

# LET THE EARTH BREATHE



## DÜNYA NEFES ALSIN

### PREFER PUBLIC TRANSPORT

IF OPTIONS SUCH AS WALKING AND CYCLING ARE NOT POSSIBLE TO REACH YOUR DESTINATION, YOU SHOULD PREFER PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION BEFORE USING AN INDIVIDUAL VEHICLE. PREFERRING RAIL SYSTEMS SUCH AS BUSES OR SUBWAYS, SUBURBAN TRAINS TO INDIVIDUAL VEHICLES WILL GREATLY REDUCE THE AMOUNT OF CARBON FOOTPRINT PER PERSON.



### CONSUMES AS MUCH FOOD AS YOU NEED

THE HANDLING AND DECAY OF FOOD WASTE INCREASES GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS. EVEN BY CONSUMING ONLY AS MUCH FOOD AS YOU NEED, YOU CAN REDUCE THIS SITUATION.



### WALK

INSTEAD OF DRIVING, IT IS NECESSARY TO WALK AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE IN ORDER TO REDUCE THE DAMAGE TO BOTH YOUR PERSONAL HEALTH AND NATURE.



# WHY SHOULD WE CARE ABOUT CLIMATE CHANGE?

We have encountered these two words many times, of course, we are familiar from somewhere. Melting glaciers, homeless polar bears, rising temperatures... Climate change is not just about these. There's more. Decreasing forests, increasing the amount of waste materials day by day; Along with industrial production, the increase in the use of energy from our fossil fuels due to our transportation and heating needs ... All these cause the amount of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere to increase gradually. So why should we care so much about climate change? In fact, we should not look for the answer very far. The answer is in our project, so that we can breathe so that the world can breathe.

The rapid change of climate means desertification with increasing temperatures, melting of glaciers, rising sea level, water scarcity, frequent occurrence of natural disasters, and consequently people having to migrate due to loss of crops in agriculture, rising sea levels, landslides. All living things in the world are affected by this situation, the existence of more than 30,000 living things is in danger. All the reasons we have mentioned have been created by human beings. People need to be made aware of this issue locally, nationally and internationally and find a solution to this problem. For this reason, with our magazine, we aim to inform our students about this issue and to raise awareness at the local, national and international level with the studies they will do on this subject.

Our journal has been prepared in a collaborative effort by nine different schools.



- Hali cal
- Nisa cal
- Elif cal
- Fatma cal
- Nehir cal

# Climate Change

IT'S TIME TO BUST THE MYTHS



## KÜRESEL ISINMA NANİ OLUNUR?

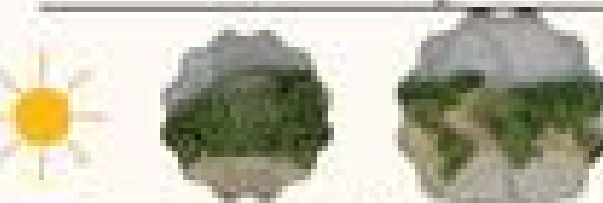
Gelecek nesiller için daha yaşanabilir bir dünya sağlamak için içinde bulunduğumuz dünyayı daha doğru kullanmamız gerekiyor. Küresel ısınmayı önlemek için oldukça fazla çalışma araçlarını kullanmamız gerekir. Aynı zamanda çevreyi temiz tutmak ve gerekli kadar bakımlı yapmak, tarım ve hayvancılık işlerinde ilaç kullanmaktan kaçınmak gerekir. Parfüm ve deodorant kullanımı da küresel ısınmayı tetikleyen etkenler arasında yer alır.



## GLOBAL WARMING

Global warming is an increase in the average temperature of the earth's surface over time. This rise results from the "greenhouse effect," in which gases such as carbon dioxide trap heat within the earth's atmosphere. The resulting temperatures could cause catastrophic climate change.

Since the 1970s, leading scientific bodies worldwide predict that increasing global average levels within the atmosphere would raise the temperature of the planet. Another, less accepted, hypothesis is based upon the additional warmth. Scientists proposed a different rate of global warming during the 1980s. In 1987, government bodies worldwide agreed upon Paris. Since 1988, a panel of 100 scientists has shown that burning fossil fuels has led to global warming. That same year, the United Nations World Conference on Climate Change led to the signing of a treaty that is widely known as the 1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. In 1997, the Kyoto Protocol was signed before Congress and signed by 149 countries. It set an emissions target and required that the developed countries reduce their greenhouse effect but has not been fully implemented.

It's not too late to make a difference. If we all do our bit, we can greatly reduce the impacts of climate change.

Bence küresel ısınma bir tür propoganda.

I HONESTLY THINK IT'S JUST MORE GLOBAL WARMING PROPAGANDA.



A particularly cold winter DOES NOT disprove global warming. Severe winter weather is still to be expected in the coming years, even decades.



Böylece küresel ısınma,  
kolayca öngörülebilirliğimiz  
rüzgarlı bir tepkinmeye  
dönüştürür.  
That's when global warming  
becomes a chain reaction we  
can't easily predict.

İyi haber,  
önümüzdeki ay  
küresel ısınma  
zirvesi  
olmayacak.  
Well, the good  
news is, no  
global  
warming  
summit next  
month.

This escalates  
climatic problems  
such as global  
warming.

Bu da iklim  
değişiklikleri,  
küresel ısınma  
gibi sorunlara yol  
açar.

This escalates climatic problems such as global  
warming.

Bu da iklim değişikliği, küresel ısınma gibi  
sorunlara yol açar.



# SÜN BÜL ÜNAL

Öce D.

Şigit Hbval.

Esila HBVAL

Arkın HBVAL

Radvan HBVAL

Rumeysa HBVAL

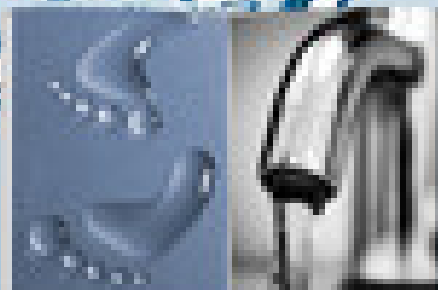
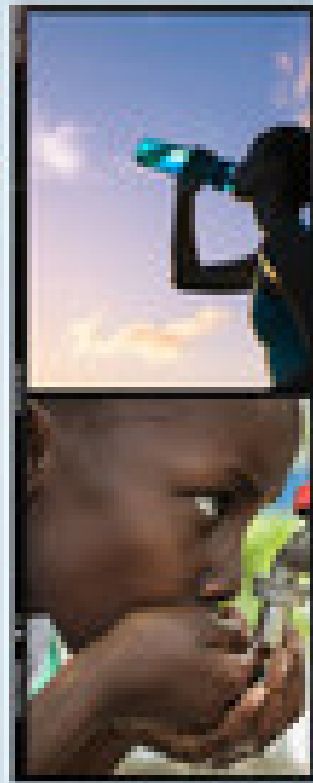
Kevser K.

## What is a Water Footprint?

The production of every product we use, wear, buy, sell and eat requires water.

The production of every product we use, wear, buy, sell and eat requires water.

In addition to the water we consume directly, we also indirectly cause the consumption of fresh water resources, and the indicator of our total freshwater use is called the water footprint.



water footprint measures the amount of water used to produce each of the goods and services we use. We can measure the water footprint used in rice cultivation, the production of jeans, and the water footprint of a country. The amount of water per person per day for drinking and use in Turkey is 216 liters. The amount of water consumed through goods and services is 3,416 liters per person per day. The water footprint looks at both the direct and indirect water use of a process, product, company or industry and includes water consumption and pollution throughout the entire production cycle, from the supply chain to the end user. Direct water use includes the amount of water used for drinking and hygiene, and indirect water use includes the amount of water required to produce goods and services. Indirect use is also defined as "virtual water".

The water footprint allows us to answer a wide variety of questions for companies, governments and individuals.



Tips to reduce your water footprint and preserve water availability:

**1. Individually:**

We can use water saving faucets/shower heads at home. We can wash the fruit/vegetables in the container and give the water to the plants.

While we wait for the shower to heat up, we can fill the running water into the bucket and use it for flushing and cleaning.

We can insulate our water pipes and have leaks checked.

We can reduce the consumption of processed food and animal food.

We can shop from the local manufacturer.

With the gray water system, we can reuse the water for your toilet.

**2. Regional water harvesting /** Rainwater harvesting can be done: With the right landscaping works, natural disasters such as erosion and flooding are prevented by collecting and managing rain water, while there is no need for an extra use of clean water for agricultural irrigation.

**3. Intelligent irrigation systems and** drip irrigation techniques can be used



# GULSEN BATAR ANATOLIAN HIGH SCHOOL

**HACER OZGULER**

•NISA GBAL•AZRA GBAL• SUDE GBAL•  
•KEMAL GBAL•DOGA GBAL•

- It is our right to live in a livable environment.
- Environmentally conscious people also have a positive and broad perspective on life.
- We must leave a more livable environment for future generations.



# WHAT ARE THE NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE ON OUR ENVIRONMENT?

- The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) found that sea levels rose 17 cm in the 20th century. Scientists predict that sea levels will continue to rise with increasing levels between 18 and 55 cm throughout the 21st century.
- The most devastating and at the same time the most difficult to predict effects of global warming are its effects on living ecosystems in the world. Many ecosystems are so fragile that the slightest change can decimate many species and other species that depend on them.
- It is possible that the polar ice caps will melt, causing the level of the oceans to rise, but no one knows when. If all of the ice in Antarctica melted, the sea level on Earth would rise by about 61 meters.







**KAHRAMANMARAŞ DOĞUKENT SULTAN ALPARSLAN  
ANATOLIAN HIGH SCHOOL**

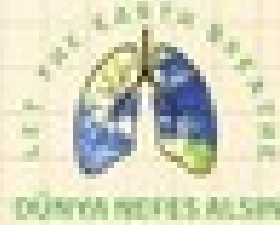
• AYIĞÖL DSALP • KEYSER DSALP • CENNET DSALP • RAYICE DSALP • SENA DSALP  
• RAYICE NUR DSALP • FATMANUR DSALP • CÜNEYT DSALP • KEYSER İBRAR DSALP

• What can we do?

• Climate change is expected to displace millions of people and scientists worry that we may be pushing the planet toward ecological collapse.

• We have to fight climate change and deforestation to saving the planet and in the future.

• The time is past when humanized thought it could selfishly draw on renewable resources. We know and the world is not a commodity, is not a source of resources, it's a common good, it's our heritage.

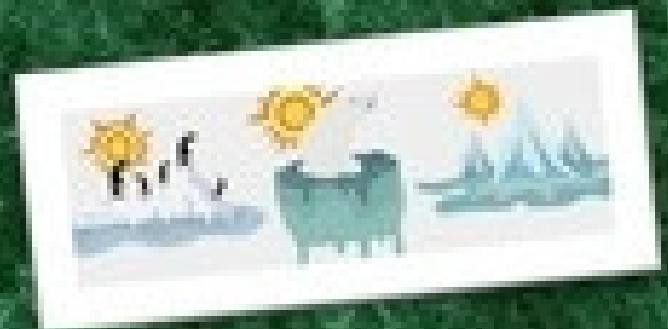


**THIS IS OUR HOME...  
WE HAVE TO SAVE IT**



# KAHRAMANMARAŞ DOĞRENT SULTAN ALPARSLAN ANATOLIAN HIGH SCHOOL

- AYDOLU DSALP
- KEYSER DSALP
- CENNET DSALP
- HATICE DSALP
- SENA DSALP
- HATICE NUR DSALP
- FATMA NUR DSALP
- CÜNEYT DSALP
- KEYSER ERRAZ DSALP



# CITY HEAT ISLAND

LICEO  
CLASSICO  
G.MELI

done by: Daria Altadonna, Sofia Campora, Sofia Ferreri,  
Vittoria Terruso, Gennaro Forina, Flavio Bentivoglio, Carlotta  
Trapani,  
Flavia Bonura, Carlotta Aiello, Sara Russo, Mirta Scibilia, Sara  
Giunta, Rita Merendino.  
Teacher: Mariarosaria D'Agostino

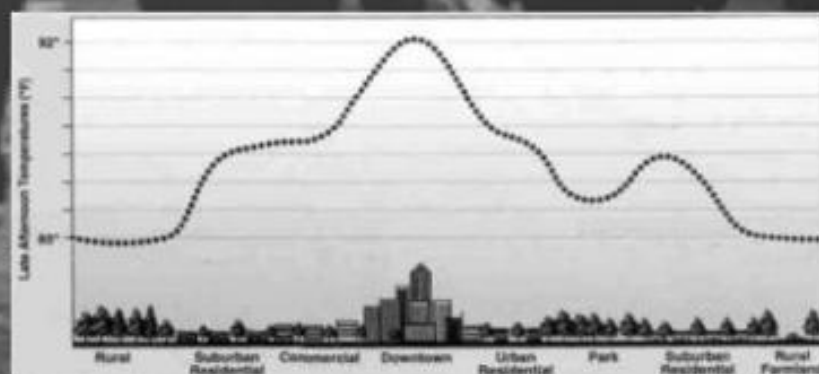
**WE NEED MORE GREEN  
AREAS IN OUR CITIES !**

## THE RUIN OF OUR CITIES

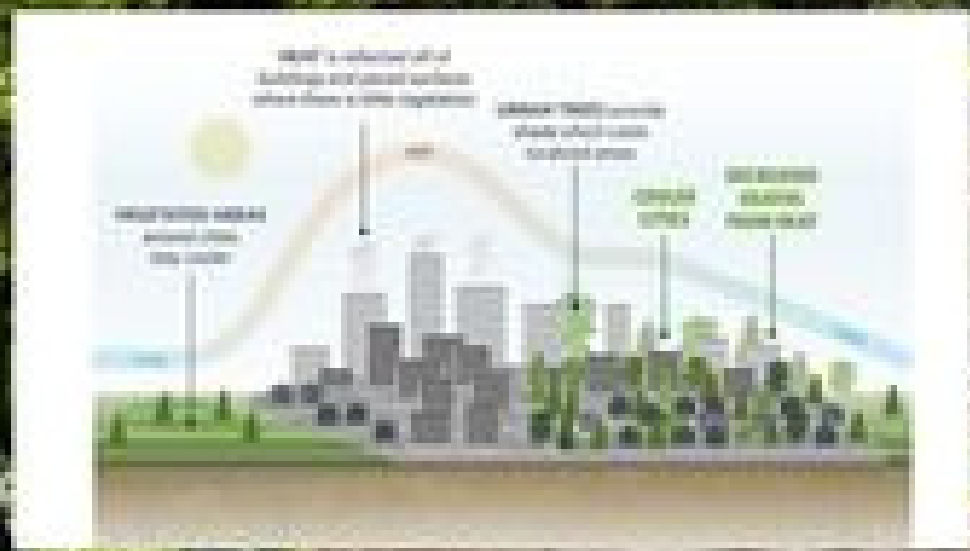
- the smog from all of our cars
- not using public services
- industries
- very few green areas

*do we really want  
our world like this?*

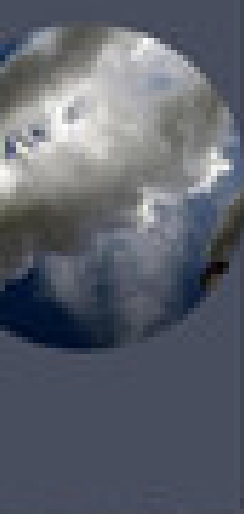
**a man who destroys his  
planet, is a man who  
destroys himself**



IL MONDO È  
UN BEL  
POSTO E  
PER ESSO  
VALE LA  
PENA DI  
LOTTARE



USE YOUR CAR LESS, MAKE MORE  
USE OF PUBLIC TRANSPORT, RIDE A  
BIKE IF YOU CAN



**Sera Gazları Nedir?**  
 Sera gazları, Dışarıya yansıyan, atmosfere ve bulutlara tarafından yansıtılan kızılötesi radyasyon spektrumu dahilinde bazı dalga boylarındaki radyasyonu emer ve yansıtır, atmosferdeki bazı diğer bazı da antropojenik gaz türlerindeki bileşimlerinde farklılıklar nedeniyle, sera etkisine neden olurlar. Bu bulutlar (H<sub>2</sub>O), karbondioksit (CO<sub>2</sub>), nitrojen dioksit (N<sub>2</sub>O), metan (CH<sub>4</sub>) ve ozon (O<sub>3</sub>) başlıca sera gazlarıdır. Sera gazları olmadan, Dünya yüzeyini ortalamada sıcaklığı mevcut ortalamaya oranla 15 derece düşürürdü - 18 °C olarak.

**What is Greenhouse Gas?**

Greenhouse gases are both natural and anthropogenic gaseous components of the atmosphere that absorb and emit radiation of specific wavelengths within the spectrum of infrared radiation emitted by the Earth's surface, atmosphere and clouds. Due to these features, they cause the greenhouse effect. Water vapor (H<sub>2</sub>O), carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O), methane (CH<sub>4</sub>) and ozone (O<sub>3</sub>) are the main greenhouse gases. Without greenhouse gases, the average temperature of the Earth's surface would be about -18 °C instead of the current average of 15 °C.



**Sera Gazları Hangi Gazlardır?**

- Karbon dioksit (CO<sub>2</sub>),
- Metan (CH<sub>4</sub>),
- Nitrojen Dioksit (N<sub>2</sub>O)
- hidroflorik karbonyl (HFCs),
- Perflor karbonyl (PFCs),
- Sülfürlü florit (SF<sub>6</sub>)

**Which Gases Are Greenhouse Gases?**

- carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>),
- methane (CH<sub>4</sub>),
- Nitrous Oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O),
- Hydrofluoride carbons (HFCs),
- Perfluorocarbons (PFCs),
- Sulfurhexa fluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>)



**Sera Gazları Dışarıya Yansıyan Dışarıya Etilen Nedir?**

Mevcut sera gazı emisyon oranları devam ederse, Dünya yüzeyini ortalamada sıcaklığı 2006 yılına kadar 1 °C (1.8 °F) kadar artabilir. Bu artış miktarı Birleşik Milletler İklim Değişikliği Paneli (IPCC) tarafından "tehlikeli" seviyeleri kapsadıkları için çok kısa olarak belirlendi. Antropojenik karbondioksit emisyonlarının büyük çoğunluğu fosil yakıtların yakılması ile olur, petrol ve doğal gazın yakılmasından kaynaklanır ve arazi tutarımındaki diğer değişimler de buna katkıda bulunur.

**What is the Effect of Greenhouse-Gas Formation on the World?**

If current greenhouse gas-emission rates continue, the average temperature of the Earth's surface could rise by as much as 1 °C (1.8 °F) by 2006. This increase was determined by the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) as the upper limit to avoid "dangerous" levels. The vast majority of anthropogenic carbon dioxide emissions come from the burning of fossil fuels, particularly coal, oil and natural gas, and deforestation and other changes in land use also contribute.



Kübra Keskin-CB



- Arda Cal
- Rabia cal
- İrem CAL
- Pakize cal
- Kardelen CAL

# What Is Energy?

It is the general name of all forms used or transformed in mechanical, temperature, light, electric and magnetic types in all physical and chemical events and reactions that occur in nature and the universe.

## Climate Change And Energy

The fact that climate change does not cause irreversible consequences for humans and other living things depends on the fact that the increase in the average surface temperature remains below 1.5°C.

About 80 percent of the world's primary energy production comes from oil, coal and gas, which we call fossil fuels. Greenhouse gases produced by the use of fossil fuels cause climate change.

- Wind power
- Hydraulic Energy
- Solar energy
- What is energy?
- Geothermal energy
- Hydrogen Energy
- Biomass Energy
- Wave Energy
- What Is Renewable Energy? How?



ENERGY

# What Is Renewable Energy Mean?

Renewable energies; it is obtained from natural sources such as sun, wind, biomass, geothermal and wave energy.

These resources, unlike fossil energy resources, are inexhaustible over time and are alternatives to non-renewable energies such as coal, gasoline and natural gas. It is possible to use them in different areas.

Renewable energy sources:



Solar energy



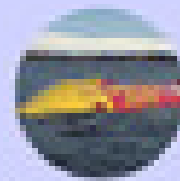
Wind power



Biomass Energy



Geothermal energy



Wave Energy

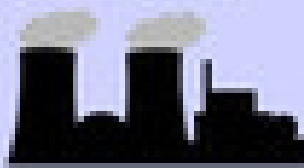


Hydrogen Energy

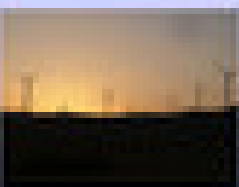


Hydraulic Energy

Renewable energy is energy obtained from sources that are continuously or repeatedly accessed from the natural environment. Renewable energy; It is also defined as energies obtained from natural resources and having sustainability.



**Solar Energy:** It can be defined as the energy obtained directly or indirectly from the sun.



**Wind Energy:** It is obtained by turbines that are installed in suitable places that receive wind geographically and convert the kinetic energy of the air into electrical energy.

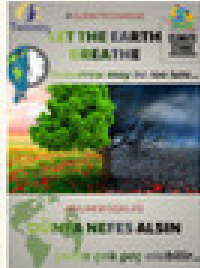
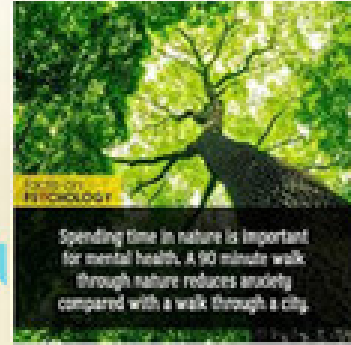


**Biogas (An example of biomass energy):** It is obtained by anaerobic fermentation from organic wastes (animal manure, agricultural waste/residues, wastewater, energy crops, etc.), such as heating, electricity production, vehicle fuel, whose methane content can vary between 55-70%. It is a biofuel that can be used in different fields.



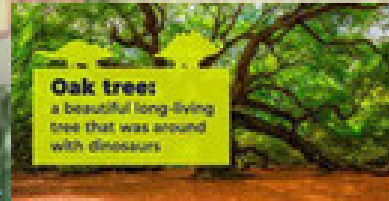
**Geothermal Energy:** It is the type of energy that can be obtained directly or indirectly in the regions where the geothermal resource is located.

TEAM  
NATURE  
NERGİZ  
ŞİREM



# NATURAL WORLD FACTS

**DID YOU KNOW?**



- BERKA HGA
- MİRAÇ HGA
- NİSANUR HGA
- NİSANUR HGA
- RÜYANUR HGA
- RUYAYDA HGA
- MERYEM HGA
- AYŞENUR HGA
- SÖMEYRA HGA
- SEDANUR HGA

**WEIRD FACTS  
ABOUT  
NATURE**

Grass is the most successful plant in the world covering more than 25% of land on Earth. It feeds more wild life than any other plant.





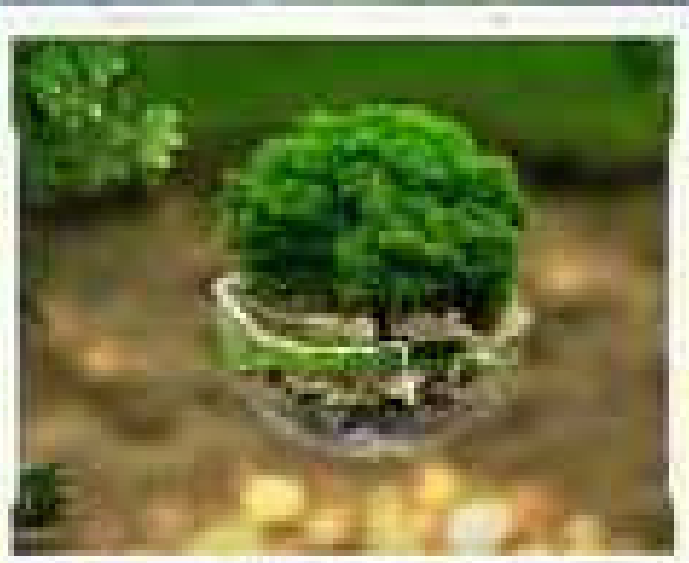


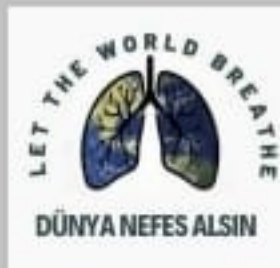
As environmental life directs the activities of those who are not and cannot be brought up and cultivated in life.

Understanding the painting areas, with the environment being very general:

That, Weather, soil, fearful image, Light, electromagnetic pollution, radioactive pollution in the context of this pollution, different categories are added together with the existing technology. Image and dying in the future are on our agenda until recently, but today they are planned/known types to be taken from the event and delivery line. It is an example of how we could be from designs, designs, hair dryers, waves grown from screens, examples from this project, but we never expected in the future.

The main reason is the environment. People who want to reach from more common and faster solutions, which are used for the rapidly increasing passengers, and eye on the destination for a long time. Policies by individual solutions may be considered impossible to avoid something from consideration or avoidance of opinion.





## High School "Josip Broz-Tito" - Skopje

### *Save a tree - save a life*

We all know what forests are and how they look like. They are a group of enormous trees that reach the sky, accompanied by wildlife and many other plants. But, what not many people know is that they are so much more than just a random place filled with trees, located somewhere in the world.

Forests (trees) in general are important not only for the environment, but also for us humans. They provide us fresh oxygen, they protect us (and the environment) from soil erosion and floods, they are a food source, clean the air and water, and nonetheless, they represent beautiful places for us to visit.



They take many forms, depending on where they are located, so they are homes of so many animals out there, from which some may be endangered or are yet to be discovered. The most complex forests are tropical rain forests where the weather is warm and rains a lot.

As previously mentioned, they are home of more over than three-quarters of life on land – you can find animals, plants, fungi, bacteria... But contrary to this fact, there is a massive deforestation happening. The tropics, for instance, have lost more than 12 million hectares of tree cover. And that not only harms the wildlife and rural livelihood, but also people from the urban places, humans in general and the planet itself.



Trees hold the soil together – they don't let erosion to occur because of their strong roots. So, technically, fewer trees (forests) equals more erosion which can lead to polluting and even clogging water sources, causing



problems for fish and other species. They prevent flooding as well. In addition, trees also cool down the Earth. As we know, plants perform photosynthesis, and to do so they also need carbon dioxide, which is a fuel for global warming. So, while they take the CO<sub>2</sub> from the air to make their food, they also clean our air and don't let the Earth overheat. But, trees do not only absorb carbon dioxide, but also greenhouse gasses – carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide and nitrogen dioxide. Yet, we can't just leave all the work to the trees. They can't help us if we uncontrollably pollute everything.



Regardless of everything mentioned, forests are still being destroyed, either for industry or expansion of the urban cover – the Amazon, Earth's biggest rain forest, has lost at least 17% of its forest cover; In Indonesia, the island of Sumatra has lost 85%...

Deforestation comes in many other forms such as fires, degradation due to climate change, cutting for agriculture...

Contrary to this, even though we do far too little about climate change, we are planting trees – the global forest cover has increased about 7% in the last 35 years. But that doesn't solve the problem that brings a series of other problems. We have to stop destroying and then start taking chances to make matters better.



Great measures should be taken because we are indirectly hurting out selves and not to mention the animals and everything around us.

A massive forestation is maybe the shot for stopping what is and might happen in near future.

Created by: Mateja Taleska  
Team leader: Snezhana Bojchin  
February 2022

