

Examples of renewable and nonrenewable energy

There are two major categories of energy: renewable and non-renewable. Non-renewable energy resources are available in limited supplies, usually because they take a long time to replenish. The advantage of these non-renewable resources is that power plants that use them are able to produce more power on demand.

What are renewable and nonrenewable energy sources? A renewable energy source is a resource we can access infinitely; it's one that constantly replenishes itself without human involvement. Renewable energy sources come from natural elements such as wind, water, the sun and even plant matter.

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 natural gas are prime examples.

Renewable energy, usable energy derived from replenishable sources such as the Sun (solar energy), wind (wind power), rivers (hydroelectric power), hot springs (geothermal energy), tides (tidal power), and biomass (biofuels).

Nonrenewable energy comes from sources that will run out or will not be replenished in our lifetimes--or even in many, many lifetimes. Most nonrenewable energy sources are fossil fuels: coal, petroleum, and natural gas. Carbon is the main element in fossil fuels.

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