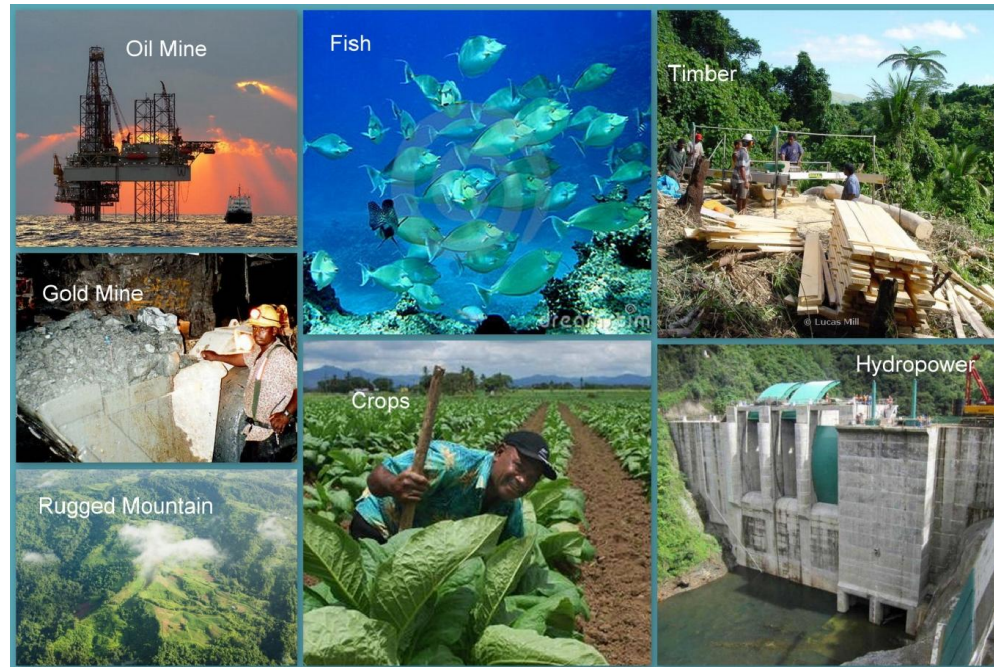


Natural Resources

Natural Resources

- Materials or substances such as minerals, forests, water, and fertile land that occur in nature and can be used for economic gain
- Two types: **renewable** and **nonrenewable**



Renewable Resources

- Resource that can be replaced at a rate close to its rate of use or in an unlimited supply.
- **Examples:** oxygen, nitrogen (air), trees (lumber), water, solar energy



Nonrenewable Resources

- Resources of a fixed amount, or a resource that is used up faster than it can be replaced
- **Examples:**
 - Metals (Au, Fe, Cu, etc.),
 - Nonmetals (gravel, limestone, etc.)
 - Energy sources (coal, oil, petroleum, etc.)



NC Forestry Resources

- Christmas Trees
- Variety of trees for timber



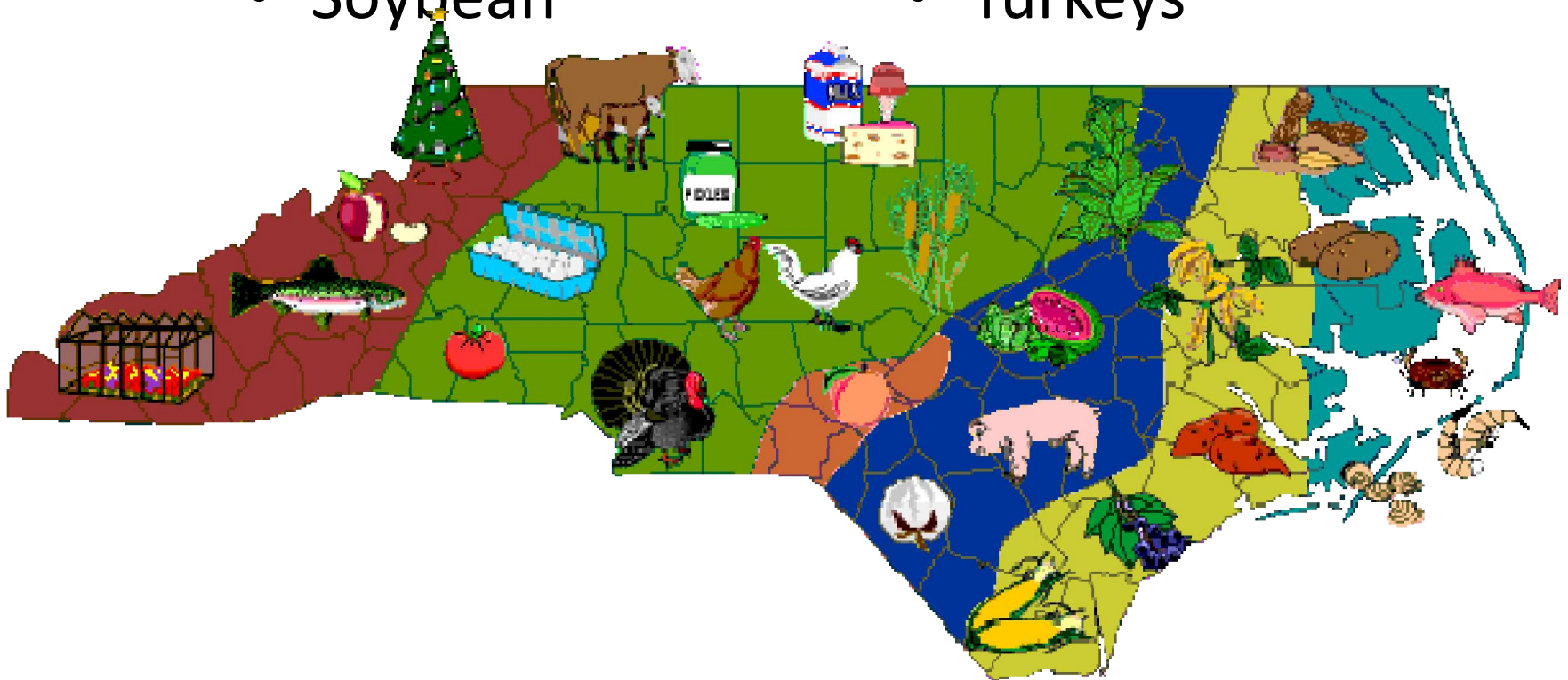
NC Agriculture Resources

Field Crops

- Tobacco
- Cotton
- Soybean

Livestock

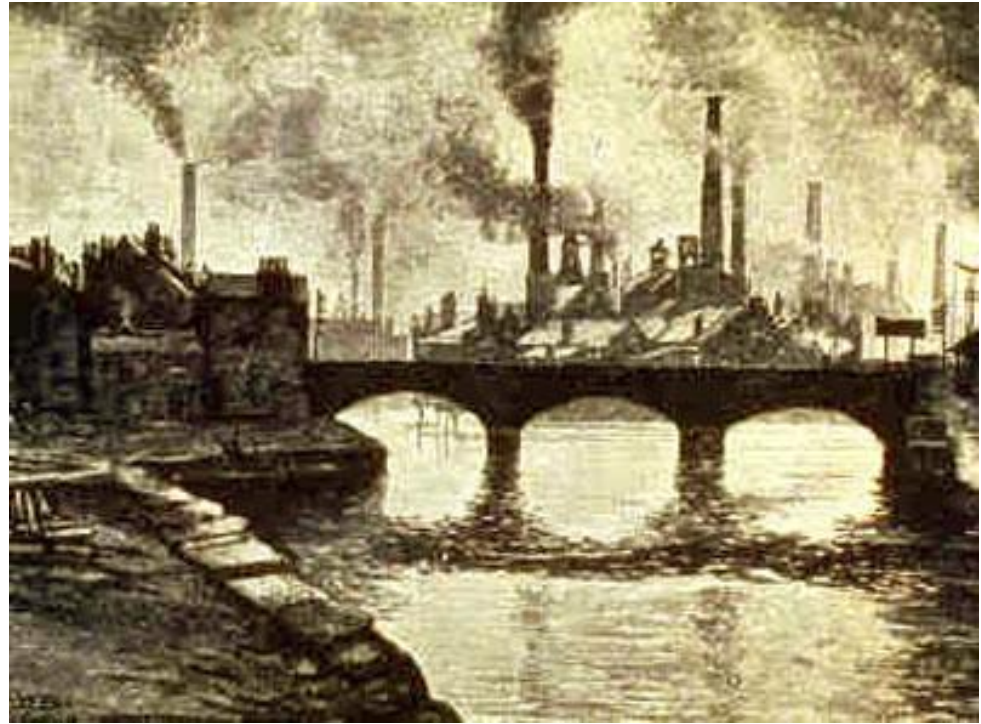
- Hogs
- Cows
- Turkeys



Land Uses

Industrialization

- The large-scale introduction of manufacturing, advanced technical enterprises, and other productive economic activity into an area, society, country, etc.



Consequences

Positive

- Unskilled Job Growth
- Economic Opportunity

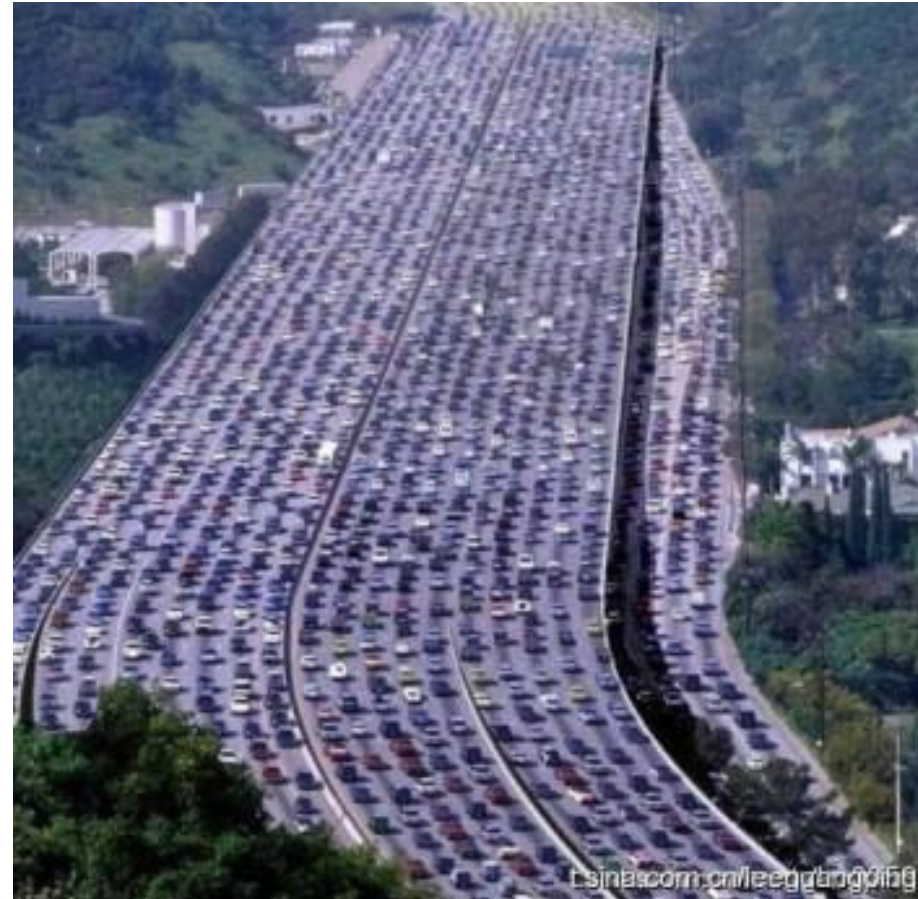
Negative

- Lower Paying Jobs/Poor Working Conditions
- Urbanization
- Lack of environmental awareness



Urbanization

- The process by which towns and cities are formed and become larger as more and more people begin living and working in central areas

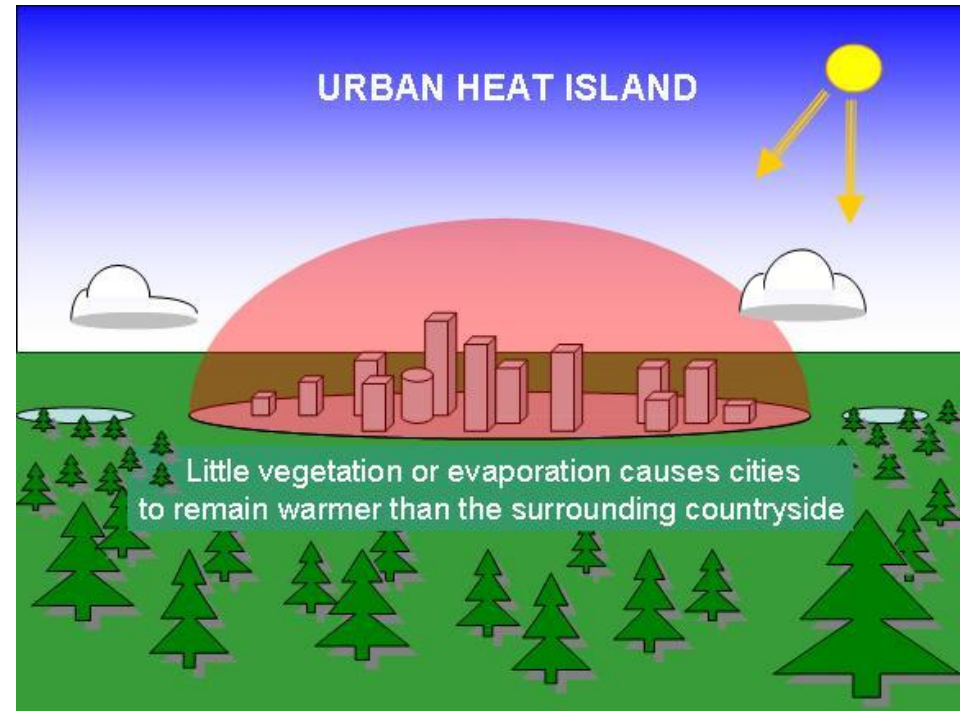


Consequences

- Positive
 - Lower Birth Rates
 - Lower Rural Populations/Better Farming Practices
- Negative
 - Heat Islands
 - Destruction of natural habitat/Waste
 - High energy consumption/temperatures
 - Higher percentage of health problems

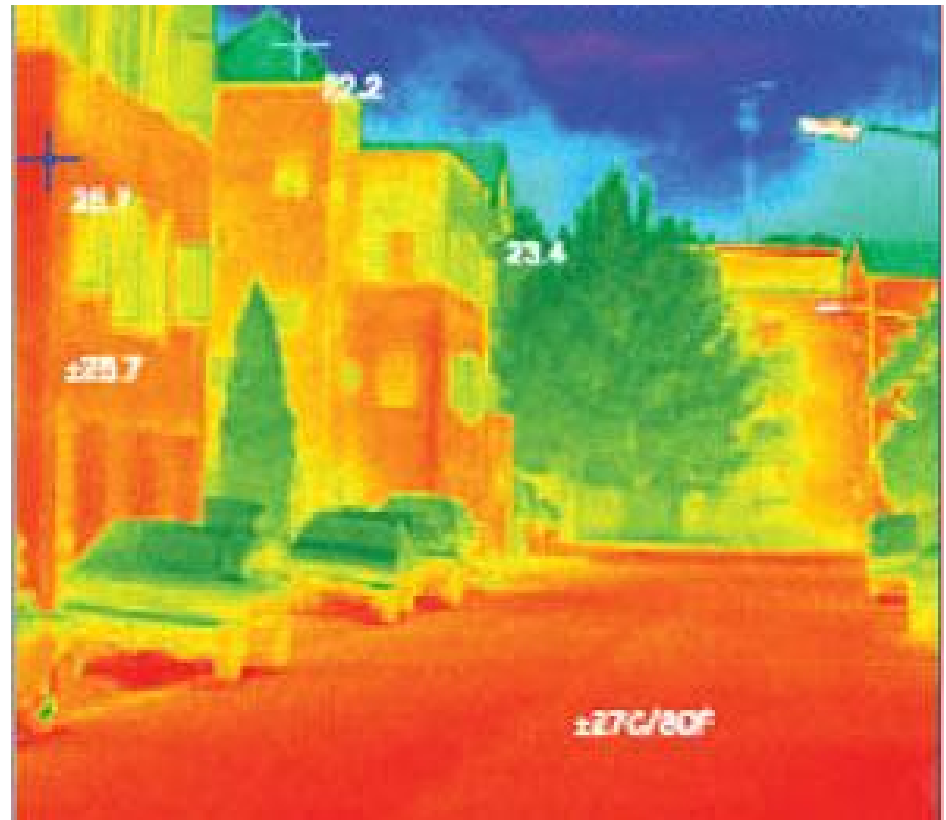
Heat Islands

- Heat Island - a city that has increased temperatures due to having asphalt, buildings, and other dark structures that absorb and hold heat longer than natural environments



Consequences

- Negative
 - Increased temperatures: 1-10 deg F
 - Increased Energy Demand
 - Strain on Wildlife
- [Urban Heat Isle](#)



Mitigation

- In order to combat heat islands efforts through mitigation have been made
- Greening of City
- Change in construction material
- Reduction of Heat Sources



Deforestation

- Natural forests are cleared through logging and/or burning
- Amazon is the largest rainforest in the world
 - Since 1970 20% of the rainforest has been cut down



Consequences

- Positive
 - Logging
 - Cattle Raising
 - Agriculture/Food
- Negative
 - Decrease of biodiversity
 - Loss of plant life
 - Increased Global Warming

