

Environmental Issues

Paper 2

Tourism in South Africa-

Limpopo Province, South Africa, has a semi-arid climate and largely unspoilt savanna ecosystem that is a major tourist attraction.

Why need management?

- Land degradation by vehicles

- demand on water

- demands on food supply

How been management?

- Education

- hunting money goes towards conservation

- sustainable buildings

TEST YOURSELF

:

- What do you understand by the term 'consumerism' (2 marks)
- Explain why one biome that you have studied is being destroyed due to consumerism (4 marks)
- 'Destruction of ecosystems is necessary if global interdependence is to continue. How far do you agree with this statement? (6 marks)
- Give two ways 'agribusiness negatively impacts the environment (4 marks)
- Explain why the disposal of waste impacts the environment (4 marks)
- Describe the long-term impacts of climate change on the UK (4 marks)
- How might people's lifestyles change in the future in a warmer world (4 marks)
- Explain how ecotourism can be an effective strategy in the sustainable management of tropical rainforests. (4 marks)
- Discuss the extent to which food production impacts the natural environment (6 marks)
- Explain if food miles are effective at looking the impact food production has on the environment (4 marks)
- 'The effects of climate change are greater on the environment than on people.' Do you agree with this statement? Justify your decision. (8 marks)



Food in Tropical Rainforest - Palm Oil:

Palm oil is in nearly everything – it's in close to 50% of the packaged products we find in supermarkets. 66 million tonnes of palm oil is used each year.

Borneo:

In 1985, 73% of Borneo was covered in rainforest. By 2005 only 50% was left. As the rainforest is cleared it is replaced with palm oil.

Advantages

- Lower production costs than other oilseed crops
- Less fertiliser and pesticides needed

Disadvantages

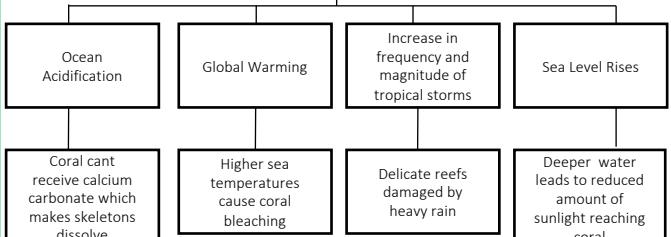
- Clearing land reduces biodiversity
- Jobs go to migrant workers
- Monoculture

Climate change in Australia-

Short term impacts include extreme weather events and coral impacts.

Climate Change in Coral Reefs

Longer term impacts include migration changes and changes in food supply



Sustainable Tourism –

Ethical Tourism = Needs of the locals are considered.

Responsible Travel = Local families benefit economically

Ecotourism = Tourism that has a very low environmental impact

Biological Economic improvement Impact on culture Increased environmental awareness:

Threats to culture Relocation of locals Ecosystem degradation Jobs provided to locals

- ### Why is consumerism increasing?
- Mobile technologies
 - Proportion of people in well paid jobs
 - Increase in population
 - Container ships grow
 - Aircraft use bigger and more fuel-efficient engines
 - Undersea cables has improved communication

Tourism in Great Barrier Reef –

The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park in northern Australia. It was the first coral reef ecosystem to be given UNESCO World Heritage Status

Why needs management?

- harvesting the coral for souvenirs
- Anchors scrape along the reef



How been managed?

- reef zoning
- Honeypot sites such as Cairns - Boat length, visitor numbers are restricted

Climate Change in UK:

A warmer atmosphere will mean the air masses over the oceans will have greater moisture content.

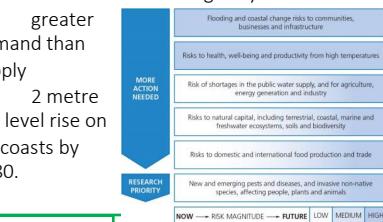
Short term impacts:

- Food price increase
- Increase in flash flooding
- More extreme weather events (eg: 2003 heatwave)

Long term impacts:

- Economic cost of flooding could rise from £1 billion to £27 billion in 2080
- Severe water shortages by 2050 2.5x greater demand than supply

- 2 metre sea level rise on UK coasts by 2080.



E-waste
Electronic waste products such as computers and mobile phones
The UN estimates that 50 million tonnes of e-waste annually.

Social	Economic	Environmental
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Toxins are in local's food and drink No safety equipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Buy and sell waste to make a living Non-reliable income – someday may not earn any money. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recycling reduces the need to extract raw materials from the environment Biodiversity impacted

Agbogbloshie, Ghana, Kenya = largest e-waste dump in Africa.

Ecological Footprint –

The amount of land needed to support a person's lifestyle

- Water use
- Transport use
- Clothes use
- Energy use
- Space to get rid of our waste



Sanjiang Wetlands Project

When = 2005 a 10yr project to restore the wetlands, increase biodiversity and increase local incomes

Cost = \$30 million

What = 10,090 hectares if trees have been planted. Farmers complete ecotourism and in curriculum at school
Successful = birds increase by 100,000 and 3,441 hectares of farmland have been converted back to wetland. Farmers earn up to 40x they did before.

Global interdependence –

Worldwide mutual dependence between countries. We rely on other countries to get our food delivered (40% of UK food is imported)



Food Miles

A measure of how far food has been transported to get from producer to consumer.

Food grown in the UK is transported further now than it used to be due to the growth of large supermarket chains and their complex distribution systems.



Food in Oceans -

Bangladesh Shrimp farming:

Consumerism:

- In 2010, over 3 million tonnes of wild shrimp were by caught
- Fish, including shrimp, are the 2nd largest export for Bangladesh at a value of \$569 million in 2016.

Ecosystem:

- 25 million hectares of mangrove forest have been destroyed
- The mangrove is used as a natural flood defence

