

Coast to Country

Vocabulary

Our Coast to Country goal:

Inspire our whole school community to be 'a part' of our world.

Values:

- **Appreciate** the world around us, our role as guardians of this planet, the beauty of our local area.
- **Protect** the local environment, the animals around the world who need our help, future generations
- **Awareness** raised across our local communities to enact real and lasting change
- **Responsibility** to help meet our global goals, to care for our world, to help the environment
- **Together** as a school, as a community, as global citizens.

Habitat

A habitat is the scientific word for home. It meets the needs of the animal that lives there. It provides shelter, warmth, safety and access to food and water.



Environment

The surroundings or conditions in which a person, animal, or plant lives or operates.

Sandpiper

Sandpipers are a large family of waders or shorebirds. They include many species called sandpipers, as well as those called by names such as curlew and snipe. The majority of these species eat small invertebrates picked out of the mud or soil.

Climate

The average weather conditions over a long period of time

Climate change

A change in global or regional climate patterns.

Coast

The part of the land adjoining or near the sea.



Save the Sandpiper

A sandpiper is a type of bird that can be found in Hoylake beaches. The beach is its natural habitat. Unfortunately, sandpipers have become endangered due to plastic pollution.



Plastic pollution

Plastic pollution is harmful to the environment and is a serious problem across the world. It is the build up of plastic in our environment such as beaches. This can destroy the habitat of animals such as sandpipers.

Single use plastic

Single use plastic can only be used once and can be difficult to recycle. These items are things like plastic bags, straws, coffee stirrers, soda and water bottles and most food packaging. Although plastic will not biodegrade (decompose into natural substance like soil,) it will degrade (break down) into tiny particles after many years. In the process of breaking down, it releases toxic chemicals (additives that were used to shape and harden the plastic) which make their way into our food and water supply. This is dangerous because these chemicals can make us sick.



Recycling

Recycling is important as it helps to reduce pollution caused by waste. Recycling helps to preserve habitats by relying less on natural resources and by reducing the build up of plastic pollution in our surroundings.



Vocabulary

Plastic

A synthetic material made from a wide range of organic polymers that can be moulded into any shape.

Habitat

The natural home or environment of an animal, plant, or other organism.

Pollution

Pollution is the introduction of harmful materials into the environment.

Recycling

The action or process of converting waste into reusable material.

Physical features

Features of the land that are already there, e.g. mountains, rivers, beaches.

Human features

Features of the land which are man made, e.g. buildings, roads etc.

