

Weekly Assignment No 7

1. Why should we care for ecology, discuss in the light of interdependence?

Answer: Every living organism on earth depends on and interacts with other living and nonliving things to stay alive. Organisms depend on other organisms for food for example, and also depend on their environment for protection and a place to stay. The particular branch of Science that studies how organisms interact with other organisms and their environment is called ecology.

Ecology enriches our world and is crucial for human wellbeing and prosperity. It provides new knowledge of the interdependence between people and nature that is vital for food production, maintaining clean air and water, and sustaining biodiversity in a changing climate.

Yes. Ecology provides the essential basis for nature conservation. Maintaining a mosaic of habitats ensures the survival of a rich variety of species.

All organisms in an ecosystem depend upon each other. If the population of one organism rises or falls, then this can affect the rest of the ecosystem. This means that all the organisms in an ecosystem are dependent upon each other. We call this interdependence.

2. How can we reduce carbon footprints? Knowing is something and implementing is another thing, how would you bring this to reality? Discuss in detail

Answer: We can reduce carbon footprints in following ways:

• learn the 5 R's: refuse, reduce, reuse, rot, recycle:

Going zero waste is a great step towards combating climate change.

Practicing the 5R's of zero waste can help. Let's break it down:

REFUSE: Avoid single use plastics and paper products by saying no thank you, opting for reusables.

REDUCE: Downsize what you purchase, opting to be more mindful of what you really need.

REUSE: Always find a way to keep an item out of the landfill by keeping it in great condition, repairing or upcycling it when it breaks.

ROT: Set up a compost system for your food scraps, or find a food scrap drop off centre (like a farmers market, or community garden) near your house.

RECYCLE: Properly recycle any plastic, paper, glass or metal that comes into your life you cannot refuse, reduce, or reuse by researching your state's recycling laws.

Zero wasters do their best to follow these 5 R's as closely as possible. For more tips on going zero waste, check out the beginners guide to zero waste living .

- **Bike more and drive less or use car pool:**

Traditional cars put out a lot of exhaust, which pollutes the air. In fact, vehicles produce one-third of all U.S. air pollution.

The toxins emitted by vehicles are also very dangerous for human health, considering the tailpipes are at street level where humans can breathe the air directly into their lungs.

Challenge yourself to drive less and bike more. Riding your bike forces you to utilize your own muscle power.

- **conserve water and protect our waterways:**

Reducing your water usage is essential: There's only so much water on this earth, and we can't make any more of it.

6. opt for reusables. Lots of disposable items take gallons of water to make.

For example, one roll of toilet paper takes 37 gallons of water; A single disposable diaper takes 144 gallons of water.

There are several other products, like paper plates, cups and towels, that gallons of water to make as well.

That's why switching to reusables will help you save water in the long run.

- **Eat seasonally, locally, and more plants:**

Try to buy the majority of your food as local produce. Animal products are much more intense as they require more water and resources.

Making the majority of your plate plant-based foods, is healthier and better for the planet.

- **Switch to sustainable, clean energy:**

fossil fuels are limited, finite resources and just the transportation of them alone can cause air pollution.

In life, we tend to know many things and we often claim that we know everything, but if we know everything then our quality of life will be much better than what we are living today. So, even though we know everything, we are not doing or implementing whatever we know, that is where the big disconnect comes!

One of the main barriers to turning knowledge into action is the tendency to treat talking about something as equivalent to actually doing something about it. Talking about what should be done, writing plans about what an organization should do, and collecting and analyzing data to help decide what actions to take can guide and motivate action. Indeed, rhetoric frequently is an essential first step toward taking action. But just talking about what to do isn't enough. Nor is planning for the future enough to produce that future. Something has to get done, and someone has to do

it.

Planning is important, but as Pfeffer and Sutton note, “Action counts more than elegant plans and concepts.” Create your plan, then act on it. Period.