

ECOLOGICAL BALANCE

Introduction

Ecological balance is a term used to describe the equilibrium between living organisms such as human being, plants, and animals as well as their environment. Human being plays a key role to maintain ecological balance because they have the highest thinking capacity as compared to other living organisms. Sufficient food availability to all living organisms and their stability reflect the existence of ecological balance. Therefore, this balance is very important because it ensures survival, existence and stability of the environment. For example, human activities such as farming and resources exploitation are checked to prevent excessive destruction of the forests. Deforestation leads to drought. Drought reduces food production resulting to insufficient food. Insufficient food leads to starvation and later death occurs, hence reducing the existence of some species.

ECOLOGICAL IMBALANCE

Ecological imbalance is when a natural or human-caused disturbance disrupts the natural balance of an ecosystem. A disturbance is any change that causes a disruption in the balance of an ecosystem. Examples of natural disturbances are volcanic eruptions, floods and natural fires. Examples of human-caused disturbances are the introduction of a new species against nature logging a forest, pollution and overhunting of a species.

Environmental Issues Related to Ecological Imbalance

Global problems:-

These are problems that affect different nations and can only be resolved through solidarity of affected nation. Some global problems are global warming or greenhouse effect, acid rain, pollution (Air and Marine Pollution), depletion of ozone layer in the atmosphere and radioactive fallout because of nuclear war.

National problem:-

These are problems that affect a country and can only be resolved within the country. These national environmental issues are pollution (air, water and soil),