#### Greenopoli

Greenopoli is an educational project that includes many students mostly in southern Italy. Sharing and sustainability are the keywords of the project. With this project, the role of the teacher changes, in fact he takes on the role of moderator who involves the student in discussions and introduces new concepts. Teaching is more efficient if the educator communicates with enthusiasm, sympathy, spontaneity and showing his passion for discussions.

Greenopoli also introduces an innovative method: green rapping, very useful for both students and teachers, who learn from each other through "raps"...



#### Giovanni De Feo

Department of Industrial Engineering (UNISA)

### Cultural heritage as a legacy and resource. Salerno, in particular.

The Faro Convention (2005, but despite the identification of Italy in 2020) defined cultural heritage as «a set of resources inherited from the past which, in any place from the identification of the property, the population recognizes as a constant reflection of transformation of its values, beliefs, knowledge and traditions ", including all the aspects that derive from the relationship between places and those who live there at all times. Art historians, archeologists and cultural heritage "professionals" do not compete to define hierarchies but to help communities to name the meaning, interest, utility, opportunities and risks of their heritage...



#### Antonella Trotta

Department of Cultural Heritage Science (DISPAC) - (UNISA)

## Agriculture and Future: sustainability and unsustainability of food

Food is essential for humans, but with the continuous and unstoppable growth of the population, food production had to increase. Furthermore, due to the "chemical revolution", synthetic pesticides and fertilizers have been introduced to increase the rate of productivity, despite being responsible for poisoning both the food we eat and ourselves.

This causes a loss of activities that support human development, such as soil fertility. The limited availability of arable land and fresh water make us understand that, compared to our needs, natural resources are limited...



Matteo Lorito
Dean of University
Of Naples Federico II

An Erasmust project for the discovery protection and enhancement of cultural and environmental heritage



Liceo Statale F. De Sanctis Auditorium Salerno 22 ottobre 2021 Ore 10:00

### Greetings from the headmistress and introduction to the conferencel

Thank you for accepting our invitation here at Liceo F. De Sanctis for a conference dealing with relevant, current and omplex issues concerning environmental protection and at the same time submits possible and adequate solutions to the attention of our students and the right behaviors. The conference is part of the activities planned within the Erasmus + KA 229 project called "Ready, steady, click: walk around the city and help the planet" activated at the Liceo "F. De Sanctis".

The project was born from the idea of guiding students in the search for concrete solutions to environmental problems and at the same time discourage incorrect habits in favor of the adoption of sustainable and "eco-friendly" lifestyles...



Cinzia Lucia Guida Headmistress of Liceo De Sanctis

### Beyond waste towards a circular economy

Urban waste is one of the most important issue at a global level, not only for its impressive quantity and for the difficulties of management, but also because very soon, the inhabitants of the Earth will be eight billion If everyone had the level of consumption and, consequently, of production of waste per capita of the United States and of the European Community thousands of new dumps and incineritors would be needed.

In Europe, according to the latest Eurostat data available (2019), waste production, with a small increase compared to the previous year, stands at 225 million tons, i.e. 502 kg per person. With 844 kg bw, Denmark holds the unflattering record of the largest production, followed by Luxembourg, Malta, Cyprus and Germany...



Michele Buonomo Legambiente Italy

# Microplastics: what are they? What are they for? What is their effect on ecosystem?

Microplastics have been found in the food we eat, the water we drink and the air we breathe. Estimates are that without action by 2050 there will be more plastic in the sea than fish.

What are they, why are they added to so many products we use every day and what can we do to protect our planet?

In this short seminar we will give an answer to these questions to help the public understand the causes of microplastic pollution and make conscious choices about the products we buy. Through our actions we can reduce microplastic pollution, push companies to choose more environmentally friendly ingredients and governments to ban polluting microplastics to protect the planet for us and future generations.

#### **Marine Protected Areas**

The 1982 law established that marine protected areas (MPAs) are marine environments in need of special protection, for a heritage to be restored and enhanced.

Marevivo has contributed to the establishment of the protected area of Conero and is providing for the inclusion of the island of Capri and Capo Milazzo in Sicily in a similar project.

The association shares environmental research and education projects, which constitute its fundamental structure, and carries out scientific support using the collaboration of several scientists...



Giovanna Laudisio CEO and Co-founder of Naturbead



Pietro Vuolo Representative of Marevivo Salerno