



NATURAL RESOURCES



THE DEFINITION OF NATURAL RESOURCE IS: MATERIALS OR SUBSTANCES SUCH AS MINERALS, FORESTS, WATER AND FERTILE LAND THAT OCCUR IN NATURE AND CAN BE USED FOR ECONOMIC GAIN.

Non-Renewable & Renewable Resources

There's a big difference between non-renewable and renewable resources. Non-renewable resources are resources that don't come back. What this means is that these sources do not grow back in time and there is a possibility of running out of them. Examples of these sources are oil, natural gas, minerals, and coal. Renewable resources do come back or grow back.

Many of these resources are living. Examples of renewable resources are moving air, flowing water (oceans, lakes etc.), animals, plants, and forests. But just because these resources are considered renewable, doesn't mean that they will always come back. When these sources are taken out of the environment, it is crucial that the sources are carefully monitored because it

is important that the ecosystem that the sources are being taken from is balanced. What this means is that if too much of one resource is being taken out, it can harm the environment and or the animals living there. Both the environment and the animals benefit off these resources. There's a



COAL(NON-RENEWABLE)

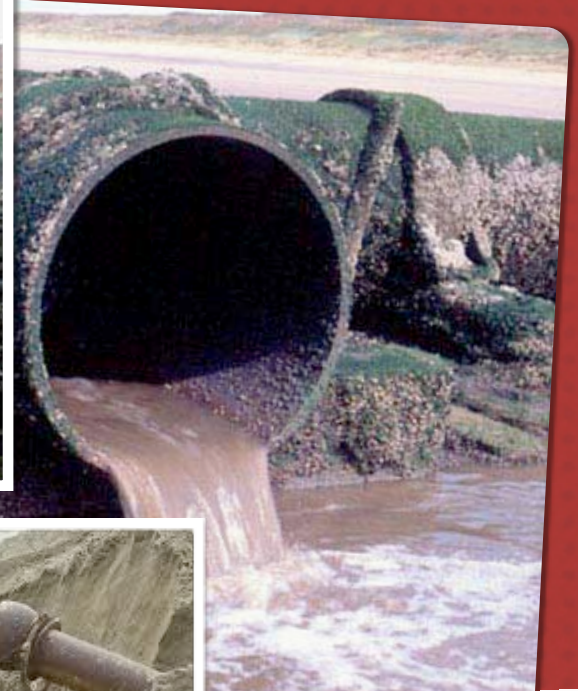


COW(RENEWABLE)

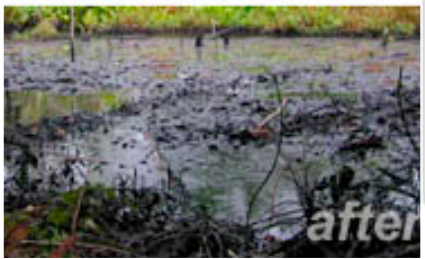


TREE(RENEWABLE)

ABUSING THE RESOURCES



before



after



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LOOK AT THESE PICTURES. THESE ARE JUST A FEW EXAMPLES ON HOW HUMANS ABUSE NATURAL RESOURCES THAT OUR EARTH OFFERS US. TREES ARE RENEWABLE RESOURCES, WE USE TREES FOR PAPER, WOOD, BUILDING HOUSES, PENCILS, AND MUCH MUCH MORE. IT WOULD BE OKAY IF INDUSTRIES CUT DOWN TREES IN MODERATION AND PAID ATTENTION TO HOW CUTTING DOWN SO MANY TREES WOULD EFFECT THE ENVIRONMENT AROUND IT, THEN DEFORESTATION WOULD NOT TAKE PLACE. DEFORESTATION IS WHEN COMPANIES CLEAR HUGE PORTIONS OF FORESTS AND TREES TO COLLECT THE NATURAL RESOURCES. THIS HURTS THE ENVIRONMENT BECAUSE ANIMALS DIE OFF BECAUSE THEY LOSE THEIR HABITAT. THIS ACT THROWS OFF THE BALANCE OF ECOSYSTEMS AND OCCURS SO OFTEN IN THE WORLD TODAY.

WATER IS ANOTHER NATURAL RESOURCE, WE AS HUMANS USE WATER EVERYDAY. HUMANS ARE MISTREATING THIS SOURCE AS WELL. 40% OF AMERICA'S RIVERS ARE TOO POLLUTED FOR FISHING, SWIMMING, OR AQUATIC LIFE. THIS IS IS NOT NATURAL FOR THE EARTH TO UNDERGO NOR DOES THIS BALANCE ANY ECOSYSTEM. 1.2 TRILLION GALLONS OF UNTREATED SEWAGE AND INDUSTRIAL WASTE ARE DISCHARGED INTO AMERICA'S WATER ANNUALLY. AS THE WORLD KEEPS EVOLVING, RESOURCES BECOME MORE SCARCE AND ARE TREATED WITH LESS AND LESS CARE.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Resource management helps balance out the use of our resources. It is a very efficient and effective way to disperse resources when they are needed. They try to make sure that resources don't run out by monitoring how much companies take from the environment. It's a wonder why deforestation and illegal dumping still takes place so often. Resource management encourages to respect the environment by waste prevention, recycling and reusing. Recycling has become more popular every year, so has the phrase, "GO GREEN!" These trends are campaigned by resource management. Resource management

SOME NATURAL RESOURCES THAT SHOW UP IN THE ECONOMY A LOT ARE TREES, GOLD (AND OTHER MINERALS), ANIMALS (A LOT OF FARM ANIMALS FOR MEAT) AND WATER.

also affects the economy. For example, water is economic good, water actually has a lot of value. Like any other useful resource, water has value to users, who are willing to pay for it. (Even though it is necessary for all life.) Water plays a huge part in the economy.

Resource management also deals with the processing and depositing of waste. It's a goal of the resource management to reduce waste to preserve the environment.

REUSE
REDUCE
RECYCLE

LOVE EARTH



REUSE



REDUCE



RECYCLE



CARE ABOUT EARTH

Index Plus Important Words (Recap)

Natural Resource: A stock or supply of materials and living things that thrive and grow outdoors.

Renewable Resource: Any natural resource (as wood or solar energy) that can be replaced naturally with the passing of time.

Nonrenewable Resource: Minerals, fossil fuels, and other materials present in essentially fixed amounts, in the environment.

Pollution: The presence in or introduction into the environment of a substance or thing that has a harmful or poisonous effects to the environment or people. Big companies dump a lot of pollution into water sources that harm natural resources such as fish, plants, and the water we use.

Reuse: To use more than once. The environment has limited resources, therefore we should reuse things we purchase such as plastic bags to reduce waste.

Recycle: Convert waste into reusable material OR return material to a previous stage in

cyclic process. The population needs to recycle more in order to reuse resources that can no longer be used to preserve the natural resources in the environment.