3 cards contain environmental topics (featured on top of the cards).

The other cards refer to these topics (featured at the bottom of the cards).

You can use this set to identify the possible actions to undertake to reduce environmental impacts for services or products.

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Credits

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Environmental priorities of consumptions

At each step, it is possible to act on our consumptions

No consumption

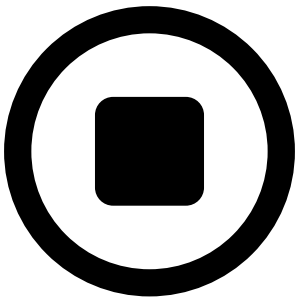
0

Know how to do differently, have a non-consumerist attitude, have an education based on other values than ownership, be informed, communicate...

Environmental priorities

Lifestyle

Boycott

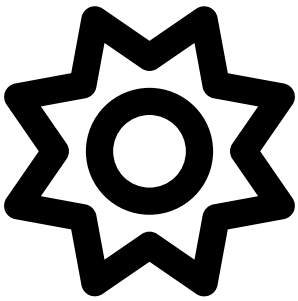


No financing companies that act against our values.

Environmental priorities

Lifestyle

Favor passive

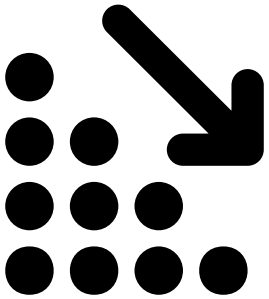


Favor passive energy (like sunlight) to mechanical energy, then electrical, and finally, electronic..

Environmental priorities

Lifestyle

Reduce your consumption

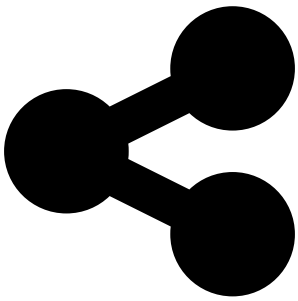


Be informed, communicate...

Environmental priorities

Lifestyle

Share

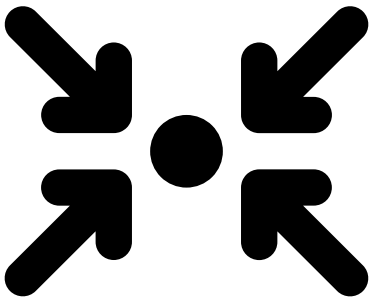


Share, pool, rent, use something in different ways: Limit the manufacture of rarely used things, or adapt your habits.

Environmental priorities

Lifestyle

Choose



To choose implies that you need to be aware of how objects are built and transported.

Environmental priorities

Lifestyle

Materials

Less impactful, recyclable, recycled, reconditioned, local, non amalgamated or good, less materials, natural materials, reasoned, renewable, sustainable...

Environmental priorities

Conception

Productions

Can be dismantled to be fixed and recycled. Rechargeable if it is imperative and only for the concerned part. Less or not energy consuming, non polluting, local, loose, sustainable, tested and approved. Globally healthier and seasonal for food.

Environmental priorities

Conception

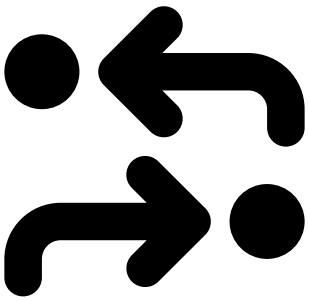
Packaging

No packaging, or with a packaging that can be composted, reused, recycled, has been recycled or maximized (object and transport)...

Environmental priorities

Conception

Process

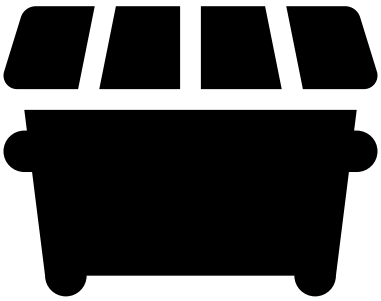


Less energy consuming, less consuming (industrial harmony with energy, water, materials...).

Environmental priorities

Conception

Waste



Limit or reuse “waste”.

Environmental priorities

Conception

Transportation

Limit transportation or use intermodal transport, share transport, change transport type...

Environmental priorities

Conception

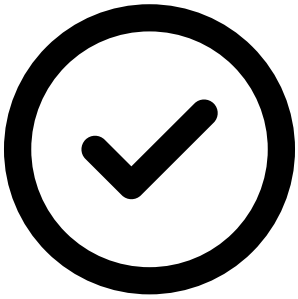
Ethics

Environmental and social ethics (working conditions as well as other things) have to be taken into account.

Environmental priorities

Conception

Information



Information is essential for a correct use, among other things. You can find it in the instruction book, on internet, or thanks to skilled people.

Environmental priorities

Use

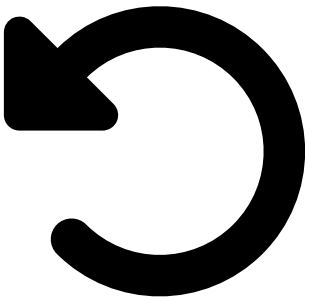
Maintenance

Maintenance and cleaning extend lifespan. You can find advice in the instruction book, on internet, or thanks to skilled people.

Environmental priorities

Use

Update

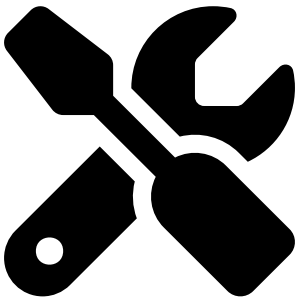


To update, reset to factory settings, or upgrade your computer may require a quick look on the internet.

Environmental priorities

Use

Fixing

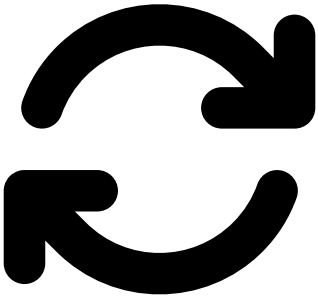


Fixing often requires more knowledge. To call on resources or skilled people can be useful.

Environmental priorities

Use

Reutilisation

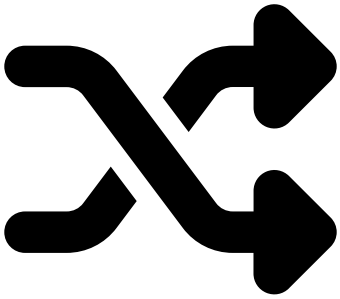


The reutilisation of an object can be complete or partial. It can be considered only for its material or its function.

Environmental priorities

Use

Twisting

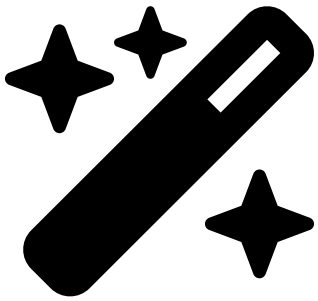


An object can be twisted for another use (daily, artistic, educational use...). Upcycling can also bring an object back to life. Twisting is a type of reutilisation.

Environmental priorities

Use

Valorization

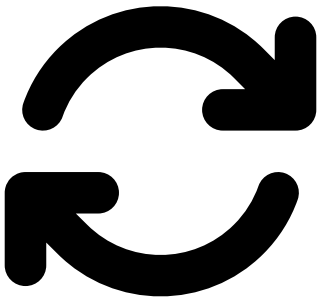


An object can be restyled to be modernized for today’s society. Valorization is a type of reutilisation.

Environmental priorities

Use

Reuse

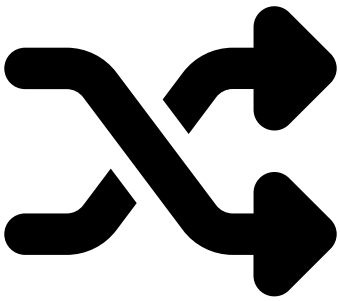


Reusing an object is practically the same thing as reutilisation. We talk about reutilisation if the object is not considered waste, and about reuse if it is.

Environmental priorities

Waste

Twisting

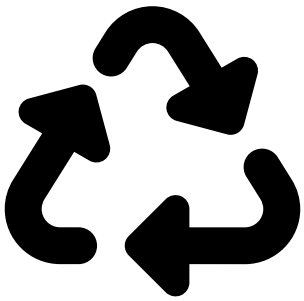


Twisting can be useful, educational, artistic... We can take into account the function, educational purpose, aesthetic...

Environmental priorities

Waste

Recycling

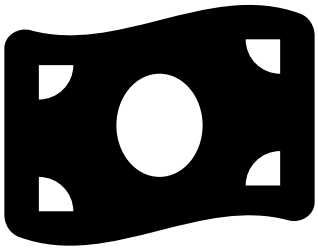


Recycling is a viable solution if the previous options have been taken into consideration.

Environmental priorities

Waste

Revalorization

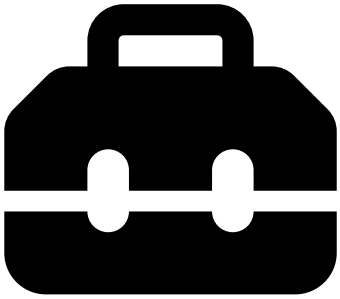


The revalorization of energy is viable if no other choice was possible beforehand.

Environmental priorities

Waste

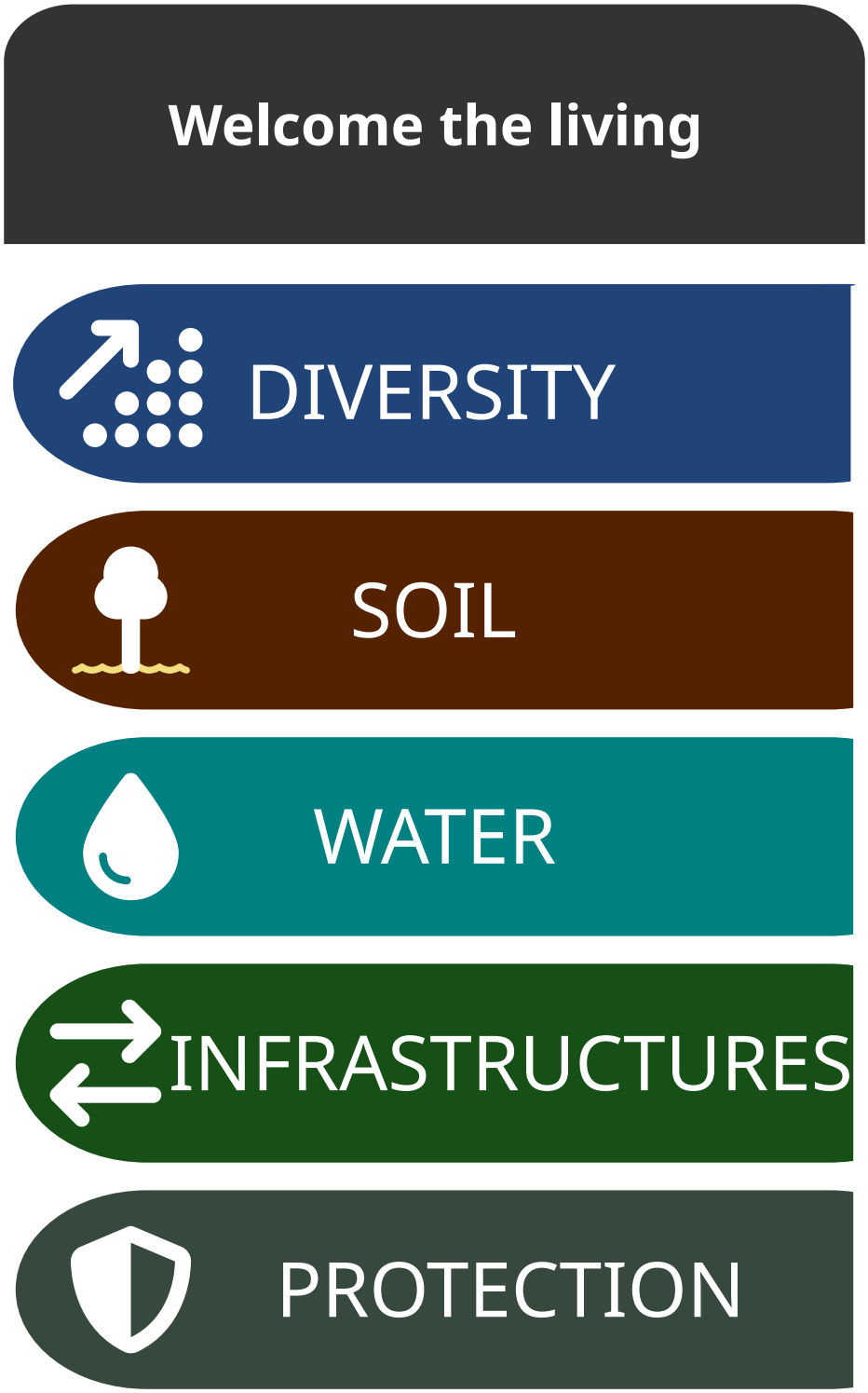
Reconditioning



Reconditioning enables to use an object (or part of it) again. Which includes maintenance, cleaning, update, fixing, reutilisation (object, parts or material)...

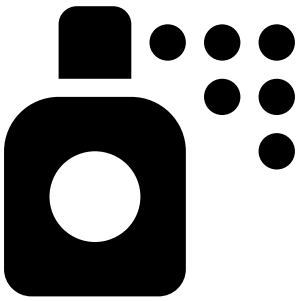
Environmental priorities

Waste



Welcome the living by acting on different levels.

Pesticides

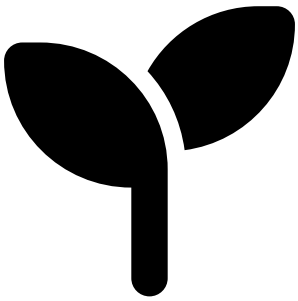


We avoid pesticides as they kill animal's food supplies, and may be dangerous for them.

Welcome the living

Diversity

Vegetation diversity

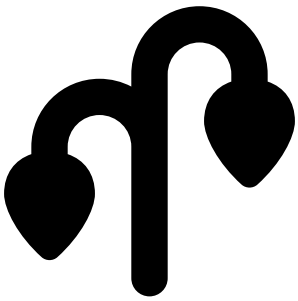


To have a vegetation diversity is to bring a diversity of insects, small mammals, birds, amphibians...

Welcome the living

Diversity

Local seeds

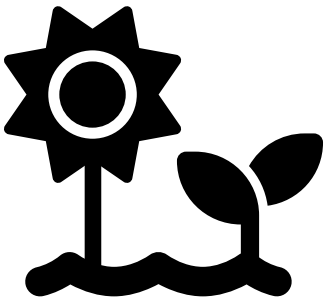


You can keep your local seeds to give them away, exchange them with neighbors, or barter them for other seeds.

Welcome the living

Diversity

Flowery meadows



Spontaneous and perennial floral species will be used as food for the pollinating and phytophagous insects, and as a place of reproduction for many insects.

Welcome the living

Diversity

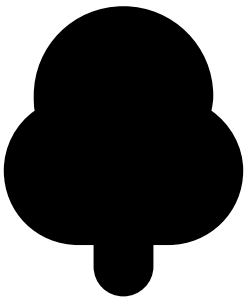
Dead leaves

Leave dead leaves and vegetation bits on the ground for the fauna and flora.

Welcome the living

Diversity

Hedges

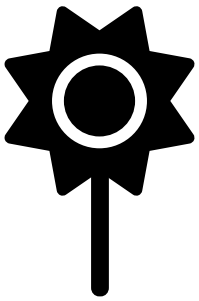


Hedges are better than fences to welcome biodiversity.

Welcome the living

Diversity

Nectar and berries

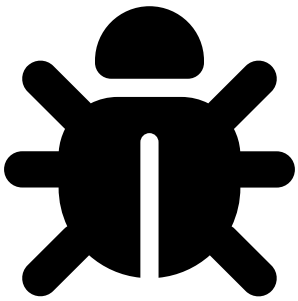


Using nectar or berry plants will delight the local wildlife.

Welcome the living

Diversity

Deadwood

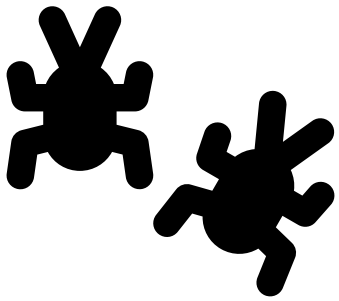


Deadwood in the corner of your garden will benefit insects that can feed and reproduce here. A dead trunk up or laying on the ground makes two different environments that attract different species.

Welcome the living

Diversity

Pile of rocks

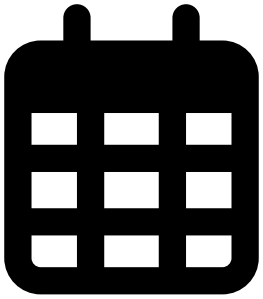


A wall or pile of rocks will delight some insects, but also other small animals. Whether the rocks are or are not under the sun, they will bring different kinds of species.

Welcome the living

Diversity

Mowing

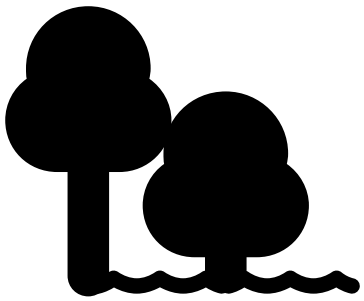


You should avoid mowing every areas so you can keep flowery meadows. We can do a late scything (at the end of summer), scythe at the most once a year or by a rota one year in two.

Welcome the living

Diversity

Transition

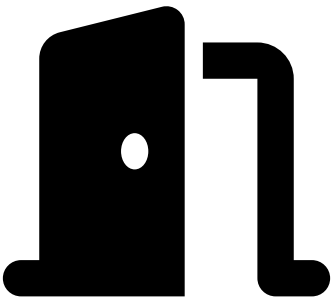


We can have “transition” areas, with a rich biodiversity, between grass areas and wooded areas. To do so, we provide a terracing to create borders (with bushes and shrubs between them).

Welcome the living

Diversity

Passage

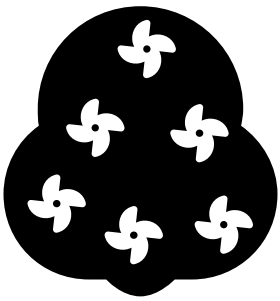


You can leave some wholes between two gardens so species like hedgehogs can go from one garden to another.

Welcome the living

Diversity

Flower beds

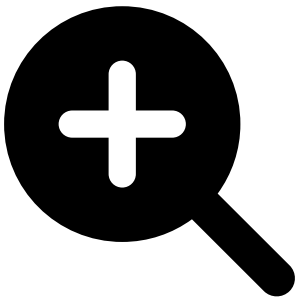


Choose the right monofloral beds to welcome species of wild bees.

Welcome the living

Diversity

Habitat of the living



Each soil has its characteristics which allows specific types of vegetation to grow. You have to respect the characteristics of the soil by identifying it. pH, texture, organic matter, bioindicators (...) can help you.

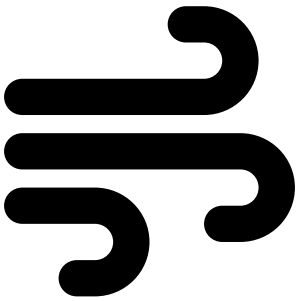
Welcome the living

Soil

Native plants

Keep native plants and plant local varieties that will rapidly acclimatize.

Aerate the soil



You should avoid turning over your soil. Instead, aerate it with the presence of living things (plants, earthworms, microflora...), a humic soil, or specific methods (broadfork, subsoiling...)

Welcome the living

Soil

Compost

Compost brings life during the process and generates the food of some species. Enriching the soil after this will allow a correct development for vegetation and underground life.

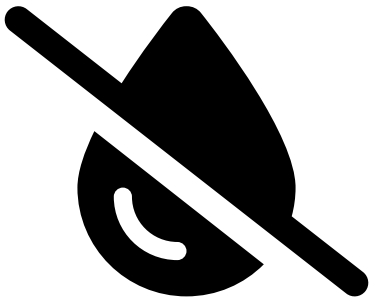
Welcome the living

Soil

Ground cover

To save water, we can use ground cover plants that will reduce soil evaporation. You can also straw-mulch to prevent the soil from drying.

Dependency



Favor less or non water-dependent plants.

Welcome the living

Water

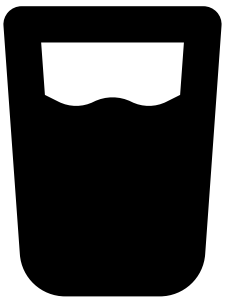
Limit watering

Water your plants only if it is necessary. Do it at the plants' base and during late evenings when it is hot outside. You can limit watering with drip irrigations that could be buried.

Welcome the living

Water

Water losses



You can also use rain water or reuse cooking and vegetable washing water...

Water flow

Plan ditches or canals so the water can flow through the terrain. The canals are oriented in the natural way of flowing of the terrain if there is a slope, even slight. A pond can gather water at the end.

Welcome the living

Water

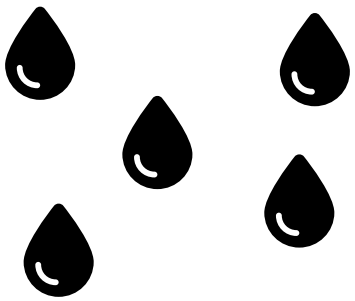
Gardening

Laying out your fruits and vegetables perpendicularly to the way of flowing avoids floods and dying soils.

Welcome the living

Water

Regenerative hydrology

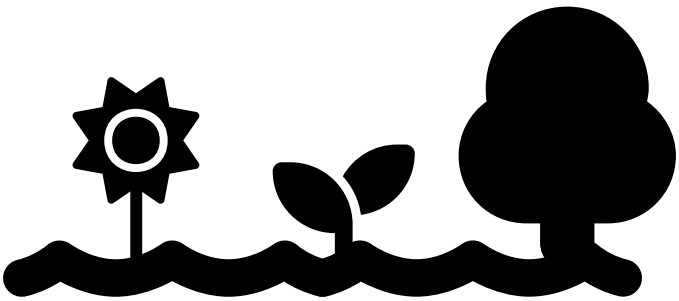


Slow down rainwater and streams. Spread them in relevant places. Soak soils and stock water in buffer zones.

Welcome the living

Water

Multifunctional vegetation

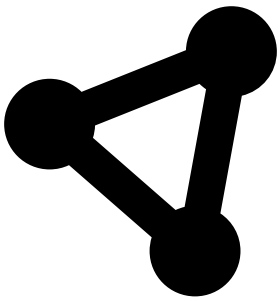


A multifunctional and diverse vegetation improves resilience against issues related to water.

Welcome the living

Water

Green infrastructure

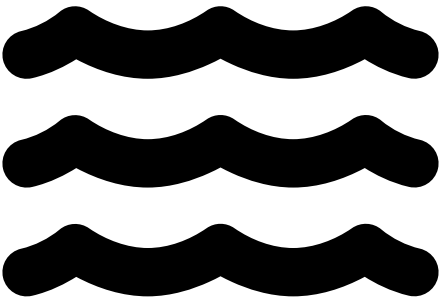


A "green infrastructure” is a corridor that connects natural and semi-natural terrestrial environments to each other, such as forests, meadows and fields.

Welcome the living

Infrastructures

Blue infrastructure

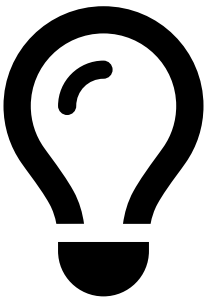


The blue infrastructure connects aquatic areas as well as wetlands, such as marshes, rivers, streams, wet meadows, etc.

Welcome the living

Infrastructures

Black infrastructure



We call a black infrastructure an area of darkness designed to avoid nocturnal light pollution, coming for example from street lamps. Indeed, it disrupts living organisms at different scales.

Welcome the living

Infrastructures

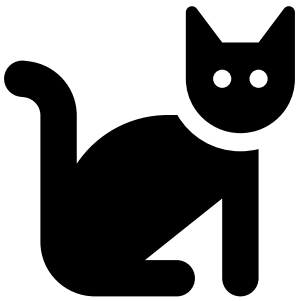
Brown and air infrastructures

The brown infrastructure and the air infrastructure involve the ground and the air, which can present potential obstacles for species (underground networks, wind turbines, high voltage lines, etc.)

Welcome the living

Infrastructures

Predators



Protect living species from predators by repelling them. You can do so by making some areas out of range, establishing a curfew for cats to respect nocturnal species, protecting some areas...

Welcome the living

Protection

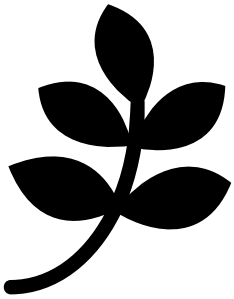
Drownings

If you own a watering place, you can place a plank between the watering place and its edge to avoid the drowning of small animals. Put fences around if necessary.

Welcome the living

Protection

Pests

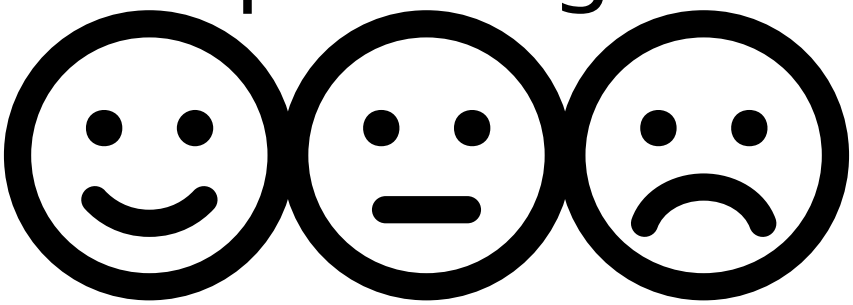


Favor habitats for insectivore species (bats, birds, hedgehogs, ladybugs, earwigs, chrysoperla...), vegetation diversity, vegetation that will make them flee, or homemade preparations.

Welcome the living

Protection

Companion planting



Allelopathy, companion planting, or intercropping are positive or negative interaction principles. This involves plants that are close, but also crop rotations.

Welcome the living

Protection

Green building

PRINCIPLES

COMPACTNESS

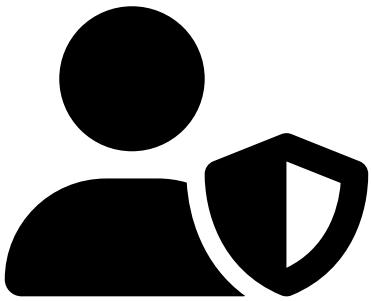
SUNSHINE

TEMPERATURE

HUMIDITY

Green buildings have many aspects...

Resilience



A better resilience, a preservation of ancestral techniques and a sharing of modern techniques with ancestral materials. A healthier environment.

Green building

Principles

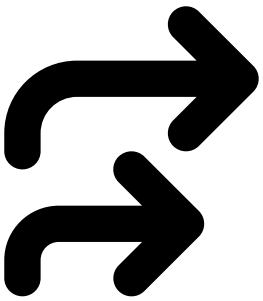
Environment

Take your environment into account (climate, vegetation, material available...) and interact with it (capture heat and light, treat your waste and wastewater locally, save rainwater...)

Green building

Principles

Flow



Properly manage the flow of air, water, energy and materials used on a daily basis.

Green building

Principles

Local materials

Use healthy and local materials. Avoid composites or transformed materials and favor what can return to the earth without impact.

Green building

Principles

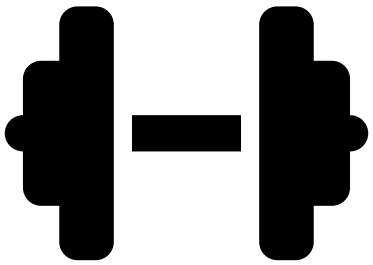
Characteristics

Have habitats be compact, well oriented, insulated and well ventilated (naturally or mechanically).

Green building

Principles

Inertia

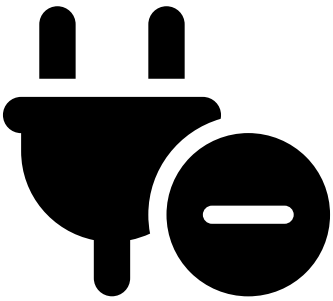


In the case of dwellings, have good thermal inertia.

Green building

Principles

Energy

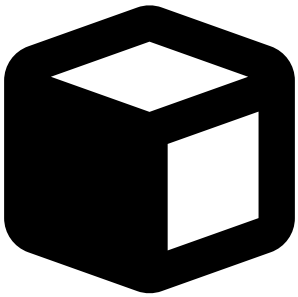


Favor less energy-intensive uses (passive, economical, efficient, coupled, recovery of losses, etc.)

Green building

Principles

Compactness



The compactness (c) of a building is equal to its area divided by its volume (S/V). The smaller the number, the more compact the building. A compact building uses less material and less energy.

Green building

Compactness

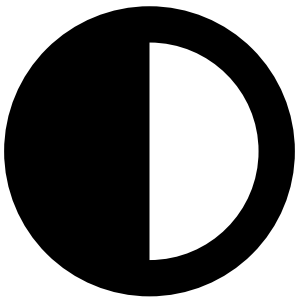
Windows

Sunshine is maximized by windows where the sun is brighter (facing south), moderately bright facing east and west, and very little present facing north.

Green building

Sunshine

Light

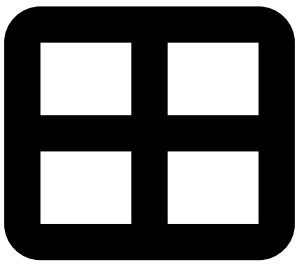


You can also use skylights, light colors and avoid obstacles blocking the light to increase luminosity.

Green building

Sunshine

Distribution

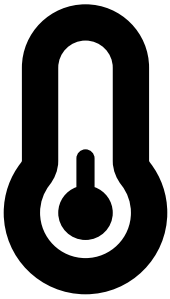


The distribution of rooms according to light needs during the day is also important. It is also necessary to protect yourself from the sun in summer.

Green building

Sunshine

Temperature



Temperature is important for well-being and energy reduction. The perceived temperature integrates the temperature of the air and that of the surrounding walls. The wall covering materials are therefore important.

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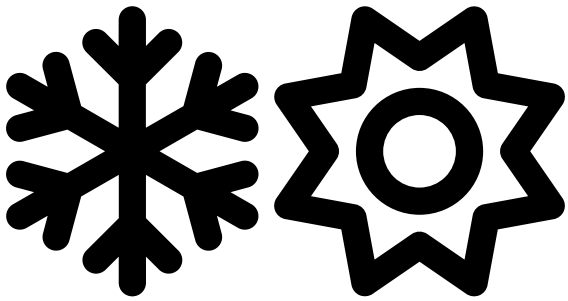
Temperature

Thermal inertia



Good inertia attenuates temperature variations in both summer and winter.

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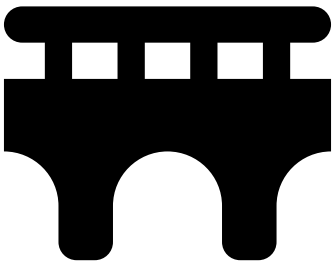
Temperature

Insulation

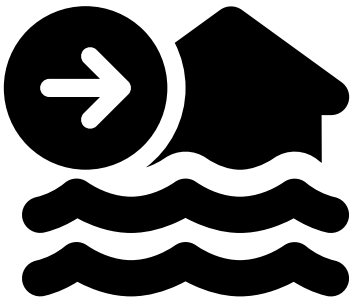


Good insulation minimizes thermal bridges, particularly through external wall insulation. A good insulator is a material that contains still air. The range of natural insulators is varied.

Green building

Temperature

Humidity



Other factors influence thermal comfort, such as ambient air humidity and air velocity. For comfort, the air should be neither too dry nor too wet. Some insulation or walls regulate humidity.