

FIGURE 2.3 Consumption of world energy, 2012, by resource.

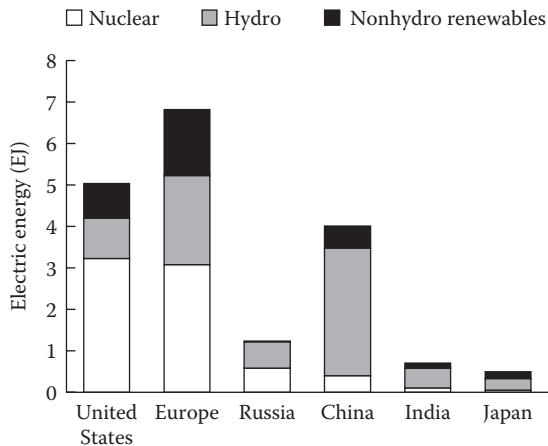


FIGURE 2.4 Electric energy from non-fossil fuels for Europe and nations with large populations or large GDP.

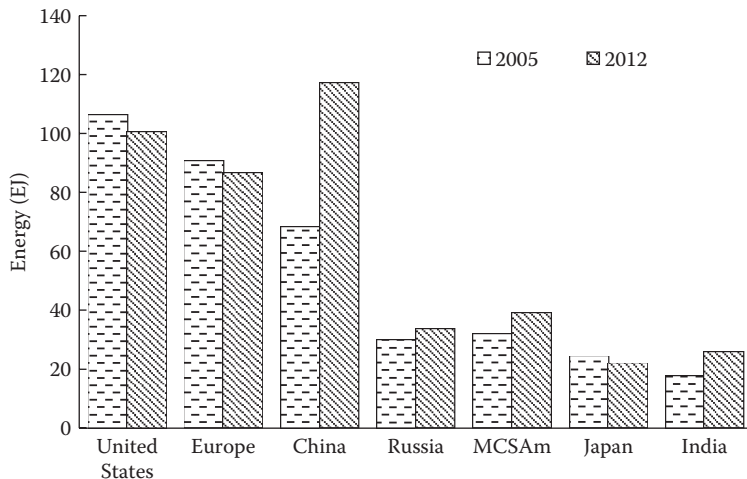


FIGURE 2.2 Consumption of energy for regions and nations with large population or large GDP. MCSAm stands for Mexico, Central, and South America.

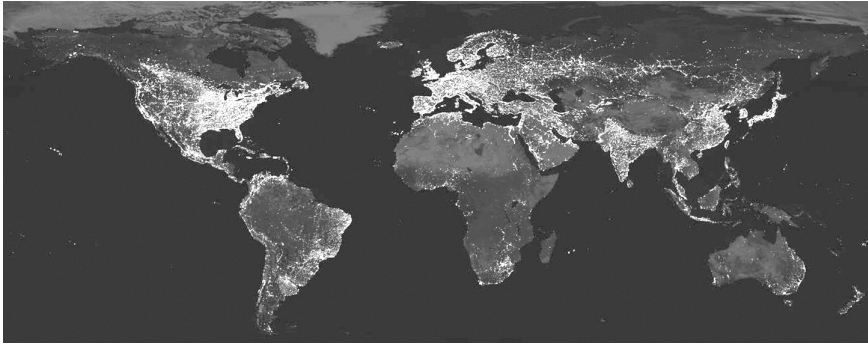


FIGURE 2.1 Nighttime image of Earth from satellites. (Courtesy of NASA, Visible Earth, http://eoimages.gsfc.nasa.gov/images/imagerecords/55000/55167/earth_lights_4800.tif.)

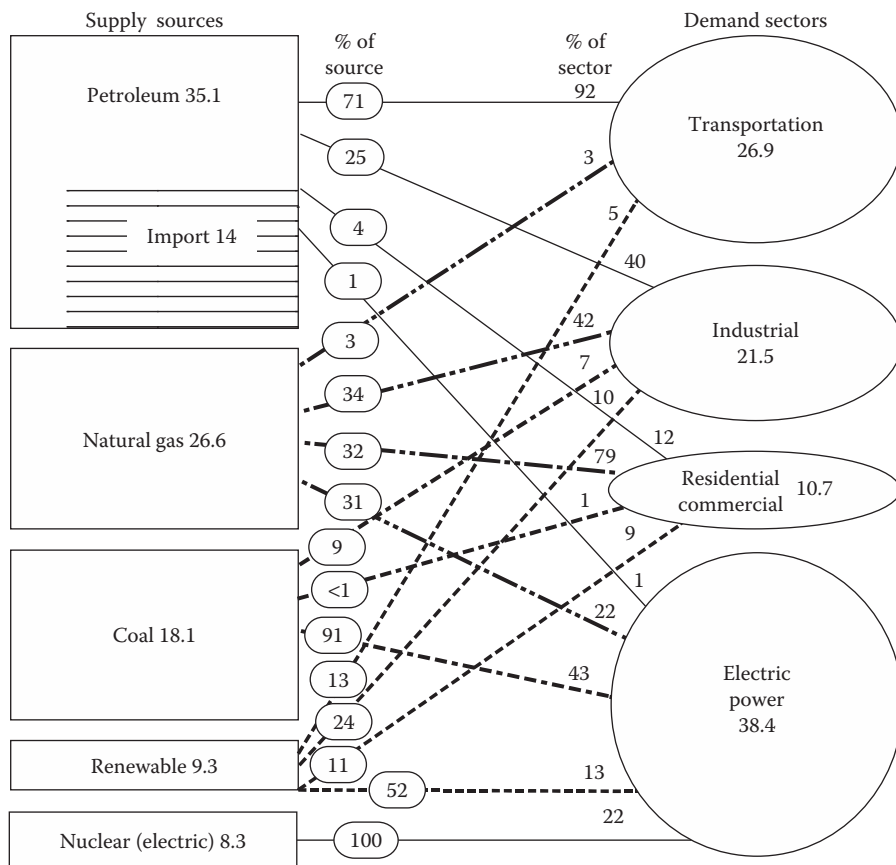


FIGURE 2.6 Energy flow, quads, for the United States, 2013, from production to end-use sectors plus percentage from supply sources and percentage to demand sectors. (Data from Energy Information Administration (EIA), U.S. Department of Energy. <http://www.eia.doe.gov/>.)

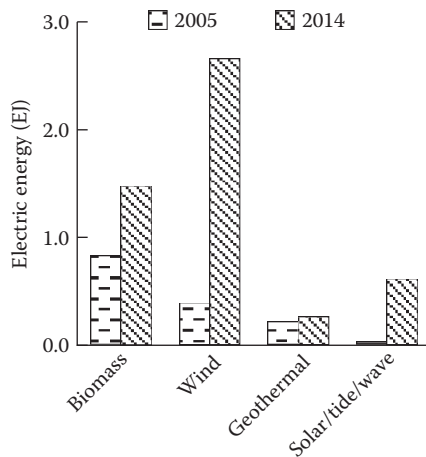


FIGURE 2.5 World electric energy from nonhydro renewables.

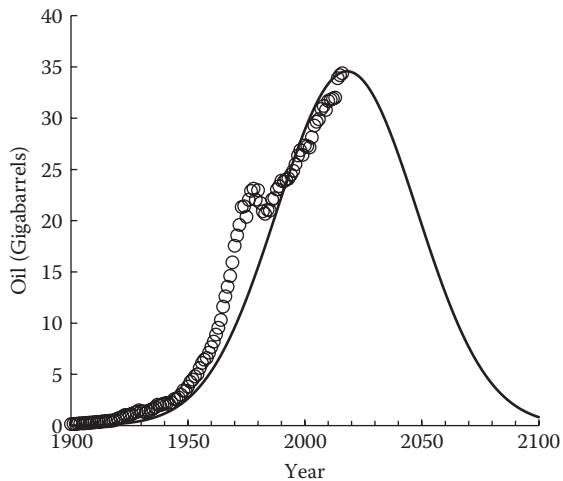


FIGURE 2.9 World oil production and predicted curve.

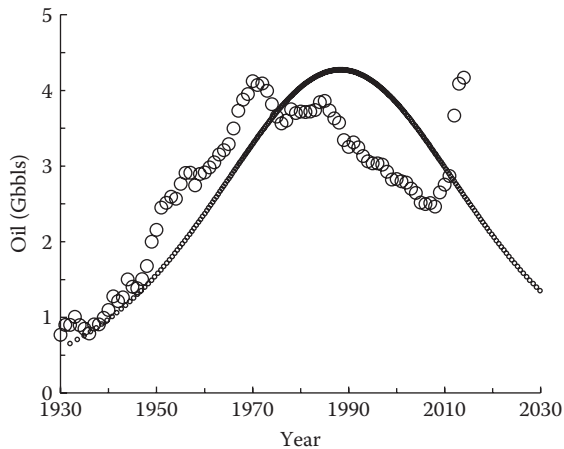


FIGURE 2.8 U.S. oil production and predicted curve.

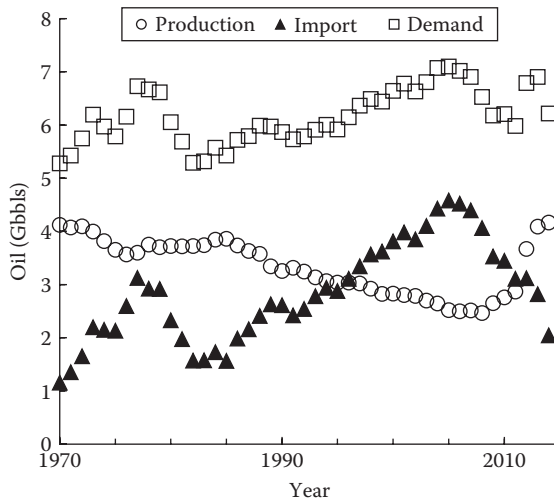


FIGURE 2.7 U.S. oil demand, production, and imports.

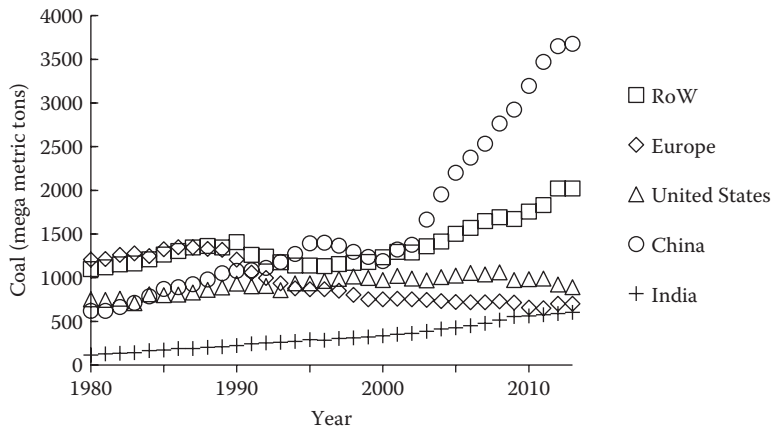


FIGURE 2.11 Production of coal in the world plus major coal-producing nations.

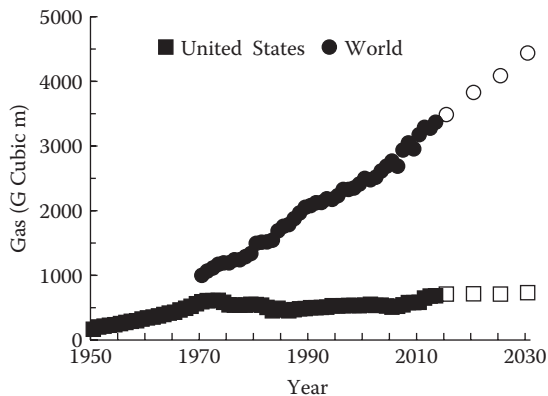


FIGURE 2.10 World and U.S. production of natural gas with predictions.

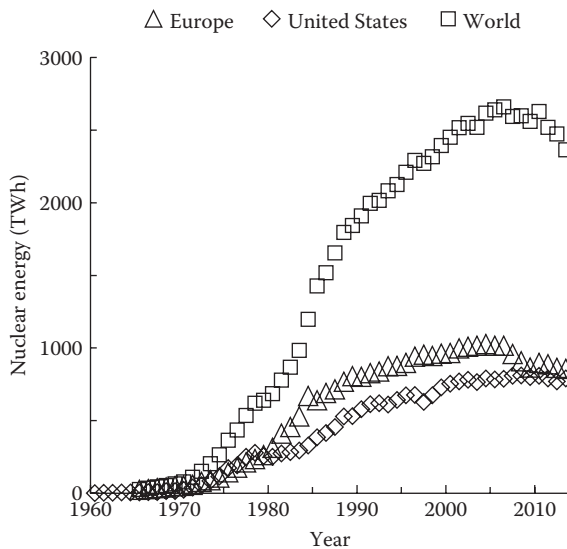


FIGURE 2.14 Production of electricity from nuclear power plants. Notice that Europe and the United States have a large portion of the total.

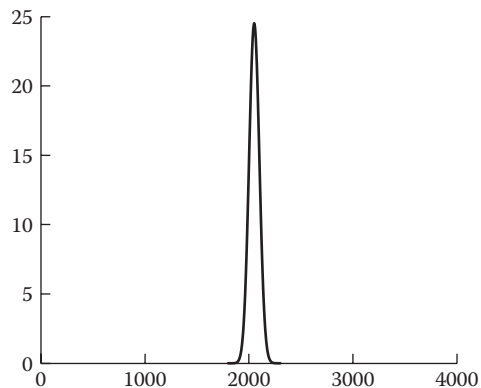


FIGURE 2.13 World use of fossil fuels on long timescale.

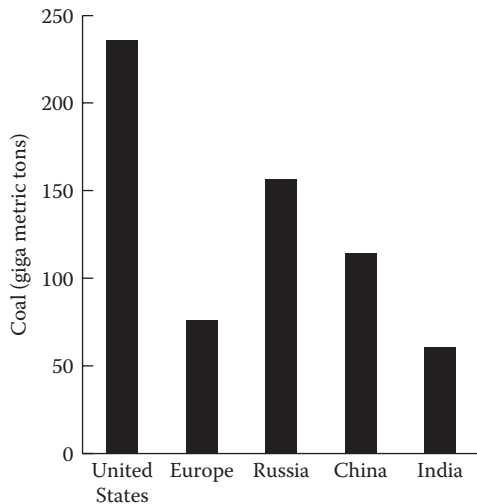


FIGURE 2.12 Major reserves of coal (anthracite, bituminous, sub-bituminous, and lignite) in the world (2013 data).

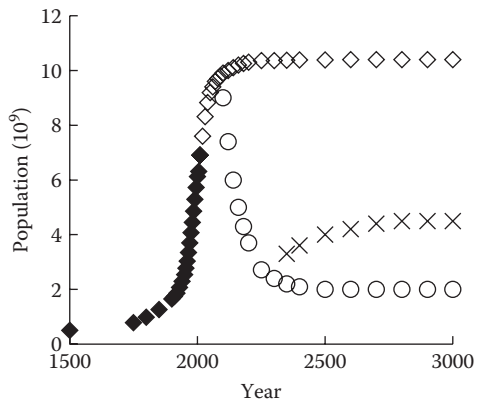


FIGURE 2.15 Population from 1500 to present with possible future populations (♦ = past, ◇ = future, steady state; ○ = catastrophe; × = revival).