

PLANET OR PLASTIC

Actividad para UDI sobre Reciclaje

TAREAS A REALIZAR DURANTE LA ACTIVIDAD

1. El alumnado recibirá por parejas una imagen relacionada con el problema ambiental de la gestión de residuos plásticos. A partir de su imagen, deberán:
 - a) Elaborar un breve comentario/análisis del contenido de la imagen.
 - b) Analizar críticamente la relación de la imagen con el problema de la gestión de los plásticos.
 - c) Relacionar la problemática representada en la fotografía con la biodiversidad en distintos ecosistemas afectados por la presencia de residuos plásticos.
2. El alumnado recibirá una propuesta de pie de foto en inglés para su imagen, que deberán utilizar para elaborar una traducción al castellano que también será incluida en el producto final.
3. Una vez elaborados los pies de foto en ambos idiomas, el alumnado pegará la imagen en una cartulina (tamaño A4) que servirá como soporte/marco, y debajo de la imagen redactarán los pies de foto preparados previamente.
4. Finalmente se realizará una exposición en un lugar adecuado y accesible del centro de las fotografías seleccionadas. Al final de la actividad, habrá dos cartulinas para cada una de las fotografías, debiendo llegar a un acuerdo entre la pareja sobre la cartulina más adecuada (por presentación, limpieza, etc.) para presentar.



Un tiburón ballena nada junto a una bolsa de plástico en el golfo de Adén, cerca de Yemen. Aunque los tiburones ballena son los peces más grandes del mar, están amenazados por la ingesta de diminutos fragmentos de plástico.

A whale shark swims next to a plastic bag in the Gulf of Aden, near Yemen. Although whale sharks are the largest fish in the sea, they are threatened by the ingestion of tiny fragments of plastic.

FOTOGRAFÍA DE THOMAS P. PESCHAK, NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC CREATIVE



A *Chlamydera nuchalis* in Queensland, Australia, decorates her home with broken glass, plastic toys and other fragments of human garbage.

FOTOGRAFÍA DE TIM LAMAN, NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC CREATIVE



Un *Pseudodromia latens* lleva un envoltorio de plástico transparente sobre su caparazón en Edithburgh, Australia. Los *P. latens* se ponen esponjas sobre los caparazones para camuflarse de los depredadores. Esta cubierta artificial no es una protección adecuada.

FOTOGRAFÍA DE FRED BAVENDAM, MINDEN PICTURES/NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC CREATIVE



Empty plastic and glass containers appear on the shore and contaminate the habitat of the marine iguana on the Ecuadorian island of Santa Cruz. Marine iguanas only live in the Galapagos.

FOTOGRAFÍA DE TUI DE ROY, MINDEN PICTURES/NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC CREATIVE



A pair of curious Rhesus macaques inspects an abandoned plastic bottle in front of the Pashupatinath temple in Kathmandu, Nepal.

FOTOGRAFÍA DE PETE RYAN, NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC CREATIVE



A black-footed albatross scavenges plastic debris in the Leeward Islands of Hawaii. Seabirds depend on the ocean to find sustenance and the ocean is plagued by plastic pollution.

FOTOGRAFÍA DE FRANS LANTING, NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC CREATIVE



The marine flora is mixed with plastic containers on the surface of the water. Below, a green turtle moves away from the garbage.

FOTOGRAFÍA DE STEVE DE NEEF, NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC CREATIVE



A *Laysan albatross* and her chick rest near a mound of regurgitated garbage. Some birds with smaller gizzards are unable to regurgitate the indigestible plastic, so they are more susceptible to contamination by plastic.

FOTOGRAFÍA DE FRANS LANTING, NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC CREATIVE



In Hawaii, a bottlenose dolphin plays with plastic rings. This type of packaging can cause permanent damage to young marine animals by suffocating or disfiguring them.

PHOTOGRAPH OF FLIP NICKLIN, MINDEN PICTURES / NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC CREATIVE



A herd of hyenas look for food among piles of garbage at the Mekele municipal dump, Ethiopia. Among the leftovers of food and bones thrown by humans are pieces of plastic.

PHOTOGRAPH OF KARINE AIGNER



On the island of Madura, Indonesia, salt is produced by evaporating sea water, an ancient technique. A new study determined that the salt produced in this region has one of the highest contents in sampled microplastics.

PHOTO BY ULET IFANSASTI, GETTY IMAGES

IMAGE COURTESY OF ULET IFANSASTI, GETTY IMAGES



After analyzing 102 foods of marine origin, the Organization of Consumers and Users has discovered the presence of microplastics in 69% of them.

FOTO POR THE 5 GYRES INSTITUTE, GREENPEACE
IMAGEN CORTESÍA DE THE 5 GYRES INSTITUTE, GREENPEACE



A student of environmental sciences at the University of Hong Kong holds a jar containing a sample of 'microplastics', fragments less than five millimeters long collected with a fine-mesh net from the sea surface by Plastic Free Seas, an organization Hong Kong's non-profit organization works to reduce the amount of plastics people use, as well as clean up the marine ecosystem.

PHOTOGRAPH OF ALEX HOFFORD, EPA, REDUX



More than 40 percent of the plastic is used only once and then thrown away. Let's reduce the demand and production of plastic. Reuse it and recycle it.

PHOTO: Martin Balesen



An old plastic fishing net snares a loggerhead turtle in the Mediterranean off Spain.

PHOTOGRAPH BY JORDI CHIAS



Some animals now live in a world of plastics—like these hyenas scavenging at a landfill in Harar, Ethiopia. They listen for garbage trucks and find much of their food in trash.

PHOTOGRAPH BY BRIAN LEHMANN



On Okinawa, Japan, a hermit crab resorts to a plastic bottle cap to protect its soft abdomen. Beachgoers collect the shells the crabs normally use, and they leave trash behind.

PHOTOGRAPH BY SHAWN MILLER



The photographer freed this stork from a plastic bag at a landfill in Spain. One bag can kill more than once: Carcasses decay, but plastic lasts and can choke or trap again.

PHOTO: JOHN CANCALOSI



A coral polyp swallows a piece of plastic New research finds that non-nutritious foods such as microplastics can simply 'know well' about corals.

Photo: Alex Seymour / Duke University



A photograph of a black tray containing a complex assembly of marine debris and artificial structures. The central feature is a large, white, cylindrical object, possibly a buoy or a piece of driftwood, surrounded by various pieces of plastic, rope, and other debris. A thick, dark rope is coiled around the base of the cylinder. The entire assembly is set against a dark, textured background.

A photograph of a black tray containing a complex assembly of marine debris and artificial structures. The central feature is a large, yellow, cylindrical object, possibly a buoy or a container, which is partially covered by a dark, tangled mass of seaweed or rope. To the left of this central object is a white, cylindrical object, possibly a pipe or a container. To the right is a smaller, yellow, cylindrical object. The entire assembly is surrounded by various pieces of debris, including plastic fragments, a blue object, and a red object. The background is dark and textured.

La isla Chañaral se caracteriza por su alta biodiversidad. En ella habitan numerosas especies endémicas, tanto marinas como terrestres. Sin embargo, las corrientes marinas arrastran hacia sus costas grandes cantidades de residuos plásticos.

Foto: César Villarroel



A volunteer collects plastic waste on a beach on the island of Mocha, in Chile. Among other waste, the activists collected 27 kilos of polyethylene terephthalate and 23 kilos of high density polyethylene, two of the plastics with greater ease of recycling.

Photo: Andrea Paz Serrano



According to data from Greenpeace Spain, our country consumes more than 5,000 million plastic straws per year. Unless it is by medical imperative - and even then there are paper or metal straws - it is best to accustom children to drink without it.

Photo: AP Images



In Europe, the European Week of Waste Prevention is celebrated every year with actions such as scheduled cleanings of public spaces. These actions are a very interesting way for the little ones to learn the importance of waste.

Photo: Gtres



Reusable water bottles are the order of the day: they are cheap, they avoid plastic waste and there are a thousand shapes, sizes and models. It is best to let the children choose one and take responsibility for it.

Photo: Gtres



Buy in bulk Products such as legumes, cereals, pasta, rice, nuts ... can be purchased in bulk. To involve the children in the purchase of the products, taking the containers from home, they can be asked to decorate the containers according to what they will contain. In addition to stimulating their creativity they are aware of the importance of responsible consumption.

Photo: Gtres



The 10 most common plastic products on European beaches

Photo: European Commission for the Environment



Containers and packaging In 2015, about 146 tons of plastic containers and packages were produced, whose average use is less than 6 months.

Photo: Gtres



The microplastics ingested by this three-millimeter long sea flea are visible due to their greenish shine. In a laboratory, fleas were exposed to irregular spheres and fragments in amounts greater than those present in nature. Irregular pieces are more dangerous because they can get stuck in the intestine.

Photo: Martin Ogonowski and Christoph Schür,
Department of Environmental Sciences and Analytical
Chemistry (ACES) University of Stockholm



The photographer freed this stork from the plastic bag in a landfill in Spain. A bag can kill more than once: the corpses rot, but the plastic lasts, and can again suffocate or catch.

Photo: John Candalosi



To move with the currents, the seahorses cling to algae or other natural detritus. In the polluted waters of the Indonesian island of Sumbawa, this specimen was held by a plastic swab. "I wish this picture did not exist," says photographer Justin Hofman.

Photo: Justin Hofman

