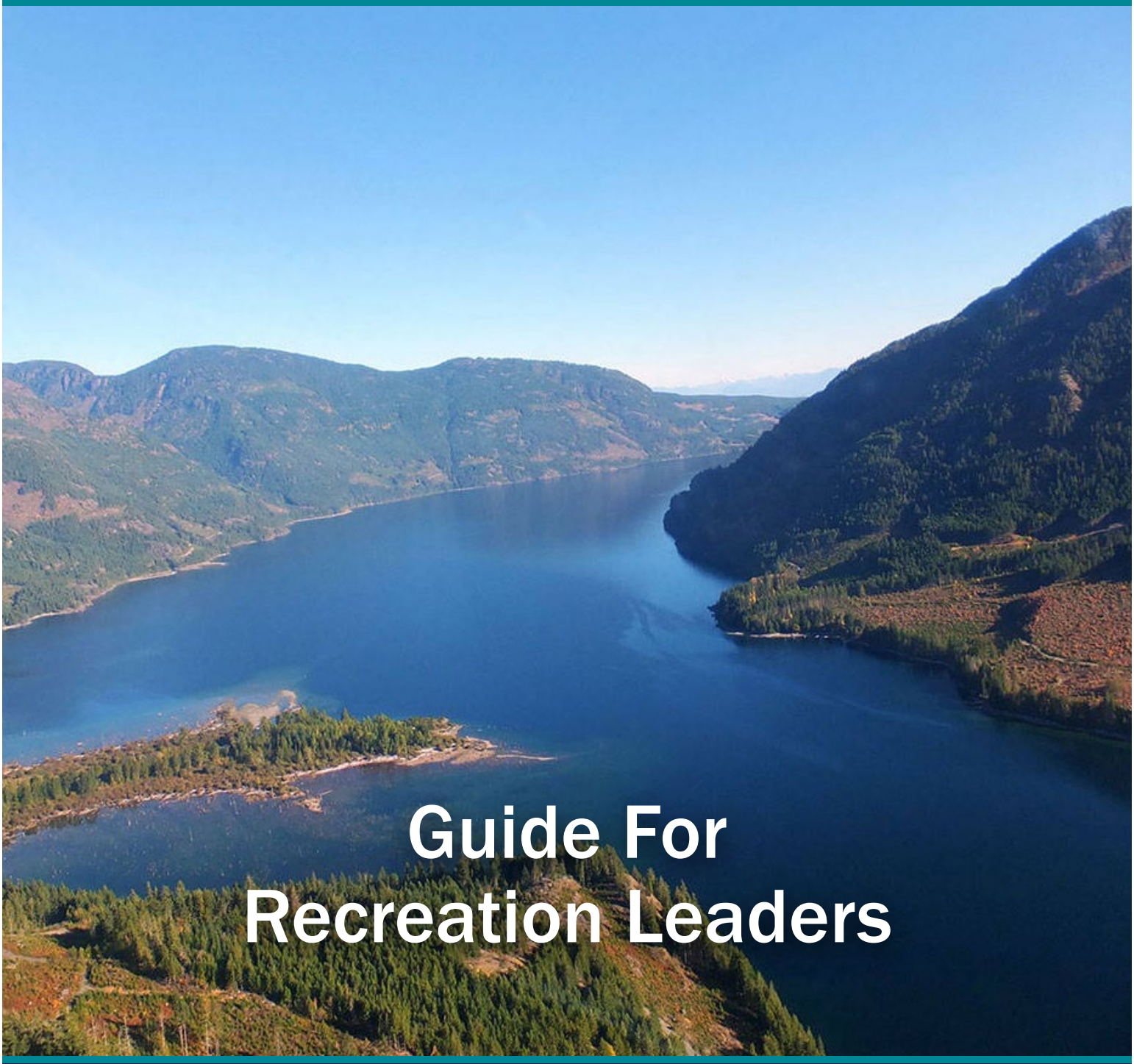
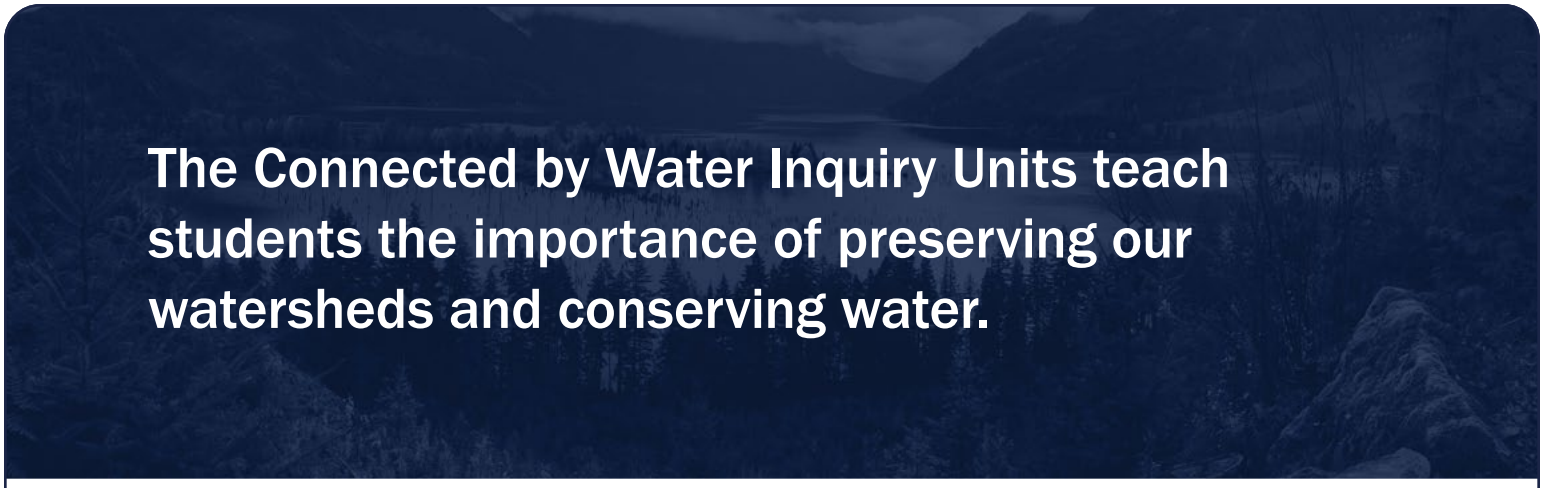
Connected by Water



Guide For Recreation Leaders

FOR MORE INFORMATION, VISIT:
WWW.COMOXVALLEYRD.CA/WATERSHED

Comox Valley
REGIONAL DISTRICT



The Connected by Water Inquiry Units teach students the importance of preserving our watersheds and conserving water.

High quality drinking water is produced by a healthy, properly functioning ecosystem. To have healthy water you need healthy ecosystems. Protecting our drinking water requires two important things - conserving it and protecting the source. The Comox Valley Regional District (CVRD) has developed these materials to support students in learning about their connections to the Comox Lake watershed, learning what makes a watershed healthy, and learning how to conserve water by using it efficiently at home. Our watershed is the entire area of land in which our drinking water flows, including streams, rivers, lakes, groundwater and shorelines. See **www.comoxvalleyrd.ca/watershed** for a more detail about the Comox Lake watershed.

The following resources are informed by the Watershed Protection Plan, and the Connected by Water project vision, all within the framework of the British Columbia Ministry of Education Curriculum. They are designed to support answering the driving question: **What allows me to have safe water that I can drink?**

An additional Connected by Water inquiry unit is available for intermediate grades (Grades 4-7), High School, (Grades 8-9) as well as a Water Treatment Inquiry Unit (Grades 6-9).

More information is available at:
https://www.comoxvalleyrd.ca/watershed/resources-educators

Optional learning kits are available at the SD71 Learning Resources Centre.

The project team would like to thank School District #71's Learning Resource Centre, Indigenous Education Team, Director of Instructional Services Geoff Manning, as well as the long list of Local environmental educators listed in the Additional Resources appendix. These educators including SD#71 teachers provided feedback and tested the materials. The Comox Valley Regional District provided funding and project direction.

These materials were developed by Christina (Tina) Willard-Stepan and Angela Holmes, Curriculum Development and Delivery Team of Connected By Water.

Together we are creating a legacy of acting together to ensure the health and long-term viability of our communities through using our drinking water wisely and protecting the source of our drinking water.

We respectfully acknowledge that we live, work, learn and play on the unceded traditional territory of the K'omoks First Nation.

Table of Contents

This Resource and British Columbia's Curriculum

CORE COMPETENCIES

The BC Ministry of Education explains that Core Competencies, literacy and numeracy, and essential concepts and content are the foundations of the curriculum. Students will know, do and understand "Big Ideas" and what to do with this knowledge as they move from Kindergarten to Grade 12. Core competencies are sets of intellectual, personal, and social proficiencies that all students need to develop in order to engage in deep learning and lifelong learning.

Watch this video for a refresher on the Core Competencies.

An aim of the Connected by Water Inquiry Units is to teach students the importance of preserving our watersheds and conserving water. Tying the inquiry units to the core competencies allows students to gain an awareness and understanding of their watershed, take action to conserve and protect their watershed, and learn to use drinking water wisely. Listed below are some of the core competencies and curricular connections that are interwoven and interrelated in the Connected by Water Inquiry Units.

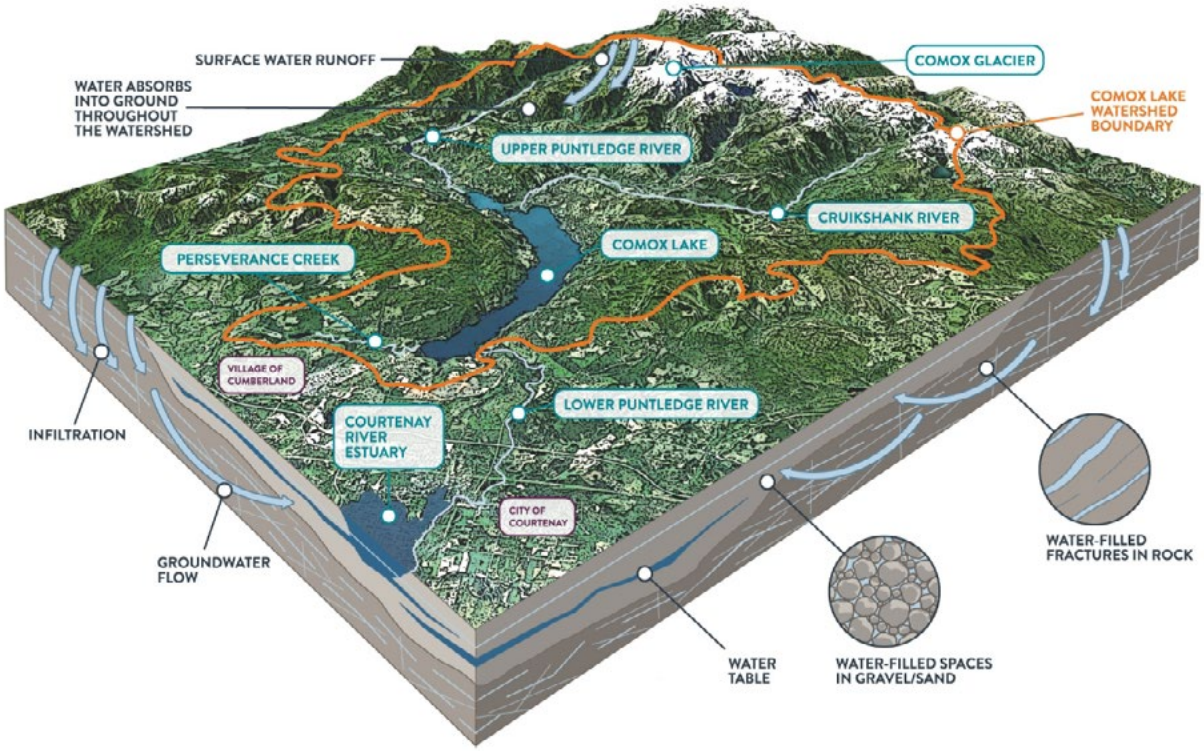
This Resource and British Columbia's Curriculum

CORE COMPETENCIES

https://curriculum.gov.bc.ca/competencies

The Comox Lake Watershed

The Comox Lake watershed is located in the traditional territory of the K'ómoks First Nation and provides drinking water for the communities of the Comox Valley. This watershed is an interconnected system of mountains, forests, rivers, creeks and streams and an ecological corridor that links Vancouver Island mountains with the Salish Sea.

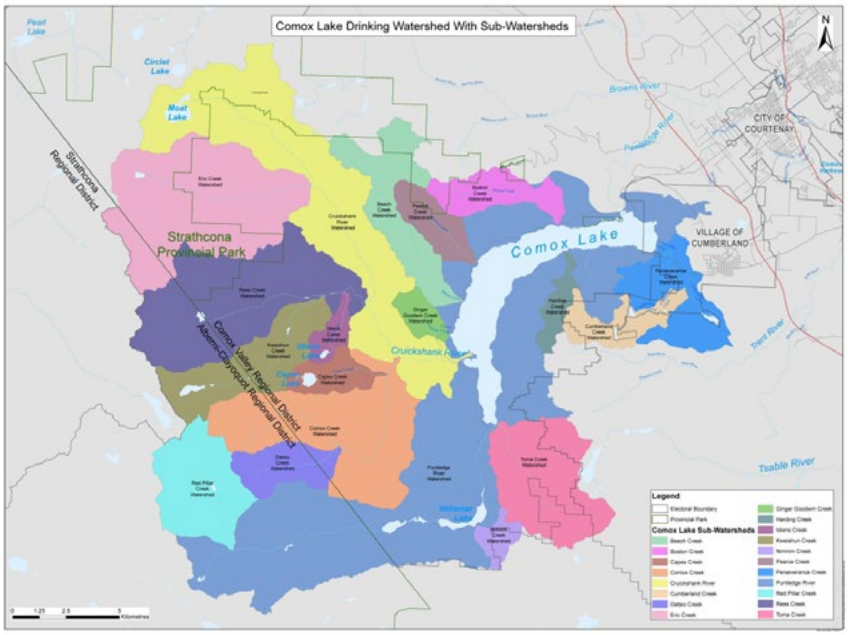


https://www.comoxvalleyrd.ca/sites/default/files/images/Services/Water/clw_map_noheader.jpg

The watershed is 461 square kilometres in size and reaches to the top of the Comox Glacier and the mountains surrounding Comox Lake. Within the Comox Lake watershed there are multiple sub-basins named for the creeks and rivers that flow through them. These include the Upper Puntledge, Cruikshank, Boston Creek and Perseverance Creek sub-basins. Much of the water that hits the ground as snow or rain anywhere in the Comox Lake watershed eventually flows into Comox Lake.

The Comox Lake Watershed

The Comox Lake watershed has been managed for multiple values including mining, logging and recreation activities for over 140 years. While coal mining operations ended in the 1930's, a large portion of the watershed is still currently privately owned and managed for timber supply. Comox Lake itself is a reservoir controlled by BC Hydro for power generation. Swimming, boating and camping also takes place but public access is limited to specific sites at the east end of the lake.



https://www.comoxvalleyrd.ca/sites/default/files/images/Services/Water/comoxlakesubwatersheds_zoe.jpg

The watershed also provides important habitat for fish and wildlife including species at risk like the Roosevelt elk, little brown bat and northern red-legged frog. Comox Lake flows into the Puntledge River providing stream flows that support many species of salmon.

Other landowners within the watershed include the Village of Cumberland (Perseverance Creek sub-basin, Cumberland Lake Park), Comox Lake Land Corporation (cabin owners at east end of lake), the Comox Valley Regional District (Coal Beach), the Courtenay and District Fish and Game Society and BC Parks (Strathcona Park and Comox Lake Bluffs Ecological Reserve).

The Comox Lake watershed is the source of drinking water for over 49,000 residents of the Comox Valley through the Comox Valley Water System and the Cumberland Water System. Although the Comox Valley Regional District (CVRD) is constructing a new water treatment plant, the cost of treating our drinking water will be directly related to the quality of water that is drawn from Comox Lake.

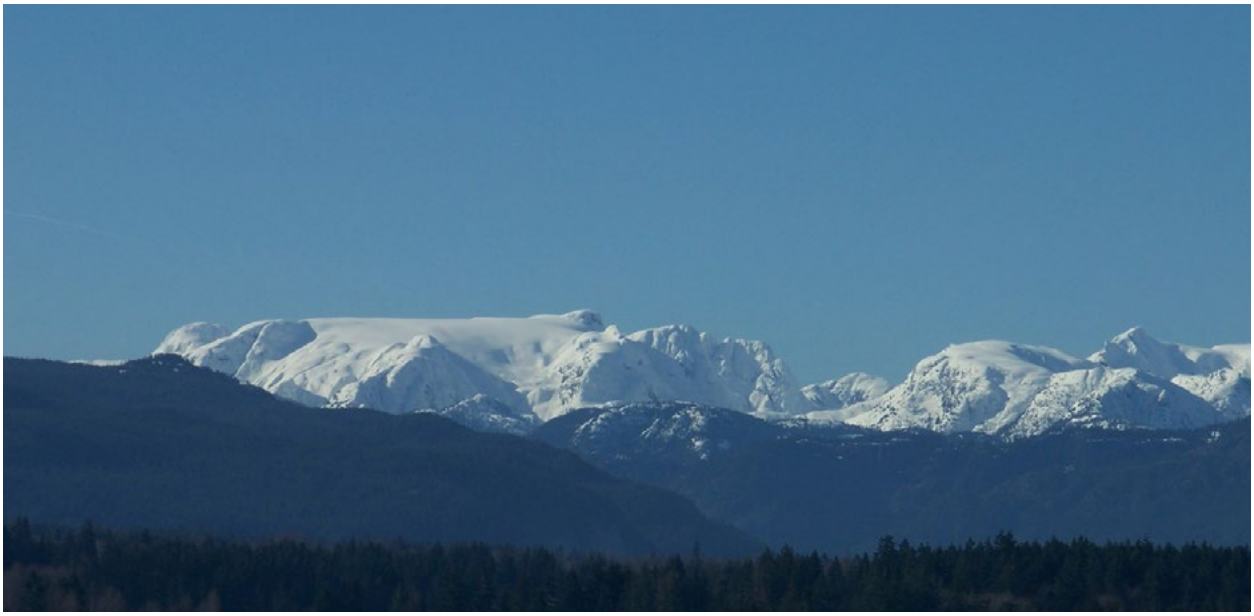
View this short video **Watershed for Beginners: How to Care for Comox Lake**.

The Comox Lake Watershed

The following image includes themes around what makes a healthy, climate resilient watershed: functioning creeks and streams, biodiversity, fire protection, clean water, water conservation, and connection to place. The activities following will help you to generate meaningful conversations with your participants in keeping with these themes.

Activity: The Legend Of Queneesh

This is a local First Nations story about the Comox Glacier, introducing participants to an Indigeous, historical view of the top of our local watershed.



Materials:
Copy or Legend of Queneesh Story (see appendix 1)

Instructions:
Read aloud the Local K'ómoks Nation Legend of Queneesh with your group

Observing and Supporting Learning

Prompting Questions for Inquiry:
- What do you know about the Comox Glacier?
- Do you have any personal connections to the Glacier?
- How is water important in the K'ómoks Nation?
- How do they use resources from the watershed to help them?

Activity: Comox Valley Watershed Bingo

The purpose of this activity is to both to generate discussion about watershed concepts, and have participants get to know each other better.

Materials:
- Copy of Bingo sheet for each participant (for full size see appendix 2)
- Something to write with for each participant

Instructions:
After distributing writing utensils and cards, read the bingo statements below out loud to the group and invite them to find someone else in the group who knows the answer. Have them write the name of the person next to the answer in the corresponding box. If there are enough people, have them do this without duplicating a person.

Statements:
- Another word for rain
  Precipitation
- Where most Comox Valley residents get their drinking water from
  Comox Lake
- Great ways to save water
  Hand water plants
  Turn tap off while brushing teeth
- Another name for a shoreline
  Riparian area
- First Nations name for Comox Glacier
  Queneesh
- Threats to the health of the watershed
  Wildfire, pollution, etc.
- We use the most water in this season
  Summer
- We have the least water in this season
  Summer

COMOX VALLEY WATERSHED BINGO		
Pollution	Summer	Handwater Your Garden
Riparian Area	Turn Tap Off While Brushing Teeth	Queneesh
Wildfire	Comox Lake	Precipitation

Activity: Taking It Outside

Placed-Based Connection To Water

Whether or not your activity is near a creek or other body of water in the watershed, a walk outside will support students in connecting to elements of the water cycle that are in their surroundings all of the time. This suggested activity is meant to encourage participants' presence and awareness of how water is connected to everything.

Materials:
- A writing journal for each student
- Pencils
- Introductory information about the water cycle to share with students (included below)

Instructions:
Begin by asking what participants already know about the water cycle. Help them fill in their general knowledge by reviewing other basic parts of the water cycle (see below for information to support you in this conversation).

Following the discussion about elements of the water cycle, pair up participants to walk together in the vicinity where you have your day planned outside. Have them bring a journal to record ideas. They could also draw their findings.

Invite them to simply walk and talk to their partner as they notice parts of the water cycle in action. This could be a cloud, a puddle, a sprinkler, a creek, or dew drops on leaves or moss. Encourage them to also identify anything that they see that is connected to water in some way. This could be anything – a dog walking that must drink water, a flower or grass that needs water to survive.

Observing and Supporting Learning

Prompting Questions for Inquiry:

Once back together as a group, have pairs share what they noticed:

- What surrounds them that is connected to water and the water cycle?
- How are they connected to water and our local watersheds?

KEY ELEMENTS OF THE WATER CYCLE REVIEW

Step 1: Evaporation | Evaporation is the process of water changing from a liquid to a gas, or vapor. This is thanks to energy from the Sun, which is how water moves into the atmosphere.

Step 2: Condensation | As water evaporates into water vapor, it rises up in the atmosphere and come together to form clouds and fog.

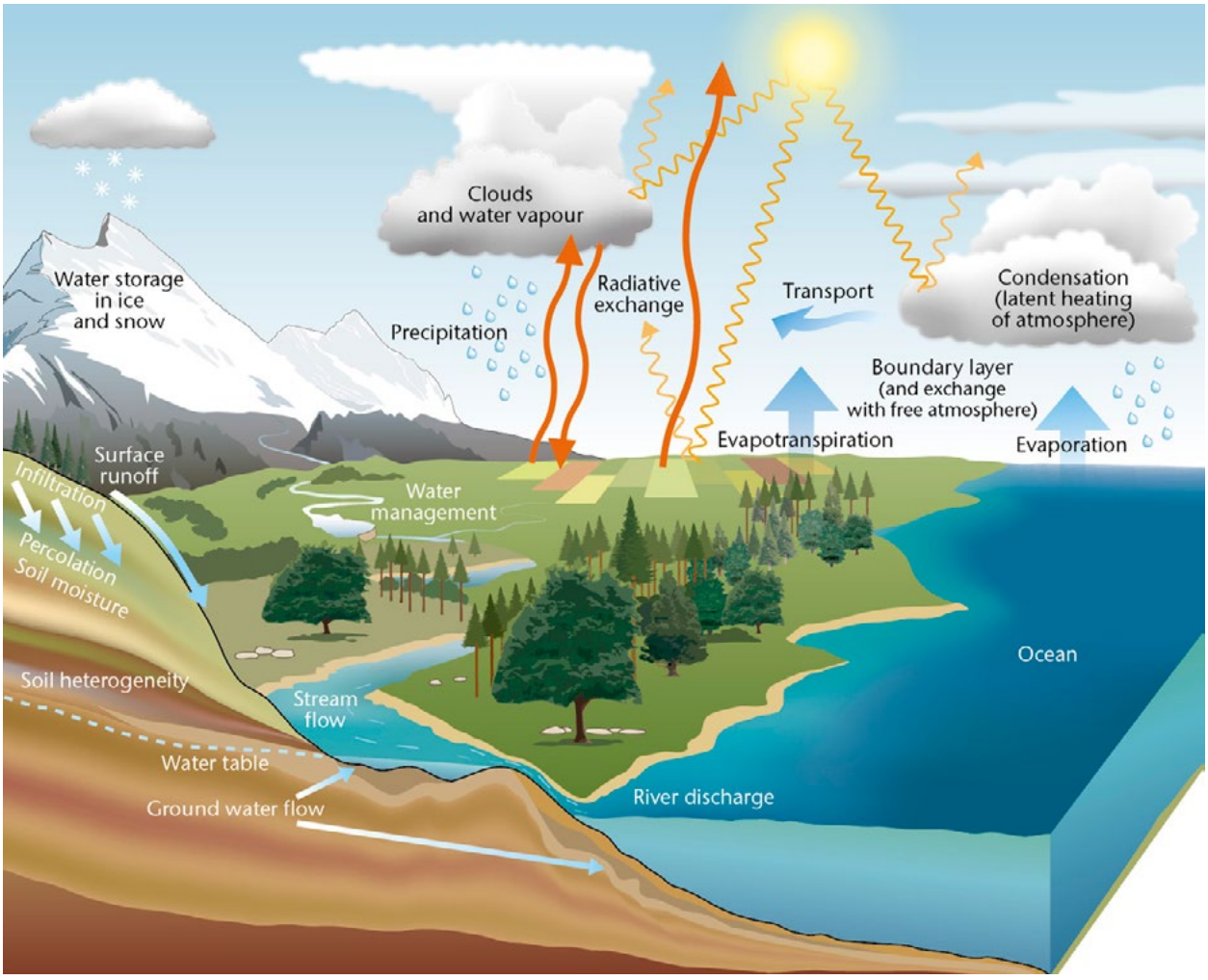
Step 3: Sublimation | This is when ice turns directly into vapour without becoming liquid first.

Step 4: Precipitation | Precipitation is the water vapours falling back to earth as rain or snow.

Step 5: Transpiration | Transpiration is like evaporation, but is done by plants with the precipitation that soaks into the ground. The plants turn it back in vapour again.

Step 6: Runoff | Runoff is water running over the surface of the Earth.

Step 7: Infiltration | Infiltration is the water that soaks deep into the soil.



Source: https://www.freedrinkingwater.com/resource-water-cycle-student-guide.htm

Activity: Wildfire in the Watershed

HANDOUT:
WHAT MAKES FIRE?
(adapted from **learningintheleaves.co.uk** and **https://kids.kiddle.co/**)

Understanding the Fire Triangle
The fire triangle is an easy way to remember what fire needs. It helps firefighters understand how to put out different kinds of fires. And helps us know how we can be responsible citizens. By removing just one part of the triangle, the fire can't continue to burn.

The fire triangle is a simple way of understanding the elements of fire. The sides of the triangle represent the three ingredients needed for fire: heat, fuel and oxygen

HEAT
Fire needs enough heat to start. It also needs heat to keep burning. If a fire gets too cool, it will simply go out.

How to Remove Heat
One common way to remove heat is by using **water**. Water cools down the burning material. This works well for fires involving wood or paper. However, water can be dangerous on other types of fires, like electrical fires.

Another way to reduce heat is to separate burning materials. For example, in a **forest** fire, firefighters might create a firebreak. They remove trees and plants in the path of the fire. This stops the fire from spreading to new fuel. It also helps to cool down the existing fire.

FUEL
Fuel is what fire eats! It is anything that can burn. This could be wood, paper, cloth, gasoline, or even gases. Without fuel, a fire has nothing to consume.With the climate changing to include longer, dryer summers, we now have a lot of very dry fuel on the ground throughout our community.

Activity: Wildfire in the Watershed

How to Remove Fuel
Removing the fuel means taking away what the fire is burning. This can be tricky, especially with large fires.

One method is to let the fire burn out the available fuel. This is sometimes done in controlled burns. Another way is to physically remove the fuel. For instance, if a fire is burning in a field, you might clear a strip of grass. This creates a barrier without fuel.

OXYGEN
Fire needs oxygen to burn. Oxygen is a gas found in the air all around us. Without enough oxygen, a fire cannot start or continue.

How to Remove Oxygen
Removing oxygen from a fire is called "smothering" it. This means covering the fire so air can't reach it. Some special foams are used for this. They spread over the fire and block the oxygen.

ACTIVITY:
GAME SHOW - SAFE/UNSAFE

Promote awareness about wildfire safety by categorizing activities as "Safe" or "Unsafe" for the Comox Lake Watershed.

Materials:
- 'What Makes a Fire?' Handout (for gr 4-9 students only)
- Safe/Unsafe questions
- 'Safe' and 'Unsafe' cards for voting

Instructions:
Start with a discussion about wildfires. Ask students if they know what a wildfire is and why they are important to be aware of. Briefly explain the risk wildfires pose to our drinking water, humans, nature, homes, and animals. Review the handout about how fire works, and discuss the risky behaviors mentioned in the introduction.

Divide players into teams or play as individuals.

Read each statement below aloud.

Players must decide if the activity is "SAFE" or "UNSAFE."

Award points for correct answers.

Discuss each statement briefly to reinforce learning.

Activity: Wildfire in the Watershed

Statements:

- Using designated fire pits for campfires
  Answer: SAFE
  (Using fire pits helps contain fires and prevents wildfires. There is only ONE designated public place for fires in campfire rings in the Comox Lake Watershed, and that is Lake Park Campground).
- Leaving a campfire unattended
  Answer: UNSAFE
  (Unattended campfires can easily spread and become wildfires.)
- Smoking in areas without proper disposal bins
  Answer: UNSAFE
  (Discarding cigarette butts can ignite flammable materials.)
- Attending a professionally organized public fireworks show
  Answer: SAFE
  (Professional shows are organized to manage fire risks.)
- Lighting fireworks at a beach or campsite
  Answer: UNSAFE
  (Uncontrolled fireworks can cause wildfires, especially in dry areas.)
- Having a campfire next to the water when there is a fire ban in place
  Answer: UNSAFE
  (Fire bans means no fires permitted anywhere https://www.comoxvalleyrd.ca/fire.)
- Using a dirtbike or quad on dry ground
  Answer: UNSAFE
  (Sparks from equipment can ignite dry vegetation.)
- Clearing dry leaves and debris from the forest floor
  Answer: SAFE
  (This reduces fuel for potential wildfires.)
- Burning leaves and yard waste on windy days
  Answer: UNSAFE
  (Wind can cause burning debris to spread uncontrollably.)
- Putting out campfires completely before leaving
  Answer: SAFE
  (Fully extinguished campfires prevent them from reigniting.)
- Starting a fire with flammable materials in a dry area
  Answer: UNSAFE
  (Flammable materials can quickly cause wildfires.)
- Enjoying a nature hike on established trails
  Answer: SAFE
  (Sticking to trails minimizes the risk of accidentally igniting a fire.)
- Cooking food on a portable grill
  Answer: SAFE
  (Using grills responsibly and keeping flammable materials away reduces risks.)
- Parking your car on a gravel surface
  Answer: SAFE
  (Gravel reduces the risk of sparking from hot exhaust systems compared to dry grass.)

Activity: Wildfire in the Watershed

Cards to print for participants to hold up and vote with.

SAFE

UNSAFE

Activity: Watershed Web Of Life

Water defines us. It connects us with nature and with each other. This activity is to encourage students to understand the connection between all things in the Comox Lake watershed. It demonstrates that small behaviour changes can contribute to the wellness of our water source to ensure that we continue to have safe water to drink.

Materials:

- Ecosystem card set, sorted into THREATS, SOLUTIONS and ECOSYSTEM piles (see appendix 3)
- Ball of yarn
- Clear glass filled with water
- A large open area with enough room for your group to form a circle
- Facilitator should review introductory information in this guide, as well as 'You are Recreating in a Watershed' facilitator notes below to support knowledge for conversation

Optional: outdoor space. The activity can be done outside in a quiet location. Best Practice: Group size 15 - 30 participants

Instructions:

Take a sip from your clear glass of water. Relish this sip, the flavour, then marvel at how this water came to be in your glass. Ask the group, "What allows me to have this safe water I can drink?" "What do you use water for today?"

Describe what is a watershed and how it works. Key points for your activity.

- Watersheds are areas of land where all water travels to the same place. For most of the Comox Valley's drinking water, that destination is Comox Lake.
- A watershed is typically made up of an interconnected network of streams, wetlands, lakes and ponds. Streams near hills or mountains at the top of the watershed are called headwater streams.
- Since water can only flow downhill, the boundaries of a watershed are defined by topography, which is the shape of the land. The boundaries of watersheds are high points or ridges of land that water drains away from in different directions.
- Watersheds often cross ownership and jurisdictional boundaries, which presents both challenges and opportunities for management
- Our watershed is home to many species and habitat corridors that connect the Salish Sea to higher elevation areas.
- Healthy watershed ecosystems allow wildlife and species at risk to migrate and adapt to climate and landscape-scale changes.

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Set-Up:

1. Invite participants to stand in a large circle
2. Hand out a variety of the ecosystem cards. Everyone in the group receives a card.

TIP: Make sure you have handed out the River, Ocean and Lake cards and they are placed across from each other in the group.

3. Have them say what card they hold so that others have an idea of what is in the circle. Ask them to hold the card so others can see it.

Activity: Watershed Web of Life

4. Hand the ball of yarn to the student who has the river card.
5. Have the river card holder start by holding the end of the yarn and rolling the ball along the ground to someone else in the circle whose card they feel are related to.

TIP: Remind everyone to continue to hold onto their string and to keep a small amount of tension on it.

6. Ask how they are connected. Invite other ideas from the group to contribute.
7. Have that second person roll the ball along the floor to another person in the circle, repeating the discussion about connection and passing the ball until everyone is included and a web is formed.
8. Have brief discussion marveling at the web and its connections.

Enter the Threats!

1. Facilitator introduces a threat card next to an ecosystem card that could be impacted by the threat (i.e.oil leak card next to river card). Speak about why this would be a problem.

TIP: Facilitator can introduce up to three or four threats at once to collapse the entire web.

2. Have the student holding the river card sit down while still holding their yarn. 'dead'.
3. Next have everyone who's piece of string is connected to river sit down, and then everyone connected to this next group sit down and so forth until the web has collapsed.
4. Reflect on this impact.

Enter the Solutions!

1. Introduce a solution card next to a threat card. This will cancel the threat.
2. That part of the ecosystem can now stand up.
3. Parts connected to them can now stand up and so on.
4. Reflect on this impact.

Observing and Supporting Learning

This tangled ball of twine has formed a web, just like the complicated web of life in an ecosystem that deeply relies on a proper functioning watershed and enough water to go around. The web shows how closely organisms in an ecosystem interact with one another. Anything that happens to part of the web has an effect on the whole system.

Prompting Questions:

- What did you notice?
- How do you feel about this?
- What allows me to have safe water I can drink?
- Ask the group what are some things that you can do differently to protect our water and the watershed? What can you do at home to protect and conserve watershed?

Additional Facilitator Notes:

You are Recreating in a watershed - How do we protect this shared resource?

Activity: Watershed Web of Life

Stay on existing trails and roads:
The land around waterways provides important ecological functions. Streamside vegetation and soils moderate streamflow, preventing erosion and flooding. They also reduce or remove suspended sentiments, bacteria, viruses, parasites, and excess nutrients from the water before it reaches Comox lake. It is important to leave these areas undisturbed to maintain high quality drinking water and to reduce the cost of water filtration and treatment.

Do not build new trails without permission:
Trails built within the watershed should follow a standard from the international mountain biking association or the Whistler trail standards that consider the important ecological functions of streamside areas. Trail building should only be done in consultation with landowners and trail stewardship groups.

Keep poop and pee away from the water:
Poop can carry bacteria, viruses, and parasites. Using the designated bathrooms and picking up dog poop at beaches and campgrounds reduces the risk of these pathogens entering our drinking water system. Empty the holding tanks of boats and recreational vehicles only in designated stations. If you are in the backcountry, pack out your poop and do not pee in waterways. Peeing on rocks, pine needles, and gravel in the back country is less likely to attract wildlife that can cause damage to sensitive and important ecosystems along waterways.

Camp at designated campgrounds:
Camping outside designated areas increases the risk of streams being contaminated by bacteria from human poop and increases the risk of damage to ecosystems from fires.

Do you not have a campfire outside of designated campgrounds:
A small fire can quickly get out of control and destroy large tracts of forest within the watershed. Healthy forests are critical to moderate and remove suspended sediments, bacteria, viruses, parasites, and excess nutrients from the water as well as prevent flooding. A loss of healthy forest due to wildfire could significantly increase the cost of water treatment.

Get informed:
There is so much more you and others can do to protect the Comox lake watershed. Learn more on the Comox Valley regional district website.

We are all connected by water.

Water Jokes For Kids

Where can you find an ocean with no water?
On a map!

What runs, but never walks?
Water

What did the ocean say to the beach?
Nothing, it just waved!

What do mermaids sleep on?
Water beds!

What kind of hair did the ocean have?
Wavy!

Why were the student's grades underwater?
They were all below C level.

What happens if you throw a white hat into the Black Sea?
It gets wet!

Knock knock!
Who's there?
Water?
Water who?
Water you waiting for? Open the door!

How do you cut the ocean in half?
With a SEA SAW!

Where do fish keep their money?
In a riverbank, of course!

Source: **https://www.glowwordbooks.com/blog/2014/10/17/jokes-for-kids-about-water/**

Appendix 1: The Legend of Queneesh

Queneesh is the K'ómoks name for the gleaming white glacier which can be seen from all over the Comox Valley. The Legend of Queneesh tells us how a great white whale saved the K'ómoks people.It began long ago when the K'ómoks people still lived in big cedar plank houses along the shores of Puntledge River estuary.

One night an elder of the village, Quoi qwa lak, had a powerful dream. It warned him of a coming time when the rain would fall for many days and nights. In his dream he was told that this rain would cause a great flood and the K'ómoks people would be in danger.

In order for them to survive the flood, they would have to make canoes, cedar bark rope and clothing and preserve food for the coming disaster. Gye gya janook, Chief of the K'ómoks, directed all of the people of the village to work together so that they would be ready when the rain began to fall.

Quoi qwa lak himself supervised the making of a strong cedar bark rope that was many miles in length. The rope had to be long enough to reach from the village to the top of the glacier.

As foretold, the rains began to fall just as everything was ready. The river rose rapidly to flood stage. Young men carried the long cedar rope from the village to the mountains and attached it securely to the glacier. The people tied their loaded canoes to the rope so they wouldn't get swept away to sea by the flood waters.

Soon the land was covered with water and still it continued to rain. The people were afraid as the water continued to rise up to the glacier where they had anchored their canoes. Suddenly the glacier began to float, breaking up through the rising waters like a giant grey whale breaching. The people were awestruck as they watched the glacier become a huge white whale.

"Queneesh, Queneesh!" they called. Queneesh almost floated free of the mountain, but the rain stopped and the flood waters began to recede. The K'ómoks people were saved. Some are still heard to whisper to him "Kwo la whee gai, Queneesh". "Thank you, thank you."

Appendix 2: Comox Valley Watershed Bingo

COMOX VALLEY WATERSHED BINGO		
Pollution	Summer	Handwater Your Garden
Riparian Area	Turn Tap Off While Brushing Teeth	Queneesh
Wildfire	Comox Lake	Precipitation

Appendix 3: Watershed Web of Life Cards

ECOSYSTEM Cards

Lake	River	Stream
Ocean	Beach	Salmon
Worms	Birds	Snake
Frog	Bee	Grass
Mouse	Butterfly	Soil
Rain	Leaf (Dead)	Leaf (Living)
Deer	Sun	Ant
Flower	Bear	Bird
Tree	Duck	

Appendix 3: Watershed Web of Life Cards

THREAT Cards

Oil Leak	Camping	Off Road
Swimming	Sunscreen	Leave Sprinkler On
Watering Lawn	Littering	Wildfire
Drought	Glacial Retreat	

SOLUTION Cards

Stay on Road or Trail	Wear a Hat	Camp in Designated Areas
Hand Water Garden	Don't Pee in the Water	Don't Poop in the Woods
Use Proper Fire Rings	Have a Brown Lawn	Don't Litter
Be Careful with Using Water	Use Cars Less	Fix Your Car

Appendix 4: Field Trips & Local Comox Valley Knowledge

The Connected By Water Team would like to extend a special thank you to those who participated in Environmental Educators meeting in Aug 2018 and the online educators discussion that followed. Shared at that meeting were what role groups are currently playing in providing water-related education to children in the Comox Valley. Resources were shared and ideas exchanged about how to work together to sustain environmental education in the Comox Valley. Many of those resources are included below.

Go Grants
The Habitat Conservation Trust Foundation provides grants that can assist with covering costs like transportation for placed-based outdoor learning.
https://www.hctfeducation.ca/go-grants/

Morrison Creek Streamkeepers
Offer walking tours.
http://morrisoncreek.org/

Tsolum River Restoration Society
Excellent group of volunteers working to restore and build awareness about the Tsolum River. Offer education and outreach programs at your school's closest creek.
https://www.tsolumriver.org/

Project Watershed
Excellent resources for Grades K - 7 with links to lesson plans, field trip options, information sheets and colouring pages.
https://projectwatershed.ca/glacier-to-estuary/#upper

Cumberland Community Forest Society
Walking tours of the Cumberland Forest available.
http://www.cumberlandforest.com/

Strathcona Wilderness Institute
Guided walking tours.
https://strathconapark.org/swi-events/

Wild Schools Program - Habitat Conservation Trust Foundation
School programs available. Schools need to apply by March 31st.
https://hctf.ca/education/

Appendix 4: Field Trips & Local Comox Valley Knowledge

BC Hydro - Explore Conservation Resources
Activities related to the hydrologic Cycle for grades k-12
https://schools.bchydro.com/activities/conservation

MARS - Wildlife Rescue Center
School tours and guest speakers available.
https://marswildliferescue.com/visiting-mars-with-a-class-or-group/

Comox Valley Nature Kids
Kid friendly outdoor learning opportunities.
https://naturekidsbc.ca/comox-valley-ync/

North Island Wildlife Recovery Centre
School visits can be arranged.
https://www.niwra.org/visit/

Lake Park Society
School programs available.
https://www.cumberlandlakepark.ca/programs

Climate Change and Blue Carbon in the Comox Valley
Powerpoint presentation created by Project Watershed
https://projectwatershed.ca/2018/03/08/climate-change-and-blue-carbon-in-the-comox-valley-lesson/