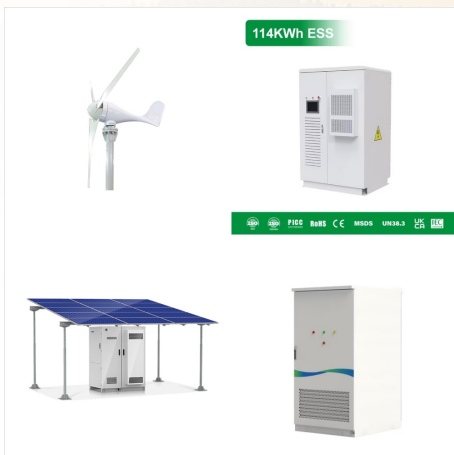
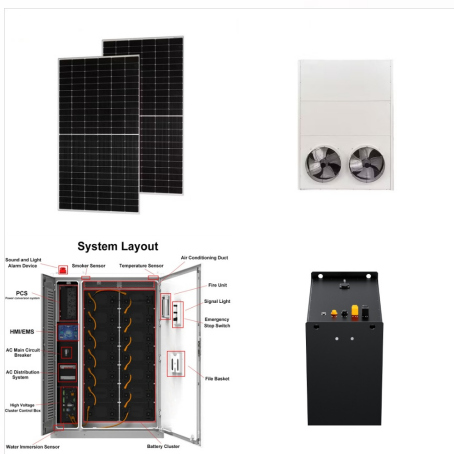




Energy sources are categorized into renewable and nonrenewable types. Nonrenewable energy sources are those that exist in a fixed amount and involve energy transformation that cannot be easily replaced. Renewable energy sources are those that can be



In this interactive chart, we see the share of primary energy consumption that came from renewable technologies ??? the combination of hydropower, solar, wind, geothermal, wave, tidal, and modern biofuels. Traditional biomass ??? which can be an important energy source in lower-income settings is not included.



Key fact. A renewable energy resource is one that is being (or can be) replenished as it is used. Renewable resources are replenished either by: human action - eg trees cut down for biofuel are

# RENEWABLE AND NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCES



In the era of rapid technological advancement and environmental awareness, the distinction between renewable and nonrenewable resources is critically important. Let's explore these two categories of resources, their definitions, examples, and the implications of their use, especially in the context of energy production.



What Are Non-Renewable Resources? In contrast, non-renewable resources are those available in limited quantities or those that take so long to regenerate that we are consuming them much faster than they can naturally replenish. Resources like coal, oil, and



Renewable resources are so abundant or are replaced so rapidly that, for all practical purposes, they can't run out. Fossil fuels are the most commonly used non-renewable resources. Renewable resources include solar, wind, hydro, and (possibly) biomass.

# RENEWABLE AND NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCES



Renewable resources have several advantages, including sustainability and being a cleaner alternative to non-renewable resources. However, they do have challenges, such as being unreliable. Non-renewable resources have advantages, but their limited availability makes it necessary to use them wisely and find alternatives.



A renewable resource (also known as a flow resource [note 1] [1]) is a natural resource which will replenish to replace the portion depleted by usage and consumption, either through natural reproduction or other recurring processes in a finite amount of time in a



The non-renewable energy resources are: Coal. Nuclear. Oil. Natural gas. Renewable resources, on the other hand, replenish themselves. The five major renewable energy resources are: Solar. Wind. Water, also called hydro. Biomass, or organic material from plants and animals. Geothermal, which is naturally occurring heat from the earth.