



18 Edition

Welcome to the latest edition of the St Peter's Green Team Newsletter!!!

We aim to bring you news about what we have been doing, facts and information about climate change, advice on what you can do to help, fun facts and good news stories. We hope you enjoy reading our newsletter and we can help you to think global and act local!

Green Team are recruiting!!

St Peters Green Team are recruiting. Could you be next students to make a difference to our planet, help protect God's creation and make a difference to our school environment?

Our wonderful Year 13 students are leaving us this summer and have been a huge part of the green team for a number of years. They are hoping there are younger students in our community who are willing to take on the role of becoming a green team member and making a difference. Are you willing to be those students?

Below are short statements from the current green team members about why they joined, why they keep coming and why they think you should join us.

Ewan O'Loughlin Year 13

I joined Green Team in year 7 because I was curious about what it was like. The reason I have continued up to the end of year 13 is that it is enjoyable and you get to learn a lot about the environment and some of the topics are similar to science so it could help with science (you could also join science club on Thursdays to learn more about science what is not on the school curriculum (what I help set up)). I think that people should join green team to take over the mantel I set up and help the club to grow even more and be better than while I was there and continue to improve it until you can make it the best version it can be from your help.

John-Patrick Maher Year 9

Green team is a fantastic place to try new things and learn new topics in a fun way I got brought in from a friend and I stayed because of the fun activities and they fantastic people here.

Dylan Clack Year 9

A Lot of My Friends Were Doing Green Team. They Told me To Join it. I Stuck With it Because I Have Always Been a Fan of Science and We Have been Doing a Lot of interesting Topics. The Conversations We Also May have, have the Potential to Become a practical in Science Club. An Example of This is When me and John-Patrick Were Having a Conversation When I Bring up the Topic of Acid Rain. On The Following Thursday, we learned how to make Acid Rain in Science Club (Nitrous Oxide + Sulphur Dioxide + Rain Water). I also Like the Badge! Most of the Friends That were There When I joined have Quit.



Nuclear Energy

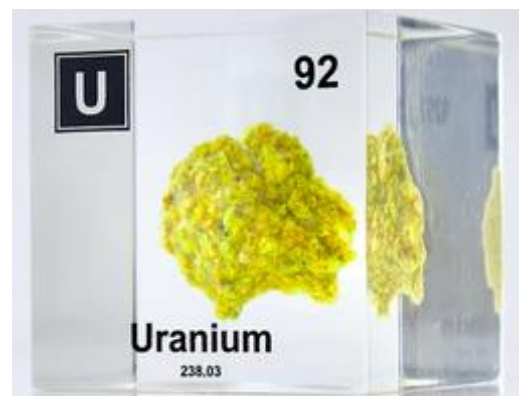
By Dylan Clack

In Green Team, We Have Started Learning about Nuclear Fuel. What Harm it Could Do, What Good It Could Do etc. We Were Writing Fun Facts some People Wouldn't Have Known Before. Such as how Nuclear Energy, if Used Correctly, Is Infinite. It Produces More than It Uses. This is Called Nuclear Fusion. Which the Sun Uses. Here are Some Facts:

- While it is Infinite, it is Also Finite! This is Because the Nuclear Material is a Rare Find Underground
- Nuclear Fission is Where the Nuclei of Atoms Split - Finite
- Nuclear Fusion is Where the Nuclei of Atoms Combine - Infinite
- Nuclear Energy is Considered a Low-Carbon Energy Source
- It Is able to Produce Energy No Matter the Time or Weather. Unlike Solar and Wind
- Nuclear produces a lot of energy at a low-ish cost
- The Waste can Pollute nearby Rivers and Water Sources
- Nuclear Waste is the Main Money-Spender
- Nuclear Power Stations Produce 10% of the Worlds Energy
- Uranium-235 is its Main Fuel – Plutonium-239 is Also an Option. As well as Thorium-232.
- Nuclear is Consistent even if it doesn't hit a certain weather or time

How it Works:

Nuclear material is used to heat Steam. This steam Goes into a Turbine Where it spins and produces a lot of electricity in a very short amount of time



Frightening Fact

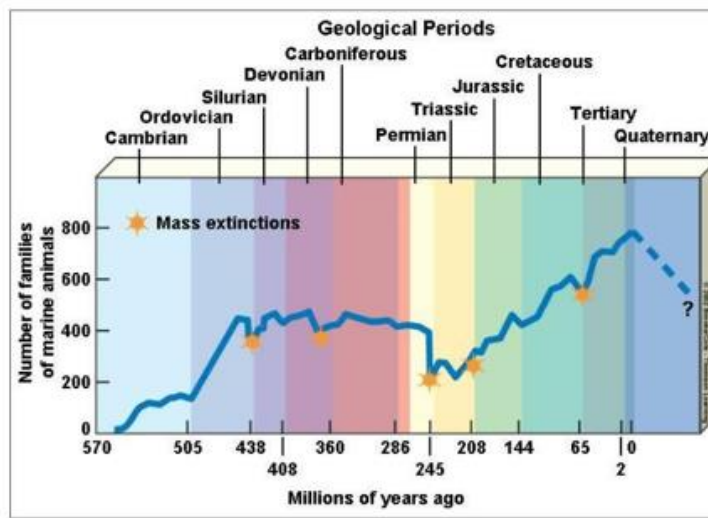
By Ewan O'Loughlin

Our extinction rate is currently 1,000 times the natural rate!!!

Extinction Rates

Background (natural) rate of extinction

Mass extinction



FUN FACT!

By Ewan O'Loughlin

The Amazon Rainforest produces more than 20% of the world's oxygen, earning it the title of "the lungs of the Earth".



Birds of Prey

By John-Patrick Maher

In green team we learned about all the different types of birds of prey what inhabit the UK over the course of 3 weeks with us writing about the fun facts on the 11 birds we researched ranging from the barn owl to the white-tailed eagle.

The white-tailed eagle: scientific name *Haliaeetus Albicollis*

The males and females are different weights with males being about 4.3kg while as females are 5.5kg.

They are one of the larger birds of prey

They have 2.2-meter wingspan

And they live to about 20 to 28 years naturally.

The short-eared owl: scientific name *Asio Flammeus*

They can be up to 38cm in length and in wingspan

They weight up to about 330g

They usually live in Northern England Scotland and a few in northern Island in the UK

The oldest one of its kind lived to 6.5 years

Their diet usually consists of small animals/rodents

Sadly, they are on the amber list (the amber list is where an animal is not very close to extinction but we should be cautious about it)

Their history in the UK was that they used to be killed until it became illegal to kill them in 1954 but their numbers have since dwindled quite a bit.

The kestrel: scientific name *Falco Tinnunculus*

They are 34 cm long with the wingspan consisting of around 76cm

Male's weigh 190g while females weigh 220g

They have a lifespan of 4 years on average but the oldest one impressively lived to 15years and 11months

They can hover over the ground when searching for prey.

Kestrels similar to us have a favourite food

The peregrine falcon: scientific name *Falco peregrinus*

Top speed 100 mph+

On average 6 years oldest one 21years and 10months

Mostly eat pigeons' starlings and ducks

They are found in UK and northern Europe

There are only 700 pairs left in the UK in the 1930's

There were lots more birds we researched but it would take forever to tell you all about it, this was a very fun topic and was fantastic to research about.



Timmy the Turtle's Termly Top tips!

By Ewan O'Loughlin



Use double pane windows instead of single pane windows. This is because it would be able to keep more energy in so you would not need to use the heating as much therefore lowering the carbon footprint emitted.

Good news story!

By John-Patrick Maher

Back from the dead, the dire wolf became no longer extinct thanks to Colossal Laboratories and bio scientists. This species of wolf went extinct around 10,000 years ago but with a 13,000-year-old tooth and a 72,000-year-old skull they used that DNA to bring them back.

With this what do you think the next animal the be brought back from extinction will be?

