

Re: More on Ecological Economics.

Source: <http://sci.tech-archive.net/Archive/sci.econ/2004-06/1261.html>

From: Ian St. John (istjohn_at_noemail.ca)

Date: 06/22/04

Date: Tue, 22 Jun 2004 07:37:01 -0400

Sigvaldi Eggertsson wrote:

> "Ian St. John" <istjohn@noemail.ca> wrote in message
> news:<[EjHBc.5695\\$Nz.555449@news20.bellglobal.com](mailto:EjHBc.5695$Nz.555449@news20.bellglobal.com)>...
>
>> Actually, I have an excellent presentation from "The Learning
>> Channel" on the issue. Would you like a copy? Mostly it is the
>> equivalent of "district heating' for both housing heat and domestic
>> hot water. The concentration of citizenry in Reykjavik helps.
>> However, all electricity, portable fuels, etc are separate from the
>> house heating issue.
>
> Icelanders are not all concentrated in Reykjavík,

I did not imply that ALL icelanders were in Reykjavik. I said that they were more concentrated in one city than the normal situation, and with over half of the countries population in the city,. this is obviously true. If you consider the nearby satellite communities the figure rises to 75% within range of the nearby geothermal tap.

> geothermal heating
> is used all over Iceland to heat buildings, greenhouses, sidewalks and
> the occasional streets and in Reykjavík and the Suðurnes area the same
> water that is used for domestic heating is also used to generate
> electricity, so the electricity is not seperate to the house heating
> issue.

Yes. yes. I know. Please read the reference I gave in the other reply. The point is that the accumulated population of Reykjavik and nearby region is quite a bit of the total and this helps to utilise geothermal from a few centrally located facilities. Most countries have no more than 10% to 15% of their population in any one city or city region.

http://www.world-gazetteer.com/t/t_is.htm (population in [1000])
rank Place Administrative Division Pop 2004 Aggl. 2004 Latitude
Longitude

1 Reykjavík Höfuðborgarsvæði 116.5 187.5

64.14°N 21.92°W

2 Kópavogur Höfuðborgarsvæði 26.8 Reykjavík 64.12°N

21.92°W
3 Hafnarfjörður Höfuðborgarsvæði 21.8 Reykjavík 64.06°N
21.95°W
6 Garðabær Höfuðborgarsvæði 9.0 Reykjavík 64.09°N
21.99°W
10 Seltjarnarnes Höfuðborgarsvæði 4.7 Reykjavík 64.13°N
21.93°W
7 Mosfellsbær Höfuðborgarsvæði 7.0 Reykjavík 64.15°N
21.65°W
17 Álftanes Höfuðborgarsvæði 2.0 Reykjavík
64.11°N 22.03°W

187.8

4 Akureyri Norðurland eystra 16.0
65.69°N 18.12°W
5 Keflavík Suðurnes 10.8
64.01°N 22.56°W
8 Akranes Vesturland 5.8
64.33°N 22.09°W
9 Selfoss Suðurland 5.2
63.94°N 21.01°W
11 Vestmannaeyjar Suðurland 4.4
63.44°N 20.27°W
12 Ísafjörður Vestfirðir 3.0
66.08°N 23.14°W
13 Sauðárkrókur Norðurland vestra 2.6
65.74°N 19.66°W
14 Grindavík Suðurnes 2.5
63.85°N 22.45°W
15 Húsavík Norðurland eystra 2.4
65.40°N 13.70°W
16 Hveragerði Suðurland 2.0
64.01°N 21.21°W
18 Borgarnes Vesturland 1.8
64.54°N 21.95°W
19 Höfn Austurland 1.7
64.26°N 15.21°W
20 Egilsstaðir Austurland 1.6
65.26°N 14.40°W

59.8

Note: To locate distances between cities, a degree of latitude or longitude is approximately 69 statute miles, so Reykjavík and Kópavogur are separated by only approximately 1.38 miles.

With nearly 76% of the population clustered so closely, the district heating is much easier to implement from a few facilities. And please don't challenge my source without a reasonable source of your own.. This is getting tedious.