Section 5.1 and 5.2 Notes

5.1 Natural resources support human activity
- Natural resources are any energy source, organism, or substance found in nature

Four parts of Earth system (atmosphere, hydrosphere, biosphere, and geosphere) provide all the materials needed to sustain human life

For example the atmosphere gives us air and hydrosphere gives us water.
Fossil fuel is a nonrenewable energy source formed from ancient plants and animals buried in Earth's crust for millions of years. (Ex: coal)

There are two types of natural resources
- Renewable resource is a natural resource that can be replaced in nature at about the same rate it is being used
- Nonrenewable resource is a natural resource that exists in a fixed amount or that is used up faster than it can be replaced in nature.

Common uses for renewable resources
- lumber
- paper
- clothing

Common uses for non renewable resources
- fuels
- plastics
- electronic

5.2 Resources can be conserved recycled
Conservation means protecting, restoring, and managing natural resources so that they last long as possible

Two Methods of Conservation
-Reuse - many products can be used more than once. Reusable products and containers conserve materials.
For example: refilling plastic water bottles, donating old belongings, and etc.
- Reduce - It means reducing your consumption or buying less. For example turning off lights after being in room your not going to be in for a while could not only waste energy but can reduce the amount of light bulbs you use.

Recycling involves recovering materials that people usually throw away.

You can recycle by doing the following after you finish eating your lunch or snack there would most probably be a recycling bin next to you so throw out your paper, foil, or cardboard into that bin not to the regular trash can.