
GLOSSARY

Aboriginal: existing from the beginning or from earliest days; the first people to live in a place.

Activism: actively working to further an environmental, social, or other cause.

Anabatic wind: wind that blows up the slopes of a valley during the day as the valley sides warm up, the warm air rises, and the relatively cool air from below rushes up to replace the rising warm air.

Appropriate technology: affordable, low-tech, sustainable, locally-made solutions to local problems, i.e. bicycle-powered corn grinder, medicines made from local plants.

Aquatic: growing or living in or frequenting water; taking place in or on water.

Basin: the entire tract of country drained by a river and its tributaries.

Beaufort scale: a scale in which the force of the wind is indicated by numbers from 0 to 12.

Bias: a mental leaning or inclination; partiality; prejudice, bent.

Biodiversity: the variety of life in all its forms and levels of organization including species, genetic, ecosystem and landscape diversity.

Biogeoclimatic zone: the complex interaction of climate, terrain, soil, plant and animals; a landscape region which is generally characterized by certain biological, geological and climatological attributes. There are 12 in B.C.

Canopy: the uppermost layer of a forest, consisting of the crowns of trees or shrubs.

Carbon cycle: the cycle of carbon in the earth's ecosystems in which carbon dioxide is fixed by photosynthetic organisms to form organic nutrients and is ultimately restored to the inorganic state by respiration and decay.

Cirrus: clouds which form in the upper realms of the sky and often precede the lower clouds of an approaching storm. The wispy, ethereal nature of cirrus changes into the layered "cirrostratus" or "cirrocumulus" as the storm nears.

Climate: the average weather conditions of a region throughout the seasons.

Consensus: a decision-making process in which all parties involved explicitly agree on the final decision and no one feels that his or her interests or values are violated.

Conservation: the act or practice of conserving or preserving; protection from loss, waste, etc.

Cryptosporidium: a pathogen identified in cattle feces that finds its way into water supplies.

Culture: the ideas, customs, skills, arts, etc. of a given people in a given period.

Cumulus: a flat-base cloud that appears heaped up. Fair weather cumulus have less build-up but might produce rain if they build into tall towers. If the billowing form occurs in layered clouds it is called "stratocumulus" (when at low levels within the atmosphere), "alto cumulus" (mid levels), or "cirrocumulus" (higher levels).

Debate: to take part in a formal discussion in which opposing sides of a question are argued.

Decomposer: any of various organisms (many bacteria and fungi) that return organic substances to ecological cycles by feeding on and breaking down dead matter.

Deforestation: the action or process of clearing forests.

Denitrification: the loss or removal of nitrogen, commonly by bacteria (as in soil) that usually results in the escape of nitrogen into the air.

Drainage basin: the total area drained by a river (or rivers) and its tributaries.

Ecosystem: an interacting and interrelated community of biotic (living) and abiotic (non-living) things.

Ecosystem diversity: the variety of different natural systems, such as pond, marsh, open field, within a given area.

Environmental stewardship: taking care of and nurturing the health of the natural ecology and using the land wisely and in a sustainable way.

Ethnobotany: the use of plants by aboriginal peoples for technology, food, medicines, art and other uses.

Evaporate: to convert into vapor; *also:* to dissipate or draw off in vapor or fumes.

Expression: a putting into words or representing in language.

Fjord: a narrow inlet of the sea between cliffs or steep slopes.

Genetic diversity: individual diversity within a species.

Grass roots: people and party organizations at the local level, especially in rural communities.

Habitat: the place or home in the environment where an animal or plant lives and which provides all its essentials for life, including food, water, shelter and space.

Haiku: a Japanese verse form of three unrhymed lines of 5, 7, and 5 syllables respectively (total 17 syllables), usually on some subject of nature.

Headwaters: upstream region within a watershed; higher elevation source for rivers; the source of a stream.

Height of land: the connections between all the highest points surrounding a watershed; a watershed's boundaries.

Hydrological cycle: the circulation and conservation of earth's water.

Informational interview: an interview of a person knowledgeable in some field by a person wanting to glean information about that field.

Introduced (or alien) species: a species that has been introduced into an area where it is not native.

Job shadow: to work with an associate or mentor in order to see first-hand what the job entails.

Katabatic wind: cool winds which occur at night when the air cools over the mountain slopes and falls to the valley floor.

Land breeze: much like a katabatic wind, the land breeze begins to occur when the sea breeze slacks off during the evening. At night the land cools to produce a land breeze, which is the opposite of a sea breeze. It is generally not as strong as a sea breeze.

Mass media: those means of communication that reach and influence large numbers of people, especially newspapers, popular magazines, radio, and television.

Muse: the spirit that is thought to inspire a poet or other artist; source of genius or inspiration.

Native species: species that are found in the area from which they originate.

GLOSSARY

Nimbus: a rain cloud which occurs in two forms: “nimbostratus”, which is layered to great heights ahead of a front and produces steady rain, and “cumulonimbus” which has grown upward from a smaller “cumulus” cloud and produces heavy rainshowers, thunder, lightning and sometimes hail.

Nitrogen cycle: a continuous series of natural processes by which nitrogen passes successively from air to soil to organisms and back to air or soil involving principally nitrogen fixation, nitrification, decay, and denitrification.

Non-renewable resource: a resource that is available in a fixed amount in various places in the earth’s crust and either is not replenished by natural processes or is replenished more slowly than it is used so that it can ultimately be totally depleted or depleted to the point where it is too expensive to extract and process for human use.

Orographic lift: moisture-laden air is forced to rise over a mountain barrier; the air cools and condensation and precipitation often result. This process has a strong effect on local weather.

Outflow region: downstream end of a river where it empties into the ocean or a lake.

Phosphorus cycle: phosphorus dissolves from rocks and minerals and becomes available to plants for growth; in turn it is passed along to herbivore and then carnivore consumers, ultimately being returned to the soil by fungi and bacteria through the process of decomposition.

Poem: an arrangement of words written or spoken, traditionally a rhythmical composition, sometimes rhymed, expressing experiences, ideas or emotions in a style more concentrated, imaginative, and powerful than that of ordinary speech or prose.

Poetry: the art and language of poems.

Precipitation: a deposit on the earth of hail, mist, rain, sleet, or snow; *also:* the quantity of water deposited.

Press release: a standard format note the mass media (newspapers, magazines, radio, television) recognize and accept as information from the community.

Prose: the ordinary form of written or spoken language; speech or writing that is not poetry.

Rainshadow: an area which has a relatively light average rainfall because it is sheltered from the prevailing rain-bearing winds by a range of mountains or hills; it is therefore situated on the lee side of the range.

Rebuttal: to contradict, refute or oppose, especially in a formal manner by argument and proof.

Refute: to use evidence to prove an argument or statement to be false or wrong.

Relief: the differences in height of land forms in an area.

Renewable resource: a resource that can be depleted in the short run if used or contaminated too rapidly, but normally will be replaced through natural processes in the long run.

Riparian zone: the area located along or near a stream, river or water bodies, with particular reference to vegetation.

Rivershed: a rivershed, like a watershed, drains from the highest points of land into a common system of rivers, streams, creeks, lakes, bogs and wetlands, feeding a single, larger waterway.

Sea breeze: much like an anabatic wind, the sea breeze blows from sea (or other large water body) to land and occurs when the air over the land is heated more rapidly than the air over the adjacent water surface. As a result, the warmer air rises and the relatively cool air from the water flows onshore to replace it.

Slant: to distort in writing or telling so as to express a particular bias.

Species diversity: the variety of species of living things within a given area.

Steppe: a cool, continental environment that is too dry for trees to thrive in. Grasses succeed in these harsh places because they have small, simple, ephemeral structures above the ground and huge, fibrous root systems below.

Stratus: low, uniform, featureless cloud, sometimes producing drizzle. When it touches the sea it is called fog. When this layered cloud form occurs in the mid levels of the atmosphere it is called "altostratus", and at higher levels, "cirrostratus". Precipitation does not fall from these higher stratus clouds.

Sulphur cycle: sulphur alternates between solid and gas forms as it cycles in the environment, similar to the nitrogen cycle. Natural weathering of rock releases some sulphur minerals directly into soil and water, as does the decomposition of organic wastes and dead organisms, the burning of coal and other fossil fuels, and volcanic activity.

Sustainability: the use and consideration of environmental, economic and social aspects in making land-use decisions so that the needs of the present generation are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs.

Terrestrial: of or relating to land as distinct from air or water; living on or in or growing from land.

Topographic map: a map that uses colours and/or symbolic patterns to represent the general surface features of the earth, such as grasslands, forest, glaciers, elevation, etc.

Topography: a detailed description or representation of the features, both natural and artificial, of an area, such as are represented on a topographic map.

Toxic: having to do with or caused by a poison.

Tributary: a river or stream which contributes its water to a main river by discharging it into the latter, from either side, and at any point along its course.

Urbanization: the quality or state of being urbanized or the process of becoming urbanized.

Values: the social principles goals or standards accepted or held by an individual, class, society, etc.

Water-borne illness: an illness that may be contracted by or through drinking water.

Watershed: a region that drains via a system of connected stream channels into a particular body of water such as a river, pond, lake or ocean; also called a drainage basin. Within large watersheds there are many smaller ones.

Watershed boundaries: the height of land that surrounds the watershed.

Watershed reserve: a legislated protected area meant to preserve water and associated ecological resources therein.

Weather: the condition of the atmosphere over a certain short period, as described by various meteorological phenomena such as atmospheric pressure, temperature, humidity, rainfall, cloudiness, wind speed and direction.

GLOSSARY

Wetlands: ecosystems dominated by water-loving plants and having wet or saturated soils, such as bog, swamp, slough, pond or marsh.

Wildlife tree: a standing dead or live tree with special characteristics that provides valuable habitat for the conservation or enhancement of wildlife.

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Blair, D.G. and W. Husby, *Water for Tomorrow: A Guide to Watershed Stewardship in the Howe Sound Basin*, Bowen Island Forest and Water Management Society, Bowen Island, B.C., 1996.

Binder, D., S. Guy and B. Penn, *Backyard Biodiversity and Beyond: A Handbook for Students and Teachers*, Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks, Victoria, 1995.

Bunnell, P., J. Roop and P. Ballin, *Teacher's Guide to the State of the Environment Report for British Columbia*, Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks, Victoria, 1994.

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Kistriz, R.U., *Discover Your Estuary: Understanding and Exploring the Aquatic Environment of the Fraser River Estuary*, Environment Canada, Vancouver, 1992.

McClaren, M., K. Fulton and C. McMahan, *Water Stewardship: A Guide for Teachers, Students and Community Groups*, Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks, Victoria, 1995.

Penn, B. and J. Hoffman, *Canada's Rainforests: From Maps to Murrelets*, Sierra Club of British Columbia, Victoria, 1998.

Project WET, The Watercourse and the Council for Environmental Education, Bozeman, 1995.

Project WILD: Activity Guide, Canadian Wildlife Federation, Ottawa, 1992.

Staniforth, S., *The Technology Trap: People, Technology and the Environment. Module 1 Transportation: Who's in the Driver's Seat?*, The GAIA Project, Victoria, 1999.

Staniforth, S., F. Mogensen, D. Simpson and J. Kimmel, *Protected Areas: Preserving Our Future: An Environmental Education Guide to Protecting Natural Areas*, Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks, Victoria, 1996.

State of the Environment Report for British Columbia, Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks, Public Affairs Branch, Victoria, 1992.

The Stream Keeper's Handbook, A Practical Guide to Stream Care, Fisheries and Oceans Canada Salmonid Enhancement Program, Vancouver, 1995.

Water Works! Conservation and Protection Fact Sheet No. 4, Environment Canada, Ottawa, 1990.

NATURAL HISTORY AND FIELD GUIDES

Campbell, S. and S. Pincott, *NatureScaping British Columbia*, Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks, Victoria, 1995.

Cannings, S. and R. Canning, *British Columbia: A Natural History*, Greystone Books, Vancouver, 1996.

Dobson, C. and G. Beck. *Watersheds: A Practical Handbook for Healthy Water*, Firefly Books Ltd., Willowdale, 1999.

RESOURCES AND REFERENCES

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Stewart, H., *Cedar, Douglas and MacIntyre*, Vancouver, 1995.

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MAGAZINES

British Columbia Environment Report
British Columbia Environmental Network
1672 East Tenth Avenue
Vancouver, BC
V5N 1X5
Tel: (604) 879-2279

Watershed Sentinel: Environmental News from the Georgia Strait and the Islands
Box 39
Whaletown, BC
V0P 1Z0
Tel: (604) 935-6992

ORGANIZATIONS

Alouette River Management Society
PO Box 21117 Ridge
Maple Ridge, BC
V2X 1P7
Tel: (604) 467-6401
Fax: (604) 467-6478
E-mail: admin@alouetteriver.org
Website: <http://www.alouetteriver.org/>

BC Environmental Network BCEN
1672 E. 10th Avenue
Vancouver, BC
V5N 1X5
Tel: (604) 879-2279
Fax: (604) 879-2272
E-mail: info@bcen.bc.ca
Website: <http://www.bcen.bc.ca/>

BC Spaces for Nature

PO Box 673
Gibsons, BC
V0N 1V0
Tel: (604) 886-4632
Fax: (604) 886-3768
E-mail: info@spacesfornature.org
Website: <http://www.spacesfornature.org>

BC Watershed Stewardship Alliance

3360 West 53rd Avenue
Vancouver, BC
V6N 4C9
Tel: (604) 261-3554
Fax: (604) 261-3514
E-mail: eequity@bc.sympatico.ca
Website: <http://www.scrn.org/bcwsa/>

BC Wild

Box 2241, Main Post Office
Vancouver, BC
V6B 1H2
Tel: (604) 669-4802
Fax: (604) 669-6833
E-mail: bcwild@helix.net
Website: <http://www.imag.net/bcwild/>

BC Wildlife Federation

303 - 19292 60th Avenue
Surrey, BC
V3S 8E5
Tel: (604) 533-2293
Fax: (604) 533-1592
1-800-533-2293
E-mail: webmaster@bcwf.bc.ca
Website: <http://www.bcwf.bc.ca>

**Bilston Watershed Habitat Protection Association
(B.W.H.P.A.)**

Other Projects: **Martin Brook Fisheries Enhancement,
Scott's Pond**
1139 Lippincott Road
Victoria, BC
V9C 2Z6
Tel: (250) 478-2387
Fax: (250) 474-7412
E-mail: bilston@islandnet.com
Website: <http://www.islandnet.com/~bilston/>

British Columbia Lake Stewardship Society (BC Lake
Stewardship Society)

c/o Science Building
3333 College Way
Kelowna, BC
V1V 1V7
Tel: (250) 225-2537
Fax: (250) 868-1027
E-mail: bclss@hotmail.com
Website: <http://www.nalms.org/bclss/frame.html>

British Columbia Wetlands Society

PO Box 41
Delta Main Post Office
Delta, BC
V4K 3N5
Tel: (604) 940-9810
Education Line: (604) 940-1540
Fax: (604) 940-9833
E-mail: bcwetnet@direct.ca
Website: <http://www.bcwetlands.com/>

Colquitz Watershed Stewardship Project

Frank Hobbs Elementary School
Robert Kilbank, Project Coordinator
3875 Haro Road
Victoria, BC
V8N 4A6
Tel: (250) 477-1804
Fax: (250) 477-3392
Website: [http://www.sd61.bc.ca/school/tc2000/sv3/
index.html](http://www.sd61.bc.ca/school/tc2000/sv3/index.html)

RESOURCES AND REFERENCES

ORGANIZATIONS

East Kootenay Environmental Society

PO Box 8
2-495 Wallinger
Kimberley, BC
V1A 2Y5
Tel: (250) 427-2535
Fax: (250) 427-3535
E-mail: ekes@ekes.org
Website: <http://www.ekes.org>

Fraser Headwaters Alliance

General Delivery
Dunster, BC
V0J 1J0
Tel: (250) 968-4410
E-Mail: info@fraserheadwaters.org
Website: <http://www.fraserheadwaters.org/>

Georgia Strait Alliance

201-195 Commercial Street
Nanaimo, BC
V9R 5G5
Tel: (250) 753-3459
Fax: (250) 753-2567
E-mail: gsa@georgiastrait.org
Website: <http://www.georgiastrait.org/>

Reach for Unbleached!

Box 39
Whaletown, BC
VOP IZO
Tel: (250) 598-5526
Fax: (250) 935-6992
E-mail: info@rfu.org
Website: <http://www.rfu.org/>

Rivershed Society of British Columbia

201-1190 Pipeline Road
Coquitlam, BC
V3B 7T9
E-mail: fin@rivershed.bc.ca
Website: <http://www.rivershed.bc.ca>

River Works

Tel: (604) 659-3503
Fax: (604) 659-3502
Website: <http://www.riverworks.org/about.htm>

S.I.A.S.S. — South Vancouver Island Aquatic Stewardship Society

PO Box 307
Sooke, BC
V0S 1N0
Tel: (250) 642-2119
Fax: (250) 642-4384
E-Mail: info@siass.com
Website: <http://www.siass.com/>

Slocan Valley Watershed Alliance

Box 139
Winlaw, BC
V0G 2G0
Tel: (250) 359-7185
E-mail: svwa@watertalk.org
Website: <http://www.watertalk.org/SVWA/>

Stream Keepers

720 Orwell Street
North Vancouver, BC
V7J 2G3
Tel: 1-800-723-PSKF (7753) or (604) 986-5059
Fax: 1-800-723-PSKF (7753) or (604) 986-5059
Website: <http://www-heb.pac.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/PSKF/home.htm>

Stream Team

531 Dumeresq Street
 Victoria, BC
 V8Z 1X3
 Tel: (250) 479-7041
 Fax: (250) 479-7051
 E-mail: angus.stewart@streamteam.bc.ca
 Website: <http://www.streamteam.bc.ca/links.html>

The GAIA Project

576 Johnson Street
 Victoria, BC
 V8W 1M3
 Tel: (250) 384-1534
 Fax: (250) 384-4213
 E-mail: gaia@sierraclubbc.org
 Website: <http://www.gaiaproject.bc.ca/>

The Sierra Club of British Columbia

576 Johnson Street
 Victoria, BC
 V8W 1M3
 Tel: (250) 386-5255
 Fax: (250) 386-4453
 E-mail: info@sierraclubbc.org
 Website: <http://www.sierraclub.ca/bc/>

The Veins of Life Watershed Society

Box 36057-1153 Esquimalt Road
 Victoria, BC
 V9A 7J5
 Tel: (250) 383-2086
 E-mail: volws@home.com
 Website: <http://www.islandnet.com/~volws/>

Wild B.C.

4th Floor - 780 Blanshard Street
 Victoria, BC
 V8W 2H1
 Tel: (250) 356-7111
 Toll Free: 1-800-387-9853
 Fax: (250) 952-6684
 E-mail: wild@gems5.gov.bc.ca
 Website: <http://stc.mala.bc.ca/hctf/wild/about.htm>

WEB SITES

ENVIRONMENTAL AND WATERSHED-RELATED SITES

see web sites in Organizations, above as well

BC Tapwater Alliance

<http://www.alternatives.com/bctwa/>

Comox Valley Watershed Society

<http://valleylinks.net/community/environment/watershed.html>

David Suzuki Foundation

<http://www.davidsuzuki.org/>

Elliot / Anderson / Christian / Trozzo Water Users Committee

<http://www.watertalk.org/swwa/eact/home.htm>

Friends of Watersheds (Greater Vancouver)

<http://www.vcn.bc.ca/ourwater/>

Georgia Strait Alliance

<http://www.georgiastrait.org/>

Global Rivers Environmental Education Network

<http://www.igc.apc.org/green/resources.html>

The King County Department of Natural Resources —

Water and Land Division Watershed Clean-up Steps
<http://splash.metrokc.gov/wlr/PI/cleanup.htm>

Perry Ridge Water Users Association

<http://www.watertalk.org/swwa/perryridge/>

Save Saltspring Society

<http://www.savesaltspring.com/>

SCHOOLGROUND NATURE-SCAPING

NatureScape BC

<http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/hctf/nature.htm>

RESOURCES AND REFERENCES

WEB SITES

SCHOOLGROUND NATURE-SCAPING

Greening Schoolgrounds

<http://www.greengrounds.org/>

Evergreen Foundation

<http://www.evergreen.ca/>

APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY WEB SITES

The GAIA Project

<http://www.gaiaproject.bc.ca/>

Campus Center for Appropriate Technology

<http://www.humboldt.edu/~ccat/renew/solovn.html>

Centre for Alternative Technology

<http://www.foe.co.uk:80/CAT/>

National Centre for Appropriate Technology

<http://www.ncat.org/index.html>

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MODULE AND ACTIVITY

LAND AND RELATIONSHIPS I
 **M2** Activity 1

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CAREER DEVELOPMENT
 **M5** Activity 2

CAREER & PERSONAL PLANNING 11 & 12

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 **M5** Activity 2

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 Career Awareness Skills
 **M5** Activity 2
 Career Preparation
 **M5** Activity 2

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COMMUNICATE IDEAS AND INFORMATION
 Improving Communications
 **M4** Activity 1
 Presenting and Valuing
 **M4** Activities 1, 2

SELF AND SOCIETY
 **M4** Activity 2

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MODULE AND ACTIVITY

COMPREHEND AND RESPOND
 Strategies and Skills
 **M4** Activities 1, 2
 Critical Analysis
 **M4** Activities 1, 2

COMMUNICATE IDEAS AND INFORMATION
 Composing and Creating
 **M4** Activity 1
 Presenting and Valuing
 **M4** Activity 2
 Improving Communications
 **M4** Activity 2

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EARTH SCIENCE 11

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GEOLOGICAL SCIENCE

Resources and Environment

.....	M1 Activities 1, 3
.....	M3 Activities 1, 3
.....	M4 Activity 2
.....	M5 Activities 2, 3

ATMOSPHERIC SCIENCE

Pressure and Winds

.....	M1 Activity 4
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Evaporation, Precipitation and

Weather

.....	M1 Activities 2, 4
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Comprehension

.....	M2 Activity 2
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COMMUNICATE IDEAS AND INFORMATION

Composing and Creating

.....	M2 Activity 2
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Presenting and Valuing

.....	M2 Activity 2
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Strategies and Skills

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Comprehension

.....	M2 Activity 2
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Themes

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Systems

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.....	M2 Activities 1, 3
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Skills

.....	M1 Activities 1, 3
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Climate

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.....	M3 Activities 1, 2
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.....	M4 Activity 2
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Sustainability of Resources

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.....	M3 Activity 2
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.....	M4 Activity 1
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.....	M4 Activity 1

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.....	M2 Activity 1

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POLLUTION

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.....	M4 Activity 2
.....	M5 Activity 3

MEDICINE, HEALTH AND TECHNOLOGY

.....	M3 Activity 3
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CONSUMERISM AND POPULATION

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THE FUTURE

.....	M3 Activity 3
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MODULE AND ACTIVITY

APPLICATIONS OF SOCIAL STUDIES

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- **M2** Activity 3
- **M3** Activities 1, 2
- **M4** Activities 1, 2

SOCIETY AND CULTURE

Civilizations from 500 to 1600

- **M2** Activity 1

ENVIRONMENT

Civilizations from 500 to 1600

- **M2** Activities 1,2,3

SOCIAL STUDIES 9

CURRICULUM ORGANIZER

MODULE AND ACTIVITY

APPLICATIONS OF SOCIAL STUDIES

- **M2** Activities 1, 3
- **M4** Activities 1, 2

SOCIETY AND CULTURE

Europe and North America
from 1500 to 1815

- **M2** Activity 2

ENVIRONMENT

Europe and North America
from 1500 to 1815

- **M2** Activity 1

SOCIAL STUDIES 10

CURRICULUM ORGANIZER

MODULE AND ACTIVITY

APPLICATIONS OF SOCIAL STUDIES

- **M3** Activity 2
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ENVIRONMENT

Canada from 1815 to 1914

- **M2** Activity 3

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CURRICULUM ORGANIZER

MODULE AND ACTIVITY

CULTURAL ISSUES

- **M2** Activity 2

SKILLS AND PROCESS I

- **M3** Activities 1, 2

SKILLS AND PROCESS II

- **M1** Activity 1
- **M3** Activity 2
- **M4** Activities 1, 2

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

- **M1** Activities 1, 2, 3
- **M2** Activity 3
- **M3** Activities 1, 2
- **M4** Activity 2