Newsletter

20 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!

Habitat research

By all members of Green Team

This term the green team have been looking at different habitats across our globe. This was a topic chosen by the team at the start of the academic year. The team split themselves into small groups and each chose a different habitat to study. They then wrote up their findings to share their new knowledge with you all. Their articles are below.

Mountain habitats

By John-Patrick Maher, Dylan Clack and Max Cook.

Mountains are very cold regions what form are some of the highest places on the earth.

Some of the mountain types are:

Dome mountains features- erosion, magmatic uplift, non-eruptive and concentric layers.

Volcanic mountains features- caldera, vent, crater, edifice and magma chamber.

Plateau mountains features- mineral deposits, caprock, dissected appearance and high elevation.

Fold mountains features- anticlines, synclines, isoclinal folds and recumbent folds.

Some of the animals in mountain habitats are:

Mammals- yak, snow leopard, red panda, marmot, Himalayas tahr and mountain goat.

Birds- American dipper, Andean condor, Golden eagle and Alpine chough.

Reptiles- alpine salamander, wood frog and tiger salamander.

Insects- ladybugs, aquatic insects boyong moth and Himalayan jumping spider.

And finally, some of the plant life on mountains are:

The alps- Swiss pine, master wort, alpine butterwort and edelweiss.

The Rocky Mountains- Whitebark pine, bristlecone pine, glacier lily and moss campion.

The Andes mountains- Orchids, monkey puzzle tree, cinchona tree and queen of the Andes.

The Himalayas- Salam panja, Rhododendron, Himalayan yew, Saussure species.

THE TUNDRA

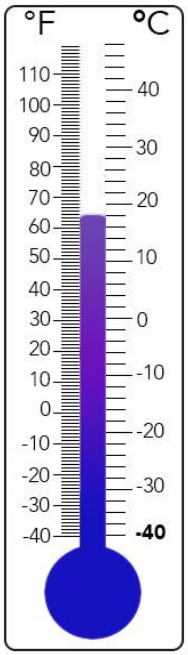
By Joe Smith

Arctic Tundra, found in the Northern Hemisphere, it extends across parts of: Alaska, Canada, Russia and Greenland.

Arctic Tundras can omit methane, (CH4)

Tundras are unique ecosystems characterized by extreme cold, limited vegetation, and remarkable biodiversity, playing a crucial role in Earth's climate regulation.

The tundra biome is a cold, treeless region found in the Arctic, Antarctic, and high mountain tops. The term "tundra" comes from the Finnish word "tunturi," meaning "treeless plain." The word in Russian is "тундра" (túndra), which then entered English.



Tundras have a short growing season.

Due to the harsh climate, tundras have a limited period for plant growth, often lasting only a few weeks. This makes the plants adapt and grow quickly during this brief window.

This biome sees 150 to 250 millimeters (6 to 10 inches) of rain per year.

Temperatures usually range between -40°C (-40 °F) and 18°C (64°F).

Average Temperatures: Tundra temperatures rarely exceed 10°F (-12°C) during the warmest months.

Permafrost: The layer of permanently frozen soil known as permafrost is a defining characteristic of tundras, affecting plant growth and the environment.

The tundra

By Dylan Adams

The tundra is normally found the northern hemisphere in places such as Russia, Alaska, Greenland and Canada. The range of temperature is normally -40 degrees to 18 degrees. Many of birds migrate to the south from the tundra as most of the time it is snowing or freezing.

Some of the inhabitants are the snowy owl, mountain goat, marmots, yak and pika, and so much more.

One not as known fact is that there is three types of tundra's the arctic tundra, alpine tundra and the Antarctic tundra.

THE TUNDRA

By Lewil Janagap

A Tundra. Located in the northern hemisphere it resulting to a cold, temperature range; -30 or less. The abnormal dew point is resulting into an unbareible habitat for human kind. TUNDRA organised by Russia by the word

тундра **(tundra)**. Tundra inhabits **48 species** like range of bears, foxes and goats**.** There are numerous locations for tundra listing from: Canada and Alaska.
Tundras cover about **20% of Earth's land** and are characterized by **treeless plains**.

There are two main types of tundras: **arctic tundra**, found in polar regions, and **alpine tundra**, found on mountaintops.

Tundras are known for their **cold, harsh climates** with little rainfall, making vegetation growth difficult.

The vegetation in tundras consists mainly of **mosses, lichens, herbs, and small shrubs**, which grow very slowly.

Tundra ecosystems are threatened by **global warming**, which impacts their fragile environment

Oceans

Animals in the ocean

By Faraneh, Daisy, Maria and Lexi

The ocean is critical to humans several by producing over half of our oxygen, regulating climate by absorbing heat and carbon dioxide, and providing food & medicine. But as much as the ocean is important to us it’s very important to animals as well, without the ocean all marine life would perish, land animals would die from the lack of water and disruption of the food chain.

In the recent years many marine 49% of its marine animal populations between 1970 and 2015 due to overfishing,

pollution, and climate change. Some of the endangered ocean animals are whales, whale sharks, saw fish, stingrays and turtles. Marine life is very important to humans like providing food, creating livelihoods, and regulating the planets climate. We can take charge by doing 'catch and releasing' instead of killing the fish you catch, try to use less plastic, keep our oceans clean by not littering, and eat sustainable seafood.

What is the ocean and why is it important?

By Maria Balde, Daisy, Farahna and Lexi.

The ocean is a vast, interconnected body of saltwater that covers 71% of the earth's surface and it plays a major part in why our planet is the way it is today.

The ocean is important because it produces oxygen and is home to many different species. The ocean also provides us with food, essential minerals, energy resources such as oil and gas and other materials like gravel and metals.

Where can the ocean be found?

The ocean can be found across the globe as it covers about 70% of the planet's surface so it is really common to find the ocean. In fact, there are several oceans in the world called the Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Southern/ Antarctic and the Arctic oceans.

These oceans are found in different parts of the world and are divided by continental boundaries.

Pacific Ocean- The largest and deepest ocean, bordered by Asia, Australia, North America, and South America.

Atlantic Ocean- The second-largest ocean, separating the Americas from Europe and Africa.

Indian Ocean- The third-largest ocean, bordered by Asia, Africa, and Australia.

Southern Ocean- Also known as the Antarctic Ocean, it is the ocean surrounding Antarctica.

Arctic Ocean- The smallest and shallowest of the five oceans, located in the Northern Hemisphere and mostly covered by ice.

These are the five oceans of the world.

What are the conditions like?

Ocean conditions include varying temperatures from tropical highs to polar lows, constant movement driven by currents, waves and immense pressure at depth, creating diverse habitats and significant impacts on global climate. The ocean's chemicals makeup includes dissolved gases, but a significant issue is ocean acidification due to increased carbon dioxide absorption. Overall health is a concern, with warming, acidification, pollution and overfishing creating a state of emergency for marine ecosystems. Resulting in the extinction of multiple habitats and species.

Ponds

By Michal Dobosz

What is a pond?

A pond is a small body of water which can be located in your front porch, out in a forest, or even in your school! They are what you could refer to as ''miniature lakes''. They are hosts to multiple different variations of fish, including goldfish, lily pads, and other diverse fish.

Why are ponds important?

Ponds are habitats for multiple diverse species. They also support biodiversity and help build beautiful ecosystems! Every year, approximately 50% of ponds in the United Kingdom are diminished due to deforestation, owners not caring in the slightest, and climate change, causing fast evaporation.

What is in a pond?

Currently, there is over 70 different life forms which inhabit UK ponds. These range from little plants to massive fish! To name a select few, goldfish, dragon/damselflies, water lilies, sturgeons, ducks, swans, and carps all inhabit our ponds!

Our St Peter's pond contains quite a lot of these! If you would like to see a greater example of a pond, you can go visit Sainsbury pond!

Pond facts

- The largest pond in the United Kingdom is Fleet Pond, located in Hampshire. It is approximately 119 acres^2.
- As of 2024, there is approximately 2-3 million ponds in the UK. However, unfortunately, every year, half of the UK's ponds are destroyed due to evaporation (global warming) and the development of humans.
- The Rožmberk Pond, located in the South Bohemian region of the Czech Republic, is the largest pond discovered by man. With an area of 4.89 kilometres^2 (1.89 miles^2), it is a beautiful ecosystem and nature in it's fullest

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PONDS

By Zack Wotjas

Ponds can appear naturally or manmade

Ponds we should save our ponds. Do you like ponds? I do, ponds help the wildlife survive but us humans are destroying their homes take big daddy the fish for example he is a happy fish swimming in the school fish pond. Did you know that the school students litter in the fish ponds.

ANIMALS IN THE POND

Frogs

Insects

Newts

Water spiders

Water beetles

Dragon flies

Amphibians

These living creatures are dying out because humans are littering there homes wait a moment how would you feel if your home was being destroyed so before you hurt them actually think of them.

PONDS

By Ashown Sojan

What are ponds?

Ponds are miniature lakes that can be made by humans or by nature. Did you know that 50% Britain ponds disappear? You might think that ponds are boring but they give life to all animals especially us. Without water all animals would die.

How animals suffer from ponds dying?

Ponds affect all animals. Animals need water to survive. Without water no animals can survive. Water is essential for the survival of countless diverse species. Do you understand how why ponds are here they are just here for a reason? They didn't appear they formed over million of year what if some animal weren't land animals? Exactly why ponds are here. They Aren't just here for water but gives life.

What do ponds contain?

Frog

Dragonflies

Fishes

Snails

Water beetles

Water lilies

Water boatman

And many more

Why should ponds be saved?

Well we need to act now if not our water rescores will be gone understand why millions of plants and animal and maybe us act now. GET HELP!

Ponds

By Vian Udeh

What are ponds?

Ponds are small still, land-based body of water formed by pooling inside a depression, either naturally or artificially. A pond is smaller than a lake and there are no official criteria distinguishing the two, although defining a pond to be less than 5 hectares (12 acres) in area, less than 5 meters (16 ft)

Ponds

By Filip Pietrzak

What are ponds?

Ponds are miniature lakes that can be formed naturally or humanly. Did you know that 50% of pond are disappearing per year? A pond is a small, still waterbody formed in a depression, natural or artificial, typically less than five hectares in area, under five metres

deep, and with less than about 30% emergent vegetation, distinguishing it from lakes and wetlands.

What do ponds contain?

Ponds contain the following animals:

- Frogs
- Newts
- Dragonflies
- Pond Snails
- Water Boatman

Ponds can suffer from natural pollution and eutrophication enter the water. This causes a large increase in size and around, called a bloom. This causes more O2 to be used, causing the fish to die of oxygen deprivation. Another fun fact is that the largest pond is the Fleet Pond in Hampshire. It is about 119 acres large.

FUN FACT!

By John-Patrick Maher

A jellyfish species called turritopsis dohrnii is “immortal”. This is due to the fact they can rewind their life cycle. This happens from its mature cell turning themselves into polyp cells essentially allowing it to regrow into its juvenile form. The jellyfish can redo this potentially multiple times effectively making them potentially be biologically immortal. Although it can death from old age it can still die from predators.

Frightening Fact

By Max Cook

AI data centres use more water than some cities.

AI is taking over the internet from help bots all the way to funny cat videos but this generates massive amounts of heat. Companies like Open AI adds stuff to the water to make it work better as a coolant but this makes the water toxic. When it is used up it evaporates and makes toxic poison clouds (in some extreme cases). Also using this amount of water (2.1m litres) raises the price of water in that area by a lot. In conclusion think of what you need AI for before using up a cup of water to make a dog chase its tail or cheat on your homework.

Good news story!

By Dylan Clack

Since Awareness for Habitats around the World has been Spread, The Damage that Has Been Done to Said Habitats has Decreased Massively Around the Globe. This is a Step in the Right Direction for Our Planet. Teams Such as the Defra National Biodiversity Targets Team are Working with the UK Government to Restore Habitats to its Former Glory. Their Goal for this Project is to restore 500,000 Hectares of Land by 2042, An Ambitious but Very Much Achievable Goal. If We Work With This Team, We Could Achieve that Goal a Lot Sooner than Expected. As Soon as 2035!

Timmy the Turtle's Termly Top tips!

By Rayaan Choula

1. Reduce reuse recycle, compost food avoid single use plastics.

2. Consider a renewable energy tariff. Or install solar panels.

3. Eat less dairy and meat. Try a healthier diet.

4. Use sustainable transport. Less emissions in air due to less driving.

5. Plant a tree that will absorb carbon dioxide and improve air quality.