

Ohio Standards

7.LS.1

Energy flows and matter is transferred continuously from one organism to another and between organisms and their physical environments. As matter is cycled within the environment, it promotes sustainability. The elements that make up the molecules of living things are continuously recycled. Energy-rich molecules that are passed from organism to organism are eventually recycled by decomposers back into mineral nutrients usable by plants.

7.ESS.1:

The hydrologic cycle illustrates the changing states of water as it moves through the lithosphere, biosphere, hydrosphere and atmosphere.. The cycling of water in the atmosphere is an important part of weather patterns on Earth. The rate at which water flows through soil and rock is dependent upon the porosity and permeability of the soil or rock.

The movement of water in the cycle can have both positive and negative impacts, such as nutrient and contaminant transport. Contamination can occur within any step of the hydrologic cycle. Groundwater is easily contaminated as pollution present in the soil or spilled on the ground surface moves into the groundwater and impacts numerous water sources.

Each program is designed to be about 40 minutes long and can be geared toward any education level. All programing is FREE. Contact Bonnie Brooks at bonnie.brooks@putnamcountyohio.gov or 419–523–5159 to schedule.



Enviroscape

The Enviroscape is a powerful, interactive resource that shows how everyone's activities impact our waterways. Participants learn the difference between source and non-point source pollution, what eutrophication is, what a watershed is, what blue-green algae is, what the Clean Water Act is and why it was created, and what best management practices are.

Ground Water Model

Have you ever got an opportunity to see into the earth and watch what happens to water once it gets there? This model will take your students into that world to observe where rain water goes, see what an aquifer really looks like, understand what a confining layer is and how one type of contaminant can move from one area under the ground to another.

Incredible Journey

This is a get up and move activity that shows the movement of water within the water cycle and identifies the states of water as it moves through the water cycle. Students will make a take-it craft as they go through the activity.

Worm Bin

Students first explore the contents of a worm bin to see how decomposers cycle nutrients in the environment. They then plant seeds using fertilizer from the worm bin vs. a plant with no fertilizer to track over time.

Oh Deer!

Students play a game and become either a part of the environment or a herd of deer (also called a bunch, mob, parcel, or ragale). Through a series of events, students easily see how the resources in the environment effect the deer population and vice versa. This is a very active game and will need an outdoor space or 15 minutes or so in the gym. The teacher will keep track of the deer population from one round to the next. Data tables, graphs and inferences can be added to the program depending on teacher preference. The activity can be morphed into a project based learning opportunity where students develop habitat to enhance species of animals on the school campus.

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