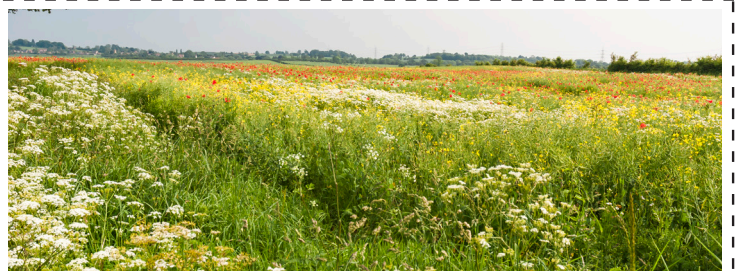
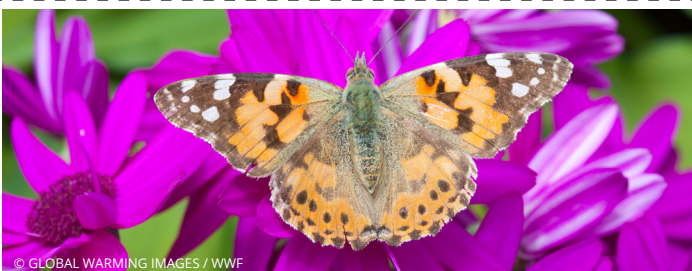
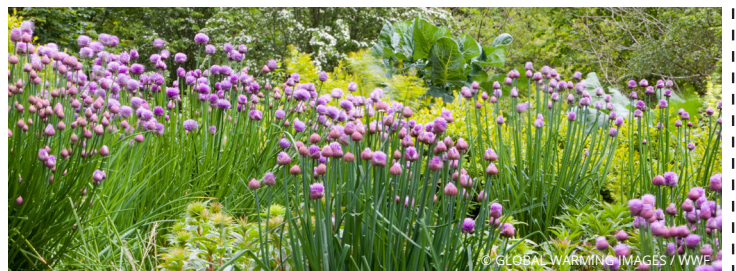
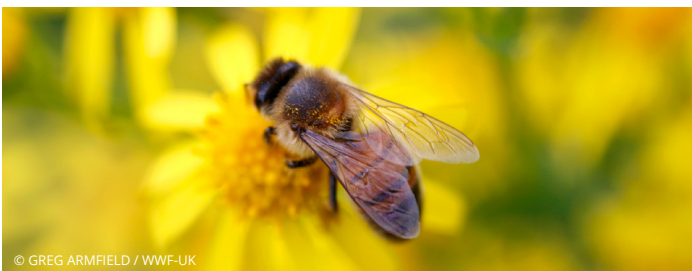


# ACTIVITY 1: UK NATURE PICTURES



# ACTIVITY 1: UK NATURE FACTS



I am an excellent pest controller and can eat up to 3,000 insects in a night.

Intensive farming practices have led to the loss of flower meadows which means I can't get the nectar I need. Since the 1930s 97% of flower-rich meadows have been lost.

Intensive farming especially the use of pesticides makes it harder for me to find enough insect prey.

You can help me by planting nectar-rich flowers in your garden and not using pesticides.

The destruction of hedgerows and woods in farmland has made it harder for me to find shelter and navigate.

I have a very long tube, called a proboscis, to suck nectar from flowers and I taste through my feet.

You can help me by planting flowers that attract insects for me to eat.

In the UK, there are 60 different types of us. We are often easy to spot with our brightly coloured wings.

I spend most of my life at sea, only coming in to land to breed. I defend my nest by spitting out a foul-smelling oil.

You can help me by planting nectar-rich flowers in your garden and not using pesticides.

Plastic particles can be found in 90% of the world's seabirds. When I eat plastics, my stomach is blocked, and I starve to death.

Along with bees, I pollinate plants and provide food for birds, bats and other animals.

Plastic is choking the sea. Eight million tonnes of it are dumped into the seas every year. You can help me by stopping plastic getting into rivers and seas.

I am nocturnal, and I spend the winter months hibernating.

I have a very good sense of smell and use this to smell fish oil that is rising to the surface of the water. I can dive up to 3 metres deep.

The use of pesticides has made it harder for me to find prey such as beetles, worms, slugs and caterpillars.

The mink is my biggest predator. It was introduced to the UK for fur farming but escaped and, like me, lives near water.

You can help me by not using pesticides in your garden and cutting a hole in the fence so that I can get around.

You can help me by using less water. If the rivers dry up, I can't survive.

My babies are called hoglets. When they are born they can weigh as little as 10g, less than a £2 coin.

When too much vegetation along the water's edge is cut, I lose my habitat and my food source.

I like to eat voles, shrews, mice, rats and small birds. I can often be seen hunting at dusk and dawn, in open countryside and farmland.

My burrowing, feeding and movement along the water's edge creates the conditions for other animals and plants to thrive.

I hardly make a sound when I fly which is useful for hunting small mammals with good hearing.

I am one of the main pollinators and I am responsible for one in three mouthfuls of your food.

Since the 1930s intensive farming has led to a decline in my prey and a 75% drop in my numbers.

I transfer pollen from one type of flowery plant to another. Pollen allows plants to reproduce and make seeds.

You can help me by choosing to buy products from organic farms and/or from local growers that encourage wildlife.

# ACTIVITY 1: UK NATURE ANSWER SHEET

## Bat



- I am an excellent pest controller and can eat up to 3,000 insects in a night.
- Intensive farming especially the use of pesticides makes it harder for me to find enough insect prey.
- The destruction of hedgerows and woods in farmland has made it harder for me to find shelter and navigate.
- You can help me by planting flowers that attract insects for me to eat.

## Seabird



- I spend most of my life at sea, only coming in to land to breed. I defend my nest by spitting out a foul-smelling oil.
- Plastic particles can be found in 90% of the world's seabirds. When I eat plastics, my stomach is blocked, and I starve to death.
- Plastic is choking the sea. Eight million tonnes of it are dumped into the seas every year. You can help me by stopping plastic getting into rivers and seas.
- I have a very good sense of smell and use this to smell fish oil that is rising to the surface of the water. I can dive up to 3 metres deep.

## Water vole



- The mink is my biggest predator. It was introduced to the UK for fur farming but escaped and, like me, lives near water.
- You can help me by using less water. If the rivers dry up, I can't survive.
- When too much vegetation along the water's edge is cut, I lose my habitat and my food source.
- My burrowing, feeding and movement along the water's edge creates the conditions for other animals and plants to thrive.

## Bee



- I am one of the main pollinators and I am responsible for one in three mouthfuls of your food.
- I transfer pollen from one type of flowery plant to another. Pollen allows plants to reproduce and make seeds.
- Intensive farming practices have led to the loss of flower meadows which means I can't get the nectar I need. Since the 1930s 97% of flower-rich meadows have been lost.
- You can help me by planting nectar-rich flowers in your garden and not using pesticides.

## Butterfly



- I have a very long tube, called a proboscis, to suck nectar from flowers and I taste through my feet.
- In the UK, there are 60 different types of us. We are often easy to spot as many of us have brightly coloured wings.
- You can help me by planting nectar-rich flowers in your garden and not using pesticides.
- Along with bees, I pollinate plants and provide food for birds, bats and other animals.

## Hedgehog



- I am nocturnal, and I spend the winter months hibernating.
- The use of pesticides has made it harder for me to find prey such as beetles, worms, slugs and caterpillars.
- You can help me by not using pesticides in your garden and cutting a hole in the fence so that I can get around.
- My babies are called hoglets. When they are born they can weigh as little as 10g, less than a £2 coin.

## Barn Owl



- I like to eat voles, shrews, mice, rats and small birds. I can often be seen hunting at dusk and dawn, in open countryside and farmland.
- I hardly make a sound when I fly which is useful for hunting small mammals with good hearing.
- Since the 1930s intensive farming has led to a decline in my prey and a 75% drop in my numbers.
- You can help me by choosing to buy products from organic farms and/or from local growers that encourage wildlife.

# ACTIVITY 2 : FIX OUR FOOD SYSTEM

## MAKING THE LINKS - DISCUSSION



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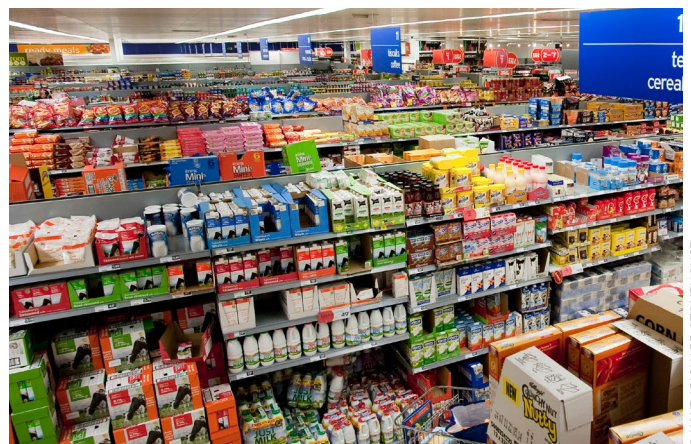


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# ACTIVITY 2 : FIX OUR FOOD SYSTEM

## MAKING THE LINKS - PICTURES

What's the link between orang-utans and the food we eat?



# ACTIVITY 2 : FIX OUR FOOD SYSTEM

# MAKING THE LINKS - ANSWER SHEET



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# ACTIVITY 2 : FIX OUR FOOD SYSTEM

## MAKING THE LINKS - PALM OIL



You probably don't realise how many of the things you use contain palm oil. It's a product that's found in about half of all packaged products from margarine, instant noodles, pizza dough, bread and ice-cream to shampoo, soap, lipstick, candles and washing detergent. Palm oil is also used to fuel cars, feed animals and generate electricity. Every year in the UK we use about 1.1 million tonnes of palm oil.

Palm oil is an incredibly efficient crop. It produces more oil per land area than any other equivalent vegetable oil crop and globally it supplies 35% of the world's vegetable oil on just 10% of the land. Millions of small-scale farmers depend on producing palm oil for their livelihood.

But the way that palm oil is currently produced is one of the leading causes of deforestation. Converting forests into huge plantations damages the habitats of species such as orang-utans, elephants and tigers. It also releases massive quantities of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere, fuelling climate change.

The good news is that we don't have to give up products containing palm oil. It can be produced in a responsible way that respects the environment and the communities where it is grown. We can all choose to buy products with the RSPO (Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil) label. You can use the WWF Palm oil Scorecard to see which of your favourite brands and retailers are using sustainable palm oil and not causing deforestation.

<http://palmoilscorecard.panda.org/>

If you would like to learn more about how sustainable, ethical and healthy different products you might buy are, you could use the **Giki app**, a sustainable shopping companion which awards a range of different badges to products. It even has a palm oil badge which will tell you whether there is any palm oil in your product and then if it is sustainable.








**ACTIVITY 3: SAY NO TO PLASTIC POLLUTION**

# MY PLASTICS DIARY



Your name \_\_\_\_\_

Over the next week, keep a 'Plastics diary', recording how much single-use plastic you use.

	 <b>PLASTIC BAGS</b>	 <b>PLASTIC BOTTLES</b>	 <b>PLASTIC DRINKING STRAWS</b>	 <b>PLASTIC FOOD WRAPPERS AND PACKETS</b>	 <b>YOGHURT POTS AND OTHER FOOD CONTAINERS</b>
Monday					
Tuesday					
Wednesday					
Thursday					
Friday					
Saturday					
Sunday					
<b>Add up your totals here</b>					

**What other plastic items have you used this week?**

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# ACTIVITY 4: TACKLE CLIMATE CHANGE: ROLE PLAY



## **The leader of the local council**

You have been elected to represent the people in your local community. You know that plenty of them are unhappy that the council is putting money into an industry that contributes to climate change. You also know that some people in your community work in the fossil fuel industry. You are aware that people in this meeting will not all agree, and your job is to look for common ground. Are there any areas that people can agree on? What might be some ways forward?

## **The CEO of a fossil fuel company**

You run a large fossil fuel company and want to bring as much money as possible to the people who have invested in your business. You feel that you are doing important work by making sure there is a steady supply of electricity to run factories, businesses, schools and homes around the country. You believe fossil fuels are a cheap source of energy that bring prosperity to many countries around the world.

## **A local community representative**

You have recently become much more aware of the effects of climate change. You saw the damage that local flooding caused in your community last year. You want the local council to move its money out of companies that you feel are unethical and damage the planet. You believe that we all deserve to breathe clean air. The emissions from fossil fuels damage our planet and cause air pollution which can lead to asthma, heart and lung disease.

## **An environmental campaigner**

You are very concerned about the environment and particularly the damage being caused by fossil fuels. You believe that climate change is such a threat to our planet that we must all change our habits now to make a difference. You believe the council should lead the way in this and set a good example. If we don't do something now then we will reach the point of no return when the damage to our planet is too great to be undone.

## **A worker in the fossil fuel industry**

You have worked in the fossil fuel industry for many years. You believe that fossil fuels are easily available and the infrastructure to use them is already in place – for example, power stations, transport systems and technology. You are worried that any move to renewable energies could put your job at risk. You also believe that climate change is a natural event, and we can't do anything about it.

# ACTIVITY 5: PROMISE FOR THE PLANET

## LEAF TEMPLATE

