

Resource Management

<p>The importance of resources (P90)</p>	<p>Access to basic resources affects the economic and social wellbeing of people and countries. Three basic resources – Food, energy and Water.</p>		
<p>Global distribution of resources (P90)</p>	<p>Food:</p>	<p>Energy:</p>	<p>Water:</p>
	<p>Needed because people become malnourished without good access.</p>	<p>Needed because countries need energy for industry and transport and for use in homes.</p>	<p>Needed for domestic purposes, industry and agriculture.</p>
	<p>Countries and regions have uneven access to resources. Richer countries consume more, Poorer countries consume less. Consumption is increasing in NEE's</p>		
	<p>Improving access to resources 1: Import resources.</p>	<p>Improving access to resources. 2: Develop technology.</p>	<p>So ability to consume resource depends on wealth.</p>
	<p>Explain how uneven access to one resource can affect economic and social wellbeing. Poor access to water can effects economic and social wellbeing because it is harder to irrigate crops.</p>		
<p>Food in the UK (P91)</p>	<p>Challenges facing the UK food industry</p>		
	<p>Demand for seasonal food Eg: Strawberries all year around.</p>	<p>Carbon footprint increasing Eg: Growing, processing and packaging food responsible for 9% of UK greenhouse gas emissions.</p>	<p>Farming becoming more industrialised (Agribusiness) Agribusinesses cause environmental problems but have made food cheaper as its cheaper to produce.</p>
	<p>Explain one challenge caused by changing trends in the UK food industry. One challenge caused by changing trends in the UK food industry is the demand for seasonal food all year round. This causes environmental problems because.....</p>		
<p>Managing the UK water supply (P92)</p>	<p>Challenges caused by increased demand on the UK water supply</p>		
	<p>Demand for water varies across the UK. 1. Water surplus in North West 2. Water deficit in South East. 3. Water stress in South East.</p>	<p>Water pollution needs to be managed. 1. Harmful chemicals from farms washed into rivers and infiltrate in groundwater supplies. 2. Regulation introduced to minimise use of harmful chemicals in farming.</p>	<p>Water Transfer 1. Water transferred from north west (water surplus) to south east (water deficit). 2. Dams can affect wildlife and flood habits 3. Political issues as people do not want their water transferred to another area.</p>

	<p><u>Explain one challenge facing the UK by its limited water supply.</u></p> <p>One challenge facing the UK by its limited water supply is that there is a high population in the south east but less rainfall due to this</p>	
Energy in the UK (P93)	<p>Challenges created by the UK's changing energy mix.</p>	
	<p>The UK's energy mix has changed</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> UK is using fewer fossil fuels in its energy mix. UK is using more renewable energies in its energy mix. 	<p>The UK's supply of fossil fuels is running out.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> North Sea supplies of gas and oil are running out. Coal in the UK is running out and is too expensive to mine.
	<p>Economic issues caused by the UK's changing energy mix.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The costs of extracting fossil fuels are increasing. The cost of producing energy from renewable sources is still high Renewable sources are often unreliable. 	<p>Environmental issues caused by the UK's changing energy mix.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Burning fossil fuels releases carbon into the atmosphere. Power stations and wind farms are considered eyesores. Birds can fly into windfarms.
	<p><u>Explain one challenge faced by the UK's as a result of its changing energy mix.</u></p> <p>One challenge caused by the UK's changing energy mix is the cost of extracting fossil fuels in increasing as the supply is more limited. Due to this....</p>	

Water

Global demand for water (P101)	Water security:	Factors affecting water security:
	<p>Having a reliable and sustainable supply of good quality water to meet everyone's needs.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Amount of water available. Number of people. Ability to access, store and clean water. (hard in poorer countries.)
	<p>Water demand is rising:</p>	
	<p>Rising Populations:</p> <p>More people use more water.</p>	<p>Economic Development</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Industrialisation Energy production Rising living standards.
<p><u>Explain why water demand is rising in poorer countries.</u></p> <p>Industrialisation in poorer countries is causing increased demand for water. This is because....</p>		

Water Insecurity (P102)	Physical Factors			Human Factors		
	Climate:	Climate Change	Geology.	Over-abstraction (taking to much)	Pollution	Limited infrastructure.
	<p><u>Explain one social impact of water insecurity.</u></p> <p>One social impact of water security is that there is less water to irrigate crops. Due to this ...</p>					
<p><u>Explain one economic impact of water insecurity.</u></p> <p>One economic impact of water insecurity is less water for factories who need water for cooling. Due to this...</p>						

Increasing Water supply (P103)	Water Transfer	Dams and Reservoirs	Desalination Plants
	Large scale engineering projects Canals and pipes.	Building a dam across a river traps huge amounts of water (usually in the upper course)	The removal of salt from sea water. (possible in coastal areas)
	Advantage: Reduces water insecurity in water stress areas.		Disadvantage: Can cause massive environmental, social, and political problems
	<p><u>Explain one way water stress can be managed by increasing water supply.</u></p> <p>One way of increasing water supply is Water transfer schemes. This reduces water stress because....</p>		
<p><u>Explain one challenge created by the management of water stress by increasing water supply.</u></p> <p>One challenge created by building dams is large areas of land are flooded. Due to this....</p>			

Water conservation	Groundwater management	Recycling and "grey water"
Example: Fitting dual flush toilets.	Example: Encourage farmers to use less pesticides and fertilisers.	Example: Reuse grey household water for example to water the garden.

<p>Sustainable water supply. (P104)</p>	<p><u>Explain two ways water supply can be managed in a sustainable way.</u></p> <p>One way of managing water supply is by fitting dual flush toilets. This is sustainable because...</p>
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<p>Increasing Water Supplies (P108)</p>	<p>The South/North Water Transfer Scheme in China.</p>		<p>Sand Dams in Kenya.</p>	
	<p>Challenge:</p> <p>Rapid development and population growth in northern China means it is suffering water stress.</p>		<p>Challenge:</p> <p>A lack of infrastructure in Kenya means it is difficult to manage its water supply in a hot dry climate.</p>	
	<p>What did they do?</p> <p>Built a water transfer scheme from the south (water surplus) to the north (water deficit) which cost \$62 billion.</p>		<p>What did they do?</p> <p>A low dam is built across rivers trapping sand. River water is stored in the dam so less evaporates.</p>	
	<p>Advantages:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provides water for people in northern cities eg: Beijing 2. Water for industry. 3. Water for Irrigation. 	<p>Disadvantage</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Natural habitats in north flooded. 2. Very expensive to build. 3. Water stress in the south (eg for farming) increases. 	<p>Advantages:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cheap to build 2. Does not require much maintenance. 	<p>Disadvantages:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Does not help large number of people. 2. Sever drought means water deficit remains.
	<p><u>Explain one advantage of a scheme to increase water supply.</u></p>			
	<p><u>Explain one disadvantage of a scheme to increase water supply.</u></p>			

