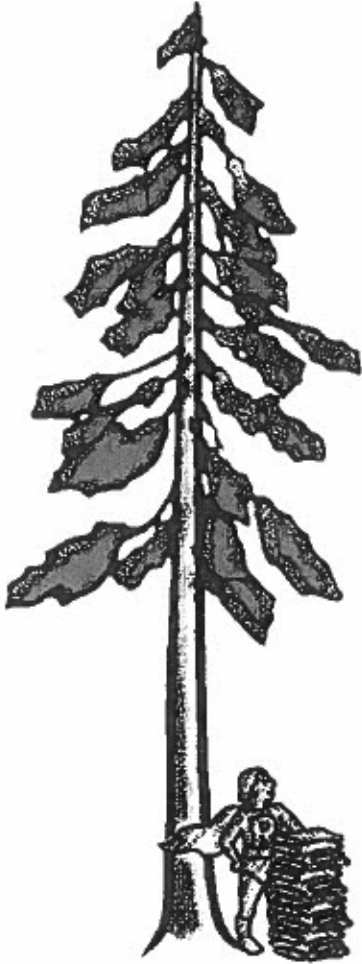


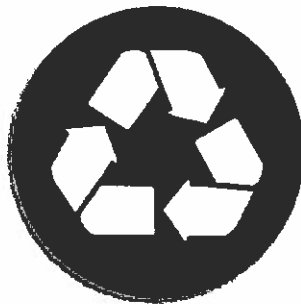
Top Ten Paper Recycling Facts



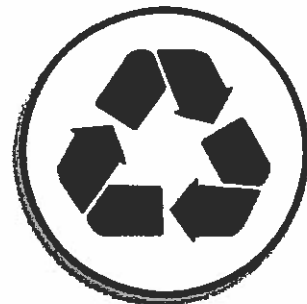
1. **One metre:** A stack of newspapers one metre high is approximately equivalent to the newsprint produced from one 10 metre high evergreen tree.
2. **13 - 17:** It takes about 13 to 17 trees to make one tonne of plain newsprint.
3. **68 trees:** It takes about 68 trees to produce one tonne of bond (fine white) paper.
4. **70 per cent:** By weight, paper accounts for approximately 70 per cent of recycled materials collected in Manitoba.
5. **34,000 tonnes:** In 2007, Manitobans recycled over 34,000 tonnes of newsprint.
6. **29,000 litres:** Recycling one tonne of newspaper saves 29,000 litres of water and 1500 litres of oil, when compared to making paper "from scratch".
7. **25 per cent:** Making new cardboard from recycled cardboard takes 25 per cent less energy than using fibre from new wood.
8. **57 kilograms:** Each person in an office discards an average of 57 kilograms of paper each year.
9. **51 per cent:** Just over half of Manitoba's geographic area is classified as forested land.
10. **4,600 years:** The oldest living tree in the world is a North American bristlecone pine that is 4600 years old.

SOURCES: 1. City of Winnipeg Water and Waste Department; 2. Manitoba Product Stewardship Corporation; 3. Clean Nova Scotia; 4. Manitoba Product Stewardship Corporation; 5. Manitoba Product Stewardship Corporation; 6. Manitoba Product Stewardship Corporation; 7. The Earthworks Group; 8. Clean Nova Scotia; 9. Manitoba Environment; 10. Tree-Free Calendar

What the Recycling Bugs Mean



The 'plain' recycling symbol, sometimes shown in a circle, means only that the product packaging can be recycled. It does not indicate any recycled content.



The 'reversed' recycling symbol means that a product contains recycled ingredients. Where the recycled content is not 100%, the total amount of recycled material must be shown as a percentage.

Make a Gift Box

Re-use an Old Greeting Card

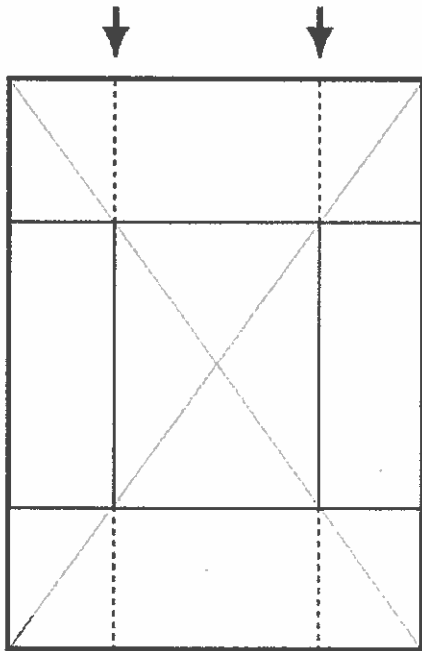
Seasonal and special occasion greeting cards can be reused to make simple and attractive boxes. Ask students to bring in old cards for this activity. Larger cards are a bit easier to work with. Or re-use other heavy paper and have students decorate the box lids. Here's how to make a box:

1. Cut the greeting card in two along the fold.
2. On the inside surface of each half, draw lines diagonally from corner to corner to create an 'X'.
The point where the lines intersect is the centre of the paper.
3. Fold each side in, flush with the centre point, and crease. Open out again.
4. Along the shorter sides, cut along the vertical fold as far as the horizontal fold (see below).
5. Fold the side flaps in and the end flap over to make the lid or bottom of the box (see below).
6. Repeat steps 3 to 5 to make the other half of the box.

NOTE:

- Glue or tape may be used to secure the end flaps and keep the box from coming apart.
- The inside may be lined with paper or fabric.
- Use these delightful little boxes for small gifts or as decorations themselves.

Cut in along the short sides to make flaps:



Fold side flaps in, then fold end flaps up and over side flaps. Glue or tape in place:

