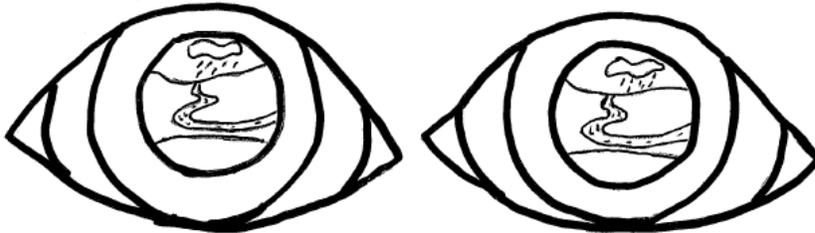


Water Watch



Key Groups:
Families, School
groups (ages 5-7)

Subject:
Watershed
Management

Duration: 30
minutes

Abilities: critical
thinking

Materials:

Activity # 1:
Large
Tupperware
container,
medicine
measuring cups
(enough for
everyone),
access to a water
source

Activity #2:
A paper towel,
scissors, a funnel,
clean sand (sand
box is a good
place), two pint
jars, a spoon, dirt,
water

Activity # 3:
Crayons

Vocabulary:
environment, liter,
filter, mill, impact

Background: A watershed is an area of land which empties its water into a certain river or lake. We all live in a watershed, no matter where we live. Every one of us depends on water to survive. Our decisions regarding the land affect both the quality and quantity of water in our area. Healthy watersheds are crucial for a healthy environment and economy. If we manage watersheds correctly, we can ensure both of these key concerns.

Water is used in many ways. We use it for drinking/living, irrigation, industry, boating, fishing, and swimming. Many times we are unaware of just how much water we use. We are not the only ones who use it either. Various animals use it as a survival need and as shelter. It is imperative we learn to take care of our watersheds, so they in turn will take care of us. Pollution (litter, grease, oil, pesticides, herbicides, pet waste etc.) which flows into storm drains, (just like the ones in your

neighborhood) eventually enters streams and lakes. Pollution that enters water impacts both people and animals from fully benefiting from the water.

Method:

Indoors:

Activity # 1: Fill the Tupperware container with water (2/3 of the container) and pass out a medicine measuring cup to everyone. Explain to the kids the container represents their area and the water represents how much available water there is for everyone. Coming up one at a time, ask the kids to name one way they use water and then scoop up some water with their small cup. Have them then stand back and hold their cup while another person comes forward. Draw attention to the water level as more and more kids remove water from the container. When everyone has had a turn, draw their attention to the new water level.

Ask:

-Why is it important to take care of water sources?

Activity # 2:

Help the kids make a water filter to demonstrate how water is filtered in nature and how this process can be disrupted if the water is polluted.

1. Cut a paper towel into a circle. Fold it into fourths.
2. Open the circle into a cone shape.
3. Place the paper towel in the funnel and put the funnel in one of the jars.
4. Put the clean sand into the cone.
5. Fill the remaining jar with water and put several spoonfuls of dirt into the water. Stir in the dirt.
6. Carefully pour the muddy water into the funnel of sand.
7. Observe the water coming out of the funnel.

Explain to the kids that the funnel is nature's filter.

Ask:

-What did the dirt do as it passed through the filter?

Is the water clear or still a little muddy?

If the water is still muddy, explain that the dirt was small enough to go through the spaces between the sand

and the filter. Explain that when we put things into the water that don't belong, nature isn't able to stop those bad things from entering the water, just like the model filter.

Ask:

-What can you do to help keep nature's water cleaner (don't put trash in the water, don't go off trails).

Activity # 3: The kids and even you can learn about how streams are managed and enhanced through a guided coloring book attached at the end.

Assessment:

-Why is it important to take care of our water?

-How do humans affect water for better or worse?

Further Learning:

-Discuss the kids' outside activities after a week and how they tried to do no harm to the water.

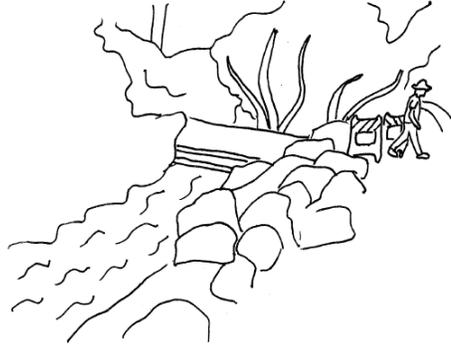
Works Cited

How is water naturally filtered or purified?
(n.d.). Retrieved June 28, 2013, from Martin

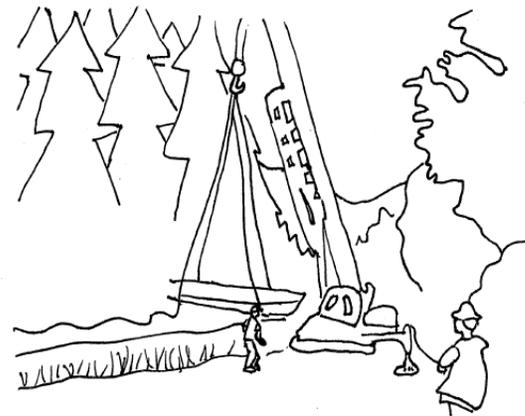
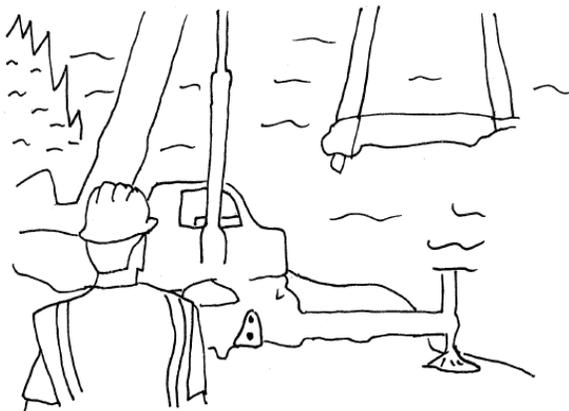
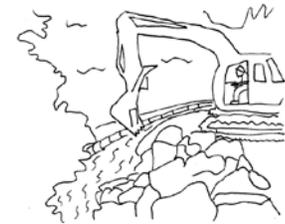
Water Conditioning:

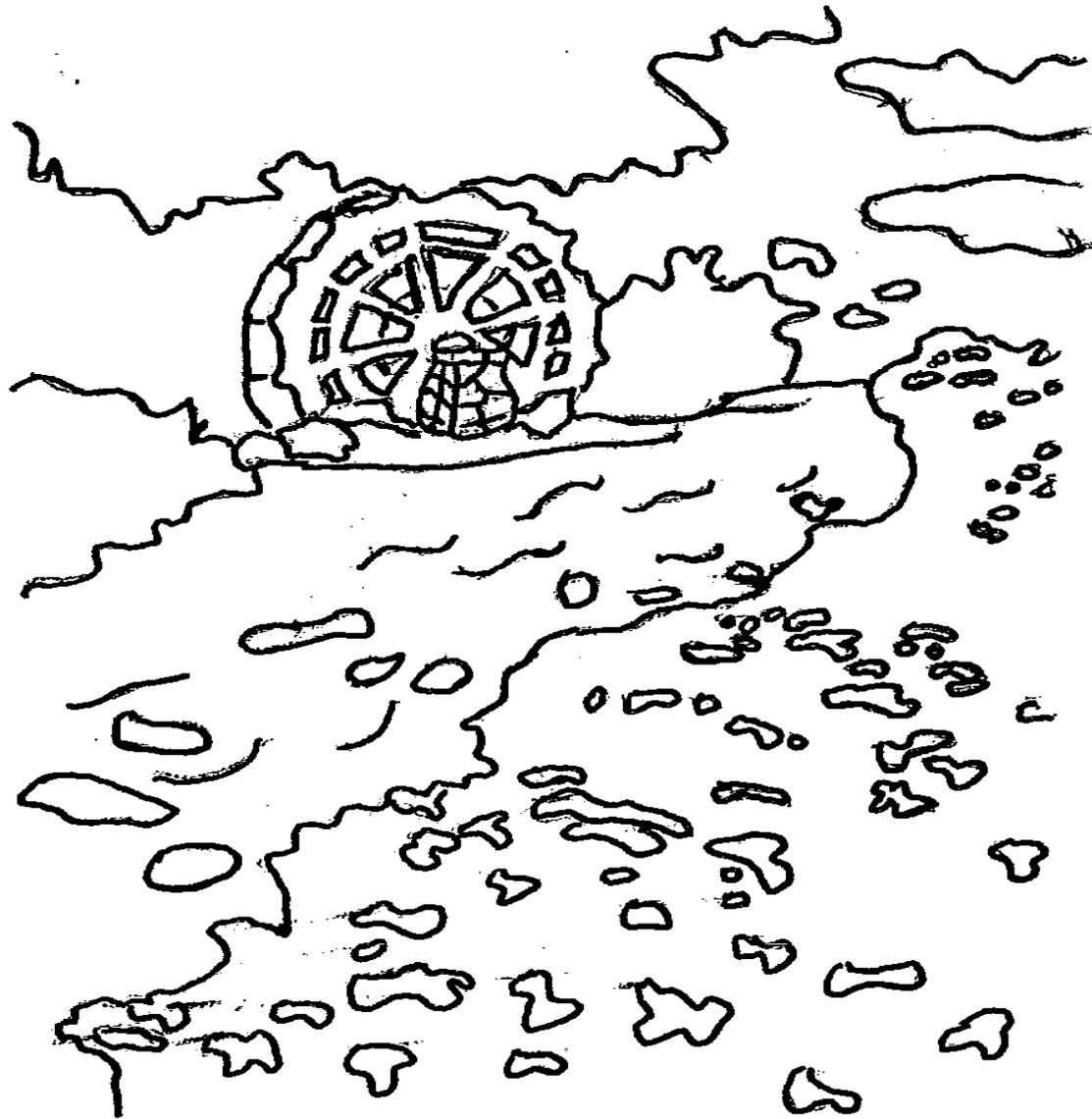
<http://www.martinwater.com/faqs/how-is-water-naturally-filtered-or-purified/>

(2012). In M. T. Stewart, *Wasatch Water Legacy* (pp. 14-16).

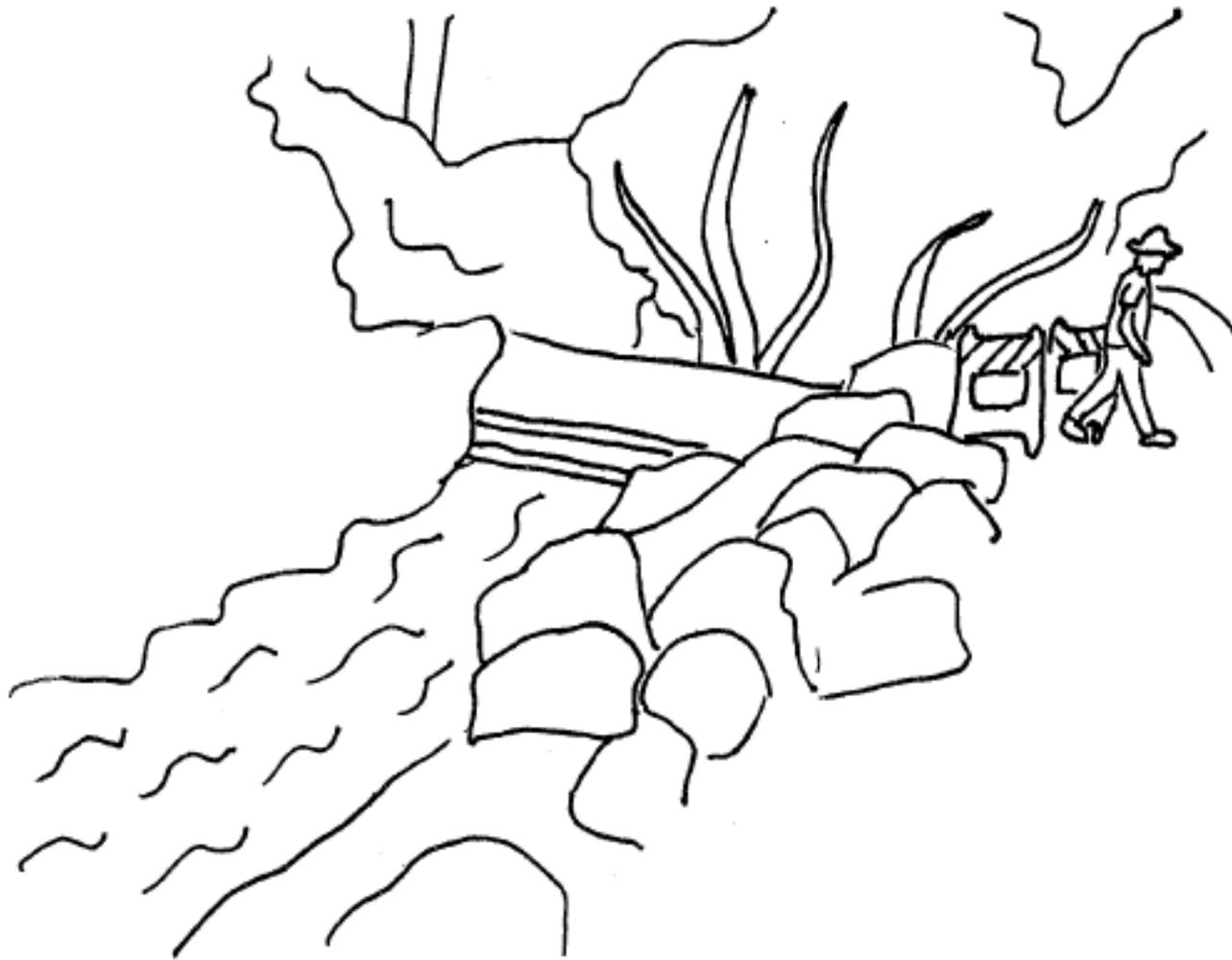


Water Watch

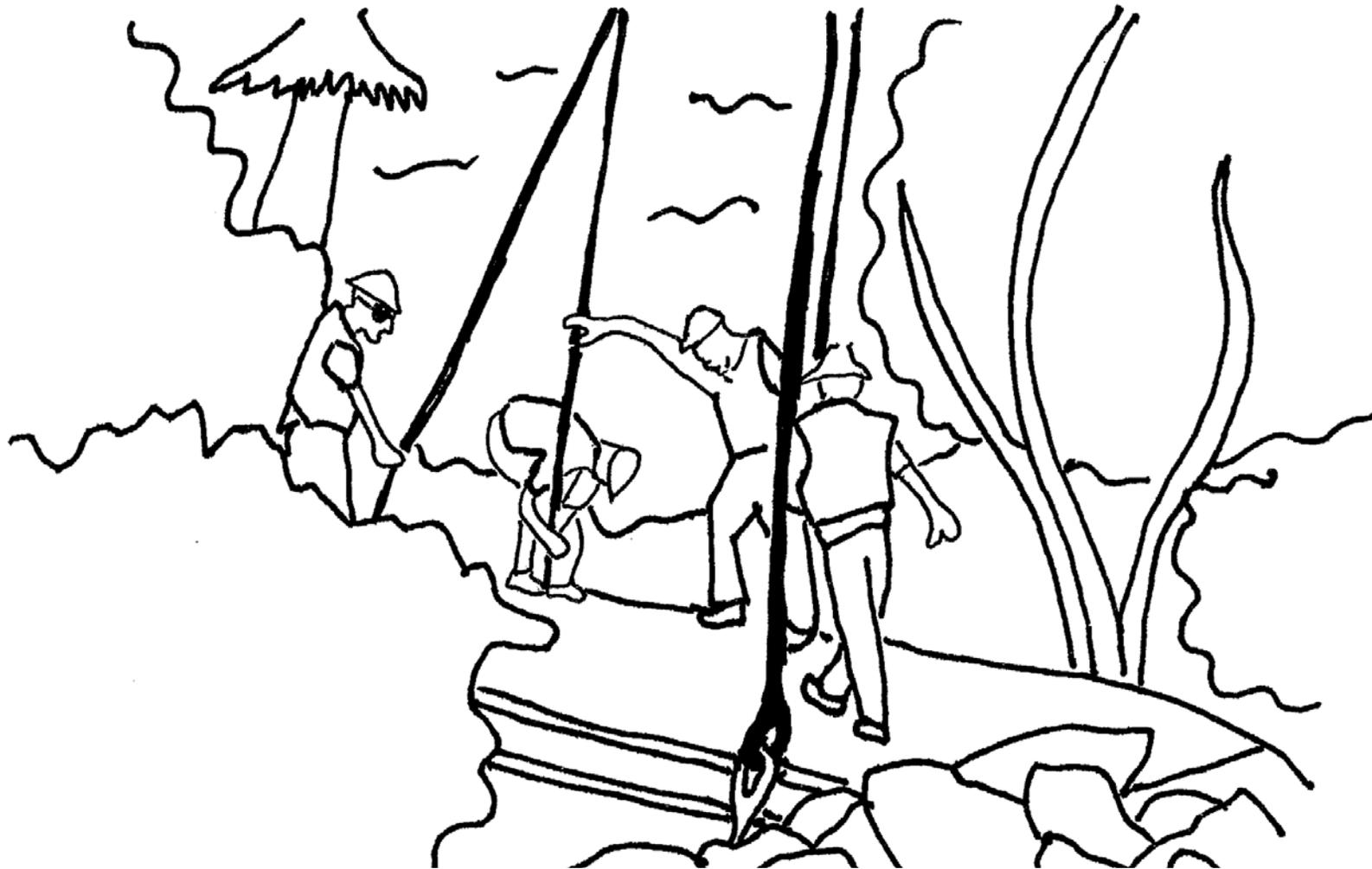




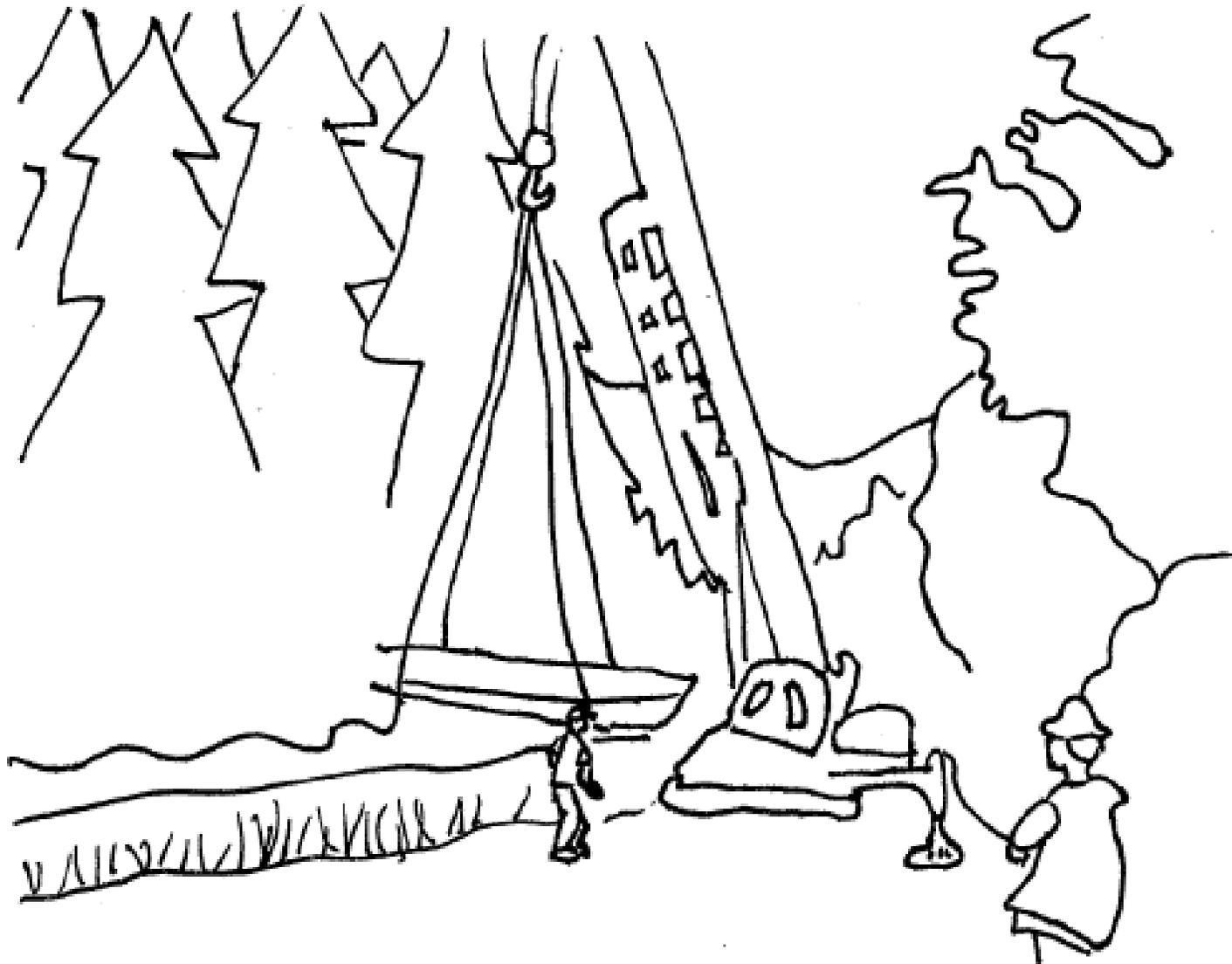
Mill Creek Canyon got its name from the mills which were historically operated. Now six Boy Scout Day Camps and two restaurants can be found in the canyon.



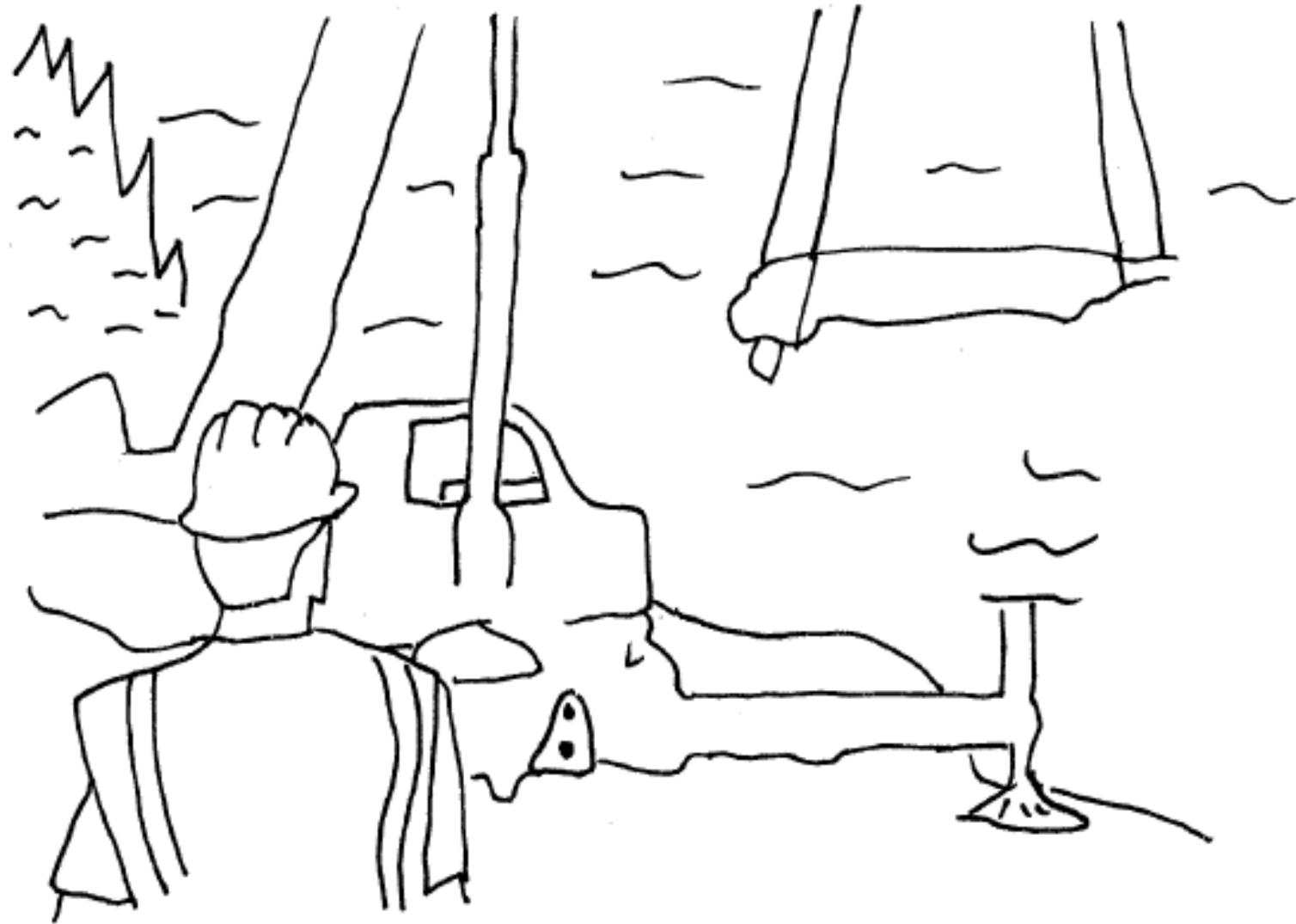
The project will restore native Bonneville Cutthroat Trout and habitat to their historical range and remove current fish from the water through the use of a chemical which just affects non-native fish.



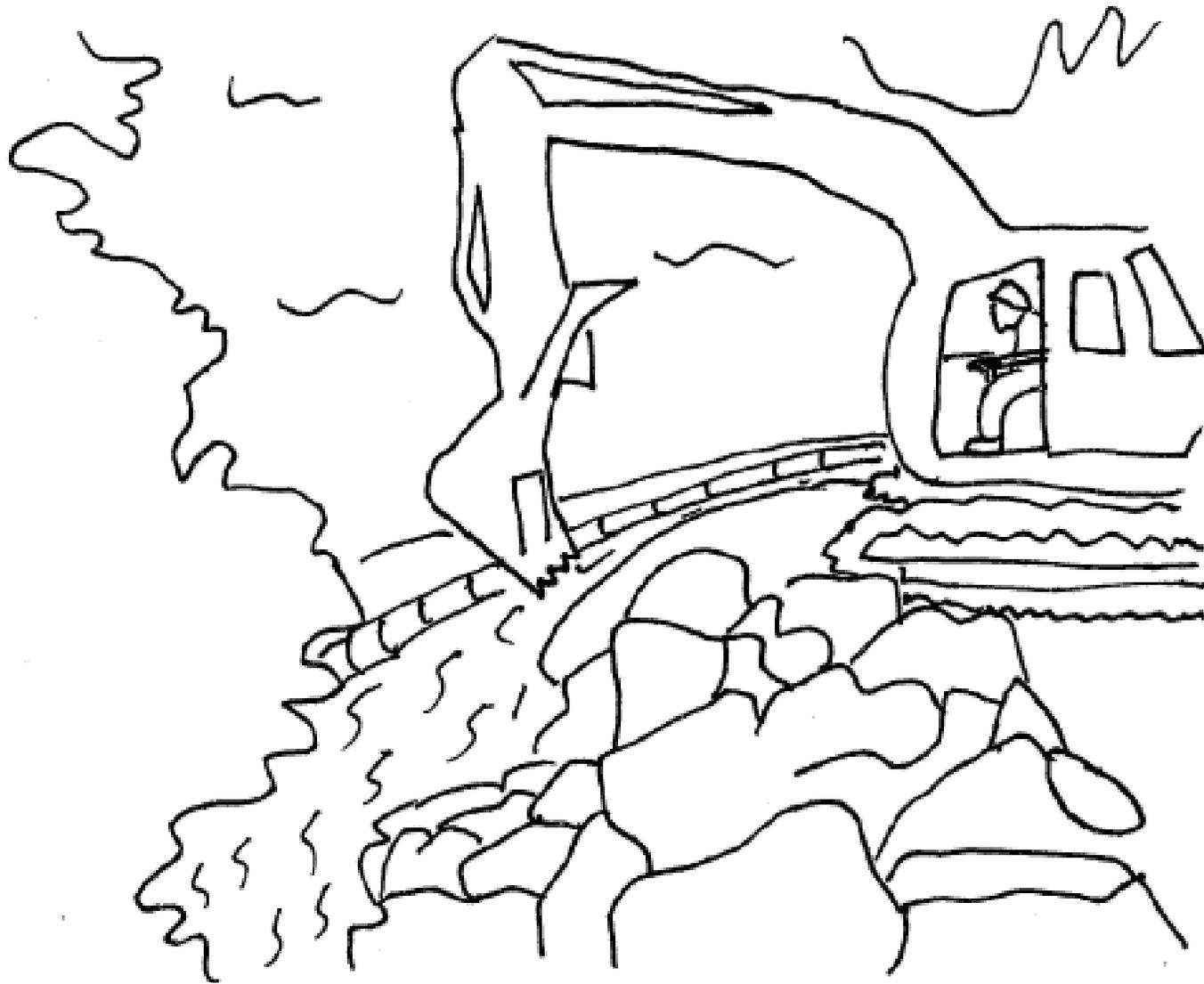
Water will be piped away from the restoration site, while any fish and vegetation will be recovered for later use.



Old dams, fishing piers, weirs, boardwalks,
and culverts will first be removed.



This will improve stream flow and allow easier passage for the fish.



The channel will then be reshaped and vegetation along the banks will be planted to stabilize the stream.



Finally, water will be returned to the new stream channel.

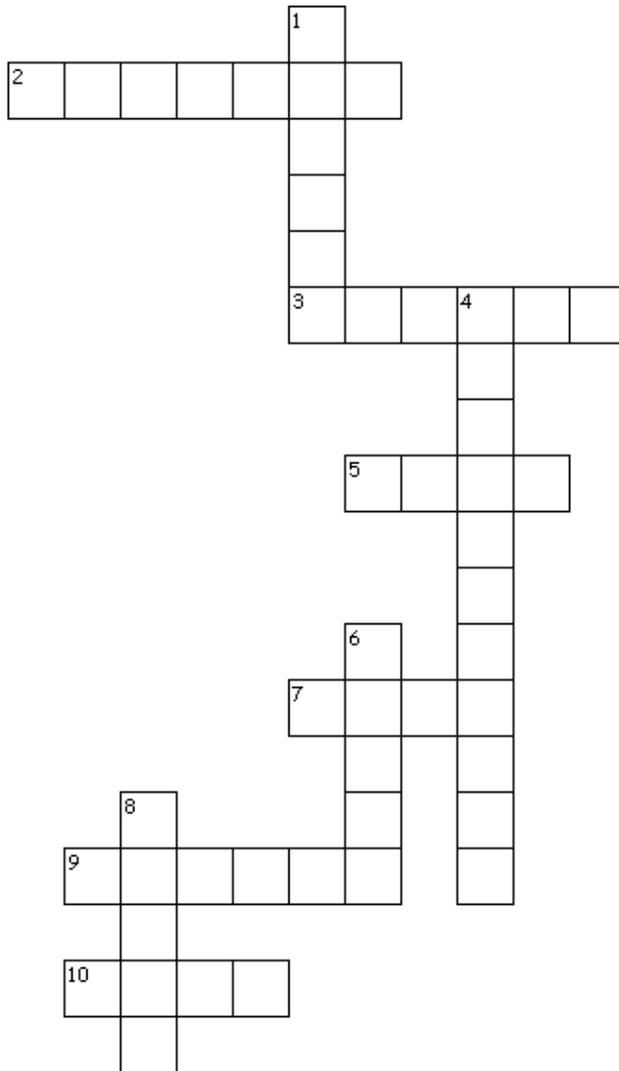
Watershed Management

S V P B W R Y A H Y
M T Q L A A B C X Z
I S N I E H T Z U M
L R N A J H F E A Q
L E T U L I T E R H
W T C E I P R M G V
A L W F W T M R A H
L I W M S I H W B G
X F E Y J S T J S A
B D S L A M I N A U

ANIMALS FILTER HARM HELP LITER

MILL PLANTS RAIN STREAM WATER

Watershed Management



stream, harm, plants, animals, rain, filter, help, litter, environment, water

Across

2. We need to remember we share the land with these.
3. This is where you can find fish and insects.
5. This falls from the clouds and falls on the ground.
7. We shouldn't cause this to the environment.
9. The ground will naturally do this to water.
10. We should always try to do this to the environment.

Down

1. These help hold the ground in place.
4. This is the area around an animal that effects how they survive.
6. This collects in streams and flows to join rivers or lakes.
8. This should not be left on the ground