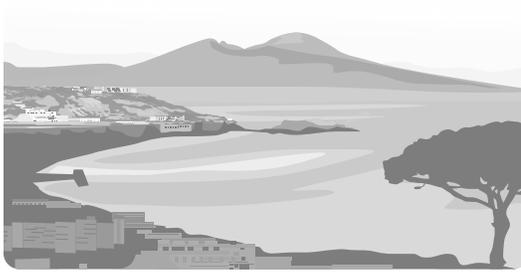


Shower Curtain Watershed



Topic
Watersheds

Grades
3-5

Sites
Outdoors, Indoors

Duration
30 minutes

Materials

- Watershed pictures
- Labels or index cards
- Clear plastic shower curtain
- Spray bottles with water
- Sand
- Diluted food coloring
- Cake sprinkles
- Sponges
- Small plastic houses, animals, people (optional)

Vocabulary

non-point source
pollution, point source
pollution, run-off,
watershed

National Science Education Standards

Science as Inquiry
(K-4) (5-8)

Ability to do scientific
inquiry

Life Science

(K-4) Organisms and
environments
(5-8) Populations and
ecosystems

Earth and Space Science

(K-4) Properties of earth
materials
(5-8) Structure of the
earth system

Overview

What is a watershed? How do our actions affect the health of a watershed? Students explore these questions by analyzing pictures and identifying watershed features. Students then make a watershed model using a plastic shower curtain, a spray bottle of water and themselves!

Objectives

Students will be able to:

- Identify nonliving and living features found in a watershed.
- Understand how human activities can affect watersheds.
- Name three actions they can take to keep a watershed healthy.

Background

No matter where people live, they are in a **watershed**. A watershed is an area where rain, snow and other water is “shed” from the land into a common waterway. The outer boundaries of a watershed are determined by the tallest landmasses in the area (like mountains). Precipitation and groundwater drain down to the lower points and eventually into a common waterway. Watersheds come in all shapes and sizes.

Drainage systems are a part of every watershed. A drainage system consists of a network of groundwater, streams and rivers that channel the water, sediment and other materials to a common waterway or outlet. A watershed’s outlet is the mouth of a river or major stream. This is where the water flows into another stream, river, lake, estuary or ocean.

Wetlands are a part of a watershed that form a transition zone between dry land and a waterway. There are many types of wetlands, but all are areas saturated with water which creates a specialized kind of soil and plant and animal community. Wetlands have several ecological functions: preventing floods by catching, storing and slowly releasing runoff; protecting coastal areas from storm damage by absorbing the brunt of storms as they hit the shore; recharging or replenishing aquifers by slowly releasing stored water to the



VOCABULARY

Non-point source pollution: pollution that originates from multiple, unidentifiable sources

Point source pollution: pollution that originates from a specific and identifiable source

Runoff: water that flows across the surface of the ground

Watershed: an area of land that “sheds” water into the same stream, lake, ocean or other body of water

underground water supply; and trapping sediments and pollutants that are washed off the land. In addition, wetland plants filter nutrients from passing water and use them for their own metabolism.

Runoff is water in a watershed that flows across the surface of the ground and picks up materials, such as soil, agricultural chemicals and other transportable materials. Eventually runoff reaches a waterway. Many types of pollutants can enter a waterway through runoff. Pollutants are categorized as point source or non-point source. **Point source pollution** occurs when pollutants are discharged from an identifiable source, like a pipe, a well or a ditch. Often these pollutants can be traced back to one specific source. **Non-point source pollution** does not originate from one specific location but originates from multiple, unidentified sources and often is spread out over a large area. Examples include excess herbicides and fertilizers from agricultural practices, oil and other toxic chemicals from industrial usage, sediments from construction sites or erosion, salt from irrigating fields and bacteria from livestock and other organic waste.

Non-point source pollution also can originate from individuals and includes soap from washing a car or fertilizer from a home garden that drains into the street drain and may flow directly to the nearest creek. People can easily reduce non-point source pollution by being aware of their actions and shifting every day behaviors. Using a carwash (where there is special waste water drainage), purchasing organic and biodegradable pesticides and fertilizers, disposing of oil, antifreeze and paints in proper receptacles and keeping litter, pet waste and other debris out of the streets are all ways to reduce non-point source pollution.

Procedure

Part 1: Introduction to a Watershed

1. AS A CLASS, EXPLORE THE CONCEPT OF A WATERSHED.

Ask the class for their ideas about a watershed. Then share a definition with them: *A watershed is the whole region surrounding and ‘shedding’ water into a body of water. That body of water may be a stream, river, lake, wetland or ocean. Do you live in a watershed? (yes) Is there any place NOT in a watershed? (No, all land is a watershed because rain falling on land either soaks in or runs off.)*

2. DISCUSS WHAT FEATURES STUDENTS WOULD EXPECT TO FIND IN A WATERSHED.

As a class, brainstorm a list of features or things found in a watershed. (*mountains, rivers, lakes, wetlands, plants, animals*) Compile a list on a white board or chart paper.

3. IN SMALL GROUPS, STUDENTS ANALYZE AND COMPARE WATERSHED PICTURES.

Divide the class into small groups. Pass out a few pictures of watersheds to each group. Ask them to observe the pictures and answer the following questions:

- *What are some of the common features in the pictures? What are some differences?*
- *What living things do you see? What nonliving things do you notice?*
- *What are the major parts of a watershed? How do the parts of a watershed interact with or depend on each other?*



ELL TIPS

This activity includes the creation of a word bank. This is helpful for English language learners acquiring new vocabulary. Placing the new words within the context of the activity gives added support.

4. GROUPS SHARE THEIR WATERSHED OBSERVATIONS WITH THE CLASS.

Have groups share their pictures and observations with the class. Add any new words to the watershed word list you began on the board or chart paper. Ask the class which of these words are familiar and which ones they need to learn more about. Then write the words on index cards (to be used later as labels on the watershed model). Words may include "ocean," "mountains," "river," "lake," "valley," "wetland," etc.

Part 2: Watershed Model

1. CHALLENGE STUDENTS TO MAKE A MODEL WATERSHED.

Show students the plastic shower curtain and spray bottles. Ask how they could make a watershed using those materials. (If possible, this activity is best done outdoors.) Have them work together to create it. You may need to help facilitate the process. .

Sample Watershed Model

Several students sit on the ground next to each other and raise their knees into the air while keeping their feet on the ground. Spread the shower curtain from the top of their knees over their legs and feet. Students can form hills and valleys and the connections between them by shaping the shower curtain.

2. STUDENTS PREDICT HOW WATER WILL FLOW IN THEIR SAMPLE WATERSHED.

Ask the students to predict what will happen when it "rains" on their watershed model. You may ask guiding questions: *Where will the water go? Will the water form pools? Where might the water travel faster? Slower? How do they know?* Students may write their predictions in their notebooks.

3. CREATE RAIN IN THE WATERSHED MODEL.

Have students spray water at the top of the mountains to simulate rain. Have the "rain" continue until students can see where streams, rivers and lakes form. Ask students: *Where are rivers forming? Are any lakes forming? Where might wetlands form? Where might the ocean be? Where is the water going? Where does the water eventually end up?*

4. LABEL NONLIVING FEATURES ON THE WATERSHED MODEL.

Use the index cards with watershed vocabulary you created in **Part 1** to label different nonliving features of the watershed model (mountains, rivers, lakes, and so on). Ask the students: *Are there any labels for nonliving features left over from the watershed vocabulary list? How might those features be added to the watershed model? Are there any additional nonliving features in the shower curtain watershed that need labels?*

5. DEMONSTRATE THE IMPORTANCE OF "SOIL" IN A WATERSHED.

Have students think about the function of soil in a watershed. Does the plastic of the shower curtain accurately represent soil? Why or why not? (*No, because plastic doesn't absorb water like soil does*) Show students the rest of the materials (sponges, plastic animals, houses, food coloring, cake sprinkles) available to construct their watershed. Ask them what could represent soil and why. (*sponges because of absorption*) Add the sponges and create more "rain." Discuss the following questions:

- *What happens when water comes in contact with the soil? How is this similar to a real watershed? Different? (In nature, water soaks into the ground. Some of the water remains close to the surface of the soil and is used by plants; other water soaks deeper into the ground and becomes groundwater.)*



TEACHER TIP

For some students, it might be helpful to place the student volunteers in chairs then lie the shower curtain over their entire bodies. It would help them remain in one place and discourage the potential for them to get wet.



CONSERVATION TIPS

Nearshore animals are especially vulnerable to point and non-point source pollution that travels through our storm drains and watersheds to the sea. Use nontoxic materials in your yard; dispose of trash properly and share what you know. These actions will help keep our coasts and neighborhoods clean.

- *Estimate how much water is stored underground. Do humans use this underground water? For what?*

6. LABEL AND ADD LIVING FEATURES TO THE WATERSHED MODEL.

Ask students: *What living things may be found in a watershed. What human development might be found in a watershed? (houses, schools, factories, dams, farms) Where would the best places be for humans to build or live in a watershed? Would those locations be the best for the health of the watershed?* Have students add some small houses, animals, people, cars or factories to the model with the index card labels. *How might these inhabitants affect the watershed? How might a dam affect the water flow in the watershed?*

7. EXPLORE THE SOURCES OF POLLUTION IN A WATERSHED.

Ask students what the sources of pollution might be in a watershed. (*trash from homes and schools, oil from cars, fertilizers from gardens and fields, waste from animals*) You may choose to introduce the terms "point source" and "non-point source." Have students demonstrate pollution with a pinch of sand, diluted food coloring or cake sprinkles. Ask: *What happens to the pollution when it rains?* Use the spray bottles to create "rain" and watch the resulting water flow. Discuss how this models what happens in a real watershed.

8. COMPARE THE SCHOOLS WATERSHED TO THE SHOWER CURTAIN MODEL.

Clean up the model watershed and then bring in maps or go outside to identify the watershed of the school. Compare it to the watershed model the students created. You may choose to have a class discussion or have students record their observations in their notebooks. Discussion questions may include:

- What does our watershed look like?
- How is our watershed similar to our shower curtain watershed model? How is it different?
- What features are found in our watershed? What physical features (names of mountains, ridges and so on) form the edges of our watershed? When it rains, where does the water flow in our watershed?
- Are your homes in the same watershed as our school? Does the water you drink come from this watershed?

9. AS A CLASS, DISCUSS WAYS TO KEEP THE WATERSHED HEALTHY.

Ask students for their ideas. Come up with three actions the students can take to help protect their watershed.

Extensions

- Use the zip code of their homes or school to locate the students' watershed at Surf Your Watershed on the EPA website. Have them look at a satellite image of where they live on Google maps. Ask what they can tell about their watershed from the satellite image. Have them look at a topographical map of where they live. Ask what kind of information this type of map gives about their watershed. Discuss other kinds of maps that might show additional features of their watershed.
- Research where the drinking water comes from in your community. Is it treated? If so, how?

Resources

Environmental Protection Agency. www.epa.gov

Find your watershed using the Environmental Protection Agency web site.

United States Geological Survey. http://water.usgs.gov/wsc/map_index.html

Find out about science in your watershed.

Trails .com. www.trails.com/maps.aspx

Print a topographical map of your watershed.

Google Maps. <http://maps.google.com/>

View a road map or satellite map of your watershed.

Standards

California Science Standards

Grade 3: 3b, c; 5a, d

Grade 4: 3a; 5a, c; 6a, c, d

Grade 5: 3c, d, e; 6a, h

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