



(CHAPTER 1) Human-Environment Interactions by Frances Harris. The start of the book talks about how we're facing big problems with nature, like hurting the Earth's systems and cycles. Even though scientists study these things and people talk about them in the media, it's still hard to fix them. The reasons are that these problems are really complicated, lots of different people care about them, and we all need to change how we live. People around the world rely on nature to live. Things like land, water, forests, and oceans help us do things like farming and making electricity. But it's tough to copy what nature does, so we need to

take care of it. There is a formula that shows how much we affect the environment. It depends on how many of us there are, how much stuff we use, and the technology we use. People have different ideas about how we should treat the environment. Some say we should use technology to fix things, while others say we should be more careful. There's also a way to measure how much land and water we use. This helps us see how our actions affect the planet. Different cultures and societies have different views on how to take care of the environment. Politics and science can also make things complicated when deciding what to do. The chapter is divided into parts about different problems like climate change and pollution. It shows how these problems are connected and how we need to find answers that think about nature, society, and technology all together. In the end, it says we must be smart about using nature's gifts while also dealing with other problems we face.

(CHAPTER 2) A Change in the Weather? – Coming to Terms with Climate Change by Mike Hulme. Climate change has always happened on Earth, but now it's happening faster because of what people are doing. The weather is changing, storms are getting worse, and the world is heating up. This is a problem because it can hurt the planet and the way people live. People need to do something about it. People have been using a lot of energy and burning things like coal and oil. This releases a gas called CO₂ into the air, which makes the Earth warmer. Since the 1800s, the Earth has gotten hotter, and the 1990s were the warmest years. This warming is mostly because of what people do. In the future, it will get even warmer, and the weather will change more. Climate change affects the weather a lot. Rain patterns can change, storms can get stronger, and sea levels can rise. All these changes can be bad for people and nature. We need to predict these changes to be ready for them and to protect our environment. Countries are working together to solve this problem. They're trying to use less of the things that make the Earth warmer. There are rules like

the Kyoto Protocol to reduce harmful gases. Businesses are also changing how they work to help. But it's not easy because climate change affects how we live, work, and grow. The future will be challenging because of climate change. It can hurt how we live and the planet. To make things better, we need to use less energy, protect nature, and work together for a healthy planet and a safe future.

(CHAPTER 3) Understanding and Adapting to Sea-Level Change by Patrick D.

Nunn. The ocean's surface is always moving because of winds, tides, and different changes. In the past, sea levels changed a lot because of things like tectonic shifts and ice melting. People used to argue about seashells on mountains! But in recent times, human activities like factories have made the sea levels rise faster. This is a concern because it can harm the planet and the way people live. In history, sea levels changed slowly due to factors like mountains forming under the water and supercontinents breaking apart. This made sea levels go up and down over time. Ice melting and Earth's upper layers also affected sea levels. There were many cycles of ice melting and freezing over the years. These changes affected coastlines and communities. In ancient times, sea levels gradually went up because of things like mountains underwater and the Earth's upper layers shifting. As the Earth got warmer, sea levels rose by around 120-130 meters thousands of years ago, covering coastlines and affecting people and ecosystems. The rise and fall of sea levels also impacted human societies. Nowadays, rising sea levels are a big challenge. Storms and flooding are happening more often. Millions of people face flooding each year due to storms, and this could get worse if sea levels rise more. While scientists aren't sure exactly how much the sea will rise in the future, it's important to prepare for the consequences. Developing countries need help adapting to these changes. There are different ways to deal with rising sea levels. Some areas might have to move away from the coast, while others could build structures to protect against flooding. It's a complex issue that needs

international cooperation and policies. It's also important to convince people that reducing emissions is necessary to address this problem. The example of Tuvalu shows how politics can affect responses to sea-level rise. In conclusion, while we know a lot about past and future sea-level changes, we're still unsure about their effects on coasts and communities. Sea levels have been rising faster lately, and this could cause problems for many places around the world.

(CHAPTER 4) Changing Land Cover by Doreen S. Boyd and Giles M. Foody. Land cover is crucial because it connects how people live with the environment. Much of the habitable land is used by people. Earth's habitable land, about 83.25%, falls into different categories, showing how humans and nature are connected. This emphasizes the importance of understanding how land cover changes and affects the environment. Changes in land cover happen because of human actions and how they use land. Knowing why these changes occur is essential for proper land management. This goes beyond just being concerned about the environment to understanding what specific actions cause changes. However, this can be complex due to differences in speed and scale of changes, as well as uncertainties in the environment. To address these challenges, a way of thinking was suggested to understand how human actions lead to changes in land cover, which then affect the environment. This approach helps connect actions, land changes, and their environmental effects. Mapping land cover is challenging due to various reasons, including defining and characterizing different types accurately. For instance, mapping forests can be difficult because agreeing on what makes a forest can be tricky. Technology like satellite cameras helps scientists study land from far away. When the environment changes, people respond by changing how they live and value the environment. In the past, people moved to new places. Today, responses are more diverse, including efforts to prevent problems, adapt, and build resilience. Sustainable development is a key approach, focusing on using land wisely for present and

future needs while balancing environmental health. Using land thoughtfully is important for everyone, regardless of where they live. But it's not always easy due to changing land and the different ways people use it. So, people worldwide are working together to find the best ways to care for the land. As the world changes, we must ensure our actions lead to positive outcomes.

(CHAPTER 5) Conserving Biodiversity Resources by Frances Harris. Biodiversity includes a wide range of life forms like animals, plants, and ecosystems. It's important for different species and genetic differences within species. Genetic diversity helps with things like fighting diseases. Ecosystems, from forests to cities, are communities of plants and animals that rely on each other and their surroundings. These habitats also help control the Earth's environment.

Biodiversity can also bring in money through ecotourism. Countries are starting to see that people will pay to see different environments and animals. Biodiversity is also nice to look at and can have special meaning in some cultures. People feel we should protect species and ecosystems for the future. There are different reasons for this, like believing that all life is important, thinking that not protecting biodiversity could hurt us, and seeing the role of species and ecosystems in the Earth's balance.

Biodiversity is seen as something everyone should care about. But how we want to care for it is different. Some want to keep things the way they are, while others want to use resources wisely for the future. Biodiversity changes because of people, and people also help create and keep it through things like farming. Different people care about it in different ways, depending on their needs. This can make it tricky to decide who owns biodiversity, especially when it's used for business. The CBD wants to make rules about how to manage biodiversity together, respecting each country's rights.

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