

Misinformation Opinion

The case for 100 percent renewables rested on a lie. Here's what it teaches us about energy and the environment

JUNE 22, 2017

Revealed: how US transition to electric cars threatens environmental havoc

By 2050 electric vehicles could require huge amounts of lithium for their batteries, causing damaging expansions of mining

A FUTURE MADE IN AMERICA



HYDROGEN HYPE

Pay no attention to the polluter behind the curtain

The Great Green Lie: Wind & Solar Aren't Saving The Planet, They're Wrecking It

April 2, 2022 by stopthesethings 6 Comments



FALSE ALARM

HOW CLIMATE CHANGE PANIC COSTS US TRILLIONS, HURTS THE POOR, AND FAILS TO FIX THE PLANET

BJORN LOMBORG
UPDATED WITH A NEW EPILOGUE

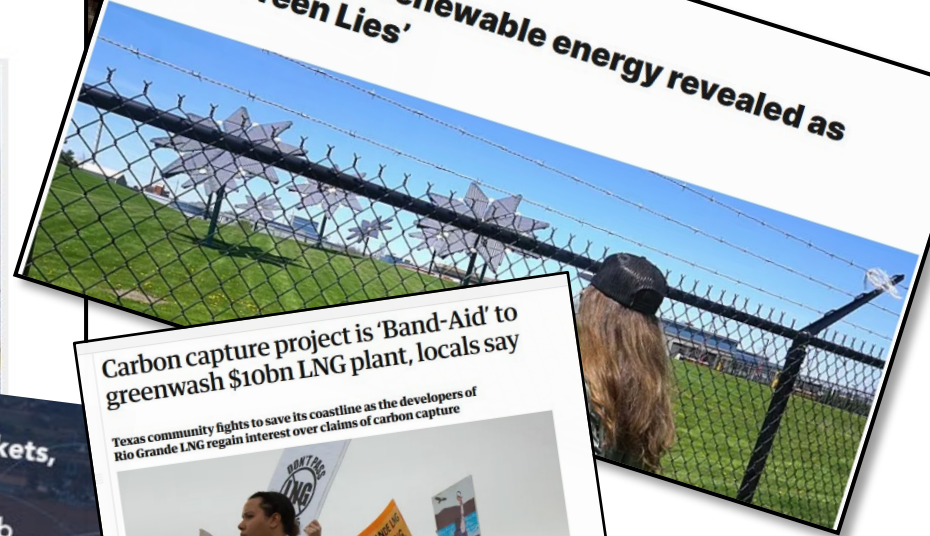
Agricultural Carbon Markets, Payments, and Data: Big Ag's Latest Power Grab

Carbon capture project is 'Band-Aid' to greenwash \$10bn LNG plant, locals say

Texas community fights to save its coastline as the developers of Rio Grande LNG regain interest over claims of carbon capture



Dirty secrets of renewable energy revealed as 'Bright Green Lies'



AGRICULTURE AND CLIMATE CHANGE

REAL PROBLEMS
FALSE SOLUTIONS

Carbon capture project is 'Band-Aid' to greenwash \$10bn LNG plant, locals say

Texas community fights to save its coastline as the developers of Rio Grande LNG regain interest over claims of carbon capture



Article 6 Paris Agreement

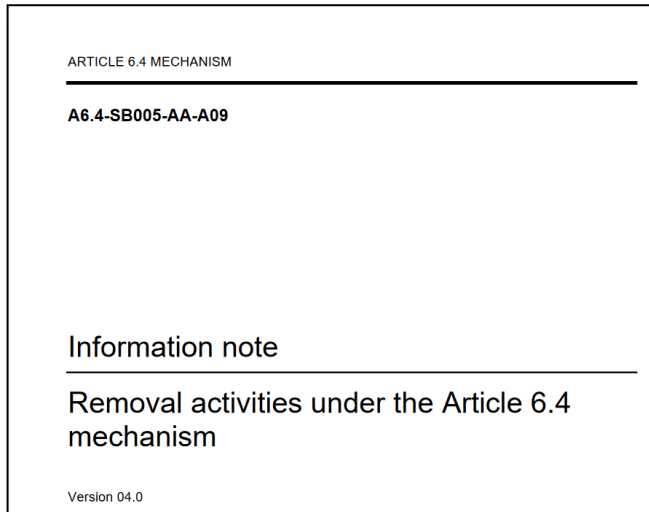


Table 3. Pros and cons of the different activity types being made eligible under the mechanism

Activity type	Pros and cons
Engineering-based activities	Pros – Engineering-based removal activities result in permanent net removal of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. Cons – Engineering-based removal activities are technologically and economically unproven, especially at scale, and pose unknown environmental and social risks (P-12, R-83:a, R-84:a, R-50:c,d). Currently these activities account for removals equivalent to 0.01 MtCO₂ per year (P-15:a) compared to 2,000 MtCO₂ per year removed by land-based activities. – These activities do not contribute to sustainable development, are not suitable for implementation in the developing countries and do not contribute to reducing the global mitigation costs, and therefore do not serve any of the objectives of the Article 6.4 mechanism.

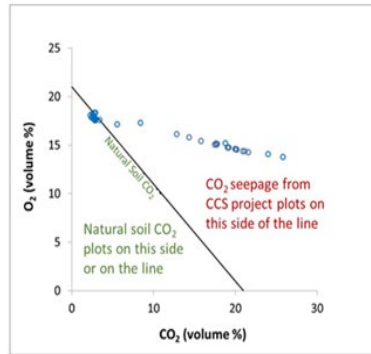
Professor Jim Skea, Co-Chair of IPCC WGIII:

“It is a source of exasperation to me that people spend more energy saying what solutions we should not employ rather than thinking about the positive side of each contribution, because frankly, the Paris targets are so ambitious we can't leave anything off the table.....

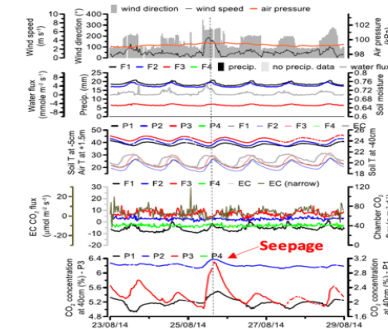
We need to think about how we can do each of them well, rather than saying one of should be excluded.”

2x2 Experiment

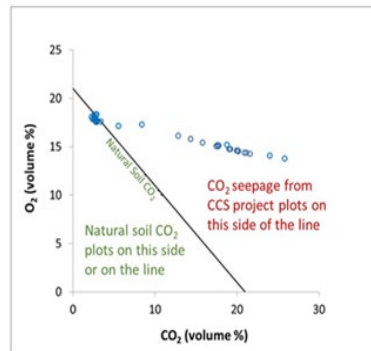
Simple Monitoring Academic Social Norm



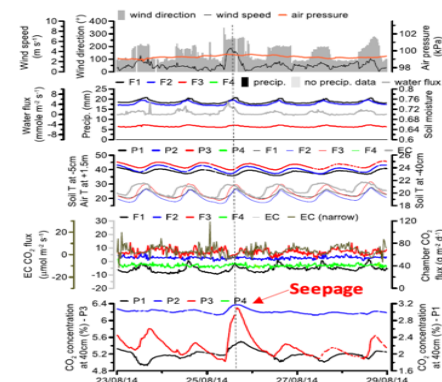
Complex Monitoring Academic Social Norm



Simple Monitoring Community Social Norm



Complex Monitoring Community Social Norm



Results

High Science Orientation



- Social norms had no influence (academic vs community)
- Simple monitoring influenced outcomes positively

Low Science Orientation



- Social norms were the primary influential factor
- Simple monitoring was favoured over complex.

Simple monitoring approaches were preferred in both populations- the ability to understand an approach was favorable over a rigorous complex approach.

What We Agree On

