

Welcome to the second Climate Newsletter from your local Climate Ambassadors. This edition brings more local, national and international information to our attention.

The Queen's Green Canopy

This unique tree planting initiative was created to mark Her Majesty's Platinum Jubilee in 2022 and was due to end in December 2022. The good news is that King Charles would like it to be extended to March 2023 to include the full tree planting season. This will give many more people the opportunity to plant a tree in memory of The Queen.

Earlier this year the Baslow WI Team looked into planting a tree so that we could be involved with the Queens's Green Canopy.

Unfortunately finding an appropriate location in Baslow and being granted permission to plant a tree proved to be very difficult so instead we purchased a very fine picnic bench to mark the Platinum Jubilee.

To find out more visit the website at www.queensgreencanopy.org where you will find lots of helpful information including advice on choosing, planting, and protecting your tree. The Woodland Trust also has excellent information at www.woodlandtrust.org.uk.



Hedgehog hibernation



Hedgehogs usually hibernate from October / November through to March / April. Research has shown that each individual is likely to move nesting sites at least once during this period and so can sometimes be seen out and about. During mild winters hedgehogs can remain active well into November and December. Any disturbance during this period can be extremely dangerous, as hedgehogs use up their precious energy reserves in order to become active again. Watch out for them in your bonfire stacks this November. See The British Hedgehog Preservation Society for more information.

COP27 Climate Change Conference

This will take place in Sharm El-Sheikh from 6th to 18th November 2022.

Dr. Sameh Shoukry (Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt) said "In Glasgow we succeeded in concluding for the most part the extensive negotiations to operationalize the Paris Agreement, we must now set our attentions on the full implementation of the Agreement and on the delivery of the various commitments and pledges made."

2022 is the Super Year of the Ocean. The Ocean and Climate Change Dialogue Report lays out 10 key messages for governments to consider in the lead up to COP27. These set out opportunities for greater ambition for ocean climate action at the national and international level. Ref: UNESCO One Ocean Summit.

Two examples of women involved in Climate Change

Eunice Newton Foote (1819 – 1888) was an American scientist, inventor, and women's rights campaigner. She was the first scientist to conclude that certain gases warmed when exposed to sunlight, and that rising CO₂ levels would change atmospheric temperature and could impact climate. Foote was raised in New York at the centre of social and political movements of her day, such as the abolition of slavery, anti-alcohol activism, and women's rights. She attended both the Troy Female Seminary and the Rensselaer School from age seventeen to nineteen, gaining a broad education which included both scientific theory and practice.

After marrying in 1841, Foote settled in Seneca Falls, New York. She was a signatory to the Declaration of Sentiments and one of the editors of the proceedings of the 1848 Seneca Falls Convention, the first gathering to discuss and examine women's rights as its sole focus. In 1856 she published a paper notable for demonstrating the absorption of heat by carbon dioxide (CO₂) and water vapor and hypothesizing that changing amounts of CO₂ in the atmosphere would alter the climate. It was the first known publication in a scientific journal by a woman in the field of physics. She published a second paper in 1857, on static electricity in atmospheric gases. Although she was not a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, both her papers were read at the organization's annual conferences. These papers were the only two in the field of physics to be written by an American woman prior to 1889. She went on to patent several inventions.

Foote died in 1888 and for almost a hundred years her contributions were lost, before being rediscovered by women academics in the twentieth century. In the twenty-first century, new interest in Foote arose when it was realized that her work predated a number of other linked discoveries attributed to men. Ref: Wikipedia – History of Climate Change Science.

Kotchakorn Voraakhom (1981 – present) is a landscape architect from Thailand who works on building productive green public spaces that tackle climate change in urban dense areas and vulnerable communities. She is the Chief Executive Officer of Porous City Network, a social enterprise that looks to increase urban resilience in Southeast Asia. She created the first critical green infrastructure for Bangkok, the Chulalongkorn Centenary Park and was the winner of the UN Global Climate Action Awards for Women in 2020. Ref: United Nations, CC.

Thinking Green

What would you like more information on for our next Issue? Bring your ideas to our next WI Meeting, putting them in the box at the back of the room marked **Thinking Green**.

We hope you enjoyed reading our second green newsletter.

Janette and Alison

Baslow WI Climate Ambassadors