

# Key Terms: Resource Management



## Resource Management

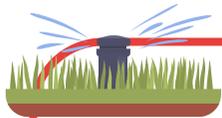
- Resources:** Materials or energy sources needed for human survival and development.
- Economic Well-Being:** Access to resources boosting income and employment.
- Social Well-Being:** Improved quality of life through better health and education from resource access.
- Global Inequalities:** Uneven distribution of resources across the world.
- Food Miles:** Distance food travels from production to consumer, affecting carbon footprint.
- Carbon Footprint:** Total greenhouse gas emissions from a product or activity.
- Agribusiness:** Large-scale, industrial farming for profit.
- Water Deficit:** Areas where water demand exceeds supply.
- Water Surplus:** Areas where water supply exceeds demand.
- Water Transfer:** Moving water from surplus to deficit areas via pipelines or rivers.
- Energy Mix:** Proportions of energy sources (fossil fuels, renewables) used by a country.
- Fossil Fuels:** Non-renewable energy sources like coal, oil, and gas.
- Renewable Energy:** Sustainable energy sources, e.g., solar, wind, hydro.
- Energy Security:** Reliable access to affordable energy.



## Food Security and Insecurity



- Food Security:** Having sufficient, safe, and nutritious food for all people.
- Food Insecurity:** Lack of reliable access to enough food.
- Calorie Intake:** Average calories consumed per person per day.
- Surplus Areas:** Regions with excess food production.
- Deficit Areas:** Regions lacking sufficient food supply.
- Water Stress:** Limited availability of fresh water for agriculture and daily use.
- Famine:** Severe food shortage leading to widespread hunger and death.
- Undernutrition:** Poor nutrition due to insufficient food intake.
- Soil Erosion:** Loss of topsoil caused by overfarming or poor land management.
- Rising Food Prices:** Increasing costs of food due to demand-supply imbalances.
- Social Unrest:** Protests and conflict caused by food shortages or rising prices.



## Strategies to Increase Food Supply

- Irrigation:** Artificial watering of crops to improve yields.
- Aeroponics:** Growing plants in air with nutrient mist.
- Hydroponics:** Growing plants in nutrient-rich water without soil.
- Green Revolution:** Agricultural advances, like high-yield crops and fertilizers, boosting food production.
- Biotechnology:** Genetic modification of crops for better yields and resistance.
- Appropriate Technology:** Simple, sustainable tools suitable for local conditions.



## Sustainable Food Supply



- Organic Farming:** Producing food naturally without chemicals.
- Permaculture:** Farming mimicking natural ecosystems.
- Urban Farming:** Growing food in cities to reduce food miles and improve access.
- Sustainable Sources:** Fish and meat sourced responsibly to preserve ecosystems.

