

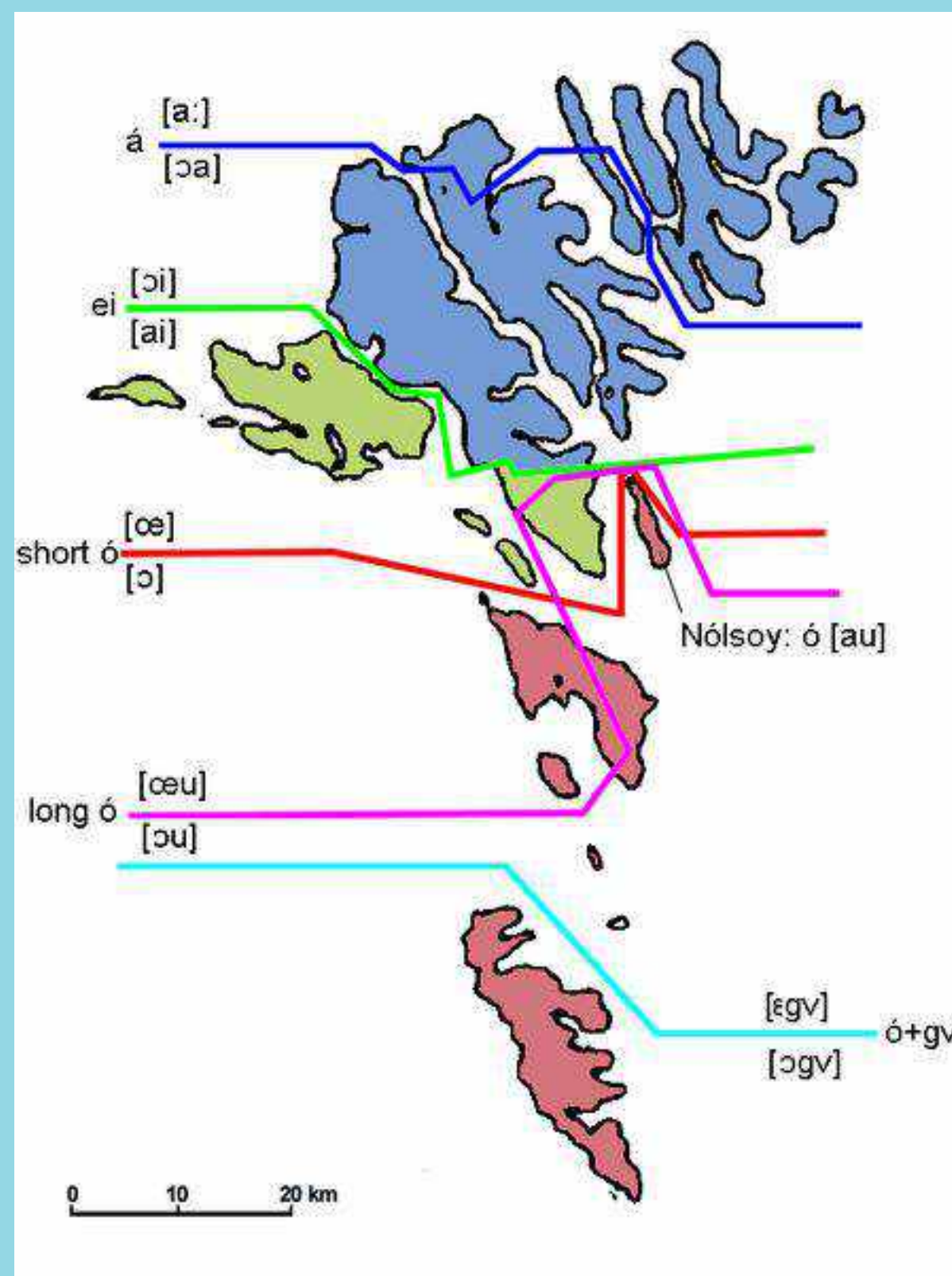
Preservation of the Faroese language



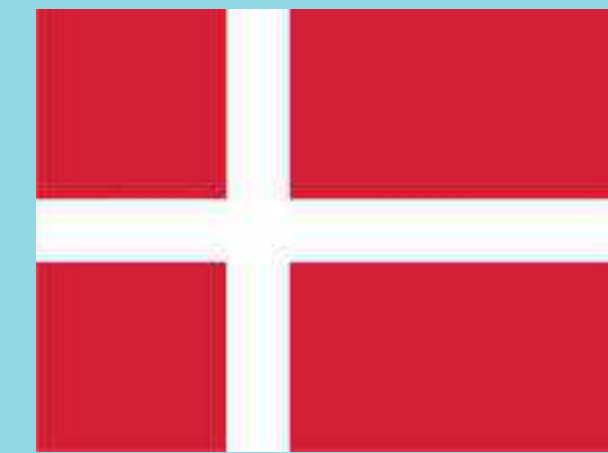
The faroese language is threatend by the english and danish language, because young people only watch english and danish movies, videoes, and their computer games are in english.

“true”
“same”
“nope”
“let’s go”

Children and young people today, use foreign words in their everyday lives



We have different dialects in The Faro Island, and they are dying out because people are starting to talk in one dialect. Thats why people should talk and write in their own dialect in order to preserv all the differnt dialects.



The faroese language has changed over time. The language is affected alot by other languages, especially english and danish.

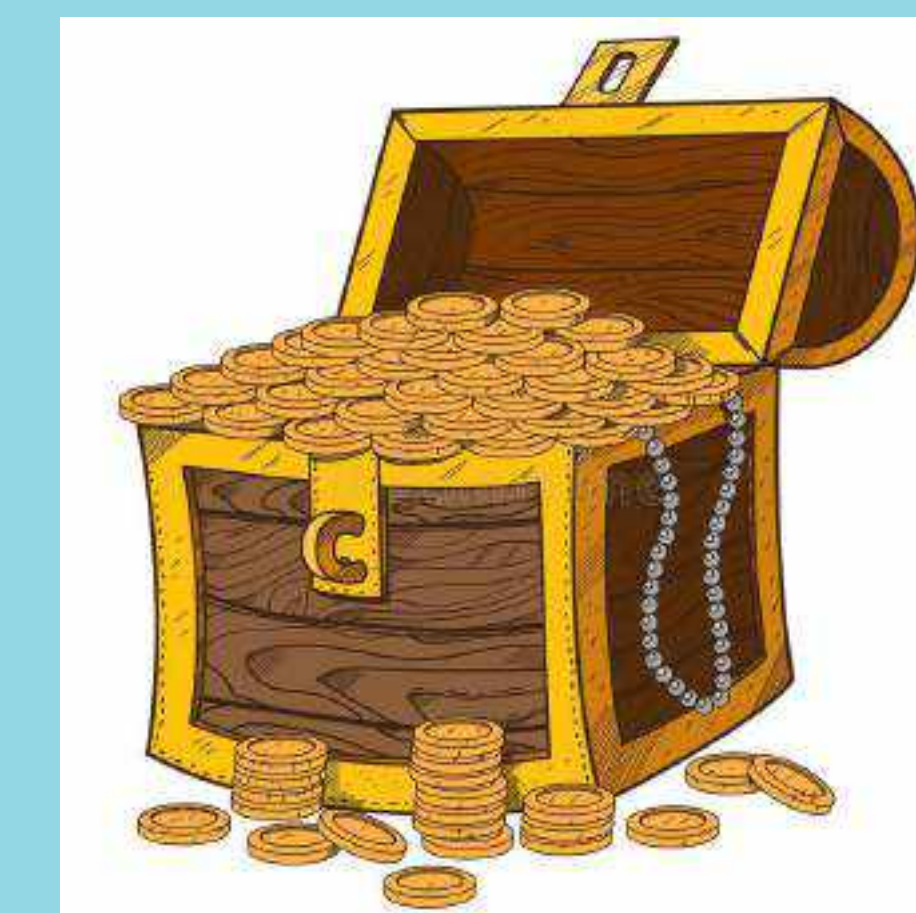
Our opinion on developing the Faroese language:

We can make Faroese videos and try to get the Faroese language on computers and videogames so we dont only read english and danish.



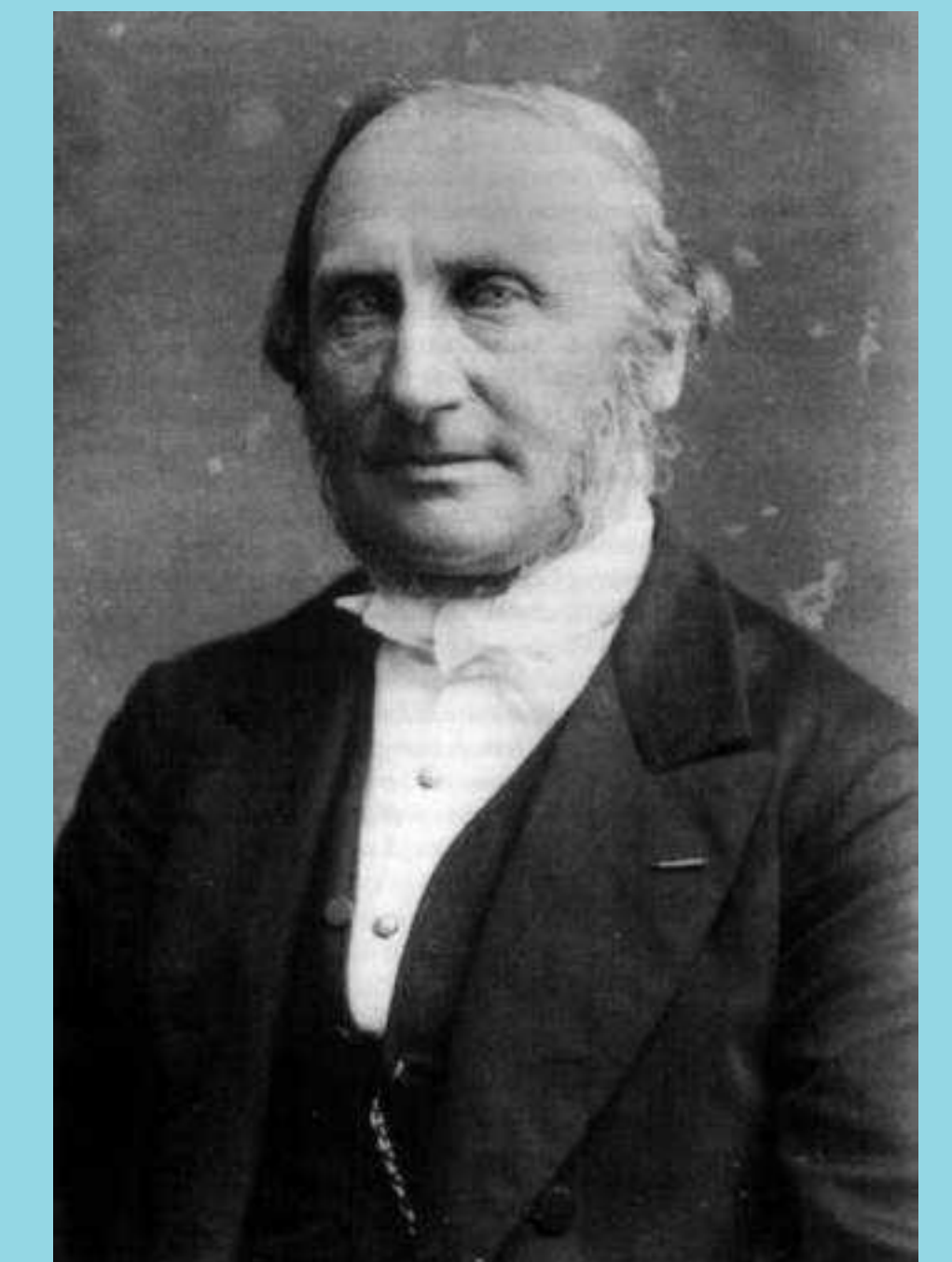
What is done to preserve the faroese language:

Stories
Legends
Poems
Books
Ballads
Dictionary



The mother language is the thing that defince a nation and seperates it from other coutries.

V.U Hammersheimb



The Faroese language is from the scandinavina vikings. In 1846 V.U Hammersheimb wrote the Faroese language down on paper.



Global goal
nr. 4

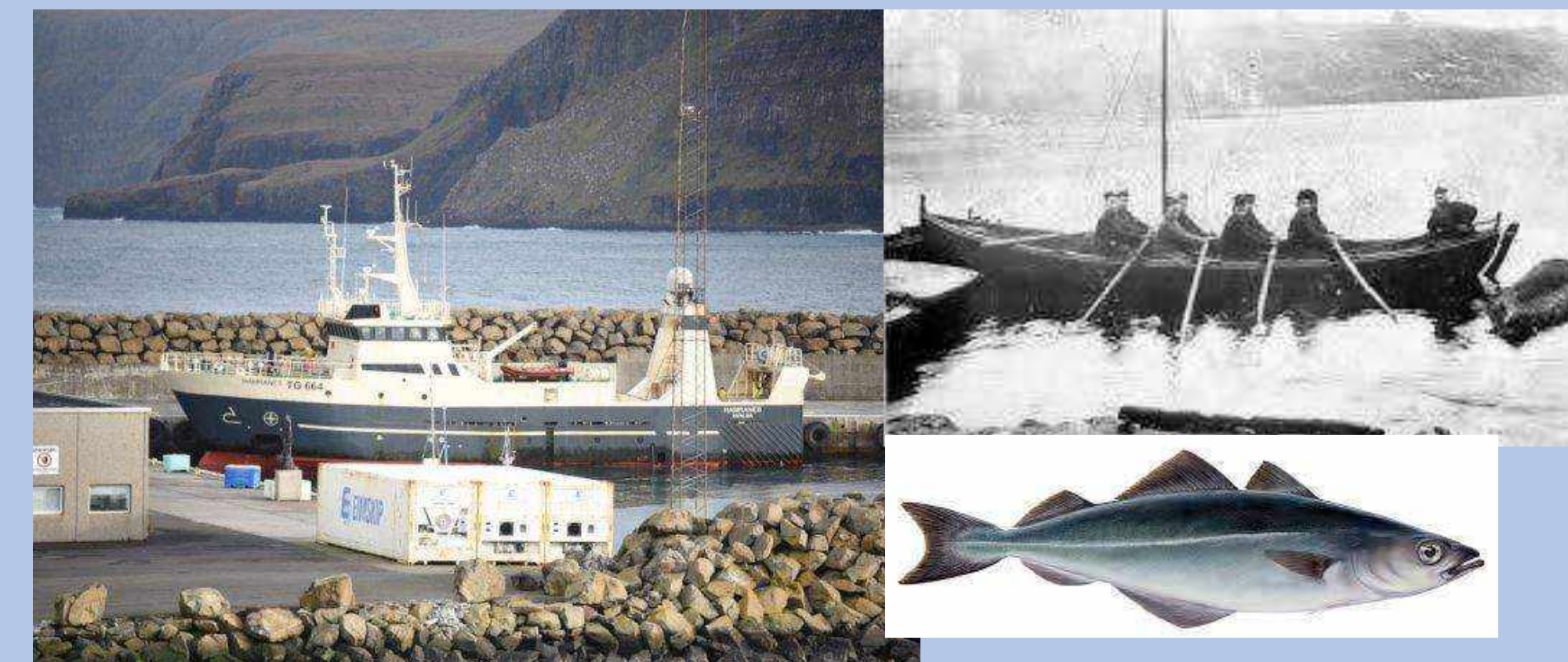
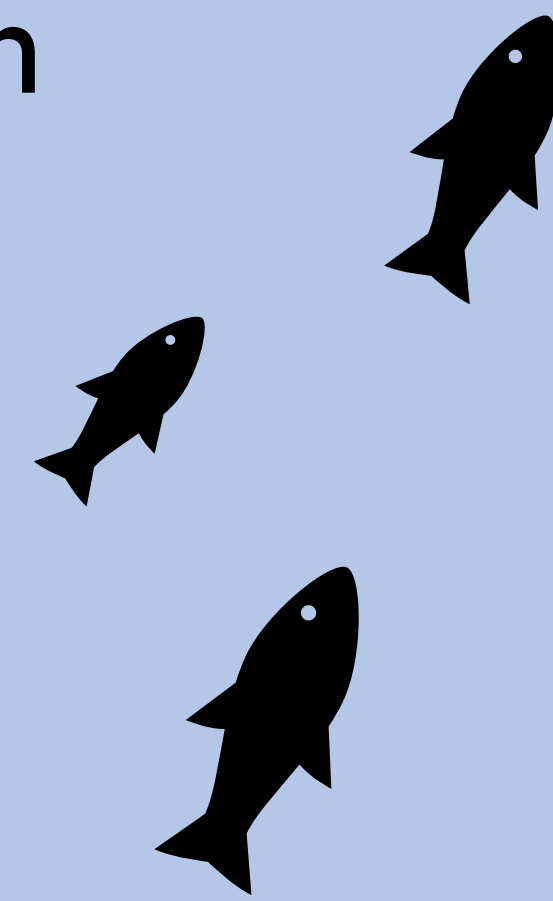
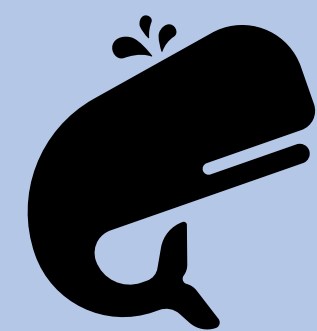
Comparison and conclusion

- 5millions people speak the Latvian language, and It is important to preserve the Latvian language.
- 50000 people speak the Faroese language, and if precausion is not taken, the language will die out.
- Preservation of a langugae is crucial for a countries identity.

Faroese food culture



Quicksilver:
Quicksilver accumulates in pilot whales, and that is dangerous for humans.



Fishing:
Faroese people have always been at sea, we sell a lot of fish to other countries

Locally produced :
Even though fishing tarnishes a lot, Faroese people eat a lot of fish, that is locally produced in the Faroe Islands. This is called "stuttflutt"(locally produced) which was word off the year in 2022.

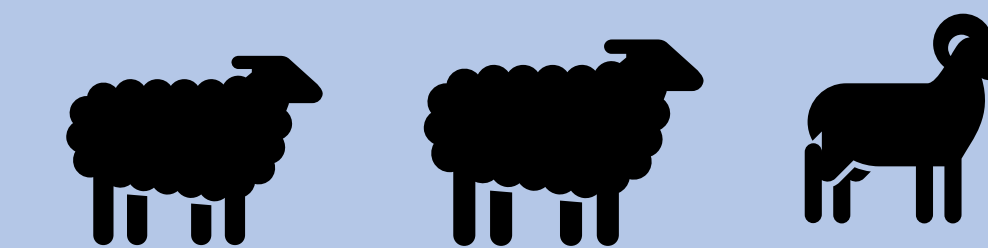
potato field:
Faroese people try to be more sustainable, we do that by grooving our own potatoes, instead of importing them. Sandoyggjin are known for their potato fields.



Even though we produce our own goods, a lot gets imported



Slaughter:
Slaughtering sheep in a part of the Faroese identity



Slaughtering sustainably:
Faroese people try to utilize all parts of the sheep today, compared to in the past where they would throw most of it away, today even the wool gets used to make rugs and other things



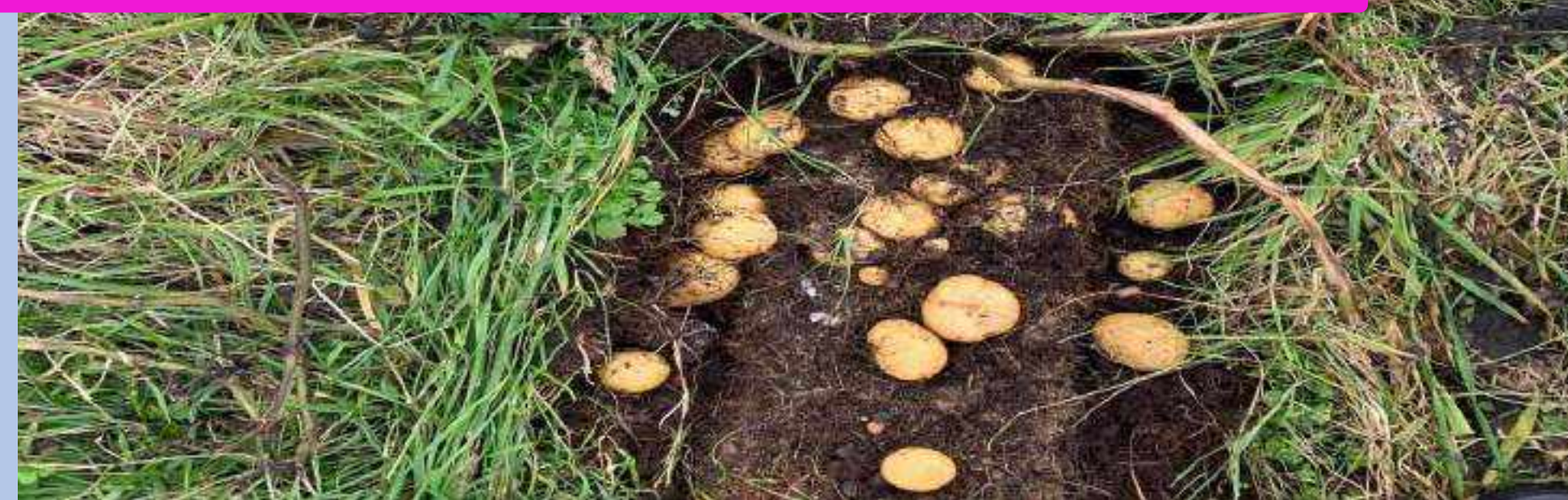
Dietary advice:
The public dietary advice has changed a lot throughout the years, in the past faroese people ate locally sourced food



Whale hunt:
The Faroese have always hunted pilot whales, even though there has been a lot of controversy around it

Is whale hunting sustainable?

Research shows that the whale stock is not under threat, by killing whales we don't have a lot of CO2 emission, because it doesn't cause transport of goods. Whale hunting strengthens our identity, we have a unity by sharing the meat, even the people that don't participate receive meat. The reason why our pilot whale meat is polluted is by globalization and the economical growth in the last decade.



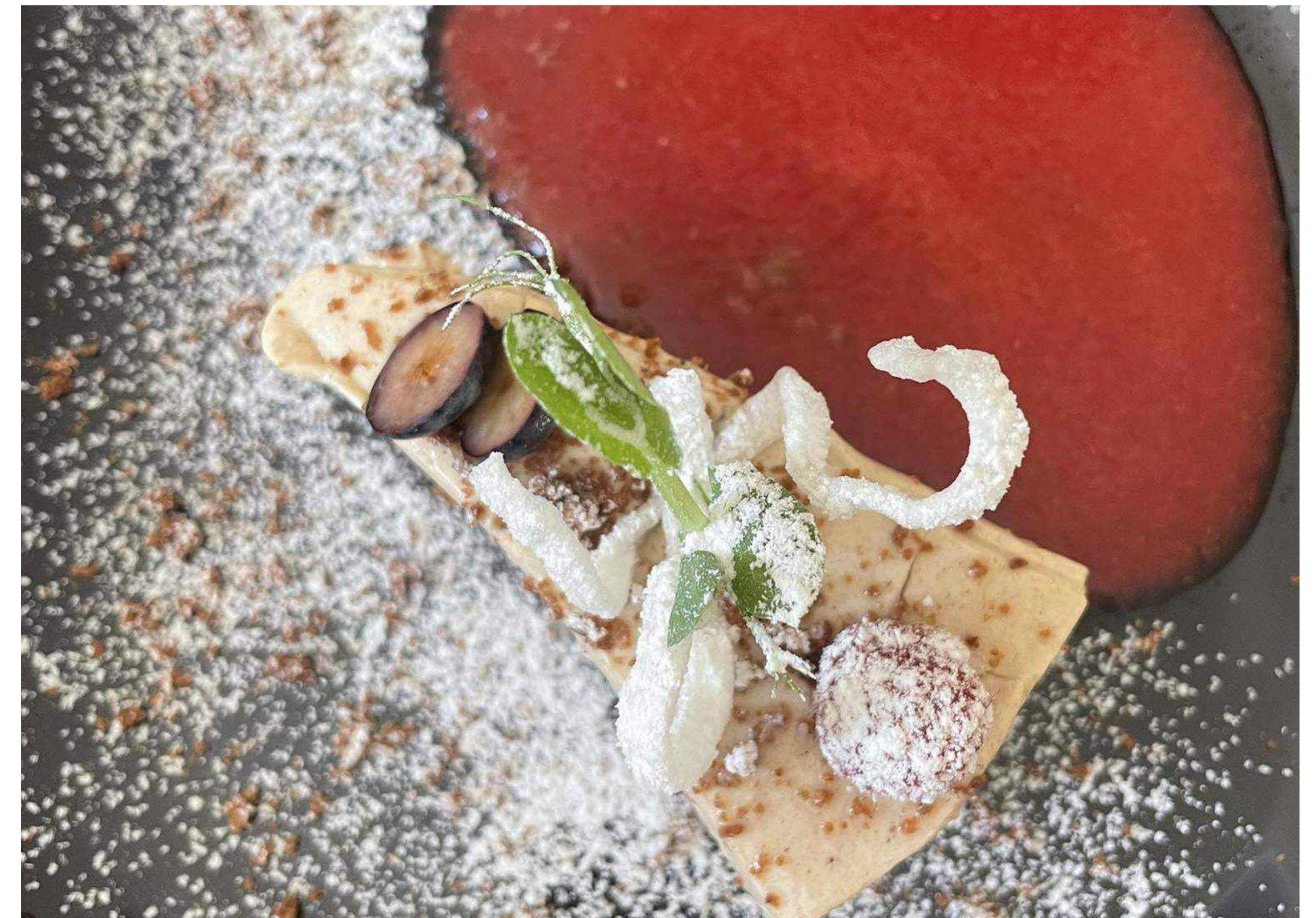
COMPARISON

- LATVIANS USE THE NATURAL RESOURCES TO PRODUCE FOOD LOCALLY.
- EXAMPLES IS SEABUCTION, APPLE TREES
- yesterday we were visiting a place called the BREADHOUSE, at the bread house ALL INGREDIENTS FOR THE BREAD AND SOUP WERE LOCALLY GROWN AND PRODUCED
- Its also interesting for us Faroese people to see how everything grows here, we have problems with getting our potatoes to grow because of the climate.



BOTH Latvia and Faroe Islands are aware of finding ways to produce food locally, also in production both countries try to protect the environment, for example in Faroe Islands we have regulations for how much we can fish etc.

CONCLUSION



Information about Latvia



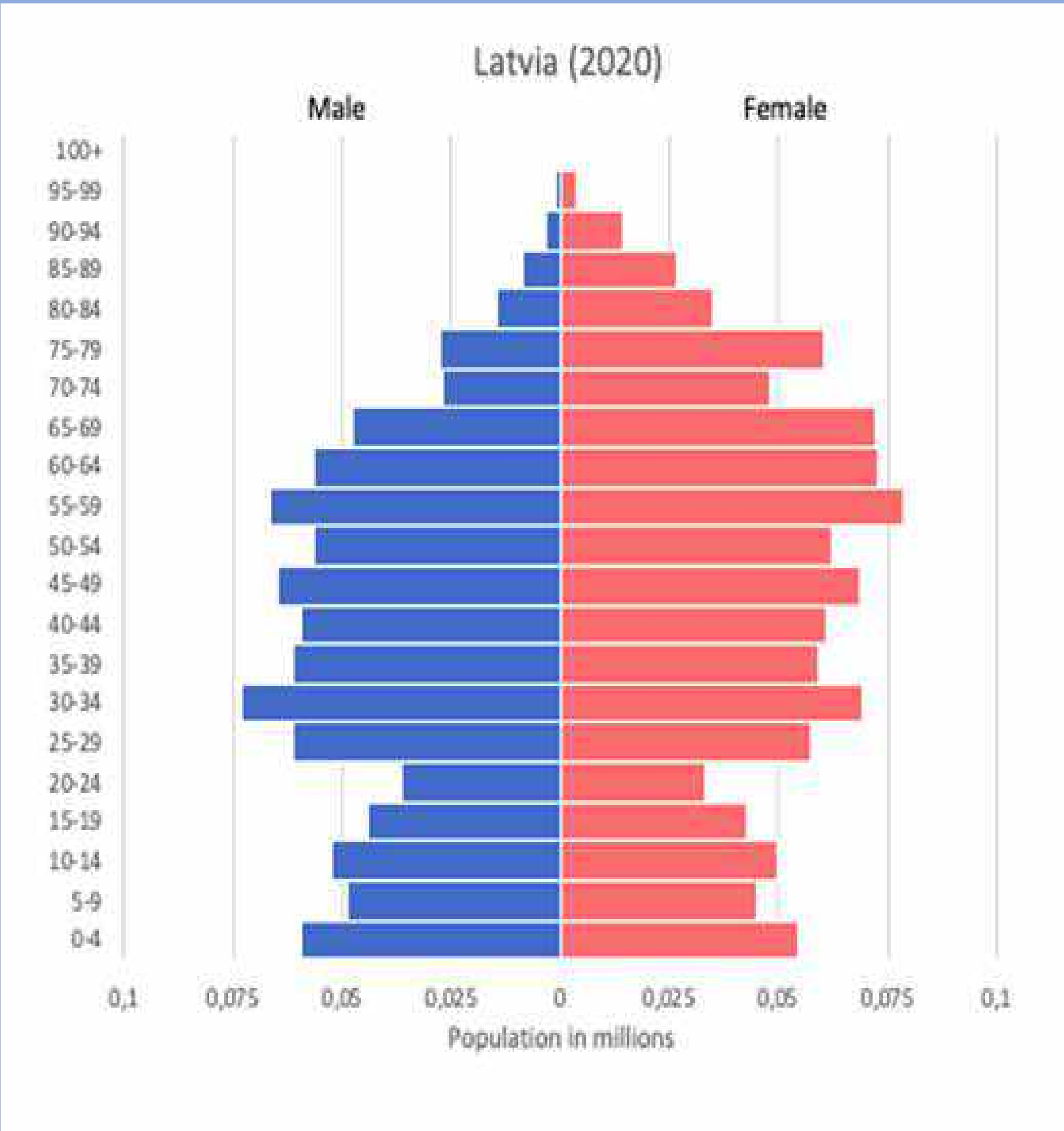
Geography



Fun fact: Their national flag is the second oldest flag in the world.

Latvia is a Baltic country. The Baltic countries are Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania and you'll find these countries in east Europe. Latvia is a flat country which shares borders with Estonia, Lithuania, and Russia. Latvia is near the Baltic Ocean, where there are many fish. The capital of Latvia is Riga, which lays beside the Baltic Ocean. Riga is a seaport and 95% of all the fish that they fish are exported to other countries. Latvia has over 12.000 rivers and 52% of all the land is covered with trees. Latvia has many beautiful buildings that are made in a Nouveau style, which is a part of their culture. Some distinguishable things about Latvia is that there are many waterfalls and rivers, many old buildings and that their flag is one of the oldest flags in the world.

Demography



The pyramid shows us how the age distribution was in 2020. And this is not a healthy ratio, as it's common for it to have the most young children, and the very elderly are decreasing so rapidly that there should be fewer older people. This mostly has to do with the fact that Latvian women have only 1.6 children on average and live an average of 75 years in Latvia.

The population in Latvia is ca. 1,9 millions. Latvia has a decreasing population, because women in Latvia only have on average 1,6 children, and that is one of the lowest numbers in the world. The capital in Latvia is Riga, with a population of 632.000, and has been a part of the EU since 2004. Latvia has been a poor country, and that has to do with the fact that Latvia was under the administration of the Soviet Union for many years, and it wasn't until 1991 that Latvia became an independent country, and since then, the political parties of Latvia has been working towards having a political constitution like the western countries, and in the last years Latvia have also had a big financial growth, and their GDP per person is 142 thousand, while it is 431 thousand in the Faroe Islands, so Latvia is actually in a quite good state, because Faroe Islands are one of the best countries in that aspect.

Culture

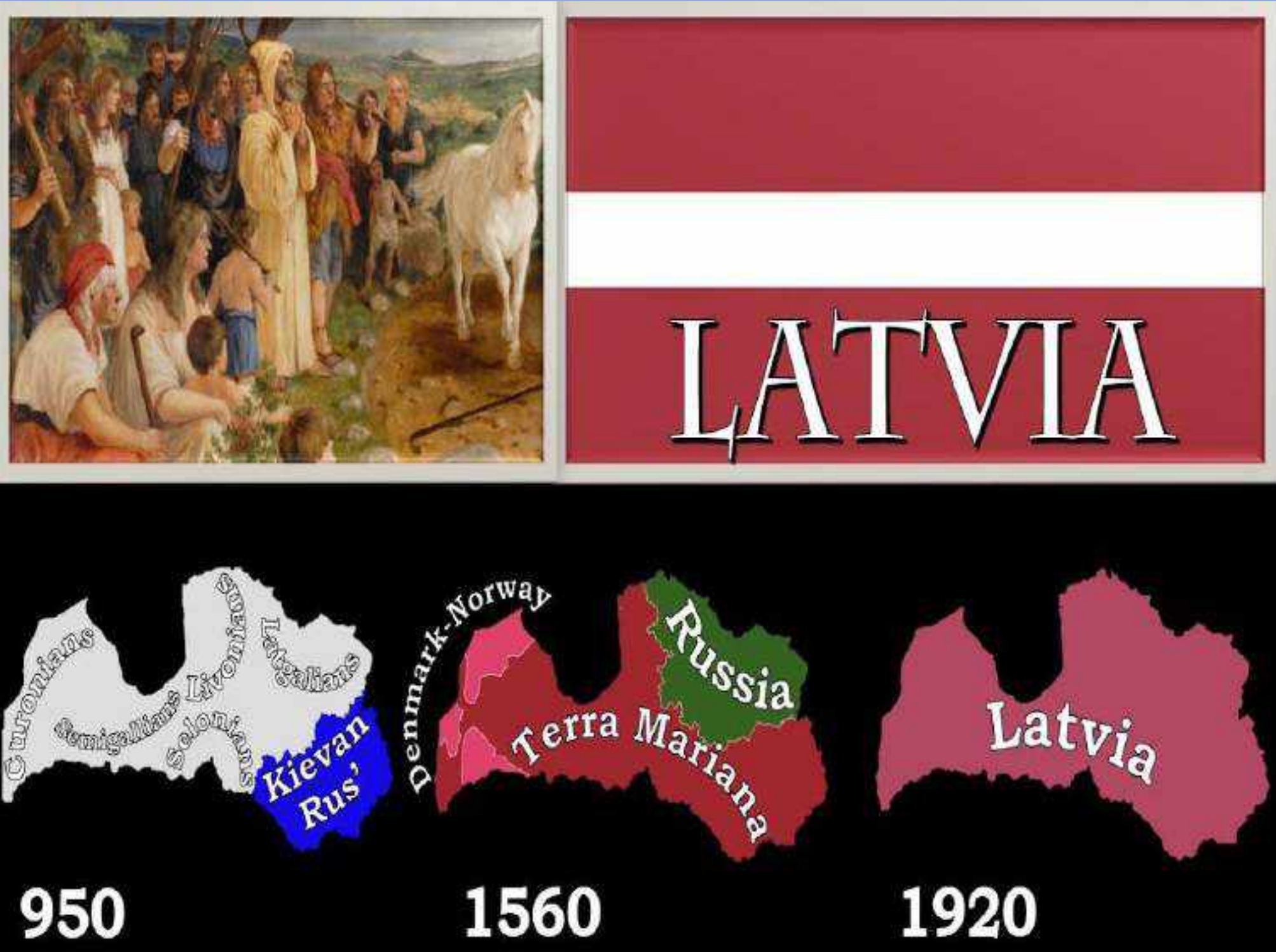


In Latvia the national language is Latvian. There are about 80% of the population in Latvia, that speak Latvian. There are three dialects in Latvia. The Livonian dialect, High Latvian (spoken in Eastern Latvia) and the Middle dialect (spoken in central and Southwestern Latvia).

There are two different types of national costumes, which first really came in the 7th century. One iconic feature of Latvian women's folk dress, is the traditional Latvian belt, a wide sash with woven geometric pattern. Different regions of Latvia have their own distinct patterns and colours. The best known is the Lielvarde sash, or josta, a wide, red and white woven sash with a complicated pattern. In modern times, national costumes are most often worn during the Song and Dance Festivals that take place every four years in Riga and on Midsummer Night, a popular national holiday celebrated on 23 June in Latvia.

Traditional Latvian music is often set to traditional poetry called Dainas. Dainas are very short, usually only one or two stanzas, unrhymed and in a four-footed trochaic metre. Latvia was one of the last regions in Europe to be Christianized. They once practiced Finnic paganism and Baltic mythology, but between the 12th and 13th century, Latvia first became part of the Catholic church. Now the main religion that is traditionally practiced in Latvia is Christianity, with Lutheranism being the main Christian denomination.

History



Latvia was originally settled by the Baltic tribes, who arrived in the 9th century. The Balts were Vikings and Varangians in the service of the Emperor in the Byzantine Empire, who chose to settle in Latvia.

Latvia has not been an independent country for even a hundred years since the end of the First World War in 1918. Latvia was independent from 1918 until 1939 when it was once again occupied by Russia due to the outbreak of the Second World War. From 1941 to 1944, Latvia was placed under the German Nazi administration known as Ostland, and the Jews were sent to concentration camps. Latvia was strategically significant during the war due to its position facing the Baltic Sea, and especially Riga, which could connect the Germans with the Baltic Sea. Towards the end of the Second World War, Russia reoccupied Latvia, and even after the end of the war, Russia maintained control over Latvia. Latvia did not regain its independence until August 21, 1991, and has been an independent country since then.



What we've learned



Latvians care a lot about nature. For example, the lawn is mowed everywhere, and some of the trees are shaped and cut. They also are really careful with their historical stuff. They also care a lot about the environment.

They have a lot of myths and legends, just like the Faroe Islands. These are important to preserve the country's culture.

Latvians have a national costume, just like the Faroe Islands. The national costume contributes to enhancing a country's identity.

We feel lucky, that we don't have bugs, that we have to escape from all of the time, and that we never have to drive more than 30 minutes by bus. So a 13 hour bus ride was a bit too much for us, and was not anything we've tried before.



Faroese Tourism

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DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

11

SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

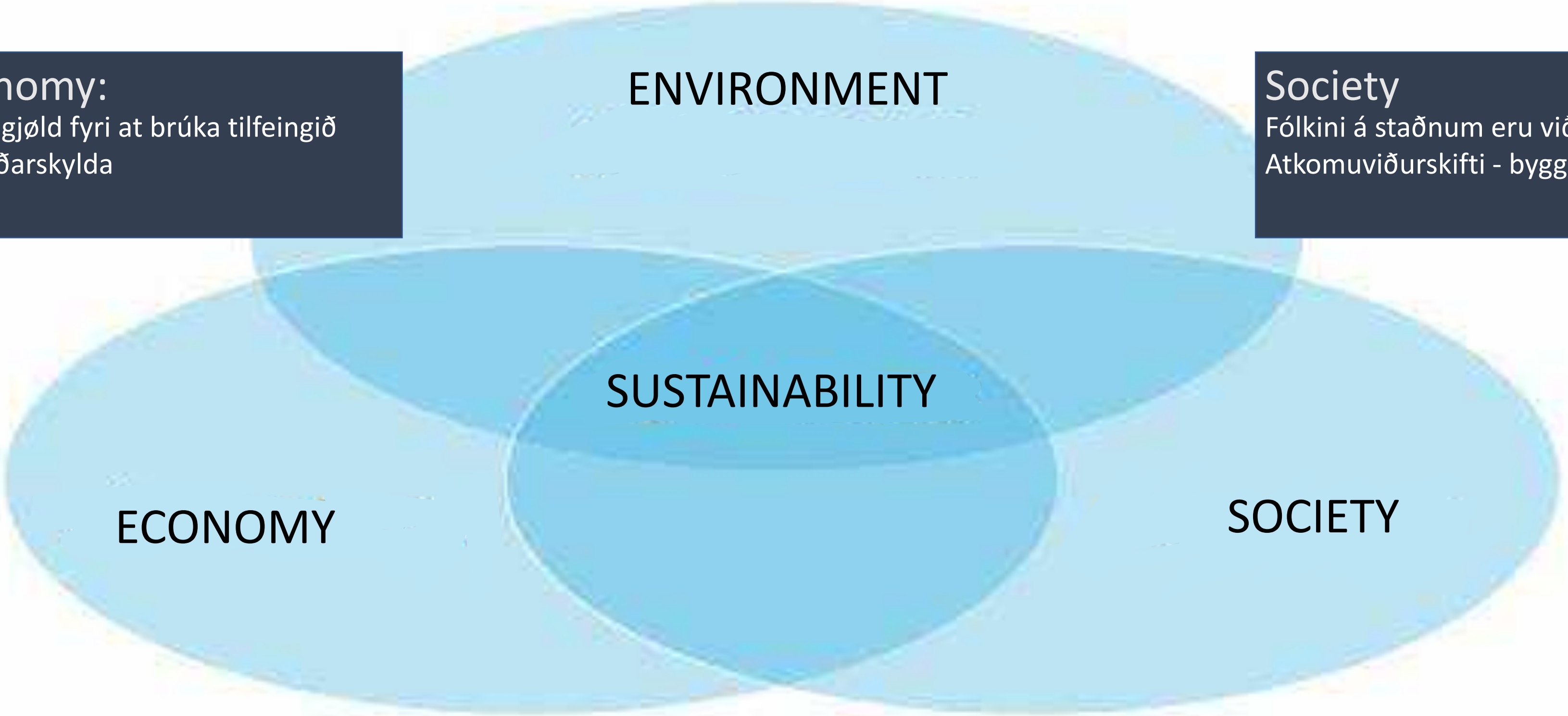
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RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

Global goals:

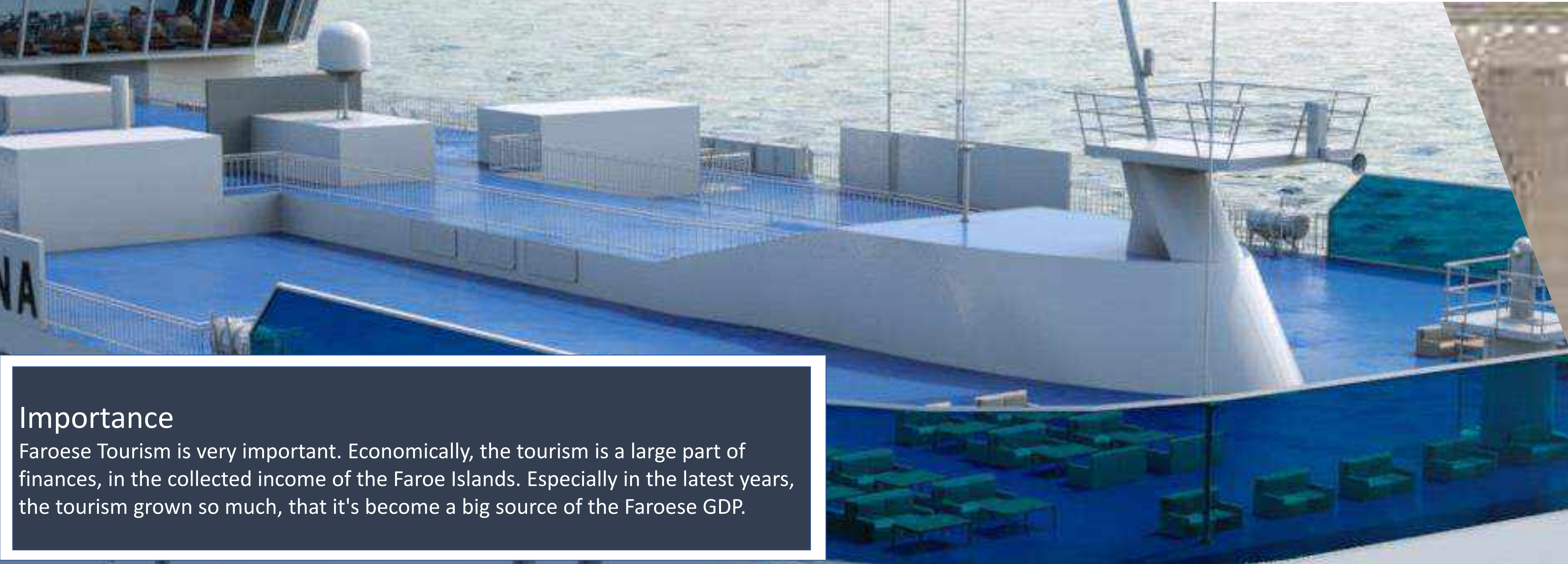
Goals 8, 11, and 12 of the Sustainable Development Goals are three of the 17 goals that can encompass tourism and sustainability in various ways.
Goal 8, focused on decent work and economic growth, pertains to promoting economic growth by fostering higher productivity, technological advancement, etc.
Goal 11, sustainable cities and communities, revolves around ensuring access to housing while investing in public transportation, creating green public spaces, and improving urban planning and management.
Goal 12, responsible consumption and production, is about effectively managing shared natural resources.

Economy:
Áseta gjöld fyrí at brúka tilfeingið
Bústaðarskylda



Society
Fólkini á staðnum eru við uppá tað
Atkomuviðurskifti - byggiviðtøkur

Environment
Animal life is endangered



Importance

Faroese Tourism is very important. Economically, the tourism is a large part of finances, in the collected income of the Faroe Islands. Especially in the latest years, the tourism grown so much, that it's become a big source of the Faroese GDP.



Advantages:

The Faroe Islands gets more popular
There are economical advantages for the the local people and business



What solutions can be implemented to improve sustainable tourism in the Faroe Islands?
We have selected 4 points that could contribute to a more sustainable approach to tourism:
Respect for animal life.
Preservation of nature and natural resources.
Quality over quantity: By encouraging tourists to pay for diverse experiences and resources, there is a greater likelihood of better management.
Establishing requirements and regulations for the use of nature - For example, regarding Trælanípa.
In 2019, 18,000 people hiked to Trælanípa: 10,000 were foreigners and approximately 8,000 were Faroese residents. The owners realized that the excessive and unregulated foot traffic disrupted both the sheep and bird populations, in addition to causing significant wear and tear on the area due to people wandering everywhere. The situation was so dire in 2018 that not a single bird could be heard during the summer. In 2019, the owners decided to introduce a fee for hiking on Trælanípa. A fee of 200 DKK was set to limit the foot traffic, and an offer was also made for guided tours at 450 DKK. It was determined that only foreigners should pay for these fees.



Disadvantages: areas are being degraded, and tourism often disrupts pastures - wanderers who go off trails without guides and who don't know or follow the designated paths contribute to the degradation of nature. Often, fences are also damaged where they walk and trample over the terrain, etc. Environmental littering - when tourists traverse gardens, watersides, or villages, they sometimes leave behind trash or debris. Invasion of privacy - when tourists walk between houses in the town center or just around the villages, they often peer inside. Uneven distribution between people and the islands - a significant portion of tourists who come to the Faroe Islands do so to see specific landmarks, such as Mykines, Trælanípan, Slættaratindur, etc. There are specific individuals who organize these visits and earn money from them, reducing the likelihood that tourists will explore other parts of the islands. CO2 emissions - tourists either arrive on large cruise ships like Norröna, which consume a significant amount of fuel, or by airplanes, which also have a considerable carbon footprint. When they arrive in the Faroe Islands, walking between villages isn't the most common option; it's often by bus or car, and if they were to head south afterward, there would be even more emissions.



Comparison of Tourism in Latvia and Faroe Islands

- Prices.

Planning a trip to Latvia is more affordable compared to the Faroes in terms of food, hotels, and car-renting.

- Preservation.

The Latvians have figured out great ways on how to handle big streams of tourists in environmental places. To avoid destroying the lands from tramping, they have laid wooden paths on top of the lands.

- Economical.

In Latvia there are several side-shops to get money from the tourists. In the Faroe Islands, the tourist attractions are mostly free to experience, but in Latvia you're obligated to pay a fee for exploring, which can contribute to compensate for the hefty price of environmental preservation.



Utilizing nature

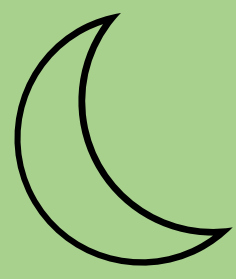
- Natural resources have been utilized in order to create business for example clay, brick, and pine cones selling them to tourists or exporting to other countries.



Conclusion

- It's been a very informational journey that has shown us new ways utilize tourism in ways we don't in the Faroe Islands.
- And given us new ideas to do it in a sustainable way in the future.





The Forest's Overall Significance:

The forest in Latvia:

•Economic Significance:

The forest greatly contributes to the economy in Latvia, as it generates employment opportunities through timber production, as well as the collection of mushrooms and similar resources.

•Health Benefits:

Mushrooms and berries hold significant health benefits, but they also have cultural importance as they are used in traditional medicine and cuisine.

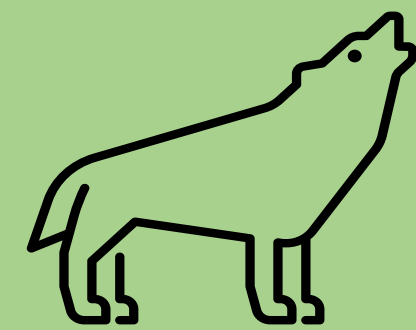
•Environmental Importance:

Old-growth forests play a crucial role in maintaining biodiversity and serve as carbon sinks. The presence of extensive forests leads to significantly lower CO2 emissions compared to a scenario without any forests.

•Tourism Potential:

Forests also offer opportunities for tourism and recreational activities, such as camping, hiking, and various other leisure pursuits.

•In summary, the forest holds economic, health-related, cultural, environmental, and tourism-related significance for Latvia.



- Current forest, untouched and uninfluenced by humans. Old-growth forest is natural and grows without human intervention. There are now few old-growth forests left, as most of them have been impacted by humans, either eradicated or replanted with new trees.
- Latvia is also one of the last European countries with old-growth forests, wildlife, and untouched nature.

Latvian forests

The Meaning of Trees:

It's important to plant trees to reduce CO2 emissions.

Getting oxygen into the air is crucial.

Trees filter the air, making it cleaner.

Trees create habitats for animals, where the trees can serve as a source of food.

Planting different tree species is crucial to increase biodiversity.

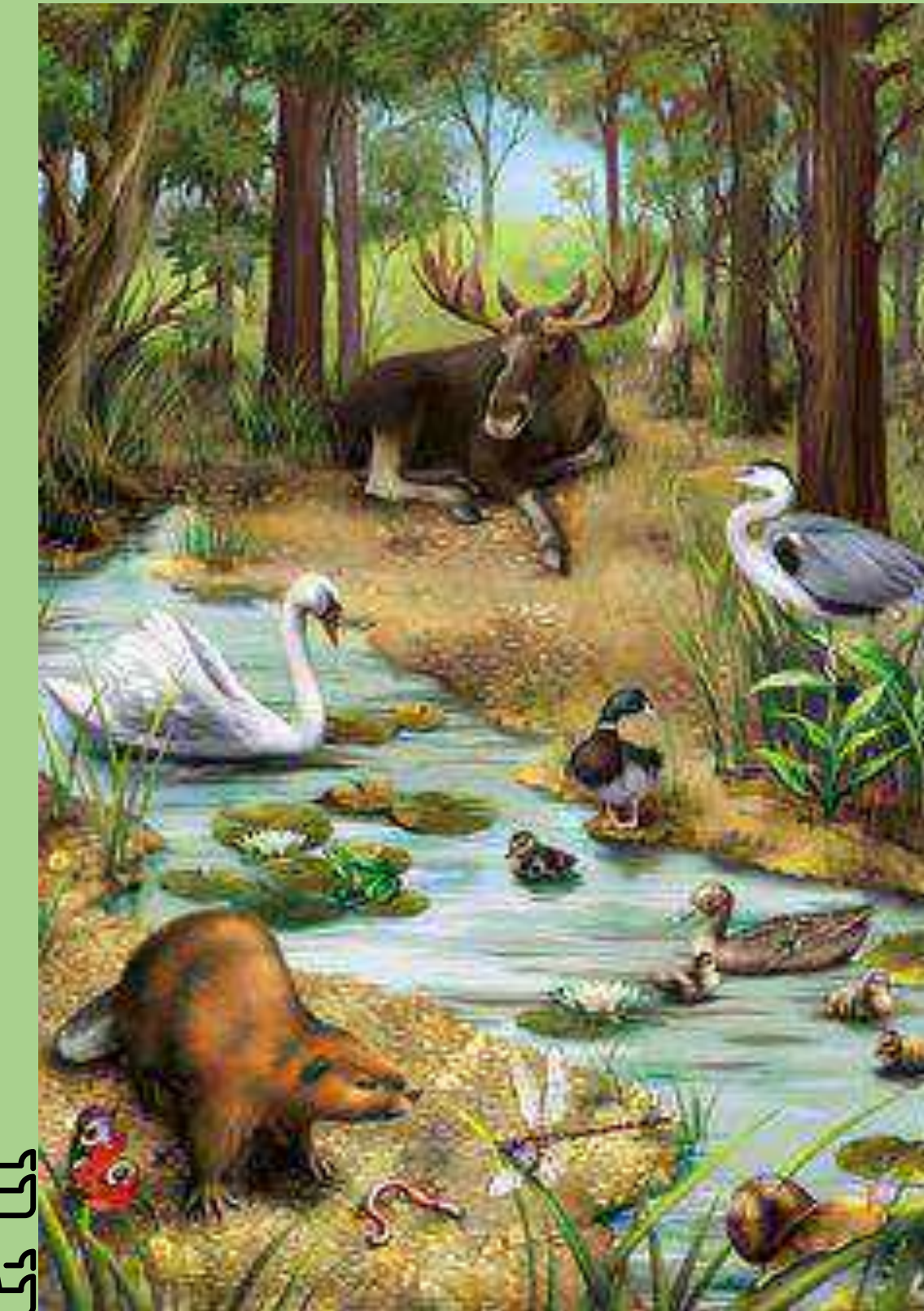
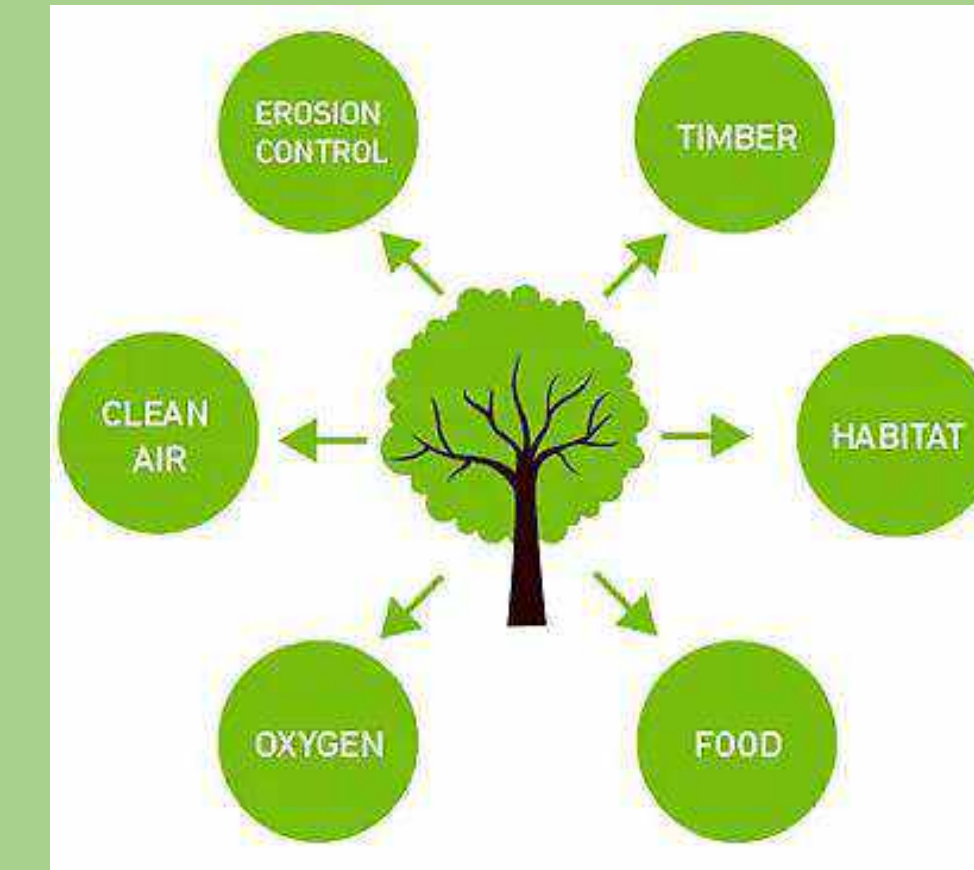
Trees also filter the water that runs in the streams connected to the forest. This provides a source of clean water for both people and animals.

Trees play a vital role in the Earth's ecosystem, so it's important to plant and manage forests sustainably.

Maintaining balance in nature and the environment is essential.

In Latvia, there's an issue with overhunting of certain animals, such as deer, due to excessive hunting. For example, we have a problem with beavers damaging the forests because beaver hunting for conservation purposes has been taken up by humans.

But the best approach for nature would be to let it be undisturbed or manage it in a way that ensures only what's necessary is taken.



Old-Growth Forest and Biodiversity:

Ecosystem management is the interaction between living organisms and their natural environment. Diversity in terms of living organisms and the ecological interactions they are a part of, such as diversity within ecosystems, the variety of plant and animal species in ecosystems, and the genetic diversity within individual species, constitutes ecosystem diversity.

Biodiversity and the biological diversity of animals, plants, fungi, bacteria, and all living things that collectively form a biological multitude are essential for the survival of the species.



•Sustainable Forest Utilization:

Indicating responsible management and use of forests highlights the conscientious handling and utilization of forest resources in a way that balances the ecological, economic, and social benefits of the forest. Here are some methods to promote sustainable forest utilization:

•Implement forest management practices that maintain or enhance the forests.

Strive for financially viable development in a sustainable manner.

Develop and promote protective measures and regulations that ensure forest conservation, including legislative measures to prevent deforestation and forest degradation.

•Sustainable Forest Utilization in Latvia:

Forests in Latvia are known for being well managed, with 50% of the country covered by forests.

•The 15th Sustainable Development Goal "Life on Land" aims to address sustainable forest practices. "Protect, restore, and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss."

•This is also relevant in this context, as old-growth forests in Latvia are also impacted by human activities. Due to increased demand for resources and space for production/exports, these forests are often targeted for exploitation.

Facts:

- In Latvia, nearly half of the country's land area is covered by forests.
- The largest export commodity group in 2021 was timber and wood products (448.2 million USD).
- The country has a rich folklore with a variety of stories about mythical creatures and animals in the forest.
- Latvian forests harbor a diverse range of wildlife, including wolves, reindeer, and bears.
- Efforts are being made to ensure sustainable management of the forests.
- The forest sector provides 30,000 jobs for the people of Latvia.

Conclusion

Kemeri national park is an example of how Latvians preserve natural resources and nature. The park has preserved its original biodiversity.

Latvians restore forests by planting new trees when they cut one. This way they can utilize natural resources in a sustainable way.

