



# Anything is Possible: *An Evening with Pliny Fisk, III*

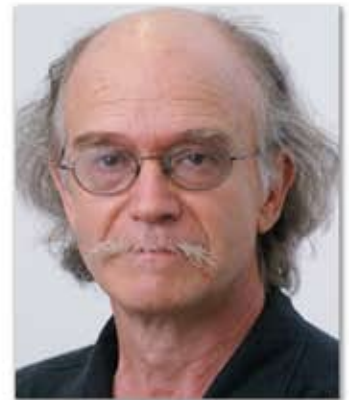
PRESENTED BY THE GREATER YAVAPAI PROVISIONAL BRANCH OF THE US GREEN BUILDING COUNCIL

**T**alking to Pliny Fisk III— one of the pioneers of the sustainable-design movement—is both inspiring and confounding. In any given sitting Fisk might discuss bio-regional mapping, fly ash concrete, cybernetics, and E.F. Schumacher all in the same dizzying context. It's difficult to grasp, but that's because he isn't following a conventional approach. For him the planet's prosperity is inextricably linked to its architecture. To make that connection a reality Fisk has long felt the need to smash the status quo, then let everyone else know how to do it themselves. From Pliny's perspective, anything is possible.

## About Pliny Fisk

Pliny co-founded the Center for Maximum Potential Building Systems in 1975, and currently serves as Co-Director. The Center is recognized as the oldest architecture and planning 501C3 non-profit in the U.S. focused on sustainable design. In 2002, Pliny was awarded the U.S. Green Building Council's first Sacred Tree Award in the public sector category. He is also recipient of the Passive Solar Pioneer Award from the American Solar Energy Society, the Herrin Distinguished Fellow from Mississippi State University, the Presidential Team Award for the sustainable relocation of towns displaced by the Mississippi Flood, and the National Center for Appropriate Technology's 15th Year Distinguished Appropriate Technology Award, recognizing significant work in the field of environmental protection.

Pliny's special contributions in the research field have been principally in materials and methods; from low-cost building systems development referred to as open building, to wide ranging material development that includes low carbon and carbon balanced cements, and many other low impact materials. He was instrumental in developing the first input/output life cycle assessment model for material flow in the U.S. and connecting this to a Geographic Information System, so that human activities can be placed into the context of natural systems on a national scale. The model represents greenhouse gases, criteria air pollutants and toxic releases of over 12,500,000 businesses. He has also developed an alternative land planning and design methodology referred to as Eco-Balance Design and Planning.



**Thursday  
March 12, 2009  
7:00 pm  
Sweet Tart Cafe  
125 N. Cortez St.  
Prescott, AZ**

Co-sponsored by Ecosa Institute



***Suggested Donation \$5 - \$10 at the Door***