Atmosphere Investigation Surface Temperature Data Sheet

* Required Field

School Name:			Study Site:	
Observer names:				
Date: Year	Month	Day	Universal Time (hour:min):	

*Surface Temperature

Site's Overall Surface Condition (Select One): U Wet U Dry Snow

Sample	Temperature Measurement (°C)		Snow Depth (mm) (*if snow selected above)		
1			□ zero □ Trace (<10 mm) □ Measureable (>10mm)	_ mm	
2			□ zero □ Trace (<10 mm) □ Measureable (>10mm)	_ mm	
3			□ zero □ Trace (<10 mm) □ Measureable (>10mm)	_ mm	
4			□ zero □ Trace (<10 mm) □ Measureable (>10mm)	_ mm	
5			□ zero □ Trace (<10 mm) □ Measureable (>10mm)	_ mm	
6			□ zero □ Trace (<10 mm) □ Measureable (>10mm)	_ mm	
7			□ zero □ Trace (<10 mm) □ Measureable (>10mm)	_ mm	
8			□ zero □ Trace (<10 mm) □ Measureable (>10mm)	mm	
9			□ zero □ Trace (<10 mm) □ Measureable (>10mm)	_mm	
	Surface	Air			
ents:					

*Sky Conditions (next page):

Atmosphere Investigation: Surface Temperature Data Sheet - Pa	e 2 * Required Field			
Study Site: Date:	Time (UT): 🧾 🥠			
1. What is in Your Sky? Total Cloud/Contrail Cover: O Sky is Obscured	 ○ Fog ○ Sand ○ Heavy Rain ○ Spray ○ Haze 			
 None (Go to box 2) Scattered (25-50%) Few(<10%) Broken (50-90%) 	 Heavy Snow Smoke Volcanic Ash Blowing Snow Dust 			
 Isolated (10-25%) Overcast (90-100%) *If you can observe sky co 	olor or visibility, complete box 2			
2. Sky Color and Visibility				
Color (Look Up): OCannot Observe ODeep Blue Visibility (Look Across): OCannot Observe OUnusually Clea	O BlueO Light BlueO Pale BlueO MilkyarO ClearO Somewhat HazyO Very HazyO Extremely Hazy			
 3. High Level Clouds No High Level Clouds Observed (Go to box 4) Cloud Type: Contrails (number of): Cirrus Cirrocumulus # 	short-livedCloud Cover:Visual Opacity:o Few(<10%)			
Cirrostratus Image: A constratus Image: A constratus Image: A constratus Image: A constratus				
 No Mid Level Clouds Observed (Go to box 5) Cloud Type: Altostratus Altocumulus 	Cloud Cover :Visual Opacity:Few(<10%)			
 5. Low Level Clouds No Low Level Clouds Observed (Go to box 6) Cloud Type: Fog Stratus Nimbostratus Cumulus Cumulonimbus Stratocumulus 	Cloud Cover:Visual Opacity:O Few(<10%)			
6. Surface Conditions Mandatory: Yes No Yes Snow/Ice O Dry Ground O Snow/Ice O O Dry Ground O Standing Water O O Leaves on Trees O Muddy O O Raining/Snowing O	Optional: You may submit any or all Temperature:°C Barometric Pressure:mb Relative Humidity:%			
	x 20 Atmosphere			

Soil (Pedosphere) Investigation

Soil Moisture Data Sheet - Transect Pattern

Otudu Oita		* Re	equired Field
Study Site:			
Observer names:			
Date samples collected:	Year: Month:	Day:	
	Local Time::	_(Hours:Min) UT::(Hou	urs:Min)
Soil State: (check one	e) *		
□ Measureable □ Froze	en ground 🗖 Snow on g	ground 🗖 Graupel on ground	
Hail on Ground Fro Note: If Measurea	•	ue below; all other selections stop	here.
Drying method: (check or Average drying time: Hou	,	□ 75-95° C oven □ other	
Daily Metadata: (optio	onal)		
Length of Line:	_m Compass Bearing:	: Station Spacing:	m

Directions:

Transects should be 50 m long, located in an open field. Measurements are made 12 times/ yr. during a regular interval of your choice. Enter the data for your samples collected between 0-5 cm (10 single samples plus 1 triple sample):

Observations:

				А	В	С	(A-B)/B-C)
Sample Number	Offset from end of Transect (m)	Container ID#	Container Volume (mL) (Optional)	Mass of wet soil and container (wet mass) (g)	Mass of dry soil and container (dry mass) (g)	Mass of empty container (g)	Soil Water Content (from calculations) (g/g)
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							
13							



Preparation

Part 1:

- Read the Elementary GLOBE book *All About Earth: Our World on Stage* – either read it to the class or have students read it to themselves. The book can be downloaded from www.globe.gov/ elementaryglobe.
- Make two wall charts titled: "What do plants need to live?" and "What do we want to learn?"

Part 2:

• Make a copy of the *Earth System in a Bottle Recipe Card* for each student or group of students. Optional: laminate the recipe cards so they won't get wet during this activity.

Part 3:

- Make copies of *Earth System in a Bottle Student Activity Sheet* so that each group has a blank sheet for each observation they make. Make a folder for each group. Another option is to make smaller photocopies of the activity sheet so you can fit two sets of the sheet on each piece of paper (using landscape formatting).
- Prepare the soda bottles by cutting them as shown in Figure 1.

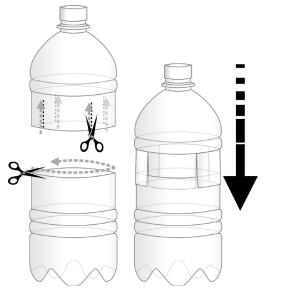


Figure 1: Cut bottle in half and cut vertical slits as shown. Slide top over bottom of bottle, pushing alternate flaps to the inside.

- Prepare stations at which student groups can plant their terrariums.
- Plant one terrarium ahead of time to determine the correct ratio of soil to water. The amount of water needed to thoroughly moisten about 3 cups of soil will vary depending on the type of soil available locally and on the initial moisture content of the soil.
- Spread some of the soil in a large tray, baking sheet or on newspaper and set it to dry out (preferably in a sunny window) for two days. This soil will be used in the "No water" treatment.

Part 4:

• No preparation necessary.

Teacher's Notes

In this activity students will plant some control terrariums that have all the elements a plant needs to grow (soil, water, light) and other experimental terrariums that lack one of these elements. They will monitor their terrariums closely to gather data on what plants need to grow.

Science background:

Plants need the following things in order to grow: Soil, Water, Light and Air (oxygen and carbon dioxide).

Soil:

Plants need soil to anchor their roots. They also absorb through their roots necessary minerals dissolved in the water contained in soil.

Water:

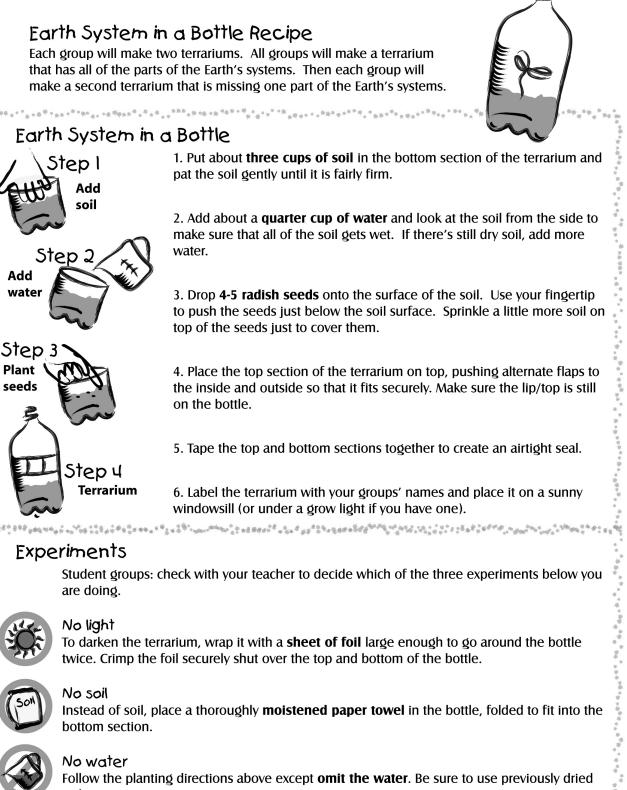
Like all living things, plants need water to survive. Plants need water to soften the seed coat - a process that begins germination - and to maintain all their life functions. Water evaporates from the surface of plant leaves in a process known as "transpiration." This evaporation provides the force that allows the roots to draw water up from the soil. Transpiration also cools the plant, just as the evaporation of sweat from our skin surface cools us! Transpiration accounts for 10% of all water contributed to the atmosphere in the form of water vapor.

All About Earth: Our World on Stage

Earth System in a Bottle Recipe Card

Elementary

GLOBE



soil.

All About Earth: Our World on Stage

Earth System in a Bottle Student Activity Sheet

GLOBE

Elementary

