

2020-1-PL01-KA229-081712

Learn from the past to build a greener future.

ERASMUS+ KA2 PROJECT
2020-2022

NEWSLETTER 3

Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
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PROJECT CONSORTIUM

Coordinator:

Liceum Ogólnokształcące im prof. Zbigniewa Religi w Gilowicach, Miedzna / POLAND

Partners:

Istituto d'Istruzione Secondaria Superiore "Sebastiano Mottura", Caltanissetta / ITALY

Agrupamento de Escolas Alexandre Herculano, Porto / PORTUGAL

Colegiul National Pedagogic "Carmen Sylva", Timisoara / ROMANIA

Srednja ekonomsko-poslovna šola Koper, Koper / SLOVENIA

Namik Karamancı Fen Lisesi, Manavgat / TURKEY



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2020 - 2022



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SECOND LTTA MOBILITY

After the first mobility performed in Gilowice/ Poland, We met in Manavgat/Turkey between 07 - 11 MARCH 2022. for the second mobility.

All the partner schools participated in the mobility with students but the Italian school due to the Covid-19 pandemic, was not able to travel to Turkey.



Namik Karamancı Fen Lisesi in Manavgat



SECOND LTTA MOBILITY

The agenda of the meeting:

06 March Sunday:

Partners arrived in Manavgat and settled in the hotel.

07 March Monday:

Partners met at the host school for the opening ceremony in the morning. After a short tour at school, there were also some ice-breaker activities for students. Each school made their presentations about coal and then the host school presented their presentation about traditions in Turkey.

After the lunch at school partners left for school and visited the traditional Monday Grand Bazaar with a short tour in the city.

08 March Tuesday:

After breakfast we left for a daily trip to Antalya. On our way first we visited to Aspendos Ancient Theatre, and then we went to Antalya to visit Akdeniz University Engineering Faculty for a tour and a lecture on mines at the Geology Engineering Facult. After a walk around the old city centre we had lunch and then moved to visit Perge Ancient Town. At the end of the day we got on the bus to go back to the hotel in Manavgat.

09 March Wednesday:

In the morning we left the hotel for a technical tour at the hydro-electric power plant at Oymapinar Dam. And then we went to Manavgat Waterfall. After the lunch at the hotel, we visited the Museum, the Ancient Theatre, the Harbour and the Temple of Apollo in Side.

10 March Thursday:

In the morning we left the hotel for a trip to Alanya where we visited to Alaeddin Keykubat University Engineering Faculty for a lecture on green energy and a tour at the faculty. In the afternoon we went to see Kleopatra beach, visited to Alanya Harbour and then Alanya Castle with cable car.

After some free time in Alanya we set off for Manavgat.

11 March Friday:

In the morning we met at school. We created the memorial garden and planted flowers. Teachers had a project meeting and there was an evaluation session for students. Then we visited the Directorate of National Education. After lunch at school, we had a cultural exchange program about Traditional /Street Games or Dances.

In the afternoon there was the closing and certification ceremony at school, and we had farewell dinner at the hotel.

12 March Saturday:

Partners departed from Manavgat for their countries.

IMPRESSIONS FROM THE MEETING

DAY 1



IMPRESSIONS FROM THE MEETING

DAY 2



IMPRESSIONS FROM THE MEETING

DAY 3



IMPRESSIONS FROM THE MEETING

DAY 4



MANAVGAT/ TURKEY (07-11 MARCH 2022)

IMPRESSIONS FROM THE MEETING

DAY 5




POSTERS MADE BY PARTNER SCHOOLS

ERASMUS +


LEARN FROM THE PAST TO BUILD GREENER FUTURE

NEAGOE IOANA
OLARU MARA
BRIANA TIRVELEA
DUMITRASCU TEODORA
HALATIU ANA
GROUP 2



Coal generates carbon monoxide, which causes air pollution and can lead to long-term respiratory problems and trigger asthma attacks, we burn coal at hugely non-sustainable rates. If we continue to burn coal at our current rate, it is predicted that we will run out of known reserves by 2060.

Green energy is important for the environment as it replaces the negative effects of fossil fuels with more environmentally-friendly alternatives. Derived from natural resources, green energy is also often renewable and clean, meaning that they emit no or few greenhouse gases and are often readily available.



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Learn from the past to build a greener future

The coal

Among the most used fossil fuels we find:

- Oil
- Natural gases
- Coal



Coal production in Italy was very high, there were about 13 coal plants, which were closed due to pollution, except of the Civitavecchia one which represents the largest plant in Italy.

Like any material, coal has both positive and negative aspects:

- positive aspect: the possibility of producing a large amount of energy
- negative aspect: a large quantity of CO2 emissions into the air which can be dangerous for the planet and for our health.

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Benefits of using renewable energies

When using renewable energies we are contributing to reducing dependence on fossil fuels

They contribute to avoiding global warming

Renewable energy sources offer more opportunities in energy efficiency, social and economic development, and investments in sustainable innovations for a better future.

They allow CO2 emissions to be reduced, improving the quality of life.




Renewable energies generate less pollutants and reduce the climate changes that contribute to environmental problems such as the greenhouse effect.

Renewable energies require little or zero maintenance

Renewable energy never ends

Renewable energy saves money

Renewable energies are clean, inexhaustible and increasingly competitive sources of energy

Agupamento de Escolas Alexandre Herculano

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BENEFITS OF RENEWABLE ENERGY

A Fuel Supply That Never Runs Out

As the name suggests, renewable energy is created from sources that naturally replenish themselves – such as sunlight, wind, water, biomass, and even geothermal heat.

A Cheaper Form of Electricity

With the rapid growth of renewable energy over the last ten years, solar and wind power are now the cheapest sources of electricity in many parts of the world.

Cleaner Air and Water






Renewable energy creates no pollution, waste, or contamination risks to air and water.

Renewable Energy Creates New Jobs

With an increasing focus on global warming and many governments setting ambitious carbon-reduction goals, one of the surprising renewable energy advantages is that it has quickly become a major source of new job growth.

Zero Carbon Emissions

Perhaps the most significant benefit of renewable energy is that there are no greenhouse gases or other pollutants created during the process.

POSTERS MADE BY PARTNER SCHOOLS

DISADVANTAGES OF COAL HEATING



CO₂

Due to the high CO₂ emission, using coal to heat our houses is very harmful to the Earth.



TIME

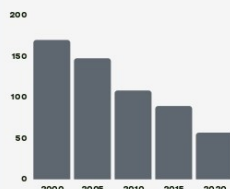
Heating with coal requires a regular adding of fuel and skillful firing.



CONCLUSION

As you can see, coal production in the EU is on a downward trend. Despite this, the amount of coal being mined results in a great deal of burning, which results in pollution of the planet.

COAL PRODUCTION IN THE EU (MEGATONS)



SPACE

Coal requires a lot of storage space and the boiler room itself is dirty and unsuitable for other purposes.



COSTS

The boiler room, storage space for coal and the coal itself are a very large one-time expense.



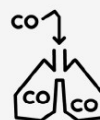
NATURAL RESOURCES

By burning coal, we use up reserves of non-renewable natural resources.



CARBON MONOXIDE

A leaking heating system can lead to poisonous carbon monoxide gas entering our houses.



ASH

The stove requires a regular emptying of the ash pan and cleaning the chimney.



TEMPERATURE

It is impossible to maintain a constant room temperature in the house when the residents are away - the boiler requires a constant maintenance.



PREHOD NA BOLJ ZELENE VIRE ENERGIJE

• VETRNA ENERGIJA

• SONČNA ENERGIJA

• LEŠENI PELETI

• GEOTERMALNA ENERGIJA

• HIDROELEKTRARNE

PREDNOSTI: OBNOVLJIVI VIRI, MANJ ALI NIČ ŠKODLJIVIH EMISIJ, MANJ ONESNAŽUJE NARAVO IN ŠKODI ZDRAVJU

ENERGIJA IZ PREMOGA

SLABOSTI IN POSLEDICE IZKORIŠČANJA PREMOGA

- IZPUSTI TOPLOGREDNIH PLINOV: SO₂ - ŽVEPLOV DIOKSID IN NO - DUŠIKOVI OKSID, KI POVEČAJO SEGREVANJE OZRAČJA IN PODNEBNE SPREMEMBE
- ONESNAŽEVANJE OKOLJA Z EMISIJAMI CO₂, NASTAJAJE KISLEGA DEŽJA
- UNIČUJE NARAVNE HABITATE
- ODPADKI - JALOVINA
- NEOBNOVLJIV VIR ENERGIJE
- EDEN NAJNEVARNEJŠIH ENERGIJSKIH VIROV, ŠKODUJE ZDRAVJU

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The next project meeting will be held between 22-28 May 2022 in Koper/Slovenia.



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