Biophysical Limits to Growth

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We witness unsustainable humanecosystem interactions

How could people make such serious mistakes in the past and why does society continue to repeat such mistakes today?

Is it inevitable that the environment must be degraded to satisfy human needs?

Why environmental resources have been poorly conserved in the past?

- 1. Nature's rate of return of ecosystem services leads us to over exploitation
 - Living off the flow is too slow, for how we want to grow
 - Poor understanding of growth, exponential growth

2. Externalities

- Indirect cost not paid for by producer and consumer as part of a transaction
- When a decision (for example, to pollute the atmosphere) causes costs or benefits to individuals or groups other than the person making the decision
- 3. Pressure for resource consumption
 - Economic and institutional growth paradigm
 - Victor Lebow (1955): our enormously productive economy demands that we make consumption our way of life, that we convert the buying and use of goods into rituals, that we seek our spiritual satisfactions, our ego satisfactions, in consumption
 - Marketing

Drivers of Unsustainability

HUMAN POPULATION INCREASE

- > Agriculture
- > Shelter
- Mobility
- Stuff

Climate Change Eutrophication Acid precipitation Ozone Depletion Smog

Use Energy and Material Resources causes

- Land use change
- Habitat loss
- Deforestation
- Alter biogeochemical cycles

Leads to



Economics



Economics is one the main organizing forces in society

Many decisions are made based on cost-benefit analysis but true costs (direct + indirect) to individual, society, or environment are often not known



WHERE IS ENVIRONMENT?

What is the purpose of growth?

Does bigger always mean better?





Alternative well-being indicators tell a different story

Humans are social animals, measuring in terms of others, not absolutes



'IT'S NOT ME'



ECONOMIC TRENDS

We're in a Low-Growth World. How Did We Get Here?



well-devised policies could help).

www.nytimes.com/2016/08/07/upshot/were-in-a-low-growth-world-how-did-we-get-

here.html?hp&action=click&pgtype=Homepage&clickSource=story-heading&module=first-column-region®ion=top-news&WT.nav=top-news&_r=0

<u>Assumption error:</u> Economy as an isolated system



<u>A better model:</u> Economy as an open system



Fig. 2. Thermodynamic throughput model. Note the addition



A look back at the history recognizing limits

Thomas Malthus



 Predicts eventually food and resources will run out as populations explode







George Perkins Marsh



- "A certain measure of transformation of terrestrial surface, of suppression of natural, and stimulation of artificially modified productivity becomes necessary. This measure man has unfortunately exceeded."
- The ravages committed by man subvert the relations and destroy the balance which nature has established...; and she avenges herself upon the intruder by letting loose her destructive energies..."

Aldo Leopold





A Sand County

- A Sand County Almanac regarded as the most influential book on conservation ever written.
- The land ethic:
- "A thing is right when it tends to preserve the integrity, stability, and beauty of the biotic community. It is wrong when it tends otherwise."
- Enlarges the boundaries of the community to include soils, waters, plants, and animals, or collectively: the land.



Rachel Carson



- 1960s The modern environmental movement is
- 1962 Silent Spring
- Carson, writer and marine biologist, told how chemical use on farms, forests, and gardens, poison the environment. Insects were dying (not just the pest species) which meant no food for the birds. No birds, no bird song – a silent spring
- Public awareness that humans are damaging environment

1st Earth Day 1970



Donella Meadows and Club of Rome







Importance of scale



Importance of scale



Emergence of humans, from a minor component of natural system to predominant occupant

Scale of humanity has increased greatly putting pressure on all natural resources

The changes have come so fast our customs ethics, and religious patterns may not have adapted to them.





Planetary Boundaries – Stockholm Resilience Centre



2009

Donut Economics – Kate Raworth





Overshooting the limits



Overshooting the limits

AUGUST 1

Earth Overshoot Day 2018



Resource demand exceeds Earth's biocapacity

Resource demand within Earth's biocapacity



Source: Global Footprint Network National Footprint and Biocapacity Accounts 2019 Edition data.footprintnetwork.org





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Ecological Modelling

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Letter to the Editor

Coronavirus outbreak is a symptom of Gaia's sickness

Roberto Cazzolla Gatti ^{a, b} 으 ⊠

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www.flightradar24.com/blog/then-and-now-visualizing-covid-19s-impact-on-air-traffic/



nasasport.wordpress.com/2020/04/04/new-generation-satellite-observations-monitor-air-pollution-during-covid-19-lockdown-measures-incalifornia/

Venice, Italy



Alternative Economic Systems...

One mistake of the 2007 financial crisis was the rush to put the system back as it was, flaws and all

Use Covid to Build back better

Herman Daly



 Beyond Growth: the economics of sustainable development

- The first and second laws of thermodynamics must be the starting point of economics
- Neither the sources of useful inputs nor the sinks for polluting waste outputs are infinite.



Nicolas Georgescu-Roegen

- The Entropy Laws and the Economic Process (1971)
 - Wealth is an open system, a structure maintained in the midst of throughput
 - It begins with the depletion of useful matter/energy and ends with the return of an equal quantity of spent matter/energy back to the environment.
 - The Economy: Energy, work, and goods/services





John Stuart Mill



- British philosopher, political economist and civil servant (1806-1873)
- Considered "the most influential English-speaking philosopher of the nineteenth century"

"Perpetual growth in material well-being is not possible or desirable."

Mill argued that the logical conclusion of unlimited growth was destruction of the environment and a reduced quality of life. He concluded that a stationary state could be preferable to unending economic growth



WHY HAVE WE NOT LEARNED THIS LESSON?

Steps forward

- Identify a shared common vision that respects planetary boundaries
- Enhance built environment by mimicking natural processes
- Systems thinking at all levels of decision-making
- Define sustainability and measure/monitor if current trends are heading toward or away from these trajectories
- Next generation initiates transformative change





- 2018 School Strike for climate Friday's for Future
- 2019 Spoke before UN Climate conference
- We will remember...



Sunrise Movement - 2017



Ecosystems do quite well under constraints, let's learn from them

FLOURISHING WITHIN LIMITS TO GROWTH

Following nature's way

Sven Erik Jørgensen, Brian D. Fath, Søren Nors Nielsen, Federico M. Pulselli, Daniel A. Fiscus and Simone Bastianoni



clubofsiena.eco-soft.dk

"There are limits. Let's celebrate the limits, because we can reinvent a different future."







Sunita Narain This Changes Everything 2015