

Challenge of resource management Flash Cards

True or false? Global distribution of food, water and energy is uneven.

FALSE

Describe 3 of the recent changes in demand for British agriculture.

- Growing demand for expensive food exports from LIC's and all-year demand for seasonal food.
- Growing demand for organic produce.
- Moves towards local sourcing of food to reduce carbon footprint
- The trend towards agribusiness.

True or false? The demand for water in the UK is increasing.

TRUE

There are areas of water deficit and surplus. Which example will you use to illustrate the need to transfer water supplies from one place to another in the UK?

= River **Vyrnwy** dam/reservoir in North Wales to **Liverpool**

Describe the changing energy mix in the UK.

- Although we rely heavily on fossil fuels there is a growing significance of renewable energies
- Reduced domestic (in the home) supplies of coal, gas and oil being used. Increase in use of electricity.

Exploitation of energy sources including shale gas (Fracking) have associated economic and environmental issues. What are they?

Environmental

Nuclear – Radioactive leaks risk, Safe disposal of radioactive waste, does not release greenhouse gases.

Wind Farms – Visual impact ie plans rejected in Lake District. Noise of turbines and effects on bird life. Produces NO greenhouse gases.

Shale Gas (Fracking)

Possible cause of earthquakes. Pollution of water sources.

Economic

Nuclear – High cost to build = £18 billion+
Expensive way to produce energy, but does provide many jobs and gives a boost to the local economy.

Wind Farms – High cost to build, may reduce visitor numbers

Shale Gas (Fracking) – Provides jobs and gives energy security to the UK. May reduce cost of energy.

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How and why has the UK's energy mix changed?

Less reliance on fossil fuels, growing significance of renewables as UK fossil fuels run out and international agreements on reducing greenhouse gases come in. Shale gases will be exploited in the future

What has caused a reduction in the UK's energy use?

More energy efficient cars and vehicles, better insulation, low energy lighting and appliances

What does 'areas of water surplus' mean?

Areas which have more rainfall than water use. Ie North Wales = High rainfall + low population.

What does 'areas of water deficit' mean?

Areas which have less rainfall than water use ie London and the SE of England = low rainfall and high population.

What are areas of energy surplus (security) and energy deficit (insecurity)?

- Energy Surplus = more energy production than use ie Russia
- Energy Deficit = Higher energy use than production ie Western Europe

Give reasons for increasing world energy consumption.

Many countries getting richer (economic development), rising population, increase in technology using energy. (Phones, computers etc)

What different strategies can be used to increase energy supply.

Overview of strategies to increase energy supply:

- Renewable (biomass, wind, hydro, tidal, geothermal, wave and solar) and non-renewable (fossil fuels and nuclear power) sources of energy.

How is the world trying to move towards a sustainable energy resource future:

- Reduce Individual energy use and carbon footprints. Energy conservation: designing homes, workplaces and transport for sustainability, demand reduction, use of technology to increase efficiency in the use of fossil fuels.
Recycling, more renewables

Give an example of a local renewable energy scheme in an LIC or NEE to provide sustainable supplies of energy.

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