

**One of the best ecology  
newspapers on the world!  
We encourage you to read.**

**How people care  
about environment?**



**Drzewo** **Aga**



**Civic trees** **Glendale**

## How to care about environment?



Ekologia

Agnieszka

You need to consider efficient energy use around your house. Purchase energy-saving appliances to save energy costs at home. All your electrical appliances should stay unplugged when not in use. Switch off the bulbs and sockets during the day. You can also bath and wash clothes using cold water. Heating requires a significant amount of energy per year translating into the loss of money that could have factored elsewhere. During the summer, clothes can be hung to dry in the open field instead of plugging in the dryer. Water is a primary human need in daily life. Pollution of water catchments has led to contamination of water bodies. The safe and clean water available at home must go to appropriate use. Therefore, encourage your family to use just enough amount of water for a bath, dish or car wash. Every drop of water is precious.

### COMMUTE SMARTLY

There are over one billion vehicles on the world's roads today, of which close to 200 million are registered for use in India. Of these, 24.9 million are cars, taxis and jeeps used by people like us to commute. Smooth and efficient driving, where you don't speed, accelerate rapidly, brake hard and switch off the engine at a red light, can raise mileage by up to 33%. Idling at a light alone can use up roughly half a litre of petrol an hour, depending on your engine size and air-conditioner use. Since public transport is mostly unreliable- Delhi and Kolkata are the only two of India's 53 cities with a population of more one million to have metro tracks of more than 100 km and 28 km respectively, compared to Shanghai's over 500 km of rail network-opt for bikes and shared transport, whenever possible.



### WORK EFFICIENTLY

Each year, most of us throw away two trees worth of paper. Reduce the amount of paper you use by avoiding unnecessary printing, using both sides of a paper while printing a document and using recycled paper. Although paper is biodegradable, waster paper releases the greenhouse gas methane during decomposition. Each tonne of recycled paper helps save 17 trees, more than 4,000 kilowatt of energy, 26,000 litres of water, and lower air pollution by 74% compared to paper made from virgin pulp.

Replace burned-out bulbs with compact florescent lamps (CFLS) and light-emitting diodes (LEDS) that use less power per unit of light generated to use less electricity. LEDs also help reduce greenhouse gas emissions from power plants.



### **SAVE WATER, GO NATURAL**

A dripping tap can waste up to 10 litres of water a day and a running tap five litres per minute. Get dripping taps fixed and don't leave the tap running when brushing your teeth or shaving. When you have the option, don't use piped, drinking water to clean your home, hose cars or water the garden.



### **EAT SMARTLY**

If you eat meat, add one meatless meal a week. Meat costs a lot at the store-and it's even more expensive when you consider the related environmental and health costs.

Buy locally raised, humane, and organic meat, eggs, and dairy whenever you can. Purchasing from local farmers keeps money in the local economy.

Watch videos about why local food and sustainable seafood are so great.

Whatever your diet, eat low on the food chain.This is especially true for seafood.



**Postpone upgrading your smartphone.**

On an average, people replace their phones every two years. Greenhouse gas emissions from charging smartphones are expected to double from the current 6.4 megatons to 13 megatons -- equivalent to emissions of 1.1 million cars -- by 2020, estimates a study by Juniper Research.

Add to this mobile phone battery contamination -- each discarded mobile battery contains enough cadmium to contaminate 600,000 litres of water -- and non-degradable plastic covers filling landfills and each discarded phone becomes an ecological nightmare. Till manufacturers make their phones more energy efficient, delay swapping your phone for a newer model.

Turn off the computer or laptop monitor when you have finished working. You can laser print 800 pages with the energy you waste by leaving on a computer monitor overnight. The money saved on electricity bills will be a



m

m

**Recycle**

Lastly, you don't have to buy every single item in your house. There is always the option to reuse or recycle something around your house. Things such as clothes can become rugs, cushions, and mops. These techniques reduce the amount of trash in your household and lessen its adverse effect on the environment. Being environmentally-friendly is not only good economics, but also a philosophy of life. It is essential that we take action now before it is too late.



k

k

**Interview with people about the environment**

**We asked three questions to people:**

- 1. Do you care about the environment?**
- 2. How do you care about environment?**
- 3. Have you ever take part in "world cleaning"?**



Ankieta

Kamila

A: Do you care about the environment?

P: Yes, I care.

A: How do you do it?

P: I segregate the garbage and turn off the lights when I leave the room.

A: Have you ever take part in "world cleaning"?

P: Yes, when I was younger with my classmates. That was fun.

-----  
A: Do you care about the environment?

P: Yes, I care.

A: How do you do it?

P: I do not trample the lawn and when I go to the forest I do not make noise.

I do not destroy trees because I respect and love nature. I segregate the garbage. I think everyone does that.

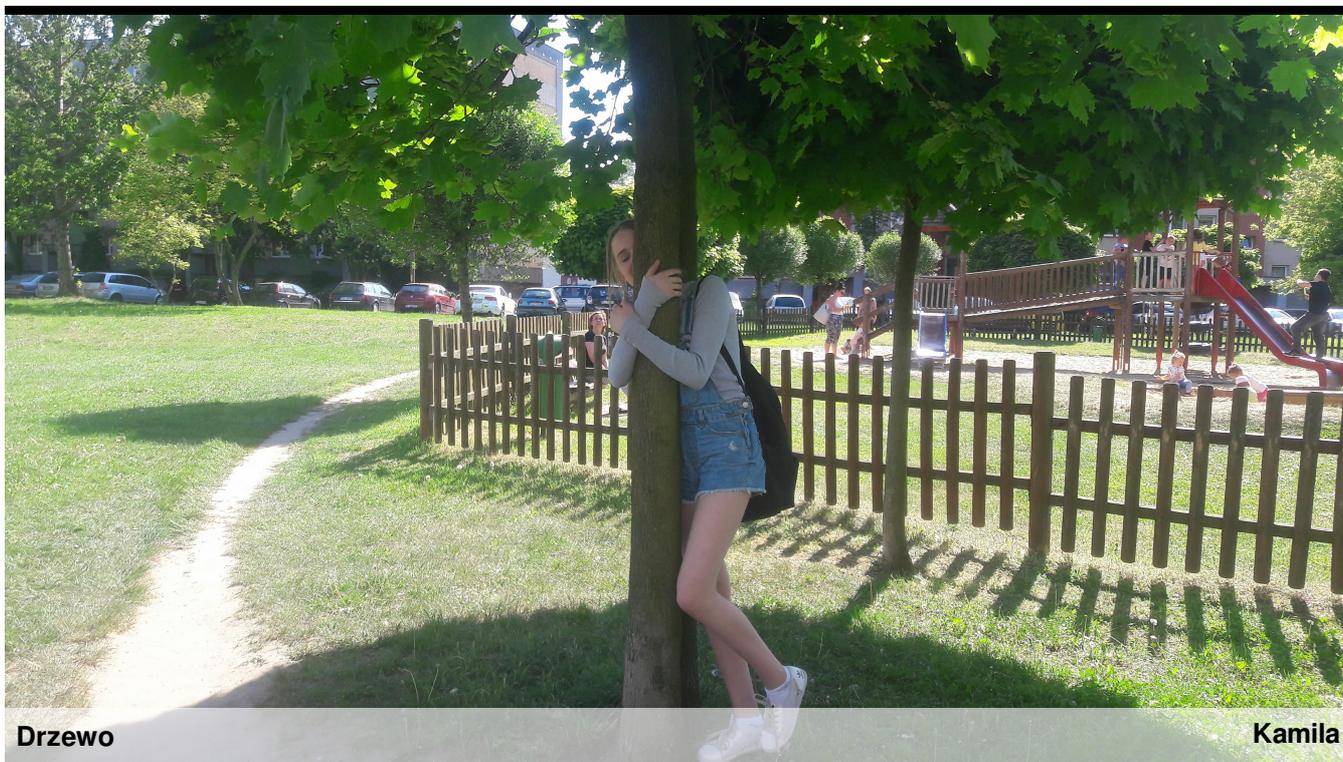
A: Have you ever take part in "world cleaning"?

P: No but I watched the children who took part in it. I was they had fun.



## CHART: HOW MANY POLISH PEOPLE CARE ABOUT ENVIROMENT?

**9 out of 10 people declared that they care about the environment. Also 90% of Polish people believe that most large companies do not really care about ecology, and environmentally friendly brands are too expensive.**



Drzewo

Kamila

## interesting facts about ecology

---

Due to the way its disciplines intersect, it's hard to pinpoint when the study of ecology began.
The individual biology and Earth science disciplines all have individual time lines, some of which date back to ancient civilizations like the Greeks, Egyptians, and Romans.
Hippocrates and Aristotle were among the first recorded scientists to write down their observations on what would be considered ecology.
Herodotus recorded observations on the topics like balance in nature and regulation of what we know to be ecosystems, putting him at the forefront of early ecological research.
Herodotus recorded observations on the topics like balance in nature and regulation of what we know to be ecosystems, putting him at the forefront of early ecological research.
Some of the most important understandings of ecology came about as late as the 1700s, when scientists began to understand concepts like food chains, population management, and heredity.
Later researchers began to observe and theorize on the planet's impact on living organisms with concepts like adaptation and evolution.
The term ecology was first coined by Ernst Haeckel in 1866.
Ecology focuses on life processes and adaptations, energy in living communities, the eventual growth and development of entire ecosystems, and how biodiversity manifests itself in an environment.
The human element cannot be removed from ecology, as human behaviors are understood to make a tremendous and irreparable impact on ecosystems.
Ecology encompasses all living things, from single-cellular and acellular organisms, through to the most complex of all living creatures.
Ecologists must understand an area's biodiversity, its habitats and niches, biomes and biospheres, and more in order to understand how an ecosystem builds itself.

---

# Jokes

In the thirteenth century, only a handful of people have yet protested against genetically modified foods. Against the background of most, they were distinguished by the lack of hair and hooves.

Winter afternoon. A beautiful lady goes for a walk in a fur coat and meets on the street members of the Greenpeace organic organization.

Henryk invented a great vehicle - very ecological. Only my mother-in-law does not want to pull.

Two cavemen are talking in front of the cave.  
-We drink crystal clear water, breathe in unpolluted air, eat organic food - says one.  
-So why the hell are we dying in our thirties? - Asks the second one.

How can you not be ashamed to wear a fur stripped from living mink?"

- It's not mink, it's polyesters.

## USEFUL WORDS

**acid rain** – kwaśny deszcz  
**afforestation** – zalesianie  
**air pollution** – zanieczyszczenie powietrza  
**animal extinction** – wymarcie zwierząt  
**climate change** – zmiana klimatyczna  
**deforestation** – wycinka lasów  
**destruction** – niszczenie  
**global warming** – globalne ocieplenie  
**greenhouse effect** – efekt cieplarniany  
**urban sprawl** – szybkie rozrastanie się miast  
**water contamination** – skażenie  
**eco-aware** – osoba świadoma zagrożeń dla środowiska  
**ecofarming** – rolnictwo ekologiczne  
**eco-fashion** – moda eko- (ekologiczna)  
**ecofreak** – fan ekologii  
**eco-friendly** – przyjazny dla środowiska  
**eco-label** – ekoetykieta  
**ecology** – ekologia  
**ecosystem** – ekosystem  
**ecoterrorism** – terroryzm ekologiczny  
**ecotourism** – turystyka ekologiczna  
**eco-warrior** – działacz na rzecz ruchu ekologicznego  
**eco-aware** – osoba świadoma zagrożeń dla środowiska  
**ecofarming** – rolnictwo ekologiczne  
**eco-fashion** – moda eko- (ekologiczna)  
**ecofreak** – fan ekologii  
**eco-friendly** – przyjazny dla środowiska  
**eco-label** – ekoetykieta  
**ecology** – ekologia  
**ecosystem** – ekosystem  
**ecoterrorism** – terroryzm ekologiczny  
**ecotourism** – turystyka ekologiczna  
**eco-warrior** – działacz na rzecz ruchu ekologicznego

**atmosphere** – atmosfera  
**biosphere** – biosfera  
**ecosphere** – ekosfera  
**hydrosphere** – hydrosfera  
**lithosphere** – litosfera

