
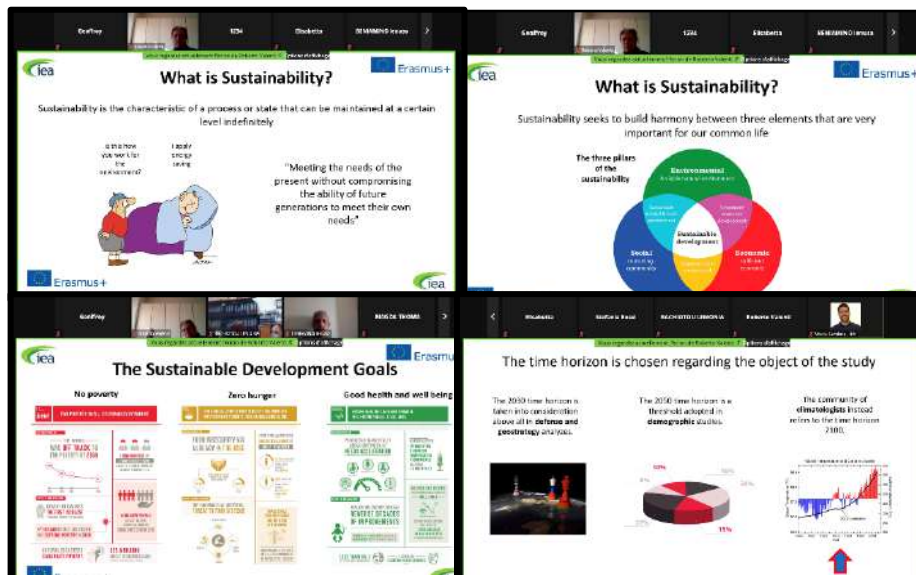


# E.U.R.E.K.A. PROJECT

 <p>E.U.R.E.K.A.</p>	<p>ERASMUS + PROJECT</p> <p><b>E.U.R.E.K.A.</b></p>
	<p>Ecological Understanding of Risks of the Environment through a deeper Knowledge and Awareness</p>

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Newsletter Contents:  
EUREKA Webinar

## EUREKA WEBINAR

EUREKA's training webinar was held on the 24th, 25th and 26th of February 2021.

EUREKA's training webinar was held on the 24th, 25th and 26th of February 2021. This three-day training course was dedicated to the teachers of the 4 schools participating in the EUREKA project. The objective was to allow all teachers to learn how to use the EUREKA platform so as to document the experiment in the classes, and also to familiarize them with environmental and climatic notions. The aim of this activity is to transfer new methodological process of teaching based on advanced technical tools oriented to environmental topics.

The objective was to;

- allow all teachers to learn how to use the EUREKA platform,
- familiarize teachers with environmental and climatic notions.



On the first day of the three-day training activity;

- Chairman of the webinar EIA, made Agenda Presentation of C1 activities for three days
- The evaluation process presented by dissemination leader, CAOB
- ADL, made presentation about Guidelines for using the EUREKA Platform
- HSPN gave information about Guidelines for creating contents for the EUREKA Platform

# Presentation on the Second Day

Roberto Valentini made a presentation about “Meteorology and Registering data from meteo station”. The presentation consisted of 5 parts and all chapters were explained in depth.

Part 1: The atmosphere

Part 2: The pressure

Part 3: How meteorological events happen

Part 4: The meteorological variables

Part 5: Correlation between weather and pollutant data

ERASMUS+ PROJECT Strategic partnerships

Short-term joint staff training events (online) - Thursday, 25<sup>th</sup> of February 2021

**C1 Activity – Training event**

This project has been funded with support from the European Commission. This publication reflects the views only of the author, and the Commission cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein.

Erasmus+ «Eureka» project C1 Activity – February 25<sup>th</sup> 2021

Fabio Francesconi make a presentation named “From point data to the Climatic Map” and he gave information about the climate changes and GIS techniques about mapping the climate. The presentation consisted of 3 parts.

Part 1: The impacts of climate change

Part 2: GIS: from point to map

Part 3: A case study: “Map of the spring”

**The Atmosphere**

The atmosphere composed by the mass of gases that surrounds the Earth. The atmosphere extends up to about 10,000 km.

The atmosphere is a mixture of gases and dust.

- Nitrogen 78%
- Oxygen 21%
- Argon 0.9%
- Carbon dioxide 0.04%

and traces of water, hydrogen, helium, neon, krypton, xenon, ozone, ammonia, nitrous oxide, and other gases.

The Earth's atmosphere is part of the Earth's system. It is a complex system that interacts with the land, the oceans, and the living organisms. The atmosphere is the only part of the Earth that is visible from space.

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**The meteo station**

**The system**

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**PART ONE**

*“The impacts of climate change”*

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**The perfect balance: only three CO<sub>2</sub> molecules out of 10,000**

Without CO<sub>2</sub>, the Earth would be a frozen planet. It is a delicate balance that allows life to exist on Earth. The atmosphere is a complex system that interacts with the land, the oceans, and the living organisms. The atmosphere is the only part of the Earth that is visible from space.

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**The Pressure at ground level**

Basically, air is constantly moving from high pressures to low pressures, so there is a continuous movement of air generated by changes in air temperature.

Atmospheric pressure is the compressive force that air exerts on the earth's surface: high when it is hot, low when it is cold.

We are not crushed by the weight of this mass of gas, because it surrounds us completely, pressing in the same way in all directions.

And our body also contains air, the pressure of which partly resists the outward atmospheric pressure.

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**The pollution**

Air pollution: Where?

Cities or villages with factories, and industrial areas.

In the case of high pressure, as mentioned above, a thermal inversion is created, which traps pollutants downwind and keeps them in suspension for a long time.

What pollutants?

Burning, materialization and industrial factories.

Pollution is defined as atmospheric presence in the atmosphere of substances that cause a measurable effect on human beings, on animals, on the vegetation or on the different materials.

Substances input in the environment:

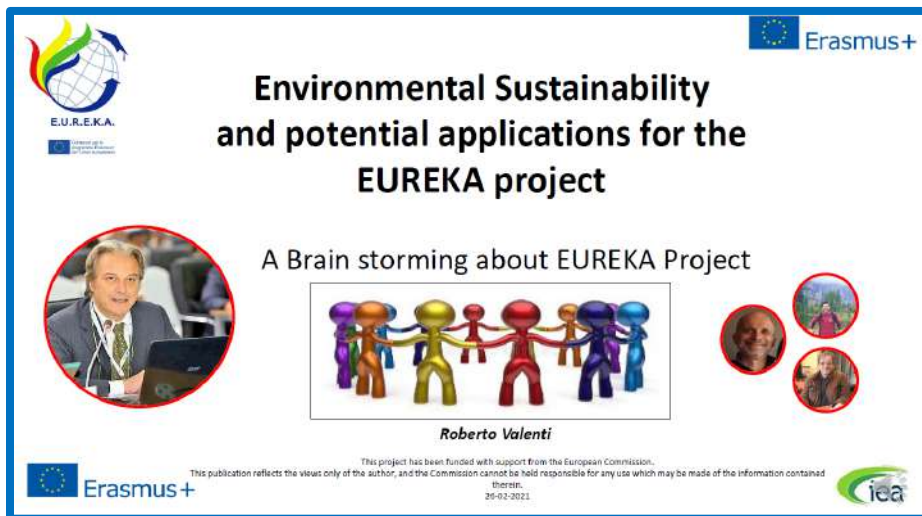
- Macro-pollutants
- Micro-pollutants
- Particulates (fine powder)

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# Presentation on the Third Day

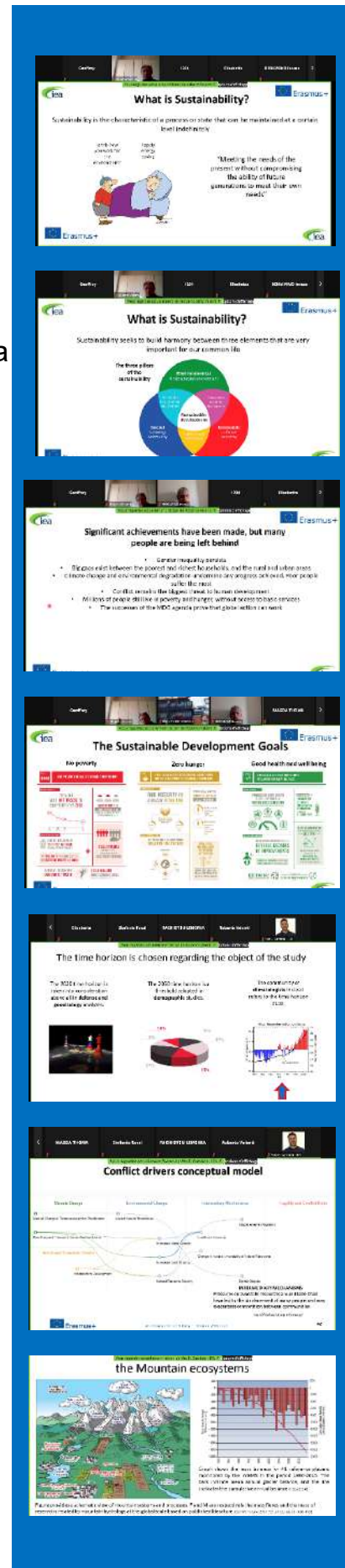
Roberto Valentini made a presentation about Environmental Sustainability and potential applications for the EUREKA project. The presentation consisted 5 parts.

- Part 1: What is Sustainability?
- Part 2: Understanding the United Nations development Agenda
- Part 3: The 2030 Sustainable Development Goals
- Part 4: Environmental Sustainability and EUREKA Project
- Part 5: The experiment



Fabio Francesconi make a presentation named “Climate change, conflicts and migrations” and he gave information about the climate changes and its effects to people and biodiversity. The presentation consisted of 3 parts.

- Part 1: What?
- Part 2: How?
- Part 3: When?
- Part 4: Where?



# PROJECT DETAILS

**Programme:** Cooperation for innovation and the exchange of good practices KA201 - Strategic Partnerships for school education

**Project Number:**

2019-1-FR01-KA201-063202

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