
GLAVA 23

Zanimljivosti – učenici



U ovoj glavi *Godišnjaka* skrećemo pažnju na dvojicu višestruko nagrađivanih mladih sportista, na globalne problem današnjice, ali i na jednog piciginaša i jednog pripadnika *Bokeljske mornarice*...

23.1 Miroslav Perković

Kakvi su bili kvalifikacioni mečevi?

Kvalifikacije za Evropsko prvenstvo održale su se u austrijskom gradu - Grazu. Iako smo tamo otišli kao favoriti i druge ekipe su bile veoma kvalitetne, tako da nijesmo smjeli sebi dozvoliti da ih potcijenimo. Igra nije bila na najvišem nivou, ali timskim duhom smo uspjeli da dođemo do Evropskog prvenstva.

Koliko dugo su trajale pripreme za prvenstvo?

Za ovo takmičenje spremali smo se skoro cijelo ljeto. Skoro dva i po mjeseca napornih treninga, odricanja od tinejdžerskog načina života, treniranje po 8 sati i kilometri i kilometri plivanja.



Slika 99. Miroslav Perković

Kolika su odricanja da bi se bavilo ovim sportom?

Vaterpolo kao sport zahtjeva potpuno drugačiji način života, konstantni treninzi koji oduzimaju mnogo snage ostavljaju malo vremena da bi se bavio nečim drugim. Ali za mene to ne predstavlja problem jer ispred sebe imam cilj.

Pored treninga i priprema, da li ostaje vremena za druge aktivnosti i da li je teško uklopiti slobodno vrijeme sa sportom?

Vaterpolo je jedan od najzahtjevnijih sportova, ali, ako se dobro organizuje vrijeme, sve se stigne 😊

Je li teško bilo voditi ekipe starije od sebe?

Nije, veliko je zadovoljstvo i čast biti kapiten jedne tako uspješne selekcije, saigrači su me dobro prihvatili. Naša ekipa je kao jedna velika porodica puna razumijevanja, naravno moralo je biti malo sportskog autoriteta 😊

Sem sportske karijere, čemu bi se još volio posvetiti?

Sport mi je na prvom mjestu, ali ja se nikada ne zaustavljam, imam više ciljeva. Pored sporta, završavam Pomorsku školu, računam da mi poziv pomorca može obezbijediti pristojan život ako odustanem od sporta, ili zadobijem neku težu povredu.

Da li te podržavaju porodica i prijatelji?

Porodica mi je najveća podrška, ali ne samo u vaterpolu nego u svemu što radim. Isto kao što ja dajem sve od sebe u odnosu sa njima, tako i oni vide mene i ulažu u moju budućnost. Tako je i sa prijateljima koji su uvijek bili tu za mene i koji svaki moj uspjeh proslave kao da je njihov.

Da li je još neko u porodici bio talentovan za sport?

Moj tata se za svojih tinejdžerskih dana bavio vaterpolom pa kažu da sam i od njega naslijedio osjećaj za igru. On se ipak okrenuo plovidbi, ali je prenio na mene svoju ljubav prema vaterpolu.

Miroslav se do sada okitio sljedećim titulama:

- Fajnl six regionalna liga - 1. mjesto
- Najbolji igrač istog takmičenja
- Osvojeno Evropsko prvenstvo na Malti
- Više puta najbolji igrač olimpijskih nada i prvenstava Crne Gore

Za mene je najveći uspjeh poziv na pripreme A reprezentacije Crne Gore, taj sam poziv prvi put dobio sa 15 godina – dodao je.

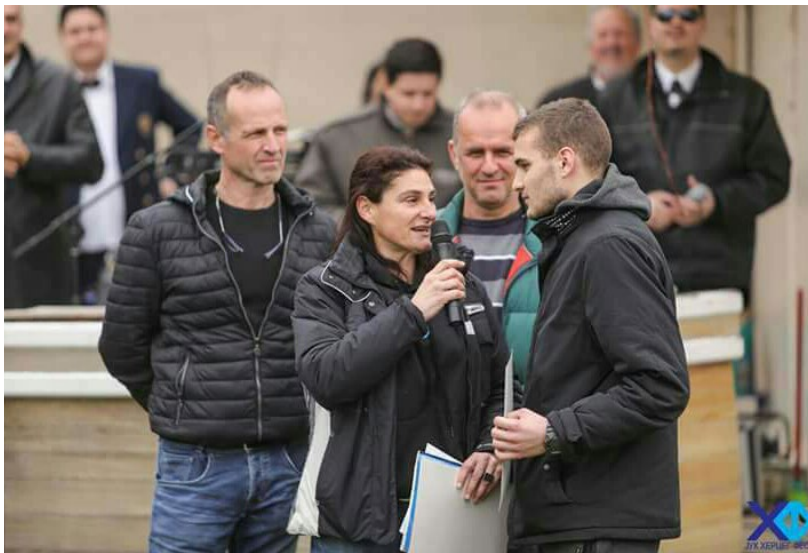
Cure su zamolile da pitam - da li ti na polju ljubavi cvjetaju ruže ☺?

Pa...ne mogu se požaliti! Pored porodice, prijatelja, sporta...i ljubav mi je inspiracija...i u ljubavi mi ide dobro ☺

Intervju vodio: Vasilije Mićanović



23.2 Uroš Živanović i picigin



Slika 100. Uroš Živanović prilikom uručenja nagrade

Učenik naše Škole, Uroš Živanović, izveo je najatraktivniji potez na turniru u piciginu koji se održao u okviru 49. *Praznika mimoze*.

Plaketu za najatraktivniju ekipu zaslužio je upravo Urošev tim, koga su članovi, u šali, nazvali *Debeli, a srećni!* Fotografije će vam i više nego jasno objasniti šalu...predebeli su 😊

Piciginaši su se u plicaku Stare banje (Igalo), na svega 12 stepeni, nadmetali skačući za loptom i izvodeći najatraktivnije poteze, dok se iza njih nazirao Lovćen pokriven snijegom, ipak je bio februar mjesec.

Ukupno se takmičilo deset ekipa, upućeni kao i pravi poznavaoци ove neobične igre kažu da su sve ekipe bile veoma dobre te da se svaka potrudila da doprinese lijepoj atmosferi i da obezbijedi zabavu za gledaoce.

Odjeljenjski starješina, prof. Sanja Avramović, zamolila je svog učenika Uroša da nam malo bliže predstavi ovu zanimljivu igru. Uroš nam je rekao kako je picigin igra koja je nastala u Splitu prije više od 90 godina, da su je splitski studenti davnih dana donijeli iz Praga i prilagodili je lokalnim uslovima – tj. plicaku splitskog kupališta. Uroš nam je još rekao da njegovi Zeleničani, ali i Novljani uopšte, veoma vole ovu igru, te da je picigin u Herceg Novi stigao prije najmanje 60 godina.

Pojasnio nam je i pravila igre, podvlačeći da su se ona kroz istoriju mijenjala i da nijesu striktna, više je riječ o igri/zabavi nego o sportskoj disciplini, ako smo dobro razumjeli. Picigin se igra u morskom plicaku, sa 5 igrača u jednoj ekipi i nema protivnika. Cilj igre je da loptica ne dotakne morsku površinu ili tlo plaže, da se loptica što duže drži u igri i da se sve



to začini što atraktivnijim potezima, gotovo akrobacijama. Igra se gume-
nom loptom, veličine dlana ili manjom, a igrači snažno, jednom rukom,
udaraju lopticu ka saigraču ili u prazan prostor.

Uroš nam je rekao da je njemu ovo prvi turnir u piciginu pa mu je pri-
znanje onih iskusnijih još značajnije, da je konkurencija bila jaka, ali i da
im je bilo *malo hladno* (baš čudno, nije bilo čak ni februarskog sunca ☺)

A ime igre – picigin? Pa...priznajemo da nam je bilo teško da je *prevede-
mo*...recimo da smo došli do zaključka da se samo ime vezuje za zabavu,
za nešto što radimo onako amaterski, zafrkantski...skoro *striktno* u šali...

(Po nekim tumačenjima ime potiče od muzičkog pojma pizzicato koji
znači trzanje žice prstom; po drugima pojam picigin koristio se kada bi-
smo htjeli nešto predstaviti kao lepršavo, zadirkivačko, zafrkantsko...dakle
neozbiljno, zabavno...bez striktnih pravila...a kakva pravila i mogu ići uz
more, plažu, sunce ☺...a opet stari Splićani su umjesto glagola štipati ko-
ristili glagol picigavat...pa vi sada odaberite, prevedite ime igre ☺)

Čestitamo Urošu i zahvaljujemo što nam je predstavio ovu zanimljivu
primorsku igru.

23.3 Problemi gladi, prenaseljenosti, klimatske promjene, zagađenje vazduha i mora...

Učenici su našli zanimljive činjenice, lijepo su ih izložili, vodeći računa da se iz činjenica može mnogo i naučiti, da se njima može skrenuti pažnja na probleme koji dotiču čitav svijet, pri tom su to radili na engleskom jeziku...izdvojili smo neke od prezentacija i za školski *Godišnjak*.



AIR POLLUTION

► Air pollution occurs when harmful substances including particulates and biological molecules are introduced into Earth's atmosphere.





► Indoor air pollution and poor urban air quality are listed as two of the world's worst toxic pollution problems in the 2008.

► There are various locations, activities or factors which are responsible for releasing pollutants into the atmosphere. These sources can be classified into two major categories.

- Anthropogenic (man-made) sources
(Fumes from paint, Smoke stacks of fossil fuel power stations, Mobile sources, Controlled burn practices in agriculture, Military resources, ...)
- Natural sources
(Dust from natural source, Smoke and carbon monoxide from wildfires, Volcanic activity, ...)



► Air pollution is a significant risk factor for a number of pollution-related diseases and health conditions including:

- ☐ Cardiovascular diseases ;
- ☐ Lung diseases ;
- ☐ Cancer ;
- ☐ Can affect children's health.



► The health effects caused by air pollution may include difficulty in breathing, wheezing, coughing, asthma and worsening of existing respiratory and cardiac conditions.

► Air pollution costs the world economy \$5 trillion per year as a result of productivity losses and degraded quality of life.

► One out of ten deaths in 2013 was caused by diseases associated with air pollution and the problem is getting worse.





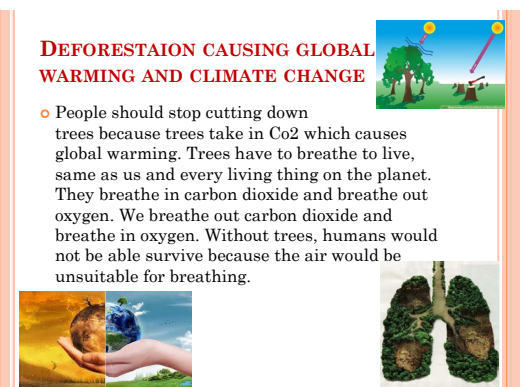
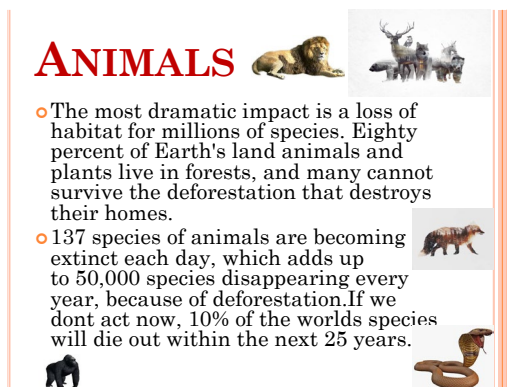
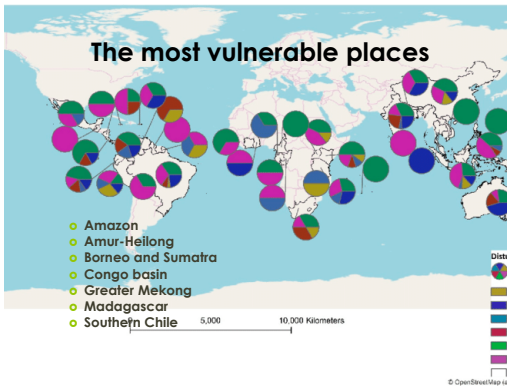
Deforestation

Matija Mračić IIIb



- Forests cover 31% of the land area on our planet

- They produce vital oxygen and provide homes for people and wildlife



CO₂



- Since we live in an age where carbon dioxide is very plentiful in the atmosphere, released through man-made inventions, such as cars, factories, and power plants, it is necessary, more than ever, that trees fulfill their part in the environment and take some of the excess carbon dioxide out of the air. Unfortunately, deforestation is preventing this job to be fully accomplished, and with half of all the Earth's forests gone, and four million trees cut down each year just for paper use, the amount of carbon dioxide is rising. With more carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, more of the sun's radiation is being reflected back to earth, instead of space, and this is causing our average temperature to rise. In this way, deforestation is a major issue when it comes to global warming.



THANK
YOU I
HOPE YOU
ENJOYED

prof. dr. Krsto M

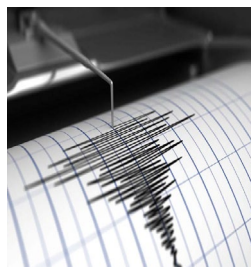


Earthquake



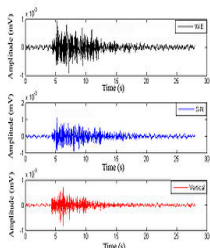
An earthquake (also known as a quake, tremor or temblor) is the shaking of the surface of the Earth, resulting from the sudden release of energy in the Earth's lithosphere that creates seismic waves.

About Earthquake



- Earthquakes can range in size from those that are so weak that they can not be felt for those violent enough to toss people around and destroy entire cities
- At the Earth's surface, earthquakes manifest themselves by shaking and sometimes displacement of the ground
- In its most general sense, the word earthquake is used to describe any seismic event - whether natural or caused by humans - that generates seismic waves

Types of fault



There are three main types of fault, all of which may cause an interplate earthquake:

1. normal,
2. reverse (thrust)
3. strike-slip

The most devastating earthquake



1. **Valdivia-Chile**-9,5 degrees in Richter
2. **Shensi-China**-8 degrees in Richter
3. **Sumatra-Indonezija**-9 degrees in Richter
4. **Alep-Sirija**-8,5 degrees in Richter
5. **Tangshan-China**-8,2 degrees in Richter

Earthquake in Kotor



- The earthquake in Montenegro in 1979 was the most devastating earthquake in the territory of today's Montenegro
- The earthquake magnitude 7 on the Richter scale and 9 degrees Mercalli scale occurred on April 15, 1979 at 06:19 or 06:30 UTC (07:19/07:30 local time), fifteen kilometers from the Montenegrin coast between Bar and Ulcinj. The earthquake lasted ten seconds and was the strongest by the Montenegrin and Albanian shores

Factory Farming

Martin Loncarevic 3a

Factory Farming: Hell on Earth

- Pigs, cows, chickens, fish, and other animals raised for food suffer miserably on modern farms. Animal cruelty laws that protect dogs and cats specifically exclude farmed animals from most protection. As a result, blatant abuse is now standard practice on farms both large and small



Factory Farming

Factory Farming

Denied Veterinary Care

Sick and injured animals are not given veterinary care. Instead they are left to slowly suffer to death on the floors of sheds.



Factory Farming

Painfully Killed

Many animals are killed while still fully conscious. Common killing methods include slitting animals' throats and shooting metal rods through their brains.



Factory Farming

Mutilated

Animals have their tails cut off, teeth clipped out, and beaks and hooves sawed off with a hot metal blade. Males have their testicles cut off without anesthesia.



Factory Farming



Abused

Workers often punch, kick, and whip sick and injured animals to move them around farm sheds.

Factory Farming

Intensely Confined

Farmed animals are crammed by the thousands into dark, windowless sheds. Many spend their entire lives locked in cages so small they can't turn around.



Factory Farming



Genetically Manipulated

Animals are artificially bred to grow so fast so quickly they often suffer crippling leg problems and heart attacks at just a few months of age.

Factory Farming

- When you take thousands of animals and stick them in a tiny space depriving them of all their natural instincts, you create a breeding ground for disease, and when it starts to spread, it spreads like wildfire. Aside from the fact that animals are killed in a cruel way factory farm often gives birth to diseases such as: **E. Coli, Mad Cow Disease, Salmonella**, etc... These diseases can also be deadly for human population

FAMINE



What is hunger and famine?

- Food is one of the most important assets in life, you need it to survive.
- Famine is a widespread shortage of food, caused by several factors including war, crop failure, population imbalance, or government policies. This phenomenon is usually accompanied or followed by regional malnutrition, starvation, epidemic, and increased mortality.

Causes

- **Natural Causes**
 - Floods, cyclone, storms
 - Droughts
 - Earthquake
 - Droughts cause extreme scarcity of water and thus results in crop failure. On the other hand, floods and earthquakes can destroy the crops or food storage places. These all result in food scarcity and eventually famines.
- **Man-made Causes**
 - Lack of food
 - No proper food distribution in certain regions
 - Consumption of contaminated water and air.
 - There were various famines that were man-made. Grabbing land, wars and improper administration were the main reasons for many of the famines in the recent history.

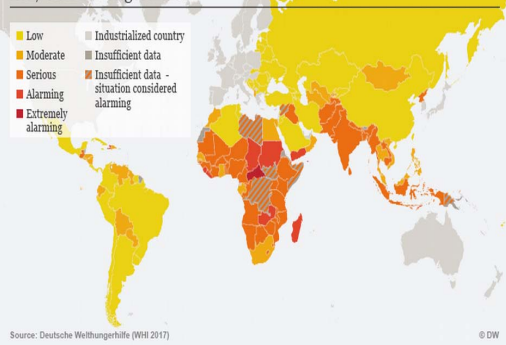
Effects of famine

- Starvation is nothing but biological consequences of continuous shortage of food. During the famine, starvation occurs on a mass scale.
- Various diseases occur in the human body during the famine like: Cholera, Edema, Dysentery, Anemia.
- Apart from diseases, famines also cause lower fertility rates, poor living conditions, fewer income options, various socio-political issues, etc.

Malnutrition

- Malnutrition refers to deficiencies, excesses or imbalances in a person's intake of energy and/or nutrients. The term malnutrition covers 2 broad groups of conditions. One is 'undernutrition' — which includes stunting (low height for age), wasting (low weight for height), underweight (low weight for age) and micronutrient deficiencies or insufficiencies (a lack of important vitamins and minerals). The other is overweight, obesity and diet-related diseases (such as heart disease, stroke, diabetes and cancer).
- Malnutrition has caused people to experience severe famines, in regions where there is only access to contaminated water and food.

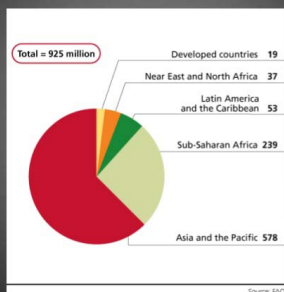
2017 Global Hunger Index



Source: Deutsche Welthungerhilfe (WHL 2017)

© DW

925 million hungry people in 2010



Political issues, Government policies and Civil Wars

- Specific governments around the world have put policies that unintentionally caused famine to spread in their regions, and civil wars has led many countries, like Sudan, to experience hunger. Bad government policies have once led China to one of the greatest famine in history.
- Unwise government policies has led North Korea to experience famine in the mid-1990s, and Zimbabwe in the early-2000s. In the early 1970s and 1980s, both Ethiopia and Sudan has suffered from famine due to their dictatorship governments, as food was shipped from Wollo in Ethiopia to its capital city in order to be sold with higher prices, which led famine to occur in Wollo.
- Due to unequal distribution of food, as governments usually prefer supplying urban residents over rural residents, the food accessibility was more devastating in the rural areas, which also led the severity of famine to vary from a region to another.

Does the world produce enough food to feed everyone?

- The world produces enough food to feed everyone.
- World agriculture produces 17 percent more calories per person today than it did 30 years ago, despite a 70 percent population increase.
- This is enough to provide everyone in the world with at least 2,720 kilocalories (kcal) per person per day.

Progress in reducing the number of hungry people

- The target set at the 1996 World Food Summit was to halve the number of undernourished people by 2015 from their number in 1990-92.
- The estimated number of undernourished people in developing countries was 824 million in 1990-92.
- In 2009, the number had climbed to 1.02 billion people. The WFS goal is a global goal adopted by the nations of the world; the present outcome indicates how marginal the efforts were in face of the real need.
- Overall. The world is not making progress toward the world food summit goal, although there has been progress in Asia, and in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Facts

- Every year 15 million children die of hunger.
- Every 3.6 seconds someone dies from hunger.
- About 183 million children weigh less than they should for their age.
- For the price of one missile, a school full of hungry children could eat lunch every day for 5 years.
- The World Health Organization estimates that one-third of the world is well-fed, one-third is under-fed and one-third is starving.
- Nearly one in four people, 1.3 billion- a majority of humanity- live on less than \$1 per day.
- To satisfy the world's sanitation and food requirements would cost only US\$13 billion-what the people of the United States and the European Union spend on perfume each year.
- It is estimated that some 800 million people in the world suffer from hunger and malnutrition, about 100 times as many as those who actually die from it each year.

WORKED BY:

NIKOLA MATKOVIĆ

Global Warming



What is Global Warming?

- Global warming is increase of temperature of the Earth's surface (both land and water) as well as it's atmosphere.
- Average temperature have risen by 0.75°C in last 100 years.
- This subject is popular in the last decade among

What causes Global warming?

- The main causes of Global warming are:
- Burning fossil fuels
- Deforestation
- Greenhouse effect

Burning fossil fuels



Burning fossil fuels

- Fossil fuel is created by buried dead organisms.
- The age of the organisms and their resulting fossil fuels is typically millions of years.
- When we burn fossil fuel, like coal, oil or gas to use for electricity, or to power our cars we realise CO₂ pollution into atmosphere. Which can be also deadly.

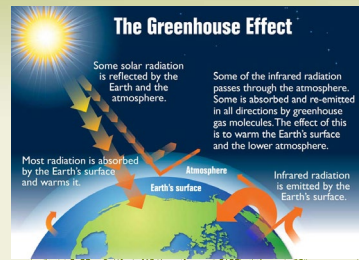
Deforestation



Deforestation

- Is removal of flora in the world.
- Plants play important role in regulating the climate because they absorb carbon dioxide from the air and release oxygen back into it.
- When vegetation is removed or burnt, the stored carbon is released back into the atmosphere as CO₂ contributing to global warming.

Greenhouse effect



Greenhouse effect

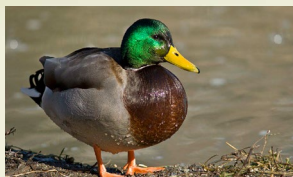
- The greenhouse effect increases the temperature of the Earth by trapping heat in our atmosphere.
- The most of this effect is caused by human activities, but there are also natural gases like dioxide methane even vapour.

How to prevent Global Warming?

- To prevent this issue you should do some of following:
 - Try to talk with your family and friends, to raise awareness.
 - Reduce water waste.
 - Buy better bulbs.
 - Drive a fuel-efficient vehicle.

SAVE THE PLANET,DON'T WASTE WHAT HAS BEEN GIVEN TO YOU!!

• BY: Luka Lucic 3-a



HURRICANES

?



- Hurricanes are large, swirling storms which form over warm ocean waters.
- They start out as a tropical disturbance when rain clouds form over warm ocean waters.
- Tropical disturbances can grow into tropical depressions, which are areas of rotating thunderstorms with wind speeds reaching **62 km/h**
- When wind speed surpasses **62 km/h** it becomes a tropical storm.
- And finally when wind speeds reach **119 km/h** tropical storm becomes a **HURRICANE**.

Recent Hurricanes

➤ There are five types, or categories, of hurricanes. The scale of categories is called the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Scale. The categories are based on wind speed.

- **Category 1**- Winds 119-153 km/hr
- **Category 2**-Winds 154-177 km/hr
- **Category 3**-Winds 178-208 km/hr
- **Category 4**-Winds 209-251 km/hr
- **Category 5**-Winds with speed more than 252 km/hr

There have been many hurricanes in the past but the most recent ones who had a large impact on the American continent were:

IRMA – **298** km/h
HARVEY- **215** km/h
MARIA – **282** km/h
JOSE- **250** km/h
KATIA- **165** km/h



Impact of Hurricanes

- Hurricanes which make landfall, meaning they reach land, cause damage beyond counting.
- Recent hurricanes took at least 100 lives each, leaving many thousands without their homes, power, food, water.
- People were forced to evacuate leaving everything behind hoping they would have a home to come back to.
- Damage to Americas economy is estimated around **290 BILLION \$**, in the form of property damage, unemployment periods lasting months, crop loss...

Summary

Hurricanes are natural disaster which are impossible to prevent, and have grown in size, strenght, wind speed in recent years due to the Earths temperature rising.

Weather forecasts will warn people of incoming hurricanes, evacuate without regard to your possession and take only the necessities.

Countries authorities and other organizations will assist the citizens in the rebuilding and repair, so prioritize your and the lives of those closest to you and listen to the weather warnings, which many have failed to do in recent events causing the loss of life that could have easily been avoided.



WELL KNOWN ISSUE

- There is an evidence that the oceans have suffered at the hands of mankind for millennia, as far back as roman times. But recent studies show that degradation has grown dramatically in the past three centuries as industrial discharge from farms and coastal has increased.

The Great Pacific garbage patch has more than 1.9 million bits of plastic per square mile.

WHAT IS MARINE POLLUTION?

- (UN definition) “The introduction by man, directly or indirectly, of substances or energy to the marine environment resulting in deleterious effects such as: hazards to the human health, hindrance to marine activities, impairment of the quality of seawater for various uses and reduction of amenities.
- There are various ways by which pollution enters the ocean. Some of them are: toxic chemicals from industries, litter, ocean mining, large oil spills etc.

SEWAGE

- The term *sewage* is nowadays regarded as an older term and is being more and more replaced by “wastewater”
- All categories of sewage are likely to carry pathogenic organisms that can transmit disease to human and animals.

BUZZLE.COM

Before the 20th century, sewers usually discharged into a body of water such as a stream, river, lake, bay, or ocean. There was no treatment, so the breakdown of the human waste was left to the ecosystem.

LARGE SCALE OIL SPILLS

- Ship pollution is a huge source of ocean pollution, the most devastating effect of it are **oil spills**.

Crude oil lasts for years in the sea and is extremely toxic to marine life, often suffocating marine animals to death once it entraps them.

Oil spills penetrate into the structure of the plumage of birds and the fur of mammals, reducing its insulating ability, and making them more vulnerable to temperature fluctuations and much less buoyant in the water.

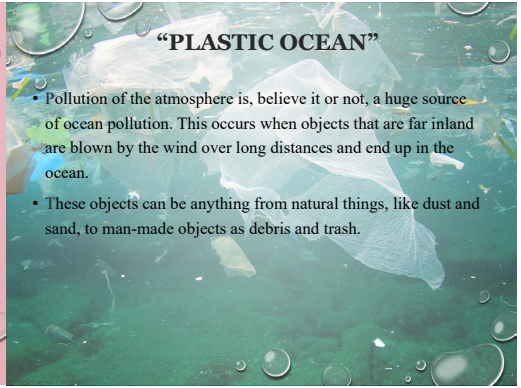
NOISE POLLUTION

- Pollution is not always physical. In large bodies of water, sound waves can carry undiminished for miles. The increased presence of loud or persistent sounds from ships, sonar devices, oil rigs, and even from natural sources like earthquakes can disrupt the migration, communication, hunting and reproduction on patterns of many marine animals, particularly aquatic mammals like whales and dolphins.



"PLASTIC OCEAN"

- Pollution of the atmosphere is, believe it or not, a huge source of ocean pollution. This occurs when objects that are far inland are blown by the wind over long distances and end up in the ocean.
- These objects can be anything from natural things, like dust and sand, to man-made objects as debris and trash.



Animals are either entangled in the plastics then choked, or they consume the food and it cannot be digested in their stomachs. In addition, the consumption of harmful chemicals allows toxins stay in their stomachs until it kills them.



100 million sea mammals are killed each year from consuming plastic in the ocean.



- One thing to remember is that direct intake of plastic is not the only concern. The plants and animals also consume it, which then ends up in our food in higher concentrations. And we are generally not nearly as careful about the things our food sources consume.



TOP 10 ITEMS FOUND



46,000

pieces of
plastic

are floating on every
square mile
of ocean

Thought-provoking discussion from the Royal Geographical Society (with IBC) www.21stcenturychallenges.org
Source: United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), 2017



“MICRO PLASTIC” – TERM OF THE NEW AGE

- Micro plastic contamination of water is a relatively new (this decade) research area. Interestingly, scientists are finding that current wastewater treatment plants already significantly reduce their influent streams.
- They are still a vast problem to understand. Firstly, even one micro plastics particle per cubic meter creates a large loading of the particles; developed countries and especially western ones (US) produce incredible amounts of wastewater.

- Every one reacts differently to micro plastics in the environment, which is why they are hard to track because people show different symptoms or no symptoms at all from it. But micro plastics act as endocrine disrupters and can have serious effects on people's hormones.
- Plastic itself may contain plasticizers which have both been implicated as endocrine disrupting compounds.

amr.theguardian.com

Sea salt around the world is contaminated by plastic, studies show | Environment | The Guardian

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

- **CLEAN UP AFTER YOURSELF** : "LEAVE WITH WHAT YOU CAME WITH"
- **RECYCLE**
- **WHEN YOU CAN: JUST SAY NO TO PLASTIC CONSUMPTION**
(PLASTIČNA POTROŠNJA)
- **USE REUSABLE BOTTLES AND CUPS**
- **CLEAN GREEN BY MAKING YOUR OWN CLEANING PRODUCTS**
- **THINK ABOUT THE ENVIRONMENT YOU ARE LEAVING TO YOUR GRANDCHILDREN**

"THE GREATEST THREAT TO OUR PLANET IS THE BELIEF THAT SOMEONE ELSE WILL SAVE IT."
ROBERT SWAN



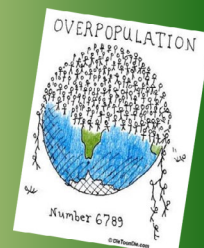
OVERPOPULATION

DEFINITION

- Excessive population of an area to the point of overcrowding.

Why is that a problem?

- Human population will reach 9.2 Billion by the year 2050.



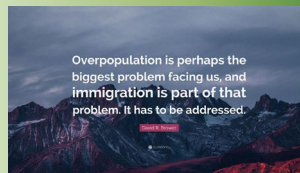
CAUSES OF OVERPOPULATION

- Improvement in Science and Technology.
- Public Health and Hygiene.
- Good Distribution of Food and Safe Water.



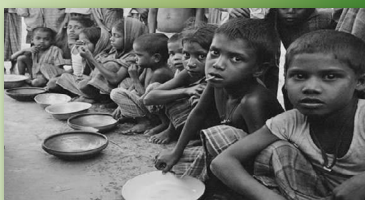
IMMIGRATION

- Other cause of overpopulation.



CONSEQUENCES

The main **problems** are:
poverty, pollution, crime and economic problems.



SOLUTIONS



China has the **highest** population in the world.

The solution to their problem:



Education The best solution

- Creating awareness, Family planning programs, TV, radio, newspaper, Other social medias.

❖ **Children today are the adults tomorrow.**



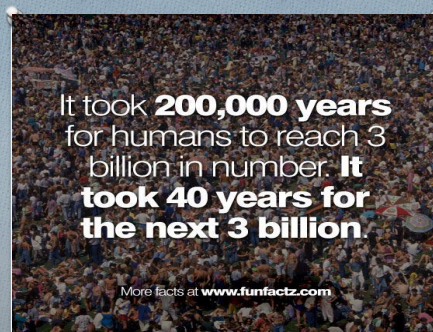
DEALING WITH THE CONSEQUENCES OF OVERPOPULATION

- Conservative use of water and energy.
- Recycling.



OVERPOPULATION

Human overpopulation (or **population overshoot**) occurs when the ecological footprint of a human population in a specific geographical location exceeds the carrying capacity of the place occupied by that group. Changes in lifestyle could reverse overpopulated status without a large population reduction.



More facts at www.funfactz.com

EVERYTHING IS CONNECTED

- Human overpopulation is among the most pressing environmental issues, silently aggravating the forces behind global warming, environmental pollution, habitat loss, the sixth mass extinction, intensive farming practices and the consumption of finite natural resources, such as fresh water, arable land and fossil fuels, at speeds faster than their rate of regeneration. However, ecological issues are just the beginning...

Dirty and unhygienic surroundings

- Localities of overpopulation catch up dirt faster. This is because too much of activity and human waste accumulate at a faster rate.
- This applies even to the public transport system and places like parks, hotels, halls etc.
- So decrease in population will contribute to cleaner and hygienic environments.

Unemployment:

- Employment** is an option for one to work and earn. But the number of positions are always fixed and limited in any sort of business. So the more population, the difficult it would be to accommodate everyone into jobs.

Poverty

- Poverty** is mostly a state of inability to make financial movements in between people. But still, countries of the high population generally have many people in the line of poverty than those countries with less population. This can be easily seen in the current trends where people from certain countries are richest in the world yet, their countries have a number of poor people. So it will be like rich and poor stay side by side.



Effects of Overpopulation on the Environment

- Human overpopulation Problems are not limited to society to alone. It can also destroy the environment around.
- Overuse** of natural resources
- Pollution**

Overuse of natural resources

- Due to larger demand, there is greater demand and more is exploitation of ground water, land for agriculture and industries and also deforestation. Less population will help avoid this over use of natural resources.

Pollution

- Pollution** is of different types like air, water, land etc. Due to more population, there is high human activity like more travel, more vehicles, more release of sewage water etc. These issues will lead to enhancement in pollution.



IN CHINA
656,000
DIE PER YEAR
BECAUSE OF AIR POLLUTION

Created by:

oDino Rovčanin

Recycling

- Recycling is the process of converting waste materials into new materials and products
- It can prevent the waste of potentially useful materials and reduce the consumption of energy and air and water pollution
- Recyclable materials can be :paper,plastics,electronics,many kinds of glass,textile,rubber and so on
- Even food and water can be recycled



- Recycling has been a common practise in human history as far back as to Plato and ancient Greece
- Archaeological studies have shown that people used ancient waste dumps for household waste like ash broken tools and pottery

- Recycling was a major problem for many countries during the World War II
- Material resources were used for war efforts so many households had to recycle whatever they could



- Nowadays some people managed to find ways to make money from recycling.
- They buy some junk then recycle it and sell it.
- But today people mostly recycle to save the planet and stop the pollution created by human influence in the last 100 years.



Resource Depletion



What is Resource Depletion?

- Resource Depletion is the consumption of resources faster than they can be replenished.
- Natural resources are commonly divided between renewable resources and non renewable resources.

What are the causes for resource depletion?



Top 3 resources depleted and the consequences

1. Water



2. Oil



3. Forests



What Is a Volcano?

- A **volcano** is an opening on the surface of a planet or moon that allows material warmer than its surroundings to escape from its interior. When this material escapes, it causes an eruption. An eruption can be explosive, sending material high into the sky.



What Causes Volcanoes?

Volcanoes occur when material significantly warmer than its surroundings is erupted onto the surface of a planet or moon from its interior. On Earth, the erupted material can be liquid rock ("lava" when it's on the surface, "magma" when it's underground), ash, cinders, and/or gas. There are three reasons why magma might rise and cause eruptions onto Earth's surface.



5 Biggest Volcanic Eruptions

5 - Mount Vesuvius

- In Italy, this volcano devastated the nearby cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum.
- Thousands of people are thought to have died and the remains of many people were preserved by the ash.
- Since then, it has erupted several times, most recently in 1944.

4 - Mount Ruiz

- Mount Ruiz in Columbia, South America, had two destructive eruptions in 1985.
- A mixture of mud, ash, and water raced down the volcano's slope through river channels.
- The mud almost totally buried a town 30 miles from the volcano, killing around 25,000 people.

3 - Mount Pelée

- The worst volcanic disaster of the 20th century is considered to be the eruption of Mount Pelée in 1902.
- It was on the island of Martinique in the Caribbean and it killed around 30,000 people.

2 - Mount Krakatoa

- Another of Indonesia's volcanoes, its eruption in 1883, killed over 35,000 people mainly due to resulting tsunamis.
- There were a series of extremely violent explosions over a few months and the biggest could be heard more than 2,000 miles away in Australia.

1 - Mount Tambora

- This is one of Indonesia's 100-plus active volcanoes. Its eruptions in 1815 rocked the world with after-effects.
- It caused disease and harmed the growth of crops in the surrounding regions, and caused climate changes as far away as North America.
- It killed over 90,000 people.

23.4 Upoznajte našeg učenika Krsta Milutina - člana Bokeljske mornarice



Slika 101. Krsto u uniformi Bokeljske mornarice

Bokeljska mornarica Kotor je memorijalna organizacija sa sjedištem u Kotoru, izvorno je utemeljena kao najstarija bratovština pomoraca na Jadranu i jedna je od najstarijih na svijetu. Prema tradiciji i istorijskim indicijama osnovana je 809. godine, kada su kotorski pomorci preuzeli relikvije hrišćanskog sveca mučenika Tripuna i kasnije ga proglasili zaštitnikom grada.

U proteklih dvanaest vijekova Bokeljska mornarica je prošla kroz mnoge transformacije – od humanitarne, preko vojne, pa sve do memorijalne organizacije, kakva je danas. Za sve to vrijeme ona se u svim svojim aktivnostima rukovodila drevnim geslom: *FIDES et HONOR – VJERA i ČAST*. (izvor: <http://www.bokeljskamornarica.com/>)

Porfesorica Maja Mršulja zamolila je našeg učenika, Krsta Milutina, koji je i sam član ove drevne bratovštine, da nam prenese svoja iskustva. Krsto je učenik trećeg razreda (odjeljenje 3a, odsjek brodomašinski tehničar) i jedan je od rijetkih mladih ljudi koji se bore da očuvaju tradiciju Kotora kroz Bokeljsku mornaricu.

Krsto nam je rekao sljedeće: *Postao sam član Bokeljske mornarice već sa 8 godina, 2008. godine, inače ta je godina bila jubilarna godina za Bokeljsku mornaricu. Tada sam, takođe, postao mali admiral, što je velika čast. Proslavu jubilarne godine, kao mali admiral, obilježio sam tradicionalnom recitacijom loda sa balkona Sv. Tripuna (lode su pohvale svecu zaštitniku Kotora, tj. Sv. Tripunu). To je bio dan proslave 12 vijekova*

postojanja Bokeljske mornarice.

Bokeljska mornarica ima brojno članstvo, jer obuhvata opštine Herceg Novi, Kotor i Tivat. Veliki broj članova Bokeljske mornarice su upravo pomorci.

Omladina, nažalost, nije puno zainteresovana, iako Bokeljska mornarica angažuje i podstiče mlade ljude da održavaju tradiciju i dostojanstveno hodaju svojim gradom u nošnji. Mislim da mladi ljudi ne cijene tu čast, ja sam ponosan što sam član dvanaestovjekove Bokeljske mornarice.

Mi, mladi ljudi, smo bitni jer na nama ostaje budućnost i tradicija koju moramo održavati i poštovati, zaista bi mi bilo veoma drago da je više mladih u redovima Bokeljske mornarice.

Samo druženje i hodaње po gradu, u tradicionalnoj nošnji, je zanimljivo. Toliko ljudi vas dočeka sa osmijehom, oduševljenjem i aplauzom. Na kraju obilaženja ulica grada Kotora plešemo tradicionalno kolo koje posebno obraduje turiste, ali i lokalno stanovništvo.

Ostaje nam da napomenemo da je naš Krsto neko na koga bismo se trebali ugledati...mlad, a svjestan značaja tradicije. Tradiciju čuva i izborom životnog poziva, budući da će biti pomorac, ali i članstvom u Bokeljskoj mornarici kao i glumom u *Kotorskom vremeplovu* - multimedijalnom programu koji predstavlja gradski život Kotora tokom proteklih vjekova.



23.5 Pavle Kostić

Pavle Kostić je učenik trećeg razreda, odsjek brodomašinski tehničar. Džudo trenira već 11 godina u *Judo klubu Tivat*...

Do sada je osvojio preko 90 medalja i učestvovao u više od 200 borbi, iz tih 200 borbi izašao je kao pobjednik 150 puta!

Državni prvak bio je 7 puta, a 2014. godine osvaja bronzanu medalju na *Balkanskom prvenstvu u Bugarskoj*.

Šest puta je bio i među 10 najboljih sportista grada Tivta.

