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Ecology

According to the division both environmental protection and ecology are disciplines in the field biological and life sciences.

• Is the science of relationships between organisms and those around them environment. It comes from the Greek words: oikos, what means home, place of life, and logos - the word, science, so literally ecology means the study of where organisms live.







Environmental protection

It is the protection of all elements of the environment against the adverse effects of the activity people and to preserve them as much as possible natural character in accordance with the laws of nature and development social man so that the elements of nature combine with the products of technology and civilization.







Environmental protection and ecology

- Environmental protection focuses on research human impact on the Earth's environment through its chemical influence, physical and biological.
- Close ties of environmental protection with many fields of science cause that it is a discipline much wider than ecology.







The difference between ecology and conservation environment

- ecology study of the environment with organisms and organisms and the environment inanimate;
- environmental protection an interesting field monitoring the state of the environment and reducing its pollution;
- environmental protection uses knowledge obtained by the researchers involved ecology

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Atmospheric pollution

- •Natural pollution is caused by volcanic eruptions and forest and savannah fires. Most air pollution is the result of civilization development and is related to human activity. Sources include:
- -- energy,
- industrial,
- •- communication,
- -- agricultural,
- municipal,

Pollution of the hydrosphere

- •The reason for this human intervention is the need to irrigate fields, as well as the need for industrial production due to the increasing number of urban population.
- •A serious threat to the hydrosphere is also the fertilizers and plant protection products used in agriculture, which get into lakes and rivers. On the seas and oceans by tanker disasters, oil rig failures. Channels and artificial reservoirs for the biological construction of rivers.

Agricultural activity and the natural environment

•To gain land, man often cut down forests and built irrigation systems. Under the influence of growing nutritional needs, greater demand for raw materials and the development of new technologies, large-area farms are being established and chemicals and agricultural machinery have started to be used. The consequences are: deforestation, soil erosion and degradation, desertification, fertilizer pollution, over-exploitation of water.

Impact of mining activity on the lithosphere and relief

•In mining, layers of rock overlying the deposit are removed to access the deposit. Then, huge depressions are formed - outcrops, and this distorts the surface of the earth. The extracted, but unused rocks are stored in heaps, and when the wind comes, it removes the layer of dust from the heap and lifts it into the atmosphere.







Environmental pollution by transport

•Transport makes people's lives easier, but at the same time it has a negative impact on the natural environment. The reason is, among others, the combustion of liquid fuels (e.g. gasoline) and the emission of pollutants into the atmosphere, including greenhouse gases. A huge amount of pollution also gets into the waters as a result of tanker failures.







6 ways to protect the environment every day

- 1. Reducing the use of plastic.
- 2. Investment in reusable thermal containers.
- 3. Limit the use of straws.
- 4. Take a fabric shopping bag with you.
- 5. Composting waste and buying food in an amount that is enough for us not to waste it.
- 6. Buy certified product.
- 7. Swap your car for a bike.
- 8. Save water.

Ways to protect the cultural landscape

•The UNESCO list includes objects that are the heritage of humanity. Within its framework, particularly valuable natural and cultural objects are protected. In some cases, a cultural landscape is considered a cultural object.







Protection of the cultural landscape in Poland

- •The cultural landscape in Poland is protected under various forms of nature protection, mainly in landscape parks and nature and landscape complexes. The purpose of creating a landscape park is to preserve the natural, cultural and landscape values typical of a given area. Cultural parks are among the forms of protection of monuments in Poland.
- •Spatial planning- thanks to the appropriate development of a given space, it is possible to preserve its natural and cultural values while rationally using its resources. This plan defines in which areas development is allowed and under what conditions it must meet. It also defines the functions of individual areas, as well as the directions of activities aimed at protecting and preventing the destruction of monuments and the landscape.

We thank you for your attention





