SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT AND ECOLOGY

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Abstract: Most important feature of transport is its sustainability. In this report will be analyzed electric cars, trains and trucks and also public and green transport and their impact on the society and environment.

1. INTRODUCTION

Sustainable transport - land resources protection by satisfying basic human needs, to avoid irreparable harm to the natural capital by creating transport.

Sustainable transport refers to the broad subject of transport that is or approaches being sustainable. It includes vehicles, energy, infrastructure, roads, railways, airways, waterways, canals, pipelines, and terminals. Transport operations and logistics as well as transit-oriented development are involved. Transportation sustainability is largely being measured by transportation system effectiveness and efficiency as well as the environmental impacts of the system. Short-term activity often promotes incremental improvement in fuel efficiency and vehicle emissions controls while long-term goals include migrating transportation from fossil-based energy to other alternatives such as renewable energy and use of other renewable resources.

The entire life cycle of transport systems is subject to sustainability measurement and optimization. Sustainable transport systems make a positive contribution to the environmental, social and economic sustainability of the communities they serve. Transport systems exist to provide social and economic connections, and people quickly take up the opportunities offered by increased mobility. The advantages of increased mobility need to be weighed against the environmental, social and economic costs that transport systems pose. Traditional transport planning aims to improve mobility, especially for vehicles, and may fail to adequately consider wider impacts.

But the real purpose of transport is access - to work, education, goods and services, friends and family - and there are proven techniques to improve access while simultaneously reducing environmental and social impacts, and managing traffic congestion. Communities which are successfully improving the sustainability of their transport networks are doing so as part of a wider programme of creating more vibrant, livable, sustainable cities.
2. ELECTRIC CARS TRAINS AND TRUCKS

At present, a lot of focus on this area. Ongoing projects and research in the development and creation of new vehicles.

The environmental impacts of transport can be reduced by improving the walking and cycling environment in cities, and by enhancing the role of public transport, especially electric rail. Green vehicles are intended to have less environmental impact than equivalent standard vehicles, although when the environmental impact of a vehicle is assessed over the whole of its life cycle this may not be the case.

Electric vehicle technology has the potential to reduce transport CO2 emissions, depending on the embodied energy of the vehicle and the source of the electricity. Hybrid vehicles, which use an internal combustion engine combined with an electric engine to achieve better fuel efficiency than a regular combustion engine, are already common. Natural gas is also used as a transport fuel. Green vehicles are more fuel-efficient, but only in comparison with standard vehicles, and they still contribute to traffic congestion and road crashes.

3. PUBLIC TRANSPORT

One of the best ideas and solutions is to encourage people to use public transportation system, or use bicycles for example. Also by increasing the number of buses, trains, metro.

Green public transport vehicles including electric trains, trams and electric buses combine the advantages of green vehicles with those of sustainable transport choices. Other transport choices with very low environmental impact are cycling and other human-powered vehicles, and animal powered transport. The most common green transport choice, with the least environmental impact is walking. Cities with overbuilt roadways have experienced unintended consequences, linked to radical drops in public transport, walking, and cycling.

At this time, people began to take interest and use ecological transport. Marketability increases, but there is a lack of electricity Stops. Conditions will improve in the future, electric car will be very popular, and cars we use now will be rare. Most transport media in use today are generally fossil fuel powered. The reason for this is the ease of use and the existence of mature technologies harnessing this fuel source. Fossil fuels represent a concentrated, relatively compact source of energy. The drawbacks of such transportation media are that they are heavily polluting, and rely on limited energy sources. Many ideas exist which try to either harness renewable forms of energy, more efficiently use fossil fuel, or use human power, or some hybrid of these, to move people and things.

4. SUMMARY

Sustainable transport is closely related to environmentally friendly transport. Currently very much focused on this vehicle branch. Work not only to electric machines, but also to trucks and even buses Planes. People are encouraged to use eco-friendly machines: low taxes, cheap electricity and other. Help people going faster development in this area.

REFERENCE

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ЛИТВА

Ключови думи: устойчив, зелен транспорт, обществен транспорт, влакове, електромобили, камиони

Резюме: Най-важната особеност на транспорта е неговата устойчивост. В доклада ще бъдат анализирани електромобили, влакове и камиони, както и обществения и зелен транспорт и тяхното влияние върху обществото и околната среда.