



Vandana Bera

INTRODUCTION TO THE ENVIRONMENT





WHAT IS THE ENVIRONMENT?

UNDERSTANDING OUR ECOSYSTEM

The environment is everything that surrounds and affects a person, organism, or place, including all the living (biotic) and non-living (abiotic) factors that interact to support life.





WHY THE ENVIRONMENT MATTERS ?

OUR LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEM

The environment matters because it provides essential life-supporting resources like clean air, water, and food, and is crucial for human health, well-being, and economic prosperity through natural resources and ecosystem services.



WHAT IS THE NATURAL RESOURCES?

Natural resources are materials and components that occur naturally on Earth and are valuable or useful to people for survival, economic activity, or other benefits.

NATURAL RESOURCES EXAMPLES

Sunlight	Water	Soil	Forests
Coal	Oil	Wind	Coral Reefs

EXAMPLES.COM



Types of Natural Resources

- **Renewable Resources:** These resources can replenish naturally over a short period, such as sunlight, air, water, and forests.
- **Nonrenewable Resources:** These are natural resources that are finite and cannot be replenished on a human timescale. Examples include fossil fuels (coal, oil) and minerals.



RENEWABLE ENERGY SOLUTIONS

MOVING BEYOND FOSSIL FUELS

Solutions for renewable energy include advancing technologies for solar power, like perovskite cells, expanding wind energy, and utilizing green hydrogen to decarbonize sectors.



MINERAL AND ENERGY RESOURCES

Minerals are naturally occurring, non-renewable resources embedded in the Earth's crust, classified as metallic (like iron, copper), non-metallic (like limestone, mica), and energy minerals (like coal, petroleum, and natural gas).

They are essential for infrastructure, industries, and various products. Energy resources are fuels that provide power for heat, electricity, and transportation.





POLLUTION AND ITS IMPACT

AIR, WATER, & SOIL CONTAMINATION

Pollution is the introduction of harmful contaminants into the environment, with devastating impacts on human health and ecosystems. Key effects include respiratory and cardiovascular diseases, cancer, and developmental issues.





CONSERVATION STRATEGIES

A conservation strategy is a plan to protect biodiversity by preserving species, habitats, and ecosystems to support sustainable development.

Strategies include establishing protected areas, restoring degraded habitats, implementing hunting and pollution restrictions, planting trees, using alternative energy, and supporting sustainable resource use. These efforts are crucial for maintaining ecological balance, ensuring ecosystem services, and considering the needs of future generations.



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WASTE MANAGEMENT AND RECYCLING

Waste management encompasses collecting, treating, recycling, and disposing of human-generated waste to protect the environment and public health. Recycling is a key component, involving processing materials like paper, plastic, and glass into raw materials for new products, thereby conserving resources, reducing pollution, and saving energy.



THE FUTURE IS IN OUR HANDS

CONCLUSION – A CALL TO ACTION

The conclusion about the environment is that its health is crucial for human survival and well-being, requiring collective responsibility and sustainable practices like reducing pollution, conserving resources, and promoting eco-friendly technologies to ensure a livable planet for future generations.



**THANK YOU
FOR ATTENTION**

