Learning Progression Framework and Assessments for Community Ecology: How Students Progress Toward Systems Thinking

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Thanks to:

- Participating teachers & students
- Teachers in Residence - Marcia Angle, Mitch Burke, Terry Grant, Debi Kilmartin, MaryAnn Murphy, Liz Ratashak, Michael Schiebout
- Research Collaborators – Carol Blanchette, Michele Johnson, Shawna McMahon, Johnathon Schramm, Scott Simon, Brook Wilke
- Student Coders – Beth Kennicutt, Anthony M., Katrina Marzetta, Trent Smith
- The National Science Foundation

Disclaimer: This research is supported by a grant from the National Science Foundation: Targeted Partnership: Culturally relevant ecology, learning progressions and environmental literacy (NSF-0832173). Any opinions, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this material are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the National Science Foundation.
Our Research Question

• How do students reason about ecological disturbance?

• Reasoning requires:
  – Using microscopic processes to link among scales in the hierarchical ecosystem structure.
  – Ability to identify constraints and predict a system’s likely response to disturbance.

• This reasoning ability is important if we expect students to make citizenship decisions that preserve biodiversity and ecosystem function.
Challenges with assessing student understanding of ecosystems

- **Ecosystems are complex and contingent**
  - Governed by a large variety of principles.
  - Principles vary in importance depending on context.

- **Students lack experiences with the natural world**
  - Don’t have many experiences.
  - Experiences are geographically constrained.
  - Many students have spent more time watching movies and nature shows than actually being outdoors.
Methods

• Developed 3 scenarios about ecological disturbance
• Administered semi-structured interviews
• Students in rural Michigan, suburban Colorado, and urban Maryland
  – 46 grade 6-12 students
  – 3 undergraduates
  – 4 post-doctoral researchers ecology
Scenario 1: Python Introduction to the Florida Everglades
Scenario 2: Habitat Fragmentation and Lyme Disease Risk
Scenario 3: Loss of Kelp Forest Habitat
### Explaining Ecosystems and Subsystems

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comparison Tasks</th>
<th>Traits of Organisms; Life Cycles</th>
<th>Population Change Over Time and Space</th>
<th>Interactions among Organisms</th>
<th>Interactions among organisms and their environment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Black: Linking processes that students at all levels can tell us about
Green: Upper anchor accounts based on ecological/ systems reasoning
Red: Lower anchor accounts based on anthropomorphic/ teleologic/essentialist reasoning
Analysis methods

Used grounded theory to look for trends in how students think about:

– How communities are structured
– How individuals, populations, communities, and ecosystems respond to disturbance
Results

Learning Progressions for Environmental Literacy

Number of Indicators for Type of Reasoning

Hierarchical systems, space and time variability, mechanistic explanations

Actors in settings with anthropomorphic, teleological, and essentialist motivations.
How do you think the Burmese python got to the Florida Everglades?

I think someone smuggled it in their suitcase … some people do it for drugs. – Caitlin 6th grade

Do you think we might see the python become more abundant in other parts of the US?

They might spread … in the south … because the weather’s pretty. - Sackett 9th grade

Will some pythons not have the new trait after they’re in Florida?

Yes. Because they’re so used to being from native Asia. So they kind of want to have something to remember that by. – Catlin 6th grade

Is there a way the python can change the population of plants?

No…they’re usually a meat eater. Can they change anything about the non-living parts?

Not really. Because it’s just there and the python can’t wipe it out or get rid of it. - Caitlin 6th grade

How does that happen?

… they grow up to be almost like their parents….I don’t know if it is the traits as much as it is their parents just teaching them as they grow up, like showing them that, if you want to live, you have to be aggressive …- - Bobby Middle School

Focus on Individual Scale

Direct Interactions Only

Views environment in terms of general suitability

Human Agency

Drama

Anthropomorphic Analogies

Overly simplistic view of response to change

Learning and adaptation in response to change

Free Will/Want

Human Agency

Drama

Anthropomorphic Analogies

Overly simplistic view of response to change

Learning and adaptation in response to change

Free Will/Want
Attributes of Upper Level Responses

Microscopic to Ecosystem Scale

Rich abiotic description with spatial and temporal variation

Relative strengths of interactions, changes in interactions of life cycle

Indirect and Aggregate effects

Actions are result of genes X environment, randomness, emergent properties

Constraints on ability to respond to change

Functional redundancy

How would you say, using this diagram, that the...

So there’s these two sibling sets, one in Burma and one in Florida. Would you expect the traits of the baby pythons born in Burma to be different than the traits of the baby pythons born in Florida? No. I imagine they would be the same …. whatever genetics or series of traits that they get from both parents, as well as environmental controls mostly dealing with what resources they’re able to gather. Sam - College
## Structure of the System

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<th>Level</th>
<th>Focal Scale</th>
<th>Description of environment</th>
<th>Description of Interactions</th>
<th>“Why?”</th>
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<td>Individual</td>
<td>general suitability, “likes”, essentialist, fuzzy distinction of biotic and abiotic factors</td>
<td>direct interactions only, anthropomorphic analogies</td>
<td>free will of organisms, human control</td>
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<td>Middle</td>
<td>Population &amp; Community</td>
<td>specific abiotic factors, tolerance ranges of organisms or suitabilities</td>
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Discussion

• The majority of the students we interviewed were at the low level or in transition to the middle level.
• We need citizens to be able use systems based reasoning about disturbance, but it is hard.
  • Link microscopic processes to macroscopic events.
  • Understand variability over life cycle, time, and space.
  • Accept randomness as a structuring element.
  • Reason about emergent processes (e.g. collective effects of individuals).
  • Use principles to constrain reasoning
  • Navigate different contexts (i.e. What are the important essentialist characteristics?, Which analogies are appropriate and which analogies are not in a given context?)
Characteristics of the lower anchor

- Communities are hierarchically organized (think Great Chain of Being) and include interspecific and intraspecific relationships (think anthropomorphic) among individuals within the environment (think setting of a play) in which they live.

- Although there is larger community, the focus tends to be on a single organism with anthropomorphic characteristics whose actions tend to be based on free will.

- There is a natural order or balance of nature that governs relationships and each kind of organism has essential characteristics and its place in the natural order.

- Disturbances are disruptions to the natural order and the struggle is to return to the status quo.
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Attributes of Middle Level Responses

Focus on Populations and Communities

Organisms can affect environment locally

Indirect connections among organism

Mechanism for change, but incorrect NS or unconstrained

Links actions to survival, reproduction, changes in population size, life cycle changes, randomness

So here’s an area that used to be a kelp forest before the otters died out. Can you explain the disappearance of the kelp? Lillian 9th grade

How do you think the introduction of the python has changed this food web? Like some of the underwater plants, you could see them dying off just because the amount of snake traffic that would be going through it and everything. – Jack 12th grader

How do you think they got there? Their seeds. The embryos might have traveled over the current. – Joe 7th grader

How do you think the introduction of the python has changed this population because they're eating more of the smaller predatory fish.
Characteristics of the Upper Anchor

• Structure of the System
  - Species have central tendencies but are phenotypically and genotypically variable. (contrast to essentialist thinking)
  - Actions of individuals are related to survival and reproduction and are dictated by genetic resources, emergent properties of the system, and stochasticity. (contrast to teleological thinking and anthropomorphic thinking)
  - The environment is hierarchically organized. Matter, energy, and information are important at each scale and can be traced across scale. (contrast to actor within a setting)

• Nature of Change
  - System changes over time and space and has emergent properties. (contrast to “natural order” thinking)
  - Outcome of disturbance is dependent on strength of interactions, genetic resources and plasticity, and relative pace of change among populations (contrast to “returning to balance”)
Conclusions

• The majority of the students we interviewed were at the low level or in transition to the middle level.
• We need citizens to be able use systems based reasoning about disturbance, but it is hard.
  • Link microscopic processes to macroscopic events.
  • Understand variability over life cycle, time, and space.
  • Accept randomness as a structuring element.
  • Reason about emergent processes (e.g. collective effects of individuals).
  • Use principles to constrain reasoning (i.e. What are the important essentialist characteristics?, Which analogies are appropriate and which analogies are not in a given context?)
• NGSS focuses on
• Analogies and essentialist ideas are helpful in predicting and explaining, but the upper anchor students
  • can pick out which are appropriate and which are not appropriate for a particular context.
  • Can constrain their use