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Schoobio: Schoolyard Biocultural Diversity Community

The Schoolyard Biocultural Diversity Community (Schoobio) empowers middle and high school teachers and students across the globe. Teachers use experiential and place-based learning methods through a Universal Design for Learning (UDL) lens to unleash the potential for ecological school grounds to increase biocultural diversity and connect students with the natural world and with each other through international, student-driven projects.



Schoobio.earth is still in development. Check back for updates.

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Schoobio

An Interdisciplinary, Global Curriculum Building Student Engagement to Increase Biocultural Diversity on School Grounds

PROBLEM

Biodiversity loss

Cultural diversity is not represented on school grounds Teachers need tools to implement experiential learning Nature deficit in youth

Lack of opportunity to share data with other students



IMAGINE...

...WHAT COULD HAPPEN if students became citizen scientists, interacting with others around the world, sharing data and designing biodiversity projects?

...THE INCREASED BIODIVERSITY if school grounds went from asphalt and monoculture grass to ecosystems?

...HOW INCLUSIVE SCHOOL GROUNDS could be if they reflected the cultures of their students?

SCHOOBIO.EARTH

The Schoolyard Biocultural Diversity Community (Schoobio) empowers middle and high school teachers and students across the globe. Teachers use experiential (Marzano, 2017) and place-based learning methods, unleashing the potential for ecological school grounds to increase biocultural diversity and connect students with the natural world and with each other through international, student-driven projects.

BIOCULTURAL DIVERSITY

- Biocultural diversity is the diversity of life in all its manifestations: biological, cultural, and linguistic – which are interrelated within a complex socio-ecological adaptive system (Maffi, 2007).
- Schoobio incorporates this concept through activities that encourage students to discover and gain respect for their own and other cultures
- Findings become part of their ecological schoolyard design

QUESTIONS

- How can curriculum effect ecological change on school grounds?
- What impact does learning about biodiversity and culture have on student attitudes about representing these concepts on their school grounds?

ACTIVITIES



CITATIONS

Maffi, L. (2007). The SAGE handbook of environment and society (J. Pretty, et al., Eds.). SAGE Publications Ltd, p. 269.

Marzano, R. J. (2017). The New Art and Science of Teaching. Solution Tree Press. Ralabate, P. K. (2016). Your UDL Lesson Planner: The Step-by-Step Guide for Teaching All Learners. Paul H. Brookes Publishing Co, Inc.

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SCHOOBIO DESIGN

Schoobio consists of three parts:

PART 1: Transdisciplinary curriculum using Universal Design for Learning (Ralabate, 2016): Module of placebased, authentic experiential learning activities:

- mapping;
- data sampling methods;
- inventory of plant and animal species;
- species identification;
- communication tools; and
- cultural explorations

PART 2: Online database: Schools will enter their species data at schoobio.earth:

- When scaled up, students will form international partnerships on projects
 - Example: Students in Kansas, Kenya, and Ukraine can design a project to study butterflies

PART 3: Students effect change on their school grounds:

- Practice civic engagement to increase biodiversity and cultural representation on their school grounds
- Create their own designs and present their ideas to school leaders

NEXT STEPS

- Finalize activities and format lessons
- Field test curriculum and
- gather feedback from teachers • Seeking partner(s) to support
- 'scale up' to a fully online, commons tool.



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