Did You Know?

2012, Ohio had an installed wind power capacity of 426 MW. While the U.S. had a capacity of 60,007 MW.

Ohio generated .7% of the nation’s wind energy.

The U.S. supply of solar power more than doubled from 2008 to 2012!

In 2012, 12% of the United States electricity was generated from renewable sources.

In 200 B.C., people in China and the Middle East used windmills to pump water and grind grain.

Renewable Energy

The United States currently relies heavily on coal, oil, and natural gas for its energy. Fossil fuels are nonrenewable, that is, they draw on finite resources that will eventually dwindle, becoming too expensive or too environmentally damaging to retrieve. In contrast, renewable energy resources are constantly replenished and will never run out.

Types of Renewable Energy

Solar
- Photovoltaic
- Solar Power Plant

Wind
- Wind Power Plant

Biomass
- Biofuels
- Biogas
- Biomethane

Hydrogen
- Hydrogen Fuel Cells

Geothermal
- Geothermal Power
- Geothermal Power Plants

Ocean
- Ocean Power

Hydropower
- Hydroelectric Power

Renewable Energy Creates Jobs

If 20% of the installed capacity of PV systems are in place by 2020, solar energy could provide 6 million jobs worldwide.

In 2005 the wind industry created 16,000 direct jobs and 75,000 total jobs.

Requiring automakers to meet a fleetwide average of 25 mpg by 2025 will create 240,000 additional jobs nationwide by 2025.

The geothermal industry is projected to create 25,000 direct jobs and support 75,000 total jobs by 2025.

A 1,000 MW wave and tidal power system could create up to 4,000 manufacturing and installation jobs.

Job Predictions

According to Greenpeace’s Energy [R]evolution

Renewable Energy Usage by State

All computer servers worldwide use more electricity than the entire demand of France. About half of this energy goes to waste — enough to power Australia.

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