Earth and Environmental Sciences immersive learning experiences using a Google Expedition Kit

Presented by:

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with contributions by:

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Geoscience

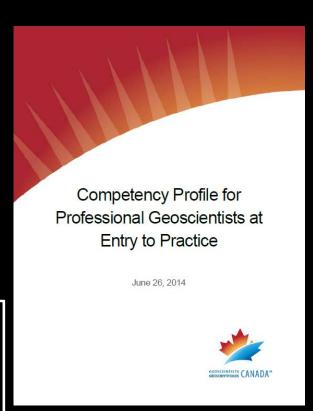
- Geoscience Thinking
- Technical Skills
- Field Experiences

The Current and Mid-21st Century Geoscience Workforce

Christopher M. Keane
American Geosciences Institute
16 May 2018

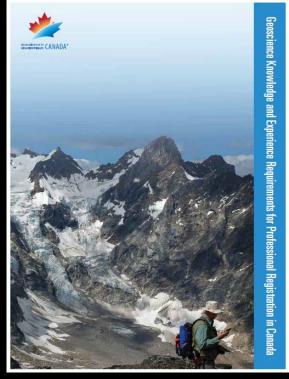


https://www.americangeosciences.org/webinars/current-and-mid-21st-century-geoscience-workforce



Geoscience Canada Competency Profile for
Professional Geoscientists at
Entry to Practice

https://geoscientistscanada.ca/wpcontent/uploads/2015/07/Competency-Profile-for-Professional-Geoscientistsat-Entry-to-Practice-Combined-Doc.pdf



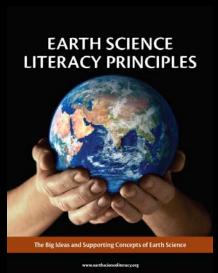
Geoscience Knowledge and Experience Requirements for Professional Registration in Canada

https://geoscientistscanada.ca/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/GC-Knowledge-Requ.BKLT-REV-.EN-.web-.final-.pdf

Gap: Classroom to Fieldwork



Better Prepare?



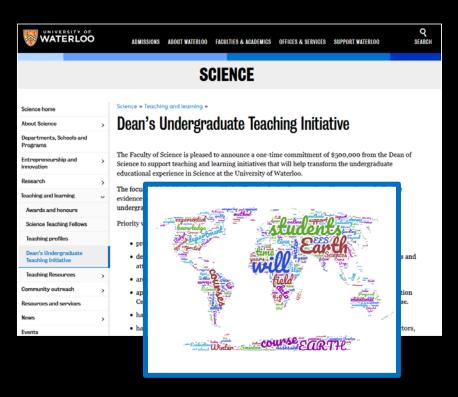
Adopting the mind of a geoscientist:

- Systems Thinking
- Spatial Thinking
- Temporal Thinking
- Field Thinking



Opportunity: UW Dean's UG Teaching Initiative

Proposal: Using Emerging Technologies to enhance field, experiential and active based learning in Earth and Environmental Sciences



Project 2 – Leveraging the use of a Google Expedition Kit to engage and motivate students in immersive learning experiences that are otherwise impossible (i.e. Geologic History of the Grand Canyon) or not feasible (i.e. 3D perspective of volcanoes) or invisible (i.e. Age dating rocks).

Courses: Earth 121L (F), Earth/Enve/Geoe/Cive 153 (W/S), and Earth 235 (F)

Google Expedition Kit

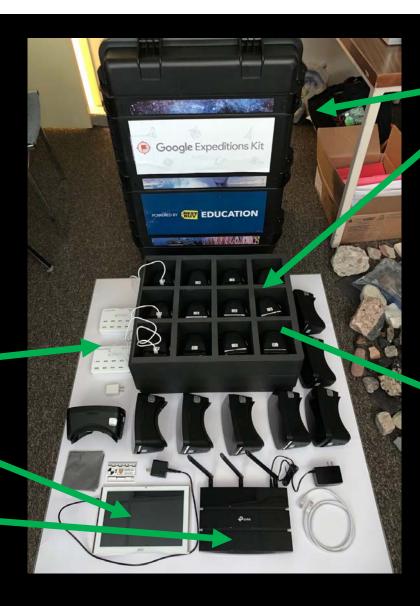
2 Multi-Port USB

Chargers •

1 Android-Based

Teacher Tablet

• 1 Router



- 1 Pelican Case
- 20 Virtual RealityViewers and 20

Android-Based

Student **Phones**



Charging 20 Phones Simultaneously

Virtual Learning (VR)

Headset Phone

360° Image

3-DoF (static)

6-DoF (move)





UW VR/AR Community of Practice (CTE/CEL)

Simulate Physical Presence

Imaginary Environment



What do you see? How does this make you feel?



How would this differ if you were immersed?

Perceived advantages and disadvantages of this system in geoscience education

"Best entry level system because it is cost-effective, self-contained, already tested and versatile for teachable moments."

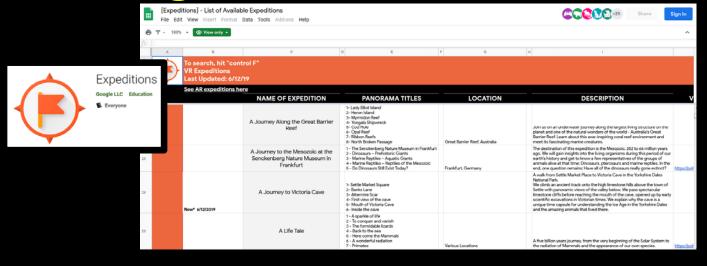
<u>Advantages</u>

- Cost-effective (other VR/AR options or traveling expenses)
- Self-contained (phones, connected, communicate, battery power)
- Already tested classroom technology (K-12 Pioneer Program 2015)
- Versatile (start, pause, transition, pointer, draw, viewing location)

Perceived advantages and disadvantages of this system in geoscience education

<u>Advantages</u>

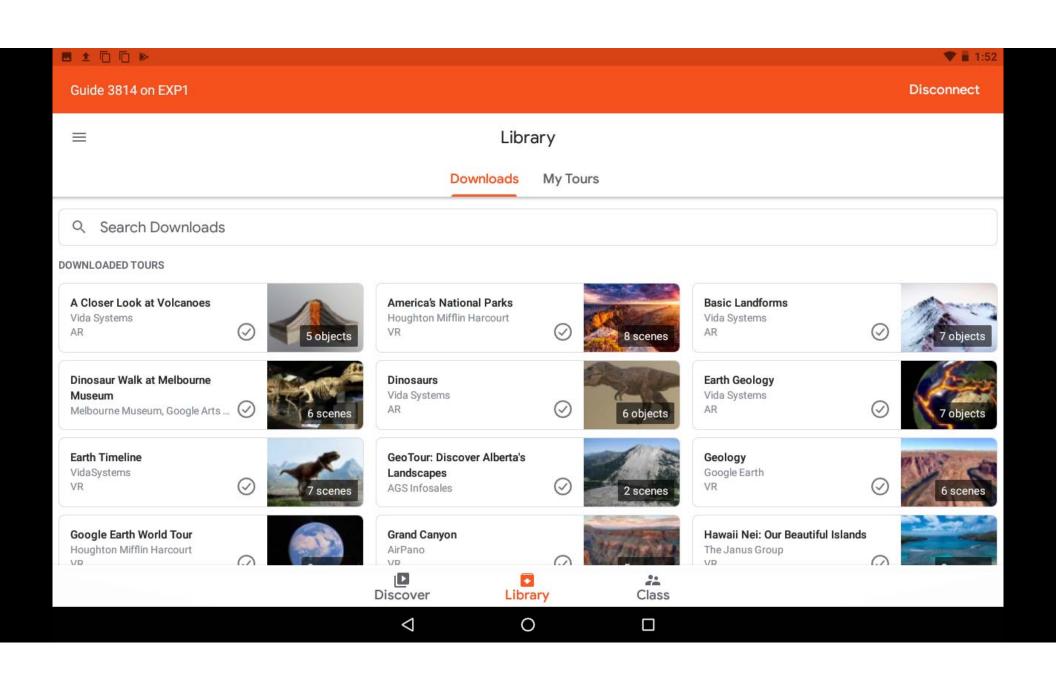
- Free App
- Existing Virtual Tours (>900 VR)
- Create own unique Virtual Tours

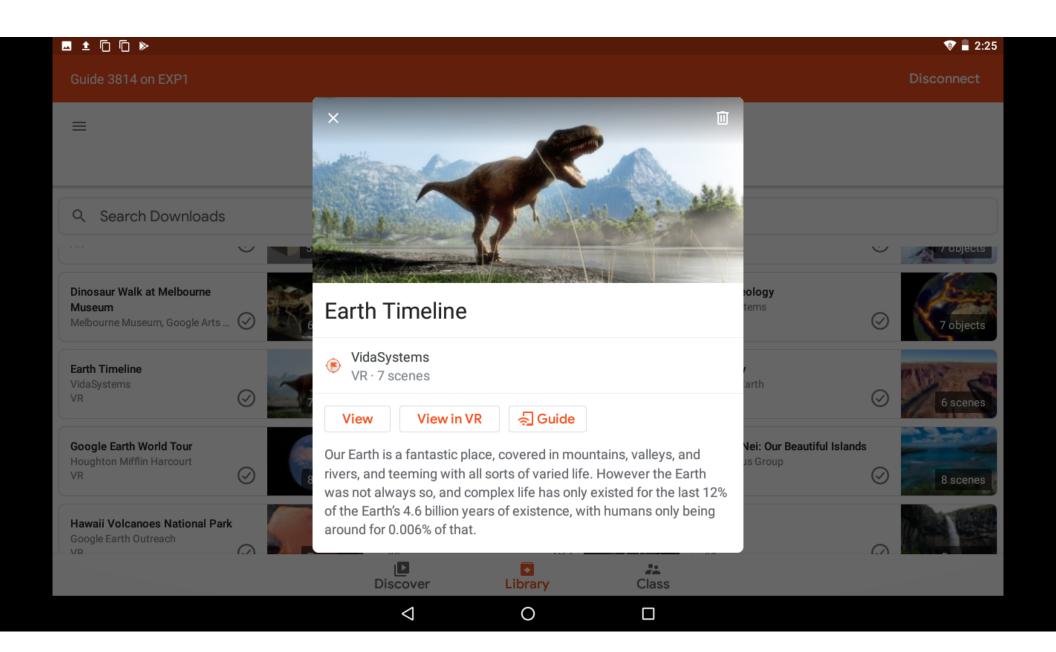






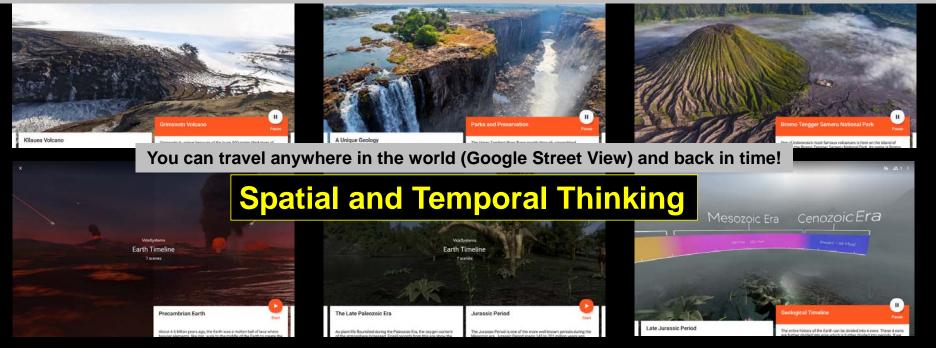


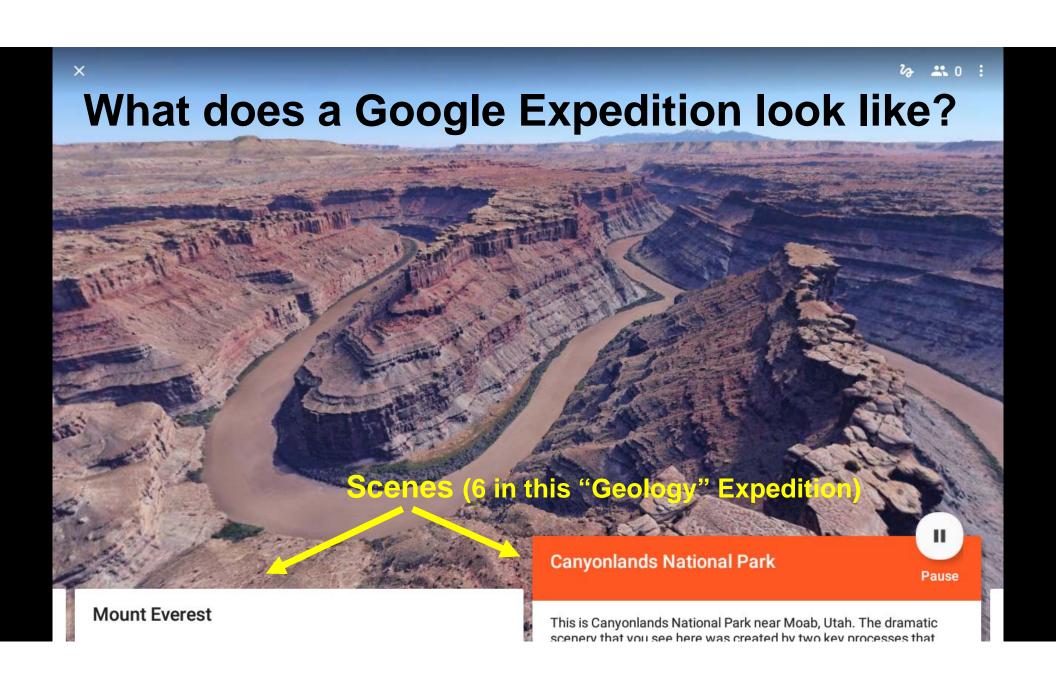






Do you see individual components that are organized and connected? Best geologists are those that have seen the most!







Canyonlands National Park

Pause

This is Canyonlands National Park near Moab, Utah. The dramatic scenery that you see here was created by two key processes that shape Earth's surface—weathering and erosion. Weathering is the process by which rock is broken down into smaller and smaller pieces called sediment. Heating and cooling, water and wind action, and other factors can cause weathering. Erosion is the movement of sediment from one location to another by wind, water, ice, or gravity. Over time, weathering and erosion wear down and reshape Earth's surface.

Beginner: Where is Canyonlands National Park?

(Answer: Near Moab, Utah)

Intermediate: What are weathering and erosion?

(Answer: Weathering is the process by which rock is broken down into smaller and smaller pieces. Erosion is the movement of sediment from one location to another.)

Advanced: How did weathering and erosion work together to shape the landscape of Canyonlands?

(Answer: Weathering broke down the rock layers into sediment and created canyons. Erosion transported the sediment away.)

Imagery ©2016 Google, Landsat / Copernicus

Mount Everest



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Canyonlands National Park

Pause

Uplift

Long after they were deposited, the rocks of the Colorado Plateau were slowly lifted up. Today, the average elevation in this area is about 5,000 feet above sea level. As the area gradually rose, rivers began to wear the rock down and carry the sediment away.

Colorado River

The Colorado River has carved a deep canyon into this section of the Colorado Plateau. In addition, rainfall and wind slowly break down the rocks along the canyon's sides.

Exposed Rock Layers

As the forces of weathering and erosion remove sediment, they expose ancient layers of rock. Some layers are stronger and more resistant to erosion, while others are weaker, creating a stair-step appearance.

Houghton Mifflin Harcourt

Canyonlands National Park

Pause

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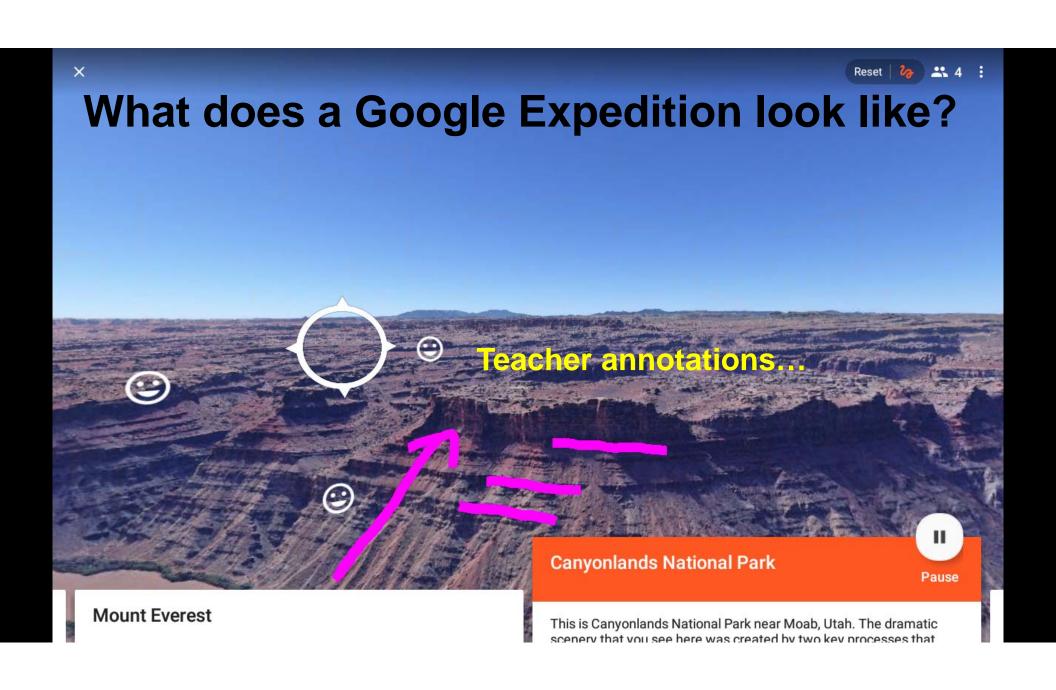
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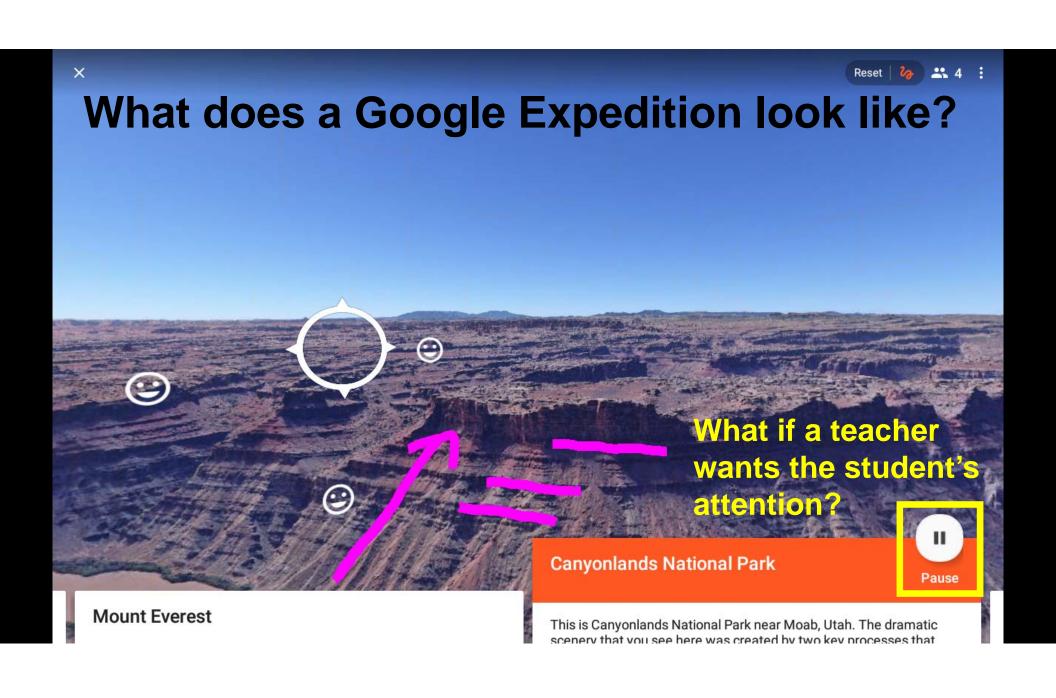
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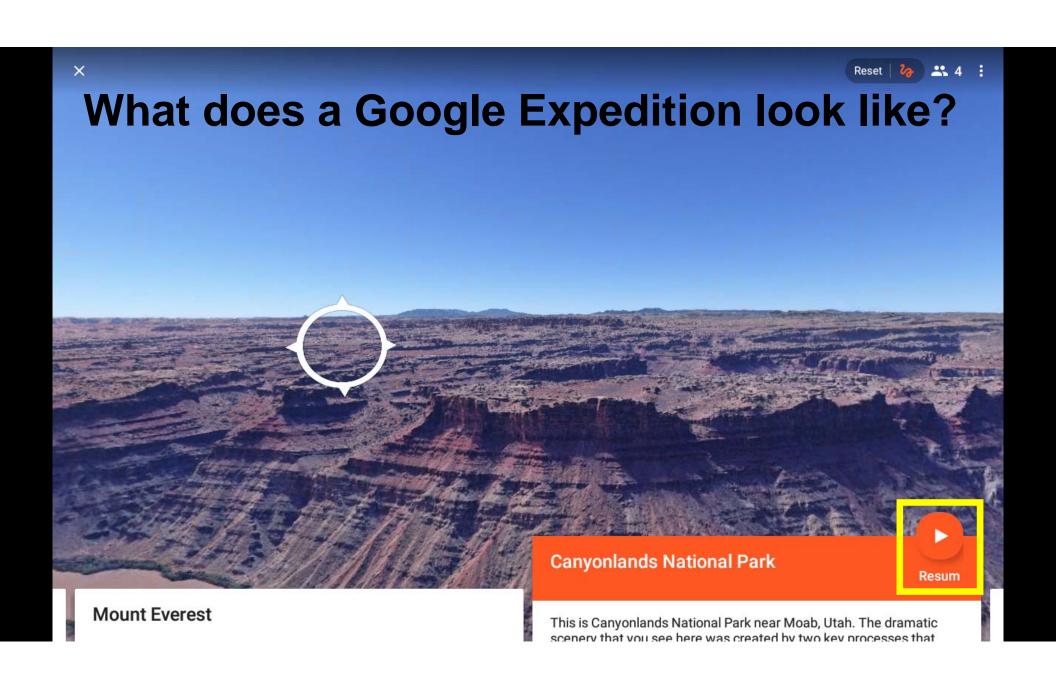


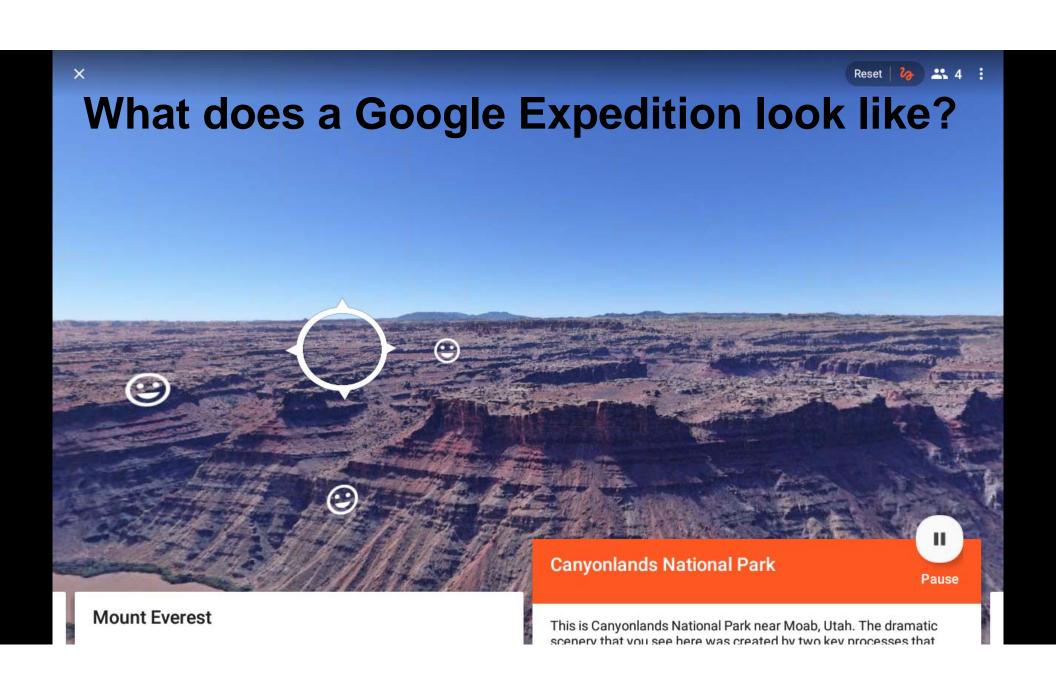
Mount Everest

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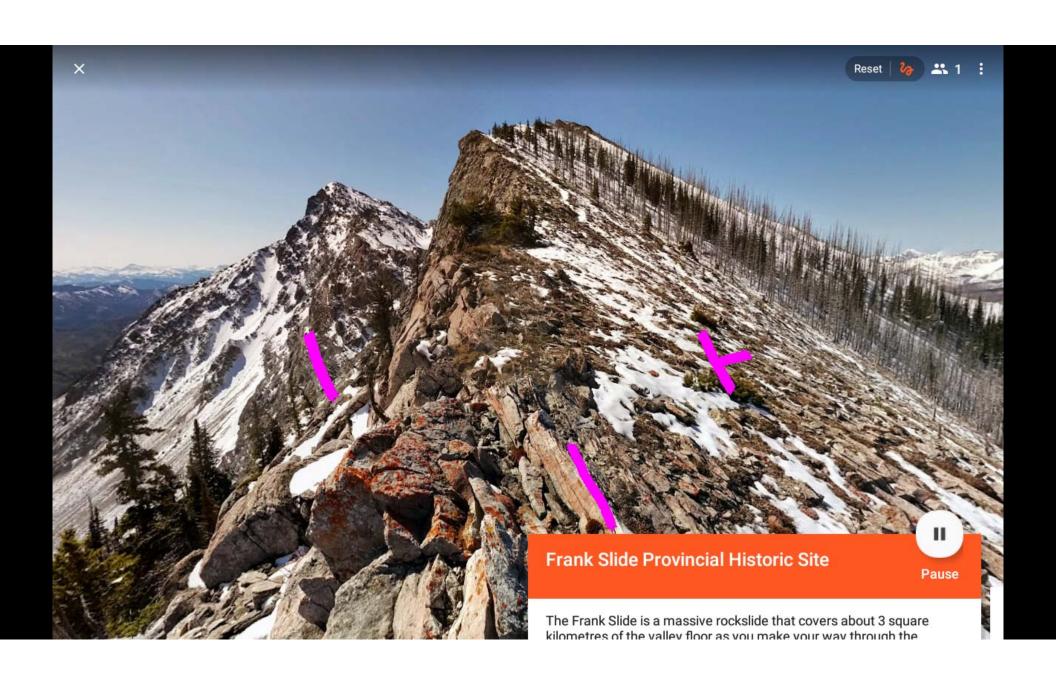


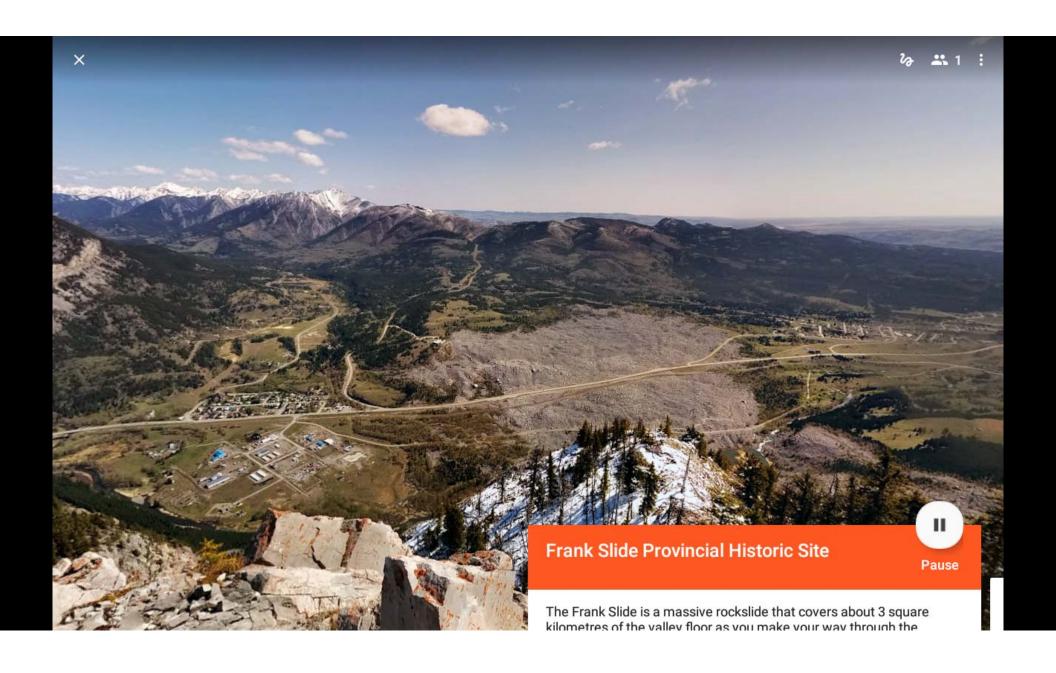
Contextualize rock in the U Waterloo Peter Russell Rock Garden

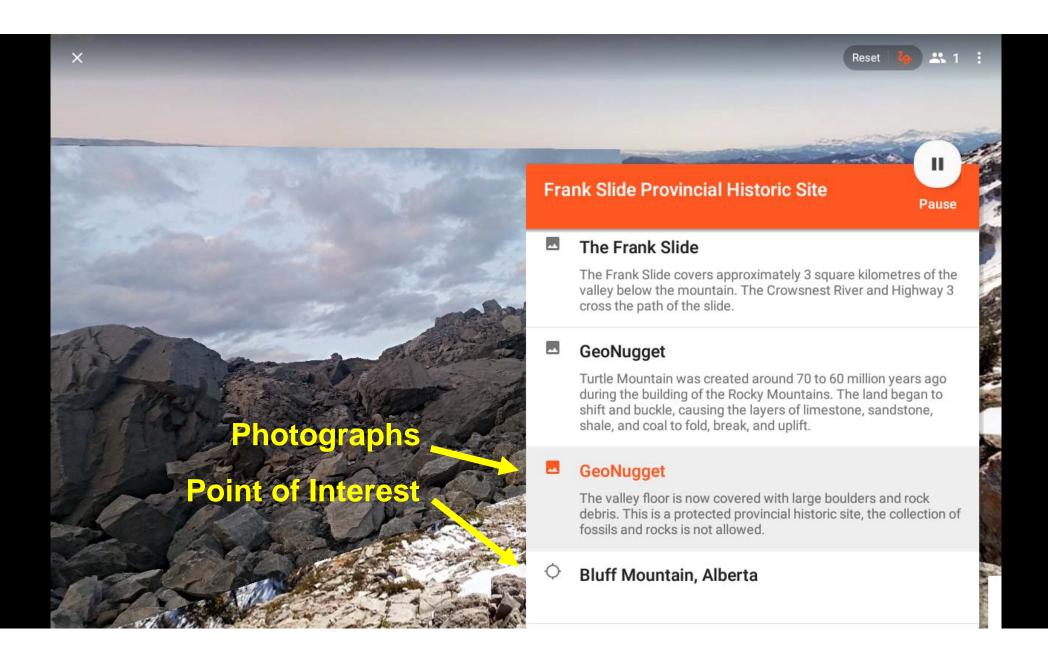
Canada's Deadliest Rockslide "Frank Slide" - 4:10 am on April 29, 1903









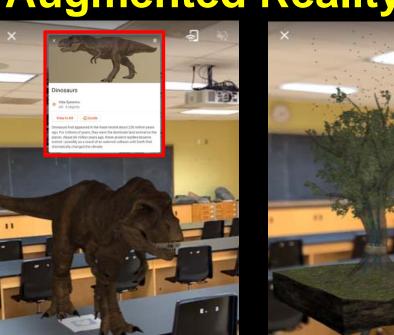


Did anybody see the dinosaur roaming across campus?











In the UW Earth Science Museum

In the Classroom

Tyrannosaurus rex

One of the largest carnivorous dinosaurs that ever lived, Tyrannosaurus rex roamed the forested river

Trees and water

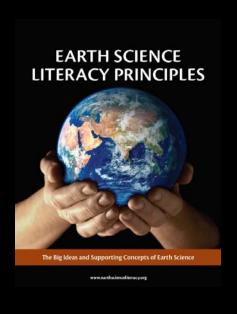
Trees and other terrestrial plants use freshwater to grow. Root systems have evolved to collect water

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