

Environment and Climate Challenge

Future Press: **Online Newspaper and Radio**



*Project's
Newspaper
3rd edition*

June 2021

IIS "Federco II"
Apricena



Erasmus+



Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union



Contents

Bulgaria	pag. 3
Greece	10
Spain	13
Italy	19

BULGARIA



What do I personally do to protect environment?

I can do many things to protect the environment, such as throwing my rubbish in certain places, not using transport to school often, but walking. My idea is to save the world.

To save our Earth together, we must not use plastic often. Did you know that 12 million tons of plastic are dumped into the oceans every year! Collect your waste separately, so you really make a real change. Do something good for the world, plants, and trees. We can keep the air clean by riding our bikes or walking. Do not use a hairdryer often so you save energy. Avoid plastic bags. Let's save our world together!

Nicoleta Jordanova
6th b class

To protect the environment I shouldn't throw away the packaging and generally not throw away anything.

And this must be observed not only by me but also by people who want it to be clean. I feel that people have not taught them this thing and know if they have to feel nature the most precious thing they have. It's not nice like that!

Instead of buying dogs, cats

should also adopt them.

Please observe the disciplines of nature.

Use glass instead of plastic bottles.

Use an eco-bag instead of a plastic bag.

Thanks for appreciating this.

Gabriela Koleva
6th a class

To protect the environment, I don't often use cars, buses, or other similar vehicles that pollute the environment. In most cases, I prefer to walk or ride a bike.

Sometimes I try to avoid plastic because it pollutes the environment. For example, I use paper drinking straws or metal drinking straws. Also when I'm at home I don't drink water from a plastic bottle but from a glass. I avoid plastic by not using disposable utensils.

Another thing I do to protect the environment is to give my old phones or other appliances for scrap because if I leave them next to the trash they harm the environment.

I try to save water by not letting it run while I brushing my teeth.

Mariela Nikolova
6th b class

To protect the environment, I don't throw my rubbish on the street. I throw it in the bin. I recycle glass, paper and plastic in special containers. I never throw my rubbish on the ground when there isn't a bin around, I collect it in a plastic bag and then I throw it in the bin. When I see someone throwing their rubbish in the grass or on the grass, I pick it up and throw it in the bin. I don't throw plastic bags and napkins in the water or on the beach when I'm in the sea.

Eilem Mehmed
6th v class

To protect the environment, one of the things I do is recycle the garbage in recycling cans. Mom and I plant a tree once or twice a year. In my family, we try to save water by always turning off the tap when brushing our teeth or not turning on the shower until we are ready to get in. To protect the environment, I always use reusable bags, as animals are often victims of plastic bags, and when we use reusable ones, they are safe.

Victoria Stoyanova
6th a class

I'm going to talk about the Earth Day. It is a day that everyone in the world go to parks or monuments and collect the trash from the ground. They take glass bottles, plastic bottles, paper and a lot more. When they take the trash they got to special factories and then there they melt the trash and remake other stuff with them so people can use them again and the environment won't be polluted.

Alex Kirilov, 8th grade

Do I recycle or dispose of waste only in certain places?

Waste is not only an environmental problem, but also an economic loss. European producers produce an average of 481 kilograms of total waste per person per year. An increasing proportion of them are recycled or composted and all smaller ones are sent to landfills. How do we change the way we produce and consume to produce less and less waste while using waste as a resource?

Europe generates large amounts of waste: food and garden waste, construction waste, mining waste, industrial waste, sludge, old TVs, old cars, batteries, plastic bags, paper, sanitary waste, old clothes and old furniture... the list is endless. The wide range of types of waste and the complex ways of their treatment (including illegal) make it difficult to obtain a complete picture of the generated waste and its location. Although of different quality, there are data for all types of waste. Poor waste management contributes to climate change and air pollution and directly affects many ecosystems and species. Some of the waste can

be incinerated or recycled. Waste energy can be used to produce heat or electricity, which in turn can replace the energy produced with coal or other fuels. In this way, recovering energy from waste can help reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Here are five types of waste liquid waste, solid waste, organic waste, waste waste, hazardous waste. These elements can harm both you and the environment and must be disposed of properly. Therefore, I recommend that you use a waste disposal company to properly dispose of all hazardous waste.

That's why I'm trying and I want to protect the environment, try it and you!

Valeriya, 8th grade

Clean up days

In my school, we usually have cleaning up days in spring or in autumn. We clean the Dobrotisa monument and the local streets around school. Last time my class was cleaning the leaves on the street and some garbage. In those ways, we help our environment to get better and our air to be less polluted.

Personally, I always turn off the lights when I don't need them, but I don't stop the water when I brush my teeth, because I usually forget, but it's my bad habit.

Daniel, 8th grade

Clean up day in Bulgarian

I will write for the clean up days in Bulgaria. Here we have company which arrange all people all round the country in their free time to clean. For example you can start from something small, like to

collect the rubbish out of the container and collect rubbish from the street where the cars drive. Since its launch, "Let's Clean Bulgaria Together" has received the support of over 2,050,000 volunteers from all over the country. For the same period, nearly 90,000 tons of waste was collected according to information from the Ministry of the Environment and Waters, and more than 13,700 unregulated dumps and polluted areas have disappeared from the map of Bulgaria.

Ivan, 8th grade

Let's clean Bulgaria for a day

I personally participate in clean up days. The clean up days are a great way to protect the environment, because many people take part in similar events and carefully collect the dropped litter. For example, the World Cleanup Day (aka WCD) is an annual global social action program aimed at combating the global solid waste problem, including the problem of marine debris. It is coordinated by the global organization Let's Do It! World the headquarters is located in Tallinn, Estonia. The next World Cleanup Day will be on 18th September 2021. In Bulgaria, a similar event is also organized, called "Let's clean Bulgaria for a day". I prefer this because it has a great effect on cleaning large areas.

Kristiyan, 8th grade

Recycling is the process of collecting and processing materials that would otherwise be thrown away as trash and turning them into new products. Recycling can benefit

your community, the economy and the environment. Some recycling providers require different types of materials to be collected in separate bins (multi-stream recycling), while other providers may accept different types of materials that are put together in the

same bin (single-stream recycling). After arriving at recycling centers, the items must be sorted out and then sent to landfills, which raises costs for the facility. That is why it is important to check with your local recycling provider to ensure that they will accept cer-

tain items before placing them into a bin. Recycling only in certain places is important, because it helps to reduce the pollution caused by waste.

Polina, 8th grade

Nature sites in our region

WILD PEONY – AN ENDANGERED PLANT SPECIES

In the last days of April and early May, the blooming of wild peonies begins, they are one of the rare plants typical only for the Yailata conservation area and the area of Cape Kaliakra.

According to the locals, both the wild peony and the narrow-leaved peony, which is an endangered species, can be seen there.

The red peony is found in various places in the country, one of which is the Black Sea coast. It blooms in May and June with red flowers. It is not protected by the Biodiversity Law in Bulgaria. Red peony is one of the poisonous plants that grow in Dobruja.

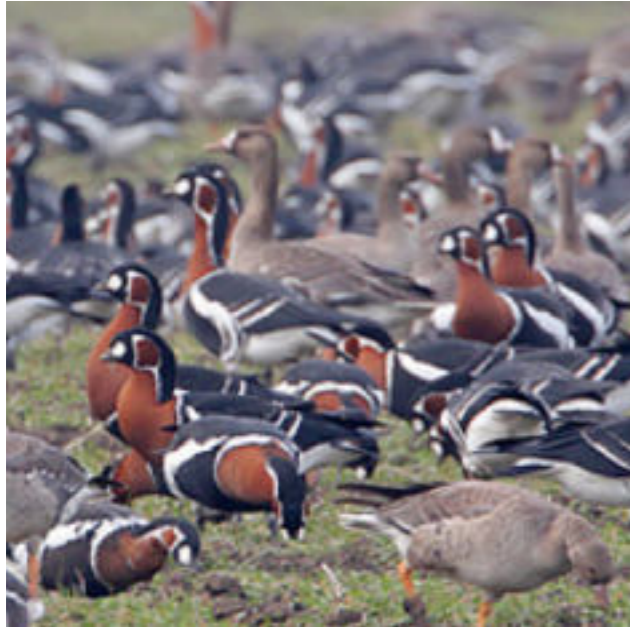
The narrow-leaved peony is included in the Red Book of rare and endangered species in Bulgaria. Its stem reaches a height of 15 to 40 cm. It blooms in April - May. One of the most numerous populations is in Dobruja and on the Black Sea coast. Some of the localities of narrow-leaved peony are in the Kaliakra nature reserve.

According to the legend, where this flower grows, evil forces disappear. The beauty of wild peonies attracts many tourists. Some come individually, but travel agencies also organize one-day tours of the North Black Sea coast with an emphasis on the peonies of Yailata.



THE RED – BREASTED GOOSE

The Red-breasted Geese are well-known for their incredible beauty! These birds are also known for being endangered species and for being the smallest representative of the Geese-



family.

According to the latest scientific data, the population of the Red-breasted Geese is not more than 50-60 000 specimens. This bird is under the legal protection of many national and international regulations and is listed in the IUCN Red list in the category Endangered. The basic threats of Red-breasted Geese are poaching, disturbance, loss of habitats, and loss of feeding grounds.

Bulgaria bears great responsibility for the survival of this species as more than 80% of the world population of the Red-breasted Geese spends the winter on its territory, especially in the colder winters.

The northeastern part of the country still remains their stronghold for the winter. During exceptional cold weather, about 87–94 percent of the global population of the species can be observed in Bulgaria. The lakes in coastal Dobruzha – Shabla and Durankulak Lakes, are the traditional wintering grounds of the species.

STONE FOREST - AN AMAZING NATURAL PHENOMENON

The natural phenomenon “Stone Forest” is better known by its Bulgarian name “Pobiti kamani” which could be translated as “stones beaten into the ground”.

These are numerous limestone concretions as high as 10 m, hollow or solid cylinders,

truncated cones, and single rocks and cliffs.

The most famous and impressive is the group named “Center-South”. It is located 18 km west of Varna and are about 300 large and small columns, up to 6 m high.

Several hypotheses about the origin of the



phenomenon have been developed. The scientists describe that the structures are formed by the environmental factors (sea waves, wind, rain) or precipitation of carbonate from groundwaters, coral complexes, algal bio, a petrified forest, and natural gas seepages so-called “the bubbling reefs”.

We still cannot say which of these hypotheses give the best explanation of the origin, but the idea that they are human creation is excluded.

“Stone Forest” has been one of the first protected areas in Bulgaria since 1938. Nowadays, it is part of the ecological network Natura 2000. This area has a big conservation value as the largest inland sand habitats in the country, with its specific flora and fauna.

BOLATA BAY NEAR CAPE KALIAKRA

On the northern side of Cape Kaliakra there is a small bay with a port called Bolata. This is a black and narrow headland that pierces the coast to the former military zone. On both sides there are rocks with caves carved in them. A short river flows through Bolata. At the place where it flows into the sea, a lagoon estuary is formed. The colors of the rocks in this area are amazing.

Bolata is the only reserve in Bulgaria, which includes a water, sea region. Fishermen, bitterns, herons, grebes and ducks can be seen here. Via Pontica passes through this



“Stone Forest” is the only place in Bulgaria where the archaeologist found evidence of human life in the Mesolithic.

area - one of the main routes for migratory birds.

In the caves of Bolata there are remains of an ancient settlement and there is evidence of life from 400 BC, as well as a Maltese cross - evidence of the trade of the Second Bulgarian Kingdom with Venice and Genoa.

The steep path to the north goes all the way to the top of the rock wall, which reveals a magnificent view of the entire gorge. You can see the whole cape Kaliakra only from this place. “Bolata” is part of the club “The most beautiful bays in the world”.



Tourism and the environment



The most popular resorts in our area are Albena and Golden Sands

The tourism industry is one of the most dynamically developing sectors in the national economy of Bulgaria and plays an important role in the economic and social development of the country. In most cases, tourism is a threat to the environment and especially to nature. The ecological problems related to the tourist activity do not pass Bulgaria either. The uncontrolled construction of tourist sites in our Black Sea and mountain resorts has led to deforestation and landslides on coastal beaches. The development of tourism contributes to the additional burden of the environment with waste and wastewater, as well as increased consumption of natural resources.

Tourism can also make a positive contribu-

tion to improving the environment by becoming an incentive to conserve and protect natural resources. In recent years, Bulgaria has become actively involved in the European and global movement for eco-tourism. It is the first European country to adopt and develop its own National Biodiversity Strategy. This step is the basis for the consistent development of legislative measures regarding the sustainable management of nature and the protection of the cultural and historical heritage.

In Bulgaria there is a network of 3 national, 9 nature parks, 89 reserves, many eco-trails and natural landmarks. The Biodiversity Conservation Law provides for the establishment of a National Network of Protected Areas and a National Ecological Network. Their purpose is to unite in a system the main protected areas, buffer zones and other important areas.



Climate change and its impact on agriculture

Agriculture is an important economic sector for every country. Along with livestock it depends heavily on the climate. The temperature rising and the levels of carbon dioxide can increase the yield at some places but in order for this trend to continue we need to keep sufficient levels of minerals and moisture in the soil, the water resources and other factors, on which the harvest depends. The climate anomalies (draughts and floods) create new challenges for the farmers and threaten their livelihood. We need to start considering the climate changes as one of the other constantly changing factors that are influencing massively the agriculture, for example the growing interest in the essential oilseeds in Bulgaria is a result of the draughts and the high temperatures in the summer and the warm winters typical more for the Mediterranean countries.

The climate change is expected to influence the agriculture in all European regions. The

draughts are expected to be more frequent and longer.

In southern Europe the high temperatures and the draughts are expected to affect the harvest negatively while in Northern Europe the conditions are expected to get better and to allow the cultivation of a wider range of crops although the more extreme meteorological amplitudes may also result in a different outcome.

Although the quantity of rain may decrease in Southern Europe, that may lead in an increase in the increase in the cultivation of essential oilseeds because they can withstand draught more the rest of the crops and that makes them more preferable to the farmers.

Actually, that may happen all around the world because the farmers will start adjusting their methods so they can overcome the issues with the draughts by choosing crops that able to withstand the heat like lavender for example.



Greece



What do I personally do to protect environment?

Protecting the environment and being environmentally friendly is now more than ever very important. Since this is our subject I will tell you what I personally do to be environmentally conscious. Firstly in my household we have different bins for materials that can be recycled and encourage others to do so too. Secondly I never throw garbage on the floor and always participate if we have a cleaning party to clean up the batches which we do sometimes. I've also cut out meat because the meat production industry is very bad for the planet and have influenced my whole family

and some friends to do so too. I try as much as I possibly can to buy things that are reusable so that there's not a lot of waste all the time. I know that there are probably more things I could do to be more environmentally friendly but I think this is a good start. I encourage all of you to do at least some of these things or others to be more environmentally friendly so that we can live in a happier planet in the near future.

Fedora Stavridi

Nature sites in our region

"Natura" places in Rhodes

Rhodes has many places which are protected for the flora and fauna they have. These places are called "Natura". One of them is Rodini Park. Rodini Park is an earthly paradise. It is the oldest park in the world and it is distinguished for its dense and diverse vegetation. The bridges, the ponds full of water lilies and the wonderful paths compose the idyllic landscape completed by rare plants and a small zoo.

Another "Natura" place in our island is the mountain of Prophetes Ilias. The area of Prophetes Ilias is full of forests, where deer live. Prophetes Elias is an important area for wild flowers and rare plants including the Cyclamen repandum and Paeonia clusii sbsp. rhodia, both of which thrive at high altitude.

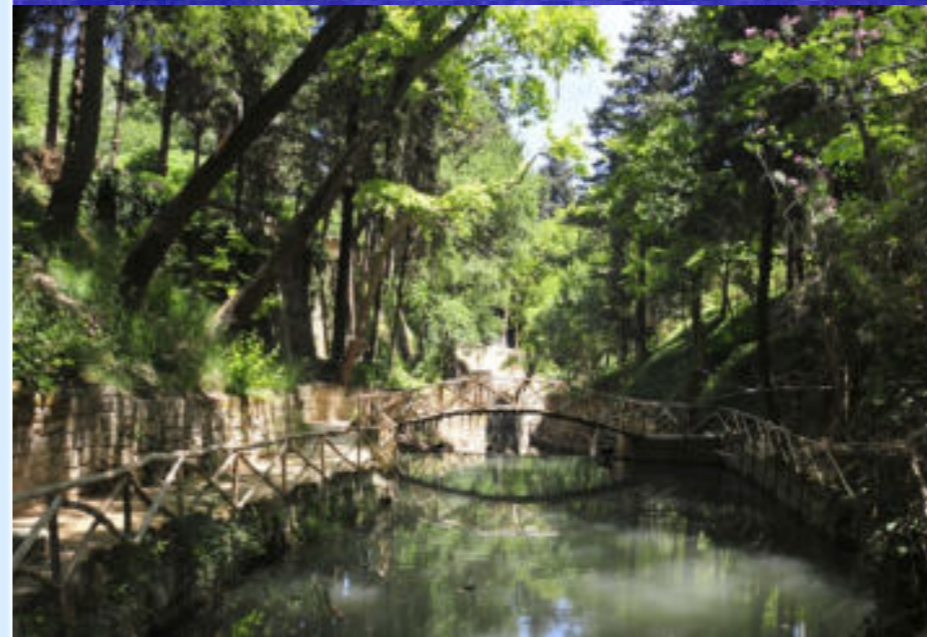
In addition, Prasonisi constitutes one of

these "Natura" places in Rhodes.

Prasonisi is located in the southern part of the island. A small peninsula in summer and an islet in winter, is a paradise for surfers. The right side is distinguished for big waves and the left for calmness and isolation. Rare plants of South Aegean germinate here, like the *Asperula lilaciflora* subsp. *phrygia*, the *Achillea cretica*, the *Ranunculus asiaticus* and the *Carlina tragacanthifolia*. Prasonisi is also a place where migratory birds stop and rest.

Last but not least, there is the Butterfly Valley. It is a rare habitat that hosts many butterflies, but mainly the *Panaxia Quadripunctaria* butterfly, that makes its appearance in this unique natural park from mid-June to mid-September.

Anastasia Pagomenou



Tourism and the environment

Negative environmental impacts of tourism

The negative environmental impacts of tourism are substantial. They include the depletion of local natural resources as well as pollution and waste problems. Tourism often puts pressure on natural resources through over-consumption, often in places where resources are already scarce. Tourism puts enormous stress on local land use, and can lead to soil erosion, increased pollution, natural habitat loss, and more pressure on endangered species. These effects can gradually destroy the environmental resources on which tourism itself depends. Tourism often leads to overuse of water. An average golf course in a tropical

country, for example, uses as much water as 60,000 rural villagers. It also uses 1500 kilos of chemical fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides per year.

Tourism contributes to more than 5 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions, with transportation accounting for 90 percent of this. By 2030, a 25% increase in CO²-emissions from tourism compared to 2016 is expected. From 1,597 million tons to 1,998 million tons.

A solution to reduce pollution is to apply restrictions on tourist industries which are the main contributors to the problem.

Dimitris Konstantouras

Climate change

Climate change describes a change in the average conditions, such as temperature and rainfall, over a long period of time. Earth's climate has always been changing. However, scientists have observed that recently changes in climate have been very unusual, with earth warming faster than expected. Although there are a lot of factors that cause this phenomenon, scientists agree that over the past 100 years human activities, such as gas emissions, have contributed the most.

Climate change comes with multiple consequences that can be split into direct and

indirect. Direct consequences include rising maximum-minimum temperatures as well as rising sea levels. On the other hand, the indirect consequences of climate change include an increase in hunger and water crises, health risks through rising temperatures and heatwaves and finally economic implications. Having said all the above is pretty clear that climate change is something that should be taken seriously and tackled before it's too late.

Lina Roditi

Spain

What do I personally do to protect environment?

Something we are proud to say we contribute to is helping the environment and being aware of sustainability. What little changes we can make to our lives, could spread to a much greater capacity and make renewed changes.

Something we do in our lives to help a cause close to our hearts is consume less, curbing consumption can have a huge impact on the environment. The three "R's"—reduce, reuse and recycle— get a lot of attention, but the planet could benefit from some focus on the most important and most underrepresented "R": refuse.

We also tend to choose reusable over single-use. Think about how many people you see each day drinking beverages from disposable cups or disposable bottles, sipping from disposable straws, carrying disposable grocery bags, eating from disposable plates or containers and using disposable utensils. All that single-use plastic has to go somewhere, and it's had a devastating effect on our soil, oceans and marine life.

Another option we always prefer to choose is Shop secondhand. Did you know it takes over 700 gallons of water to grow enough cotton to make just one plain t-shirt? Instead of heading to the mall to buy new clothes, consider looking first in a thrift store or vintage shop, or trading clothes with friends. You can breathe new life into your wardrobe without wasting the precious resources needed to produce new clothing.

We love to utilize the many bika and footpaths that there are in Almeria so we recommend. For short trips, try walking or biking—you'll also get a healthy dose of exercise in, without setting foot in a gym. If travelling on foot or two wheels isn't feasible, try carpooling with a friend, neighbor or coworker to a mutu-

al destination. And if all else fails and you need to drive your car, line up errands in the most efficient route to save time and miles driven.

One of the most important things we can do all together is Use less water. Conserving water at home is one of the easiest ways to protect the environment. Think of all the times you consume water, both inside and outside your home; then, make adjustments as you can. For example:

- Fix leaky faucets.
- Make your water use more efficient by aerating faucets, using sprinklers that reduce runoff and installing low-flow toilets and efficient shower heads.
- Collect and use rainwater for watering plants.
- Shorten your shower by a few minutes—or skip it altogether if you don't really need one that day.
- Only run your dishwasher or washing machine when it's full.

*Marie Anton-Kendall
and Azahara Fuentes Yanez*



Nature sites in our region

Andalucía is one of the most popular communities when someone talks about Spain. However, no one knows a lot of data about our region. In addition, we care about our planet and our home so we are always trying to overcome with the obstacles like the litter in the streets, the rubbish located on the ocean and whatever is related to global warming. Currently, there are loads of endangered animals and also nature sites (also in Andalusia), so we are going to talk about these specific places and the most important characteristics.

NATURE SITES

Nearly a fifth of Andalucía is protected, the largest proportion of an autonomous region in Spain, reflecting the high ecological importance of its territory.

The environment department, the Consejería de Medio Ambiente, of the regional Andalucía government is in charge of overseeing the protected areas and has an office in each provincial capital which you can contact about obtaining permits to visit areas with restricted access or for free camping. Alternatively, national and natural parks also have a local headquarters, called the Oficina del Parque, based in the protected area that can also give advice.

NATIONAL PARKS

These are locations of outstanding importance for their wildlife and geology, with ecosystems that have been little altered by human activity. They have the highest degree of protection,

sometimes with restricted access to certain areas.

There are two national parks in Andalucía: Doñana and Sierra Nevada. All access to the Doñana National Park is strictly guided by a guide who does all the tours; trips run from the main visitors' centre in El Acebuche and the tourist office in Sanlúcar de Barrameda, Cadiz province. However, between El Rocío and Villamanrique de la Condesa there is a drovers' track (vía pecuaria) called the Raya Real, which gives access to the northern part of the park by non-motorised transport (horses, bicycles or on foot) only.

The entire Sierra Nevada National Park is open to the public, but many routes are only permitted on foot or bicycle only. Roads and tracks closed off by a chain or other barrier must only be used by hikers or cyclists and not motor vehicles. Cyclists are allowed to use all but the most narrow footpaths.

Also, at present, the Sierra de las Nieves natural park is in the process of being declared a National Park.

On the other hand, there are other areas known in Andalucía as parajes naturales, which are protected due to their unique wildlife and landscape, such as natural parks,

NATURE RESERVES

These are small enclaves aimed at conserving a fragile localised ecosystem, often within wetland habitats. If you want to visit any of these places you must have contact with the Junta de Andalucía Medio Ambiente (environment) office, which are based in each provincial capital.



PROTECTED SPECIES

Now we are going to explain some protected species of Andalucía. Firstly, we are going to talk about plant species:

The first is the alfilerillo of Sierra Nevada (*Erodium rupicola*), which is a herbaceous and perennial species. It is a characteristic plant of southern Spain. It is considered an endemism of the Sierra Nevada, Sierra de los Filabres and Sierra de Baza, in the provinces of Almería and Granada, in an estimated area of 34 km², between altitudes of 1350 and 2200 meters.

This species is endangered mainly due to the maintenance of firebreaks and reforestation. The human presence in places near the roads also affects the population, as well as the maintenance of the roads.

The holly (*Ilex aquifolium*) is a shrub. It can grow to about twenty meters tall and live five hundred years, although it does not normally exceed one hundred, also it usually is about 6 or 15 m. Tall. It is part of the Christmas decorative tradition after replacing the mistletoe, in the Western Catholic tradition.

Here are some examples of protected animals in this region;

First is the Egyptian vulture (*Neophron percnopterus*) which is a medium or large bird, with a length of 55-65 cm and a wingspan of 148-171 cm. The adults present a dirty white plumage. The young ones are darker, with a brown livery, which they lose after several molts and at five years. They also have blue-gray faces. The beak is fine and long. In flight, it is a white bird with a wedge-shaped tail and long, narrow wings.

Finally, we are going to talk about the black stork (*Ciconia nigra*). It has a shape and size similar to those of the white or common stork. The young have the feathers of the head, neck and crop dull brown, with pale tips. Also above they are dark brown with almost no reflections. It feeds on fish, water snakes, frogs, water rats, insects, such as beetles, hemiptera, and dragonflies.

Ismael Vergara and Rita Yavary



In this article we are going to talk about different and incredible natural sites that we can find in Almeria as well as protected and endangered species in Spain. Let's hope you like it.

1. ALMERÍA, NATURAL SITES:

Cabo de Gata: It is one of the Spanish natural spaces that counts with more figures of protection for the geological, anthropological, ecological, historical and landscape diversity that it presents. Of volcanic origin, it is also one of the most arid landscapes in Europe. It includes different marine and terrestrial protected reserves unique to the continent. With 37,500 terrestrial hectares and 12,012 marine hectares, it is a favorite place for both Almerians and visitors, who choose it for its beaches and landscapes.

Desierto de Tabernas: It occupies an extension of 280 km paintings to the north of the capital and is another of the environments of Almeria that has a great number of protections for its orography and geomorphology, for its local endemisms of flora and fauna, and because it is a cultural landscape in which humanity has left its mark throughout history.



Paraje Natural de Alborán: This natural site is made up of the island of Alborán, the islet of the Cloud and some protected marine reserves. It was the UN that first recognized its importance in 2001, when it declared it a Special Importance Zone for the Mediterranean (ZEPIM). The island of Alborán, the largest with 0.0712 square kilometers and flat in shape, has its origin 20 million years ago on an underwater volcanic caldera. And although since ancient times there have been people in this environment, at present it is not a place with access for tourists and only a few Span-

ish soldiers live together.

Arrecife barrera de Posidonia: This reef with plants of Posidonia (108.01 hectares) is situated between the coast of Roquetas de Mar and Aguadulce and was declared a Natural Monument in 2001. It is one of the jewels of the Mediterranean: It contributes to the fixation of soil sediments and acts as a barrier to protection against the loss of the surface of the beaches, hence its importance of conservation. In addition, this marine enclave serves as a place of refuge, reproduction and food for many species of underwater animals. Here you can go scuba diving and offer the visitor unique landscapes of great uniqueness.



Punta Entinas-Sabinar: Natural Site and Natural Reserve is this protected space, among other figures of protection. It has 1,944.76 hectares of land and 785 hectares of reserve distributed between the municipal areas of Roquetas de Mar and El Ejido. It is composed of numerous dunes, ponds, salt marshes and sandy beaches that give shelter to different habitats of flora and fauna, among them pink or common flamenco, which uses different natural environments of Almería in its migratory passage. Some of these species.

2. ENDANGERED AND PROTECTED SPECIES:

Spain is home to some of the most varied wildlife in Europe. From the brown bears of the Pyrenees to the cave-dwelling bearded vulture, Spain's range of topographies allows for a vast assortment of indigenous animals.

Up to 1 million plant and animal species are on the verge of extinction, with alarming implications for human survival.

Many of these iconic species are, however, severely threatened by human activities such as poaching, pollution and habitat destruction, that is why but also they are being pro-

ected by various associations:

- **Plants:**

a. Four Leaf clover: It is an aquatic plant that needs a very particular habitat in which the water must be clean and calm. Because this ecosystem that needs to develop and reproduce has deteriorated over the years, especially due to the use of extensive agricultural methods, its extinction is becoming increasingly evident.

b. "Manzanilla de Sierra Nevada" (Artemisa Granatensis): This species of plant appears in a very dispersed way on the peaks of Sierra Nevada. It is seriously threatened by illegal harvesting, livestock, and wild herbivores that prevent or slow its spread. It is estimated that there are approximately two thousand specimens of this protected species left in Spain.



c. Pinsapo (Abies Pinsapo): It is a species of fir endemic to some of the Andalusian mountains. In general terms, it is a very aged and deteriorated population due to little, if not zero, natural regeneration. Due to erosion problems and being subjected to strong livestock pressure, its habitat is heavily altered. All these factors explain why it is another of the main plants in danger of extinction in Spain.

d. Orquídea Zueco (Cypripedium calceolus): Also known as "Lady's shoe" is another of the protected species in Spain. It is an orchid that grows in the Spanish Pyrenees, as well as in areas of North America, Europe and Asia. It has its own pollination system to capture insects through a trap. Both in the Iberian Peninsula and in Europe, it is in serious regression, largely due to its collection, since it is very at-

tractive and striking, without any control.



- **Animals:**

a. Mediterranean Monk Seal: Pollution, overfishing and discarded plastic have all contributed to making the Mediterranean Monk Seal one of the world's rarest mammals, its population thought to have been reduced by 60 percent since the mid-twentieth century – there are around 400 left in the Mediterranean.



b. Iberian imperial eagle: The majestic Iberian imperial eagle has been made vulnerable by dwindling food sources, human interference and, like the bearded vulture, electrocution from power lines. The greatest number of the species can be found in Doñana National Park, where the Spanish NGO BirdLife has recorded an increase in successful reproduction, indicating a cautious optimism for the future of the great bird.

c. Iberian Lynx: With a population estimated at around 600, the dark spotted Iberian Lynx is the world's most endangered feline species. At the turn of the 20th century its numbers were estimated to exceed 100,000, but by 2002 it was on the brink of extinction,



teen years.

d. Brown bear: A little over 250 brown bears are to be found in the Cantabrian mountains and the Pyrenees of Spain. Their once thriving population was severely diminished in the mid-twentieth century by factors such as hunting and a need to protect farm animals, but their population is now thought to be on the up, the Cantabrian Brown Bear Foundation finding a "positive trend" in its last census in 2016.

when less than 100 lynx were found to be left roaming the hills of Southern Spain. The conservation efforts of various NGOs and the Spanish government have however ensured a steady growth in the species over the last fif-

Sabrina Jiménez and Victoria Caro



What do I personally do to protect environment?

WORLD ENVIROMENT DAY

World Environment Day is a holiday proclaimed in 1972 by the United Nations General Assembly on the occasion of the establishment of the United Nations Environment Program and is celebrated every year on June 5. Because of our propensity to waste, we tend to consume resources we have available, without lending weight to the fact that one day they may run out. All of us, in our own small way, could serve to preserve our environment by making simple small gestures such as:

1. NOT WASTING WATER: limiting the water in bottle as much as possible, in case that of the fountain turns out be drinkable.
2. AVOIDING WASTE: since every year in Western countries 670 million packaged foods are thrown away, let's try to buy short-term foods, so we are sure to consume them in the short term time.
3. USING PUBLIC TRANSPORT AND GOING ON FOOT: moving using public transport or bicycles, in order to reduce CO2 emissions. Going on foot, which benefits both the environment and our health also avoiding the most possible use of lifts.
4. DIFFERENTIATING WASTE: in order to reduce carbon dioxide and gases that alter the climate.
5. GROWING PLANTS OR TAKING CARE OF THE GARDENS: planting trees or hedges in the condominium gardens, we can contribute to improving the climate.
6. CHOOSING COSMETICS AND ECOLOGICAL DETERGENTS: using eco-bio detergents, without parabens and toxic substances.

7. REDUCING WASTE OF ELECTRICITY: turning off the light every time you leave a room and using energy saving light bulbs.

If we do all echo small steps, the world can be a more beautiful and healthier place to live. I too, in my own small way, contribute to help heal the environment that is getting bad because of us, for example:

- 1) I go to school on foot. I don't usually use the car, to keep the air clean, plus I do some movement which is very good for the body. So the best way to help the environment is to use your car only if you really need it.
- 2) I don't waste paper. To produce a sheet of white paper, in fact, cellulose is consumed, which is obtained from cut trees, a lot of water and a lot of electricity. For this reason I always try to limit waste of paper, to help take care of the environment, to have more trees and therefore more oxygen.
- 3) I always shut off the water. While brushing my teeth, face and hands, I always turn off the water tap. Water is a very precious resource for everyone, in fact, it is also called blue gold, and it should not be wasted.
- 4) I turn off the light. With the arrival of summer, the days get longer, so I can do without the artificial light produced by the bulbs. To make artificial light a lot of oil or other natural resources are consumed and that pollute the planet a lot. So I don't turn on the light if it's not really necessary, or I try not to forget to turn it off.
- 5) I buy what I really need. Accumulating things when not necessarily needed is harmful to the planet, because the production and disposal of any object means increasing global



pollution. So I am careful not to waste and I try to recycle objects as much as possible.

6) I dispose of my waste properly. Many materials such as light bulbs, detergents, pharmaceutical products, paints, batteries etc., I dispose of them correctly because they are dangerous and harmful for the environment

and for the health of all living beings.

Remember that small gestures are enough to help our mother earth to heal.

Sara Rosa Nargiso - 2A

Nature sites in our region

Puglia is surrounded by beautiful landscapes and is immersed in the colors and scents of the seaside, of Mediterranean scrubland, centuries-old olive groves and oak forests. Imagine your ideal vacation: Puglia is welcoming at any time of the year, thanks to its particularly mild climate. You'll find rare species of plants and animals in protected areas such as the National Parks of the Alta Murgia and Gargano, and natural reserves like the Oasi WWF (oases of biodiversity managed by the World Wildlife Fund).

If you prefer a more hilarious holiday, you can pick your favorite sport and play it in the great outdoors. You can go trekking or horseback riding; you could try surfing or go snorkeling and discover extraordinary sights under the sea. There's a full range of options and the choice is yours. If you need to take a break and relax, let yourself be embraced by specialized personnel at the many wellbeing centers, or re-boost your energies at a spa. From Santa Cesarea to Margherita di Savoia, thermal baths have always been a panacea to calm the body and soul.

Almost a region within a region, the Garga-

no National Park encompasses an area of more than 120,000 hectares, providing a home for countless habitats. The Park harbours several protected areas, including the Marine Reserve of the Tremiti Islands, an area unlike anywhere else thanks to the extraordinary beauty of its sea beds and natural caves. Inland, the Gargano promontory is home to the last pocket of the verdant Umbra Forest, which was already a vast habitat in prehistoric times. There are various options to explore the park, like on foot or by bike, thanks to the activities organized by the park's visitors centres, organizing bodies, and municipalities: itineraries and thematic excursions dedicated to sport, nature, food and wine, history and art, and religion.

The Park, which extends into 18 municipalities, features many tourist attractions, including the sites of San Giovanni Rotondo and San Marco in Lamis, the Swabian castle of Monte Sant'Angelo, Manfredonia's castle, and the coastal towns of Peschici and Vieste.

Biagio Iungo - 4B



GARGANO: A TREASURE TROVE OF BIODIVERSITY

The Gargano National Park stretches for more than 121 thousand hectares (it is one of the largest Italian protected areas) and performs the important function of protecting what has been defined as a “biological island” within which we find a series of habitats unique in their kind. The origin and morphological conformation of the Gargano (the spur), almost completely surrounded by the sea and connected to the rest of the peninsula by the Tavoliere plain, have in fact marked the environmental evolution of the area and therefore its peculiarity.

In this area you can go from sandy beaches to high cliffs, from coastal lakes to the seabed of the Tremiti islands, which are famous for the beauty of their underwater habitats. But the most precious treasure is located in the centre of the spur, where you can find one of the most important green areas in Italy.

The Umbra Forest is a protected nature reserve and is called Umbra because of the imposing trees that make it up and the dense vegetation that make it dark and shady.

Made up of about 84% of beech trees, the Umbra Forest became a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2017, due to its immense biological and ecological value represented by its “old beech trees” which reach a height of 45 metres and can live up to 350 years.

The Gargano and the Umbra Forest can be defined as “the kingdom of biodiversity”, in fact, even if the Gargano represents only 0.7% of the national territory, it holds 40% of the Italian flora, with endemic and very rare species.

The Umbra Forest hosts over 2,000 botani-

cal species. A dense forest composed not only of imposing beeches, but also of hornbeam, oaks, holm oaks, mountain elm, lime, downy oak, black pines, firs and chestnuts.

The Umbra Forest is subject of continuous studies: the vegetation, for example, is characterized by the phenomenon of macrosomatism: the plants are larger than the norm. This allows you to come across specimens of Aleppo pines, beeches, holm oaks and yew trees of monumental size.

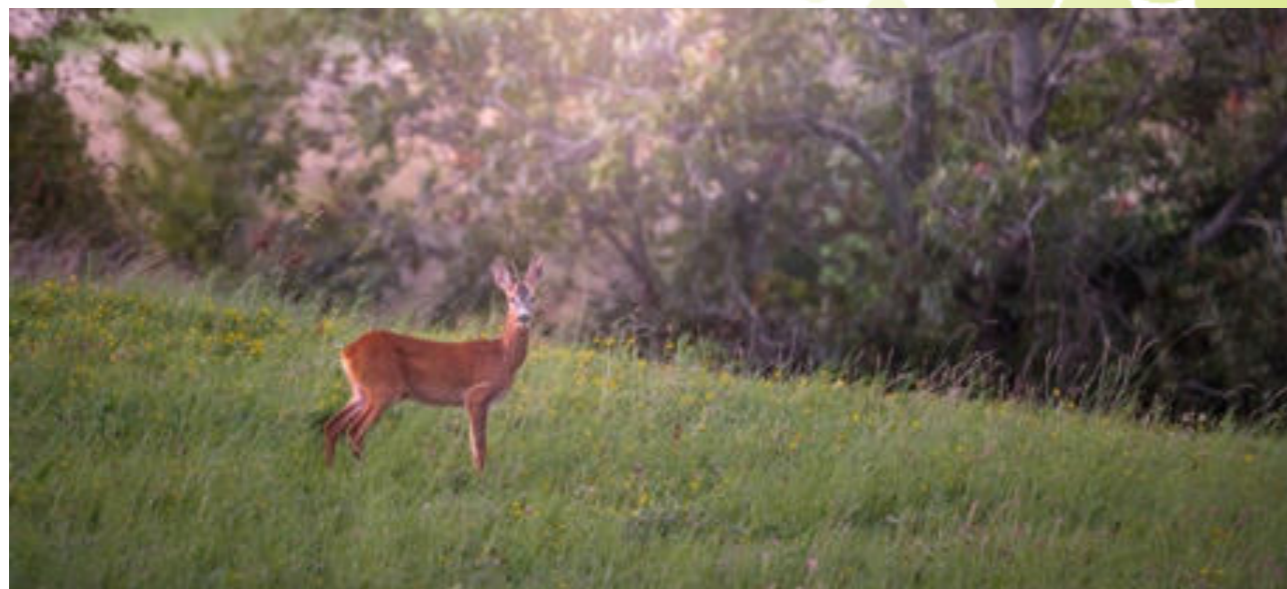
Rich is also the low Mediterranean scrub present widely in the territory and in the undergrowth, with holly, vitalbe, mastic, juniper and wild orchids with 65 different species (a record in the whole Mediterranean area!).

Biodiversity is also reflected on the fauna thanks above all to the presence of the native Gargano roe deer, which confirms how the forest hosts not only many and different species but also very rare species. We also find the fallow deer, the wild cat, the wild boar, the badger, the weasel, the dormouse, the fox, the marten, the squirrel. Among the birds species there are five species of woodpeckers, including the rare white-backed woodpecker. In addition, there is the eagle owl, the long-eared owl, the tawny owl, the barn owl, the magpie, the woodcock, the sparrow hawk.

Just think that 70% of the birds nested in our country have their habitat in the Umbra Forest.

A forest, a place, therefore, which is an authentic treasure trove of biodiversity, an unmissable destination for scholars and nature lovers.

Vincenzo Di Carlo



Climate change

WORLD EARTH DAY

Last April 22nd marked the World Earth Day, an international event for environmental sustainability and protection of our planet.

It was established by John McConnell, who in 1969, during the UNESCO Conference in San Francisco, proposed a day to celebrate the life and beauty of Earth and to promote peace.

Presently, especially since the year 2000 and thanks to the spread of the Internet on a planetary network, this Day has truly become a global celebration during which communities all over the world take part in various initiatives to commemorate the importance of our host planet, Earth.

The way which we have been ‘mistreating’ the planet over the last few decades gives rise to the need for more careful reflection on climate change.

What is climate change? In recent years we have been hearing more and more about it; with the expression “climate change” we mean any alteration in the global atmosphere that is either directly or indirectly imputable to human action, since we are responsible for this situation.

One of the causes of this climate change is definitely the high level of greenhouse gases in our atmosphere, which is certainly due to the numerous human activities that lead to these changes: activities that we should above all reduce and, some of them, even avoid; for example: the use of cars and/or heating systems; agricultural and industrial activities; every-

thing which has to do with the production of electricity, or non-renewable energy sources. These are just four of the many activities that cause this problem.

Climate change is responsible for a number of very risky phenomena, both for our health and for the health of Earth, such as the melting of glaciers (A68, the world’s largest iceberg, is melting in these days); the rising sea levels; the increasing of flooding, storms and hurricanes.

To combat these phenomena, the UN has set out a path, through conferences and international agreements to protect the environment; as a result we recall the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992); the Kyoto Protocol, signed by 180 countries (1997); and in 2015, the Paris Agreement, which aims to impose a limit on annual temperature increase of +1.5 C°, since in less than a century the temperature has risen by 2°C, so many more efforts are needed from the whole the world to reduce the presence of gases in the atmosphere.

In Italy we have rising temperatures that could have very serious repercussions on the environment. In fact, temperature rises of up to 5 or 6 degrees Celsius in Alpine areas are expected by the end of the century. This means at least rain, which, as a consequence, will ruin harvests; moreover for the marine environment, there are fears of rising sea levels, water acidification and coastal erosion.

Fatima Carpinone - 2A



Human activities have increased carbon dioxide emissions, driving up temperatures. Extreme weather and melting polar ice are among the possible effects. Scientists say temperatures are now rising faster than at many other times. This is linked to the greenhouse effect. The greenhouse effect is a natural process that warms the Earth's surface. When the Sun's energy reaches the Earth's atmosphere, some of it is reflected back to space and the rest is absorbed and re-radiated by greenhouse gases.

As the world warms, more water evaporates, leading to more moisture in the air. This means many areas will experience more intense rainfall - and in some places snowfall. More flooding is expected from storms and rising sea levels. But there are likely to be very strong regional variations in these patterns. Poorer countries, which are least equipped to deal with rapid change, could suffer the most. Plant and animal extinctions are predicted as habitats change faster than species can adapt.

Italy is also at risk, due to climate change, especially the south, which risks becoming a region with a climate more similar to that of North Africa. Outlining the scenario of Southern Italy is the researcher Enea Andrea Alessandri who, in one of his articles, provides clear evidence of the trend towards the 'shift' of the Mediterranean climate towards the regions of the North and North East and the progressive drying up of the current southernmost

Mediterranean areas. The study highlights in particular, that due to its characteristics, the Mediterranean climate is particularly vulnerable to climate change, and that is why the current southern Euro-Mediterranean areas are among the most threatened. In the Mediterranean areas further north, the increase in winter rains and drier summers could increase vulnerability to events such as floods in the winter season, more risks of drought, fires and scarcity of water resources in the summer.

The World Health Organization (WHO) has warned that the health of millions could be threatened by increases in malaria, water-borne disease and malnutrition. As more CO₂ is released into the atmosphere, uptake of the gas by the oceans increases, causing the water to become more acidic. This could pose major problems for coral reefs.

Global warming will cause further changes that are likely to create further heating. This includes the release of large quantities of methane as permafrost - frozen soil found mainly at high latitudes - melts. Responding to climate change will be one of the biggest challenges we face this century.

(Fonte: <https://www.bbc.com/news/science-environment-24021772>)

Vittorio Iadarola - 4B

Italy, as a young country from a geological point of view, is characterized by a high geo-morphological fragility, which manifests itself not only with intense seismic and volcanic activity, but also with frequent erosive phenomena, including landslides and mudslides. The country is affected from the consequences resulting from extreme weather conditions: on the one hand, floods; on the other hand, prolonged periods of drought and fires. The consequences of these events take on tragic significance. The strong seismic sequence that shocked Central Italy between 2016 and 2017, caused, damage to the economic, productive, artistic and social fabric of the four regions involved. However, the trail of seismic events that have affected Italy since the postwar period is much longer and has spared almost no region of the country. In addition to earthquakes, landslides and floods also presented a very heavy toll to our country: in the period 1964-2013 alone, 1,989 people died, 2,561 injured and 428,432 evacuated and homeless. However, the tragic events of 2016 seem to have brought back to the center of general attention the issue of the consequences of natural disasters and above all the importance of implementing precise actions to reduce the risks generated by them. Internationally, the issue has been widely debated, starting from the first works that, during the seventies, led to a quantification of the risks from natural disasters.

Grazia Frezza - 4B

The area of glaciers in the North Sea has been reduced by almost 10%, mountain.

A few of mountains between 1850 and 1980 have lost about a third of their surface and half of their mass.

Another consequence of the greenhouse effect is the melting of glaciers and as a result the block of the Gulf Stream: the hot and salt water leaves the Mexico's Gulf and arrives at the North Pole, during the way the water evaporates so its density grows, and it starts to go downward. For that reason the water is getting cold and it's going down until it changes rout. If the melting of glaciers makes much fresh water, the salt water will not grow the density and will not go downward, so the Gulf Stream will be stopped.

Furthermore the increase of temperatures will lead to an increase of force 4 and 5 cyclones and typhoons and as has already been seen, in the last thirty-five years temperatures have doubled. Because according to scientists the temperature could increase by 5.5° by 2100. The IPCC report lists the foreseeable calamities that will accompany this climatic disruption . Above 2° higher than the normal temperature of 1900, droughts will be increasingly catastrophic and frequent in third world territories, whilst in Northern regions there will be an increase in agriculture. In a comparatively short time afterwards the temperature will rise and between 1.1 and 1.3 billion people will die. Half the glaciers will melt and sea levels will increase dramatically, covering thousands of kilometres of coastline.

Droughts, floods and temperature increases will be

ideal conditions for tropical infections.

Animals and plants will experience enormous difficulty to adapt to climatic changes and many species will die out. The amount of water in the oceans will increase and the salt water percentage will rise, killing many species of fish and thus breaking the food chain of the entire planet. In some cases experts have stated that in recent decades the habitats of species have shifted many kilometres towards the North Pole and eggs are being laid almost five weeks earlier than before.

The number of desert regions will increase because the rise in temperature will dry up and impoverish the earth. The ozone is a vital gas for the life on the earth . In the stratosphere about 40 kilometres from the earth's surface this gas makes a protective shield that stops the ultraviolet rays. If there isn't this shield the life on earth can't be possible .In the course of time was registered a depletion of this shield ; and if we don't stop polluting that can cause: - the increase of skin cancers and of problems to the eyes; the decrease of the harvests; damages to the ocean ecosystem.

The depletion of this shield was called "ozone hole". The most dangerous substances for the ozone hole are the substances whose contain atoms of chlorine or bromine because one atom of these two elements can destroy 30.000 molecules of ozone.

So if we don't stop polluting with these two elements the ozone hole will expand all over in the world.

Sara Pia Pupillo - 4B

Photo Contest

SPRING IS BLOOMING

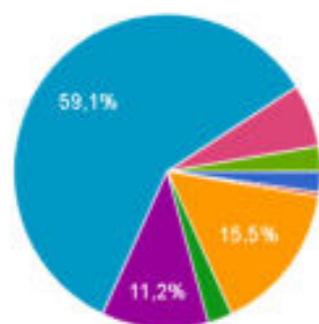
This April and May 2021 all the Erasmus+ partners celebrated a contest titled "Spring is Blooming". All members sent two pictures each to later create an online voting, making all the educative communities participate in it. There were a total sum of 8 pictures and the

voting estended for some weeks.

After that time, the Greek picture named "biking spring" won the competition with more than the 50% of the votes. Congratulations to our partners from Greece, and thanks to all members for the collaboration.

REMEMBER YOU CAN VOTE TILL MAY 17TH!

232 respuestas



- Option 1
- Option 2
- Option 3
- Option 4
- Option 5
- Option 6
- Option 7
- Option 8



“La Prensa del Futuro: Periódico y Radio Digital”

“Future Press: Online Newspaper and Radio”



2019/2021

Cooperation for Innovation and Exchange of Good Practice KA229

School Exchange Partnerships:

- IES “Las Marinas” (Spain)
- Dimitar Talev Secondary School (Bulgaria)
- 4th Gel Rodou (Greece)
- IIS “Federico II” (Italy)

This project aims to create an e-paper and online radio, in which all the partners will be able to upload local and international news in order to observe and appreciate the different points of view and realities of the same topic. The topics treated are chosen and decided among all the collaborative partners, and after doing so, each workmate works uploading podcasts, videos, pictures and texts to the websites students create.

Project’s newspaper third edition - June 2021

Joint work of students and teachers involved in the project activities

Responsible school for the third edition: IIS “Federico II” - Apricena (Italy)

Editors: Annamalia Tancredi and Alba Subrizio

This project has been funded in support from the European Commission. This publication (communication) reflects the views only the author and the Commission cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein. Project 2019-1-ES01-ICA229-065920 (Future Press: Online Newspaper and Radio)

