

ELQ Geography

Entry Level Geography

Unit 6: Managing Resources



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Learning Outcome 1:

Understand why the demand for resources has grown worldwide.

Learning Outcome 2:

Know the different types of renewable and non-renewable energy sources.

Learning Outcome 3:

Identify sustainable approaches to tourism.

Guidance notes

This resource includes information and suggested tasks relating to Entry Level Geography. This booklet has been produced to meet the requirements for Entry Level 3 but teachers may amend the material to suit the needs of their learners.

The list of resources is neither prescriptive nor exhaustive.

For growing resource demand:

http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/geography/energy_resources/what_resources_rev1.shtml

http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/geography/energy_resources/sustainable_energy_rev1.shtml

For renewable and non-renewable sources of energy:

http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/geography/energy_resources/energy_rev1.shtml

<http://www.geography.learnontheinternet.co.uk/topics/resources4.html>

http://greenliving.lovetoknow.com/Advantages_and_Disadvantages_of_Non_Renewable_Energy

For Tourism:

<http://www.coolgeography.co.uk/GCSE/AQA/Tourism/Tourism%20growth/Tourism%20Growth.htm>

<http://www.s-cool.co.uk/a-level/geography/tourism/revise-it/growth-in-tourism>

Introduction

Let's start by looking at what we mean by the term '**resource**'. When we use something, it becomes a resource. Some resources are more important than others. For example, we all need safe food and water supplies, shelter, clothing and good health. Resources are also required to make all the things that we use in our daily lives.

An increasing global population needs more resources but most resources are limited and exploitation has consequences.

People in MEDCs need lots of resources to sustain their high levels of consumption. People in LEDCs sometimes have limited access to basic resources such as food and water. LEDCs are often rich in natural resources, deposits of valuable metals and minerals. To help them out of poverty, LEDCs can extract and sell resources to MEDCs.

There is an increasing demand for goods and services from a growing global population, especially those in LEDCs. The world's resources are being used up more quickly. The consumption of resources is spread unequally between MEDCs, that use more resources, and LEDCs, that use less.

Resource demand is increasing. This is because:

- Global population is rising. There are currently over 7 billion people in the world. This number is rising so the more people there are in the world, the more resources that will be needed.
- Many resources are essential for human survival, for example water. As the global population is rising, there are more people demanding water as everyone needs this vital resource to live.
- Electricity generation relies heavily on both renewable and non-renewable resources. People and countries are getting richer which means there will be a greater demand for electrical goods which require energy to use them. Coal for example is burned in power stations to generate this electricity.

Renewable and Non-renewable resources of energy

We all are dependent upon **resources**. Some resources are **renewable** while others are **non-renewable**.

A renewable resource is a resource that people can keep on using because it will never run out.

Non-renewable resources will run out one day because the human population is using these resources up a lot faster than they form. The table below lists some examples of renewable and non-renewable resources.

Renewable resources	Non – renewable resources
• Sun	• Coal
• Waves	• Oil
• Wind	• Gas

Renewable energy sources are sources of power that quickly replenish themselves and can be used over and over again.

Solar energy is a renewable energy source that is created using the sun's energy to produce power. The sun's heat and light is converted into electricity within a solar panel.



Fig 1: Solar Panels on the Roof of a House

Wind energy is a renewable energy source that is created using the force of the wind to turn the sails on a turbine to generate power.



Fig 2: Wind Turbines

Non-renewable energy comes from sources that will run out or will not be replenished in our lifetimes—or even in many, many lifetimes.

Coal formed millions of years ago from fossilised plants that consist of carbon. Coal is mined from seams of coal, found sandwiched between layers of rock in the earth's crust. Coal is burnt to provide heat in homes or to generate electricity.



Fig 3: A Stockpile of Coal

Oil is a carbon-based liquid formed from fossilised animals. Oil reserves are found in the earth's crust. Pipes are sunk down to the reservoirs to pump the oil out.



Fig 4: An Oil Platform

Problems and Benefits of Coal (Non-renewable)

Problems	Benefits
<p>One of the main problems is that coal will eventually run out, there is not an endless supply of coal.</p> <p>When coal is burned, many greenhouse gases (pollutants) are released into the atmosphere. These gases contribute to global warming.</p>	<p>Coal mining is relatively cheap to do.</p> <p>Experts think that coal supplies will last longer than supplies of gas or oil.</p>

Problems and Benefits of Wind energy (Renewable)

Problems	Benefits
<p>Huge costs are involved to build and manufacture wind farms.</p> <p>One major problem of wind energy is that there will be times when wind doesn't blow which means electricity cannot be produced.</p> <p>A lot of people argue that wind turbines spoil the natural views of the countryside and the environment.</p>	<p>Wind energy will never run out.</p> <p>Demand for electricity is higher in the winter and the wind is stronger in the winter so demand can be met.</p> <p>Wind farms are usually located on farmer's land which means farmers have an extra source of income.</p>

Tourism

Tourism has grown globally since the 1950s. By 2016 there were over 1.2 billion international tourists as the following graph shows:

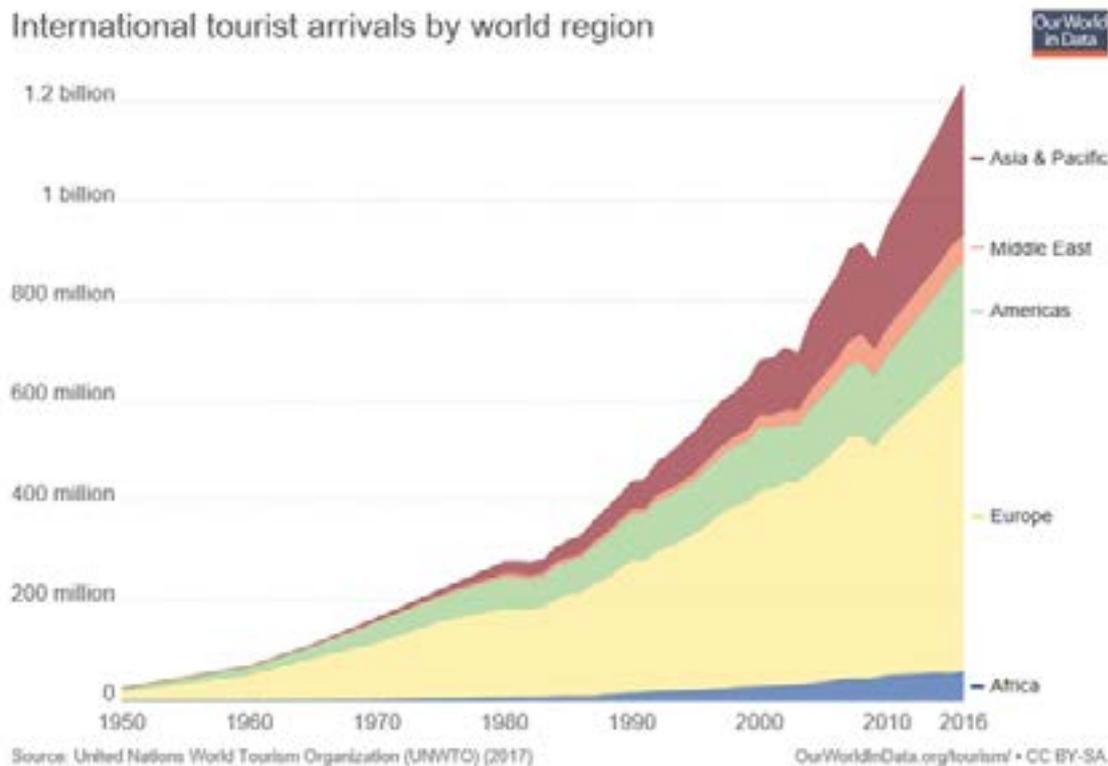


Fig 5: International Tourist Arrivals by Region

Source: <https://ourworldindata.org/tourism>

There are many reasons why tourism has grown for example:

- The internet - This allows people to search the web and find cheaper holidays. The internet is also a great way to advertise holidays to encourage more people to travel.
- Cheap air travel - There are many airlines such as easyJet and Jet2 competing for custom so they offer many reduced airfares.
- People have more money – Nowadays people have higher wages and therefore higher disposable incomes to spend on luxuries such as holidays.
- People have more time – Nowadays people have more time off work including bank holidays/ longer summer breaks so they have the leisure time to take longer holidays and to holiday more often.
- People are living longer – The population is ageing which means there are more elderly people who may be retired. They therefore have time to travel and can afford to travel due to pension payments.
- Improvements in technology – Improved and faster roads such as motorways as well as developments in aircraft technology means people can get to places faster.

- More choices of places to visit – Places are now more accessible with more airports so more people are likely to try and experience different types of holidays in their lifetime.

Sustainable tourism

Sustainable tourism does not damage the place where it happens. This allows the place to continue to be used by future generations. Sustainable tourism aims to make a low impact on the environment and local culture while helping to generate employment and income for the local people.



Fig 6: A Bamboo Hanging Walk Way in an Area of Tropical Rain Forest

Only small numbers of tourists are allowed at any one time and they will stay in small scale accommodation. This type of tourism aims to employ locals and to source all things such as food locally. The types of activities on offer will not be damaging to the environment. This type of tourism can be found in the Amazon Rainforest for example. There are many benefits of sustainable tourism for the local community and environment.



Fig 7: Eco lodge in Cuyabeno Wildlife Reserve, Ecuador

Benefits of sustainable tourism for the local community	Benefits of sustainable tourism on the environment
<p>Extra income for the local economy. This means more money can be spent on providing health and educational services to the local people. This means the life expectancy age will rise and the number people who can read and write will also increase.</p> <p>With increased incomes, the local people can buy luxury items such as radios.</p>	<p>There will be less need to cut down and destroy the natural vegetation to make way for hotels and services such as roads. Sustainable tourism is small scale and there will be only small numbers of visitors at any one time. This means that the environment will be protected.</p> <p>The activities on offer on these types of holidays are not damaging to the environment for example canoeing, photography and bird watching.</p>

Activity 1

In your own words, define what is meant by:

a) Renewable resources:

b) Non-renewable resources:

Use an arrow to show whether the following resources are renewable or non-renewable.

Renewable energy	Resource	Non-renewable energy
	Sun	
	Coal	
	Wind	
	Waves	
	Oil	
	Gas	

Activity 2

Explain two reasons why the demand for resources is increasing across the world. Use the images in **Resource A** to help you.

Resource A

Photo A



Photo B



Photo C



Photo D



Activity 3

Complete the table below by describing and explaining one problem and one benefit associated with renewable and non-renewable energy sources.

One problem associated with a renewable energy source is...	One benefit associated with a renewable energy source is...
One problem associated with a non-renewable energy source is...	One benefit associated with a non-renewable energy source is...

Complete the following bullet points to describe the benefits of sustainable tourism.

Use an Internet search to find suitable pictures to illustrate your description.

- One benefit of sustainable tourism for the local community is...

- One benefit of sustainable tourism for the environment is...