

# [Describe to control pests and yield greater](https://assignbuster.com/describe-to-control-pests-and-yield-greater/)

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Describe the p2process for handling of hazardous waste. P2 stands for pollutionprevention which means the reduction or elimination by volume or toxicity ofwaste. This is a proactive approach to prevent waste from entering our environment.

P2 uses equipment and technology to make modifications of materials forimproved housekeeping, maintenance, and inventory control.  The process includes: Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, and Treat. Reduce is the elimination or reduction of the source which it isgenerated from. If the source is a hazardous waste it will follow properguidelines for either storing, handling, or deposing.

Reusing hazardousmaterial is recommended if possible to minimize the generating of new waste. Inorder to reuse hazardous materials, it must be determined by the manufacturerand cleaned if necessary. Recycling of hazardous material is done when possiblewhen using proper equipment for processing. The recycling process recovers and decontaminates material to be reused. Treating is reducing toxicity or volume by chemically, physically, biologically, or thermally altering the waste. Finally, a way to destroy 99. 99 percent ofhazardous material is incineration. However, due to the concerns aboutemissions incineration is currently only making up of 3% of the United States disposalfor hazardous materials.

Why are pesticides so commonly used in modern large-scale agriculture? What effect does the practice of monoculture have on the use of pesticides?  Pesticides are commonly used inagriculture to control pests and yield greater outputs. Pesticides cover a widerange of uses such as: insecticides, herbicides, rodenticides, and many more. The primary benefit of using insecticides is to produce higher yields. Forexample, if caterpillars are feeding on a farmer’s crops, pesticides may beused to hinder the caterpillars from harming the crops. Overall, pesticideswill allow farmers to make more revenue by reducing the crops lost to pests.

Monoculture is the farming of asingle crop making weeds and insect pests highly attractive to these fields. Thesefields rely on the use of large amount of pesticides in order to work.  Nature is ever evolving and the use ofinsecticides and herbicides causes organisms to adapt against the chemicalthreat.

Thus, the higher amounts of pesticides leave traces of chemicals onplants which are then used for human consumption entering our food chain. Furthermore, pesticides kill the majority of insects including the beneficialones, plants and neighboring ecosystems need to survive.  This causes more chemicals to be applied intothe solutions which damage ecosystems severely.

The harmful results caused bymonoculture can be prevented by farmers taking organic farming approach. Organic farming approach uses techniques that rely on crop rotation, fosteringinsects, and biological pest control.  What are the problems associated with storm waterrunoff in urban areas? Storm water runoff is the resultof rain or snowmelt flowing through surfaces such as roads, parking lots, andland. Thus, causing the water to collect chemicals, debri, and other pollutants. If the storm water is not treated before entering our water system it will affectthe quality of lakes, rivers, and the ocean. There are a few ways to capture and treat storm water though the taskis difficult and expensive.

The areas where storm water is of most concern islargely developed urban areas where larger amounts of impervious surfaces arelocated. Runoff has many harmful effects to our water system, water temperatureincreases killing fish and organisms. In addition, salt used to melt snow fromsidewalks is contaminating streams and groundwater.

Water affected by runoffaffect vegetation, wildlife, stream beds, and pose health hazards to people. Tocombat the issue more research and funds must be allocated to resolve thisissue.  How is our lifestyle related to the growing solid waste problem? After World War II consumers began creatingproducts encouraging buy and throw away retail items. The after math is 40years later of throwing away products has lead to a drastic increase in solidwaste. To cope with the large amounts, we have turned to: landfills, recycling, incineration, and source reduction. Landfills are now requiring massiveconstruction and complex technology to monitor waste being disposed posing alarge investment. Recycling is now done more than ever as a joint effort toreduce waste. Incineration has been an option which has caused foul odors, ash, smoke, and noxious gases in order to minimize solid waste.

Source reduction hasbeen introduced in packaging to reduce concentration and encourage recycledmaterials.   Describe the problem with the ozone layer and what is responsiblefor the problem. The Ozone layer is one of themost important issues we face today. It is also one of the primary contributionglobal warming. The layer of ozone gas protects us from the suns harmfulultraviolet radiation. Without the ozone gases these harmful rays can enter ourenvironment causing global warming and health issues for all living organisms. The main destruction of the ozone layer is the increase of chlorofluorocarbonswhich accounts for 80 percent of ozone layer depletion.

Chlorofluorocarbons areemitted by vehicles, industrial processes, air conditioners, and refrigerators. The problem with the ozone layer is thathuman made emissions are pollution the stratosphere which will make naturalrepairing of the ozone slower.