

Wetlands 201 Relevant Washington State Science Standards, 2009

2-3 ES2B: Water plays an essential role in Earth systems, including shaping landforms.

2-3 ES2C: Water can be a liquid or solid and can go back and forth from one form to another. If water is turned into ice and then the ice is allowed to melt, the amount of water will be the same as it was before freezing. Water occurs in the air as rain, snow, hail, fog, and clouds.

2-3 LS2A: Ecosystems support all life on the planet, including human life, by providing food, fresh water, and breathable air.

2-3 LS2B: All ecosystems change over time as a result of natural causes (e.g., storms, floods, volcanic eruptions, fire). Some of these changes are beneficial for the plants and animals, some are harmful, and some have no effect.

2-3 LS2D: Humans impact ecosystems in both positive and negative ways. Humans can help improve the health of ecosystems so that they provide habitats for plants and animals and resources for humans over the long term. For example, if people use fewer resources and recycle waste, there will be fewer negative impacts on natural systems.

4-5 SYSA: Systems contain subsystems.

4-5 SYSD: One defective part can cause a subsystem to malfunction, which in turn will affect the system as a whole.

4-5 INQD Investigate: Investigations involve systematic collection and recording of relevant observations and data.

4-5 ES2B: Weathering is the breaking down of rock into pebbles and sand caused by physical processes such as heating, cooling, and pressure, and chemical processes such as acid rain.

4-5 ES2C: Erosion is the movement of Earth materials by processes such as wind, water, ice, and gravity.

4-5 ES2D: Soils are formed by weathering and erosion, decay of plant matter, settling of volcanic ash, transport by rain through streams and rivers, and deposition of sediments in valleys, riverbeds, and lakes.

4-5 ES2F: Erosion plays an important role in the formation of soil, but too much erosion can wash away fertile soil from ecosystems and farms.

4-5 LS1B: Each animal has different structures and behaviors that serve different functions.

4-5 LS1C: Certain structures and behaviors enable plants and animals to respond to changes in their environment.

4-5 LS2A: An ecosystem includes all of the plant and animal populations and nonliving resources in a given area. Plants and animals depend on one another and the nonliving resources in their ecosystem to help them survive.

4-5 LS2B: Plants make their own food using energy from the sun. Animals get food by eating plants and/or other animals that eat plants. Plants make it possible for animals to use the energy of sunlight.

4-5 LS2C: Plants and animals are related in food webs with producers (plants that make their own food), consumers (animals that eat producers and/or other animals), and decomposers (primarily bacteria and fungi) that break down wastes and dead organisms, and return nutrients to the soil.

4-5 LS2F: People affect ecosystems both positively and negatively.