

Re-inhabiting the earth in the
Anthropocene recognizing that humans
are not separate from nature but are
part of a living system, i.e. Gaia



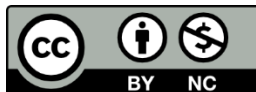
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- DEFINITIONS

- Degrowth

- Degrowth is a political, economic, and social movement based on ecological economics, anti-consumerist and anti-capitalist ideas. It is also considered an essential economic strategy responding to the limits-to-growth dilemma. Degrowth thinkers and activists advocate for the downscaling of production and consumption—the contraction of economies—arguing that overconsumption lies at the root of long term environmental issues and social inequalities. Key to the concept of degrowth is that reducing consumption does not require individual martyring or a decrease in well-being.

- “Degrowth” *Wikipedia*. Wikipedia.org. n.p. Web. 19 September 2017



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- DEFINITIONS (contd.)
 - Ecological footprint
 - The ecological footprint measures human demand on nature, i.e., the quantity of nature it takes to support people or an economy. It tracks this demand through an ecological accounting system. The accounts contrast the biologically productive area people use for their consumption to the biologically productive area available within a region or the world (biocapacity). In short, it is a measure of human impact on Earth's ecosystem and reveals the dependence of the human economy on natural capital.
 - “Ecological footprint” *Wordnik*. Wordnik.org. n.p. Web. 19 September 2017



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- DEFINITIONS (contd.)

- Carbon footprint

- A carbon footprint is historically defined as the total set of [greenhouse gas](#) emissions caused by an individual, event, organisation, or product, expressed as [carbon dioxide equivalent](#). Greenhouse gases (GHGs) can be emitted through land clearance and the production and consumption of food, fuels, manufactured goods, materials, wood, roads, buildings, transportation and other services.^[3] For simplicity of reporting, it is often expressed in terms of the amount of carbon dioxide, or its equivalent of other GHGs, emitted.

- “Carbon footprint” *Wordnik*. Wordnik.org. n.p. Web. 19 September 2017



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- DEFINITIONS (contd.)

- Overshoot

- In [population dynamics](#) and [population ecology](#), **overshoot** occurs when a population temporarily exceeds the long term [carrying capacity](#) of its environment. The environment usually has mechanisms in place to prevent overshoot. For example, plants are only able to regenerate and regrow a few times after being consumed before completely dying off. The consequence of overshoot is called a collapse, a crash or a die-off in which there is a decline in [population density](#). The entire sequence or trajectory undergone by the population and its environment together is often termed 'overshoot-and-collapse'.

- “Overshoot” *Wikipedia*. Wikipedia.org. n.p. Web. 19 September 2017



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- DEFINITIONS (contd.)
 - Carrying capacity
 - The carrying capacity of a biological species in an environment is the maximum population size of the species that the environment can sustain indefinitely, given the food, habitat, water, and other necessities available in the environment.
 - “Carrying Capacity” *Wikipedia*. Wikipedia.org. n.p. Web. 19 September 2017



- DEFINITIONS (contd.)

- Steady-state economy

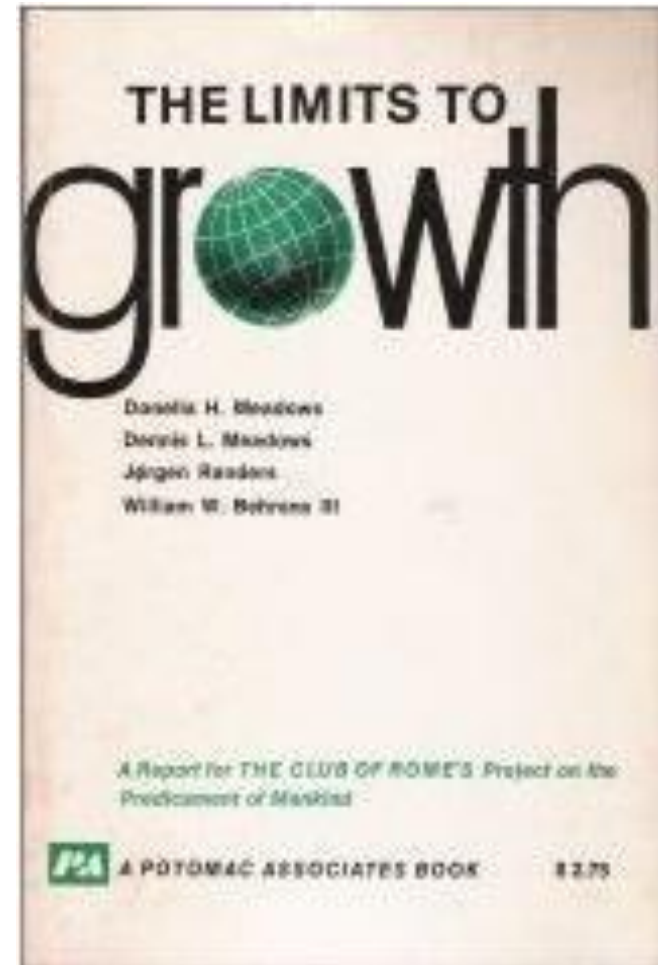
- A steady-state economy is an economy made up of a constant stock of physical wealth (capital) and a constant population size. In effect, such an economy does not grow. The term typically refers to the [national economy](#) of a particular country, but it is also applicable to the economic system of a city, a region, or the [entire world](#). Early in the [history of economic thought](#), [classical economist Adam Smith](#) of the 18th century theorised on the concept of a *stationary state* of an economy. Smith conjectured that any national economy in the world would sooner or later settle in a final state of stationarity.

- “Steady-state economy” *Wikipedia*. Wikipedia.org. n.p. Web. 19 September 2017

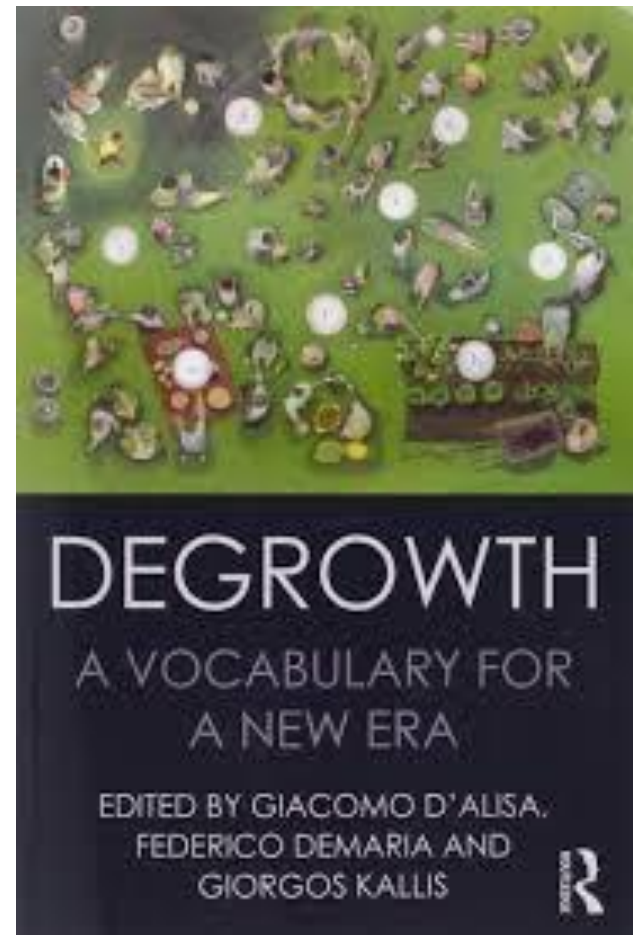
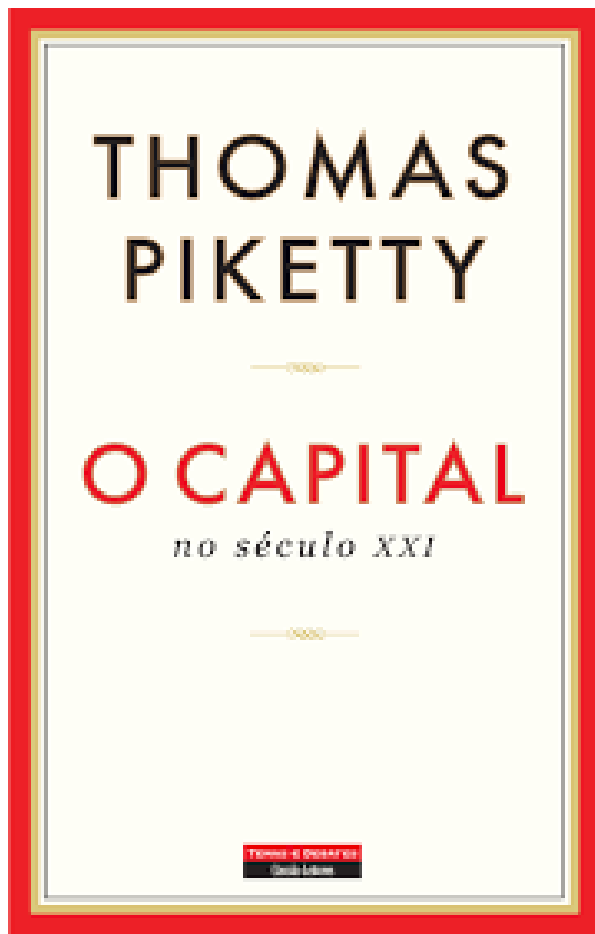


Ecological Human Habitat Design

The **Limits to Growth** is a 1972 book about the computer simulation of exponential economic and population **growth** with finite resource supplies. Funded by the Volkswagen Foundation and commissioned by the Club of Rome, it was first presented at the St. Gallen Symposium.

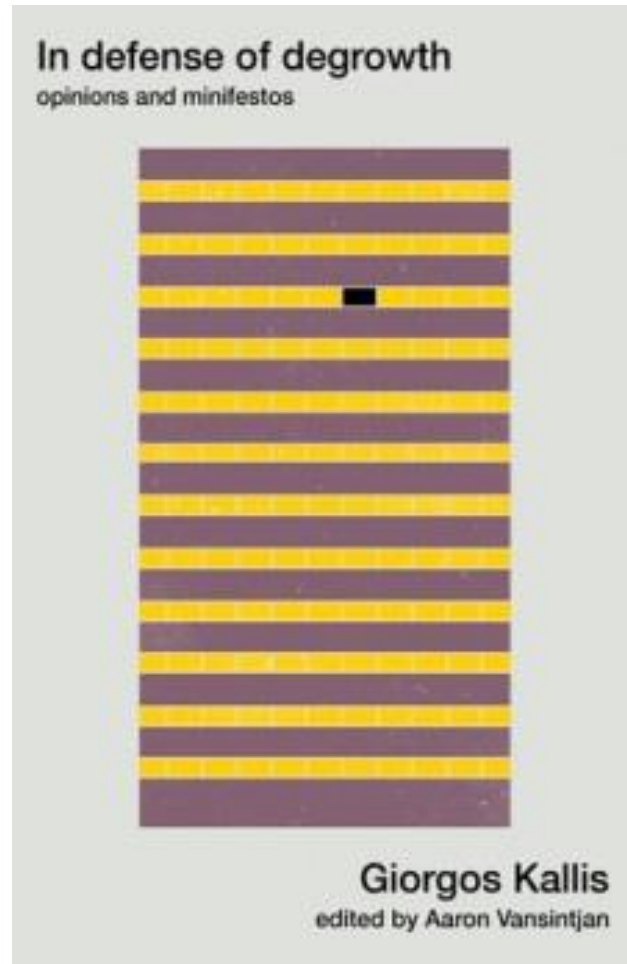


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Ecological Human Habitat Design



27 Essays and Thoughts on Degrowth

- The idea of degrowth is contentious, often misunderstood, and (perhaps paradoxically) growing in popularity. In this book, Giorgos Kallis, one of the movement's leading thinkers, presents an accessible, inspiring, and enjoyable defense. The book's chapters—a compilation of his opinion essays, newspaper articles, blog posts, and 'minifestos'—range from topics such as eco-modernism, the history of economics, science fiction, the Greek crisis, and Hollywood films. The book also features debates and exchanges between Kallis and degrowth detractors. *In defense of degrowth* is intended as an introduction for the curious, a defense against the skeptics, and an intellectually stimulating conversation for those already convinced but willing to learn more.
 - Free e-book, [download](#)



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Degrowth: A vocabulary for a new era



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DECRECIMIENTO

del mito de la abundancia a la simplicidad voluntaria



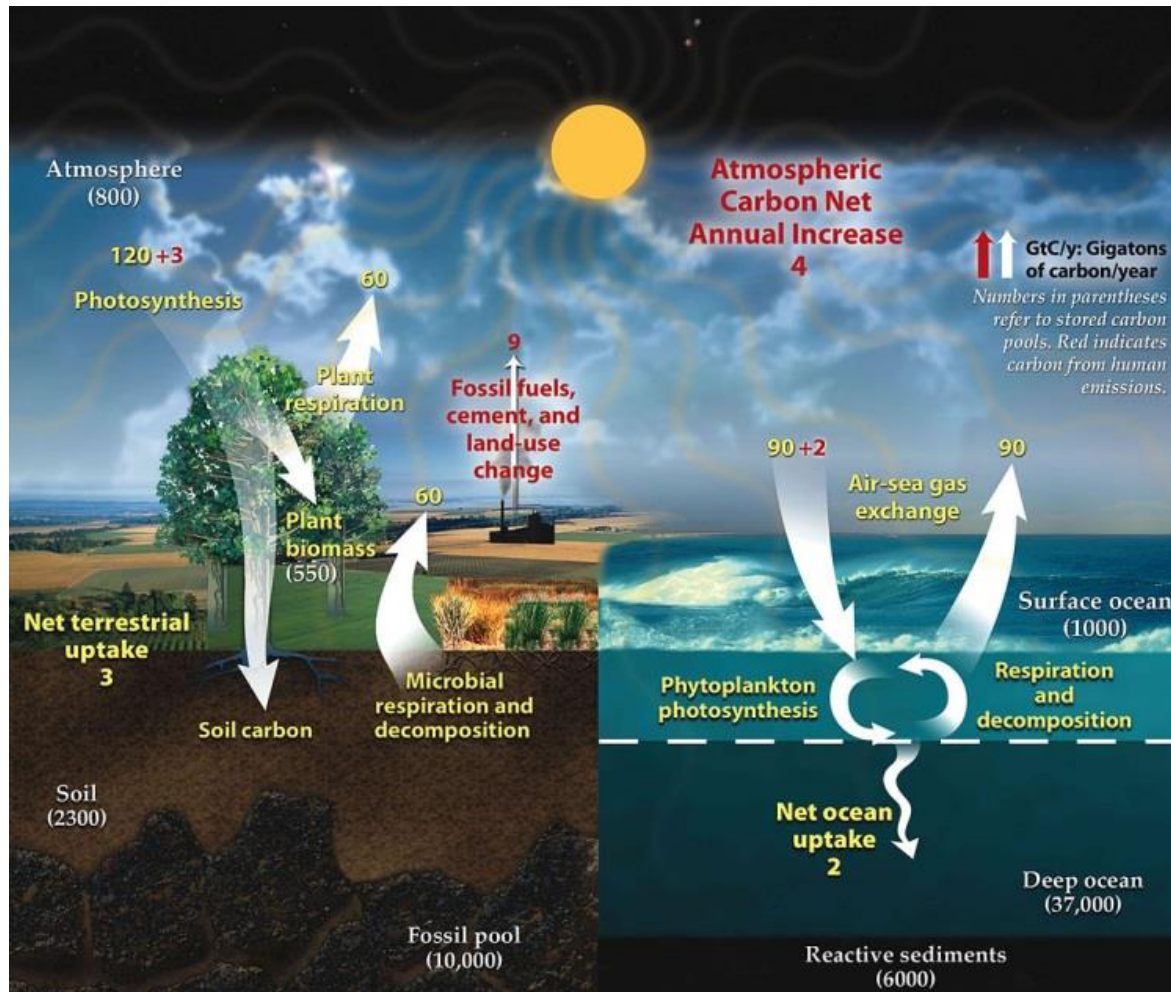
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Ecological Footprint Calculator



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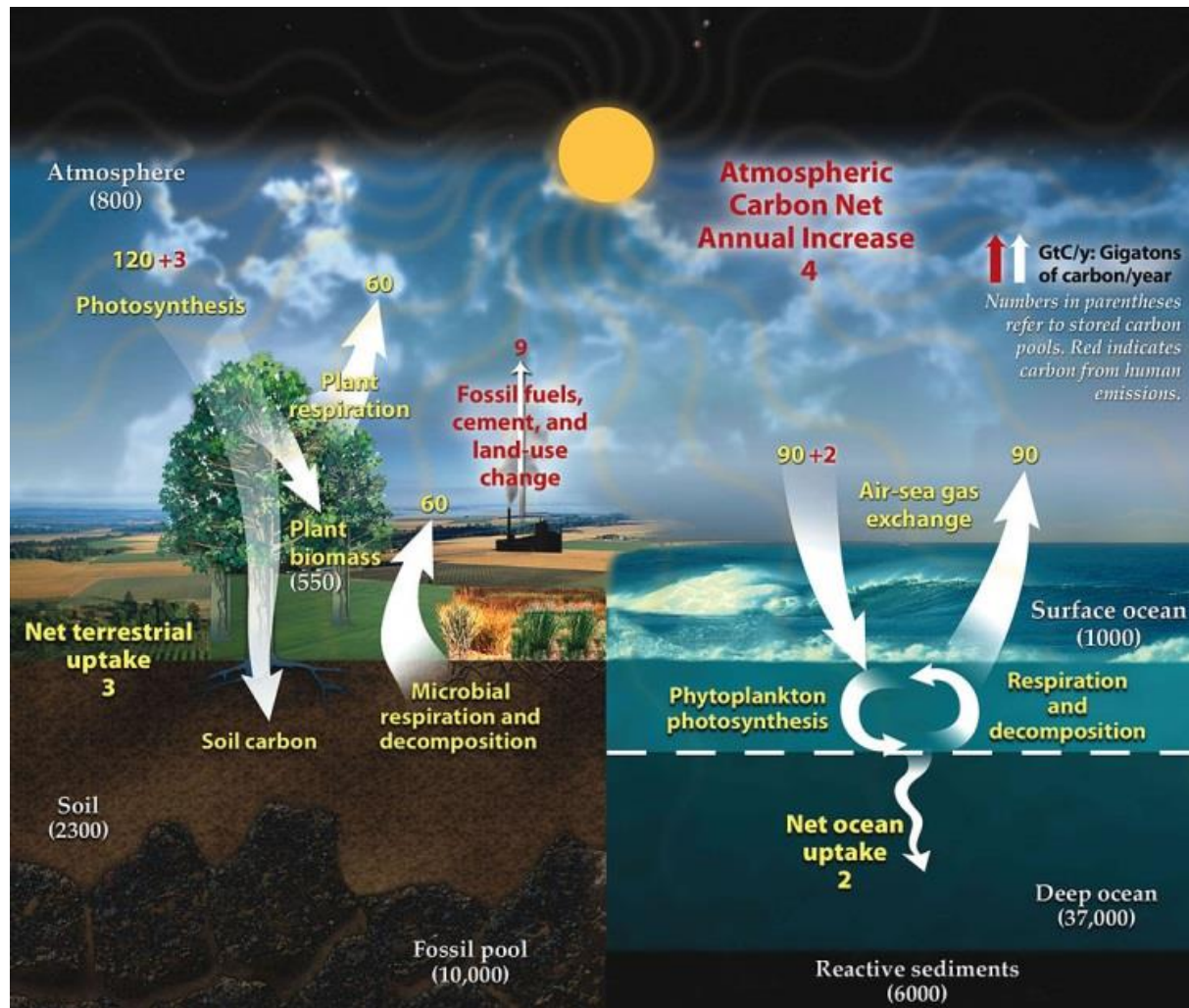
Ecological Human Habitat Design



By [Diagram](#) adapted from U.S. DOE, Biological and Environmental Research Information System.

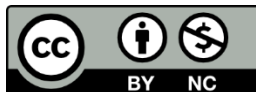


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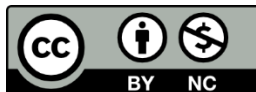
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Carbon Footprint – Simple Explanation



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Carbon Footprint Calculator



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