

안녕 나비

Hello Butterfly

글 ODA Gada 그림 임윤미
Author ODA Gada Illustrator Lim Yunmi



광산구



호남대학교
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글 **ODA Gada** Author ODA Gada

광산구 교육지원과 교육정책팀과 호남대학교 간호학과 학생들로 구성된 동아리 ODA Gada의 협업으로 진행된 5번째 글로벌 건강 교육 그림책. UN의 지속가능발전목표(SDGs)를 기반으로 ‘기초 보건위생교육’을 위한 《미스터 브러시브러시》와 《베니의 비밀》, ‘성인지 감수성 향상’을 위한 《다녀왔습니다》, ‘마음건강’을 주제로 한 《출발합니다》를 편찬하였으며, 다양한 세계시민활동을 활발하게 실천하고 있다.

“ODA Gada” is a collaborative group of members from the Educational Policy Department of Gwangsan-gu’s Education Support Division and students from the Department of Nursing of Honam University. They collaborated on the 5th global picture book for health education based on the UN’s SDGs(Sustainable Development Goals). Lessons with «Mr. BrushBrush» and «Secret of Benny» review “basic health and hygiene education,” «I’M HOME» enhances “gender sensitivity,” and «Let’s Depart» focuses on “mental health” issues. The group is also practicing global citizenship activities.

그림 **임윤미** Illustrator Cho AReum

서울에서 나고 자랐다. 국민대학교에서 도자공예, 국민대 디자인대학원에서 일러스트레이션을 전공하였다.

아이들과 함께 이야기와 그림을 만드는 선생님이로 지내고 있다. 지은 책으로 《셀카가 뭐길래!》가 있고, 그린 책으로 《그깃 100원이라고》, 《우리말을 알려 드립니다》, 《고래새우 말고 대왕고래》, 《이야기 편의점》 등이 있다.

She was born and raised in Seoul. She majored in ceramic craft at Kookmin University and illustration at Kookmin University’s Graduate School of Design. She works as a teacher who makes stories and drawings with the children. Her books include 《What is a Selfie!》 and illustrated books such as 《That’s 100 Won》, 《I’ll tell you in Korean》, 《Not Whale Shrimp, but a Blue Whale》, 《Story Convenience Store》.

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Hello Butterfly

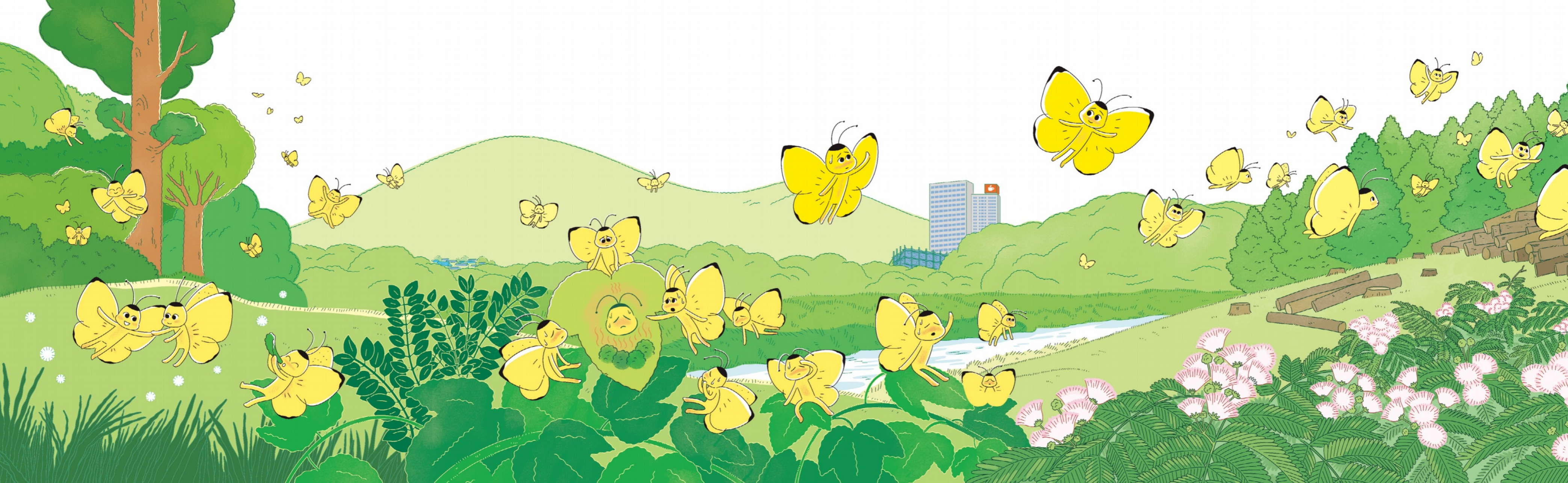
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Author ODA Gada Illustrator Lim Yunmi













플라스틱





COFFEE GREEN

COFFEE GREEN

COFFEE GREEN

리유저블컵 이벤트

REUSABLE CUP



지구를 도와줘

리유저블컵 이벤트

매장내 1회용컵 사용이 금지되어 있습니다



그린 캠페인

save the earth

save the earth







10 Ways to Fight the Climate Crisis

To prevent the climate crisis, the international community has decided to limit global temperatures to a level that does not rise more than 1.5 degrees above the pre-industrialization level. But there are only 0.3 degrees left to this limit. What can we do in the face of the climate crisis?

To this end, the UNEP recently proposed “10 ways to fight the climate crisis”.

Now 0.3 degrees left for the earth's temperature. If we keep going like this, we're going to be in big trouble.



1

Spreading the Climate Crisis Story

It is important to speak out so that many people can share the seriousness of the climate crisis.

2

Continuing the Pressure on Politicians

We should continue to demand that politicians in our area implement policies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

3

Spreading Other Means of Transportation

Walk, ride a bicycle, or take public transportation for a long distance. It's also better for the environment to drive an electric vehicle.

4

Reducing Power Usage

Lower the heating temperature by 1-2 degrees, and turn off unused electric switches. Please choose energy-efficient electrical products.

5

Adjusting Diets

Cut down on meat and eat plant-based foods. Greenhouse gases emitted from livestock account for 16% of the world's total emissions.

6

Buying Local Sustainable Products

Reduce carbon footprint by buying seasonal foods in your area. It's also a good idea to grow your own plants.

7

Not Wasting Food

Buy only the food you need and make sure you use all of the food you buy. You should calculate the amount of ingredients before cooking.

8

Wearing Climate-Friendly Clothes

8-10% of carbon emissions come from the fashion industry. Buy clothes that you can wear for a long time, and repair them if necessary.

9

Planting Trees

About 12 million hectares of forest are destroyed every year. Planting more trees around the world should increase the absorption of greenhouse gases and help the climate crisis.

10

Environment-Friendly Investment

Choosing and investing in financial institutions and financial products that invest in industries that do not emit greenhouse gases is also a way for individuals to help fight the climate crisis.



Common Grass Yellow Tells Us the Climate is Changing

How do we know that the climate is changing? You can see if you look closely at the diverse flora and fauna that live on Earth. Among them, butterflies are one animal that clearly informs us of environmental changes.

Butterflies are one of the most sensitive insects to climate change. In Korea, the Common Grass Yellow living in the southern region is a representative CBIS (Climate-sensitive Biological Indicator Species).



What is Climate Change?

We get information about the weather, such as temperature and precipitation, through the weather forecast every day. As such, “weather” refers to a meteorological phenomenon that changes every moment of every day in a particular area. On the other hand, “climate” usually refers to the average weather of more than 30 years. So the rate of climate change is very slow.

However, when the condition of a climate lasting for more than several decades is outside the expected range or there is a statistical change, this is called “climate change.” Today, the Earth has been experiencing various problems due to climate change over the past 100 years. Climate change is not just a matter of changing climate, but a problem that causes great changes in human life and ecosystems.



What is CBIS (Climate-sensitive Biological Indicator Species)?

“CBIS (Climate-sensitive Biological Indicator Species)” refers to an organism that is expected to show distinct changes in its activity, distribution, and population size depending on the season due to climate change. It refers to the species that is indexed and requires continuous investigation and management by the government.

As climate change has a great impact on living things, in July 2010, the Ministry of Environment and the National Institute of Biological Resources designated 100 species of CBIS to monitor and predict the impact and vulnerability of climate change on the distribution of species on the Korean Peninsula. In December 2017, it was revised to 100 species of “National CBIS (Climate-sensitive Biological Indicator Species)” and 30 candidates, reflecting highly mobile insects and organisms and seasonally distinct species that are favorable for predicting climate change.

These include 100 species of plants, fungi, fish, amphibians and birds, including plants and animals that we are familiar with, such as camellias, oyster mushrooms, mountain trout, tree frogs, common grass yellow, swallows, and herons.

These species are expected to expand their habitat to the north due to climate warming, disappear from the country, or are feared to be extinct on Earth.



How does climate change affect living things?

According to a report released by the National Institute of Biological Resources in 2010, global warming has a direct impact on the habitat distribution of species. Climate change affects the movement and diversity of birds, plankton, and fish, and the appearances and phenomena that occur mainly in the spring, such as the shape of petals unfolding, the movement of migratory birds, and the spawning of amphibians, also appear faster. And there are reduced biological populations at lower altitudes, and animals and plants are moving toward the poles. We also see habitats being reduced and species going extinct. It also affects the forest environment, causing trees to die from pests and more frequent wildfires. Climate change is causing significant changes in the ecosystem.

To understand the progress of climate change, it is helpful to look at changes in CBIS (Climate-sensitive Biological Indicator Species).



I want to know about the Common Grass Yellow.

Common Grass Yellow is a southern butterfly and is a CBIS (Climate-sensitive Biological Indicator Species) that has adapted to hot weather. Butterflies are representative poikilothermic animals, and they are greatly affected by climate change because they depend on sunlight or surrounding conditions to maintain their body temperature.



Common Grass Yellow

Common Grass Yellow inhabit the southern regions of Korea, Japan, and central southern China, and are mainly found in Jeju Island, Jeolla-do, and Gyeongsang-do in Korea. However, recently, its habitat has been expanding to Gyeonggi-do and Gangwon-do. Because they can no longer live in the changed climate in the south of our country. Southern butterflies are moving northward. Not only the Common Grass Yellow, but also butterflies such as angled sunbeam, the constable butterfly, and Papilio helenus are struggling with climate change and fighting for survival.



Disappearing trees, the crisis of the Korean fir forest

Butterflies are not the only ones disappearing due to climate change. Habitats for butterflies and food plants are also disappearing. Korean fir is one of these plant species.

If these plants disappear, animals such as the Common Grass Yellow will inevitably become extinct. Let's take a closer look at the endangered Korean fir.



What kind of plant is the Korean fir?

The Korean fir tree belongs to the pine family and is found only in Korea's high mountains such as Mt. Halla, Mt. Jiri, and Mt. Deogyu. It is an evergreen tree so it does not lose its leaves all year round. Korean fir, which grows straight up looking at the sun, reaches a height of up to 20 meters.



Are the Korean fir trees drying out?

As the Earth's temperature continues to rise, the flora of the temperate zone are spreading to Mt. Halla. In addition, the evergreen Korean fir is disappearing with nowhere to go. Also, the snow melts in spring and needs to hydrate the soil, however, due to the climate crisis in winter, the temperature rose and the amount of snowfall decreased. Korean fir trees that do not receive adequate moisture are in danger of withering and dying. Typhoons and droughts caused by climate change are also putting Korean fir at risk. For this reason, in 2011, the IUCN classified the Korean fir as an endangered species. The disappearance of the Korean fir that only lives in Korea means that we can no longer see Korean fir on our planet.



What is the relationship between the Korean fir and butterflies?

If the Korean fir, one of the habitats of butterflies, disappears, the number of butterflies will naturally decrease. If butterflies disappear, countless birds will not be able to find food, and pests such as cockroaches may occupy the place of the missing butterflies. If there are fewer insects, not only ecosystems but also our lives will be in danger.



Mt. Halla's Korean firs are at risk of extinction



Plastic Island, Garbage Patch in the Pacific Ocean

In the Pacific Ocean, there is a huge island that never existed before. It is a plastic island made up of all sorts of garbage. Isn't it terrible to hear that if this trend continues, by 2050 there will be more marine debris than there are fish? From now on, we must pay attention to the problem of marine pollution and work together to prevent it.



How was the Garbage Patch created?

A huge pile of garbage over the North Pacific Ocean between Hawaii and California in the U.S. is also called the "GPGP (Great Pacific Garbage Patch)." This patch was formed as the garbage dumped in the sea gathered in one place by the circulation of wind and ocean currents.

More than 80% of the GPGP is made of plastic. The problem is that marine creatures mistake this plastic waste for food. It is only natural to think that marine creatures that eat microplastics floating in the sea will return to our table as food for humans. In the end, it is becoming a fatal problem for our health as well as the ecosystem and environment.



What efforts are being made to solve the problems of the GPGP?

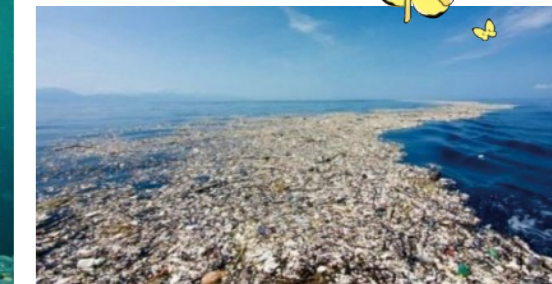
The GPGP was discovered in 1997 by Charles Moore, who was participating in a yacht race from LA to Hawaii. After seeing the terrible garbage patch, he became an environmental pollution expert and started to let the world know about the GPGP. In 2017, environmental activists submitted a petition to the United Nations to recognize the GPGP as a country. Eventually, the GPGP was recognized by the UN as an official country under the name "Trash Isles." Environmental activists are making Trash Isles flags, currency, postage stamps and passports to signal its seriousness. Former Vice President of the United States, Al Gore, even volunteered to become a citizen of the island.



Sea turtle swimming in an ocean full of plastic garbage



Seal suffering from marine debris



Pile of garbage over the sea



Reckless production and consumption, a mountain of clothes

We buy new clothes to keep up with the fast-changing trend and throw away clothes that are not that old. This is because we are living in an era of Fast Fashion that quickly produces and distributes the latest trends. However, because of this consumption practice, clothing waste has become a source of environmental pollution like plastic and food waste. Discarded clothes are being stored in huge piles, never to be worn again.



What is the problem with Fast Fashion?

Fast Fashion refers to clothing that is quickly produced and distributed by reflecting the latest trends. Consumers have been able to buy trendy clothes cheaply and quickly. However, Fast Fashion has become the main culprit of environmental pollution because they are easily bought and thrown away. According to the Ministry of Environment's environmental statistics portal "Waste Generation Status," clothing waste, which averaged 138.8 tons per day in 2013, surged to 213.9 tons in 2014. It decreased somewhat to 154.4 tons in 2015 and 165.8 tons in 2016, but increased again to 193.2 tons in 2017. In particular, polyester, which accounts for 60% of all fabrics due to its low price and high strength, emits microfibers (microfibers and ultrafine synthetic fibers) of less than 1 mm during the washing process. This flows through the drain into the river and into the sea and eventually returns back to our table through the fish that we eat. It takes at least 500 years to break down polyester, and when burned, it releases organic compounds, which are carcinogens.



Can clothing waste be recycled?

Although clothing waste has a bad impact on the environment, it is often not recognized as a source of environmental pollution compared to other waste. Everyone is focused on buying clothes while few people worry about how to dispose of them properly. Even discarded clothes can be recycled if they are managed properly, but the problem is that they are often thrown away in garbage bags without separate disposal. Garbage in garbage bags is incinerated or landfilled, so there is no chance of recycling at all. If you have clothes that you don't need but are in good shape, you can donate them to charity where they can be reused.



I'd like to know how to consume clothes properly.

We, consumers, should choose clothes based on our individual personality and taste rather than fashion, and once we buy clothes, we should wear them for a long time. When clothes are worn out, we should repair or reform them, and when they are no longer worn, we need to reduce the number of clothes becoming garbage through the exchange, reuse, sharing, or renting.

- **Slow Fashion** It is the opposite concept of Fast Fashion, and it minimizes adverse effects on the environment and the human body by using eco-friendly materials and dyeing methods. It includes clothes that can be worn for a long time without chasing trends. Slow Fashion takes into account the environment in every production and consumption process. Producers do not chase trends and design products that can be worn for a long time and make high-quality products using sustainable and eco-friendly materials such as natural and recycled materials, but also try to protect workers' and animals' rights.

- **Re-design Fashion** It refers to clothes or accessories made of recycled materials. It is made by reusing discarded materials such as shoes made from banners and bags made from candy bags. One example is a company called FREITAG that produces vintage messenger bags made from discarded truck covers.



Use clothing waste that has been thrown away and turned into a pile of garbage

Slow Fashion products



Use re-design fashion products





Separate garbage disposal method for recycling resources

The beginning of environmental protection is to separate and dispose of the garbage we generate in our daily life. If there is inevitable household waste, it is important to separate recyclables and non-recyclables and dispose of them. In order to recycle the available resources, we need to know how to separate and dispose of them properly.



I'd like to know how to properly separate garbage.

- **Paper** : Dispose of waste paper (paper) and paper cartons (milk cartons, etc.) separately. Remove paper and other materials such as springs and tapes before disposing of them..
- **Plastics** : After removing foreign substances and moisture, separate them by material and dispose of them.
- **PET Bottles** : Empty the contents, remove the lid and label of the PET bottle, and crush it before disposal. Separate transparent and colored materials and dispose of them separately in their designated places.
- **Glass Bottles** : Dispose of them after emptying the inside cleanly.
- **Styrofoam** : Remove the tape and other attachments before disposal.
- **Cans, Scrap Metal and Plastic Film** : Empty the contents cleanly and separate them by material.
- **Other Waste** : Garbage that is easily mistaken for recyclables should be carefully separated and disposed of in a standard plastic garbage bag. e.g, light bulbs, ice packs, diapers, multi-tabs, tapes, rubber gloves, CDs, toothbrushes, ceramics, etc.



Please dispose of garbage that pretends to be recyclables in a standard plastic garbage bag.

- **Containers with foreign substances even after being washed**

oil paper in a fried chicken box



unwashed cup rice, cup noodle containers



mayonnaise or ketchup containers, oil container from which food has not been removed

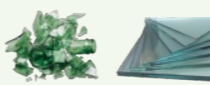


- **Garbage not subject to separation, which is easily misunderstood**

fruit net, fruit packaging materials



broken bottles, plate glass, glass for lighting equipment



porcelain, porcelain bowls



ice pack



thermal insulation pack



stationery(ballpoint pens, sharpeners, toothbrushes, etc.),



CD/DVD, rubber gloves, slippers



strings



diapers, toilet paper



- **Waste Plastic Film**

Plastic film with food stains



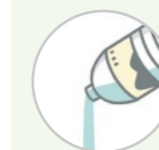
stickers, etc



Non-recyclable items (tablecloths, aluminum foil, duvet covers, etc.)



“ERSD” to remember when separating recyclables



Empty

Empty the contents of disposable products before disposal



Rinse

Disposable items containing food should be rinsed out with water



Separate

Separate attachments of other materials such as labels before disposal



Do not mix

Collect disposable items of the same material and dispose of them separately





Zero Waste to revive the environment

In order to save the environment, the most important thing is not to create waste. Rather than thinking about how to dispose of the generated waste, we need to find a way not to make it at all. In the end, the most important thing is to reduce consumption. Let's find out what Zero Waste means and how to practice it.



What is Zero Waste?

Zero Waste means to make no waste. We should encourage all products to be reused, and we aim to eliminate waste with a focus on preventing waste. To be more precise, we want to ensure that every product, packaging or material is reused rather than thrown away. It is also a lifestyle that reduces waste production by reducing non-perishable waste such as disposable cups and plastic bags. In Korea, more and more people are participating in the "Zero Waste Movement" to reduce waste in daily life.

Making a pencil holder with an empty can



Composting



Reducing disposable goods



Making small bath towels



Picking up trash

Making bird feeders



Saying goodbye to kitchen towels



Bartering

Zero Waste method that you can practice in your daily life

Source: (Zero Waste for the Earth) Karine Balzeau, Laurent Audouin, REDBEAN, 2021



Take on the Zero Waste Challenge

The most well-known method of practicing zero waste is the 5R exercise. Recycle and reuse are good, but don't forget that the most important thing is to reduce "consumption"!

1) Refuse

This is the easiest way to reduce waste. Refuse business cards, plastic bags, straws, receipts, etc. that are not normally needed or given out free of charge to prevent waste from being generated.)

2) Reduce

You can reduce waste by buying only the goods and choosing products with less packaging. Also, sharing goods that are not used often with others and reducing disposable waste by using shopping baskets and tumblers are also included in the principle of reducing disposable waste. It is also a good idea to buy products that are not over-packaged.

3) Reuse

Reusing reusable goods reduces waste. Let's practice this by washing and reusing disposable plastic containers, and charging and reusing batteries.

4) Recycle

Among the wastes, a lot is thrown away even though it can be recycled. When you buy something, check if there is a recycling mark, and make sure to reuse it.

5) Rot

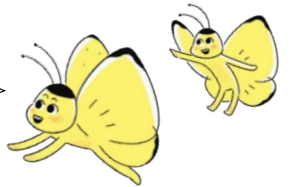
If food is thrown away indiscriminately, it will pollute the soil, but if food is collected and allowed to decompose, it can be used as organic fertilizer or livestock feed. Decomposition also prevents environmental pollution and can be used for new purposes, so you can accomplish two goals simultaneously.



What kind of Zero Waste products are there?

There are interchangeable bamboo toothbrushes, solid toothpaste, shampoo bars, hemp scrubbers, and wood ballpoint pens, and more. (Zero Waste exercise sounds great!)

Zero Waste exercise sounds great!





Greenwashing, bad environmental policy

Did you know that there are bad environmental policies? There are policies clearly implemented for the environment, but in fact, there are activities that have a negative impact on the environment. Greenwashing is a prime example. Even if it is a policy for the environment, we can protect the environment properly only when we know and practice it properly.



What is Greenwashing?

Greenwashing is a word coined by combining “green” and “washing” that refers to the act of companies disguising their products as “eco-friendly products” for profit. It's corporate marketing that doesn't really affect or help the environment, but is promoted as if the company was working hard to be eco-friendly.



What are some of the Greenwashing policies?

1) Regulations on the use of plastics

Plastic is one of the most common disposable goods around us. But, it is quite difficult to separate waste. This is because colored or wet plastic cannot be recycled. In stores such as cafes, there are signs stating the prohibition of the use and provision of plastics, but in practice, they are not being followed properly. We need to ensure that this regulation is enforced.

2) Green trend in the fashion industry

With the fast-changing trend, fashion goods are mass-produced, creating clothing waste. Even if we use eco-friendly materials, we will not be able to prevent them from being thrown away. To reduce clothing waste, the fashion industry should encourage planned consumption. In fact, a few companies are using the slogan "Fewer, Better Things" as the opposite concept of Fast Fashion. From the perspective of consumers, it is necessary to have a wise habit of buying only essential clothes, instead of just chasing trends.

3) Reusable cup giveaway event

A reusable cup is just a thicker plastic cup than a disposable cup. It is not much different from disposable cups, but it is used for various events while being promoted as an eco-friendly product. The material of the reusable cup is polypropylene, which is used as a disposable packaging material or delivery container. Polypropylene



cups also emit greenhouse gases just like disposable cups made of plastic bottles during the manufacturing and disposal process. By making them harder and thicker than disposable cups, they produce even more emissions. In other words, if they are used once or twice and thrown away, they will generate more greenhouse gas emissions than disposable cups.

The same applies to tumblers. According to the experimental results of the Institute for Climate Change Action in 2019, the greenhouse gas emission of a 300mL tumbler was 24 times higher than paper cups used in cafes and 13 times higher than disposable plastic cups. In the end, the number of uses is important for a multi-use cup to be truly “eco-friendly”.

4) Certification Mark

The certification mark serves as a guarantee for consumers to purchase products with confidence. However, the standards are very different and varied, so consumers often don't know the certification system. Although the name indicates that a product contains 100% of a certain ingredient, there are often no certification marks or related descriptions. Some foods are marked as 100% pesticide-free, but they often do not have the official pesticide-free certification mark by the Ministry of Environment.



In 2010, TerraChoice, a Canadian eco-friendly consulting firm, presented the 7 sins of Greenwashing.

• Hidden Contradiction

Only a few properties that are environmentally friendly are stated and the impact on the overall environment is not disclosed.

• Lack of Evidence

Products without supporting information, certification marks, eco-friendly marks, etc. For example, cosmetics that are stated as harmless to the human body but have no records of scientific trials confirming such claim.

• Ambiguous Claim

Advertising phrases of unknown meaning. For example, expressions such as “non-toxic – may be dangerous to the human body depending on dosage,” “natural product – mercury and uranium exist in nature but are toxic substances.”

• Irrelevant Claim

Providing information that is true but not helpful to consumers. For example, products that emphasize the fact that they do not contain CFC, but CFC was banned 30 years ago as the main culprit of global warming.

• Lie

Stealing an unacquired or unauthenticated certification mark

• Cover up / Reduce

There is an eco-friendly factor, but it is applied to products that are harmful to the environment and there is an intention to cover up the essential aspects of the product. For example, organic tobacco, etc.

• False Labeling

A product disguised as a certified product by attaching an image similar to a certificate



The Intention of the Plan

Hi Butterfly is the fifth picture book of the “Youth World Citizenship Education Project” jointly conducted by Gwangsan-gu, Gwangju Metropolitan City and Honam University.

This picture book about the environment allows readers to see and feel the current state of our environment and problems at a glance through the gaze of the Common Grass Yellow, a CBIS (Climate-sensitive Biological Indicator Species). Common Grass Yellow, sensitive to climate change, travels around the world in search of a good place to live. However, due to environmental pollution caused by reckless development, there are fewer places for butterflies to live. If you follow the perspective of a butterfly, you will be able to look back on yourself, naturally feeling the Earth's climate change, its causes, and consequences. Go ODA This book was designed with the hope that young people will protect and create a place where we and butterflies can live together, starting from the perspective of a butterfly observing the world.

The picture book can be viewed in two main ways. If you turn to the right, you can travel along the butterfly's perspective, and each scene allows readers to create their own text. When you're done with the picture and turn it back to the left, information and concepts about the various problems shown in the picture, as well as how we can put them into practice, are listed in detail.

Just like butterflies flying around the world in the picture book and seeing the world changing due to the climate crisis, we hope that readers will also look around and become conscious of climate change. We hope this book serves as a starting point for all of us to become interested in the climate crisis.



A Word from the Chief Editor

It was very appropriate to develop a story using the Common Grass Yellow, which is climate-sensitive and can travel far because of its wings, and is also familiar to young people. In particular, it is a very valuable resource that allows elementary school students to experience the global climate crisis realistically and indirectly by personifying butterflies.

- Park Byung-iin (Assistant Principal of Unnam Elementary School)

It is a valuable book that presents common principles and promises that everyone living in the present should know and keep together these days when the seriousness of the climate crisis has long been raised, but active efforts to change in individual life are still insufficient. The contents of climate change and environmental information on the back are well summarized and presented as essential contents.

- Kim Se-won (Teacher at Wolgok Middle School)

The book talks about the environment with beautiful pictures, so I was able to read it with ease. Since butterfly extinction means that other things can become extinct, we can also raise the story of honeybees, which is an issue these days. It is a good picture book to talk to young people in connection with various practical measures to reduce our carbon footprint.

- Shin Min-jung (instructor of Korea Federation for Environmental Movements in Gwangju)

Since it is a picture book without text, it allows readers to think about the “why” while examining the changes in the expressions of butterflies. Looking at cheap and fast-made clothes and Fast Fashion, I even thought of the collapse of Rana Plaza in Bangladesh. I want to talk about Hi with all of us.

- Oh Jin-hee (Team Leader of Gwangju Sustainable Development Council)

Common Grass Yellow, Korean fir, and humans. The disappearance of the Korean fir that only lives in Korea means that we can no longer see Korean fir on our planet. Through this, we will be able to talk with young people about the countermeasures that we should know and take together, and about climate change.

- Yang In-hee (Instructor at International Climate & Environment Center)

The title expresses the dual meaning of Hi well, so the lingering feeling lasts for a long time after seeing all the works. The idea that drew the reader's attention solely through pictures without text stands out, and I feel alerted to the disappearance of butterflies, which are common in everyday life, due to human greed. The book draws attention to the lives and habitats that have been lost due to the climate crisis, and provides concrete action plans.

- Cha Yeji (CEO of Yeji Bookstore)



Participants

[2학년] 김채윤, 나현솔, 박효은, 배은솔, 빙한송, 손현아, 신은애, 유선경, 정진주, 조하린
[3학년] 김성은, 김어진, 김은옥, 문정혜, 윤은혜, 이효리, 최은빈

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나비의 시선을 따라 세상으로 나가 볼까요?
여러분에게는 어떤 세상이 보이나요?
안녕... 나비...! 안녕, 나비!
여러분은 나비에게 어떤 인사를 건네게 될까요?

Let's look at the world from the viewpoint of a butterfly!

What kind of world would we see?
Hello... Butterfly...! Hello, Butterfly!
How would you greet a butterfly?

