



WATER and LIFE Calendar 2014

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WATER and LIFE

European Life Long Learning Grundtvig Project 2011 - 2013



River Castril, province of Granada (Spain). The Castril river is one of the most beautiful rivers in the north of the province of Granada (Spain). In the upper course of the river there is few human activity and therefore the ecological status is very good. Its water is very clean and cold. Several kilometers downstream, the river is regulated by the Portillo Dam, which is used for water supply, irrigation and production of hydroelectric energy"

January 2014

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
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26	27	28	29	30	31	

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La Bolera Reservoir, river Guadalentin, province of Jaen, (Spain). In the south of Spain the weather changes a lot during the year. During the end of the spring and in summer, the agriculture needs a lot of water but the weather is very dry. Afterwards, during winter and the beginning of spring it is more rainy, sometimes with snow. For these reason we need reservoirs to keep water in the wet season for using it during the dry season. Nowadays this reservoir is used not only for irrigation and water supply, but also for ecological purposes and fishing.

February 2014

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
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As many Mediiterranean islands, Crete lays on the way of the migration paths of birds. As a result a significant variety of bird species can be found in the island. The estuaries of Moronis river in Souda bay (Chania, Crete) form a protected wetland, where several aquatic birds find shelter and food, mostly during the winter months. In the photo, two Little Egrets looking for food in the river delta.

March 2014

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Alhambra, the complete form of which was Calat Alhambra, is a palace and fortress complex located in Granada, Andalusia, Spain. It was originally constructed as a fortress in 889, and was converted into a royal palace in 1333 by Yusuf I, Sultan of Granada. Today the Alhambra is one of the most visited UNESCO World Heritage Sites in the world. The park around the buildings has a multitude of nightingales and is usually filled with the sound of running water from several fountains and cascades. These are supplied through a conduit 8 km long, which is connected with the Darro at the monastery of Jesus del Valle, above Granada.

April 2014

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Corsica: Tolla dam - Hydroelectricity and water supply for Ajaccio and its region (South of Corsica). Builded on the Prunelli river in 1960 by EDF, the Tolla dam which contains 31 Mm3 is used for water supply, irrigation and production of hydroelectric energy.

May 2014

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25	26	27	28	29	30	31

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Sierra Nevada and olive trees, (province of Granada, Spain). Sierra Nevada has the highest mountain of the Iberian Penninsula, (Mulhacen, 3.478,6 meters above sea level). Its name "sierra Nevada" (snowy mountains), is quite logical, because from October to july, it has snow, what is not normal, taking into account its latitude, (37 degrees north). In the flood plain the agriculture is very rich, with very good olive trees.

June 2014

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On average more than 70% of water globally is used for agriculture, while 40% of world food production comes from the 18% of irrigated agricultural land. Increasing water use efficiency, by adopting localized irrigation systems, innovative irrigation techniques and use of low quality waters (saline, reclaimed, drainage), is the only way to satisfy the increasing demand.

July 2014

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The Munich water supply takes place from the mountain area Mangfall in the Alps. The fresh and clean water is collected as groundwater in about 20 caves, which are artificial made 100 years ago. The caves have a length of about 200 meters into the mountain. The water is directly served by gravitation without any cleaning or adding of chemicals to the city of Munich, which is about 70 km away.

August 2014

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Canales reservoir, river Genil, province of Granada, Spain. The city of Granada drinks water from Sierra Nevada which is regulated at the Canales Reservoir. This reservoir is generated by the Canales Dam, the highest embankment dam in Spain. The water level in the reservoir changes with time, therefore, in order to select the water of best quality, an intake tower has been built, as shown in the picture.

September 2014

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A typical example in which water availability resulted in touristic and agricultural development, is the Falassarna plateau in Crete. However, overexploitation of water resources is threatening sustainability, with main problems being the increased salinity of the ground water and the reduced availability of good quality water for both sectors.

October 2014

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Corsica: Restonica Valley - Water supply for Corti (North of Corsica) - Unesco classified site.
The Restonica river rises in Lake Melo at an altitude of 1,711m in the Rotondo massif, one of the island's highest.
Corti city with about 7000 inhabitants and 4000 students (University of Corsica Pasquale Paoli) is supplied with drinking water from Restonica.

November 2014

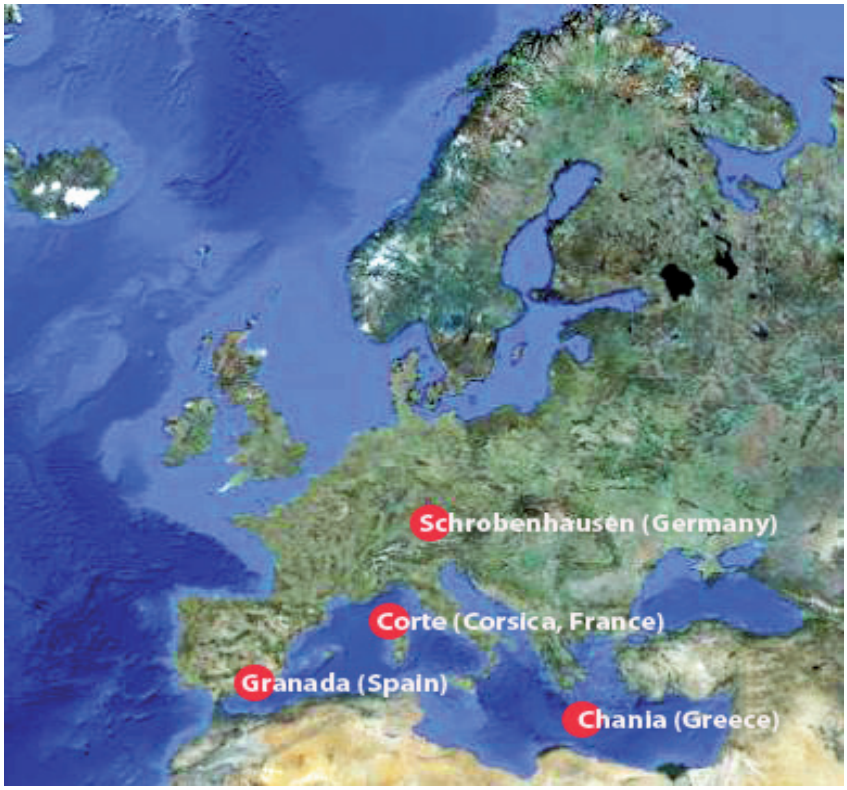
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
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Corsica: Sunset in Porto Gulf - Unesco classified site.

December 2014

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Water is vital for all kinds of life. Taking into account the population explosion and climate changes, this issue will be crucial in the future for most of the world. People should be aware of the water quality and resources and contribute to its sustainability not only in their small area but in a global scale; they must respect other people, their diversities and special needs.
During this project, learners under the guidance of their tutors, will do some simple researches. First, they will look into their own water consumption and bills, find any significant changes and try to find some explanation if any; they will discuss their findings, fill a questionnaire and send it to their partners. One of the partners will undertake to analyze the results and report to the partners during the next meeting. The partners will discuss the outcome,modify or accept it and publish it. The results will be disseminated in order to learn more from one another and to create the necessary public participation in an effort to raise awareness and wider understanding which will lead to the improvement of the attitude of people towards using water wisely as well as towards other relevant environmental, energy ,economy or social issues.

The same procedure will follow for the next steps and meetings:
- examine the quality of water, pollution sources and treatment of water.
- look into the regional situation, demands for domestic, industrial and agriculture use; projection in the future.
- notice any climate changes and how they will affect water availability and quality.
- find examples of new cultivations or irrigations for water saving.
- conclude to some practical measures or incentives to be introduced in a small scale in the areas of the partners by local authorities and institutions.

1	OCT 2011	A calendar and some posters will be produced, in which you see the main topics of the project. The first report for domestic use of water is to be done. In all the following table points the web site of the project is continuously completed.
2	MAR 2012	Report on the quality of water.
3	JUL 2012	A short report-handbook on the regional situation and projection in the future is to be done by each participant.
4	NOV 2012	Report on changes in the water availability.
5	FEB 2013	Report on agricultural use and irrigation saving techniques.
6	MAY 2013	The final report on practical measures or incentives is to be introduced in a small scale in the areas of the partners by local authorities and institutions in the form of CD-ROM, report-handbook, leaflets and completing of the Water is Life-Portal.