

SAVE our PLANET

SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERIES



ANIMAL PROTECTION



DO YOU WANT TO

SAVE OUR PLANET?

RECYCLING



CLIMATE CHANGE

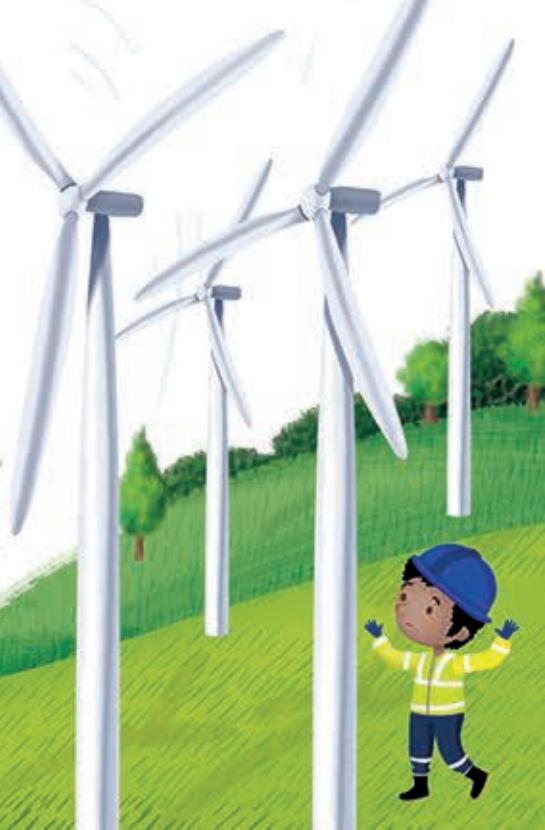
SKOLSTREJK
FÖR
KLIMATET

POLLUTION



WRITTEN AND ILLUSTRATED
BY ELEONORA
BARSOTTI

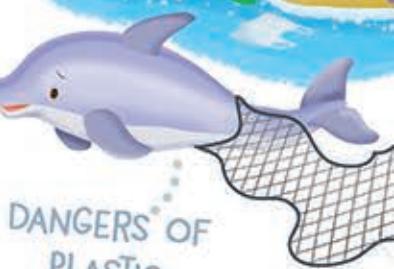
"GREEN"
ENERGY



DEFORESTATION



DANGERS OF
PLASTIC







DO YOU WANT TO SAVE OUR PLANET?

Illustrations, Graphics and Texts:
Eleonora Barsotti
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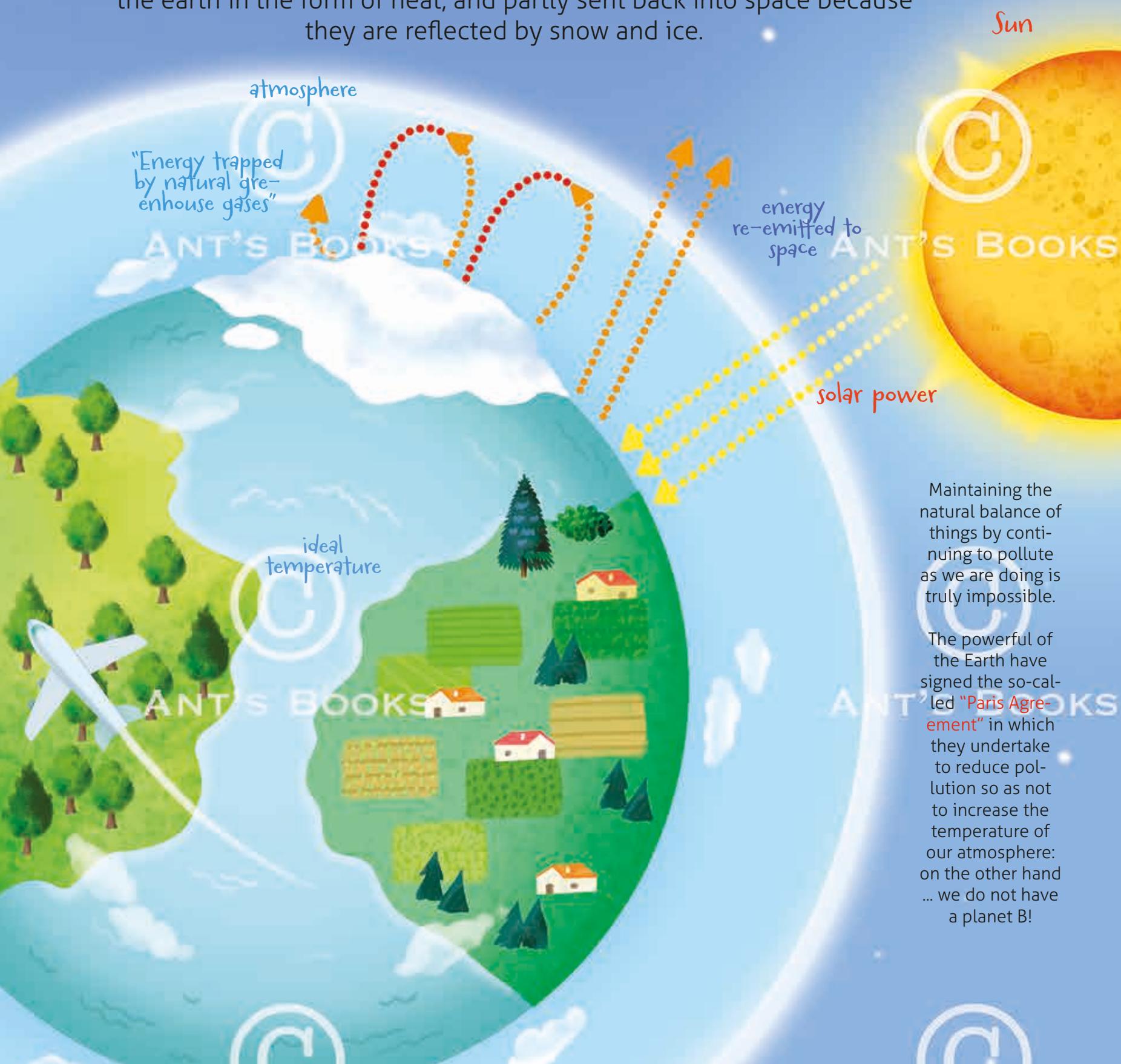
2 We do not have a planet "B"

ANT'S BOOKS

Our beautiful planet is surrounded by a layer of air, which is a set of gases called the atmosphere.

The atmosphere acts as a filter for the sun's rays, letting them pass only partially.

The sun's rays approaching the ground are partly absorbed by the sea and the earth in the form of heat, and partly sent back into space because they are reflected by snow and ice.



ANT'S BOOKS

The Earth emits heat, one part is dispersed into space, and another part is captured by the atmosphere.

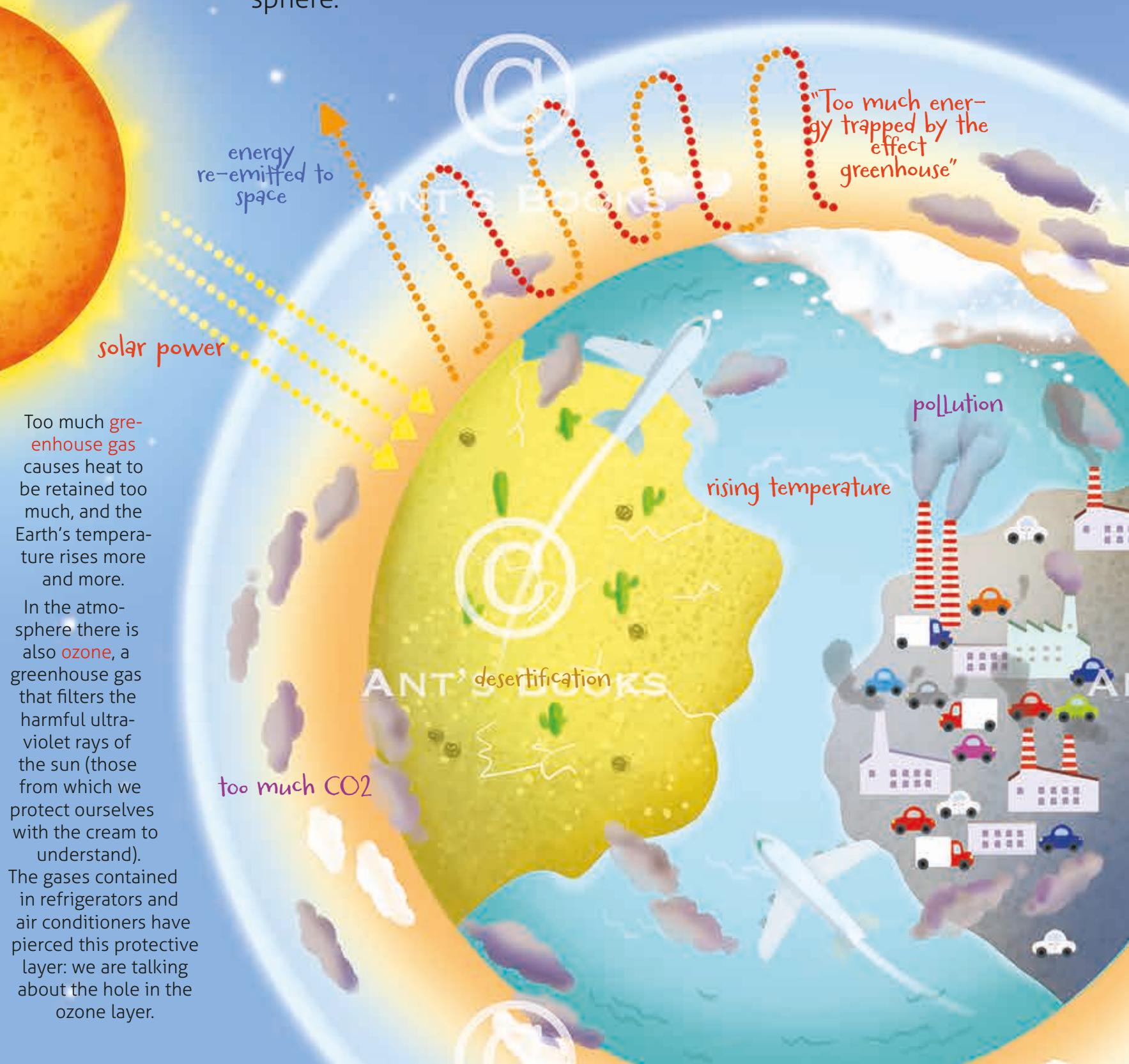
This allows the Earth to have a fairly stable and mild temperature. But this equilibrium has been ruined: in fact, man has polluted the atmosphere using fossil fuels and releasing too much greenhouse gas into the atmosphere.

ANT'S BOOKS

ozone hole in 2006

Fortunately, the "ozone hole" has been shrinking over the years.

ozone hole in 2012



4 Protect the seas

ANT'S BOOKS

Teams of scientists analyze the waters at different points to check the level of pollution.



The largest litter, also called a "plastic island", is found in the Pacific Ocean. But there are other very large ones also in the other oceans.

This garbage island was spotted as early as 30 years ago.

ANT'S BOOKS

The sea offers a great variety of fish species that man eats. However, it must be remembered that the fish are not unlimited. It is necessary to respect the periods when fishing stops, to ensure that the fish have time to reproduce or grow enough.

The **litter** that floats in the seas of the Earth is pushed by winds and sea currents, until it accumulates in huge floating patches.

Our seas are "sick", overgrown with waste, pollutants and oil. But it is not too late to find a solution and return it to a clean and resource-rich habitat.

The **algae** that populate our seas play an important role, in fact they carry out photosynthesis, releasing precious oxygen.

Algae were mothers of life: in fact they appeared on Earth 3200 million years ago. Controlling the health of marine algae is equivalent to keeping the health of the whole sea under control.

Fishermen's nets must not be too finely woven: in this way very small fish, still too young to be caught, can swim away.



Some types of **fishing**, such as trawling, greatly impoverish our sea, in fact the nets drag everything they encounter on the seabed: corals, algae, poseidonia, devastating them.

fishing net

ANT'S BOOKS

Often, fishermen also pollute the waters, losing their nets at sea. Sometimes those routes are thrown by boats. Whales, dolphins and other marine mammals remain imprisoned in them, risking suffocating. The nets never degrade and accumulate on the seabed.

6 Plankton or microplastic?

There is an immense amount of life in the sea that we cannot see with the naked eye: it is plankton. Observing the water with a microscope, tiny animals of different shapes will appear, they feed by filtering the water.

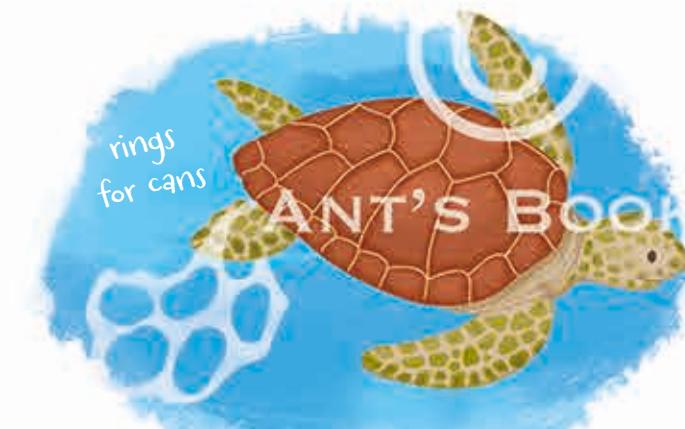
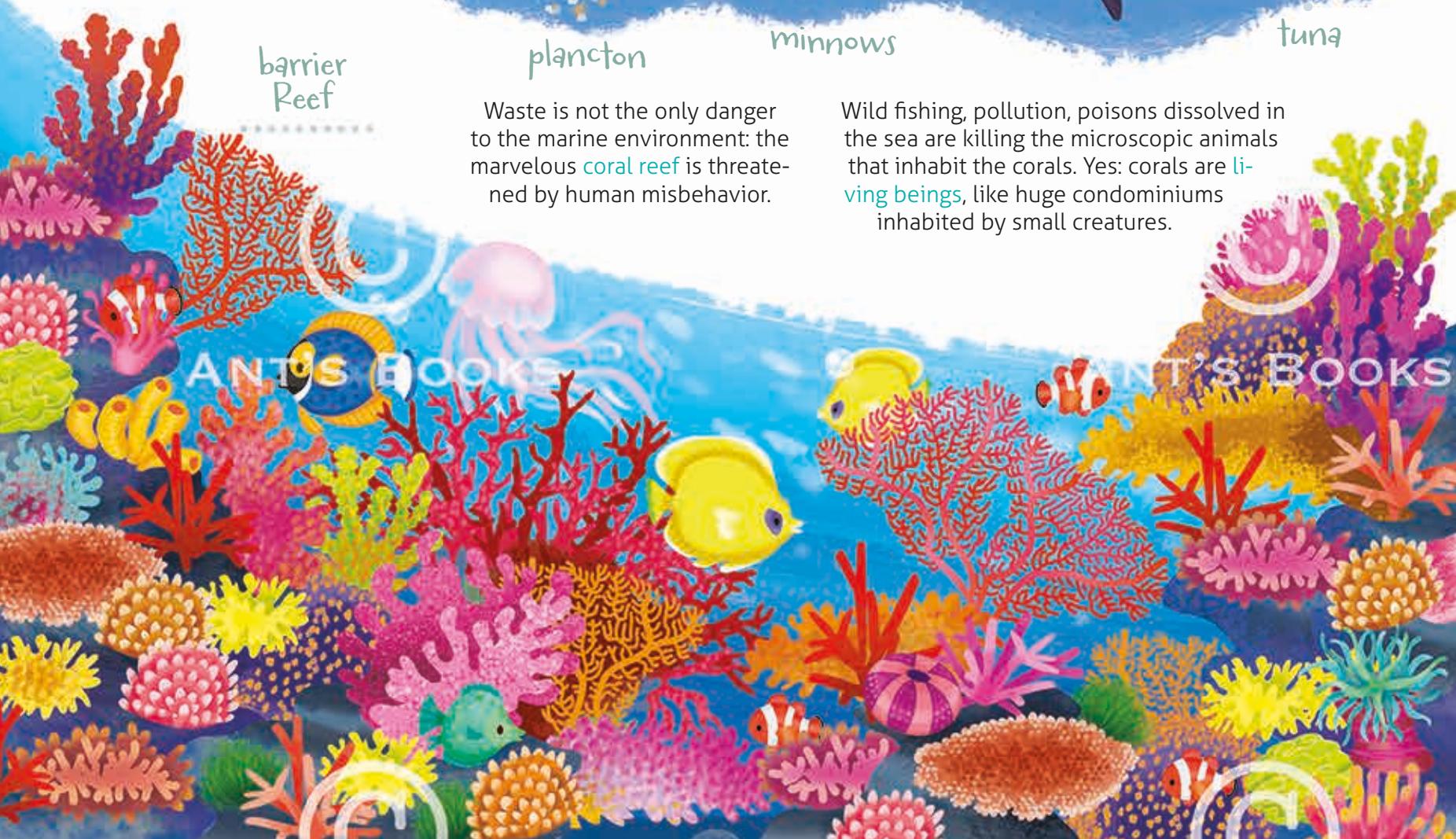


Small fish filter water by feeding on plankton, but they are only the basis of the food chain, and will be eaten by other fish.
When we eat a fish, large or small, we will find microplastic inside.



barrier Reef
plancton

Waste is not the only danger to the marine environment: the marvelous coral reef is threatened by human misbehavior.



Even the largest fragments can be dangerous - can rings can be animal traps.



When the water is polluted, the animals that form plankton eat small fragments of plastic, called microplastics. In turn, the plankton is polluted by other pieces of plastic.

750 thousand particles of microplastic.



Have you ever wondered how long it will take for an object to completely degrade in the sea?

Here on the side are many objects in different materials and the estimated time for each of them.



Once in the sea, waste can also return to our beaches pushed by the waves: thus also polluting the coastal areas.

The health of the sea depends on small gestures: if you see waste abandoned on the shore, collect it and recycle it: think about how long it would take to dissolve in the sea.

Think that 94% of the plastic found in the sea is deposited on the seabed.



8 The journey of water

ANT'S BOOKS

The sun heats
the water of the
seas, rivers and
plants, trans-
forming it into
steam.

steam

condensation in
the clouds

The vapor rises to
the sky, and the
droplets of water
aggregate in the
clouds.
The clouds move
moved by the
winds.

At a certain point the
droplets of water become
heavy, and begin to fall
back to the ground.

snow

glacier

waterfall

ANT'S BOOKS

River

pond

ANT'S BOOKS

ANT'S BOOKS

Water in nature is not immobile, it completes an
endless cycle. In fact, it rises towards the sky and

then returns to the earth.

Life on Earth would end if there were no more
water available. This is why it is a precious asset,
which must not be wasted and polluted.

Flowing in rivers, the
water returns to the
oceans. It is ready to
restart its cycle.
But during the journey
it quenched the thirst
of animals and plants.

mouth

Clouds can drop rain, snow, or hail.
Hail is formed from ice balls.

When the water falls to the ground it is deposited in
rivers, lakes and seas. Part of it falls to the ground, where
it can be absorbed and enter deep.

In some cases, water is stored in the form of snow or ice.
Glaciers, which are often found high in the mountains, are
huge reservoirs of snow and ice.
When the temperature rises, the water descends from the
glaciers to reach the rivers.

10 states of water

Water makes up 60% of our body, is an essential element and has very special behaviors, such as changing its state. In its cycle it quenches thirst and animals and shapes the surface of our planet.

Part of the water flows over the ground and penetrates underground. Deep underground rivers are formed. Sometimes the passage of water digs caves and wells.

ANT'S BOOKS



When you skate on ice you are sliding on a sheet of **solid-state** water.

When you take a bath in the sea or a shower, you are immersed in **liquid water**.

If you are warm in a sauna you will be surrounded by very hot water in a **gaseous state**: steam.

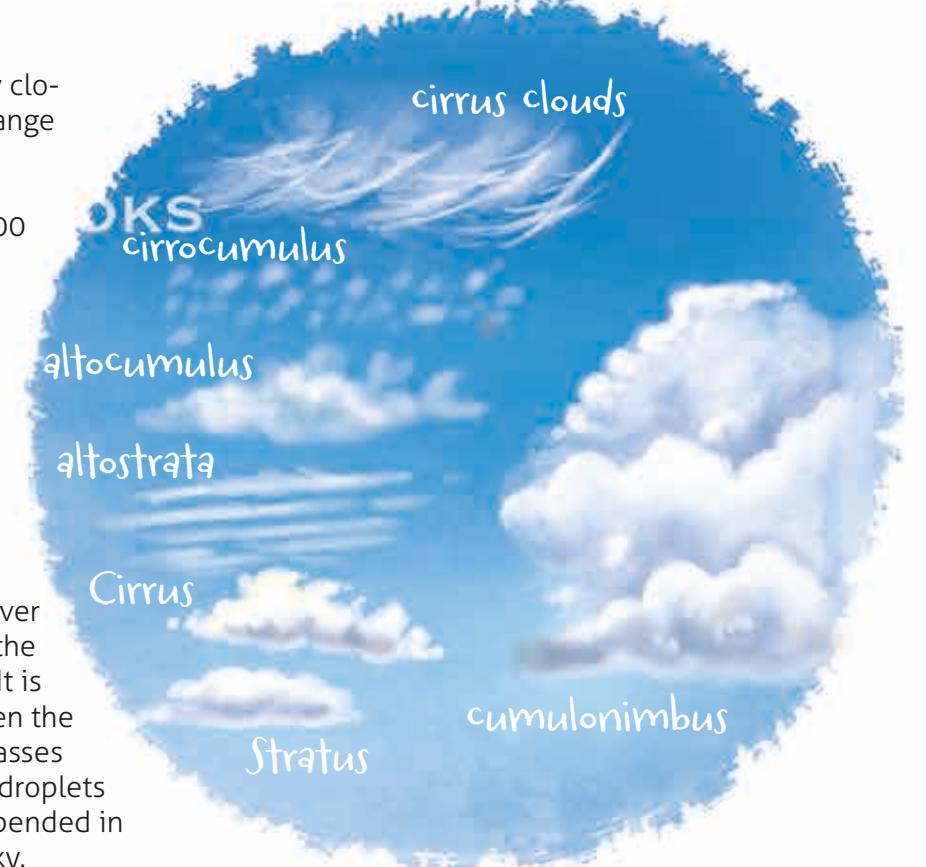


Generally, the rainbow is observed at the end of a **storm**, when numerous droplets of water are still in the air; but it can also be observed near the falls.



Clouds are concentrated in the atmosphere, the part of the sky closest to the Earth, they can have very different shapes, with strange names.

The lower clouds in the sky bring **rain and thunderstorms**. Clouds are huge reservoirs of water, they can hold up to 300,000 tons of water, an incredible amount!



Have you ever observed the **rainbow**? It is formed when the sunlight passes through the droplets of water suspended in the sky.

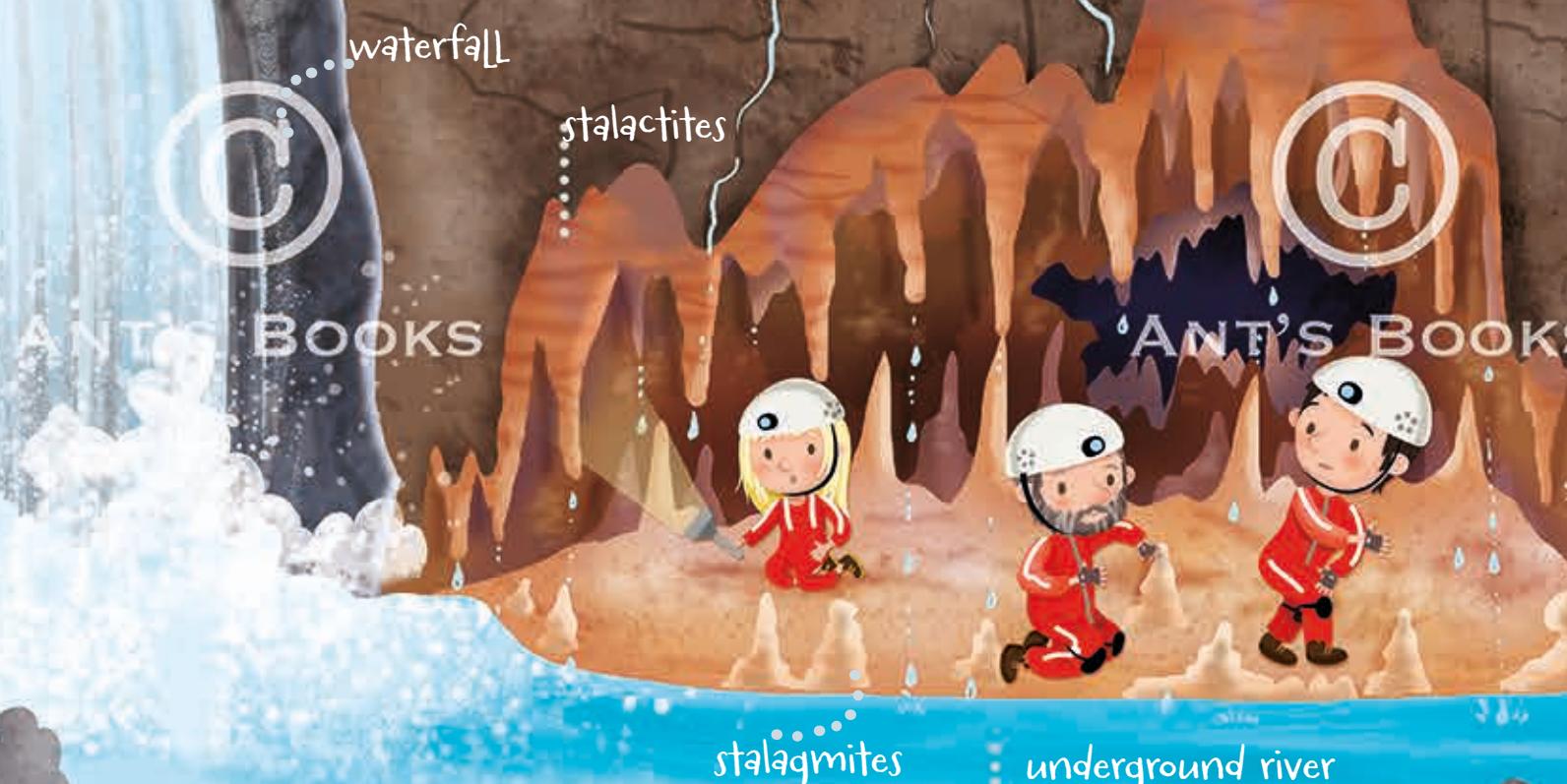


During the winter, the droplets of water that form the clouds reach zero degrees, at this point they turn into **icy crystals: snow**.

The **snow crystals** have a hexagonal shape, that is, they have six points, but each of them is different from the other. It is possible to observe these shapes with the naked eye.

geyser

The geysers are truly spectacular!



12 Deforestation

In some areas, such as South America and Asia, the practice of cutting down trees and burning the forest to transform land into crops is widespread.



the forests

What do the Earth's forests have in common? Definitely the trees! Yes, these environments are covered with trees, but they are of different types.

Coniferous forests, called taiga, are found in Northern Europe, Siberia and Canada. The trees that grow in these forests are firs and pines, which have evergreen foliage. This environment is home to wolves, siberian tigers and arctic hares.



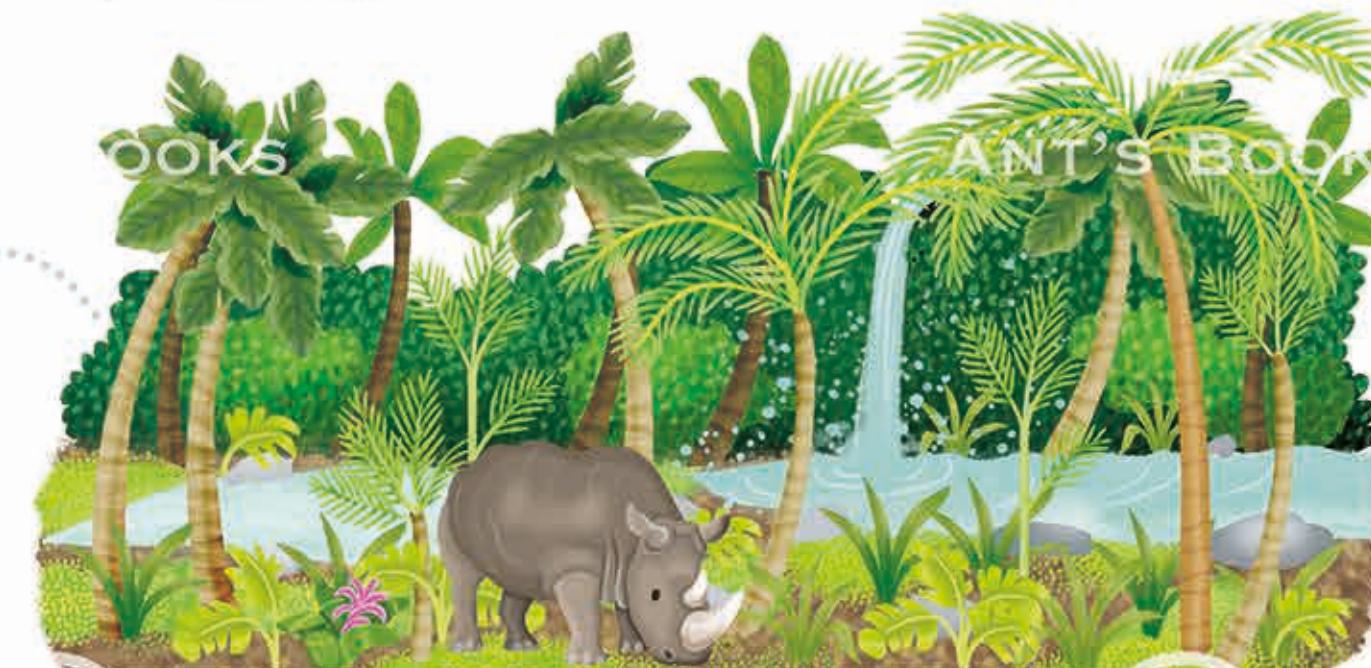
The **Temperate Forest** is found in China, the United States and Europe.

The plants that grow in this environment are deciduous, that is, they shed their leaves every year.

During the autumn, these forests turn bright orange and red. The trees that grow there are oak, beech, chestnut and birch.

The **Tropical Forest** is found in various parts of the planet, in very hot areas. The trees in this forest are tall and the rains very frequent.

This ecosystem is inhabited by monkeys, boas, leopard parrots and jaguars.



BIODIVERSITY

With this term we indicate the set of all animal and plant species that live in an area.



It is estimated that between 10 and 100 million species live on our planet.

Most of these are concentrated in forests. Most of our **biodiversity** is stored in the forests of the Earth.

emerging layer

In the **rainforest** the vegetation grows distinguishing itself in different levels, as if they were the floors of a building.



The highest floor, where the most light comes in, is between 40 and 60 meters high, and is formed by tall trees. This layer is called "**emergent**".

Trees with an average height, from 5 to 20 meters, are found in the layer of the "**vault**". They get less light.

Below the vault grows a very dense vegetation, made up of ferns, shrubs and lianas that tangle around the trunks. Some plants grow in the hollows of the tallest trees: it is the **undergrowth**.

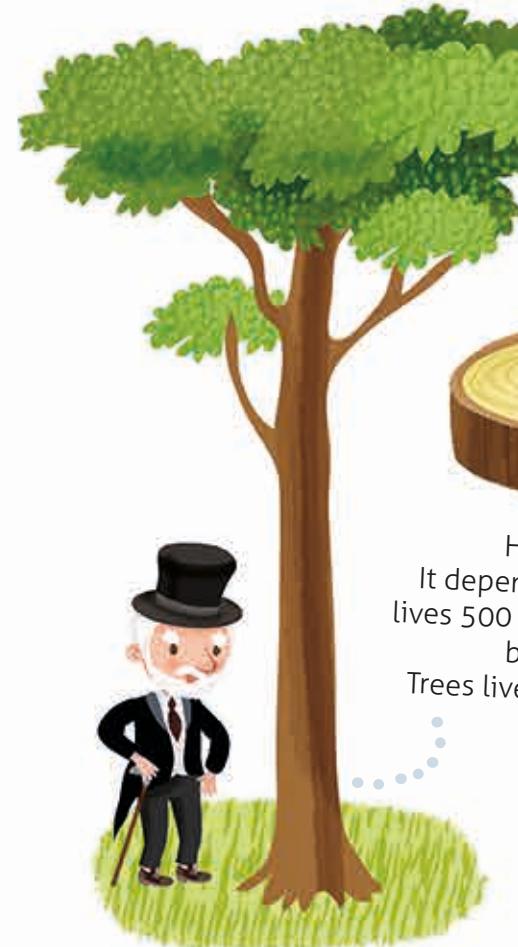
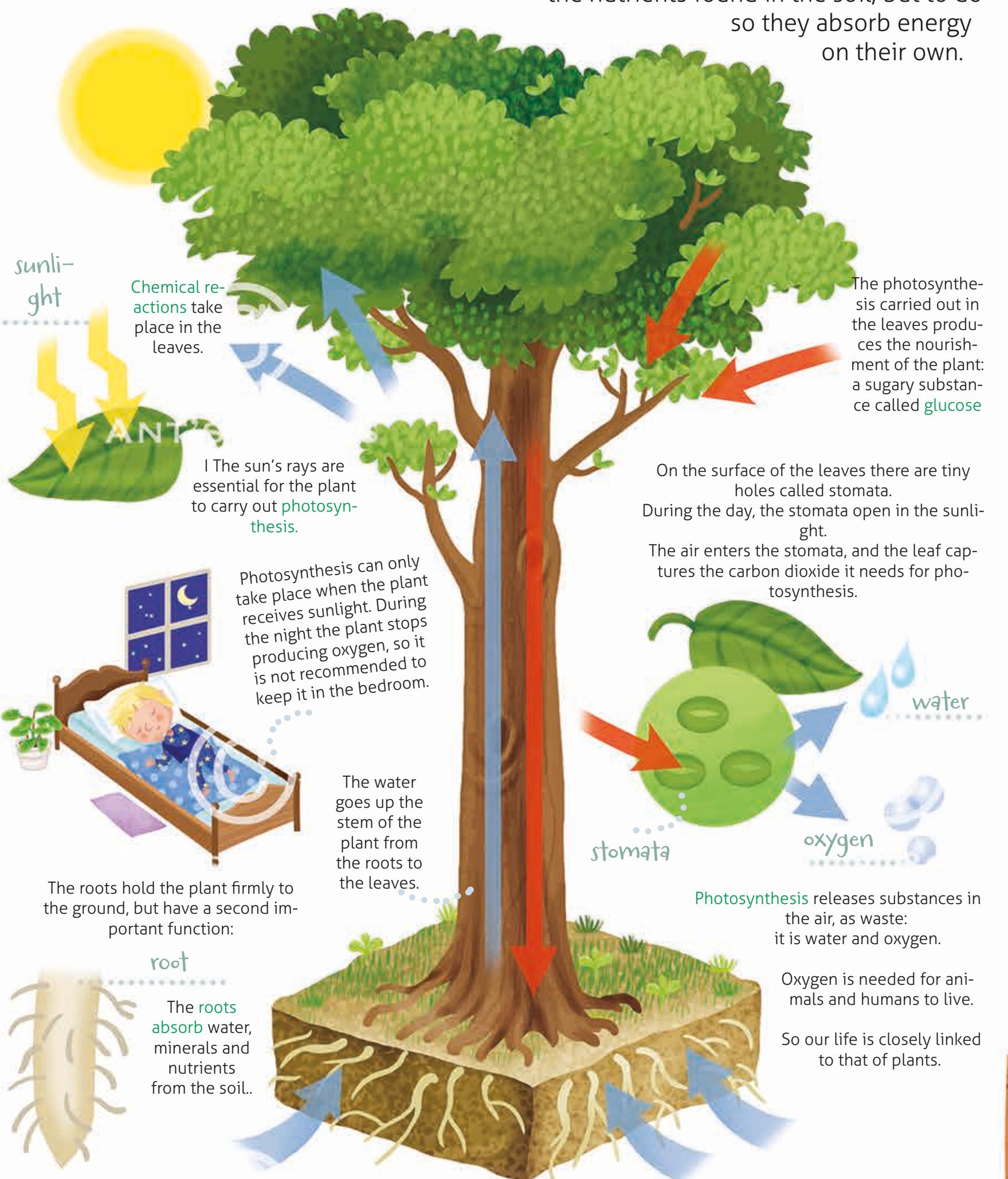


Many **agricultural products** commonly found in stores come from tropical forests: bananas, pineapples, coconuts, papaya and mangoes.

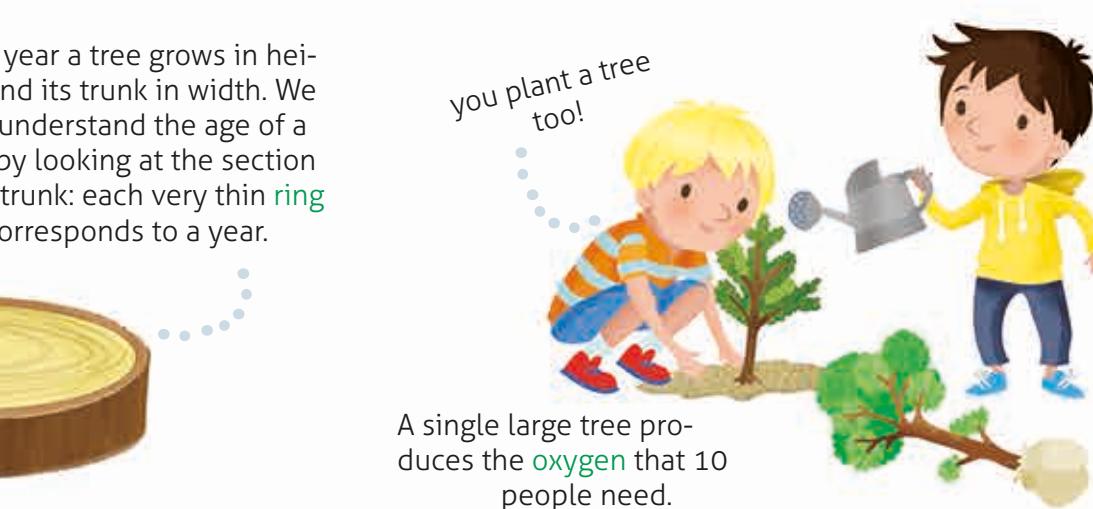
roots

16 Plants and Oxygen

To live, all living creatures need **energy**.
Plants derive it from the air and from the nutrients found in the soil; but to do so they absorb energy on their own.



Each year a tree grows in height and its trunk in width. We can understand the age of a tree by looking at the section of its trunk: each very thin **ring** corresponds to a year.



C Oil and Coal

ANT'S BOOKS



Oil tanker

If the oil tanker has an accident, the cargo can get lost at sea: we speak of a "black tide" and it is a serious damage to the environment.

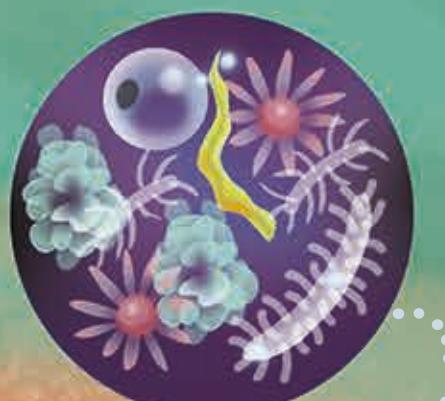


animals must be washed

ANT'S BOOKS

More than 4 million tons of oil end up in the sea every year, forming a film over the water, trapping animals and killing plankton.

It can take years to clean up a polluted area.



microorganism

From the point where it is extracted, the oil is transported to the processing point. When it travels by sea it is loaded onto oil tankers.

ANT'S BOOKS

Oil and coal are the main culprits of smog, acid rain and atmospheric warming.

To extract the trapped oil from underground rocks it is necessary to dig wells. When wells are dug on the seabed, an oil platform anchored to the seabed is used. Once the oil in that seabed is exhausted, it is moved to a new location.



Oil plant

From oil we get fuels and fuels such as gasoline, or diesel oil used by cars.

ANT'S BOOKS

Millions of years ago there were many small seas on Earth, populated by micro-organisms. These microscopic little animals were covered with sand and clay which in turn turned into rocks. Buried under the rocks and without the contact of air, the microorganisms and decaying plants have turned into what we now call oil: a thick and oily liquid.

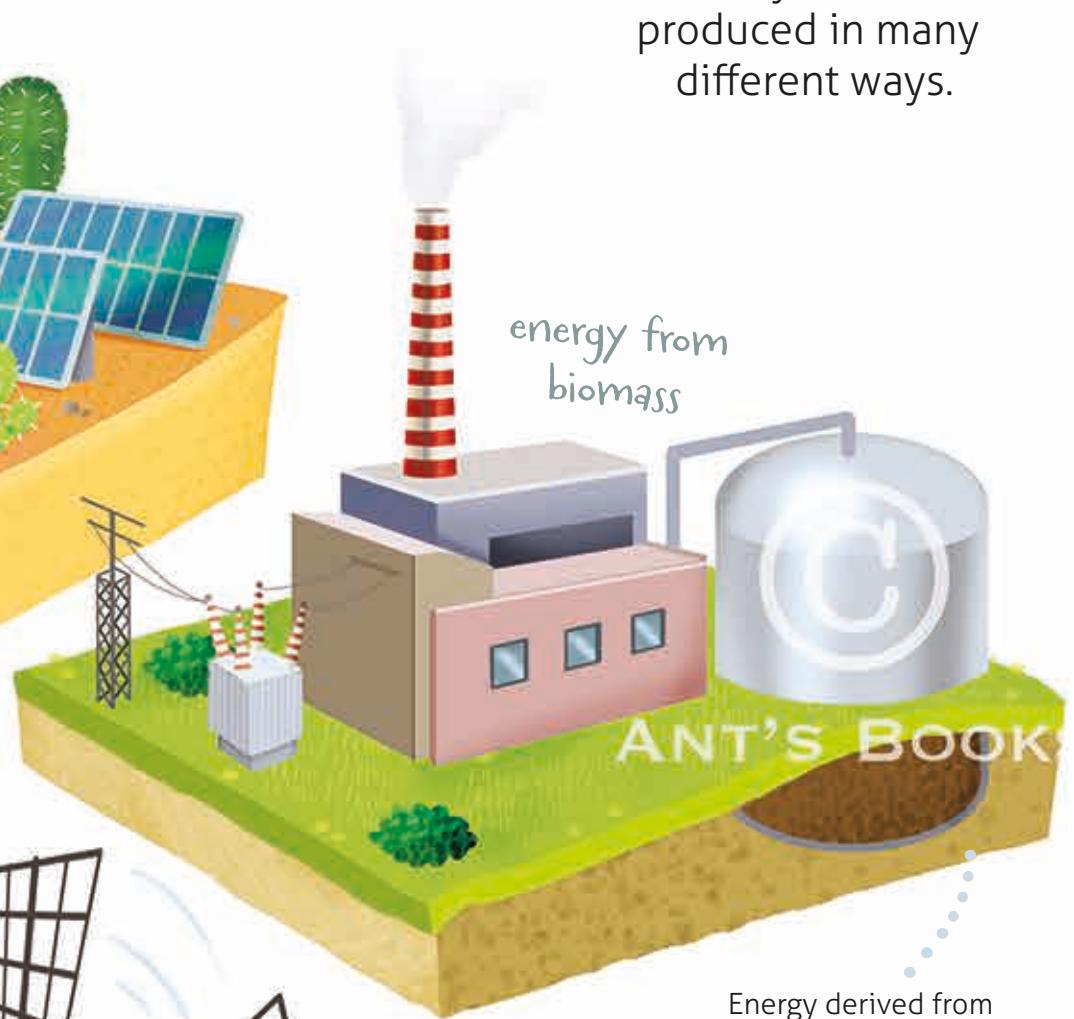
To extract the oil, wells are dug that drill the rock up to meet the reservoir.

When the bit reaches the bag full of oil it tends to rise to the surface with force.

20 The energy that is renewed



The **sun emits energy**, which reaches us in the form of ultraviolet radiation, it can be exploited with solar panels.



The force of the wind was already used in the Middle Ages to move the blades of **windmills**.

Other types of mills used the energy of water and were built along rivers.

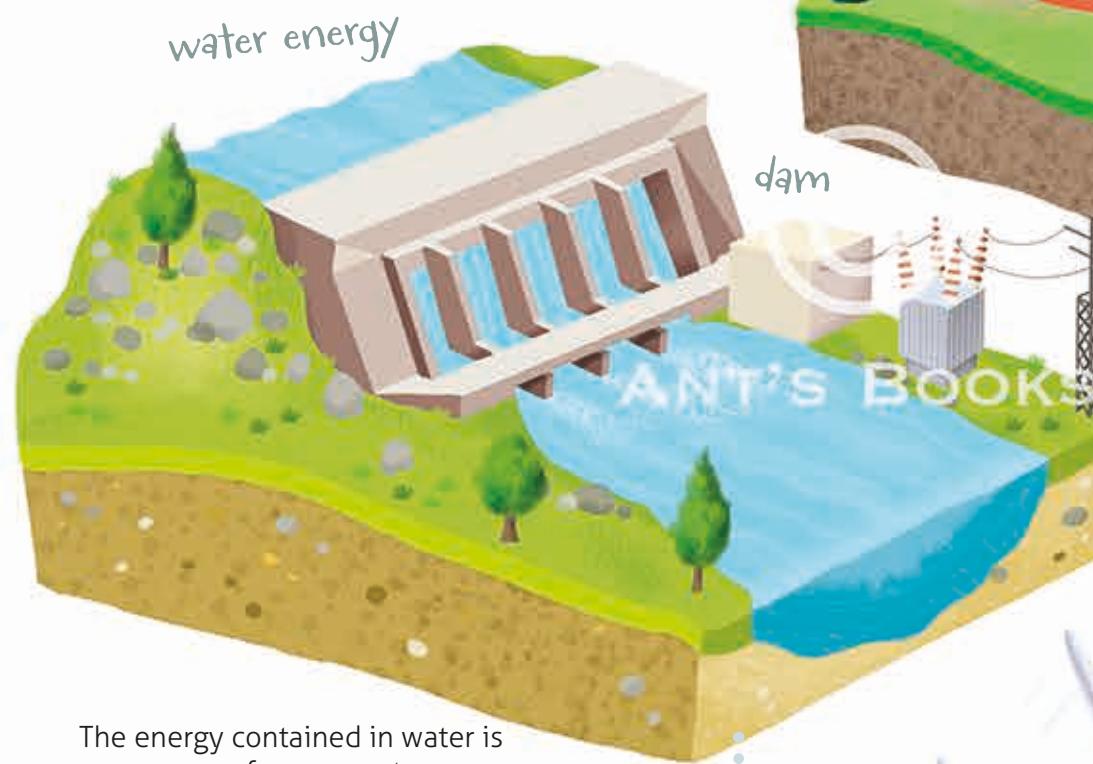


Using only **renewable energy** would make it possible to stop the use of polluting energies such as oil and coal.

When you simply turn on a light bulb you are using electricity, it can be produced in many different ways.

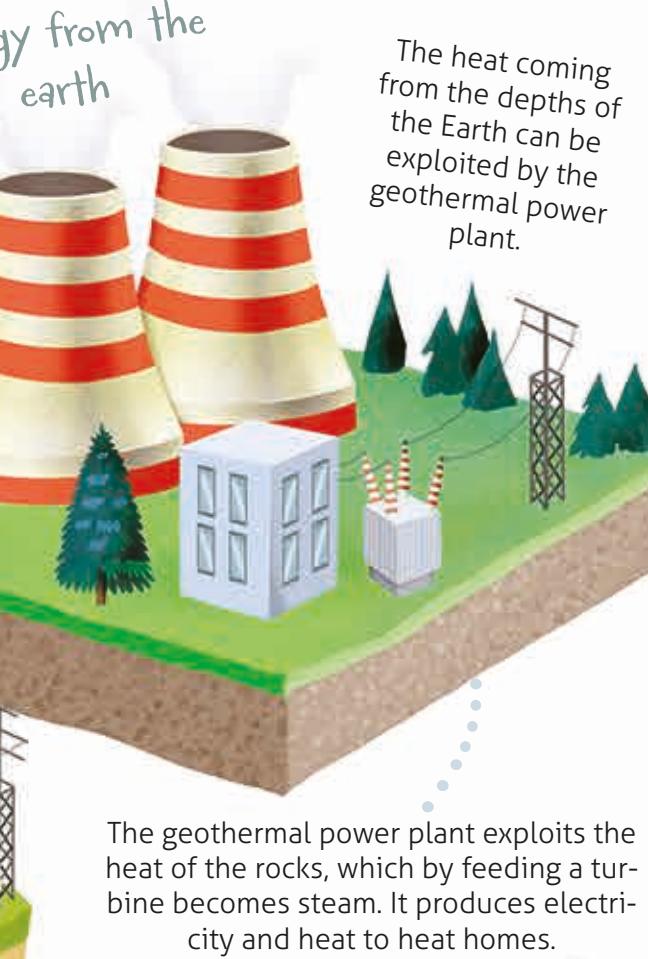
If energy is produced using the force of the wind, the heat of the Earth or sunlight, we are talking about **renewable energy**.

Wind, sun and water never run out, and for this reason they are used to produce "clean" energies.

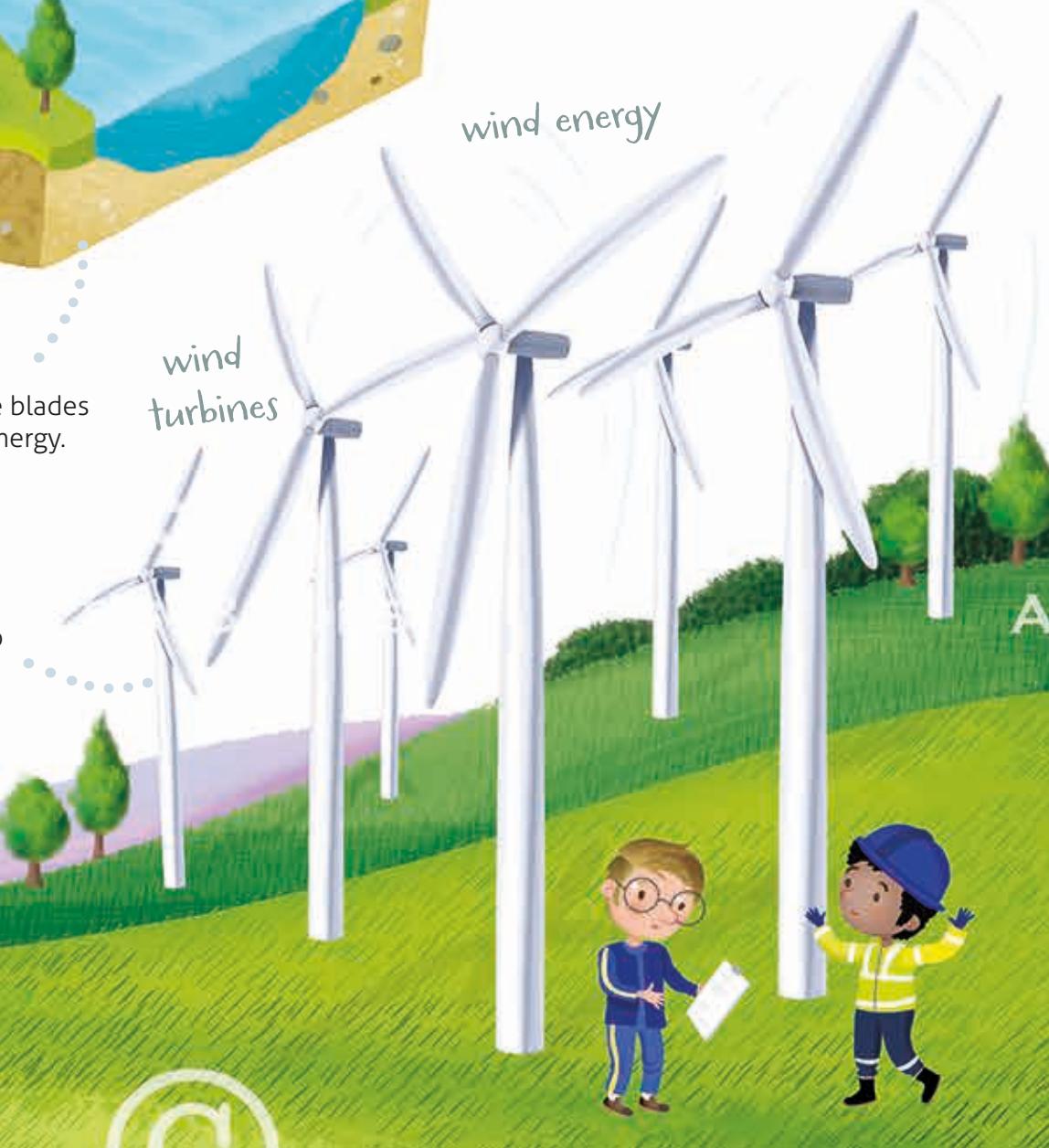


The energy contained in water is an energy of movement: you can perceive it when you are on the current of a river.

To exploit it, man built dams. They convey the force of the water onto the blades of a turbine which, by rotating, produce energy.



The geothermal power plant exploits the heat of the rocks, which by feeding a turbine becomes steam. It produces electricity and heat to heat homes.



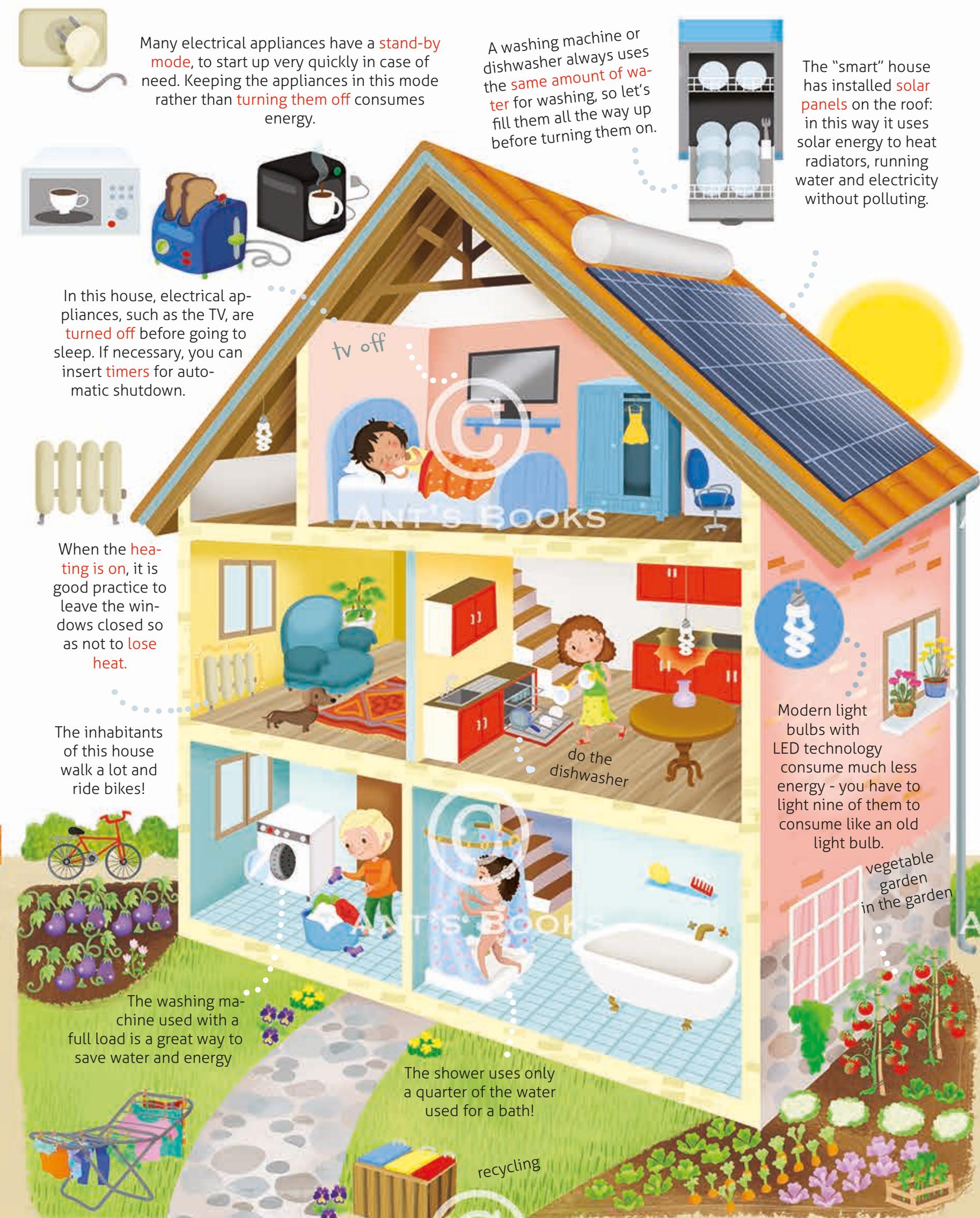
Wind originates when masses of hot and cold air collide.

The motion of the wind is transformed into electricity, thanks to the rotational movement of the wind turbines.

The blades can be really tall!

The "Ecological" house

The future of our planet depends not only on the choices of the great of the Earth, but also on our daily behavior. Here are two houses compared: in the one on the right, the lifestyle benefits the environment.



24 Traffic and Smog

ANT'S BOOKS

Polluted atmosphere is dangerous for our body, for trees, animals and for the food we eat.

SMOG is a brownish substance found in the air of many cities around the world, making it polluted and harmful.

Cars are the main source of smog in city centers.

There is a way to make cities "green" and much less polluted: in addition to planning large green spaces, you can use non-polluting public transport such as bicycles and scooters.



26 Living the "green" city

The future that awaits us must be increasingly attentive to the environment.

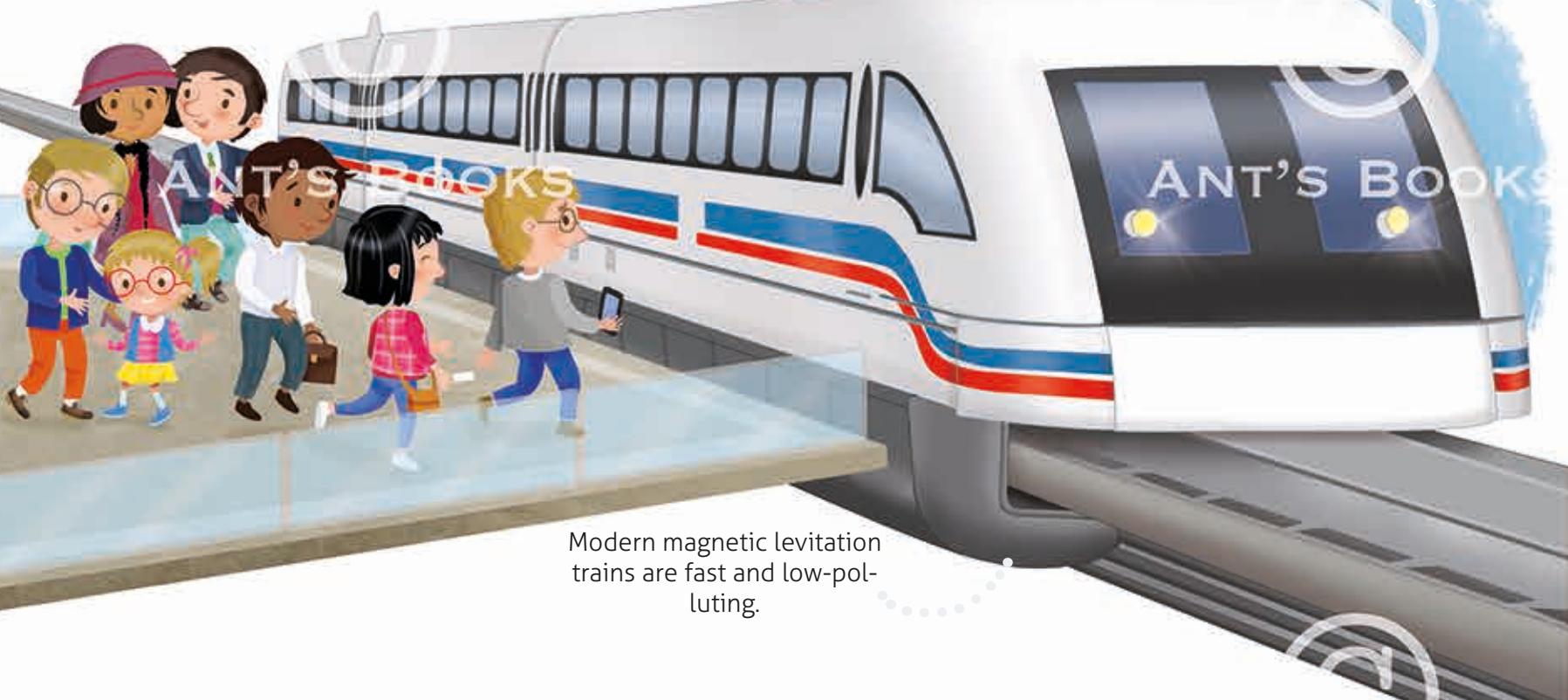
Our cities are polluted by vehicle exhaust, heating systems, waste incinerators and factory exhaust.

M



underground

Getting around by public transport is essential in order not to pollute your city: so we prefer subways, buses, trains to cars.



Modern magnetic levitation trains are fast and low-polluting.

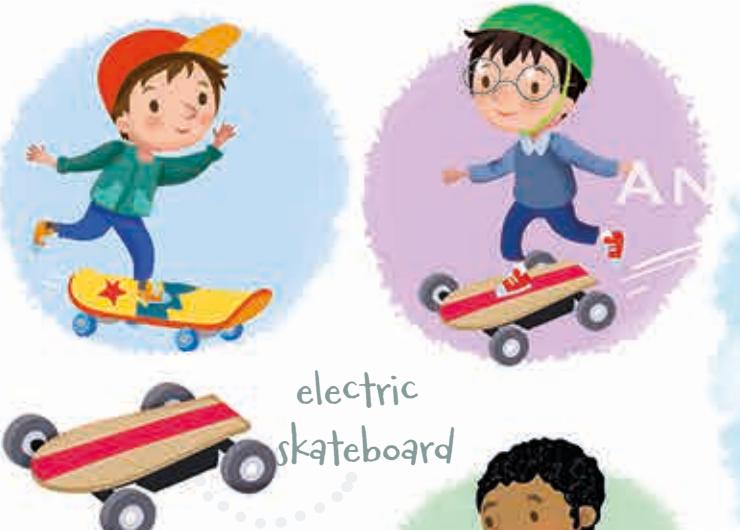


If you spread a white sheet over the window you will notice how it will change color in a few days. The pollutants found in the city air are deposited on it. But the situation can be improved, all you need is good will!

If you really have to go to school by car, make an agreement with a friend of yours and give him a lift!



Electric cars can be recharged at a column, they allow you to move for short or long distances without emitting exhaust gases. However, we must ensure that electricity is produced in a sustainable way.



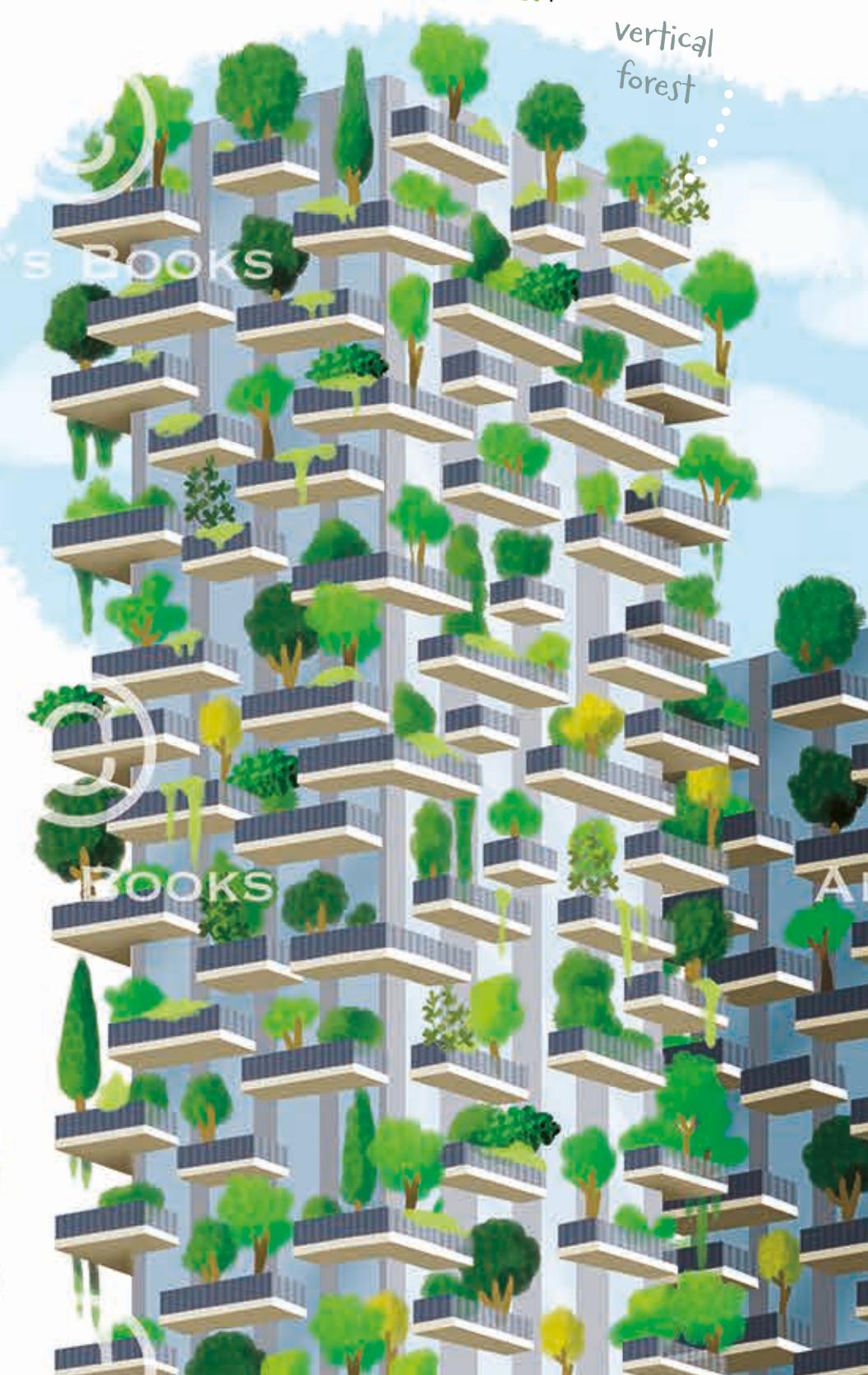
Fun and ecological: here are the most intelligent means: they are **skateboards** and **scooters**, which also exist in an electric version for an extra sprint!



The most ecological way (after walking) is the **bike**. The cycle paths are very comfortable. For those who make very long journeys there is the electric version.



The cities of the future will have large green spaces, trees in fact clean up the air around us. In addition to the city parks, there will also be green buildings, like this one, called "vertical forest".



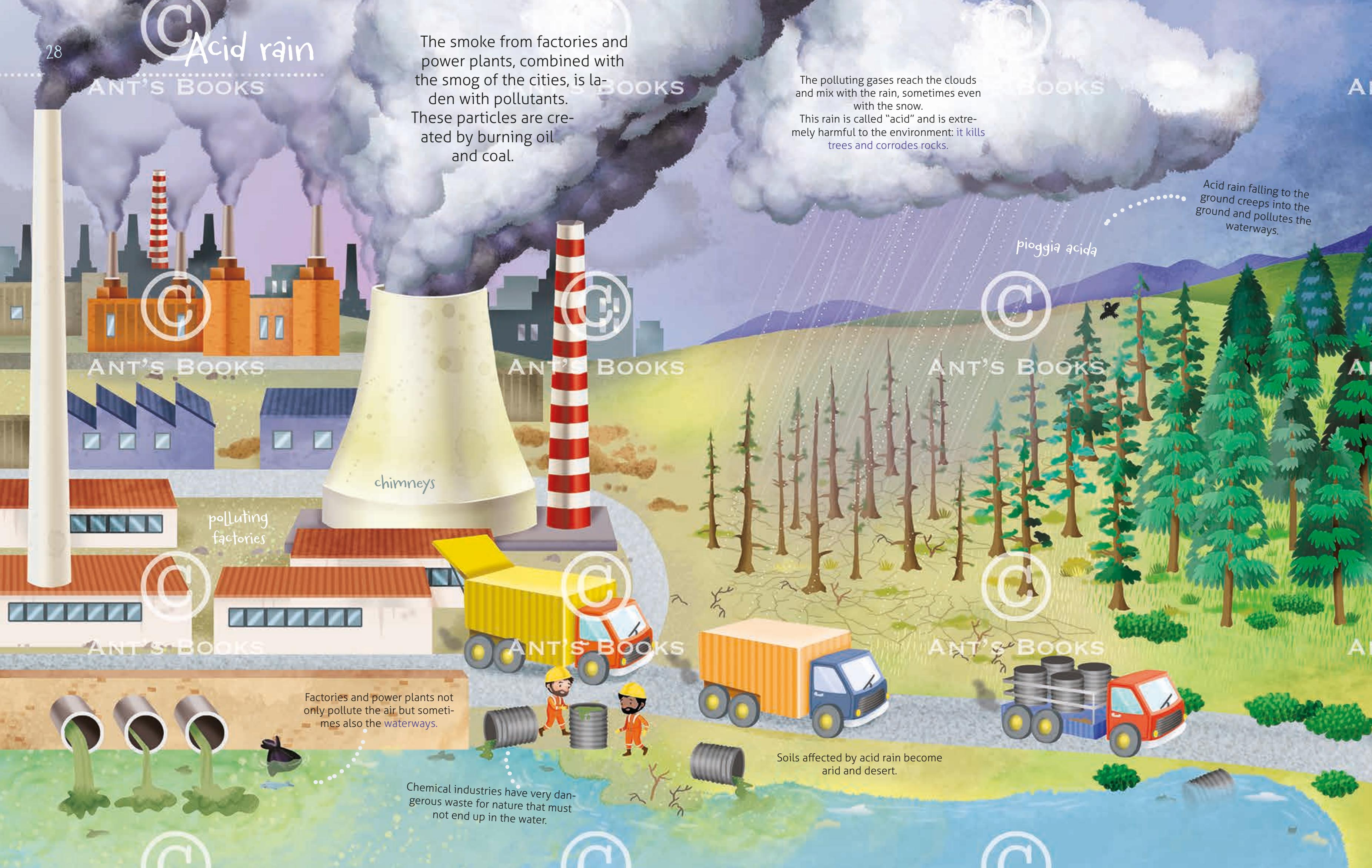
Acid rain

The smoke from factories and power plants, combined with the smog of the cities, is laden with pollutants. These particles are created by burning oil and coal.

The polluting gases reach the clouds and mix with the rain, sometimes even with the snow.

This rain is called “acid” and is extremely harmful to the environment: it kills trees and corrodes rocks.

- Acid rain falling to the ground creeps into the ground and pollutes the waterways.



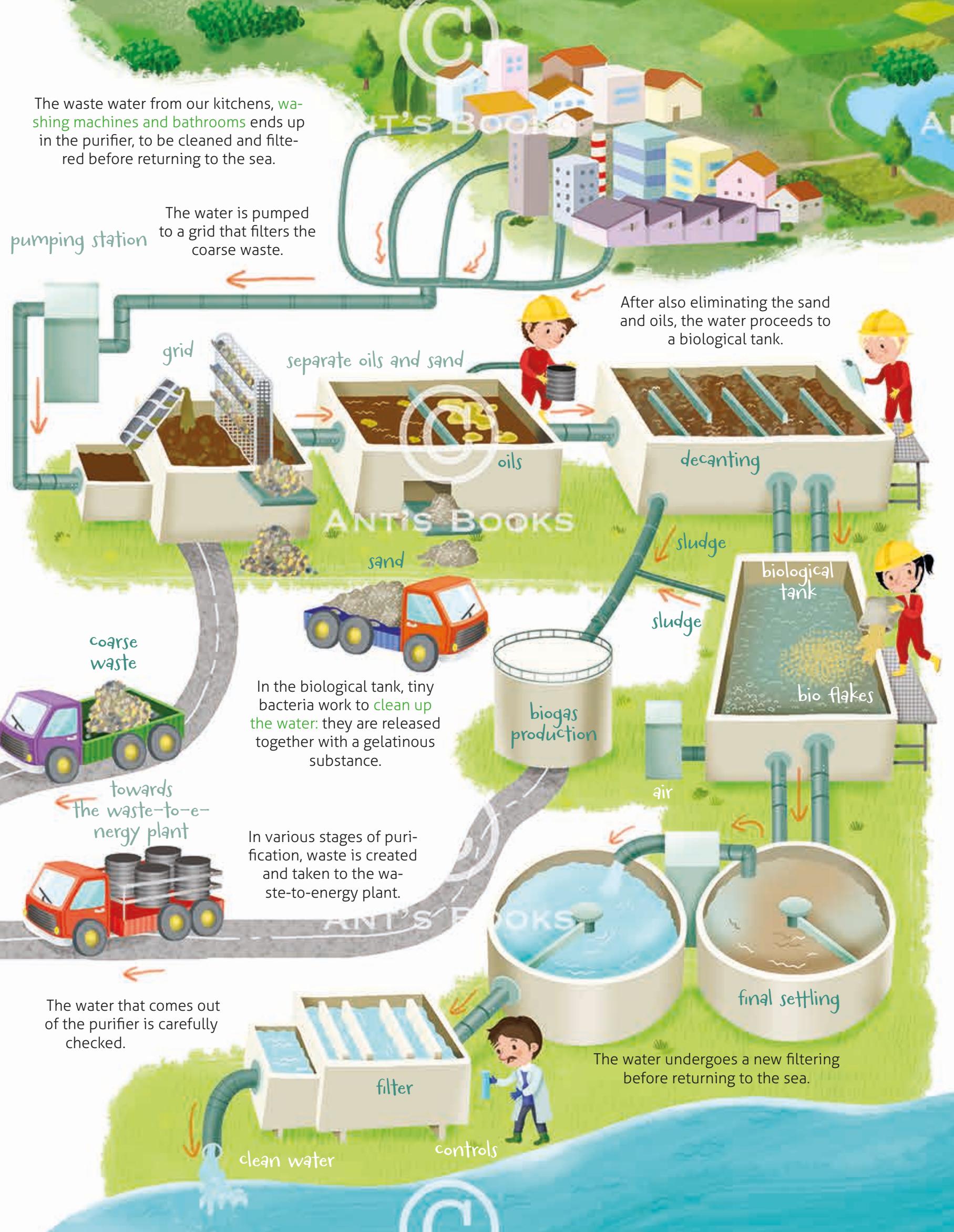
Landfill and purifier

During our day we produce **waste** and a large amount of **dirty water** comes out of our homes: this is why we have a landfill and a purifier at our service.



At the bottom of the landfill there is a huge insulating sheet and **layers of clay**, so that the polluted water does not drain into the **subsoil**.

Layers of **garbage** are alternated with layers of clay, when the landfill is full, a last layer covered with clay and earth will be spread on which the grass will grow.



New life to waste



What we commonly refer to as "garbage" is made up largely of **materials** that can have **new life** when **recycled**.

For example, a glass bottle can be melted over and over again in glasses, jars and new bottles.

To allow the recycling of raw materials it is necessary to **differentiate** the collection of waste.

Each city has its own rules for separate waste collection but they can ideally be divided into these main categories:



Recycling is part of a type of economy called "**circular**", in which **very little** is wasted.

The linear economy, on the other hand, leads to the **exhaustion** of raw materials.



cotton
Artificial fibers are very harmful to the environment. Better to choose **natural materials** such as cotton and wool, biodegradable and resistant.

wool

When a pair of jeans gets too short, or a shirt is too tight, don't throw it in the trash! As children grow up they have to change their clothes often, but the best thing is to **give them** to a child younger than you.



The process of creating new clothes is very polluting, so when we have clothes that we no longer like or of the wrong size we should **sell or donate them**.



Toys you no longer use should never be thrown away. They could make another child happy, and if donated they would avoid ending up in the trash.



Selling used clothing and shoes means putting them back in motion in the **circular economy**. Many of the objects we use can have new life and we may need some items that others no longer use (this also allows us to save money).

During the night the waste is collected by special trucks. Paper, glass, cans, metals and plastics are taken to **recycling centers**, while unsorted waste ends up in landfills.

Waste can be collected door to door or deposited in the appropriate bins or bins.



34 Arctic: ice to save

Polar bears feed on seals, as polar ice packs are melting in many areas and are forced to walk long distances to hunt.

In fact, bears are at risk of extinction.



The Arctic pack ice is roughly halved compared to 1980.



The polar bear has a light coat to blend in on the pack.

Around the Arctic, in the far north, there is the pack ice (called pack) a compact and several meters thick slab, which breaks under the effect of the waves, the slabs that are formed detach and attach like pieces of a puzzle .



The ice reflects the sunlight preventing it from being absorbed by the earth or the sea, making them heat up.

The rise in the temperature of the Earth due to pollution is causing a melting of the ice of the poles: it is estimated that in this way the sea level rises by 3 millimeters per year.



ANT'S BOOKS

Whales are at risk of extinction due to the warming of the seas and the noises produced by ships.

iceberg

Around the poles are the famous Icebergs islands of floating ice.

Most of the ice block is below sea level.



To discover the secrets of the polar ice, scientists carry out studies and dives in the icy sea.



36 Studying Antarctica

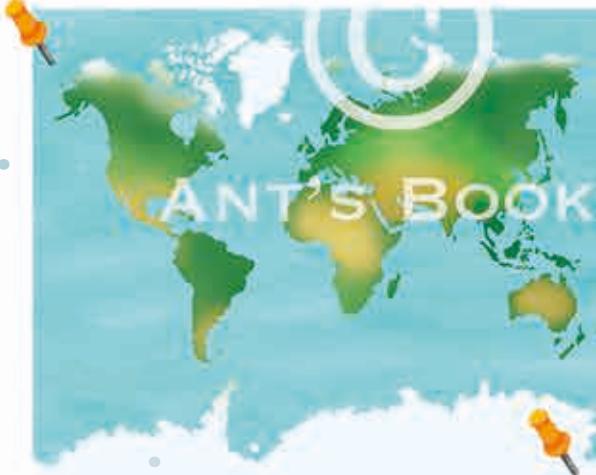
Antarctica, located in the far south of our planet, is the ideal place to **study** to better understand many natural phenomena. It is a very large continent, covered with an immense **shell of ice**, several kilometers thick.



Most of the **scientific bases** are located near the coast.



Antarctica does not belong to anyone, it is a continent dedicated to **Peace** and **science**. The environment is totally protected and there are numerous scientific bases.



... Antarctica

Under the ice are mountains, valleys and canyons, visible only with radar.

The low temperatures of the skies above Antarctica mean that the **"hole in the ozone layer"** is created on it, generated by human pollution.

Scientists in the bases are tasked with keeping it under control and studying it.

An ozone hole also forms above the North Pole, but much less large.



One of the tasks that scientists dedicate themselves to are **"coring"**.

By extracting very long tubes of ice from the ground they can study the various layers.



Each **"core"** of ice inside preserves valuable information: observing them under a **microscope** allows you to read them like books.

It is possible to find information on the climate and temperature in the past by observing the microscopic **bubbles of air** trapped in the ice.



The lowest temperature recorded in Antarctica is **minus 89 degrees** in the heart of the continent.

The water around Antarctica has a temperature of -2 °

There are teams of scientists who live for months on the continent sheltered in the bases. Their research work is hectic and low temperatures make **experiments** and studies possible that would be impossible elsewhere.

Did you know that scientists also find small **meteorites** in core samples?

What is a **scientist** studying at the south pole? He can study microbiology, marine biology, ecology, glaciology, volcanology, can carry out research on the weather, climate, oceans, even research fossils of prehistoric giant penguins.



Organic agriculture

ANT'S BOOKS

The earth offers us its fruits,
and they are also quite tasty!
To cultivate it **responsibly** and
without **polluting** it, there
is organic farming, which de-
fends nature.



ANT'S BOOKS
fertilize

The soil is enriched with organic ferti-
lizers, natural farm residues.



Often the "organic" companies allow you to buy their products **di-
rectly**, so that they do not go too far before reaching our tables.

When we buy products from farms near us we talk about "**zero
kilometer**" products, in fact they traveled very shortly before being
eaten, good for those who taste them fresh and for the environ-
ment.



Look for "organic" compa-
nies if you can, and prefer
"kmo" products



ANT'S BOOKS
The plants are sprayed only with
verdigris, a **low polluting** mineral
preparation.



ANT'S BOOKS
The **animals** raised on these farms move freely and can be
outdoors if they wish.



ANT'S BOOKS
In intensive agriculture, the land
is exploited to the maximum, and
chemical fertilizers and pesticides are
used to increase productivity: harmful
to the environment and to our health.



ANT'S BOOKS
The "organic" farm is based on **crop
rotation**: a field is not cultivated
for more than a year with the same
plant, in this way the soil is not
impoverished.



ANT'S BOOKS
Hedges are planted
around the "organic"
farm to house small **natural predators** (such as
hedgehogs) which will
feed on parasitic insects.



40 Treasures from the earth

The fruits and vegetables we eat every day are essential for our body.

Eating **seasonal foods** also allows us to save money and do good for the environment.



plastic packaging



spring

In spring we can find: kiwis, strawberries, cherries, peas, apricots, berries, green beans, asparagus, artichokes.



summer

When the summer sun shines they ripen: watermelons, aubergines, peppers, courgettes, tomatoes, melons, beans, basil.



tangerine

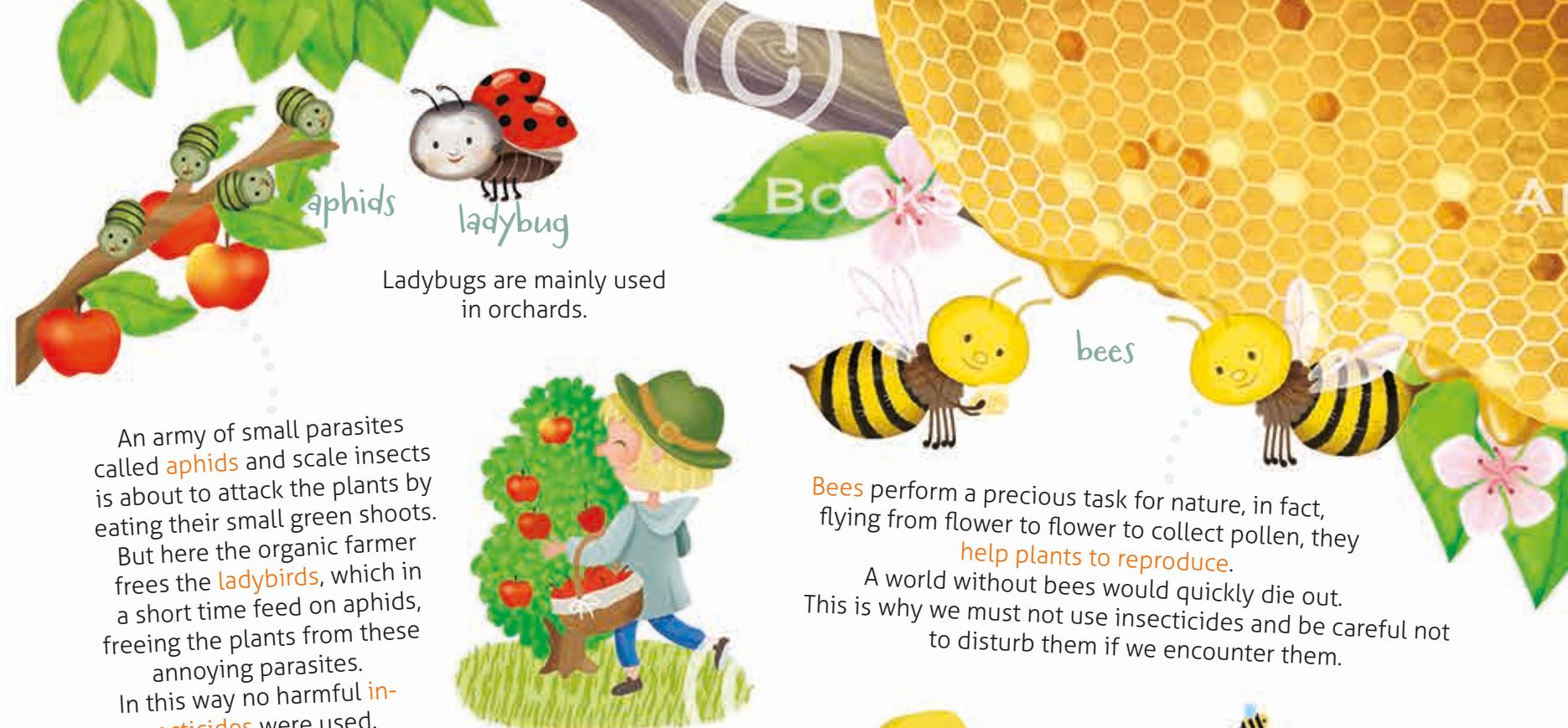
Nowadays it is difficult to understand in what month of the year the peppers or strawberries ripen, because they are almost **always available** at the supermarket, below you will find a list of the various seasonal vegetables and fruits.



When you buy "out of season" fruit and vegetables you are buying a product that has traveled by sea or plane for thousands of miles, **polluting** the Earth along its way. Is it really essential to eat a strawberry when you see snow around you?



strawberry



Ladybugs are mainly used in orchards.



An army of small parasites called **aphids** and scale insects is about to attack the plants by eating their small green shoots. But here the organic farmer frees the **ladybirds**, which in a short time feed on aphids, freeing the plants from these annoying parasites. In this way no harmful **insecticides** were used.



Bees perform a precious task for nature, in fact, flying from flower to flower to collect pollen, they **help plants to reproduce**. A world without bees would quickly die out. This is why we must not use insecticides and be careful not to disturb them if we encounter them.



To attract bees, useful for the vegetable garden, an area must be left for flowering plants.



The snails are very voracious, they come out after sunset to feed on the young plants. The organic farmer prepares an area of **scrub and bushes** that can accommodate hedgehogs: they are greedy for snails that are harmful to the fields.



winter

Despite the cold, winter nature is full of: apples, oranges, cauliflowers, lemons, radicchio, Jerusalem artichokes, grapefruits, fennel, thistles and clementines.



Autumn

During the autumn, nature offers us: pumpkins, figs, mushrooms, plums, persimmons, pomegranates, broccoli, sprouts, pears, chestnuts and juicy grapes.



summer

When the summer sun shines they ripen: watermelons, aubergines, peppers, courgettes, tomatoes, melons, beans, basil.



winter



42 Animals to save

Some of the animals found on Earth are in [danger](#), that is, they are at risk of extinction. [Few](#) of these animals remain.

Some animals are endangered by [climate change](#), others by deforestation, still others by the [warming of the seas](#).

Other species have been exterminated by [poachers](#) to obtain precious materials, fine leathers or ingredients for alleged medical remedies.



44 Small gestures, great results

You too can make a difference! There are so many **things** you can do for the planet, why not start right away?

And if you can do a lot on your own, think about the **difference** if your friends will do the same.



Talk about what you have read with your friends, **influence** them too with your good habits.

Being a good **example** is essential



Good habits as well as being "**contagious**" can move the powerful to make important **decisions** for our planet.



A little **good habit** repeated thousands of times can bring huge benefits: it's like comparing a drop that combined with others, over time leads to a **sea of change!**



2 A first step can be to use only reusable cloth bags. **Plastic shopping bags** are harmful to the seas and beyond!

3 In some stores, you can **refill soaps** and detergents using your bottle many times.



4 Choose ecological and **biodegradable** detergents, remember that what is dissolved in water sooner or later ends up in the sea.



5 More clothes equals **less heating**: during the winter it is useless to stay in a t-shirt at home, wear a sweater and you can lower the temperature of the radiators while **saving precious energy**.

6 Prefer **recycled materials**: for example, toilet paper made from recycled paper: it will be a less brilliant white but think about how many trees saved!

If you can, **lower the thermostat temperature** by one degree.

For you the effort is little but if all the inhabitants of the planet did it, the difference would be really huge.



7

8 Do not immediately throw away the things that **break**, but try to fix them: on the web there are many videos that explain how to do it.



13

Buying many similar clothing and accessories is useless and harmful to the environment. Part of the **greenhouse gas** that surrounds us is due to the production of fashion items, and 85% of our clothes end up in landfills.

We learn to use, repair and donate our used clothes.

Explain your ideas whenever you see a problem or injustice: **you are never too young** to make your voice heard!



The **breakwater** is a small device that mixes the water coming out of the tap with air.

It costs very little but it can make a difference!



9

The breakwater allows you to **save** 70% of water, and to have a nice jet coming out of the tap.

10 Buy a washable kitchen cloth, the **paper roll** is really a waste!



11 Use home cleaning products that are of **natural origin**: for example, sanitize the bathroom and floors by filling a spray bottle of water and **vinegar** in equal parts.



12

To clean the windows and make them shine, use warm water and a splash of talcum powder

14

13 Use solid shampoos and **detergents** (such as classic soap bars) in this way you will avoid the waste of plastic containers.

46 footsteps to follow

We are never alone in our **battles** to save the planet, so many people started fighting to help the earth before us!

Let's find out the **history** of some of them together.

Dian Fossey

Passionate student of **animal behavior**, she was chosen for a mission to Africa to study the gorillas of Rwanda. She did years of research and fought to defend these wonderful animals from **poachers**. Unfortunately, her story doesn't have a happy ending: Dian was murdered in her tent.



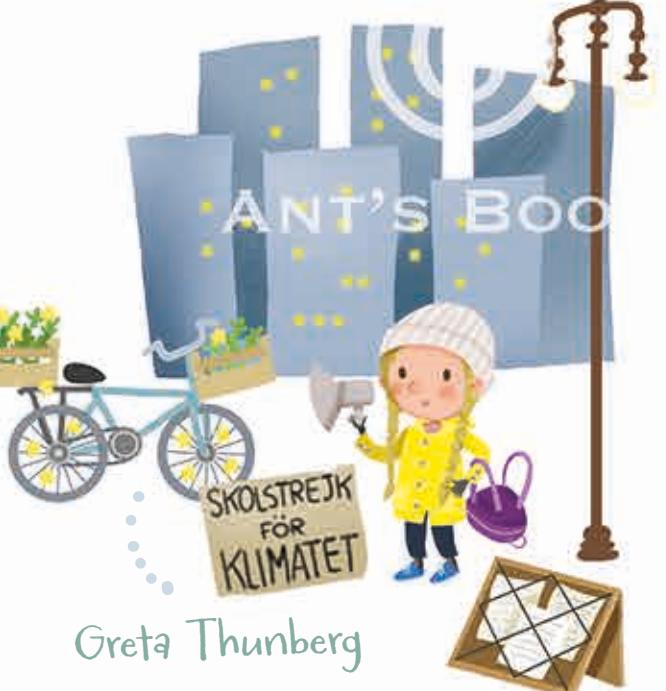
Leonardo DiCaprio

Already at the beginning of his acting career he began to take an interest in **global warming** and environmental protection. He has raised funds to save oceans, against **logging** and to save endangered animals such as tigers, killer whales and vaquitas.



Jane Goodall

The young Jane leaves for Africa to study **chimpanzees**, making brilliant discoveries about their behavior. Instead of her with a number she calls them by name, and she watches them carefully. Thanks to her studies and her commitment, she turns the spotlight on these monkeys and creates **protection programs** for the environment in Africa.



Greta Thunberg

The young Greta decided not to go to school until the government of her country had reduced the **harmful emissions**, remaining seated in front of the Swedish parliament.

Many young students inspired by her followed her in her **strikes**, which became famous all over the world.

"Flower bombing"

Would you like to "bomb" bare land and construction sites, abandoned corners with colorful plants and flowers?



Here come the seed "bombs": you can **prepare them at home!**

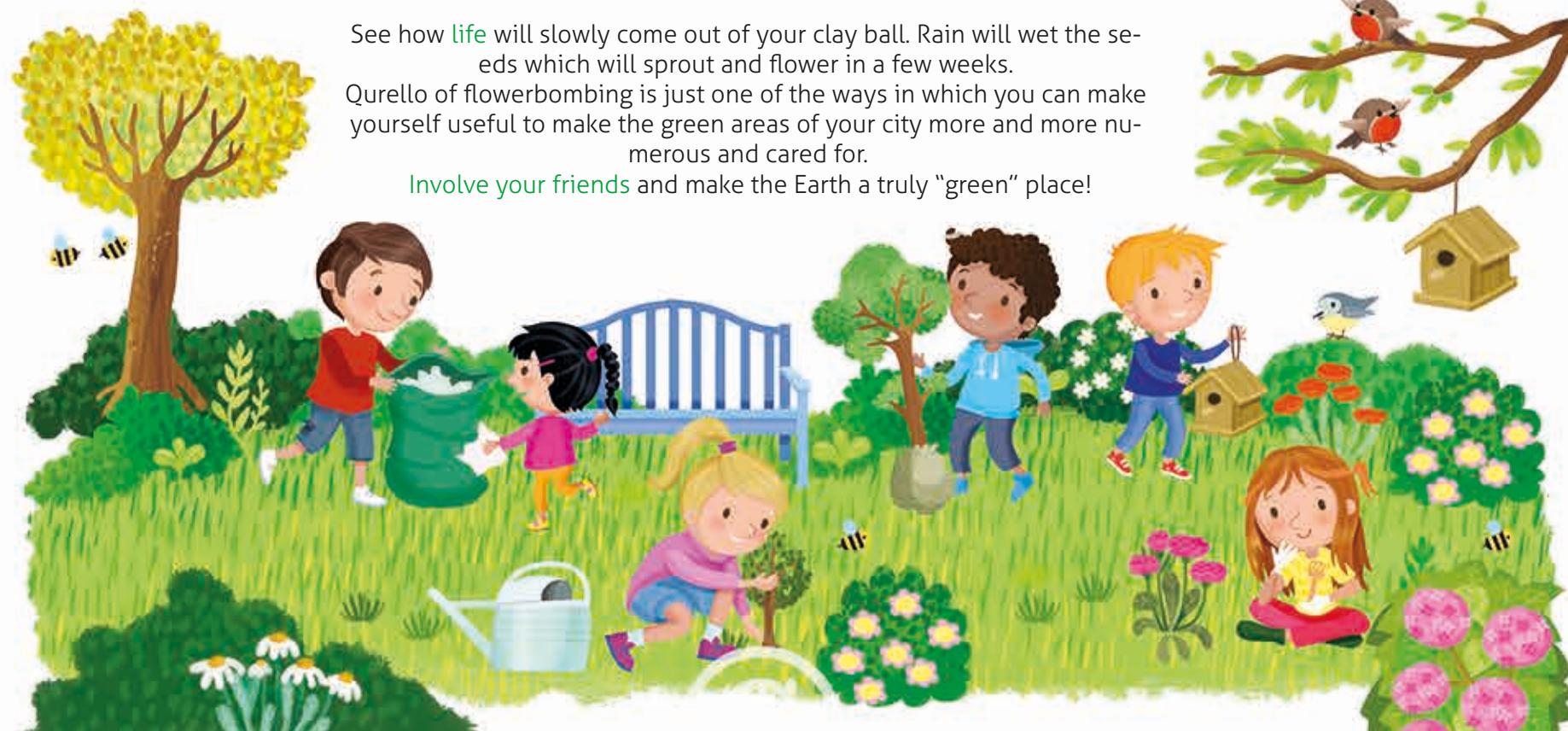
Use a jar for the doses: mischa five jars of clay, three of humus (natural fertilizer) and two of water. Then add a jar of seeds of your choice. Mix the mixture with your hands and **make balls**.



Brigitte Bardot

After his career in film he began to exploit his popularity to interest the public in the **preservation of animals**.

She sells her jewelry and her mansion to create a foundation. She is photographed next to the baby seals to prevent them from being hunted.



You will be able to create seed balls of different types, choosing the ones you prefer.

After that you will have to look for **degraded areas** and not very rich in vegetation, such as abandoned **flower beds** and throw the precious "bombs".



After creating the seed balls, they should be left to dry for a whole day in a newspaper. At this point they will be dry and you can take them with you.





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