

Chapter 1 : he is a deeper shade of green! | WordReference Forums

We have become a deeper shade of green. Aaron Mair of Schenectady, New York, is the president of the Sierra Club's board of directors. An epidemiological-spatial analyst with the New York State Department of Health, Mair's experience includes more than three decades of environmental activism and over 25 years as a Sierra Club volunteer leader.

Ecology and spirituality are fundamentally connected, because deep ecological awareness, ultimately, is spiritual awareness. Fritjof Capra Environmentalism "once radical and ecocentric" has mainstreamed itself into a movement of eco-pragmatists. Discourse is diluted to a paler shade of green that fits safely within the parameters of a consumption-oriented growth economy, and we chip away at the symptoms of our ecological crisis while the root remains intact. As the movement pulls resources toward its centre of gravity the fringes are frozen out and alternative perspectives get lost. More radical perspectives are treated with disdain, and the worldviews underpinning them are not taken seriously "instead often denigrated as extremist. But to be radical means to address an issue at its root, and it is only when we take stock of root causes that we are adequately positioned to respond to our crisis. Nature is viewed primarily as a collection of resources whose value depends on their utility to humans. This worldview poses no challenge to a materialistic, consumption-oriented growth economy, and thus is impotent in resolving our predicament. Mainstream environmentalism has become business as usual with a light green veneer. A deeper kind of inquiry is needed, and it involves tuning in to the natural world, reconnecting with our place in the web of life, and realising that separateness is just an illusion. Deep ecology Deep ecology, a school of thought whose name was coined by Norwegian philosopher Arne Naess, distinguishes between deep and shallow ecological thinking. Naess believed that if people were to understand the complexity of nature then we would come to appreciate the intrinsic value of biological diversity. This, he hoped, would provide a more solid framework for conservation of the biosphere than the utilitarian, pragmatic thinking of the mainstream. For decades western environmentalists have effectively raised awareness of the various environmental issues of their time, but they have failed to address the underlying cultural and philosophical roots of the problem. Naess argued that a failure to acknowledge and unpack the presumptions and attitudes underpinning the developed western world "the same presumptions and attitudes that had led to our environmental crisis" was holding the environment movement back. For Deep Greens, it is the notion that humans are superior to or separate from the web of life that seems extreme. Giving shape to the concept of deep ecological sustainability are three simple ethical propositions: Preservation of wilderness One-planet living Preservation of wilderness Humans dominate the Earth to an extent few are really aware of. Biodiversity is diminishing, and our extinction crisis is in no small part down to our clearing of ever more wilderness to further develop the human enterprise. If survival of any part of the web of life is dependent upon the whole, then we are playing a dangerous game. Deep ecology holds that the all life "human and nonhuman" holds intrinsic value, independent of any utility for human purposes. As the richness and diversity of life are integral to the flourishing of the biosphere as a whole, it is only acceptable to disturb nature to the extent necessary to satisfy vital needs. Allowing the natural world to slip from the perceived grasp of human control and re-wild itself requires surrender to the reality that we do not have ultimate control. Author and activist Derrick Jensen advocates for this ecocentric approach, arguing that we will need to relinquish our perceived position as superior to nature, and recognize ourselves as simply a part of it. Most westerners interpret the idea of listening to nature as just a metaphor, but Jensen insists that it is literal, making reference to indigenous cultures whose way of life is in tune with their landbase, who understand the world as a network of living beings with whom we can enter into a relationship. It is therefore within reach for us to genuinely commune with nature, and not just take from it. Human population stabilization At present, human interference with the nonhuman world is placing such strain on the environment that many bioregions are stretched to breaking point, and four of nine planetary boundaries have been breached. For nonhuman life to have the space to flourish, a substantial decrease in human population is needed so that we are not out-competing other species in the struggle for survival. Deep ecological thinker and author Daniel Quinn "best known for his novel Ishmael" warns of population overshoot thanks to

agricultural productivity. Whether or not Quinn is right is less important than whether we choose to mitigate for a potential crash, or come to regret our complacency when we discover how far we have overshot – the hard way. It makes no sense to just wait and see if the consequences are as dire as predicted. One-planet living

Derrick Jensen calls out some of the values most championed by the dominant global culture, including technological development, economic growth, and the inevitability of progress. If we are to rein in the human enterprise to the scale of a single planet we will have to make some sacrifices. One-planet living requires changes at both the personal and policy level that will affect economic, technological and ideological structures. The ideological change required is primarily concerned with appreciating quality of life, rather than adhering to a pathway of linear development with the expectation of increasingly higher standards of living. The embrace of a simpler life – along with its benefits of more time for family, community, creativity and leisure – renders technological downshifting and economic degrowth a politically simpler task. Because environmental degradation is gradual, the point at which we ought to respond to the crisis is indiscernible; so we accept the creeping normality of escalating degradation like boiling frogs, never quite convinced that now is the time to respond. One planet living is a purposeful way of life that is not directly tied to a crisis or a particular trigger point, and whose enactment is gradual, scalable, and immediately tangible. The notion that we are separate from the rest of the natural world is only one of the many stories of the dominant global culture that keep us on our current pathway. Deepening our shade of green means coming to terms with the history of humankind: Our desire for security and comfort has led us to pad our nests to the extent that we are oblivious to our connection to nature, and in denial of our own fragility when left to the mercy of the elements. But we are not exempt from the forces that shape nature, and we are not in control. Surrendering to our own uniquely human niche in the web of life is at once humbling and liberating, and is the beginning of our return journey toward harmony. Suggestions for further reading:

Chapter 2 : eA² | design | deeper shades of green | PBS

Keeping it Real Understanding the difference between "wildflowers" and authentic native plants Most people correctly understand "wildflowers" to be those that grow freely, without human intervention.

And Gutter, senior manager for the schools sector, says that more basic green building materials have become cost-effective. Where can district administrators interested in energy efficiency, managing carbon footprint, and creating learning friendly environments turn? Over the past three years, national, state, and local organizations dedicated to sustainable schools have ratcheted up their standards, support, and recruitment efforts. Here is a sampling of the most successful. The Gold Standard The standard for school sustainability comes from the U. Green Building Council, which for the past decade has evaluated commercial construction in categories such as materials and resources, energy and atmosphere, indoor environmental quality, and innovation and design. LEED schools can earn up to 69 points for a myriad of sustainable features. They get one point for achieving a 20 percent reduction in water use, and additional credits for reaching 30 percent and 40 percent. The Optimizing Energy Performance category provides up to 10 points, which incrementally reward improvements of 14 percent to 42 percent for new buildings and 7 percent to 35 percent in building renovations. Gutter says the tough economic climate may be perfect for green schools that are struggling financially. A school district in the Southwest could earn more points for water conservation, and one in California could concentrate on energy conservation. What began as an informal group of California schools a decade ago has developed into an influential force reaching districts in Washington, Texas, Colorado, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire and New York. Dufault prefers windows to walls in his designs and says it saves money. The American Federation of Teachers, which has joined the National Education Association in championing sustainable schools, cites studies showing that better air quality and ventilation can cut asthma incidences by 25 percent and colds and flu by up to 20 percent. Reducing the building footprint, designing it for joint use with the larger community, and not developing prime agricultural land where endangered species live also rate highly on the scorecard. With a mandate and funding to build new schools this decade, 60 will meet CHPS criteria. Public Schools over the past five years, so the district signed a performance contract with Siemens Building Technologies to do the job. The contract allows a district to invest in energy-efficient improvements paid for in coming years by energy savings. Siemens has changed the lighting, instituted water conservation technology, and is upgrading the HVAC systems in many buildings, adding sensors to increase energy efficiency. It should get the investment backâ€”probably within 20 yearsâ€”or Siemens will pay the difference. Seventeen companies, such as Johnson Controls, Honeywell and Trane, are accredited by the National Association of Energy Companies to do sustainability work. In the Minnesota Healthy Sustainable Schools programs ran a demonstration project that provided a sustainability site coordinator at three schools for one year. A site coordinator can bring in experts and coordinate with school staff, as well as ensure implementation, she says. Public Schools, which has two buildings and students, received a detailed analysis of energy use, costs, and recommendations for savings, including turning hall lights on at 7: For Superintendent Kim Ross, the most immediate impact was in engaging the community. Buying less toxic cleaning products and more energy-efficient lightbulbs, fixtures, and energy-saving devices on vending machines followed. In the Hutchinson Public Schools across the state, the high school saved , gallons of water in a year by switching to waterless urinals. Stewart notes that the LEED-certified addition would still use 80 percent of the energy an ordinary building would consume, so the district aimed higherâ€”by , energy consumption in the ,square-foot expanded high school would be the same as when it was , square feet. What emerged was a building designed to support up to 20, square feet of solar panels on the roof and generate up to kilowatts of electricity for the building to draw on. The new building also steers rainwater from its roof through detention ponds and bioswalesâ€”shallow waterways lined with plant lifeâ€”providing cleaner storm drainage via tributaries to the nearby Clackamas River. Other advocates for school sustainability predict that innovations in school construction will continue to expand.

Chapter 3 : Turning a Deeper Shade of Green

A Deeper Shade of Green Renovation Creating a deep green house is all well and good when you're starting from scratch, but what about adapting what you have? Learn how to create a passive solar, healthy, energy and water efficient living environment that will keep saving you money year after year.

Demand for green bonds has risen over the past few years and there is now appetite to widen the scope to include the so-called "blue economy". In that respect, the reduction of carbon emissions was and still is a key priority in the path to sustainability. However, climate change cannot be addressed solely by reducing emissions. Tackling the challenges of climate change will also require enhancement of existing carbon storage facilities, most of which are being provided by oceans, which are also at the heart of the global trade economy for goods transportation. The significant increase in discussion about the ongoing pollution of the oceans plastic waste dumped in the oceans and the need for sustainable fishing quotas in the EU are examples of the growing awareness about the need to preserve and clean oceans, as much as the rest of the environment. Green Finance options such as green and sustainable bonds, as well as green loans and financing of renewable projects, has provided investors with the tools to make a positive impact through their investments. International support from governments and institutional players has also been instrumental. Individual governments too are moving forward with their own sustainable agendas, while trade associations, such as the International Capital Market Association, are issuing guidelines and best practices to support Green Finance and green products more generally in a consistent way. The field of Green Finance has evolved, mainly over the past 10 years, becoming increasingly sophisticated and reliable, expanding its horizon and its universe, as well as its taxonomy and identity, through the adoption of standardized norms like the Green Bonds Principles and the Green Loan Principles. This has created better incentives for companies to attract dedicated pools of previously untapped financing, and for investors to act responsibly by promoting projects that align with their Environmental Social and Corporate Governance objectives. In addition, coral reefs and mangroves are under threat from pollution, bleaching, and coastal development, reducing protection against severe weather. The Nature Conservancy It has been a logical next step to apply the lessons learned in green finance to "blue" and to use similar mechanisms to encourage investment and to develop project finance targeted at preserving and protecting our oceans. This restructuring would entail not just another extension on purely financial terms, but an amendment at better conditions, and a grant from donors to pay off part of the debt to fund specific local commitments to preserve the environment and the marine zones on the archipelago. This transaction helped the country alleviate its debt load while making sure its unique ecological biosphere will be preserved for the years to come. It is a model which could be used for similar projects in other countries facing similar challenges. More generally, this project also highlighted the appetite for such types of projects. Specific dedicated funds are being set up to invest solely in the Blue Economy and Blue Finance investments. For example, the alternative asset manager Althelia is raising a dedicated "Blue" fund, targeting a total size of EURm AUM, and has already received the support of institutional investors including the EIB. Blue Bonds - What and why? Source The Nature Conservancy Many small streams make one big river While still in its infancy, the Blue Economy is fast becoming a reality for investors, institutions and citizens alike. The 14 Blue Finance Principles that have already been unveiled are a welcome step in the codification of these instruments. Such support from political and non-governmental bodies alike shall serve as catalyst for further development.

Chapter 4 : Shades of green - Wikipedia

A Deeper Shade of Green On May 21st of , the very first comprehensive book on Sustainable Urban Development, Building and Architecture in New Zealand was launched at the Council chamber of Waitakere City by Mayor Bob Harvey and Johann Bernhardt, the editor of the book.

When a mysterious new student turns her world upside down, will she have the strength to resist him, or is she destined to repeat her old mistakes? Will he be able to save her when the past catches up with her? The cold, damp air seemed to permeate my skin, chilling me to the bone. Walking in circles, I was lost. Lost, shivering, and drowning in an endless sea of green. As the grating buzz of the alarm broke through to my consciousness, I groaned in irritation and shot a hand out to smack the snooze button, buying myself another precious few minutes in the cozy warmth of my bed. My attempt at wakefulness was hindered by the diffuse gray light glowing through the bedroom windows, an indicator of another rainy morning in Forks. The warm water of the shower helped bring me to life, and as I sudsed up my hair with my favorite strawberry shampoo, I found myself wondering what my first day of Forks High School held in store and recalling the convoluted path that had led me here in the first place. Me “back in Forks. Who would have guessed? Though I thought of myself as a Phoenix native, I was actually born under the nearly constant cloud cover of Forks, WA. My mother, Renee, split up with Charlie when I was 2, and Renee moved us away and raised me by herself in sunny Phoenix. She was young when she had me, only 19, so in a way we grew up there together. We were best friends, and her impractical, carefree, frivolous ways balanced out my serious, introspective, analytical tendencies. In some ways, it was as if our relationship was reversed, and I was the parent and she the child. Renee always told me that I was an old soul, and that I had never really been a child, only a miniature adult. All throughout my childhood, I was painfully shy and sort of tomboyish. As an awkward, clumsy preteen, junior high was a particularly difficult time for me. I was thin and petite, pretty but not gorgeous, quiet, and so clumsy that I was almost disabled. To my great chagrin, I was cursed by the tendency to blush furiously at the slightest provocation. This made me a particularly enjoyable target for teasing, as my tormenters were guaranteed to get a reaction in the form of my pale complexion flushing crimson. Instead of sharing common interests with my peers, I was intellectual and bookish, an avid reader and a deep thinker. My advanced vocabulary made the gap between my classmates and me even more obvious. I was always quiet; an invisible observer content to watch the social dynamics of those around me from a distance. Most days, I was lonely but relatively content in my role as an outsider at school. Still, some days I grew tired of being invisible. For all of my somewhat antisocial tendencies, I was also quick-witted and sarcastic, intensely creative and fiercely loyal. Eventually, I began to fear that no one would ever have a chance to get to know the real me. Then, after my freshman year of high school, everything changed. As if overnight, I finally came into my own. When I returned to school for sophomore year, the braces had come off of my teeth, my untamable hair had calmed into long, shiny waves, and my body had developed in ways that caught the attention of the upperclassmen boys. Over the summer, I had grown up. It was as though my emotional and social maturity had finally caught up with my intellectual maturity. I suddenly felt confident and capable in social situations, and I was actually able to open up to people and make friends. It was then that I met my best friend in Phoenix, Angela Webber, one of the sweetest, most genuine people I have ever met. To my great surprise, I was suddenly inundated with male attention, and I had no idea how to react. Luckily, flirtation is fifty percent feminine intuition and fifty percent balls, and I turned out to be pretty good at flirting. I was so good at it, in fact, that I ended up dating a guy named James. Hopping out of the shower, I blew my hair dry until it hung, glossy and straight, halfway down my back. After applying some moisturizer, a brush of mascara, and a sweep of sparkly pink lip gloss, my simple maintenance routine was complete. I glanced quickly in the mirror, appraising the results. I went back to my bedroom, pulling on a pair of tight, dark denim jeans. I added black leather boots, a slim fitting white t-shirt, diamond stud earrings, and a pair of black sunglasses. Bounding down the stairs, I stopped briefly in the kitchen to fill a travel mug with hot coffee and grab a granola bar before sweeping up my backpack and jacket and heading out the door. I sprinted to my pride and joy, a hot black Audi S5 coupe with

buttery leather seats and a to-die-for sound system. I turned the key in the ignition, and as the car purred to life, I groaned in satisfaction. This car is an orgasm on wheels. Damn good thing too, because I need a man in my life right now about as much as I need another hole in my head. I sighed and allowed myself to relax as I skillfully navigated the rain-slickened roads to the high school. Ah, thank you Phil. He very generously provided me with a bank account large enough for the three things that I deemed necessities, including the hotness that was my car, a modest but fashionable wardrobe, and most importantly four years worth of tuition to an ivy league university. Now that I could afford tuition, of course, I just had to work hard enough for these last two years of high school to be admitted to a top school. As my thoughts drifted, the car handled so precisely that it practically drove itself, and I arrived in the parking lot in what seemed like no time. The exterior of Forks High School was exactly what I expected: I was running late, so I had to circle the lot once before I found a spot. I felt a twinge of guilt at the thought, but then I decided that it might be just as well. If everyone here mistakenly assumed that I was some entitled rich bitch, then they were just that much more likely to keep their distance. And distance means Bella gets more work done, which in turn means Bella gets to go to Dartmouth, or Harvard, or Yale. Now stop thinking in the third person, Fucktard. Holding my charcoal grey jacket over my head to protect my recently blown-out coif, I popped in the front office to pick up my schedule before heading off to my first class. The office lady, Mrs. Cope, offered me a campus map to aid me in finding my classes, but if I needed a map to navigate a campus consisting of approximately 10 clearly numbered buildings, then I should just strap on a helmet and demote myself to the second grade. Honestly, I was nervous, though I was trying very hard not to admit it to myself. What would the people here be like? I would fit in well enough, one way or another. My first class of the day was Literature, and I easily located building 3, sliding in the door behind some other students and stashing my jacket on a hook near the door. Despite the fluttering of butterflies that I suddenly felt in the pit of my stomach, I strode into the tiny room like I owned the place, fixing my eyes on an empty chair in the middle of the class and heading straight for it. Every eye in the room followed my entrance, including those of the overweight, balding teacher. The girls were all staring at my hair and guys were staring at my tits, with very few exceptions. Mason, as it turned out was eventually able to tear his gaze away from my chest for long enough to begin class, for which I was thankful. My next three classes were Government, Trig, and Spanish, and these went much the same: And, still, not a single person had actually talked to me yet. As class ended, I noticed a short, somewhat spastic girl with very curly hair who had been in two of my classes so far. She was looking over at me and squirming, and I deduced that either she had to pee really badly or she was trying to summon the nerve to speak to the New Girl. Charitable creature that I am, I decided to put her out of her misery. I asked her a question and she just came. She twittered excitedly for the rest of our journey to the lunch room and into the food line. It seemed as though her primary objective was to fill me in on the trashy rumors about everyone at Forks High. Cringing internally, I found myself zoning out. From what I caught, she was attempting to inform me about the social hierarchy of Forks High. This chick is definitely getting on my nerves. Her natural expression appeared to be a condescending sneer. I purchased a blueberry bagel with cream cheese and a diet coke, then proceeded to follow these two gems to their table, where I "absolutely had to sit". I was next introduced to a guy named Tyler, who seemed okay except for his inability to look anywhere above my chin, and a Star Wars type named Eric. However, the real icing on the cake was Mike Newton. Newton had a round baby face, sky blue eyes, and hair gelled into tiny, idiotic spikes. This dude hung on my every word, much to the growing displeasure of Jessica. Uh oh, I can already see this one playing out in my head! Jess loves Mike. Mike loves New Girl. Jess hates New Girl. She was more than happy to jump in, even contributing a couple little thinly-veiled digs at me in the process! Well, at least I was certain that these buttfucks would in no way detract from my single-minded mission of studying and success. With that reminder, I tore into my bagel and resumed my patented smile-and-nod routine with renewed vigor. After lunch, Biology was my next class. Mike insisted on walking me there, chatting all the way. He follows you everywhere. He deserves to be flushed. All internal monologue aside, Bio was actually interesting. I was sans-partner and had a whole desk to myself, since the other students were all partnered up already.

Chapter 5 : A Deeper Shade of Green - Shift Magazine

A Deeper Shade of Green. School administrators are raising the bar on sustainability efforts, and the results are paying off big time. Ron Schachter.

A Deeper Shade of Green Ecology and spirituality are fundamentally connected, because deep ecological awareness, ultimately, is spiritual awareness. Fritjof Capra Environmentalism "once radical and ecocentric" has mainstreamed itself into a movement of eco-pragmatists. Discourse is diluted to a paler shade of green that fits safely within the parameters of a consumption-oriented growth economy, and we chip away at the symptoms of our ecological crisis while the root remains intact. As the movement pulls resources toward its centre of gravity the fringes are frozen out and alternative perspectives get lost. More radical perspectives are treated with disdain, and the worldviews underpinning them are not taken seriously "instead often denigrated as extremist. But to be radical means to address an issue at its root, and it is only when we take stock of root causes that we are adequately positioned to respond to our crisis. Nature is viewed primarily as a collection of resources whose value depends on their utility to humans. This worldview poses no challenge to a materialistic, consumption-oriented growth economy, and thus is impotent in resolving our predicament. Mainstream environmentalism has become business as usual with a light green veneer. A deeper kind of inquiry is needed, and it involves tuning in to the natural world, reconnecting with our place in the web of life, and realising that separateness is just an illusion. Deep ecology Deep ecology, a school of thought whose name was coined by Norwegian philosopher Arne Naess, distinguishes between deep and shallow ecological thinking. Naess believed that if people were to understand the complexity of nature then we would come to appreciate the intrinsic value of biological diversity. This, he hoped, would provide a more solid framework for conservation of the biosphere than the utilitarian, pragmatic thinking of the mainstream. For decades western environmentalists have effectively raised awareness of the various environmental issues of their time, but they have failed to address the underlying cultural and philosophical roots of the problem. Naess argued that a failure to acknowledge and unpack the presumptions and attitudes underpinning the developed western world "the same presumptions and attitudes that had led to our environmental crisis" was holding the environment movement back. For Deep Greens, it is the notion that humans are superior to or separate from the web of life that seems extreme. Giving shape to the concept of deep ecological sustainability are three simple ethical propositions: Preservation of wilderness One-planet living Preservation of wilderness Humans dominate the Earth to an extent few are really aware of. Biodiversity is diminishing, and our extinction crisis is in no small part down to our clearing of ever more wilderness to further develop the human enterprise. If survival of any part of the web of life is dependent upon the whole, then we are playing a dangerous game. Deep ecology holds that the all life "human and nonhuman" holds intrinsic value, independent of any utility for human purposes. As the richness and diversity of life are integral to the flourishing of the biosphere as a whole, it is only acceptable to disturb nature to the extent necessary to satisfy vital needs. Allowing the natural world to slip from the perceived grasp of human control and re-wild itself requires surrender to the reality that we do not have ultimate control. Author and activist Derrick Jensen advocates for this ecocentric approach, arguing that we will need to relinquish our perceived position as superior to nature, and recognize ourselves as simply a part of it. Most westerners interpret the idea of listening to nature as just a metaphor, but Jensen insists that it is literal, making reference to indigenous cultures whose way of life is in tune with their landbase, who understand the world as a network of living beings with whom we can enter into a relationship. It is therefore within reach for us to genuinely commune with nature, and not just take from it. Human population stabilization At present, human interference with the nonhuman world is placing such strain on the environment that many bioregions are stretched to breaking point, and four of nine planetary boundaries have been breached. For nonhuman life to have the space to flourish, a substantial decrease in human population is needed so that we are not out-competing other species in the struggle for survival. Deep ecological thinker and author Daniel Quinn "best known for his novel Ishmael" warns of population overshoot thanks to agricultural productivity. Whether or not Quinn is right is less important than whether we choose to mitigate

for a potential crash, or come to regret our complacency when we discover how far we have overshoot – the hard way. It makes no sense to just wait and see if the consequences are as dire as predicted. One-planet living

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Chapter 6 : A Deeper Shade of Green: Lessons from a Sustainable Practitioner | Marstel-Day

Green and sustainable drug manufacturing go hand in hand with forward-looking visions seeking to balance the long-term sustainability of business, society, and the environment. However, a lack of harmonization among available metrics has inhibited opportunities for green chemistry in industry.

Ken Yeang Architect Yeang has built his career designing ecological buildings for the past thirty years. A principle in TR Hamzah and Yeang, headquartered in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, since , Yeang has been responsible for over projects internationally and has written over ten books on the subject, including "Designing with Nature" and "The Green Skyscraper". Yeang received his diploma in architecture from the Architectural Association in London in and his PhD in architecture from the University of Cambridge in McDonough is a winner of three U. Time magazine recognized him as a "Hero for the Planet" in , stating that "his utopianism is grounded in a unified philosophy that - in demonstrable and practical ways - is changing the design of the world. Remaking the Way We Make Things". A structural engineering company with offices in Stuttgart and Frankfurt, Germany, New York City, WSI specializes in the design and engineering of lightweight load-bearing structures, especially for high-rise buildings and special structures in steel, glass, titanium, textiles and wood. His philosophy focuses on using minimal resources, being self-sufficient, maximizing daylight in his designs, and respecting the environment. This unique experiment is an emission-free home that requires no energy input for heating, is recyclable and transparent, and features all-glass facades. He incorporates vertical landscaping 14 multilevel gardens throughout the building , mechanisms to reduce solar heat gain, extensive natural ventilation and lighting, and an active intelligent building system automatic blinds that adjust sunlight and escalators that stop when no one is on them. By imitating nature, Yeang creates an urban environment that becomes a living, breathing organism in itself. Attempting to house over million citizens by , the Chinese government commissioned eco-architect William McDonough to design a prototype village based on his "Cradle to Cradle" principles. Recently breaking ground, the village aspires to be powered by the sun and built of materials that can be reprocessed into new goods. The idea is that everything is reused-either returned to the soil as nontoxic "biological nutrients" that will biodegrade safely or returned to industry as "technical nutrients" that can be recycled. By incorporating renewable materials, alternative energy, agricultural protection, and community planning, Huangbaiyu has the possibility to redefine itself economically, socially and environmentally, and to become an entirely sustainable village. On the steep hilltop overlooking Stuttgart, German engineer and architect Werner Sobek designed a jaw-dropping steel-and-glass box as his family residence. Historically, glass houses have stood as the epitome of the modernist structure. Unfortunately, such dwellings were often seen as uncomfortable to live in: Sobek set himself the formidable challenge of starting with the famous typology of the glass house, but making it supremely energy efficient. And can my design do that? This is simply the thing which interests me. Buildings designed with an unconscious disregard for nature. Buckminster Fuller once said "I look for what needs to be done. How can we live in harmony with our earth? We must transform the way we think and act; introduce ourselves to new worlds. Wind, rain and sun. To the mind of most architects, they are the enemy. But what if buildings could respond and utilize the conditions of their environment. What if the urban environment itself became a living, breathing organism? To Ken Yeang, it is. I started work on the idea of bionics, I think, in I started looking to ways human beings imitate nature. And so one of the things I studied at the time was the idea of the prosthetic device. So you may have prosthetic arms or prosthetic knee caps. You have prosthetic hip joints, you have prosthetic hearts, you know, and so forth. And what occurred to me is that the prosthetic device has to integrate with a host, an organic host body, which is the human body. It then occurred to me that in a similar way that everything that we build, equivalent to prosthetic devices and our host organism for our built environment is the earth, is the biosphere. And the successful integration is the eventual success of the earth, and the green future. We had some 40 expressions of interest when we first started the project. Six were finally selected to actually create a pitch as well as a design competition perspective and from that we actually chose Ken Yeang to be the architect of design. I would also like to make a building that is actually green and

stands its test of time. Designing with the climate is really low-tech design. You know, who cares because we could just use up more energy and air condition the whole place or heat it up a little bit more in winter. So looking at traditional systems that people have been using intuitively that we forget. So there are many of these low-tech systems that just need to be revived, restudied and reinvented for contemporary uses. In many ways architecture is trying to achieve a fit between the site constraints and the glass requirements with what you propose to design. And so the more technology, the more systems that we have, the greater will be the fit. And so the objective is to be as fine a fit as possible. So that it just looks like a really fantastic building. All of the technology in a building that you might call intelligent or smart, should be invisible. And all of these things are getting to be invisible to the user. And they start again when people approach. An obvious one but a very practical one too. You can save a lot of energy in a building. And so by doing this you reduce the need for artificial lighting. It means that only for 50 minutes during the whole day, direct sunlight might touch some of the spaces in the building where people might be using it. Once again you save operating funds. If you notice the building it has this ventilating shaft in between. So the wind goes below and it goes in between and out the top. So in this way we increase the surface area of the building to enhance its natural ventilation and to try and cool the building. To reduce the energy required to air condition the building. So in this way the building really is a tropical building which is not just tropical in the way it relates to the climate but its also a building where people experience the climate as they walk towards the building and enter the building. There are actually 14 gardens spread out within the spaces of the building and only one of those gardens, well actually two of those gardens are on the ground level. The rest of them are scattered all throughout the building itself. So it does create an environment of greenery, as you are in the library to do whatever you are doing in the library. The spaces are really social zones for people to come from the outside and to go you know from the inside and go outside and enjoy the space and enjoy the climate really and enjoy the vegetation. If we could actually we should try to recreate the quality of the location before it was devastated by human beings. The next step, this next stage is to systemically integrate it and then to make use of green world harvesting and to make even you know the walls grow if you can. See nature existed in a state of symbiosis or stasis before we human beings started to disrupt nature. And so integration to me is the single greatest issue that we have to address as green designers. But I think the green building of the future will be totally different. How to integrate the systems and materials with the ecological systems in the biosphere. Either physically or climatically. The whole world is connected, if you like. So if everything is connected, can we transform the world through ecologically intelligent design? To Architect William McDonough, we must not only embrace new philosophies, but also innovative business strategies to re-shape the world economy. His co-authored book, "Cradle to Cradle", looks at how goods and services can generate not only economic value, but also ecological and social value. A bottle for example - take a look at this bottle. This is polyester terephthalate. It contains antimony, which is a toxic heavy metal which is a result of catalytic reaction. The catalyst that is used. The system is contaminated by a carcinogen, which is just bad design. In order to be a living thing, you have to have growth, you have to have free energy from sunlight, and you have to have an open system of chemicals operating for the benefit of the organism and its reproduction. Michael Braungart and I are looking at with Cradle to Cradle, is the idea that human artifice could follow the laws of life itself. And we would need growth, free energy from sunlight and an open system of chemicals that are safe and healthy. So the real question becomes when do we find ourselves in kinship with the natural world. When do we find ourselves as part of the natural world? So a cherry tree in the spring is not very efficient. Thousands of blossoms so you can get one tree to reproduce? We become part of the human resource of the natural world instead of simply seeing nature as natural resources of the human one. Well Cradle to Cradle is a simple, commonsensical approach which says things either go back to soil safely and forever or back to industry safely and forever. So we design products that were gonna end up in the dirt like a paper plate. Why not design that with a little nitrogen in it so that when you throw it away the farmers want it. If we look at the products like cars or computers, those are things that wanna go back to being cars and computers so right now they become toxic waste. Design today must reflect a new spirit. By employing the intelligence of natural systems, we can create industry, buildings, even regional plans that see nature and commerce not as mutually exclusive, but mutually

co-existing. The first industrial revolution was an aggregation of a lot of individual acts based on specific opportunity. Was it our intention to cause climate change? Was it our intention you know, to pollute the oceans?

Chapter 7 : Langdon Woods: A Deeper Shade of Green at PSU – Plymouth Magazine

Energy Efficiency: A Deeper Shade Of Green As the focus on real performance grows in energy management initiatives, it is increasingly important for facility management to foster occupant engagement in these efforts.

Chapter 8 : A Deeper Shade of Green

A Deeper Shade of Green. 1 / 9. Back to Gallery Steve Greenberg isn't saying he is the greenest person in Berkeley. He isn't even saying he is the greenest person in the vicinity of Ordway Street.

Chapter 9 : bernhardt architecture

The Organic Center Critical Issue Report Page August A Deeper Shade of Green1 Preface All published life-cycle assessments of dairy farms conclude that methane accounts for the largest share of total.