

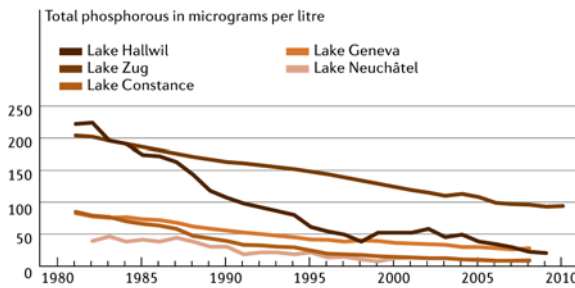


# Press release

Embargo: 13.07.2011, 11:00

## Examples of graphs and maps from "Environment Switzerland 2011"

### G1 Phosphorous levels in lake water



Source: FOEN

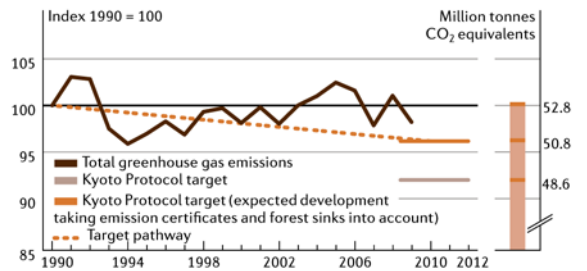


Source: FOEN

Phosphorus is an important nutrient for plants, but elevated input into water bodies can result in nutrient saturation and hence in excess production of plant biomass. The phosphorus content of most Swiss lakes has been declining for some years.

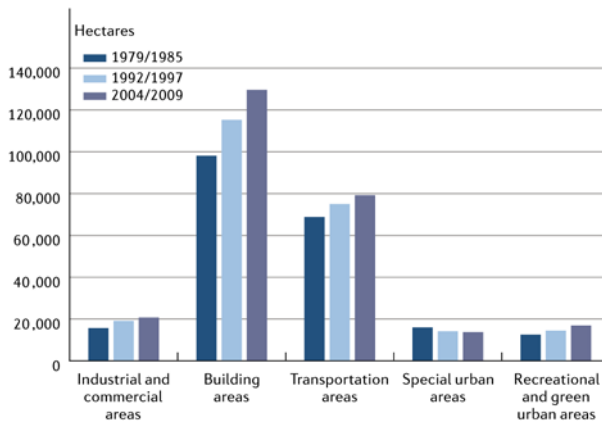
### G2 Greenhouse gas emissions

*In accordance with the Kyoto Protocol (excluding international aviation and shipping, and land-use changes)*



Under the Kyoto Protocol, Switzerland undertook to reduce its average greenhouse gas emissions by at least 8% between 2008 and 2012 compared with 1990 levels. The main cause of greenhouse gas emissions is the burning of fossil fuels.

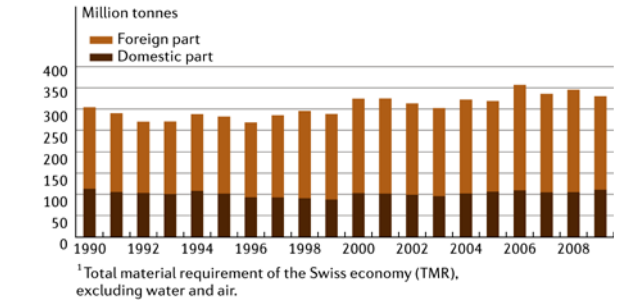
**G3 Development of settlement areas over 24 years**  
For 63.1% of total area (West, Central and North Switzerland)



Source: FSO, Land-use statistics

In the 1980s and 1990s, the area used for settlements and infrastructure increased by approximately 27 km<sup>2</sup> per year. The latest figures for Western, Central and Northern Switzerland also show that the urban sprawl trend continues, albeit with a somewhat reduced momentum.

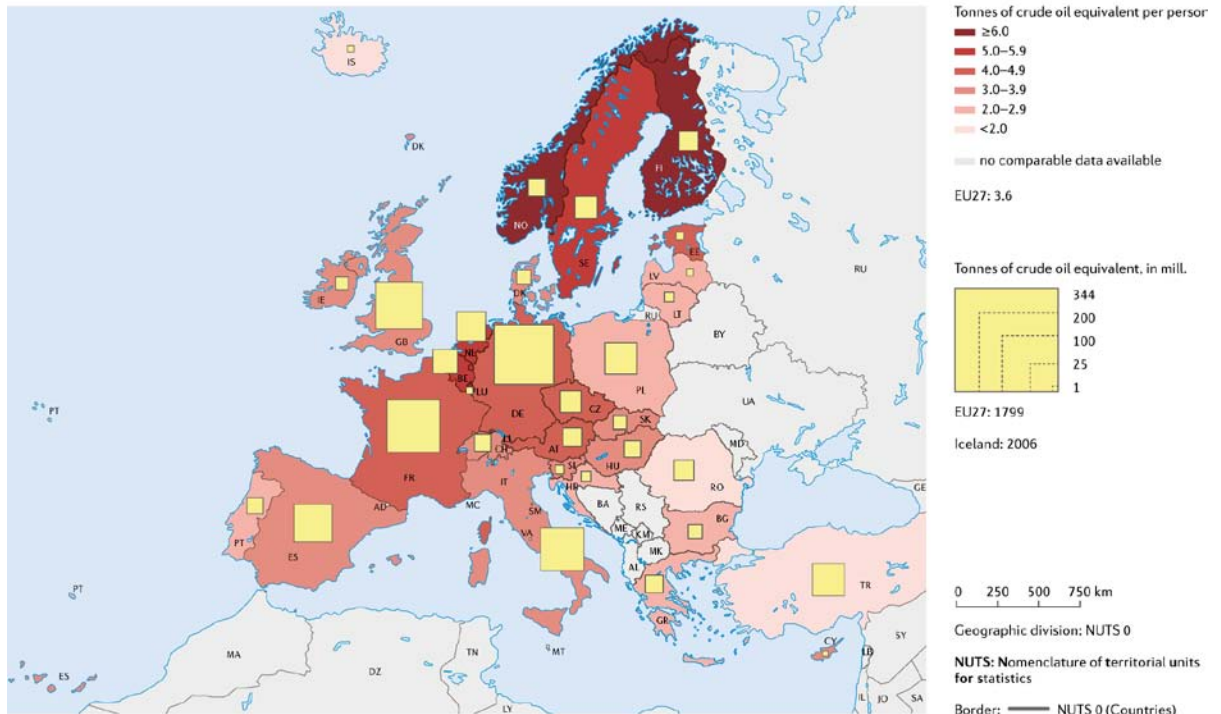
**G4 Resource consumption<sup>1</sup>**



Source: FSO

Switzerland's consumption of resources has increased in recent years. While the resources produced domestically have remained approximately constant, material consumption associated with imports in particular has increased. Consequently, environmental pressure from Switzerland is increasingly being brought to bear abroad.

**M1 Gross energy consumption, 2008**



Source: Eurostat

Map: FSO, ThemaKart

All charts, maps and figures from "Environment Switzerland 2011" in print quality:  
[www.bafu.admin.ch/environmental-report-2011](http://www.bafu.admin.ch/environmental-report-2011)