

Username: Addiefoote
Team name: SAHS ECC
Email: addiefoote8@gmail.com
School: Stillwater Area High School

Greener

Nat Geo article:

The issue itself:

- Major sources of biodiversity decline: deforestation, overfishing, bushmeat hunting, climate change, pollution, and invasive species
- Humans have severely altered 75% of earth's land and 66% of the ocean
- Forests/oceans soak up 60% of global fossil-fuel emissions
- Coral reefs and wetlands are in crisis between bleaching and shrinkage
- Global deal for nature: 30% of earth protected by 2030, sustainable practices still allowed
- globalization introduces new species; the continents are becoming a "new Pangea"
- Less global biodiversity because everywhere is becoming more homogenous
- Cats, buckthorn, and many things are non-native
- threatens native species like birds in Hawaii
- and amphibians that are being exposed to fungi that are lethal to them
- and bats are dying because of the fungus
- contrary to popular belief most of the species that are endangered are not endangered due to climate change... at least not yet. The impacts of that will be more visible in the future
- corals and their ecosystem will likely be the first major things to die because of climate change.
- mostly endangered and extinct due to globalization

- also sometimes land use by humans
- also this is not a new thing, people have been impacting species forever
- we are responsible for the decline of megafauna
- mammoths and stuff cause they had no predators due to their size until humans came and every time humans came to a new place the megafauna died
- coastal communities rely on fish for their income and food
- Marine plants produce a huge portion of atmospheric oxygen - 50%
 - mangroves and reefs protect coastal communities
- pollution and habitat loss
- deforestation produces 24% of greenhouse gases
- trees absorb greenhouse gases
- 4 to 6 thousand rainforest species are going extinct each year
- combatting deforestation can prevent further loss

Value Nature, not Stuff:

- We need to start thinking about the whole world and our effects on it, not just economic growth and materialism
- using nature-based planning can help
- cutting subsidies for harmful industries and giving money into sustainable ones is necessary to improve the condition of our planet and to incentivize sustainability
- Native American communities take care of nature much better than corporations do; they are a key part in restoring the earth's health we need to consider and recognize their opinions and guidance when it comes to this topic
- we need to act now and not later

Second Article:

- we must transform our relationship with nature
- deforestation is the second-largest source of greenhouse gas emissions
- deforestation releases not only greenhouse gases but also diseases
- we need to transform our relationship with all nature not just forests

- our connection with nature has been lost and we fill that void with materialism and consumption
- Forests are precious ecosystems that mitigate our CO₂ use and prevent our atmosphere from overheating
- we can find cures for diseases in them and make groundbreaking discoveries
- Our own fates are closely intertwined with the fate of our planet

Deforestation Video:

- Forests cover 30% of the planet
- If we continue to tear down our forests at this rate, they will all be gone within 100 years
- When trees are cut down, they not only are prevented from absorbing CO₂, but they also release CO₂ they were storing into the atmosphere as well
- Forests provide over 80% of the plants and animals worldwide
- it's not just animals and habitats though, people who rely on the forests for food and shelter are also greatly affected
- Agriculture is a leading source of deforestation; chopping down trees to plant crops or raise livestock
- forest saving efforts are already in existence and operating, and preserving biodiversity reaps huge benefits in the future and present

Where do you fit in? Do some research and find an impactful way that you can personally help biodiversity. Tell us how you will implement it in your own life.

I plan on starting a butterfly garden as well as not putting pesticides on my lawn. I spoke to my parents and see if we can stop using pesticides on our lawn, and inform them about biodiversity, as well as it's effects and benefits. They agreed to stop using pesticides on our lawn and will stop using them beginning this spring. I also have plans to add on to my existing garden and create a butterfly garden. I have collected some milkweed pods and harvested the seeds from them to use in the spring.

I also have some native seeds that I plan on using, and I am hopeful to see good results!

Major sources of biodiversity decline: deforestation, overfishing, bushmeat hunting, climate change, pollution, and invasive species

- Humans have severely altered 75% of earth's land and 66% of the ocean

- Forests/oceans soak up 60% of global fossil-fuel emissions

- Coral reefs and wetlands are in crisis between bleaching and shrinkage

- Global deal for nature: 30% of earth protected by 2030, sustainable practices still allowed

- globalization introduces new species, the continents are becoming a "new Pangea"

- Less global biodiversity because everywhere is becoming more homogenous

- Cats, buckthorn, and many things are non-native

- threatens native species like birds in Hawaii

- and amphibians that are being exposed to funguses that are lethal to them

- and bats are dying because the fungus

- contrary to popular belief most of the species that are endangered are not endangered due to climate change, at least not yet. The impacts of that will be more visible in the future

- corals and their ecosystem will likely be the first major things to die because of climate change

- mostly endangered and extinct due to globalization

- also sometimes land use by humans

- also this is not a new thing, people have been impacting species forever

- we are responsible for the decline of megafauna

- mammoths and stuff cause they had no predators due to their size until humans came and every time humans came to a new place the megafauna died



- We need to start thinking about the whole world and our effects on it, not just economic growth and materialism
- using nature-based planning can help
- cutting subsidies for harmful industries and giving money into sustainable ones is necessary to improve the condition of our planet and to incentivize sustainability
- Native American communities take care of nature much better than corporations do, they are a key part in restoring the earth's health we need to consider and recognize their opinions and guidance when it comes to this topic
- we need to act now and not later

- we must transform our relationship with nature
- deforestation is the second-largest source of greenhouse gas emissions
- deforestation releases not only greenhouse gases but also diseases
- we need to transform our relationship with all nature not just forests

- our connection with nature has been lost and we fill that void with materialism and consumption
- Forests are precious ecosystems that mitigate our CO2 use and prevent our atmosphere from overheating
- we can find cures for diseases in them and make groundbreaking discoveries
- Our own fates are closely intertwined with the fate of our planet



- Forests cover 30% of the planet
- If we continue to tear down our forests at this rate, they will all be gone within 100 years
- When trees are cut down, they not only are prevented from absorbing CO2, but they also release CO2 they were storing into the atmosphere as well
- Forests provide over 80% of the plants and animals worldwide
- it's not just animals and habitats though, people who rely on the forests for food and shelter are also greatly affected
- Agriculture is a leading source of deforestation, chopping down trees to plant crops or raise livestock
- forest saving efforts are already in existence and operating, and preserving biodiversity reaps huge benefits in the future and present

- coastal communities rely on fish for their income and food
- Marine plants produce a huge portion of atmospheric oxygen - 50%
- mangroves and reefs protect coastal communities
- pollution and habitat loss
- deforestation produces 24% of greenhouse gases
- trees absorb greenhouse gases
- 4 to 6 thousand rainforest species are going extinct each year
- combatting deforestation can prevent further loss



Instagram



Major sources of biodiversity decline: deforestation, overfishing, bushmeat hunting, climate change, pollution, and invasive species

- Humans have severely altered 75% of earth's land and 66% of the ocean
- Forests/oceans soak up 50% of global fossil-fuel emissions
- Coral reefs and wetlands are in crisis between bleaching and shrinkage
- Global deal for nature: 30% of earth protected by 2030, sustainable practices still allowed
- globalization introduces new species; the continents are becoming a "new Pangaea"
- Less global biodiversity because everywhere is becoming more homogenous
- Cats, buckthorn, and many things are non-native
- threatens native species like birds in Hawaii
- and amphibians that are being exposed to funguses that are lethal to them
- and oaks are dying because the fungus
- contrary to popular belief most of the species that are endangered are not endangered due to climate change... at least not yet. The impacts of that will be more visible in the future
- corals and their ecosystem will likely be the first major things to die because of climate change
- mostly endangered and extinct due to globalization
- also sometimes land use by humans

also this is not a new thing, people have been impacting species forever

- we are responsible for the decline of megafauna
- mammoths and stuff cause they had no predators due to their size until humans came and every time humans came to a new place the megafauna died

Biodiversity

- We need to start thinking about the whole world and our effects on it, not just economic growth and materialism
- using nature-based planning can help
- cutting subsidies for harmful industries and giving money into sustainable ones is necessary to improve the condition of our planet and to incentivize sustainability
- Native American communities take care of nature much better than corporations do, they are a key part in restoring the earth's health we need to consider and recognize their opinions and guidance when it comes to this topic
- we need to act now and not later

- we must transform our relationship with nature
- deforestation is the second-largest source of greenhouse gas emissions
- deforestation releases not only greenhouse gases but also diseases
- we need to transform our relationship with all nature not just forests

our connection with nature has been lost and we fill that void with materialism and consumption

- Forests are precious ecosystems that mitigate our CO2 use and prevent our atmosphere from overheating
- we can find cures for diseases in them and make groundbreaking discoveries
- Our own fates are closely intertwined with the fate of our planet

- Forests cover 30% of the planet
- If we continue to tear down our forests at this rate, they will all be gone within 100 years
- When trees are cut down, they not only are prevented from absorbing CO2, but they also release CO2 they were storing into the atmosphere as well
- Forests provide over 80% of the plants and animals worldwide
- It's not just animals and habitats though, people who rely on the forests for food and shelter are also greatly affected
- Agriculture is a leading source of deforestation, chopping down trees to plant crops or raise livestock
- forest saving efforts are already in existence and operating, and preserving biodiversity reaps huge benefits in the future and present

- coastal communities rely on fish for their income and food
- Marine plants produce a huge portion of atmospheric oxygen - 50%
- mangroves and reefs protect coastal communities
- pollution and habitat loss
- deforestation produces 24% of greenhouse gases
- trees absorb greenhouse gases
- 4 to 6 thousand rainforest species are going extinct each year
- combating deforestation can prevent further loss



sahs.pgc Today our topic was biodiversity! It was a bit disheartening to learn about all the ways our



