

Renewable energy can save the natural world, but if we're not careful, it will also hurt it

September 2 2020, by Laura Sonter, James Watson, Richard K Valenta



Credit: AI-generated image ([disclaimer](#))

A vast transition from fossil fuels to renewable energy is crucial to slowing climate change. But building solar panels, wind turbines and other renewable energy infrastructure requires [mining for materials](#). If not done responsibly, this may damage species and ecosystems.

In [our research](#), published today, we mapped the world's potential [mining](#) areas and assessed how they overlap with biodiversity conservation sites.

We found renewable [energy](#) production will exacerbate the threat mining poses to biodiversity—the world's variety of animals and plants. It's fair to assume that in some places, the extraction of renewables minerals may cause more damage to nature than the climate change it averts.

Australia is well placed to become a leader in mining of renewable energy materials and drive the push to a low-carbon world. But we must act now to protect our biodiversity from being harmed in the process.

Mining to prevent climate change

Currently, [about 17%](#) of current global energy consumption is achieved through renewable energy. To further reduce greenhouse gas emissions, this proportion must rapidly increase.

Building new renewable energy infrastructure will involve mining minerals and metals. Some of these include:

- lithium, graphite and cobalt (mostly used in battery storage)
- zinc and titanium (used mostly for wind and geothermal energy)
- copper, nickel and aluminum (used in a range of renewable energy technologies).

The World Bank [estimates](#) the production of such materials could increase by 500% by 2050. It says more than 3 billion tons of minerals and metals will be needed to build the wind, solar and geothermal power, and energy storage, needed to keep global warming below 2°C this century.

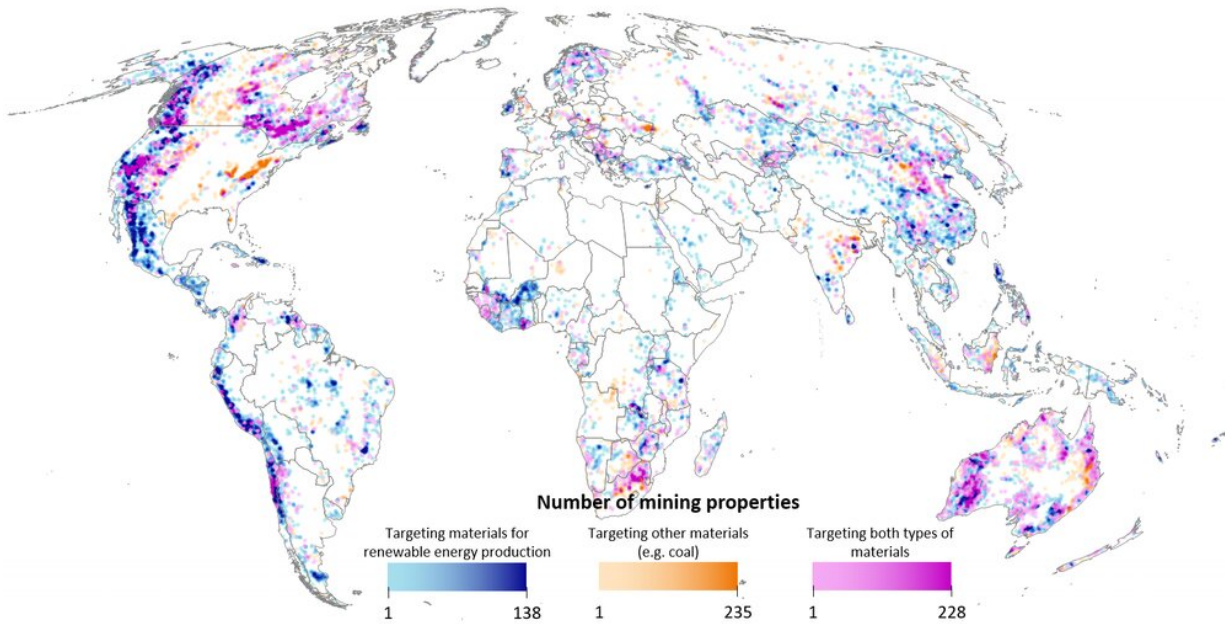
However, mining can seriously damage species and places. It [destroys natural habitat](#), and [surrounding environments](#) can be harmed by the construction of transport infrastructure such as roads and railways.

What we found

We mapped areas around the world potentially affected by mining. Our analysis involved 62,381 pre-operational, operational, and closed mines targeting 40 different materials.

We found mining may influence about 50 million km² of Earth's land surface (or 37%, excluding Antarctica). Some 82% of these areas contain materials needed for renewable energy production. Of this, 12% overlaps with protected areas, 7% with "[key biodiversity areas](#)," and 14% with remaining [wilderness](#).

Our results suggest mining of renewable energy materials may increase in currently untouched and "biodiverse" places. These areas are considered [critical](#) to helping species overcome the challenges of climate change.



Areas potentially influenced by mining, including for the minerals needed in renewable energy production (shown in blue). See paper for detailed methodology and limitations. Authors provided

Threats here and abroad

[Australia is well positioned](#) to become a leading supplier of materials for renewable energy. We are also [one of only 17 nations](#) considered ecologically "megadiverse."

Yet, many of the minerals needed for [renewable energy](#) exist in important conservation areas.

For example, Australia is rich in lithium and already accounts for [half of world production](#). [Hard-rock](#) lithium mines operate in the Pilbara region of Western Australia.

This area has also been [identified](#) as a national biodiversity hotspot and is home to many native species. These include small marsupials such as the little red antechinus and the pebble-mound mouse, and reptiles including gecko and goanna species.

Australia is also [ranked sixth](#) in the world for deposits of rare earth elements, many of which are needed to produce magnets for [wind turbines](#). We also have large resources of other renewables materials such as cobalt, manganese, tantalum, tungsten and zirconium.

It's critical that mining doesn't damage Australia's already vulnerable biodiversity, and harm the natural places valued by Indigenous people and other communities.

In many cases, renewables minerals are found in countries where the resource sector is not strongly regulated, posing an even greater environmental threat. For example, the world's [second-largest](#) untouched lithium reserve exists in Bolivia's Salar de Uyuni salt pan. This naturally diverse area is mostly [untouched](#) by mining.

The renewables expansion will also require iron and steel. To date, mining for iron in Brazil has almost wiped out an entire [plant community](#), and recent dam failures devastated the environment and communities.

We need proactive planning

Strong planning and conservation action is needed to avoid, manage and prevent the harm mining causes to the environment. However global conservation efforts are often naive to the threats posed by significant growth in renewable energies.

Some protected areas around the world prevent mining, but more than 14% contain metal mines in or near their boundaries. Consequences for

biodiversity may extend many kilometers from mining sites.

Meanwhile, other areas increasingly important for conservation are focused on the needs of biodiversity, and don't consider the distribution of mineral resources and pressures to extract them. Conservation plans for these sites must involve strategies to manage the mining threat.

There is some good news. [Our analyses](#) suggest many required materials occur outside [protected areas](#) and other conservation priorities. The challenge now is to identify which species are most at risk from current and future mining development, and develop strong policies to avoid their loss.

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