



Human Geography

Sustainability and Resources



Resource

a substance in the environment that is useful to people, economically, technologically, feasible to access and socially acceptable to use

Renewable Resources

produced in nature more rapidly than consumed by humans



produced in nature slowly than consumed by humans

Nonrenewable Resources



Sustainability



the use of the Earth's resources in ways that ensure their availability in the future

Three Pillars of Sustainability



Environment

- **CONSERVATION** - SUSTAINABLE USE AND MANAGEMENT OF THE EARTH'S RESOURCES
- **PRESERVATION** - MAINTENANCE OF RESOURCES IN THEIR PRESENT CONDITION WITH LITTLE HUMAN IMPACT

Society

- **CONSUMER CHOICE** CAN SUPPORT SUSTAINABILITY IF EMBRACED AS A VALUE
- CLOTHING FROM NATURAL OR RECYCLED MATERIALS
- CHOOSE PRODUCTS THAT BENEFIT PEOPLE LIVING IN A PARTICULAR PLACE

Economy

- PRICE OF A RESOURCE DEPENDS ON SOCIETY'S TECHNOLOGICAL ABILITY TO OBTAIN IT AND ADAPT IT TO THAT SOCIETY'S PURPOSE
- WE DON'T USE SOME THINGS BECAUSE WE CAN'T EXTRACT THEM OR LACK KNOWLEDGE ON HOW TO USE THEM

ATMOSPHERE

biotic system - composed of living organisms
abiotic system - non living or inorganic matter

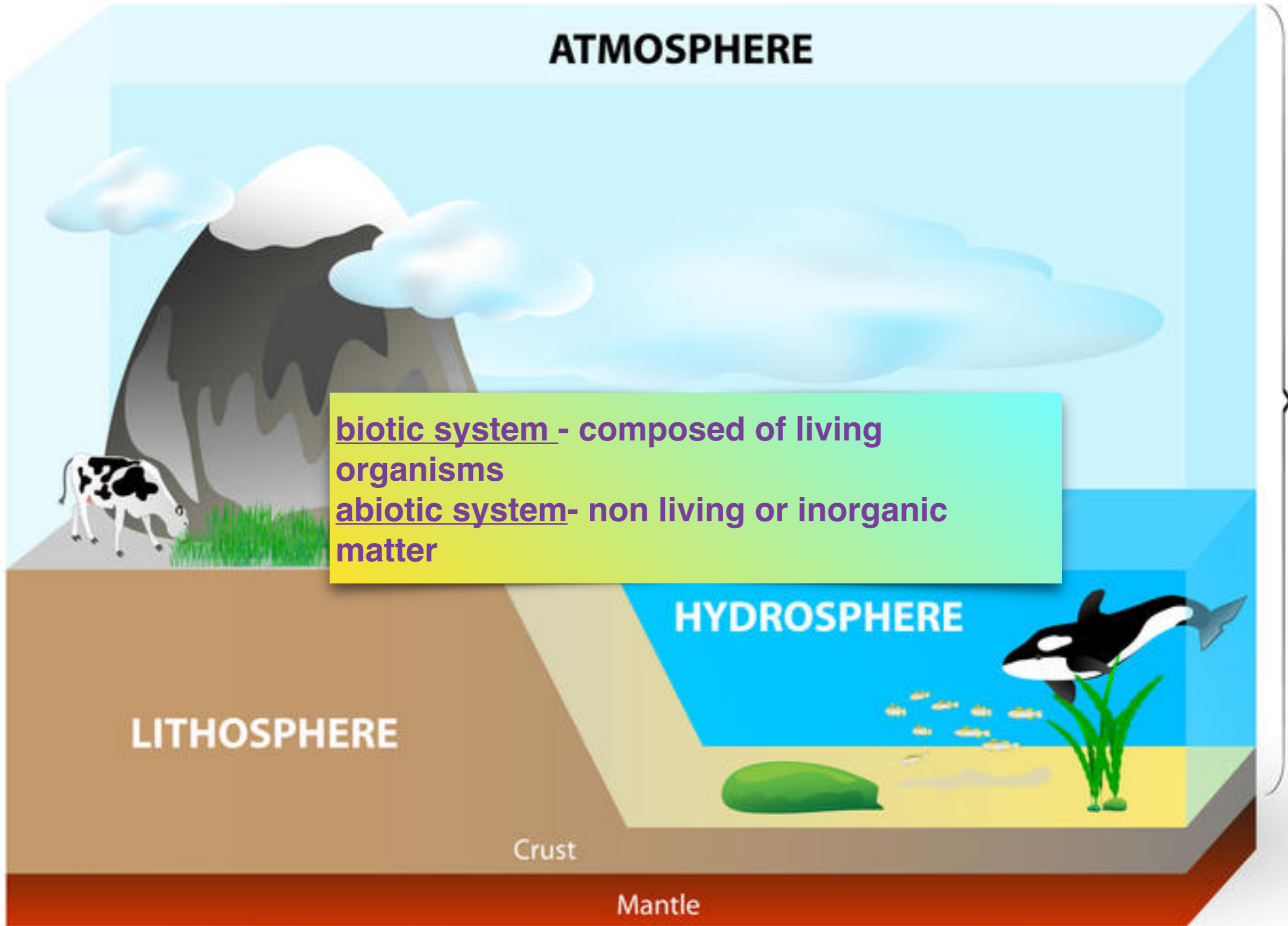
HYDROSPHERE

LITHOSPHERE

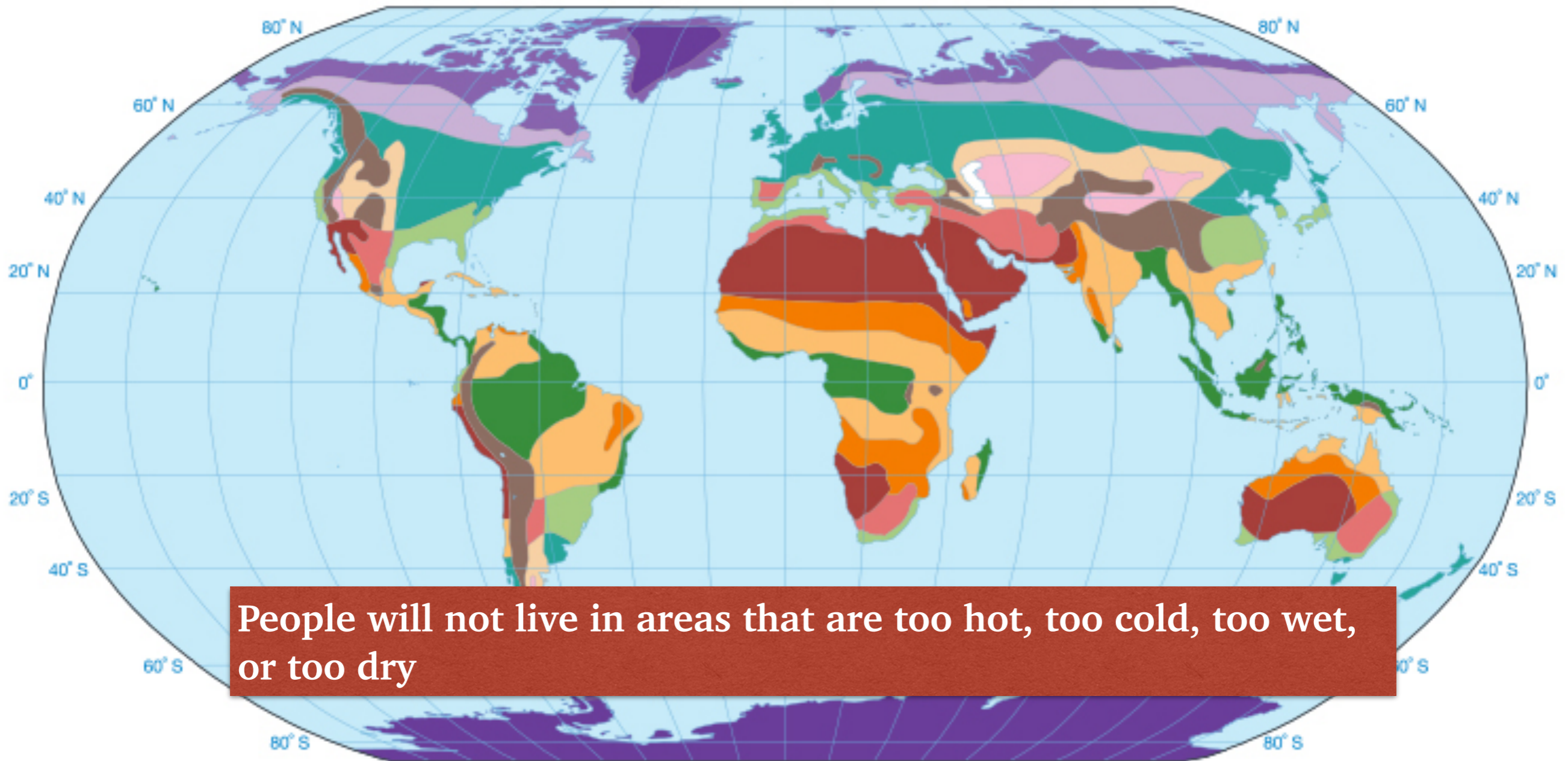
Crust

Mantle

BIOSPHERE



WORLD CLIMATE REGIONS



People will not live in areas that are too hot, too cold, too wet, or too dry

Tropical climates

- Rainforest
- Grasslands
- Semiarid
- Desert

Subtropical climates

- Humid Subtropical
- Desert

Temperate climates

- Temperate
- Subarctic
- Grasslands
- Desert

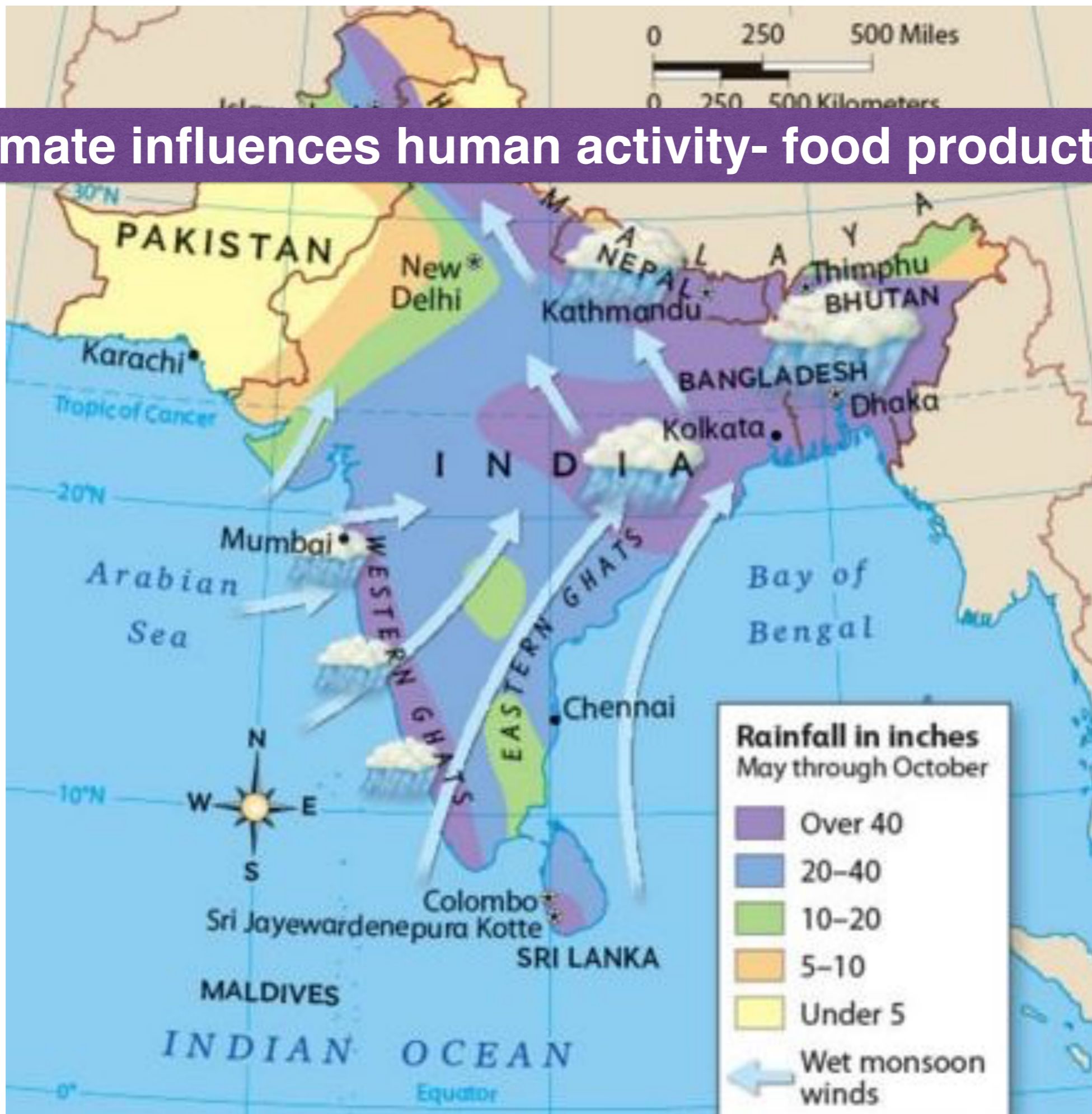
Polar climates

- Polar Tundra
- Polar Ice Cap

Highland climates

- Highland (varies with altitude)

Climate influences human activity- food production



- Distribution of people and the choice of economic activities at different locations
- People prefer to live on flatter land - better suited for agriculture

