

Ecological consequences of natural or anthropogenic activities

[Literature](#), [Russian Literature](#)



Ecological Consequences of Natural or Anthropogenic Activities Introduction

The impact of natural or human or anthropogenic activities on global environment and ecology include impacts on biodiversity, several natural resources and biophysical environments. The ecological consequences of anthropogenic activities are getting worse. Moreover, these consequences are increasing at a rapid pace. This essay will discuss the ethical challenges of the ecological consequences of these anthropogenic activities.

Discussion

In this present era of globalization, each and every individual is trying to capitalize on the potential opportunities that have been developed due to technological advancement. Transportation has become a major part in individuals' daily life. Several individuals consider different transport options in order to enhance their goals of life. Fast and effective transport options ensure business communications, personal travelling and several other aspects. In addition to this, several automobile manufacturers consider the factor of technological advancement during the manufacturing of automobile vehicles. Most importantly, this transportation has several critical and inadequate ecological consequences in this present era of globalization.

Therefore, transportation can be considered as one of the major anthropogenic activities.

Huge amount of energy requires running a vehicle. Electricity and fossil fuels are the major energy sources that are required to run vehicles. It is true that high consumption of fossil fuels and petroleum can help a vehicle to run smoothly. This high consumption level of fossil fuels and petroleum resources are affecting the ecological and environmental balance quite

critically. High carbon emission level is the major consequence of high consumption of natural oil and gas resources. High carbon emission level increases the volume of nitrous oxides and particulates in the air. It automatically increases the temperature of atmosphere that causes air pollution. Green house gas emission is the major reason behind this increase of global atmospheric temperature. This is becoming a serious ethical challenge for global environment and ecology. Several serious diseases, such as cancer, respiratory problems, heart problems and other diseases are the major consequences of this global warming and air pollution. People are facing difficulty to take fresh oxygen and water due to growing level of air pollution and global warming (Oshitani, 2006). Moreover, several species are abolishing from ecology due to this issue. Each and every animal has a major role to play in maintaining ecological balance, which is affecting due to this issue. Therefore, it can be considered as an ethical challenge for ecological balance.

Several business organisation use powerful long headed trucks to carry logistics. These vehicles require high level of energy consumption. Havoc consumption of fossil fuel is significantly affecting the environmental health. Especially, in urban and semi-urban areas the balance of ecology is getting hampered due to this issue. People are becoming more ill in urban areas due to frequent transportation activities as it ensures high carbon emission level (Booth, 2012). It is enough to damage the balance of the ecology and environment.

Conclusion

It is clear from above discussion that transportation has become one of some

critical anthropogenic activities that is affecting the ecological balance. People and several important species are losing their lives due to growing carbon emission level. Most importantly, high carbon emission and global warming is the major ecological consequences of high consumption of energy resources during transport operations. Therefore, it can be considered as a critical ethical challenge for global environment and ecology.

References

- Booth, C. (2012). *Solution for climate change challenges*. New Jersey: John Wiley & Sons.
- Oshitani, S. (2006). *Issues in Environmental Politics*. London: Manchester University Press.