## DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 124 450

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INSTITUTION REPORT NO RUB DATE NOTE

EDRS PRICE

DESCRIPTORS

AVAILABLE FROM

75

Garrett, Anné C.; Kozak, Betty Ann Our Crowded, Dirty World: The Development of Our Environmental Crisis and Its Impact upon One's Habitat. Instructional Activities Series. Hational Council for Geographic Education. IA/E-5

7p.; Por related documents, see ED 096 235 and SO 099 140 through 167

SO 009 143

HCGE Central Office, 115 North Marion Street, Oak Park, Illinois 60301 (\$.50, elementary set \$6.25)

MF-\$0.83 Plus Postage. HC Not Available from EDRS. Ecological Factors; \*Ecology; Elementary Education; \*Environmental Education; Geography; \*Learning Activities; Observational Learning; Social Studies; Teacher Developed Materials; Urban Environment; Urban Studies

ABSTRACT

This activity, the fifth in a set of elementary teacher-developed units for geography, is intended to help teachers in developing an ecological unit. It examines pollution problems in the United States through observation and inquiry. An environmental walk activity is outlined that can be performed in any area near a school. It provides an opportunity for students to examine and evaluate data, hypothesize about collected data, and draw conclusions. Teachers are recommended to contact their local park authorities for more materials. A bibliography of free or inexpensive materials on pollution is provided along with an exemplary map available from "The Washington Post" for free. See SO 009'140 for a general description and explanation of the elementary and secondary sets comprising this series. (ND)



# National Council for Geographic Education

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OUR CROWDED, DIRTY WORLD:

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THE DEVELOPMENT OF OUR ENVIRONMENTAL CRISIS

US DEPARTMENT OF MEALTH. EDUCATION & WELFARE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

IA/E-5

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Anne C. Garrett Fairfax County School, Fairfax, Virginia

• Betty Ann Kozak Prince George County Schools, Upper Marlboro, Maryland

Pollution in America: When did it begin? What causes pollution? What evidence is there of man's misusing his environment?: What are the repercussions of man's altering his habitat? Is all pollution man-made? Can laws correct pollution problems? These and other questions will be explored in this activity.

Our Crowded, Dirty World, is intended to help teachers in developing an ecological unit. The enclosed materials are offered to assist in establishing such a unit.

The suggested environmental walk can be applied to any school area. This experience provides opportunities for the student to examine and evaluate data, hypothesize with regard to collected data, and draw conclusions on the basis of evidence presented. It is recommended that teachers contact their local park authority for more materials.

Dittoes of the map showing pollution in our capital and a wealth of other information can be obtained free from the <u>Washington Post</u> Public Relations Department.

The brief bibliography will enable teachers to obtain free and inexpensive materials on pollution.

### ENVIRONMENTAL WALK ACTIVITY

## Student Guide

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## I. Air Pollution

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- A.	Does the air smell clean?
	Yes No
в.	As you walk about the school check all the sources of air
	pollution.
•	factories buses
	homes dump trucks
	automobiles * airplanes
	incinerators open fires
	garbage cans people (cigarettes)
	other
c	Collect some pollutants
L.	
	a. Hang vaseline coated cards of pieces of cheesecloth in
	different locations and in different weather. Compare the
•	particulates trapped on a sunny day, foggy day, windy day, . etc.
· .	
-	b. At a tree near a bus stop wipe a leaf with a tissue
	Wipe a leaf of a tree away from the street and traffic
	Compare tissues
	c. Look for a car that shows signs of rust. How old is the
•	car?
r	Find a car that shows no evidence of rust. How old is that
	car?
	Compare
	d. Sandpaper a small, part of the stone on the outside of the
· •	school. Is there a difference in color?
•	e. Is, one part of the outside of the school building dirtier
	than another part?
.•	yes / · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	Why?
Noi	se Pollution
· Lis	ten to the sounds around the school.
	e a list of the sounds: " /
	ch ones could be listed as
	very noisy
	noisy quiet
·	
Lan	i Pollution
λ.	Litter
	Collect litter around the school
в.	Erosion
-	List the evidence of soil erosion around your school, find out
•	what the cause of it is and what can be done to prevent it.
· c.	The process of plant photosynthesis adds oxygen to the air.
ه با	Could the grounds around the schools use more plants and trees?
	conta rue digangé siona rue scuode ase more breure end ruess.

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### 'IV. Man's Effect

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- A. What evidence is there that man has changed this environment?
  - B. What kinds of wildlife do you see or have you seen?
- C. Was the change good? (value- judgment.)
- V. Suggested Follow-up Activities
  - A. Illustrations of what the environment would look like if man had not changed it.
  - B. Cartoons showing man's effect on his environment.
  - C. . Make creatures out of collected litter.
  - D. Make a graph showing levels of noise pollution.
  - E. Make comparison maps of before and after man.

P. Dramatization of man's effect on wildlife.

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Our Crowded, Dirty World

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National Film Board, Canada: "Boomsville." Learning Corporation of America. Film.

National Wildlife Federation. 1970 National EQ Index "America is in Trouble." National Wildlife Magazine Reprint, October-November, 1970.

Washington Post. "Caution: Pollution May be Hazardous to Your Health," 1970.

Washington Post. "News Map," Ditto Master, August 13, 1967.

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Note: All of the above items with the exception of the film "Boomsville" can be obtained free.

Selected Source Material

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\*Fairfax County Park Authority. Kit on Conservation and Environmental Education. Annandale, Virginia: 1970. Materials include bibliographiés, field trip suggestions, suggestions on what a citizen can do about the environmental crisis. Call Mr. Aldrich at FCPA, 941-5009 \*Contact local park authorities. Heylman, Kathering M. "The Little House Syndrome vs. Nike Hulligan and Mary Anne: A Mobilization of Juvenile Books on Ecology, Conservation, and Pollution." <u>School Library Journal</u>. (April, 1970)

National Audubon Society. <u>A Place to Live</u>. New York: 1976. This paperback is a workbook for third and fourth graders on urban ecology. Activities involve writing or drawing in the book as well as group activities. Teacher's Manual \$1.50; student sanual, \$ .75. The National Audubon Society, 1130 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10028.

National Education Association. <u>Man and His Environment</u>: <u>An Introduction</u> <u>to Using Environmental Study Areas</u>. <u>Washington</u>, D. C.: NEA, 1970 · (\$1.75)

National Géographic. "Our Ecological Crisis". Washington, D. C.: National Geographic Magažine, CXXXVIII (December, 1970), pp 737-795

Needham, Dorothy. "Pollution - A Teaching and Action Program", Grade Teacher, LXXVIII (October, 1970), pp. 24-26

Science and Children. Magazine for Teachers.

Science Digest. Magazine for students.

Virginia Water Control Board. Water Pollution Kit, Richmond: Commonwealth of Virginia, 1970

This kit is free upon request. Write State Water Control Board,

P. O. Box 11143, 4010 West Broad Street, Richmond, Virginia 23230

Vivian, Eugene V., Henderson, E. L., et al. "Environmental Education", Instructor, LXXX (January, 1971), pp. 52-61.

This article features a variety of activities of use for this unit.

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Other sources of material on environmental problems include:

Environmental Science Services Administration Department of Commerce Rockville, Maryland 20852

National Center for Air Pollution Control U.S. Public Health Service , Washington, D. C. 20201

U.S. Department of Interior Pederal Water Pollution Control Administration 633 Indiana Avenue, N.W. Washington, D. C. 20242

National Council for Air and Stream Improvement 103 Park Avenue New York, N. Y. 10026 The American Institute of Plant Engineers Industrial Pollution Committee 1056 Delta Avenue Cincinnati, Ohio 45208

American Public Health Association 1704 Broadway New York, N. Y. 10019

Air Pollution Control Association 4400 Fifth Avenue Pittsburgh, Pa. 15213

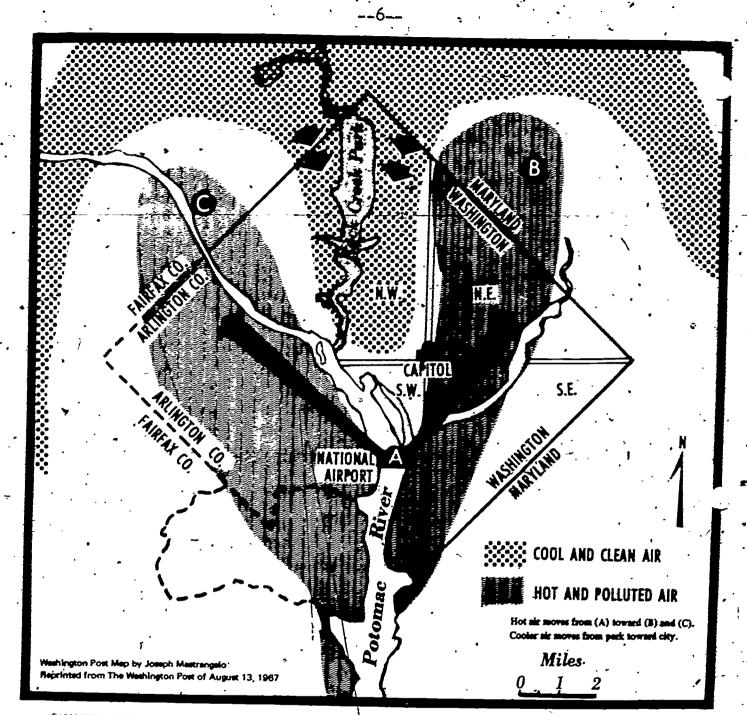
Citizens for Clean Air Box One Million, Grand Central Station New York, R. Y. 10017

The Conservation Foundation 1250 Connecticut Avenue N.W. Washington, D. C. 20036

National Wildlife Pederation 1412 16th Street N.W. Washington, D. C. 20036

Tennessee Valley Authority Director of Information Knoxville, Tennessee 37902

Water Pollution Control Federation 3900 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W. Washington, D. C. 20016



# SUMMER "HEAT ISLAND" SENDS AIR POLLUTION INTO SUBURBS

The Washington Post NEWS MAP

Almost daily, the center of the hot air mass divides and flows into the suburbs, according to a U.S. Weather Bureau research specialist

Clarence A. Woollum calls the mass the "urben heat island." In it are sulphur dioxide, carbon monoxide and other pollutants common to the city's atmosphere. Woollum has compiled data on the movement of the urben heat island for the pet nine years.

Measurements taken last month show a typical daily movement of the polyuted air.

Each July motiving at 5 o'clock, the air mass centered over National Airport where the minimum temperature averaged 86 degrees, the minimum temperature averaged

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With temperatures rising through the morning, the island split and began its two-pronged march into the suburbs.

By 3 P.M. the island encompassed a large "vee" from Glen Echo to National Airport to College Park. At the same time, a sweeping wave of cooler, less polluted air poured into the city along the green strip of Rock Creek Park. The temperature of this air was about six degrees cooler than the air in the heat island.

According to Woollum, the movement of cool air aids in pushing the heat island away from the city.

Greater understanding of the movement of the urban heat island will aid in designing more effective air pollution control programs, Woollum believes. (The Washington Post, 8/13/67)