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Course

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The Pollution of Nature

No matter where we go, live, or see, nature is always there. Even in the wildest surroundings like, for example, on top of volcanic mountains with bare rocks or a sandy desert, nature manifests in the form of living and non-living things. Conclusively, it is undebatable that nature is an integral part of humanity. It could be described further as the greatest blessing to human life; it supports survival in many ways, including providing both habitat and food to animals and humans. Nevertheless, this magnificent creation is ravaged by pollution, which reduces its value in supporting life. Understanding pollution in the context of nature is essential in making humans appreciate the true impact of this remarkable pollution: hence, driving them to work towards reducing it.

The pollution of nature is not an unusual topic. You may have dropped a candy wrapper in the park in the past. Besides, you could have cut down a tree to pave the way for some projects like building a house. It is also true that you may have witnessed a landslide ripping open the ground and burying vegetation in the process. These events are emblems of the pollution of nature either by humans or through natural causes. Before proceeding to a detailed account of the pollution of nature, understanding the meaning of pollution is critical. It is generally agreed that pollution introduces harmful materials, also called pollutants, into the surroundings (National Geographic Society). Nature is the collective phenomena of the physical world including water,

land, and air, alongside the elements present in each of them. Pollution damages the quality of these elements.

The pollution of nature is classifiable. In a volcanic eruption, dust and ash are produced and deposited on water, land, or air. The result is the devastation of both flora and fauna. After rapid and intense water evaporation in salty seas, lakes, and oceans, sea salt particles are produced. When washed to the shores, these salt particles alter the alkalinity of the surrounding soils. As a result, plant growth is severely inhibited. The photochemically formed ozone prevents radiation of the correct intensity and wavelength from reaching the earth or ground. The stunted growth and development of both flora and fauna ensue. Characteristically, these events comprise the natural pollution of nature. Meanwhile, a different set of events causes the artificial pollution of nature. Imagine a stone crusher site. Tons of both ash and dust are produced and deposited in the surrounding areas, causing pollution. Think of a company that releases its waste to the nearest water source such as, for example, a river. The contaminated water is then consumed by both animals and humans, causing devastating health effects. The aquatic life is severely affected as well. This set of events emanating from human actions results in artificial pollution. Thus, there are two categories of pollutants of nature.

Understanding the classification of pollutants in nature is a crucial step in making conservation efforts. Natural occurrences are beyond human's capacity to prevent or direct. For example, a volcanic eruption cannot be stopped, and hence, the pollution resulting from volcanic ash and dust is unavoidable. Therefore, humans can only control, prevent, or curb artificial pollution. Interestingly, most of nature's pollutants result from human activities as opposed to natural causes. People can conserve nature in different ways. For example, deforestation, urbanization, and industrialization are critical aspects of human activities that must be controlled

to minimize pollution. At the individual level, recycling and shunning pesticides and fungicides are some of the basic methods of conserving nature. Thus, reducing the pollution of nature calls for both macro and micro efforts.

Work Cited

National Geographic Society. "Pollution." *National Geographic Society*, 9 Oct. 2012,
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