

# Environmental Science 3205

## Chapter 2

### Environmental Conservation

The concept of \_\_\_\_\_ does not just mean  
\_\_\_\_\_ to use later. It involves the

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Stewardship is defined in terms of \_\_\_\_\_ that  
aims to achieve sustainability. It includes activities that serve  
the environment at three levels: \_\_\_\_\_

For example

- recycling \_\_\_\_\_
- wetland protection \_\_\_\_\_
- Kyoto Accord \_\_\_\_\_

Factors that influence sustainability:

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## **Ecological Factors:**

The environment can be divided up into \_\_\_\_\_ (living) Factors and \_\_\_\_\_ (nonliving) factors.

## **Social Factors:**

\_\_\_\_\_ affects decisions that make concerning sustainability.

Ex. There are people who value money more than the fate of future cod stocks; poaching, etc.

## **Economic Factors:**

Economics impacts decisions related to sustainability.

Ex. Sustaining caribou populations may involve setting \_\_\_\_\_ for hunting. What economic impact would this have on outfitter operations?

## **Precautionary Principle**

A duty to \_\_\_\_\_, even when all the evidence is not in.

Consider the role of legislation in guiding stewardship and sustainability:

Example: \_\_\_\_\_ in fishing nets

Example: the establishment of various  
\_\_\_\_\_

- The recreational cod fishing season happens usually for one or two weeks in late summer.
- This provides opportunities for recreational fisher-persons to catch codfish while securing the total amount caught.

\_\_\_\_\_ is an essential component of sustainability

Ex. record the amount of packaging that your family discards over a week.

Other aspects that could be \_\_\_\_\_ are:

- amount of meat products eaten,
- amount of water used daily,
- amount of recycling in the household,
- kilometers traveled in a week.

There are a number of widely-held misconceptions related to sustainability:

(i) \_\_\_\_\_

(ii) \_\_\_\_\_

(iii) \_\_\_\_\_

(iv) \_\_\_\_\_

(v) \_\_\_\_\_

(vi) \_\_\_\_\_

The 4 R's

4 R's refer to \_\_\_\_\_ and are an important component of sustainability.

**Environmental responsibility.** Consider the role of:

(i) \_\_\_\_\_

(ii) \_\_\_\_\_

(iii) \_\_\_\_\_

(iv) \_\_\_\_\_

## Individuals

The area of land and water ecosystems required to produce resources, which the population consumes, and to assimilate the wastes, which the population produces, is called the

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## Community

Describe your community's impact on the environment:

What is our present use/abuse of the local environment?

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What are types of commercial and domestic activities?

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How do we use the environment for recreation?

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What are some waste management strategies?

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**Industry**

- Compliance with \_\_\_\_\_
- Being a \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_ to the community
  - hiring and buying \_\_\_\_\_
  - supporting "green" community projects
  - meeting international standards for industry (ie ISO)

## Government

- Financially supporting community based projects and NGO's (nongovernmental organizations)
- \_\_\_\_\_ legislation pertaining to the environment
- Signing and implementing \_\_\_\_\_

## What is Eco-citizenship?

Eco-citizenship arises from the need for each person to choose a \_\_\_\_\_ based on universal \_\_\_\_\_ and a \_\_\_\_\_ to behave as a \_\_\_\_\_.

The formation of healthy environmental attitudes is based on \_\_\_\_\_ and that practice is the outward expression of being an \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) knowledge
- (ii) attitude
- (iii) practice

## Knowledge:

Environmental science courses provide a knowledge base from which to make \_\_\_\_\_ concerning local, regional, national and global environment issues.

## Attitude:

The formation of healthy environmental attitudes is based on \_\_\_\_\_.

## Practice:

Practice is the \_\_\_\_\_ of being an eco-citizen

Ex. Practicing the 4Rs

## Eco-citizenship

MMSB

HHW

Waste Reduction

Composting

In \_\_\_\_\_, the Provincial Waste Management Strategy was developed. It included the following:

### **1. Multi Materials Stewardship Board**

Responsible for developing, implementing and managing \_\_\_\_\_ programs

Recycling has increased to \_\_\_\_\_



## 2. Household Hazardous Waste

\_\_\_\_\_ : can eat away at surfaces

\_\_\_\_\_ : can easily catch on fire

\_\_\_\_\_ : can react violently when mixed or exposed to heat or pressure

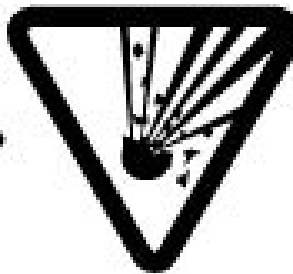
\_\_\_\_\_ : can damage living organisms



Corrosive



Flammable



Explosive



Poison

### Dangers of Improper Disposal

Pouring HHW down drains or storm sewers

\_\_\_\_\_ to sanitation workers, children, and wildlife as these chemicals are toxic and eventually will end up in \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

### 3. Waste Reduction

#### Used Motor Oil Collection

Since \_\_\_\_\_ disposal of used motor oil has been regulated by the province

\_\_\_\_\_ - therefore **MUST** be recycled

One oil change can ruin \_\_\_\_\_ litres of water

454,000,000 litres still disposed of incorrectly!!!

- **Remove**: Do not \_\_\_\_\_ any oil on the ground.
- **Contain**: Put your used oil in a \_\_\_\_\_ container with a tight lid. \_\_\_\_\_ use a container that once contained household chemicals, food, or beverages. Do not \_\_\_\_\_ the oil with anything else, such as paint, gasoline, solvents, cleaners, or antifreeze.
- **Recycle**: During posted business hours, take used motor oil to a \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ that collects used motor oil for recycling.

#### 4. Waste Reduction and Composting

**FACT:** Newfoundlanders and Labradorians generate approximately \_\_\_\_\_ of waste per person per day. That's the equivalent of over \_\_\_\_\_ tonnes per year.

Waste Reduction Strategies worksheet (p51-54)

**Conflict may exist between eco-citizenship and economic realities**

Living "green" requires \_\_\_\_\_ and in some cases an additional \_\_\_\_\_ (ie hybrid cars, heat pumps, purchasing organically grown foods, etc).

The need for \_\_\_\_\_ and regional \_\_\_\_\_ often takes precedent over environmental concerns.