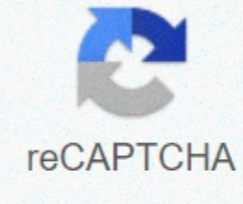




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## 6 natural resources in europe

nazar\_ab/Getty ImagesSome it feels like the world is on autopilot. Food comes from the supermarket, hospitals are equipped with life-saving devices and a new iPhone can be sent to your door. None of this would exist, though, without the abundant natural resources we inherited from the planet itself. Some, such as sun and wind, are renewable and will probably never run out. Others, such as minerals, fossil fuels, and even the air we breathe, are non-renewable, so it's actually possible to lose them forever. But could we ever really live in a world depleted of essential life forces such as oxygen and water? If so, what would that world look like? The answers can give you an existential crisis. This is what would happen if the Amazon rainforest were to disappear. Viktoriia Fokina/Getty ImagesWater has been feeding the Earth for 4.6 billion years, according to research published in Science. About 70 percent of the planet's surface is made from this natural resource that encompasses our oceans, seas, rivers and lakes. Water is in our atmosphere, too, and even below the Earth's surface. But more than 95 per cent of it is undrinkable, according to the BBC, and we are facing an increasing shortage of fresh water compared to demand for it. If we ever run out of water, experts predict disasters like war, famine, and a global economic crash, according to Newsweek. Find out why you shouldn't wash the dishes by hand. Stewart Watson/Getty ImagesThe Earth has more than 3 trillion trees, according to a 2015 tree count conducted by researchers at Yale University. Forests cover about 30 percent of the planet's surface, reports The World Bank - but make no mistake; We're running out of trees. The Earth lost more than 500,000 square miles of this source to deforestation between 1990 and 2016 - and we've dropped about 46 percent since the dawn of human civilization. Without trees, our world would fall apart. Trees provide oxygen, save soil, regulate the water cycle, support our food systems and give us a precious building material. Do you want to help reverse the crisis? Make these 20 small daily changes to help the environment. stevanovicigor/Getty ImagesHere is the dirt at the bottom: A U.N. official confirmed that it's humiliating so quickly, we may run out of this natural resource in about 60 years, according to Scientific American. Global warming, deforestation and chemical agriculture all contribute to the destruction of the soil, and essentially we are using the soil faster than we can replenish it. We need healthy topsoil to grow about 95 percent of our food, and without fertile planting grounds for crops, entire civilizations can be wiped out. Take care of the soil in your own backyard learning composting basics. LazingBee/Getty ImagesLike trees, plants feed us and give us the oxygen we breathe - and if they run out, humans and animals would starve and suffocate. According to New Scientist, oxygen would remain in the atmosphere for a while, but we No more food long before we ran out of air. How likely are we to lose our plant population? It all starts with the state of our soil and water, of course, but it is also rooted in our seed supply. Fortunately, the Svalbard Global Seed Vault was established in Norway to protect against plant extinction. Plant these 5 plants in your own garden to encourage the bee population. undefined/ Getty ImagesFossil fuels such as coal, oil and natural gas have existed for millions of years and were from the remains of decaying plants and animals. We rely on them for things like heat, energy, fuel, and the production of everyday items like appliances, electronics and cosmetics. In the United States, we get 81 percent of our energy from fossil fuels, according to the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering and Medicine. But our dependence on this non-renewable resource reduces our supply and contributes to climate change. Some scientists predict that by 2060 we could run out of fossil fuels if we don't shift to alternative energy. If you are considering buying a new car, start with our list of cars with the best fuel economy. SimonTHGolfer/Getty ImagesEr are 62 different metals, including zinc and copper, as well as more obscure ones like indium and gallium, that we mine and currently use in manufacturing, construction, and many other industries, according to a study published in PNAS. These metals are not renewable, which means that once they're gone, they're gone for good. If we were ever to run out of metals - which doesn't seem to be in our near future - we would have to live without products that have become crucial to our lives, such as smartphones and computers. Life-saving medical devices such as MRI machines, cars and modern buildings. Here's how to recycle your cell phone and do your part. Dmitry SHISHKIN/Getty ImagesThe second most common natural resource in the world would shock you, but it shouldn't. Helium is a natural, non-renewable gas that is a crucial element in medical scanners, cryogenics, super magnets used in brain cell research, and even devices used by the military, according to NBC News (and you thought it to fill balloons). We only discovered helium 150 years ago, but scientists think we're already approaching a crisis point, reports National Geographic. Running out would be a major blow to our well-being as a population, to say the least. Read more about 13 of the most fascinating scientific discoveries of recent years. SergeyMihalenko/Getty ImagesWhen it comes to minerals that we mine and use to improve our lives, salt is undeniably the most recognizable. Salt, also known as is a non-renewable natural resource used not only for cooking and preserving food, but also for the production of chlorine and sodium hydroxide used in common artificial materials such as plastic, nylon and bulletproof glass, according to Earth Magazine. Although salt is not currently threatened, run out, we would have to figure out a way to replace the vast majority of household items it is used to make- and our meals would be pretty bland. Here are 60 smart uses for salt that have nothing to do with cooking. iamporpla/Getty ImagesA rare but essential mineral, phosphorus is found in only a few corners of the world, including China, Morocco and the United States, according to the Environmental Protection Agency. The agriculture industry relies on phosphorus to keep fertilizer healthy enough to support crops, and without it, we would be facing a major, global food shortage. The Global Phosphorus Research Initiative warns that a shortage is likely unless we discover more reserves of this life-giving natural resource. Phosphorus also promotes healthy aquatic ecosystems, controlling the growth of algae and underwater plants. Learn more fascinating facts about the world's oceans. ollo/Getty ImagesSSenal energy and wind energy are considered renewable natural resources, which means that as long as there is a sun in the sky (the sun also feeds the wind), we won't walk out. Perhaps the only way we could run out of their energy, though, is through a ripple of effect-as the materials we use to build things like solar panels and windmills were somehow exhausted. If the sun were to disappear one day, gravity, the entire earth's orbit, and a livable climate, and life as we know it would cease to exist. The only hope for humans in this apocalyptic scenario would be to resort to submarines or geothermal habitats, according to Popular Science. Do you want your mind blown even further? Read on to learn the 10 greatest unsolved mysteries about planet Earth. Originally published as January 16, 2020 England's vast geological natural resources include coal, petroleum, natural gas, iron ore, lead, zinc, gold, tin, limestone, salt, clay, chalk, gypsum, potash, silica sand and shale. Agricultural resources in England include sheep, wheat, barley and arable land. Until the end of the 20th century, coal was England's most important natural resource used for energy. In the 1980s, the discovery of oil and natural gas reserves in the North Sea changed energy production, which was a cheaper alternative to coal. Today the amount of coal produced in England is only a fifth of what it was in the mid-1900s. England has many natural materials, including sand, gravel and crushed stone, used in construction. Clay and salt are found in the northwest of England, and porcelain clay can be found in the far south of England in Cornwall. England's agricultural resources are important for the country's economy. The most important sheep breed in England is called hill sheep. They are bred in the Pennines, the Lake District and the southwestern peninsula. English sheep farmers breed lambs mainly for meat and less often for wool. Grass-fed breeds are much more important than other breeds bred on arable land because they produce lean meat. Barley, the main agricultural crop, is grown for animal feed and malt. Malts.