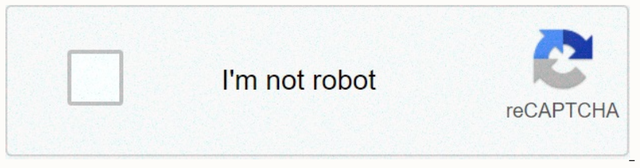

Continue

Activity water loss drop by drop

4 Weeks Project #1Investigation 13: Drop Water Loss by Drop 1) Calculate the amount of water lost annually by each household. Here are some useful conversion factors. Explain any other assumptions you have made. 20 drops = 1 MCL; 3.78 L = 1 girl; 1 girl = 0.133 ft3 - 106,341 households - 63,072,00 drops/hold for each household- 3,153.6L/year for each household- 834.3gal/family for each year 2A) What is the total water loss in your community or country? - 335,356,977.6L/year -88,720,296.39al/year2b) What percentage of total water consumption that represents the loss of the community? Let's say a specific person uses 95 girl water per day on average. - 0.6% of the total water is lost) make an analogy to depict how much such water damage amounts to. The analogy should indicate the total volume. - 4,928.9 Swimming pool 4) Describe 10 functions in your home for water conservation. Estimate that the percentage of your total domestic consumption represents your savings. 1) Check/fix leak repair 6) When you are turning water: brush your teeth, wash your face, shaving, etc.. ı 2) Low flow toilets 7) Use commercial car wash (recycled water) 3) Do not use garbage disposal 8) Flush if necessary 4) Cold water in the refrigerator 9) Use dishwasher for full load only 5) Use washer that preserves water 10) Water saving shower heads 4 week project #2Investigation 16: Food on one Lower Traffic Level1) How much locust of poultry is required every year? -9125 locust/year2) How many locusts are required to supply chickens to a farmer every year? -3,330,625 locust/year3) What is the total mass, in kilos, of the locust required to feed all chickens for a year? -3,3300,625 kg/year4) How many kilograms of soybeans are required to feed all the locust for one year? - 99,918.75 kg soya/year5) How many people can feed in a year if a person ate a locust?-15 people6) Farmers need 3,000 cal/de. How many people will feed the soybean crop? - 301 farmers 7) (check rough draft) 8) Should people generally eat at low traffic levels? - Pros: When farmer ate poultry the ecosystem could supply just one farmer. The planet could sustain far more people. Producers could support 300 times more people in this situation than feeding at third trophic level rather than eating. - Cons: Extensive areas of eating low on the food chain could result in areas used for monoculture, hence getting rid of biodiversity. Also without hens, locust populations may explode, due to a decrease in the soya population. Desalination Essay: CEC Crispenvironmental SciencePeriaded 231 May 2016 Desalination Essay Desalination is a process that removes excess salt and water from water to other minerals to obtain fresh water For animal consumption or irrigation. Salt extracted from seawater is dissolved in excess sea water and is used in the process of so-called brine. Brine has finally returned to the sea. Desalination is incredible. There are no natural waves in some parts of the country. Which means they are unable to use desalination. In recent years, a number of large-scale seawater desalination plants have been built in increasing the water resources available in water-stressed countries, and construction of new desalination plants is expected to increase in the near future. For major advances in seawater desalination, desalination technologies are still more intensive energy than more conventional technologies. For the treatment of freshwater. Desalination technology became well known during WWII in the 1900s. They need to give freshwater to soldiers and desalination is something they trust. Reducing salt water to its basic elements (salt and water) is straightforward enough that there are many science experiments for our future scientists (children). The experiment proves that ocean water is too salty for some to drink. But it takes some simple process to turn it into fresh water. There are some technologies that can help remove salt from salt from salt water but in this experiment they will use the old way which is: sun-hot water that evaporates and then thickens, leaving salt behind. Believe it or not, the department is an important part of our future. As the world population grows, the demand for clean water desalination will become a major part of our water supply in the 21st century. We will not run out of water. But we'll pay more trying to keep it potable. Desalination water is much higher than potable water from rivers and groundwater, treated and recycled water, etc. Today there are more than 16,000 desalination plants worldwide, producing more than 20 billion gallons of potable water every day. It is expected to reach more than 30 million gallons per day by 2020, with a 1/3 of that capacity in the Middle East. Poll: Challenge Questions: Truth/False Quiz: Questionnaire: Questionnaire: