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Perspective

Sustainable utilization of environmental natural resources

Aldo Wessels*

Department of Environmental Science, Nipissing University, North Bay, Ontario, Canada.

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INTRODUCTION

Natural resources

Natural resources are a natural blessing to humanity. We find a clear diversity of natural resources throughout the universe. Natural resources are the most important natural components of human life, whether they are in one form or another. Natural resources are available in nature itself, and humans have no say in it. Many of the most important products can be obtained with natural resources. Some examples are listed below:

Air: Fresh air is essential for all plants, animals, and humans to live on this planet. Therefore, it is necessary to take steps to reduce air pollution.

Water: 70% of the earth's surface is covered with water and only 2% is clean water. Steps should be taken to educate and control water use.

Soil: Soil is made up of a variety of particles and nutrients. It helps the plants to grow.

Iron: Made of silica and used to build strong weapons, transport and buildings.

Forests: As the population grows, so does the need for housing and construction. Forests provide fresh air and conserve earth's ecosystem.

Types of natural resources

Renewable: resources that are available in endless quantities and that can be used repeatedly are called renewable resources. Example: Forest, wind, water, etc.

Non-renewable: resources that are limited in quantity due to their non-renewable nature and their availability may end up in the future are called non-renewable resources. Examples

*Corresponding author. Aldo Wessels, E-mail: awessels66@gmail.com.

include natural oils, minerals, etc.

Conservation of natural resources

- Modern population and technology have had a profound effect on natural resources.
- Natural resources such as coal and petroleum are depleting rapidly and once depleted, we will have to rely on other energy sources.
- As a result, people need to behave in a way that ensures the protection of natural resources.
- There are 1,000 ways to protect natural resources.
- The core policy of conservation is to allow for the efficient use of natural resources, and not to damage any natural resources.
- All people must behave responsibly, in order to reduce the use of natural resources.
- Bicycling or walking, for example, often saves a lot of fuel.
- The use of public transportation, such as city buses and metro trains, often allows for significant energy savings.
- Saving water when bathing, washing etc. helps save water.

Sustainable utilization of natural resources

- Sustainable use of natural resources to effectively manage natural resources for the benefit of the entire human community. The ultimate goal of sustainable development is to provide services to present generations without compromising the needs of future generations.
- The economy will not be based on the use of nonrenewable resources such as coal, petroleum, because

- these resources cannot be replenished. A truly sustainable resource does not degrade the environment.
- Excessive exploitation of natural resources leads to resource depletion. Therefore, current resources cannot be used at the same speed as nothing will be left for future generations.

Here are the reasons why we need to manage our natural resources

- Everything we use today like food, clothing, house, cars, petrol, stationery, furniture, cooking gas, utensils, toys, roads, etc. found in earthly objects.
- A significant portion of the energy we use today comes from non-renewable sources. This means that once depleted, they cannot be replenished. The most important source of renewable energy used by fossil fuels that has taken millions of years to form.
- Resource management will not only ensure efficient use but will also limit the damage to the environment. For example, the use of different resources creates more waste in the water. This in turn pollutes rivers and lakes. Restricting use will also reduce waste generation and land pollution.