

2017-2018 Eighth Grade

Programs offered to all Meigs County Schools are FREE of charge. Programs range from 30-45 minutes and can be combined and modified. Contact Jenny Ridenour at the Meigs Soil and Water Conservation District at 992-4282 from 8a.m. to 4:30 p.m. to schedule a class presentation. Please schedule at least a week in advance. This is not a complete list of programs. I will also develop a program to meet any environmental education need. If you don't see a program that you used before, it is still available.

What is a Topographic Map?

Students learn why we have topographic map, how they are made, and why they are important. Students make a topographic map and learn how to read a topographic map.

Stream Table

Using a stream table students can see patterns and features associated with streams and floodplains. We can discuss discharge, gradients, velocity, erosion, and deposition.

Drinking and Waste Water Model

This model demonstrates the steps involved in making our drinking water safe and how it gets to our homes. It also shows how waste water is cleaned and what happens to it after it is cleaned. This model and the groundwater model complement each other well in explaining where our water comes from.

Where does your water come from?

Explore the water beneath the visible eye and how we as humans can affect our own water supplies. This model is designed to show the concepts of groundwater flow and pollution potential. The model is a cross-section of a soil profile, highlighting the different textures (sand, silt, clay, and rock) which make up our soils. Dye is added to the model to demonstrate various types of groundwater pollution. This allows the students to see the impacts of nonpoint source pollution on groundwater, and the importance of preventing ground water contamination. It also shows how pollution can enter into the groundwater supply and the speed at which it travels. If you are doing a unit about soils or water movement in our soil, the groundwater model would be an excellent tool to relate this concept to your students.

The Envrioscape Model

It is used as an educational tool to demonstrate how everyday activities can result in non-point source water pollution. Non-point source pollution refers to pollution which does not come from a single identifiable source; however it includes runoff from lawns, streets, farms and other surfaces. With the model, students are able to see and discuss the cause/effect of daily activities within the watershed. The model is designed for grades K-6; however high school students can benefit from the presentation as well.

Streams: sick or healthy? Soggy Socks

Stream Quality Monitoring is an excellent way for youth and adults to learn about the Macroinvertebrates that live in streams. It is an interactive learning experience which allows participants to study water quality and the importance of keeping our water resources clean. A local stream is used as we determine the water quality based on data collected. Populations of macro-invertebrates and the chemistry of the water are analyzed along with physical factors. Rubber slip on boots and nets are supplied. This activity is available in March, April, May, and June. If the students can't go to the stream, I will bring the stream to them in the classroom.

A Grave Mistake

In this classroom scenario students arrive at a sinister conclusion to a groundwater pollution problem. They also discover that "jumping to conclusions" can lead to an incorrect solution to a serious problem. The groundwater model fits well with this presentation.