

NSDL/NSTA Web Seminar Beyond Penguins and Polar Bears: Energy and the Polar Environment



Thursday, November 13, 2008 6:30 p.m. to 8:00 p.m. Eastern time



Agenda:

- 1. Introductions
- 2. Tech-help info
- 3. Web Seminar tools
- 4. Presentation
- 5. Evaluation
- 6. Chat with the presenters







Supporting the NSDL Presenting Team is...



For additional Tech-help call:

Elluminate Support,

1-866-388-8674 (Option 2)

Jeff Layman Tech Support NSTA jlayman@nsta.org 703-312-9384





Screenshot





We would like to know more about you...









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How many NSTA web seminars have you attended?





- A. 1-3
- B. 4-5
- C. More than 5
- D. More than 10
- E. This is my first NSTA web seminar

Use the letters A-E located at the top left of your actual screen to answer the poll





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Where are you now?









What grade level do you teach?



- B. Middle School, 6-8.
- C. High School, 9-12.
- D. I teach college students.
- E. I am an Informal Educator.





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NSDL/NSTA Web Seminar Beyond Penguins and Polar Bears: Energy and the Polar Environment



Thursday, November 13, 2008



Today's NSDL Experts



Jessica Fries-Gaither, *Beyond Penguins and Polar Bears* Project Director and Elementary Resource Specialist, Ohio State University



Dr. Carol Landis, Education Outreach Specialist, Byrd Polar Research Center, Ohio State University



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Overview of Presentation

 Seasons, a refresher
Earth's energy balance
Albedo & sea ice, a climate feedback
Teaching strategies and K-5 resources from *Beyond Penguins and Polar Bears*





Featuring material related to: "Energy and the Polar Environment" Issue 7, October, 2008





In this issue's Science and Literacy department, we discuss the Sun's role in warming Earth, the albedo (reflectivity) of Earth's diverse surfaces, and how the decline of Arctic sea ice is affecting Earth's energy balance. Science lessons introduce the concepts of solar energy, reflection, and absorption to elementary students. In our Across the Curriculum department, we focus on another common concept: natural resources. We provide an overview of the natural resources and energy sources found in the polar regions. Lessons allow students to develop the concepts of natural resources, energy sources, and energy efficiency.

Photo: A pelar bear in Churchill, Manitoba, at sunset. Copyright Greg W. Lasley, www.greglasley.net.

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Earth's seasons: Stamp on the diagram where the Sun is overhead on the Equator





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Earth's seasons



Sun overhead on the Equator at the equinoxes

Sun overhead at 23.5 N or S at the solstices



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Intensity of solar radiation



Image adapted from Wikipedia



Most direct rays = most intense energy per unit of area

Less direct = less energy per unit of area on the Earth's surface



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Earth's Energy Balance (the global picture)





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From: ipcc-wg1.ucar.edu/wg1/FAQ/fig/FAQ-1.1_Fig-1.png





Regional Differences



Annual temperature change over the last 50 years, based on station data (NASA GISS)







Let's pause for questions from the audience...



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N & S Hemispheres are different in amounts of land vs. water





Image from: http://www.marinebio.net/marinescience/01intro/woocean.htm



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Poll Question:

Why are the Polar Regions expected to warm more strongly in response to anthropogenic (human produced) climate change than the rest of the planet?

- A. The atmosphere is colder so even a slight warming will be obvious.
- B. The atmosphere there is colder and thus holds more water vapor, an important greenhouse gas. So the enhanced greenhouse effect is stronger there.
- C. They are more prone to positive (amplifying) feedbacks due to their more extensive snow and ice cover.
- D. The weather is usually more consistent there, so recent variations from the norm (average) are just more noticeable.









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Albedo - "Reflectivity" of a surface



http://svs.gsfc.nasa.gov



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Reflectivity of different surfaces



http://veimages.gsfc.nasa.gov/3411/modis_albedo.jpg



http://nsdl.org







Lowered albedo in the Arctica positive feedback to climate





From: http://svs.gsfc.nasa.gov/goto?10021

As sea ice melts, the open ocean will absorb more of the Sun's energy, and then re-radiate heat back to the atmosphere.







Arctic sea ice age, at the end of the 2007 and 2008 melt seasons



http://nsidc.org/news/press/20081002_seaice_pressrelease.html





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Let's pause for questions from the audience...



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Let's look at student misconceptions around these concepts and strategies for integrating science and literacy instruction...





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True or False: Stamp your answer



Only shiny objects reflect light.

True	False







Misconception: Only shiny objects reflect light.





Formative Assessment: "Can It Reflect Light?" (Vol. 1)

Instead: All visible objects reflect some amount of light. The amount of light reflected depends on the color and texture of the object. The **albedo** of an object is a measure of how much light it reflects.



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Target this misconception by...

Observing light reflecting off smooth and rough aluminum foil; compare to bouncing ball on smooth and rough pavement



List: What reflects light? Does not? Explain your answers



Use lessons that introduce vocabulary such as *transparent*, *translucent*, *opaque*, *reflection*, and *refraction* Teach Engineering: Investigating Light (Grades 3-5) Teach Engineering: Light Scavengers (Grades 3-5)

Avoid talking about reflection only in the context of mirrors





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True or False: Stamp your answer



The Earth does not receive heat from the Sun directly.

True	False







Misconception: The Sun directly heats the Earth.





Formative Assessment Probe: "What Comes From the Sun?"

In Energy and the Polar Environment – Issue 7, October 2008 (Misconceptions article)

Instead: Absorbed solar radiation is converted to thermal energy.



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At the elementary level, this explanation of the Sun's role in warming the Earth is developmentally appropriate.

Instead of expecting conceptual change:



www.psypress.com

Use a variety of objects and colors to show that objects absorb and reflect light differently Use real world examples to help students connect light absorption and increase in temperature Instead of "The Sun heats the Earth," say "The Sun's energy heats the Earth."



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Be mindful of your language and explanations





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Lessons about Solar Radiation



<u>The Warmth of the Sun:</u> Students in grades K-2 are introduced to the Sun's role in warming Earth's land, air, and water.

<u>Using Thermometers:</u> Students in grades K-2 learn to use thermometers to measure temperature. Pair with *The Warmth of the Sun*. Our Super Star: Students in grades K-5 learn about the Sun and create solar ovens to cook s'mores.



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Absorption and Reflection: Light and Dark Colors



What Color Absorbs the Sun's Energy Best? Students in grades K-2 place ice cubes on different colors of construction paper, set them in the sun, and see which ice cubes melt fastest.





Investigating Radiation

Students in grades 3-5 investigate how different surfaces (light and dark colored soil, water) absorb heat.



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Poll Question



- How do you integrate science and literacy?
- A. I introduce concepts with picture books
- B. My students read from a textbook and answer questions.
- C. My students use science notebooks.
- D. I teach reading strategies while reading science text.
- E. I don't integrate science and literacy.







Integrating Literacy



Content area reading: Virtual Bookshelf









Question-and-Answer books

- Gather information from nonfiction text and the Internet
- Organize with KWL charts, and create a book.







Nonfiction stories for students





Feature Story column of the magazine

Available at three grade levels (K-1, 2-3, and 4-5) Available as text, illustrated book, and electronic book

Now paired with a nonfiction reading strategy each month



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Teach students to take notes by recording key words, paraphrased definitions, and by creating graphic representations of information.

Template specifically designed for use with nonfiction stories for students

Issue	http://beyondpenguins.nsdl. 7: Energy and the Polar Env	orn/ vironment
Name:		
Note It 3 Ways		
Term	Meaning	Graphic Representation

Content knowledge article available



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Interested in learning more?



Beyond Penguins Web Seminar Series: Next seminar: Spring 2009



Beyond Penguins and Polar Bears Blog http://expertvoices.nsdl.org/polar/2008/11/13/webseminar-energy-and-the-polar-environment/



Beyond Penguins and Polar Bears, October 2008, Issue 7 http://beyondpenguins.nsdl.org





Go to http://nsdl.org and click on the K-12 audience page to:

- Download our Seminar Resource List
- Find resources from archived seminars

Learn about new tools and resources, discuss issues related to science education, find out about ways to enhance your teaching at: http://expertvoices.nsdl.org/learningdigitalK12





http://nsdl.org





http://www.elluminate.com





http://learningcenter.nsta.org



AAAS: Intro to the Atlas of Science Literacy

November 18, 2008

• FDA: Teach Science Concepts and Inquiry with Food

December 2, 2008

<u>NSDL: Chemistry Comes Alive III: Water</u>

December 9, 2008

National Science Teachers Association Dr. Francis Q. Eberle, Executive Director Zipporah Miller, Associate Executive Director Conferences and Programs

Al Byers, Assistant Executive Director e-Learning

NSTA Web Seminars

Flavio Mendez, Senior Director Jeff Layman, Technical Coordinator





Web Seminar Evaluation:

Click on the URL located on the Chat Window