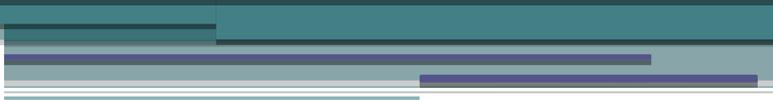


Photo exhibition about environmental impact and footprint.



Marlam Sharashenidze
Iro Gentzogloy
February 2020

The Nature of Cities.

Cities are alive with people, trees, critters, and all the diversity of life. Like all living creatures, cities consume oxygen, transform food and fuel into activity, and create waste. They can be healthy or ill, sprawling or spare, bustling with life or eerily devoid of activity._



Cities have a lot to learn from nature: how it produces its own food, uses only energy from the sun, provides heating and cooling, protects itself to severe weather, and generally creates conditions conducive to life. Nature can teach us how to design buildings that require no air conditioning, even in hot climates. It can teach us how to clean water without harsh chemicals. It can teach us how to live abundantly while creating zero waste.



The disease has shown, where it occurs, to have a detrimental environmental impact if introduced into a Member State free of the disease, to wild aquatic animal populations of species that is an asset worth protecting under Community law or international provisions. The product group presents significant potential for improvement in terms of its environmental impact without entailing excessive costs.



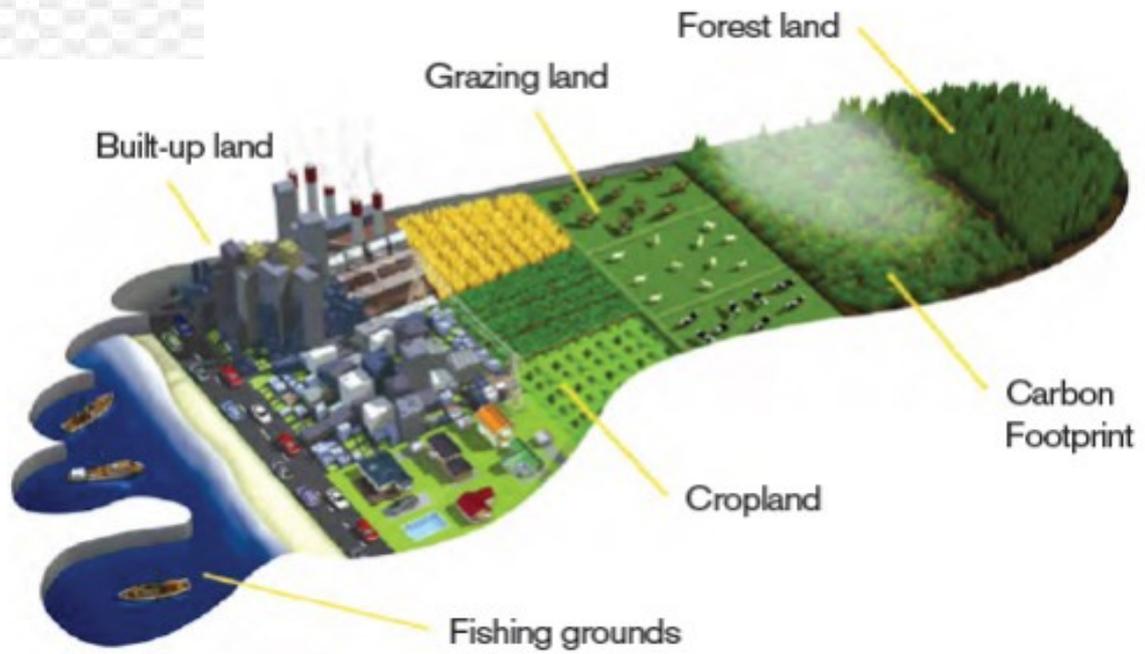
Bringing Forth an Environmental Renaissance

The exhibition focuses on how seven objects we use in our daily lives impacts seven environmental topics: Waste Reduction (cell phone), Water (plastic water bottle), Environmental Health (orange juice), Transportation (gas cap), Urban Design (house keys), Urban Nature (plastic shopping bag), and Energy (light bulb).



Ecological Footprint

The Ecological Footprint tracks the use of six categories of productive surface areas: cropland, grazing land, fishing grounds, built-up land, forest area, and carbon demand on land. On the supply side, a city, state or nation's biocapacity represents the productivity of its ecological assets. These areas, especially if left unharvested, can also absorb much of the waste we generate, especially our carbon emissions.





As human population and consumption grow, we will make ever increasing demands upon the forests, pastures, cropland, fisheries and other biologically productive areas of this planet we call home. Today, humanity uses the equivalent of 1.7 planets to satisfy our demands for natural resources and waste absorption, and we are on track to require the resources of two planets well before mid-century. Global Footprint Network is an international think that coordinates research, develops methodological standards and provides decision-makers with a menu of tools to help the human economy operate within Earth's ecological limits.



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Thanks For Attention!

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Kavala, Gr