NISE Net Online Workshop

Communicating Climate Change to Diverse Audiences April 5, 2022

Today's Presenters:

Frank Kusiak, Lawrence Hall of Science Christopher White, Terry Lee Wells Nevada Discovery Museum Amber McCammon, The Virgin Islands Children's Museum Lauren Butcher, Explora Science Center and Children's Museum Rebekah Domayer, Iowa Children's Museum

Welcome!

As we wait to get started with today's discussion, please:

Introduce yourself! Type your name, institution, and location into the Chat Box

Questions? Feel free to type your questions into the <u>Chat Box</u> at any time throughout the webinar or use the raise your hand function in the participants list and we'll unmute your microphone.

Today's discussion will be recorded and shared on nisenet.org at: nisenet.org/events/online-workshop





Future Online Workshops

Tuesday, May 3, 2022

Earth & Space Resource Roundup - an Overview of All the NISE Network has to Offer

Tuesday, June 15, 2022 Reconnect and Re-engage with the NISE Network

Learn more at nisenet.org/events





Communicating Climate Change: Resources





A compilation of climate change public engagement and professional learning resources for informal science educators.

Climate Change

Online digital libraries of educational materials

- CLEAN collection of climate literacy and energy education materials: https://cleanet.org
- NOAA Climate.gov: https://climate.gov/teaching
- MADE CLEAR: https://madeclear.thinkport.org

Communicating Climate Change: Resources

- NASA's Climate Change Science Page https://climate.nasa.gov/
- NOAA The Essential Principles of Climate Literacy and CLEAN's Guide to Teaching About Climate Change - https://www.climate.gov/teaching/climate
- New Hand to Hand: Children's Museums and Climate Change: https://childrensmuseums.org/2022/03/17/new-hand-to-hand-childrens-museums-and -climate-change/
- Design & Discovery Forum on Climate Science, Children, and the Media: https://www.nsf.gov/news/news_summ.jsp?cntn_id=304714&org=EHR

Communicating Climate Change: Resources

- National Network for Ocean and Climate Change Interpretation (NNOCCI): <u>https://climateinterpreter.org</u>
 - NNOCCI resources: <u>https://climateinterpreter.org/resources</u>
 - NNOCCI and Frameworks Institute reframing cards for creating effective climate communication
 - NNOCCI swamp graphic showing effective messaging language: productive (green), proceed with caution (yellow), and unproductive/avoid (red)
 - Recommend NNOCCI's Crash Course for Communicating Climate Change <u>https://climateinterpreter.org/training</u> (Latest Crash Course registration closes on April 11)

COMMUNICATING CLIMATE CHANGE TO DIVERSE AUDIENCES



THE TERRY LEE WELLS NEVADA DISCOVERY MUSEUM

Located in Downtown Reno, NV We are an all-ages hands-on science center In our 10 years we have had over 1.2 million visitors



What is Fire Season?!?

And how do we teach it without scaring the crap out of our visitors?

Why is this topic important to us?

- Poor air quality
- Record land loss
- Straining of community resources
- Project: Camp at The Discovery
- Our role within our community



Why is this important to us?



According to collected COVES data The top three reported reasons for coming are:)

- •To spend time together as a group/family (41%)
- •For fun/entertainment of the group (34%)

•For an educational experience for group members (18%)

How have we approached such a serious topic? Games...obviously



Group based firefighting game



Shape based puzzle game

TRUST YOUR FLOOR STAFF! (TEAM BASED INQUIRY) Who sees your visitors the most?

Who interacts with your visitors the most? Where do most of the actual good ideas come from? Who is going to test these ideas out for you?



Working with community experts and shareholders

Contributing community partners

- University of Nevada, Reno
 - Spencer Eusden
 - Cienna Ajir
- Bureau of Land Management
- Jennifer Diamond
- City of Reno Fire Dept
- US Park Service



Waterfall Fire 2004







Amber M. McCammon VICM Programs Director & Curator

Communicating Climate Change to Diverse Audiences in the VI



- Diverse cultures
- Indigenous peoples
- Multiple languages
- Different grade levels/ ages/ abilities

VI Children by Race/Ethnicity, 1990-2015

Year	Black	Hispanic (any race)	Other Races	White
1990	83%	15%	10.2%	6.8%
2000	82%	15%	11%	7%
2014	83%	16%	12%	5%
2015	86%	18%	9.6%	4%

*Note: Population measures VI children age birth through 19 years old. "Other races" may include the following: Hispanic, Asian, Middle Eastern, East Indian, or a mix of any races.

- 75% of children spoke only English in their home.
- Of those children who spoke another language in their home, Spanish made up the majority (65% of children for whom another language was spoken), while French/Patois/Creole followed (28%), and "other languages" combined to make up a small percentage (7%).

Building Forward for Our Children Now! US Virgin Islands Kids Count Data Book 2019 https://cfvi.net/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/2019-KC-DB_Final-Version_11_6_2019_Additional-Reduced-Version.pdf

Many Nationalities:





Infographic Signage



Refuse, Reduce, Reuse... Recycling is the last resort!

Lead by Example **Recycling and 3D Printing Room**



- All visitors can watch recycling and new product production in action
- Currently limited signage with more infographics coming soon

Audiovisual Touch Screen Kiosk Curated by Grade Range





Coastal Ocean Observing Learning Station - COOLS

Audiovisual, Multilingual Closed Captioning & ASL Transcription



COOLS Feature ~ Sargassum Stories Infographic Signage

- Biophysical impacts
- Socioeconomic impacts

- Glider
- Interactive Videomicroscope



THANK YOU!

Amber M. McCammon VICM Programs Director & Curator amber@vichildrensmuseum.org https://www.vichildrensmuseum.org/

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Climate Change STEM Activity Cards

Lauren Butcher Explora Science Center and Children's Museum

Engineering Shade **Engineering Snade** Design a structure to block the sun and squash have in common? Shadel niu squasii riave in cummuni sinauei e long used big-leafed plants like squash ti used by realied plants use squast u os the soil damp by preventing water Researchers are trying out s to do the same thing! Saving water while gro uie same uning savery were weet 1701 Mountain Rd. NW, Albi

Planting in Puddles Where does water go in a field?

Con Con

In the Southwest region's arid (hot and dry) climate, Indigenous farming traditions and strategies have made it possible to grow food, even during droughts! People observe how the water moves across their fields and grow more plants where water creates puddles. What does that look like?

What you'll need:

- Paper
- Washable markers · A straw
- Water in a cup

Here's what to do:

- 1. Crumble up a piece of paper into a ball. Next, spread the paper so that it is almost flat. You should see lots of creases. Imagine that this is your field for planting!
- 2. Choose one washable marker. Trace along the top of one of the creases. Make your line heavy and thick.
- Museum-Library

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- Place your finger on top of the straw, and lift the straw out of
- Hold your straw over your marker line on the paper. It's time to make it rain! Lift your finger and watch what happens to the marker when the water touches it. What do you notice?
- Repeat with more creases! Look at your field. Where would you want to put the most plants in your field? Where would you want to put the least amount of plants?

Explore Further:

iexplora!

- Start the process again with a new piece of paper, but try adding only a tiny bit of water to your creases. Where does the water pool in a drought?
- Automatic irrigation machines can be programmed to deliver different amounts of water. Where would you tell your
- machine to deliver the most water? The least? Ask a farmer or gardener: how do they water their plants?
- What do they notice about the way water moves across









Climate Change STEM Activity Cards

- Small cards with at-home STEM activities for caregivers and children
- Communicate how Traditional Ecological Knowledge and practices address the effects of climate change

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iexplora!

Waffle Garden Design

How can you grow food with less water? Indigenous farming traditions and strategies have made it possible to grow food in the Southwest region's **arid** (hot and dry) climate for a very long time, even during droughts! Navajo, Zuni, Zia, and Laguna peoples **conserve** (save) water by using a "waffle" garden. How does this method work?

What you'll need:

- Some ground to dig in
- Gravel or mulch or sand
- Water



Photo credit: Library of Congress

Here's what to do:

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- 1. Remove plants, twigs, and rocks from an area about the size of your hands side-by-side with your fingers spread wide.
- 2. Use your finger to draw a square in the cleared area. Dig down about 3 to 4 inches inside the square.
- 3. Use the soil you remove to make walls along the edges. Add... a little water to make the soil stick together.

- 4. Put some gravel, mulch, or sand in the bottom of your square. Repeat to make a grid.
- 5. Carefully pour water into the inside of your walls. What do you notice? Where does the water go? How much can you add?
- 6. Check underneath your gravel, mulch, or sand a little later. Is it still wet? What about the next day?

Explore Further:

- Experiment with the height of the walls and depth of the square. What happens to the water inside?
- Try different **soil compositions** (proportion of sand, clay, and humus). What builds the sturdiest walls?
- Explore different amounts of gravel, mulch, or sand. Does the water stay in the ground longer with deeper layers?
- Ask a farmer or gardener: How do they conserve water and keep moisture in the soil?
- Do you have a drought in the area where you live? What are ways you can conserve water?

Read: Visit the library and check out *It's Our Garden: From Seeds* to *Harvest in a School Garden* by George Ancona



Origins: Working with and for Native communities in NM



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Foundation: Traditional Ecological Knowledge from the past and for the future



Zuni, New Mexico. Photo credit: ashiwi.org

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Process:

- Interviewed experts in Traditional Ecological knowledge and practices
- Highlighted science and engineering practices
- Referred to the past and the present
- Where relevant, included complementary STEM research



Example: Three Sisters and Solar Panels



Three Sisters. Photo credit: https://scien ces.ucf.edu/ news/farmin g-with-traditi onal-compa nion-plantin q/



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Engineering Shade

Design a structure to block the sun

What do solar panels and squash have in common? Shade! Indigenous farmers have long used big-leafed plants like squash to provide shade. The shade keeps the soil damp by preventing water from **evaporating** (turning into a gas). Researchers are trying out solar panels to do the same thing! Saving water while growing food is important, especially during droughts and increased temperatures.

What you'll need:

- Recyclables: paper,
- cardboard, cups, paper towel tubes
- Tape
- Scissors
- Water
- 2 small paper cups
- Permanent marker

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• Collected big, broad leaves (optional)



Photo credit: Dennis Schroeder/NREL

Here's what to do:

- Flip this card over. Have a look at the squash plant, solar panels, and any big, broad leaves you might find. How does they block sunlight? What makes them strong? What else do you notice?
- 2. Use your recyclables, tape, and scissors to design a structure to block the sun. Are you inspired by the leaf, the solar panel, or a combination of both?
- 3. Time to test it out! Take your paper cups and fill them up with the same amount of water. Use the marker to mark how high the water is.
- 4. Find a sunny spot for your testing. Place one cup of water underneath your shade structure. Put the other cup of water nearby.
- 5. Check your cups over the course of a couple days. Use your marker to draw a line where the water is in both cups. What do you notice? Was your design successful?

Explore Further:

- Improve your design! Does your structure provide shade all day, or just during a part of it?
- Ask a farmer or gardener: do they grow plants to shade others? What other plants are grown together and why?

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Squash Plant



Solar Panels Photo credit: Dennis Schroeder/NREL







Future Plans:



- Developing activity kits for outreach programs
- Incorporating into professional development for teachers, youth development specialists, and librarians
- Translating into local languages

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Climate Change STEM Activity Cards

Lauren Butcher <u>lbutcher@explora.us</u>

Explora Science Center and Children's Museum Engineering Shade Engineering Share Design a structure to block the sur

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farming traditions and strategies have made it possible to grow

across their fields and grow more plants where water creates

food, even during droughts! People observe how the water moves

- Choose one washable marker. Trace along the top of one of the creases. Make your line heavy and thick.

puddles. What does that look like?

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Get a little bit of water in your straw by putting the straw into the cup of water.

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NATIONAL INFORMAL STEM EDUCATION NETWORK

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Our Plan

Expand our curriculum unit to include four activities that support the learning goal of local climate change in lowa. These activities are as follows:

- In the first activity, students will learn about rivers around the state and what lives in a river by reading "Over and Under a Pond."
 Students will be expected to create a river scene that demonstrates and depicts what lives above and below a river.
- In the second activity, students will experience firsthand that climate change can have a direct impact on the environment but we can
 make solutions for that. Students will experiment with the use of plants to help eliminate erosion from occurring on shore lines of
 bodies of water during intense rain events.
- In the third activity, students will learn about how people use electricity, analyze electrical use and how we generate electricity by reading "My Papi Has a Motorcycle." Students will be expected to discuss electrical use and demonstrate their learning with the associated cards.
- In the fourth activity, students will learn how to communicate solutions that will reduce the impact of humans on the land, water, air, and/or other living things in the local environment. Students will be expected to create their own public service announcement about climate change (a poster, a video, a skit, etc).

ICM ACTIVITY #1

Theme: Above and Below Iowa Water (Engineering 101)

What You Need:

- Water scene template
- Markers
- Glue sticks
- Scissors
- Printed animals/plants

What You Learn:

Students will learn about what animals and plants live above and below water and that it is important to take care of our water.

What You Do:

- 1. Set up materials in a buffet-style set up.
- 2. Read the book "Over and Under the Pond" by Kate Messner to the students.
- 3. Students will use the water scene templates and add both animal and plant life above and below the water.
- 4. During this time, prompt the students to think about the relationships of the plants and animals. What if there was a factory or housing complex built right next to their water? How would that effect what lives near and under the water?
- 5. Climate change is due to human interaction with the environment. Climate change can be used as an umbrella term that covers a lot of things, but we are focusing solely on the effects of civic development near natural waterways which can lead to kill events by simply disrupting the environment with introducing pollution (noise and chemical) and other kinds of non-native wildlife.
- 6. Have students share their work with the rest of the group if time allows.



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CHILDRen



ICM ACTIVITY #2

Theme: Land Cover (Engineering 101)

What You Need:

- Paint trays
- Hair nets
- Rocks
- Plastic greenery
- Water pitchers
- Blue water color

What You Learn:

Students will learn about erosion and how to prevent it by using land cover.

What You Do:

- 1. Set up materials in a buffet-style set up.
- 2. There are only two full set ups available so students will need to work in two large groups to perform this experiment.
- 3. In the one of wells of the paint trays, place 3 scoops of rocks in the shallow end.
- 4. In the other well of the paint tray, place down a hair net in the shallow end and place 3 scoops of rocks in the hair net. Place one plastic greenery sheet on top of the rocks in the hair net.
- 5. Fill a water pitcher with water and a few drops of blue water color.
- 6. Proceed to pour water over the shallow ends and observe what happens.
- 7. Where does the water go? What keeps the rocks in place?
- 8. What else could you do to prevent erosion? Allow time for discussion as to why it's important to prevent erosion from occurring.



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CHILDRen's















We are still in the middle of the project but what we have learned so far....



Together, we can make a turtle-y big change!



Rebekah Domayer, Education Program Manager at the Iowa Children's Museum

> rdomayer@theicm.org 319-625-6255 ext 213

Q & A

Themes from registration questions...

- Kids and climate science
- Dealing with deniers
- Concise main messaging
- Incorporating Native voices
- Avoiding "doom and gloom"

Get Involved

Learn more and access the NISE Network's online digital resources nisenet.org



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Thank You





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