

**ECOLOGICAL  
FOOTPRINT &  
CONSERVATION  
EFFORTS**

**Unit 9**

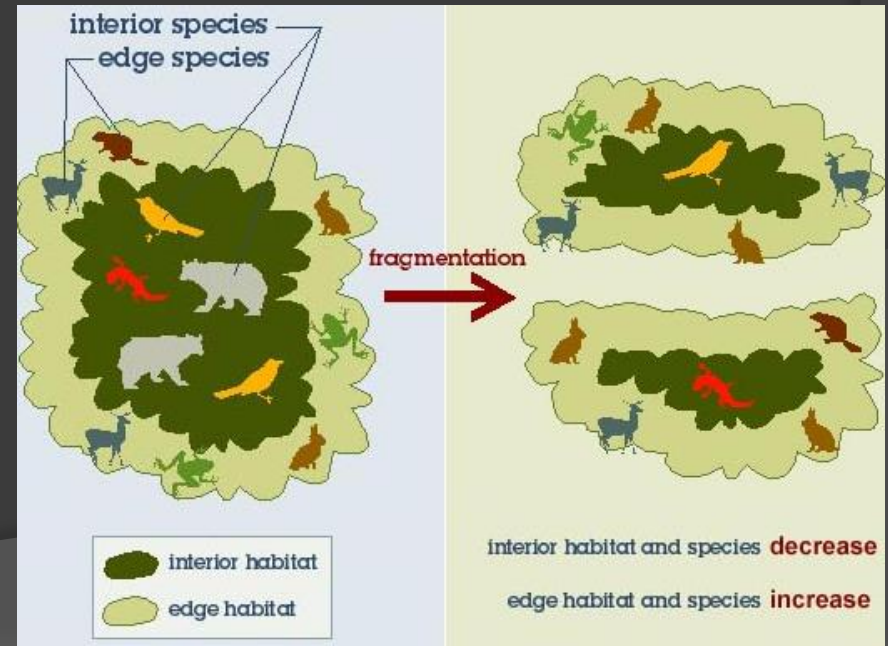
# Ecological Footprint

- DEF: Amount of *land* necessary to sustain one's lifestyle (**food, water, transportation, energy consumption, waste production**)



# Habitat Fragmentation

- Broken into many **smaller chunks** of habitat
- Examples:
  - Making agricultural fields
  - Changing river channels
  - Building roads





# Habitat Degradation

- Habitat remains but at a **lower quality**
  - Pollution (air, water, trash, etc.)
  - Toxins
  - Invasive species
  - Disruption of natural processes (photosynthesis)
  - Fewer niches = lower biodiversity



WHAT DO  
WE DO  
ABOUT IT?

# Conservation

- **Protection** of environment with little human **impact** (involvement), but with **positive** results

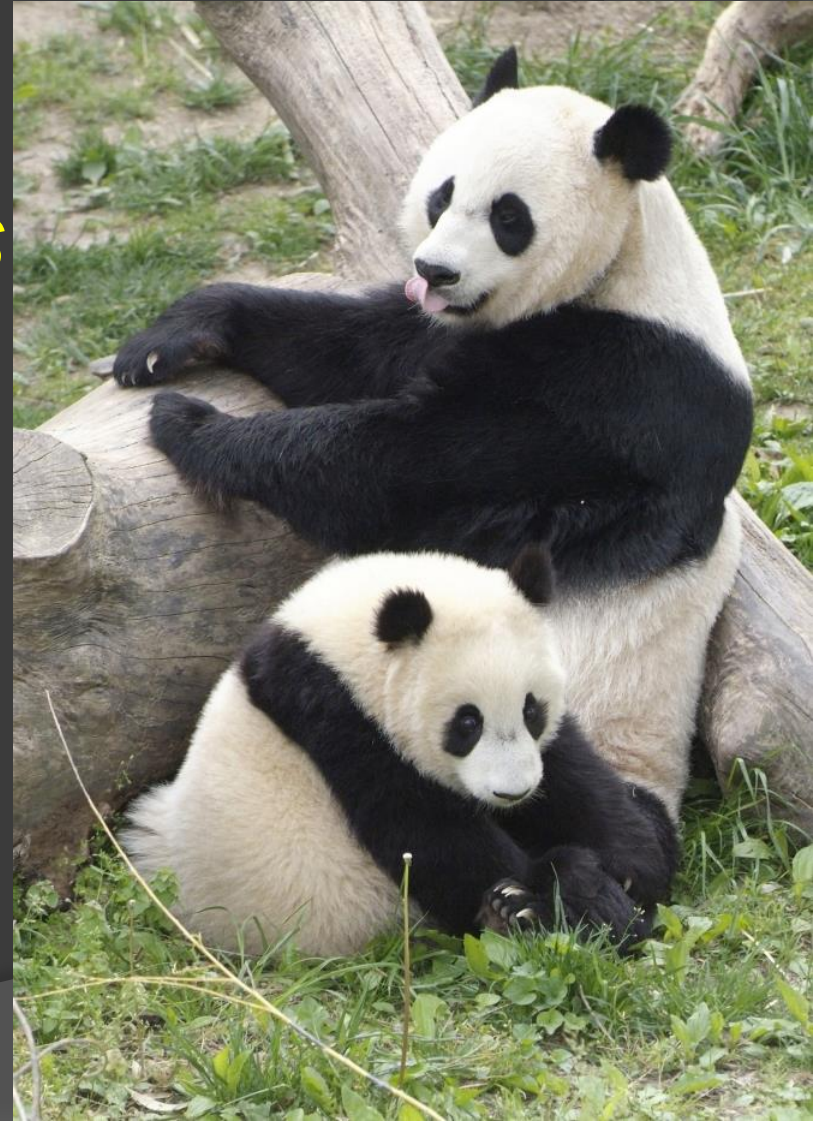


- Ensures environment continues to serve its **role** within ecosystem



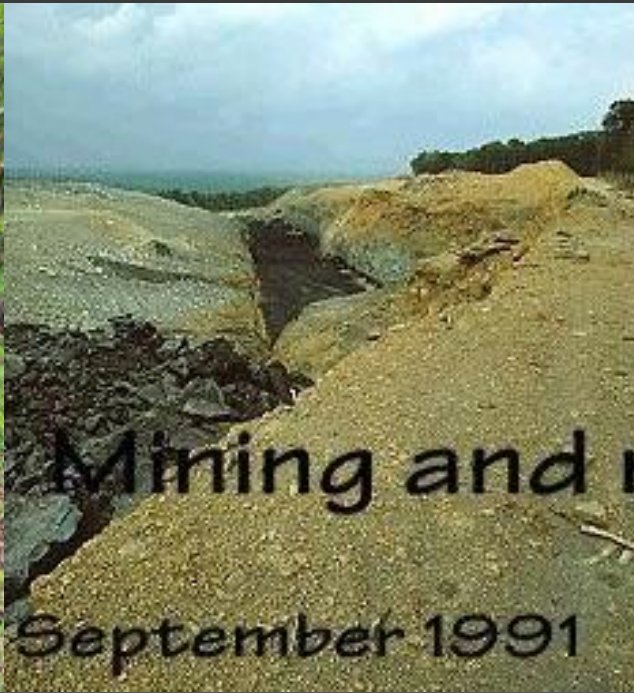
# Preservation

- Protection of *land* & *natural resources* that will NOT allow for human interaction
- May have *access* to but may only *look*; *do not touch!*



# Restoration

- **Renewing** and **repairing** degraded, damaged, or destroyed ecosystems



Mining and reclamation  
September 1991      May 1993



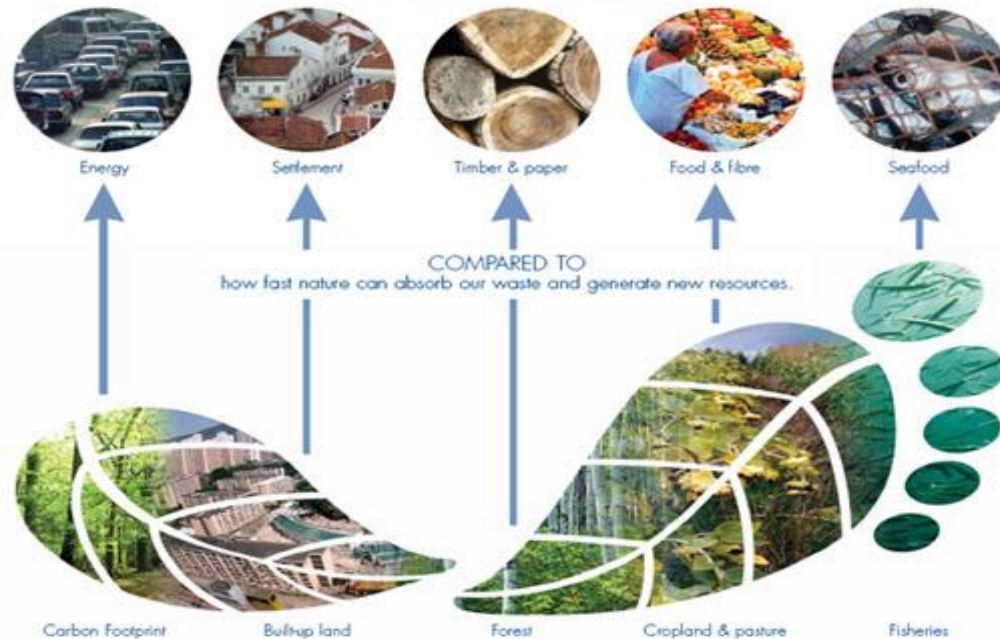
# Mitigation

- Creating **new habitats/ecosystems** to **compensate** for destruction of another
- **Negative human interaction → Mitigation → Positive results**

## The Ecological Footprint

MEASURES

how fast we consume resources and generate waste



# *Reduce, Reuse, Recycle*



Sustainability

- ◎ **REDUCE**: **Use less** . . . less used = less sold = less made = less land/habitat impacted & less resources used
- ◎ **REUSE**: **Buy once** but **use repeatedly** . . . Less sold = less made = less land/habitat impacted & less resources used
- ◎ **RECYCLE**: **Buy repeatedly** but **mined once** . . . mined/drilled/cut down once = less land/habitat impacted & less resources used