RECYCLING IS MY SMILE AT NATURE

Programme: Erasmus+

Action Type : KA210-YOU - Small-scale partnerships in adult education

Project Name: Recycling is my smile at nature

Project Number: 2024-1-PL01-KA210-YOU -000249933

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Place: Oltu- Erzurum / TÜRKİYE

Theme: ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY AND ZERO WASTE

IMPORTANT NOTE!

The zero waste principle was set out with the aim of establishing the current system on a more organized, systematic and applicable basis in terms of preventing waste, using our natural resources more efficiently, reviewing the reasons for waste generation and preventing or minimizing waste generation, and separating waste at its source and recycling it in the event that it does occur.Most of the materials considered as waste consist of recyclable materials. Re-introducing waste to the recycling cycle is extremely important in terms of preserving the balance of the environment and nature and minimizing the damage to nature.

ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY AND ZERO WAS

ENVIRONMENT

- Environment is the environment in which people and other living things maintain their relationships and interact throughout their lives.

ENVIRONMENT

- Continuing a healthy life is only possible with a healthy and clean environment.
- While technological developments offer many opportunities to humanity, they also cause irreparable consequences in the environment, which is humanity's common property.

ENVIRONMENT

- The emergence of environmental problems began with the unconscious use of seemingly endless natural resources and the disruption of the balance of nature by human-induced factors.
- It is humans who harm the environment, protect and develop it.
- The fact that environmental pollution knows no bounds has also made it a global problem.
- Environmental problems, which have been manifesting themselves in the industrialized countries of the world since the mid-20th century, have become a global problem today.

DEFİNİTİONS RELATED TO ENVIRONMENT

1) Ecology: The branch of science that studies the interaction of all living and non-living things is called ecology.

2) Receiving Environments: Substances that cause environmental pollution are called waste materials, and the environment where the waste is deposited is called the receiving environment.

3) Waste: Old or new materials that have become unusable as a result of various human activities and that we want to remove.

4) Pollution: The disruption of the balance of nature/environment due to the formation of waste. Pollution began in our world with the establishment of factories after the Industrial Revolution.

DEFİNİTİONS RELATED TO ENVIRONMENT

5) Recycling: Recycling is the process of using waste materials such as iron, steel, copper, lead, paper, plastic, rubber, glass as raw materials and transforming them into new materials such as bottles, cans, plastic, paper, fertilizer, and making them usable through various processes.
6) 6)Ecology: It is the branch of science that studies how various species of living beings continue their lives in harmony with their environment or under what conditions these living beings meet their nutrients and needs, and in what kind of living community various functions are carried out. Ecology studies the relationships of organisms with their environment.

DEFİNİTİONS RELATED TO ENVIRONMENT

7) Nature: The power that constantly renews and changes itself outside of human activity, the whole of existence consisting of living and non-living matter is called nature.

ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION / ENVİRONMENTAL PROTECTİON

- Developments that disrupt the natural balance in the living environment occur, such problems are generally called Pollution or Environmental Degradation.
- Environmental pollution occurs when harmful effects occur on the basic physical elements of nature, namely air, water and soil, and negatively affects the vital activities of living things.

- Environmental protection is the whole of the efforts to prevent the destruction, deterioration and destruction of environmental values and ecological balance, to eliminate existing deteriorations, and to improve and develop the environment.

CONCEPTS OF AIR, WATER AND SOIL

The environment is the external environment in which living beings on earth maintain their relationships throughout their lives. In other words, the environment can be defined as an ecosystem.Air, water and soil constitute the physical elements of this environment;Humans, animals, plants and other microorganisms constitute the biological elements.

WEATHER

- Air: A colorless, odorless and tasteless gas mixture that surrounds the earth and forms the atmospheric layer. The thickness of the air layer in the atmosphere is approximately 150 km. Only 5 km of this is suitable for living things.
- The atmospheric layer consists of nitrogen (78%), oxygen (21%), carbon dioxide and noble gases (1%). Air is of vital importance for the life of humans and living things. A human needs approximately 2.5 liters of water, 1.5 kg of food and 10-20 m3 of air per day.
- Although living things can live for days without food or water, they cannot stay without breathing for more than a few minutes. Therefore, air in its natural composition is a vital right that is essential for all living things. While the specific gravity of the air increases in places close to the earth's surface, it decreases as it moves away from the earth's surface.

WATER

- Water: Water is a liquid substance consisting of oxygen and hydrogen, odorless, colorless and tasteless.
- It is the most important, perhaps the only drink that allows both us humans and all living things to maintain their vital functions in daily life.
- Water is involved in the digestion, absorption and transportation of nutrients to cells, the regular functioning of cells, organs and tissues, the removal of harmful substances from the body, the control of body temperature and many other functions.

SOİL

- Soil: The uppermost layer of the earth, formed by the disintegration and decomposition of rocks and stones and on which plants grow. All living things depend directly or indirectly on the soil for their survival.

POLLUTION

- AIR POLLUTION
- The presence of solid, liquid and gaseous foreign substances in the atmosphere in such quantities, concentrations and durations that they harm human health, life and ecological balance.

- WATER POLLUTION
- Generally, when harmful substances such as chemicals, microorganisms, and plastic waste pollute water bodies such as rivers, lakes, and oceans, the quality of these waters decreases and they become harmful to both the environment and humans.

- SOIL POLLUTION
- Soil pollution is the unwanted biological and chemical changes that occur in our soils and harm the environment and threaten the lives of plants and organisms living in the soil.

EFFECTS OF AİR POLLUTİON

- Polluted air causes an increase in respiratory diseases in humans.
- Sulfur dioxide and ozone are harmful to plants; ozone in particular causes crop losses and damages forests.
- Air pollution causes the greenhouse effect and climate change in air layers. It can lead to global warming.
- Long-Term Effects of Air Pollution
- Greenhouse Effect and Global Warming
- Ozone Layer Depletion
- Acid Rain

EFFECTS OF WATER POLLUTİON

- Waste from industry and industrial establishments, pollution caused by waste in residential areas, agricultural activities, acid rain, and domestic waste cause water pollution. Approximately 0.3% of the water resources on earth are usable and drinkable.
- Due to the rapid increase in the population and the constant water resources, the need for water is increasing day by day.
- Effect on Human Health: Unfortunately, diseases such as cholera, typhoid, paratyphoid, dysentery, hepatitis, diarrhea, polio, and malaria are caused by unhealthy water.
- Effect on Nature: Chemical substances and organic compounds in wastewater cause the amount of oxygen dissolved in water to decrease. This situation increases the mortality rates of plants and animals living in water.

EFFECTS OF SOİL POLLUTİONİ

- Effects of soil pollution caused by pesticides: Pesticides; disrupt the biological balance of the soil and reduce its productivity. They also provide resistance to many pests.
- Effects of soil pollution caused by fertilization: The physical properties of the soil affect the results obtained from fertilization. Acidification is the main problem that occurs in the soil as a result of excessive fertilization.
- Effects of soil pollution caused by garbage and other waste: Soil pollution caused by garbage and other waste, unconsciously thrown waste, garbage not collected on time, disrupts the cleanliness and beauty of the environment and causes unpleasant odors and appearances. In addition, these waste and garbage piles prepare the environment suitable for the reproduction of microbes and pests, thus having negative effects on public health.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION MEASURES

- An effective environmental control system should be established.
- Future generations should be raised with good environmental education.
- The number of civil society organizations should be increased to solve environmental problems.
- Civil society organizations and public institutions should carry out joint work.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION MEASURES

- Effective laws should be created by the state to prevent environmental problems.
- The staff of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry should be strengthened and its work should be made more effective.
- The primary duty of local governments should be to solve environmental problems.
- Incentive practices should be initiated for investments in the field of environment.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION MEASURES

- Instead of unplanned urbanization, planned city areas should be created.
- Forests should be increased and protected.
- Regular and environmentally friendly organized industrial zones should be created.
- Efforts should be made to separate waste at source.
- The use of quality fuels should be ensured.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION MEASURES

- RECYCLING is one of the most important protection measures.

THANK YOU FOR LİSTENİNG