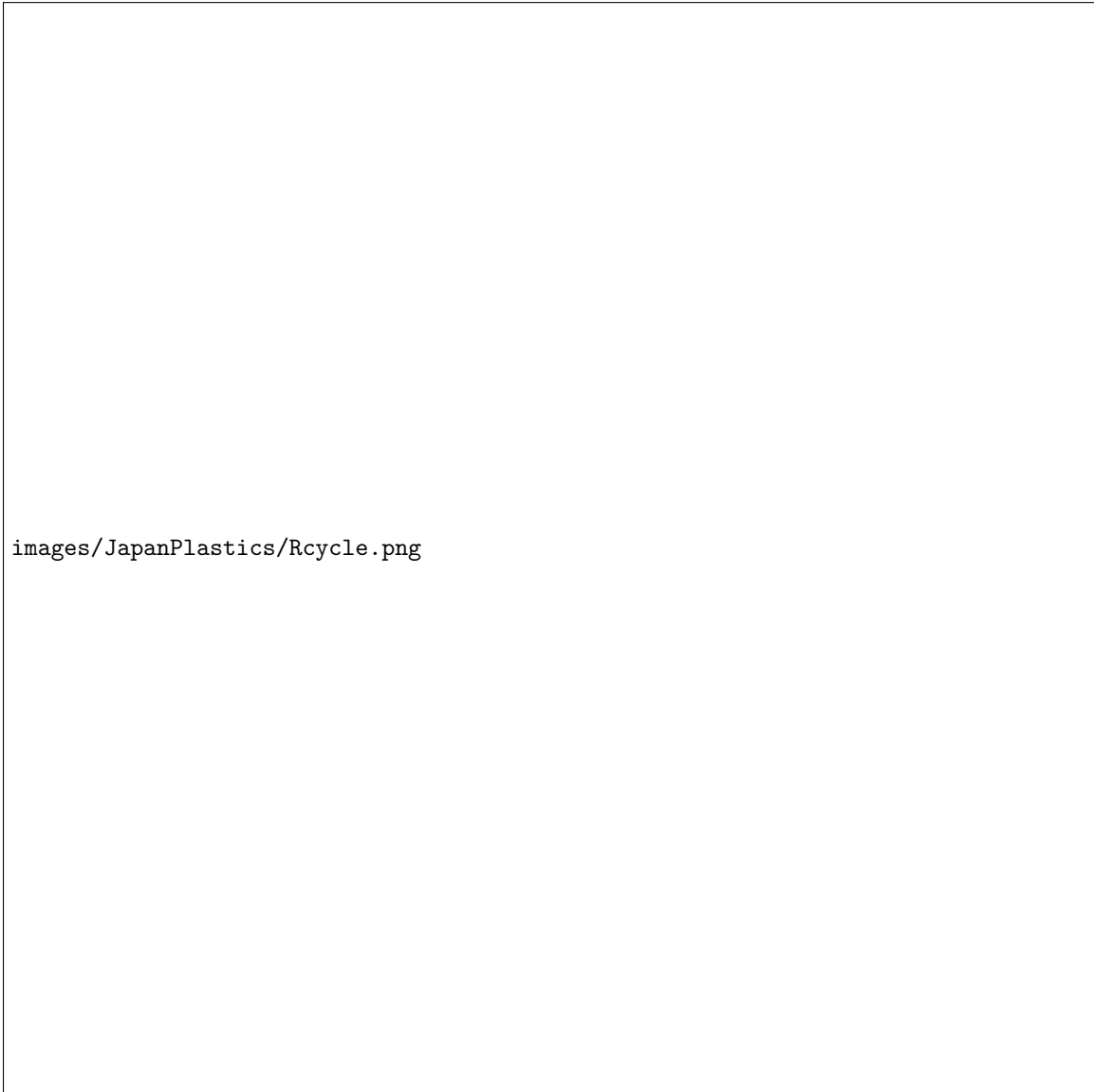


Figure 14.4: How Japan disposes of discarded plastic. As you can see, most discarded plastic ends up in some recycling category. For the purpose of this chapter, let's unpack the “Incineration” and “Exported for recycling” categories. Source: citeDenyer2017.

Part I

Backmatter

The back matter often includes one or more of an index, an afterword, acknowledgments, a bibliography, a colophon, or any other similar item. In the back matter, chapters do not produce a chapter number, but they are entered in the table of contents. If you are not using anything in the back matter, you can delete the back matter TeX field and everything that follows it.

References

Hidefumi Imura, Sudhakar Yedla, Hiroaki Shirakawa, and Mushtaq A Memon. Urban environmental issues and trends in asia-an overview. *International review for environmental strategies*, 5(2):357, 2005.

Chinese Academy of Sciences Institute of Botany. Researchers reveal regulatory mechanisms of the temperature sensitivity of soil organic matter decomposition in alpine grasslands, 2021. URL http://english.ib.cas.cn/Research/Progress/201911/t20191129_226584.html.

Jin-Yong Lee, Kang-Kun Lee, Se-Yeong Hamm, and Yongcheol Kim. Fifty years of groundwater science in korea: a review and perspective. *Geosciences Journal*, 21(6):951–969, 2017.

Marc Los Huertos. *Overview of R*. Pomona College, 2018.

Shuqi Qin, Leiyi Chen, Kai Fang, Qiwen Zhang, Jun Wang, Futing Liu, Jianchun Yu, and Yuanhe Yang. Temperature sensitivity of som decomposition governed by aggregate protection and microbial communities. *Science Advances*, 5(7), 2019. doi: 10.1126/sciadv.aau1218. URL <https://advances.sciencemag.org/content/5/7/eaau1218>.

Yihui Xie. *knitr: A General-Purpose Package for Dynamic Report Generation in R*, 2021. URL <https://yihui.org/knitr/>. R package version 1.31.