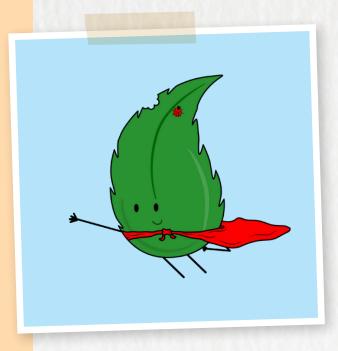
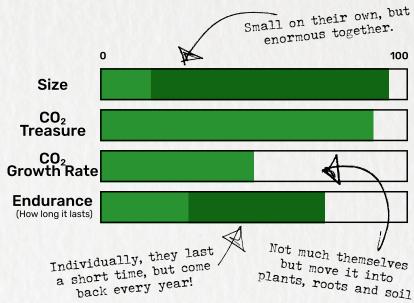


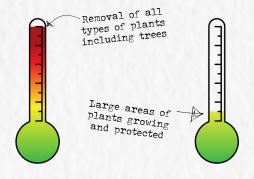
IERO PROFILE



POWER FEATURES.



CLIMATE CHANGE INDICATOR.



HISTORY.

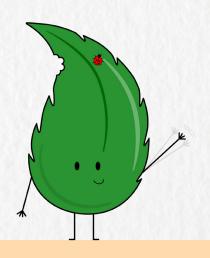
Coming in so many different shapes and sizes, this hero makes appearances at different times of year all over the world but is always busy. More than just trees, this changeling can appear in forests, gardens, parks and schools to make things clean and safe for us all.

THREATS/VULNERABILITIES.

Pollution (meaning they cannot grow as well) Removal (taken away for crops or other uses) Pests and diseases (can kill the plants) Building over them (houses, roads, driveways)

TEAM MEMBERS.

Trees
Meadow flowers
Garden plants
Hedgerows





Thousands of years ago, much of the UK was covered in wild woodland. Now, it is much, much less.

Today only 2.5% of the UK is covered by ancient woodland, where many of the trees are more than 800 years old!

Trees soak up lots of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere each year and store it in their leaves, branches and roots.

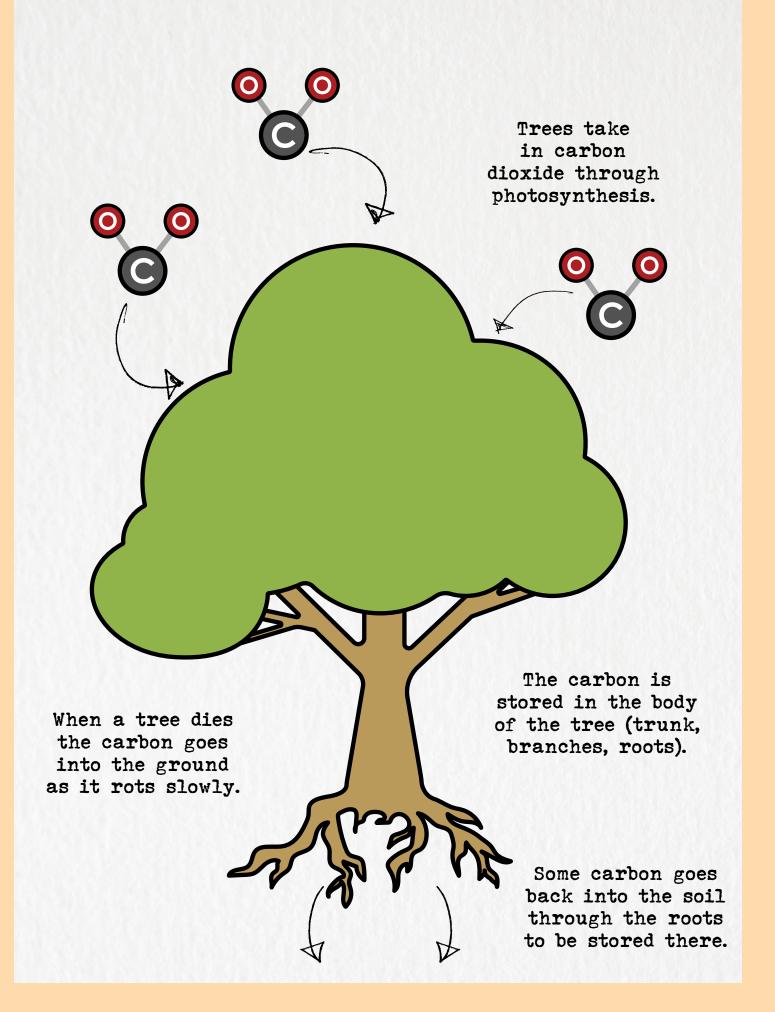
We need to protect old trees and existing woodlands, and also connect them up by planting new ones.

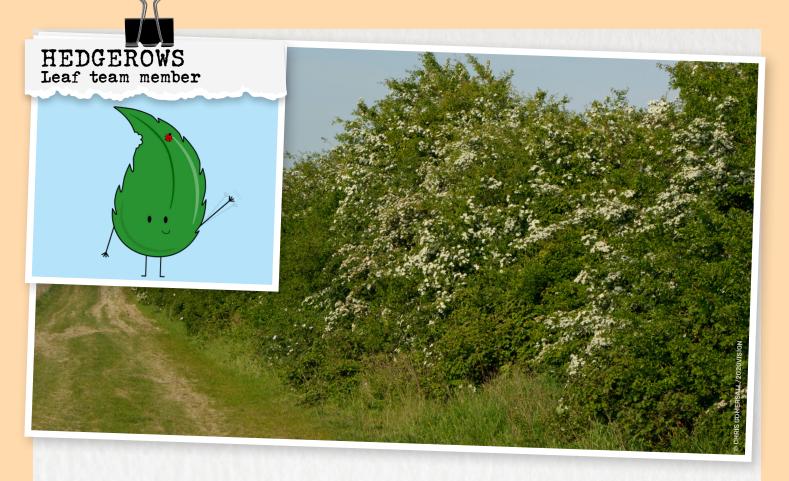
Fun fact: the UK's oldest tree is the Fortingall Yew and this grandfather is between 2,000 and 3,000 years old!

Trees can also be found in hedgerows — another very important habitat and team member of Leaf!



How do trees help take carbon from the atmosphere?





Hedgerows come in many shapes and sizes, from short and scraggy to very high and bushy. They are hugely important but often taken for granted or unloved.



Since 1945, tens of thousands of hedgerows — more than half the UK's total — have been removed and so too has their benefits for climate and nature.

Hedgerows are key paths for wildlife to move between different habitats.

Hedgerows can help to reduce flooding and soil erosion, they also reduce pollutants getting into rivers and streams. We need to protect and care for existing hedgerows and plant lots more new ones.



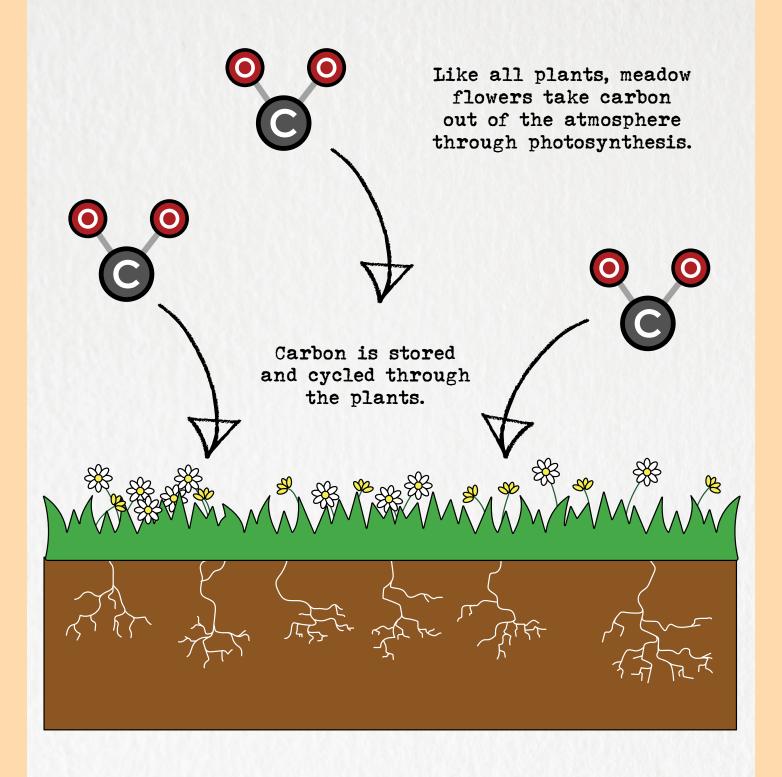
97% of British Wildflower meadows have been lost since the 1930s.

Wildflowers like poppies, cornflower and corn marigold all used to be found in farm edges and other rough patches of ground.

Today, lots of work is being done to turn places like roadsides into flower meadows... they look nice and help lots of species, including many insects.



How do meadows help take carbon from the atmosphere?



Roots pass carbon into the soil and when the plants die, they also carry carbon with them.

Having a rich meadow planted where there would be bare earth or just grass is a way to make a difference.



Growing garden plants means that there can be plants growing at all times of year.

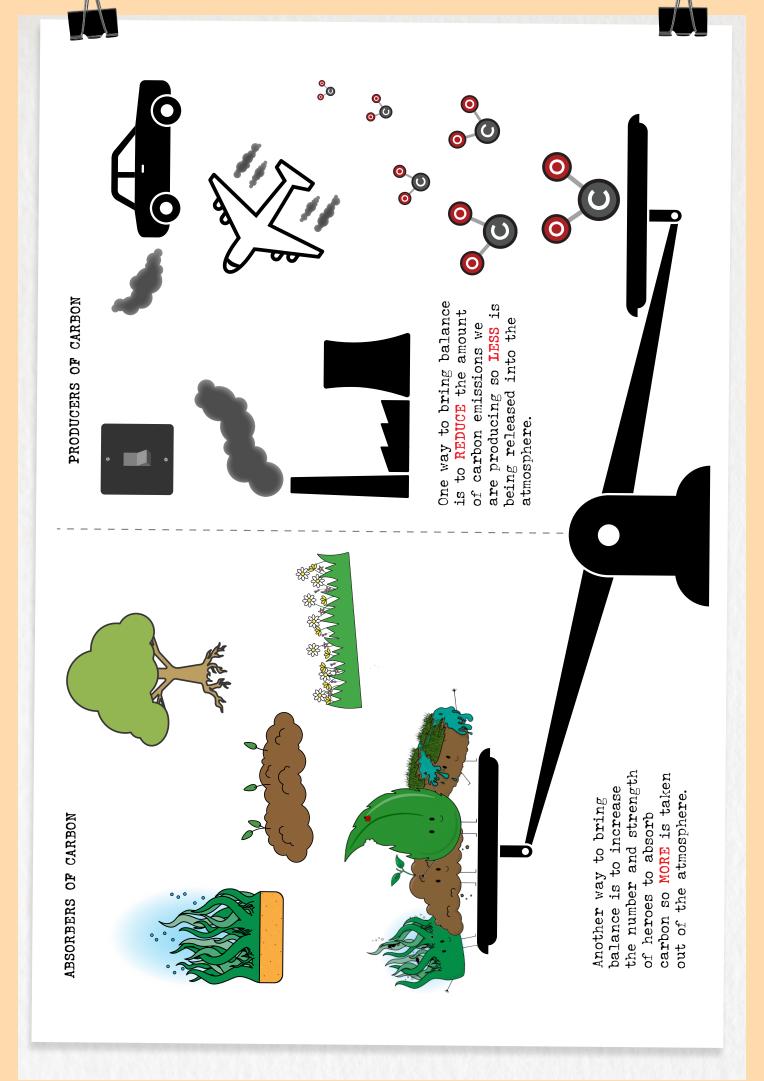
Around 87% of houses in the UK have a garden.





Even in small spaces, you can still be creative with how you grow your plants!





How can I help?
Who can I influence?



Some ideas to investigate:

How? Assembly? Noticeboard? Webpage? Letters? Newspapers? Videos? Posters? Leaflets? Support Campaigns?

Other sources of information



How to grow a mini wildflower meadow _____

Trees

wildlifetrusts.org/actions/how-grow-wild-patch

rhs.org.uk/advice/How-to-grow-a-mini-wildflower-meadow

wildlifetrusts.org/wonderful-woodlands

wildlifetrusts.org/grasslandsolutions



Apply for free trees

Trees

woodlandtrust.org.uk/treeswoods-and-wildlife/british-trees/how-trees-fightclimate-change/

woodlandtrust.org.uk/support-us/act/your-school/ plant-trees-with-your-school/





Garden Plants

growveg.co.uk/guides/how-toset-up-a-school-garden/

schoolgardening.rhs.org.uk/ Resources/Info-Sheet/Growing-Vegetables-in-Schools

wildlifetrusts.org/natural-solutions-climate-change/ wild-wetlands