

Jordan University of Science and Technology
Faculty of Agriculture
Department of Natural Resources and Environment
Semester 2006/2007
Course Syllabus

Course Information	
Course Title	Natural Resources and Man
Course Code	NR 200 (3 credit hours)
Prerequisites	
Course Website	
Instructor	Dr. Maher Tadros
Office Location	
Office Phone #	
Office Hours	10:00 – 12:00 SUN TUE.
E-mail	
Teaching Assistant(s)	
Course Description	

Textbook	
Title	Natural Resources: Ecology, Economics and Policy
Author(s)	Holechek J., Cole R., Fisher J., and Valdez R. Prentice Hall
Publisher	
Year	2003
Edition	2 nd edition
Book Website	
Other references	

Assessment		
Assessment	Expected Due Date	Percentage
First Exam		30%
Second Exam		30%
Final Exam		40%
Assignments		
Participation		
Attendance		

Course Objectives
<p>The main objective of this course is to familiarize the students with the natural resources types including atmospheric resources, water, minerals, soil, natural vegetation (rangelands and forests), and wildlife, in addition to their uses, importance, conservation, management, and future challenges associated with natural resources in the world and Jordan.</p>

Teaching & Learning Methods

Learning Outcomes: Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to		
Related Objective(s)		Reference(s)
1		Chapter 2 and Handouts
1,2		
1-6		
3,4		
5,6		
6		
5		

Useful Resources



Course Content		
Week	Topics	Chapter in Textbook (handouts)
1,2	Natural resources: An overview	1
3,4,5	Atmosphere as a natural resource: - Atmospheric gases - Wind and solar radiation as energy sources - Problems associated with the atmosphere	6,20
6,7,8	Water resources: - Water importance - Water forms and distribution - Water use - Water quality Water resources future challenges	7,20
9,10,11	Land Resources: - Importance and uses of soil - Soil conservation and management - Important minerals and uses - Mining and mineral extraction - Environmental concerns with mining - Non-renewable natural energy resources (fossil fuels)	8,18,20
12,13,14	Natural Vegetation: - Forest and forestry	10,11

	- Rangelands	
15	Wildlife: - Values and importance of wildlife - Wildlife conservation and management	15,16
16	Natural resources management	21,23

Additional Notes	

Natural resource economics is studied on an academic level, and the findings are used to shape and direct policy-making for environmental issues. These issues include resource extraction, depletion, protection, and management. Natural resource economics findings impact policies for environmental work including issues such as extraction, depletion, protection, and management. Key Terms. The focus is how to operate an economy within the ecological constraints of the earth's natural resources. Natural Resource Economics : This diagram illustrates that society and the economy are subsets of the environment. It is not possible for social and economic systems to exist independently from the environment. Unlike other natural resource management texts that focus solely on the ecological aspects of resources and with an overly pessimistic view of the future this text explores natural resource management in context in a functional, applied framework by integrating ecology, history, planning, economics, and policy into coverage of each natural resource, and by providing a balanced, guarded optimistic view of the most current. research and technology's capability to overcome natural resource problems. Exceptionally straightforward and readable, it is easily accessible to students with limited background. Natural resource economics deals with the supply, demand, and allocation of the Earth's natural resources. One main objective of natural resource economics is to better understand the role of natural resources in the economy in order to develop more sustainable methods of managing those resources to ensure their availability for future generations. Resource economists study interactions between economic and natural systems, with the goal of developing a sustainable and efficient economy. Ecological economics is a trans-disciplinary field. It's not trying to be a subdiscipline of economics or a subdiscipline of ecology, but really it's a bridge across not only ecology and economics but also psychology, anthropology, archaeology, and history. That's what's necessary to get a more integrated picture of how humans have interacted with their environment in the past and how they might interact in the future. Conventional economics doesn't really recognize the importance of scale the fact that we live on a finite planet, or that the economy, as a subsystem, cannot grow indefinitely into this larger, containing system. We're finding that the natural and social externalities are actually larger than the internalities of what's going on in the market.

1. Natural Resources: An Overview. I. MANAGEMENT FOUNDATIONS.
2. The Historical Perspective.
3. Basic Ecology.
4. Conservation Economics.
5. Planning, Policy, and Administration. II.

- AIR, water, and land resources.
6. Atmospheric Resources and Climate.
7. Water Resources.
8. Soil: The Basic Land Resource.