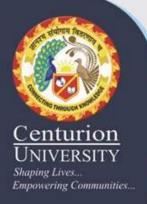


Course title Environmental Science and Disaster Management Credit: 3 (2+1) Course No: ASES 3101

M.S. Swaminathan School of Agriculture Centurion University of Technology & Management

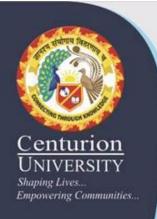


Environmental Studies

➤ Environment - is derived from an old French word 'ENVIRONNER' which means ENCIRCLE.

≻In real world everything that affects an organism during its life time is collectively known as its Environment.

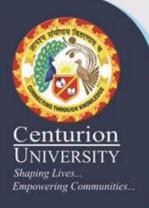
Environmental study: Involves the study and understanding that even a single phenomenon can affect the environment in a variety of ways with varying degrees of complexity.



Definitions

≻Environmental science - the study of how various species interact with one another and with the non-living environment (matter & energy).

>It is the study of interaction of the biotic component (plants, animals and microorganisms) among themselves and together with the abiotic components (temperature, rainfall, relative humidity, soil, air, fire, and atmosphere).



Environmental Science

An interdisciplinary branch of science that investigates questions related to the human population, resources, and damages caused by pollution and disturbance.

Environmental science is integrative and involves complex biology, chemistry, politics, sociology, geology, agriculture, economics. Centurion UNIVERSITY Shaping Lives...

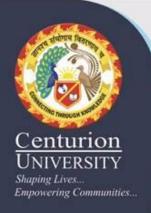
Empowering Communities...

Why it is necessary to learn about the state of environment?

To conserve biodiversity, to lead more sustainable lifestyles and to use resources more equitably.

► Biodiversity: The part of nature which includes the variety and richness of all plant and animal species at different scales in space *i.e.* Local, regional, country wise and global, and various types of ecosystems - both terrestrial/land and aquatic - within a defined area.

Sustainable development: Implies the use of resources in a managed way as to provide resources for future generations.



Objective of This Course

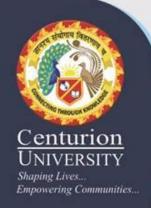
•Develop a concern for our environment.

•Begin to act at your own level to protect the environment where we live in.

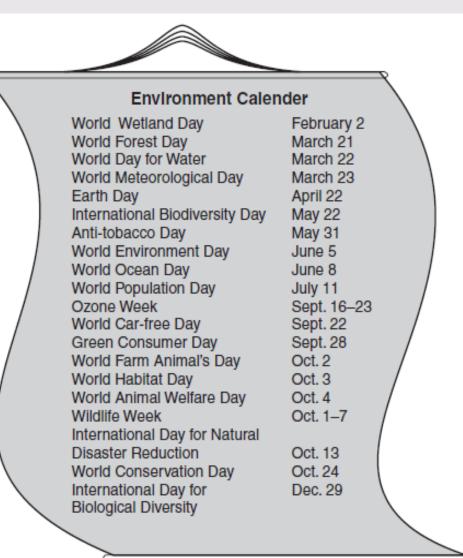


Scope/possibility and Importance

•Resources: renewable (forest and water) and non-renewable (minerals and oil). •Due to the increase in population these resources are getting depleted gradually. •Need to understand about our natural assets and sustainably utilize the resources. •Scope of environmental studies is very wide and nearly covers some aspects of every major discipline (biology, chemistry, physics, geography, resource management, economy, etc.).



Environmental Calendar





Scope/possibility of Environmental Studies

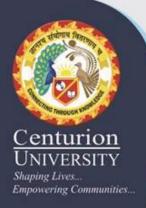
| Ecosystem structure and function | Natural resource conservation | Environmental pollution control | Environmental management | Environmental impact assessment | Research and development | Social development | Forest management | Environmental consulting firms

UNIVERSITY Shaping Lives... Empowering Communities...

Factors Affecting Environmental Problems

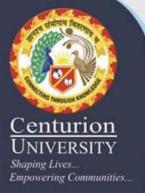
- •Rapid population growth
- •Degradation of parts of earth's life support systems.
- •Poverty
- •Wide-spread use of fossil fuels (coal and oil).

•Rapid and indiscriminate use of resources with too little emphasis/importance on pollution prevention and waste reduction.



Major Environmental Problems

- •Air Pollution
- •Water Pollution
- •Biodiversity Degradation
- •Waste generation
- •Food Supply Problems



Steps for environmental protection

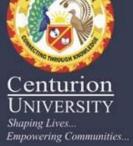
1. To reduce world consumption of fossil fuels

2. To reduce and clean up all sorts of pollutionwith future goal of zero pollution3.Emphasis(special importance) on clean,

alternative energy sources that have low carbon emissions

4. Sustainable use of water, land, and other scarce resources

5. Preservation of existing endangered species6. Protection of biodiversity



Challenges in agriculture

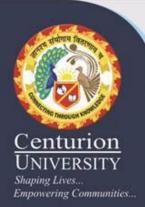
•Technology expanded food production —Leading to increased population and consumption

•One of humanity's greatest achievements, but it comes at an enormous environmental cost

•Nearly half of the land surface is used for agriculture

•Chemical fertilizers and pesticides poison and change natural systems

•Erosion, climate change and poor management destroy millions of acres each year



Challenges in pollution

•Waste products and artificial chemicals -Used in farms, industries, and households -Contaminate land, water and air -Kill millions of people •Humans are affecting the Earth's climate -Melting glaciers -Rising sea levels -Impacted wildlife, forests, health and crops -Changed rainfall and increased storms

Since the Industrial Revolution, atmospheric CO₂

concentrations have risen by 39%, to the highest level in 800,000 years.



Challenges in biodiversity

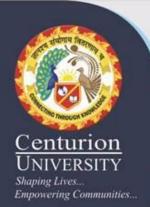
•Biodiversity: The cumulative number and diversity of living things

•Human actions have driven many species extinct

•Biodiversity is declining dramatically



Biodiversity loss may be our biggest problem; once a species is extinct, it is gone forever



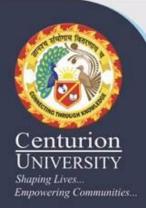
Challenges in Energy Sector

• The lives we live today are due to fossil fuels

- -Machines
- -Chemicals
- -Transportation
- -Products

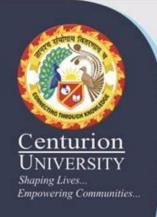
•Fossil fuels are a one-time bonanza -Supplies will certainly decline

We have used up ½ of the world's oil supplies; how will we handle this imminent fossil fuel shortage?



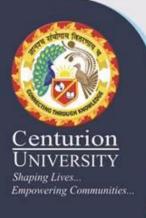
NATURAL RESOURCS

WATER RESOURCS



Global Overview

• While 71% of Earth's surface is covered by water, only less than 2.7% of global water is freshwater. Most of the freshwater (2.05%) are locked in ice caps and glaciers. Only less than 0.014% is available for human use.



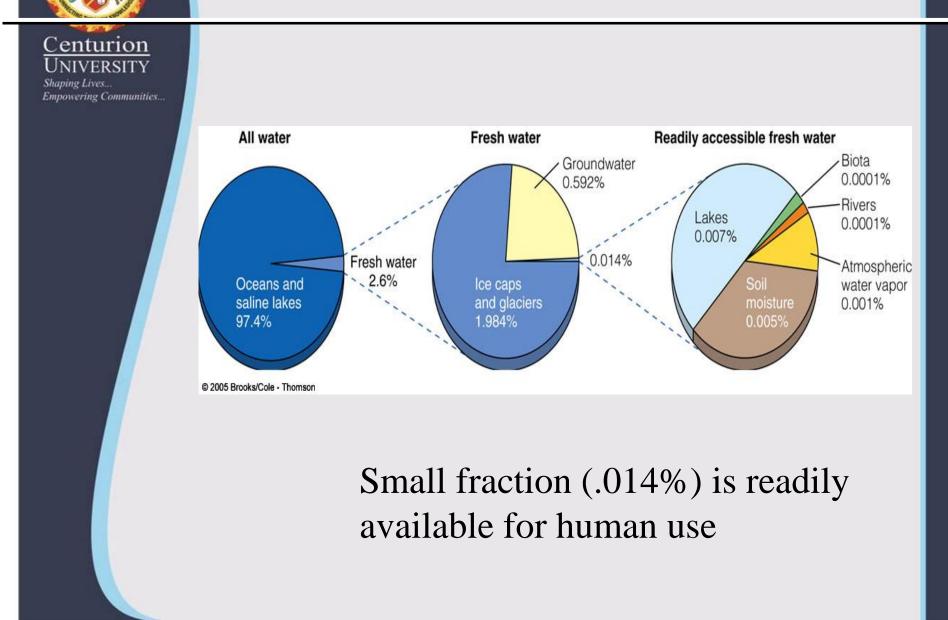
Most of the Earth is covered by water

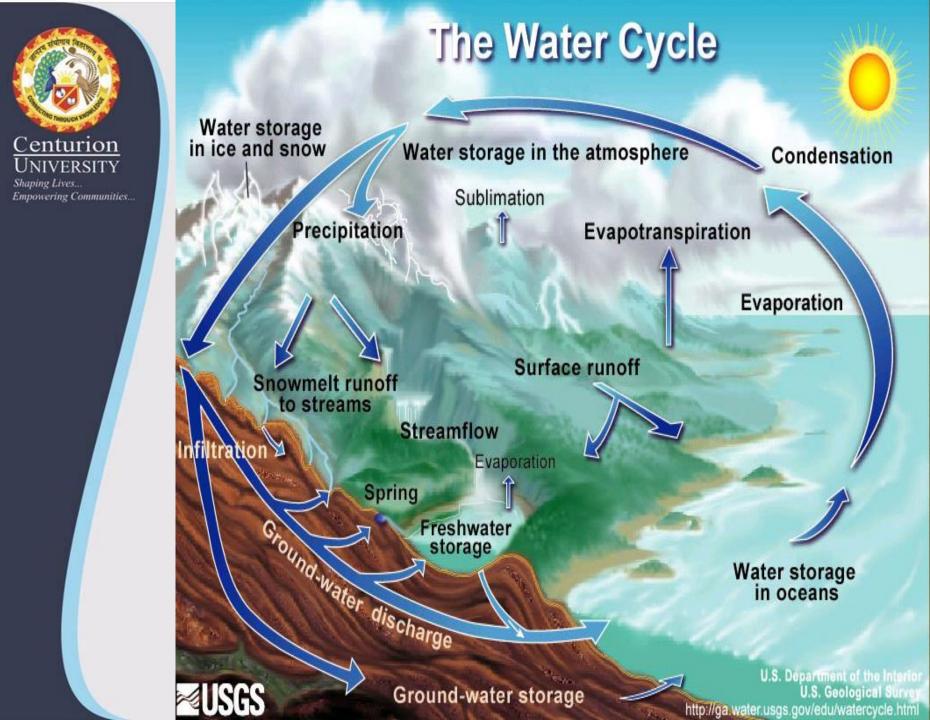
Land (29%) Oceans (71%)

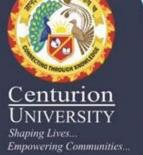
•"…water, water, every where•nor any drop to drink!"



Supply of Water Resources

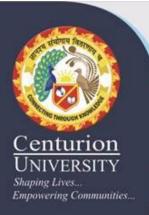






Scarcity of fresh water

On a global basis, fresh water is a increasingly scarce resource. It is partially caused by increasing population ,consumption pattern and climate changes.



Use of Water Resources

Humans directly or indirectly use about 54% of reliable runoff.

Withdraw 34% of reliable runoff for: Agriculture – 70% Industry – 20%

• Domestic -10%

Leave 20% of runoff in streams for human use: transport goods, dilute pollution, sustain fisheries

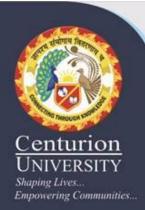
Could use up to 70-90% of the reliable runoff by 2025



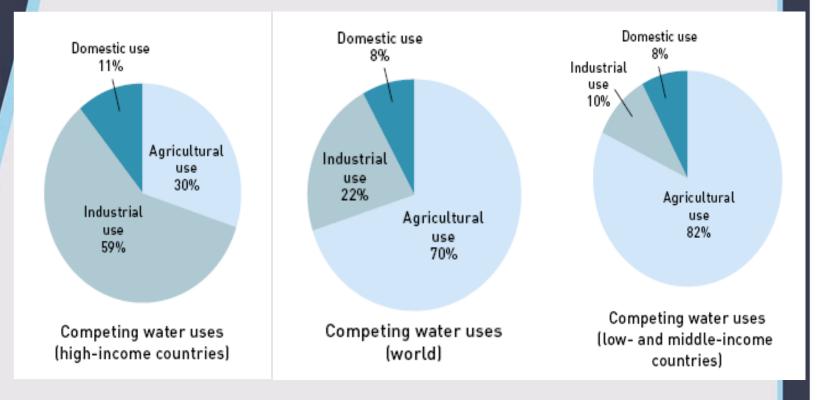
Water consumption for food production

• Meat production use a lot of water when compared to growing food crops.

• A shift in food consumption pattern toward more meat consumption will cause a substantial increase in water consumption.



Competing water uses

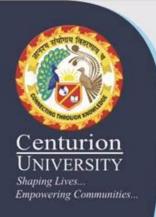




Competing water uses

• Industrialized / developed countries tend to use more water in their industrial production.

• Other countries tend to use more water for agricultural uses.



Water sources

Surface runoff - 2/3 lost to floods and not
 available for human use.
Reliable runoff = one third

Groundwater

Zone of saturation

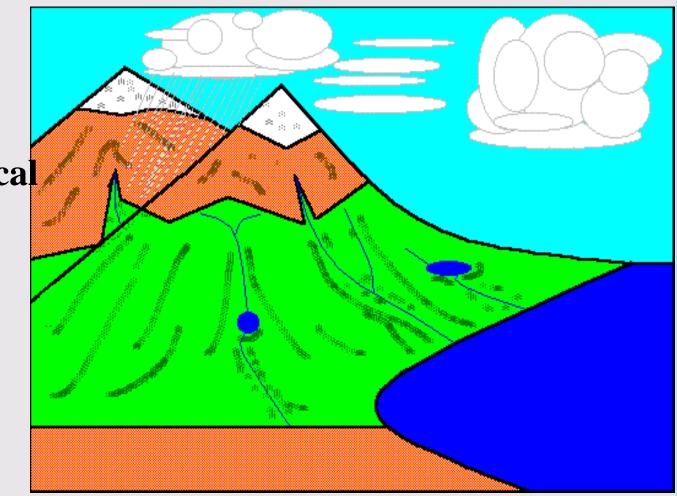
Water table – top of zone of saturation

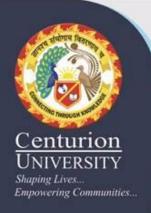
Aquifer – water saturated layers of sand, gravel or bedrock through which groundwater flows.



hydro-logical cycle is merely the recycling of water between land and oceans.

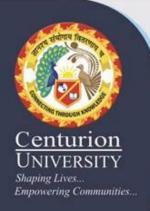
The hydrological cycle





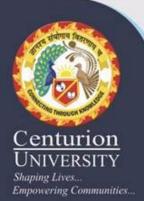
Problems related to Water crisis

- Inadequate access to safe drinking water by over 1.1 billion people
- Groundwater overdrafting leading to diminished agricultural yields
- Overuse and pollution of water resources harming biodiversity
- Regional conflicts over scarce water resources sometimes resulting in warfare.

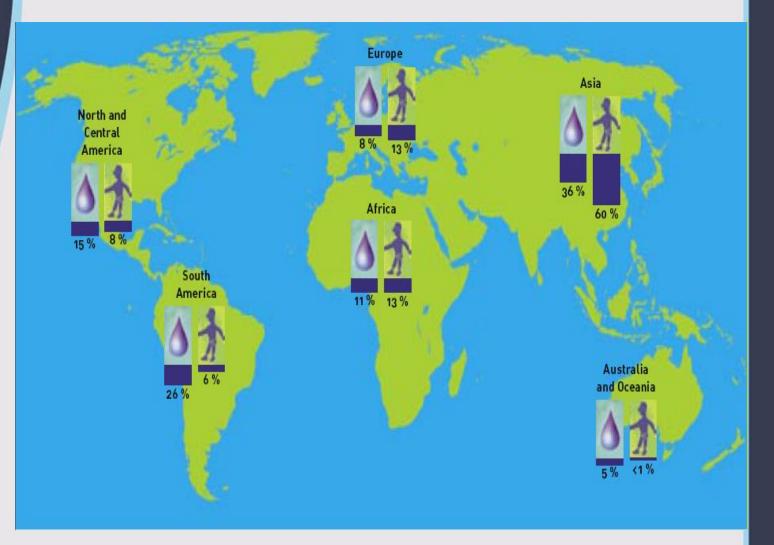


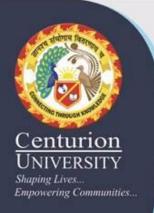
Threats to fresh water resources

- Climate change causes change in frequencies of droughts and floods.
- Depletion of aquifers caused by overconsumption as a result of population growth.
- Pollution and contamination by sewage, agricultural and industrial runoff.



Distribution of population and water resources





Fresh Water Outlook

• Estimated from existing data, some countries are going to experience serious shortage of fresh water supply in the coming 20 years time.

• China, India and South Africa and Middle East countries may among the most adversely affected countries. Centurion UNIVERSITY Shaping Lives... Empowering Communities...

Desalination of sea water as fresh water supply

- Desalination of sea water can be done either via distillation or membrane process.
- Both process requires large amount of energy and thus costly, which means desalination remains an expensive option for providing reliable fresh water supply, restricted to only economically well-off countries.