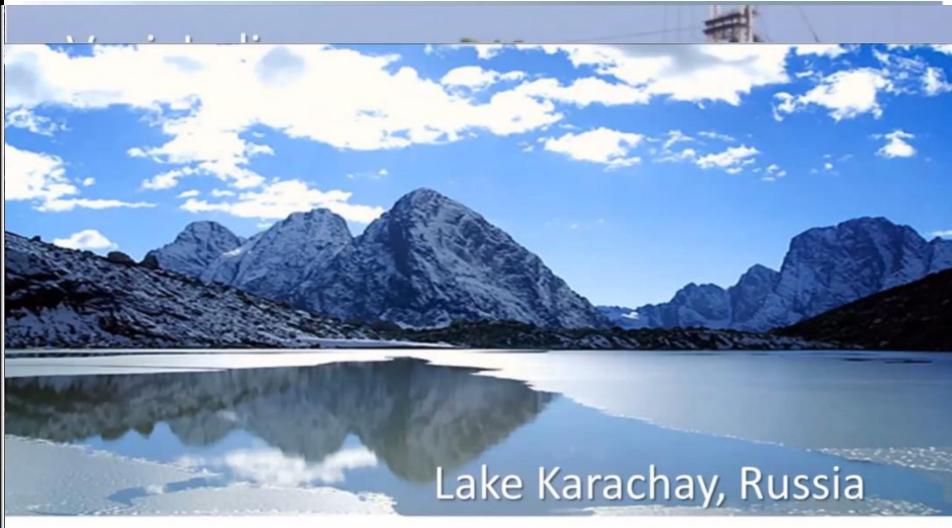
Environmental issues

Class-3: 12th August, 2022

Dr . P. Rama Chandra Prasad Lab for Spatial Informatics



Used for years as nuclear dumping site by the Soviet Union, Lake Karachay has several time been declared the most polluted place on Earth. In fact, it has been said that just 1 hour of exposure here would be lethal.

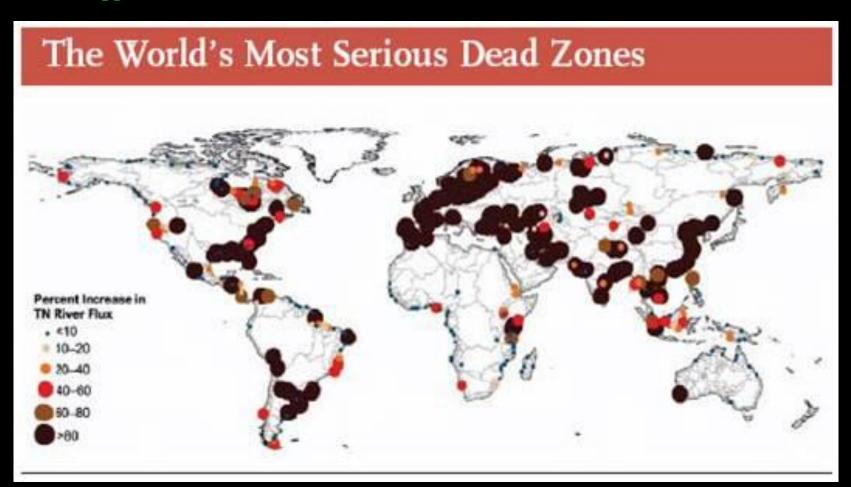
Problems from Human Impact on Environment

- A. Aquatic Environment Issues Water pollution, Ocean Dead Zones, Water Diversion, Overfishing
- B. Air Quality Issues Acid rain, Air Pollution, Nuclear Pollution
- C. Climate Change Issues Greenhouse Effect, Ozone Depletion
- D. Terrestrial Environment Issues Desertification, Deforestation, Soil pollution, Waste Disposal.
- E. Population Growth Issues Habitat Destruction, Farming Practices, Fertilizers & Pesticides

Aquatic Environmental Issues

• Water pollution – Eutrophication -Ocean Dead Zones

Eutrophication is magnified as rivers lead into larger rivers and eventually into the ocean – as the Mississippi River network. This leads to ocean dead zones.



Pollution

- *organic pollution* decomposition of living organisms and their bi-products
- *inorganic pollution* dissolved and suspended solids as silt, salts, and minerals
- *toxic pollution* heavy metals and other chemical compounds that are lethal to organisms
- *thermal pollution* waste heat from industrial and power generation processes
- radiation pollution radioactive materials
- (AIR, Water, Soil) (Noise)

Spills or Dumping in Oceans

Thermal Pollution & Rising Ocean temperatures



Coral Bleaching



BP Oil Rig Explosion 2010

Water Diversion
Ex. Aral Sea
Overfishing
Electro fishing???







Gulf of Mexico Oil Spill

On April 20, 2010 the Deepwater Horizon offshore oil rig in the Gulf of Mexico exploded, killing 11 workers and leading to the worst oil spill and environmental catastrophe in US history.



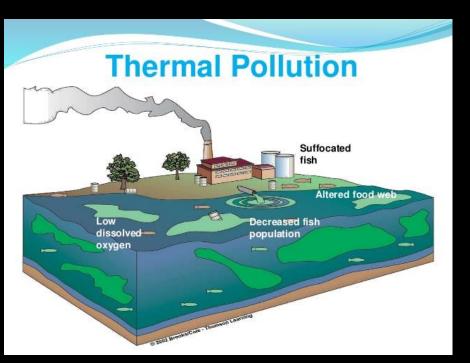


Niger Delta

A ruptured underwater pipe spewed almost 5 million barrels of oil into the Gulf over three months, threatening hundreds of miles of beaches, wetlands, and estuaries. Thousands of animals, including turtles, crabs, fish, and birds fell victim, and the local fishing and tourism industries suffered badly



Thermal Pollution: Warm Water Kills



This increase in temperature—or 'thermal shock'—kills fish and other animals, and increases plant growth thereby reducing the oxygen supply in the water. The result is often choking algal blooms and dead lakes and rivers



Fishermen row a boat in the algae-filled Chaohu Lake in Hefei, Anhui province, China. Power plants and factories often use river or lake water as a coolant, then release the unnaturally warm water back into the environment.



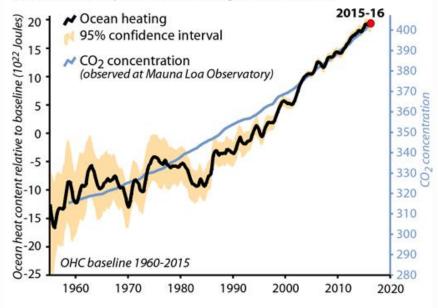
Rising ocean temperatures

Oceans Storing More Heat as CO₂ Builds Up

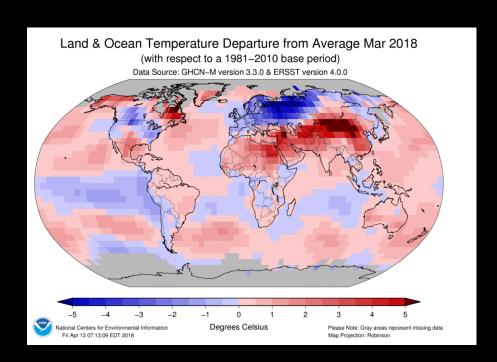
The oceans have absorbed 90 percent of the extra heat trapped by increasing greenhouse gases. During 2015-2016, the amount of heat stored in the upper 2,000 meters of the oceans reached its highest point on record.

OCEAN HEAT CONTENT AND ATMOSPHERIC CO₂ CONCENTRATIONS

At 0-2,000 meter depth, 12-month running means, 1958-2016



SOURCES: Taking the Pulse of the Planet by Lijing Cheng et al., 2017 (ocean heat content data); NOAA (CO₂ data)



CORALBLEACHING

Have you ever wondered how a coral becomes bleached?

HEALTHY CORAL

1 Coral and algae depend on each other to survive.



Corals have a symbiotic relationship with microscopic algae called zooxanthellae that live in their tissues. These algae are the coral's primary food source and give them their color.

STRESSED CORAL

2 If stressed, algae leaves the coral.



When the symbiotic relationship becomes stressed due to increased ocean temperature or pollution, the algae leave the coral's tissue.

BLEACHED CORAL

3 Coral is left bleached and vulnerable.

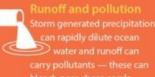


Without the algae, the coral loses its major source of food, turns white or very pale, and is more susceptible to disease.

CORAL BLEACHING?



Change in ocean temperature Increased ocean temperature caused by climate change is the leading cause of coral





Overexposure to sunlight

When temperatures are high high solar irradiance contributes to bleaching in shallow-water corals:



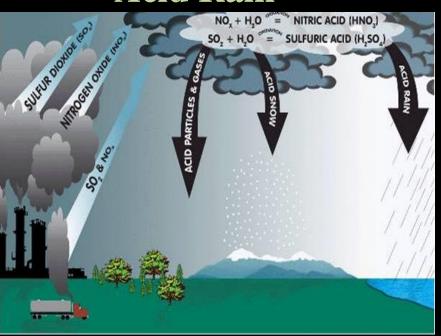
xtreme low tides

Exposure to the air during extreme low tides can cause bleaching in shallow corals.



NOAA's Coral Reef Conservation Program http://coralreef.noaa.gov/

Acid Rain



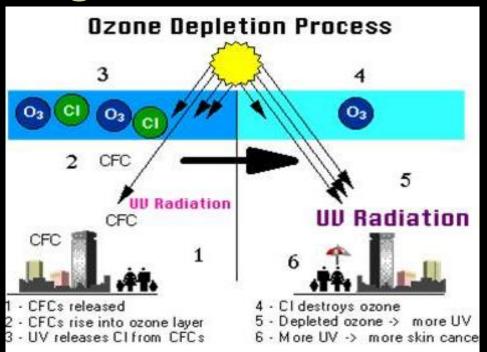


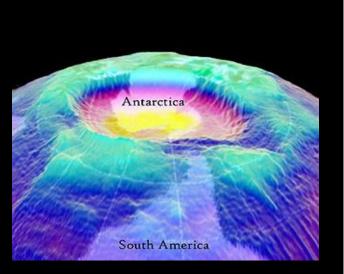
Fukushima Daiichi Disaster Nuclear Pollution

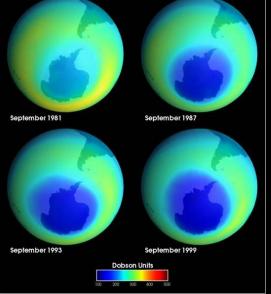


Climate Change Issues









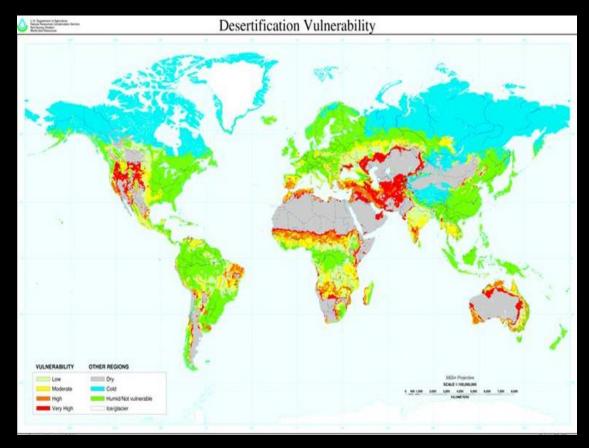
Ozone Hole over Antartica

Desertification

Process of turning the productive land into desert

A land degradation process that involves a continuum of change of the plant and soil resource,

Also a situation on the desert expansion.



Factors:
Human activities
Climate change

Thar desert Sahara desert

Great Green Wall initiative – Africa Desert Greening Ex. Kubuqi-- China

Kubuqi a successful example of desert greening







Figure 4.4. Sand barrier technology using a grid pattern of bundled Salix (willow) stems, crop straw and other materials.





Figure 4.5. Liquorice plantation.



Figure 5.6. Kubuqi Seven Star Lakes Desert Park

"Kubuqi model"

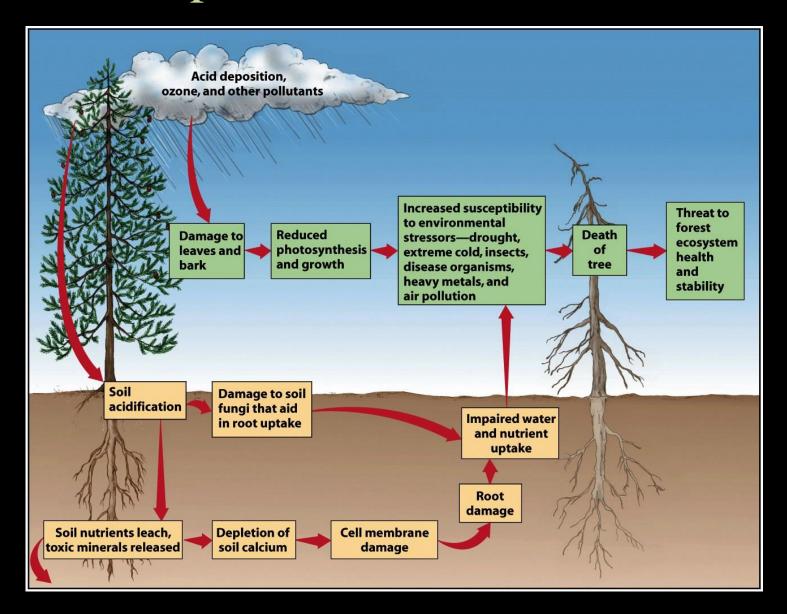
Deforestation

Deforestation – the permanent destruction of indigenous forests and woodlands.

Causes include

- Conversion of forests to agricultural land to feed people
- Development of cash crops and cattle raising esp. in tropical countries
- Commercial logging that is not regulated
- Poor soils in humid tropics do not support agriculture for long so more clearing becomes necessary

Acid Deposition and Forest Decline



Soil Pollution

Ways that soil can become polluted, such as:

- Seepage from a landfill
- Discharge of industrial waste into the soil
- Percolation of contaminated water into the soil
- Rupture of underground storage tanks
- Excess application of pesticides, herbicides or fertilizer
- Solid waste seepage

Most common chemicals involved in causing soil pollution are:

- Petroleum hydrocarbons
- Heavy metals
- Pesticides
- Solvents

Waste Disposal



Waste, or rubbish, trash, junk, garbage is an unwanted or undesired material or substance.

It may consist of the unwanted materials left over from a manufacturing process (industrial, commercial, mining or agricultural operations,) or from community and household activities.

The material may be discarded or accumulated, stored, or treated (physically, chemically, or biologically), prior to being discarded or recycled.

Population Growth Issues

- Urbanization
- Habitat Destruction
- Farming Practices
- Fertilizers & Pesticides

Urbanization

Concerns:

- oPublic Health
- oFood Supply
- 0Freshwater
- OCoastlands and Oceans
- 0Forests
- OBiodiversity and Habitat Destruction
- OGlobal Climate Change



Habitat Fragmentation & Destruction



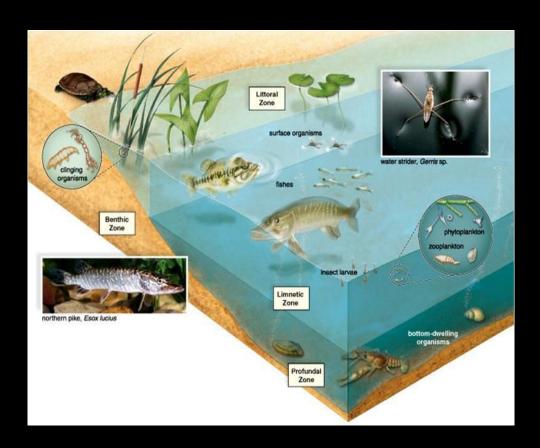
Habitat destruction and fragmentation is a process that describes the emergences of discontinuities (fragmentation) or the loss (destruction) of the environment inhabited by an organism.

It results in

- 1.Loss of resident species
- 2.Loss of food sources
- 3.Loss of ecosystem functions provided by the habitat

Biodiversity Threats

- Habitat loss & Fragmentation
- Invasive species
- Pollution
- Climate Change
- Over exploitation
- Human Populations



We are at the onset of a mass extinction event (6th)

Farming Practices

Negative environmental impacts from unsustainable farming practices include:

Land conversion & habitat loss

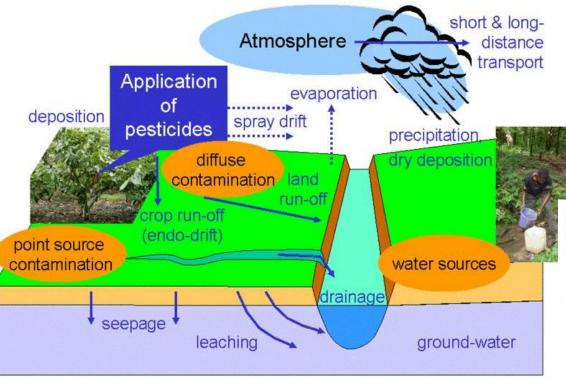
Wasteful water consumption

Soil erosion and degradation

Pollution

Climate change

Genetic erosion



Stockholm Convention Treaty The Dirty Dozen

DDT – pesticide

PCBs - Industrial

Dioxin - waste

Furans - waste

Aldrin - pesticide

Chlordane - pesticide

Dieldrin - pesticide

Endrin - pesticide

HCB – pest/ waste

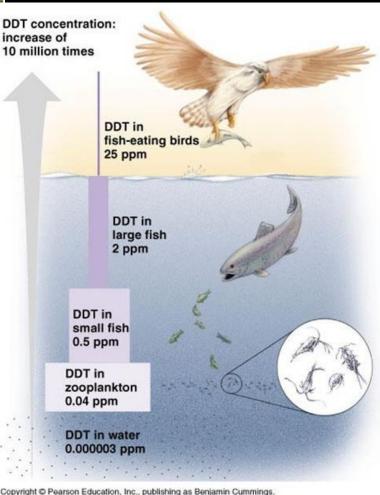
Heptachlor - pesticide

Mirex - pesticide

Toxaphane - pesticide

Fertilizers and Pesticides

Bioaccumulation Biomagnification



Are things getting better or worse?

- Many people think environmental conditions are better
 - Cornucopians: Human ingenuity will solve any problem
- Some think things are much worse in the world
 - Cassandras: predict doom and disaster
- How can you decide who is correct?
 - Are the impacts limited to humans, or are other organisms or systems involved?
 - Are the proponents thinking in the long or short term?
 - Are they considering all costs and benefits?

https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/research/ozoneuv/moreinfo?view=antarctica-hole-explained

https://www.thehindubusinessline.com/news/science/thar-desert-was-once-tropical-forest-new-fossil-discovery-reveals/article23683395.ece

https://www.downtoearth.org.in/news/environment/humans-may-have-transformed-the-sahara-from-lush-paradise-to-barren-desert-57380

http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/a/201808/06/WS5b678ab7a3100d9 51b8c8b07.html