

EXERCISE

INTRODUCTION

The human sense of smell is the oldest sense that humans have. It is the first sense that we use when we are born and the most powerful one to protect us. In this activity, we're going to practice our sense of smell with things we can find around us!

MATERIALS REQUIRED

- 1 small cup of coffee
- 1 fruit peel in a bowl
- 2 plates/lids to cover the bowl/cup
- 1 ruler or measuring tape
- Pen or pencil

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Take a small cup of freshly made coffee and cover it with a plate.
2. Put a fruit peel in a bowl and cover it with a plate.
3. Put both the cup and the bowl on the floor.
4. Uncover the coffee cup and stand above it, can you smell anything from that height?
 - a. If you can, measure (or estimate) the distance from your nose to the cup and write it down
 - b. If you can't, get down slowly until you can smell something and write down the distance
5. Now think: is the smell good or bad?
6. Cover the coffee and repeat the process with the fruit peel
7. Store in a kitchen corner
8. Repeat the process after two days (day 3) and then after five days (day 6).

Day 1 - Coffee

Distance (height) from the coffee cup: _____centimetres

Day 1 - Fruit peel

Distance (height) from the fruit bowl: _____centimetres

Day 3 - Coffee

Distance (height) from the coffee cup: _____centimetres

Day 3 - Fruit peel

Distance (height) from the fruit bowl: _____centimetres

Day 6 - Coffee

Distance (height) from the coffee cup: _____centimetres

Day 6 - Fruit peel

Distance (height) from the fruit bowl: _____centimetres

How much do you like it or dislike it? (circle one)



How much do you like it or dislike it? (circle one)



How much do you like it or dislike it? (circle one)



How much do you like it or dislike it? (circle one)



How much do you like it or dislike it? (circle one)



How much do you like it or dislike it? (circle one)



INTRODUCTION

Communities around the globe suffer from nuisance caused by odour from a variety of odour emitting activities (garbage disposal, burning waste, industry, waste water, latrines, etc.).

Odour pollution happens when an odour persists and is perceived by all (or almost all) people living in a community.

Even the most pleasant odours (like the one released by a coffee or a chocolate industrial unit) can cause odour pollution if they repeatedly cause annoyance to the residents of the surrounding area.






MATERIALS REQUIRED

- Pen or pencil

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Write down up to ten (10) different odours you can smell around your place, including good and bad odours.
2. For 5 consecutive days, record how many times you can smell each of them.
3. At the end of the week, think about each odour and indicate how pleasant or unpleasant they were.
4. Ask those living with you if they could smell the same odours you identified and how much they like/dislike them. Write your findings in the 'comments'

EXERCISE

ODOURS AROUND YOUR PLACE	DAILY ODOUR RECORDINGS					HOW MUCH DO YOU LIKE IT OR DISLIKE IT? (At the end of the week)					COMMENTS
	DAY 1	DAY 2	DAY 3	DAY 4	DAY 5						
<i>Example: Waste disposal</i>	2	0	2	3	1		X				<i>My mother could also smell it and didn't like it, but my older sister was not affected by it</i>
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
7											
8											
9											
10											

INTRODUCTION

Odours are very difficult to measure as it is the most complex human sense and each person perceives odours differently. However, there are several techniques to measure odours and some of them use a sensor that we all possess: our own nose.

Odours are transported in the air and spread in all directions. In this activity, we are going to learn how to do a 'field inspection', a technique which tells us how far a particular odour can be smelled.

MATERIALS REQUIRED

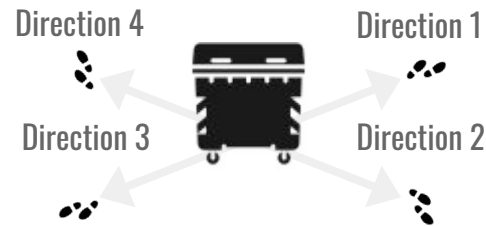
- Your odour sensor (your nose)
- A pen or pencil

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Select one of the odour sources that you identified in the Activity 2. Choose one that is always there (like a rubbish bin, a sewer...) and, if possible, with space to move around freely. Describe and make a sketch of the odour source.
2. Once a day, go to the odour source and
 - Walk 30 steps away from it in one direction.
 - Turn around, walk back slowly until you get to a position where you can smell the odour.
 - Continue walking and count the steps until you get to the odour source, write that number down.
 - Repeat the process in 3 more directions.
 - Write down the time and the weather conditions in that moment.
3. Repeat the exercise once a day for seven days.

EXERCISE

Draw the odour source:



Odour source description:

DAY	TIME	STEPS ON DIRECTION 1	STEPS ON DIRECTION 2	STEPS ON DIRECTION 3	STEPS ON DIRECTION 4	WEATHER							WIND? YES / NO	
-	12.35	18	25	12	22								X	X
1														
2														
3														
4														
5														
6														
7														

INTRODUCTION

Awareness raising is when we share knowledge with people about a problem they might not know about. This helps because when people know about a problem, they can do something to help and look for improvements or solutions together. In this activity, we propose you to share the findings of the past activities with your family and friends or people from your community by interviewing them about what do they know about odours and odour pollution in their communities and whether this affects them.

MATERIALS REQUIRED

- Pen or pencil
- Great listening skills

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Choose 5 people from your family, your friends or your community. Try to find different profiles: an older person, a woman, a man, a child, a young person.
2. Write down a short description of each interviewee.
3. Interview each following the 5 questions on the right.
4. Write down their answers.

EXERCISE

- Q1: Which odours can you identify in your community? Think about the odours you can smell in your daily life.
 Q2: Are they good or bad odours? Which ones do you like or dislike?
 Q3: Think about the bad odours you have mentioned. How much they affect to you in your daily life? Can you feel anything in your body when you smell them?
 Q4: Do you know other people who feel annoyed by the odours in your community? Have you spoken to them about this?
 Q5: Do you think we could improve this situation in the community? How? Please, provide

ANSWERS	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
INTERVIEWEE 1:					
INTERVIEWEE 2:					
INTERVIEWEE 3:					
INTERVIEWEE 4:					
INTERVIEWEE 5:					

INTRODUCTION

Odours are very difficult to measure as it is the most complex human sense and each person perceives odours differently. However, everybody can measure odours! It is important to measure odours to be able to support communities suffering from them by gathering data. There are several techniques to do so.

In this lesson, we will measure odours with our human nose, the best sensor to do it, and we can measure them following these 3 parameters:

1. the odours' quality (what does it smell like?),
2. the odours' intensity (how weak or strong it is) and
3. the odours' hedonic tone (how much you like it or dislike it).

You can follow the indicative numbers of each exercise to do so.

MATERIALS REQUIRED

- Your sense of smell (your nose)
- Pen or pencil

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Write down ten (10) different odours you can smell around your place, including good and bad odours.
2. For each of them, try to identify:
 - a. The odour quality (e.g. burning smell)
 - b. The odour intensity (e.g. 2, quite weak)
 - c. The odour hedonic tone (e.g. 3 I don't like it).

EXERCISE

ODOURS AROUND YOUR PLACE	ODOURS QUALITY What does it smell like? (e.g. burning smell)	ODOURS INTENSITY Is the odour weak or strong? (e.g. 1 very weak - 6 very intense)						ODOURS HEDONIC TONE How much you like it or dislike it? (e.g. 4 I like it very much)										
		1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
<i>Example: Rubbish burning</i>	<i>Smells like sweet and chemical</i>					X												
1																		
2																		
3																		
4																		
5																		
6																		
7																		
8																		