

Note: *Italicized page numbers* indicate illustrations.

- Aalborg + 10 Commitments, 184–85  
Aboriginal culture, 154–55. *See also* Indigenous cultures  
Adaptive cycle theory, 99–102, 123–24  
Adaptive learning, 107–8, 158  
Adaptive management, 120–21, 183  
Adelaide, Australia, 133, 138, 138–39  
Agenda 21, 183–84  
Agriculture, 75, 127, 206–8, 210. *See also* Community-supported agriculture (CSA); Urban agriculture  
Albury, New South Wales, 149  
Alexander, Christopher, 117  
America 2050 project, 220  
Ames, Steven, 8–12  
Amir, Hari Harsono, 51–54, 75  
Anderson, E., 104–5, 156–57  
Anti-freeway movement, 166  
Aquaculture, 208–11  
Arcata Marsh and Wildlife Sanctuary, California, 149  
Architecture, 76–77, 116–18  
Arts, the, 61, 153  
AtKisson, Alan, 223–24  
Australian City Farms and Community Gardens Network, 180–82  
Australian Collaboration, 178  
Australian Orchid Council, 75  
Australian Wildlife Conservancy, 75  
Automobile cities, 127–32  
Automobile industry, 199  
Autotrophic systems, 38, 95–96, 117–19
- Bahía de Caráquez, Ecuador, 133, 135–37  
Bangkok, Thailand, 34, 132  
Beatley, Timothy, 24, 50, 146  
BedZED (Beddington Zero-Energy Development), London, 133–35, 136–37  
Berg, Peter, 33, 136–37  
Berkeley Food Policy Council, California, USA, 57  
Bern, Switzerland, 126  
Bhatt, Vikram, 55  
Biocapacity, 80–82, 84, 98, 130  
Bioclimatic design, 149  
Biodiversity: cities and, 68–69, 74–75; defined, 64–65; and ecosystem resilience, 101–2, 114; in ecosystems, 65–66; hot spots, 75; landscape elements and, 70–73; and long-term productivity, 97; of Perth, Australia, 2; protection of, 66–68; Biodiversity (*continued*): as third Melbourne Principle, 5, 64; wildlife corridors and, 152–53  
Biogeochemical cycles, 96–98  
Biointensive gardening, 51, 116, 206  
BioMAX system, 201–2  
Biomes, 65  
Biomimicry, 200–203, 205  
Bioregional scale: cap-and-trade markets, 86; economies, 39–40; ecosystems, 44; education and celebrations, 73–74; ethnographic collectivism, 151–52; mapping, 153, 165; partnerships, 179–82; technology, 200  
Bioregional voices, 231–32  
Bioregions, 3, 23–24, 69–73  
Biosphere, 64–65, 92  
Biosphere reserves, 70–71  
Bogotá, Colombia, 132–33, 141–42  
Bossel, H., 5–6, 94–95  
Bossel's Model, 108–22  
Boyden, Stephen, 16–17, 18  
Bradby, Keith, 73  
Bremen Initiative, 172  
Breweries, 206–7  
Brisbane, Australia, 153, 180–82  
Brownfield development, 134  
Brundtland Report, 81  
Brunswick, Australia, 228  
Buffer zones, 70–72  
Bushfood gardens, 182  
Bush regeneration, 75  
Businesses: and corporate sustainability/environmental performance evaluation models, 175; local, 41, 43; and partnerships, 172, 174–76  
Bus rapid-transit in China, 185  
Buyers clubs, 184  
"Buy local" campaigns, 60–61
- Carbon cycle, 244–45  
Carbon emissions management, 86  
Carbon neutral land developments, 134  
Car dependence, 45, 50, 127–32  
Carrying capacity, 80–82, 84, 98, 130  
Car use, and average per capita wealth, 131  
CASE (cities as sustainable ecosystems): approach, 44, 210; characteristics and strategies for, 110–11; principles of, 239; strategies for creation of, 108–12

- Case studies, 7, 133. *See also individual names of case studies*
- Center for Education and Research in Environmental Strategies (CERES), 228
- Charettes, 163, 165
- Charlottesville, Virginia, 179
- Cheonggyecheon project, Seoul, South Korea, 235–36
- Child-Friendly Cities initiative, UNICEF, 164
- Chinampas* (floating gardens), 51
- Christie Walk, Adelaide, Australia, 133, 138, 138–39
- Circular metabolism, 96, 118–19, 119
- Cities: as arks, concept of, 180; benefits and opportunities of, 34; commerce and emergence of, 32; comparison of walking, transit, and car-dependent, 129–32; cultural heritage of, 146–47; as ecosystems, 3, 93–94; and lack of connectedness, 115; as networks of urban ecovillages, 132–33; per capita resource use, 87; shaping elements of, 144; and size limitations, 130; size of ancient vs. modern, 128; sprawl management and, 88–89; sustainable form, 132
- Cities for Climate Protection, 183
- Citizens' Bioregional Plan, Northeast Ohio, 27–29
- Cittaslow, 196, 197
- City economies, 37–39, 114–15
- City-making principles, 24
- Clear Paddock Creek, Sydney, 76
- Climate change, 35–36
- Cohousing, 138–39
- Co-Intelligence Institute, 165
- Colombo, Sri Lanka, 56
- Commercial mechanized farming, 206
- Community, sense of, 50
- Community arts, 61
- Community-based decision making, 219
- Community-based Watershed Management project, Brazil, 164–65
- Community gardens, 50–56, 180–82, 208, 230. *See also Urban agriculture*
- Community-initiated partnerships, 176–79
- Community participation: in governance, 121; in integrated wastewater systems, 209; in technological development, 200; toolkits for, 166. *See also Empowerment and participation*
- Community Participation in Practice* (Sarkissian, Cook, and Walsh), 166
- Community rootedness, 112
- Community-supported agriculture (CSA), 55, 179–80, 181–82
- Community sustainability assessment, 42–43
- Complementary currencies, 56, 58
- Complete streets, 198
- Computer networks, 205–6
- Connectedness, 71–73, 100–101, 104–5, 115, 151
- Connective practices, 112
- Conservation economy, 39, 40
- Conservation of matter, law of, 96
- Consumerism, 34, 116
- Consumption of resources: cities and, 5; demand management and, 188–89; gasoline, 87, 198; reductions in, 89–90, 193, 199; sustainable, 189–91; unsustainable, 192, 194. *See also Food production and consumption*
- Convention on Biological Diversity, 66–67
- Cooperation, 102, 106–8, 122, 168–71, 190
- Copenhagen, Denmark, 126
- Core reserves, 70–72
- Creativity, 106, 112
- Cultural diversity, 114
- Cultural heritage, 69, 146–47, 153, 157
- Cultural literacy, 227–30
- Curitiba, Brazil, 56–58, 59, 132
- Daly, Herman, 115–16
- De Duve, C., 92
- Deep ecology, 21
- Demand management, 188–89, 192–94
- Densities, 68–69, 126, 141
- Density bonuses, 58
- Dervaes family garden, 214
- Design with Nature* (McHarg), 146
- Detritivores, 97–98
- Dhaka, Bangladesh, 222–23
- Direct marketing approach, CSA and, 182
- Disturbances, and regeneration, 99–102, 121–23
- Diversity: and ecosystem resilience, 101–2; genetic, protection of, 75; link between biological and cultural, 66; of perspectives, and resilience of societies, 156; protection of, 114. *See also Biodiversity*
- Druisberg-Nord, Germany, 147
- Earth Charter, 9, 21, 24–25, 33, 66
- Earthshare, 81
- Earth Summit 1992, Rio de Janeiro, 66–67, 183–84

Earth Summit 2002, Johannesburg, 4, 9, 159–61, 174, 242–43  
 East Calcutta Wetlands, India, 208–9  
 EcoCity Cleveland, 27, 177–78  
 Ecofootprint calculators, 82  
 Eco-Friend Project, Sukabumi, 53  
 Ecolabeling, 60–61  
 Ecoliteracy, 74, 161, 227, 229  
 Ecological architecture, 116–18  
 Ecological design core principles, 145  
 Ecological diversity, and resilience, 101–2, 114  
 Ecological fallows, 69  
 Ecological footprints: analyses of, 82–84; of BedZED, 135; and biocapacity, 80–82; of cities, reduction of, 74; consumption of resources and, 89–90; as fourth Melbourne Principle, 5; as fourth Melbourne principle, 80; of London, 84; strategies for reduction of, 85–90; strengths and weaknesses of, 85; and sustainable cities, 88–89  
 Ecological memory, 101–2  
 Ecological processes, visibility of, 112, 146–49  
 Ecological resilience, defined, 99  
 Ecomax system, 207–2  
 Economic growth, 123  
 Economic security, 32, 37, 41  
 Economic sufficiency, 190–91  
 Economies: city, 34–39; in life communities and ecosystems, 37–38; local and bioregional, 45, 114–16; national, 34; new fifth cycle, 200; solar, 44; sustainability-based, 37; traditional, 106  
 Economy and society, 5, 32–34  
 Ecopsychologists, 19  
 Eco-revelatory design, 147–49  
 EcoSmart, 193  
 Ecosystems: assessments of, and ecological footprint reduction, 86; characteristics of, 92; complexity of, 64–65; dynamics of, 100; health of, 95–97; life communities and economies in, 37–38; in low-density suburban development, 68–69; network structure of, 157–58; productivity of, 97; species-rich, 65; young vs. mature, 123–25  
 Ecosystem services, 65–66, 67, 68, 71–73  
 Ecosystem succession model, 94, 122–25  
 Ecotrust, 39, 40, 151  
 Ecovillages, 46–49, 132–33, 138–39, 178–79  
 Edible Landscape project, 55–56  
 Edible Schoolyard, 228–29  
 Education and literacy, 73–74, 153, 161, 164, 202, 227–30  
 Efficiency, 190  
 Elgin, Duane, 190  
 Embong Brantas Project, 207–2  
 Empowerment and participation: commitment to, 159–61; and the disempowered, 163–65; and good governance, 217–19; indicators of, 158; meaning of, 156–57; resource base development for, 165–67; as seventh Melbourne principle, 6, 156; strategies for, 159–66  
 Energy balance, 83  
 Energy budgets, 39  
 Environmental citizenship, 159  
 Environmental degradation, 19  
 Environmental disruptions, 2–3  
 Environmental ethics, 21, 22  
 Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESA) methodology, 165  
 Environs Australia, 172–73, 230–31  
 Envision Sustainability Tools, 14  
 Ephemeral reserves, 69  
 EST (Environmentally Sound Technologies), 188, 211–14, 212–13  
 Ethnoecology Database, 151–52  
 European Sustainable Cities and Towns Campaign, 184–85  
 Evodeviation principle, 17  
 Evolution, 64, 169  
 Exports, in bioregional economies, 40  
 Extended Metabolism Model, 27, 29  
 External agents, in empowerment and participation, 157  
 Extrasomatic energy, cities and, 38  
 Factor Four agenda, 193, 199  
 Factor Ten agenda, 199  
 False Creek, Vancouver, B.C., 51  
 Farming, high-intensity, 51, 116, 206. *See also* Urban agriculture  
 Feedback loops, 98, 107–8, 189, 217  
 Fifth cycle economy, new, 200  
 Figure-eight cycle, 100–101  
 Flavin, Chris, 220  
 Food First, 208  
 Food Gardens Foundation, 54–55  
 Food policy councils, 55, 57  
 Food production and consumption, 113–14, 116, 120, 181–82, 209–10  
 Food security, 56

Fossil fuel energy, 44–45  
 Fremantle, Australia, 147, 193–94  
 Functional redundancy, 101

Ganga Action Plan, 209  
 Garbage program, Curitiba, Brazil, 58  
 Garden City, the, 115, 116  
 Gasoline consumption, 87, 128, 198  
 Gaudi, 116–17  
 Geographic information systems (GIS), 151  
 Glass pyramid, 113  
 Global Campaign on Urban Governance, 218–19  
 Global cycles, 96  
 Global ecological footprint, 81, 86–87  
 Global ecosystem, 44, 68, 81  
 Global Ecovillage Network, 41, 46, 178–79  
 Global governance, 220  
 Globalization, 3, 33, 145, 195  
 Global Roundtable on Climate Change, 174–75  
 Glossary, 259–64  
 Gondwana Links, 72, 73  
 Governance and hope: civic participation in, 121, 156;  
     goals for, 26–27; local, bioregional, and global, 219–  
     21; strategies for, 217–36; as tenth Melbourne  
     Principle, 6–7, 216  
 Government-initiated partnerships, 171–73  
 Government subsidies, 41, 60  
 Greater Pittsburgh Community Food Bank, 229–30  
 Greater Southwest bioregion, USA, 151–52  
 Greater Vancouver Regional District, B.C., 14  
 Green-Blue Meander, 77  
 GreenCityBlueLake, Ohio, 177–78  
 Green Communities Assistance Kit, 166  
 Green Harvest food program, 229–30  
 Greenhouse Gas Protocol, 174  
*Greening Sydney* (Johnson), 116  
 Greening the urban environment, 76–77  
 Greenpeace, 174  
 Green roofs, 77, 77  
 Green spaces, 114  
 Greenway linkages, 152–53  
 Growth management techniques, 87

Hallsmith, Gwendolyn, 14  
 Hamilton, Clive, 190–91  
 Hannover Principles, 117  
 Hartz-Karp, Jannette, 158, 165  
 Havana, Cuba, 55, 208

Hawken, Paul, 221  
 Healing circles, 161  
 Health needs of humans, 106  
 Healthy Cities movement, 24–26  
 Heritage trails, 154–55  
 HeroDollars, 56  
 Heterotrophic ecosystems, 38, 96  
 Highway-to-transit transition, 45  
 Hobart, Australia, 153  
 Holling, C. S., 99–101, 100  
 Hopper, Steve, 75  
 Horizontal integration in partnerships, 170–71  
 Household sustainability programs, 193–94  
 Howard, Ebenezer, 115, 116  
 Human ecology approach, 125–33  
 Human needs, 16–17, 18, 106, 189–91  
 Human productivity, 199  
 Humans, and CASE approach, 94  
 Humboldt Bay, California, 149  
 Hume Dam, Australia, 149  
 Hydrological cycle, 250–51

Imagine Chicago, 14  
 Inclusive City theme, 218–19  
 Indicator projects, 223–27  
 Indigenous cultures: and adaptive learning, 107–8, 158;  
     dialogue and healing in, 161; and ethics, 21, 105;  
     moral teachings of, 104–5; safeguarding knowledge  
     of, 121; and sense of place, 154; sense of place and,  
     as context, 145–46; and solar energy, 44; songlines  
     in, 154–55; and sustainable societies, 104; and visions  
     for the future, 15–16  
 Industrial age, 188–89, 199  
 Industrial development, 176  
 Industrial ecology/metabolism, 203–4  
 Industrial Energy Technology Conference (IETC), 194,  
     208, 211–12  
 Industrial systems, 119  
 Industrial waste, 210  
 Inequity reduction, 217–19  
 Information sharing, 176  
 Information technology, 200  
 Infrastructure, 43–46, 58, 69, 76–77  
 Institutional memory, 107, 121  
 Institutional structures, 120–21  
 Integrated wetland system (IWS), 209  
 Intentional communities, 46–47. *See also* Ecovillages  
 Interfaith Partnership on the Environment, UNEP, 22

Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA), 176–77  
 International Center for Sustainable Cities, Vancouver, B.C., 183  
 International Development Research Center (IDRC), 55  
 International partnerships, 183–84  
 Iroquois Confederacy, 8–9  
 ISTEA. *See* Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA)  
 Ithaca Ecovillage, New York, 46

Jacobs, Erica, 54–55  
 Jacobs, Jane, 166, 166, 239  
 Jevons Paradox, 199  
 Johnson, Chris, 76–77, 116

Kampala, Uganda, 56  
 Karakamia Wildlife Sanctuary, 75  
 Kings Park, Perth, 75  
 Knoxville, Tennessee, 55  
 Kodja Place, Kojonup, Australia, 232–33, 233–34  
 Kolding, Denmark, 113  
 K'un-ming Urban Development and Public Transportation Masterplan, 185  
 Kwinana, Australia, 175, 204

Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center, 74, 76  
 Landry, Charles, 24  
 Large Cities Climate Leadership Group (C40 Cities), 184  
 Life-places, 23–24, 144–45  
 Life with dignity, 17–19  
 Linear metabolism, 96, 118, 119  
 Literacy and education, 153, 161, 164  
 Livable Region Strategic Plan, Vancouver, B.C., 13  
 Living Planet Report, 80–81, 83–84  
 Living Smart program, 193–94  
 Local Agenda 21, 183–84, 209, 221  
 Local Exchange Trading Systems (LETS), 56  
 Local food movement, 35  
 Local governance, 82, 219  
 Local Governments for Sustainability (formerly ICLEI), 183, 221  
 Local scale, in CASE, 38  
 London, England, 84, 133–35, 136–37, 198  
 Long-Term Ecological Research program, and CASE approach, 93  
 Los Angeles Ecovillage, 47–49

MacTiernan, Alannah, 160  
 Mackinga, Holland, 198  
 Malang Sewerage System, Indonesia, 201–2  
 Malmö, UK, 86  
 Manchester, England, 226–27  
 Marchetti constant, 125–26, 130  
 Maslow, Abraham, 16  
 Material flow management, industrial ecology and, 203  
 Max-Neef, Manfred, 16–17, 32–33  
 McDonough, William, 77, 117–18  
*McGill Reporter*, McGill University, 55  
 McHarg, Ian, 146  
 Megabiodiversity, 66  
 Megacities, 35, 87, 222–23  
 Melbourne Principles, 4, 9, 240. *See also individual principles*  
 Memorials, 147  
 Mesopotamian cities, 126–27  
 Metabolism: circular, 96, 118–19, 119; industrial, 203–4; techno-, 38; urban, 80  
 Metacities, 35  
 Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA), 68  
 Modeling cities on ecosystems, as fifth Melbourne Principle, 5–6, 92  
 Mollison, Bill, 51  
 Montreal, Canada, 55  
 Moore, Susan, 23–24  
 More-than-human world, 19–20, 112–14  
 Murphy, Catherine, 208

Naked streets, 198, 198  
 National Food Program, Cuba, 208  
 Nations, and governance, 219  
 Natural ecosystems, 5–6, 122, 169, 217  
 Natural heritage of cities, 146–47  
 Natural resource management partnerships, 183  
 Nature: in early cities, 127; human affiliation with, 20; lessons from, in biomimicry and permaculture, 205; systems of, as model for human innovations, 3  
 Nature Conservancy, 73  
 Nature reserve system, 69  
 Negative feedback, 98  
 Neighborhood renewal, 121–22, 230–31  
 Netherlands, 196  
 Network of Regional Governments for Sustainable Development (nrg4SD), 221  
 Networks: across sectors, 176; as basic pattern of life, 169; coevolution of, 97; in nature, 168–69;

Networks (*continued*): social, 169–71; as structure of ecosystems, 157–58; of urban ecovillages, cities as, 132–33. *See also specific network names*  
 New York City, 27  
 New York Regional Plan Association (RPA), 220  
 Nitrogen cycle, 119–20, 246–47  
 Northey Street City Farm, Brisbane, 180–82  
 Nutrients, 96–97  
  
 Oil depletion, 36–37  
 O'Neill, Jessie, 192  
 Online resources, 265–67  
 Oregon, 10–12, 57, 152–53, 220  
 Organic farming, 206–8  
 Organic permaculture garden, 214  
 Overconsumption, 192  
  
 Panarchy, 99–101  
 Paris, 51  
 Participation processes, 160, 162. *See also* Community participation  
 Partnership on Youth Empowerment, UN-Habitat, 164  
 Partnerships: approaches to, 170; bioregional, 179–82; between cities, 183–85; community-initiated, 176–79; defined, 170–71; as eighth Melbourne Principle, 168; between farmers and consumers, 179–80; government-initiated, principles of, 171–73; international, 183–84; between municipalities and businesses, 172; in natural and indigenous systems, 122; outcomes from, 175–76; public/private, in school food programs, 229–30; research, 182–83; and self-organization of ecosystems, 102; strategies for, in cities, 171–74; for sustainability, 222. *See also specific names of partnerships*  
 Path to Freedom project, 214  
 Pedestrianization, 50  
 Perlman, Janice, 218  
 Permaculture development, 51–54  
 Personal mobility, 125–26  
 Perth, Australia, 73; biodiversity of, 2; heritage trails, 155; rail system, 176, 177; TravelSmart, 193; visioning process, 13; and water-sensitive urban design, 149–50  
 Phosphorus cycle, 119–20, 248–49  
 Place attachment, 112. *See also* Sense of place  
 Planet Drum, 133, 135–37  
 Plants, 98, 116–18  
 Polycentric institutions, 120–21  
  
 Population, and sustainability, 2, 34–35, 86–87, 98, 189–90  
 Portinari, Folco, 195–96  
 Portland, Oregon, 57, 152–53, 220  
 Poverty eradication, 217–18  
 Princen, Thomas, 190–91  
 Public/private partnerships, 229–30  
 Putah-Cache Bioregion Project, California, 153  
  
 Rainforest to Rockies Conservation Initiative, 72  
 Randstad, the, 71  
 Rees, William, 80–82, 85  
 Regional governance, 219–20  
 Regional Plan Association (RPA), 220  
 Regional planning bodies, 152–53  
 Regional rail systems, 185  
 Regional sustainability fund, 220  
 Reinhabitation process, 112, 145  
 Research partnerships, 182–83  
 Reserves, types of, 69–73  
 Resilience in ecosystems, 98–102  
 Resource management, traditional, 105  
 Response diversity, 101  
 Restoration work, 74–76  
 Richmond, Virginia, 147, 148  
 Rosario, Argentina, 54, 56  
  
 Salmon Nation bioregion, 39, 40, 151  
 School food programs, 228–30  
 Second law of thermodynamics, 96  
 Second-road thinking, 157  
 Self-regulation, 98, 107  
 Self-renewal, 98–102  
 Sense of community, 50  
 Sense of connection, 151  
 Sense of place, 6, 24, 61, 69, 144–55  
 Seoul, South Korea, 235, 235–36  
 Seventh Generation, idea of, 8–9  
 Shanghai, China, 54  
 Sister-city relationships, 183  
 Slow movement, 195–99  
 Small-scale community technology (SSCT), 201–2  
 Smith, Neil, 228–29  
 Social capital, 46, 61, 169–71, 204  
 Social Darwinism, 168  
 Social justice, 218  
 Social literacy, 161  
 Social networks, 169–71

Social resilience, 108, 121  
 Social security, 32, 37, 41  
 Socioecological systems, 5–6  
 Solar economies, 44–45  
*Sol criado* system, 58  
 Solid elements, 96–97  
 Somerville Ecovillage, Australia, 47  
 Songlines, 154–55  
 South Holland Province, 71  
 Speed, transit vs. traffic, 130–32  
 Sprawl management, 88–89  
 Standardization and homogenization of communities, 145–46  
 Stories and storytelling, 153–54  
 Stormwater management, 77, 119–20  
 Sufficiency, and ecological rationality, 190  
 Sukabumi, Indonesia, 52–53  
 Sulfur emissions, management of, 86  
 Support systems, decentralized, 118–20  
 Surface Transportation Policy Partnership (STPP), 176–77  
 Sustainability: checklist for, 240; Code of Conduct, 221–22; criteria for, 172–73; embedding into agencies, 221–23; ethical questions and, 20–21; indicators of, 224–27; principles of, 26–27, 28; reshaping cities to achieve, 123–25  
 Sustainability credits, 58–59  
 Sustainability Partnership program, 172  
 Sustainability projects, symbolic, 235–36  
 Sustainability Street, 230–31  
 Sustainable Calgary, Canada, 225–26  
 Sustainable Cities Assessment Method (ISCAM), 226–27  
 Sustainable-city model, 132, 132–33  
 Sustainable design, 117–20  
 Sustainable development, 217  
 Sustainable ecosystems, 95, 102–3, 103, 119, 205  
 Sustainable lifestyles, 151  
 Sustainable measures, 73, 134–35, 138–39, 142  
 Sustainable Pittsburgh, 224–25  
 Sustainable procurement, 194–95  
 Sustainable production, 188, 199–214  
 Sustainable Seattle, 223–24  
 Sustainable societies, 104, 109  
 "Sustainable Urban System...for Greater Vancouver," 14  
 Sydney, Australia, 76  
 Synergic satisfiers, 16–17  
 Systems perspective, 92–94  
*Talun* system, 52–53  
 Technologies: bioregional and community scale, 200, 201–2, 205–6; criteria for sustainable, 205, 212–13; development of, 22; and economies of scale, 23; environmentally sound, 188, 211–14  
 Technometabolism, 38  
*Teikei* (food with the farmer's face on it), 179–80  
 Thayer, R. L., 107, 144–45  
 Thermodynamics, second law of, 96  
 Third World cities, 87, 200, 218  
 Titagarh-Bandipur IWS, 209  
 Tokyo, 35  
 Toronto, Canada, 55, 166  
 Toronto Food Policy Council, 57  
 Town meetings, 163  
 Traffic calming, 196, 198  
 Traffic vs. transit speed, 130–32  
 Tranh Tri, Hanoi, Vietnam, 210–11  
 Transit-based cities, 127, 128, 142, 166. *See also* Vauban, Freiburg, Germany  
 Transit-oriented developments, 45  
 Transit projects, ISTE and, 176  
 Transport, public and nonmotorized, 137  
 Transport costs per capita, 128  
 Transport patterns, 130  
 TravelSmart, Australia, 193  
 Travel-time budgets, 94, 125, 130  
 Trematodes, 210  
 Triple bottom-line accounting, 32, 37  
 True cost pricing, 39, 59–60  
 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, (Earth Summit 1992), 66–67, 183–84  
 United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), 22, 194, 208, 210–12  
 United Nations Habitat program (UN-Habitat), 164, 218–21  
 United Nations World Summit on Sustainable Development (Earth Summit 2002), 4, 9, 159–61, 174, 242–43  
 Urban agriculture, 50–56, 115, 116, 180–82, 206, 208  
 Urban Basic Services for the Poor, 163–64  
 Urban design, water-sensitive (WSUD), 113, 147–50  
 Urban Ecology Australia, 133, 138  
 Urban ecology projects, 113  
 Urban economy, 35

Urban ecosystems, 122–25  
 Urban ecovillages, 5, 46–49, 51, 132–33, 179  
 Urban ethics, 112  
 Urban form, and bioregion connections, 150–53  
 Urban funnel method, 85  
 Urban governance, 161–63, 216–19  
 Urbanization, ecosystem impacts of, 66, 129  
 Urban metabolism, 80, 114, 118, 226–27  
 Urban renewal, 121–22  
 Urban sustainability, 88–89

Vancouver, B.C., 51, 57, 58, 166  
 Vancouver, Washington, 152–53, 220  
 Vauban, Freiburg, Germany, 133, 139, 140–41  
 Vehicle fuel economy, 199  
 Village Homes, Davis, California, 113  
 Village of Arts and Humanities, Philadelphia, 60, 61  
 Visibility in urban design, 147–50  
 Visioning strategies, 15–24  
 Vision statements, 4–5, 8–15, 24–30  
 Voluntary simplicity movement, 191–92

Wackernagel, Mathis, 80–82, 83  
 Waste materials, 97  
 Wastewater treatment and reuse, 113, 119–20, 149, 206–7, 208–11

Water, as key design element, 71  
 Water Challenge, 183  
 Water recycling, 113  
 Water-sensitive urban design (WSUD), 113, 149–50  
 Watershed management, 164–65  
 Wealth, 45–46, 60, 130, 131, 192  
 Western Australian Sustainability Strategy, 26–27, 28  
 Wilderness Society, 73  
 Wildlands, 71–73  
 Wildlife corridors, 70–72, 152–53. *See also* Greenway linkages  
 Wonga Wetlands project, 149  
 World Business Council for Sustainable Development, 174, 220–21  
 World Health Organization (WHO), 24–26  
 Worldwatch Institute, 220  
 World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), 75  
 Wright, Frank Lloyd, 116–17

Yellowstone to Yukon Conservation Initiative, 72

ZERI Brewery, 204, 206–7  
 Zero waste, 97–98  
 Zurich, Switzerland, 152, 185