

non conventional energy resources india core Latest Edition

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India, with its vast geographical expanse and diverse climatic zones, is endowed with abundant renewable energy resources that have the potential to transform its energy landscape. As the world shifts focus towards sustainable and environmentally friendly energy solutions, India's emphasis on non-conventional energy resources, commonly referred to as renewable energy, has gained paramount importance. These resources not only help in reducing dependency on fossil fuels but also contribute significantly to climate change mitigation, rural development, and energy security. This article explores the core aspects of non-conventional energy resources in India, their types, significance, challenges, and future prospects.

Understanding Non-Conventional Energy Resources

Definition and Significance

Non-conventional energy resources, also known as renewable or green energy sources, are natural resources that are replenished naturally and are sustainable over the long term. Unlike conventional energy sources such as coal, oil, and natural gas, renewable resources produce little or no greenhouse gases during energy generation, thereby minimizing environmental impact.

India's focus on non-conventional energy stems from several factors:

- Growing energy demand due to population and economic growth
- Environmental concerns and climate change commitments
- Energy security and diversification
- Rural electrification and socio-economic development

Core Types of Non-Conventional Energy Resources in India

The primary non-conventional energy resources in India include:

- Solar energy
- Wind energy

- Small hydro and hydropower
- Biomass and bioenergy
- Geothermal energy
- Ocean energy (tidal and wave energy)

Each of these sources has unique characteristics, advantages, and challenges, which are discussed in detail below.

Solar Energy in India

Overview and Potential

India is geographically well-positioned to harness solar energy due to its high solar insolation levels, averaging about 4-7 kWh/m² per day across most parts of the country. The National Solar Mission aims to make India a global hub for solar energy, targeting 100 GW of solar capacity by 2022, which has subsequently been increased in recent targets.

Key Initiatives and Projects

- Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM): Launched in 2010, it aims to promote sustainable growth of solar energy.
- International Solar Alliance (ISA): A treaty-based alliance among solar-resource-rich countries to promote solar energy cooperation.
- Major Solar Parks: Such as Bhadla Solar Park (2,245 MW), one of the largest in the world.
- Rooftop Solar Programs: Encouraging residential, commercial, and industrial installations.

Advantages of Solar Energy

- Abundance and sustainability
- Decreasing costs due to technological advancements
- Decentralized power generation
- Job creation in manufacturing and installation sectors

Challenges

- Intermittency and storage issues
- High initial capital costs
- Land acquisition and environmental concerns

- Grid integration complexities

Wind Energy in India

Overview and Regional Distribution

India is the fourth-largest producer of wind energy globally, with significant capacity concentrated in states like Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Maharashtra, and Rajasthan. The wind energy potential is estimated at about 302 GW, but only a fraction has been harnessed so far.

Major Wind Power Projects

- Wind farms along the Tamil Nadu coast, Gujarat, and Maharashtra
- Implementation of offshore wind projects in future prospects

Advantages and Limitations

Advantages:

- Cost-effective in high-wind zones
- Low operational costs
- Clean and renewable

Limitations:

- Variability in wind patterns
- Visual and noise pollution concerns
- Impact on bird and bat populations
- Transmission infrastructure requirements

Hydropower and Small Hydro

Overview and Scope

India possesses a significant potential for hydropower, with an estimated capacity of 148 GW, of which only around 45 GW has been harnessed. Small hydro projects (up to 25 MW) are especially suitable for remote and hilly regions.

Major Projects and Developments

- Large dams like the Bhakra-Nangal and Sardar Sarovar
- Small hydro plants in Himalayan states like Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and Sikkim

Benefits and Challenges

Benefits:

- Reliable and consistent power supply
- Storage capabilities for flood control and irrigation
- Low operational costs

Challenges:

- Environmental and ecological impacts
- Displacement of communities
- High capital costs and lengthy approval processes

Biomass and Bioenergy

Understanding Biomass Energy

Biomass refers to organic materials like crop residues, animal waste, and forestry by-products that can be converted into heat, power, or biofuels.

Potential and Usage

India is the second-largest producer of biomass energy globally. Biomass power plants are operational in states like Punjab, Tamil Nadu, and Andhra Pradesh.

Advantages and Challenges

Advantages:

- Utilization of agricultural waste
- Rural employment generation

- Reduction in waste disposal issues

Challenges:

- Feedstock collection and transportation
- Competition with food crops
- Technological and financial constraints

Geothermal and Ocean Energy

Exploring the Untapped Resources

While geothermal energy is still in nascent stages in India, some regions like the Himalayan geothermal zones show potential. Ocean energy, including tidal and wave power, remains largely unexplored but holds promise for the future, especially along the west and east coasts.

Future Prospects

Research and pilot projects are ongoing to assess feasibility, with government and private sector interest in harnessing these resources.

Significance of Non-Conventional Energy Resources in India

Environmental Benefits

- Reduction in greenhouse gas emissions
- Preservation of ecological balance
- Sustainable development

Economic and Social Impact

- Job creation across manufacturing, installation, and maintenance
- Rural electrification and livelihood enhancement
- Reducing energy import dependency

Contribution to India's Climate Goals

India committed to achieving 500 GW of non-fossil fuel capacity by 2030 under its Nationally

Determined Contributions (NDCs), emphasizing the critical role of renewable energy.

Challenges and Future Outlook

Key Challenges

- High capital costs and financial hurdles
- Infrastructure and grid integration issues
- Policy and regulatory hurdles
- Technological gaps and research needs

Strategies for Promotion and Development

- Policy incentives and subsidies
- Public-private partnerships
- Technological innovations and research
- Capacity building and awareness campaigns

Future Prospects

India's non-conventional energy sector is poised for exponential growth with advancements in storage, smart grid technologies, and decentralized power systems. The integration of renewable energy into the national grid, coupled with innovative financing models, will be pivotal in realizing its full potential.

Conclusion

India's core focus on non-conventional energy resources underscores its commitment to sustainable development, environmental preservation, and energy security. Harnessing the country's vast solar, wind, hydro, biomass, and emerging geothermal and ocean energy potentials can catalyze a transition towards a cleaner, greener, and more resilient energy future. While challenges remain, strategic policies, technological advancements, and stakeholder collaborations are key to unlocking the full potential of these resources, ultimately transforming India into a global leader in renewable energy.

Non-Conventional Energy Resources India Core: A Comprehensive Review

India, with its vast geographical diversity and burgeoning population, faces significant energy demands that threaten to outpace traditional energy supplies like coal, oil, and natural gas. In this

context, non-conventional energy resources India core has emerged as a vital component of the country's strategy to achieve sustainable development, reduce carbon emissions, and enhance energy security. This review delves into the various facets of non-conventional energy sources in India, exploring their potential, challenges, and future prospects.

Introduction to Non-Conventional Energy Resources

Non-conventional energy resources, also known as renewable energy sources, are those that are naturally replenished and environmentally friendly. Unlike conventional sources, which are finite and often polluting, these resources harness natural phenomena such as sunlight, wind, water flow, and geothermal heat. India's vast landmass and climatic diversity lend themselves well to a variety of such resources, making them integral to the national energy mix.

India's commitment to expanding its renewable energy capacity is evident in its ambitious targets, such as achieving 175 GW of renewable energy capacity by 2022 and 450 GW by 2030. The core of India's renewable energy pursuits includes solar, wind, small hydro, biomass, and other emerging technologies like tidal and geothermal energy.

Major Non-Conventional Energy Resources in India

Solar Energy

India is blessed with abundant sunlight, averaging about 300 sunny days per year, making solar energy a prime candidate for large-scale deployment.

Features and Potential:

- Potential to generate over 750 GW of solar power based on land availability and insolation levels.
- Reduced dependence on fossil fuels.
- Can be deployed in remote and rural areas, promoting decentralized power generation.

Current Initiatives:

- National Solar Mission (launched in 2010) with targets to reach 100 GW by 2022.
- Large solar parks like Bhadla Solar Park and Pavagada Solar Park.

Pros:

- Environmentally friendly with zero emissions during operation.
- Lower operational costs once installed.
- Modular and scalable systems.

Cons:

- Dependency on weather conditions; intermittent energy supply.
- High initial capital investment.
- Land acquisition challenges for large solar farms.

Wind Energy

India ranks among the top countries in wind energy potential, especially in states like Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Maharashtra, and Karnataka.

Features and Potential:

- Estimated capacity of over 370 GW based on wind corridor assessments.
- Suitable for coastal and hilly regions.

Current Initiatives:

- Wind power capacities contributing significantly to the grid.
- Development of offshore wind projects in the Arabian Sea.

Pros:

- Cost-effective in high wind areas.
- Clean and renewable.
- Can be integrated with existing power grids efficiently.

Cons:

- Variability depending on wind speed.
- Noise pollution and impacts on bird populations.
- Aesthetic concerns and land use issues.

Small Hydro Power

Small hydro projects (up to 25 MW) are harnessed in hilly regions and river valleys.

Features and Potential:

- Estimated capacity of around 20 GW.
- Less environmental impact compared to large hydro projects.

Current Initiatives:

- Promoting decentralized hydro projects to provide rural electrification.

Pros:

- Reliable and consistent power source.
- Minimal environmental footprint.
- Can operate in remote locations.

Cons:

- Limited suitable sites.
- High installation and maintenance costs.
- Potential ecological impacts on aquatic life.

Biomass and Bioenergy

India's agricultural sector produces vast quantities of biomass, which can be converted into energy.

Features and Potential:

- Capacity potential of around 20 GW.
- Utilizes agricultural waste, crop residues, and animal dung.

Current Initiatives:

- Biomass power plants and biogas projects.
- Promotion of biofuels like ethanol and biodiesel.

Pros:

- Converts waste into useful energy.
- Provides rural employment opportunities.
- Reduces open-field burning and air pollution.

Cons:

- Competition with food crops for feedstock.
- Lower efficiency compared to other renewables.
- Collection and transportation challenges.

Geothermal and Tidal Energy

While still in nascent stages, these resources hold promise for India.

Features and Potential:

- Geothermal potential exists mainly in the Himalayan region and the Deccan volcanic zone.
- Tidal energy is feasible in coastal regions like Gujarat and West Bengal.

Current Initiatives:

- Exploration projects and pilot schemes.

Pros:

- Consistent and reliable energy source.
- Minimal land use.

Cons:

- High exploration and technology costs.
- Limited geographical feasibility.

Challenges in Harnessing Non-Conventional Energy Resources

Despite the promising potential, India faces several hurdles in fully leveraging its renewable resources:

- High Capital Costs: Initial investments for setting up renewable projects are substantial.
- Grid Integration Issues: Intermittency and variability pose challenges for grid stability.
- Land Acquisition Problems: Large-scale projects require significant land, often leading to conflicts.
- Technological Limitations: Need for advanced storage solutions and efficient technologies.
- Policy and Regulatory Framework: Inconsistent policies and lack of incentives can hamper growth.
- Environmental and Social Concerns: Impact on local ecosystems and communities.

Government Policies and Initiatives

India's government has introduced various policies to promote non-conventional energy development:

- National Solar Mission: Aims to promote solar power through subsidies, incentives, and infrastructure development.
- Wind Power Policy: Provides fiscal incentives and grid connectivity support.
- Perform, Achieve and Trade (PAT) Scheme: Encourages energy efficiency.
- International Cooperation: Collaborations with countries like Germany, Japan, and the US for technology transfer.

Achievements:

- Surpassed 100 GW of installed renewable capacity by 2023.
- Significant decline in costs of solar and wind power.

Future Outlook:

- Continued policy support.

- Emphasis on energy storage and smart grid integration.
- Focus on decentralized and community-based renewable projects.

Future Prospects and Innovations

The future of non-conventional energy resources India core hinges on technological advancements and policy reforms:

- Energy Storage Solutions: Development of efficient batteries and storage systems to mitigate intermittency.
- Hybrid Systems: Combining multiple renewable sources for stable supply.
- Offshore Wind and Tidal Energy: Unlocking offshore potential with technological innovation.
- Smart Grids: Enhancing grid flexibility and responsiveness.
- Decentralized Energy Systems: Promoting microgrids in rural and remote areas.

India's commitment to sustainable development positions non-conventional energy resources as a central pillar for its energy security and climate commitments. By investing in research, infrastructure, and policy reforms, India can harness its renewable potential effectively.

Conclusion

Non-Conventional Energy Resources India Core symbolizes a transformative shift towards sustainability and resilience in the country's energy landscape. While challenges remain, the concerted efforts of government, private sector, and research institutions are steadily paving the way for a greener future. Emphasizing renewable energy not only addresses environmental concerns but also fosters economic growth, rural development, and technological innovation. As India continues on its renewable energy journey, harnessing the full potential of these resources will be pivotal in shaping a sustainable and energy-secure nation for generations to come.

QuestionAnswer What are the main non-conventional energy resources being developed in India? India is focusing on solar energy, wind energy, bioenergy, small hydro power, and waste-to-energy technologies as its primary non-conventional energy resources to diversify its energy mix and reduce reliance on fossil fuels. How does the Indian government support the development of non-conventional energy resources? The government promotes non-conventional energy through policies like the National Solar Mission, wind energy programs, financial incentives, subsidies, renewable purchase obligations (RPOs), and by setting ambitious capacity addition targets to encourage investment and innovation. What are the challenges faced in harnessing non-conventional energy resources in India? Challenges include high initial capital costs, technological barriers, grid integration issues, land acquisition problems, inconsistent resource availability, and financing difficulties, which hinder large-scale deployment of non-conventional

energy projects. What is the current contribution of non-conventional energy sources to India's total energy production? As of recent data, non-conventional energy sources contribute approximately 20-25% to India's total electricity generation, with solar and wind energy being the fastest-growing components of this share. How is India leveraging renewable energy to achieve its climate commitments? India aims to achieve 500 GW of non-fossil fuel capacity by 2030, investing heavily in solar, wind, and other renewables, promoting energy efficiency, and implementing policies to reduce carbon emissions in line with its commitments under the Paris Agreement.

Related keywords: renewable energy, solar power, wind energy, biomass, small hydro, geothermal energy, renewable energy policy, sustainable development, green energy, energy transition

Natural resources grade 2 powerpoint

Natural resources grade 2 powerpoint

Understanding natural resources is a fundamental part of early science education, especially for second graders. A well-crafted natural resources grade 2 powerpoint can be an engaging and educational tool that helps young students grasp the importance of the Earth's resources. This presentation introduces children to what natural resources are, the different types, how they are used, and the importance of conserving them. By using colorful visuals, simple language, and interactive elements, teachers can make learning about natural resources both fun and informative.

What Are Natural Resources?

Definition of Natural Resources

Natural resources are materials that come from the Earth and are used by people to meet their needs. These resources are found in nature and are not made by humans. They include things like water, air, plants, animals, minerals, and soil.

Importance of Natural Resources

Natural resources are essential for survival and daily life. They provide us with everything from the food we eat to the materials used to build our homes. Understanding natural resources helps us appreciate how the Earth supports life and why we need to protect it.

Examples of Natural Resources

- Water from lakes, rivers, and oceans
- Sunlight
- Air we breathe
- Forests and trees
- Minerals and metals underground
- Animals and plants
- Soil for growing crops

Types of Natural Resources

Renewable Resources

Renewable resources are natural resources that can be replenished naturally over time. They are sustainable if used wisely.

Examples of Renewable Resources

- Sunlight ? provides energy for the Earth and plants
- Air ? necessary for breathing
- Water ? can be recycled through the water cycle
- Forests and trees ? can regrow after being cut down if managed properly
- Animals and fish ? populations can recover if protected

Non-Renewable Resources

Non-renewable resources are natural resources that do not replenish quickly or at all once used up. They are finite and can be exhausted.

Examples of Non-Renewable Resources

- Minerals and metals like gold, iron, and copper
- Fossil fuels such as coal, oil, and natural gas
- Stone and certain types of soil used for construction

How Natural Resources Are Used

Daily Life Applications

Natural resources play a big role in our everyday activities. They help us stay healthy, build homes,

and enjoy entertainment.

Examples of Uses

- Water is used for drinking, cooking, and cleaning
- Wood from trees is used to make furniture and paper
- Minerals are used to make jewelry and tools
- Sunlight provides energy for solar panels and helps plants grow
- Air is essential for breathing and supporting life

Industry and Economy

Natural resources also help countries grow economically by providing raw materials for factories and trade.

Examples

- Mining for minerals and metals
- Farming crops and raising animals
- Using oil and gas for fuel and energy

Conservation of Natural Resources

Why Is Conservation Important?

Conserving natural resources ensures they will be available for future generations. Overusing or wasting resources can lead to environmental problems and shortages.

Ways to Save Natural Resources

- Turn off lights when not in use to save electricity
- Use water wisely; fix leaks and take shorter showers
- Plant trees and protect forests
- Recycle and reuse materials like paper, plastic, and metal
- Use alternative energy sources such as solar and wind power
- Pick up trash and keep the environment clean

What Can Students Do?

Students can help conserve natural resources by:

- Not wasting water or electricity at home and school
- Recycling paper, bottles, and cans
- Learning and sharing the importance of protecting nature
- Participating in community clean-up events

Fun Facts About Natural Resources

- The Sun is a giant ball of fire that gives us light and heat every day.
- Most of our Earth's water is in the oceans, which covers about 71% of the planet.
- Forests are called the "lungs of the Earth" because they produce oxygen.
- Minerals are mined from deep underground and are used to make many things we use daily.
- Animals and plants depend on each other to survive in nature.

Activities and Interactive Ideas for Grade 2 Students

Engaging Classroom Activities

- **Natural Resources Sorting Game:** Provide pictures of different resources and have students sort them into renewable and non-renewable categories.
- **Resource Hunt:** Organize a scavenger hunt around the school or classroom to find items made from natural resources.
- **Storytelling and Drawing:** Ask students to draw a picture of their favorite natural resource and tell a story about how it helps people.
- **Conservation Pledge:** Have students make a pledge to save natural resources and discuss ways they can help.

Visual Aids and PowerPoint Tips

- Use colorful images of trees, water, animals, and minerals to capture attention.
- Include simple animations or transitions to make the presentation lively.
- Incorporate short videos or sound clips, such as the sound of flowing water or wind.
- Use clear, easy-to-read fonts and minimal text on each slide.

Summary: Why Learning About Natural Resources Is Important

Learning about natural resources helps young students understand the world around them. It teaches them the value of Earth's resources and encourages responsible behavior to protect our planet. By understanding what natural resources are, how they are used, and why conservation matters, second graders can become eco-friendly citizens who make a difference.

Conclusion

A natural resources grade 2 powerpoint is a powerful educational tool that simplifies complex ideas into engaging visuals and simple language suitable for young learners. It fosters curiosity about the environment, promotes sustainable practices, and instills a sense of responsibility in children to care for the Earth. With the right presentation, teachers can inspire the next generation to value and protect our planet's precious natural resources.

Remember: Teaching children early about natural resources lays the foundation for a more environmentally conscious future. Encourage questions, discussions, and hands-on activities to make the learning experience memorable and meaningful.

Natural Resources Grade 2 PowerPoint: A Complete Guide for Educators and Students

Teaching young learners about natural resources can be both exciting and challenging. Using a Grade 2 PowerPoint presentation focused on natural resources offers an engaging way to introduce key concepts, visuals, and interactive elements that make learning memorable. This guide provides a detailed overview of how to create, utilize, and maximize a natural resources PowerPoint tailored for second-grade students, ensuring that complex ideas are accessible and captivating.

Understanding the Importance of Natural Resources in Education

At its core, a natural resources Grade 2 PowerPoint serves as an educational tool designed to simplify the concept of natural resources for young students. It combines colorful visuals, simple language, and interactive activities to foster curiosity and understanding. This type of presentation helps teachers convey essential information about the Earth's resources, why they matter, and how humans interact with them.

What Are Natural Resources?

Definition and Explanation

Natural resources are materials that come from the Earth and are used by humans for various purposes. They are the raw materials that support life and our daily activities. Examples include water, air, soil, plants, animals, minerals, and energy sources like sunlight and wind.

Key Points to Cover in the PowerPoint

- Natural resources are found in nature.
- They are used to make food, clothing, shelter, and energy.
- Natural resources can be renewable or non-renewable.

Types of Natural Resources

A Grade 2 PowerPoint should simplify the classification of natural resources into understandable categories, often divided into renewable and non-renewable resources.

Renewable Resources

These are resources that can be replenished naturally over time. They are sustainable if used wisely.

- Sunlight: Provides energy for plants and solar power.
- Air: Necessary for breathing.
- Water: Lakes, rivers, and rain constantly renew water supplies.
- Plants: Forests and crops that grow back each season.
- Animals: Fish, birds, and other wildlife that can be replenished through responsible management.

Non-Renewable Resources

Resources that take millions of years to form and cannot be replaced once used.

- Minerals: Gold, iron, coal, and diamonds.
- Fossil Fuels: Oil and natural gas.
- Metals: Copper and aluminum.

Visual and Interactive Elements for a Grade 2 PowerPoint

Using engaging visuals is crucial when teaching second graders. Here are tips for designing an effective natural resources PowerPoint:

- Bright, colorful images of trees, water, animals, minerals, and the sun.

- Simple animations to demonstrate the flow of water or growth of plants.
- Short videos or sound clips of birds singing, water flowing, or wind blowing.
- Interactive questions or quizzes to reinforce learning.

Structuring the PowerPoint Presentation

Slide 1: Introduction to Natural Resources

- Title slide with a vibrant image of the Earth.
- A brief definition: "Natural resources are things from nature that we need and use."

Slide 2: Why Are Natural Resources Important?

- List reasons such as providing food, energy, and materials.
- Include images of a farm, a house, and a city.

Slide 3: Examples of Natural Resources

- Visual collage of water, air, soil, plants, animals, minerals, and sunlight.
- Simple descriptions underneath each image.

Slide 4: Renewable vs. Non-Renewable Resources

- A side-by-side comparison chart.
- Use icons and pictures to illustrate each type.

Slide 5: Examples of Renewable Resources

- Trees, water, sun, wind.
- Brief facts about each.

Slide 6: Examples of Non-Renewable Resources

- Coal, oil, minerals.
- Explain that these take a long time to form.

Slide 7: How Do People Use Natural Resources?

- Activities like farming, building, traveling, and generating electricity.
- Visuals of these activities.

Slide 8: Taking Care of Natural Resources

- The importance of conserving resources.
- Simple ways kids can help: turning off lights, saving water, recycling.

Slide 9: Fun Quiz or Activity

- Match pictures to resources.
- Fill-in-the-blank questions.
- A drawing activity encouraging kids to draw their favorite natural resource.

Tips for Effective Delivery

- Use simple language suitable for second graders.
- Incorporate questions to engage students actively.
- Encourage students to share their ideas about natural resources.
- Use real-life examples children can relate to, such as their favorite animals or the water they drink.

Additional Educational Activities

To complement the PowerPoint, consider the following activities:

- Resource Hunt: Take students on a classroom or outdoor scavenger hunt for natural objects.
- Drawing and Coloring: Have students color pictures of trees, water, animals, or the sun.
- Storytelling: Read stories about nature and natural resources.
- Role Play: Act out how humans use natural resources and how to protect them.

Conclusion: Empowering Young Learners to Respect Natural Resources

A natural resources grade 2 PowerPoint is more than just a visual aid; it is a foundation for fostering

environmental awareness at an early age. By effectively combining visuals, simplified explanations, and interactive elements, teachers can inspire students to appreciate and protect our planet's resources. Educating second graders about natural resources encourages responsible behavior and helps cultivate a generation that values sustainability.

Final Thoughts

Creating an impactful natural resources PowerPoint for second graders involves understanding their developmental level and interests. Keep slides colorful, concise, and engaging. Incorporate stories, questions, and activities to make the learning experience interactive and fun. Remember, the goal is to build curiosity and understanding that will grow as they do, fostering a lifelong respect for our planet's precious natural resources.

QuestionAnswer What are natural resources? Natural resources are things found in nature that we use, like water, trees, and minerals. Why are trees important? Trees give us oxygen to breathe, provide shade, and give us wood for building and paper. Can you name some natural resources? Yes! Water, air, sunlight, soil, plants, and minerals are natural resources. How do we use water from natural resources? We use water for drinking, watering plants, cooking, and cleaning. Why should we take care of natural resources? Because natural resources help us live and we need to protect them so they don't run out. What is renewable natural resource? A renewable resource is one that can be replaced, like trees and sunlight. What is a non-renewable resource? A non-renewable resource is one that cannot be replaced once it is used up, like coal and minerals. How can we help protect natural resources? We can save water, plant more trees, and recycle to help protect natural resources.

Related keywords: natural resources, grade 2, PowerPoint, environmental awareness, conservation, renewable resources, non-renewable resources, Earth's resources, sustainability, water resources, forests

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