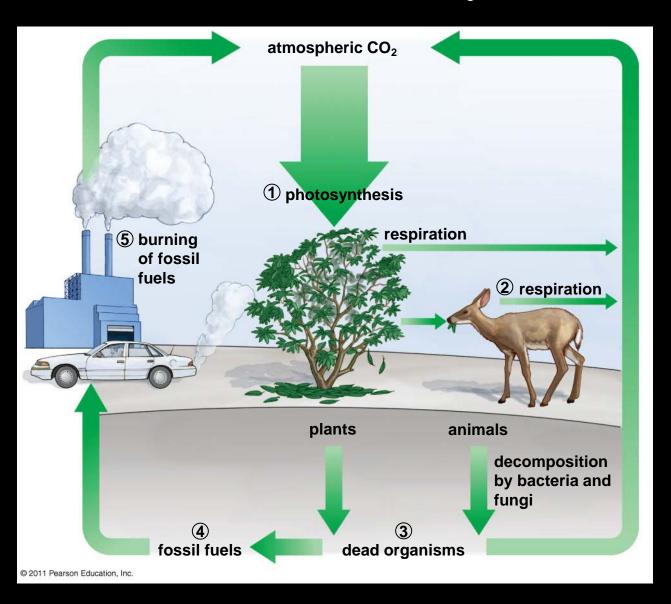
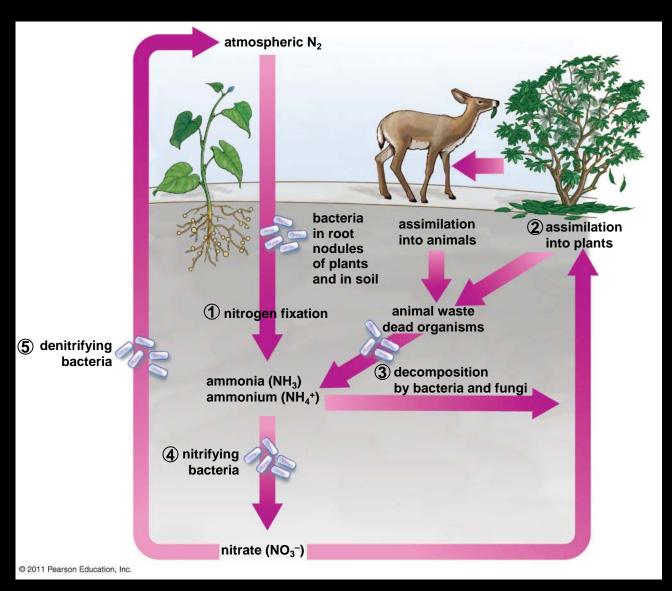
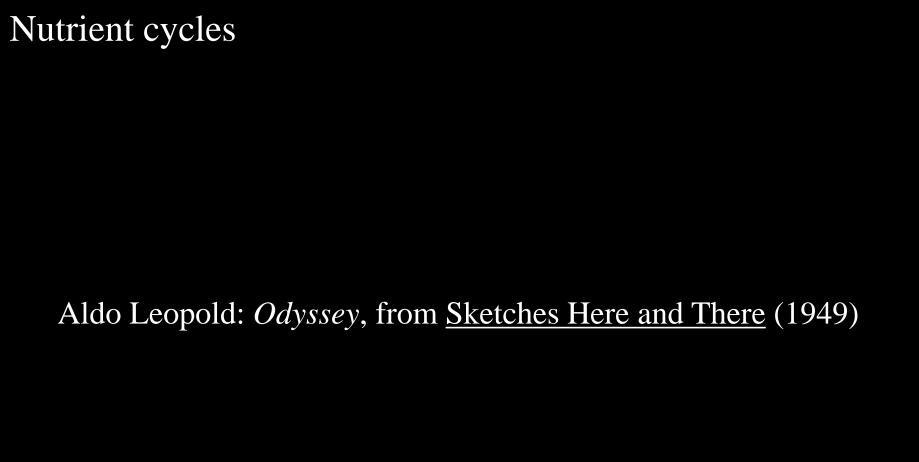
Human Impacts

The Carbon Cycle



The Nitrogen Cycle





in the fertilizer and their quantity. Any particular brand may

include these or some

other combination of nutrients.

Fertilizer Labels

"All-Purpose" vs a "Special Purpose" plant food. Specialty fertilizers are available for Roses, Vegetables, Flowering, Acid-Loving Plants, etc. Primary product composition, always written as N-P-K (Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Potassium). This is the percentage of each available to the plants as nutrient.

All-Purpose Plant Food Wonder-Gro GUARANTEED Total Nitrogen (N). Details on the N-P-K 5.8% Ammoniacal Nitrogen composition of the 9.2% Urea Nitrogen Available Phosphate (R,O_i) fertilizer. oluble Potash (K-O) Copper (Cu) 0.07 Water Soluble Copper (Cu) Iron (Fe) A listing of the other 0.15% Chelated Iron (Fe) macro- and micro-Magnesium (Mg). 1.5% Magnesium Sulfate (MgSO_i) nutrients contained Manganese (Mn)

Molybdenum (Mo)

Wonder-Gro

A detailed list of the chemical sources from which the actual nutrients were derived. Mainly of interest to chemists.

Nutrient cycles Too Many Nutrients



Nutrient cycles Too Many Nutrients



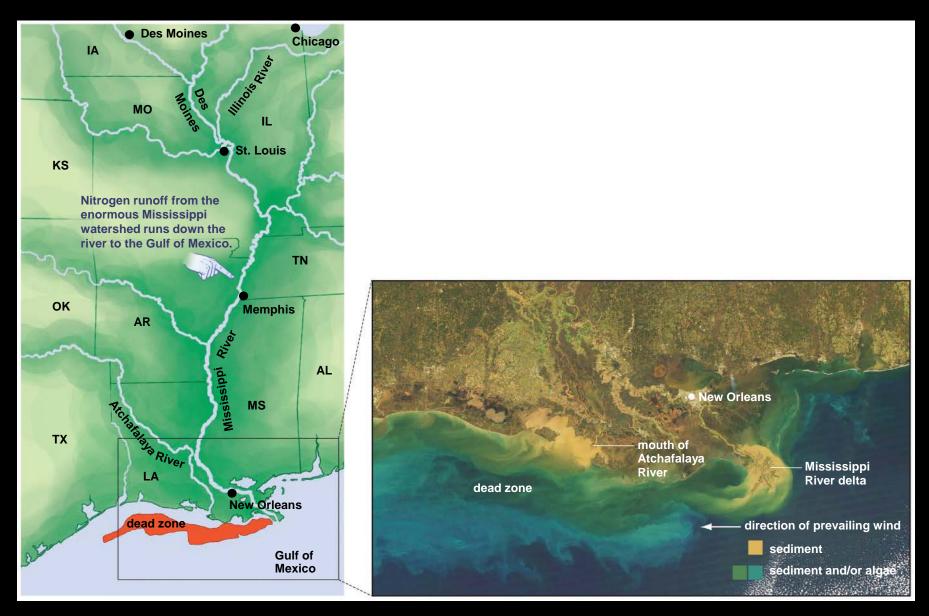
http://microbiology.science.oregonstate.edu/



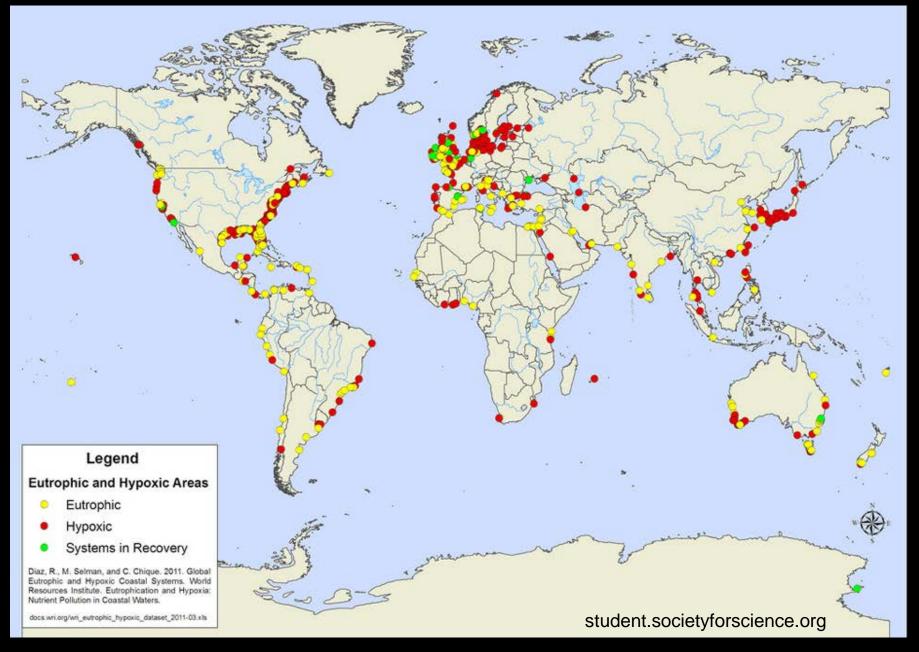
miseagrant.umich.edu



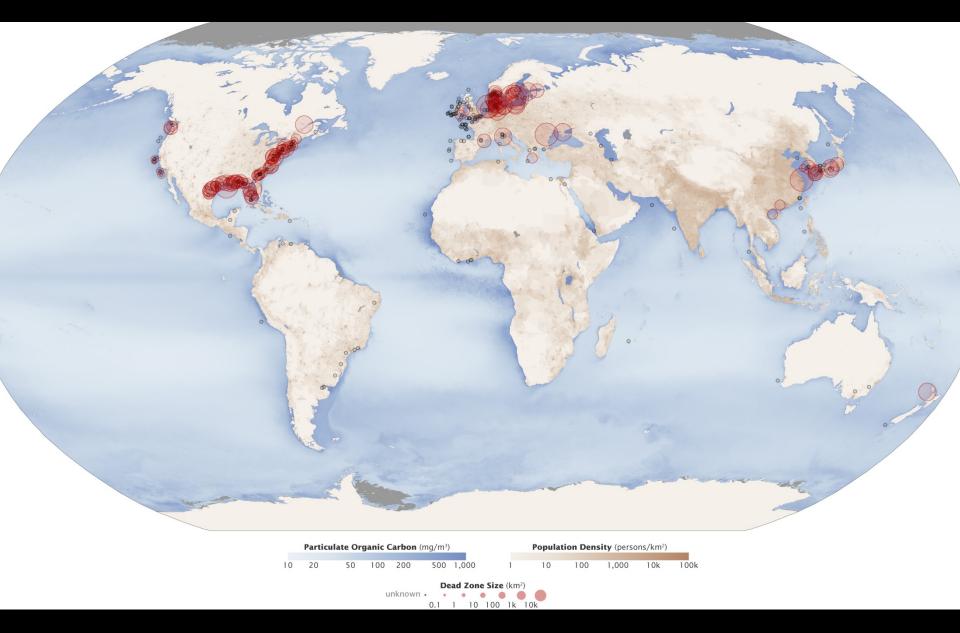
Nutrient cycles Gulf of Mexico "Dead Zone"



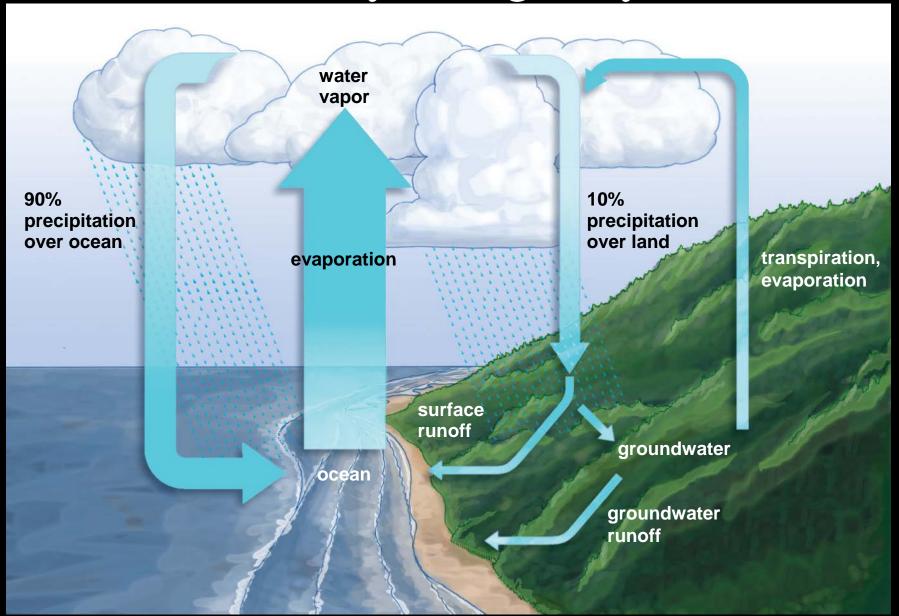
Other Dead Zones

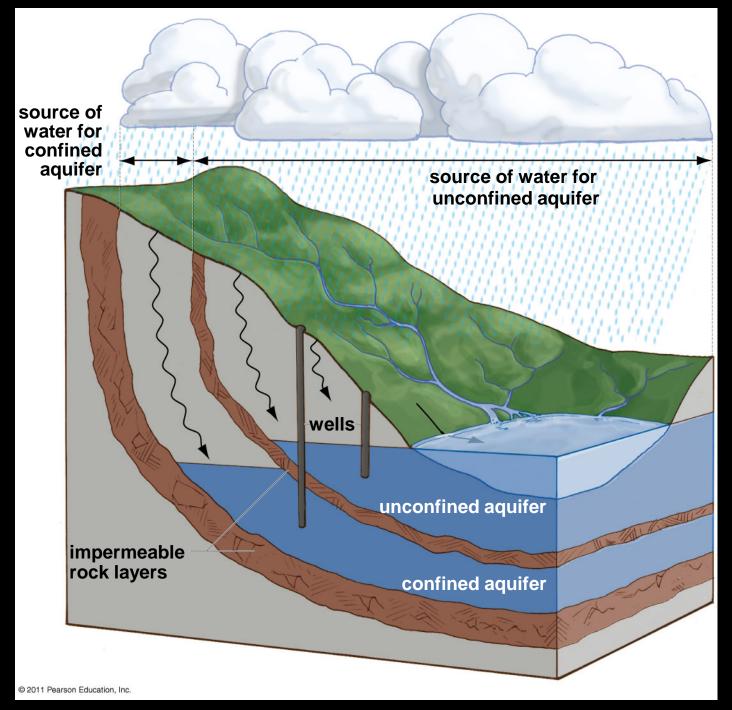


Other Dead Zones

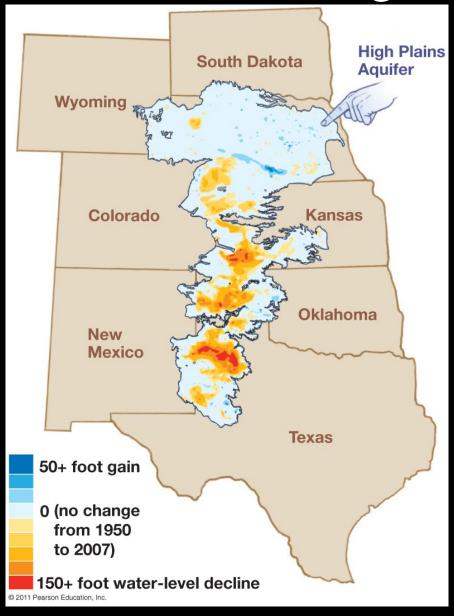


The Hydrologic Cycle





Enormous Stores of Underground Water



Local groundwater sources:

United States Geological Survey (USGS), Water Replenishment District (WRD) documents

Groundwater: local aquifers

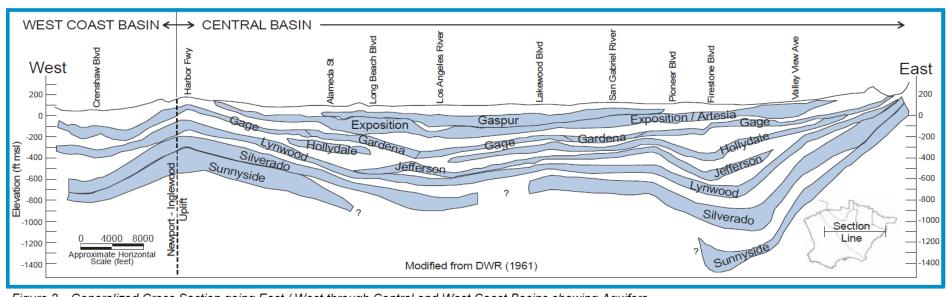
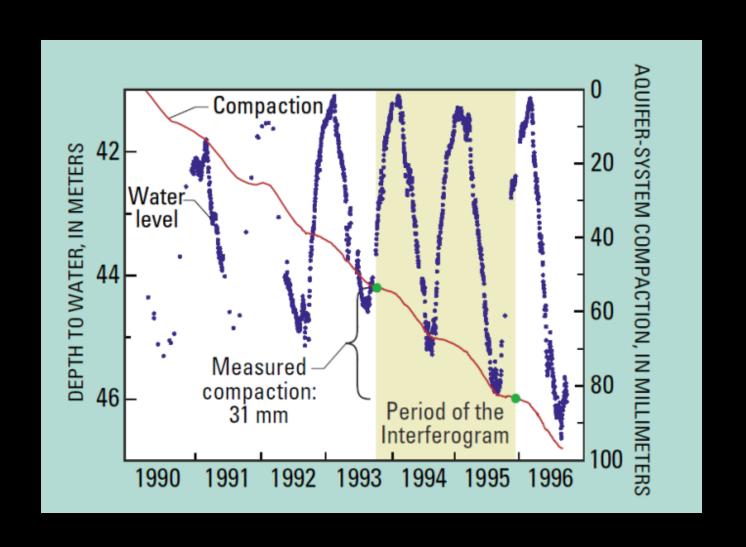
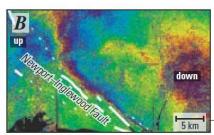


Figure 2—Generalized Cross Section going East / West through Central and West Coast Basins showing Aquifers

Groundwater: seasonal changes

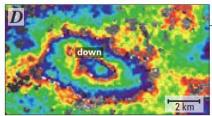


Groundwater



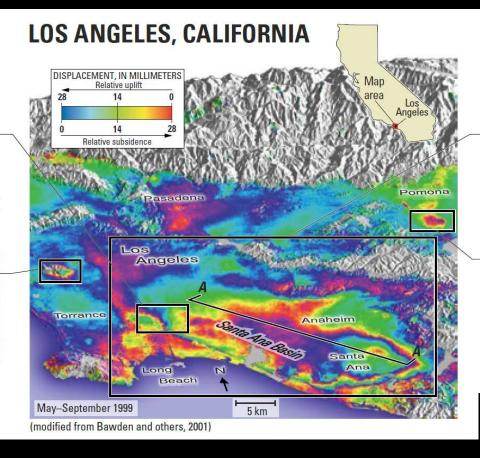
Ground-Water Barriers

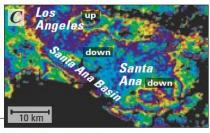
Faults and geologic structures often impede the flow of ground water and can be recognized as linear InSAR features where groundwater levels decline on one side of the fault or rise on the other side of the fault



Hydrocarbon Production

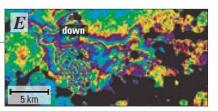
The pumping of oil is often imaged as a "bull's-eye" feature, such as the 58 mm of subsidence measured in the Beverly Hills Oil Field (5 years: Oct. 1993–Oct. 1998)





Multi-Year Subsidence

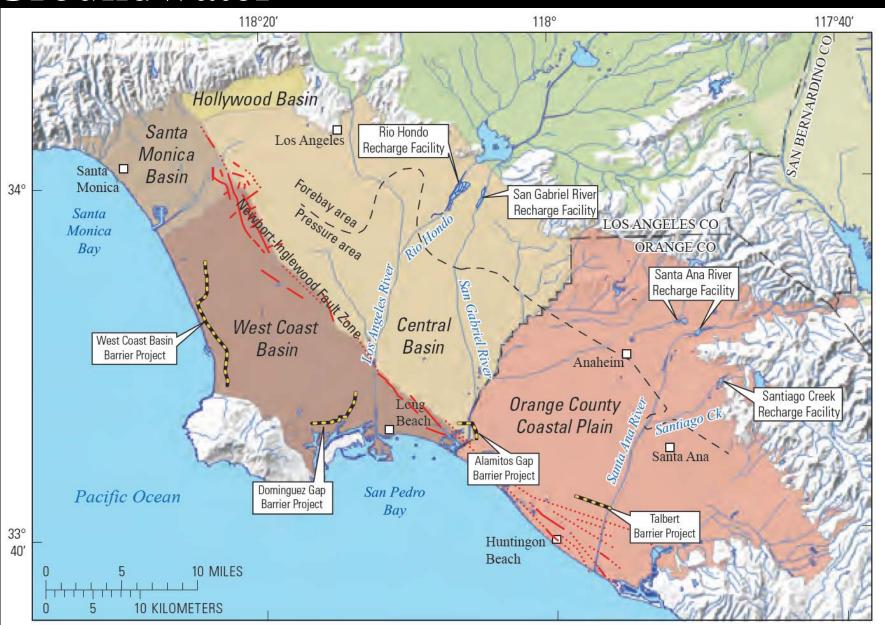
As water levels decline near Santa Ana, the land surface subsides at a rate of about 20 mm per year (Oct. 1993–Oct. 1998)



Localized Subsidence

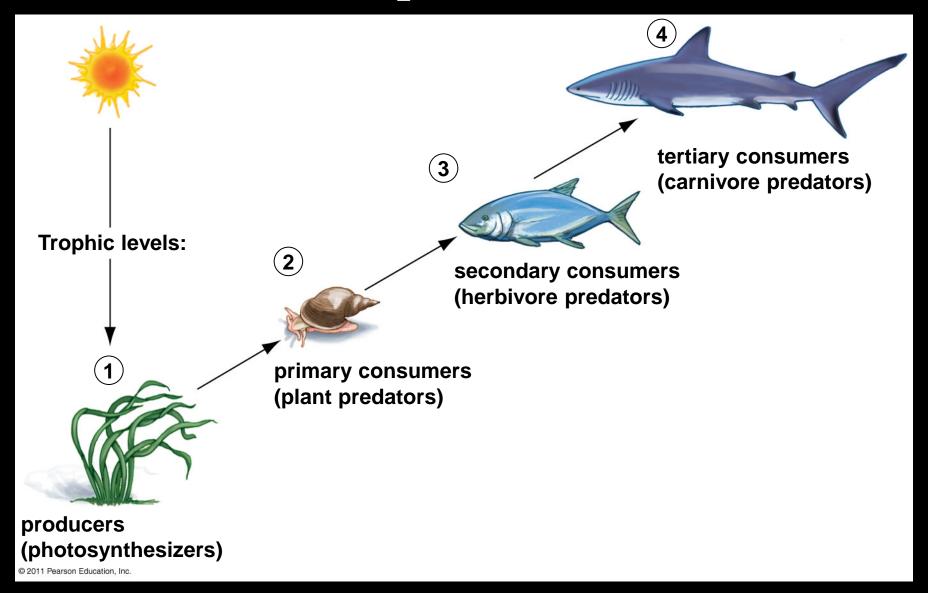
More than 180 mm of ground-water-pumping induced subsidence (1993–95) resulted in cracked building foundations near Pomona

Groundwater

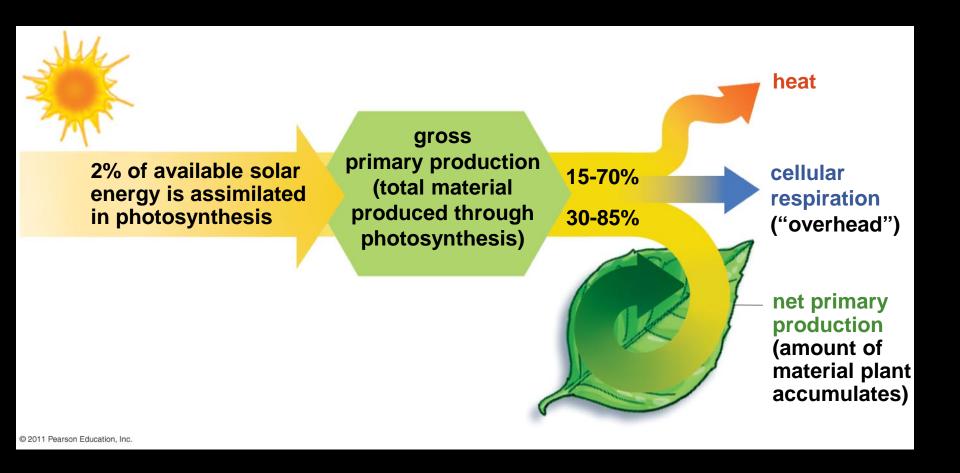


Energy flow

Trophic Levels

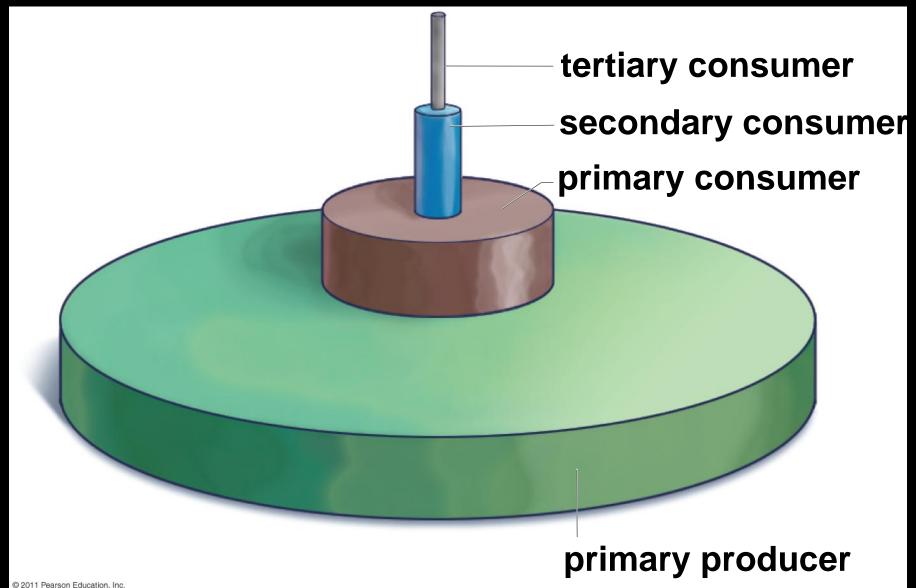


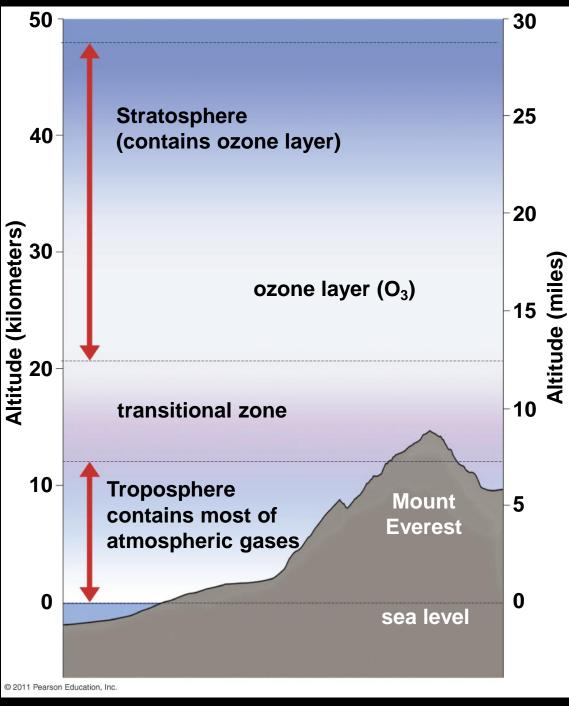
Energy flow



Energy flow

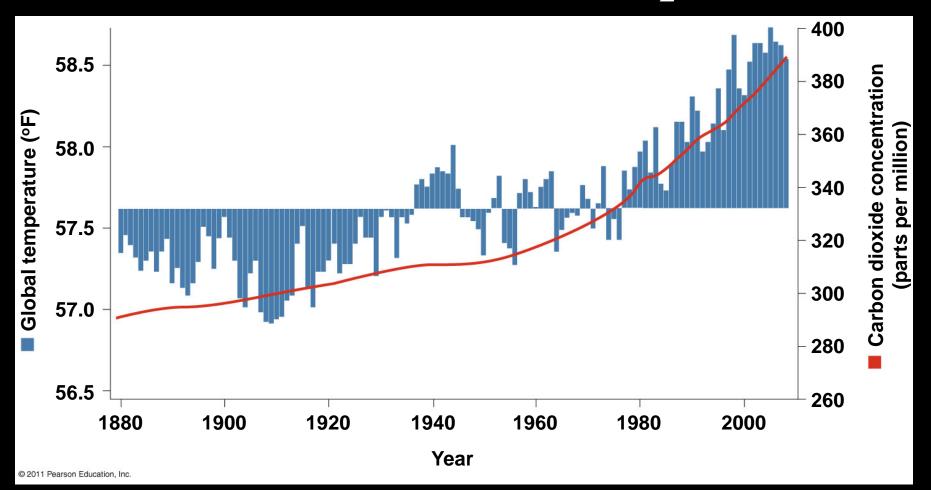
Energy Pyramid





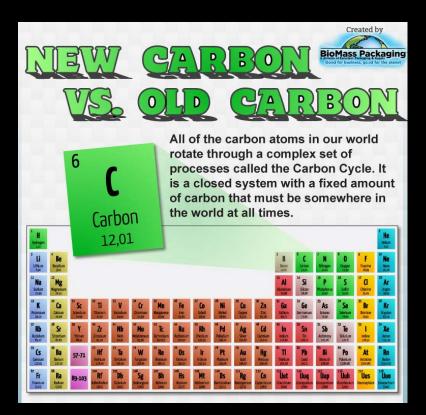
James May U2 flight

Atmosphere Growing Concentration of Atmospheric CO₂

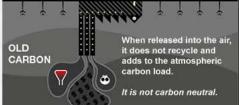


Old carbon vs. new carbon, or, coal vs. banana

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uStoBFtjy8U









Derivative Petroleum

Method Extraction

Supply Finite



Products Plastics

Disposal

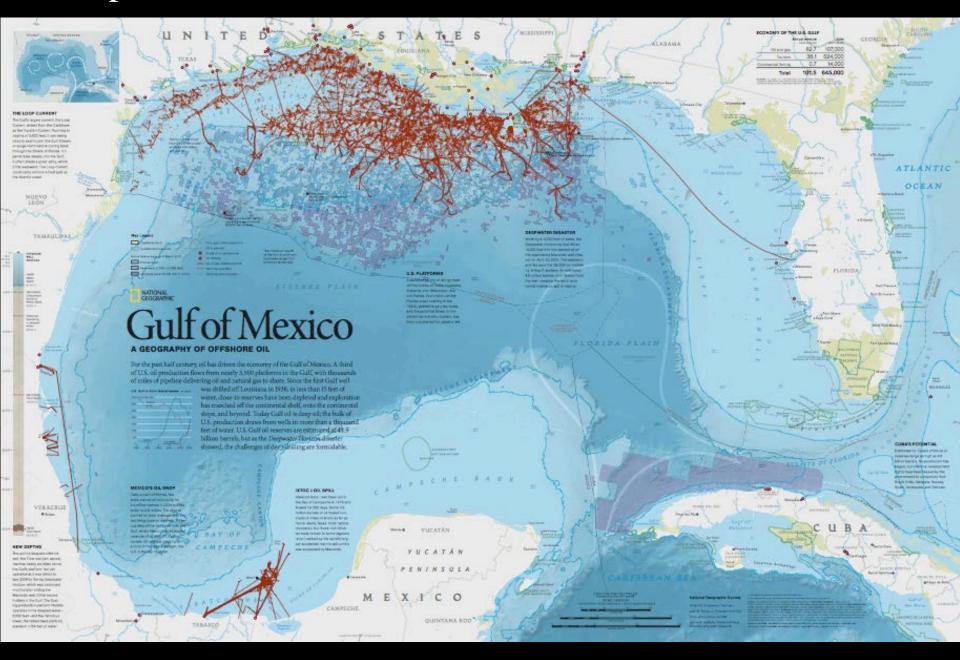
Landfill or Incineration

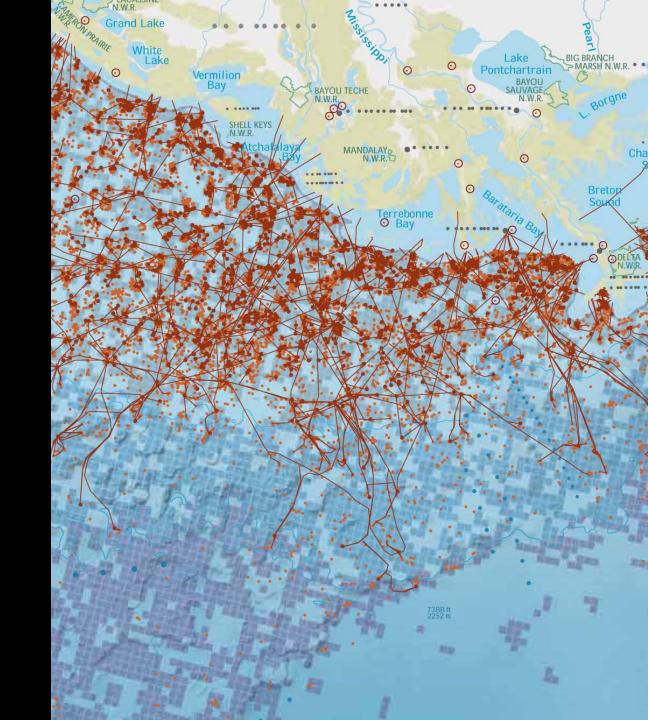
Carbon Exchange

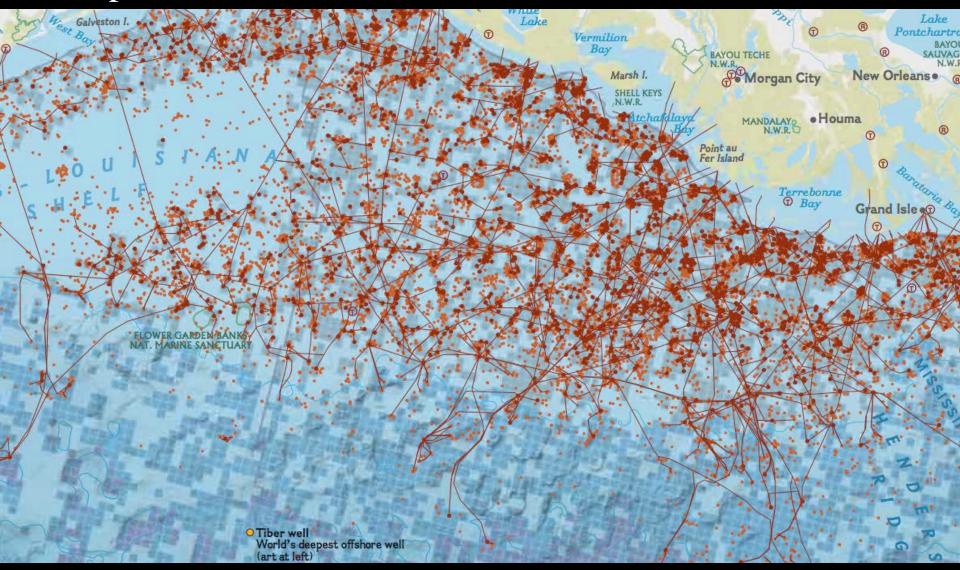
None – Increased Levels

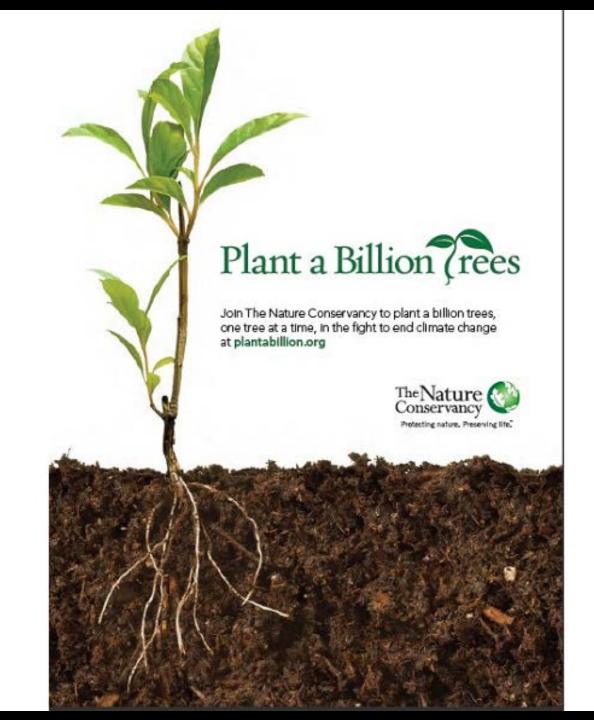
Geography of Offshore Oil

http://ngm.nationalgeographic.com/ 2010/10/gulf-oil-spill/gulf-mapinteractive?rptregcta=reg_free_np& rptregcampaign=20131016_rw_me mbership_n1p_us_ot_w#finished

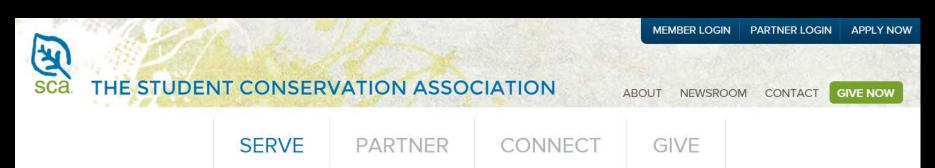












Choosing a Program | Benefits of Serving | Youth (< 18 yrs) | Young Adult (18 yrs +) | Meet a Recruiter | Field Leaders













