

# How to pitch your research to a journalist or editor

**Megan Gannon**

EGU 2016

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meganigannon.com

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# Don't take your methods for granted

- “Fieldwork and labwork is inherently fascinating to people who have never done that.”
- “If you have the opportunity to invite a journalist into your space to watch the research happen, do it.”

# Don't take your methods for granted



**WitmerLab at Ohio University**

Page Liked · March 25, 2014 · Edited ·

We're going to CT scan the Siamese croc at OhioHealth O'Bleness Hospital this weekend, if all goes as planned. We want to scan the whole thing, so we thawed him out enough to snug the limbs into the body with a couple trusty trucker's hitch knots, and then slid him back into the freezer. Addendum...in case you're not familiar with the story of this croc, please click through the next images. This animal is no longer alive. It was a natural casualty that came to our lab in December for study.

Like Comment Share

29



Write a comment...



By Megan Gannon, News Editor | April 03, 2014 02:43pm ET

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Larry Witmer of Ohio University says his team has probably scanned half of all modern-day crocodylian species. This specimen, a Siamese crocodile, was scanned on March 29, 2014. Credit: Ohio University [View full size image](#)

For the past 15 years, anatomist Larry Witmer has been going through the back door of the O'Bleness Hospital in Athens, Ohio, pushing coolers stuffed with dead animals into the CT scanning room. He has brought in ostriches, slain rhinoceroses and rare kiwis. Last week, Witmer arrived with an 8.5-foot-long (2.6 meters) Siamese crocodile.

Witmer has dozens, sometimes hundreds, of animals in his freezer at Ohio University at any given time. He chose his car (a Ford Edge) based on its capacity to fit his unusual cargo. ("My wife is very forgiving," he says.) He primarily studies the evolution of organs in the skulls of [dinosaurs](#), but unfortunately the fossil record doesn't give him much to work with — just the bones and teeth, not muscles, nerves, brain tissue or skin.

"As a biologist, I want to understand how they worked as living, breathing creatures," Witmer told Live Science. The closest approximation of preserved dinosaur soft tissue comes from dinosaurs' closest extant cousins: birds and [crocodylians](#). That's why Witmer recently jumped on the chance to study a rare Siamese crocodile, thought to be in its 30s, that died of natural causes last year at a park called Alligator Adventure in North Myrtle Beach, S.C. [[See Photos of the Frozen Croc's Trip to the Hospital](#)]



“For the past 15 years, anatomist Larry Witmer has been going through the back door of the O'Bleness Hospital in Athens, Ohio, pushing coolers stuffed with dead animals into the CT scanning room. He has brought in ostriches, slain rhinoceroses and rare kiwis. Last week, Witmer arrived with an 8.5-foot-long (2.6 meters) Siamese crocodile.”

## THE REALLY BIG ONE

*An earthquake will destroy a sizable portion of the coastal Northwest. The question is when.*

**BY KATHRYN SCHULZ**

*The next full-margin rupture of the Cascadia subduction zone will spell the worst natural disaster in the history of the continent.*

ILLUSTRATION BY CHRISTOPH NIEMANN; MAP BY ZIGGYMAJ / GETTY

**W**hen the 2011 earthquake and tsunami struck Tohoku, Japan, Chris Goldfinger was two hundred miles away, in the city of Kashiwa, at an international meeting on seismology. As the shaking started, everyone in the room began to laugh. Earthquakes are common in Japan—that one was the third of the week—and the participants were, after all, at a seismology conference. Then everyone in the room checked the time.

Seismologists know that how long an earthquake lasts is a decent proxy for its magnitude. The 1989 earthquake in Loma Prieta, California, which killed sixty-three people and caused six billion dollars' worth of damage, lasted about fifteen seconds and had a magnitude of 6.9. A thirty-second earthquake generally has a magnitude in the



# Give us stories and context

- “Pitch me a story, not a topic.”
- “Science is incremental, and the work most scientists are doing is incremental, and it's actually crucial that it is incremental, because the process requires it. But getting news across to readers requires giving it a deeper meaning and setting it in the big picture.”

# Ask yourself whether your results are newsworthy

- “At the end of the day, newsworthiness has little to do with what makes a scientific endeavor worthy. However, scientists and journalists work together better if both have a clear sense of what each looks for in new research...It’s really a matter of remembering that each group has its own audience with its own set of interests. Scientists want to understand the processes that shape the world; lay audiences want to understand how they fit into it.”

*What makes newsworthy science? Depends on your audience.* By Julia Rosen, AGU’s The Plainspoken Scientist blog, 9 Nov. 2015  
<http://blogs.agu.org/sciencecommunication/2015/11/09/what-makes-newsworthy-science-depends-on-your-audience/>

## Are My Results Newsworthy?

### News-worthy

- Are new or previously unknown
- Advance a field significantly
- Might impact our daily lives
- Relate to current events
- Are cool or eye-catching
- Go against the current consensus
- Include striking videos or photographs



### Non-news-worthy

- Are an incremental advance
- Improve a model or technique
- Confirm what is already known
- Have already been reported
- Summarize the latest in a field (review paper)



[sharingscience.agu.org](http://sharingscience.agu.org)

# Be patient

- “Tell them to be patient when journalists ask questions, even if they ask the same question a couple of times...We are making complex subjects understandable to non-scientists, not dumbing it down.”

# **Remember: journalists serve readers, not scientists**

- “Journalists want information out there, and scientists also want their findings out there — but that doesn't necessarily put us on the same team.”
- “Even if scientists want to pitch and promote their research by reaching out to journalists, they should be aware that our role is not to promote their agenda, but to inform the public in an objective manner.”

# **Remember: journalists serve readers, not scientists**

- “Scientists can't expect to control the narrative, and they can't expect that the narrative will be only about The Science ... sociopolitical context will often matter as much as scientific context. Some scientists seem to think that journalists should be ‘purists’ about presenting ‘only the science,’ again making that mistake about being on the same team.”

# **Remember: journalists serve readers, not scientists**

- “Please explain that many journalists will refuse to run quotes by the scientists or let them read the story before it's published. I get that a lot.”

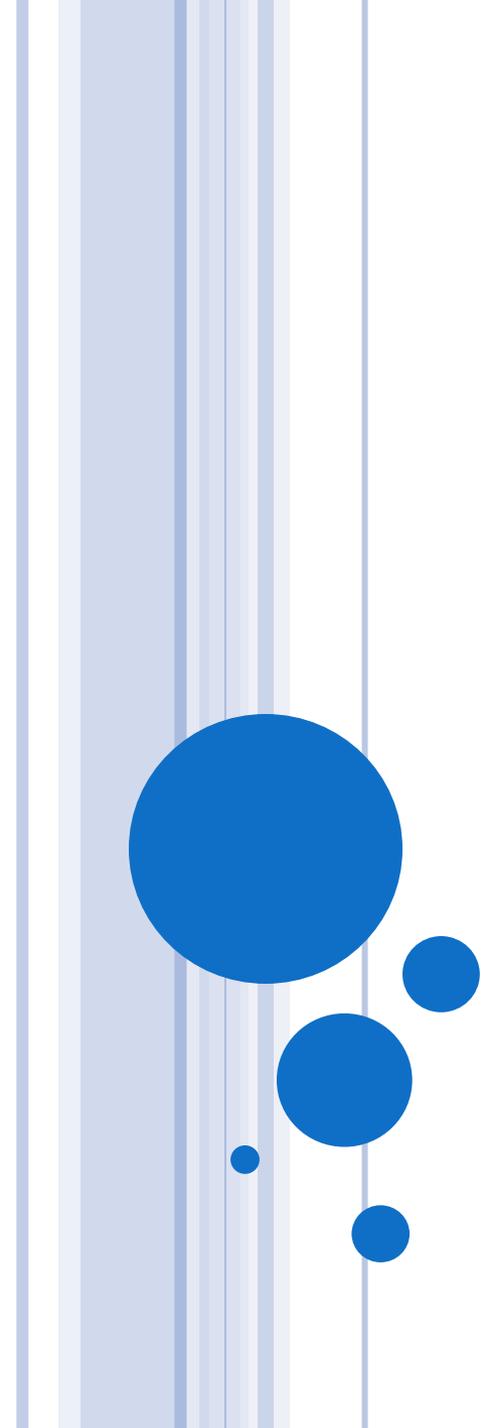
# Stay in touch

EGU 2016

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# **EGU 2016**

**DR RHIAN MEARA**

**Department of Geography  
Swansea University / Coleg Cymraeg Cenedlaethol**

**R.H.Meara@swansea.ac.uk**

# ACADEMIC BACKGROUND



University of  
**Leicester**



University  
of Glasgow



Coleg  
Cymraeg  
Cenedlaethol



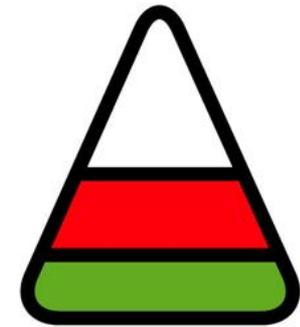
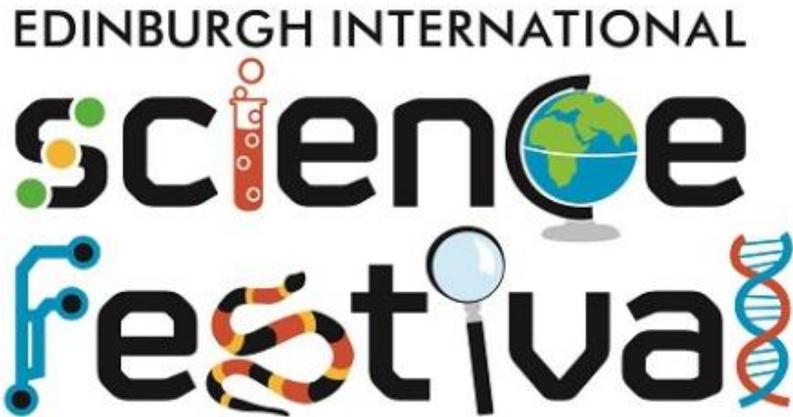
Swansea University  
Prifysgol Abertawe

# MEDIA EXPERIENCE



**Wales**Online

# TAKE \*EVERY\* OPPORTUNITY



**urdd.org**  
Urdd Gobaith Cymru

# KNOW YOUR STRENGTHS

- What is your academic background?
- What are your languages?
- What is your communication experience?
- Who do you know?
- What can your employer do to help?
- What training can you apply for?



# IMPOSTER SYNDROME

I STILL CAN'T  
BELIEVE THEY'RE  
LETTING ME  
DO THIS!

THEY'RE  
TOTALLY  
ON TO ME

IT'S ONLY A  
MATTER OF TIME  
TILL THEY FIND ME OUT.



# IMPOSTER SYNDROME



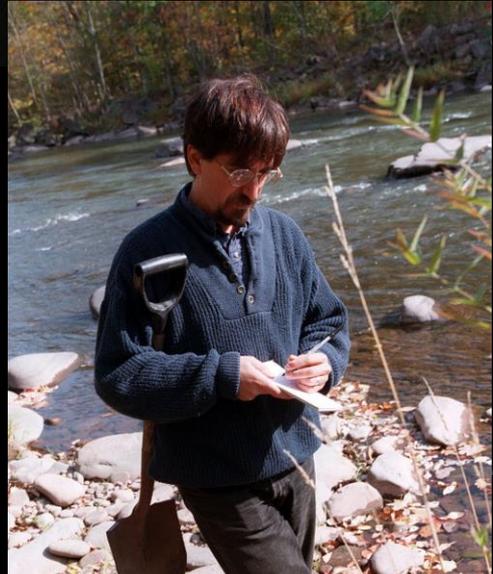
Is the New Communication Climate  
Good or Bad for the Human-Climate  
Relationship?

# Water, Water, Everywhere, But...?



# Water, Water, Everywhere, But...?

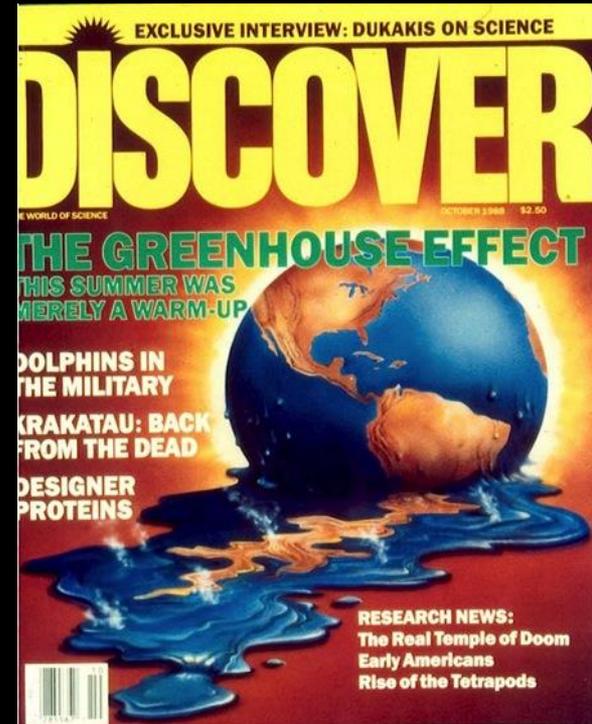


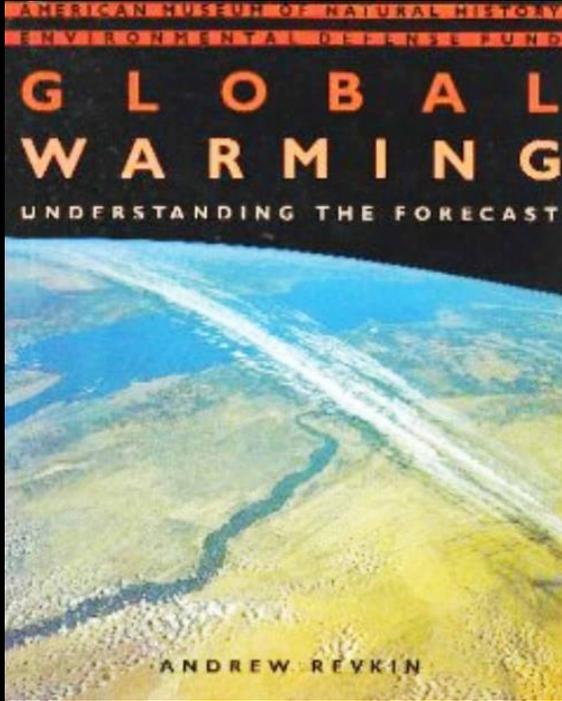


1985



1988





Perhaps earth scientists of the future will name this **new post-Holocene era** for its causative element -- for us. We are entering an age that might someday be referred to as, say, the *Anthrocene*. After all, **it is a geological age of our own making**. The challenge now is to find a way to act that will make geologists of the future look upon this age as a remarkable time, a time in which a species began to take into account the long-term impact of its actions.

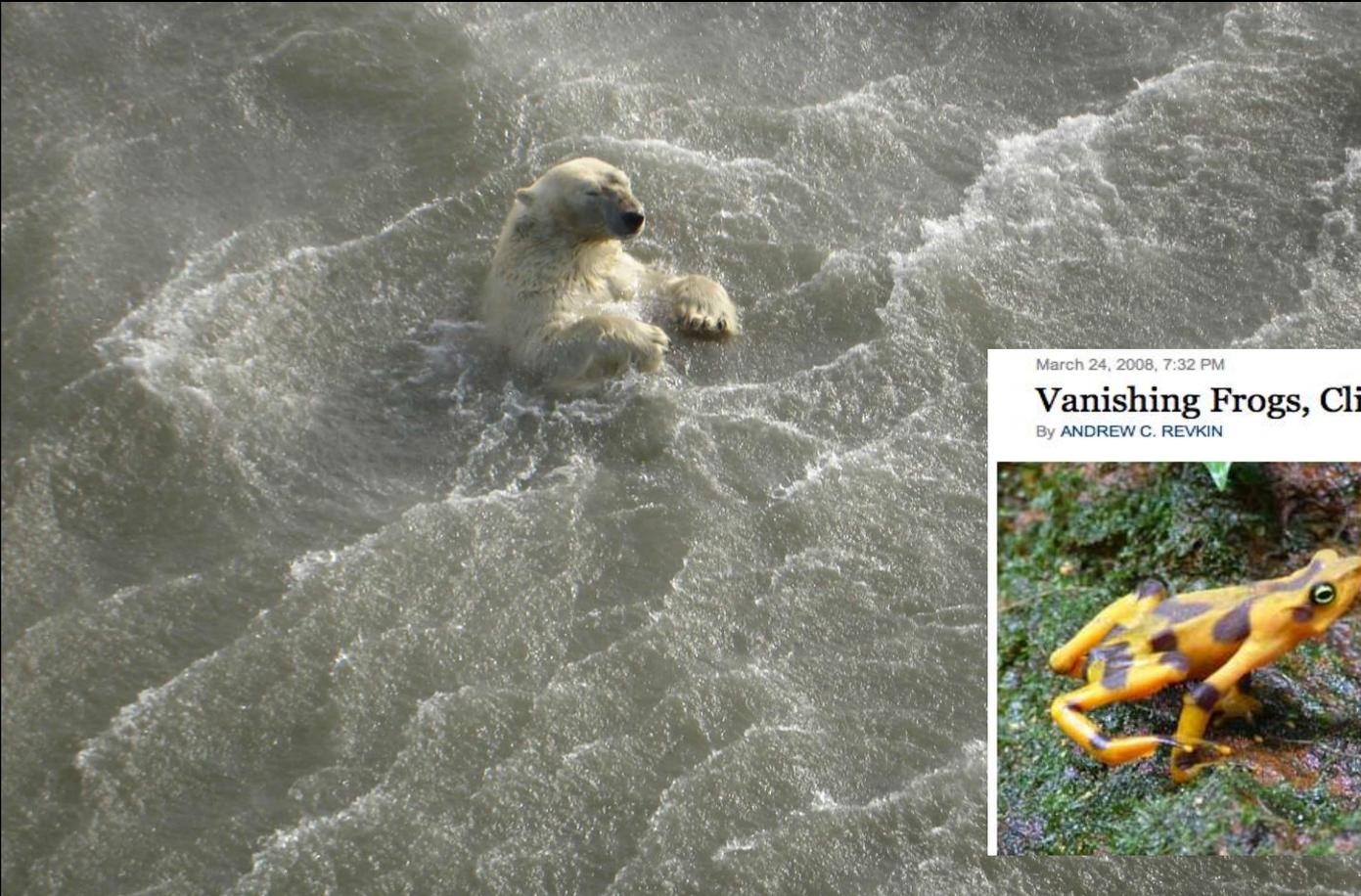
[j.mp/92warmbook](http://j.mp/92warmbook)

# 2003, North Pole



Don't try this at home (the water is 14,300 feet deep)  
[nytimes.com/revkin](http://nytimes.com/revkin)

# Communication issues



March 24, 2008, 7:32 PM

## Vanishing Frogs, Climate, and the Front Page

By ANDREW C. REVKIN



# Communication issues

**Science** The World's Leading Journal of Original Scientific Research. Global

[Science Home](#) [Current Issue](#) [Previous Issues](#) [Science Express](#) [Science Products](#)

[Home](#) > [Science Magazine](#) > [7 May 2010](#) > Gleick et al., pp. 689 – 690

[< Return to article](#)



[j.mp/polarbearproblem](http://j.mp/polarbearproblem)

# Communication issues



Atmos. Chem. Phys. Discuss., 15, 20059-20179, 2015  
www.atmos-chem-phys-discuss.net/15/20059/2015/  
doi:10.5194/acpd-15-20059-2015  
© Author(s) 2015. This work is distributed  
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Research article

23 Jul 2015

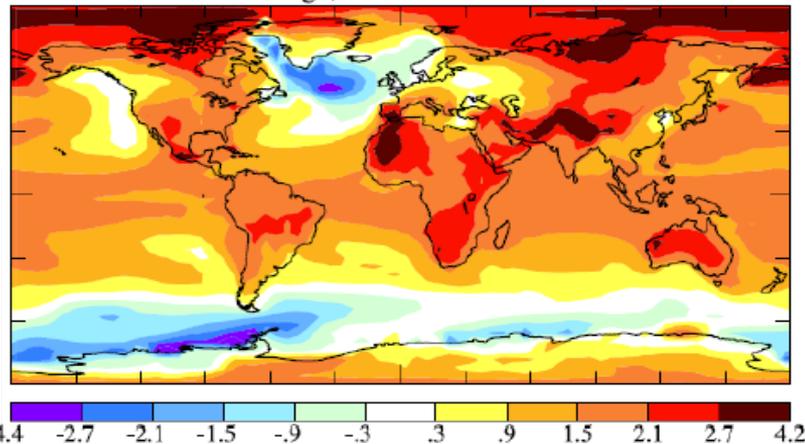
## Ice melt, sea level rise and superstorms: evidence from paleoclimate data, climate modeling, and modern observations that 2 °C global warming is highly dangerous

### Review status

This discussion paper is under review for the journal Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics (ACP).

2055-2060 Surface Air Temperature (°C) Relative to 1880-1920  
A1B + Modified Forcings, Ice Melt to 1 m 1.19

J. Hansen<sup>1</sup>, M. Sato<sup>1</sup>, P. Hearty<sup>2</sup>, R. Ruedy<sup>3,4</sup>, M. Kelley<sup>3,4</sup>, V. Ma  
G. Russell<sup>4</sup>, G. Tselioudis<sup>4</sup>, J. Cao<sup>6</sup>, E. Rignot<sup>7,8</sup>, I. Velicogna<sup>7,8</sup>,  
K. von Schuckmann<sup>10</sup>, P. Kharecha<sup>1,4</sup>, A. N. Legrande<sup>4</sup>, M. Baue





## Climate Seer James Hansen Issues His Direst Forecast Yet

Daily Beast - Jul 20, 2015

This roughly 10 feet of **sea level** rise—well beyond previous estimates—would ... The Nature Climate Change study and **Hansen's** new **paper** give ... Celsius by **2100** are in many ways similar to those limiting warming to below ...

## Three Things to Know About That Terrifying New Climate Study

Yahoo News - Jul 22, 2015

## Sea Level Could Rise As Much As 10 Feet Over The Next 50 Years ...

Times Gazette - Jul 22, 2015

## Climate Scientist: **Sea Levels** Could Rise 10 Feet By 2065

ValueWalk - Jul 22, 2015

The godfather of global warming's frightening prediction is getting ...

Mashable - Jul 22, 2015

The world's most famous climate scientist just outlined an alarming ...

Highly Cited - Washington Post - Jul 20, 2015



Yahoo News



Times Gazette



ValueWalk



Mashable



RTCC



Climate Central

# Communication issues

*Finally ... avoid scientific jargon.*

Below is a list of words that mean one thing to scientists and something else entirely to the public and reporters. To lower the risk of being misunderstood, avoid them. Ask a media expert for alternatives.

Aerosol

Uncertainty

Literature

Enhance

Risk

Disruptive

Ozone

Feedback

Organic

Regime

Radiation

Enrichment

Sign

Theory

# Different audiences, different meanings

CLIMATE CHANGE | MAY 12, 2014 | 176

## Consider Clashing Scientific and Societal Meanings of 'Collapse' When Reading Antarctic Ice News

By ANDREW C. REVKIN



12 MAY 2014

CLIMATE CHANGE

### Irreversible Collapse

New results suggest that early-stage collapse of the Thwaites Glacier in Antarctica has already begun and irreversible collapse is likely to begin in the next 200 to 1,000 years.

The summary of a Science Magazine paper [on ice sheet changes in Antarctica](#) spoke of collapse, on a time scale of centuries. Science Magazine

**Updated, May 14, 11:46 a.m.** | For decades, the inevitability of [many feet, even yards, of sea-level rise in a warming climate has been crystal clear](#). But society's response, both in stemming heat-trapping greenhouse gas emissions and adapting to eroding coastlines, will always be more a function of the rate of change than the ultimate outcome.

## Human contribution to more-intense precipitation extremes

Here we show that human-induced increases in greenhouse gases have contributed to the observed intensification of heavy precipitation events found over approximately two-thirds of data-covered parts of Northern Hemisphere land areas.

Gavin Schmidt:

“Here we show” statements are required by Nature and Science to clearly lay out the point of the paper. If you don’t include it, they will write it in. The caveats/uncertainties/issues all come later. I think the confusion is more cultural than anything. No one at Nature or Science or any of the authors in any subject think that uncertainties are zero, but they require a clear statement of the point of the paper within their house style.

## Human contribution to more-intense precipitation extremes

At the tail end of the full paper, capping a paragraph about a weak spot in the analysis — that the observed trend in extreme precipitation events exceeds what is produced by various climate models — comes a sentence about uncertainties:

There are, however, uncertainties related to observational limitations, missing or uncertain external forcing and model performance.

# IPCC to its authors

*Finally ... avoid scientific jargon.*

Below is a list of words that mean one thing to scientists and something else entirely to the public and reporters. To lower the risk of being misunderstood, avoid them. Ask a media expert for alternatives.

Aerosol

Uncertainty

Literature

Enhance

Risk

Disruptive

Ozone

Bias

Wind

Feedback

Organic

Regime

Radiation

Enrichment

Sign

Theory

Exploitation

Significant

# j.mp/wmorevkin



WMO

## Bulletin

Weather • Climate • Water

Home

Volume 60(1) – 2011

### The new communications climate

by Andrew C. Revkin\*

**From blogs to videos, Twitter to cell phones, new forms of media provide new opportunities for outreach.**

One of the most enduring needs of societies rich and poor is for reliable and timely information on the weather and, increasingly, on the causes and consequences of grander-scale shifts in the climate system itself.

We live at a point in human history when technology and communication would seem to make it entirely possible to serve societies' needs. I have an application on my smart phone that provides a radar loop of regional weather, moment by moment. I can click onto [Climate.gov](#), a Website created recently by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and track trends in carbon dioxide concentrations or sea level. The explosive expansion of mobile phone subscriptions in developing countries could soon erase a substantial portion of the digital divide between rich and poor. Already, a rural farmer in Kenya can get her maize price by phone even when she lacks a light bulb or toilet. Imagine when she can also get longer-term precipitation forecasts to help decide which crops to plant.



© [www.sxc.hu/](http://www.sxc.hu/) Zanetta Hardy

# Communication opportunities

# Communication opportunities



Greg Asner, Carnegie Inst.

# Communication opportunities



# Communication opportunities



# Communication opportunities



edf.org

## Thermal – Tailored



Report with thermal images of own home

## Thermal – Typical



Report with thermal images of a typical home

## Text - Typical

**DOORS:**  
Colder air often enters the house via draughts around, at the top and the bottom of an external door. Cold air can enter the house at the point where patio doors meet in the centre. Cat flaps in doors can allow cold air to enter the house.

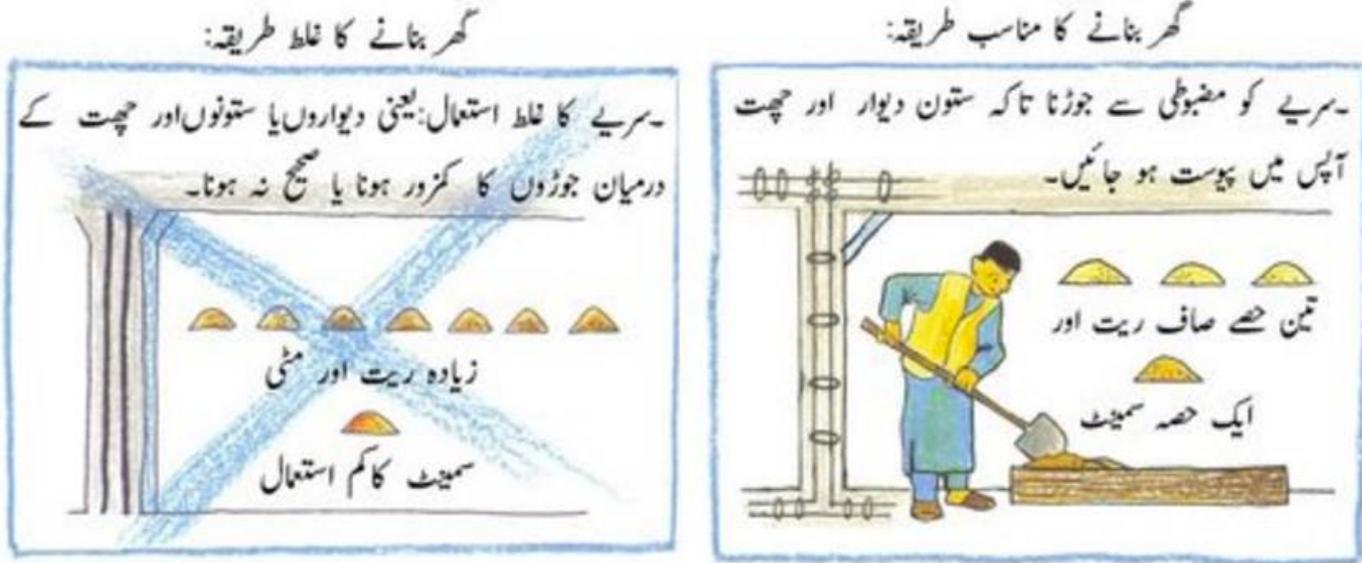
**CEILINGS:**  
Heat escapes and cold air enters the house where loft insulation is of reduced thickness, missing or misplaced. Loft hatches often get forgotten when loft insulation is fitted.

**FLOORS AND SKIRTINGS:**  
Cold draughts can enter the house from the floor and walls at the skirting boards, especially if the ground floor is wooden and suspended.

Report with text only, same information as the thermal-typical

Making Heat Visible: Promoting Energy Conservation Behaviors Through Thermal Imaging, Goodhew et al., Environment & Behavior 2015, Vol. 47(10)

# Communication opportunities



A poster distributed in Pakistan by earthquake experts shows the right and wrong way to mix concrete. Roger Bilham and Rebecca Bendick

# Communication opportunities

DESIGN | April 5, 2013, 8:40 am | 6 Comments

## Knowosphere at Work: Farmer-to-Farmer Video Advice Boosting Yields

By ANDREW C. REVKIN



# Communication opportunities



The NEW ENGLAND  
JOURNAL of MEDICINE

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**SPECIAL ARTICLE**

## The Spread of Obesity in a Large Social Network over 32 Years

Nicholas A. Christakis, M.D., Ph.D., M.P.H., and James H. Fowler, Ph.D.  
N Engl J Med 2007; 357:370-379 | July 26, 2007 | DOI: 10.1056/NEJMsa066082

Share:     

[Abstract](#) [Article](#) [References](#) [Citing Articles \(627\)](#) [Glossary](#) [Letters](#)

### BACKGROUND

The prevalence of obesity has increased substantially over the past 30 years. We performed a quantitative analysis of the nature and extent of the person-to-person spread of obesity as a possible factor contributing to the obesity epidemic.

[Full Text of Background...](#)

### METHODS

We evaluated a densely interconnected social network of 12,067 people assessed repeatedly from 1971 to 2003 as part of the Framingham Heart Study. The body-mass index was available for all subjects. We used longitudinal statistical models to examine whether weight gain in one person was associated with weight gain in his or her friends, siblings, spouse, and neighbors.

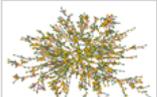
### MEDIA IN THIS ARTICLE

Animation



Obesity In A Large Social Network.

### FIGURE 1



# Escape from the “Nerd Loop”

## DOT EARTH

Nine Billion People. One Planet.

July 24, 2009, 1:47 PM

### A Postcard From the Pleistocene

By ANDREW C. REVKIN



Professor Andy Burg of Western Washington University unearthed a mammoth bone



Randy Olson @abtagenda

*Social media...*



#

# #

**how do you feel about using # (pound) for groups. As in #barcamp [msg]?**

12:25 PM August 23, 2007 from [PocketTweets](#)  



Mr Messina





# #iamascientistbecause

 **Andy Warren**  
@AndyBugGuy Following

[#IAmAScientistBecause](#) I'm incessantly curious about nature!

Hag Moth caterpillar  
Phobetron sp.  
Paraná, Brazil

 © Andrew D. Warren

RETWEETS 16 FAVORITES 41



What to watch next



**HOA with Stanford Professor Noah  
Diffenbaugh: Release of New Climate Paper...**

by Noah Diffenbaugh ✓



**Katharine Hayhoe**

@KHayhoe **FOLLOWS YOU**



**Richard Betts**

@richardabetts **FOLLOWS YOU**



**Gavin Schmidt**

@ClimateOfGavin **FOLLOWS YOU**

# Be the Signal

@asteroidwatch



The screenshot shows the top portion of the NASA Asteroid Watch website. At the top left is the NASA logo. To its right, the text reads "Jet Propulsion Laboratory" and "California Institute of Technology". On the top right, there are navigation links: "JPL HOME", "EARTH", and "SOLAR SYSTEM", followed by the slogan "BRING THE UNIVERSE TO YOU:". Below this is a dark banner with the text "ASTEROID WATCH" in large white letters. Underneath the banner is a navigation menu with links: "HOME | OVERVIEW | TOP TEN | MISSIONS | NEWS | IMAGES | VIDEO & AUDIO | INTERACTIVES &". The main content area features the heading "Asteroid Watch" and a large image of a heavily cratered asteroid.

**NASA** Jet Propulsion Laboratory  
California Institute of Technology

JPL HOME EARTH SOLAR SYSTEM  
BRING THE UNIVERSE TO YOU:

# ASTEROID WATCH

HOME | OVERVIEW | TOP TEN | MISSIONS | NEWS | IMAGES | VIDEO & AUDIO | INTERACTIVES &

## Asteroid Watch



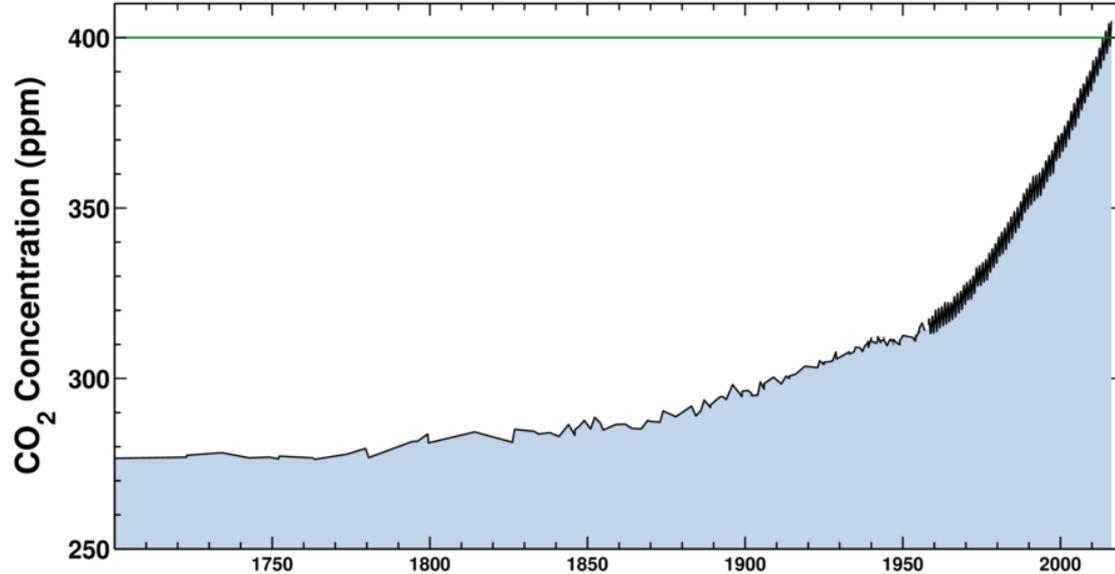
# Be the Signal

Latest CO<sub>2</sub> reading

April 13, 2016

408.90 ppm

Ice-core data before 1958. Mauna Loa data after 1958.



@keeling\_curve

YouTube SG

#vintagehorrorshow

1:10 / 1:44

96 Elephants: Vintage Horror Show - The True Cost of Ivory

j.mp/ivorywcs

Take Action!

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Mobile

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About

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WWF Like

1,265,441 people like WWF.

**Tiger**

Totally screwed... like 3200 of me left? :(

61 minutes ago • Like • Comment

Panda likes this.

Panda I don't mean like like good, I mean like like I feel you bro, I'm around 2500 right now..

54 minutes ago • Like

Marine Turtle Oh no! Really?! I'm sorry to hear that :( Chin up though, things can still turn around, you too Panda!

53 minutes ago • Like

Rhino doubtful

49 minutes ago • Like

Mountain Gorilla shut up Rhino, don't be such a negative nancy

49 minutes ago • Like

Polar Bear at least your place isn't turning into a pool

45 minutes ago • Like

Panda Dudes, Tiger's hurtin, let's not bring him down even more yo

40 minutes ago • Like • 2 people

Elephant if only there was a certain someone that could help...

34 minutes ago • Like • 5 people

Polar Bear ooooooooooh! called OUT!

32 minutes ago • Like

Human ..... point taken guys.

11 minutes ago • Like • 18 people

Act Now...

High-Res

Isaac Frescia

No more gatekeeper



No more gatekeeper

LAMONT-DOHERTY EARTH OBSERVATORY

What Everyone Should Know About Climate Change

by David Funkhouser | 9.17.2014 at 11:34am



Leave a comment

CATEGORY: AGRICULTURE-FOOD, CLIMATE, EARTH SCIENCES, ECONOMICS, ECOSYSTEMS, ENERGY, GLOBAL HEALTH, NATURAL DISASTERS, OCEAN ACIDIFICATION, POVERTY / ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, SUSTAINABILITY, URBANIZATION, WATER TAGS: ADAPTATION, BIODIVERSITY, CLIMATE CHANGE, CLIMATE POLICY, CLIMATE SCIENCE, CLIMATE WEEK NYC, GLOBAL WARMING, LAMONT-DOHERTY EARTH OBSERVATORY, SUSTAINABILITY, WATER SCARCITY

A question for early career scientists: What do you wish everyone knew about clim... [share icons]



Enter Keywords

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- Gender Equality
- General Earth In
- Global Health
- Millennium Villag
- Natural Disaster
- Ocean Acidificati
- Poverty / Econo
- Development
- sustainability
- Urbanization
- Water



SEPTEMBER 18, 2014

China on the Verge of Exterminating Its Sturgeon

By John Cronin • Ecology, General, International, Pollution, Sustainability, Water • Tags: Chinese Academy of Fishery Sciences, Chinese sturgeon, extinction, Gezhouba Dam, IUCN red list



ensia

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Powered by the [Institute on the Environ](#)  
[Minnesota](#), we connect people with idea  
they can use to change the world.



FEATURE

Hey, America: It's time to talk about the price of water

NOTABLE

NOTABLE

e360 DIGEST

E360 Video: Indonesian Villagers Use Drones to Protect Their Forest



Yale

Yale Environment 360 is a publication of the Yale School of Forestry & Environmental Studies.

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## Robin Wylie

PhD researcher in Volcanology at [University College London](#)

4

ARTICLES

0

COMMENTS

Profile

Articles

Robin's Activity

- London
- @rwylie9
- Article Feed
- r.wylie.11@ucl.ac.uk
- Joined 9 December 2013

### CONTACT ROBIN FOR

- Multidisciplinary Research
- Collaboration
- Expertise Requests
- Consulting Offers
- Career Opportunities



25 September 2014

### Could there really be such a thing as volcano season?

By Robin Wylie, [University College London](#)

The Earth seems to have been smoking a lot recently. Volcanoes are currently erupting in Iceland, Hawaii, Indonesia and Mexico. Others, in the Philippines and

Papua New Guinea, erupted recently but seem...



1 September 2014

### Move over Iceland, Tavorvur in Papua New Guinea is the volcano to watch

By Robin Wylie, [University College London](#)

Last week, the eyes of volcanologists – and presumably a few nervous pilots – were fixed on

Iceland. But unexpectedly, the volcanic eruption that made headlines happened on the other side of the world...



# Brazil's thriving soy industry threatens its forests and global climate targets

April 17, 2016 10:43pm EDT

Soy fields in Brazilian Amazon rainforest. Frontpage/www.Shutterstock.com

- Email
- Twitter 106
- Facebook 81
- LinkedIn 7
- Print

Brazil's economy is teetering on the edge of collapse. The country's political regime has been rocked by recent [corruption scandals](#), and impeachment proceedings are encircling the nation's leaders. And yet things couldn't be much better for Brazil's soybean farmers.

At the beginning of the last decade, Brazil emerged as a major soybean exporter. Today, Brazil produces about one-third of the global supply and [earns more from soybean exports than from any other commodity](#).

Authors

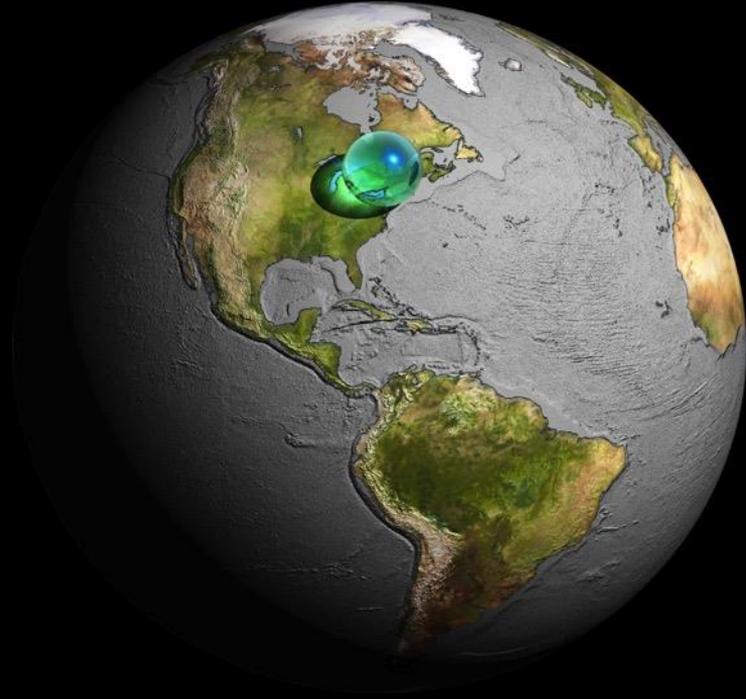


**Peter Richards**  
Postdoctoral Fellow, Brown University

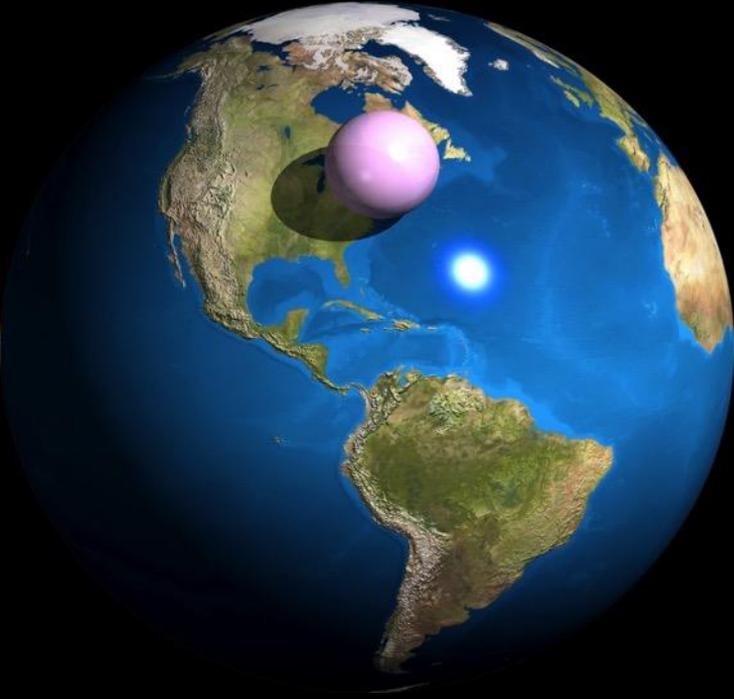


**Jeffrey Hoelle**  
Assistant Professor of Anthropology, University of California, Santa Barbara

Showing



Telling

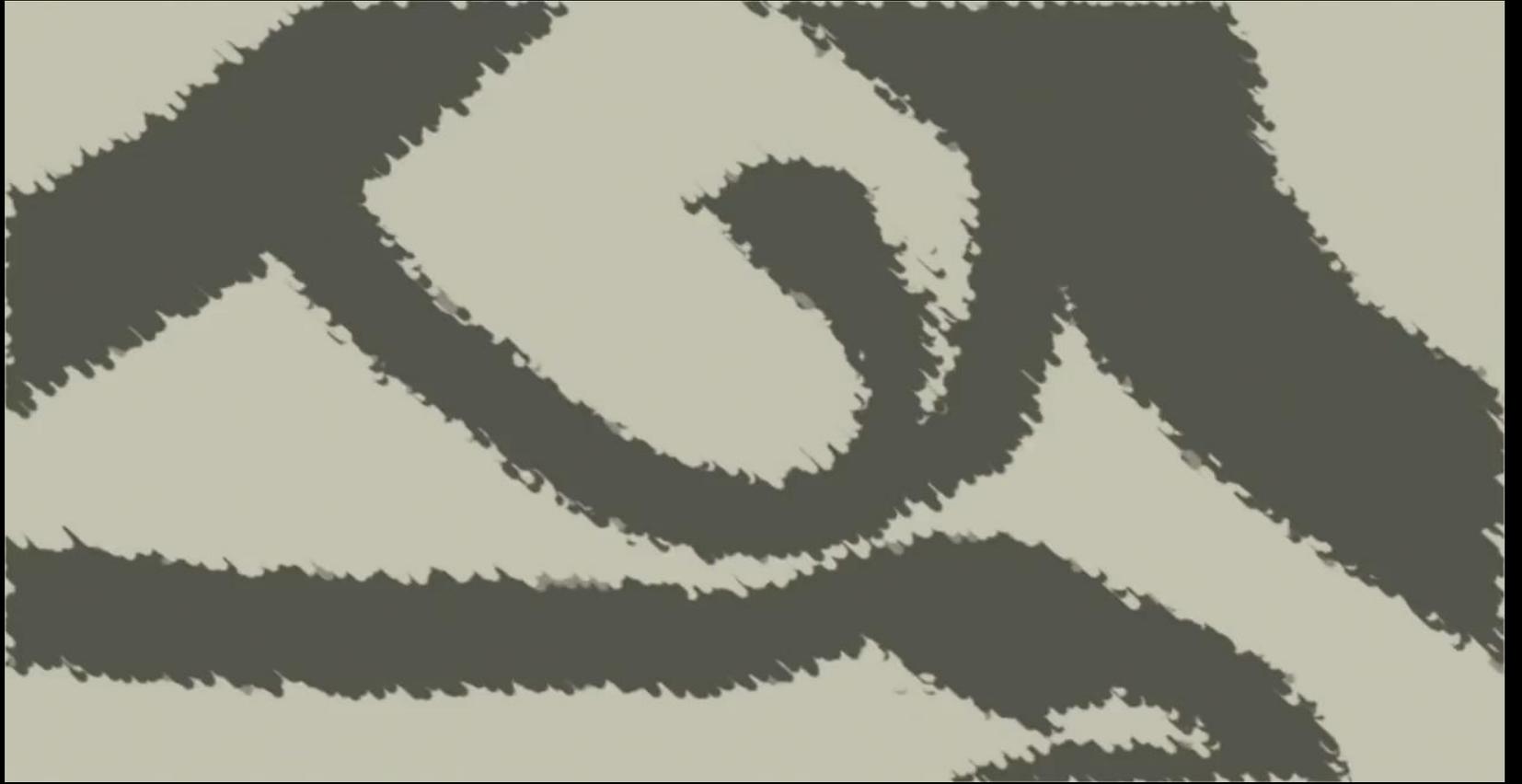


Adam Nieman

# Water, Water, Everywhere, But...?







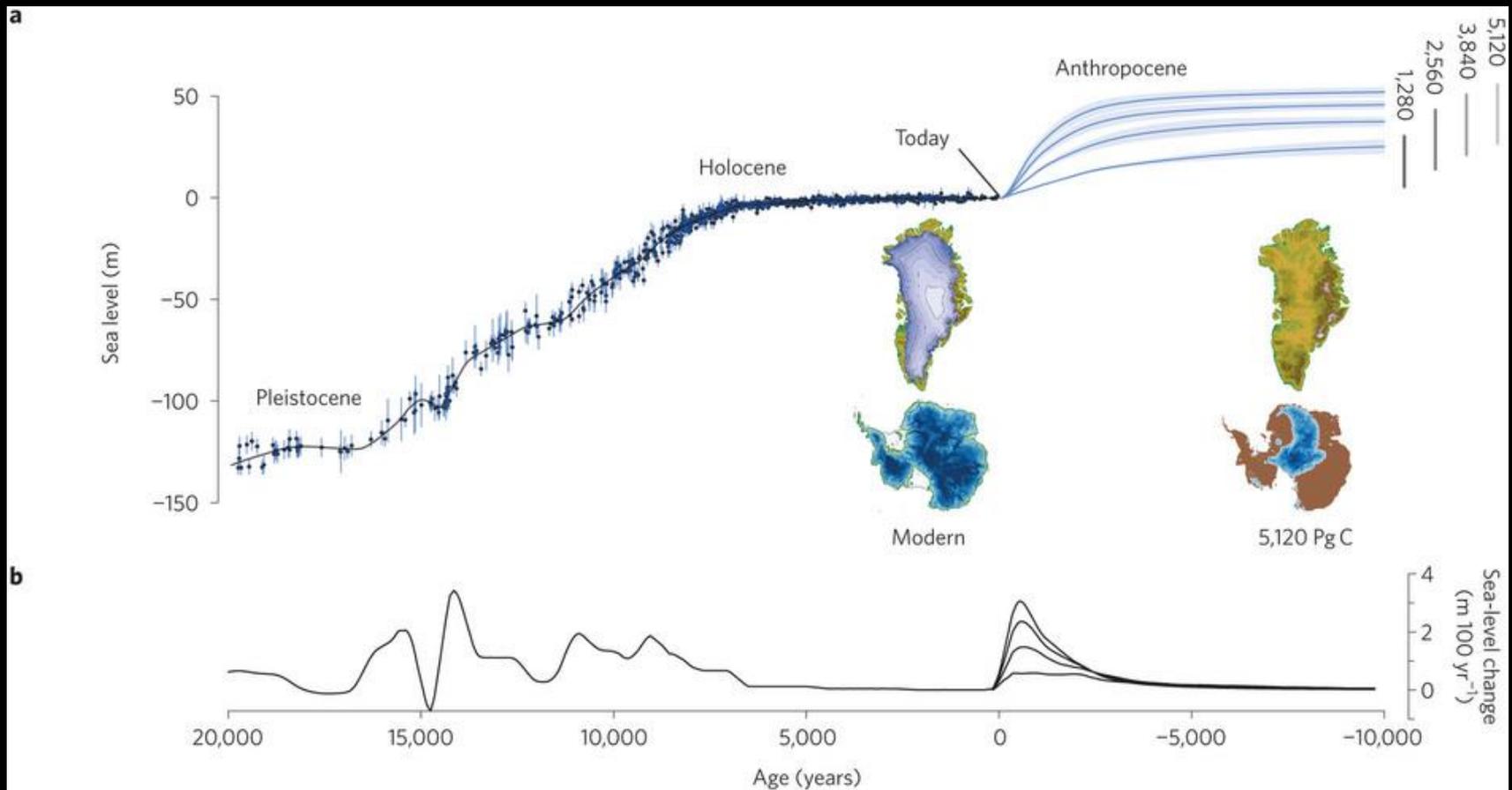


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# Crossing Boundaries



@USGSjwp



Consequences of twenty-first-century policy for multi-millennial climate and sea-level change – Clark et al. *Nature Climate Change*, 2/16/16

Sea level for the last 10,000 years

Choose a sea level for the next 10,000 years

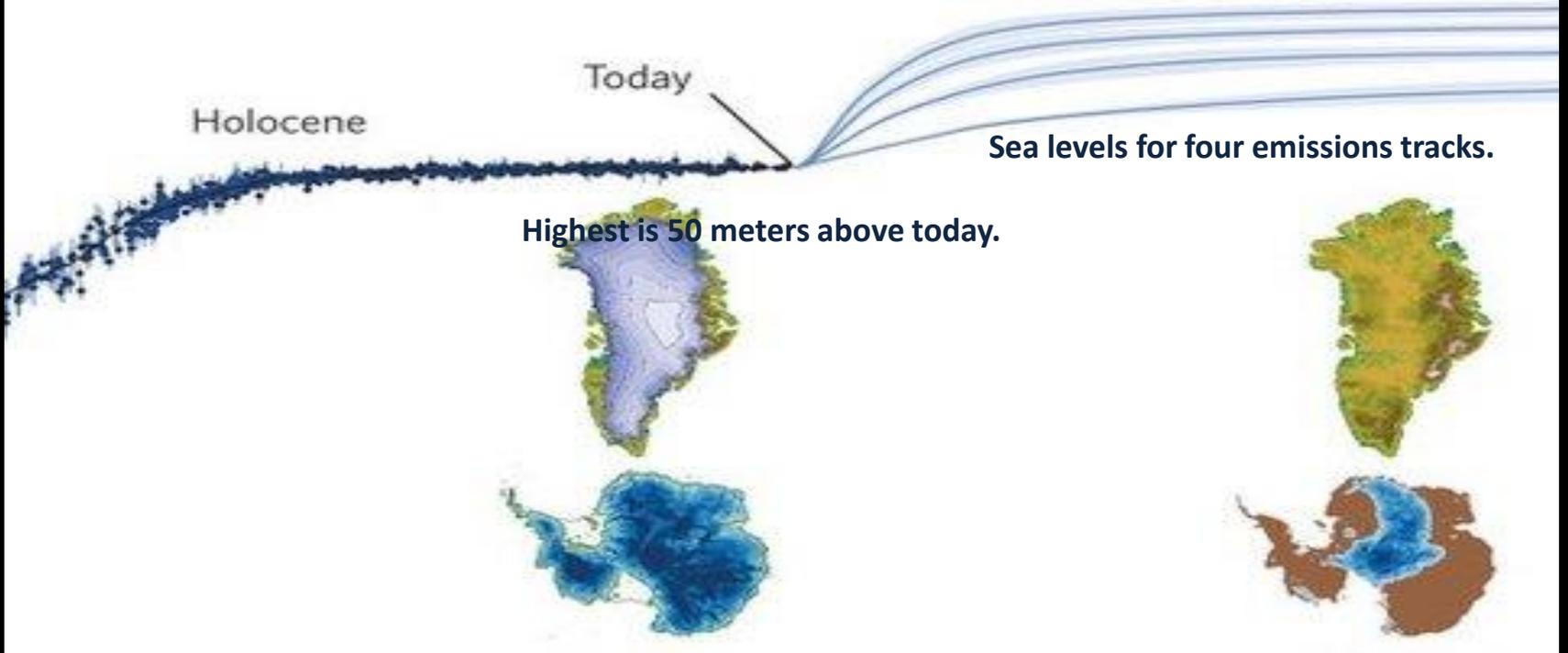
Anthropocene

Holocene

Today

Sea levels for four emissions tracks.

Highest is 50 meters above today.



Consequences of twenty-first-century policy for multi-millennial climate and sea-level change – Clark et al. Nature Climate Change, 2/16/16

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