

What Sustainable Transportation will mean for Conservation Authorities

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Outline of this presentation

- Define sustainable transportation
- Why reach for sustainability
- The key role of energy in our transport future
- Paths to sustainability
- Implications for conservation authorities

The Centre's definition (and that of the EU)

A **sustainable transportation system** is one that:

- **Allows the basic access needs of individuals to be met safely** and in a manner consistent with human and ecosystem health, and with equity within and between generations.
- Is affordable, operates efficiently, offers choice of transport mode, and **supports a vibrant economy.**
- Limits emissions and waste within the planet's ability to absorb them, **minimizes consumption of non-renewable resources**, limits consumption of renewable resources to the sustainable yield level, reuses and recycles its components, and minimizes the use of land and the production of noise.

Why reach for sustainability

- **Protect the environment:** Outputs of sustainable systems are low enough to be accommodated by natural processes. There is no cumulative impact.
- **Conserve resources:** Inputs of sustainable systems are replaced by natural processes at about the same rate as they are used. They are renewable.
- **Provide intergenerational equity:** Present needs are met without compromising the ability of subsequent generations to meet their needs. They are not left with a burden of pollution or altered natural systems, or with depleted resources.

The key role of energy 1

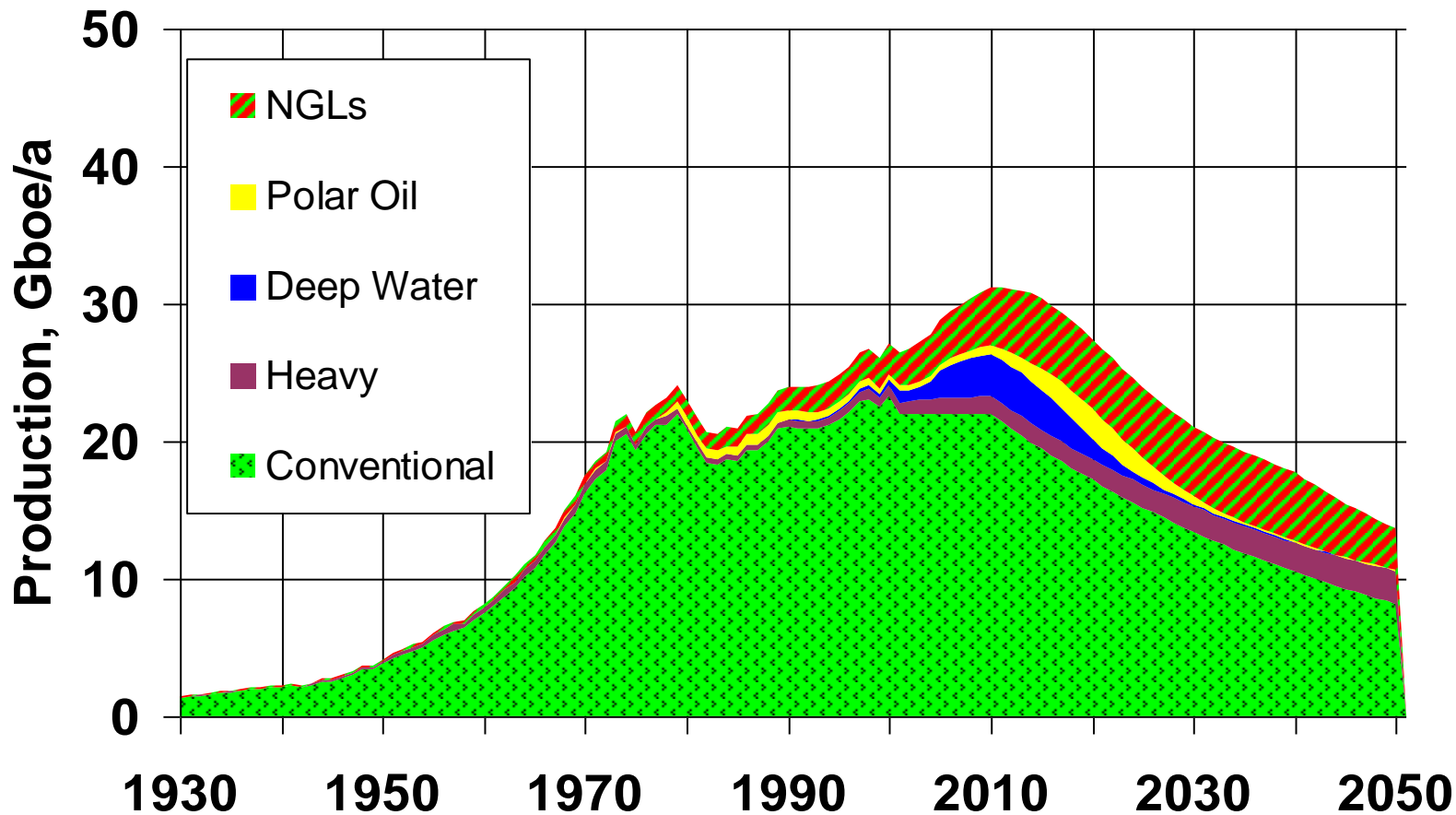
- Sustainable energy forms include **biofuels**, if their input requires less energy than they yield, and **hydrogen** and **electricity**, if produced from renewables.
- **Challenges for biofuels** include land take and energy balance.
- **Challenges for hydrogen** are (i) no affordable, mass-production system for fuel cells; (ii) insufficient natural gas; (iii) energy losses in electrolysis and fuel cell re-conversion.
- **Challenges for electricity** are: (i) batteries' poor energy density; (ii) inflexibility of tethered vehicles.

The key role of energy 2

- Nevertheless, **tethered vehicles are likely to prevail** in an energy-constrained world.
- They provide the lowest energy losses and require the lowest land take.

The key role of energy 3

Actual and projected world production of petroleum liquids, 1930-2050



“Gboe/a” = billions of barrels of oil equivalent per year. The chart sets out the most credible of several scenarios of peak oil production.

Source: Oil Depletion Analysis Centre, London, UK (2002)

Paths to sustainability

- Wait for oil peak and consequent high prices to force change. (Refuge of policy-advisers and -makers who feel that nothing else will work?)
- Pin hopes on hydrogen. (In spite of the huge challenges and costs, because it could allow continuation of private cars.)
- Plan for energy-constrained world. (The responsible course, but very hard to do because there is no evident need for it and people do not want it.)

Implications for conservation authorities

- Visitor revenue, a substantial part of authorities' income, is as car-dependent as the visitors.
- In the likely—but not certain—future, people will be able to visit conservation areas only by public transport, probably involving tethered vehicles.
- The need to visit will be as strong as ever, if not stronger. It will be met by competitors if there is no transit to conservation areas.
- **Solutions:** (i) Plan for energy-constrained world. (ii) Build attendance by transit. (iii) Invest, if possible in tethered transit, including PRT.