***The graph below shows the proportion of four different materials that were recycled from 1982 to 2010 in a particular country. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.***

The line graph demonstrates information about the share offour different substances that were recycled over the course of a 28-year period between 1982 and 2010.

In general, what stands out from the graph is that Paper and Cardboard has the largest proportion in recycling while the lowest share of reusing is related to Plastics throughout the period in question. Furthermore, there was a significant upward trend in recycling rate of Aluminium cans.

Looking at the details, in 1982, the most recyclable material was Paper began at around 65% and this was followed by a slight increase and then it reached to its primary share by 1990.In the second place was Glass containers with 50% of recycling rate. Then there was a mild decline over the next 8 years , at which point it hit a trough at 40%.The recycling process of Aluminium cans and Plastics started later in 1986 and 1990 respectively.

Between 1990 and 2010, recycling rate for Paper witnessed only a small rise to 70% . Glass containers saw a gradual growth to 60% .Similarly, recycling rate for Aluminium cans increased remarkably to a peak of approximately 45%. But Plastics remained relatively stable at between about 2% to just under 10%.