



PERSPECTIVE

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Natural Environment Threats and Their Effects

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Description

The natural environment refers to the physical and biological surroundings in which living organisms co-exist. It includes the air, water, soil, and living organisms that form the ecosystems on Earth. The natural environment is essential to human existence and is responsible for providing food, water, shelter, and other basic needs for survival. The present study will discuss the importance of the natural environment, the threats to it, and the actions that need to be taken to preserve it. The natural environment is a complex and interconnected system, and its preservation is critical to the survival of all life on Earth. The natural environment provides essential ecosystem services, such as water purification, soil formation, nutrient cycling, and climate regulation. These services are vital to human health, food production, and economic development. For example, forests and wetlands are critical to regulating the Earth's climate and providing habitats for wildlife, while oceans and rivers provide food and transportation for humans. Despite its importance, the natural environment is under threat from human activities such as pollution, deforestation, habitat destruction, and climate change. The rapid expansion of human populations, industrialization, and urbanization has resulted in increased pollution and degradation of the natural environment. This has led to the loss of biodiversity, soil degradation, air and water pollution, and climate change. Climate change is one of the most significant threats facing the natural environment. The burning of fossil fuels, deforestation, and agricultural practices has led to an increase in greenhouse gas emissions, resulting in global warming and climate change. Climate change is causing the melting of polar ice caps, rising sea levels, and more frequent and intense natural disasters such as hurricanes, floods, and droughts. These changes are having significant impacts on ecosystems, with some species

being pushed to the brink of extinction. Deforestation is another significant threat to the natural environment. The removal of trees and other vegetation for agriculture, urbanization, and logging has led to soil erosion, loss of biodiversity, and habitat destruction. Deforestation also contributes to climate change, as trees absorb carbon dioxide and release oxygen. The loss of forests has led to an increase in carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, contributing to the greenhouse effect. Pollution is also a significant threat to the natural environment. Pollution can come from many sources, including industry, agriculture, transportation, and household activities. Polluted air, water, and soil can harm human health and the health of ecosystems. For example, water pollution can lead to the death of aquatic animals, while air pollution can cause respiratory problems in humans and animals. To preserve the natural environment, action is needed at both the individual and collective level. At the individual level, people can take steps to reduce their impact on the environment. This can include using energy-efficient appliances, reducing waste, recycling, and using public transportation or carpooling. Individuals can also support environmentally friendly policies and practices, such as renewable energy and conservation efforts. At the collective level, governments, organizations, and businesses can take action to protect the natural environment. Governments can enact laws and regulations to protect ecosystems and reduce pollution. Businesses can adopt sustainable practices, such as using renewable energy and reducing waste. Organizations can also promote conservation efforts, such as protecting endangered species and restoring habitats.

In conclusion, the natural environment is essential to human existence and the survival of all life on Earth. However, it is under threat from human activities such as pollution, deforestation, habitat destruction, and climate change.

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