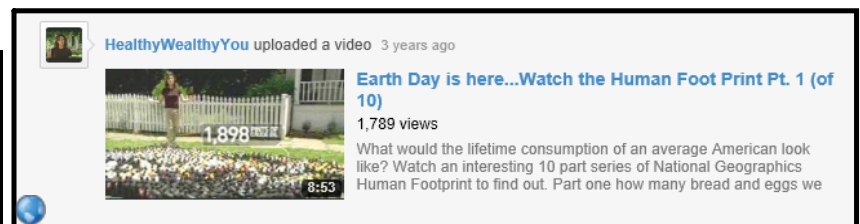


VIDEO:



While you watch the video, make note of some of statistics presented by completing the following assignment...

REFLECTION/DISCUSSION

What ways can one reduce their own ecological footprint?

What part of my Footprint can I influence?

Some of each person's Ecological Footprint is dependent upon choices they make in their own life, such as how much they drive, recycle and purchase new products, and some of it is their per person share of their societies' infrastructure. The first part can be influenced directly. The second part is equally critical to living within the means of one planet, but must be influenced through more indirect action such as political engagement, green technology and innovation, and other work toward large-scale social change. For more information on these distinctions, [click here](#).

Ethical Consumerism

Ethical consumerism is the purchase of products that are perceived by the consumer to be made in an ethical manner, usually in reference to the lack of exploitation of humans, animals and the environment.

It includes positive buying of products and boycotting products for negative reasons.

- local food
- free range and organic meat and eggs
- cage-free eggs
- vegetarianism
- avoidance of clothes and shoes made in sweatshops
- animal-free testing of cosmetics
- green construction
- hybrid vehicles
- biodegradable products

Population Growth...

- A population is a group of [organisms](#) of one [species](#) that interbreed and live in the same place at the same time (e.g. deer population).
- **Organism** → a living thing
- **Species** → level of classification
- The term "**population growth**" refers to how the number of individuals in a population increases (or decreases) with time.
- If a population has a constant birth rate through time and is never limited by food or disease, it has what is known as **exponential growth**.

EXAMPLE of Exponential Growth



Fluctuations of Human Populations...

- LOCALLY
- REGIONALLY
- GLOBALLY

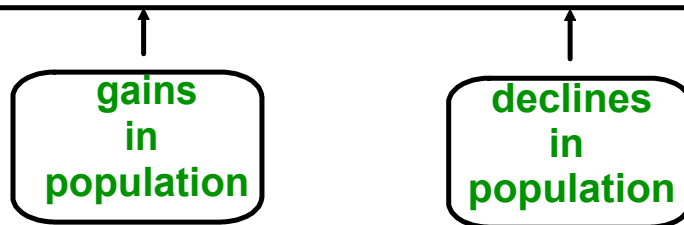
Changing Population Sizes

Four variables affect changes in population sizes...

1. births
2. deaths
3. **immigration** - act of entering a nation
4. **emigration** - act of leaving a nation

[A person emigrates **from** Germany and then
immigrates **to** Canada.]

$$\text{population change rate} = (\text{births} + \text{immigration}) - (\text{deaths and emigration})$$



The term "**population growth**" refers to how the number of individuals in a population increases (or decreases) with time.