

School of Nursing

Course Code : BSCN3006

Course Name: Environmental studies

NATURAL RESOURCES



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Name of the Faculty: DEEPIKA BAJWAN

Program Name: B.sc Nursing

WHAT ARE NATURAL RESOURCES?

Resources that occur in our nature are known as **Natural Resources**.

These can not be produced by our man-kind.

Examples:

1. Sun light
2. Minerals

CLASSIFICATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Natural Resources can be classified into **TWO** categories:

1. Renewable resources
2. Non-Renewable resources

WHAT ARE RENEWABLE RESOURCES?

Resources that can be replenished naturally in the course of time are called **Renewable Resources**.

Examples:

- i. Air
- ii. Water
- iii. Sunlight
- iv. Wind

WHAT ARE NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCES?

- Resources that exist in limited supply and cannot be replaced if they are used up are called **Non-Renewable Resources**.

Examples:

- i. Oil
- ii. Natural gas
- iii. Coal
- iv. Nuclear fuels

CONTD...

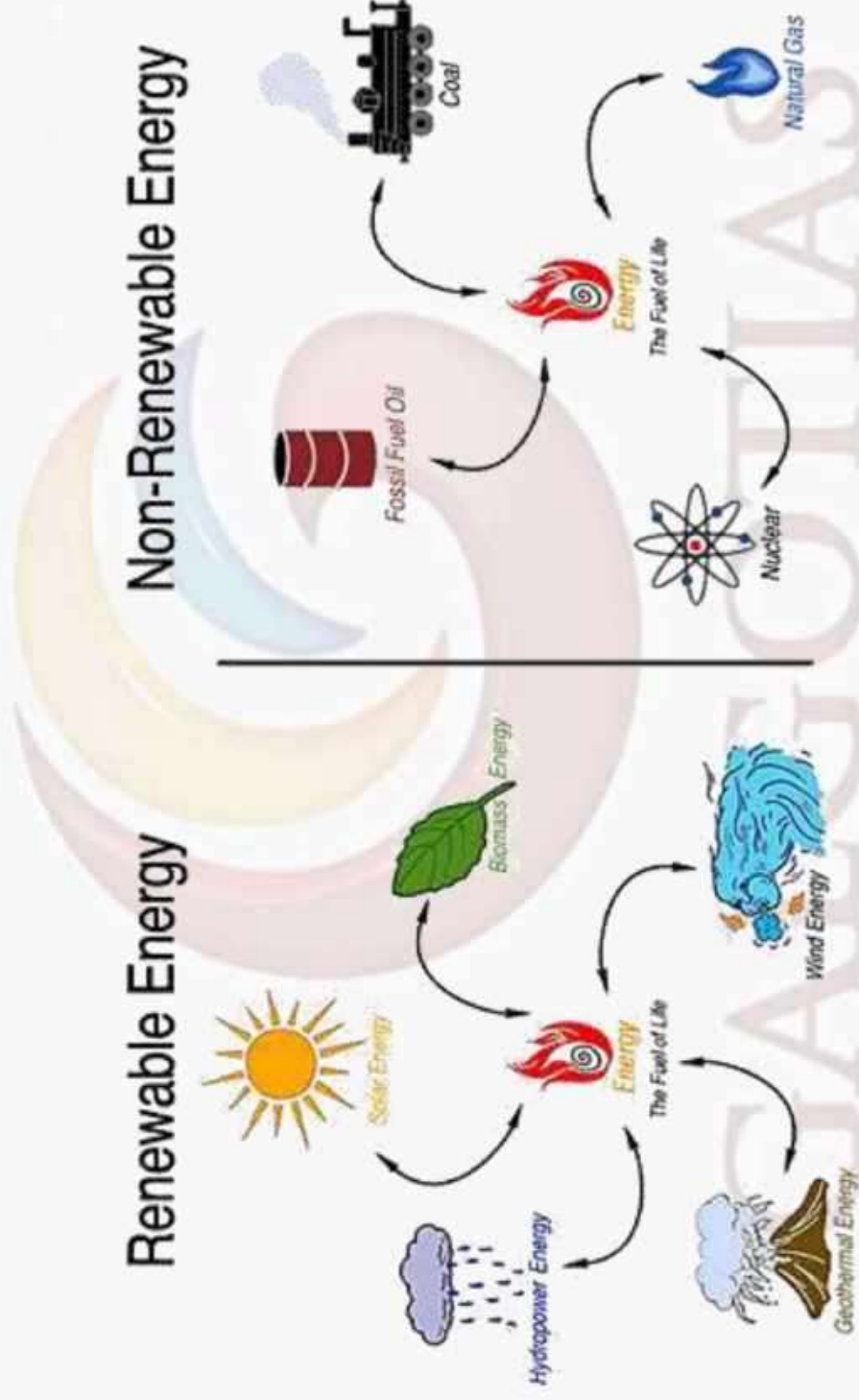
Resources can also be classified as biotic or abiotic.

a)Biotic resources

These are living resources (e.g. forest, agriculture, fish and wild life) that are able to reproduce or replace them and to increase.

b)Abiotic resources

These are non-living resources (e.g. petrol, land, minerals etc.) that are not able to replace themselves or do so at such a slow rate that they are not useful to consider them in terms of the human life times.



RENEWABLE RESOURCES

- Solar energy
- Wind energy
- Hydro power
- Geo Thermal energy



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SOLAR ENERGY



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SOLAR ENERGY

Solar energy is radiant light and heat from the sun harnessed using a range of ever-evolving technologies such as solar photovoltaic cells.

- The Sun is a powerful source of energy that provides the Earth with as much energy every hour as we collectively use in a year worldwide.

- **Energy from the sun is harnessed in two ways:**

- 1.Active solar involves capturing and redistributing sunlight through the use of solar panels, pumps or solar fans to generate power usually on a large scale.
- 2.Passive solar works to reduce the amount of energy traditionally used to power a location, such as a building or house. An example is building a house in the natural direction of sunlight to trap heat.

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WIND ENERGY



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WIND ENERGY

- The Electrical energy that is obtained from harnessing the wind with wind mills or wind turbines is called **Wind Energy**.
- Winds are caused by the uneven heating of the atmosphere by the sun, the irregularities of the earth's surface, and rotation of the earth.
- Wind turbines convert the kinetic energy in the wind into mechanical power.
- Large wind farms consist of hundreds of individual wind turbines which are connected to the electric power transmission network.

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HYDRO POWER



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HYDRO POWER

- **Hydro power** is the energy derived from the falling water or running water.
- Falling water is channeled through water turbines.
- The pressure of the flowing water on turbine blades rotates a shaft and drives an electrical generator, converting the motion into electrical energy.
- But hydroelectric power doesn't necessarily require a large dam. Some hydroelectric power plants just use a small canal to channel the river water through a turbine.

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GEO-THERMAL ENERGY



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GEO-THERMAL ENERGY

- **Geothermal energy** is thermal energy generated and stored in the Earth.
- Thermal energy is the energy that determines the temperature of matter.
- The geothermal energy of the Earth's crust originates from the original formation of the planet (20%) and from radioactive decay of minerals (80%).
- The geothermal gradient, which is the difference in temperature between the core of the planet and its surface, drives a continuous conduction of thermal energy in the form of heat from the core to the surface.
- Resources of **geothermal energy** range from the shallow ground to hot water and hot rock found a few miles beneath the Earth's surface, and down even deeper to the extremely high temperatures of molten rock called magma.

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NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCES

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NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCES

1. Oil
2. Natural gas
3. Coal
4. Nuclear resources



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NATURAL GAS



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NUCLEAR ENERGY



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