

EARTH'S CARRYING CAPACITY

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- Worldwide population is increasing by 90 million people annually.
- What is population carrying capacity?
- It is an approach that many ecologists use to mark and provide a sustainable limit philosophy that measures needed ecological policy.
- Carrying capacity can be defined as the number of people the planet can support without irreversibly reducing its capacity or ability to support people in the future.

THE REASON WHY ECONOMISTS TEND TO VIEW CARRYING CAPACITY WITH MORE FLEXIBILITY

- The reason why economists tend to view carrying capacity with more flexibility
- Economists tend to see carrying capacity with more flexibility due to technological and policy interventions so that the approach has a less fixed value.
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THE FACTORS THAT ARE INVOLVED IN THE STUDY OF EARTH'S CARRYING CAPACITY:

- Food and energy supplies
- Ecosystem services such as provision of fresh water and recycling of nutrients
- Human capital
- People's life styles
- Social institutions
- Political structures
- Cultural constraints

**THE TWO POINTS THAT ARE INVOLVED IN DETERMINING CARRYING CAPACITY
(THE STUDY OF CARRYING CAPACITY IS CLOSELY TIED WITH THE CONCEPT OF
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT)**

- Carrying capacity is ultimately determined by the component that yields the lowest carrying capacity.
- Human communities must learn to live off the interest of environmental resources

THREE PRINCIPAL STOCKS OF RENEWABLE ENERGY

- Forests
- Grasslands
- fisheries

WORLD HUNGER PROJECT'S OBSERVATION WITH RESPECT TO FOOD PRODUCTION

- The planetary ecosystem could, with present agro-technologies and with equal distribution of food supplies, satisfactorily support 6.5 billion people if they all lived on a vegetarian diet. If 15% of the calories are to be derived from animal products, the total would decline to 3.7 billion if 25% of calories are derived from animal products, the earth could support only 2.8 billion people.

THE IMPORTANCE OF GREEN REVOLUTION

- Boosted agricultural production
- 2.6 fold increase in in world grain produce
- Raised per capita production by more than one third

THE REASON FOR NOT HAVING UNIVERSAL AGREEMENT ON THE DEFINITION OF 'CARRYING CAPACITY'

- Natural conditions, technology, consumption and distribution patterns are constantly in flux and therefore no universal agreement on the definition of carrying capacity.
- Human choices like lifestyles and environmental protection acts determine this.

EXPLICIT AND IMPLICIT PLANNING

- Explicit planning decisions by people
- Implicit planning by daily lives