



GUADALUPE  
RIVER PARK  
CONSERVANCY

# Water Festival

May 22, 2013





## Water Festival Presenter Guidelines

Thanks for your interest in presenting at our 12th annual Water Festival. The festival is designed to provide students with practical applications of water science and conservation issues. Activities should educate students about water as a resource and the role of water in Earth's processes. In anticipation of the Next Generation Science Standards, we request that activities support at least one of the Disciplinary Core Ideas for fifth grade.

### Activity Guidelines

The goal of the Water Festival is promote environmental stewardship by fostering students' interest in science through engaging, hands-on activities. It is designed to make learning fun in an outdoor, fair-like atmosphere. Please keep in mind the following as you plan your activity:

- **Make it hands-on.** Keeping students actively engaged will help them better retain and apply concepts.
- **Be mindful of your audience.** Make sure your activity is age-appropriate for fifth grade students. Help relate information to students' experience.
- **Stay on schedule.** Your activity should comprise 25 minutes, no more or less. Be sure you bring sufficient materials to repeat your activity to four different groups of 15-20 students.

For your reference, related Disciplinary Core Ideas are outlined on the following page.

### To Register

Please complete the online [Presenter Registration Form](#) (click to follow the link).

We are looking forward to working with you! Please contact Joe Salvato, Festival Coordinator, at [joe@grpg.org](mailto:joe@grpg.org) or call 408-298-7657 with any questions.



## Related NGSS Disciplinary Core Ideas for Grade Five

### **LS1.C: Organization for Matter and Energy Flow in Organisms**

- Food provides animals with the materials they need for body repair and growth and the energy they need to maintain body warmth and for motion.
- Plants acquire their material for growth chiefly from air and water.

### **LS2.A: Interdependent Relationships in Ecosystems**

- The food of almost any kind of animal can be traced back to plants. Organisms are related in food webs in which some animals eat plants for food and other animals eat the animals that eat plants. Some organisms, such as fungi and bacteria, break down dead organisms (both plants or plants parts and animals) and therefore operate as “decomposers.” Decomposition eventually restores (recycles) some materials back to the soil. Organisms can survive only in environments in which their particular needs are met. A healthy ecosystem is one in which multiple species of different types are each able to meet their needs in a relatively stable web of life. Newly introduced species can damage the balance of an ecosystem.

### **LS2.B: Cycles of Matter and Energy Transfer in Ecosystems**

- Matter cycles between the air and soil and among plants, animals, and microbes as these organisms live and die. Organisms obtain gases, and water, from the environment, and release waste matter (gas, liquid, or solid) back into the environment.

### **ESS2.A: Earth Materials and Systems**

- Earth’s major systems are the geosphere (solid and molten rock, soil, and sediments), the hydrosphere (water and ice), the atmosphere (air), and the biosphere (living things, including humans). These systems interact in multiple ways to affect Earth’s surface materials and processes. The ocean supports a variety of ecosystems and organisms, shapes landforms, and influences climate. Winds and clouds in the atmosphere interact with the landforms to determine patterns of weather.

### **ESS2.C: The Roles of Water in Earth’s Surface Processes**

- Nearly all of Earth’s available water is in the ocean. Most fresh water is in glaciers or underground; only a tiny fraction is in streams, lakes, wetlands, and the atmosphere.

### **ESS3.C: Human Impacts on Earth Systems**

- Human activities in agriculture, industry, and everyday life have had major effects on the land, vegetation, streams, ocean, air, and even outer space. But individuals and communities are doing things to help protect Earth’s resources and environments.