

How humanity can solve problem of the cities? They are major destroyers of Earth!

Enoughness starts with home size
wasteful destructive humans cities

Restoring balance of home space
consumption!
Enoughness!

Our research!

Total	Earth/Surface area	510.1 million km²
	Area of water: 361 740 000 km ² , this are 71% of the total surface of the Earth.	
	Not physically occupied!	But devastated by human impact!
	Area of land: 148 326 000 km ² , this are 29% of the total surface of Planet Earth.	
	km ²	seventy-four million, one hundred sixty-three thousand
	148326000	50% for nature
		km ²
		74163000
		% 50 for people
		km ²
		74163000
		number of people
		800000000
		150 million homeless
		150000000
		785000000 humans with homes

We have calculated. Humanity lives on average ten times too wastefully when it comes to home, house, apartment. On average, one person owns 1365 square metres (14693 square feet). Yet, despite this, 150 million people are homeless. Leaders should rebalance.

PBU land

How much land could 1 person have?	km ²	m ²	
	0,00927	9.270	96 x 96 m
How big are PBUs by definition of BC?	km ²	m ²	
	0,00015	150	12 x 12 m
How much land surface would 8 billion PBUs occupy	km ²		
	1200000		
	One Million, two hundred thousand		

Cities occupy only 3% of Earth surface.

but activities within their boundaries consume over 75% of the planet's material resources.

<https://rightsandresources.org/blog/new-research-says-44-of-earths-land-area-inhabited-by-1-8-billion-people-needs-conservation-to-save-biodiversity/>

Earth surface	all cities area
	3%
km ²	km ²
510100000	15303000
	Fifteen million, three hundred three thousand

<https://www.numwrite.com/15303000-number-english.html>

Ten million, seven hundred twelve thousand, one hundred
10712100

residential land use is the most common, occupying **between 65 and 75%**

today's 1 human home occupies on average

km ²	m ²
0,001365	1365

how much of the Earth's surface humans have modified

14.6% or 18.5 million km² of land area has been modified – an area greater than Russia

<https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2021/10/human-impact-earth-planet-change-development/>

Defining human impact

Built-Up Areas: All of our cities and towns

Agriculture: Areas devoted to crops and pastures

Energy and extractive resources: Primarily locations where oil and gas are extracted

Mines and quarries: Other ground-based natural resource extraction, excluding oil and gas

Power plants: Areas where energy is produced – both renewable and non-renewable

Transportation and service corridors: Primarily roads and railways

Logging: This measures commodity-based forest loss (excludes factors like wildfire and urbanization)

Human intrusion: Typically areas adjacent to population centers and roads that humans access

Natural systems modification: Primarily modifications to water flow, including reservoir creation

Pollution: Phenomenon such as acid rain and fog caused by air pollution

<https://www.ohchr.org/en/special-procedures/sr-housing/human-right-adequate-housing>

Earth transformed: detailed mapping of global human modification from 1990 to 2017

<https://essd.copernicus.org/articles/12/1953/2020/>

A biome is an area classified according to the species that live in that location.

Temperature range, soil type, and the amount of light and water are unique

to a particular place and form the niches for specific species allowing scientists to define the biome. 19 May 2022

[The Five Major Types of Biomes | National Geographic Society](https://education.nationalgeographic.org/resource/five-major-types-biomes/)

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A biome is a large area characterized by its vegetation, soil, climate, and wildlife.

There are five major types of biomes: aquatic, grassland, forest, desert, and tundra, though some of these biomes can be further divided into more specific categories, such as freshwater, marine, savanna, tropical rainforest, temperate rainforest, and taiga.