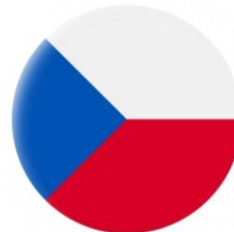


GO GREEN AGAINST CLIMATE CHANGE

2023-1-RO01-KA220-SCH-000161283



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Climate Change Presentation

1. Introduction

- Definition of climate change
- Difference between weather and climate
- Why climate change is a global issue

1.Giriş

- İklim değişikliği
- Hava durumu ile iklim arasındaki fark
- Neden iklim değişikliği küresel bir sorun?



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Causes of Climate Change

- Greenhouse Gas Emissions (CO₂, CH₄,)
- Deforestation (loss of carbon sinks)
- Industrialization (factories, fossil fuels)
- Transportation (cars, airplanes)
- Agriculture (livestock, fertilizers)



İklim Değişikliğinin Nedenleri

- Sanayileşme (fabrikalar, fosil yakıtlar)
- Sera gazı emisyonları (CO₂, CH₄,)
- Ormansızlaşma
- Ulaşım (arabalar, uçaklar)
- Tarım (hayvancılık, gübreler)

Effects of Climate Change

- Rising Temperatures (global warming)
- Melting Ice Caps & Rising Sea Levels
- Extreme Weather Events (hurricanes, floods, droughts, heatwaves)
- Loss of Biodiversity (extinction of species)
- Impact on Human Health (heat stress, diseases)



İklim Değişikliğinin Etkileri

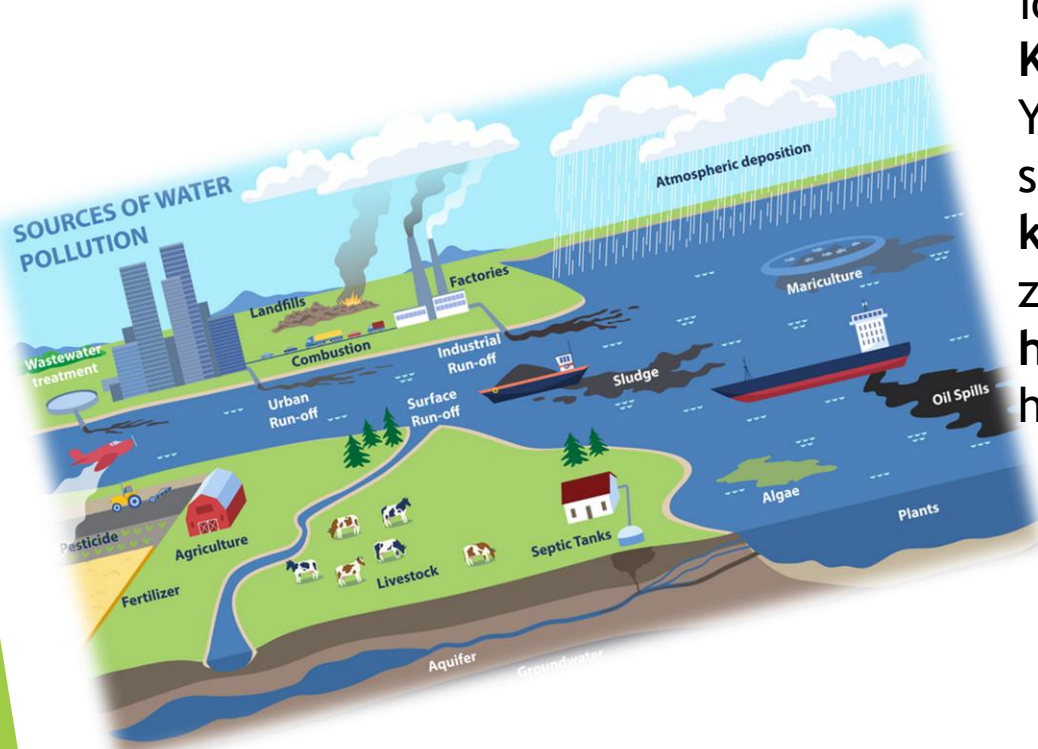
- Artan sıcaklıklar (küresel ısınma)
- Buzulların erimesi ve deniz seviyelerinin yükselmesi
- Aşırı hava olayları (kasırgalar, seller, kuraklıklar, sıcak hava dalgaları)
- Biyçeşitlilik kaybı (türlerin yok olması)
- İnsan sağlığı üzerindeki etkiler (sıcak çarpması, hastalıklar)





Introduction

- Definition of water pollution
- Importance of clean water for life
- Global concern and local impacts



Su Kirliliğinin Tanımı

Su kirliliği, nehirlerin, göllerin, okyanusların ve yeraltı sularının zararlı maddelerle kirlenmesi sonucu suyun insanlar, hayvanlar ve çevre için güvensiz hale gelmesidir.

Küresel Endişe ve Yerel Etkiler

Yani, iklim değişikliği veya çevre sorunları tüm dünyayı ilgilendiren **küresel bir sorun** iken, sonuçları aynı zamanda **yerel düzeyde günlük hayatı etkileyen sorunlar** olarak da hissedilir.



Causes of Water Pollution

- ▶ Industrial Waste: Chemicals, heavy metals
- ▶ Agricultural Activities: Pesticides, fertilizers
- ▶ Domestic Waste: Sewage, detergents, plastics
- ▶ Oil Spills: Marine pollution
- ▶ Deforestation & Urbanization: Soil erosion, runoff

Endüstriyel Atık: Kimyasallar, ağır metaller

Tarım Faaliyetleri: Pestisitler, gübreler

Evsel Atık: Kanalizasyon, deterjanlar, plastikler

Petrol Döküntüleri: Deniz kirliliği

Ormansızlaşma ve Kentleşme:

Toprak erozyonu, yüzey akışı



Effects of Water Pollution

- ▶ On Humans: Diseases (cholera, typhoid, diarrhea)
- ▶ On Animals: Death of fish, birds, and marine life
- ▶ On Environment: Loss of biodiversity, ecosystem imbalance
- ▶ On Economy: Damage to fisheries, tourism, agriculture

İnsanlar Üzerine: Hastalıklar (kolera, tifo, ishal)

Hayvanlar Üzerine: Balık, kuş ve deniz canlılarının ölümü

Çevre Üzerine: Biyoçeşitliliğin kaybı, ekosistem dengesizliği

Ekonomi Üzerine: Balıkçılık, turizm ve tarım sektörlerinde zarar



Conclusion

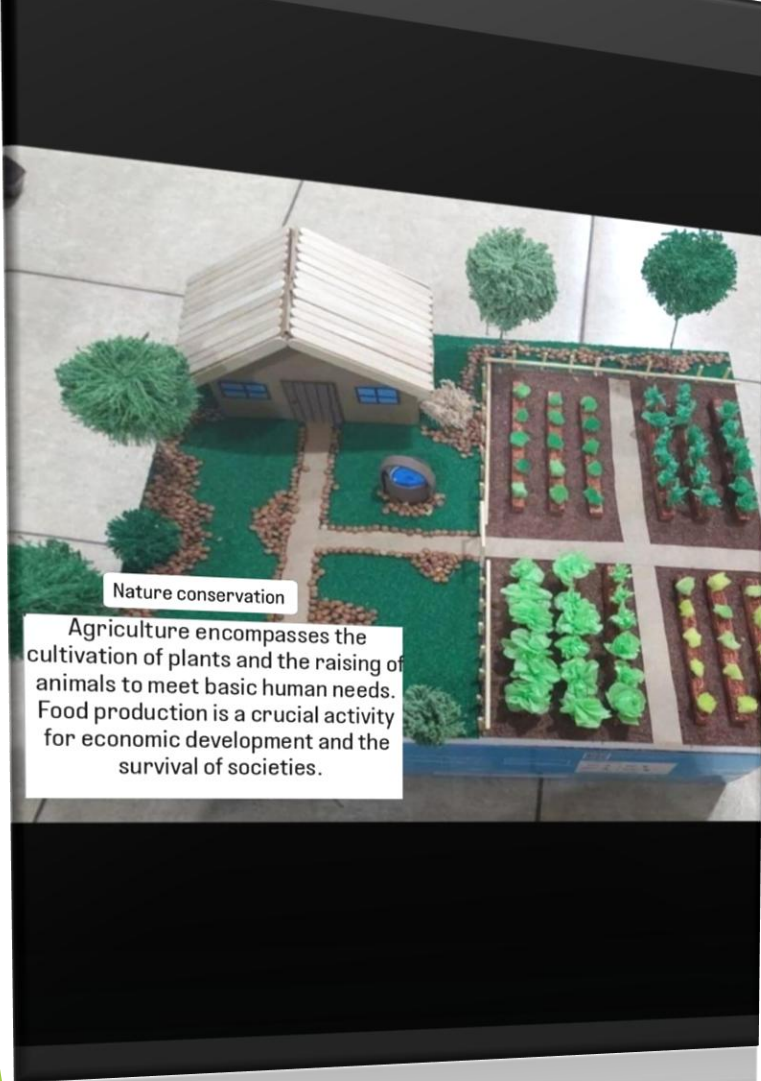
- ▶ Water is life, pollution is death
- ▶ Collective responsibility is needed
- ▶ "Every drop counts - Save water, save life!"

Su hayattır, kirlilik ise
ölümdür
Toplumsal sorumluluk
gereklidir
“Her damla önemlidir - Suyu
koru, hayatı kurtar!”

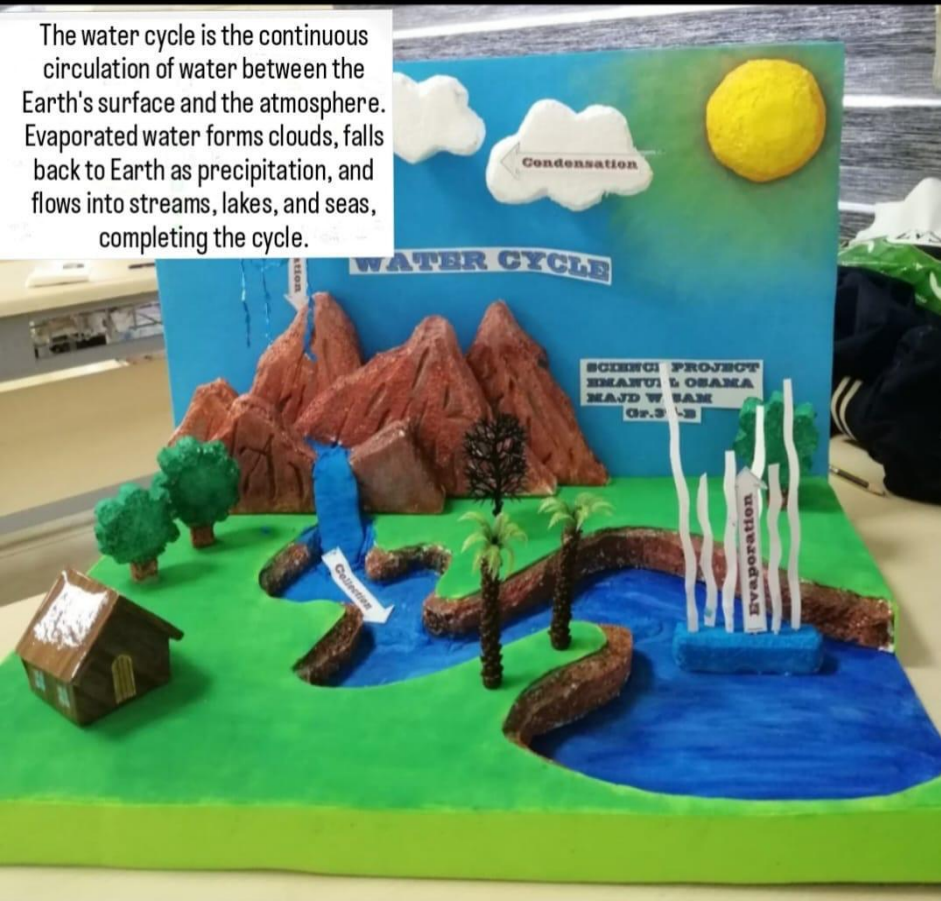
Sonuç:

Su kirliliği, insanlar, hayvanlar, çevre ve ekonomi üzerinde ciddi olumsuz etkiler yaratır. Bu sorunun önlenmesi için endüstriyel, tarımsal ve evsel atıkların doğru yönetimi, bilinçli su kullanımı ve toplumsal sorumluluk büyük önem taşır. Unutulmamalıdır ki her bireyin katkısı, suyun ve hayatın korunmasında kritik bir rol oynar.

Students Projects Showcase Climate Exhibit



The water cycle is the continuous circulation of water between the Earth's surface and the atmosphere. Evaporated water forms clouds, falls back to Earth as precipitation, and flows into streams, lakes, and seas, completing the cycle.





Students projects showcase Climate Exhibit



Footprint Activity

country	average daily distance per person	average daily carbon footprint per person	Carbon footprint per km per person
Czechia	13.6 km	992g CO2	73g/km
Italy	28 km	1426g CO2	51g/km
Portugal	9.3 km	855g CO2	92g/km
Turkey	11.8 km	1313g CO2	111g/km
Romania	12.9 km	2255g CO2	174g/km

The students, based on their modes of transportation to school, collected data on daily CO₂ emissions, which were then used for comparison, and subsequently proposed possible solutions to reduce them.

The majority of Italian students come from neighboring countries, but although the distance is greater compared to other partner countries, the average emissions per student are lower because almost all of them use public transportation, while students from Viterbo, on the other hand, walk to school.

SOLUTION:

- 1 Take shower instead of bath
- 2 Go to school by bus instead of car
- 3 Take shorter showers
- 4 Turn off lights when leaving a room
- 5 Eat more plant based food

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“Footprint Activity” ifadesi, bağlama göre değişmekle birlikte genellikle **çevresel etkilerimizi ölçmeye yönelik bir etkinlik** anlamına gelir. Özellikle eğitim ve çevre konularında kullanıldığında:

- Karbon ayak izi etkinliği:** Katılımcıların günlük yaşamları sırasında enerji tüketimi, ulaşım, yiyecek, su kullanımı gibi alışkanlıklarının çevreye etkisini hesaplamalarını sağlar.
- Amaç,** insanların kendi **çevresel etkilerini fark etmesi ve azaltıcı önlemler almasını teşvik etmektir.**

Natural Disasters



Floods
Excessive water accumulation
leading to inundation of
normally dry areas

Wildfires
Uncontrolled fires spreading
through vegetation, often
exacerbated by drought

Earthquakes
Tectonic activity causing
ground shaking and structural
damage

Storms
Severe weather events
including hurricanes,
tornadoes, and thunderstorms



Students from each partner country prepared presentations on the most common natural disasters in their regions, such as earthquakes, floods, wildfires, and storms, highlighting their causes, impacts, and frequency.



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Natural Disasters



Ebook: Türkiye Flora and Fauna



CHAMOMILE

Origin and Habitat:
Belongs to the Asteraceae family and is widely cultivated in Turkey.

Common Uses:
Used for promoting relaxation, inducing sleep, soothing digestive issues, and relieving anxiety.

Preparation:
Chamomile flowers can be steeped in hot water to make tea.



PEPPERMINT

Origin and Habitat:
Belongs to the Lamiaceae family and grows in various regions of Turkey.

Common Uses:
Used for alleviating stomach discomfort, soothing sore throats, boosting energy, and freshening breath.

Preparation:
Peppermint leaves can be brewed as tea or used in culinary recipes.



LAVENDER

Origin and Habitat: Belongs to the Lamiaceae family and is cultivated in the Aegean and Mediterranean regions.

Common Uses: Used for reducing stress, promoting relaxation and sleep, relieving headaches, and soothing skin irritations.

Preparation: Lavender flowers can be brewed as tea or used in aromatherapy.



THYME

Origin and Habitat: Belongs to the Lamiaceae family and is widespread in the Mediterranean and Aegean regions of Turkey.

Common Uses: Used for soothing sore throats, opening respiratory passages, aiding digestion, and providing antioxidant support.

Preparation: Thyme leaves can be brewed as tea or used as a seasoning in cooking.



BALD IBIS

Origin and Habitat: Edelweiss grows in the alpine meadows and rocky slopes of the Carpathian Mountains in Romania. It thrives at high altitudes in sunny, well-drained areas.

Common Uses: Known as a symbol of purity and strength, Edelweiss is highly valued as an ornamental plant and for its cultural significance in folklore. It also has some applications in cosmetics due to its antioxidant properties.

Webliography:

Edelweiss-Wiki



BUSTARD

The bustard, which is Turkey's largest bird species, is also one of the largest flying birds in the world. Unfortunately, bustards are in serious danger of extinction. Since it is popular and easy prey due to its size, poaching and habitat loss are the most important factors that accelerate the extinction of the species.

Monk Seal

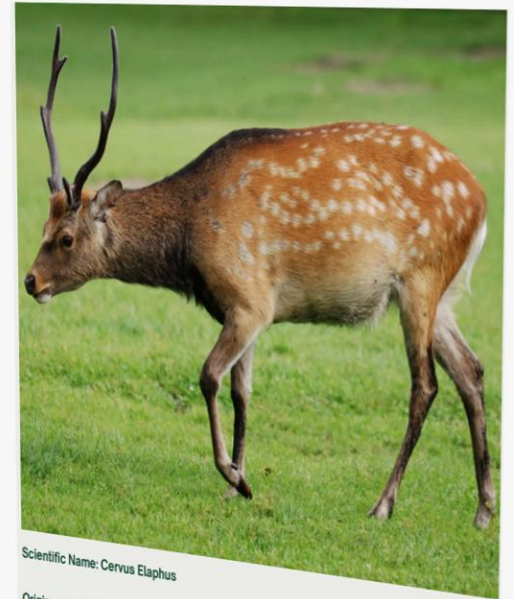


Scientific Name: Monachus Monachus

Origin and Habitat:

This seal species, which lives only on the Eastern Mediterranean coast and one coast of West Africa, is in danger of extinction due to overfishing, loss of habitat and degradation of the marine ecosystem. According to researchers, the estimated number of Mediterranean monk seals living today is 600.

Monk seals' pups are about 1 metre (3.3 ft) long and weigh around 15–18 kilograms. Their skin being covered by 1–1.5 centimeter-long, dark brown to black hair. On the back, there is a light stripe, which differs in color and shape between the two sexes. In females, it is rectangular in shape whereas in males it is usually butterfly shaped. Pups are nursed for eight weeks by the usual short hair adults carry. As they grow, their color vibrancy to change throughout the



Scientific Name: Cervus Elaphus

Origin and Habitat:

Fallow deer, which came to the brink of extinction due to unconscious and merciless hunting for years, and only 7 head left in Düzlerçamı in Turkey, reached 300-400 heads in 2010, thanks to conservation efforts. Fallow deer are transferred from Düzlerçamı to various parts of Turkey and efforts are being made to increase their numbers. These studies need to be supported and disseminated by the state with larger budgets.

Recycling Workshop



Creative Reuse

Transforming waste materials into useful items

Hands-on Learning

Practical application of sustainability principles

Waste Reduction

Demonstrating alternatives to disposal

Students from each partner country created handmade items using recycled materials, demonstrating the importance of reusing waste and promoting sustainability through practical, creative activities.



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LTT TÜRKİYE ACTIVITIES





THANK YOU

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