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| The chart below makes one set of connections between what the scientist has done as outlined in this article and the *NGSS*. Other valid connections are likely. |
| Science and Engineering Practice |  |  |
| Asking and Defining Problems Planning and Carrying Out InvestigationsObtaining, Evaluating, and Communicating Information  | Earle explored the effects of pollution on coral reefs. She wanted to know what efforts could be made to prevent destruction caused by human activity. Because Earle started her work in the 60s and 70s, there were limited opportunities for women to work in male-dominated fields. In 1970, she led the first all-women team to study deepwater habitats and the feasibility of living under water. She, with her husband, developed the Deep Rover, a vehicle that could reach 3000 ft. below sea level. To share her knowledge of marine systems, and the impacts that humans have on marine environments, Earle worked with National Geographic to share her findings and then founded Mission Blue, and organization devoted to educating the public about protected marine areas.  |
| Disciplinary Core Idea |  |
|  LS2.C: Ecosystem Dynamics, Functioning, and resilience ESS3.C: Human Impacts on Earth Systems | Earle’s line of research focuses on coral reef system growth and marine health. Earle spent extensive time examining the impact of human activity on marine environments, including researching the environmental impacts of the Exxon Valdez spill, Mega Borg spill, and Deepwater Horizon Disaster.  |
| Crosscutting Concept |  |
| Energy and Matter | Through her work, Earle examines the stability and resiliency of ocean systems to endure through climate change and human impact. |