

Describe to control pests and yield greater

[Design](#)



**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

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. Foreexample, if caterpillars are feeding on a farmer's crops, pesticides may be used to hinder the caterpillars from harming the crops. Overall, pesticides will allow farmers to make more revenue by reducing the crops lost to pests.

Monoculture is the farming of a single crop making weeds and insect pests highly attractive to these fields. These fields rely on the use of large amount of pesticides in order to work. Nature is ever evolving and the use of insecticides and herbicides causes organisms to adapt against the chemical threat.

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

The harmful results caused by monoculture can be prevented by farmers taking organic farming approach. Organic farming approach uses techniques that rely on crop rotation, fostering insects, and biological pest control. What are the problems associated with storm water runoff in urban areas? Storm water runoff is the result of rain or snowmelt flowing through surfaces such as roads, parking lots, and land. Thus, causing the water to collect chemicals, debris, and other pollutants. If the storm water is not treated before entering our water system it will affect the quality of lakes, rivers, and the ocean.

There are a few ways to capture and treat storm water though the task is difficult and expensive.

The areas where storm water is of most concern is largely developed urban areas where larger amounts of impervious surfaces are located. Runoff has many harmful effects to our water system, water temperature increases killing fish and organisms. In addition, salt used to melt snow from sidewalks is contaminating streams and groundwater.

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

Source reduction has been introduced in packaging to reduce concentration and encourage recycled materials. Describe the problem with the ozone layer and what is responsible for the problem. The Ozone layer is one of the most important issues we face today. It is also one of the primary

contribution global warming. The layer of ozone gas protects us from the sun's harmful ultraviolet radiation. Without the ozone gases these harmful rays can enter our environment causing global warming and health issues for all living organisms. The main destruction of the ozone layer is the increase of chlorofluorocarbons which accounts for 80 percent of ozone layer depletion.

Chlorofluorocarbons are emitted by vehicles, industrial processes, air conditioners, and refrigerators. The problem with the ozone layer is that human made emissions are pollution the stratosphere which will make natural repairing of the ozone slower.