Environmental Science 3205

Unit I: Introduction to Environmental Science

Earth's Beginnings:

• As of today, earth is the **ONLY** planet we know that can support life.

• This is odd, considering that the earth is made up of the **SAME MATERIAL** as the other planets.

How the Earth was Made?

• There was a big cloud of **DUST & GAS** that pushed in on itself. (This is what made the sun.)

• The sun then started giving off HEAT, LIGHT, & RADIATION.

• There were smaller clouds of dust and gas surrounding the sun.

• They formed smaller clumps called **PLANETESIMALS**. (We call planets)

Our Earth:

 When our planet earth was created it was very violent with STORMS, EARTHQUAKES, TORANDOES, VOLCANOES everywhere.

• Its first period was called the "HELLISH PERIOD".

 It was constantly violent and hammered by asteroids, meteors and comets.

• Its first atmosphere was **POISONOUS**.

• Then it started giving off gases as it cooled down – water vapor, carbon dioxide, etc...(but no oxygen).

 As it cooled the crust began to harden and a surface developed.

• Earth's next period was called the "1st LIFE PERIOD".

Only certain types of bacteria could handle the harsh environment.

But an atmosphere was starting to develop.

 The last period of Earth's development was the "OXYGEN PERIOD" where some plants could produce oxygen.

Now continents could form and stabilize.

• A supercontinent was formed called **PANGEA**. Has evolved into the 7 continents we have today.

OXYGEN was the most important part of the earth's formation.

Oxygen creates conditions for life as we know it.



Earth as a Spaceship:

• The Earth has been compared to a spacecraft — confined, self-sufficient and traveling through space.

 It is a CLOSED SYSTEM; practically nothing comes in with the exception of energy in the form of heat and light from the sun and nothing leaves except heat and reflected light.

 All of the basic elements that Earth and all its living creatures need or can have are already on Earth or in its atmosphere.

These basic elements are either RENEWABLE or NON-RENEWABLE.

• A natural resource is renewable if it is replenished at a rate comparable to its rate of consumption by humans or other users.

 As the human population increases, the resources needed to sustain them and all the other species on the planet do not and cannot increase. Many of us seem to have separated ourselves from its environment, to view the natural world as nothing more than a series of resources to be taken and used to whatever degree we want or can financially afford.

 Food comes from supermarkets, electricity comes from light sockets, water flows out of taps from unknown sources.