

TOPIC

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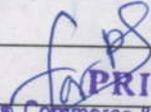
Sub :- Environmental Science

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Project Name :- Natural Resources

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Natural Resources

Introduction :-

Defⁿ :- Natural resources can be defined as the resources that exist (on the planet) independent of human actions.

These are the resources that are found in the environment and are developed without the intervention of humans. Common examples of natural resources include air, sunlight, water, soil, stone, plants, animals and fossil fuels.

Natural resources are, naturally occurring materials that are useful to man or may be useful under conceivable technological, economical and social circumstances or supplies drawn from the earth, supplies such as food, building and clothing materials, fertilizers, metals, water and geothermal power. For a long time natural resources were the domain of the natural resources.

Classification :-

There are various methods of categorizing natural resources, these include the source of origin, stage of development and by their renewability.

On the basis of origin, natural resources may be divided into two types:

- Biotic :- Biotic resources are obtained from the biosphere (living and organic material) such as forests and animals, and the materials that can be obtained from them. Fossil fuels such as coal and petroleum are also included in this category because they are formed from decayed organic matter.

- Abiotic :- Abiotic resources are those that come from non-living, non-organic material. Examples of abiotic resources include land, fresh water, air, rare-earth elements and heavy metals including ores such as gold, iron, copper, silver, etc.

Considering their stage of development, natural resources may be referred to in the following ways.

Potential resources :- potential resources are those that may be used in the future for example, petroleum in sedimentary rocks, that until drilled out and put to use remains a potential resource.