

## 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 causes death of aquatic animals.
    - High concentration of organic and inorganic nutrients in water causes eutrophication in lakes.
    - Water pollution causes diseases to animals
  - c) i) - When a river contains excess water 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 Niño 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 can 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
- Kujja/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 displaced 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 legislation against dumping
- setting up proper garbage collections programmes

ii) - strong winds destroy trees

- wind blow off roofs of houses
- winds cause strong sea 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 National Park

T- Amboseli National 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 government 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, overcropping 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 survival.

- To preserve the aesthetic 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