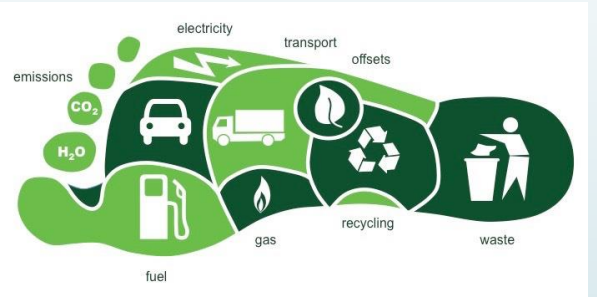
Seeking for Ecological Alternatives

Ecological Footprint



KA229 Project Virtual Meeting #2

SEEKING FOR ECOLOGICAL ALTERNATIVES

Erasmus+

2ο Γενικό Λύκειο Καλαμαριάς

Ecological Footprint

- **ecological footprint (EF)**, measure of the demands made by a person or group of people on global natural resources. It has become one of the most widely used measures of humanity's effect upon the environment and has been used to highlight both the apparent unsustainability of current practices and the inequalities in resource consumption between and within countries.
- The ecological footprint (EF) estimates the biologically productive land and sea area needed to provide the renewable resources that a population consumes and to absorb the wastes it generates—using prevailing technology and resource-management practices—rather than trying to determine how many people a given land area or the entire planet can support

Carbon Footprint

- **carbon footprint**, amount of carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions associated with all the activities of a person or other entity (e.g., building, corporation, country, etc.). It includes direct emissions, such as those that result from fossil-fuel combustion in manufacturing, heating, and transportation, as well as emissions required to produce the electricity associated with goods and services consumed. In addition, the carbon footprint concept also often includes the emissions of other greenhouse gases, such as methane, nitrous oxide, or chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs).
- The carbon footprint concept is related to and grew out of the older idea of ecological footprint

Carbon Footprint

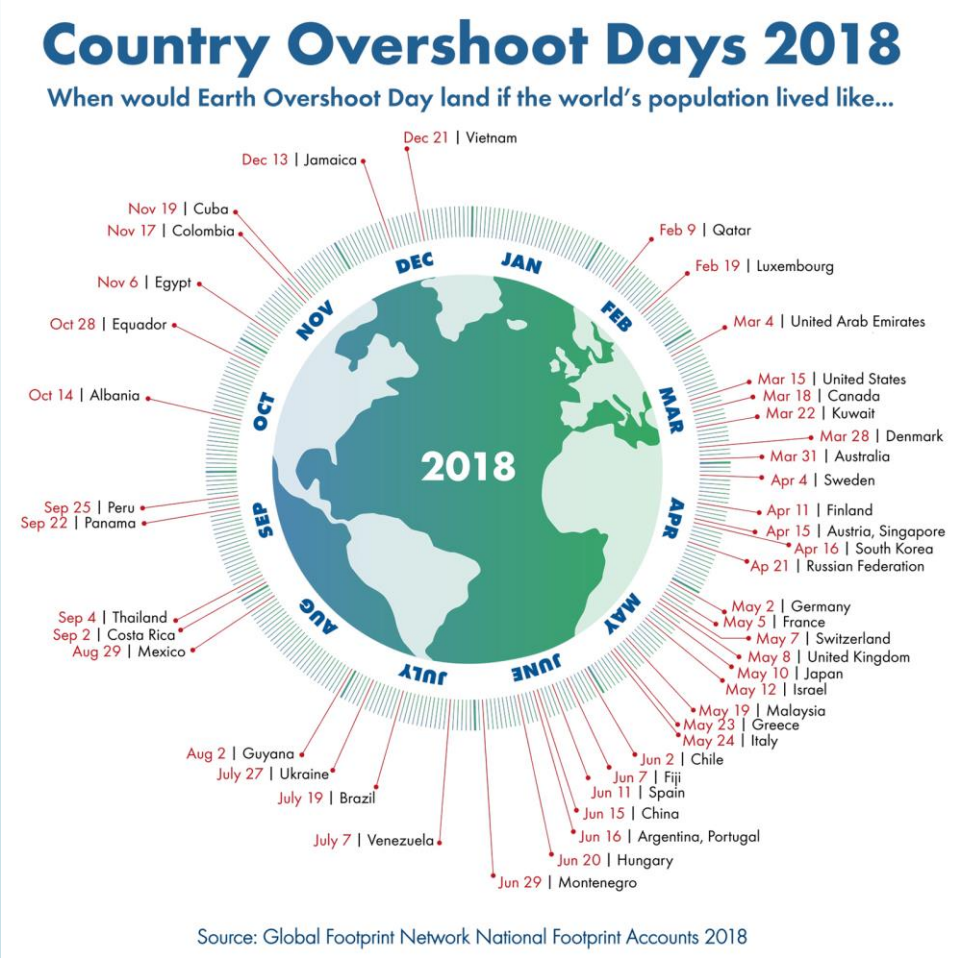
- Individuals and corporations can take a number of steps to reduce their carbon footprints and thus contribute to global climate mitigation.

- Carbon footprints can be reduced through improving energy efficiency and changing lifestyles and purchasing habits. Switching one's energy and transportation use can have an impact on primary carbon footprints. For example, using public transportation, such as buses and trains, reduces an individual's carbon footprint when compared with driving. Individuals and corporations can reduce their respective carbon footprints by installing energy-efficient lighting, adding insulation in buildings, or using renewable energy sources to generate the electricity they require. For example, electricity generation from wind power produces no direct carbon emissions. Additional lifestyle choices that can lower an individual's secondary carbon footprint include reducing one's consumption of meat and switching one's purchasing habits to products that require fewer carbon emissions to produce and transport.

Country Overshoot Days

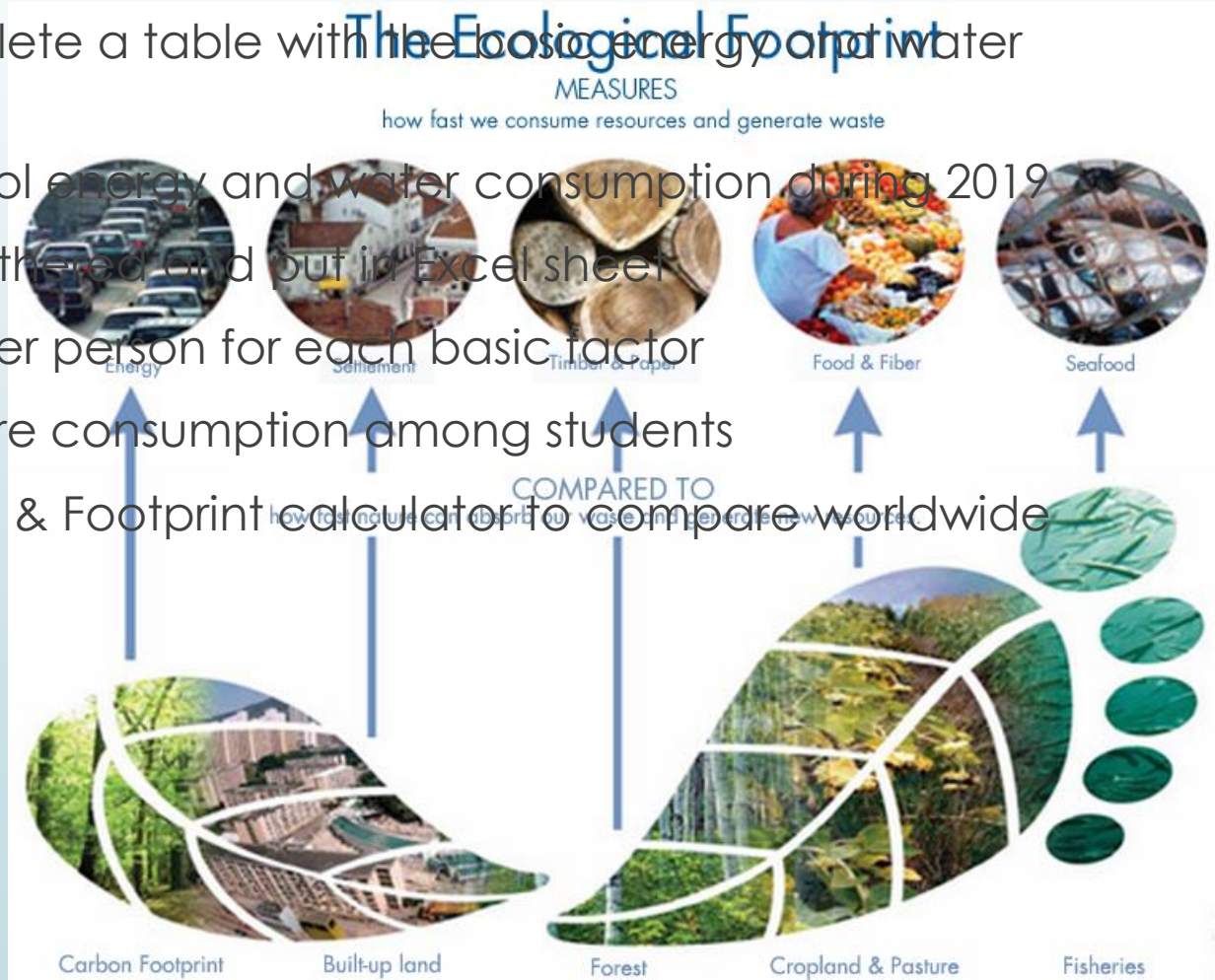
The overshoot day of a given country is the date on which Earth Overshoot Day would fall if all of humanity consumed like the population of that country. The 2018 version featured national data from 2014, available from the United Nations.

Global Footprint Network, www.footprintnetwork.org

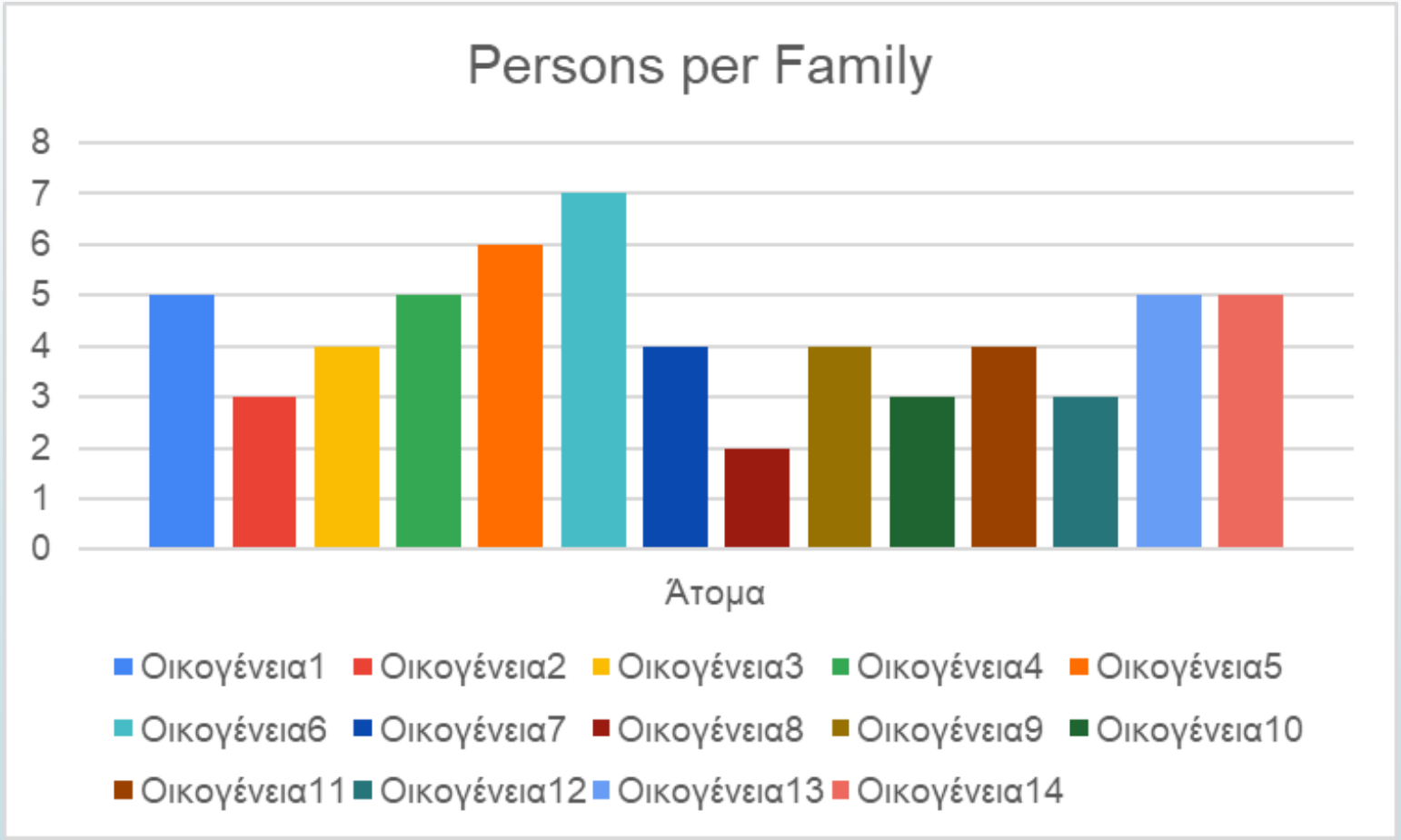


What we did in our school?

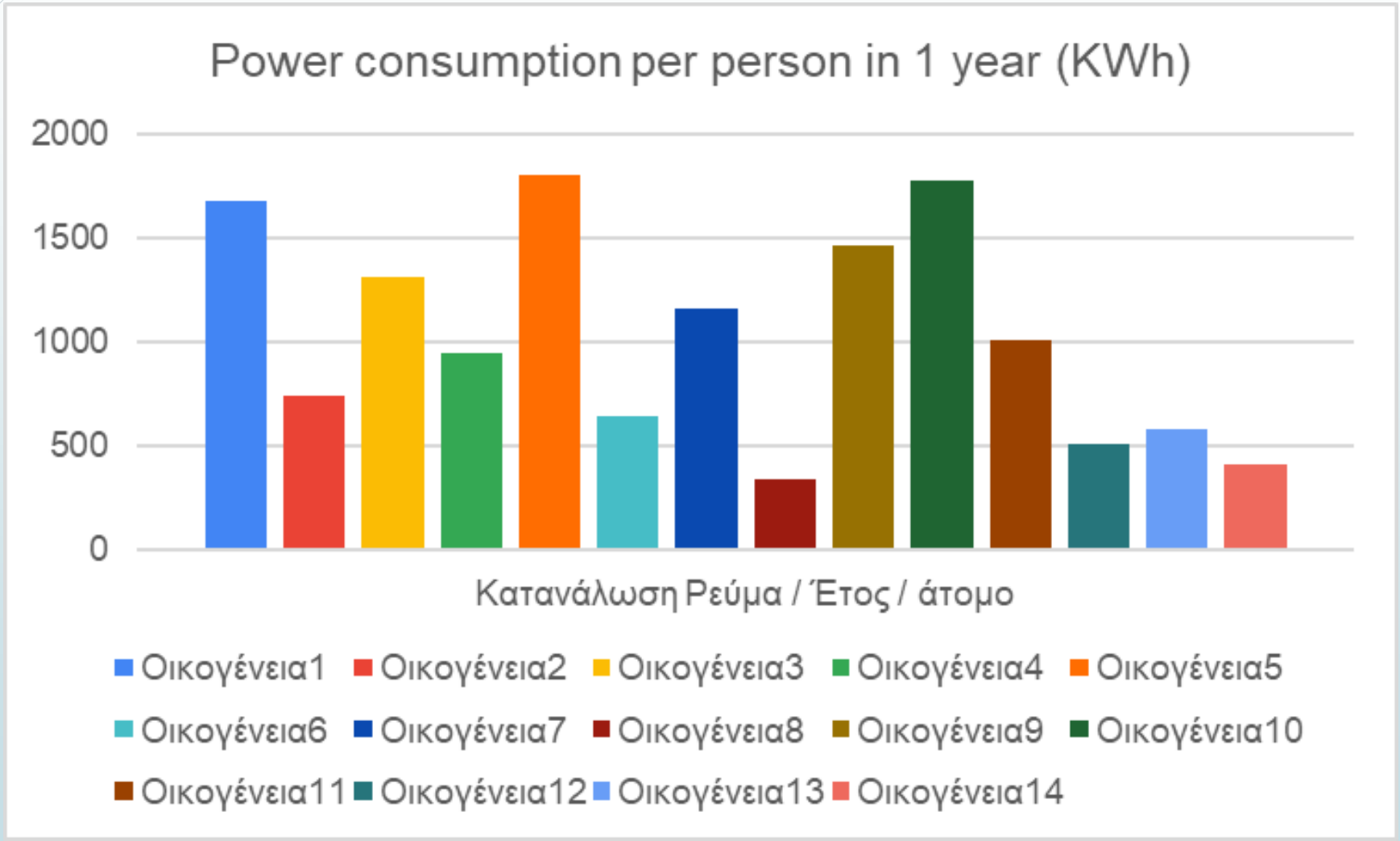
- Every student had to complete a table with the basic energy and water consumption at home
- We gathered also our school energy and water consumption during 2019
- Completed tables were gathered and put in Excel sheet
- We produced summaries per person for each basic factor
- We drew graphs to compare consumption among students
- Finally, we took the Carbon & Footprint calculator to compare worldwide



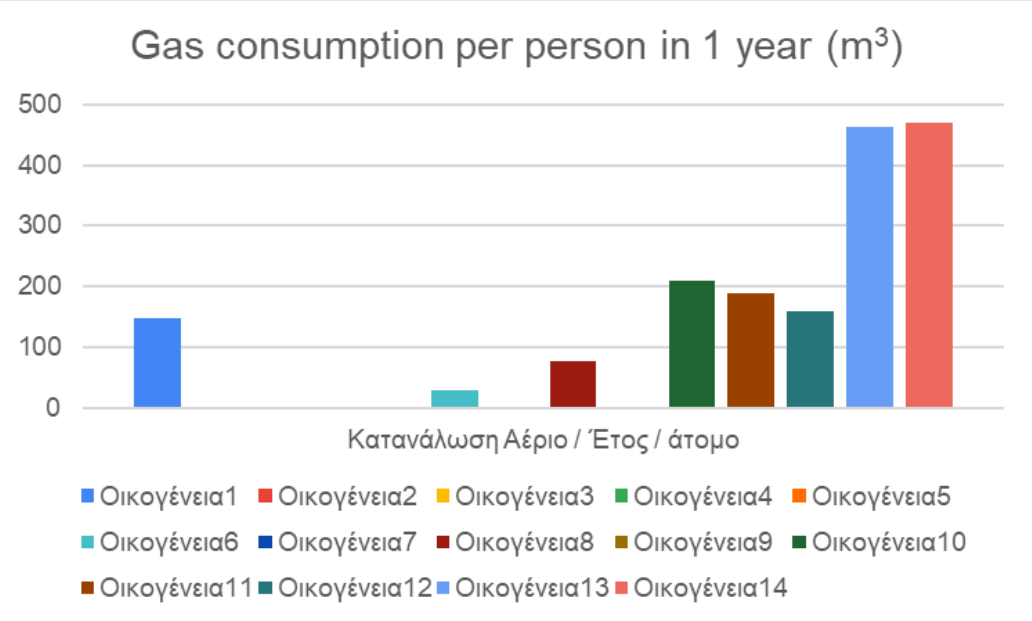
Persons per family

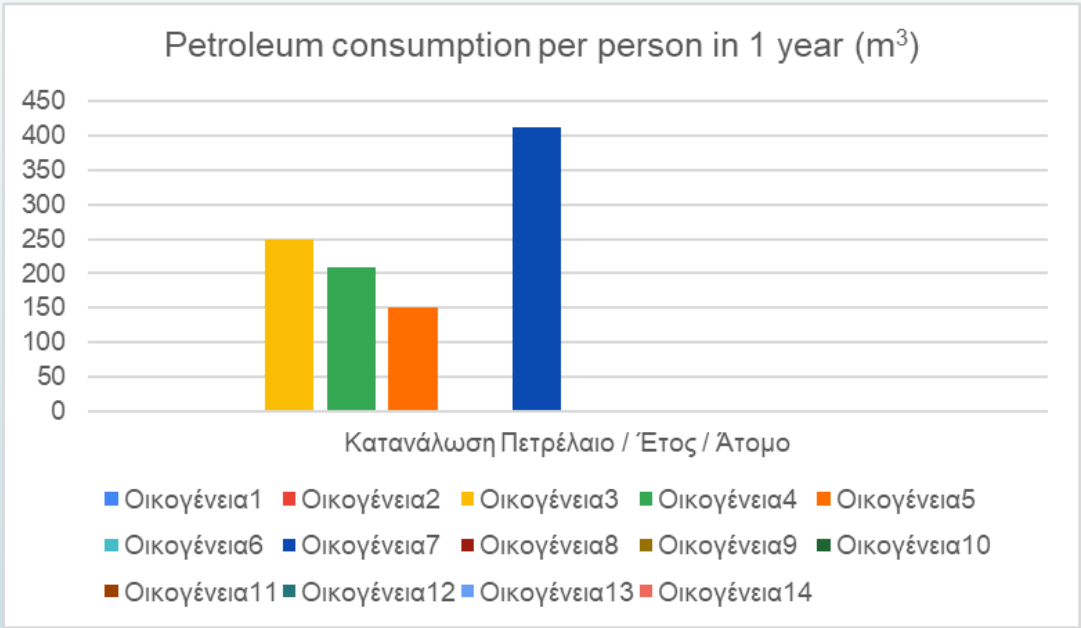


Power consumption/person/year

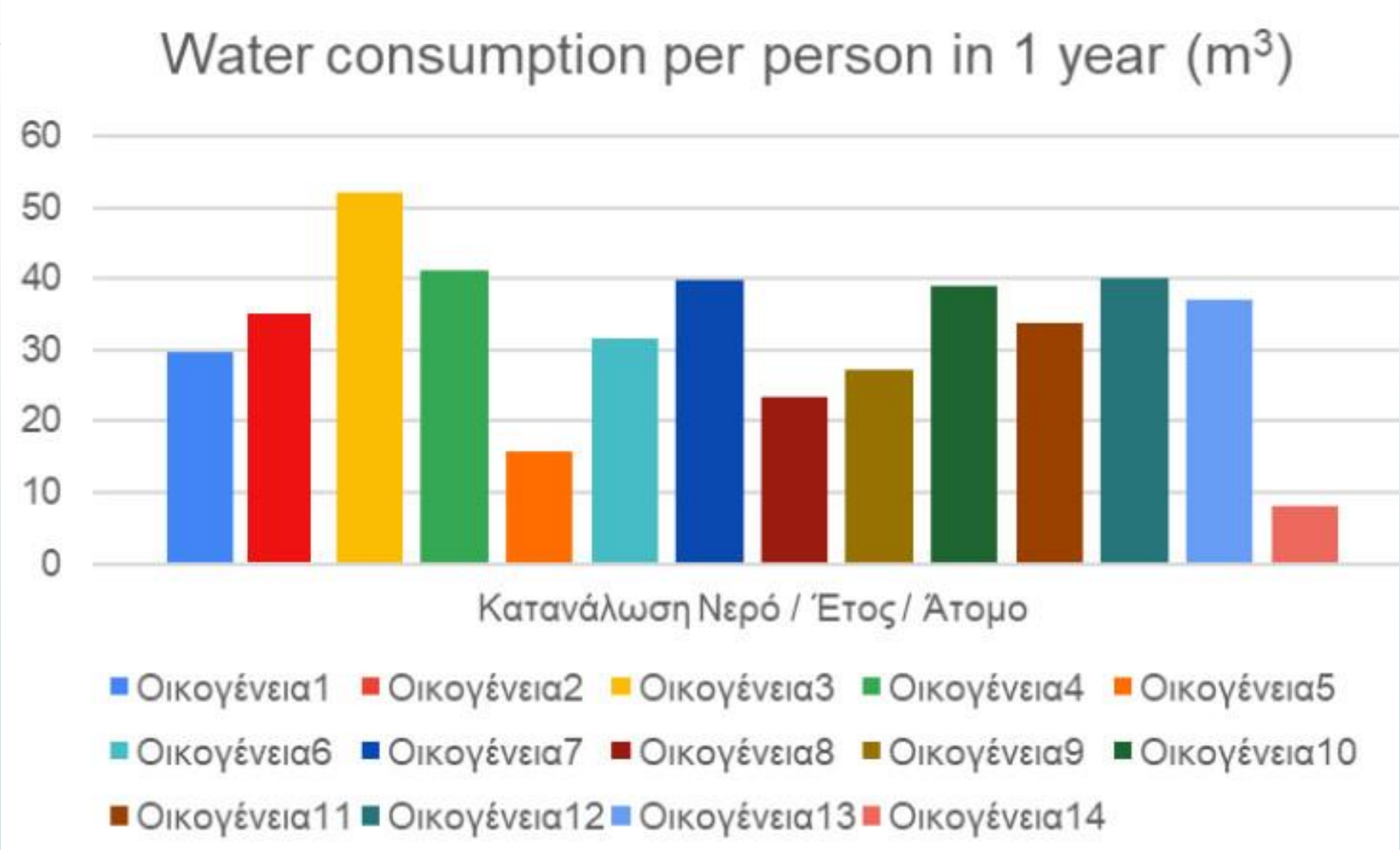


Energy consumption/person/year Natural Gas or other





Water consumption/person/year



Calculate your footprint

- https://www.footprintcalculator.org/home/en
- https://www.carbonfootprint.com/calculator.aspx
- https://offset.climateneutralnow.org/footprintcalc
- https://www.carbonindependent.org/