

Survive the five!

The person that raises
their hand first and
answers the question
correctly sits down.

The others go again.

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What are the steps in the scientific method?

**Question/Problem
Research
Hypothesis
Experiment
Results/Data
Conclusion**

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**Environment
comes from a
French word
the means...**

To surround

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What makes something sustainable?

The LONG TERM survivability and functioning of a system.

i,e, the process can continue for a long time

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Why is the island of Mauritius a good example of environmentalism

The government in the 18th century ordered sensitive areas to be preserved.

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Write the formula for doubling time on the board.

We can calculate the doubling time (DT)

$$DT = \frac{70}{\% \text{ growth per unit time}}$$

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What is the doubling time of a population with a growth rate of 5%?

Thus a growth rate of 5% per year has a doubling time of

$$DT = \frac{70}{5} = 14 \text{ years}$$

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What is the difference between a renewable and a non renewable resource?

Renewable resources can be replenished within a person's lifetime.

Nonrenewable can not.

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**What is
Environmental Science
all about?**

**Systematic
approach to
learning about
the environment**

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**What causes
most
environmental
problems?**

**Complex
interrelated
problems**

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**Give 3
examples of
non-renewable
energy
resources.**

**Coal
Petroleum
Natural Gas
Nuclear**

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Explain how Atlantic cod are a potentially renewable resource?

If they are fished according to sustainable yield, and enough time for reproduction is given, they can repopulate.

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What are factors that could lead to violent conflicts?

- **Racial antagonisms**
- **Access to water**
- **Resources degradation**
- **Religion**

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Give an example of Sustainable Yield that is not fish!

- **A farmer has 100 chickens. If he eats 2 a day that will leave enough to repopulate over time.**
- **If he eats 10 a day they won't have enough time.**

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What are some examples of problems being addressed by environmental scientists?

- **Creating process that promote sustainability**
- **Finding new resources for a growing population**
- **Clean air**
- **Clean water**
- **Climate change**

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**What is your
ecological
footprint?**

**A tabulation of the
demands placed on
nature by individuals**

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**What is a
common-
property
resource?**

Common property resources are natural resources owned and managed collectively by a community or society rather than by individuals

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Explain the tragedy of the commons, with an example

There is a common property resource that is overexploited and we run out.

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**What is
utilitarian
conservation?**

Resources should be saved because they are used by all living things

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**What is pragmatic
utilitarian
conservation?**

The idea there is waste
in neglecting the
development and use of
natural resources

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What is the planetary management worldview?

- Humans are number one
- There will always be more
- Economic growth is good.
- Natural Resources are here for our benefit.

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**What is the
biocentric view
for the
environment?**

- Save/ preserve nature for it's beauty and spiritual value

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**What
environmental
view would the
national park
service
support most?**

- Biocentric preservation and pragmatic utilitarian conservation

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How was Rachel Carson's Silent Spring ideas different from early north American ideas?

- Silent spring placed more emphasis on pollution problems

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**What is the
earth wisdom
worldview?**

- Nature is not just for us.
- Not always more.
- Sustainable growth
- Cooperation with nature/each other.

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Explain the reasoning behind the order of Reduce, Reuse, Recycle.

**Reduce – uses less materials and creates less waste in the end.
Reuse – needs no new materials or energy.
Recycle – does not need new materials and saves space in a landfill.**

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**Which
country
uses the
most coal?**

China

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**What kind
of pollution
kills at least
3 million
people per
year?**

Air Pollution

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List 3 reasons that Bison population plummeted between 1500 and 1900

- **Killed for food**
- **Killed for hides for trading**
- **To control the native americans**
- **Competing with cattle for food resources (grass)**
- **Killed for trampling crops**
- **Bones used for fertilizer**

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**Give 3
characteristics
of hunter
gatherers.**

- Survive by collecting edible plants, hunting, fishing, scavenging.
- Lived in small groups of less than 50
- Worked together to get enough to survive.
- Nomadic – moved to find food.
- Sustainable, low resource use society.

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What is toxic colonialism?

- The exportation of toxic waste to poor countries.

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How is poverty passed from generation to generation?

The lack of opportunities for change, education etc...

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**What are the
top 5
countries in
terms of
sustainable
development?**

- **Sweden**
- **Finland**
- **New Zealand**
- **Switzerland**
- **Costa Rica**

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If everyone used resources at the rate we do in the US, what would happen?

- We'd run out of resources FAST!**

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**Who does
more
environmental
damage?**

- **The world's
poorest people**

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**Put into 2 groups
and give them
titles.**

- **Rachel Carson**
- **Gifford Pinchot**
- **Aldo Leopold**
- **Teddy Roosevelt**
- **John Muir**
- **John Wesley Powell**

- **Preservationists:
Muir, Carson,
Leopold**

- **Wise Use:
Pinchot,
Roosevelt, Powell**

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Explain the differences between the two groups using the example of a forest

- Preservationists:
Muir, Carson, Leopold

- Wise Use:
Pinchot, Roosevelt, Powell

- Preservationists:
Leave it alone for plants, animals, and future generations.

- Wise Use:
Log it sustainably for use by man

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What was the lesson of the Kaibab?

- **Management decisions have unknown ramifications... so make good decisions based on what you have learned.**

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**What is an
ecosystem
service**

- **Service provided by nature that assists mankind**

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Define ethics

- **An individual's belief of what is right or wrong**

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Define Science

- **The process of producing knowledge methodically and logically**

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**Why is poverty
passed from
one generation
to the next**

- **Because of a
lack of available
opportunities
for the poor**

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**Whi was
responsible for
most early
environmental
studies**

**Colonial
administrators
trained as scientists**

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- 11th century

**When were
pollution
problems first
recognized**

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**What was
added to
environmental
thinking at the
end of the
20th century**

- **Global concerns**