

Wind energy is simply too weak and too expensive to be reliable on a mass scale.

The wind delivers weak, unconcentrated energy, so for it to be useful we must be able to tap massive amounts of it.

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Wind energy requires the mining and extraction of massive amounts of minerals and elements, including neodymium, a rare-earth metal, for lightweight blades, magnets, steel, and concrete.

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Solar and wind energy offer the fewest benefits among renewables.

The Brookings Institute ranked renewables according to their net benefits, and concludes that hydroelectric, nuclear, and natural gas “have far more net benefits than wind or solar.”

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The government subsidizes wind and solar energy because they're too expensive and unreliable for people to use on their own.

Renewable energy businesses in the U.S. have received 25 times more taxpayer-funded subsidies per energy unit produced than fossil fuel producers.

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The truth is that green jobs merely replace jobs in other industries, and in Europe green jobs have come at the cost of jobs in other sectors.

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Between 2000 and 2009, Spain lost 2.2 jobs for every green job created.

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To capture, store and use the energy produced by wind and sunlight is very expensive and resource intensive.

Compared to other fuels, like oil, coal, natural gas and nuclear energy, solar and wind energy are the most expensive to produce.

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Solar and wind energy are largely cost-prohibitive to produce on a mass scale.

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Wind and sunlight only make up 2% of total energy production for a reason: Converting them into energy is very expensive.

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Solar and wind energy are largely cost-prohibitive to produce on a mass scale.

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Solar energy is twice as expensive as natural gas.

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**MYTH:** Green energy creates jobs. Between 2000 and 2009, Spain lost 2.2 jobs for every green job created.

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**Why aren't solar and wind energy the solution? Because they're too unreliable and too expensive.**

The essence of the “intermittency problem” is that there isn't always sunlight or wind.

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Intermittency adds cost to energy production because fossil fuel plants are needed to fill in the gaps. When such plants run at below maximum capacity, they are less efficient and more.

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Batteries are one possible solution to this, but they are expensive, resource-intensive, and cannot currently store enough energy to run a home for much time.

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**Wind and solar energy are unreliable, not very environmentally friendly, and extremely expensive.**

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The sun delivers weak, unconcentrated energy, so a large quantity must be collected to be of use.

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Solar energy requires extensive use of rare minerals (titanium dioxide, boron, purified silicon).

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Germany, a supposed model for green energy, is unable to use wind and solar when they need it most—in the winter.

Wind energy is unpredictable, and solar energy is unavailable for most of the winter months when Germany is most in need of energy.

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Due to these energy gaps, Germany requires a backup source for energy: coal.

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Rather than scaling back, Germany's coal use continues to climb.

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Wind and solar energy are not free.

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Why isn't solar energy used more? Because it provides relatively little energy and is very expensive.

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