

Name :- Gaikwad Dhawti.

Std :- 6.Y.B.6c.
Amguta.

Year :- 2020 - 21.

Sub :- Environmental
Science.

Project Name :- Nature
Resources.

Raj
(P.T.Garc)
Co-ordinator

PRINCIPAL
Arts, Commerce & Science College, Dindori
Tal. Dindori, Dist. Nashik

NATURAL RESOURCES

Page No.	
Date	

INTRODUCTION :- Natural resources can be defined as variety of goods and services provided by nature which are necessary for our day-to-day life. Eg. Plants, animals and microbes (living or biotic part). Air, water, soil, minerals, climate and solar energy (non-living or abiotic part). They are essential for the fulfilment of physiological, social, economical and cultural needs at the individual and community levels.

TYPES OF NATURAL RESOURCES :-

They are of two types of resources namely Renewable and Non-renewable Resources.

1. Renewable resources :-

The resources that can be replenished through rapid natural cycles are known as renewable resource. These resources are able to increase their abundance through reproduction and utilization of simple substances. Ex. Plants (crops and forests) and animals. Some example of renewable resources though they do not have life cycle but can be recycled. Ex: Wood and wood-products, pulp product, natural rubber, fibers (e.g. cotton, jute, animal wool, silk and synthetic fibers) and leather. In addition to these resources, water and soil are also classified as renewable resources. Solar energy although having a finite life as a special case, is considered as a renewable

resources in as much as solar stocks is inexhaustible on the human scale.

2. Non-renewable resources :-

The resources that cannot be replenished through natural processes are known as non-renewable resources. These are available in limited amounts, which cannot be increased. These resources include fossil fuels (Petrol, coal etc.), metals (iron, copper, gold, silver, lead, zinc etc.) minerals and salts (carbonates, phosphates, nitrates etc.). Once a non-renewable resource is consumed, it is gone forever. Non-renewable resources can further be divided into two categories, viz.

A) Recyclable and B) Non-recyclable.

A) Recyclable :- These are non-renewable resources which can be collected after they are used and can be recycled. These are mainly the non-energy mineral resources, which occur in the earth's crust (Ex. Ores of aluminum, copper, mercury etc.) and deposits of fertilizers/nutrients (e.g. Phosphate rock and potassium and minerals used in their natural state (asbestos, clay, mica, etc.)

B) Non-recyclable :- These are non-renewable resources, which cannot be recycled in any way. Ex Fossil fuels and uranium, which pro-