Wetlands 101 Relevant Washington State Science Standards, 2009

K-1 SYSA: Living and nonliving things are made of parts. People give names to the parts that are different from the name of the whole object, plant, or animal.
K-1 INQA Question and Investigate: Scientific investigations involve asking and trying to answer a question about the natural world by making and recording observations.
K-1 INQC Explain and Infer: Scientists develop explanations using recorded observations (evidence).
K-1 APPD: Counting, classifying, and measuring can sometimes be helpful in solving a problem
K-1 PS1A: The position of an object can be described by locating it relative to another object or to the object's surroundings.
K-1 LS1B: All plants and animals have various external parts.
K-1 LS1C: The parts of a plant or animal appear different under a magnifier compared with the unaided eye.
K-1 LS1D: Different animals use their body parts in different ways to see, hear, grasp objects, and move from place to place.
K-1 LS1E: Animals have various ways of obtaining food and water. Nearly all animals drink water or eat foods that contain water.
K-1 LS1F: Most plants have roots to get water and leaves to gather sunlight.
K-1 LS2A: There are different kinds of natural areas, or habitats, where many different plants and animals live together.
K-1 LS2B: A habitat supports the growth of many different plants and animals by meeting their basic needs of food, water, and shelter.
K-1 LS2C: Humans can change natural habitats in ways that can be helpful or harmful for the plants and animals that live there.
K-1 LS3A: Some things are alive and others are not.
K-1 LS3B: There are many different types of living things on Earth. Many of them are classified as plants or animals.
K-1 LS3C: External features of animals and plants are used to classify them into groups.

2-3 SYSA: A system is a group of interacting parts that form a whole.
2-3 SYSB: A whole object, plant, or animal may not continue to function the same way if some of its parts are missing.
2-3 SYSC: A whole object, plant, or animal can do things that none of its parts can do by themselves.
2-3 SYSE: Similar parts may play different roles in different objects, plants, or animals.
2-3 INQC Infer: Inferences are based on observations.
2-3 INQD Investigate: Simple instruments, such as magnifiers, thermometers, and rulers provide more information than scientists can obtain using only their unaided senses.
2-3 INQE Model: Models are useful for understanding systems that are too big, too small, or too dangerous to study directly.
2-3 INQF Explain: Scientists develop explanations, using observations (evidence) and what they already know about the world. Explanations should be based on evidence from investigations.