Design Notes

Grades: 9-12 General Education, Environmental Science Next Generation Science Standards (NGSS):

- <u>HS ESS3-4</u> Evaluate or refine a technological solution that reduces impacts of human activities on natural systems. (on individual level)
- HS ESS3-5 Analyze geoscience data and the results from global climate models to make an
 evidence-based forecast of the current rate of global or regional climate change and
 associated future impacts to Earth systems
 - <u>DCI ESS3.D: Global Climate Change</u> Though the magnitudes of human impacts are greater than they have ever been, so too are human abilities to model, predict, and manage current and future impacts.

Description

Students will determine their ecological (carbon) footprint, compare it to other students, and determine the impacts their lifestyle has on Earth and its resources. Students will also theorize what would happen if everyone on Earth lived the same ecological lifestyle. They will begin to understand the impacts an individual (or family) can have on the environment. Students will then think of ways they can lower their ecological footprint on personal and familial levels.

Time

2 50-minute class periods

Skills

- Graphing
- Calculating carbon footprint
- Making personal and social decisions based on perceptions of benefits and risks

Guiding Questions

- What is my personal impact on the planet?
- What impact does my family's lifestyle have on the planet?
- What steps can I take to reduce my impact on the planet and its resources?

Vocabulary

- **Carbon footprint** measure of the total amount of carbon dioxide (CO₂) and methane (CH₄) emissions as a result of the activities of a particular individual, organization, or community.
- Primary footprint the sum of direct emissions of greenhouse gases from the burning of
 fossil fuels for energy consumption and transportation. The emissions you directly release
 into the atmosphere, such as driving a car or taking a hot shower.
- **Secondary footprint** sum of indirect emissions of greenhouse gases during the life cycle of products used by an individual or organization, such as purchasing clothing or food.
- Carbon offset reduction in emissions of carbon dioxide or other greenhouse gases made in order to compensate for emissions made elsewhere. Offsets are measured in tons of carbon dioxide-equivalent.

Carbon credit - a permit that allows the company that holds it to emit a certain amount of
carbon dioxide or other greenhouse gases. One credit permits the emission of a mass equal
to one ton of carbon dioxide.

Teacher Preparation

- In preparation for this activity, the teacher should explore different online ecological (carbon) footprint calculators to determine which one(s) will work best with your students. Many online calculators require *Flash Player* which does not work on Chromebooks. Here are a few examples:
 - The Nature Conservancy This calculator is the most comprehensive. It includes food consumption, transportation choices, and household energy use. It also provides an interface for selecting conservation efforts to reduce emissions and calculates cost savings.
 - Global Footprint Network This calculator is very extensive, but does require students to enter an email address or log in with Facebook. This includes food consumption, transportation choices, and household energy use. It also will allow students to explore the carbon footprint of schools and businesses. This site also gives many suggestions, including cost savings, for selecting conservation efforts to reduce emissions for households, schools, and businesses.
 - Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) This calculator does not include food consumption but is very detailed about household energy use, transportation choices, and waste. It also provides an interface for selecting conservation efforts to reduce emissions while also calculating cost savings.
- Trace and cut out a footprint to be placed in a visible area in the classroom (such as on the board) for engagement. Students will also trace and cut out a footprint on Day One. If the length of your class does not allow for this, you can cut them out for each student, give them a photocopied footprint, or omit this step.
- Assign the student worksheet "Assessing My Ecological Footprint" before beginning this
 activity. Students will need to acquire specific information on their household size, average
 cost of energy, and other information most students will not know without asking a parent
 or guardian.
 - Recommendation give the assignment a week before you plan to do this activity. It is rather lengthy.
 - Students will fill out the worksheet and do their own personal calculations before working in groups. This worksheet will only be seen by the teacher and the individual student. Teachers, please make this clear to your students to ensure student privacy.
- Gallery Walk or Graffiti Wall (Engagement Day One). Teacher should write one question on a large sheet of paper or poster board and hang around the room. The number of questions

depends on the amount of time you have per class or the number of students. Students do not need to go to every question. Use questions such as:

- What does the footprint mean to you?
- How does it relate to climate change?
- What does the words carbon footprint mean to you?
- What does it mean to recycle?
- What are some things you personally do that have a huge affect on the environment?

Materials Required

- Worksheet "Assessing My Ecological Footprint" (per student) Given to students prior to activity (see note in Teacher Preparation)
- Worksheet "Evaluating My Ecological Footprint" (per student)
- Graphing paper (per student and per group)
- Construction, copy, or butcher paper (per student and per group)
- Computer with Internet and Google Sheets or Excel (per group)
- A traced footprint (engagement)
- Several sheets of paper or poster board for a graffiti/gallery walk posted around the classroom (see "Teacher Preparation" for examples of questions)

Background Information

This lesson will focus on how student choices affect Earth and its resources. They will begin by looking at their personal contribution to greenhouse gases by calculating their household's ecological footprint. Carbon dioxide (CO_2) and methane (CH_4) emissions are what contribute to an ecological (carbon) footprint. Calculating this footprint can take place on many levels - individual, family (household), school, business, city, country, or worldwide.

At the beginning of this lesson, students should be familiar with the following terms to properly calculate their household's ecological footprint (see vocabulary list): primary footprint, secondary footprint, carbon offsets, and carbon credits.

Procedure - Day One

- 1. Engagement: (Before class, trace and cut out a footprint). Place the footprint in a highly visible spot in the classroom or hold it up to the class. While pointing out (or holding up) the footprint, tell the student to think about the footprint. Give them a minute then let them do a gallery/graffiti walk with the questions you previously hung around the classroom. Let them know at this point there are no right or wrong answers. (See "Teacher Preparation" section for question examples.
- 2. After giving the students about 15 minutes for the gallery walk, discuss some of the answers written. This would be a good time to review the vocabulary: primary footprint, secondary footprint, carbon offsets, and carbon credits. (10-15 minutes).
- 3. Demonstrate how to use one of the carbon footprint calculators, walking the class through the process of creating their own carbon footprint. This can be accomplished as a whole

- class using a projector and teacher computer or in small groups as the teacher moves around the room.
- 4. Using the "Assessing My Ecological Footprint" worksheet students have completed, have students individually calculate their household's carbon footprint. There are several good online calculators described in the "Teacher Preparation" section. Walk around the room, helping students as necessary.
- 5. Once they have completed their calculations, have them trace and cut out their footprint from construction or butcher paper. Students should then write their household's carbon footprint number on the front and their name on the back. These can be posted around the room or on a poster board later, if desired. If time is short, this step can be omitted.

Procedure - Day Two

- 1. Engagement: Discuss questions from the gallery walk you did not get to on Day One. Review vocabulary for this lesson.
- 2. Break students into small groups. Students should take their footprint from Day One with them. In the group, students will first compare the similarities and differences among individual footprints. Encourage them to brainstorm the reasons for the differences, especially if there is a large spread in numbers (ie vegetarians will have lower carbon footprints than those who eat beef everyday).
- 3. Each group will calculate the whole group's carbon footprint.
- 4. Each group should create a graph on graphing paper or large piece of paper to display individual footprints versus the group footprint.
- 5. Working in their groups, students should then brainstorm various ways they can reduce their carbon footprints in realistic ways. This can be written on the back of their graphs. For display purposes, you can have students write this list on a poster board or large sheet of paper.
- 6. At the end of class, each group should quickly present their group data and some of the ways they discussed for reducing their individual numbers.

Homework (Exit Tickets, etc)

- 1. Have students generate a graph or chart of individual carbon usage by category (living space, energy, transportation, food, and waste). (This can be an extension activity).
- 2. Evaluating My Ecological Footprint worksheet (this can also be used as an assessment)

Extensions

- 1. **Mini-project idea**: Students create a poster displaying realistic ways an individual can reduce their ecological footprint.
- 2. Calculate the ecological footprint of your class, cafeteria, or whole school.
- 3. Calculate the ecological footprint of a small business within a mile of your school.
- 4. Create a tracking system for tracking your personal or your family's carbon footprint. Track it for the entire school year. Teachers, an end-of-the-year contest will encourage students to reduce their ecological footprint.

Assessing My Ecological Footprint

Student Worksheet

To ensure student privacy, this worksheet will only be viewed by the individual student and the teacher. It will not be used in a group setting. This worksheet is simply used to gather information that will be needed so student's know what to input into an online footprint calculator.

Living	Space			
1.	How many people live in your home?			
2.	What is your zip code?			
3.	What k	tind of space do you live in? (check one)		
		Single-family house with running water		Apartment building (5-10 apartments)
		Single-family house without running water		Apartment building (more than 10 apartments)
		Duplex (2-4 units)		Luxury condo
				Green design residence
4.	What i	s the size of your family's living space? (check one))	
		550 sq.ft or less		1601-2200 sq.ft.
		550-1050 sq.ft.		2201-2700 sq.ft.
		1051-1600 sq.ft.		2701 sq.ft. or more
5.	Do you	have electricity in your home?		
		Yes		No
Energy	y			
		s your family household's primary heating source?	(ch	eck one)
		Natural gas		Wood (ie. fireplace, wood-
		Propane		burning stove)
		Heating oil		We do not heat our house
		Electric Heat (ie. central		
		heat/air or baseboard heating)		
7.	Does y	our household purchase green power (ie solar, wa	ter,	or wind energy)?
		Yes		No
8.	How m	auch electricity does your household use per montl	h	

	kilowa	att-hours (use average kilowatt-l	nours for most accurate
	estimate)		
9.	How much heating (fuel) oil do		
	dollar gallon		
	gunon	J	
10	. How much natural gas does yo	-	
	dollar		
	thermthous:	s ands of cubic feet (use monthly c	onsumntion for most
	accurate estimate)	and or each reet (ace monthly e	onoumption for most
11	. How much propane does your	_	
	dollar gallon		
	portation and Travel		
12	. How many gasoline-powered v	vehicles does your household have	ve?
13	. For each vehicle, fill in the tabl	e with the average miles each ve	hicle is driven per week and
	average gas mileage.	_	-
		Average Miles Driven per Week	Average Gas Mileage
	Vehicle 1		Average Gas Mileage
	Vehicle 1 Vehicle 2		Average Gas Mileage
			Average Gas Mileage
	Vehicle 2		Average Gas Mileage
	Vehicle 2 Vehicle 3		Average Gas Mileage
	Vehicle 2 Vehicle 3 Vehicle 4		Average Gas Mileage
1.4	Vehicle 2 Vehicle 3 Vehicle 4 Vehicle 5 Vehicle 6	Week	
14	Vehicle 2 Vehicle 3 Vehicle 4 Vehicle 5 Vehicle 6	Week Ir family travel by bus each week	κ?
14	Vehicle 2 Vehicle 3 Vehicle 4 Vehicle 5 Vehicle 6 How many miles do you or you 1-5 miles	week Ir family travel by bus each week	k? 1 or more miles
14	Vehicle 2 Vehicle 3 Vehicle 4 Vehicle 5 Vehicle 6 How many miles do you or you a 1-5 miles	week Ir family travel by bus each week	κ?
	Vehicle 2 Vehicle 3 Vehicle 4 Vehicle 5 Vehicle 6 How many miles do you or you 1-5 miles General 6-25 miles 26-50 miles	week Ir family travel by bus each week 5 V	k? 1 or more miles Ve do not travel by bus
	Vehicle 2 Vehicle 3 Vehicle 4 Vehicle 5 Vehicle 6 How many miles do you or you 1-5 miles 6-25 miles 26-50 miles How many miles do you or you	week Ir family travel by bus each week 5 V Ir family travel by train or subwa	x? 1 or more miles Ve do not travel by bus ay each week? (check one)
	Vehicle 2 Vehicle 3 Vehicle 4 Vehicle 5 Vehicle 6 How many miles do you or you 1-5 miles General 6-25 miles 26-50 miles	week Ir family travel by bus each week 5 Week 1 5	k? 1 or more miles Ve do not travel by bus

	☐ We do not	travel by bus				
16. H	ow often do you Never Occasiona Often		ı your family ca	□ V	ne) 'ery Often lmost Always	
17. How many hours do you or your family fly each year? (check one) □ 0-4 hours □ 4-10 hours □ 11-25 hours □ We never fly Food Consumption						ours
	lace an "X" on th	e table to indi	cate how often	your family eats	each of the foll	owing foods.
		Never	1x a Month	1-3x a Week	Daily	Every Meal
-	Beef					
	Poultry					
	Pork					
	Fish & Seafood					
	Eggs & Dairy					
19. How much of your diet is based on fresh, unpackaged foods? (check one) ☐ None ☐ Most ☐ Some ☐ All ☐ Half						
Waste and Recycling 20. Besides grocery shopping, how often do you or your family go clothes shopping? (this includes clothing, shoes, and sports/exercise clothing) (check one) □ 1x a month (Only for necessities) □ 1-3 times a month (Closets are not quite full) □ 1x a week (Love to shop) □ 2-3x a week (Have to have all the latest fashions)						

21. How o	ften does your family purchase furniture each year? (check one)
	We redecorate the entire house every year
	Couch, new bedroom set - we update regularly
	A new lamp or small table
	We haven't bought new furniture in years
22. How o	ften does your family purchase appliances? (check one)
	Often to have the newest, most up-to-date model
	Occasionally when the old ones are very outdated
	Infrequently when the old ones are not working well anymore
	Almost never - only when the old appliance are broken and can no longer be fixed
23. How o	ften do you or your family purchase electronics? (check one)
	Often to have the newest, most up-to-date model
	Occasionally when the old ones are very outdated
	Infrequently when the old ones are not working well anymore
	Almost never - only when the old ones are broken and can no longer be fixed
	ften do you or your family purchase new physical copies of books, magazines, or apers? (check one)
	Often (daily newspaper delivery and magazine subscriptions)
	Occasionally (1-2 magazine subscriptions a month)
	Infrequently (only when necessary for school; we borrow or read online usually)
	Never (we borrow or read everything we need online)

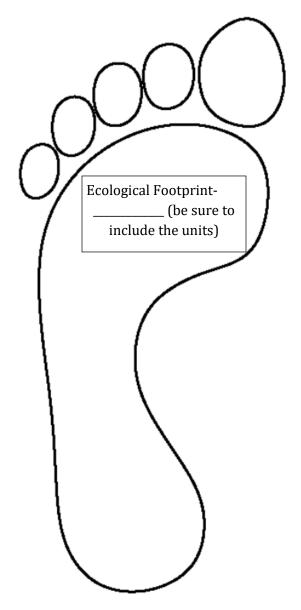
25. How much do you and your family recycle? (fill in the table)

	None	Little	Some	Most of it	All of it
Paper					
Plastic					
Aluminum					
Steel/Tin Cans					
Glass					
Food Waste (Compost)					
Old Electronics					

Ecological Footprint Calculator Results:

Instructions: After completing your "Assessing My Ecological Footprint Activity", add your ecological footprint that was calculated to the largest part of the foot.

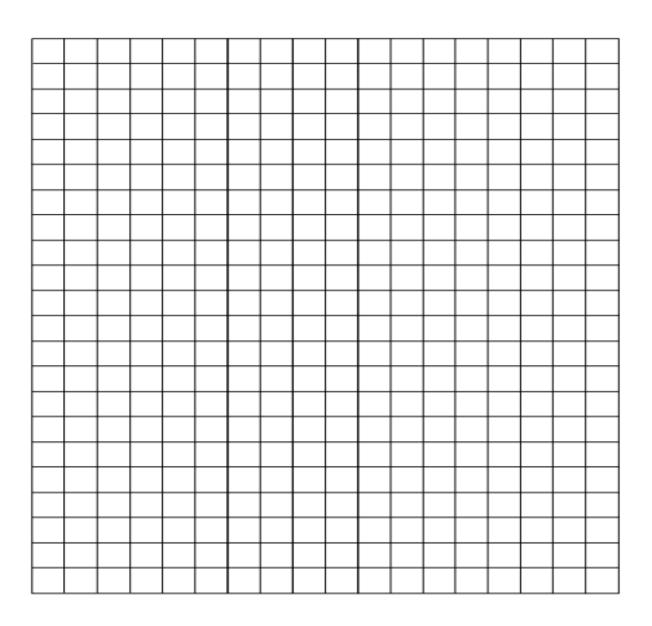
For each toe, list 1 factors that you contributed the most to your footprint from largest contribution (big toe) to smallest (little toe).



Group Results:

Member	Ecological Footprint

Bar Graph of Group Results:



Evaluating My Ecological Footprint **Student Worksheet**

1.	Define the following terms in your own words:	
	a.	Carbon footprint
	b.	Carbon offsets
	C.	Carbon credits
_	.	
2.		ersonal examples of the following: Primary footprint
	u.	Timary rootpinie
	b.	Secondary footprint
3.	Using t a.	he calculations you did earlier: What is your carbon footprint?
	b.	What activity contributes the most of your household's footprint?
4.	In you	group:

a.	What is the difference between your personal footprint and the others in your group?
b.	What is similar?
Using g a.	group calculations: How does the total group's footprint compare to other groups in your class?
b.	What is similar?
List 10	things you and your household can do to reduce your carbon footprint.
Think a	about your school. What do you think is the biggest contributor to its carbon nt?
List 5 t	hings the school can do to reduce its footprint.
	b. Using a a. b. Think a footpri

(ANSWER KEY) Evaluating My Ecological Footprint Student Worksheet

- 1. Define the following terms in your own words:
 - a. Carbon footprint Answer should be in the student's own words: measure of the total amount of carbon dioxide (CO2) and methane (CH4) emissions as a result of the activities of a particular individual, organization, or community.
 - b. Carbon offsets Answer should be in the student's own words: reduction in emissions of carbon dioxide or other greenhouse gases made in order to compensate for emissions made elsewhere. Offsets are measured in tons of carbon dioxide-equivalent.
 - c. Carbon credits Answer should be in the student's own words: a permit that allows the company that holds it to emit a certain amount of carbon dioxide or other greenhouse gases. One credit permits the emission of a mass equal to one ton of carbon dioxide.
- 2. Give personal examples of the following:
 - a. Primary footprint Student answers will vary but could include: driving in a car, heating or cooling a house, cooking on a stove, using a fireplace, the electricity used while watching television. There are many other examples primary footprint will be anything the student does that personally releases greenhouse gases.
 - b. Secondary footprint Student answers will vary but could include: buying clothes, eating in a restaurant, throwing away a plastic soda bottle, using plastic bags. There are many other examples secondary footprint will be anything that releases greenhouses gases indirectly by the student.
- 3. Using the calculations you did earlier:
 - a. What is your carbon footprint? Answers will vary greatly depending on student lifestyle. A vegetarian or someone who walks to school will have a lower footprint.
 - b. What activity contributes the most of your household's footprint? Answers will vary greatly depending on student lifestyle but could include lots of traveling, eating a lot of meat, overuse of electricity, not recycling.
- 4. In your group:

- a. What is the difference between your personal footprint and the others in your group? Answers will vary.
- b. What is similar? Answers will vary.
- 5. Using group calculations:
 - a. How does the total group's footprint compare to other groups in your class? Answers will vary.
 - b. What is similar? Answers will vary.
- 6. List 10 things you and your family can do to reduce your carbon footprint.

Answers will vary but could include activities such as eating less meat, recycling, shopping less often, only buying necessities, using appliances until they can no longer be fixed, walking or bike riding to places more often, hanging laundry outside to dry instead of using a dryer. There are many other examples.

7. Think about your school. What do you think is the biggest contributor to its carbon footprint?

Answers will vary but could include activities such as paper use, indoor lighting, running the buses, air conditioning. There are many other examples.

8. List 5 things the school can do to reduce its footprint.

Answers will vary but could include activities such as using more natural lighting, recycling, offering a vegetarian menu, using reusable dishes and utensils, encouraging students who live close to walk to school. There are many other examples.