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Observant Producer vs. Insolent Consumer

The amount of earth under fingernails of individuals will determine the depth of enjoyment of daily nourishment. A future demand for ecological equilibrium between the human species and our planet will be best fulfilled by those having the skills and character traits of the agricultural producer rather than the industrial consumer. As the population increases, and the requirements of this populous mass reaches the proportion of use of natural resources which in turn affect a change regarding the relational interaction of humans and their environment, evolutionary intervention will be required. Therefore, the industrial consumer will face the challenge of reinterpreting his role in an ecologically advanced society. Those who produce naturally and those who consume these products are two very distinct dimensional frames of reference with different schools of thought and observational patterns.

The appreciation of nature and the natural world is of great importance when beginning to describe the difference between those who do have an active participation and interaction with the locating, making, and preservation, of the basic necessities, and those who are indifferent towards those who feed them to the point of belligerency towards nature itself.

Without a general continuous awareness of the fact concerned with what man eats, what he drinks, and uses, there can be no basis upon which can be expounded into fruitful active participation in energy use reduction, general re-use and recycling of materials and goods, and finally elimination of wastes within feasible non exploitive boundaries. The crop farmer, as generally known, has been taught to reuse and recycle wastes by returning these to the ground for the good of the land and increased productivity, while according to my observation, the urban worker still must be reminded to recycle an aluminum soda can. The cattle farmer is active in the production of beef. The office worker consumes this beef. Both have an appreciation for what has been utilized from nature. A differentiation is to be seen not in a degree of appreciation, but rather within the amount of biologically and ecologically interactive work and applied ecological reverence.

The trend in the manufacturing world to reduce all production to a single source where the individual producer no longer plays a vital role is harming the environment by creating more monoculture instead of growth diversity. Respect for the land around us will provide more profit in the form of natural beauty and diversity than any overzealous manipulation ever will yield. The farmer will not cut the stand of trees which protects his acreage from wind erosion, yet a consumer readily patronizes the farm sized store upon which there had stood a natural habitat for many creatures without this fact ever coming to mind.

Many years in a land where the availability of land is not as prevalent as in the United States of America proved to me that not all persons on our planet take the land

for granted. Strict laws, the absence of litter and the very air of consideration leads to this credible tangible observation. Every consideration is to be made before destroying, changing or threatening any natural habitat around us, for it may never recover from man's intrusion.

Obvious historically fore coming faults in man such as greed and jealousy play a large part in the decisions and conflicts around the world today. Human acceptance of the fact that there is a larger organism than themselves involved in this great planetary balance is the final outcome of individual factors. Ecological interaction, animal interaction, and natural observation are all necessary steps on the path the realization of this truth. Being unable to grasp this new ecological dogma will be a detriment to many persons and countries as the expected climate change and accompanying relationships between differing cultures arise. The farmer knows that he is at the mercy of the weather, wherewith he accepts his part within the larger organism. The consumer becomes angry that the weather does not permit the purchase of something absolutely unnecessary for sustaining a life. Having personally observed the Masai pastoralists in East Africa, the refined non invasive ecological interaction of these peoples with the environment, being the reverence and understanding for, as well as the careful observation of the world around them, allows them to live without excess consumption. If all humans were endowed with such wisdom the change toward ecological balance would not be uncomfortable.

The laws of science state that energy is either consumed or released in the chemical reactions governing matter and the universe. These same laws make known that reactions are also on the whole reversible. Perhaps the human reaction with the Earth has reached the point of reversal where humans will release energy into the equation instead of consuming it disproportionately. The experience and the skills necessary for the survival and adaptation within the human species will not be able to deny those with agricultural skills and experience as well as those with acquired advanced biological interaction skills the dominant role in society's development and advanced regression to more awareness of human industrial consequences and lower consumption in the years to come.