

#### GSSC 6th Grade Student Notebook

Name: _	 	 
Date:		





### **The Human Smoke Stack**

#### **Procedure**

- 1. Gently blow bubbles through a straw into the solution in Cup #2 for **one minute**.
- 2. Record the color of the solution in each cup.

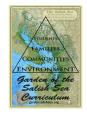
	Control variable.	manipulateu variable.
	Cup #1: No breath	Cup #2: Added breath
Color		
How did the	l solution in Cup #2 change when you bre	athed into it?
Write your hy	pothesis for why this change occurred:	





## **The Carbon Cycle**

In the space below draw a model of the carbon cycle. Use arrows to show the movement of carbon. Include the following processes: decomposition, respiration, and photosynthesis.





## Salish Sea Watersheds Challenge

Sc	coop the Poop! Rain washes pet and livestock poop down storm drains and into our waters.
	Poo-lution can make people and animals sick and cause harmful algal blooms.
	<b>Scoop it, Bag it, Trash it!</b> I will carry bags to clean up my dog's poop when on walks.
	I will encourage my cat to use a litter box, scoop the poop, bag it, and trash it.
	I will keep livestock away from creeks and ditches, scoop the poop and cover manure piles to keep
	rain out.
Be Wild	<b>llife Smart!</b> Feeding wildlife causes an inflation in their population, which increases the amount of
	aste in the area where feeding occurs. It can also make wildlife more aggressive, destructive, and once
	food is taken away leads to starvation.
	I will keep wildlife wild by <b>not</b> providing easy access to food and shelter. Always secure garbage cans,
	keep pet food inside, put chickens in the coop at night, and block holes to attics or crawl spaces.
	tic Smart! We will maintain our septic system. Failing systems can cause property damage, cost a lot of
	to fix, and cause water pollution that can make people sick.
	<b>Evaluate before it's too late!</b> We will have our septic system evaluated every 1 or 3 years
	(depending on the system). Evaluations help find small fixes that can prevent large problems. Go to
_	www.whatcomcounty.us/septic or call (360) 778-6000 for more information
	<b>Pump the Tank!</b> A professional will pump the tank when solids are 1/3 of tank volume.
	<b>Don't Strain Your Drain!</b> We will avoid system overload by spreading out laundry and dishwasher
	loads. Solids need to settle in the tank. Too much water too quickly can overload the drain field,
	causing failure.
	<b>Smart! Protect your storm drains!</b> Your yard is a place that can be a minefield of pollution.
•	lly if you use fertilizers, pesticides, or have animals, but you can do more to help prevent pollution
	our yard getting into waterways.
<b>_</b>	Plant <u>native species</u> in your yard, especially the base of hills and shorelines! Make sure, if you have a
_	septic field, to <u>plant species</u> with short root systems.
	Only rain in storm drains! I will not dump toxics in drains or on the ground.
	We will not wash our car in the driveway, where the soap and oil can wash into the storm drain,
_	which goes into the Salish Sea.
	We will position gutters to drain onto grass or garden beds and use porous materials like paving
Do Door	stones, sand or gravel.  t Smart!
	We will make sure the valve on the boat's holding tank is kept in the closed position.
	We will use the pump outs at the marina and never dump the holding tank into the water.
	Rinse boats and kayaks off if transferring between bodies of water.
	food Smart!
	I will make sustainable seafood choices by buying <u>Marine Certified Seafood</u> (MSC).
	My Carbon Footprint & Conserve Energy!
	I will ride a bike, walk, or take public transportation instead of driving.
	Flying produces a ton of greenhouse gasses. Be conscientious and think about reducing how many
_	flights you take a year or check out carbon offset programs.
	I will turn off lights, appliances, and computers when not in use and
_	put high energy-using items like water heaters on timers.
	We will buy local products to support our local farmers and reduce transportation.
	We will plant trees, vegetation, and cover crops.
	We will compost our yard and food waste.
	I will choose a low carbon diet.
	P. Reuse, and Recycle!
- WHILL	



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☐ **Reduce!** Find plastic free and reusable alternatives to plastics you use. Minimize purchase of products with plastic packaging, avoid single use plastics and carry a reusable bottle.

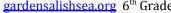


Date	Action	Number or tally times completed

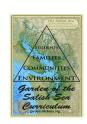
**Reuse!** Get creative and find ways to give plastic items a second life.

Recycle! When you use plastic items make sure to clean and properly recycle them.





Name	e	Date	Core
	the following website: <u>http:</u> plete the "Basic Calculator" de	My Carbon Footprint s://depts.washington.edu/i2se esigned for Middle School	a/?page=calculate
Answ	ver the following questions or	Conclusion  nce you have reached the red "C	onclusion" page.
1.	What is your total footprint	of CO <sub>2</sub> per year (in kg)?	
2.	What is the average footpri	nt of CO <sub>2</sub> per year for one perso	on in Washington (in kg)?
3.	What is the average footpri	nt of ${ m CO_2}$ per year worldwide (i	n kg)?
4.	Complete the table with the	e total ${ m CO}_2$ for YOU for each cate	egory below.
	Category	CO <sub>2</sub> produced by YOU (in k	g)
	HOME (green)		
	FOOD (orange)		
	PURCHASES (yellow)		



TRANSPORT (blue)



5. Use the data in your table and graph paper to make a bar graph that shows the amount of  $CO_2$  (dependent variable) for each category (independent variable). Make sure your graph includes all 5 elements of a quality graph.

Use your graph to answer the following questions.

6.	In which category do you produce the mo	st CO <sub>2</sub> ?	Provide evidence	from your	graph
to sup	pport your answer.				

7.	How important do you think it is for you to lower your Carbon Footprint? W	hy?
Explai	n your reasoning.	





<sup>8.</sup> Name one *realistic* thing that you could do differently that would *significantly* lower the amount of  $CO_2$  you produce.

#### pH of Household Solutions

The **pH scale** is used to describe the acidity of a solution. The pH scale changes from **acidic** to **basic** (sometimes called alkaline). Pure water is **neutral**, in the middle. Most plants and animals like to grow in environments where the pH is close to the middle.

- 1. **Hypothesize** (predict) where on the pH scale each solution will fall (acidic, neutral, or basic). Look at items on the pH scale and find one you think is similar to your solution to help you guess.
- 2. **Test your hypothesis.** Dip a piece of litmus paper into each solution. Count "one, one thousand". Lay the litmus paper against the scale provided. Record your result with the number corresponding to the color you see.
- 3. **Repeat step 2** three times (each test is called a "trial") to make sure your results are consistent.

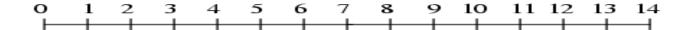
Solution	Hypothesis (A/B/N)	pH Trial 1	pH Trial 2	pH Trial 3	Mean*
Vinegar					
Lemon Juice					
Club Soda					
Pure Water					
Baking Soda					
Tums					
Seawater					

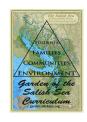
<sup>\*</sup>Instructions for mean: For each solution, add results from each trial. Divide this sum by the number of trials (3) to find the mean, or average.

Which solution is best suited for shellfish to live in? (circle one)

Highly Acidic Slightly Acidic Neutral Slightly Basic Highly Basic

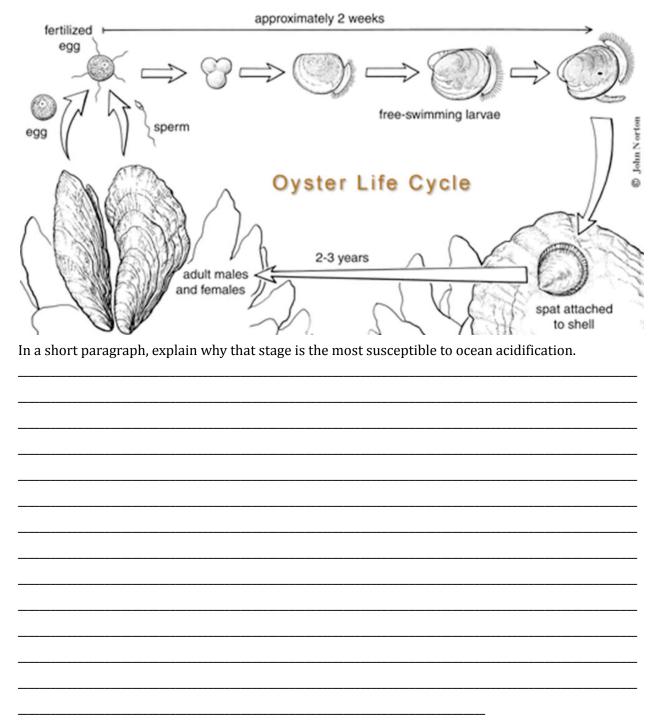
Label the pH scale below with the solutions that you tested:





## **Oyster Life Cycle and Ocean Acidification**

Draw a circle around the life cycle stage that is most susceptible to ocean acidification.

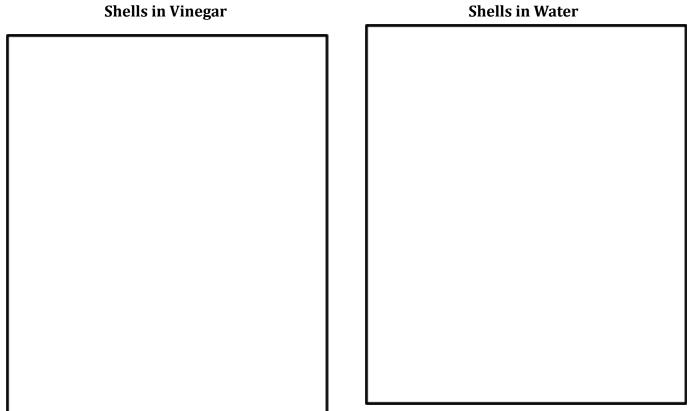






## I'm Melting

Compare the shells that were soaked in vinegar to shells soaked in distilled water. Draw a picture of the jars below and use short sentences to answer the questions.



- 1. What is happening to the shells in vinegar?
- 2. Why do you think this is happening?





# **Blaine Harbor Data Sheet**

Name:	Station 1	
Weather observations (clouds, rai	n, etc.)	

	Air temp.	Water temp.	Turbidity	Wind speed	Barometric pressure	Latitude	Longitude
Field data							
Unit							

#### Station 2

	рН			Dissolved	
	Litmus Paper	Pocket pH Meter	Color Indicator	Oxygen	Salinity
Field Data					
Unit					





#### **Station 3**

Organism inventory

Above the surface	Below the surface
	'

Draw a diagram of at least one organism. Include information such as location (above or below surface) and species.



#### The ABC's of Ocean Acidification

Recall the human smokestack experiment. What was your original hypothesis for why the color in the cup changed? Fill in the reaction of carbon dioxide and water: Seawater that is absorbing Free hydrogen ions carbon dioxide from atmosphere Carbonate ions Carbon dioxide in Carbonic acid Bicarbonate ions atmosphere Was your hypothesis correct? If not, why did the color change? How does this impact shellfish?





## **Ocean Acidification Reflection:**

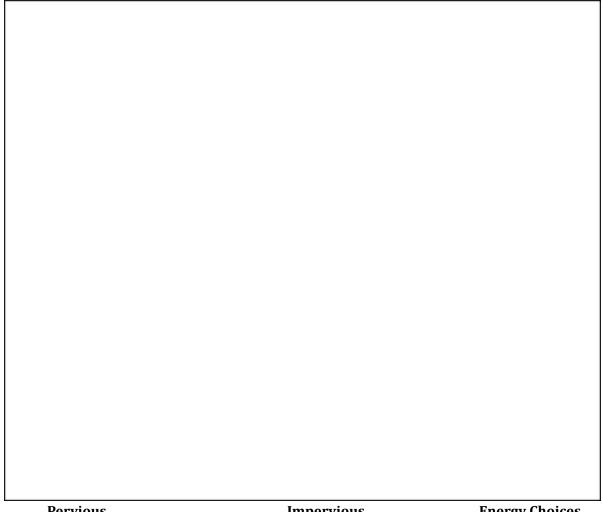
1) Describe the negative impacts shellfish experience as a result of ocean acidification. During whic life stage is an oyster or clam most vulnerable to these effects?
2) Think about the felt board activity. Describe two things about the watershed that help keep the natural system in balance.
3) Carbon, just like water and many other nutrients in the environment, cycles through many states over time. Name some inputs to the carbon cycle and some items or places that act as carbon 'sinks
4) Describe 2 things you can do at home with your family to keep your watershed healthy.





## **Watershed Healthy Design**

Draw and label a map of a building lot with a house, or a farm next to a stream or the beach using the elements below. Label the surfaces **P** for **pervious** and **I** for **impervious** Use arrows to draw the path that run-off from rain will take on the site. Explain how your choices minimize impacts to the watershed and minimize carbon dioxide in the air.



**Impervious Energy Choices Pervious** 













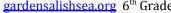
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Explain how each of your watershed healthy design element choices will help to minimize water and air pollution. Also explain how people living on the property can use lifestyle habits from your Salish Sea Challenge to minimize their impact. Use the following vocabulary: <a href="mailto:run-off">run-off</a> , <a href="mailto:pervious">pervious</a> , and <a href="mailto:impervious">impervious</a> .





During this unit, how many times did you: (circle)

Ride your bike or walk instead of taking a car

0-5 times, 5-10 times, more than 10

Picked up your pet's waste

0-5 times, 5-10 times, more than 10

Recycled, reduced, or reused

0-5 times, 5-10 times, more than 10

Conserved energy by turning off power or other ways

0-5 times, 5-10 times, more than 10

Other (Please explain what you did and the number of times you did it)

During this unit, how many times did you: (circle)

Ride your bike or walk instead of taking a car

0-5 times, 5-10 times, more than 10

Picked up your pet's waste

0-5 times, 5-10 times, more than 10

Recycled, reduced, or reused

0-5 times, 5-10 times, more than 10

Conserved energy by turning off power or other ways

0-5 times, 5-10 times, more than 10

Other (Please explain what you did and the number of times you did it)



