

Contents

1	12.07.20	6
1.1	EROEI Ratio	6
1.2	Wicked Problem	6
1.3	Global Renewable Energy Consumption	6
1.4	Biomass Fuels	7
1.4.1	Biofuel advantages:	7
1.4.2	Biofuel Disadvantages	7
1.4.3	Cellulosic Ethanol v Starch Ethanol	7
1.5	Wind Power	8
1.5.1	Advantages	8
1.5.2	Disadvantages	8
1.5.3	General	8
1.6	Hydropower	9
1.6.1	Advantages	9
1.6.2	Disadvantages	9
1.6.3	General	9
1.7	Solar Energy	10
1.7.1	Advantages	10
1.7.2	Disadvantages	10
1.8	Geothermal Energy	10
1.8.1	Advantages	11
1.8.2	Disadvantages	11
1.9	Ocean Energy	11
1.9.1	Advantages	11
1.9.2	Disadvantages	11
1.10	The Path Forward	11
2	12.04.20	12
2.1	Locust Outbreaks	12
2.2	Small Scale Farming and Food Security	12
2.3	Economics and the Environment	13
2.4	The Great Climate Migration	13
2.5	Summary	13
2.6	Energy, Coal, Oil, and Gas	14
2.7	Electricity Generation	14
2.8	Coal Formation	14
2.9	Coal Transportation	15
2.10	Advantage of Coal	15

2.11	Disadvantages of Mountaintop Removal	15
3	12.02.20	16
3.1	Provisioning Services	16
3.2	Plants as food	16
3.3	The Green Revolution	16
3.4	The Basis of the Green Revolution	16
3.5	Feeding the Global Population	17
3.6	Green Revolution Impacts, Limits, Future	17
3.7	Importance of Food Self-sufficiency	17
3.8	Africa & Hunger	18
3.9	Industrial Agriculture: Pros and Cons	18
3.10	Locust Outbreaks	18
4	11.30.20	19
4.1	Human Impacts on the Phosphorus Cycle	19
4.2	Major Issues Associated with Current Phosphorus Usage	19
4.3	Phosphate Prices	19
4.4	Sustainable Phosphorus Measures	19
4.5	Soil & Soil Dynamics	20
4.6	Physical and Chemical Weathering	20
4.7	Soil Complexity	20
4.8	Weathering vs Erosion	21
4.9	Summary	21
5	11.23.20	21
5.1	Tomato Agriculture	21
5.2	Ecosystems	22
5.3	Energy and Matter	22
5.4	Biomes	23
5.5	Limiting Factors & Distribution	23
5.6	Review	23
5.7	Matter	24
5.8	Carbon Cycle	24
5.9	Nitrogen Cycle	24
5.10	Phosphorus Cycle	25
6	11.20.20	25
6.1	What does it take to grow a tomato?	25
6.2	Ecosystem Services	26

6.3	Nutrition	26
6.4	Food Security	26
6.5	Food Deserts	27
7	11.11.20	27
7.1	Cannabis & Sustaibility	27
7.2	Cannabis & The Economy	27
7.3	Cannabis & Society	28
7.4	Cannabis and the Environment	28
7.5	Tristate Water Wars	29
8	11.02.20	29
8.1	Triple Bottom Line	29
8.2	Assumptions of Mainstream Economics	29
8.3	Market solutions	30
8.4	Environmental Policy	30
8.5	Why is Environmental Policy Challenging	31
8.6	History of Environmental Policy	31
8.7	Who Makes Environmentla Policy?	31
8.8	NEPA	32
8.9	Policy Decision Making Process	32
8.10	Misc	33
9	10.26.20	33
9.1	Malaria	33
9.2	Dengue Gever:	34
9.3	Chikungunya	34
9.4	West Nile Virus	34
9.5	Spread of Disease	34
9.6	Climate Change and Health	35
9.7	Health Outcomes from Climate Change	35
9.8	Poverty and Disease	36
9.9	Temperature Effects on Vectors and Pathogens	36
9.10	Percipitation Effects on Vectors	36
9.11	IPCC	37
10	10.14.20	37
10.1	Community Ecology	37

11 10.12.20	39
11.1 Definitions of Diversity	39
11.2 Robust Redhorse	39
11.3 Species Diversity	39
11.4 Endemic Species	39
11.5 Hotspots	40
11.6 Habitat v Niche	40
11.7 Biodiversity Loss	40
11.8 Causes of Biodiversity Loss	40
11.9 Value of Biodiversity	41
11.10 Ecosystem Services	41
11.11 Isolation and Extinction Risk	41
12 10.09.20	42
12.1 Evolution and Resistance	42
12.2 Athens Water Quality	42
12.3 Gonorrhea & Resistance	42
12.4 Developing new Antibiotics	43
12.5 Post-antibiotic Era	43
13 10.07.20	43
13.1 Genetic Diversity & Natural Selection	43
14 10.05.20	44
14.1 Antibiotic Resistance:	44
14.2 Systems Thinking	44
14.3 Cycle of Infection	44
14.4 Bacteria	44
14.5 Explaining Resistance	45
14.6 Genetic Variation	45
14.7 Genetic Diversity	45
14.8 Sources of Genetic Variation	45
14.9 Natural Selection	46
15 09.18.20	46
15.1 Hurricanes	46
15.1.1 How Hurricanes Form	46
15.1.2 Climate Change & Hurricanes	46
15.1.3 Hurricane Harvey Intensification	47
15.1.4 General Impacts	47

16 09.16.20	47
16.1 Heat Waves	47
16.2 Wildfires	48
17 09.14.20	48
17.1 Coriolis Effect	48
17.2 Air circulation	48
17.2.1 Cells	48
17.3 Surface Ocean Currents	49
17.4 El Nino (Southern Oscillation)	49
17.5 La Nina	49
17.6 Heat Waves	50
18 09.11.20	50
19 09.09.20	51
19.1 The Earth's Atmosphere	51
19.2 The Keeling Curve	52
20 09.02.20	52
20.1 Demographic Transition Model	52
20.2 Social Justice: Education for Women	52
20.3 Environmental Impact	53
20.4 Sustainability	53
20.5 Worldviews	53
21 08.31.20	54
21.1 Human Populations	54
21.2 Population Ecology	54
21.3 Monitoring Population Dynamics	55
21.4 Exponential Growth & Populations	55
21.5 Monitoring Population Growth	55
21.6 Logistic Growth	55
21.7 Density-dependent/ Density-independent Factors	56
21.8 Regulation	56
22 08.28.20	56
22.1 What is Science?	56
22.2 White-Nose Syndrome Case Study	57
22.2.1 About WNS	57
22.2.2 Science with WNS	57

22.3 Summary	58
23 08.25.20	59
23.1 Applied v Empirical Science	59
23.2 Social Traps	59
23.3 Beginning with Data Interpretation	59
23.4 Observational v Experimental Studies	59
24 08.24.20	60
24.1 Definitions	60
24.2 Ecology != Environmentalism	60

1 12.07.20

1.1 EROEI Ratio

- A measure of the net energy from an energy source
- Energy in the source - the energy required to get it, process it, ship it, and use itself

1.2 Wicked Problem

- How to best meet our future energy needs is a wicked problem
- We need abundant, reliable energy sources to power our societies but many choices have significant problems
- No single sustainable energy source can replace fossil fuels, but together, the wide variety of energy sources at our disposal can
- Efforts should focus on acquiring a variety of domestic sources of energy and reducing energy needs

1.3 Global Renewable Energy Consumption

- 57% Hydro
- 23% Biomass
- 9% Solar
- 7% Wind

1.4 Biomass Fuels

- Bioenergy: energy contained in firewood and other plant matter
- Derived from solar energy
- Traditional direct fuels- wood, charcoal, animal dung
- Indirect fuels: food crops, crop waste, forestry waste
- 3 types of energy:
 - Heat
 - Electricity
 - Biofuels such as biodiesel

1.4.1 Biofuel advantages:

- Carbon neutral
- Lower carbon footprint than fossil fuels
- Lower NO and SO
- Abundant
- Produced domestically, increasing energy independence

1.4.2 Biofuel Disadvantages

- Is it really carbon neutral?
- Cost of transport processing, fertilizers, water, etc.
- Clearing land for crops releases CO₂

1.4.3 Cellulosic Ethanol v Starch Ethanol

- Ethanol is usually made from starch found in corn and similar high sugar crops
 - Yeasts easily ferment these sugars and produce ethanol as a by-product
- Making ethanol from cellulose is more difficult
 - Cellulose in grasses is not easily degraded
 - Very few species have the ability to digest it

1.5 Wind Power

1.5.1 Advantages

- No fuel needed
- No pollutants released
- Domestic energy source
- Not subject to disruptions of single energy plants

1.5.2 Disadvantages

- Expensive
- Bird and Bat deaths (may interfere with bird movement corridors)
- Aesthetics
- Intermittent winds
- Windy areas not generally near urban areas

1.5.3 General

- 2/3 of wind power in the US: Texas, Cali, Iowa, Minnesota, Washington
- Wind Farms: clusters of turbines
- Currently produce $< 0.5\%$ of global electricity needs
- $\sim 6\%$ of the total renewable energy
- Fastest growing renewable sector
- Conservation and Innovation can be profitable
 - Denmark produces 20% of their electricity through wind power
 - Projected to increase to 50% by 2030
 - Denmark commands 60% of global market for wind turbines

1.6 Hydropower

- Capturing the energy of water moving under the force of gravity
- Supplies more electricity than any other single renewable resource
- Generates 7% of electricity in the US, 17% around the world
- Most hydroelectric power generated by large plants within dams

1.6.1 Advantages

- Fossil fuels not needed
- No pollutants
- Energy cheap to produce
- Power produced can be matched to demand
- Dams also used for flood control
- Water retention

1.6.2 Disadvantages

- Effect on environment and human communities
- Ecosystem alteration and flow changes
- Peak flows no longer seasonal
- Sediment accumulation and transport altered
- Temperature and oxygen in stream changed

1.6.3 General

- Countries producing most hydroelectric power: China, Brazil, Canada, US, Russia, Norway, India (in order highest to lowest)

1.7 Solar Energy

- Photovoltaic (PV) Cell
- Small fraction of power, although PV cell production growing by 25% per year
- Currently inefficient energy storage mechanism
- Low rainfall and limited cloud cover make the SW US an ideal region for solar power usage

1.7.1 Advantages

- Free and renewable
- No emissions
- Roof installations/More space options
- Jobs in the sector increasing 35%/year

1.7.2 Disadvantages

- High start up costs (10,000-20,000 for home to save hundreds of dollars per year)
- High cost of electricity compared to coal produced electricity
- Daylight requirements
- Geographical limitations: solar energy unevenly distributed
- Hazardous materials used in construction

1.8 Geothermal Energy

- Heat energy generated and stored in Earth
- Energy does not originate in the sun
- In a dry-steam power plant, underground hot water and steam used to generate electricity

1.8.1 Advantages

- Reliable and inexpensive
- Pollution free
- Uses 30-70% less energy than conventional methods

1.8.2 Disadvantages

- Ecosystem disturbance
- Replenishment rates of ground heat
- High startup costs
- Geographic limitations

1.9 Ocean Energy

- Using kinetic energy of tides and waves

1.9.1 Advantages

- Renewable and pollution free
- Low cost of production

1.9.2 Disadvantages

- Ecosystem disturbance
- Tidal barrage systems need high tide amplitude
- Geographic limitations

1.10 The Path Forward

- One recurring theme with renewable energy is that they are more expensive than fossil fuels
- Important to ask why fossil fuels are so cheap, need to consider all costs of these technologies
- When true cost is factored in, fossil fuels have highest external costs

- No single fuel can replace fossil fuels but a wide variety of options are available and considering more renewable sources is an important part of the solution
- More likely to meet energy needs with a wide variety of renewable technologies that fit each locale

2 12.04.20

2.1 Locust Outbreaks

- What triggers locust outbreaks?
 - Locust outbreaks are caused by excessive rain, contributing to a moist area
 - Recent cyclones have contributed to very high amounts of recent rainfall
- Why are they so devastating?
 - A single locust can eat their own body weight (2g) per day, multiplied by the millions of locusts that comprise a single swarm
- What can be done to help control outbreaks?
 - Loud noises and preventing the locusts from laying their eggs is critical
 - Pesticide application and swarm location identification through an application

2.2 Small Scale Farming and Food Security

- Progress requires creating opportunities for innovation and entrepreneurship
- Increased public research and extension investment
- Small scale sustainability poses challenging policy choices: payment for ecological services, decentralized governance systems, and technology choices

2.3 Economics and the Environment

- Economics isn't just about money, it is also about the environmental resources we depend on
 - Economics: the social science that deals with the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services
- Environmental resources include ecosystem services
 - Ecosystem services: essential ecological processes that make life on Earth possible
- Environmental economists argue that mainstream economics will fail in the long run because it makes some assumptions that are inconsistent with the way nature operates.
- When the price of a product doesn't reflect the external social and environmental costs, those costs are paid by people other than the consumer. Internalizing external costs better reflects the true cost of a product
- Many US industries can't exist without illegal immigrants
- Undocumented immigrants make up more than half of hired labors on farms, 15% of construction workforce, 5% of total workforce

2.4 The Great Climate Migration

- As climate change effects become more significant, more people will be required to move away from their homes
- Climate change also uniquely harms agricultural productivity

2.5 Summary

- The Green revolution supported exponential increases in global population. Temporal changes in human behavior, production, and pollution are associated with the Green Revolution
- There are different ways to approach agricultural production
- Human migration patterns, economic development, and agricultural production are inextricably linked

2.6 Energy, Coal, Oil, and Gas

- Forms of hydrocarbons
 - Fossil fuels: nonrenewable resources like coal, oil, and natural gas that were formed over millions of years from the remains of dead organisms
 - Forms the majority of the energy used by modern society
 - Crude oil (liquid). natural gas (gas), coal (solid)

2.7 Electricity Generation

- US: 33% coal, 33% natural gases, 19% nuclear, 7% renewable, 6% hydroelectric
 - Drawbacks; greenhouse gases, acid rain, acid mine drainage, particulates
- EROEI of Coal
 - Energy return on energy investment (EROEI): A measure of the net energy from an energy source
 - Energy in the source - Energy required to get, process, ship, and use it
 - EROEI of coal = 11.5:1

2.8 Coal Formation

- Process of coal formation occurs best in river deltas/coastal plains
- Formation of Appalachian Mountains were the last and greatest of the events that joined all of the world's land into one super-continent
- Coal is mined from underground or surface mines (now accounts for 60% of coal produced in the US)
 - Top coal producing states: Wyoming > Kentucky > W Virginia
- Surface mining: Occurs at depths above 180 ft
 - Strip mining
 - Open pit mining

- Mountaintop removal mining
- Highwall mining
- Underground mining: Below 300 ft, accounts for 60% of world coal production

2.9 Coal Transportation

- shipped by train or barge to destination
- may be refined before shipping (washing w water or chemical bath to remove impurities)
- when coal arrives at the power plant, it is pulverized into a heavy powder that is suitable for burning

2.10 Advantage of Coal

- Widely distributed around the world
- Proven reserves are est to last for 100 more years
- Easier and safer to transport compared to other fossil fuels
- Affordable

2.11 Disadvantages of Mountaintop Removal

- Higher rates of cancer, respiratory diseases amongst miners and local communities
- Loss of forest and compaction of soil
- Explosions send rock and debris flying
- Toxic substances permeate region's rivers
- Coal extraction creates toxic slurry
- Toxic fly ash created

3 12.02.20

3.1 Provisioning Services

- Products obtained from ecosystems
- Pharmaceuticals
- Fruits and vegetables
- Fish and game
- Timber, fiber, fuels

3.2 Plants as food

- 400,000 species described
- 14 species provide most of our food
- 3 crops (corn, wheat, rice) account for half of the world's calorie consumption

3.3 The Green Revolution

- Normal Bourlaug - Father of the Green Revolution
 - Selective breeding increased crop yields throughout the world in the 1960s
 - Won many different prizes (National Medal of Science, Congressional Gold Measure, Public Welfare Medal, Nobel Peace Prize, Presidential Medal of Freedom)
- Shortly after the 20's and the rise of higher crop yields, the dust bowl and great depression hurt agriculture significantly
- The 1960s Green Revolution increased food supplies worldwide

3.4 The Basis of the Green Revolution

- Nitrogen and phosphorus fertilizer, irrigation and pesticide use are unsustainable
- Production increased during the green revolution even though the area under cultivation remained approx. the same

- Production leveled off in the 1980s, only to rise again at the turn of the century, where genetic engineering technologies were used to develop new crop varieties

3.5 Feeding the Global Population

- Global pop expected to reach 10B by 2050
- Experts say we will need to produce twice as much food
- Eventually crop productivity reaches a limit

3.6 Green Revolution Impacts, Limits, Future

- Poverty and food insecurity persisted despite advances
- Nutrition: Calorie availability increases but micronutrient intake is lagging
- Environmental impacts have been mixed
 - Positive: Less overall land used
 - Negative: Increased pesticide use
- Gains in Africa lag significantly but are catching up
- Green Revolution 2.0

3.7 Importance of Food Self-sufficiency

- Food self-sufficiency: ability of an individual nation to grow enough food to feed its people
 - Africa largely overlooked by green revolution, lack food self-sufficiency
- Food sovereignty: ability for an individual nation to control its own food system
 - Africa also lacks food sovereignty

3.8 Africa & Hunger

- Industrialization and farm subsidies enabled mostly US farmers to produce vast surpluses of wheat, corn, and soybeans
- Global market flooded w cheap food
- Smaller countries can't compete
- Much of their farmable land used for cash crops, which are exported
 - Cash crops: Food and fiber crops grown to sell for profit rather than for use by local families, communities

3.9 Industrial Agriculture: Pros and Cons

- Pros
 - Large scale farming
 - Higher yields
 - Growth in nutrient-poor soil
 - Fewer blemishes
 - Less labor intensive
- Cons
 - Dependence on mechanization
 - Monocultures
 - Decrease in biodiversity
 - 40% of all agriculture consumed by pests/disease

3.10 Locust Outbreaks

- One of the world's most devastating pests
- Can swarm to 80M, eat 2+ grams/day

4 11.30.20

4.1 Human Impacts on the Phosphorus Cycle

- inc fertilizer use increases phosphorus runoff into waterways, increases eutrophication
- all farmers need phosphorus, but 5 countries control ~85% of world's remaining phosphate reserves
- phosphorus critical to fertility, high crop yields, overall necessary to food production
- phosphorus quickly becoming more expensive

4.2 Major Issues Associated with Current Phosphorus Usage

- Inefficient global food system
 - 4/5 of phosphorus is lost/wasted in the supply chain from mine to field to fork
- Cheap fertilizer
 - Farmers need access to phosphorus, yet up to 1B farmers lack access to fertilizer markets
- No Monitoring
 - Currently no international or national policies, guidelines, or organizations responsible for ensuring long term availability and accessibility of phosphorus of food production

4.3 Phosphate Prices

- temporary phosphorus price spikes in 2008 affected farmers from Australia to Ethiopia, leading to farmer riots and suicides - was a wake up call to the fragility of the world food situation

4.4 Sustainable Phosphorus Measures

- Much of phosphorus is lost in waste, can be recycled and recouped
- Critical to maintain a more sustainable diet

4.5 Soil & Soil Dynamics

- Critical Concepts:
 - Physical and Chemical Weathering
 - Erosion
 - How long do soils take to form?
 - Soil loss & conversion

4.6 Physical and Chemical Weathering

- Weathering = breakdown of rocks, soil, minerals often done by water or organisms
 - Physical weathering = simply breaking down rocks
 - Chemical weathering - changing the chemical structure of rock, soil, etc
- Makes up ~50% of the soil
- Takes an extremely long time

4.7 Soil Complexity

- Diverse organisms contribute to soil structure
- Soil is often linked between the different spheres of the world and supports biodiversity significantly
- Climate effects soil in different ways
 - Tropical forest: generally infertile due to heavy rainfall and decomposition rates
 - Temperate forest: usually fertile and neutral to slightly acidifying
 - Temperate grassland: neutral to slightly basic, high to moderate fertility
 - Desert: low fertility and organic matter, often high in salt content
- It can take 500+ years for 2.5 cm of soil to form
- Poor land use practices cause soil erosion

4.8 Weathering vs Erosion

- Weathering: the breakdown of rock to soil (creating soil)
- Erosion: the movement of soil, minerals, etc to another place (taking away soil)
- Overgrazing: removal of plant matter by livestock exposes soil to erosion
- Deforestation exposes soil to loss
- Desertification: Semiarid range land becomes permanently less productive when overgrazed

4.9 Summary

- There are biotic and abiotic components of ecosystems
- Global biogeochemical cycles are essential to supporting biology and the economy
- Phosphorus is especially important. It is distributed heterogeneously and limitation of it may compromise agricultural production. An excess of phosphorus is a major aquatic pollutant
- Access to elements will govern patterns in economic and technological development
- Soils are complex and take extremely long times to form. Soils are strongly influenced by climate.
- A variety of activities compromise soils.

5 11.23.20

5.1 Tomato Agriculture

- Tomato is one of the most valuable crops in the world
- Originally from S America, transported to Europe by early 17th century, back to N America in 18th century
- Annual production > 175M tons, 85B USD

- Important plant model
 - 15,000+ known varieties
 - Member of important Solanaceae family

5.2 Ecosystems

- The provisioning of ecosystem services is dependent upon functioning ecosystems
- Biosphere: the total area on Earth where living things are found; the sum total of all biomes
- Ecosystem: all of the organisms in a given area + the physical environment in which, and with which, they interact
- Community: all the populations (plants, animals, other species) living and interacting in an area
- Population: all the individuals of a species that live in the same geographic area and are able to interact and interbreed
- Ecosystem ecologists: study how ecosystems work in relation to their biotic and abiotic components
- Population ecologists: study how populations change over time and space
- Community ecologists: investigate the factors that influence biodiversity, community structure, and the distribution and abundance of species

5.3 Energy and Matter

- All ecosystems function through:
 - Matter cycles: movement of life's essential chemicals/nutrients through an ecosystem
 - Energy flow: the one-way passage of energy through an ecosystem
- Earth is materially closed but energetically open
- Biomass can't enter or leave the system, but energy can

- Energy enters as sunlight through either heat or light
- Photosynthesis: the chemical reaction done by producers to convert energy of the sun using carbon dioxide and water → sugar and oxygen

5.4 Biomes

- Biomes: specific portions of the biosphere determined by climate and identified by the predominant vegetation and organisms adapted to live there
- Biomes are divided into three main categories
 - Terrestrial
 - Marine
 - Freshwater

5.5 Limiting Factors & Distribution

- Limiting factor: the critical resource whose supply determines the population size of a given species in a given ecosystem
- Range of tolerance: the range, within upper and lower limits, of a limiting factor that can limit population size
- Limiting factors determine the distribution and size of populations
- Variability increases a population's range of toleration, expanding its distribution and increasing the chance that it will be able to adapt to changing conditions

5.6 Review

- Food insecurity is global and heterogeneous
- There are 4 types of ecosystem services
- Biophysical characteristics of systems govern what and how much of a crop can be produced in a region

5.7 Matter

- Matter cycles that move nutrients through ecosystems depend on living organisms and abiotic sinks of those resources
- Biotic: the living, organic components of an ecosystem
- Abiotic: the non-living components of an ecosystem, important for nutrient cycling
- Biogeochemistry: the ways in which an element or compound moves between its various living and nonliving forms and locations in the biosphere
- Elements required for life: Carbon, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Oxygen, Phosphorus, Sulfur
- Biogeochemical Cycles:
 - Water cycle
 - Carbon cycle
 - Nitrogen cycle
 - Phosphorus Cycle

5.8 Carbon Cycle

- Photosynthesis: Plants and other photosynthetic organisms produce sugars
 - Utilize sunlight and CO₂, produce oxygen
 - Photosynthesizers known as producers
- Cellular respiration: Organisms break down sugar to release energy
 - Utilizes oxygen, produces CO₂, known as consumers

5.9 Nitrogen Cycle

- Nitrogen is the most abundant gas in the air but has a very tight bond, bond must be broken (fixed) before use by producers
- Nitrogen can also be released back into the atmosphere

- Nitrogen Cycle: a continuous series of natural processes by which nitrogen passes from air -> soil -> organisms -> air/soil
- Nitrogen enters ecosystem through nitrogen fixation
- Nitrogen exits the ecosystem when other bacteria convert nitrate back to molecular Nitrogen
- Humans are disrupting the nitrogen cycle
 - Fertilizers and emissions are doubling availability of nitrogen
 - While nitrogen is no longer a limiting factor for plant growth, the additional nitrogen can disrupt the ecosystem

5.10 Phosphorus Cycle

- Different than other cycles because phosphorus doesn't exist in the atmosphere
- Only found in solid, liquid form
- Phosphorus cycle: a series of natural processes by which phosphorus moves from rock -> soil, water -> living organisms -> soil

6 11.20.20

6.1 What does it take to grow a tomato?

- Nursery (Water, energy, materials, pesticides, etc)
- Nursery to farm transport
- Cultivation (Pesticides, land use, tillage, etc)
- Farm to Packaging-House transport
- Packaging (Energy, water, packaging)
- Transportation (Freight ship route, truck route)

6.2 Ecosystem Services

- Provisioning Services (Products obtained from the ecosystem)
- Regulating Services (Benefits from regulation of ecosystems)
- Cultural Services (non-material benefits obtained from ecosystems)
- Life on earth depends on ecosystem services provided by nature
- Recognizing the value of these services may motivate us to protect them

6.3 Nutrition

- Currently produce 1/3 more calories than needed
- UN 2013, 842M people (12% of the world) suffers from undernutrition (not enough calories)
- Civil war and Climate change contribute to a significant increase in recent famine
- Although we produce enough food to feed everyone, nearly 1B people don't have access to enough nutritious food
- The rise of industrial agriculture and the Green Revolution helped fight hunger in the 20th century but came with some unintended consequences
- Employing a variety of agricultural methods and addressing socioeconomic drivers of poverty necessary to fight hunger

6.4 Food Security

- Food security: having enough physical, social, and economic access to sufficient safe and nutritious food
- Food insecurity is a problem due to
 - Inadequate distribution of food
 - Inadequate funds to buy food
- Undernourishment: When a person does not have enough to eat
- Worldwide, 1/4 children experience stunted growth due to undernutrition

- Malnutrition: a state of poor health that results from a nutritional imbalance due to a lack of essential nutrients
 - can serve as a prelude to many diseases
 - UN est that the cost of treating malnourishment in children under 2 is double of the cost to prevent it in the first place
- Overnutrition: the consumption of too many calories
 - considered a form of malnutrition
 - affects 1.5B people
 - increases susceptibility to diseases
 - problem of both the wealthy and poor
- Protein deficiency -> Kwashiorkor
- Calorie and protein deficiency -> wasting disease
- Vitamin deficiency -> many diseases

6.5 Food Deserts

- 13/30 of athens census tracts are labeled as food deserts, 33% of residents live 1+ mile from a grocery store

7 11.11.20

7.1 Cannabis & Sustainability

- Now that cannabis legalization is sweeping North America, we need to better understand its impact on freshwater systems
- 2/3 of Americans believe that marijuana should be legalized

7.2 Cannabis & The Economy

- Cannabis may be key to economic recovery, potentially post COVID, similar to how ending prohibition helped end the Great Depression
- 10s to 100s of Millions made off of Marijuana tax revenue
- California is the biggest producer with Nevada as the runner up for marijuana

7.3 Cannabis & Society

- Many states are no decriminalizing Marijuana and allow for medical Marijuana use
- Without legalization, marijuana feeds non-violent offenders into the prison system, perpetuates mass incarceration, and disproportionately affects POC
- California was the first state to allow medical use of Marijuana, many states have created laws since then

7.4 Cannabis and the Environment

- California case study, Pot takes up very significant amounts of water, no regulation
- Groundwater use has triggered conflicts across areas of California
- Water rights are a large concern in the Marijuana industry, especially for California because unlicensed growers often steal other's water
- US DEA est. that 60% of cannabis consumed nationwide is grown in California
- Bulk of that comes from three upstate counties of the Emerald Triangle: Mendocino, Humboldt and Trinity.
- This is because the conditions there are perfect for Cannabis growth but this comes with problems for the environment, waterways, and wildlife
- Creek Diversions threaten fish habitats
- Road building erodes soil, streams
- 1 marijuana plant growing in a national forest uses 900 gallons of water per growing season
- In 2017, 1.25 Million plants were found growing in CA national parks
- Illegal marijuana growth therefore uses 1.1 Billion gallons of water

7.5 Tristate Water Wars

- For 30 years, GA, AL, FL have fought over the sue of water in the Apalachicola-Chattahoochee- Flint River Basin (ACF) which is heavily infleunced by the US Army Corps of Engineers' operation of Lake Lanier's Buford Dam. Lanier lies within Chattahoochee's headwaters, north of Atlanta
- 70: the number of attorneys on retainer by GA
- 4 Million: Pages of documents produced by GA agencies, universities and non-profits requested by FL.
- 660,000 emails give to GA by FL
- 45 people deposed by both GA and FL

8 11.02.20

8.1 Triple Bottom Line

- An assessment of the cost of a good or service should include more than just the economic costs; it should also include the social and environmental cost
- IPAT Equation: $I = P * A * T$; I = Impact, P = Population size, A = Affluence(products/person), T = Tech Usage (impact/product)

8.2 Assumptions of Mainstream Economics

- Environmental economists argue that mainstream economics will fail in the long run because it makes some assumptions that are inconsistent with the way nature operates

1. Assumption:

- Natural and human resources are infinite, substitutes can be found as necessary
- Economic growth will go on forever
- Something that benefits/harms us today is more important than something that ight do so tomorrow

2. Impacts:

- Linear economic production models use inputs and produce waste without regard to sustainability; circular systems depend on renewable resources and see waste as a useful input
- Cradle to Cradle mentality creates sustainability whereas cradle to grave increases the amount of overall waste

8.3 Market solutions

- Alternative: Command and Control
 - Command = establishment of performance standards by a government authority that must be complied with
 - Control = negative consequences that could result from non-compliance
- Performance Standards
- Tradeable permits
 - Important to consider the effect on environmental justice

Economic Incentives

- Seek to reduce or eliminate negative environmental externalities (such as pollution) by incorporating the external cost of production.
- The general focus is prevention rather than remediation
- Payment for Ecosystem Services
 - NYC protecting its water supply

8.4 Environmental Policy

- Environmental policy = A course of action adopted by a government or organization intended to improve the natural environment and public health and reduce human impact on the environment
- Collective action undertaken to manage natural resources and human impacts on the environment.
- Things like: – Laws – Regulations – International agreements – Funding decisions

8.5 Why is Environmental Policy Challenging

- Many environmental problems transcend boundaries
- Lots of WICKED problems, very complex with multiple stakeholders
- Lawmakers must juggle many factors
 - Effectiveness of the policy
 - Negative tradeoffs
 - Cost burden (internal, external costs)
 - Flexibility of the policy to accommodate changes
- Many times, voters and lawmakers don't agree that they are necessary

8.6 History of Environmental Policy

- Before 1960's
 - How best to use resources
 - Pollution not key objective
 - Primarily dealt with at the state level
 - Environmental problems addressed after the fact through litigation, favored the polluter
- Changes
 - As industry, pollution increased, pollution crossed state lines
 - Massive outcry in the 60's and 70's led to federal legislation
 - Performance standards led to a prevention-focused regulation

8.7 Who Makes Environmental Policy?

- Elected Officials
- Federal and State Agencies
- Local departments: planning and zoning, public works, etc/
- Courts
- Corporations and other businesses

8.8 NEPA

- NEPA's key feature is the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)—a report that details the likely impacts (positive and negative) of a proposed action.
- The goal of an EIS is to identify problems before they occur so that stakeholders can choose the most acceptable course of action.
- The findings are made available to everyone (citizens, policy makers, and special interest groups)—this keeps the process transparent and everyone is given a chance to respond

8.9 Policy Decision Making Process

- Identify problem -> Consider options -> Formulate Plan -> Adopt Law -> Implement Law -> Evaluate effectiveness
- Statutes:
 - Provide policies, goals
 - Typically mandate an agency to promulgate regulations according to statutory standards and enforce them
 - Often authorize states to enforce them
 - Often dictate funding allocations
- Regulations:
 - Regulation = rule = administrative law
 - The actual technical and programmatic standards for environmental protection
 - Standards usually in regulations instead of statutes because of ease of amendment
- Court Decisions
 - Rule on constitutionality of statute, regulation, or other deferential action
 - Rule on application of statute or regulation
 - Rule on meaning (language/intent)
- Executive Orders

- Presidential directives to do something
- Often involve internal affairs, Development of amendments to regulations

8.10 Misc

- Most environmental regulation passed between the 70's and 90's, no significant regulation since
- Enforcement and Definitions absolutely essential
- Trump and Environmental Policy
 - Treaties
 - Paris Climate Agreement
 - Agency heads, federal judges
 - Agency directives –rules/regulations
 - Rule rollbacks
 - No new rules or policies
 - More state authority

9 10.26.20

- Disease cases from infected mosquitoes, ticks, and fleas have tripled in the last 13 years

9.1 Malaria

- Vector: Mosquito
- Transmission: Bite from infected mosquitoes
- Prevalence: Est 219M cases of Malaria, cases are mostly children w 660k Deaths
- US Prevalence: An average of 1,500 reported cases of malaria in the U.S. each year

9.2 Dengue Fever:

- Vector: Asian tiger mosquito (in 36 US states)
- Transmission: Bite from infected mosquito
- Prevalence: 100M cases worldwide, endemic in the Americas
- Occurs rarely, but there is a small risk for dengue outbreaks in the continental United States, mainly in the Southern US

9.3 Chikungunya

- Transmitted by mosquitoes
- Mainly in Africa, Asia, Europe, Indian, and Pacific Oceans
- First found in the Americas on Caribbean islands in 2013
- Beginning in 2014, reported in US travelers

9.4 West Nile Virus

- Vector: Mosquito
- Transmission: Bite from infected mosquito
- Prevalence: commonly found in Africa, Europe, Middle East, North America, West Asia
- U.S. Prevalence: Between 1999 and 2012, about 37,000 cases of West Nile Virus were reported in the U.S. Over 1,500 people died as a result.

9.5 Spread of Disease

- Increased connectivity increases rate and spread of infectious diseases across the globe
- Correlation between travel advisory and amount of travel to infected areas for Zika
- Zika most likely to be found in the Southeast because of Zika-transmitting mosquito population residence
- High poverty rates correlated with high risk of disease spread due to high population density, potential lack of good healthcare

- Warmer average temps, longer growing seasons, changes in precipitation may lead to more standing water and conditions that may be better for disease spread
- Warning temps could expose more than 1.3B people to Zika by 2050

9.6 Climate Change and Health

- Without effective responses, climate change will:
 - Water quality and quantity: Contributing to a doubling of people living in water-stressed basins by 2050.
 - Food security: In some African countries, yields from rain-fed agriculture may halve by 2020.
 - Control of infectious disease: Increasing population at risk of malaria in Africa by 170 million by 2030, and at risk of dengue by 2 billion by 2080s.
 - Protection from disasters: Increasing exposure to coastal flooding by a factor of 10, and land area in extreme drought by a factor of 10-30
- Rainfall: transports and disseminates infectious agents
- Flooding: sewage treatment plants overflow, water sources contaminated
- Sea levels rise: Increased risk of severe flooding
- Higher temps: increases growth and survival rates of infection
- Drought: increases concentration of pathogens, hurts hygiene

9.7 Health Outcomes from Climate Change

- Some expected impacts will be beneficial but most will be adverse. Expectations are mainly for changes in frequency or severity of familiar health risks
- See Zika Climate Final for diagrams

9.8 Poverty and Disease

- Diarrhea is related to temperature and precipitation; Diarrhea increased 8% for each 1 degree C temp increase
- Health impacts of climate change unfairly distributed, hurt mortality of developing, low-income countries, especially in Africa

9.9 Temperature Effects on Vectors and Pathogens

- Vector:
 - Survival inc/dec depending on species
 - Changes susceptibility of vectors to some pathogens
 - Changes in rate of vector population growth
 - Changes in feeding rate and host contact
- Pathogen:
 - Decreased incubation period at higher temps
 - Changes in transmission season
 - Changes in geographical distribution
 - Decreased viral replication

9.10 Precipitation Effects on Vectors

- Survival: increased rain may increase larval habitat
- Excess rain can eliminate habitat by flooding•Low rainfall can create habitat as rivers dry into pools (dry season malaria)
- Decreased rain can increase container-breeding mosquitoes by forcing increased water storage
- Heavy rainfall events can synchronize vector host-seeking and virus transmission
- Increased humidity increases vector survival and vice-versa

9.11 IPCC

- Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, intl body for assessing the science related to climate change
- Set up in 1988 by the World Meteorological Organization and the UN Environmental Programme
- Provide policymakers w regular assessments about climate change, impacts and future risks, options for mitigation and adaptation

10 10.14.20

- Exam Review
 - Taxonomic group with the most known species: insects
 - Types of biodiversity
 - * Genetic
 - * Species
 - * Ecosystem
 - Biodiversity in the Southeast
 - * Describe SE biodiversity using the terms “richness,” “endemic,” and “hotspot”
 - Mussels: diversity, life history, and ecosystem service (nutrient cycling)
 - What is diversity?
- Isolation & Extinction Risk
 - Hawaii’s biodiversity is vulnerable to extinction - more than 90% of native species on Hawaiian islands are endemic, one half of indigenous species face extinction

10.1 Community Ecology

- Mutualism - A symbiotic relationship between individuals where both species benefit
- Parasitism - A symbiotic relationship between individuals of two species in which one benefits and the other is negatively affected (may or may not lead to death)

- Commensalism - A symbiotic relationship between individuals of two species in which one is benefitted and the other is unaffected
- All species contribute to their ecosystem but some are more important than others
- Keystone species influence community structure disproportionately to their abundance
 - Role: create/modify habitats, influence interactions between other species
 - Removal of a keystone species may lead to a loss of biodiversity and changes in community structure within the ecosystem
- Food web: complex and realistic representation of how species feed on each other in a community
- Food chains: a linear representation of how different species in a community feed on each other
- Producers and Consumers
 - Producers: photosynthetic organisms that capture energy directly from the sun and convert it into food
 - Consumers: organisms that gain energy and nutrients by eating other organisms
 - * Animals, fungi, most bacteria, and protozoa
- Trophic level - a level in a food chain or food web
 - Primary consumer: a species that eats producers
 - Secondary consumer: a species that eats primary consumers
 - Tertiary consumer: a species that eats secondary consumers
 - Decomposers can be put practically anywhere on the food web
- Conservation Status: IUCN Designations
 - The International Union for Conservation of Nature established the Red List of Threatened Species in 1963
- Single species conservation programs focus on an individual species, successfully protecting some high-profile species but are less often used for less visible or valued species

- CITES
 - Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna
- Lacey Act: First law protecting wildlife

11 10.12.20

11.1 Definitions of Diversity

- Genetic Diversity: Variations in the genes among individuals of the same species
- Species Diversity: The variety of species present in an area; includes the number of different species that are present as well as their relative abundance
- Ecological Diversity: The variety of habitats, niches, trophic levels, and community interactions

11.2 Robust Redhorse

- Thought to be extinct until rediscovered in the Oconee in 1991
- Extirpated: Extinct in a local area

11.3 Species Diversity

- Richness: number of different species
- Evenness: relative abundance of each species
- Diversity: combined richness and evenness

11.4 Endemic Species

- Because areas w high ecological diversity offer many habitats and niches, they have a large number of endemic species
- Endemic species: a species that is native to a particular area and not usually found elsewhere
 - Most commonly found in small ecosystems

11.5 Hotspots

- Biodiversity hotspots: areas that have high endemism and have lost at least 70% of their original habitat
- These areas contain a large number of endangered species (species at high risk of becoming extinct)
- The Southeast US is a global hotspot of freshwater biodiversity supporting 2/3 of the country's fish species, over 90% of the US total species of mussels and nearly half of the global total of crayfish species

11.6 Habitat v Niche

- Habitat: the physical location of an species
- Niche: the biotic and abiotic needs for a species to survive

11.7 Biodiversity Loss

- As much as 20% of the world's biodiversity may be lost in the next 30 years
- 50-66% of biodiversity may be lost by the end of the century
- Current rate of extinction is 1500 times greater than pre-human background rate

11.8 Causes of Biodiversity Loss

- Human actions are having significant impacts on biodiversity loss
- Threats include:
 - Habitat destruction
 - Invasive Species introduction
 - Pollution
 - Overharvesting
 - Climate change

11.9 Value of Biodiversity

- Provides key connections between species and their environment
- Provides direct protection against disease
- Provide food, fuel, building materials, and pharmaceuticals

11.10 Ecosystem Services

- Supportive Services:
 - Purification of air and water
 - Carbon sequestration
 - Erosion Prevention
 - Habitats for animals and Plants
- Provisioning Services: Food, resources, water, fuel
- Regulating Services: Pollination, seed dispersal, protection, biological control
- Cultural Services: Recreation, Spiritual Tourism, mental health
- Human Wellbeing:
 - Strong economic growth
 - Medicinal resources
 - Reduction in toxin exposure

11.11 Isolation and Extinction Risk

- Number of unique species increases with isolation
 - Isolation and high endemism makes remote islands particularly vulnerable to species loss
 - Human impact contributes to isolation in the form of habitat fragmentation
 - Habitat fragmentation: destruction of part of an area that creates a patchwork of suitable and unsuitable habitat areas that may exclude some species altogether

12 10.09.20

12.1 Evolution and Resistance

- Evolution happens to populations, not individuals
- Natural selection is the mechanism for evolution
- Genetic drift more likely with low population size
- The potential for antibiotic resistance to develop in bacteria is very high
- Improper waste disposal

12.2 Athens Water Quality

- 10/17 Athens watershed are impaired or unhealthy
- Athens drinking water comes from:
 - N Oconee River
 - Middle Oconee River
 - Cedar Creek
- Athens had E. Coli outbreaks in water, showing prevalence of bacteria

12.3 Gonorrhea & Resistance

- Gonorrhea treatment is done through antibiotics
- Shown increase in resistance to every drug used to treat Gonorrhea
- CDC currently recommending two-drug combination to preserve our last highly effective antibiotic
- Higher reported rates of Gonorrhea occur in SE US, on an overall upward trend with younger populations

12.4 Developing new Antibiotics

- First antibiotic developed by Alexander Fleming in 1928 after noticing the fungus penicillium could kill disease causing bacteria
- Antibiotics aren't profitable for drug companies
- Developing antibiotics are high risk, very expensive, and very difficult
- Low return on investment, development void since 1990

12.5 Post-antibiotic Era

- Currently:
 - 80% of gonorrhea infections now resistant to antibiotics- 440,000 new cases of resistant tuberculosis annually
- In the future
 - Strep throats to scraped knees could be deadly
 - Cost to treat drug resistant double that of the status quo
- Davos Declaration
 - Reducing the development of drug resistance.
 - Increasing investment in R&D that meets global public health needs.
 - Improve access to high-quality antibiotics for all.
 - Signed by 98 companies, 11 industrial associations in 21 countries

13 10.07.20

13.1 Genetic Diversity & Natural Selection

- Genetic diversity in a population is the raw material natural selection
- The larger the amount of genetic diversity, the higher probability that some individuals from that pool can survive changes to its environment
- Phenotype = expressed gene
- Natural selection acts directly on the phenotype, resulting in changes in allele frequencies from parental to offspring generations

14 10.05.20

- Following widespread usage of antibiotics on humans and animals, waste from livestock and humans is generating antibiotic-resistance bacteria
- These bacteria are getting back into the environment through out waste

14.1 Antibiotic Resistance:

- A complex problem that involves helping many actors see the big picture and not just their part of it
- Issues where an action affects (or is affected by) the environment surrounding the issue, either the natural environment or the competitive environment
- Problem whose solutions are not Obvious

14.2 Systems Thinking

- Considers the whole rather than parts of the whole:
 - Events
 - Patterns
 - Underlying Structure

14.3 Cycle of Infection

- Farm animals recieve antibiotics often, developing resistant bacteria in their gut
- This can be transmitted through produce, waste, shared environments, etc.

14.4 Bacteria

- Bacteria are single celled organisms that can grow in colonies
- Many different kinds of bacteria can grow together in similar environments

14.5 Explaining Resistance

- Antibiotics kill almost all antibiotic sensitive bacteria, leaving few sensitive and many unsensitive
- Reproduction occurs with the mostly-unsensitive remaining bacteria, leaving to many unsensitive off- spring. This increases the amonut of resistant bacteria as a whole.

14.6 Genetic Variation

- Variation in the susceptibility of bacteria to antibiotics allows for the propogation of these genes in bacterial communities
- Individuals of the same species have the same basic gene
- Alleles: variants of genes that account for the diversity of traits seen in a populat
- Adaptation: traits that promote the success of a species
- An adaptive trait for one environmental condition does not mean that it is adaptive for all conditions

14.7 Genetic Diversity

- Within populations, biodiversity is measured by genetic diversity
- Genetic diversity improves survival of a population
- Outbreeding, through sexual reproduction of not closely related individuals, maximizes genetic diversity
- Inbreeding, or mating between closely related individuals, results from small populations, and increases chances of genetic diseases (e.g., hemophilia, cystic fibrosis, etc.)

14.8 Sources of Genetic Variation

- Mutation: A change in the DNA sequence of sex cells that alter a gene
 - Can be neutral, beneficial, or harmful
- Genetic Recombination: The production of eggs and sperm that results in a shuffling of alleles, creating new combinations in offspring

14.9 Natural Selection

- Constant struggle of organisms to survive and mate
- Organisms tend to produce more offspring that can survive
- Individuals of the same species are not identical
- Evidence of Natural Selection: Selective breeding (artificial selection) of dogs and cats
- Natural selection results in changes in gene frequencies
 - Some individuals will be able to obtain more resources and can produce more offspring
 - * Differential reproductive success results in changes to gene frequencies

15 09.18.20

15.1 Hurricanes

15.1.1 How Hurricanes Form

- Water evaporates over the ocean and forms clouds when it touches cold air
- A column of low pressure develops at the center with winds around the column
- Speed of the wind around it increases
- Categorized based on wind speed (1-5)
- Hurrican development requires warm water and low wind shear
 - Carribean has warm water all year but also high wind shear which isn't conducive to hurricanes

15.1.2 Climate Change & Hurricanes

- Storm surge more dangerous (accoutns for 90% of hurricane deaths)
- 40% increase with a 0.5 decree C inc in temperature

- Increasing of North Atlantic hurricane season
- Climate change is expected to shift the Bermuda high westward
 - Bermuda High is a pressure system over the Atlantic
 - Has the ability to move hurricanes on the Atlantic

15.1.3 Hurricane Harvey Intensification

- Went from a tropical depression to a Cat 4 Hurricane in 57 hours
- Soil in TX affected the amount of water maintained in the Earth
- Huge economic impacts

15.1.4 General Impacts

- Storm Surge
- Extreme Rainfall
- Potential Wind Speed

16 09.16.20

16.1 Heat Waves

- Heat extremes doubled in frequency from 1980-1999 to 2000-2019
- Climate change affecting heat waves
 - Shifting the frequency of hot and cold weather, heat waves are more frequent
 - Exacerbating heat inducing droughts, dry land leads to even hotter temps
- Causes: Global warming ->
 - Large scale global circulation change
 - Atmospheric Blocking increase
 - Air mass temp increase
- Effects and Consequences

- Decreased human productivity
- Increased tropical disease and death
- Environmental racism
- Crop productivity decreases
- Lower biodiversity
- Decreased water availability
- Increased fire risk

16.2 Wildfires

- Climate change is increasing the size, intensity, and frequency of wildfires
- Wildfires create more climate change through the increase of carbon expulsion through wildfires
- Wildfires have global impacts due to smoke and temperature changes
- Wildfire season has gotten longer due to climate change

17 09.14.20

17.1 Coriolis Effect

- Deflection of an object's path due to the rotation of the Earth
- North and south poles have different deflections of wind patterns
- Little/no deflection at the equator

17.2 Air circulation

- Hottest air at the equator, moves north or south, cools, then comes back into equator

17.2.1 Cells

- Hadley cells: 0-30 degrees North and South
- Ferrell Cell: 30-60 degrees North
- Polar cells: North and South poles

- Northeast and Southeast trade winds (remember directions!)
- Westerlies: bring rain and precipitation

17.3 Surface Ocean Currents

- Ocean currents also affect the distribution of climates
- Surface ocean currents generated by wind, Coriolis effect, heat, and continents
- Heat redistribution from the Tropics
 - Trade winds push warm surface waters west
 - Water reaches continents and flows north and south
 - water cools
 - Westerlies push cooler water east
 - Water reaches continents and flows to equator

17.4 El Nino (Southern Oscillation)

- Recurring climate pattern involving changes in the temperature of waters in the central and eastern tropical Pacific Ocean.
- The ocean and atmosphere can interact to affect climate
 - Water in the eastern Pacific warms up
 - Sea level pressure drops but rises in the W Pacific
 - Trade winds weaken
 - Upwelling in the Pacific is reduced
 - Warmer waters - increased rainfall in Peru
 - Cooler waters, drought in Australia/Indonesia
- Critical because of its ability to change atmospheric circulation, temps, and precipitation
- Significantly hurts fisheries and developing countries

17.5 La Nina

- exacerbates normal conditions and leads to cooling in the Eastern Pacific

17.6 Heat Waves

- Global warming has amplified the intensity, duration, and frequency of extreme heat and heat waves.

18 09.11.20

- Northern latitudes experience greater seasonality in CO₂ concentrations
 - This is due to variation in photosynthetic activity by plants
- Greenhouse effect
 - Some incoming solar radiation is absorbed
 - Other amounts are reflected back into the atmosphere
 - Greenhouse gases capture and reradiate some heat over and over, warming the Earth
 - More gases, more heat
- Albedo: measure of the reflectivity of a surface
 - light surfaces have a higher albedo, darker surfaces have a lower albedo
 - surfaces with a low albedo release more heat into the atmosphere
- Positive Feedback Loops
 - applied to albedo:
 - temps rise -> more ice melting -> more water warming -> temps rise
- Urban Heat Island Effect
 - cities will be inc their population, inc energy and temperature
 - cities in particular have higher temperatures
 - tree cover -> cooler temperatures
- Small changes in overall global temp can cause significant changes in weather creating more extreme storms and more record temps
 - roughly twice as many heat records

- alterations in global jet streams
 - frost comes later and begins earlier
- General climate change impacts:
 - Health impacts
 - Crop productivity
 - Coastal erosion
 - Biodiversity
 - Water availability
 - Fire risk
- Weather events getting more extreme with
 - sea levels
 - wildfires
- Need both adaptation and mitigation
 - Adaptation: Responding to warming that has already happened
 - Mitigation: Preventing further warming by addressing climate change causes

19 09.09.20

19.1 The Earth's Atmosphere

- Climate change is a serious environmental problem impacting species, ecosystems, and the globe
- The atmosphere helps protect the Earth from the sun and keeps the temperature of the Earth cool
- Atmosphere has a significant impact on climate
- Earth's Atmosphere Composition
 - Nitrogen (78%)
 - Oxygen (21%)
 - Other - Greenhouse Gases (1%)

19.2 The Keeling Curve

- Curve developed to track atmospheric CO₂ levels in Earth's atmosphere since 1952

20 09.02.20

20.1 Demographic Transition Model

- Demographers use age structure diagrams to predict future growth potential of a population
 - Pyramid structures indicate fast growth
 - House-shaped structures have moderate growth
 - Diamond structures have low/negative growth
- Development leads to smaller families
- Demographic transitions happen country by country
- Industrialization might not lead to a demographic transition in all countries
 - May not be linked to quality of life
 - Religion/Cultural beliefs
 - Social justice issue, improving the well-being of women and children key to dec. fertility

20.2 Social Justice: Education for Women

- Education of girls & economic opportunities for women are correlated with lower birth rates
- Education empowers women to take control over their own fertility through:
 - Birth control
 - Marrying later
 - Delaying childbirth for career opportunities
- Women earning more money is correlated to lower child mortality

20.3 Environmental Impact

- Slowing population growth is critical to sustainability and reducing our population impact
- Our impact on the population is a result of (1) our population size and (2) our consumption habits - both must be addressed
- Ecological footprint: the land area needed to provide the resources for, and assimilate the waste of, a person or population

20.4 Sustainability

- A dynamic process between the economy, society, and environment
- Sustainable: The process or the activity can be maintained without exhaustion or collapse
 - Intra & Inter-generational issue
 - Capacity of a system to accomodate changes:
 - * rates of renewable resource use should not exceed regeneration rate
 - * rates of non-renewable resource use should not exceed rate of renewable substitute dev
 - * rates of pollution should not exceed ssimilative capacity of the environment
- Sustainable development has three factors:
 - Social equity
 - Economic efficiency
 - Environmental responsibility

20.5 Worldviews

- Culture influences our beliefs through:
 - Knowledge
 - Beliefs
 - Values
 - Learned ways of life

- Worldviews are affected by:
 - Environmental Ethics

21 08.31.20

21.1 Human Populations

- 3 major sparks of growth
 - Agricultural Revolution
 - Industrial Revolution
 - Green Revolution
- With more food and technology, the population and need for more human labor increased
- The human population is rapidly increasing and the impact of humans is due to:
 - More humans overall
 - Greater growth / person
- To address population growth, we need to pursue a variety of approaches that address factors encouraging high birth rates
- Zero population growth: the absence of population growth, occurs when birth rates = death rates
 - Replacement fertility is reached

21.2 Population Ecology

- Analyze and categorize human populations using population ecology techniques
- Population Ecology: a branch of biology dealing with the number of individuals in a particular species in an area over time
- Ecologists study populations to understand what makes them survive and thrive
- Size, distribution, and growth rate is influenced by a variety of factors and are important to understanding population ecology

21.3 Monitoring Population Dynamics

- Population Dynamics: Changes over time in population size and composition
- Important metrics:
 - Minimum viable population - min number of individuals that would still allow population to persist or grow
 - Carrying Capacity (K) - the maximum population size that a particular environment can support indefinitely
- Population Density - the overall density a particular population can sustain

21.4 Exponential Growth & Populations

- Exponential growth occurs in populations when growth is unrestricted. This is, overall, unsustainable
- Growth which becomes progressively larger each breeding cycle
- Produces a J curve when plotted

21.5 Monitoring Population Growth

- Population growth rate - the rate at which a population of a species grows over time
- Growth factors - factors which assist in the growth of a population
- Resistance factors - factors which inhibit the growth of a population
- Limiting factors: resources needed for survival but that may be in short supply

21.6 Logistic Growth

- Occurs when a population nears carrying capacity (k)
 - Maximum sustainable population size
 - Determined by limiting factors

21.7 Density-dependent/ Density-independent Factors

- Density dependent factors increase as populations grow, typically biotic
 - Disease
 - Competition
 - Predation
- Density independent facts affect population growth regardless of population size
 - Storm
 - Fire/Flood
 - Avalanche

21.8 Regulation

- Tendency for populations to decrease in size when above a certain level, and increase in size below that level
- Populations can only be regulated by density-dependent factors
- Top down Regulation
 - Predation
 - Disease
- Bottom up Regulation
 - Nutrients
 - Water
 - Sunlight

22 08.28.20

22.1 What is Science?

- Science: a body of knowledge that allows us to understand the world around us
- Science is based on empirical evidence

- Science allows us to test our ideas and evaluate the evidence
- Scientific knowledge, including facts, theories, and laws, is subject to change
- Scientific claims change as new evidence is made available

22.2 White-Nose Syndrome Case Study

22.2.1 About WNS

- White-Nose Syndrome
 - 2007-2016, 6+ million bats dead as a result of White Nose Syndrome
 - The reason for the deaths was White-Nose Syndrome
- Chytridiomycosis
 - Infectious, fungal disease affecting amphibians
 - Helped understand white-nose syndrome with bats

22.2.2 Science with WNS

- Scientific Method: the procedure used to empirically test a hypothesis
 1. Observations generate questions
 2. Choose a question to investigate
 3. Consult literature
 4. Develop a hypothesis and make a testable prediction
 5. Design and carry out a study
 6. Analyze data
 7. Draw a conclusion
- Inferences: Conclusions drawn based on observations
- Hypothesis: An inference that proposes possible explanation that includes previous knowledge/observation
- Testing a Hypothesis: Hypotheses can be tested through an observational or experimental study

- Scientific Studies: A fair test with results that could support or falsify the research prediction
 - Experimental Studies: Conditions are manipulated intentionally
 - * Test Group: the group in an experimental study such that it differs from the control in only one way
 - * Control Group: the group in an experimental study to which the test group's results are compared
 - Observational Studies: Gather real-world data without any intentional variable manipulation
- Theory: A hypothesis that survives repeated testing by significant research can become a theory
- Correlation v Causation
 - Correlation: two things occurring together but not necessarily having a cause-effect relationship
 - Cause-Effect Relationship: the association of two variables that identifies one variable occurring as a result of the other
 - Observational studies can derive correlation but not causation
 - Experimental studies can derive causal relationships
- Policy: a formalized plan that addresses a desired outcome or goal
 - policies need to be flexible, adapt to new findings, address the environmental problem, fit social need and be economically viable in order to work effectively.

22.3 Summary

- Scientific knowledge, though reliable and durable, is never absolute or certain
- This knowledge, including facts, theories, and laws, is subject to change
- Physical evidence, systematically collected and logically analyzed, helps scientists understand environmental issues and guide policy decisions

23 08.25.20

23.1 Applied v Empirical Science

- Applied Science = research whose findings are used to solve practical problems
- Empirical science: A scientific approach that investigates the natural world through case studies

23.2 Social Traps

- Occurs when a large amount of people are using a shared resource
- Seem good in the short term but are actually bad in the long term
- 3 Types:
 - Tragedy of the Commons: When resources are shared, individuals try to maximize personal benefit which hurts the resource itself
 - Time delay: Collective decisions that are good today but gone tomorrow
 - Sliding reinforcer: related to the evolution of natural organisms and GMOs

23.3 Beginning with Data Interpretation

- Variables represent factors that can be manipulated, controlled, or merely measured for research
- Variation = how much a variable changes
- Independent var is controlled to see effects in the Dependent var
- Graphs explore relationships with data and report this data

23.4 Observational v Experimental Studies

- Observational studies can observe a correlation but are unable to derive a causational reln.
- Experimental studies have a control var (required) and are able to derive causational relns.

24 08.24.20

24.1 Definitions

- Ecology: the branch of science dealing with the relationships of living things to one another & the environment
- Environmental Science: The study of all aspects of the environment, including physical, chemical, and biological factors, particularly with respect to how these aspects affect humans, and vice versa
- Environmental Ethics: Personal philosophy that influences how a person interacts with their natural environment and thus influences how one responds to environmental problems

24.2 Ecology != Environmentalism

- Distinguish between environmentalism & ecology

Environmentalism	Ecology
Activism to protect the environment	Scientific study of living and non-living things