CO, Is All Over - Where Can We Reduce?

POUNDS OF CO ₂ RELEASED BY			
Long distance bus	0.2 lb CO ₂	per passenger mile	Routes designed so buses are full
Train	0.4 lb CO ₂	per passenger mile	Same for local & long distance trains
Local bus	0.7 lb CO ₂	per passenger mile	Bus empty much of route; many stops
Car		per mile at 28 mpg per mile at 17 mpg	52 Saves CO₂! Website shows how 52mph saves CO ₂
Airplane	1.2 + 230÷miles	per passenger mile	Plane, car, bus & train include making vehicle, fuel, roads, rails, airports, etc.
Telecommunication	0.6 lb CO ₂		
Hotel, restaurant	1 lb CO ₂	per dollar spent	Based on fuel & other inputs for each sector in the economy
Construction	1.3 lb CO ₂		each sector in the economy
POUNDS OF CO ₂ RELEASED WHEN THEY MAKE & DELIVER			
Computers	0.3	lb CO ₂ per dollar spent	
12 oz. bottle	0.38	lb CO ₂ for glass bottle, 0.15 for plastic, 0.28 for alum. can	
Red meat	22	lb CO ₂ per lb of	Recycling saves 90% of CO ₂ in plastic
Dairy, eggs, chicken	4-6	product	& aluminum, 40% in paper, glass, steel
Veg, oil, carb	2-3	This card: 1 oz CO ₂	For all sources:
Plastic, paper, etc	1-2	Mailing it: $1 \text{ oz } CO_2$	

CO₂ Dividend: A \$1,300 annual dividend paid to every citizen, funded by 3¢ fee per pound of CO₂ could reduce CO₂ enough (UN Development Program). We can stop extinction of 35% of bird species, 52% of amphibian species and 72% of coral species (IUCN). 09Dec11

For a perspective on CO₂, each of the following releases one ton (2,000 pounds) of CO₂:

- 90 lb of red meat (methane from cows, N₂O from nitrogen-fixing bacteria on feed)
- 300 lb of chicken, fish or eggs (N₂O from growing grain they eat)
- 500 lb of dairy (methane, N₂O, farm equipment)
- 700 lb of cereal or carbohydrate (N₂O & farm equipment)
- **1,200** lb of **fruit or vegetables** (N₂O & farm equipment)
- 1,000 lb of paper or plastic
 - 1 year of electricity at constant 100 watts
- 26 square feet of living & working space (building it)
- 100 square feet of solar collectors (manufacture)
- **20,000** gallons of **hot water** (heated 55°F with gas; solar would allow far more)
- 700,000 disposable plastic bags, recycled
- 1,600 passenger miles in a plane All include making vehicle, road, rails, airports, etc.
- **1,600** miles in a **28 mpg car**
- Most efficient car speed is 46-53 mph. 52 saves CO2! 2,000 miles in a 40 mpg car
- **3.000** passenger miles in a **local bus** (bus empty much of route)
- **3.000** miles walking (producing food, shoes & sidewalk)
- **5,000** passenger miles in a train
- **8,000** miles **bicycling** (producing bike, bike lanes & food, or electricity for e-bike)
- 12,000 passenger miles in a long distance bus (routes designed so buses are full)
- \$1,700 of spending. On average, \$1,700 spent in the US releases a ton of CO₂. So does:
- \$1,500 of spending on construction (energy, making concrete, other materials)
- \$2,000 spent on hotels or restaurants
- This card: 1 oz CO₂ \$3,000 spent on education, health, telephone, internet Mailing it: 1 oz CO₂
- \$7,000 spent on computers For all sources please link to: CO2List.org

POUNDS OF CO2

Gallon of Gas or Equal Energy (=37 Kilowatt Hours)

Electricity 66 lb CO₂ USA average Hydroelectric 35-400 lb CO₂ from flooded plants Ethanol 35 lb CO₂ to grow crops, clear land

Coal 30 lb CO₂ when used for heating

Gasoline 24 lb CO₂ Natural Gas 19 lb CO₂

Nuclear ■ 10 lb CO₂ mine, process, defend waste ■ 4 lb CO₂ from construction & land clearing Wind

Solar ■ 2 lb CO₂ from manufacture

USA 44,000 pounds CO₂ per person per year

Earth Average 11,000 pounds CO₂ China 7,000 pounds CO₂

Goal 2,800 pounds CO₂ (will still warm Earth 2°) India 2,400 pounds CO₂

One way to encourage cuts in CO, is to give every citizen a \$1,300 annual dividend, paid for by a 3¢ fee per pound of CO₂. The dividend brings all money from the fee back to the public, while the

fee makes people look for cuts in CO₂. UN Development Program says 3-5¢ per pound of CO₂ will cut enough. International Energy Agency says 9¢.

Each 1¢ fee raises prices \$20 per ton of CO₂: 90lb of red meat will cost \$20 more, so will driving or flying 1,600 miles.

Reasonable, and enough to encourage conservation.

COOLING THE EARTH

To hold climate change to 2°, we would have to reach a goal of 2,800 lbs CO₂ per person per year (44,000 lbs now in US, 11,000 lbs worldwide). If we cannot cut that far, we have to cool the earth. A study by Lenton+Vaughan compares cooling proposals. All have huge side effects. They make these four points:

"By 2050, only stratospheric aerosol injections or sunshades in space have the potential to cool the climate back toward its pre-industrial state...

"[L]arge reductions in CO2 emissions, combined with global-scale air capture and storage, afforestation, and bio-char production, i.e. enhanced CO₂ sinks, might be able to bring CO₂ back to its pre-industrial level by 2100,

"[S]tabilising CO₂ at 500 ppm, combined with [more reflective]... clouds, grasslands, croplands and human settlements might achieve a patchy cancellation...

"Ocean fertilisation options are only worthwhile if sustained on a millennial timescale... Enhancing ocean upwelling or downwelling have trivial effects on any meaningful timescale."

Of all the options, bio-char, reflective roofs, and reduced soot seem to have the least harmful side effects.

Print 2 sides on card or cover stock. Cut four 2-sided postcards

To:

To: