Szkoła Podstawowa im. Marii Konopnickiej w Jabłonicy



Co-funded by the European Union

Water conservation in Poland

STEM For Water

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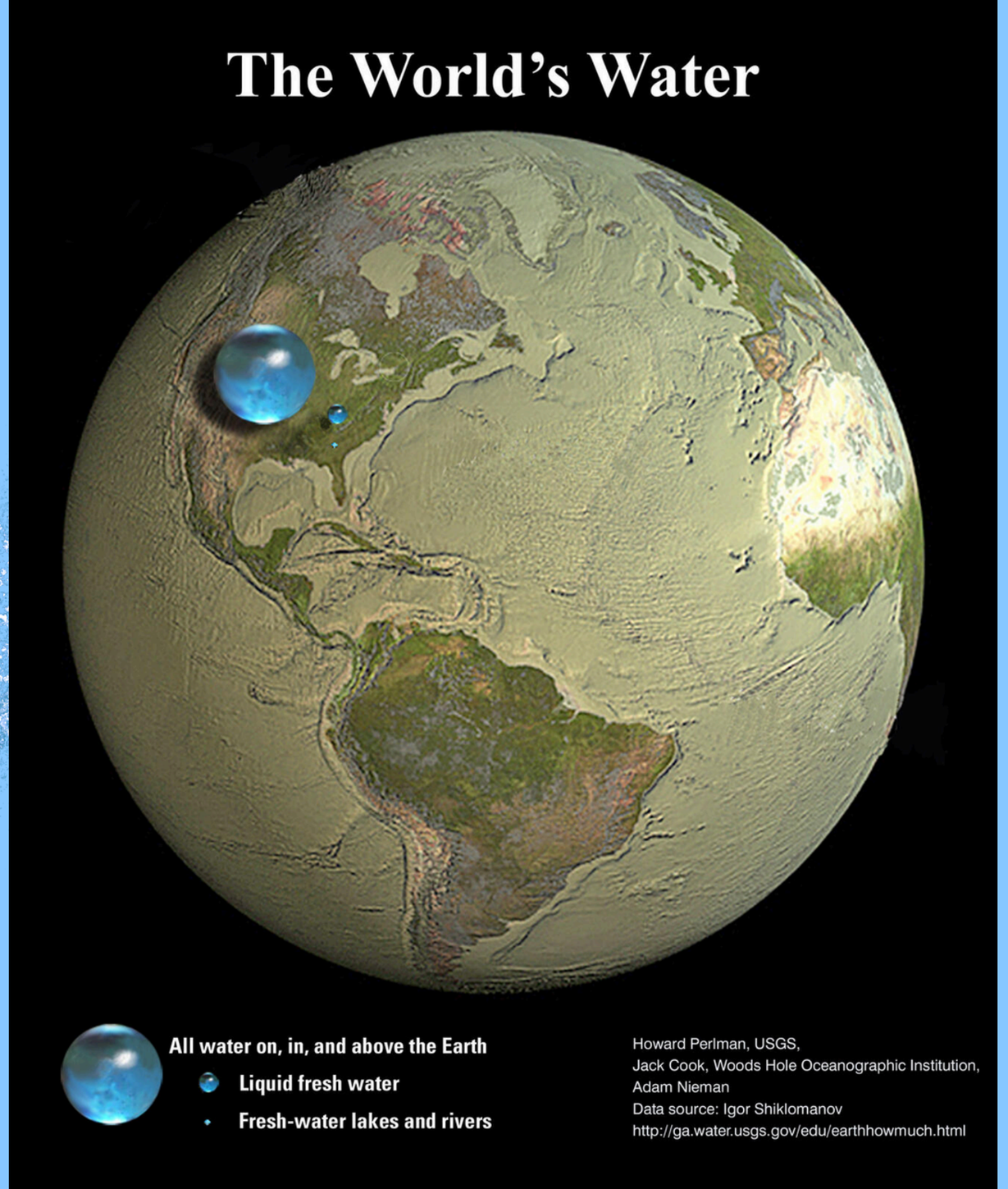
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Why is Water Important?

There's no life without water – we need it for drinking, food, hygiene, and energy.

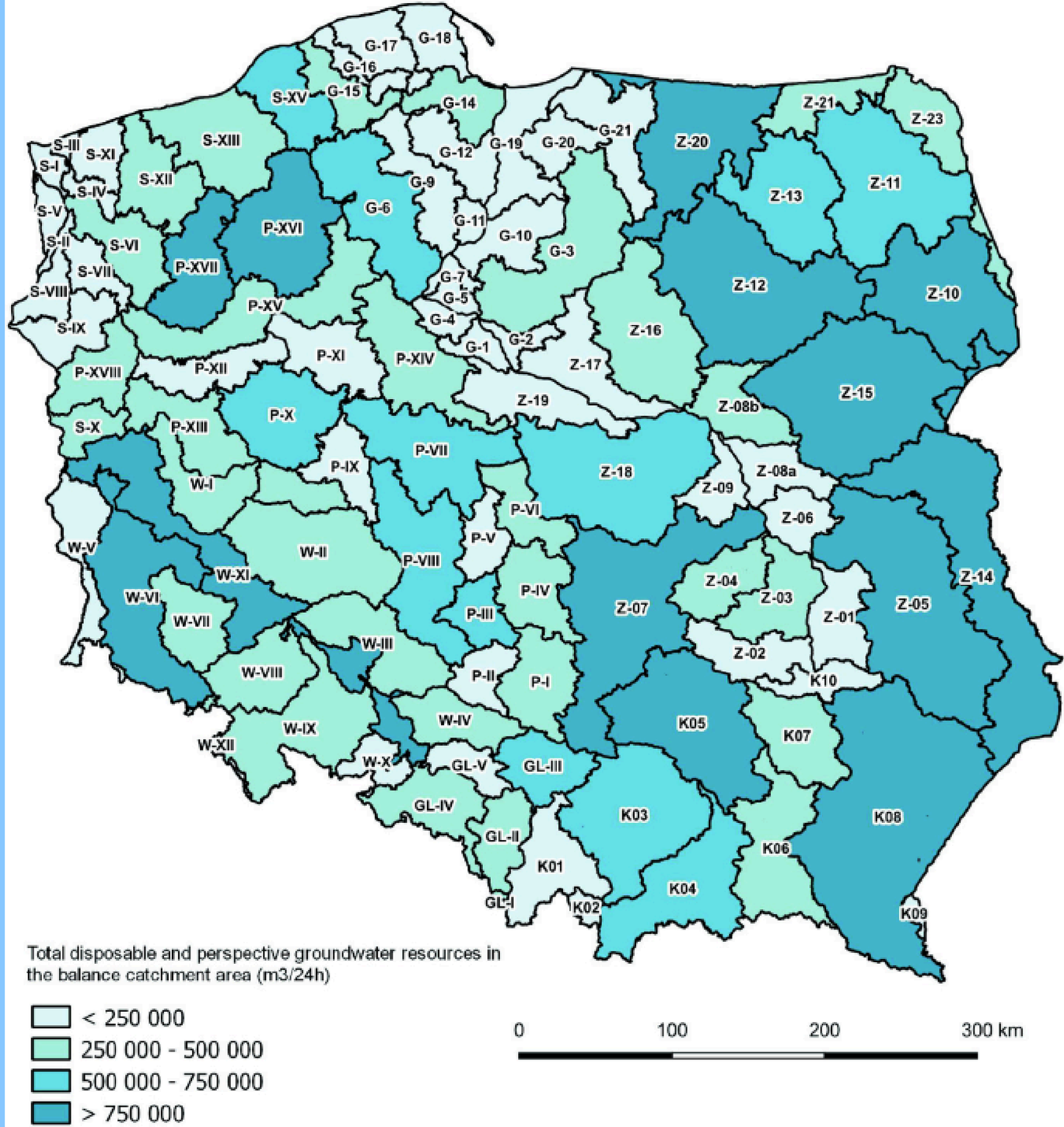
Only 2.5% of Earth's water is fresh water, and just 0.3% is accessible to humans!

Water resources on Earth are limited – we must protect them.

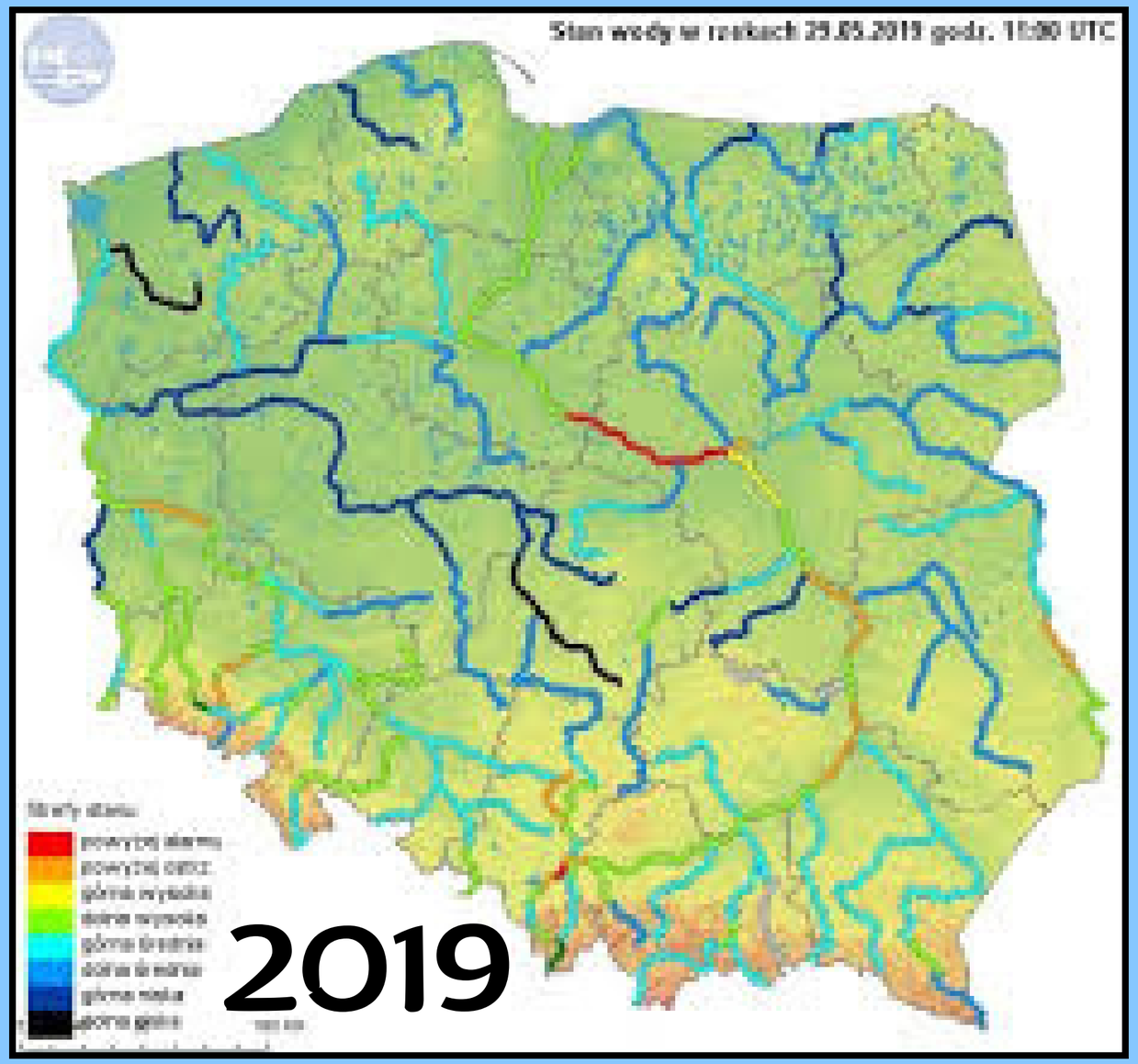


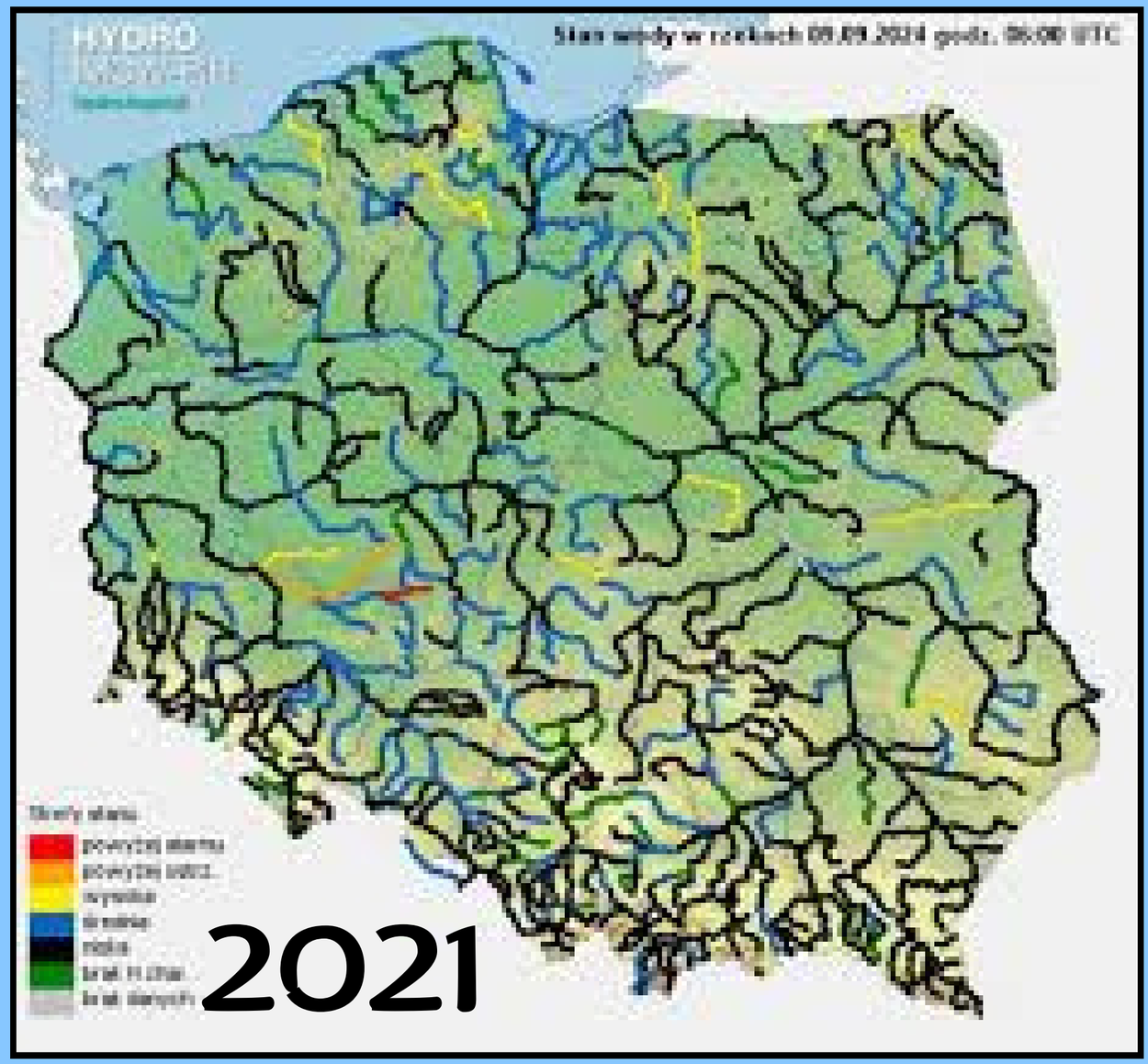
Where does Poland get its water from?

When it comes to drinking water, the primary source of water in our country is groundwater. In 2021, it accounted for 73% of the water distributed to households. Other sources of drinking water were surface water, such as lakes, rivers, and artificial reservoirs.



Blue and green colours are optimal levels of water in Polish rivers.
Black and red colours are minimum levels of rivers





Rivers then

In the past, rivers in Poland played a very important role in people's lives. Towns and villages were often built near rivers like the Vistula (Wisła), the Oder (Odra), or the Warta. These rivers gave people drinking water, food (like fish), and were used for transport and trade. Polish rivers were also important for farming, because they helped water the fields. The rivers were clean and full of life.





Rivers now



Today, rivers in Poland are still important, but many things have changed. Some rivers are polluted because of factories, chemicals, or garbage. Dams and hydropower plants have changed the natural flow of some rivers. .









People are now more aware of the environment. There are programs to clean rivers and protect the animals that live in them. Rivers in Poland are also popular for tourism – people go kayaking, fishing, or just relax near the water.

Effects of Water Shortage

- More frequent agricultural droughts,
- Lower river and lake levels. Vistula in Warsaw 2022: only 26 cm,
- Water access problems in some towns during summer.





San is the 6th longest river in our country. In recent weeks, the water levels in this river has dropped noticeably due to lack of rain and high temperatures.

THEN



NOW



Climate change and water

This is Klimkówka Lake drying out because of the following reasons:



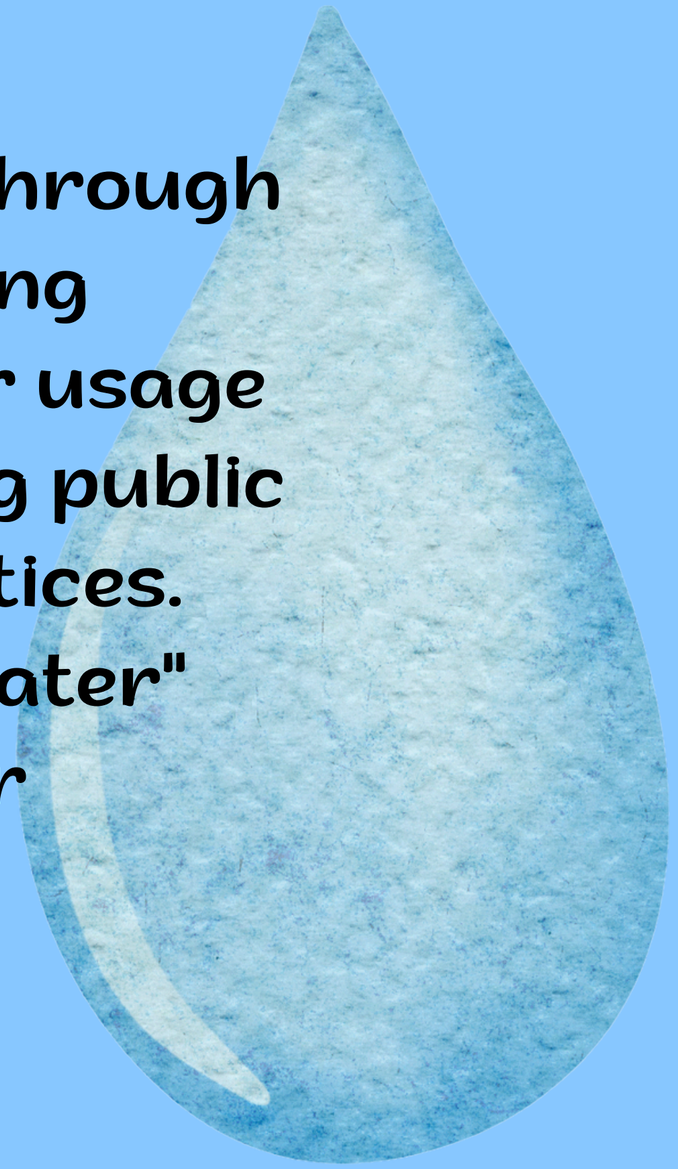
More frequent droughts and heatwaves reduce water availability.

Winters are warmer - less snow means less meltwater

Therefore we need better protection of water resources

How Poland conserves water

Poland is addressing water conservation through a multifaceted approach, including restoring natural retention systems, reducing water usage in agriculture and industry, and promoting public campaigns to encourage water-wise practices. This includes initiatives like the "Respect Water" campaign and strategies to improve water quality and availability.



How Poland conserves water

Poland aims to rebuild natural retention basins, which help to improve ground moisture and delay rainwater flow, according to ClimateChangePost.



How Poland conserves water



Poland launched a campaign “Respect Water” to encourage residents to save water during summer or hot weather that involves hundreds of municipalities around the country.

How much water do we use?

The average monthly water consumption per person in Poland is about 4,000-5,000 liters.

Shower or bath: The choice has a key impact on daily water consumption.

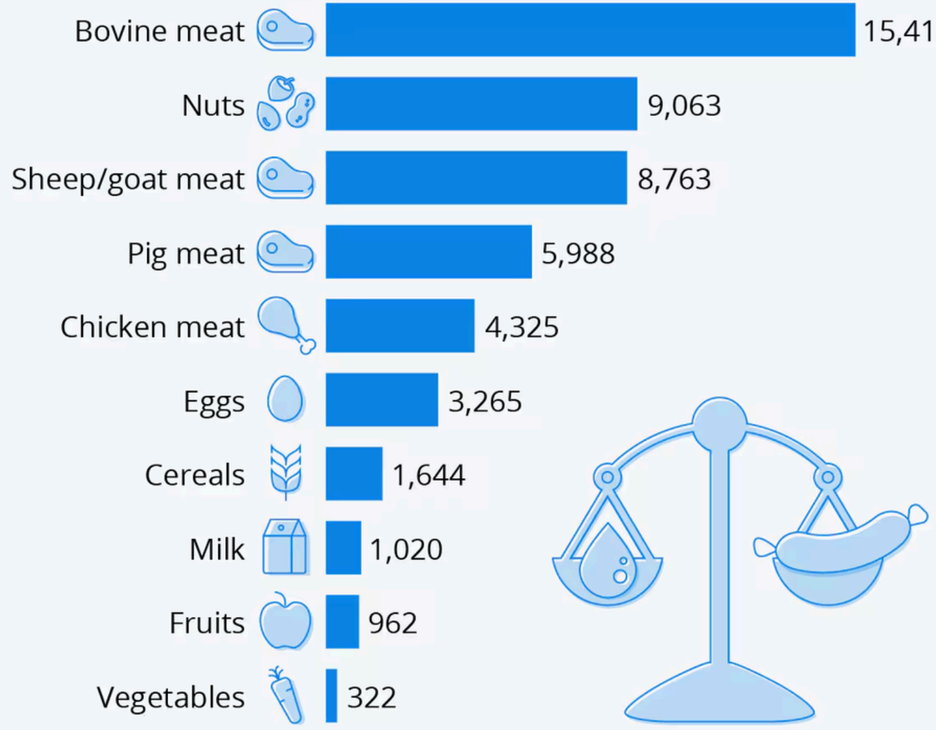
Washing dishes: Washing dishes by hand uses more water than a dishwasher.

Laundry: Each wash uses 40 to 60 liters of water. In bigger families, the consumption can be even higher.

Water in food

How Thirsty is Our Food?

Liters of water required to produce one kilogram of the following food products*



* Global averages

Source: Water Footprint Network

statista



What can we do?

Turn off the tap when not needed, for example when you brush your teeth or do the dishes.

Only run the washing machine and dishwasher when you have a full load

Don’t take very long showers.

Reuse water for watering the plants.



Rainwater - gold from the sky

It can be collected in barrels or tanks.

Helps save hundreds of liters per month.

We use it to water the garden.





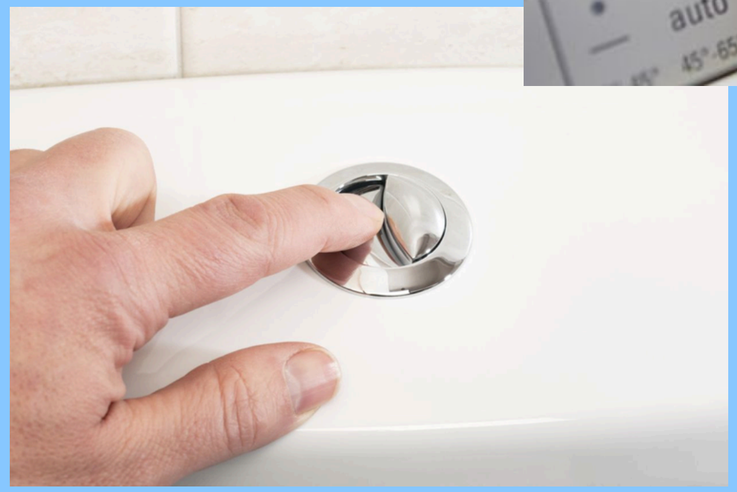
Eco-technologies at home



Taps with motion sensors.



Washing machines and dishwashers with eco mode.



Toilets with dual flush buttons.

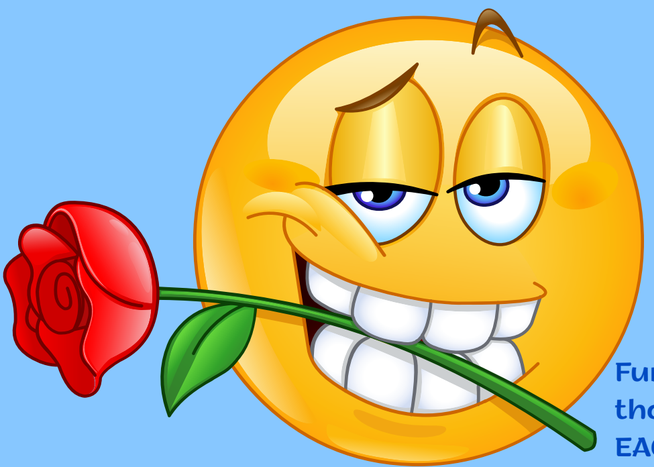
They cost more but save water and money.





Thanks for watching!!!







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