

Your ECOLOGICAL FOOTPRINT is a measure of your personal demand on the Earth's ecosystems. It compares your demand with Earth's ability to regenerate resources for your demands. It represents the amount of biologically productive land and sea area needed to regenerate the resources that you consume and to absorb and render harmless all the waste you make. If you calculate your ecological footprint, it is possible to estimate how many planet Earths it would take to support all the humans on Earth if everybody on Earth lived the same way you do.

Go to the website: http://www.ecologicalfootprint.com/. It is an ecological footprint generator based on United Kingdom statistics, but it is applicable to North American lifestyles. Once on the website calculate: 1) your own personal ecological footprint, 2) the ecological footprint of the most wasteful person – most Earths and least sustainable, 3) the ecological footprint of the least wasteful person – least Earths and most sustainable. For each footprint record your responses below.

1) MY PERSONAL ECOLOGICAL FOOTPRINT

Fill in your own personal information to calculate your own ecological footprint.

I live in the United Kingdom in a, which I share	
with For the size of my home, my	
heating/cooling bills are I buy my electricity from	
and I tend	
I travel mostly by and usually go on holiday	
and usually eat	
I produce	
amount of waste, most of which is	
our ecological footprint is global hectares. If everyone lived like you, we'd need planets to upport global consumption. Your carbon footprint is tonnes of CO ₂ .	to
) ECOLOGICAL FOOTPRINT of the LEAST SUSTAINABLE PERSON – USES UP THE MOST EARTHS	
Pretend that you are the most wasteful/least sustainable person, and play with the fields below until you create the ecological footprint of someone who would end up using the MOST Earths.	
I live in the United Kingdom in a, which I share	
with For the size of my home, my	
heating/cooling bills are I buy my electricity from	
and I tend	
I travel mostly byand usually go on holiday	
I am and usually eat	
I produce	
amount of waste, most of which is	
our ecological footprint is global hectares. If everyone lived like you, we'd need planets to upport global consumption. Your carbon footprint is tons of CO ₂ .	to

3) ECOLOGICAL FOOTPRINT of the MOST SUSTAINABLE PERSON – USES UP THE LEAST EARTHS

Pretend that you are the least wasteful/most sustainable person, and play with the fields below until you create the ecological footprint of someone who would end up using **the LEAST Earths**.

	I live in the United Kingdom in a, which I share with For the size of my home, my heating/cooling bills are I buy my electricity from I travel mostly by and usually go on holiday I am and usually eat I produce I produce
sup	ecological footprint is global hectares. If everyone lived like you, we'd need planets to ort global consumption. Your carbon footprint is tons of CO ₂ . ALYZING THE FOOTPRINT TEST
the	that you have an idea of how many Earths it would take for everyone on Earth to live your lifestyle, live nost wasteful lifestyle, and the least wasteful lifestyle, let's look at the footprint test itself. Change the onses in the footprint calculator and see what results you get to help you answer the questions below.
1.	When you come to school each day, what method of travel uses the least amount of Earths and why?
2.	you want to use up less Earths, what is the best type of holiday to take and why ?
3.	Vhy does the size of home you live in matter to the number of Earths used up?
4.	oes living with more people, or living with less people use up more Earths and why ?
5.	Vhy does the amount of meat you eat affect the number of Earths used up?
6.	low does the amount and type of waste you produce affect the number of Earths used up?

7. What is a zero emissions development, and how does living in one affect the amount of Earths used up?

8. When you changed the answers to get the "Least Earths", your number was still above 1 Earth. Even choosing the most sustainable options on the test, there still would not be enough Earths to support everyone. What explanation do you have for this?

