25. MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

1 i) Land pollution Is the contamination of the land through improper disposal of waste

ii) - Spraying of crops with chemicals contaminates the land by affecting soil

 composition

- Careless dumping of domestic waste and industrial waste contaminates land

- Burning of vegetation during land

- Preparation leads to death of micro- organisms making the land unsuitable for plants to survive

- Poor disposal of non- biodegradable material like plastic and polythene papers contaminates the land

 iii) - Bad Odour leading to air pollution

 - Accumulation of domestic and industrial wastes on the road side blocks the drainage system

 - Mounds of wastes are a breeding ground for flies, mosquitoes and rodents which can

 cause outbreak of diseases

- Injuries can result from broken bottles, rusted metals and iron

2. a) ii) - Its best economic use of land because Agriculture does not do well in those areas.

 - Population is low and this reduces conflicts between man and animals.

- It requires extensive land that is only available in those areas.

- It reduces the conflict of resettling people.

b) - Polluted water cause death of aquatic animals.

 - High concentration of organic and inorganic nutrients in water causes electrification

 in lakes.

 - Water pollution causes diseases to animals

 c i) - When a river contains excess waters which it cannot hold within its channel.

 - When the level of the sea or lake rises due to increased rainfall.

 - Exceptional heavy rainfall like El nino results in excess water on land.

 - When a dam built across a valley breaks, the water in the reservoir floods lower land

 down stream.

- When massive earthquake occurs on the seabed – causes tsunami which causes

 flooding in coastal areas.

 c ii) - Construction of dykes, dams and levees. These can be constructed across rivers to

 control the speed of water/amount of water flowing downstream.

- Reforestation on slopes and river banks reduces surface run off and erosion / increases

 the rate of water infiltration in the ground.

- Improving and diverting river channels.

- Shallow rivers can be dredged to increase their depth. /Rivers with meanders ca be

 straightened to enable water flow swiftly./ Tributaries can be drenched to reduce the

 volume of water getting into the main river.

 d) - To sustain human life.

 - To protect endangered species.

 - For sustainable utilization of resources.

 - For aesthetic value.

 - For future generations/posterity.

 - To curb global warming.

3. a) - Hooting and roaring off engines by motor vehicles

 - Reverting of machines in rolling mills and welding

 - Banging of metal containers by Jua kali artisans

 - High pitched music played in vehicles, dance and disco halls, homes and religious

 gathering

 - Aircrafts as they take off or land in airports

 - Blasts from mines and celebrations e.g. Dawali

b) - Rise in blood pressure and tension of muscles/physical stress

 - Affects the nervous system causing neurosis and irritation

 - Damage of eardrums causing deafness

 a) – Desertification

- Lightning

- Windstorms

- Pest and diseases

- Pollution

4. (a) - Earth quakes

 b i) - Nyando

- Nzoia

- Yala

- Kuja/Gucha

 ii) - the stagnant water becomes breeding ground for vectors that cause water related

 diseases.

- Floods cause loss of property/lives

- Floods cause soil water logging which lower crop production

- Floods wash away crops leading to food shortages/famine

- Floods wash away bridges/roads/telephone lines/air field disrupting transport and

 communication

- People are dispatched by floods are made homeless

 c)- the garbage man result to foul smell/air pollution which is hazardous to human health

- when it rains the dumped waste garbage is washed to rivers causing water pollution

- garbage can be a breeding ground for rodents /flies/cockroaches which can cause

 diseases outbreak e.g. plague

- accumulation of garbage leads to blockage of roads/drainage systems

- garbage heaps are eye sore as they made the environment ugly

d i) - burning waste materials

- digging pits throwing rubbish

- minimizing use of harmful chemicals/use of organic manure

- creating public awareness on the dangers of land pollution and how to control it

- recycling of waste materials

- government logislation against dumping

- setting up proper garbage collections programmes

 ii) - strong winds destroy trees

 - wind blow off roofs of houses

- winds cause strong see storms and lead to boats capsizing/communication lines are

 destroyed/destruction of transport lines

- winds cause soil erosion

- winds spread air-borne disease

- winds spread bush fires

5. a i) S – Mt. Kenya Nationa Park

 T- Amboseli Naitonal Park

 U – Tsavo National Park

 ii) Malindi Marine park

 bi) - Pie-historic sites e.g. Gedi ruins

* Sandy beaches
* Caves, cliffs/coral reefs (coastal landforms)
* Warm, sunny weather
* People’s culture

 ii) - Ensures maximum use of less productive land e.g. arid and semi-arid regions

* Source of foreign exchange through payment of fees at entry points/gates to parks/reserves
* Creation of employment opportunities as guides in parks, lodges e.t.c.
* Protection and conservation of endangered species e.g. rhinos, elephants e.t.c. for future generation/prosperity
* Enhances research/promotes education in plants and animal species
* For aesthetic purpose/recreation
* Has stimulated the need to build roads and airstrips connecting parks with urban areas/opening up remote areas.
* Promoted diversification of the economy from over-relying on agriculture to tourism

 iii) - Illegal hunting/poaching of wildlife/game leads to extinction of some animal species

* Overstocking of wild animals leading to destruction of the natural environment/overgrazing
* Frequent drought leading to loss of animals through starvation and death
* Human wildlife conflict leading to destruction of crops and death of people, through high costs of compensation
* Inadequate capital limits governemnt conservation effort especially to construct game parks
* Pollution of the environment leading to loss of wildlife
* Fire outbreaks which destroy vegetations/animals
* Pests and diseases e.g feline immune deficiency virus that threatens lion population

6. (a) - To get in contact with the park management and seek permission for the visit

-To identify and engage the services of a tour guide

- To identify the methods to be used in data collection

- To formulate the relevant objectives and hypotheses

-To assemble the appropriate equipment for the study

- To help in estimating the cost of the study

- To prepare an appropriate work schedule

- To determine the appropriate routes to be followed

- To identify possible problems that may be experienced and ways of avoiding them

 (b) - Offering incentives like reduced tariff rates by hotels during the low season for local people

 - Lowering the entrance fees for local people into national parks and game reserves

 - Encouraging employers to offer incentive holidays to their employees

 - Promote domestic tourism through the media

 - Encourage young people to tour their country by establishing wildlife clubs in schools

7. a) - Desertification.

* Lightning
* Wind storm
* Pests and diseases
* Pollution

b) - Deforestation

* Poor agricultural activities e.g overgrazing, monoculture, overcroping etc
* Increase in population.
* Bush fire
* Global warming

 c) - To ensure proper utilization of resources without damage.

* To sustain human life since it wholly dependent on the resources for survivial.
* To preserve the asthetic value such as landscape and vegetation of her environment.
* To protect the endangered species of plants and animals.

8. a) - Management of environment refer to the effective planning and control of the

 processes that could harm the environment while.

 - Conservation of environment refers to the protection and presentation of natural

 resources from destruction wastage or loss.

 b) - For sustenance of human life.

* To protect endangered species.
* For aesthetic value.
* To interlize natural resources
* For future generations.
* To preserve cultural heritage.

 c) - Gases from factories corrode roofs of houses.

* Some poisonous gases lead to earth to form acid rain which is harmful to life.
* Smog and smoke reduce visibility which way lead to road/air accidents.

 d) (i) - Control soil erosion

* Regular inspection of factories
* Setting up recycling plants.
* Treatment of sewage.
* Managing garbage collect and disposal well.
* Use of unleaded fuel
* Proper legislation.

 (ii ) - Age of the population

* Social – economic status of the population.
* Culture of the people.

9. a)- Pollution is the contamination of the environment with substances which are harmful or - poisonous to human, plants and animal life.

 b) - Land /Soil/Ground pollution.

* + Water pollution
	+ Noise pollution.

10. a) - Flooding

* Lightening
* Pests/diseases
* Hailstorms
* Dusts storms
* Landslides
* Pollution
* Soil erosion
* fire