



Biodiversity impacts of building materials

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Acting for biodiversity



UNIVERSITY of
TASMANIA



centre for sustainable
architecture with wood
CSAW

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Content:

- Biodiversity basics
- Biodiversity impacts of building materials
- Transformation and occupation impacts
- Summary



IRISH GREEN BUILDING COUNCIL

Yellow-tailed black cockatoo with *E. viminalis* flowers, Montagu Bay, Tasmania

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Yellow-tailed black cockatoo with E. viminalis flowers, Montagu Bay, Tasmania

Biodiversity is:
The variability among living organisms from all sources including... terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems.

The United Nations (1992)



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Biodiversity provides ecological services that underpin human wellbeing.

Prize shorthorn bull, Royal Hobart Show, Tasmania

We conserve biodiversity to:
maintain the intrinsic value of biodiversity,
meet the current and future needs and wants of humanity



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Living organisms require **time** and **space** to grow and reproduce.

This **space** is any ecosystem that can support species of organisms over time

Living organisms will inhabit any suitable, available ecosystem.

Spider webs on a concrete retaining wall, Rosny Park, Tasmania



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Living organisms require **time** and **space** to grow and reproduce.

This **space** is any ecosystem that can support species of organisms over time

Living organisms will inhabit any suitable, available ecosystem.

Weeds on a driveway, Montagu Bay, Tasmania



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If deprived of adequate **time** and **space**, regeneration becomes impossible.

If provided with adequate **time** and **space**, *renaturalisation* can occur and the number, diversity, and resilience of organisms can increase.

Living organisms are *conditionally renewable resources*.

Irish forest, courtesy of Coillte



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Ecosystems are varied and dynamic.

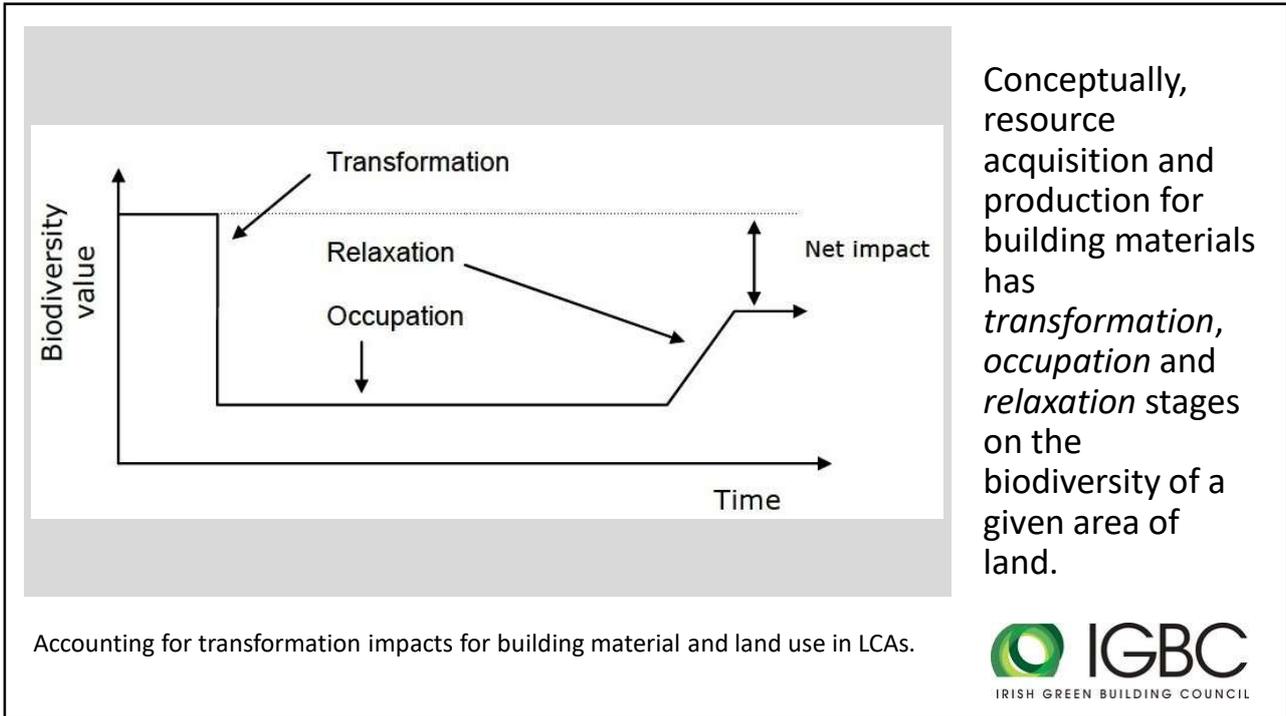
Human interventions impact ecosystem processes.

These alter their potential to support specific organisms.

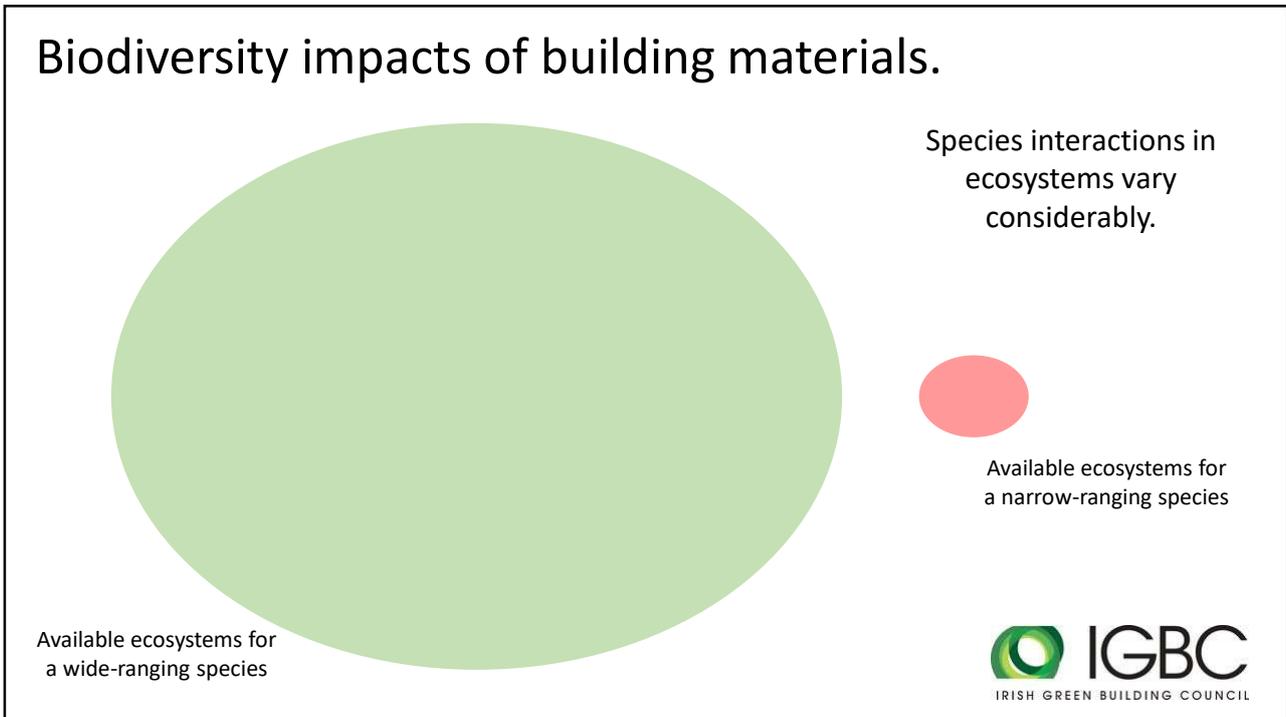
Constitution dock, Hobart, Tasmania



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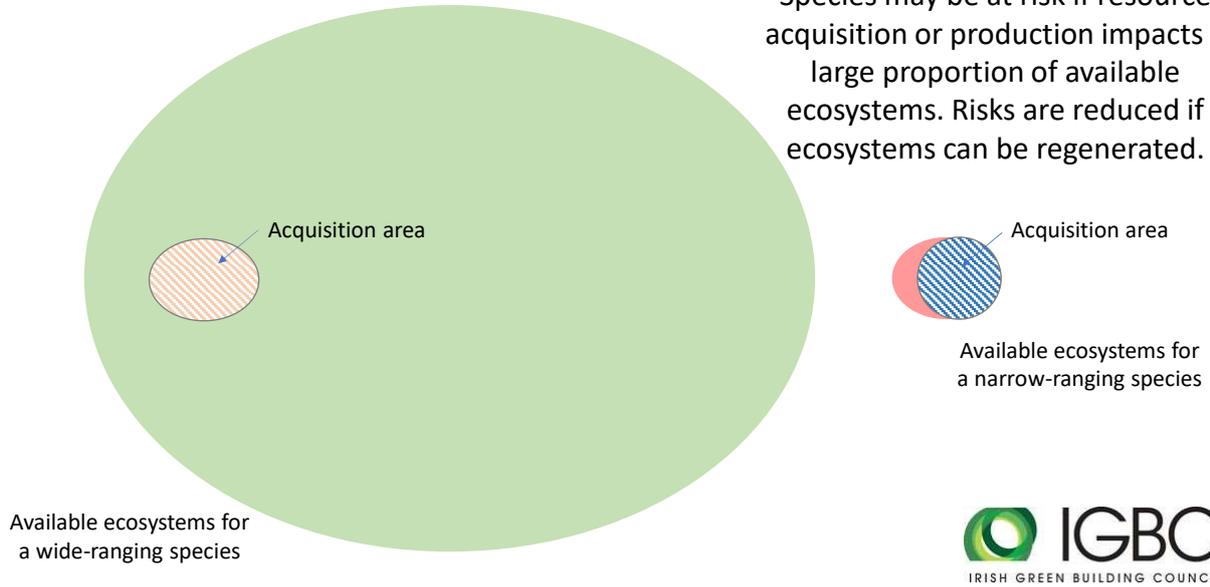
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Biodiversity impacts of building materials.

Species may be at risk if resource acquisition or production impacts a large proportion of available ecosystems. Risks are reduced if ecosystems can be regenerated.



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For concrete production, quarrying for limestone and other minerals can impact caves and similar ecosystems for narrow-ranging species.

Regeneration potential of these ecosystems for species may be low.

Mole Creek limestone mine, Mole Creek, Tasmania



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For wood product processing, harvesting may have significant local impacts, but only on a small section of the available ecosystem for wide-ranging species.

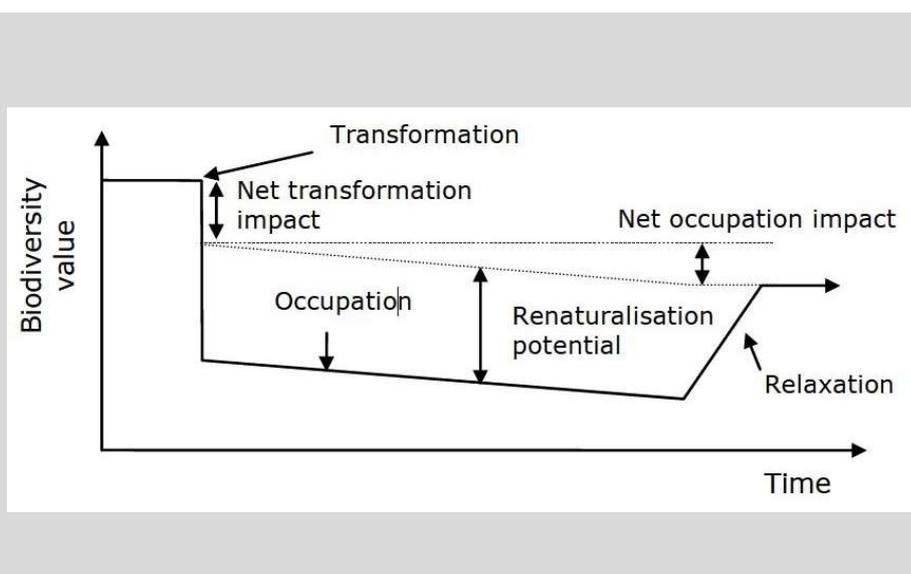
This assumes sustainably managed forests

Regeneration potential of these ecosystems for species may be high.



Harvesting in an Irish forest, courtesy of Coillte

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Biodiversity impacts results from both transformation and occupation. Occupied sites have a renaturalisation potential that can be realised.

Accounting for transformation and occupation impacts in LCAs.



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Accounting for transformation and occupation impacts in LCAs.

Nyrstar zinc production facility in Hobart, Tasmania.

The occupation of material acquisition and production sites and their associated infrastructure:

- Has direct impacts.
- Can suppress renaturalisation. This is the 'biodiversity' opportunity cost.



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Summary

- Biodiversity is a *conditionally* renewable resource.
 - If species or ecosystems are overexploited, regeneration may become impossible.
- Resource acquisition and production of building materials has impacts on the biodiversity of given areas of land.
- These impacts relate to the range and characteristics of affected species, the extent of their available ecosystems, and the area required for resource acquisition.
- Biodiversity impacts results from both the transformation and occupation of land.
- LCA methodology has difficulty in accommodating the temporal and special aspects of organic renewables and biodiversity.



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