

MAGAZINE


# THE ENVIRONMENTALIST

Recycle today for a better tomorrow



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# The Human Impact on Climate Change

The objective of this study is to discuss the potential impact of a global warming on various aspects of human health. Changes in heat-related mortality are estimated for four countries: the United States, Canada, the People's Republic of China and Egypt. In addition, the potential confounding impact of increased air pollution is considered. Finally, a framework to analyze two vector-borne diseases, onchocerciasis and malaria, which may spread if temperatures increase, is discussed. Our findings suggest that heat-related mortality is estimated to rise significantly in all four countries if the earth warms, with the greatest impacts in China and Egypt. The most sensitive areas are those with intense but irregular heat waves. In the United States, air pollution does not appear to impact daily mortality significantly when severe weather is present, although it seems to have a slight influence when weather conditions are not stressful.



# Future of humanity and its dependance on climate changes

In year 1970., every 4th inhabitant of the Earth was undernourished. Today, human population is 7.6 billion, with predictions to grow to 10 billions by 2050.! Currently every eighth person is undernourished, which makes more than a double growth of food consumption compared to the 1970.

How will we feed all of those people, without totally ruining the planet? The logical answer would be to increase our food production ( farming, fishing, etc. ), and somehow reduce the population growth. The problem with food production, is that we are already using the most of the resources available, and lot of the land has become unusable, due to huge exploitation. Climate changes are a big factor as well, because they have a direct impact on the food production industry. Changes in temperature and precipitation regime are among the key factors in crop yields and livestock production.

Climate change causes:

- People
- Plate tectonics
- Solar thermal radiation
- Changes in planetary trajectory
- Volcanoes
- Ocean variability



Agriculture, together with aforementioned factors, also influences on climate changes with greenhouse gasses, which make a 10% of emission in the EU.

Possible Solutions:

Adapt agricultural production to the climate change

### ***Strengthening the bee societies***

Bees are becoming extinct, which is a huge problem, since they are one of the key factors in food production, having up to 80% of agricultural crops used for food depend on pollination. We need to increase the number of bee societies ( ie. by having more beekeepers ) and reduce the use of pesticides which have a huge effect on beekeeping industry, and of course, reduce the climate changes impact, which changes the flowering calendar.



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„If the bee disappears from the surface of the Earth, man would have no more than four years left to live.“

*Albert Einstein*

## **Greenest Jobs for Greenest World**

1. Urban growers Green city spaces can be beautiful and help with our mental health, but the masses of new plant projects need people to ensure their upkeep. Urban crops completely rethink what it means to grow and maintain greenery. No longer subjected to diseases and soil, climate-controlled vertical and rooftop gardens are becoming all the rage. It's impossible for them to not serve as stunning editions to cities such as Milan's Bosco Verticale. As these incredible structures permeate our landscapes, more and more people are becoming involved in everything from their conceptualisation to their preservation.




2. Recycling plant operatives Recycling plants were initially constructed under limiting circumstances, despite becoming the process commonplace in our actions to live a more sustainable life. Scientists are working to fix this problem and are constantly coming up with new ways to reconfigure the process, and with this comes higher demand. A 2015 study from the Circular group found that the expansion of circular economy jobs could transform employment in the UK alone, creating 205,000


opportunities. This is not limited to just recycling - roles in structural repurposing and reusing are necessary to keep in line with the growing 'upcycling' trend. Circular group says this keeps transport costs low and benefits communities. What's more, these roles are believed to create at least 9 times more jobs than roles in landfills and incinerators.



3. Renewable energy engineers Traditional energy companies built around oil, gas, coal and other fossil fuels have always employed skilled technicians and engineers. Fortunately, greener versions of those same jobs are now increasingly on offer in the renewable energy sector, where companies specializing in everything from hydroelectric power and biofuels to wind turbines and clean transport (including electric cars) are thriving. Interestingly, solar energy is currently leading the way, with 3.8 million jobs worldwide according to IRENA. While solar panel installers and wind turbine technicians



are predicted to be the fastest growing jobs in the U.S. between now and 2026.. But also of course the world continues growing up and upgrading, developing green jobs like :

1. Clean transport manufacturers
  2. Hydropower technicians
  3. Biogas maintenance technicians
  4. Green builders
  5. Urban farmer
  6. Eco builder
  7. Recycler in the new circular economy
  8. Sustainability expert
  9. Sustainable cook
  10. High efficiency electric network installer
  11. Green mechatronic
  12. Low environmental impact A/C systems installer
  13. Energy management expert
  14. Environmental industrial engineer
  15. Environmental lawyer
  16. Environmental IT tech
  17. Specialist in green accounting
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# EU Environment Strategy 2030

„Restoring nature to nature is essential for our physical and mental well-being because it is an ally in the fight against climate change and disease outbreaks. Healthy nature is at the heart of our growth strategy, the European green plan, and the part of the European recovery in which we will give the planet back more than we take from it.“ - Ursula von der Leyen, President of the European Commission.



## Why do we need to protect biodiversity?

Biodiversity is essential for life. Nature is a source of food, health, medicine, materials, recreation and well-being. A healthy ecosystem filters air and water, helps maintain climate balance, converts waste back into resources, pollinates and fertilizes crops, and more. Nature also helps businesses: half of the world's gross domestic product (GDP), € 40 trillion, depends on nature.

We are losing nature faster than ever before due to unsustainable human activities.

The world's wildlife population has declined by 60% in the last 40 years. As many as a million species are in danger of extinction.

Biodiversity loss and the climate crisis are interdependent and exacerbating each other.

Restoration of forests, soils and wetlands and the creation of green spaces in cities are a prerequisite for mitigating the effects of climate change by 2030.

## Key elements of a biodiversity strategy

- Protected areas will be established at a minimum 30% of the European land and sea.
- From various sources, 20 billion EUR a year will be allocated to biodiversity, including in the form of EU and national and private funding. Issues related to natural capital and biodiversity will be incorporated into business practice
- The EU will take the lead in the world in overcoming the global crisis of biodiversity. The Commission will mobilize all external action instruments and international partnerships for an ambitious new global UN framework for biodiversity at the Conference of the Parties to the 2021 Convention on Biological Diversity.
- Disturbed terrestrial and marine ecosystems across Europe will be restored:
  - by increasing organic agriculture and landscape features of great biodiversity on agricultural land
  - by stopping the decrease in the number of pollinators and turning it into an increase
  - by reducing pesticide use and risk by 50% by 2030.
  - restoring the free flow of at least 25,000 km of rivers in the EU
  - by planting 3 billion trees by 2030.



## Biodiversity and business

**More than half of the world's GDP - about € 40 trillion - depends on nature.**

Restoration of Nature will be a central element of the EU's recovery plan of pandemic coronavirus and provide immediate business and investment opportunities to rebuild the economy of the EU.

Three key economic sectors:

- construction
- agriculture
- food sector

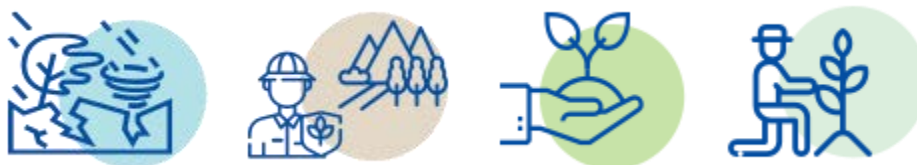
All of these sectors depend heavily on nature and generate more than € 7 trillion.

**The benefits of biodiversity conservation for the economy include:**

- an increase in the annual profit of the seafood industry by more than EUR 49 billion thanks to the preservation of seafood
- savings of around € 50 billion per year for the insurance industry due to reduced flood losses as a result of coastal wetland protection
- maintaining the value of six industries that depend on nature to create more than 50% of the value: the chemical industry and the materials industry; aviation, travel and tourism; real estate; mining and metallurgy; supply and transport chains; retail, consumer goods and brands
- € 200-300 billion a year is used by EU nature conservation networks Natura 2000

### The economic and social costs of inaction include

- biodiversity loss and ecosystem collapse are among the greatest threats to humanity in the next decade
- economic and social costs. It is estimated that from 1997 to 2011, the world lost about 3.5 to 18.5 trillion euros per year in ecosystem services and about 5.5 to 10.5 trillion euros per year due to land degradation. Biodiversity is the cornerstone of food security in the EU and the world. The risk of biodiversity loss threatens our food systems and diet
- loss of biodiversity leads to reduced crop yields and fish catches, higher economic losses due to floods and other disasters, and loss of potential new sources of drugs
- more than 75% of food crop types in the world pollinate animals
- global crop yields such as rice, maize and wheat are projected to decline by an average of 3-10% per warming rate compared to previously recorded levels.



## Tips and Tricks for recycle, upcycle, reduce, reuse

Recycling, upcycling and reuse are things that we as humanity will have to do in order to stop the trash problem. In this article I'll show you some tips and tricks on how to make it easier and give you some ideas on how to do it.

First let's figure out the difference between these three.

Recycling is converting waste into new materials and objects.

Upcycling is modifying old products in order to make a new one.

Reuse is using an item in a different way than it was originally made for.

Now let's have a look at some ideas on how to recycle, reuse and upcycle.



Plastic straps from hardware stores can be used to make a shopping bag :]



Old milk containers can be your new coffee holder.

What you can recycle and in what bin you should put it?

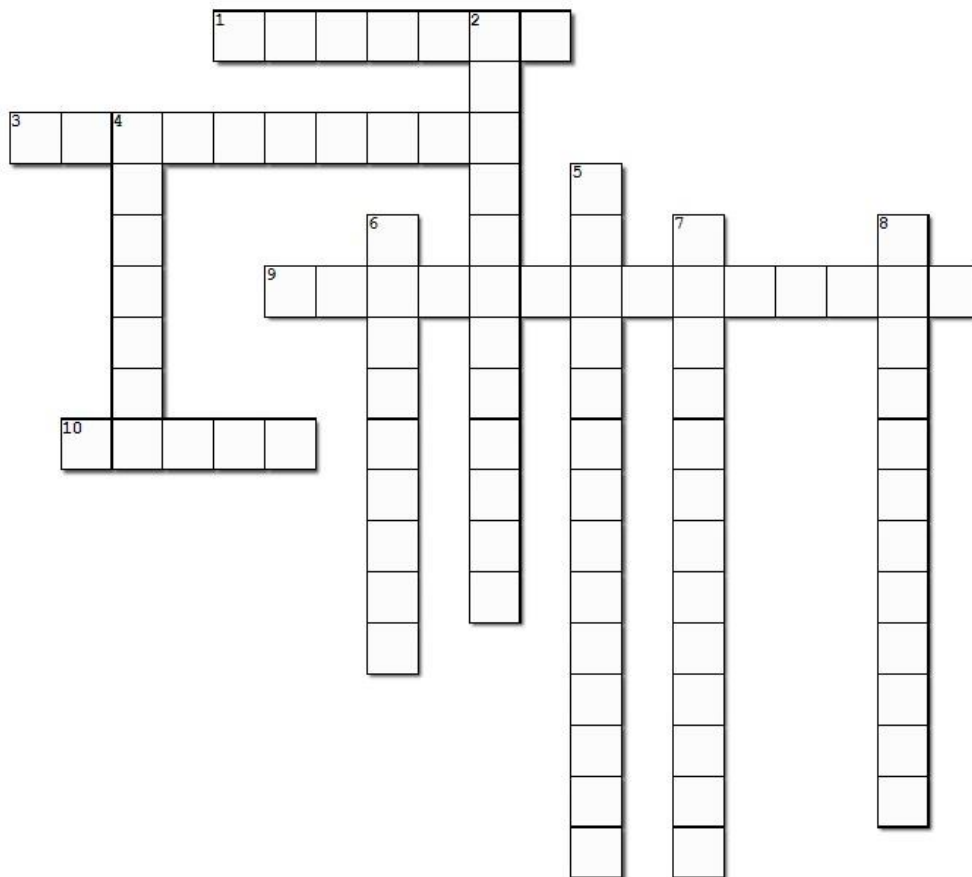
- One of the best products to recycle are batteries! You have to put them into special trash bin dedicated to batteries.
- You should always try to recycle your old motor oil. If it is not disposed correctly the oil can contaminate large amount of water. Many places that sell motor oil also accept it for recycling so you can try there.
- Also old tires can be recycled in certain car shops.
- It's a common misconception that greased pizza boxes can't be recycled. It's not true. Many places now are recycling old pizza boxes. You should check if your city does! :]



In some countries you can buy public transportation tickets using old plastic bottles. It encourages recycling and also makes it affordable to poor people to use public transport. What a great idea!

There are a lot of creative ideas regarding recycling, reuse and upcycling. If you are inventive you can give a new purpose to almost anything! :] Internet is a great place to search for ideas for using your trash in a creative way.

# THE ENVIRONMENTAL CROSSWORD



## Across

1. The study of the relationships between living organisms, including humans, and their environment
3. Lifestyle in which you try not to produce any trash
9. Car emissions, chemicals from factories and other that are deployed into the atmosphere
10. Using an item to fulfill a different function

## Down

2. Renewable energy sources
4. Is the process of converting waste materials into new materials and objects
5. The long-term heating of Earth's climate system
6. The name of ocean pollution that is caused by tanker accidents
7. Cars that are not using gasoline
8. Coal, petroleum, natural gas used for energy



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# COLIVE

Eco - Friendly olive oil production