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journal

BrownField Investigation

Field Notebook

By

(Student Name)

Date

My observations about the site: _____

Transect Data

What do you see?

What can you feel?

Draw pictures, write names, describe what you find along the length of the transect line.

	0 m
	5 m
	10 m
	15 m
	20 m

What do you smell?

What do you hear?

Water Quality Data

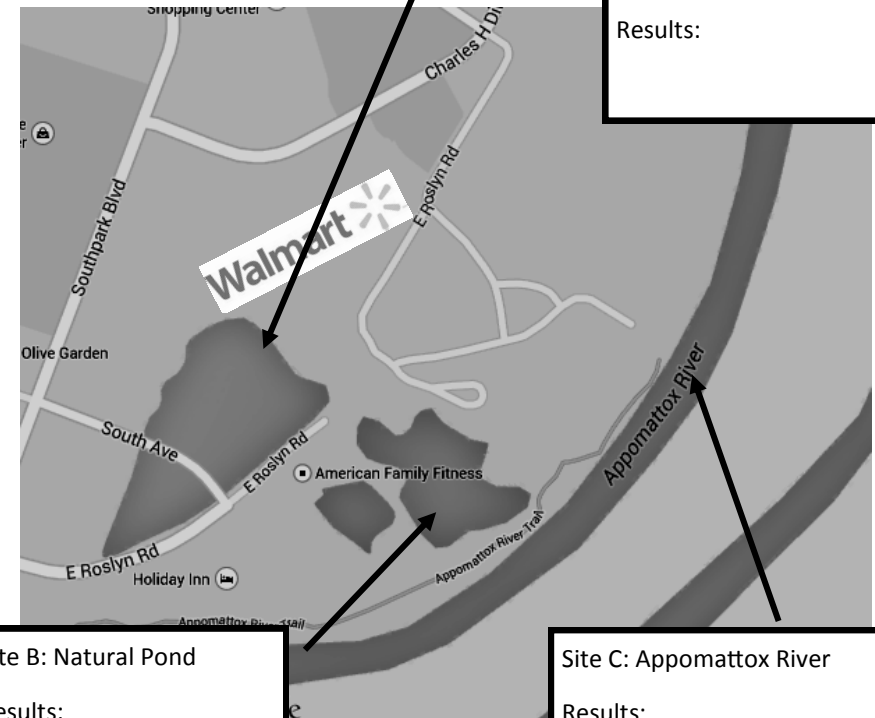
Which water quality test are you performing: _____

What type of pollution can this test tell us about? (Look at the Water Quality Conditions poster)

What is the ideal result for "good" water quality: _____

(Remember your units!)

Follow directions for your test and for each site below, record observations and results.



Site A: Man-Made Pond
Results:

Site B: Natural Pond
Results:

Site C: Appomattox River
Results:

Other observations: (Did you detect any color of the water, or smells? If you have time, compare to the Physical Conditions poster to find sources for colors/smells)

ECOSYSTEMS

are

Living and Non-Living things in a habitat

examples include

Forest, Lake, Desert, Stream...

Ecosystems all include these two types of factors

Abiotic: Non-living

and

Biotic: Living

examples include

**Water, mountains, sky, sun,
clouds, rocks, temperature,
heat...**

examples include

**Animals, Plants, humans,
fungi, bacteria**



http://media01.bigblackbag.net/27119/portfolio_media/lwsm_animals_desert_3756.jpg
http://hm11.wikis.birmingham.k12.mi.us/file/view/Desert_Ecosystem.png/288851791/Desert_Ecosystem.png
<http://questgarden.com/143/40/6/120419080709/images/eco%207.jpg>
<http://www.drewmagazine.com/wp-content/uploads/2011/12/panorama-1024x345.jpg>

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How to see Less sea-less seagulls

A Guide by: _____



According to National Geographic news, “seagulls” are “intelligent birds that can adapt quickly, learn, and take advantage of a resource while its available.” And landfills are a favorite for these birds. Unfortunately they can bring bacterial such as *Salmonella* and *E. coli*.

According to the article, two ways to get rid of seagulls that use other biotic factors (living things) are:

1. _____
2. _____

It costs \$_____ an HOUR to pay someone to bring a falcon!

What about native raptors?

According to “Habitat at Home” from the Virginia Department of Game & Inland Fisheries, what is the “Recipe for Habitat” to encourage wild-

Wildlife Habitat Recipe

Ingredients: _____

Space to call home _____

From the DGIF raptors site, choose one of the raptors listed (besides vultures) and do a search at All About Birds to find the following:

Name: _____

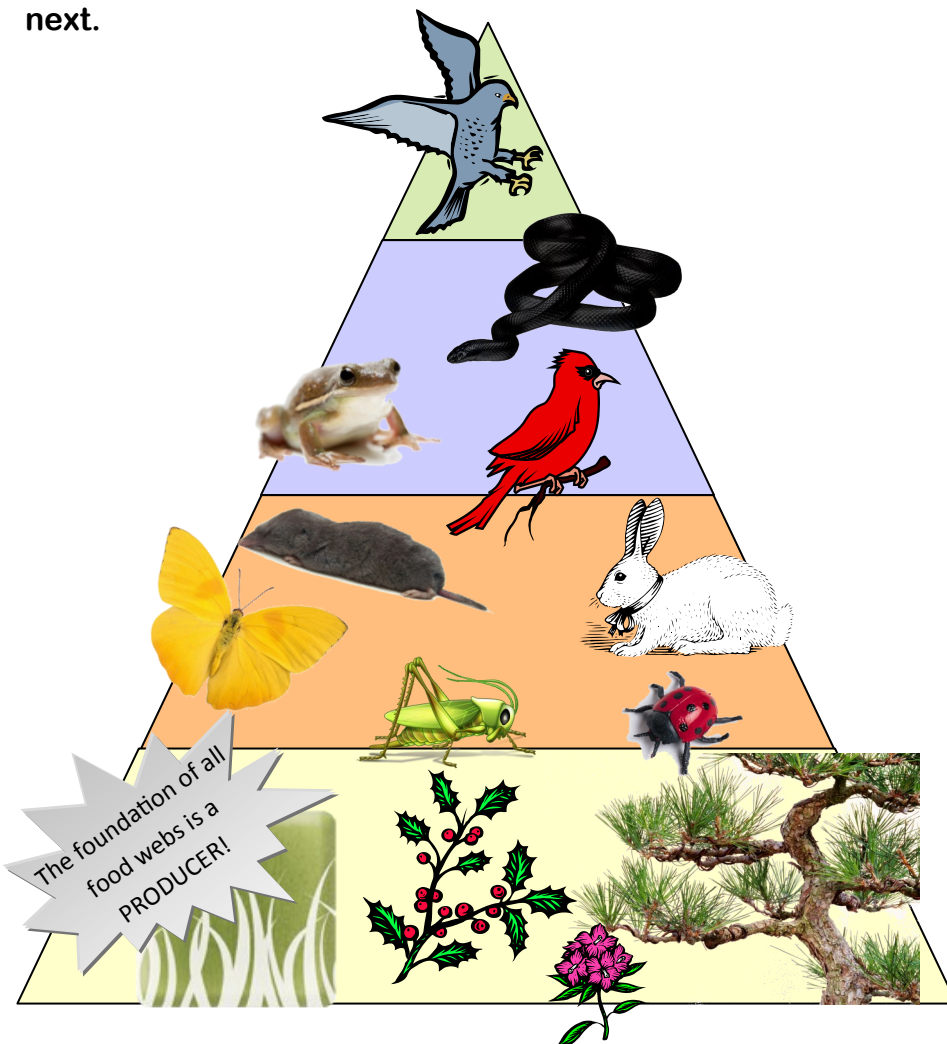
Scientific Name: _____

Where it hunts/lives (ex. Forests, open land, etc): _____



What type of prey does your chosen raptor like to eat? (Look under “Life History” and list at least three things)

Now you know the type of cover the falcons like, the food it needs, and of course we know there is lots of water near the brownfield. But, an ecosystem cannot work if it is only filled with predators! Complete the Native Species booklet next.



One native Virginia grass, sedge or
rush is

Drawing

One native Virginia herb, vine, ground-
cover or fern is

Drawing

One native Virginia shrub, bush or tree
(any size) is

Drawing

By: _____

One native Virginia Insect is

Drawing

One native Virginia reptile or
amphibian is

Drawing

One native Virginia songbird or
mammal is

Drawing

Math Teacher: _____
Block: _____

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Scientific Name:

Is attracted to or eats:

Cool fact:

Scientific Name:

It attracts/is eaten by:

Cool fact:

Cut along dotted lines only

Cut along dotted lines only

Scientific Name:

Is attracted to or eats:

Cool fact:

Scientific Name:

It attracts/is eaten by:

Cool fact:

Cut along dotted lines only

Cut along dotted lines only

Scientific Name:

Is attracted to or eats:

Cool fact:

Scientific Name:

It attracts/is eaten by:

Cool fact:

Native Species