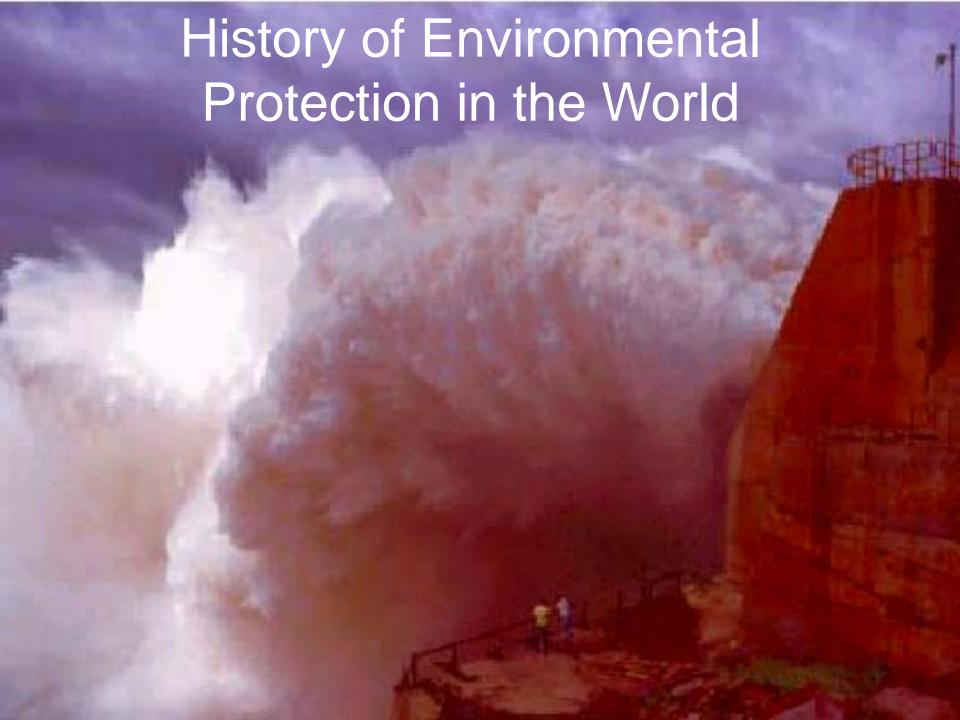
# Environmental Protection for Engineers

Tibor Pécz

## Schedule

- 1. History of EP
- 2. Legal system of EP in Hungary
- 3. Institutes of EP in Hungary
- 4. Definitions of EP
- 5. Air protection
- 6. Water protection
- 7. Soil protection
- 8. Waste management
- 9. Noise, vibration, radiation
- 10. Global problems
- 11. What can we do/help?
  - 12. Renewable resources





### I. LOCAL ERA

#### /BC 4 million - BC 10000/

- using of tools
- hunting-collecting-fishing
- using of fire
- domestication
- pasturing
- cultivation of land and plants (vegetables)
- occuring of settlements (towns)

#### The fire

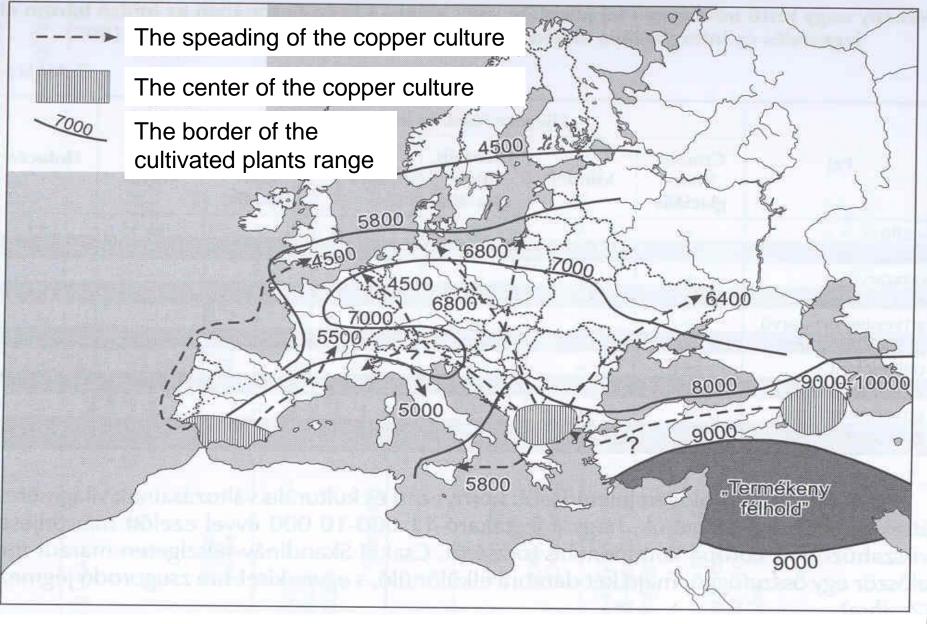
- Mankind is using of fire only in Universum

- passive fire using active fire using
  It was a big change between Mankind and Nature
  - burning of soil
  - cook-fry
  - warm-light
  - specialist of fire in Ice Ageenergy-industry

# Necessery area of food supply a person

Main food producing in historical ages	Necessery area in hectares (ha) (1 ha=2.471 acres)
Collecting-hunting-fishing	400
Primitive animal husbandry	100
Cultivation, animal husbandry (Middle Ages)	3-4
Agriculture (after the I. industrial revolution)	0.5
Intensive agriculture (from after the II. industrial revolution to nowadays)	0.2

Forrás: A környezetvédelem biológiai alapjai. Szerk.: Kovács Margit, Mezőgazdasági Kiadó. Budapest, 1975. 27. o.



The European spreading of the cultivated plants and copper culture of the Near East

# Some historical events in three regions of Eurasia Event Near East China England

BC 7000 before

BC 7500 before

BC 7500 before

BC 7500 before

BC 4000 before

BC 2000

BC 2000

BC 1300 before

BC 500

BC 3500

BC 3500

BC 3500

BC 3000

BC 2500

BC 2000

AC 500

AC 43

BC 650

BC 8500

BC 8000

BC 7000

BC 9000

BC 5500

BC 4000

BC 3700

BC 3200

**BC** 900

domestication of

plants

domestication of

animals

beginning of pottery

foundation of

villages

form of principalities

wide using of copper

and/or bronze tools

foundation of states

beginning of writing

wide using of iron

tools

#### II. REGIONAL ERA/BC 10000 – AC 19th century/

- potamic cultures
- cities-trade
- sumer salinization
- basin of Mediterranean Sea
  - cutting of forest
  - erosion of soil
  - first big cities hygenic problems cholera and plague epidemics
- water- and windenergy using widly
- increasing of pollution in biosphere and pedosphere
- big development of science and technics
- new energy sources: coal and steam first industrial revolution

#### For example:

- The English King made a rule to prohibit the coal heating in 1257
- •1347 plague miazma theory
- raven and hawk (predator bird) have been protected in 15th century
- •in 1589 or in 1778 flush toilet (WC)
- •in 1888 the life expectancy was in Swensea of Wales (GB) 28 yrs
- •in 1892 cholera epidemic of Hamburg (Germany)

The POLLUTION OF ENVIRONMENT is not knew definition.

### III. GLOBAL ERA /from 19th century/

# I. "Euphoric cue of mankind/happy World" /from the end of II. WW to 1960's/

- the effect of the I. industrial revolution
  - coal iron steel
  - increasing of motorization
  - growing of population of World
- transformation of society
- utilitarian approach of modern World
- the Nature can not eliminate the lots of pollutions
  - air pollution
  - soil pollution
  - water pollution
  - vanishing of species
- the II. industrial revolution
  - chemical industry
  - electronics
- the effects of environment have been globally by technical revolution short time
- the pollution of environment need to take our standard of living
- running time

Increasing of the railway length in some				
European countries				
Country	1850	1860	1880	1910
Germany	6 044	11 633	33 838	63 062
Austria	1 357	2 927	11 434	24 881
Swiss	27	1 096	2 547	5 426
France	3 083	9 528	26 189	51 188
Great Britain	10 653	16 787	28 854	37 717
Italy	427	1 800	8.715	17 634

1918

522

1616

1600

7 481

5 906

7 078

1 387

24 000

14 805

14 491

21 062

1 021

3 763

76 250

Spain

Sweden

Hungary

Serbia

Romania

Russia

28

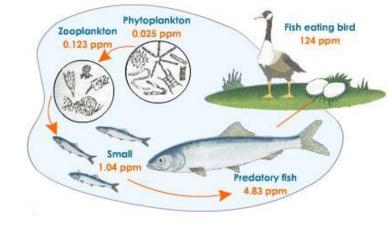
12

222

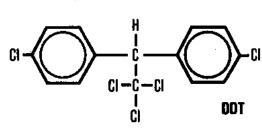
600

#### II. Realise of Era/1960's/

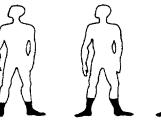
- invisible dangers
  - shoking of Contergan (1961)
  - effects of DDT (1962 Rachel Carson Silent Spring)
  - effects of heavy metals in Far East:
    - Minamata disease (Hg, Japan, 1956)
    - Itai-itai disease (Cd, Japan, 1968)
- · facing of social, political, moral
  - Vaticanian Synod II.(1962-65) had analysed deeply relation between mankind and Nature, it was established that:
    - changes is getting faster and faster
    - effects is getting deeper and deeper
    - · increasing the odds of sociaty
    - mankind wants to dominate the natural powers
    - if you are a rich man it do not means you are a moralist
    - the agitation and the distress caused by the unbalanced circumstances
    - the environmental protection and the nature conservation do not work well by personal conflicts
- the environmental protection has occured in the international politics
  - · collective interests
  - the EP plays a main role globally



Process of Biological Magnification; DDT concentrations increase in organisms along the food chain



diklór-difenil-triklóretán







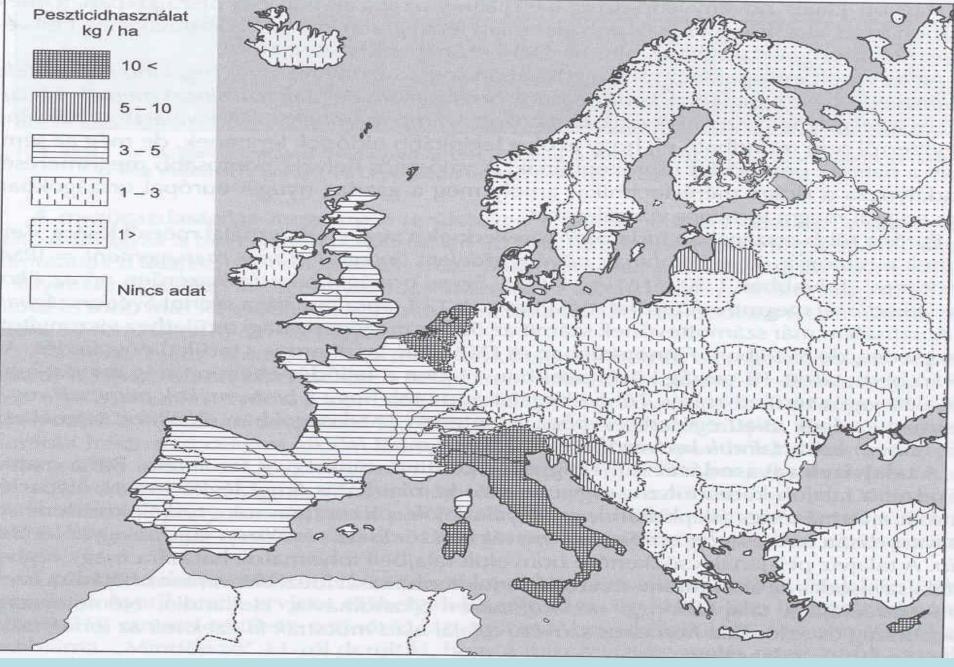




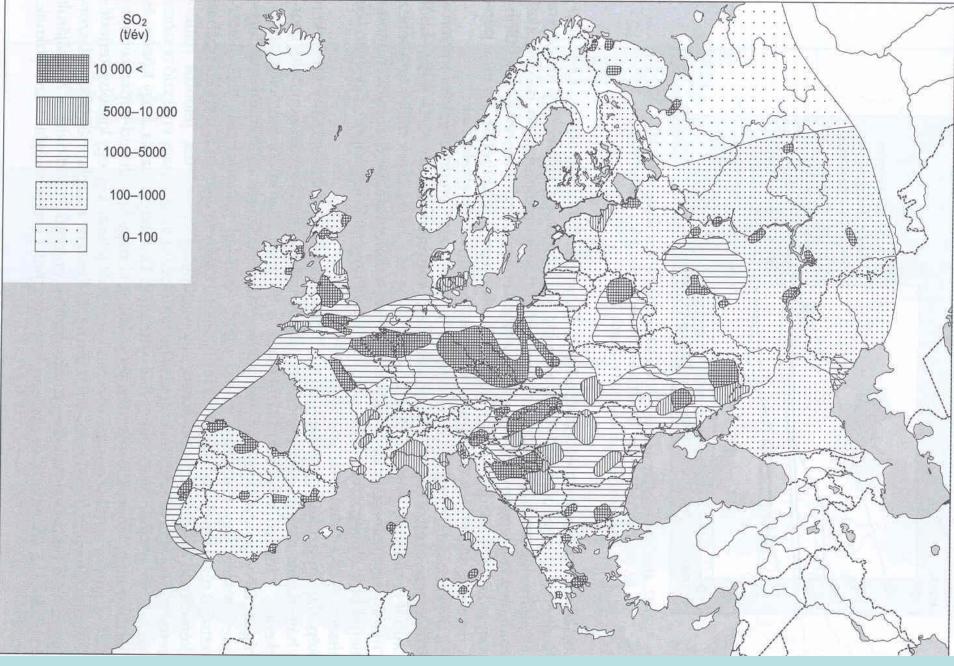
Accumulated DDT amount in human body: a) England b) West Germany c) France d) USA e) Israel f) India

32. ábra. A különböző országok lakosságának testében felhalmozódott átlagos DDT-mennyiség (mg/kg zsírszövet) a) Anglia b) Német Szövetségi Köztársaság, c) Franciaország, d) Egyesült Államok (USA), e) Izrael, f) India (KLAUSEWITZ-SCHAFER-TOBIAS, 1971)

Forrás: A környezetvédelem biológiai alapjai. Szerkesztette: KovAcs Margit, Mezőgazdasági Kiadó, Budapest 1977. 15. o.



Pecticides using of agricultural lands in Europe in 1995 (kg a hectare)



Emission of sulphure dioxide in Europe in 1995 (tons a year)

## The Club of Rome

The Club of Rome was founded in 1968 (Aurelio Peccei) as an informal association of independent leading personalities from politics.

The Club of Rome members share a common concern for the future of humanity and the planet.

The aims of the Club of Rome are:

- to identify the most crucial problems which will determine the future of humanity;
- to evaluate alternative scenarios for the future;
- to develop and propose practical solutions to the challenges identified;
- to communicate the new insights and knowledge and to stimulate public debate.

The results of the Club of Rome are:

- 12 of model of computer are valid differencies: the date of collapse of Earth ecosystem;
- 5 variables: population of Earth, natural resources, volume of agriculture and industry, effect of EP

It raised considerable public attention in 1972 with its report <u>The Limits to Growth</u>. (Daniella and Denis Meadows and MIT)

#### III. Era of Istitutes /1970's/

- **I. EP Congress** The United Nations Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm 5-12 of June 1972
- professional found was Barbara Word and René Dubas: Only One Earth
- results of conference:
  - acceptation of 26 directives
  - 109 action plans
  - found of UNEP
  - coordinating of environmental programs
  - Earthwatch
  - GEMS/General Earth Monitoring System
  - IRS/International environmental Report Service
  - 5th of June is the Day of EP
- the EP plays main role in political world
  - green parties have occured in politics
  - lots of convention have been

#### IV. Era of Cooperation /from 1980's/

#### BRUNDTLAND Comission and Report

World Comission on Environment and Development found by UN in 1983 (István Láng)

8 of key questions were analysed: growth of population of Earth

energy industry food safty

urban environment

relations of international economy

international cooperation environmental management

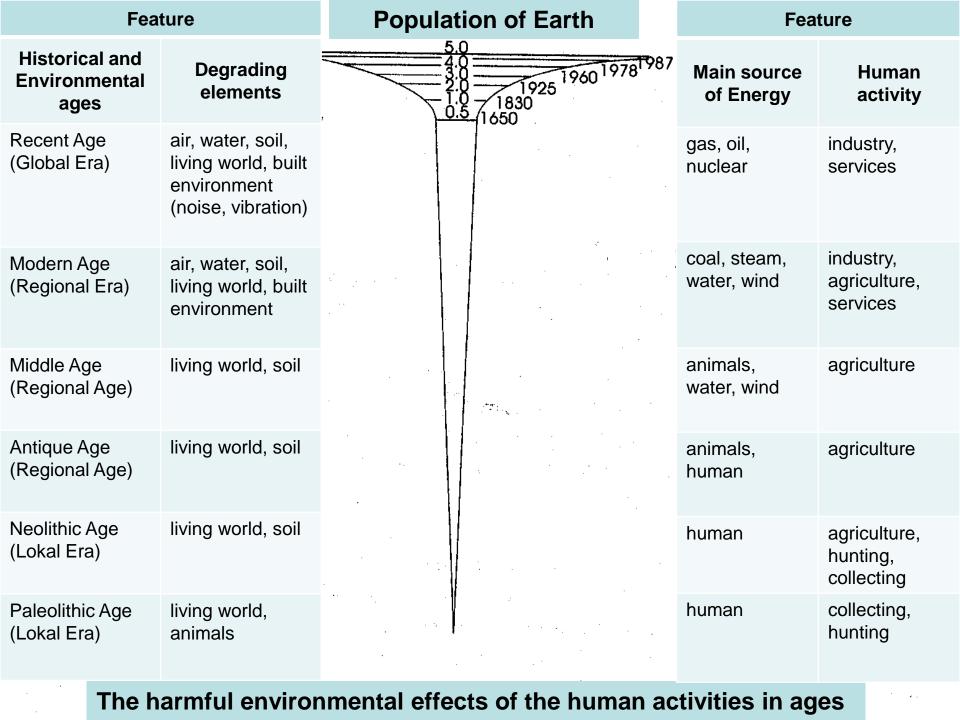
• in 1987 Our Common Future published in which the sustanaible development has introduced basics: environment, economy, society

#### **Suggestions of Comission:**

- -We have to use the resources accordance with sustanaible development (very important who can do it),
- -We have to watch pollutions (data collect, monitoring, cooperations etc.),
- -We have to measure global risk,
- -We can choose,
- -Legal tools,
- -The EP is a invention for future
- Result: The groups of economic and politic have changed minding

### **Balaton Group**

- Donella and Dennis Meadows authors of <u>The Limits to Growth</u> founded the Balaton Group in 1982.
- The proven mix of systems thinking, mutual professional support, and informal creative exchange continues to generate positive solutions through collaboration.
- The Balaton Group is named for Lake Balaton in Hungary, where meetings have been held for most of the past 30 years.
- Its official name is the International Network of Resource Information Centers.
- It is an international network of researchers and practitioners in fields related to systems and sustainability.
- The Balaton Group accelerates and deepens the world's general understanding of three factors that are fundamental to sustainable development:
- a systems orientation,
- a long-term perspective, and
- an unshakeable personal commitment to achieving positive change.



# **EP laws of Hungary**

- Basic Document: New Basic Act of Hungary from 01/2012
  - paragraph P) "The natural resources mainly the lands, the forestries, the water bodies, the biodiversity specifically the native plants, animals and the cultural values belong to a collective heritage of Hungarian Nation which is have to protect, conservate and save for coming generations – it is obligation for the Hungarian State and everybody."
- frame regulation: 53rd of 1995 Act
   It is about the general rules of EP
- direct regulation:
  - statutory rules
  - local rules (in cities)
  - rules of ministry
  - rules of government

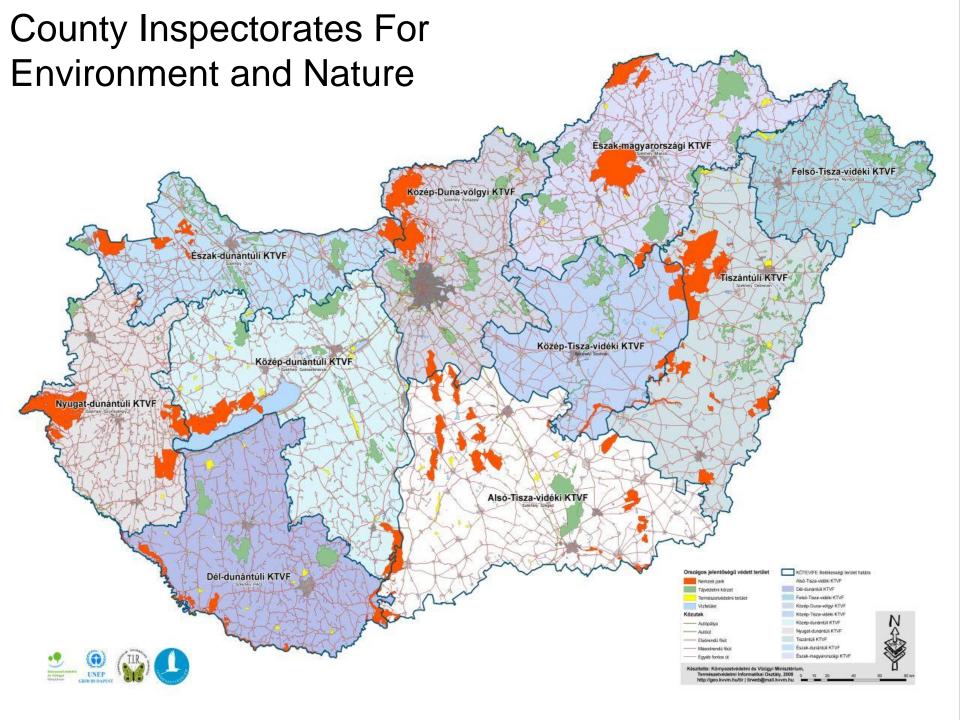


# Istitutes of EP in Hungary

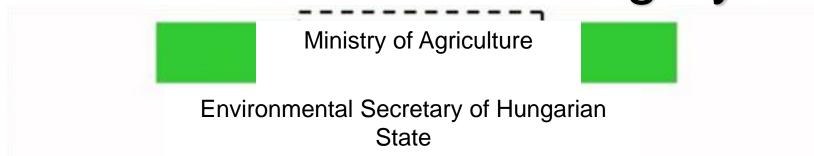
- governmental level:
  - water and flood protection:
    - Ministry of Interior
  - EP and nature conservation:
    - Ministry of Agriculture
- · authorities:
  - water and flood protection:
    - 2nd level: National Directorate General for Disaster Management
    - 1st level: County Directorates General for Disaster Management (12)
  - EP and nature conservation:
    - 2nd level: National Inspectorate For Environment and Nature
    - 1st level: County Inspectorates For Environment and Nature ("Green Authority")
    - local level in cities: mayors or notaries

# County Directorates General for Disaster Management





# Istitutes of EP in Hungary



County Inspectorates For Environment and Nature I. County Inspectorates For Environment and Nature II.



# Activity fields of Authorities

- air protection
- water protection
- soil protection

environmental

environmental

elements

- waste management
- noise, vibration and radiation pollution

permitting of EP

### What is environment?

#### **Environment includes:**

- natural resources both abiotic and biotic, such as air, water, soil, fauna and flora and the interaction between the same factors;
- property which forms part of the cultural heritage; and
- the characteristic aspects of the landscape.
- (Convention on Civil Liability for Damage Resulting from Activities Dangerous to the Environment, Lugano, 21.VI.1993)
- and the human facilities!

### What is EP?NC?LP?HP?

- EP=The protection and the saving of the abiotic environmental elements (such as air, water, soil, built facilities) and prevent or protection against waste, noise, vibration, radiation pollution for the subsistence of humankind.
- NC=The protection and the saving of the biotic environmental elements (such as flora, fauna, funge and its habitat (ecosystems) forestry, medow, pasture, reedy etc.)
- LP=The protection and the saving of the landscape and its characteristic aspects
- HP (Heritage Protection)=The protection and the saving of cultural heritage

# Problem of EP, Landscape Protection (LP) and Nature Conservation (NC)

- some people believe that these fields are same
- there are lots of common points amoung EP, LP and NC
  - protected gardens
  - green belts of cities
  - zoological and botanical gardens
- they are similar to each other but different fields
- separate regulation and institutes
- they are rather supplementary sciences

# EP is in the practice

### The EP includes:

- general prevention (education-pedagogy)
- damage prevention (technology, engineering)
- environmental managing according to plan (complex)
- sustainable managing with natural resources

### Process of Pollution

- Emission
- Transmission
- Immission

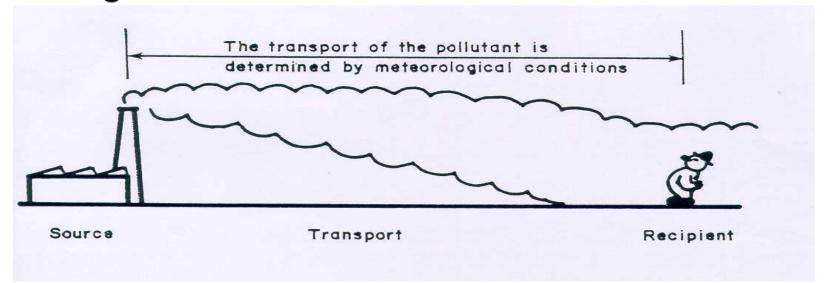
### Partners of process:

- Polluting source (point or areal/diffuse)
- Intermedier
- Effect chain
- Effect area
- Recipient (final station generally accumulated)

### What is the environmental effect?

In environmental aspect it is a valueable of state changing, which caused by human activity

### Effecting factor⇒ Process of effect ⇒ Effect area



EMISSION: RELEASE OF POLLUTION (MASS/TIME) TRANSMISSION:
DISPERSAL OF
POLLUTION
(CONNECTION
BETWEEN EMISSION
AND IMMISSION)

IMMISSION: CONCENTRATION OF POLLUTION IN A RECIPIENT (MASS/VOLUME)

### **Effects**

### **Physical Environment**

- Air Pollution
- Water pollution
- Soil Pollution

Climate

### **Biotic systems**

- Unhealthy Effects

   Toxical materials,
   Infections,
   Noise, Vibration, Radiation
- Psychological (Stress)
- Esthetical
- Social-Economical

Direct effect

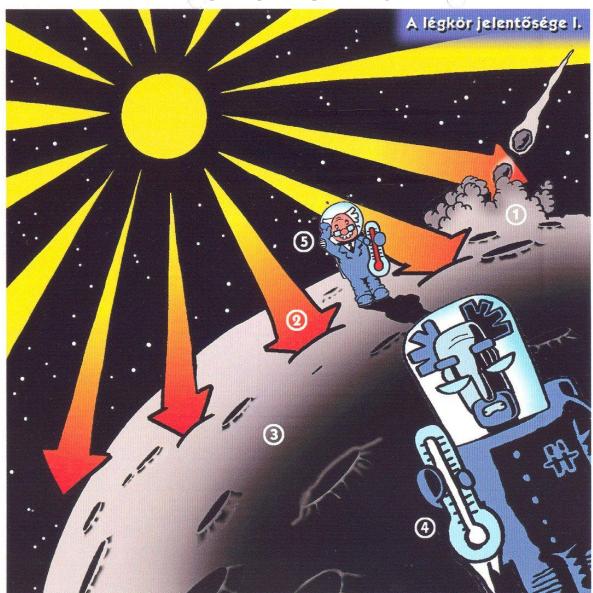
**Undirect effect** 

## Fields of EP- causes

### Air

- Atmosphere
- Ozone Shield
- Respiratory
- Climate Weather

# If there is not...



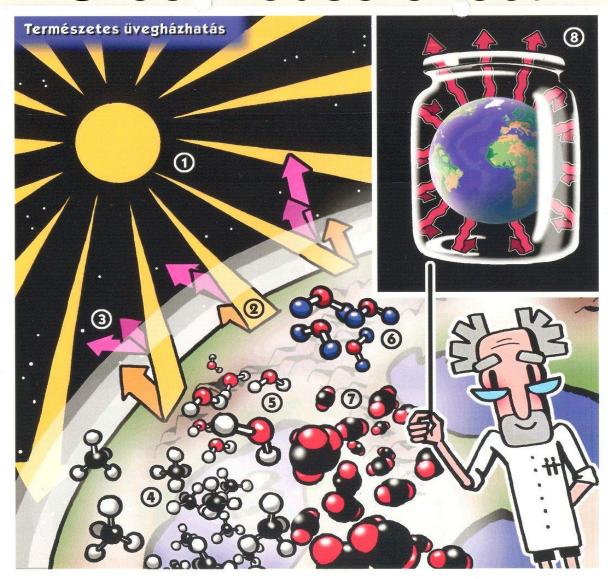


Our Lucky... A légkör jelentősége II.

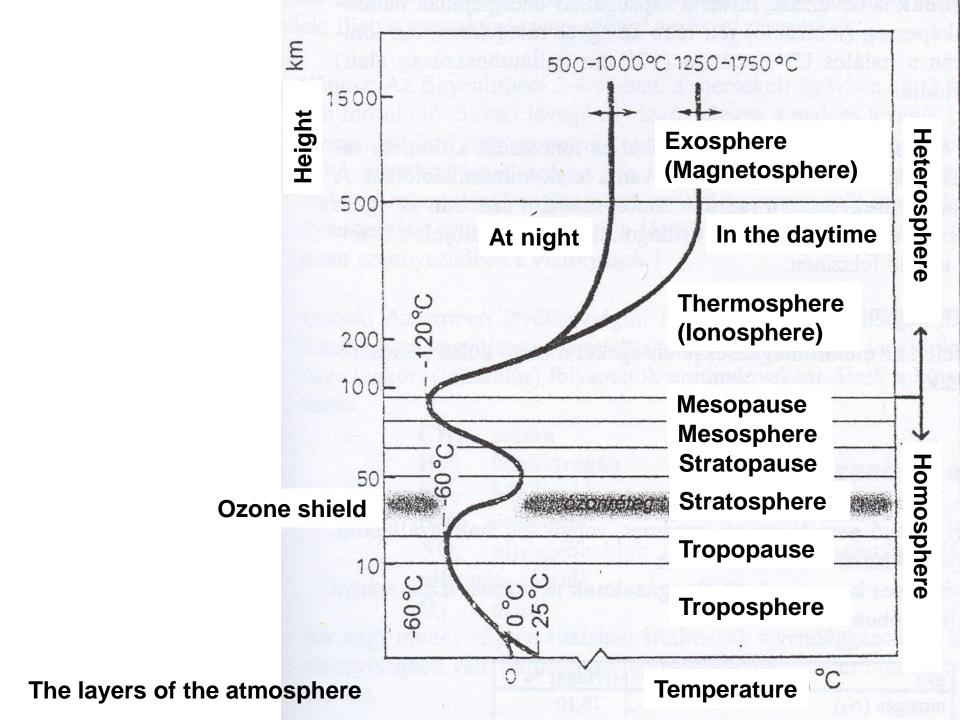


# Greenhouse effect

5.







# Content of Atmosphere (2/1)

#### **Standard gases**

nitrogen  $(N_2)$  78 % oxigen  $(O_2)$  20,9 % argon (Ar) 0,9 % other < 0,2 %

1 000 000 yrs 500 000 yrs

#### **Changing gases**

carbon-dioxide  $(CO_2)$ methan  $(CH_4)$ dinitrogen-oxide  $(N_2O)$ ozone  $(O_3)$  (sztrat.) CFC gases

320 ppm 1.7 ppm 0.3 ppm 0.01 ppm 3.0 ppb

100 yrs 10 yrs 170 yrs 2 yrs 60-100 yrs

# Content of Atmosphere (2/2)

#### Fast changing gases

vapour (H <sub>2</sub> O)	100 ppm	10 days
nitrogen-dioxide (NO <sub>2</sub> )	1 ppb	days
ammonia (NH <sub>3</sub> )	1 ppb	days
sulphur-dioxide (SO <sub>2</sub> )	1 ppb	days-weeks

#### **Solid and liquid particulars**

aerosols water ice dusts (<10 mikrometers)

## Main Pollutants of Air

- Gases (CO, (CO2), SOx, NOx, O3, NH3, HCl, HF, benz-A-pyren, CFC-s)
- Solid (dust, crust)
- Mixed matters (smoke) solves (pl. acidbasic drops)

Types of Smogs

#### The Donora smog in 1948

- It was a historic <u>air inversion</u> resulting in a wall of <u>smog</u> that killed 20 people and sickened 7,000 more in <u>Donora</u>, <u>Pennsylvania</u>, a <u>mill town</u> on the <u>Monongahela River</u>, 24 miles (39 km) southeast of <u>Pittsburgh</u>.
- Hydrogen fluoride and sulfur dioxide emissions from U.S. Steel's Donora Zinc Works and its American Steel & Wire plant were frequent occurrences in Donora.
- What made the 1948 event more severe was a temperature inversion, a situation in which warmer air aloft traps pollution in a layer of colder air near the surface.
- The pollutants in the air mixed with fog to form a thick, yellowish, acid smog that hung over Donora for five days.





#### London smog 1952

- The **Great Smog of '52** or **Big Smoke** was a severe airpollution event that affected London during December 1952.
- A period of cold weather, combined with an <u>anticyclone</u> and windless conditions, collected airborne pollutants mostly from the use of coal to form a thick layer of smog over the city.
- It lasted from Friday 5 to Tuesday 9 December 1952, and then dispersed quickly after a change of weather.
- Government medical reports in the following weeks estimated that up until 8 December 4,000 people had died prematurely and 100,000 more were made ill because of the smog's effects on the human <u>respiratory tract</u>.
- More recent research suggests that the total number of fatalities was considerably greater, at about 12,000.







## Characteristics of the London smog

- Reductive smog
- Temperature is between -3 +5°C (in winter)
- High air pressure and vaporous air
- Low wind speed or dead calm (no wind)
- Air temperature inversion
- Dust dome above the city
- It is caused by industrial and communal (heating) using of fossils (coal, oil)
- Occuring in industrial and residential zones
- Contents: dust, smoke, soot, scale, SO<sub>2</sub>, SO<sub>3</sub>, CO<sub>2</sub>, CO, acidic drops
- Endangered groups mainly: elderly people, children and sick with respiratory illness

# The LA smog

- First occuring was in 1943 in Los Angeles
- Oxidative/photochemical smog
- Temperature is between 25–35 °C (in summer)
- Low air pressure and dry air
- Low wind speed or dead calm (no wind)
- Air temperature inversion
- Dust dome above the city
- It is caused by traffic and industrial emissions
- Occuring in downtown and industrial zones
- Contents: loose dust, N<sub>x</sub>O<sub>x</sub>, O<sub>3</sub>
- Endangered groups mainly: elderly people, children and sick with respiratory illness





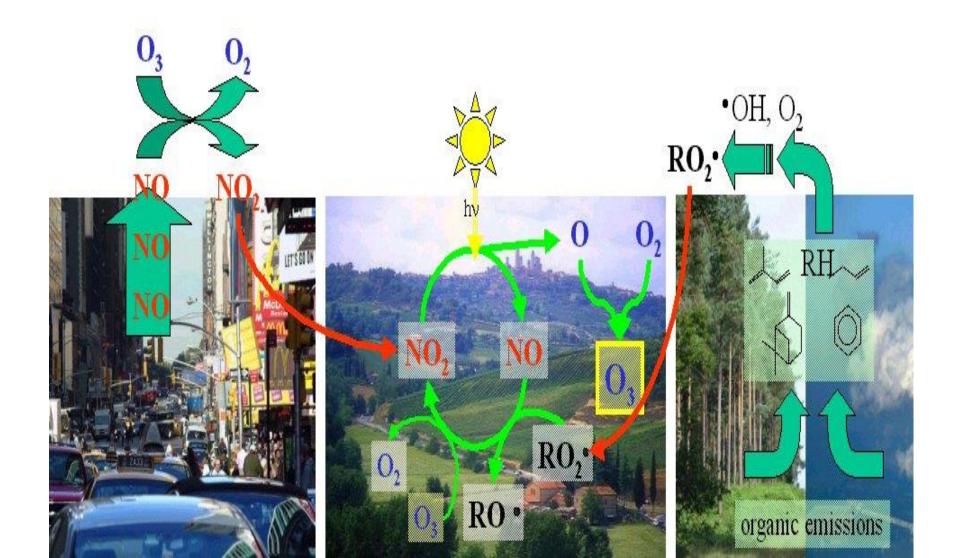
### Peking the present days





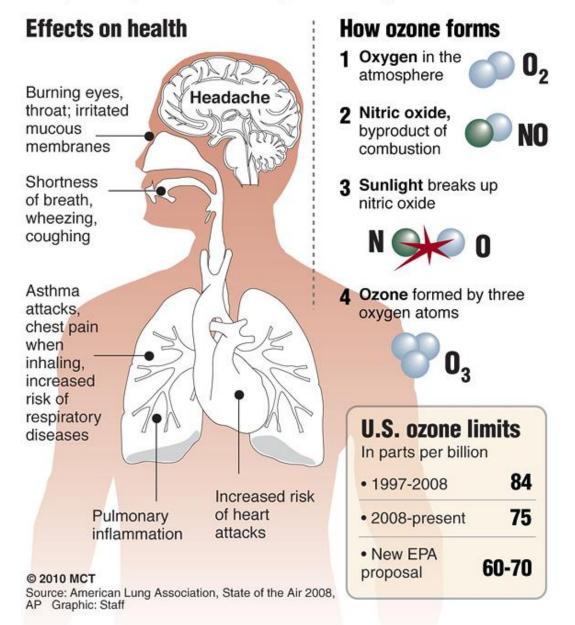


# Cycle of ozone oxidation

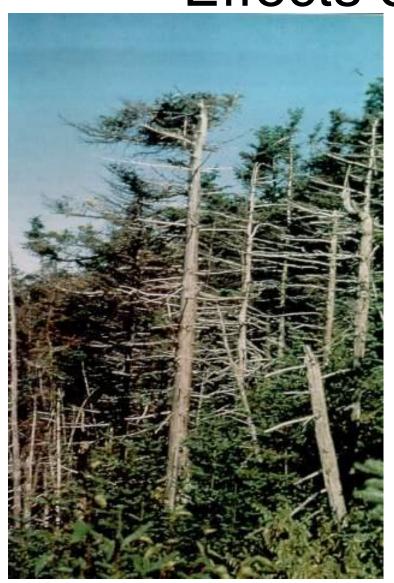


### Why smog is harmful

Ozone, the main ingredient in smog, is one of the most widespread air pollutants and among the most dangerous.



## Effects of acid rain





# Status of air pollution in Pécs

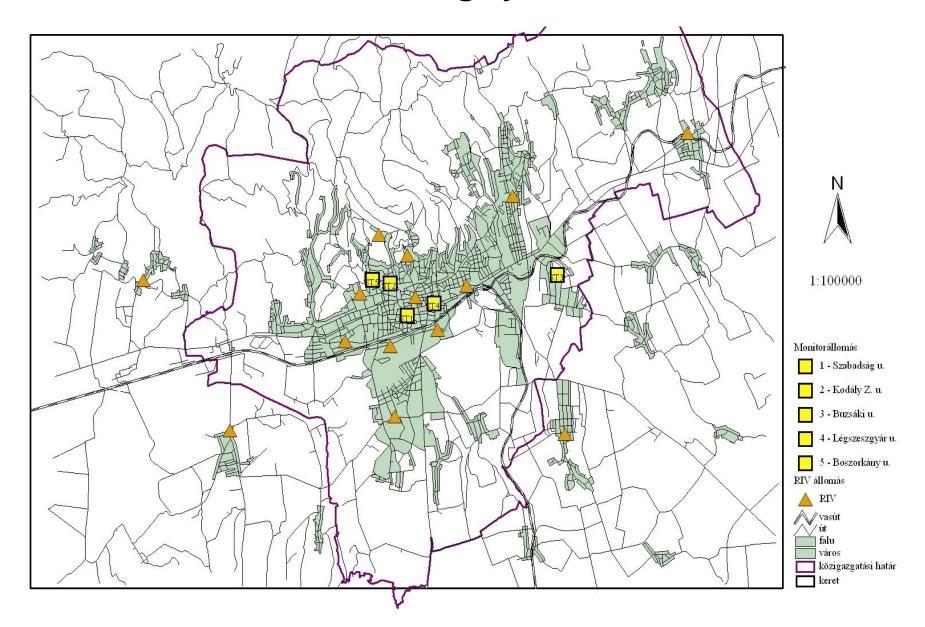
- In the past
- Nowadays
  - Monitoring system
    - On-line containers
    - Regional immission boxes
    - Sediment measuring points
    - Measuring of DAF bus
  - Smog alarm plan of Pécs
- Further information: http://telemod.pecs.hu







#### The air immission monitoring systems of Pécs



The air immission monitoring systems of Pécs and in the region Manth Sovago azotos expired Bicsend Aranyosgadins Jelmagyarázat ST5 - Boszorkany u. ST3 - Buzsáki u ST2 - Nevelési Központ ST6 - Komlo ST4 - Légazeszgyár u STI - Szabadság u

## Water

- Hydrosphere
- The cradle of life (first life systems in the sea on the world)
- Basic element of living organisms

## Water molecule - H<sub>2</sub>O



**Specific crystal structure** 

→Density anomaly Heat stratification of deep lakes (it is freezing from top to bottom)

#### **Dipole feature**

→ Good solvent and transporting medium for minerals from rocks and for antropogenic pollutants

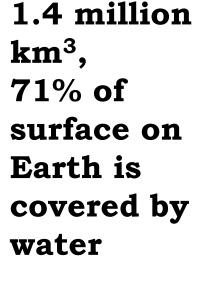
#### Big viscosity, surface-tension

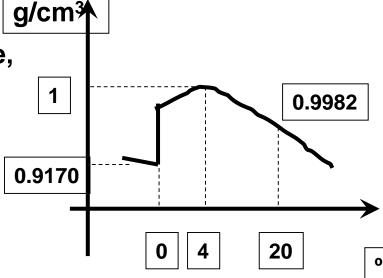
→ Capillarity: water uptaking of plants

#### High specific heat

→ Capacity of heat storage,

Regulation of heat regime





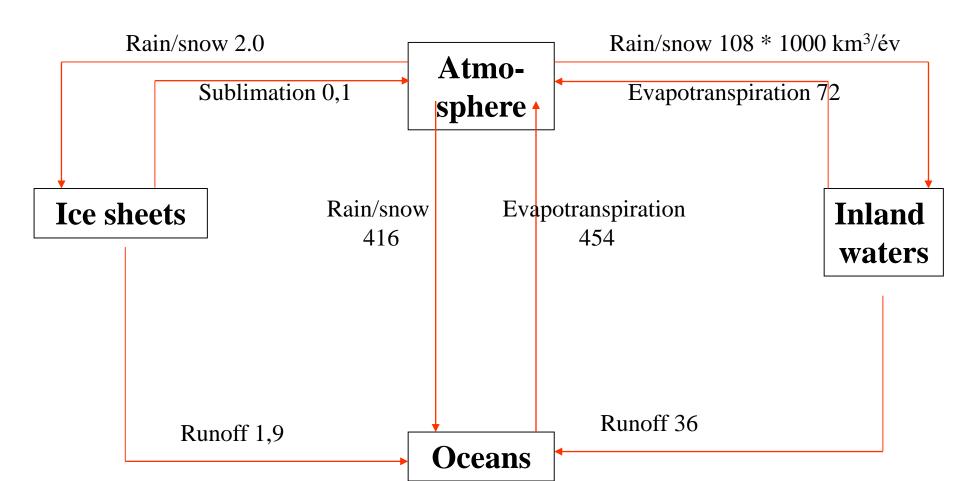
## Global cycle of water

#### Global water storages:

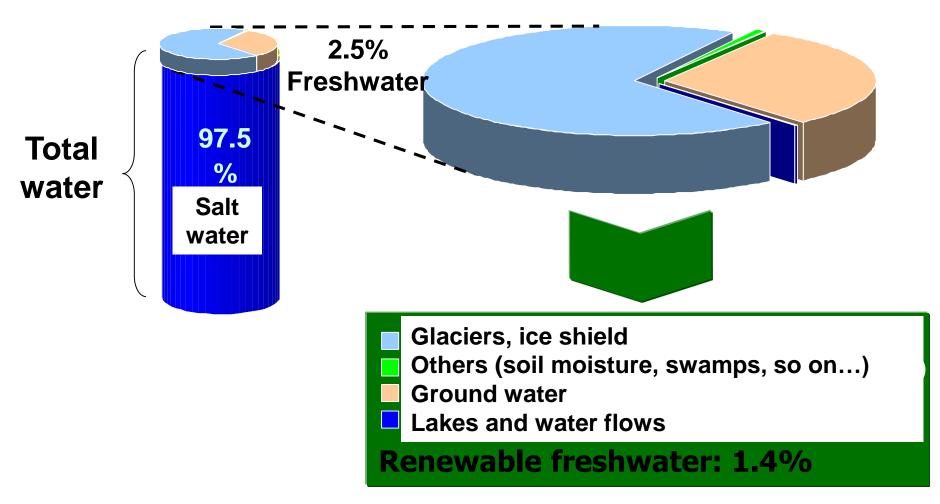
<ul> <li>Oceans and seas 1338,0106 (km³)</li> </ul>	96,56% 3050 yrs
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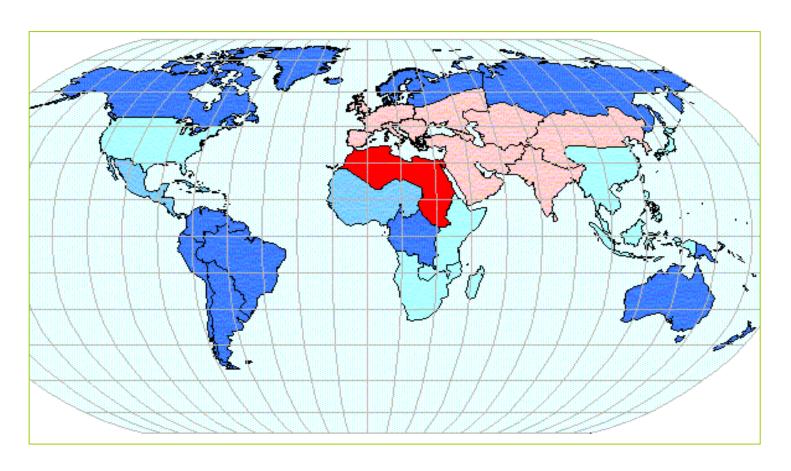
•	Inland waters	23,6106 (km <sup>3</sup> )	1,70% 220 yrs
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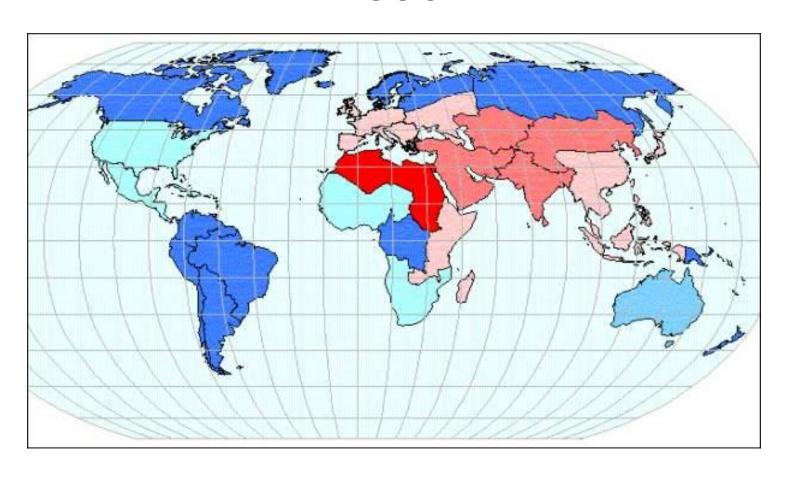
- Ice and snow sheets 24,0106 (km<sup>3</sup>) 1,73% 12000 yrs
- Vapour in atmosphere 1,3103 (km³) <0,01% 10 days

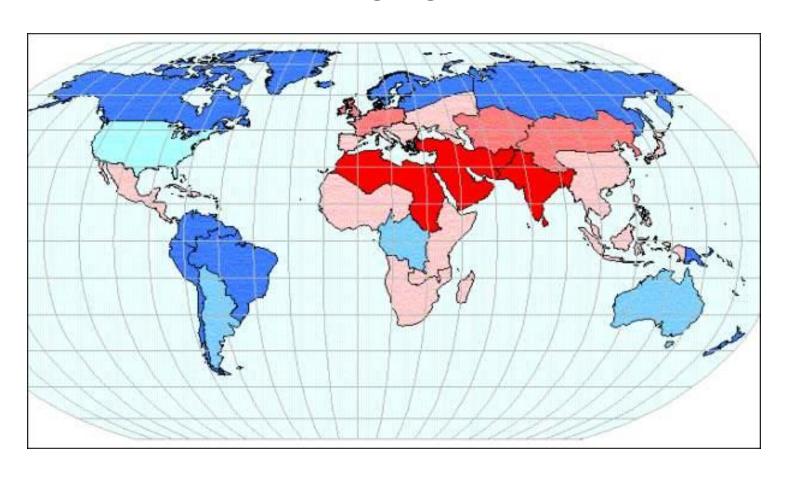


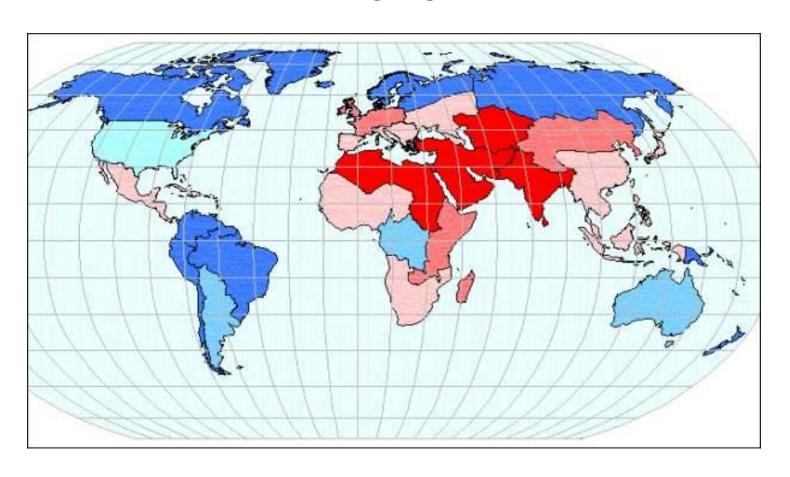
## Global freshwater quantity











# The types of water storages

In the water management there are 3 units in Hungary

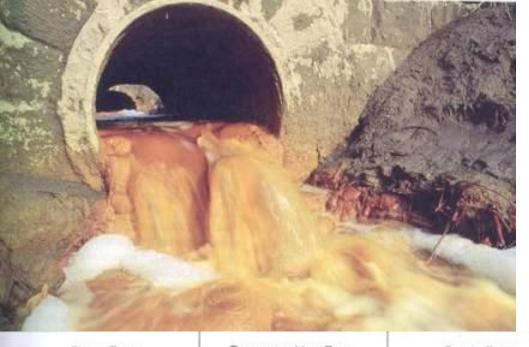
- rainwaters (micro-macro)
- surface waters (spring, stream, river, lake, sea etc.)
- subsurface waters (soil moisture, ground water, artesian water, karst water, riverbank filtrated water)

### Pollutants of waters

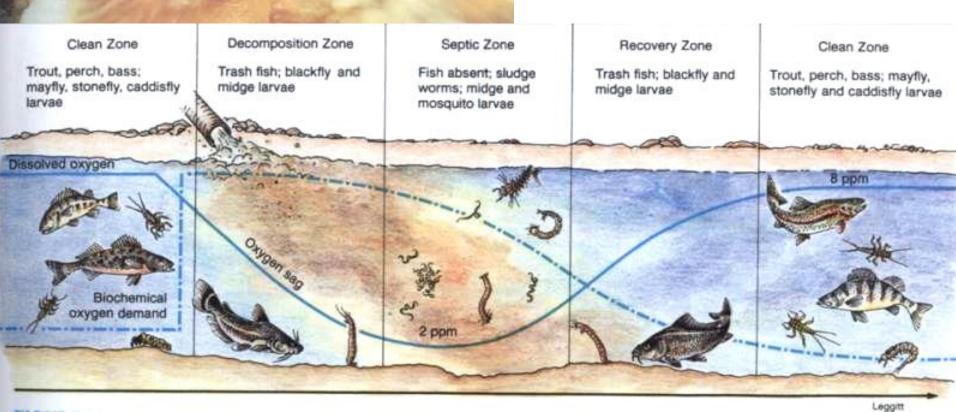
- Mineral oil and its origins
- Nitrogen forms (nitrate-nitrite, ammonia and its compounds)
- Phosphorous forms (ortophosphate etc.)
- Residues of pesticides
- Heavy metals (Fe, Mn, Cr, Ni, As, Hg, Cd)
- Sulphur forms (sulphides, acids etc.)
- Algae and és bacterial toxins
- Detergents
- Heat
- Antibiotics
- Hormones

Effect of waste water inflow to waterbodies: solved oxigen reduction (hipoxia)





#### Problems of oxigen budget









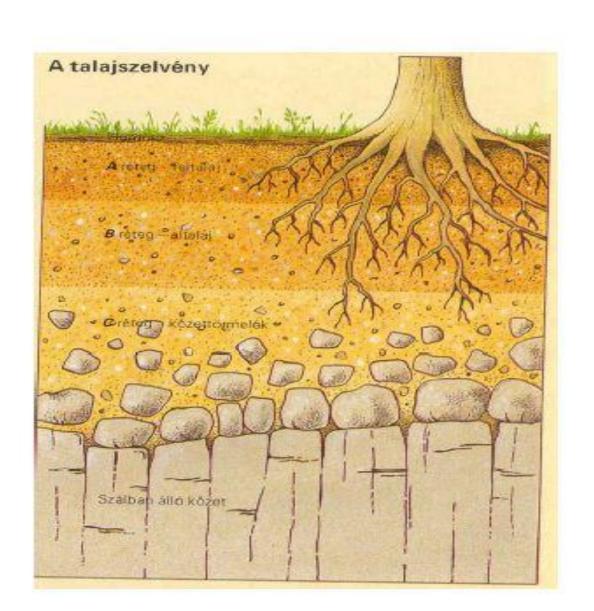




### SOIL PROTECTION

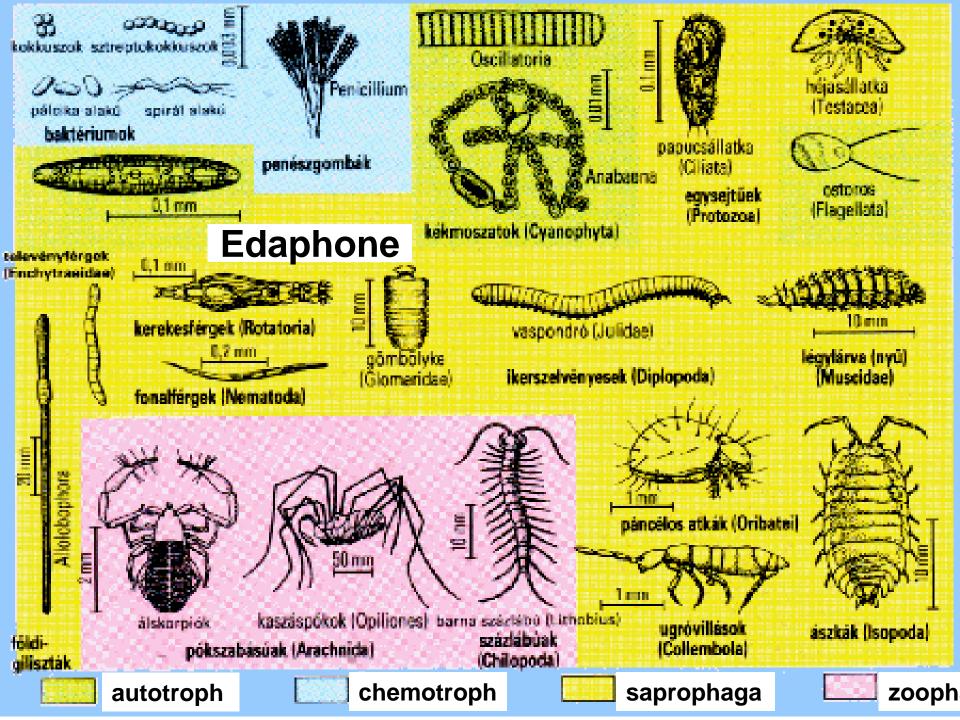
- Pedosphere
- crop land food sustenance of Earth
- 3-phase system (air, liquid and solid)
- Edaphone (organisms of soil)

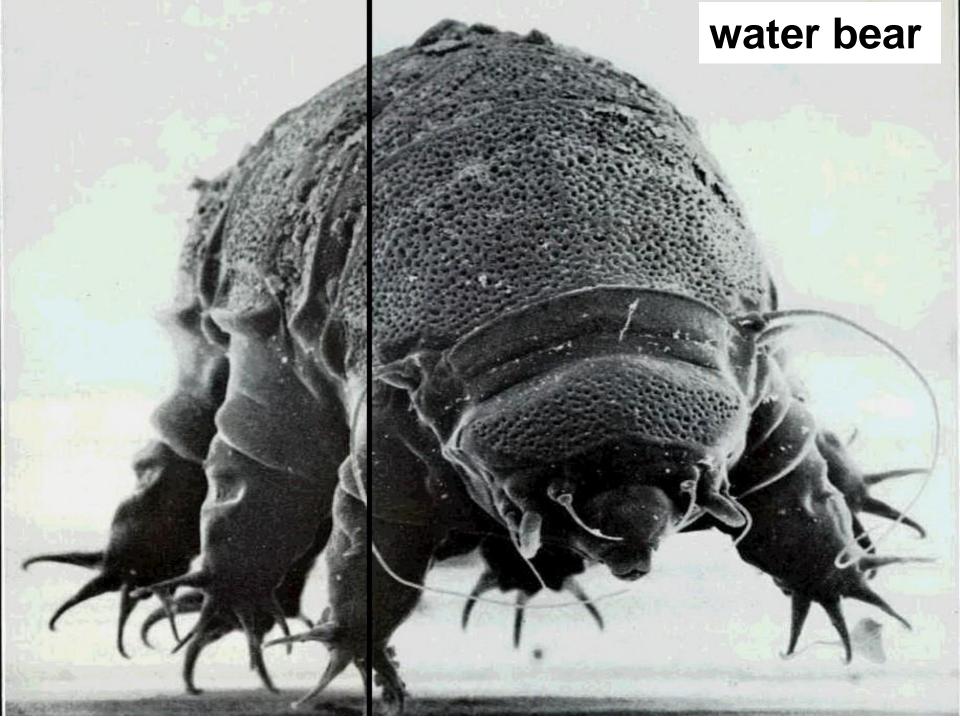
## Soil profile



### Maturation of soil

- shredding (physical processes) → big surface of pieces of stones
- chemical weathering (oxidation, reduction, hydration, solving, hydrolysis)
- biological processes (sedentation of first organisms: algae, funge, bacteria – forming of organic material in the soil)





## Causes of soil degradation

- by land using not in agriculture (buildings, roads, pipes, public utilities etc.)
- by erosion (human, wind, rain, river, lake, sea, snow, ice, slope moving)
- by degradation of water budget of soil (salinization, water-logging, bad draining, drainage)
- 4. by structural injury (compaction, soil removing)
- 5. by chemical pollution (acidification, oil pollution)

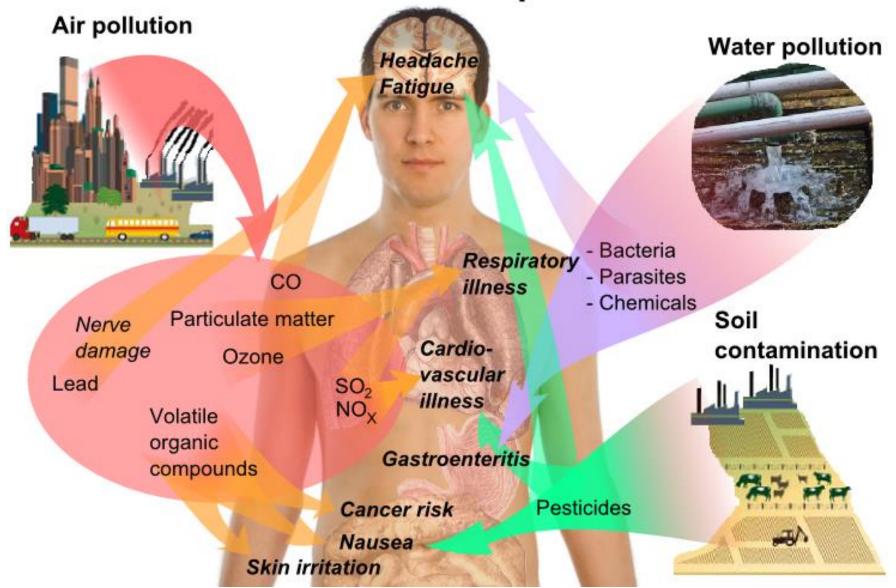
Results: reduced biological activity – organic matter loss – nutrient depletion

### Main pollutants of soil

- toxical heavy metals (As, Pb, Cd, Ni, Hg)
- pesticides
- over using of fertilizers
- mineral oils and relatives (fuels)
- policyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH)
- polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) and relatives
- acids, lyes

persistent matters

### Health effects of pollution



# Waste management and problem of waste

- It depends on:
  - the developed level of country (Ger, USA, Scandinavian countries)
  - background of the family
  - the education and the pedagogy (green minding in the kindergarden and the school)
  - historical story of state

Types of wastes and classification

		State			
		Solid	Liquid	Sludge-like	Gaseous
By origin (forma- tion place)	Communal (origin from cities)	Wastes from households and on the streets	Communal wastewaters	Communal wastewater sludges, draged sludges	Smokes of households
	Sectoral	Industrial, agricultural and service subproducts and wastes (origin from animals, plants, strawy manure)	Industrial wastewaters , oils, liquid manure	Industrial wastewater sludges	Industrial smokes and gases
By environ- mental effect	Non dangerous	Inert material (bricks of buildings)	Cooling water	Sludges without radioactive and dangerous materials	Natural gases in the air (greenhouse gases also)
	Dangerous	Types of industrial slumps, dusts, polluted soil	Acids, lyes, solutions, stains, oils of transformers	Galvanic sludges, red sludge	Gases and smokes of petrol and chemical industry
	Radioactive	Burnt-out heating elements of nuclear power stations	Radioactive liquids (deuterium, tricium)	Radioactive sludges	Radioactive gases

#### "Egy műanyag zacskó előállítása egyetlen másodperc, alig 20 percig használjuk, majd 100-400 év kell, mire lebomlik a természetben"

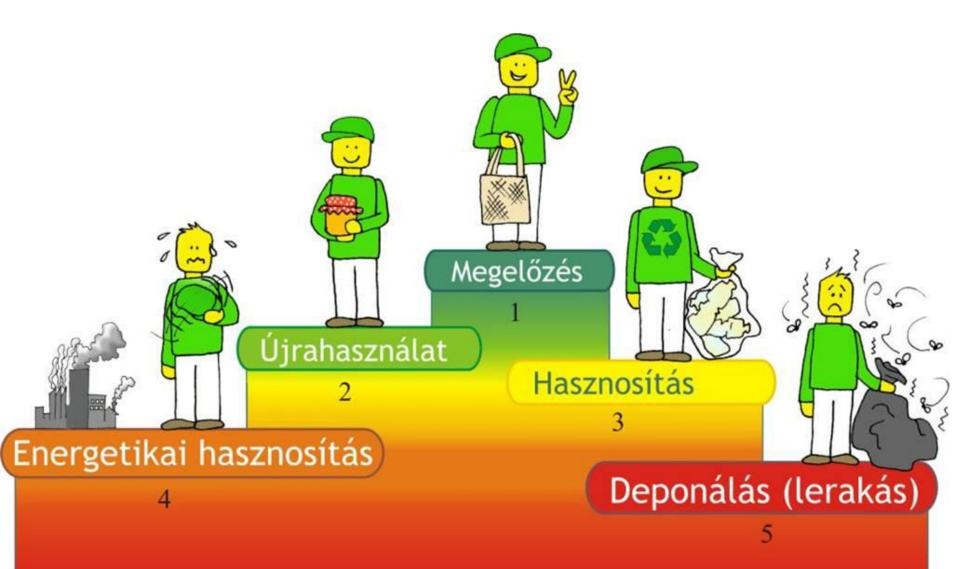


Nylon plastic bag looks like a jellyfish

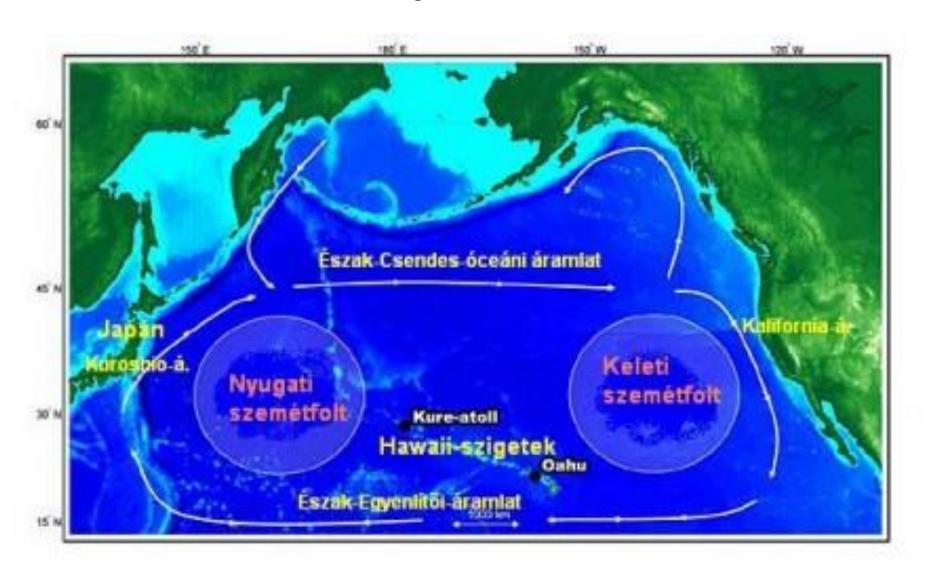
ILLUSZTRÁCIÓ: LISA MERTINS



Waste fate pyramid



### "The Great Pacific Garbage Patch"/"Pacific Trash Vortex"





# Space waste II.

### Noise-Vibration-Radiation

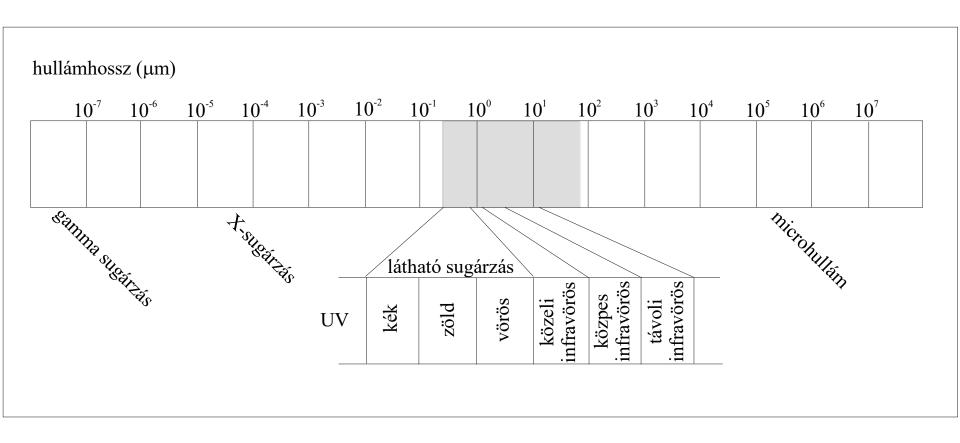
- Types of noise: producting (industrial, agricultural), traffic noise, city noise
- Vibration
- Radiation (radioactive, electromagnetic electrosmog)

Light pollution

Heat pollution

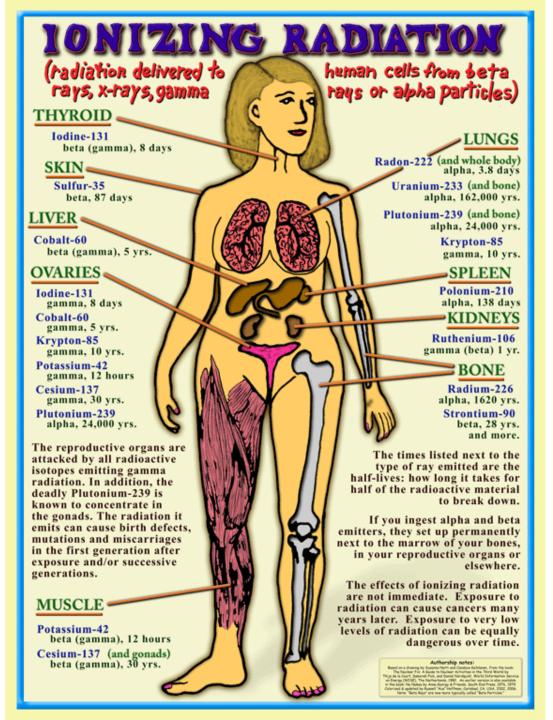


## Electromagnetic spectrum



# The legal nuclear power stations on the Earth







### **GLOBAL PROBLEMS**

The processes are which eventuate the transforming of the sustaining systems on Earth ecosystem and in human society.

Main parameters are:

- Very complex problems
- Antropogenic effects also it is confirmed!
- The punctual limits are not known
- Oversteping of regeneration /pl.: changing of biochemical cycles/
- Uncertainty

Examples:

Increasing of greenhouse effect

Climate change

Increasing of world seas

Depladation of ozone shield

Acidification of environment

Deforestation

Soil degradation

Decreasing of fresh water reservoires

Growing of Earth population

. . .

Waste problems

Desertification

Decreasing of biological and genetical diversity

Risk of atomic war

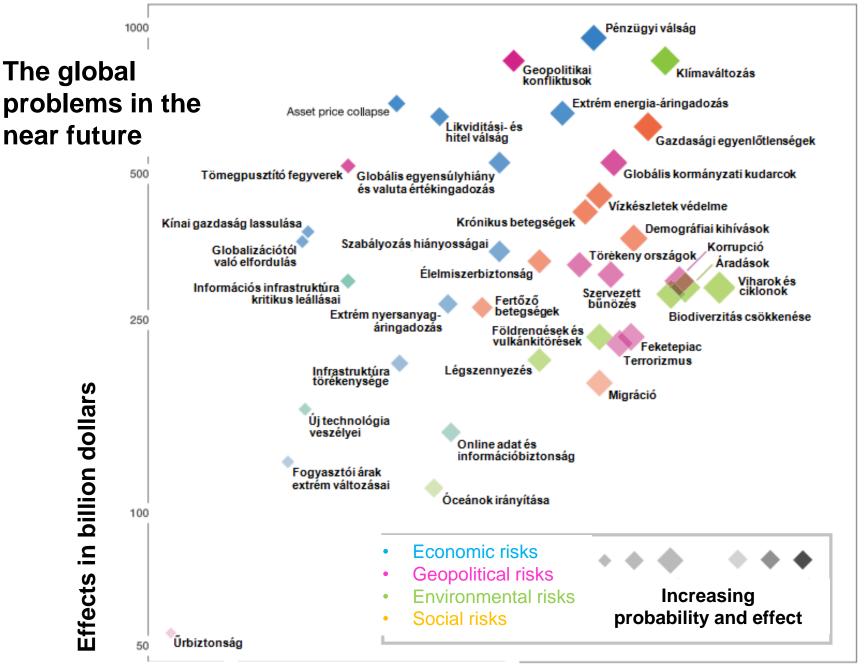
Unbalanced societies

Problems of energy sources

Feeding of Earth

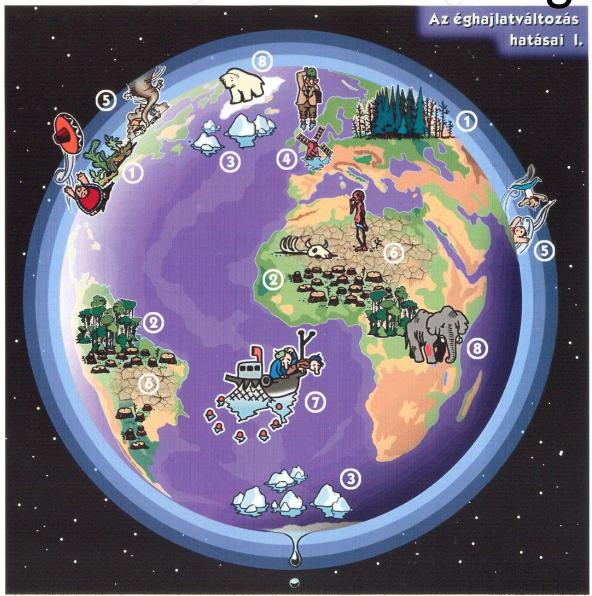
Health diseases of civilization

The local groups of humankind are not prepared against to these events. They would be cause chaos in human systems. Sometimes is not known where, when and what kind of intensity will be occure the next problem.

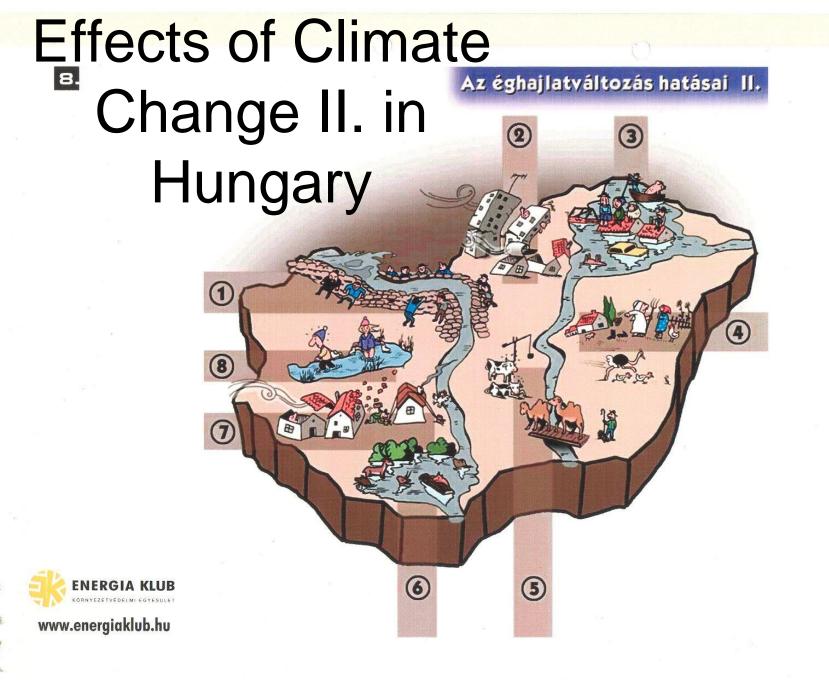


Effects of Climate Change I.

7.







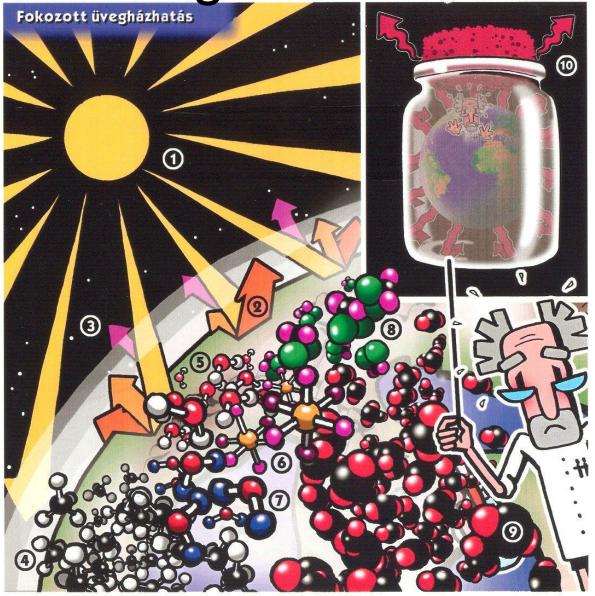


# cloud of boondocks of spirit (Sydney 06/11/2015)



Increased greenhouse effect

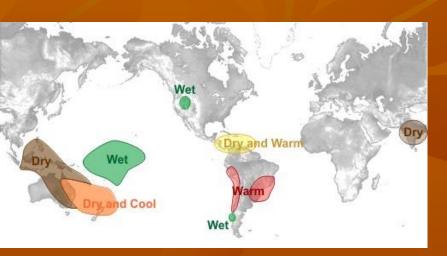


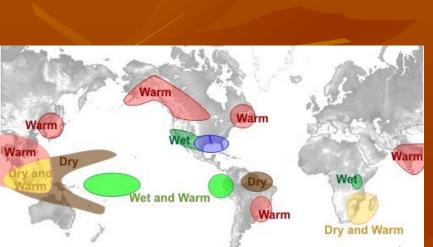


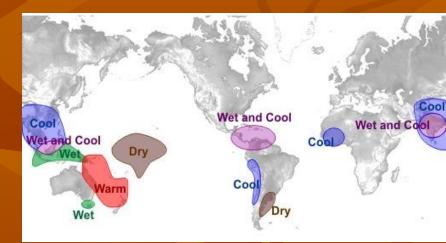


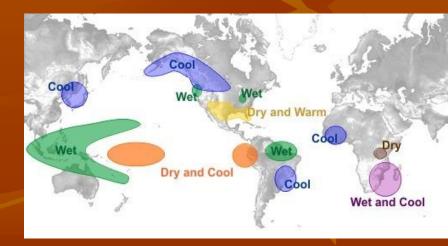


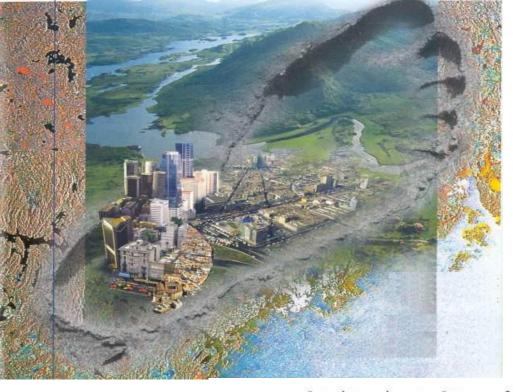
### El Niňo – La Niňa





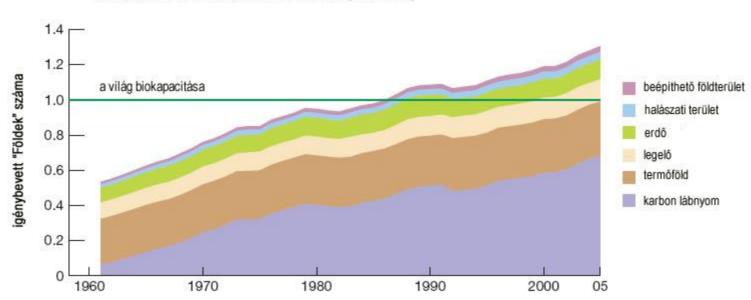






## **Ecological** footprint

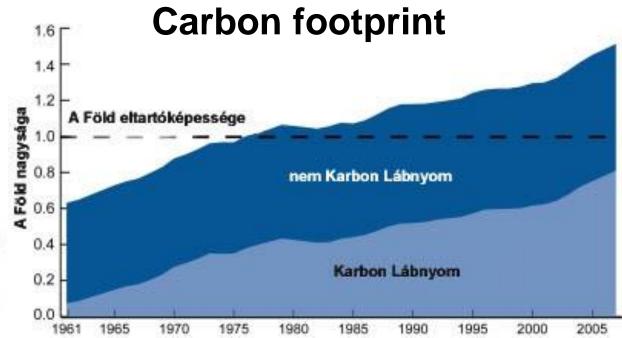
ÖKOLÓGIAI LÁBNYOM ÖSSZETEVŐNKÉNT (1961-2005)





Water footprint





A legnagyobb városok folyamatosan terjeszkednek, magukba olvasztják a környező falvakat és kisebb városokat. Ugyanakkor a Föld lakosságának kevesebb mint egyhuszada él megapolisokban. A kisebb városok sokkal gyorsabban növekednek.

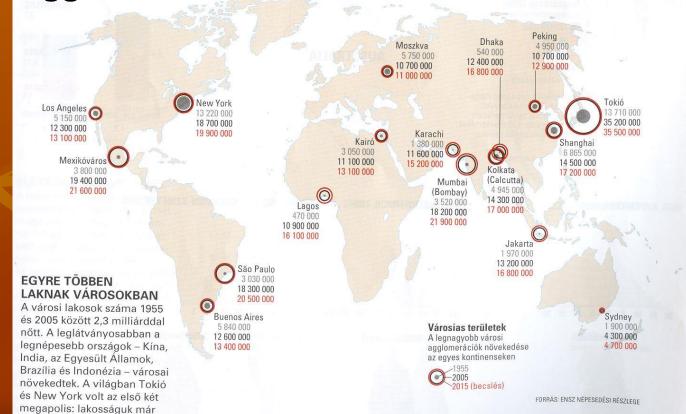
Becslések szerint 2005 és 2015 között a fejlődő világ 73 városa – 37 ázsiai, 20 afrikai és 16 latinamerikai – kerül fel az 1–5 millió lakosú települések listájára. Mi több, 2030-ra már a fejlődő országok adják majd a városlakók 80 százalékát. Afrika ma a legkevésbé urbanizálódott földrész, de az előrejelzések szerint 2030-ra több városlakója lesz, mint egész Európának.

a 20. század derekán átlépte

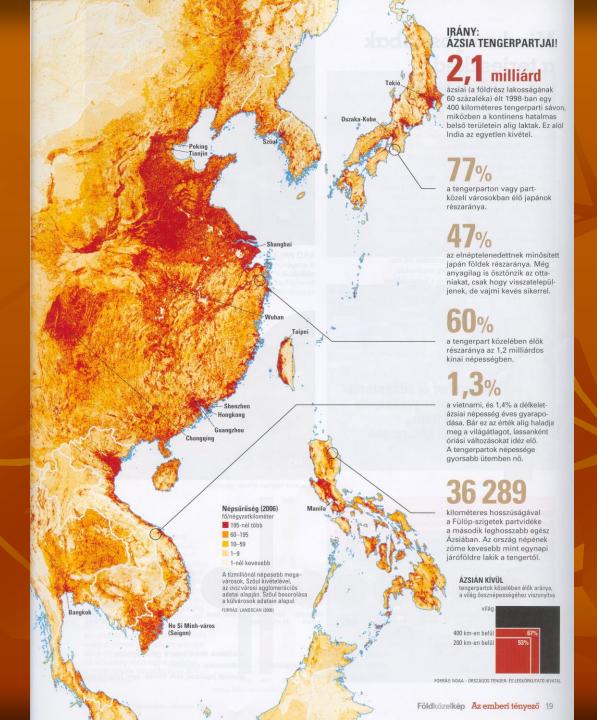
a tízmilliós határt

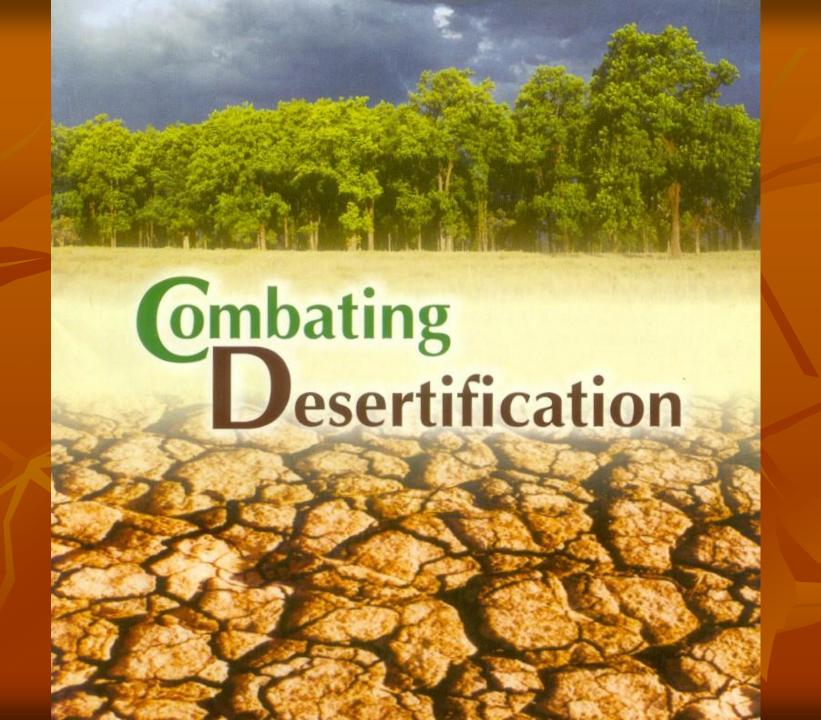
Big cities and theirs agglomerations

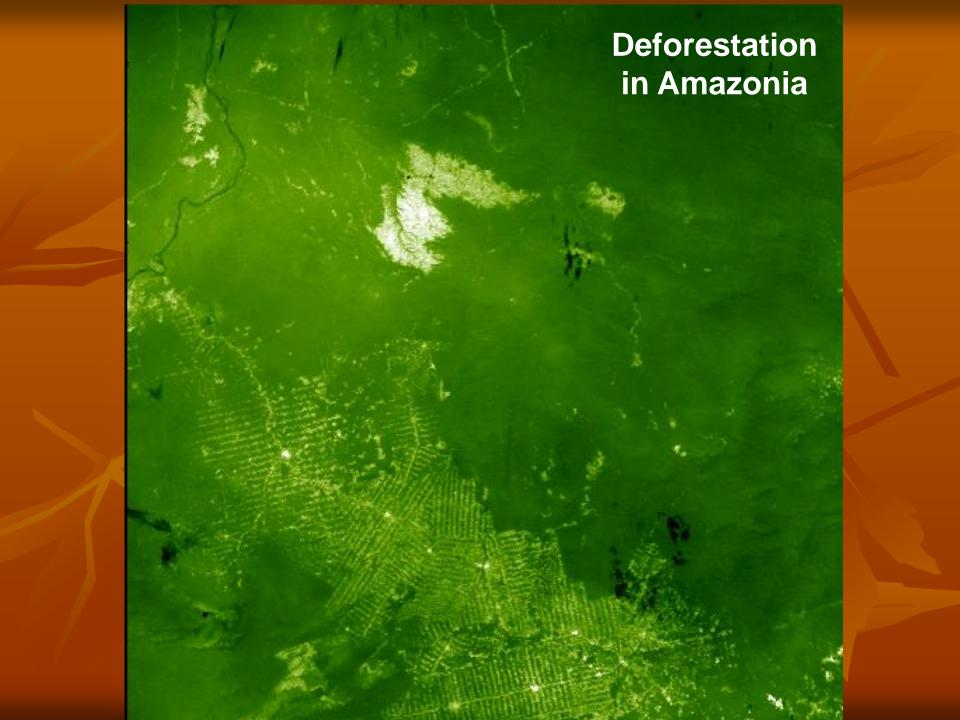




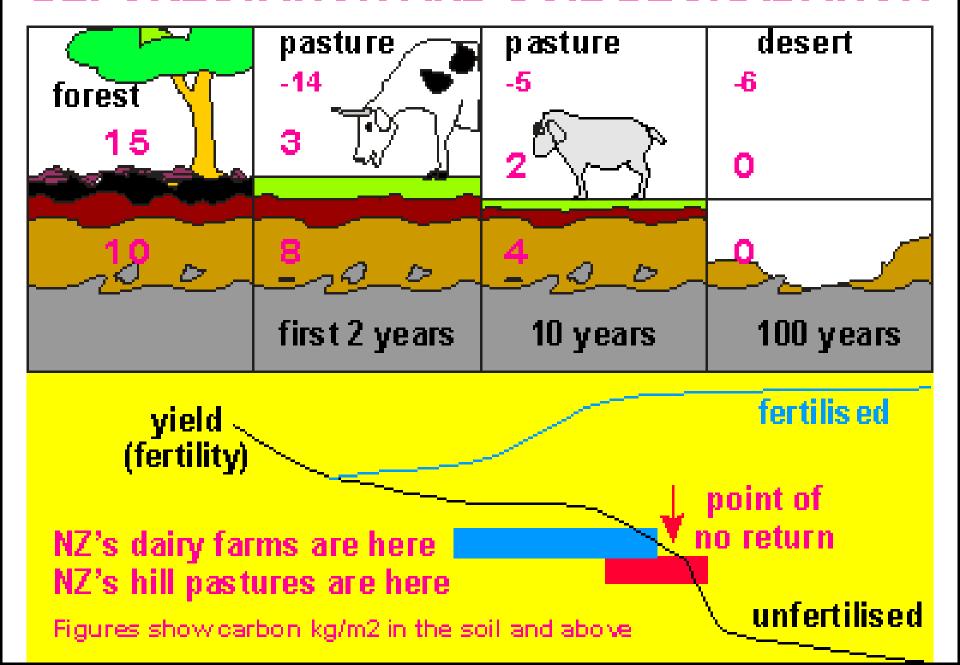
2 billion people live on the seaside in the Far East

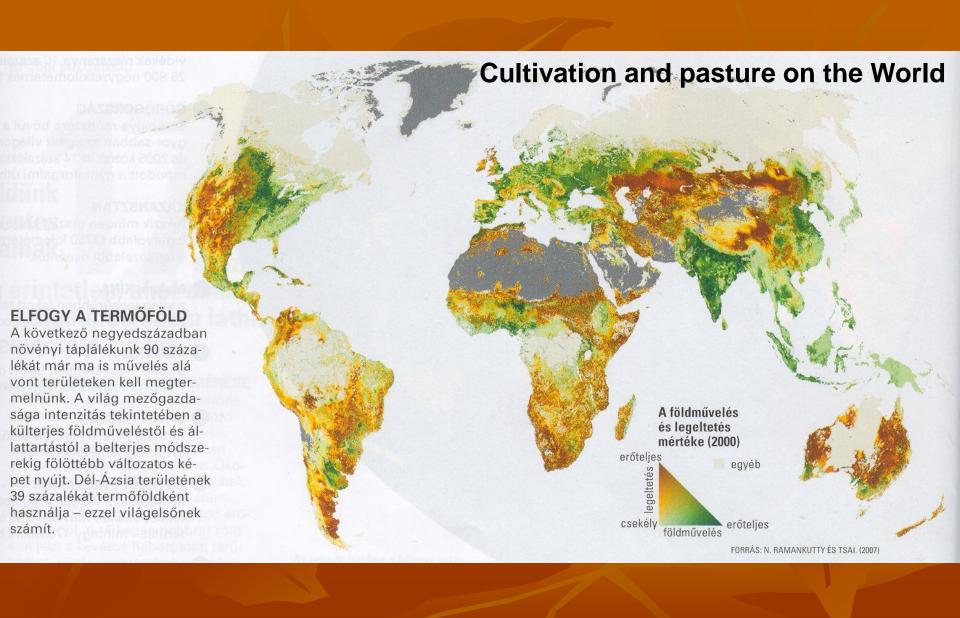






## DEFORESTATION AND SOIL DEGRADATION





## Új esélyek a világ élelmezésében

Az elmúlt fél évszázadban hússzorosára nőtt a különbség a legjobban és leggyengébben teljesítő gazdaságok termelékenysége között. Habár ez a folyamat már lassulni látszik, változatlanul igaz, hogy a fejlett országokban környezetkímélő mezőgazdaságra, az éhező térségekben pedig nagyobb terméshozamra van szükség.

A génkezelt élelmiszerek megítélése térségenként változó. Az aszállyal és betegségekkel dacolni képes növények, a táplálóbb húst adó, gazdaságosan feldolgozható haszonállatok mindenképpen előnyt jelenthetnek. Génkezelt húst még nem árulnak a piacon, ugyanakkor már nagyban folynak a kísérletek hallal, sertéssel és kecskével.

Alacsony szintről indult, de gyorsan népszerű lett, s különösen Európában terjedt el a biogazdálkodás. Főként azok vásárolnak bioélelmiszereket, akik az élelmiszer-biztonsággal kapcsolatos veszélyek miatt nem bíznak az iparszerű mezőgazdaság termékeiben.

### **TERMÉNYNEMESÍTÉS**

Génkezelt, a rovarkártevőknek és a gyomoknak is ellenálló haszonnövényből jószerével csak négyet vetnek a világban: kukoricát, szóját, repcét és gyapotot. Ám a jövő változatosabb képet ígér. A rajz a legfontosabb génkezelt terményeket, valamint termesztésük egyesült államokbeli engedélyezésének évét mutatja. Az engedélyezés után még évekbe telik, amíg az új termény megjelenik a piacon.

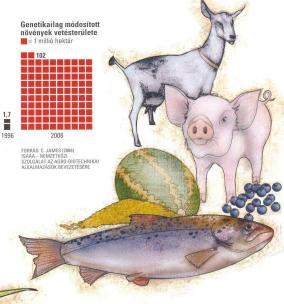
### ÚTTÖRŐK

Az első génkezelt növény a paradicsom volt, de ma már a kukorica, a repce és a szójabab génkezelésével is sok helyen foglalkoznak. 2006-ra a világ szójatermésének 46 százaléka már ilyen

paradicsom szójabab

## New oppurtunities for food supply on the World

A világ génkezelt terményekkel bevetett területeinek kiterjedése egy évtized alatt a hatvanszorosára gyarapodott – 2006-ban már elérte a 100 millió hektárt. Genetikailag módosított gabonát 22 országban, elsősorban az Egyesült Államokban, Argentínában, Brazíliában és Kanadában vetnek. Európában egyelőre még korlátozzák a génkezelésen alapuló növénytermesztést, de a globalizálódó élelmiszerpiac igényei miatt egyre inkább teret nyer az új technológia.



Sok új növény- és állatfaj génkezelésével kísérleteznek a világ kutatói. Ilyen például a gyorsan növő lazac, a tápanyagokban igen gazdag aranyrizs, a vírusoknak ellenálló görögdinnye, a gyomirtó szereket jól tűrő fekete áfonya, de ilyen a tisztább trágyát adó sertés és a jobb minőségű tejet

## ALAPÉLELMISZEREK Már több olyan gyümölcs- és zöldségféle is kapható, amely

ellenáll a vírusbetegségeknek Ilyen például az a papayafajta, amelyet 1998 óta termesztenek Hawaiin abban a reményhen hogy kivédhetik a korábban súlyos terméskieséseket okozó vírus újabb támadását.

### ÉS VESZÉLYEK

- · nem várt allergiás, toxikus hatások, egészségügyi következmények
- · a fogyasztók idegenkedése a termékektől
- · csökkenő biológiai sokféleség (keresztbeporzás, monokultúrás termesztés)

### LEHETSÉGES ELŐNYÖK...

kukorica

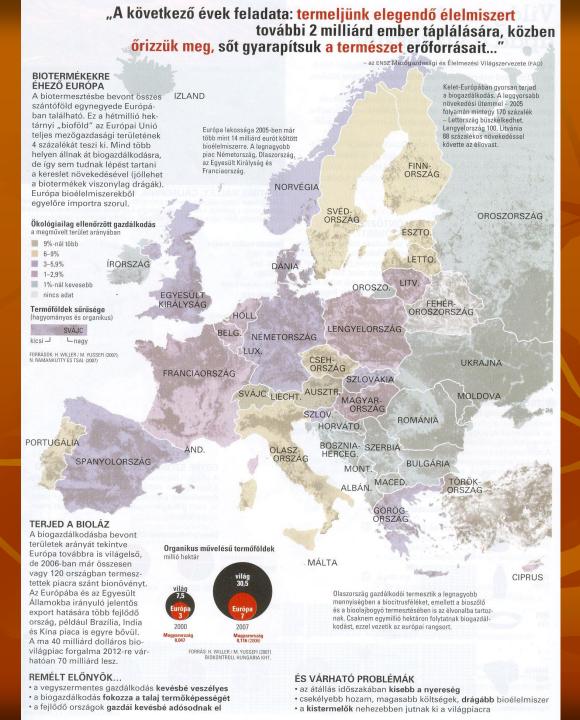
- · az ellenálló fajták termesztése kevesebb vegyszert igényel
- · a szívósabb növények az aszályt és a gyenge talajt is elviselik

1996

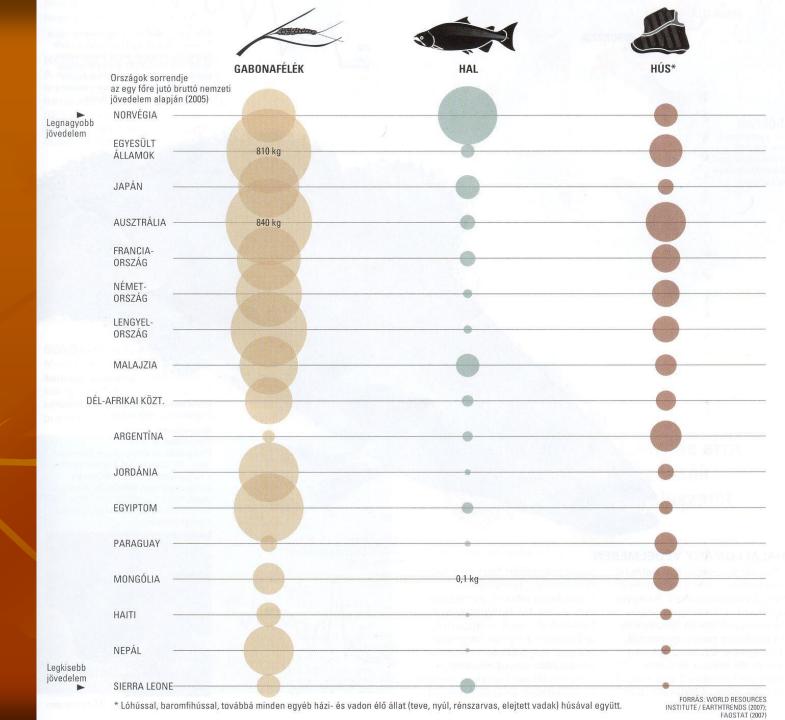
FORRÁS: BIO (BIOTECHNIKA-IPARI SZERVEZET)

· a tápanyaggazdag fajták gyógyírt jelenthetnek az éhezőknek

## Spread of biofood in Europe



# The connection between GNP and nutrition



## Fishing on the World seas

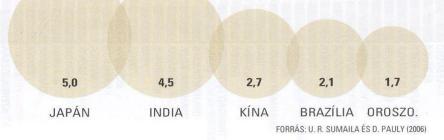
## SOKBA KERÜL A PUSZTÍTÁS

Miután sok országban allami támogatást kapott a halászat, az 1950-es évektől kezdve sok halászhajó kergetett sok halat. Most viszont már az a helyzet, hogy sok hajó kerget kevés halat – így a halállomány még gyorsabban pusztul, a halászati ipar pedig egyre hanyatlik.



milliárd dollárt költenek évente arra, hogy támogassák a tengeri halászatot

Mely országok támogatják a legtöbb pénzzel a halászatot? (2000) milliárd USD



## Pilot nuclear explosions

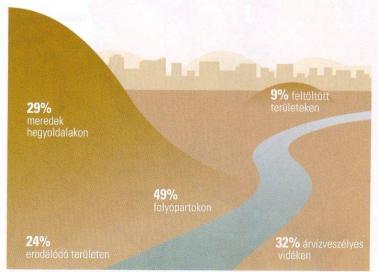


A városokba irányuló tömeges elvándorlás vidéken is gondot okoz: közösségek bomlanak fel, családok hullanak szét, nem marad elég munkáskéz. Szélsőséges esetben csak az öregek és a legfiatalabbak maradnak a falvakban.

> milliárd ember él világszerte városi nyomornegyedekben – az Európai Unió lakosságának kétszerese

## SÃO PAULO PEREMÉN

A szegénynegyedek többnyire a városok legsivárabb részein alakulnak ki. A brazíliai São Paulo lakosainak legalább egyhatoda favellákban, szutykos nyomortelepeken él, ahol gyakori a földcsuszamlás, az árvíz, az elharapózó ragály.



Az adatok részben átfedik egymást.

## TERJESZKEDŐ NYOMORTELEPEK

A nyomortelepek világszerte hozzátartoznak a városképhez. Dél-Ázsia és Fekete-Afrika városi lakossága túlnyomórészt szegénynegyedekben él. A nyomortelepek csak Óceániában terjeszkednek hasonlóan gyors ütemben.

## Slum areas



csökkenés: 0–1,5% 1,51–3% FÁK = Független Államok Közössége

## A NYOMORNEGYED...

lakásai: hevenyészettek, ideiglenesek népsűrűsége: túlzsúfolt

vízellátása: nincs vagy e gészségtelen

csatornázása: elégtelen

lakóinak jogállása: sem bérlők, sem tulajdonosok

## Elementary education in Africa

## JÁR(HAT)NAK-E ISKOLÁBA AZ AFRIKAI GYEREKEK?

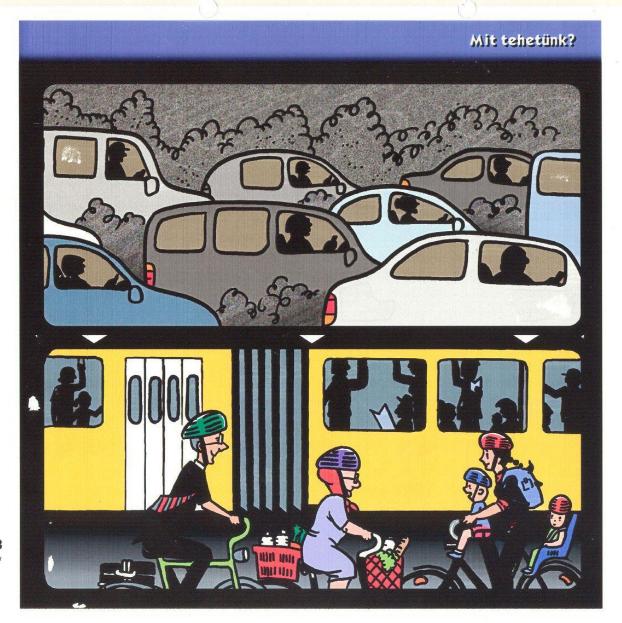
Bár az afrikai országok e tekintetben igen változatos képet mutatnak, a gyerekek nagy része sosem kerülhet iskolába, és az általános iskolát elvégzők közül is csak kevesen tanulnak tovább középiskolában. Fent: benini kisiskolások.



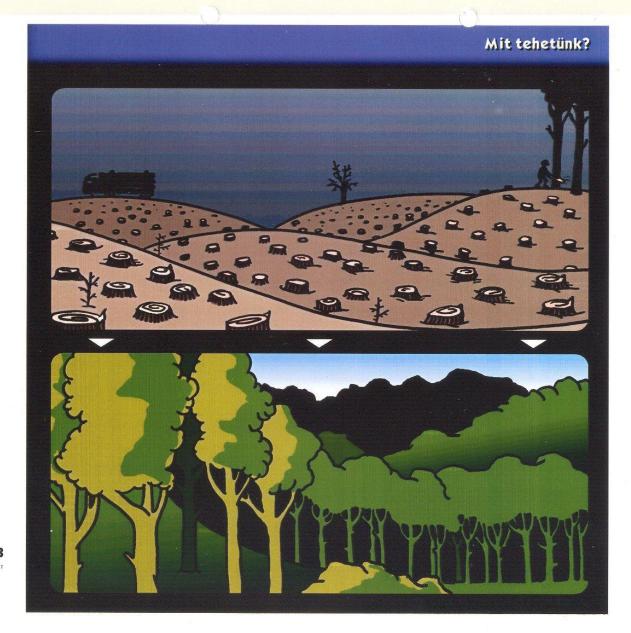
**Ethical questions** 



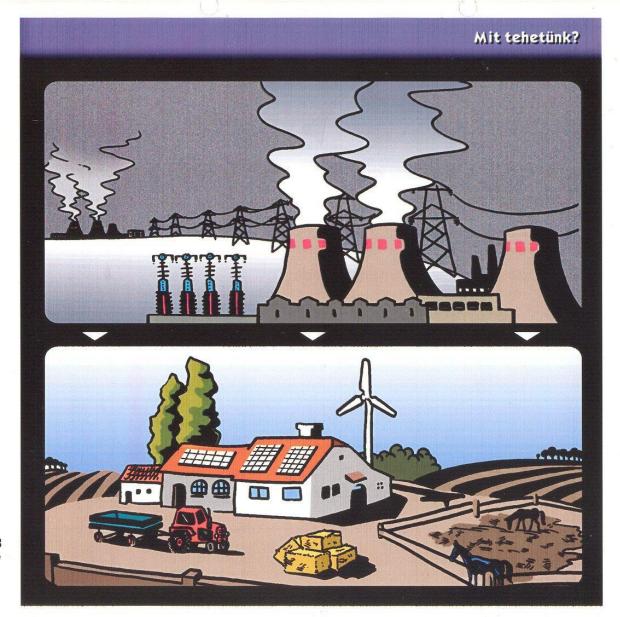
WHILE AND 2-170'90



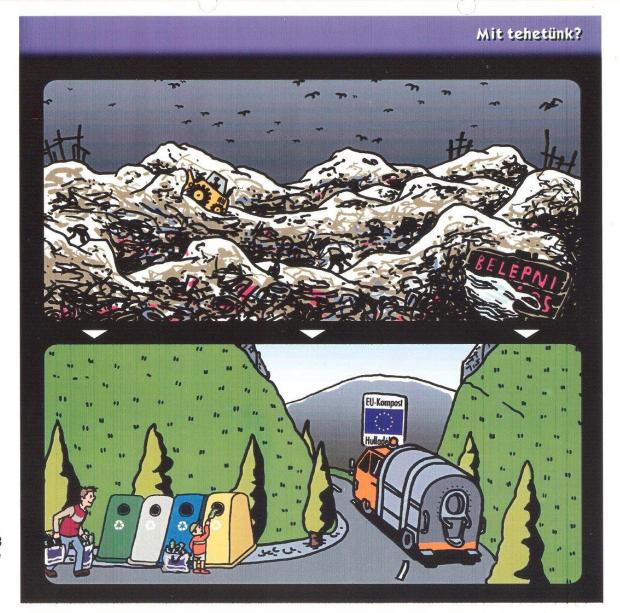




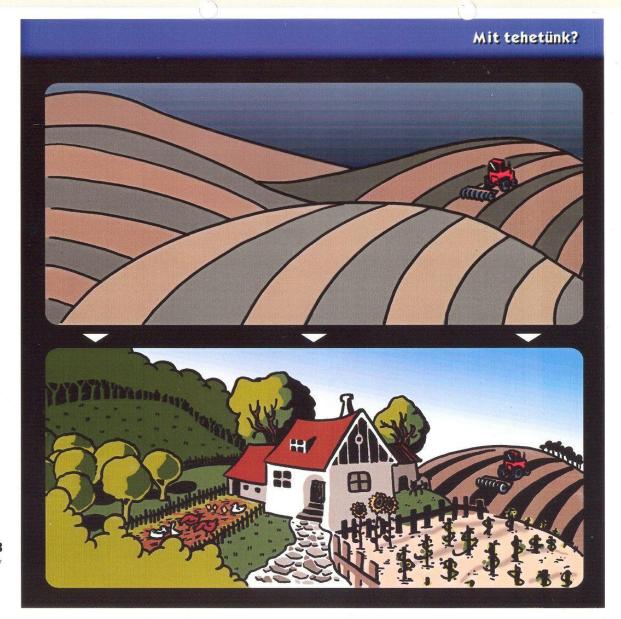








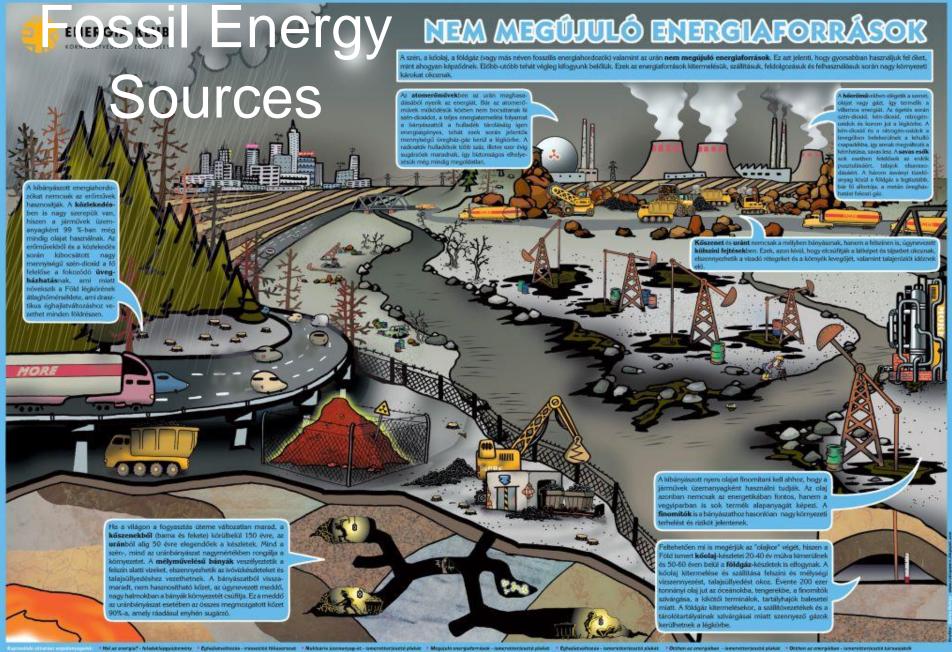












## Oil production change

Olajhozam csúcs a világ különböző régióiban az Energy Watch Group 2008-as előrejelzése szerint

