Green-Schools Biodiversity Theme





Themes



Litter & Waste

Energy

Water

Travel

Biodiversity



What does the term BIODIVERSITY mean?



Biodiversity (flora & fauna)



Biodiversity is the huge variety & variation of life that surrounds us, from the tiniest bugs to the biggest whales in the sea

Biodiversity in Ireland



- 78 native ferns
- 21 broad-leaved native trees
- 23 native trees
- 759 mosses and liverworts
- □ 3,000 f<mark>ungi</mark>
- □ 1,050 lichens
- □ 1,400 algae

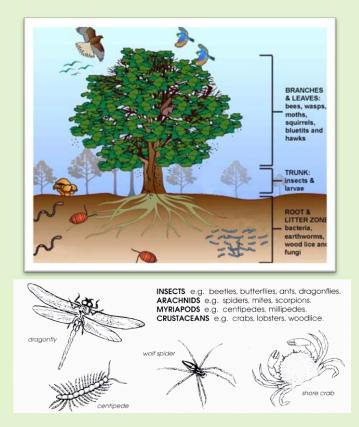


- 50 mammals
 - 22 land mammals
- 425 birds recorded
- 27 freshwater fish
- 5 marine turtles
- 3 amphibians
- 1 reptile
- Unknown invertebrates...
 15,000 documented to date



Example: Oak tree

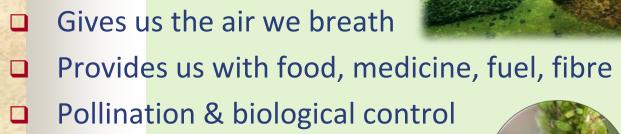
- OAK IS A <u>SPECIES</u>
 AN OAK TREE IS A <u>HABITAT</u> (HOME) FOR LOTS OF OTHER
 DIFFERENT SPECIES
- AN OAK WOODLAND IS AN ECO-SYSTEM



Why is BIODIVERSITY so important ?



Here are just some of the reasons!





Protection from soil erosion & flooding
 Recycling of nutrients (composting)



Biodiversity is all around us!

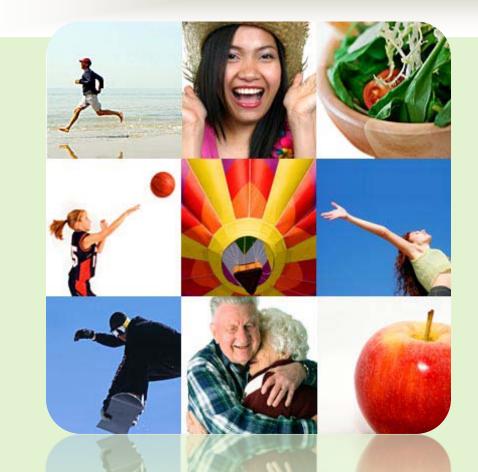
- Food
- Medicine
- Furniture
- Clothes
- Trees
- Insects
- Plants
 -etc.











Biodiversity keeps us alive! It's up to all of us to protect it!

What is happening to BIODIVERSITY?

Litter & Pollution

- Can cause the death for millions of wildlife each year
 - Estimated over 1 million sea birds, 100,000 turtles and sea mammals are killed by litter every year!



Habitat loss, fragmentation & destruction

- Loss and fragmentation are the main threats to biodiversity around the world and here in Ireland
 - E.G. Rainforest & Peatlands
 - Habitat destruction changes the conditions needed for particular plants and animals to survive
 - E.G. Wetland drainage





Climate Change

- Change in 1 or 2°C will affect the habitats in which species live
- Some habitats may even become uninhabitable to some species
- Because Ireland is an
 island some species may
 not be able to migrate
 and may become extinct



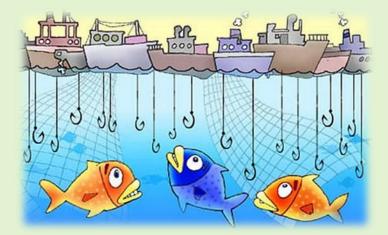
Invasive (alien) species

- Non-native to a particular area
- Often introduced by humans
- Spread very quickly
- Can affect food webs
 - E.G. Grey Squirrel



Over-exploitation

- Removal of plants and/or animals from a habitat to the point of no return!
 - Example over fishing of a single fish species e.g. Cod



Remember.....

EVERYTHING we do has an impact on the biodiversity that surrounds us, near and far, both GOOD and BAD!!



Green-Schools & The 7 Steps



Step 1 - Green-Schools Committee



Step 2 Review

- 1. **<u>Revisit previous themes</u>** see page 7 of the Biodiversity Handbook
- 1. Assess/survey levels of awareness see page 8
- 2. Create a habitat map the school grounds see page 9 & 10







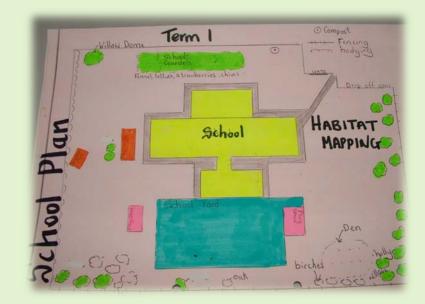
Habitat Mapping





Habitat Mapping





Investigate your surroundings....



- Ask yourself some questions & record the answers in your Notebook
 - What time of the year is it? (spring, summer, autumn or winter)
 - What time of the day is it?
 - What is the weather like?
 - Where are you/what habitat are you investigating?
 - What am I going to investigate.....trees, plants, animals, invertebrates (mini-beasts)?





How to record.....

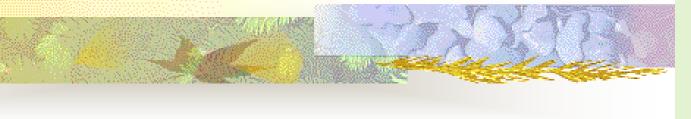


Example of Biological Record Sheet



(from the National Bio. Data Centre)







Similar record sheets can be used in you school

2.5 10							
Name of recorder*	Species name*	Grid reference (6 figure if possible)*	Date*	Location*	County	Abundance	Comment
The name of the person(s) that made the observation.	The name of the recorded species.	A six-figure grid reference, employing three digits in each coordinate, to determine a 100 m square. The preferred format is:	The date that the observation was recorded.	A description of where the organism was observed. For example: "A kilometre north of Maam Cross". Ideally supply appropriate Ordnance Survey maps feature names or townland names if available.			
Rachel Boyle	Tortoisesshell Butterfly	M518152	dd/mm/yyyy		Kerry	1	Resting

•The first 5 columns are mandatory

•The optional columns are recommended by the Data Centre for use where appropriate. You may want to add additional columns yourself to suit your own data e.g., altitude, status, life stage. You can add as many of these as you like.

Step 3 - Action Plan

Realistic , quantifiable targets based on review
 Display on Notice Board

What		How	Person (s) Responsible	To be achieved by:
Inc. biodiv. arou grounds	und the sch.	Planting/leave an area uncut	Whole school	Sept '13
Raise awarenes local biodiversi		Poster competition	Green School Coordinator	Dec '13
Reduce Litter in playground		By not allowing pupils to bring food out into the playground	Staff and pupils	Ongoing

Step 3 Action Plan

Aim 1 - Increase levels of awareness

- Letters home to inform about the new theme
- Discuss the importance of biodiversity
- Discuss the threats to biodiversity
- Examine food chains
- Develop new Green Code (poster/slogan competition)
- Habitat map & species surveys
- Develop a connection with nature/nature trails
- Find out about species specific to local area





Step 3 Action Plan

Aim 2 - Increase richness & numbers of species

- Build bird boxes/tables (unused/old wood)
- Create a pond/log pile/leaf mould/wildlife area/'mini-beast' hotel
- Develop an organic garden
- Leave areas 'unmanaged' (hedgerows/grass areas)
- Plant native tress/flowers





Step 4 Monitoring & Evaluation

(mini reviews at key stages)

Repeat the Awareness Survey

(see page 17 of the Biodiversity Handbook)

Evaluate progress on practical improvements
 Habitat Map for Year 2
 Recording species (trees/flowers/birds/insects)

NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY DATA CENTRE

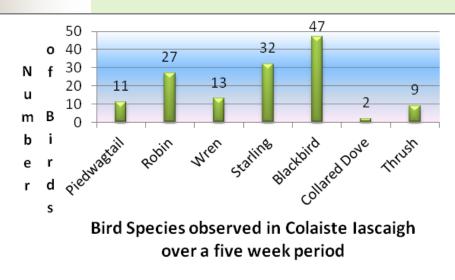
Documenting Ireland's Wildlife



Step 5 - Curriculum Work

Some examples:

- Maths: Provide real life situations for mathematical analysis
 - Bar-charts and Graphs





Art: Poster design promoting biodiversity



Languages: Essay topics, new Green Code, species names as Gaeilge
 Science : Animal families, structure of plants
 Geography: Mapping the school grounds

Home Economics: Examine where our food & textiles come from



St. Joseph of Cluny

Woodwork: Design & construct bird tables/boxes



Colaiste Iascaigh Secondary School, Co. Sligo

Step 6 - Informing & Involving

- Green-Schools Notice Board
- Local Press
- School Newsletter
- Action Day (National Biodiversity Day 22nd May, National Spring Clean event, Clean Coast Event)
- Parents/Grandparents/Neighbours
- National Parks and Wildlife Service







Gaelic Training Gaelic Training with students will continue after Easter. Make sure to practise your skills during the brea

Step 7 - Green Code

Aim: To state the objectives that demonstrate the school's commitment to environmentally friendly actions

- Competition
- Rap/Song/Poem
- Code of Conduct
- Display on your Green-Schools notice board



Colaiste Iascaigh Co. Sligo

Biodiversity is so cool you should follow every rule Biodiversity is cool so don't break the rules Save the water, plant some plants, in order to have oxygen and food Biodiversity is the key, keep our world green Biodiversity is a necessity for creatures big and small-birds and bees will live *life free if we diversify their needs* Treat life as if it were your wife Biodiversity is so cool, don't litter or you'll have no food Green is grass, blue is sky-don't ruin it or else you die! Biodiversity is so cool, we can help out with it around the school

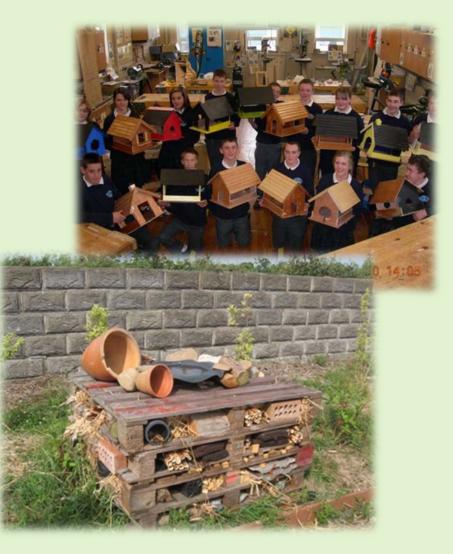
United Nations Decade on Biodiversity

'Biodiversity underpins the functioning of the ecosystems on which we depend for food and fresh water, health and recreation, and protection from natural disasters. Its loss affects us culturally and spiritually'

Ban Ki-moon, Secretary General of the United Nations

Images from secondary schools

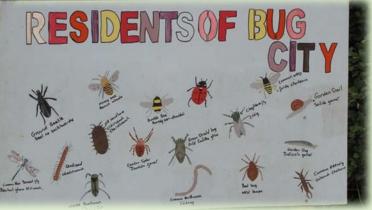












Thank you for your attention!



greenschools@antaisce.org