

'Let's protect our landscapes with a
environmentally-friendly attitude
to what heritage to

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The Romanian coastline is part of the western shore of the Black Sea and stretches from the border with Ukraine to the border with Bulgaria.

The Romanian coast stretches over several resorts, which gives us a wide variety in choosing where to go to the sea. For example, if you want to have some good fun, you can opt for Costinești or Vama Veche, because teenagers generally go there and spend most of their time hanging out. If you want to have a much quieter and more relaxing vacation, you can opt for Saturn or Jupiter, because the atmosphere is quieter, and the tourists are mostly families. However, the other resorts vary between these two types of resorts, because the others do not have this nightlife present, but the excitement is at a high level, so standing in endless queues is not missing.

Also, it is one of the most visited areas in our country, so it is often polluted by those who go to the sea in the summer season. There are many people who choose to leave their waste on the beach, instead of having a container to put it in, so the beach is often dirty.



To protect the beaches:

- we can join certain volunteer clubs for waste collection
- we can put more trash cans on the beach
- we can warn people about throwing waste, and they will be more careful - we can have a small bag with us, in which to put the packaging and leftovers
- we can put some posters on the beach highlighting the consequences of throwing waste on the beach

Considering the fact that the number of tourists has grown considerably over the years, each mayor of each resort decided to enlarge the beaches, so that the tourists stay much more comfortable and relaxed. In addition, they have installed many more trash cans, so as to avoid throwing waste on the sand, but in vain, because people continue to choose the easier way, throwing them anywhere, but we hope that in the future our population will recover and that the consequences will be too severe.



Romanian architecture is very diverse, including medieval, pre-World War I, postwar, and contemporary 21st century architecture. In Romania, there are also regional differences with regard to architectural styles. From the middle ages to the early 20th century, in Romania there were two types of construction with both different materials and techniques.

The first is peasant architecture, whose most spectacular achievements were the wooden churches, especially those in the villages of Maramures, Banat where the tradition is still carried out today. The second consists mainly of monasteries, as well as princely seats or boyar mansions. Most of the old lay edifices were destroyed by time, wars, earthquakes and fires.

In medieval architecture, influences of Western trends can be traced, to a greater or lesser extent, in all the three lands inhabited by Romanians. Such influences are stronger in Transylvania, and weaker in Moldavia, in forms absorbed by local and Byzantine tradition. In Wallachia, Western elements in architecture were even fewer; there, from the 14th-century architecture was based on the local adaptation of the Byzantine model (the Princely Church in Curtea de Arges and the Cozia Monastery). In the first half of the 19th century, urban life grew considerably and there was a Western-oriented modernization policy. During this century, the predominant style was Classicism which lasted for a long time, until the 20th century, although it coexisted in some short periods with other styles.



Architecture is a very important landmark for Romania. Since a lot of historical buildings have been destroyed in earthquakes or during communism, new rules have been implemented. There is a national register of historical monuments, establishing a system of protected areas around these buildings, and taxes are implemented in order to preserve and to restore architecture.

There are also strict regulations around the use and development of historical buildings. Any changes made to a historical building must be approved by a government agency, and new construction in the vicinity of these buildings is often subject to strict zoning laws.

The public is also very educated about the importance of preserving historical buildings, through the public awareness campaigns and educational programs in schools and universities. Strict policies and regulations are also enforced by law.



Romania covers 24 million hectares of which 6.9 million are covered by forests: 11% of forests are aged between 1 and 20 years; 71% are aged between 20 and 100 years; 17% are over 100 years old; 0.8% have been around for more than 160 years; as stated in a study by IFN in 2016.

Simply put, Romania holds 2.3 billion metric cubes of wood

Two thousand years ago Romania held 15-17 million hectares of forest. Throughout history Romanians have built cities in the forests so that they could defend themselves from invaders. The city walls were made out of thick wood which can be observed in cities such as Bucharest, Sibiu and Brasov.

Before the 16th century cutting wood was an arduous task and as such deforestation wasn't an issue, but with the introduction of the woodcutting machine the forests dwindled to only 8.5 million hectares.

In 1918 after the arrival of locomotives and because of the growing need for crops the forests reached 7.2 million hectares. The lowest point of the Romanian forests was reached in 1938 when they only covered 5.9 million hectares.

The red wolf (*Canis rufus*) is the rarest species of wolf only found in Romania and America. In Romania most of these wolves have been killed by excessive hunting, but they have survived only through mixing with a different species.



Romania holds 2.3 billion metric cubes of wood, with that in mind the IFN has stated that wood must be taken from the forests at a rate of 21 million metric cubes per year so that our forests may maintain their numbers. Sadly, this law is not respected and Romanian trees are being cut down at a rate of 38 million metric cubes per year. Eighteen million are collected legally while the other 20 are illegally cut.

In the last few years, the health of our forests has been in the eye of the media and many journalists have documented the thefts and have taken part in and supported the check-ups made by the state. What can we the common folk do to help this cause without endangering ourselves?

The Ministry of the Environment has made an app that allows anyone to check whether the cutting operations happening around them are legal or not, called “Inspectorul Padurii SUMAL 2.0”. If you suspect anything illegal is happening you can call 112 and the dispatcher is obligated to check whether the woodcutters are there legally.



It is common knowledge that Romania's rich culture and traditions thrive in the country side. Some such towns serving as an escape from urban life and an emersion into the routines of our ancestors. Frequent sights being that of animals such as cows and sheep roaming virtually unbothered through the adjacent hills and meadows, or that of villagers tending their vegetable gardens or ploughing the fields. Naturally these places are a target for people especially foreigners to experience authentic Romanian customs and understand our national background. Although, this type of tourism has only seen a rise in popularity in recent years, we can expect it to reach its way to the top, due to the picturesque settings it offers and the characteristic hospitability of the hosts, who more often than not end up treating the visitors as family.

Of the towns that have become hubs for heritage tourism are included:

-Runcuri is a definite must see when it comes to authenticity. Situated in the county of Bihor the village has only a couple of houses, almost entirely made up of traditional homes and all their straw roof glory. Most of these are rentals and decorated accordingly, here your host will also indulge you with local cuisine and show you around the habits of those in generations past.

-Săpânța perhaps the most famous on the list, has become well known for its peculiar cemetery and it's even more peculiar gravestones consisting of brightly color wood depicting a comic personalized to the deceased. This tradition, while a bit shocking provides insight into our native, sometimes dark, sense of humor.



While there remain a number of wealthy and flowering towns that our country is and should be proud of, the truth of the matter is that many are also riddled with poverty due to a lack of both youth and funds from the town hall. But what can we do to help preserve and consolidate these places that are such an integral part of our heritage. There are two angles from which to examine this dilemma:

The people living in rural live in harmony with their landscape and honor it to the best of their ability. This mentality likely stemming from the fact that not so long ago the crops and animals around them directly affected their livelihood and for some it still does. All this to say that without knowing the word for it most maintain an environmentalist view to the world. To ensure this attitude is preserved some schools have taken action and are now organizing cleanups as well as nature walks to encourage children to hone their love of the earth.

The state and especially the city hall can take action against the decrease in population or the loss of traditions. These approaches are often too costly for villages with already low income, but through the help of European funds, measures can be taken. Some such measures include: giving out more money to new parents to discourage young couples from leaving to start families elsewhere, investing in after school programs to teach kids about tradition and the environment, the hiring of people to help regrow the flora and fauna of the area and the list goes on.

Finally, it is plain to see that actions can and should be taken by both individuals and the government to guarantee the preserving of both customs and landscape.



The mighty Danube River flows 1,788 miles from its springs in Germany's Black Forest to the Black Sea. Just before reaching the sea it forms the second largest and best preserved of Europe's deltas, making it any wildlife enthusiast's paradise.

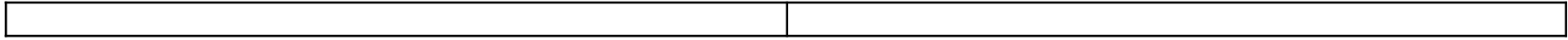
Travelers can spend several days exploring its passages, teaming with the highest concentration of bird colonies in all of Europe. Millions of Egyptian white pelicans arrive here every spring to raise their young, while equal numbers of Arctic geese come here to escape the harsh winters of Northern Europe.

Bird watching season lasts from early spring to late summer. Birds are not the only inhabitants of the Delta. But did you know that there is also a rich community of fish and animals; from wildcats, foxes and wolves, to even an occasional boar or deer? Well, altogether, 3,450 animal species can be seen here, as well as 1,700 plant species.

The Delta is formed around the three main channels of the Danube, named after their respective ports: Chilia, in the north, Sulina in the middle, and Sfantu Gheorghe, also known as Saint George, in the south.

FUN FACT:

Did you know that the Danube River is the most international river on the planet? I'm not kidding! Its course runs across or forms a part of the borders of several countries such as Germany, Austria, Slovakia, Hungary, Croatia, Serbia, Romania, Bulgaria, Ukraine, and four capitals: Vienna, Bratislava, Budapest and Belgrade.





While the traditional inhabitants are well integrated into this fragile ecosystem, tourists sometimes are not.

The Danube Delta has survived several ill-advised projects. During the communist period, Romania's dictator Nicolae Ceaușescu, although he was a hunter and fisherman himself, thought the Delta was "too wild" and needed to be tamed. His regime drained swamps, marshes and lakes and transformed the areas into agricultural fields. The government forced traditional fishermen to become farmers. It proved disastrous for the people and for the environment.

However, it is said that Mother Nature always fights back, and so the Delta had bounced back and after communism fell, the drained areas were re-flooded and have begun coming back to life.

The Danube Delta is one of our natural treasures where people can lose themselves in its pure majestic beauty. We can protect its precious future by enforcing laws that protect and sustain the ecosystem there.

"This project has been funded with support from the European Commission. This publication reflects the views only of the author, and the Commission cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein."

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'Let's protect our landscapes with an environmentally friendly attitude to what heritage tourism means'



NAME OF THE CSCHOOL:

Secondary municipal school: Gorce Petrov – Prilep, Macedonia

OHRID – The pearl of the Balkans



Ohrid, one of the most beautiful cities in Macedonia, is a frequent holiday destination for tourists. People admire the beauties who visit them. Lake Ohrid, a real natural treasure. But unfortunately it is getting more and more polluted, and all this can be prevented if each of us takes equal care.

Thousands of tourists visit it every year. Amazed by the culture, tradition, cleanliness and hospitality of the Macedonian people, but all this would not be so if he did not take care of him. The greenery is regularly maintained, the parks are full of flowers, the lake is a true paradise for the eyes, enjoyment and relaxation.

Lifestyle in Ohrid



To preserve the vibrancy of the city, each of us needs to increase awareness of the beautiful and that if we don't take care of what we have, one day we won't have it.

Ohrid is known for its summer nightlife, parties and crazy nights, but at the same time it is considered one of the safest cities where you can relax and know that you are safe. Summer life in Ohrid is a real adventure.

The bad influence on the Ohrid lake from people's bad consciousness



Lake Ohrid is a real target of waste and pollution, which is due to poor awareness in humans and that has to be changed. Each of us should take greater care of a better environment. Such pollution can be the cause of the ejection of Lake Ohrid from UNESCO. Waste baskets should be used correctly, and the number of recycled items should be increased. This will completely change the state of Lake Ohrid. Fishing in Ohrid lake is banned for Ohrid pastrmka (trout) because they are unique species and are real richness for both Macedonia and Ohrid itself. Children can be part of major project tasks to preserve the city of the lake and all the beauties at its disposal. To include and introduce ecopatrols to make fliers and posters to protect nature, all of which would have a positive effect on nature itself.

Wastewater in the Ohrid lake as a real problem



Waste water flowing into the Lake is a serious environmental problem. This is also noted in the latest UNESCO reports. There it is pointed out that as much as 35% of the wastewater generated in the Ohrid-Struga area is not treated, that is, it is directly discharged into the lake.

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NAME OF THE SCHOOL:

AERT: Agrupamento de Escolas de Rio Tinto, Portugal

WINE TOURISM

AS A MEANS OF ENHANCING THE HERITAGE AND MEMORY OF DOURO VINHATEIRO



This quality stamp recognizes establishments that meet an exceptional set of health and green standards.



Wine Tourism Routes
PORTO & NORTH OF PORTUGAL

A type of tourism able to boost the sustainable development of the Douro area is Winery tours.

Wine tourism is defined as visits to vineyards, wineries, wine festivals, and events in which tasting and/or experiencing the characteristics of winemaking regions are the principal pull factors for visitors.

With this study we intend to show the meaning and understanding of wine tourism from the perspective of the local communities.

On the other hand, we will show the impact of this kind of tourism in every sector: primary (agriculture), secondary (wine industry), and tertiary (tourism) sectors.

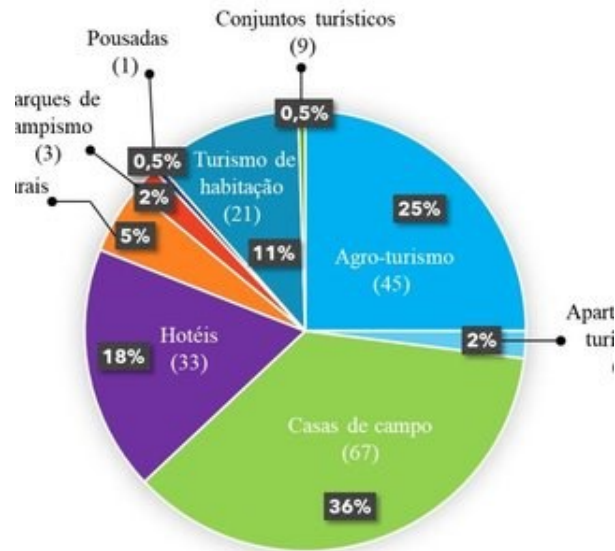
This activity is seen as a sustainable option, attributable mainly to economic, cultural, and governance considerations.

The ultimate mission of WINE TOURISM is the pursuit of the challenge of sustainability in an Unesco Heritage site: maximum customer satisfaction, without negatively affecting the environment around and helping and collaborating with the local community.

THE IMPACT OF WINE TOURISM IN DOURO VALLEY



In red the touristic impact in the region



According to preliminary data from the National Institute of Statistics, last year there was an increase of more than 80% in the number of guests and overnight stays in the area, compared to 2021 and the sector approached the records set in 2019. This graphic shows the type of accommodation chosen by tourists.

It is no secret that winemaking has provided this region with a rich cultural heritage, and that the UNESCO recognition made tourism boost and gave it potential for growth.

For these communities, in Douro Vinhateiro, the overall perception of the impact of wine tourism is favorable, and, on the plus side, it is seen as an essential element that has the capacity to revitalize the economy and also enhance the region's image.

Wine culture is the essential component of wine tourism activity and, therefore, is directly related to the environmental, economic, and social sustainability. With more biodiversity and more ecology, the use of pesticides has dropped by 70%.

In the Douro Valey, the Port Wine touristic farms are undergoing a greening process, sharing both cultural and commercial ties, opening ancient agricultural spaces to tourism, by changing the local approach to grape harvesting and wine making.

Therefore, as seen in the graphic, Agro-Turismo and Casas de Campo (blue and green parts of the chart) represent the majority of accommodation types chosen by tourists, followed by hotels.

ADVANTAGES OF TOURISM IN DOURO VALLEY



The hotel offer in the Douro Vinhateiro has increased a lot. It stretched 82% between 2008 and 2021, going from 21 to 37 units. In rural tourism, the increase was 60%, from 69 to 122 units. Ten years ago, the hotel complex had mainly second and third category guesthouses, and there was only one five-star unit. A decade later, upscale establishments dominate.



The numbers keep increasing along 208 kilometers of waterway. More tourists, more boats, more operators on the river. More accommodation sites and more movement on the banks. The company Douro Azul started 25 years ago and now has 20 boats on the river, including Rabelo boats, hotel ships and yachts. The business keeps growing.

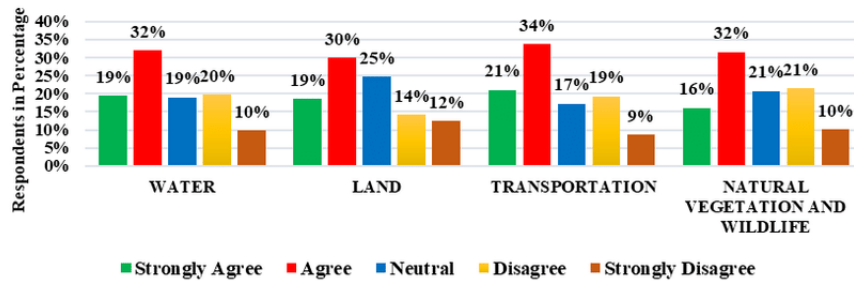
Economic boost: Tourism in the Douro Valley wine region brings significant economic benefits, contributing to the local economy through job creation, increased revenue for businesses, and overall economic growth.

Wine promotion: Tourism provides an opportunity for the promotion and sale of wines produced in the Douro Valley region. Tourists can visit the cellars, participate in wine tastings and learn more about the production process.

Infrastructure development: The demand for tourism often leads to improvements in infrastructure, such as roads, accommodations, restaurants, and recreational facilities. This can enhance the overall quality of life for both residents and visitors in the region.

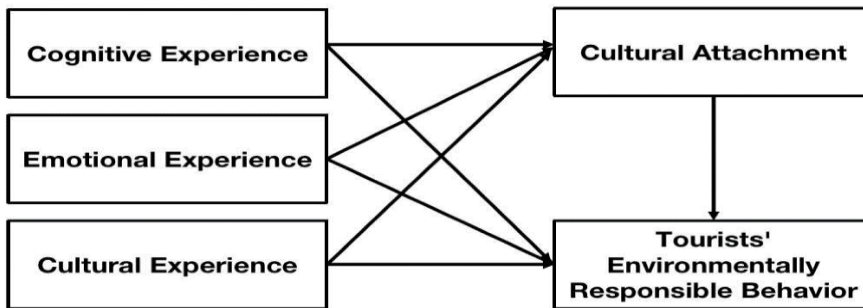
DISADVANTAGES OF TOURISM IN DOURO VALLEY

TOURISM EXERTS PRESSURE ON RESOURCES

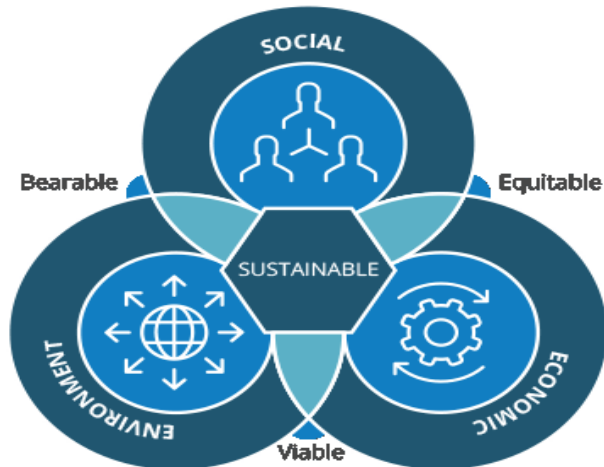


Pressure on natural resources: Increased tourism can put pressure on the region's natural resources, such as water and energy. Excessive consumption and lack of proper management can lead to resource scarcity and environmental degradation.

Tourism Experience



Disruption of local communities: High levels of tourism can disrupt the traditional way of life for local communities. This may include increased noise, changes in local pricing and availability of goods, and loss of privacy for residents.

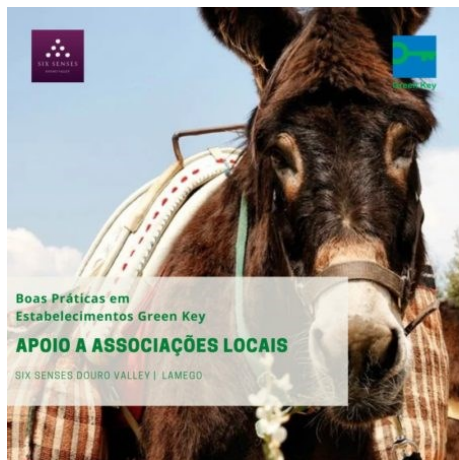


Overcrowding and environmental impact: An increase in tourism can lead to overcrowding, especially during peak seasons, which may strain local resources and infrastructure. It can also have negative environmental impacts, such as increased pollution, waste generation, and degradation of natural landscapes. All this is made worse by the low levels of civic awareness and sensitization of the populations to the opportunities of the tourism.

SUSTAINABLE STRATEGY OF TOURISM IN DOURO VALLEY



Renovation of old houses, using a large part of the stone that existed on the property, wood and natural products in the decoration and restoration of the interiors, but also roofs, which are landscaped, thus allowing the collection of rainwater to be used in the irrigation of the vineyard and gardens. Also, low-consumption lighting and the creation of solar parks.



The Hotel Six Senses received the award for best Green Practices in the Douro Area, and the recognition for best social support practices.

Ecological responsibility: Government laws to improve the environmental footprint and minimize the impact of touristic structures on the environment. Objective: constantly reduce waste, water, energy consumption and pursuing the commitment to preserve and conserve the Natural Heritage of Portugal, respecting the rules for the use of natural resources inherent to this activity.

Economical responsibility: Touristic enterprises assume the duty to act ethically and ecologically not relying simply on economic activity, but linking this sector growth to the success of the community where they operate. Hence, the compromise to involve the local community to ensure the economic benefits in the place where the costs are incurred, working with suppliers and local organizations that will extract fair financial returns.

Social responsibility: To strengthen national solidarity structures, this sector will support the most vulnerable citizens, by support the development of the local community through a Sustainability Fund: sharing profit percentages with national and local organizations, making donations or offering leisure programs.

'Let's protect our landscapes with a friendly- environmentally attitude to what heritage tourism means'

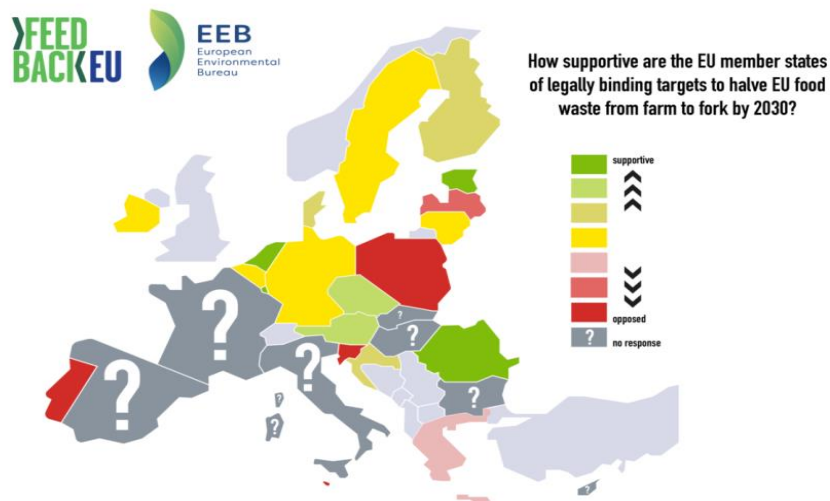
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NAME OF THE SCHOOL:
ZST „Mechanik” Jelenia Góra, Poland

FACTS / PICTURES / CHARTS/

DESCRIPTION



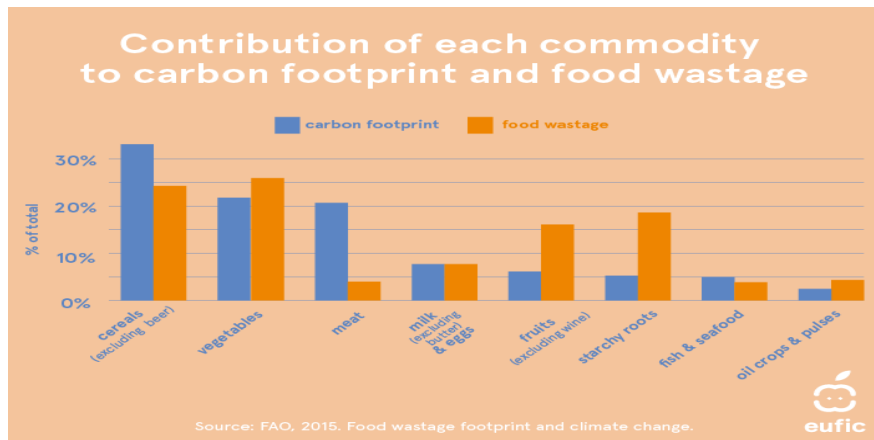
Indeed it is estimated that 153.5 million tonnes of food are annually in the EU every year. We cannot allow food that we don't eat to go to waste. There are several ways to change this, and by doing so, we will change the world for the better.

Polish people annually waste 235 kilograms of food per person, per statistical inhabitant, we are fifth in the UE. Approximately 5 million tonnes of food are wasted annually in Poland, and 60% of losses are caused by ordinary people. Despite the enactment of the law, it has not been possible to create a comprehensive system that fully effectively reduces the scale of this problem.

In the EU, the leaders in food waste are countries such as The Netherlands, Belgium, and Cyprus. Statistically, the least food is wasted in Malta and Romania. In Poland, many people donate the food they don't eat to those in need. In the centre of our city, there are fridges to store the food. Everyone can taste these products, there are also charity points or community shops

A Few steps:

- You need to buy only what you need
- Check expiry dates
- Donte to a food bank
- Use up the food to the end
- Programme "ZERO WASTE"
- Use leftovers
- Compost food scraps



FACTS / PICTURES / CHARTS/



DESCRIPTION

Clean transport zones are now being introduced in cities across Europe. They are successfully operating in Berlin, London, Paris and Antwerp, among others. In Poland, Krakow was the first city to introduce a Clean Transport Zone – in November the city council adopted a resolution on the matter.

The zone would come into effect on 1 July 2026. Entry would only be possible for diesel meeting at least the Euro 5 emission standard. In the case of passenger cars, this means that they must have been manufactured in 2010 or later.

Polish air is among the most polluted in Europe. Air quality standards in the winter season are repeatedly exceeded. A better option would be to choose a bike for such zones.

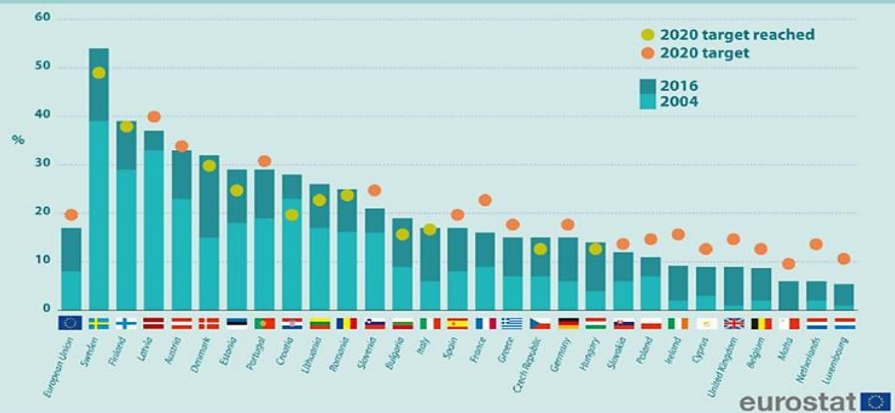


FACTS / PICTURES / CHARTS/

Udział energii ze źródeł odnawialnych – cele dla państw Unii Europejskiej

Share of energy from renewable sources in the EU Member States

(in % of gross final energy consumption)



Źródło: Eurostat.



DESCRIPTION

According to the draft Energy Policy of Poland to 2040, the share of coal and lignite in electricity generation will be reduced from just under 80% in 2017 to less than 56% by 2030, and with increased prices of CO2 emission allowances, it may even fall to the level of 37,5%

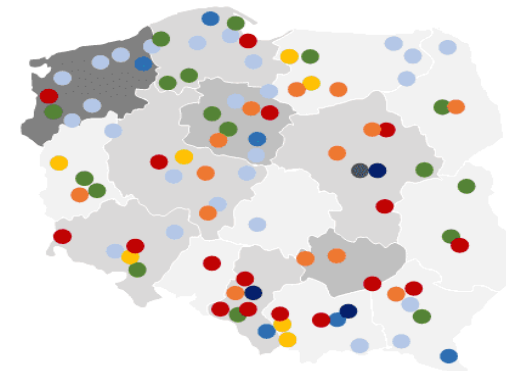
But the state of the environment in Poland is the worst in the EU as a whole. Air pollution is the biggest environmental health risk, especially for people living in the city centre. The reason is the large number of cars in the city, it is better to choose a bike. Also burning of coal cookers contributes to air pollution, a lot of people are changing their heating to be able to free themselves from exhaust fumes. Another step is to build isolating green belts around industrial plants to stop some pollution. This energy allows us to transform lives in our country. We use free and infinitely renewable energy from the sun, water or wind. The cost of bills is less than that of fuel, which spoils our health and has a high efficiency.

Renewable energy on the map of Poland

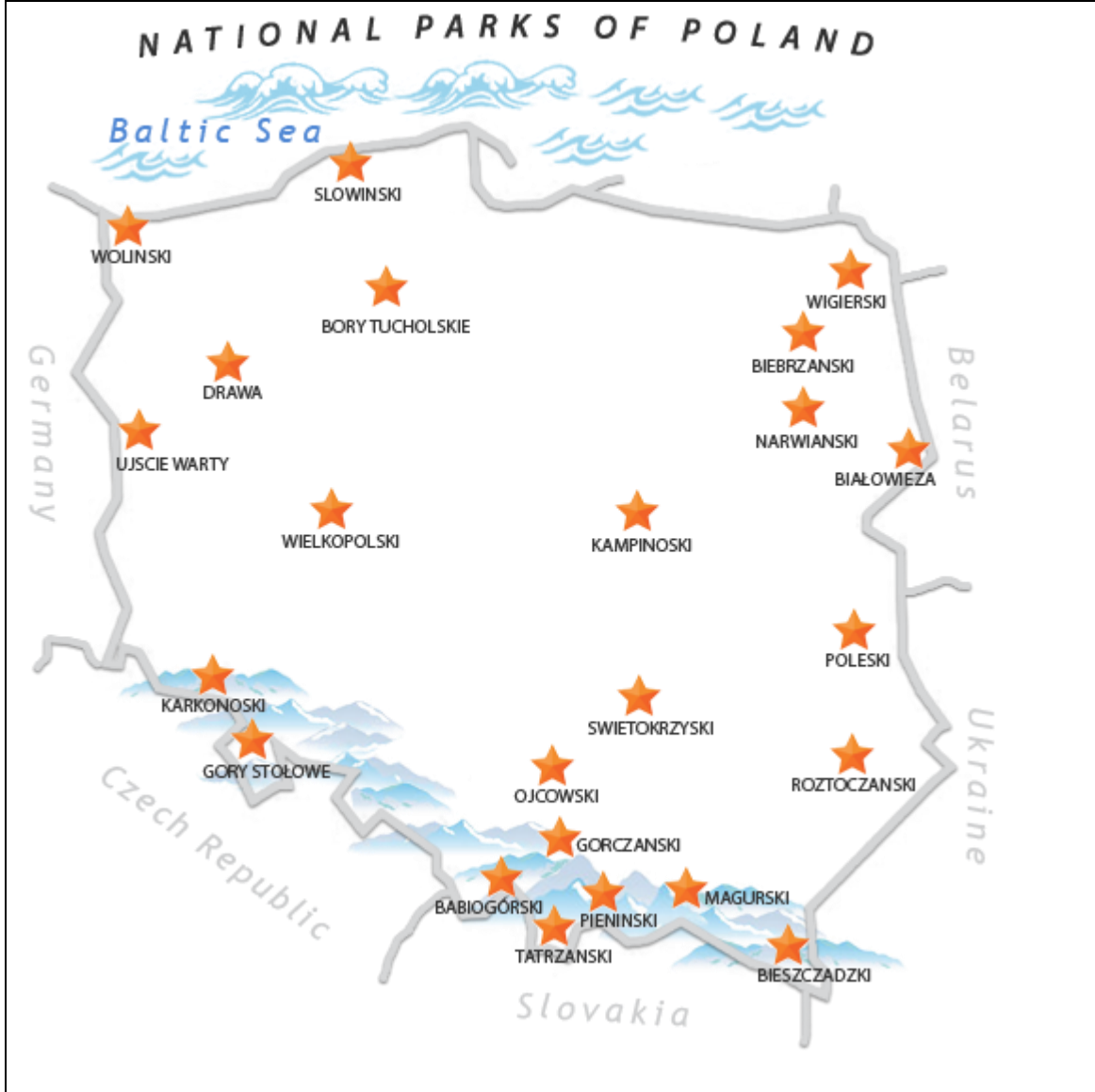
- Wind farms
- Large hydropower stations
- Biogas installations
- Production of biocomponents, biofuels
- Co-firing of biomass
- Biomass power stations
- Municipal waste incineration plant
- On-grid PV installations

Energy production from renewable resources by voivodships in 2014

- >3000 GWh
- 2001-3000 GWh
- 1000-2000 GWh
- <1000 GWh



FACTS / PICTURES / CHARTS/



DESCRIPTION

Most national parks are divided into strictly and partially protected zones.

In Poland, as amended by the Nature Conservation Act, of 2004, a National Park “covers an area of outstanding environmental, scientific, social, cultural and educational value, with an area of not less than 1000 ha, which protects the whole of the nature and qualities of the landscape.

A national park is created to preserve biodiversity, resources, objects and elements of inanimate nature and landscape values, to restore the proper state of natural resources and components and to reconstruct distorted natural habitats, plants, habitats of animals and habitats of fungi.



The area of a national park is divided into different zones using separate methods of conservation. There are strict protection zones, as well as active and landscape-related ones.

SAY NO TO PLASTICS



One of the most effective ways to protect the Baltic Sea environment is to reduce emissions of pollution and the exploitation of its resources for example by reducing the use of artificial fertilisers in agriculture and treating wastewater more effectively.

Researchers estimate that over one million animals die each year after becoming entrapped in or ingesting litter. The most common killer of animals is plastic litter, notably impacting marine animals. Each year more than 100,000 dolphins, fish, whales and turtles drown after becoming entangled in eating plastic. This is just the verified count of impacted animals; many more deaths remain unrecorded.

Animals that live in the sea are not the only ones impacted by improperly disposed trash. Depending on the type of litter, birds can die from ingesting poisons from mouldy food, cigarette butts and other substances. Plastic, balloons. The project "Clean Bałtyk", which takes care of the condition of beaches and the green areas around them, is being implemented in Poland. More than half a tonne of rubbish was collected by volunteers and residents. Many people do not clean up their rubbish and other people and animals suffer. For more than 20 years there has been a seal sanctuary on Hel, which protects and prepares seals for re-establishment in Baltic waters.

A few steps:

- Recycling
- Plastic substitute
- Green companies
- Beach cleaning
- Reusable packaging

PROBLEMS: SUMMARY

Air Pollution:

Poland has one of the highest levels of air pollution in Europe. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), 33 out of the 50 most polluted cities in Europe are located in Poland. The main sources of air pollution in Poland are coal-fired power plants, industrial emissions, and household heating with low-quality coal.

Deforestation:

Poland has experienced significant deforestation in recent years, primarily driven by the timber industry and expansion of agriculture. According to the European Environmental Agency, Poland lost approximately 1.2 million hectares of forest cover between 1990 and 2020.

Water Pollution:

Many rivers and lakes in Poland suffer from pollution due to industrial and agricultural activities, as well as inadequate wastewater treatment. According to the European Environment Agency, only 25% of Poland's water bodies have good ecological status.

Loss of Biodiversity:

Poland is home to several important ecosystems, such as the Białowieża Forest and the Carpathian Mountains, but they are under threat due to habitat destruction and fragmentation. The Białowieża Forest, a UNESCO World Heritage site, has been impacted by excessive logging and infrastructure development. Several species in Poland, including the European bison and the wolf, are endangered or face population decline due to habitat loss and illegal hunting.

Waste Management:

Poland faces challenges in waste management, including insufficient recycling infrastructure and a high reliance on landfilling. The recycling rate in Poland is relatively low compared to other European countries, with only about 30% of municipal waste being recycled. Illegal dumping and mismanagement of hazardous waste further contribute to environmental degradation.

PROBLEMS SOLVING: SUMMARY

Air Pollution:

Poland has introduced stricter emission standards for industrial facilities, including power plants, to reduce air pollution. The government has implemented programs to improve the energy efficiency of residential buildings, reducing the reliance on coal for heating. Investments in renewable energy sources, such as wind farms and solar power, aim to decrease the dependence on fossil fuels.

Deforestation:

Efforts have been made to increase the protection of forests, including expanding national parks and nature reserves. The government has introduced regulations to ensure sustainable forestry practices and promote reforestation.

Water Pollution:

Poland has improved wastewater treatment infrastructure, particularly in urban areas, to reduce pollution from industrial and domestic sources. Stricter regulations have been implemented to control agricultural runoff and promote sustainable farming practices.

Loss of Biodiversity:

Protected areas have been established to preserve and restore important ecosystems and habitats, such as the Białowieża Forest and the Carpathian Mountains. Conservation programs focus on the reintroduction and protection of endangered species, such as the European bison and the wolf. Collaboration between governmental organizations helps to promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable land management practices.

Waste Management:

Poland has implemented waste management plans that prioritize waste reduction, recycling, and waste separation. The government encourages the development of recycling infrastructure and supports initiatives to increase recycling rates. Awareness campaigns and educational programs promote responsible waste management practices among citizens and businesses.

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FACTS / PICTURES / CHARTS/

DESCRIPTION



PAMUKKALE

- The facilities in the area should be demolished. Thus, pollution is prevented.
- New water channels should be built instead of destroyed water channels.
- The traffic road passing through the travertines should be closed to traffic.
- People should be completely banned from entering the thermal waters in Pamukkale.



*Kur dansı yapan flamingolar
Fotoğraf: Okyay BULUT*



BIRD PARADISE (KUŞ CENNETİ)

- Natural vegetation and endangered plants shouldn't be harmed
- Eggs of wild animals shouldn't be collected and their nests shouldn't be disturbed
- Stone, soil, sand shouldn't be taken from the natural area and shouldn't be poured into this area unplanned.
- Agricultural activities shouldn't be carried out in this area and grass shouldn't be burned.



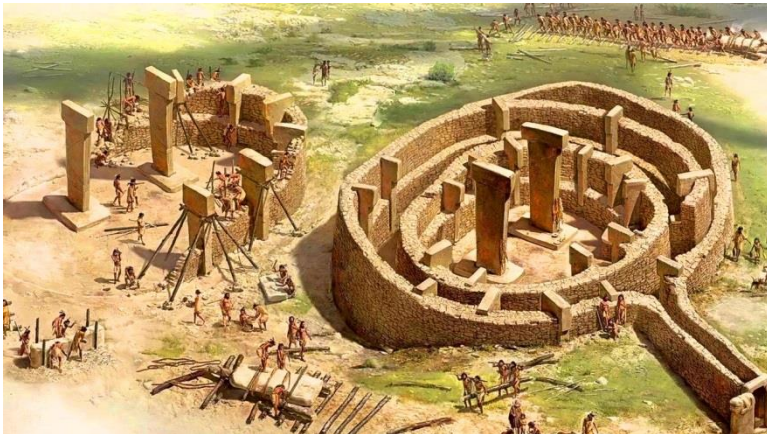
KAPADOKYA

- Hotel constructions in this area should be stopped and loud places should be closed
- Roads, close to the area should be closed to traffic in order not to create vibration that erodes the structures.
- In addition, dams and hydroelectric power plants built on the Kızılırmak river should be closed due to increased erosion.



EFES

- You shouldn't enter Ephesus with high heels.
- Restorations should be done more frequently and in accordance with the structure.
- People should be more informed about the history of this place.



GÖBEKLİTEPE

- Although it is considered one of the oldest settlements in the world, it was discovered in the not too distant past.
- Due to its geographical location, it should be kept in an area protected against sandstorms and extreme heat, and this area should be open to tourists.

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'Let's protect our landscapes with a friendly- environmentally attitude to what heritage tourism means'

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NAME OF THE SCHOOL:

FACTS / PICTURES / CHARTS/

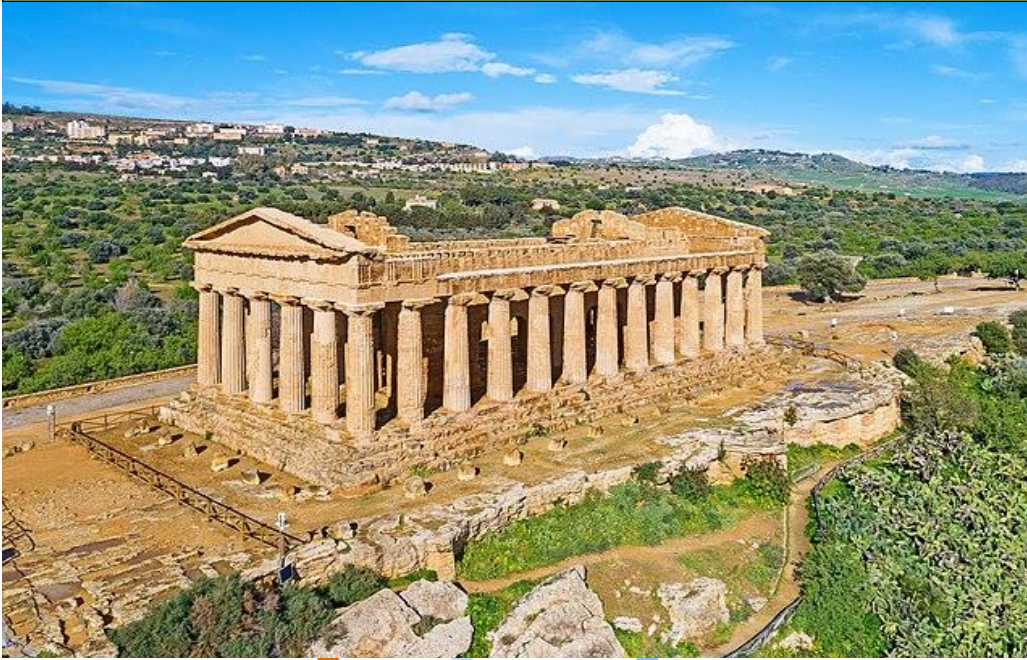


DESCRIPTION

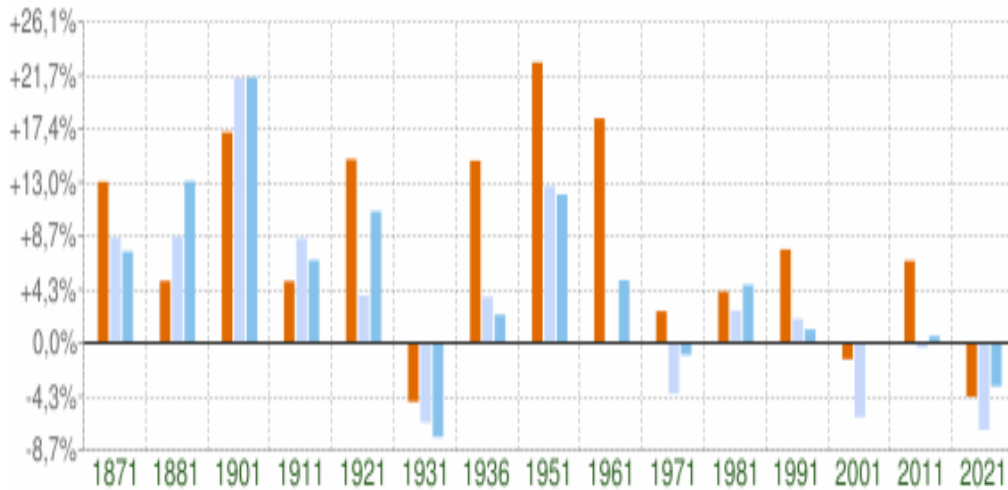
Liquichimica

It's a closed, abandoned and never reclaimed factory, where rusty scrap iron and all-round environmental degradation make a bad show of themselves. National televisions rage, but local politics continues to be in hiding. This is the paradox that the former industrial area of Saline Joniche is experiencing, a heavy legacy of the "Colombo package" of the early 1970s. After Rai with "Linea Blu", Mediaset (industry specialized primarily in television production and distribution) with the popular satirical news program "Striscia la Notizia" dedicated a report on Liquichimica, Ogr (Officine Grandi Riparazioni), and the port of the marine hamlet montebellese, defining them «eco-monsters and abandoned structures».

FACTS / PICTURES / CHARTS/



■ Agrigento
 ■ Provincia di AG
 ■ Sicilia



Variazione percentuale della popolazione ai censimenti
 COMUNE DI AGRIGENTO - Dati ISTAT - Elaborazione TUTTITALIA.IT

DESCRIPTION

The temple of Concordia

It's a Greek temple of the ancient city of Akragas located in the Valley of the Temples of Agrigento. Even today, it is not known to whom this temple was dedicated, but the name "Temple of Concordia" is documented by one of the first Sicilian historians : Tommaso Fazello. The name of the temple is due to the discovery nearby of a Latin inscription with a dedication to the harmony of the people of Agrigento which in reality has no other links with it.

It has been maintained for hundreds of years thanks to the recognition of the historical, patrimonial and monumental value of the man who has included it in the tourist route, enhancing it and making it an economic resource as well.

FACTS / PICTURES / CHARTS/**DESCRIPTION****Syracuse petrochemical hub**

It's the expression used to define the vast industrialized coastal area of eastern Sicily included in the territory of the free municipal consortium of Syracuse, in the municipalities of Augusta, Priolo Gargallo and Melilli reaching up to the gates of Syracuse. The main activities of the settlement are oil refining, the transformation of its derivatives and energy production. Starting from the mid-eighties, industrial activities decreased considerably, leading to serious conversion problems and the need to reclaim the area.

FACTS / PICTURES / CHARTS/



DESCRIPTION

Noto

Noto, our city, is famous for being the European capital of the Baroque (architectural style of the 18th century) which, with its 40 churches and numerous noble palaces, has attracted numerous nobles and VIPs such as Chiara Ferragni and Fedez for their wedding. But, like any other city on Earth, Noto was and is inhabited by ordinary people.

This city has been included in the Unesco World Heritage and any activity must be proposed and planned for the growth and enhancement of the site.