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Influences of the Enlargement at Natural Possessions by [Marko Trevor](#)

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Development demands the use and transformation of means into objects of social and or monetary worth. It has impacted the possessions globally. The quick increase in population and ask for resources has dangerously decimated the resource source within the world. In lots of places, industrial growth and urbanization has ensured that what is often called natural landscapes have awfully short supply.

Basic resources such as land, air and water have become accepted as creating a limited use capacity (that is was not the case two centuries ago), and as such need some type of administration so one can ensure their continuous availability.

We have now traditionally trusted opening up new land and using new resources to fulfill our demands. The increase of agricultural land by way of clearing of forest and taking agriculture into arid lands has succeeded in accelerating erosion and aridity of desert and semi-desert areas. The introduction of high yielding varieties of agricultural crops encourages the usage of herbicides and fertilizers. This could grow yield at some time but impair the quality on the soil nutrients later on, and render it infertile and wasteful.

The increase in demand for energy resources has led to numerous technological developments to generate these resources available, but has also produced tribulations of air pollution and global warming due to secretion of fatal gases like carbon monoxide.

Within the try to use water resources and make them available at all time, the natural state and course of rivers are altered by damming, and water pollution is launched. This has led to the extinction of marine species and alteration of the environment.

Over consumption of forest resources has led to massive destruction in the forest, which sequentially is modifying our climate and aiding the issue of global warming. Soil forming procedures and nutrient cycling have been misused, and many wildlife species e.g. mustang are gone extinct. Frequent run-offs at the moment are on the increase silting up rivers with worn supplies.

Coal washes dumped into rivers and from time to time seas have been a source of pollution. The case in the Solomon Sea off Papua New Guinea where over 78,000 tonnes of tailings were dumped each day is often a handy case. Such type of dealings produce water pollution and spoil to aquatic ecology.

Percolation of precipitation by means of spoils heaps, landfills, run-offs from tailing ponds and groundwater seepages often leads to groundwater pollution.

Gaseous wastes and particulates from mines and industries are potential air pollutants. When dissolved in precipitation, they can cause acid rain. This tends to affect communities faraway from the point of release.

It can be wise that while we yearn for for large development of the world, we also give serious consideration on the environmental consequences of our intended and desired progress. Or else, we may not have an environment wherein to execute our developmental plans. Think environment to start with. Allow us to reduces human impact on the environment.

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