

#### **Science for Natural Resources**



#### Lower grades, deeper, harder to find



www.clearonmoney.com

## Copper Reserves (million tons)



http://minerals.usgs.gov/minerals/pubs/commodity/copper/

## US Copper reserves from 1992 (1992 reserves – mine production)

US reserves (1992)



http://minerals.usgs.gov/minerals/pubs/commodity/copper/

# Resources are not they became

Clarence Ayres and Erich Zimmermann Thomas De Gregory

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### Ocean mining



## **Toronto Stock Exchange**





## Natural resources (1) - physics



resources.woodlands-junior.kent.sch.uk

## Natural resources (2) - chemistry

#### Sir William Henry PERKIN, F.R.S. discovered the first aniline dyestuff.

March 1856, • while working in his home laboratory • on this site and went on to found science-based industry. 1838-1907 HISTORICA



<u>collectionsonline.nmsi.ac.uk</u> <u>www.uh.edu</u>

## Natural resources (2/3) - biochem

#### Metaphosphate Glass-Fertilizer



(Ivanenko et al 2007)

## Natural resources (3) - biology



http://www.bactechgreen.com/s/SnowLake.asp#

## Science for natural resources



#### Science for natural resources

Consumerism (I shop therefore I am) Conservationism (save the planet, kill yourself)

## Ayres and Zimmermann on the significance of technology for natural resource

- Natural resources do not just exist; they become.
- The neutral stuff of nature becomes useful resources because new technologies make it possible to find or extract, or to process them, or because new technologies transform previously useless materials into useful ones.
- From the technological point of view resources are a function of technological advance itself.

## Ayres and Zimmermann on the significance of technology for natural resource

 This is to say that social policy regarding public eduction, research and science can have strongly positive effect on tha rate at which new resources can be discovered and created.

#### **Research Project**

#### Urbis Amazon – Ana Cláudia Duarte Cardoso

Vision: To face the challenge and the historical opportunity of promoting a development model suitable to economic, social, environmental, and cultural needs of the Amazon Region

#### Aims

- May cities work as a key to promote sustainable development in the region?
- To understand the urban dimension in the Amazon and its peculiarities.
- To understand the relationship between urban (where people are concentrated) and rural (where natural resources are concentrated) in the Amazon.
- To create a typology of networks to articulate metropolis, cities, localities, and riverine communities; to support decision making and the conception of public and private policies.

#### Applications for Society and for Vale

- Planning of investments at the territory
- Formulation of public policies
- Consolidation of cities
- Monitoring of socio-environmental process and economic dynamics



- Guidance to investments
- Identification of partnerships
- Resources optimization
- Improvement of infrastructure

#### Age pyramids 2010

Participation of micro regions in Pará sectoral production, 2005

50% population of Urbis 1 is migrant from outside Pará. There is return of adults and great number of migrants1 children born in the region.



| Microrregião          | Agricultura | Pecuária | Indústria | Serviços |
|-----------------------|-------------|----------|-----------|----------|
| Óbidos                | 3.376%      | 2.995%   | 4.970%    | 2.197%   |
| Santarém              | 11.345%     | 6.171%   | 1.350%    | 3.911%   |
| Almeirim              | 1.060%      | 0.937%   | 1.111%    | 0.782%   |
| Portel                | 1.848%      | 0.136%   | 0.504%    | 0.150%   |
| Furos dos Breves      | 0.608%      | 0.136%   | 0.958%    | 0.300%   |
| Arari                 | 0.387%      | 3.767%   | 0.000%    | 0.782%   |
| Belém                 | 0.943%      | 1.648%   | 28.427%   | 52.574%  |
| Castanhal             | 5.486%      | 4.178%   | 0.618%    | 2.347%   |
| Salgado               | 1.647%      | 0.876%   | 0.158%    | 0.932%   |
| Bragantina            | 5.267%      | 1.056%   | 2.604%    | 1.865%   |
| Cametá                | 4.670%      | 0.484%   | 0.478%    | 1.233%   |
| Tomé-Açu              | 20.853%     | 2.405%   | 1.553%    | 1.083%   |
| Guamá                 | 8.432%      | 3.597%   | 0.776%    | 1.233%   |
| Itaituba              | 3.842%      | 7.226%   | 1.927%    | 1.082%   |
| Altamira              | 4.650%      | 3.586%   | 1.027%    | 1.715%   |
| Tucuruí               | 4.138%      | 8.711%   | 14.283%   | 6.924%   |
| Paragominas           | 11.216%     | 12.723%  | 3.407%    | 2.347%   |
| São Félix do Xingu    | 1.293%      | 15.419%  | 0.182%    | 0.150%   |
| Parauapebas           | 1.485%      | 5.369%   | 29.795%   | 8.338%   |
| Marabá                | 1.408%      | 3.478%   | 4.570%    | 7.074%   |
| Redenção              | 2.512%      | 9.124%   | 0.886%    | 2.197%   |
| Conceição do Araguaia | 3.535%      | 5.979%   | 0.415%    | 0.783%   |
| Total PA              | 100.000%    | 100.000% | 100.000%  | 100.000% |

Fonte: Cedeplar/UrbisAmazônia

There is great economic disarticulation between micro regions in Pará. There is great economic dependence on other regions of the commercial sector



#### Mercantile rationality:

agriculture, whether peasant or business is operated through mercantile capitalism. The capital market also houses services and trade, which may be manifestations of either upper or lower circuit.



INSTITUTO TECNOLÓGICO VALE



#### **Paleoclimate**

Geological, geomorphological and palynological evidences of Paleoclimate and its effects in the Tropical Forest of the southeastern Amazon region

> Carmem Lara Manes Douglas Oti Pedro Walfir M. Souza Filho Prafulla Sahoo Renato Silva Jr. Roberto Dall' Agnol Tasso Guimarães





#### Vision / Objective:

To identify Cenozoic paleoclimate changes in the southeastern Amazon region and its effects on the Tropical Forest based on geological, geomorphological, sedimentological and palynological evidences in an interdisciplinary approach.

#### **Expected results**

- Definition of the paleoclimate during the upper Cenozoic in the southeastern Amazon.
- Models of the evolution of the tropical forest and geomorphology.
- Formation of an interdisciplinary research group on Amazon Paleoenvironment and Paleoclimatogy during the Cenozoic.







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