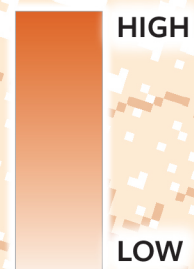


# TRANSPORTATION

## CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions

The transportation sector accounts for 54% of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in the state of Maine.

KEY: CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions Per Square Kilometer, 2017



### RASTER MAPS

This map shows the CO<sub>2</sub> emitted from passenger and freight traffic on coastal and island roads in 2017. Visualized here as a raster map, this type of spatial analysis plots data on a grid, in this case, by square kilometer.

### MOUNT DESERT ISLAND

The summer tourist influx to Mount Desert Island contributes to the region's annual CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

Maine is a state large in area with a small and dispersed population. **As a result, the distances that people and goods must travel—by land, sea, and air—exceed those in more densely settled areas.** Even though emissions are highest along heavily traveled highways, they are also relevant on smaller roads that lead to service centers and down peninsulas. As state policymakers consider the transportation sector's CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, rural road traffic—which makes up **72.4% of the state's total annual vehicle miles (the third highest in the nation)**—is increasingly relevant.

### WHY THIS MATTERS

### MIDCOAST

The major roads surrounding Rockland and Augusta highlight the connections between coastal and inland service centers.

### MAINE STATE FERRY SERVICE

Transportation along the coast includes shipping, commercial fishing, and ferry traffic. Each year, the state's two largest ferry operators—Maine State Ferry Service and Casco Bay Lines—emit over 8,000 metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>, the equivalent of about 0.1% of the state's annual transportation emissions.



Since 2014, Casco Bay Lines has been powering its fleet with a biodiesel mix which annually avoids about 450 metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions that would have otherwise come from fossil fuels.

### CO<sub>2</sub> EMISSIONS BY ENERGY SECTOR, 2017

