

7S2 – Environmental 7 Point Action Plan

With Mrs H

1

Bug 1 Boxes

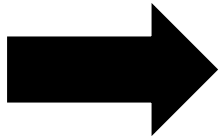
Bugs are dying every day but not only due to us trying to swat them out!

But because of our environment changing. So how can you help? Well you can make 'Bug Boxes' for the bugs to live in.

Some people will make a grand bug hotel but all they need is some leaves and twigs in a cardboard box.

So go outside and make your own bug boxes and save the environment!

wood



Card
board



BUG BOXES



A bug box in your garden is a great way to offer lodgings to your six-legged friends and suitable for even the smallest outside space. Bug boxes come in a huge variety of shapes and sizes and are also known as insect hotels or bug hotels. These are important because they attract bugs, causing them to repopulate and save the earth. Bees are very important because without them, we would lose all the plants they pollinate. Did you know that bees make 30 billion a year for their crops?

Bug boxes

The problems of not having a bug box

There is not enough bug-boxes in the world for bugs to breed as their habitats are constantly being demolished.

How we could fix it?

We could fix it by creating a bug box and putting it in our gardens so they have a habitat to thrive in. (just make sure not to make it so birds can get in)

How to make one

Step 1

Make a box using untreated timber approximately 2cm thick. You will need two pieces of wood of equal length for the sides and a smaller piece for the base. If you're making a pitched roof you will need a protractor to measure 45° angles. Otherwise make a flat roof the same size as the base.

Step 2

Screw the pieces of wood together, leaving the front open. Paint the outside of the box with a weather-proof paint. If making a pitched roof, cut to size pieces of slate or similar material, and screw three holes in each one, where you want to attach it to the wood. Use clout nails to gently fix the slate to the wood. Cover the join at the top with roof flashing.

Step 3

Cut hollow canes such as bamboo into short lengths to fit in your bug box, sanding off any rough edges. You could also drill holes in pieces of wood or branch, making your holes different sizes to suit different insects. Fit the canes and wood into your box.

Step 4

Drill a hole into the back or the base of your box and fix it on to a fence or wooden post, using a self-tapping screw.



Bug boxes



Bug boxes like this are easy to make and are practical for school!

solution:

How to make one:

1. Find some pieces of wood that you don't mind using for your bug box.
2. Hammer them into the shape you would like for your bug box.
3. Grab rocks, twigs and wood to put inside your bug box and let the bugs crawl inside.

problem:

A problem is that some bugs are going extinct or their numbers are going down and we need bugs to help the environment. By having a bug box will let bugs have a place to go.

2

POLLINATING PLANTS AND WHY THEY'RE IMPORTANT!

Our pollinators

- BEES
 - HONEY BEES
 - POLLEN WASPS
- FLIES
- BUTTERFLIES
- MOTHS
- FLOWER BEETLES



Our plants that attract bees

- Allium.
- Aster.
- Basil.
- Bee balm.
- Bee plant.
- Bergamot.
- Blanket flower.
- Borage

Insects are very important creatures as they can pollinate plants which can keep the environment healthy and alive. Leave a patch of wild flowers in your garden so it can help insects pollinate plants.

By Ryley

POLLINATING PLANTS

Which Insects
POLLINATE THE PLANTS?

Wasp

Ant

Fly

Midge

Mosquito

Moth

beetles



Our gardens are home to a huge range of living creatures, and they play a very important role pollinating our plants.

Unfortunately, their numbers are dropping around the world, thanks to a pesticide use and a loss of their natural habitats.


But insect activity is great for the whole garden ecosystem. If you help them, they will help you!

The easy way to attract more beneficial wildlife to come and explore your garden is to grow pollen and nectar-rich plants that they love. Aim to have their favorite varieties blooming from early spring to late autumn to keep them happy.

Lavender, dahlia, wallflower, borage, foxgloves, cosmos, scabious, verbena bonariensis, marigolds, and marjoram.


POLLINATING PLANTS

Introduction



Insect **pollinators** include bees, (honey bees, solitary **species**, bumblebees); pollen wasps (Masarinae); ants; flies including bee flies, hoverflies and mosquitoes; lepidopterans, both butterflies and moths; and **flower** beetles.

OUR PROBLEMS



We are facing massive problems when we loose flowers and get buildings instead!

We could make a wild spot in our gardens and plant and grow random plants

For examples when we loose flowers the bees can't collect pollen and we can't get honey!



POLLINATING PLANTS...

- We have various amount of insects that pollinate our plants (butterflies, bees, soldier beetles) but we're slowly running out of them. So it's our job to plant more flowers!
- We would supposedly have to plant flowers that appeal to bees and other pollen collectors eg: Astors, Daisies, Lilac's, Fox-Gloves, Honey-Suckle etc. So they can re-pollinate our gardens!

3



Wild Garden Patch

We need wild garden patches because it keeps some wildlife in our gardens and helps the insects and it looks pretty.

The patch needs to be big enough to let animals roam around and its also a good idea to add a tree, bird box, dead tree trunk and maybe a small pond or somewhere so they can get water.

In our school we have the edge of the field which has some wild flowers and so does the animal club area which is good for the animals that live there.

The lack of wild gardens is not helping the animals at all as when we build on their habitats they loose land every time so if we build or keep a wild garden then animals and plants can still thrive and wont have to worry about the buildings.

Wild Patch

For those of you able to create or enhance a Wild Patch along the River Chet, the South Yare Wildlife Group is pleased to be able to offer small cash grants to support this work. Following our very well attended event where Paul Hetherington from Buglife gave us the background to the importance of B-Lines in the countryside, feedback from our membership and partner organisations was that some help to achieve these aims was required.

If you have a Wild Patch idea and represent a charity, public body, school or other community organisation, in the River Chet area, we are keen to hear from you. (Unfortunately at this time we cannot extend cash funding to individuals or Wild Patches in private gardens).

'B-Lines' are an imaginative solution to the problem of the loss of flowers and insect pollinators. The overall aim of the Chet B-Line is to create an 'insect pathway' running along the River Chet and surrounding valley, through restoring and creating a series of wildflower-rich habitat stepping stones. These individual Wild Patches will then help link existing wildlife areas together.

What is the 'Wild Patch' project?

'Any piece of land, of any size, where wildlife can be encouraged to live and thrive.'

The South Yare Wildlife Group, with funding generously provided by the Broads Authority via the Heritage Lottery Fund, has created 'The Wild Patch' project to encourage householders and landowners to consider how they might manage their gardens or other spaces nearby to encourage wildlife.

Our gardens, ponds, community and other public spaces could be valuable 'stepping stones' to enhance the overall biodiversity in a landscape that is predominantly farmed or developed.

On this website you can see where other people have created their wild patches and there are galleries of their photographs to give you inspiration and fact sheets on specific topics to guide you.

Option 1 - Let your grass grow long

Long grass, peppered with flowers, is one of the rarest habitats in our well-tended gardens, yet it is incredibly beneficial for wildlife. Patches of long grass encourage different plant species to grow, help insects to thrive, create feeding opportunities for birds, and shelter small mammals.

Option 2 - Start from scratch

You can create a wildflower area from scratch on bare ground. Pick a poor patch of ground that hasn't been cultivated recently as wildflower meadows establish best on unproductive soil. It's worth checking what sort of soil you have and its pH before you choose which seeds to sow; wildflower seed merchants supply mixes suitable for various soil types and situations.

If your soil fertility is too high for perennial wildflowers to flourish, consider sowing a cornfield annual mix that includes plants like cornflower, corn poppy, corn marigold and corncockle, with some barley and wheat seed to add an authentic touch!



Wild Patch

- A patch of land is needed in places we spend most time in, is for:
- Habitat for animals or insects
- Good vegetation
- Oxygen

Problem-

Trees keep getting cut down and fields keep getting polluted.

Solution-

Put more bins around the area

Pick up any litter on the floor

Don't throw your litter on the ground

Most insects would like to live in an area full of grass and good vegetation. Animals like squirrels and foxes would also like to live in these places.

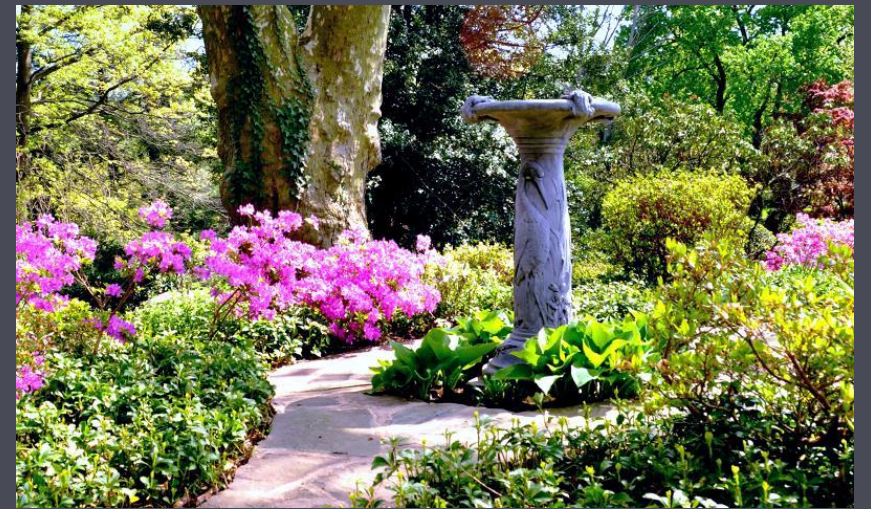


Problem: Why should we take land from animals? Haven't we already got enough? Maybe we could make it fair and let more animals have more control; we don't have to stand over them and make them think we are the boss. It's time we step in and stop this!

Some animals won't mind us taking their land but not many. I bet some of you that have read have seen foxes, rabbits, hedge hogs and many more animals: these animals don't mind. But about 10 times more animals want their land back.

Solution: Solving this will be hard but possible. If we could talk to the government, we could make a change. If this happens, don't worry, because we should carry on with enough houses to live in but let more animals have more property of ours. Therefore, we won't destroy their homes but, build more things further away from them.

Wild Patch 3





4

Why Do We Need To Conserve Water?

Main Reasons why we need to conserve water

1. Greater demands for water due to growing population, leads to falling ground water levels.

2. The rainfall is seasonal, unreliable and erratic and the farmers cannot fully depend on it for a successful harvest.

3. The evergrowing industries not only take up a lot of water but also pollute it as well.

4. Hydro-electric power also requires water for its production

Due to these reasons it is very essential that we conserve water and manage our water resources to ensure a safe future and prevent degradation of our natural ecosystems.

The fresh water that can be used is obtained from surface run off and ground water that is constantly renewed.

Rain Water Harvesting and its importance:

The concept of Rain Water Harvesting has been in existence from ancient times in India, when people developed various techniques to harvest rain water, river water, flood water and ground water, according to their requirements.

Turn off the faucets. When brushing teeth or scrubbing their soapy hands and face, teach your children to turn off the faucet so they do not let water simply run down the drain.

Don't waste water!

Water is a large issue these days as people waste water really easily, E.g. long showers, watering plants, water used in the kitchen and washing cars. We can stop issue by using much less. We need to stop using water because water is not infinite and if we waste it we might run out then there will be no life on earth.



Water conservation

What we can do

A good way to save water is to:

Turn off the tap while brushing your teeth. ...

Turn off the tap while washing your hands. ...

Fix your leaks. ...

Re-use your pasta cooking liquid. ...

Head to the car wash.

Water fact: The average American household uses 400 gallons of water per day!



Energy conservation

A few ways to create energy without polluting the air is solar power (which is produced by the sun) and wind power (which is powered by the wind)



5

There are many ways to cut down on your energy uses. A few ways to cut down is to 1.walk more 2.limit your screen time.

Energy conservation is the effort made to reuse energy and cut down on using it so much. This can be change by using energy more efficiently or by the amount of energy service used (for example not driving as much or not using light bulbs as much and instead using candles will help).

5 Energy

Conservation

To save our energy we need
to start off by turning the TV
off when we are not
watching it, we could also
turn lights off when we are
not in the room. We also
need to try and use the
sunlight instead of using light
in our houses.



Energy Matters

How does energy use affect birds and other wildlife? This simple cartoon teaches us just a few of the environmental and wildlife considerations. Cornell Lab scientists are working with energy industries to find ways to minimize harm to wildlife from wind energy (page 1), nuclear and oil refineries and oil (page 5). Ultimately, the best way to limit the negative effects of energy is to use less energy in the first place. The energy-savings tips, visit www.energy.gov/green.

COAL
South American coal is "cleaner" than U.S. coal.

22.5 percent

- American coal is more abundant than that in the U.S., but it is more expensive to mine and transport, and contains more sulfur, mercury, and other pollutants, which can harm birds and other wildlife.
- A recent Tennessee oil spill in Lake Mead, a large reservoir in the Colorado River, was caused by a coal slurry spill.

WIND
Wind turbines are safe for birds.

0.5 percent

- American wind turbines are safe for birds. Wind turbines are safe for birds. Wind turbines are safe for birds.
- Wind turbines are safe for birds. Wind turbines are safe for birds. Wind turbines are safe for birds.

NUCLEAR
Nuclear power is safe for birds.

0.5 percent

- American nuclear power is safe for birds. Nuclear power is safe for birds. Nuclear power is safe for birds.
- Nuclear power is safe for birds. Nuclear power is safe for birds. Nuclear power is safe for birds.

SOLAR
Solar power is safe for birds.

<0.5 percent

- American solar power is safe for birds. Solar power is safe for birds. Solar power is safe for birds.
- Solar power is safe for birds. Solar power is safe for birds. Solar power is safe for birds.

BIOMASS
Biomass power is safe for birds.

0.5 percent

- American biomass power is safe for birds. Biomass power is safe for birds. Biomass power is safe for birds.
- Biomass power is safe for birds. Biomass power is safe for birds. Biomass power is safe for birds.

PETROLEUM
Petroleum power is safe for birds.

27.1 percent

- American petroleum power is safe for birds. Petroleum power is safe for birds. Petroleum power is safe for birds.
- Petroleum power is safe for birds. Petroleum power is safe for birds. Petroleum power is safe for birds.

HYDROELECTRIC
Hydroelectric power is safe for birds.

0.5 percent

- American hydroelectric power is safe for birds. Hydroelectric power is safe for birds. Hydroelectric power is safe for birds.
- Hydroelectric power is safe for birds. Hydroelectric power is safe for birds. Hydroelectric power is safe for birds.

Conserving Energy, Conserving Wildlife

Energy conservation is the simplest and one of the most effective ways to protect birds and other wildlife from the harm of energy development. The potential for increasing energy efficiency is great, and conservation is one of the best ways to protect birds and other wildlife from the harm of energy development. The potential for increasing energy efficiency is great, and conservation is one of the best ways to protect birds and other wildlife from the harm of energy development.

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1. *if we are using the hob put a lid on it so it will boil faster so the it will use less energy*
2. *Change your light bulb halogen incandescent bulbs because it is energy efficient*

Act now!

Act now!



6

Recycling tips :

If you want to help the environment there are loads of things you can do to help.

Re-use plastic bags.

Find ways of using used plastic bottles.

Make a compost heap.

And remember to buy products that have been recycled!

RECYCLE





RECYCLING



- **AT HOME WE WASTE SINGLE USE ITEMS LIKE PLASTIC. WE ALSO USE PLASTIC WATER BOTTLES FROM THE SHOP WHERE WE BUY OUR : SODA , WATER AND DRINKS. THIS ALL GETS THROWN INTO THE OCEAN AS SINGLE PIECES AND IS KILLING ALL OF OUR FISH AND UNDERWATER CREATURES THAT WE EAT! WE EAT ABOUT A BANK CARD OF PLASTIC A WEEK AS ALL OF THE PLASTIC ENDS UP IN OUR FOOD.**
- **TO STOP THIS PROBLEM WE CAN CREATE ECO BRICKS THESE ARE BOTTLES STUFFED WITH ALL OF OUR SINGLE USE PLASTICS. WE CAN BUILD MANY DIFFERENT THINGS OUT OF THEM IT WILL LOOK REALLY COLOURFUL AND COOL AND IT SAVES THE ENVIRONMENT.**

Composting:

Well, we already know compost is a perfect way to recycle unneeded foods. But how can we make this method better? Potentially find a way to recycle more items like this...



Recycling

One of the most recurring problems in the past that we have had is recycling. Luckily over the years we have become very efficient and good at it. But lets just think about what we do and what we can do better...



General Waste:

General waste is a hard thing to debate. With there being more people dropping and disposing of them we are finding new and efficient recycling but can it be better? What if there are collectables or tokens that are found in general waste but are activated by recycling?

7

AIR QUALITY

THE AIR IS BEING AFFECTED BY GAS POWERED CARS, POLLUTION AND THE
WEATHER

The weather affects the air because the sun: makes some pollutants undergo chemical reactions, producing smog.

Rain: washes out water-soluble pollutants and particulate matter.

Higher air temperatures - speed up chemical reactions in the air.

To stop air qualities you could,
Reduce the amount of trips you do in your car,
Walk or cycle to work,
Avoid burning rubbish, leaves and other materials,
Avoid using gas powered lawn and garden equipment



Air quality

We need to stop/slow down air pollution as it is starting to get out of hand. With Brexit starting to end we might start to get some recognition from Parliament which will hopefully mean the air quality will get better it also helps that a lot of car company's are making electric cars and are trying to get petrol cars banned .



This is getting out
of hand



Air quality



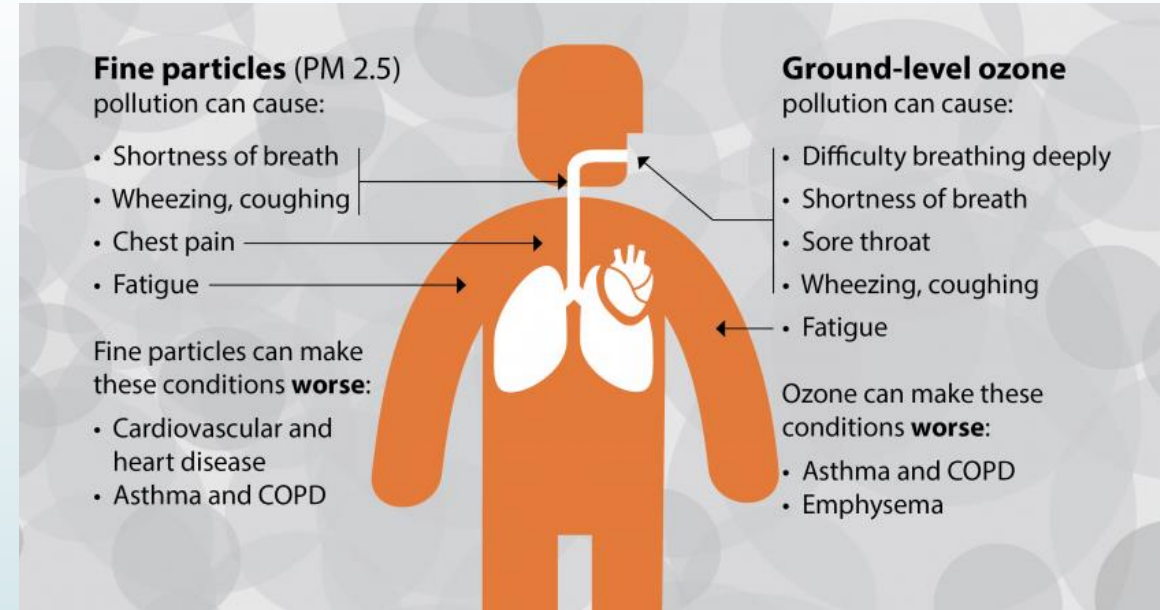
The air quality has got much worse through out the years.

By: Flo
7WCJ



To help and reduce pollution you can try and cycle to school or work.

Try to find any excuse to not use your car.



The effects of pollution are fatal and can be stopped.