Evs Project On Rainwater Harvesting Calcutta University

No other disjunct pieces of land present such striking similarities as the widely sepa 1 rated regions with a mediterranean type of climate, that is, the territories fringing the Mediterranean Sea, California, Central Chile and the southernmost strips of South Mrica and Australia. Similarities are not confined to climatic trends, but are also reflected in the physiognomy ofthe vegetation, in land use patterns and frequently in the general appearance of the landscape. The very close similarities in agricultural practices

and sometimes also in rural settlements are dependent on the climatic and edaphic analogies, as well as on a certain commonality in qdtural history. This is certainly true for the Mediterranean Sea basin which in many ways represents a sort of ecological-cultural unit; this is also valid for CaUfornia and Chile, which were both settled by Spaniards and which showed periods of vigorous commercial and cultural interchanges as during the California gold rush. One other general feature is the massive interchange of cultivated and weed species of plants that has occurred between the five areas of the world that have a mediterranean-type climate, with the Mediterranean basin region itself as a major source. In spite of their limited territorial extension, probably no other parts of the world have played a more fundamental role in the history of mankind. Phoenician,

Etruscan, Hellenic, Jewish, Roman, Christian andArab civilizations, among others,haveshapedmanyofman's present attitudes, including his position and perception vis-a-vis nature. Aldo Leopold, father of the "land ethic," once said, "The time has come for science to busy itself with the earth itself. The first step is to reconstruct a sample of what we had to begin with." The concept he expressedâ€"restorationâ€"is defined in this comprehensive new volume that examines the prospects for repairing the damage society has done to the nation's aquatic resources: lakes, rivers and streams, and wetlands. Restoration of Aquatic Ecosystems outlines a national strategy for aquatic restoration, with practical recommendations, and features case studies of aquatic restoration activities around the country. The committee examines: Key concepts and techniques used in restoration. Common factors in

successful restoration efforts. Threats to the health of the nation's aquatic ecosystems. Approaches to evaluation before, during, and after a restoration project. The emerging specialties of restoration and landscape ecology.

Going Green is now a national issue, and patrons expect their library to respond in the same way many corporations have. Libraries are going green with logos on their websites, programs for the public, and a host of other initiatives. This is the first book to focus strictly on the library's role in going green, helping you with collection development, disposal, and recycling issues; green equipment, technology, and facilities; programming ideas with supporting tables and figures; and ways to get the community involved in the process.--From publisher description.

This book emphasizes the importance of social, economic, and

environmental considerations when planning and implementing projects. For rural development workers, it aims to fill the gap in existing literature on the gathering and storage of rainwater.
Threatened Planet EVS - 9Scholar Publishing HouseEnvironmental Studies – 2Vikas Publishing House
As demand for water increases, water managers and planners will need to look widely for ways to improve water management and augment water supplies. This book concludes that artificial recharge can be one option in an integrated strategy to optimize total water resource management and that in some cases impaired-quality water can be used effectively as a source for artificial recharge of ground water aquifers. Source water quality characteristics, pretreatment and recharge technologies, transformations during transport through the soil and aquifer,

public health issues, economic feasibility, and legal and institutional considerations are addressed. The book evaluates three main types of impaired quality water sources--treated municipal wastewater, stormwater runoff, and irrigation return flow--and describes which is the most consistent in terms of quality and quantity. Also included are descriptions of seven recharge projects.

This is an essential reference handbook to understanding the new and substantially updated 2010 Approved Document G which comes into force in April 2010. It offers the reader professional advice about how to comply with the new requirements for water efficiency, hot water supply, and sanitary conveniences. It is a fully referenced guide which allows the busy construction professional to grasp the provisions of Part G efficiently and

effectively.

Threatened Planet EVS - 9
More Crop Per Drop
Environmental Studies – 2
The Green Belt Movement
The Water Footprint Assessment Manual
Triboelectric Nanogenerators
Rainwater Catchment Systems for Domestic Supply
Environmental Science
Ground Water Recharge Using Waters of Impaired Quality
Environmental Impacts and Analysis of Drought and Water Scarcity
Water Challenges of an Urbanizing World
Restoration of Aquatic Ecosystems

Environmental Studies: Understanding the World Around Us is a series of five books for classes 1 to 5 on Environmental Studies. The series strictly follows the new NCERT syllabus and the vision of the National Curriculum Framework (NCF) 2005. The series introduces young learners to their environment. They also learn how to preserve it while reading the books. The books have been written in a child-friendly language and are supported by lively illustrations. The concepts have been explained in a simple, clear and logical manner for better understanding.

The State of the World's Land and Water Resources for Food and Agriculture is FAO's first flagship publication

on the global status of land and water resources. It is an 'advocacy' report, to be published every three to five years, and targeted at senior level decision makers in agriculture as well as in other sectors. SOLAW is aimed at sensitizing its target audience on the status of land resources at global and regional levels and FAO's viewpoint on appropriate recommendations for policy formulation. SOLAW focuses on these key dimensions of analysis: (i) quantity, quality of land and water resources, (ii) the rate of use and sustainable management of these resources in the context of relevant socio-economic driving factors and concerns, including food security and poverty, and climate change. This is the first time that a

global, baseline status report on land and water resources has been made. It is based on several global spatial databases (e.g. land suitability for agriculture, land use and management, land and water degradation and depletion) for which FAO is the world-recognized data source. Topical and emerging issues on land and water are dealt with in an integrated rather than sectoral manner. The implications of the status and trends are used to advocate remedial interventions which are tailored to major farming systems within different geographic regions.

This volume is an analytical summary and a critical synthesis of research at the International Water

Management Institute over the past decade under its evolving research paradigm known popularly as 'more crop per drop'. The research synthesized here covers the full range of issues falling in the larger canvas of water-food-health-environment interface. Besides its immediate role in sharing knowledge with the research, donor, and policy communities, this volume also has a larger purpose of promoting a new way of looking at the water issues within the broader development context of food, livelihood, health and environmental challenges. More crop per drop: Revisiting a research paradigm contrasts the acquired wisdom and fresh thinking on some of the most challenging water issues of our times.

It describes new tools, approaches, and methodologies and also illustrates them with practical application both from a global perspective and within the local and regional contexts of Asia and Africa. Since this volume brings together all major research works of IWMI, including an almost exhaustive list of citations, in one single set of pages, it is very valuable not only as a reference material for researchers and students but also as a policy tool for decision-makers and development agencies.

This book introduces an innovative and high-efficiency technology for mechanical energy harvesting. The book covers the history and development of triboelectric

nanogenerators, basic structures, working principles, performance characterization, and potential applications. It is divided into three parts: Part A illustrates the fundamental working modes of triboelectric nanogenerators with their prototype structures and theoretical analysis; Part B and Part C introduce two categories of applications, namely self-powered systems and self-powered active sensors. The book will be an ideal guide to scientists and engineers beginning to study triboelectric nanogenerators or wishing to deepen their knowledge of the field. Readers will be able to place the technical details about this technology in context, and acquire the necessary skills to reproduce the

experimental setups for fabrication and measurement. Madhya Pradesh Professional Examination Board (MPPEB) popularly known as Vyapam is a professional examination board of Madhya Pradesh, India. MP TET Varg-3 is a state level exam conducted by Madhya Pradesh Professional Examination Board MP Professional Examination will recruit eligible candidates for the post of MP TET Varg-3 over many vacancies. MPTET 2021 Exam will be conducted in two phases- paper I and paper II. Paper I is conducted for candidates who want to become teachers for Class 1 to 5 and Paper II is conducted for candidates who want to become teachers for Class 5 to 8 and both papers will be

conducted on the same day at different time slots. Teaching profession is a highly respected profession, if you are seeking a good opportunity to become a government teacher then grab this opportunity by cracking this highly aspired examination.

UNEP Year Book 2009: New Science and Developments in our Changing Environment presents work in progress on scientific understanding of global environmental change, as well as foresight about possible issues on the horizon. The aim is to raise awareness of the interlinkages among environmental issues that can accelerate the rates of change and threaten human wellbeing. The chapters of the Year Book track the same

trajectory as our awareness of environmental change. Transformations are inherent to this trajectory and are taking place on many fronts: from industrial agriculture to eco-agriculture; from a wasteful society towards a resource efficient one; and from a triad of competing interests among civil society, the private sector, and governments to a more cooperative model based on mutual benefits.

Nutrient recycling, habitat for plants and animals, flood control, and water supply are among the many beneficial services provided by aquatic ecosystems. In making decisions about human activities, such as draining a wetland for a housing development, it is essential to

consider both the value of the development and the value of the ecosystem services that could be lost. Despite a growing recognition of the importance of ecosystem services, their value is often overlooked in environmental decision-making. This report identifies methods for assigning economic value to ecosystem services â € "even intangible ones â € "and calls for greater collaboration between ecologists and economists in such efforts.

ICoSI 2014

Rainwater Tank Systems for Urban Water Supply

Water Harvesting and Sustainable Supply in India

Toward Better Environmental Decision-Making

Water Supply for Rural Areas and Small Communities
Design, Construction and Implementation
Rise, Fall and Potential of India's Traditional Water Harvesting Systems
Rainwater Harvesting for Agriculture and Water Supply
Impacts on Natural Resources : Summary Report
The Role of Research
Sharing the Approach and the Experience

Environmental Studies: Experiments, Projects, Activities - Book 1, includes a variety of Do-It-Yourself ideas,

games, surveys, audits, projects, experiments, and nature walks. The activities are based on an array of themes, such as food chains, plants, birds, animals, endangered species, soil, water conservation, pollution, 3Rs, waste management, weather, and natural environment. These themes highlight environmental challenges, offer solutions, and aid learning in a fun way. In a nutshell, the book: Cultivates a deep understanding and

awareness about environmental issues.Includes curriculum-specific concepts in a step-by-step, easy to follow format.Serves as a guide to environmental science projects and coursework during school vacation.Provides ideas, which can be modified by instructors, for project submissions, and eco-club activities.Develops cognitive and psycho-motor skills through observation, classification, inference,

and experimentation.Adheres to the Integrated Approach, and follows various objectives laid down in the National Curriculum Framework 2005, NCERT.

This book presents recent lessons learned in the context of research and development for various dryland ecosystems, focusing on water resources management, land and vegetation cover degradation and remediation, and socioeconomic aspects, as well as

integrated approaches to ensuring water and land security in view of the current and predicted climate change. As water and land are the essential bases of food production, the management of these natural resources is becoming a cornerstone for the development of dryland populations. The book gathers the peer-reviewed, revised versions of the most outstanding papers on these topics presented at the ILDAC2015 Conference in Djerba,

Tunisia.

It presents case studies with numerous examples from around the world which will help anyone intending to design or construct a rainwater catchment system. The prime focus of the book is on implementation of roof and ground catchment systems for meeting either total or supplementary household water requirements.

This book is a ready reference on recent innovations in dryland

agriculture and reinforces the understanding for its utilization to develop environmentally sustainable and profitable food production systems. It covers the basic concepts and history, components and elements, breeding and modelling efforts, and potential benefits, experiences, challenges and innovations relevant to agriculture in dryland areas around world.

"Water harvesting is a critical issue in India given the existing scarcity

and water quality problems experienced practically all over the country. The pattern of endowment of water resources and the long term predictions of deficits on per capita availability in different rainfall zones point to the need to create new resources. The current publication by a well known expert in the field, is the first comprehensive treatise on the subject of water harvesting. It deals with traditional practices of rain and

surface water harvesting as well as more recent ones like check dams. It describes in detail, the methods of analysis of hydrological data that are useful in designing these structures. The book presents the scientific basis, perspective and technical information required for water harvesting practices. The author analyses case histories of community water harvesting as practised in six areas in India. Innovative techniques like fog drip,

artificial glaciers and adaptations to hilly regions and storage on sea surfaces are discussed. The author also suggests a common strategy for sustainable supply of potable water and changes in current water management practices through modifications in the National Water Policy. This book will be of interest and immense practical value to scientists, NGOs, government officials and community users.(Published in association with

Centre for Environment Education, Ahmedabad)"

The paper presents the results of a survey (2009-2011) which aimed at the analysis of the awareness level of junior college students regarding climate change (CC) and its consequences. Based on interviews conducted in the emerging megacity Hyderabad, India and on an institutional analysis of the education sector, teaching modules for junior

colleges were be developed to augment knowledge on climate change in future generations. The topic is linked with the research work of the megacity project "Sustainable Hyderabad" (www.sustainable-hyderabad.in) where climate change impacts are being analysed and mitigation and adaptation measures are being developed. The work presented explores communication strategies which target climate friendly and energy e cient lifestyles

and consumption patterns. Furthermore it intends to integrate local knowledge and needs of a ected groups in the development of communication and participation strategies to make them e cient and to activate the civil society to take self-initiative.

The quality and availability of fresh water are of critical importance to human and ecosystem health. Given its central role in the functioning of all living systems, water is arguably the

most important of all natural resources. Produced biennially, The World's Water provides a comprehensive examination of issues surrounding freshwater resources and their use. It offers analysis of the most significant trends worldwide along with the most current data available on a variety of water-related topics. This 2000-2001 edition features overview chapters on: water as a human right water and food desalination stocks and flows of fresh

water international watersheds and water-related conflicts water reclamation/recycling the removal of dams It also includes brief reports on issues such as arsenic in ground water in Bangladesh, the collection of fog as a source of water in remote regions, the role of nongovernmental organizations in meeting basic water needs, and an update on water and the internet. Following the overview chapters are more than thirty charts

and tables that offer data on topics including: water use by country, agricultural water use, salinization, endangered aquatic species, major rivers in China, dam capacity, desalination capacity, and more. The World's Water is the most comprehensive and up-to-date source of information and analysis on freshwater resources and the political, economic, scientific, and technological issues associated with them. It is an

essential reference for water resource professionals in government agencies and nongovernmental organizations, researchers, students, and anyone concerned with water and its use.

Public Libraries Going Green

Soil pollution: a hidden reality

A Manual

Rain Catchment and Water Supply in Rural Africa

Handbook of Drought and Water Scarcity

Confronting the Nation's Water Problems

Students' Awareness of Climate Change and Awareness Raising Strategies for Junior Colleges in the Emerging Megacity of Hyderabad
Water and Land Security in Drylands
The Biennial Report On Freshwater Resources
Water Pollution Control
Food Wastage Footprint
Science, Technology, and Public Policy

This book offers key resource materials developed for an international training course on Rainwater Harvesting and

Utilization hosted annually by the Gansu Research Institute for Water Conservancy in Lanzhou, China since 2003. Topics cover the design, construction and management of rainwater harvesting systems for domestic water supply and supplementary irrigation, rainwater quality issues and runoff farming. It presents case studies from successful rainwater-harvesting projects both in China and around the globe, and provides readers with essential information and inspiration alike. It is a valuable resource for researchers, practitioners and students in the area of water management, agriculture and sustainable development. Qiang Zhu is a research professor at Gansu Research Institute for Water Conservancy, Lanzhou, China; John Gould is a rainwater harvesting consultant based in Christchurch, New Zealand; Yuanhong Li is a research professor at Gansu Research Institute

for Water Conservancy, Lanzhou, China; Chengxiang Ma is an engineer at Gansu Research Institute for Water Conservancy, Lanzhou, China.

The 2nd International Conference on Sustainable Innovation emphasizes on natural resources technology and management to support the sustainability of mankind. The main theme of ICoSI 2014 "Technology and innovation challenges in natural resources and built environment management for humanity and sustainability " reflects the needs of immediate action from scientists with different fields and different geographical background to face the global issue on world's change.

This volume includes over 30 chapters, written by experts from around the world. It examines the environmental aspects of drought such as groundwater and soil contamination, river low-

flow, urban water quality, and desertification. It also examines the effects of climate change and variability on drought, and discusses the differences in groundwater, rainfall, and temperatures and their related effects. It presents analytical modeling for better understanding drought in uncertain and changing climates. Rainwater tank systems have been widely adopted across the world to provide a safe local source of water in underdeveloped rural areas, a substitution for mains water for non potable end uses in water stressed urban areas, as well as providing flooding control in monsoonal climates such as Korea, or combined sewer systems such as Germany. The importance of these systems in cities has grown, as water managers seek to provide a range of decentralised solutions to supply constraints of current water supply systems, whilst reducing the impact of urban development

on the natural environment, and increasing resilience to the impacts of climate change. Rainwater tank systems are now often implemented under integrated urban water management (IUWM) and water sensitive urban design (WSUD) philosophies, which take a holistic view of the urban water cycle. Rainwater Tank Systems for Urban Water Supply is based on a comprehensive, multi-million dollar research program that was undertaken in South East Queensland (SEQ) Australia in response to the Millennium drought when the water supply level in the regions drinking water dams dropped to 17% in July 2007 and the area came close to running out of water. In particular, the book provides insights and detailed analysis of design, modelling, implementation, operation, energy usage, economics, management, health risk, social perceptions and implications for

water quality/quantity of roof water runoff. The approaches and methodologies included in Rainwater Tank Systems for Urban Water Supply inform and validate research programs, and provide insights on the expected performance and potential pitfalls of the adoption of rainwater tanks systems including: actual harvested yield and resulting mains water savings, optimal sizing for rainwater storages and roof collection systems, expected water quality and implications for managing public health risks, modelling tools available for decision support, operation and management approaches of a decentralised asset at the household scale and community acceptance. The book is suitable for use at undergraduate and post graduate levels and is of particular interest to water professionals across the globe, who are involved in the strategic water planning for a town, city or a region. It is a

valuable resource for developers, civil designers, water planners, architects and plumbers seeking to implement sustainable water servicing approaches for residential, industrial and commercial developments.

The Importance Of Environmental Studies Cannot Be Disputed Since The Need For Sustainable Development Is A Key To The Future Of Mankind. Recognising This, The Honourable Supreme Court Of India Directed The Ugc To Introduce A Basic Course On Environmental Education For Undergraduate Courses In All Disciplines, To Be Implemented By Every University In The Country. Accordingly, The Ugc Constituted An Expert Committee To Formulate A Six-Month Core Module Syllabus For Environmental Studies. This Textbook Is The Outcome Of The Ugc S Efforts And Has Been Prepared As Per The Syllabus. It Is

Designed To Bring About An Awareness On A Variety Of Environmental Concerns. It Attempts To Create A Pro-Environmental Attitude And A Behavioural Pattern In Society That Is Based On Creating Sustainable Lifestyles And A New Ethic Towards Conservation. This Textbook Stresses On A Balanced View Of Issues That Affect Our Daily Lives. These Issues Are Related To The Conflict Between Existing `Development Strategies And The Need For `Conservation . It Not Only Makes The Student Better Informed On These Concerns, But Is Expected To Lead The Student Towards Positive Action To Improve The Environment. Based On A Multidisciplinary Approach That Brings About An Appreciation Of The Natural World And Human Impact On Its Integrity, This Textbook Seeks Practical Answers To Make Human Civilization Sustainable On

The Earth S Finite Resources. Attractively Priced At Rupees One Hundred And Fifteen Only, This Textbook Covers The Syllabus As Structured By The Ugc, Divided Into 8 Units And 50 Lectures. The First 7 Units, Which Cover 45 Lectures Are Classroom Teaching-Based, And Enhance Knowledge Skills And Attitude To Environment. Unit 8 Is Based On Field Activities To Be Covered In 5 Lecture Hours And Would Provide Students With First Hand Knowledge On Various Local Environmental Issues.

Wangari Maathai, founder of The Green Belt Movement, tells its story including the philosophy behind it, its challenges, and objectives.

This document presents key messages and the state-of-the-art of soil pollution, its implications on food safety and human health. It aims to set the basis for further discussion during the forthcoming

Global Symposium on Soil Pollution (GSOP18), to be held at FAO HQ from May 2nd to 4th 2018. The publication has been reviewed by the Intergovernmental Technical Panel on Soil (ITPS) and contributing authors. It addresses scientific evidences on soil pollution and highlights the need to assess the extent of soil pollution globally in order to achieve food safety and sustainable development. This is linked to FAO's strategic objectives, especially SO1, SO2, SO4 and SO5 because of the crucial role of soils to ensure effective nutrient cycling to produce nutritious and safe food, reduce atmospheric CO2 and N2O concentrations and thus mitigate climate change, develop sustainable soil management practices that enhance agricultural resilience to extreme climate events by reducing soil degradation processes. This document will be a reference material for those

interested in learning more about sources and effects of soil pollution.

The State of the World's Land and Water Resources for Food and Agriculture

Environmental Studies: Experiments, Projects, Activities: Book 1

Setting the Global Standard

Mediterranean Type Ecosystems

Origin and Structure

MPTET Verg 3 (Paper I) 2021 Vol. 1 | 10 Full-length Mock Test

Dying Wisdom

Quantity, Quality, Economics and State Regulations

Managing Systems at Risk

The World's Water 2000-2001

Valuing Ecosystem Services

Proceedings of the 2nd International Conference on Sustainable Innovation

Rainwater harvesting (RWH) is the most popular alternative water source in many urban, peri-urban, and rural areas. Although rainwater is fresh in nature, it gets polluted from atmospheric contaminants, roof catchments, and the RWH system itself. The research questions which are the most relevant to RWH system include the optimum rainwater tank size for a given location and set of users, water quality from a RWH system, financial viability of a RWH system, and state regulations on the use of water from a RWH system. You are invited to submit a technical paper to this Special

Issue of Water on these aspects of a RWH system. Water saving is an important aspect civil engineering and building design around the world. Alternative water sources as well as water saving appliances have been studied by many researchers in order to maximize water savings in buildings and promote building design that favours water savings. This volume explores topics related to water savings: rainwater tank sizing and modelling, wastewater treatment and reuse, relationships between user behaviour and water savings, health issues related to water savings and environmental analysis of rainwater and grey water use in buildings. Water Savings in Buildings is a handy resource for

researchers, post-graduate students, undergraduate students and engineers working in water utilities, environment agencies and associated industries interested in understanding the basics of implementing systems to achieve water savings in buildings.

In order to confront the increasingly severe water problems faced by all parts of the country, the United States needs to make a new commitment to research on water resources. A new mechanism is needed to coordinate water research currently fragmented among nearly 20 federal agencies. Given the competition for water among farmers, communities, aquatic ecosystems and other users-as well as emerging challenges such as

climate change and the threat of waterborne diseases-Confronting the Nation's Water Problems concludes that an additional $70 million in federal funding should go annually to water research. Funding should go specifically to the areas of water demand and use, water supply augmentation, and other institutional research topics. The book notes that overall federal funding for water research has been stagnant in real terms for the past 30 years and that the portion dedicated to research on water use and social science topics has declined considerably.

First Published in 2011. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

Global water crisis is a challenge to the security, political stability and environmental sustainability of developing nations and with climate, economically and politically, induces migrations also for the developed ones. Currently, the urban population is 54% with prospects that by the end of 2050 and 2100 66% and 80%, respectively, of the world's population will live in urban environment. Untreated water abstracted from polluted resources and destructed ecosystems as well as discharge of untreated waste water is the cause of health problems and death for millions around the globe. Competition for water is wide among agriculture, industry, power companies and recreational tourism as

well as nature habitats. Climate changes are a major threat to the water resources. This book intends to provide the reader with a comprehensive overview of the current state of the art in integrated assessment of water resource management in the urbanizing world, which is a foundation to develop society with secure water availability, food market stability and ecosystem preservation.

Madhya Pradesh Teacher Eligibility Test (MPTET) is a state-level exam conducted by the Madhya Pradesh Professional Examination Board (MPPEB). MPPEB is the largest examination conducting body of Madhya Pradesh which conducts various exams for professional

courses and streams. MPTET Paper I (VARG 3) is specifically conducted to assess the eligibility of the candidates for the post of Primary Teachers in the Government schools of Madhya Pradesh. MPTET Paper I (VARG 3) is one of the most distinguished exams in the teaching sector and provides candidates with a lot of career perspectives.

FAO estimates that each year, approximately one-third of all food produced for human consumption in the world is lost or wasted. This food wastage represents a missed opportunity to improve global food security, but also to mitigate environmental impacts and resources use from food chains. Although there is today a wide recognition

of the major environmental implications of food production, no study has yet analysed the impacts of global food wastage from an environmental perspective. This FAO study provides a global account of the environmental footprint of food wastage (i.e. both food loss and food waste) along the food supply chain, focusing on impacts on climate, water, land and bio-diversity. A model has been developed to answer two key questions: what is the magnitude of food wastage impacts on the environment; and what are the main sources of these impacts, in terms of regions, commodities, and phases of the food supply chain involved - with a view to identify "environmental

hotspots" related to food wastage. The scope of this study is global: the world has been divided in seven regions, and a wide range of agricultural products - representing eight major food commodity groups - has been considered. Impact of food wastage has been assessed along the complete supply chain, from the field to the end-of-life of food. The global volume of food wastage is estimated to be 1.6 Gtonnes of "primary product equivalents", while the total wastage for the edible part of food is 1.3 Gtonnes. This amount can be weighed against total agricultural production (for food and non-food uses), which is about 6 Gtonnes. Without accounting for GHG emissions from land use change,

the carbon footprint of food produced and not eaten is estimated to 3.3 Gtonnes of CO2 equivalent: as such, food wastage ranks as the third top emitter after USA and China. Globally, the blue water footprint (i.e. the consumption of surface and groundwater resources) of food wastage is about 250 km3, which is equivalent to the annual water discharge of the Volga river, or three times the volume of lake Geneva. Finally, produced but uneaten food vainly occupies almost 1.4 billion hectares of land; this represents close to 30 percent of the world's agricultural land area. While it is difficult to estimate impacts on biodiversity at a global level, food wastage unduly compounds the negative externalities that

monocropping and agriculture expansion into wild areas create on biodiversity loss, including mammals, birds, fish and amphibians.

UNEP Year Book 2009

Response to Climate Change

Water Savings in Buildings

New Science and Developments in Our Changing Environment

Textbook of Environmental Studies for Undergraduate Courses

Innovations in Dryland Agriculture

The Collection of Rainfall and Run-off in Rural Areas

Guide to Part G of the Building Regulations

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Rainwater Harvesting