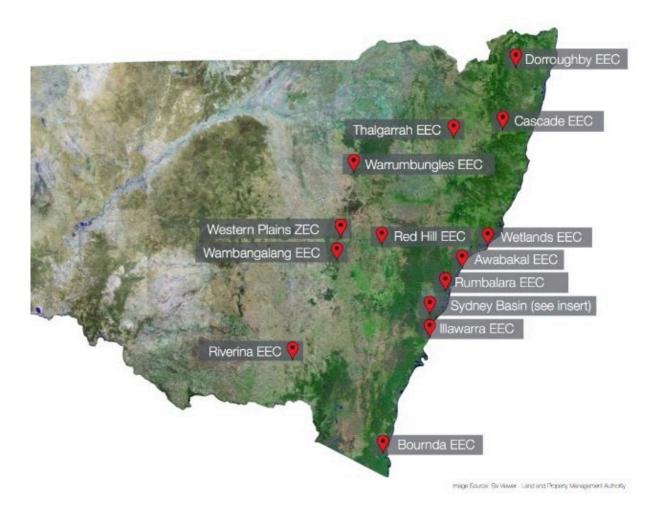
Fieldwork



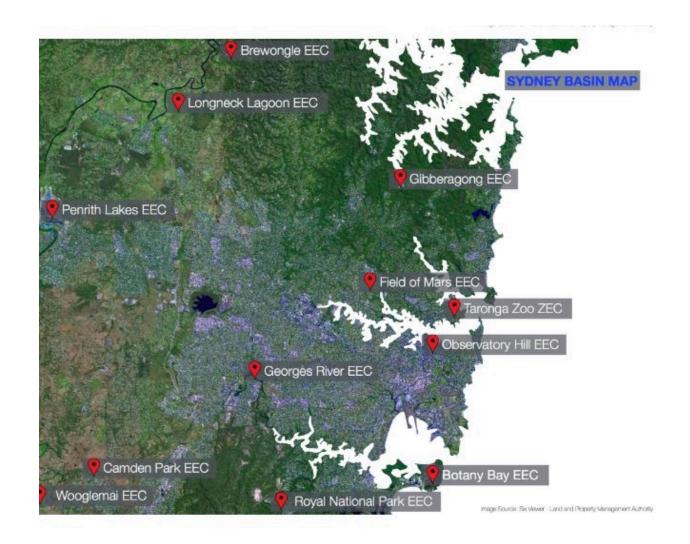
et Perience the diversity

Nikki Bodel - Illawarra Environmental Education Centre

Zoo and Environmental Education Centres NSW



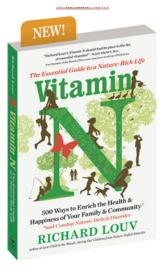
Sydney Metro EZECs

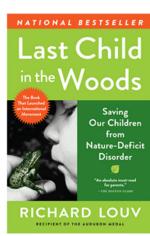


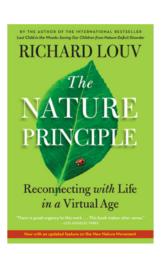
"We were somewhat surprised to hear that newly graduating teachers often have a fear of teaching outside the classroom — on field trips, excursions and the like —

From the Review of the Australian Curriculum 2014

Nature Deficit Disorder









Why Fieldwork?

What is the aim of Geography K-10 – as a subject?

The aim of Geography in Years K-10 is to stimulate students' interest in and engagement with the world.

Through **geographical inquiry** they develop an understanding of the interactions between people, places and environments across a range of scales in order to become informed, responsible and active citizens.

What questions do geographers ask?

What is where?
Why there?
Why care?

- What are the effects of it being there?
- How is it changing over time?
- Should it be like this?
- What will it look like in the future?
- What groups are involved?
- What do different groups think?
- What action is appropriate?

The Inquiry Process

Formulate Questions

Process

Communicate

A process for geographical inquiry

Evaluate data and information for reliability and

bias

Analyse

findings and results to draw conclusions

ACQUIRE

Use Geographical Tools to Acquire, Process and Communicate Information

Question

Use geographical language to ask questions about an issue or problem in the world around you

Data and information

Locate, collect, gather and record primary and secondary geographical data and information

PROCESS

Represent

data and information in appropriate forms

Interpret

data and information for geographical relationships, patterns and trends

COMMUNICATE

Respond

- Present geographical information using a variety of appropriate strategies for purpose and audience
- Propose individual or group action in response to the inquiry findings
- Take action as appropriate.

Geographical tools











- digital
- non-digital
- pictorial
- large scale
- road maps
- isoline maps
- flowline maps

- observing
- measuring
- collecting
- recording
- sites
- real world
- virtual fieldwork
 data tables

- charts
- tally charts
- pictographs
- pie graphs
- weather charts
- statistics

- software
- hardware
- real world
- virtual maps
- satellite images
- GPS
- remote sensing

- diagrams
- images
- photographs
- paintings
- illustrations
- symbols
- multimedia

Geographical continuums

- a) geographical concepts
- b) geographical inquiry skills
- c) geographical tools

Geographical Toolkits



ILLAWARRA EEC









TECHNIQUES & TOOLS PAGE 14

GEOGRAPHY



IEEC Geographical Toolkit

A focus on fieldwork plus:

Maps

Spatial technologies

Visual representations

Survey

Prepared for Geography Curriculum Networks Illawarra

photos and leaving only footprints isn't enough. Geography informs our sense of place, perceptions of identity and connection with culture and the environment. Geography enables our predisposition and capacity to act.

GEOGRAPHY K-10



Geographical Toolkit K-6

Maps

Fieldwork

Graphs and statistics

Spatial technologies

Visual representations



NSW DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

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Consultation Draft 20-08-2016

Fieldwork in Action

Investigate the natural and / or human features of a place

- Use a compass to determine direction of places
- Use GPS to determine latitude, longitude and altitude of places
- Measure distance travelled using a pedometer, trundle wheel, GPS
- Collect samples e.g. soils, plants
- Measure air and water body temperatures using a thermometer
- Observe and record cloud cover, use a grid to determine coverage and cloud chart to determine cloud type
- Observe and record the features of places or things e.g. plants, trees, buildings, streets
- Look and listen for evidence of wildlife
- Observe and record the land use features along a street
- Construct a transect to show change over distance
- Do a tally of an identified action passing trucks, transport modes, aircraft overhead.

Fieldwork in Action





















Choosing a fieldwork location

Consider:

Transport
Amenities
Program development
Risk assessment
Contemporary issue
Contextual / local



Protocols

Where fieldwork is proposed for Aboriginal sites, participants should be familiar with protocols for working with Aboriginal communities and ensure appropriate consultation with local communities and education consultants occurs.



Prepare your students



- Students should be fully aware of what the purpose of the fieldwork is.
- Make them familiar with the study area through maps, aerial photographs, computer mapping.
- Ask the students questions about the landform, vegetation, drainage, human impact of the area from the maps, photographs, etc.
- Practise the fieldwork techniques (using equipment, recording skills) in the classroom and playground.

MyMaps (Google)

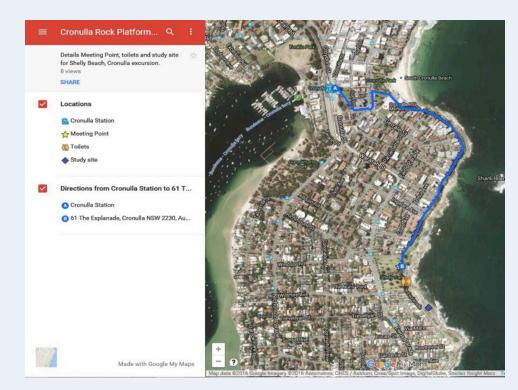
https://www.google.com/mymaps

Positives:

- Different base maps (e.g. topo, satellite, street)
- Save and share easily
- Pin photos (URL only; can google search) and other details easily to a marker
- Add directions to map
- Zoom in to make large-scale maps
- Measure distance, perimeter, area

Negatives:

- Must log in with a google account
- MyMaps is now available for all teachers and students for free as part of Google Apps For Education (GAFE).
- Students need to open their portal, open GAFE, select Google Maps, then select my maps from the menu on the top left.



SIX Maps

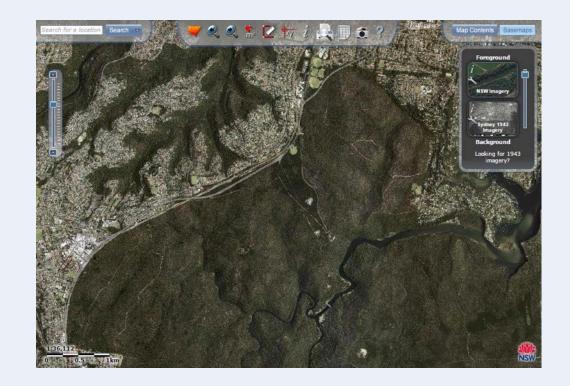
https://maps.six.nsw.gov.au/

Positives:

- Measure area, distance
- Enter or identify longitude & latitude
- Search for Address, Lot, Suburb, POI (Point of Interest)
- Add layers, e.g. flood imagery
- Sliding bar between types of map, including comparing 1943 to present day satellite

Negatives:

 Cannot draw on/annotate map



SCRIBBLE MAPS

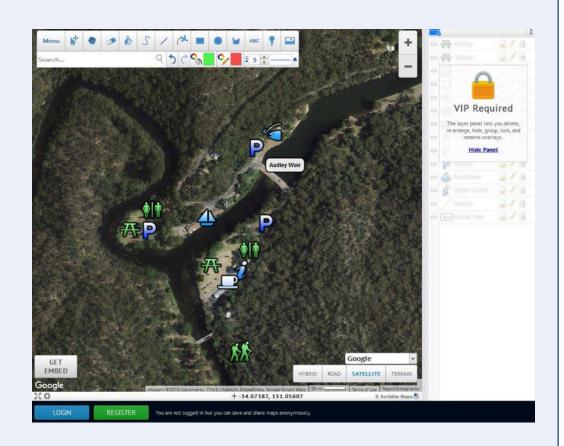
http://scribblemaps.com/

Positives:

- Easy to draw on top of map
- Easy to change colours
- Measure area
- Measure distance and bearing between two points
- Add text that stands out well
- Add photos (have to know URL)
- Huge range of markers

Negatives:

- Too many options (can get distracted by all the markers! – good range under Standard – Shapes)
- Complicated toolbar
- Costs money to upgrade



GOOGLE TOUR BUILDER

https://tourbuilder.withgoogle.com/

Positives:

- Easy to draw on top of map
- Easy to change colours
- Add your own descriptions of places
- Add photos to a track identified on a map
- Negatives:
- Sometimes issues with different browsers



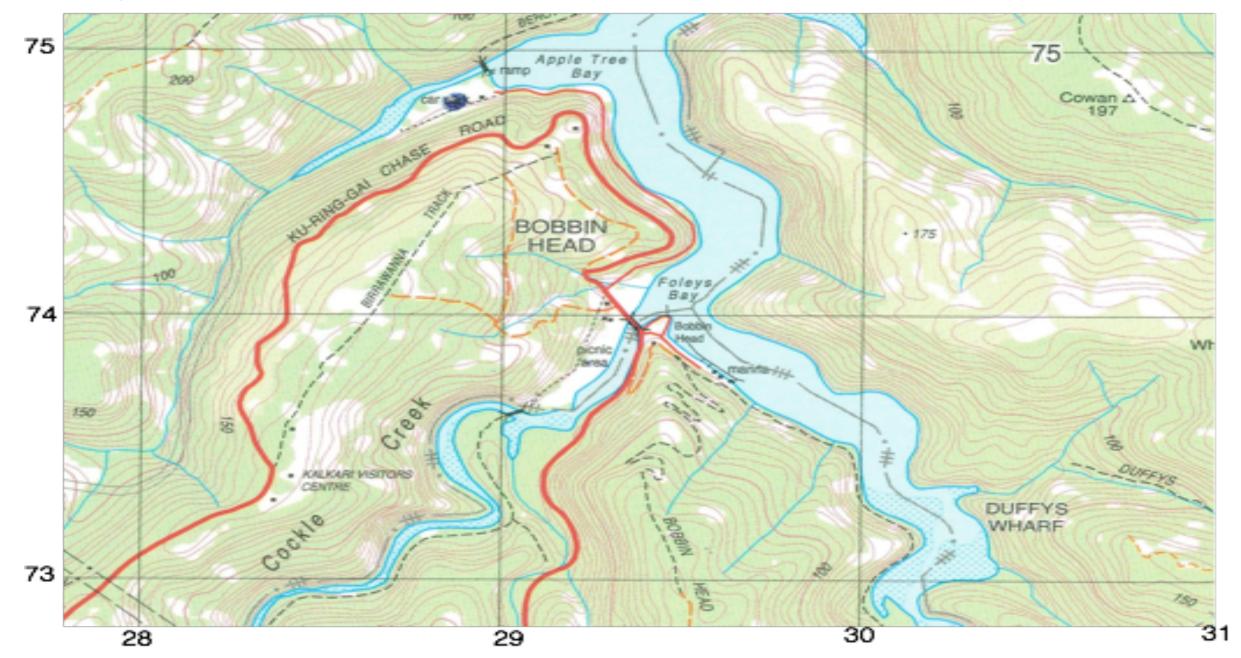
Example – Gibberagong EEC



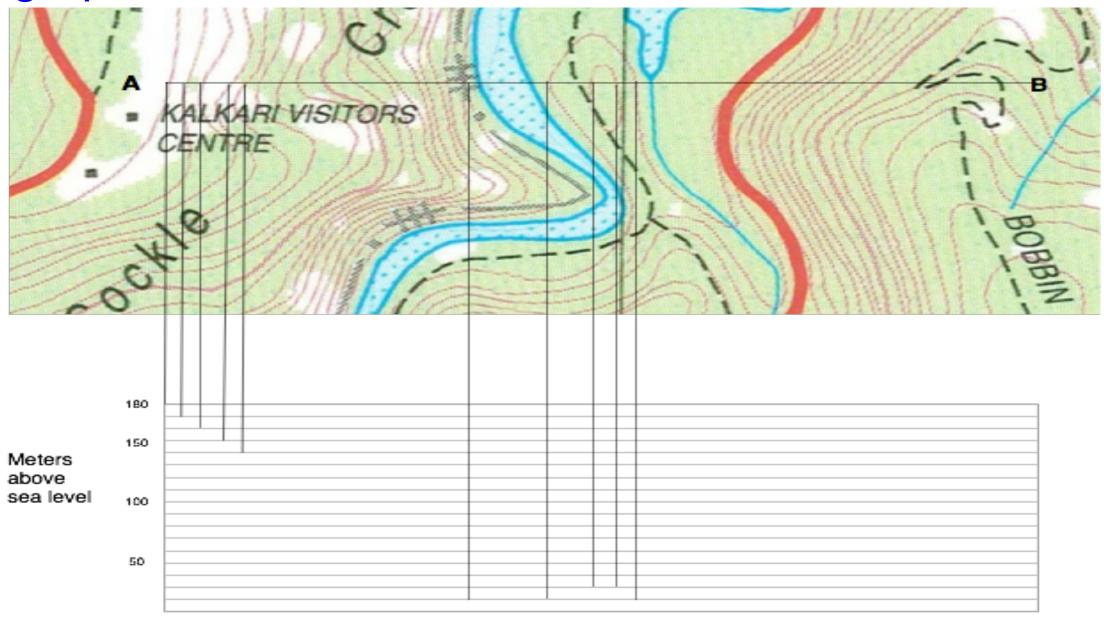
The Inquiry



Geographical features



Geographical features



Geographical features





Interactions













Abiotic Measurements

Light

рΗ

Wind speed

Soil temp

Air temp

Soil moisture

Gradient

Salinity



Management Strategies





Communicate



S2 Geography Earth's Environment, Rainforest: A Significant Environment





S2 Rainforests Case Study

S3 Geography - Factors That Shape Places







Stage 4 Landscapes and Landforms: Mt Keira

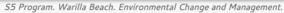




S5 Resources. Landscapes and Landforms. Mt Keira

Stage 5 Environmental Change and Management: Warilla Beach







Stage 6 Biophysical Interactions fieldwork by canoe



56 Program. Biophysical Interactions: Streambank Erosion Minnamurra River by S6 Resources. Biophysical Interactions Streambank Erosion Minnamurra River by

Stage 6 Ecosystems at Risk Coastal Dunes and Littoral Rainforest of Killalea State Park



S6 Resources Ecosystems at Risk Coastal Dunes and Littoral Rainforest, Killalea

Stage 6 Biophysical Interactions Rainforest Bangalee Reserverainforest studies can be conducted at other sites





