

Ecology in our eyes



FUNDUSZ
INICJATYW
LOKALNYCH



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Climat change

- Climate change refers to long-term shifts in temperatures and weather patterns. These shifts may be natural, such as through variations in the solar cycle. But since the 1800s, human activities have been the main driver of climate change, primarily due to burning fossil fuels like coal, oil and gas.
- Burning fossil fuels generates greenhouse gas emissions that act like a blanket wrapped around the Earth, trapping the sun's heat and raising temperatures.
- Examples of greenhouse gas emissions that are causing climate change include carbon dioxide and methane. These come from using gasoline for driving a car or coal for heating a building, for example. Clearing land and forests can also release carbon dioxide. Landfills for garbage are a major source of methane emissions. Energy, industry, transport, buildings, agriculture and land use are among the main emitters.



Water pollution

- Our rivers, reservoirs, lakes, and seas are drowning in chemicals, waste, plastic, and other pollutants. Here's why—and what you can do to help. Water pollution occurs when harmful substances—often chemicals or microorganisms—contaminate a stream, river, lake, ocean, aquifer, or other body of water, degrading water quality and rendering it toxic to humans or environment



deforestation

- means cutting or clearing trees and forests covering a large area, and not replanting them. **Forest degradation** is a related term that indicates when a forest is no longer functioning as a healthy ecosystem: A degraded forest can no longer sustain populations the way it used to. For instance, it might not offer enough quality habitat or food to animals. In other words, when a forest is degraded it still exists, but it can no longer function well. It becomes a shell of its former self.



recycling

- In Europe, energy recovery is the most used way to dispose of plastic waste, followed by recycling. Some 25% of all the generated plastic waste is landfilled.
- Half of the plastic collected for recycling is exported to be treated in countries outside the EU. Reasons for export include the lack of capacity, technology or financial resources to treat the waste locally. EU exports of waste to non-EU countries reached 32.7 million tonnes in 2020. The majority of waste consists of ferrous and nonferrous metal scrap as well as paper, plastic, textile and glass wastes and mainly goes to Turkey, India and Egypt.



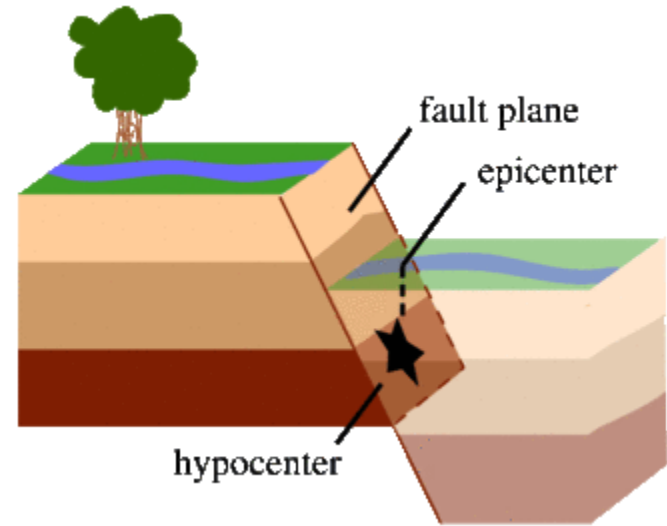
landfills

- A landfill site, also known as a tip, dump, rubbish dump, garbage dump, or dumping ground, is a site for the disposal of waste materials. Landfill is the oldest and most common form of waste disposal, although the systematic burial of the waste with daily, intermediate and final covers only began in the 1940s. In the past, refuse was simply left in piles or thrown into pits; in archeology this is known as a midden. Some landfill sites are used for waste management purposes, such as temporary storage, consolidation and transfer, or for various stages of processing waste material, such as sorting, treatment, or recycling. Unless they are stabilized, landfills may undergo severe shaking or soil liquefaction of the ground during an earthquake . Once full, the area over a landfill site may be reclaimed for other uses.



earthquakes

- An earthquake is a term used to describe both a sudden slip on a fault and the resulting ground shaking and radiated seismic energy caused by the slip, or by volcanic or magmatic activity, or other sudden stress changes in the earth. Worldwide, more than one million earthquakes occur each year, or an average of two a minute. A major earthquake in an urban area is one of the worst natural disasters that can occur. During the last four decades (1970-2017), earthquakes have been responsible for over a million deaths around the world in Armenia, China, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Iran, India, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, and Turkey.



Global Warming

- Global warming is the long-term warming of the planet's overall temperature. Though this warming trend has been going on for a long time, its pace has significantly increased in the last hundred years due to the burning of fossil fuels. As the human population has increased, so has the volume of fossil fuels burned. Fossil fuels include coal, oil, and natural gas, and burning them causes what is known as the "greenhouse effect" in Earth's atmosphere.

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The greenhouse effect is when the sun's rays penetrate the atmosphere, but when that heat is reflected off the surface cannot escape back into space. Gases produced by the burning of fossil fuels prevent the heat from leaving the atmosphere. These greenhouse gasses are carbon dioxide, chlorofluorocarbons, water vapor, methane, and nitrous oxide. The excess heat in the atmosphere has caused the average global temperature to rise overtime, otherwise known as global warming.



Melting ice caps

- Ice acts like a protective cover over the Earth and our oceans. These bright white spots reflect excess heat back into space and keep the planet cooler. In theory, the Arctic remains colder than the equator because more of the heat from the sun is reflected off the ice, back into space. Today, about 10% of land area on Earth is covered with glacial ice. Almost 90% is in Antarctica, while the remaining 10% is in the Greenland ice cap.
- Rapid glacial melt in Antarctica and Greenland also influences ocean currents, as massive amounts of very cold glacial-melt water entering warmer ocean waters is slowing ocean currents. And as ice on land melts, sea levels will continue to rise.

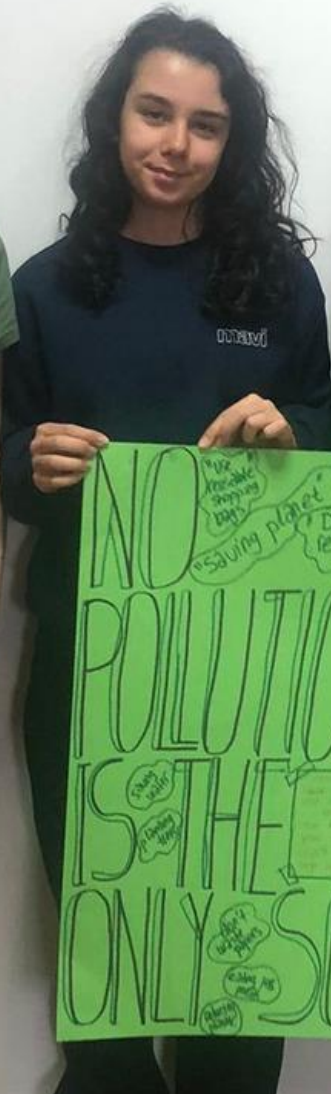






EVERYTHING IS FOR
OUR FUTURE





WHAT CAN WE DO TO SAVE NATURE?

Nature is our common good. Unfortunately, man began to destroy it mindlessly. We can change this significantly by following certain rules. To help the environment, we can:

1. Save water and electricity

The more water you waste, the worse it is for the environment, and so is energy. We save so that in the future there will be no shortage of water for people. There is less and less potable water in the world, which is why it is so important to save it.

By turning off unnecessary lighting, we also help nature, because precious electricity is not wasted.

2. Segregate garbage

In addition to throwing garbage in the right place, it must also be segregated. Segregation is the division of waste into glass, paper, plastic. Sometimes this division is more detailed, e.g. white and colored glass. We segregate waste so that, for example, glass is recycled and paper recycled and reused for printing magazines and newspapers. Rework brings us many benefits. We save trees by recycling paper.



3. Do not disturb the order around us

Noise disturbs not only us, but also animals. When we shout in the forest, the animals get scared and may run away from the forest. Nature lives its own rhythm and we have no right to disturb it.

No one would want someone to come to visit and start shouting at the whole house. Animals feel the same way. Let them enjoy their "dwelling" - the forest, as a clean, peaceful place

4. Take part in actions for nature protection

The most popular of the actions aimed at nature protection is the "Clean up the world" campaign. Our school participates in it. We clean not only as part of this project, but also simply, selflessly, so that it is nice and clean around us. Thanks to this, the area around our school and nearby areas are free of garbage.

Take good practices from other cultures





Water poisoning

- Sewage, leaky sewage system,
- Disinfecting water with chlorine causes the formation of many substances that are very harmful to health,
- Detergents, fertilizers, pesticides get into rivers and seas,
- Use of lead pipes.



Atmospheric poisoning

- Air pollution: fumes containing sulfur, carbon and nitrogen oxides,
- Acid rain causes damage to the tree stand,
- Destruction of buildings – corrosion
- Diseases - allergies of the respiratory system,
- Lead emission from fuels
- Ozone hole - destruction of the ozone layer by CFCs

