

May Review

Ecosystem: this consists of a physical environment, characterized by environmental factors such as temperature or salinity, organisms that live there and form a community and the relations established between them. **Biotope:** is the characteristic of the physical environment of a certain environment, ie not part of it. **Biocenosis:** the community of an ecosystem, ie the whole of the ecosystem of the same species. **Mankind** gets ecosystem resources, and consequently produce impacts on the natural environment are the impacts as TB are subject to natural hazards, eventually produce waste. **Natural resources:** All that humanity derives from nature to meet their needs. **types:** non-renewable and limited quantities are depleted (oil); energies: do not stop (sun, wind); potentially renewable consumed but regenerate with nature. **Sustainable development** is development that meets the needs of generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Promote the equilibrium economic, social and ecological, its outcome is the quality of life. **Load capacity:** is the adaptation of an ecosystem to sustain life on the home. **Ecological footprint:** the land needed to produce the amount of resources needed and to assimilate the waste it generates. Serves to measure the impact of lifestyles or the degree of sustainability. Expressed in hectares x person. **Principles of development sustainable:** - **Gathering and extraction of sustainable** regeneration rates should be = to the natural resources **sustainable Emptying** .-: to replace the resources exploited, for example: introducing alcohol to remove trees for oil. - **Broadcast sustainable** waste below the assimilative capacity of the medium, eg water pass the self-purification capacity. - **sustainable integration:** the cities should not exceed the capacity of the land. - asentamiento **technology selection** **Soteno:** technologies + efficient, ie more efficient bulbs. - **Caution:** use a developing pass that has no limits of ecosystems. 70% Earth is water, most water is salted. It is a renewable but limited and sometimes scarce. **Water uses:** agriculture 70%, industry 22%, urban 8%. **overexploitation of water:** water is obtained from rivers, springs, lakes and groundwater subterranean. The exploitation of water extracted from aquifers faster than their ability regeneration. The water needs of a management or **planning** using the principles of **sustainable development**. **Measurements:** - **savings:** reduced consumption improving farm irrigation systems. - **Industrial consumption:** Using technologies that consumes less water, recycling **of urban consumption** .-: using low-power devices, reusing domestic water or education of citizens. - **techniques:** construction of dams, performing transfers and desalination of seawater or the artificial rain. - **Politics:** holding summits and assemblies such as the one held in Dublin in 1992, establishing water as a limited and vulnerable resource. **Ranchers and agricultural resources:** the human being was engaged in subsistence agriculture, but from 1950 the introduced agriculture intensive: it was the green revolution (herbicides, fertilizers, GMOs MAKINARIA.) **Environmental issues** eg artificial irrigation, massive use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides, genetic engineering of seeds. **Biological or ecological agriculture:** it is a farming system based on the utilization of natural resources for food organisms, while it is conserved soil fertility and respecting the environment. **Examples:** hazards: earthquakes, volcanoes. Resources timber, minerals, water, plants, animals. Impacts: deforestation, drought, oil spills. **Biodiversity** is the variability of organisms and ecosystems of a given area or the whole Earth. **Soil:** is the thin covering of earth, Composite input a mixture of minerals, organic matter, living beings, air and water, that supports the growth of plants.