Conservation Legacy?? (2007 - 2050)

MUSIC Afterdark Disk 1: City People

SCRIPT

Leader: What will happen? What does the future hold?

All: It's up to us to be bold!

Student 1: As the population continues to grow

Student 2: The search for water will not slow.

Student 3: Population density will increase

Student 4: Not 12 units per acre (Mt. View), 25 at least.

Student 5: "Smart growth" is walking when you could ride.

Student 6: "Infill" and "up" so our worlds (animal habitat and human habitat) don't collide.

Student 7: Global warming is what we face.

Student 8: There's evidence enough for the human race.

Student 9: So we must plan and we must conserve,

Student 10: If all are to get what they deserve.

Student 11: Will we desalinate water so we have enough?

Student 12: Will we limit growth; these decisions are tough!

Student 13: Restoring the land; bringing wildlife back

Student 14: Tells us that we're on the right track.

Student 15: Stream corridors will widen; they will grow

Student 16: Protecting wildlife is the goal.

Student 17: Name the things that you will do.

Student 18: 'Cuz you must know it's up to you!

Student 19: How do we want our world to look?

Student 20: It's time we made our own guide-book.

Leader: If you could speak for the future today, What have you learned? What will you say?

All: We'll find new sources and conserve the old; every drop of water is "liquid gold."

MUSIC Afterdark Disk 2: Caffeine Sunshine (Music plays as students place the contents of Box 6 on the map)

MAP

1. Add 30 habitat species trading cards
2. Add 82 figures to represent population growth

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POINTS TO DISCUSS

1. Smart growth, infill and up—urban planning and transportation theories that concentrate growth in the center of a city, filling in vacant lots, putting apartments on top of businesses, building units higher for more rather than urban sprawl.
2. Global warming—rising temperatures, less snow pack, increased runoff; lack of storage
3. Desalination—taking salt out of ocean water, expensive but perhaps necessary for future growth
4. Stream corridors—riparian areas alongside creeks and streams bring wildlife back to urban areas; maybe dangerous
5. What will cause life to change: answers may vary

TEACHER FACTS

- There are many restoration projects
- There are many mitigation projects.
- 2050 projected population, 2,624,670 (260 figures)

TOPICS FOR FURTHER STUDY

- Describe "smart growth."
- What is global warming?
- What is desalination?
- Describe "population density." What are the pros and cons of increasing population density?

Name: _____

Student Reflection Sheet

Native Americans (3200 B.C.-1769 A.D.)

1. What was interesting about this period? _____
2. Would you like to have lived during this period? Yes No
   Why or why not? _____
3. What caused the biggest change during this period? _____
   Explain your answer: _____

Spanish and Mexican period (1769-1848)

1. What was interesting about this period? _____
2. Would you like to have lived during this period? Yes No
   Why or why not? _____
3. What caused the biggest change during this period? _____
   Explain your answer: _____

Statehood of California (1848-1900)

1. What was interesting about this period? _____
2. Would you like to have lived during this period? Yes No
   Why or why not? _____
3. What caused the biggest change during this period? _____
   Explain your answer: _____

Valley of Heart's Delight (1900-1970)

1. What was interesting about this period? _____
2. Would you like to have lived during this period? Yes No
   Why or why not? _____
3. What caused the biggest change during this period? _____
   Explain your answer: _____

Silicon Valley (1970-2007)

1. What was interesting about this period? _____
2. Do you like living during this period? Yes No
   Why or why not? _____
3. What caused the biggest change during this period? _____
   Explain your answer: _____

Conservation Legacy? (2007-2050)

1. What is interesting about this period? _____
2. What can you do to make this a great time to live? _____
3. What will cause the biggest change during this period? _____
   Explain your answer: _____

Order of Music to be Played

Native Americans (3200 B.C.-1769 A.D.)

Tribal Winds: Creator's Prayer
Tribal Winds: Circle of Life

Spanish and Mexican period (1769-1846)

McNeil Vol. 1 Disk 1: Muineira d'a Fonte
McNeil Vol. 1 Disk 1: Cielito Lindo

Statehood of California (1848-1900)

McNeil Vol. 1 Disk 2: My Darling Clementine
McNeil Vol. 1 Disk 2: Sacramento

Valley of Heart's Delight (1900-1970)

McNeil Vol. 2 Disk 1: California Here I Come
McNeil Vol. 2 Disk 2: San Francisco

Silicon Valley (1970-2007)

Billboard Disk 1: The Way It Is
Billboard Disk 2: New World Man

Conservation Legacy? (2007-2050)

Afterdark Disk 1: City People
Afterdark Disk 2: Caffeine Sunshine

Glossary

Capital: the seat of government

Chloramination: formed during a reaction between chlorine (Cl2) and ammonia (NH3). Drinking water odor and flavor have improved by the application of chloramines which are also used for disinfection

Chlorinate: to add chlorine to disinfect drinking water

Clan: a number of households whose heads claim a common ancestor

Conservation: a careful preservation and protection of something; planned management of a natural resource like water to prevent exploitation, destruction or neglect

Density: the average number of individuals or units per space unit (a population density of 500 persons per square mile)(a housing density of 10 houses per acre)

Desalinate: process of removing salt from ocean waters

Disinfection: to free from harmful microorganisms

Effluent: waste material discharged into the environment

El Camino Real: roadway built by the Spanish to connect the missions in California

Filtration: the process of passing through a filter

Flocculate: to cause to form a mass of a number of finely suspended particles

Global warming: rising temperatures world-wide

Hi-tech: scientific technology involving the production or use of advanced or sophisticated devices especially in the fields of electronics and computers

Imported water: bringing water from its source to another place (Water that is brought from northern California to the Santa Clara Valley via rivers and aqueducts)

Independence: not subject to control by a larger unit; the quality or state of self-rule

Infill: the growth of a city by filling in vacant lots rather than urban sprawl

Mission: a local church or parish built by a religious organization to propagate its faith or carry on humanitarian work

Orchard: a planting of fruit trees or nut trees; also the trees of such a planting

Ozonation: Ozone is used in the process to clean drinking water

Ranchero: small farm

Recycled water: waste water passed through a series of processes in order to regain it for human use

Reservoir: an artificial lake where water is collected and kept in quantity for use

Sedimentation: settling; the process of forming sediments

Smart growth: an urban planning and transportation theory that concentrates growth in the center of a city to avoid urban sprawl; and advocates compact, transit-oriented, walkable, bicycle-friendly land use, including mixed-use development with a range of housing choices.

Subsidence: a downward movement of the ground surface caused by solution and collapse of underlying soluble deposits; a sinking or settling of the ground surface

Treatment plant: a facility where water is cleaned for human use

Tule: either of two large New World bulrushes growing on overflowed land

Vegetation: plant life

Wastewater: water that has been used; sewage

Wildlife: living things that are neither human nor domesticated; especially mammals, birds and fishes

Windmill: a wind driven water pump