

Preserving Turlock's Next 100 Years

Brought to you by your friends in Municipal Services at the City of Turlock



"100 Things to Go Green"

E-Tips– 100 Things to Go Green for 2008

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Beginning in January of 2008, the City of Turlock's Municipal Services will introduce E-Tips, a bi-weekly publication that provides conservation ideas to help to reduce your carbon

footprint! Each week you'll receive suggestions for going green. This guide will inspire and motivate you with useful information about the ways that everyday people can make a difference. Sign up today to receive E-tips and find out just how green can you go?

*You can subscribe to E-Tips via the City of Turlock website at www.ci.turlock.ca.us

More Details

Project Wet

The City of Turlock has partnered with Turlock Irrigation District, to provide educators with the materials and skills they need to teach about water through professional development workshops through the Project WET program. Project WET (Water Education for Teachers) USA is an interdisciplinary water science and education program for formal and non-formal educators of K-12 students.

The Project WET program consists of water educators in each state who administer and deliver Project WET. State Project WET coordinators deliver informative, interactive, and fun Project WET professional development workshops to a variety of educators. The Project WET Curriculum and Activity Guide can only be obtained by attending a Project WET educator workshop led by a trained facilitator. Project WET State Coordinators also offer advanced thematic and investigative workshops exploring wetlands, ground water, water conservation, watersheds, water monitoring, water history and other water resource topics.

More Details



Green Teen of the Month



February's
Green Teen
of the Month
**Grace
Kistler-Fair**

As President of Students Against A Vanishing Environment (S.A.V.E.) at Turlock High School, Grace takes charge of the recycling program. Grace is also a member of the Teen Advisory Council and is a leader amongst her peers in environmental stewardship.

What It Means to Go Green

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the world population is expanding at a mind-boggling rate. The world reached 1 billion people in 1800; 2 billion by 1922; and over 6 billion by 2000. It is estimated that the population will swell to over 9 billion by 2050. That means that if the world's natural resources were evenly distributed, people in 2050 will only have 25% of the resources per capita that people in 1950 had.

The world has a fixed amount of natural resources - some of which are already depleted. So as population growth greatly strains our finite resources, there are fewer resources available. If we intend to leave our children and grandchildren with the same standard of living we have enjoyed, we must preserve the foundation of that standard of living. We save for college educations, orthodontia, and weddings, but what about saving clean air, water, fuel sources and soil for future generations?

Some of the greatest threats to future resources come from things we throw away everyday. Household batteries and electronics often contain dangerous chemicals that may, if sent to a local landfill, leak through the bottom barrier and pollute the groundwater. This can contaminate everything from the soil in which our food grows, to the water which will eventually come out of aquifers and into our tap water. Many of these chemicals cannot be removed from the drinking water supply, nor from the crops that are harvested from contaminated fields. The risks to human health are tremendous.

Throwing away items that could be recycled diminishes energy, water and natural resources that could be saved by recycling.

Did you know...

- For every ton of paper that is recycled, the following is saved: 7,000 gallons of water; 380 gallons of oil; and enough electricity to power an average house for six months.
- You can run a TV for six hours on the amount of electricity that is saved by recycling one aluminum can.
- By recycling just one glass bottle, you save enough electricity to power a 100-watt bulb for four hours.

The more we throw away, the more space we take up in landfills. When a landfill becomes a "landfull", taxpayers have to build a new one. The less we throw away, the longer our landfills will last. The amount of taxpayer money we save by extending the longevity of our landfills is an important community benefit.

*Source: <http://gogreeninitiative.org/content/WhyGoGreen/>

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Questions or comments? E-mail us at TCordell@turlock.ca.us or call 209-668-5599 ext.4474