

[illegible]

Vi bliver flere og flere mennesker om at dele stadig færre ressourcer. Emballage og andre ting, som normalt ryger i skraldespanden kan recirkuleres. På den måde bliver affald til dyrebare råmaterialer.

Yummy Earth
Organic Lollipops
Made with real fruit extracts

Now with 8 Award-winning Flavors!

YUMMY EARTH

Organic Lollipops
Made with real fruit extracts

wet-face watermelon too-berry blueberry
sour apple tart pomegranate pucker mango tango
googly grape strawberry smash very very cherry

100% ORGANIC

the BEST Lollipop I've ever tasted™
the yummiest, TOSCAR shows their colors

All Natural & Delicious

69 pops

RE think.

I Asiens fastfood-køkkene kan man møde pakket ind i bambusbåde og træspiser eller serveret på bananblader eller bambusspiser. De er smukke i al deres enkelhed og går umiddelbart tilbage i kredsløbet efter brug. Og dermed er de langt mere skånsomme overfor miljøet end pizzabakken og klumpebakken, for ikke at tale om de mange aluminiumsddser i farvestrålende farver. Når emballagen efter brug skal videre i kredsløb, skal den sendes rigtig videre fra køkkenet, så de brugbare materialer ikke går op i røg på forbrændingen. Mange emballager kan genbruges som de er eller sendes til genanvendelse, hvor de omfattes og indgår som råmaterialer i nye produkter. Det forudsætter imidlertid, at vi bliver meget bedre til at kildesortere. I hvilken skal der være plads til at sortere glas, papir, pap, metal, elektronik, glas og flere slags plastik. Pantofinderne hjælper os med at sende ressourcerne tilbage i cirkulation. Ud over pantofinder for glas, plastflasker og drikkeflasker, som er udbredt i mange lande, bør flere andre emballager indgå i et partsystem. Det kan for eksempel være emballager som flamingo, hårde plastmaterialer og forskellige typer aluminiumsemballage.

Problemet med sortering melder sig også, når man bevæger sig gennem byerne med fastfood i hånden og vil skille sig af med resterne. I mange lande, for eksempel Tyskland, Tyrkiet og Kina, kan man sortere sit gadeaffald – men det kan man endnu ikke i Danmark.

Aluminium fra chokoladefolie, konservesdåser, køkkenredskaber og kapsler fra frytårnsalt kan genanvendes. Ved at genanvende aluminium sparer man 95% af den energi, som normalt bruges til at fremstille nye aluminiumsprodukter. Og på den måde kan man også spare mange ressourcer. 100 brugte aluminiumsddser kan blive til 185 nye.

115 bakker levepostej kan levere det aluminium, der skal bruges til at fremstille en cykel. Så når 13.500 nye aluminium krigt køres til forbrænding i Danmark, går vi glip af materialer, der kan bruges til fremstilling af 5 millioner nye cykler. Når man sender brugt aluminium til genbrugsstationen, sparer man udvinning af nye ressourcer. På den måde er man med til at passe på levesteder og grundvand i Brasilien og Venezuela, og samtidig nedskætte CO₂-udledningen.

Der er andre fordelte end besparelser på ressource- og energiforbrug, når vi sorterer affaldet rigtigt. En del affald, der kunne anvendes til nye produkter, bliver ved afbrænding til kraftfremkaldende og reproduktionsloslysende stoffer. De skaber forurening i lufte miljø og mennesker. Derfor er det en gevinst for alle når PVC-plast og aluminium går til genanvendelse frem for, at det sendes med husholdningsaffaldet til forbrændingen.

Mere kildesortering

I dag kan man lave produkter efter 'vuggen til vugges'-princippet, hvor en udført vare betragtes som en anvendelig dvare. Det betyder, at producenten får ide til fremstilling af varen indtænk, hvordan varen og dens emballage efter brug kan indgå som nyt materiale til andre varer. Dele af varen kan måske vende tilbage i jorden og blive til næring i naturens kredsløb. På den måde indgår produkterne i en vedvarende proces, hvor råmaterialer ideelt set cirkulerer udenfor i det uendelige. Den måde at håndtere materialer på har naturen praktiseret i millioner af år, selv under drastiske klimamæssige og evolutionære ændringer.

Ved at tage ved lære af naturens grundprincipper, hvor alt affald er brugbart råmateriale i videre processer, kan vi nå frem til en mere bæredygtig livstil.

More and more people share a still decreasing quantity of resources.
Wrapping and other things that normally goes into the trash can be recycled.
This way, waste becomes precious raw materials.

Three images illustrating food packaging: a粽子 (Zongzi) in a triangular wrapper, a whole orange with a decorative cut, and hands holding a large quantity of almonds.

During the financial crisis in 2008 and 2009 the amount of waste in Denmark decreased by 10%. Denmark is still the European country that throws out most waste, and food waste takes up considerable space in the waste. The Danish government has a goal to reduce food waste. If we reduce food waste, we both care for our food resources and save the family's budget for unnecessary costs. We also reduce the amount of packaging considerably.

Food from the supermarket is often wrapped in plastic and foam to protect the food. When you buy the food, you ask the consumer to dispose the superfluous packaging right after they have purchased the goods. It gives the shop an idea of whether the goods are over-packaged. And consumers get rid of the waste. In this way the shop and the consumer can both reduce the amount of waste. The consumer uses the responses to create a more modern and environmentally friendly packaging system.

We can rarely eliminate packaging, but when the food is plastic, home, a shopping bag may easily replace the plastic bag. Plastic bags are made from fossil fuels, and they are not biodegradable, so they pollute the flora and fauna. Using a shopping bag or choosing a bag made from degradable materials, you help stop the flow of plastic accumulating in the global ecosystem. At the same time, the plastic products are used, which also emit CO₂ from production and disposal.

The decorative cake tin, which is passed on from generation to generation, is an image of a container that does not burden the environment after it has been taken into use. Using the same reusable container for many years is a good idea. The Danish government encourages you for your lunch, save disposable packaging.

In Asia's fast-food kitchens you may meet food wrapped in bamboo leaves and wood chips or served on banana leaves or bamboo skewers. They are beautiful in their simplicity and they go directly into the recycling cycle. In the United States, you may find a similar environment, from the pizza tray and plastic cups to the tray, not to mention the many aluminum cans in bright colors. Once the packaging is circulated after use, it must be properly sent on to the kitchen, so the useful materials are not consumed during combustion.

Much packaging can be reused the way it is or be sent for recycling. Recycling is a process that takes inputs into new products. This presupposes that we must be much better at separating the packaging. In our home there must be enough space to sort glass, paper, cardboard, metal, electronics, glass and several kinds of plastic. The deposit systems help us send resources back into circulation. Besides the deposit systems, there are other ways to separate wastes. They are widespread in many countries, several other packages should be included in a deposit system. This could be packaging such as polystyrene, hard plastics and various types of aluminum.

The problem with sorting also occurs when you move through a fast food restaurant in your car and want to get rid of the cans. In many countries, such as Germany, Japan, and China, you can sort street waste – but not yet in Denmark.

Aluminum foil from chocolate, food cans, kitchen tools and capsules from tea lights can be reused. Recycling aluminum saves 95% of the energy that is normally used to produce new aluminum products. Recycling aluminum cans saves 80% of the energy. For every aluminum cans are recycled, you can produce 88 new cans.

135 recycled trays from plate can supply the aluminum used to produce a bike. Every year we dispose of 13,500 tons of aluminum in Denmark, we miss the resources to produce 3 million new bikes. Recycling aluminum saves 95% of the energy that is normally used and will help us protect habitat and groundwater in Brazil and Venezuela, and reduces CO₂ emissions as well.

Saving energy and resources is not the only advantage gained by recycling waste correctly. As we burn part of the waste that could have been recycled, we pollute the environment with chemicals that are released into the air. Recycling plastic and aluminum can be done when PVC plastic and aluminum are recycled rather than sent for incineration along with household waste.

Much of our packaging contains precious materials. Depending on how the packaging is handled after use, it can turn into toxins or usable materials

From 'cradle to cradle!' into the food

Today we can create products with the principle from the 'cradle to cradle', whereby a waste product is seen as useable raw material. This means that the manufacturer incorporates how the product and its packaging may be included as new materials in other products after use. Parts of the product may return to the soil and become nutrients in the natural cycle. This way, the products are included in a continuous process, where raw materials ideally circulate into infinity. Nature has practiced handling materials this way for millions of years, even under drastic climatic and evolutionary changes.

By learning from nature's basic principles, where all waste is useful inputs for further processes, we can arrive at a more sustainable lifestyle.