

Destroying Paradise



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Abstract : The day will probably come when descendants of the human race will look back at the planet their ancestors lived on and view it as a paradise compared to the hostile, alien planet they will inhabit then. The genus *Homo* has been on the planet for about two million years and *Homo sapiens* for about 160,000 years. Both existed as a small group species spread thinly over Earth. In the last two centuries, explosive population growth has occurred in *Homo sapiens*, far exceeding Earth's carrying capacity (i.e., ecological overshoot). The human population in 2008 is approximately 6.6 billion and is still growing at about 1.5 million individuals each week. This growth in population has been made possible by fossil fuel, which fostered technological development that enabled extraction of natural resources much more rapidly than Earth could regenerate them. The Agricultural Revolution provided abundant food, partly because of domestication of plants and animals and partly because of the development of agribusiness based on abundant, cheap energy. The belief in perpetual economic growth was based on the assumption that depletion of a resource was not a crucial problem because human ingenuity and creativity would always provide a substitute. Economic growth almost always took precedence over preservation of the biospheric life support system, which maintains conditions favorable to *Homo sapiens*. Anyone who thinks these trends can continue on a finite planet is delusional. Global climate change (e.g., droughts, disease transmission, melting glaciers) has already caused hardship in many different geographic locations on the planet. The present era is clearly an evolutionarily defining one for the human species, but, the precautionary measures currently being undertaken are not congruent with the scale of the problem.

Key words : Posterity, Carrying capacity, Ecological overshoot, Economic growth, Overpopulation, Resource depletion, Sustainability, Klimakatastrophe.

More than any other time in history, mankind faces a crossroads. One path leads to despair and utter hopelessness. The other to total extinction. Let us pray we have the wisdom to choose correctly.

Woody Allen

He who refuses to learn deserves extinction.

Rabbi Hillel

What I really wanted was to travel and see all the different animals that were on the verge of extinction.

Leonardo DiCaprio

Birth and death are so closely related that one could not destroy either without destroying the other at the same time. It is extinction that makes creation possible.

Samuel Butler

The extinction of the human species may not only be inevitable, but a good thing . . .

Editorial, The Economist, 28 December 1988

The concept of sustainable use of the planet is based on the assumption that humans could, if they lived within Earth's carrying capacity, remain indefinitely. Since estimates

indicate that the sun will last billions of years before it dies, the idea of an indefinite time span for human existence is extraordinary. A more realistic time span would be that of the horseshoe crab, which has already lasted almost half a billion years. Surely *Homo sapiens* should be able to match this existence record! However, a reasonable question to ask is why, given the present rate of habitat destruction, this time span might even be possible for humankind.

Over a decade ago, I believed that sustainable use of the planet was justified for humans if they established a harmonious relationship with natural systems and protected the ecological integrity of those systems (Cairns, 1994). In the present state of ecological disequilibrium due to climate change and other factors, such as peak oil, overpopulation, and ecological overshoot, the quest for sustainability should be replaced with a quest for human survival (Cairns, 2007). After a few centuries of ecological disequilibrium, a new state of dynamic equilibrium may allow a renewal of the quest for sustainable use of the planet.

Developing an Ecolate Perspective

Hardin (1980) notes an unknown person's assertion that literacy is not all that is needed to understand ecological systems, but that numeracy, the ability to handle numbers, is also needed. Hardin (other related Hardin publications are listed in Cairns, 2005) also adds a third level of education – the level of ecolacy, defined as the level at which a person achieves a working understanding of the complexity of the world, of the ways in which each quasi-stable state gives way to other quasi-stable states as time passes. Hardin believes that these three levels of education can be epitomized by the following questions: (1) literacy – what is the appropriate word? (2) numeracy – how much/how many? (3) ecolacy – and what then? Hardin concludes that the basic insight of the ecolate citizen is that the

world is a complex of systems so intricately interconnected that one can seldom be very confident that a proposed intervention in this system of systems will produce the desired consequences. Since the time of Hardin's conclusions in 1980, environmental problems have increased so rapidly that the planet is in imminent peril. Literacy has not kept pace with the rate of problem development. Numeracy may have declined in the public domain, but has improved in scientific documents such as the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports. Ecolacy may have improved in the scientific community, but not nearly enough in either the political realm or the general public, who must make crucial decisions on such areas as massive reductions in greenhouse gas emissions.

The Global Commons

In Hardin's frequently cited and reprinted paper "The Tragedy of the Commons" (Hardin, 1968), he asserts that human suffering would increase if humankind fails to recognize that the planet and its resources are finite. In addition, Hardin remarks that humankind does not have the right to consume resources in ways that would adversely affect posterity. His views were prophetic, and, despite wide citation and distribution of Hardin's paper and his academic stature (he was a member of the American Philosophical Society and received many honors), little has been done in heeding his call to manage the global commons. As a consequence, both the global atmosphere and the world's oceans are in a deplorable condition, which, if present trends continue, will threaten human society and even human survival.

Population Crisis

Ehrlich and Ehrlich (2008) sums up humankind's present situation on population superbly: "the projected 2.5 billion further increase in the human population will almost certainly have a much greater environmental impact than the last 2.5 billion added since

1975.” The “easy” petroleum has already been used, and consumption is now coming from the “tough” petroleum era. Ehrlich and Ehrlich (2008) further notes:

To support the newcomers, metals will have to be won from ever-poorer ores, while oil, natural gas, and water will need to be obtained from ever-deeper wells and transported further. So-called “marginal” lands, often the last strongholds of biodiversity on which we all depend for essential ecosystem services, increasingly will be converted into yet more crops to feed people, livestock, or (as biofuels) SUVs.

Ehrlich concludes that ending population increase is not enough – the population must be reduced.

Klimakatastrophe

Klimakatastrophe was Germany’s 2007 word of the year (Kirschbaum, 2007) – it confers a sense of urgency lacking in the cozy term *global warming* or even James Lovelock’s more descriptive term *global heating*. Greenhouse gas emissions are increasing. For example, the growth in China’s emissions of carbon dioxide is far greater than previous estimates (ENS, 2008). This situation is made even more critical by China’s doubt about reaching its stated environmental goals (Staff Writers, 2008).

The probability of catastrophes caused by climate change is increased by “threat multipliers.” For example, in an effort to decrease American dependence on foreign oil, which is a definite threat to economic security, US President George Bush supported goals of producing large amounts of ethanol as automotive fuel, especially if it were derived from corn. However, this approach threatens food prices, especially for poor people in Mexico where a food staple, tortillas, is made from corn. Since corn is also an important livestock food, diverting corn to ethanol

production also raises prices for meat and eggs. Since farmers have switched from wheat and other grains to corn, which appeared more profitable with its new found uses, other grains have become scarce and, therefore, prices are rising for the remaining grains. Since approximately 800,000 people go to bed hungry nightly and live on approximately \$US1 per day, high prices for grains exacerbate an already precarious situation. Finally, as grain prices rise, farmers will be tempted to use fallow, marginal agricultural land for grain production. This fallow land serves as a habitat for a variety of plants and animals that provide some ecosystem services and, thus, are part of Earth’s biospheric life support system.

The Australians may have already experienced the “new” climate, an adjustment that humankind will face everywhere, although circumstances will vary (BBC News, 2008). Australia is normally the second largest exporter of grain in the world (The United States is first) and, in a good year, would hope to harvest 25 million tons. Global wheat stocks are at their lowest levels since 1979, and the ongoing Australian drought is one of the reasons why.

Other occurrences give greater cause for concern. Oceans cover 70% of Earth’s surface (360 million square kilometers) and less than 4% remains unaffected by human impact (Biello, 2008). Worse yet, more than one-third has suffered serious human impacts, such as overfishing, fertilizer runoff, pollution, shipping, and climate change. In addition, oceans have been a major sink for carbon dioxide, but acidification will affect marine life and warming of surface waters will decrease carbon dioxide absorption. Despite the magnitude of the problem and abundant scientific studies documenting ocean changes, no substantial efforts are being made by world governments and other institutions to do something about it (Editorial, 2008).

The failure to protect posterity (stated more bluntly – one’s children, grandchildren,

and great grandchildren) is an issue about which humankind is in denial. Scientists agree that time for debate is short (Porter, 2008). Climate change could start causing irreparable damage in the not-too-distant future, or perhaps it is already occurring. Porter (2008) states:

Assuming our grandchildren's welfare is just as valuable as our own provides a metric to measure the value of investments for the future: devoting X percent of the current generation's income to forestall global warming would be a good deal if it produced a benefit amounting to more than X percent of the future generation's income.

Conclusions

For approximately two million years, Earth's biospheric life support system (BLSS) has maintained conditions favorable to the genus *Homo*. The BLSS was not intentionally supporting the genus *Homo* – the favorable conditions just happened and remained in a dynamic (i.e., actively changing) equilibrium until the most recent species of the genus *Homo*, *Homo sapiens*, discovered fossil fuel and developed technology to take advantage of the new, cheap, abundant source of energy. Earth may not have seemed like a paradise in the past, but it will in retrospect when climate change produces conditions alien to humankind's experience. Australia is already beginning to experience some of these less favorable conditions, as are other parts of the planet, such as low lying Pacific islands. Despite the preponderance of scientific evidence, humankind is continuing practices that are destroying paradise. Why is that?

Hardin's (1980) statement nearly three decades ago appears to have been prophetic and essential to a working understanding of the complexity of the world. Little has changed since Hardin's insightful analysis was published, as the following illustrative examples show.

(1) literacy – in the United States, bureaucratic doubt surrounds listing the polar bear as an endangered species, although its habitat (polar ice) is shrinking at an alarming rate.

(2) numeracy – the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reports are replete with numerical data, yet one US senator persists in denouncing global heating as a hoax perpetuated by scientists.

(3) ecolacy – ethanol was touted as a way to end US dependence on foreign oil. However, just producing a tiny amount of ethanol from corn of the total needed to replace gasoline has sent grain prices soaring.

Two examples from the economic system also indicate that little has changed as the result of ecological experiences.

(1) A common economic statement is: "A rising tide lifts all boats." However, metaphorically speaking, the luxury yachts are clearly lifted while the more plebian rowboats are grounded. Kranz (2008) reports: "Despite fear of an economic recession and unrelenting job pressures among those who remain yachtless, there's still a lot of money floating around the world. And as the superrich get richer, the size of yachts grows bigger and bigger, too." Estimates are that a yacht that is 328 feet long would cost about US\$230 million today, with prices rising to US\$650 million for a 500-foot yacht.

(2) Meanwhile at the other end of the economic spectrum, tours of houses in Traverse City, Michigan, USA, had a common trait: foreclosure (Saulny, 2008). The agent for the tour stated that she had so many repossessed properties in her listings that the most efficient way to transport potential purchasers to the houses was to rent a bus and show all the houses as a group. Foreclosures are by no means restricted to this one state; they are common in much of the United States (Leinberger, 2008). For the

average American family, owning a home is the major financial investment; consequently, these events make families feel insecure and troubled at the very least.

Meanwhile, Earth, home to *Homo sapiens*, is in imminent peril, which will adversely affect not only humans but millions of other species as well. A habitable planet will, if lost, be seen in retrospect like paradise.

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Cairns received the PhD and MS from the University of Pennsylvania, an AB from Swarthmore College and completed a postdoctoral course in isotope methodology at Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia. He was Curator of Limnology at the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia for 18 years and has taught at various universities and field stations. Professional certifications include Qualified Fishery Administrator by the American Fisheries Society, Senior Ecologist by the Ecological Society of America, and the Academy of Board Certified Environmental Professionals.

Among his honors are Member, National Academy of Sciences; Member, American Philosophical Society; Fellow, American Academy of Arts and Sciences; Fellow, American Association for the Advancement of Science; Foreign Member, Linnean Society of London; Founder's Award of the Society for Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry; United Nations Environmental Programme Medal; Fellow, Association for Women in Science; U.S. Presidential Commendation for Environmental Activities; Icko Iben Award for Interdisciplinary Activities from the American Water Resources Association; Phi Beta Kappa; B. Y. Morrison Medal (awarded at the Pacific Rim Conference of the American Chemical Society); Distinguished Scientist Award, American Institute of Biological Sciences; Superior Achievement Award, U. S. Environmental Protection Agency; Charles B. Dudley Award for excellence in publications from the American Society for Testing and Materials; Life Achievement Award in Science from the Commonwealth of Virginia and the Science Museum of Virginia; American Fisheries Society Award of Excellence; Doctor of Science, State University of New York at Binghamton; Fellow, Virginia Academy of Sciences; Fellow, Eco-Ethics International Union; Twentieth Century Distinguished Service Award, Ninth Lukacs Symposium; 2001 Ruth Patrick Award for Environmental Problem Solving, American Society of Limnology and Oceanography; 2001 Sustained Achievement Award, Renewable Natural Resources Foundation; Morrill Chapter, Alpha Zeta, Class of 1944 as of 13 March 2002. Cairns has served as both vice president and president of the American Microscopical Society; has served on 18 National Research Council committees, two as chair; is presently serving on 14 editorial boards; and has served on the Science Advisory Board of the International Joint Commission (U.S. and Canada) and on the USEPA Science Advisory Board. The most recent of his 63 books are **My Quest for Sustainable Use of the Planet**, 2005; **Eco-Ethics and Sustainability Ethics, Book 2, Part 2**, 2004; **Handbook of Ecotoxicology**, Second Edition, 2003; **Ecological and Sustainability Ethics**, 2003; **Eco-Ethics and Sustainability Ethics, Book 2, Part 1**, 2003; **Goals and Conditions for a Sustainable Planet**, 2002; Japanese edition of **Restoration of Aquatic Ecosystems: Science, Technology, and Public Policy**, 1999

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