



Royal University of Phnom Penh



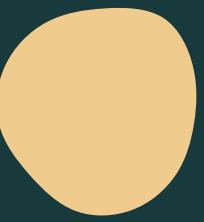
Topic: Human Activities on the Environment

Why Human Action is So Harmful?

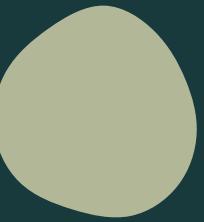
Lecturer: Kosomak Pean



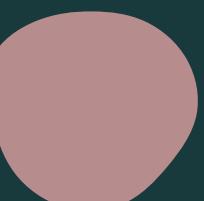
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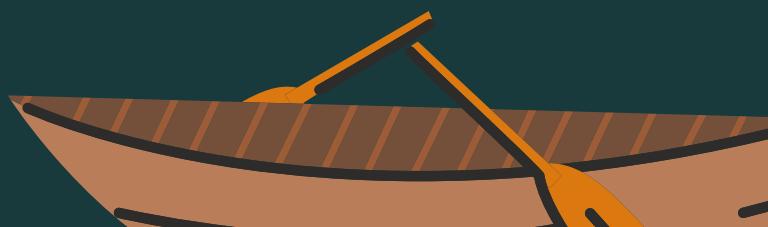
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Introduction

Human actions harm the environment in several significant ways, primarily due to the exploitation of natural resources, pollution, and habitat destruction.



Resource Depletion

Humans extract natural resources like fossil fuels, minerals, water, and timber at unsustainable rates. This leads to resource depletion, which can cause long-term damage to ecosystems and reduce the Earth's capacity to support life.



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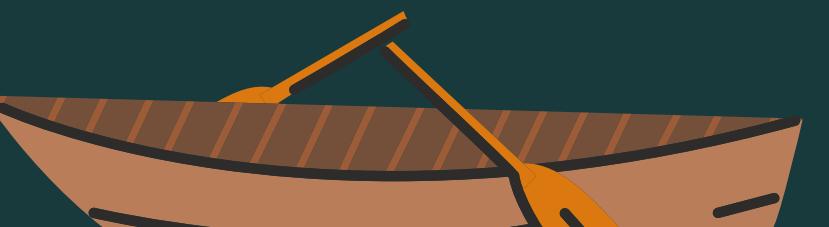
Pollution

Industrial activities, agriculture, and transportation release pollutants into the air, water, and soil. This includes greenhouse gases (like CO₂), chemicals, plastics, and waste, which can cause global warming, acid rain, ocean acidification, and contamination of water bodies, harming both wildlife and human health.



Deforestation

Clearing forests for agriculture, urbanization, and logging destroys habitats, reduces biodiversity, and disrupts carbon cycles. Forests act as carbon sinks, and their destruction releases large amounts of CO₂, contributing to climate change.



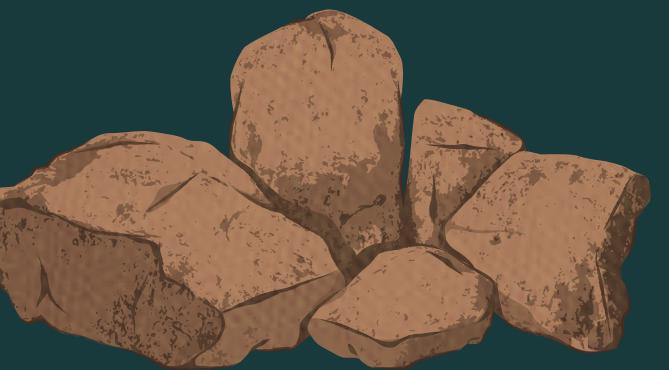
Climate Change

Human activities, especially the burning of fossil fuels, release large quantities of greenhouse gases, trapping heat in the Earth's atmosphere. This leads to global warming, extreme weather events, rising sea levels, and disruptions to ecosystems.



Biodiversity Loss

Habitat destruction, pollution, overfishing, and hunting lead to the extinction of species at an accelerated rate. This loss of biodiversity reduces ecosystem resilience, making it harder for the environment to recover from disturbances.



Soil Degradation

Agriculture, deforestation, and industrial activities lead to soil erosion, loss of fertility, and desertification. This not only reduces the land's ability to produce food but also contributes to water and air pollution.



Ocean Damage

Overfishing, pollution (including plastic waste), and activities like coral reef destruction harm marine ecosystems. Oceans are crucial for regulating the climate and supporting a vast range of biodiversity, and damage to them has widespread consequences.



Urbanization

The expansion of cities and infrastructure leads to habitat loss, increased pollution, and higher energy consumption. Urban areas often have large carbon footprints due to transportation heating and electricity demands.





Conclusion

These human actions, often driven by economic growth and consumption, lead to a cycle of environmental degradation that threatens the health of the planet and the survival of many species, including humans. Addressing these issues requires global cooperation, sustainable practices, and a shift towards more environmentally friendly technologies and lifestyles.

THANK YOU

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