

A Correlation of the Oregon Forest Literacy Plan with Other Educational Resources

The <u>Oregon Forest Literacy Plan</u> gives educators in our forest-rich state a strong foundation for incorporating forest and natural resources in their classrooms and programs, and provides a conceptual framework for teaching about Oregon's forests. This correlation document helps them further by identifying connections between each of the Oregon Forest Literacy Plan's 73 concepts and:

- Oregon Environmental Literacy Plan strands
- Oregon Science Standards performance expectations
- Oregon Forest Resource Institute (OFRI) materials
- <u>Project Learning Tree (PLT)</u> activities
- <u>Project WILD</u> activities

Forest Literacy in Grades K-2

Primary students are active explorers, and are naturally curious about their world. They learn best through direct discovery in hands-on experiences that engage the five senses. During the primary years, students develop the ability to approach the world logically, with an increasing capacity to use abstract reasoning. Students in urban and suburban areas may never have seen a forest firsthand, and may have preconceived notions about forests based on stories or movies.

Forest literacy activities at this level should aim to introduce students to trees and forests, focusing on:

- What is a forest?
- Who lives in forests?
- What can we do to help forests?

Giving students opportunities to be keen observers will provide them with a strong foundation for becoming both good scientists and critical thinkers. Simple investigations both inside and outside the classroom will help them learn to analyze results and apply their understanding to new situations. Collecting and categorizing natural objects, and other hands-on activities, will help acquaint them with the natural world in general — and with Oregon's forests in particular.

For more information about forest literacy by grade level, see the Oregon Forest Literacy Plan, available at learnforests.org.

About the Resources

This document identifies connections between the Oregon Forest Literacy Plan concepts and the following resources for Grades K-2.

Oregon Environmental Literacy Plan – The goal of the Oregon Environmental Literacy Plan is to promote environmental literacy, which is defined in the plan as "an individual's understanding, skills and motivation to make responsible decisions that consider his or her relationships to natural systems, communities and future generations." The plan identifies five learning strands designed to support the cultivation of environmentally literate students and to integrate learning experiences inside and outside the classroom.

The following table outlines what environmentally literate students should know at each grade level. For more information about the Oregon Environmental Literacy Plan, see oelp.oregonstate.edu.

Grade Level Progression for Environmentally Literate K-12 Students						
Elementary	Middle School	High School				
Know they have influence on their environment and community by the way that they care for themselves, others and places.	Are gaining a sense of self in their natural and human community, including their impact on others in those systems. Are able to discuss issues, take in multiple perspectives, back up personal opinions with evidence, and distinguish between opinion and fact.	Are inspired to be lifelong learners, stewards and enthusiasts of the natural world. Are prepared to make informed decisions that consider the economic, social and environmental impacts of issues using credible evidence.				

Source: Standards Integration: A Framework for Incorporating NGSS, Social Sciences and Environmental Literacy into Classroom Curriculum. Oregon State University Extension Service.

Oregon Science Standards (PEs) – Oregon Science Standards identify expectations for what students should be able to do by the end of the year or grade band. Adapted from the Next Generation Science Standards (NGSS), these Performance Expectations (PEs) also incorporate three dimensions of science: disciplinary core ideas, science and engineering practices, and crosscutting concepts. For more information, see oregon.gov/ode.

OFRI Materials – A variety of publications and videos from OFRI help to strengthen forest literacy. They provide information and learning activities to support K-12 teachers and their students in learning about the environment. See <u>learnforests.org</u> to order or download these free materials.

PLT Activities – Relevant activities are identified from PLT's *Explore Your Environment: K-8 Activity Guide* (EYE), *Trees & Me: Activities for Exploring Nature with Young Children* (T&M), the *Treemendous Science* e-unit (EU), and the older *PreK-8 Environmental Education Activity Guide* (PK8). Educators can receive these activity guides by participating in a PLT professional development event. For more details, contact the Oregon Natural Resources Education Program at 541-737-9121 or onrep@oregonstate.edu.

Project WILD Activities – Relevant activities are identified from the *Project WILD K-12 Curriculum and Activity Guide*. Educators can receive this guide by participating in a Project WILD workshop. For more details, contact the Oregon Natural Resources Education Program at 541-737-9121 or onrep@oregonstate.edu.

Oregon Forest Literacy Plan	Oregon Environmental	Oregon Science Standards	OFRI Materials*	PLT Activities**	Project WILD Activities***
Concepts	Literacy Strands	(PEs)	Of Ki Waterials	FEI Activities	
1.A.1. A forest is an ecosystem dominated by trees, and includes a variety of other organisms .	2) Physical, living and human systems	2-LS4-1. Make observations of plants and animals to compare the diversity of live in different habitats.	More Than Trees Sounds of the Forest	EYE: Trees as Habitats PK8: 1: The Shape of Things 8: The Forest of S.T. Shrew 22: Trees as Habitat 49: Tropical Treehouse T&M: 1: The Shape of Things 10: Home Tweet Home EU:	
1.A.2. Different forest biomes exist around the world. Examples include tropical forests, temperate forests and boreal forests. Oregon is in the temperate forest biome.	2) Physical, living and human systems	2-LS4-1. Make observations of plants and animals to compare the diversity of live in different habitats.	Forest Essays, Grades 2-3	Treemendous Science! PK8: 68: Name That Tree 70: Soil Stories EU: Treemendous Science!	
1.A.3. Many different forest types exist within a biome, typically named by their dominant tree species. Common forest types in Oregon include spruce-hemlock, Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine, mixed conifer, and juniper.	2) Physical, living and human systems	2-LS4-1. Make observations of plants and animals to compare the diversity of live in different habitats.	Forest Essays, Grades 2-3	PK8: 68: Name That Tree 70: Soil Stories	
1.A.4. Woodlands, such as oak savannas, are areas with trees that are less dense than forests but function similarly.	2) Physical, living and human systems	2-LS4-1. Make observations of plants and animals to compare the diversity of live in different habitats.		PK8: 68: Name That Tree	
1.A.5. An urban forest is a type of forest that includes all the publicly and privately owned trees within a city, town, or suburb working together as an ecosystem.	2) Physical, living and human systems	2-LS4-1. Make observations of plants and animals to compare the diversity of live in different habitats.		EYE: Backyard Safari Tree Cookies We All Need Trees PK8: 30: Three Cheers for Trees 77: Trees in Trouble T&M: 11: Community Explorers	

^{*} OFRI materials marked with a (v) are videos.

^{**} Activities are from Explore Your Environment: K-8 Activity Guide (EYE), Trees & Me: Activities for Exploring Nature with Young Children (T&M), Project Learning Tree PreK-8 Environmental Education Activity Guide (PK8), and Treemendous Science! E-Unit (EU)

^{***} Activities are from Project WILD K-12 Curriculum & Activity Guide

Oregon Forest Literacy Plan	Oregon Environmental	Oregon Science Standards	OFDI Managhala*	DIT A -41-141**	Project WILD Activities***
Concepts	Literacy Strands	(PEs)	OFRI Materials*	PLT Activities**	•
1.B.1. A tree is a woody perennial plant, usually more than 12 feet (4 meters) tall at maturity, with a single main stem and a more or less distinct crown of leaves or needles.	2) Physical, living and human systems			EYE: The Closer You Look Tree Cookies PK8: 62: To Be a Tree 64: Looking at Leaves 76: Tree Cookies	
1.B.2. Trees can be identified based on seeds, leaves, flowers, bark, shape and other parts. They are classified into genus, family and species groups.	1) Systems thinking	(Somewhat relevant) 1-LS1-1. Use materials to design a solution to a human problem by mimicking how plants and/or animals use their external parts to help them survive, grow, and meet their needs.		EYE; Bursting Buds Did You Notice? Have Seeds, Will Travel The Closer You Look PK8: 6: Picture This! (possibly) 16: Pass the Plants, Please 43: Have Seeds, Will Travel 61: The Closer You Look 62: To Be a Tree 64: Looking at Leaves 65: Bursting Buds 68: Name That Tree T&M: 3: Tree Textures 4: Follow Your Nose 7: Best Buds 9: Parts to Play EU: Treemendous Science!	
1.B.3. Trees are generally categorized as broadleaf (having broad, flat leaves and producing seeds in fruits, flower or nuts) or conifer (having needle-like or scale-like leaves and producing seeds in cones).	2) Physical, living and human systems	2-LS4-1. Make observations of plants and animals to compare the diversity of live in different habitats.		EYE: Bursting Buds Have Seeds, Will Travel The Closer You Look PK8: 43: Have Seeds, Will Travel 61: The Closer You Look 62: To Be a Tree 64: Looking at Leaves 65: Bursting Buds 68: Name That Tree 3: Tree Textures	

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Oregon Forest Literacy Plan	Oregon Environmental	Oregon Science Standards	OFRI Materials*	PLT Activities**	Project WILD Activities***
Concepts	Literacy Strands	(PEs)	OT IN MULECIAIS		
				4: Follow Your Nose	
				7: Best Buds	
				9: Parts to Play	
				EU:	
				Treemendous Science!	
1.B.4. Trees have life stages that	2) Physical, living and human		Forest Essays, Grades 2-3	EYE:	
include seed germination, growth,	systems		Torest Essays, Grades 2 5	A Tree's Life	
maturity, reproduction, decline	Systems			Bursting Buds	
and death.				Did You Notice?	
				Tree Cookies	
				PK8:	
				27: Every Tree for Itself	
				41: How Plants Grow	
				65: Bursting Buds	
				76: Tree Cookies	
				77: Trees in Trouble	
				79: Tree Lifecycle	
				T&M:	
				5: Fall for Trees	
				6: Evergreens in Winter 7: Best Buds	
				8: My Tree and Me	
				o. Wy free and wie	
				EU:	
				Treemendous Science!	
1.B.5. As part of the forest	2) Physical, living and human		Forest Essays, Grades 2-3	EYE:	What's That, Habitat?
ecosystem, trees have many roles	systems			A Tree's Life	
(e.g., supplying oxygen, providing				Here We Grow Again	
habitat and food, holding soil,					
moderating temperature,				PK8:	
capturing and storing carbon, and				2: Get in Touch with	
cycling water and nutrients). They				Trees	
may have different roles at				31: Plant a Tree	
different life stages.				70: Soil Stories	
				79: Tree Lifecycle	
				T&M:	
				3: Tree Textures	
				J. Hee Textures	
				EU:	
				Treemendous Science!	

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Concepts	Literacy Strands	(PEs)	Of Ki Waterials	FEI Activities	
1.B.6. Trees have complex	2) Physical, living and human	2-LS2-1. Plan and conduct an		EYE:	
relationships with other	systems	investigation to determine if plants		Here We Grow Again	
organisms. They may compete or		need sunlight and water to grow.		Bug.	
cooperate with each other and				PK8:	
with other organisms for nutrients, sunlight, space and water.				41: How Plants Grow	
sumgnt, space and water.				EU:	
				Treemendous Science!	
1.B.7. Tree health is affected by	2) Physical, living and human	K-LS1-1. Use observations to		EYE:	Busy Bees, Busy Blooms
many factors, including	systems	describe patterns of what plants		Here We Grow Again	
competition (for space, light,	,	and animals (including humans)			
water and nutrients), climate,		need to survive.		PK8:	
weather, natural and human-		nieed to survive.		4: Sounds Around	
caused disturbances, pests and				36: Pollution Search	
disease, as well as human				41: How Plants Grow	
interventions.				67: How Big Is Your Tree?	
				77: Trees in Trouble	
				T&M:	
				8: My Tree and Me	
1.C.1. Forest ecosystems consist of	2) Physical, living and human	K-ESS3-1. Use a model to	Forest Essays, Grades 2-3	EYE:	
different types of living organisms	systems	represent the relationship	More Than Trees	Backyard Safari	
and nonliving components, both		between the needs of different	Sounds of the Forest	Birds and Bugs	
above and below ground,		plants or animals (including		Trees as Habitats	
interacting within a given		humans) and the places they live.			
environment, space and time.				PK8:	
		K-ESS3-1. Use a model to		1: The Shape of Things	
		represent the relationship		18: Tale of the Sun	
		between the needs of different		22: Trees as Habitat	
		plants or animals (including		25: Birds and Worms	
		humans) and the places they live.		46: Schoolyard Safari	
				47: Are Vacant Lots Vacant? 48: Field, Forest, and Stream	
				70: Soil Stories	
				78: Signs of Fall	
				3 5 5	
				T&M:	
				1: The Shape of Things	
				5: Fall for Trees	
				Treemendous Science!	

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Concepts	Literacy Strands	(PEs)	OFRI Materials*	PLI Activities	
 1.C.2. Forest ecosystems include processes such as photosynthesis, energy flow and the cycling of nutrients, water, carbon and other 	2) Physical, living and human systems		Forest Essays, Grades 2-3 More Than Trees	EYE: Adopt a Tree Tree Factory	
matter. Energy and matter are transferred between producers, consumers and decomposers.				PK8: 16: Pass the Plants, Please 24: Nature's Recyclers 27: Every Tree for Itself 39: Energy Sleuths 48: Field, Forest, and Stream	
				EU: Treemendous Science!	
1.C.3. Forest ecosystems are complex and dynamic, and continuously undergo change or	2) Physical, living and human systems		Forest Essays, Grades 2-3	EYE: Birds and Bugs Peppermint Beetles	
adaptation, ranging from gradual change (e.g., succession and climate) to abrupt change (e.g., fire and disease).				PK8: 3: Peppermint Beetle 25: Birds and Worms 65: Bursting Buds 78: Signs of Fall 81: Living with Fire	
				T&M: 5: Fall for Trees 7: Best Buds	
1.C.4. Disturbance events are a part of forest ecosystems. These events may be natural (e.g., wind	Physical, living and human systems Interconnectedness of people			EYE: Tree Cookies	
and disease outbreaks), human- caused (e.g., harvesting timber and development) or a combination of both (e.g., fire). Disturbance events can change the makeup of	and the environment			PK8: 76: Tree Cookies 77: Trees in Trouble 81: Living with Fire	
the forest because different tree species respond differently to different types of events.				EU: Treemendous Science!	
1.C.5. Wildfire plays major roles in Oregon's forest ecosystems, including opening the forest canopy to sunlight and creating new habitat. Many forest plants and trees have adapted to wildfire,	Physical, living and human systems Interconnectedness of people and the environment				

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Concepts	Literacy Strands	(PEs)	OFRI Waterials	PLI Activities	
and some species cannot survive without it.					
Theme 1, C.6. Forests are interconnected with other terrestrial ecosystems (e.g., grasslands, meadows and agricultural lands) and aquatic (e.g., estuaries, riparian areas and wetlands).	2) Physical, living and human systems				
1.C.7. Oregon's regions vary in soil types, elevation, topography, temperature, wind and rainfall patterns. These variations create the different forest types and species composition that, together with disturbance histories, contribute to the region's biodiversity.	2) Physical, living and human systems	2-LS4-1. Make observations of plants and animals to compare the diversity of life in different habitats.	Forest Essays, Grades 2-3	PK8: 20: Environmental Exchange Box 27: Every Tree for Itself EU: Treemendous Science!	
1.C.8. Climate change may affect Oregon's forest ecosystems in many ways, such as more frequent and intense fires, severe weather events, increased insect outbreaks, and changes in species composition.	Physical, living and human systems Interconnectedness of people and the environment				
2.A.1. Forests improve air and water quality, and help stabilize soil.	2) Physical, living and human systems			EYE: Adopt a Tree PK8: 2: Get in Touch with Trees 4: Sounds Around EU: Treemendous Science!	
2.A.2. Forests provide habitat for fish and wildlife. Many species depend on forest habitats for their survival.	2) Physical, living and human systems	K-ESS3-1. Use a model to represent the relationship between the needs of different plants or animals (including humans) and the places they live. 2-LS4-1. Make observations of plants and animals to compare the	Forest Essays, Grades 2-3 More Than Tree Sounds of the Forest	EYE: Backyard Safari Trees as Habitats PK8: 1: The Shape of Things 8: The Forest of S.T. Shrew 22: Trees as Habitat 24: Nature's Recyclers	Graphananimal My Kingdom for a Shelter What's That, Habitat?

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Concepts	Literacy Strands	(PEs)	OFRI Materials	PLI Activities	
		diversity of life in different habitats.		46: Schoolyard Safari 49: Tropical Treehouse	
				T&M: 1: The Shape of Things 10: Home Tweet Home	
				EU: Treemendous Science!	
2.A.3. Forests sequester carbon from the atmosphere and are an essential component of the global	2) Physical, living and human systems			EYE: We All Need Trees	
carbon cycle.				PK8: 13: We All Need Trees	
				T&M: Three Cheers for Trees	
2.A.4. Forests help mitigate the effects of climate change by storing carbon and regulating air	2) Physical, living and human systems			EYE: We All Need Trees	
temperature and water flow.				PK8: 13: We All Need Trees	
				T&M: Three Cheers for Trees	
2.A.5. Oregon's forests are important ecological systems that are interconnected with other	2) Physical, living and human systems			EYE: Backyard Safari Did You Notice	
ecosystems.				PK8: 95: Did You Notice?	
2.B.1. Forests provide multiple economic benefits, including jobs, a source of forest products and	3) Interconnectedness of people and the environment			EYE: Make Your Own Paper We All Need Trees	
business opportunities (e.g., recreation and tourism).				PK8: 13: We All Need Trees 32: A Forest of Many Uses 39: Energy Sleuths 51: Make Your Own Paper	
				T&M:	

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^{***} Activities are from Project WILD K-12 Curriculum & Activity Guide

Oregon Forest Literacy Plan	Oregon Environmental	Oregon Science Standards	OFD.14 *	**	Project WILD Activities***
Concepts	Literacy Strands	(PEs)	OFRI Materials*	PLT Activities**	
·	,	, ,		Three Cheers for Trees	
2.B.2. Oregon's forest sector is one	3) Interconnectedness of people			EYE:	
of the state's largest economic	and the environment			Make Your Own Paper	
sectors. It provides living-wage				·	
employment that is important for				PK8:	
all communities, particularly in				51: Make Your Own Paper	
rural areas of Oregon.				· ·	
2.B.3. Forests and forest products	3) Interconnectedness of people		Forest Activity Sheet	EYE:	
are important components of	and the environment			Make Your Own Paper	
Oregon's green economy, which				We All Need Trees	
supports sustainable and efficient					
resource use. Forests are a				PK8:	
renewable resource, and forest				13: We All Need Trees	
products store carbon and are also				51: Make Your Own Paper	
reusable and recyclable.					
2.B.4. Financial gains, economic	3) Interconnectedness of people				
benefits and returns on	and the environment				
investment help incentivize forest					
landowners to keep their land as					
forestlands and prevent the loss of forests to other uses.					
2.B.5. Oregon's forest sector is	3) Interconnectedness of people				
innovative and changing,	and the environment				
contributing to scientific research	and the environment				
and new product development					
(e.g., mass timber, medical					
products and nanotechnology).					
2.C.1. Forests have been central to	3) Interconnectedness of people				
the region's history and are an	and the environment				
integral part of Oregon as we					
know it today.					
2.C.2. Forests have always been –	3) Interconnectedness of people				
and continue to be – important to	and the environment				
people who live on the land and					
within forest-dependent					
communities, including Indigenous					
peoples.					

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Concepts	Literacy Strands	(PEs)	OFRI Materials*	PLT Activities**	
2.C.3. Forests provide many valuable benefits for Oregon communities, including clean water, fresh air, forest products, wildlife habitat and employment.	3) Interconnectedness of people and the environment				
2.C.4. Forests provide a variety of foods through hunting or foraging, including deer, elk, salmon, berries and nuts. These traditional forest foods are known as "first foods" by Indigenous people.	3) Interconnectedness of people and the environment				
2.C.5. Forests provide places for people to socialize, learn, recreate and enhance both physical and mental well-being.	3) Interconnectedness of people and the environment				
2.C.6. Forests have religious, spiritual and cultural significance for many groups and individuals.	3) Interconnectedness of people and the environment				
3.A.1. For thousands of years, all Oregon forests were Indigenous lands. Federal laws and policies led to the displacement of the Indigenous peoples from these lands.	3) Interconnectedness of people and the environment				
3.A.2. The history of forest ownership in Oregon shapes our forests and how they are managed.	3) Interconnectedness of people and the environment				
3.A.3. Today, the size and scale of forest ownership can vary from hundreds of thousands of acres in a national forest to an individual patch of trees in an urban forest.	2) Physical, living and human systems				
3.A.4. Oregon's forests are managed under private (e.g., family and industrial), public (e.g., state and federal) and tribal ownership. Each type of ownership may have different management objectives and is subject to different laws and policies. Management objectives may even differ within classes of ownership.	3) Interconnectedness of people and the environment				

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Concepts	Literacy Strands	(PEs)	OFRI Materials*	PLT Activities**	
3.A.5. Many forest landscapes are made up of a variety of ownerships, a mix of management objectives, and a blend of forest ecosystems.	3) Interconnectedness of people and the environment				
3.A.6. Oregon's forestlands cross natural boundaries (e.g., watersheds) and human-designed boundaries (e.g., property lines), as do disturbances that affect the forest, such as fire.	3) Interconnectedness of people and the environment				
3.B.1. Forest management is a long-term process that can lead to changes in tree species composition, size and age, as well as in forest health and resilience.	3) Interconnectedness of people and the environment				
3.B.2. From time immemorial, Indigenous people of Oregon have used fire and other practices such as girdling trees and land clearing to manage the forest. Their traditional ecological knowledge of Oregon's forests informs forest management practices that sustain forests.	3) Interconnectedness of people and the environment				
3.B.3. Forest management ranges from active management (e.g., planting, thinning, and harvesting) to passive management (e.g., reserves and wilderness areas) to grow, restore, maintain, conserve or alter forests.	3) Interconnectedness of people and the environment				
3.B.4. Forest management includes using natural processes and goal-oriented decisions and actions to achieve a variety of desired outcomes, including environmental (e.g., improving wildlife habitat and carbon sequestration), economic (e.g., timber production), and social (e.g., recreation) outcomes. Many of these outcomes are interrelated and can be managed for	3) Interconnectedness of people and the environment				Deer Dilemma Migration Barriers

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Oregon Forest Literacy Plan	Oregon Environmental	Oregon Science Standards			Project WILD Activities***
Concepts	Literacy Strands	(PEs)	OFRI Materials*	PLT Activities**	.,
simultaneously, while others may	•	` ,			
be incompatible.					
3.B.5. In Oregon, forest	3) Interconnectedness of people				
management is regulated by both	and the environment				
state and federal laws. Private and					
state forests must comply with the					
Oregon Forest Practices Act, which					
aims to sustain forest land for					
timber production and the other					
benefits forests provide, including					
clean water, stable soil and wildlife					
habitat.					
3.B.6. Many private landowners	3) Interconnectedness of people				
participate in third-party forest	and the environment				
certification to demonstrate that					
their forests are managed					
sustainably and meet criteria for					
environmental, economic and					
social outcomes.					
3.B.7. As human populations and	3) Interconnectedness of people				A Picture Is Worth a Thousand
global demand for forest resources	and the environment				Words
increase, forest management and					
advances in research and					
technological systems can help to					
ensure forest resources are					
maintained or improved to produce the desired values and					
products.					
•	0)				
3.C.1. A variety of individuals,	3) Interconnectedness of people				Deer Dilemma
companies, organizations,	and the environment				
governments and agencies manage forests. Forest					
management decisions may					
involve some or all these working					
collaboratively to ensure mutually					
beneficial outcomes.					
3.C.2. Forest resource	3) Interconnectedness of people				Deer Dilemma
professionals aim to meet	and the environment				200. Z.ioiiiiid
environmental, economic and					
social needs. They use scientific					
data and traditional ecological					
knowledge to inform their					
management decisions.					

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Oregon Forest Literacy Plan	Oregon Environmental	Oregon Science Standards	OFRI Materials*	PLT Activities**	Project WILD Activities***
Concepts	Literacy Strands	(PEs)			
3.C.3. The type and intensity of	3) Interconnectedness of people				
forest management is dependent	and the environment				
on the purposes for which the					
forest is managed, as well as forest					
type, ownership, size and location.					
3.C.4. Oregon foresters and forest	Interconnectedness of people				
managers prepare forest	and the environment				
management plans based on					
landowner goals and objectives,					
capacities of the forest site, laws					
and available management tools					
(e.g., planting, harvesting and					
using prescribed fire). The plans					
guide management decisions, and					
are often required for funding					
applications or documentation for					
forest certification.					
3.C.5. The public empowers	3) Interconnectedness of people				Wild Bill's Fate
governments to conserve,	and the environment				
maintain and sustain forest					
resources by enacting laws,					
creating policies, establishing					
agencies, creating public lands,					
and providing management					
guidelines and continuing					
education for forest landowners.					
3.C.6. Government has a role in	3) Interconnectedness of people				
actively engaging organizations,	and the environment				
businesses, communities and					
individuals in forest management					
and policy decisions for publicly					
owned forests. Collaboratives					
(partnerships among forest					
stakeholders) are increasingly used					
in making public land management					
decisions.					

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Concepts	Literacy Strands	(PEs)	OFRI Materials*	PLT Activities**	
3.C.7. Sustainable forest	3) Interconnectedness of people	, ,			Bird Song Survey
management takes into account	and the environment				A Picture Is Worth a Thousand
environmental, economic and					Words
social dimensions of sustainability.					
It includes maintaining forest					
health, productivity and diversity,					
and maintaining a forested land					
base for the needs of present and					
future generations.					
3.C.8. Forest management	3) Interconnectedness of people				
decisions that both respect	and the environment				
Indigenous peoples' rights and					
incorporate their traditional					
ecological knowledge can help					
ensure a sustainable future for					
forests.					
3.C.9. Changing public demands	3) Interconnectedness of people				Deer Dilemma
and expectations for the forest, as	and the environment				Migration Barriers
well as unanticipated events,					
affect decisions about forest					
resource use. This requires sound management based on scientific					
research, economic analysis and					
public involvement.					
3.C.10. Climate change is an	3) Interconnectedness of people				
increasing factor in forest	and the environment				
management decisions. Some					
forest types and tree species are					
particularly vulnerable to changes					
in climate, and considerations					
include species to grow, harvest					
method to use, and spacing of					
trees and competing vegetation.					
Managing forests for increased					
carbon sequestration is also					
becoming more prevalent.					
3.D.1. People have differing	3) Interconnectedness of people				Back from the Brink
perspectives on forests and forest	and the environment				Natural Dilemmas
management, which can be					Wildlife and the Environment:
affected by cultural background					Community Survey
and personal experiences, as well					
as by values, politics, science and					
economics. Their perspectives can					
change over time.]

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Oregon Forest Literacy Plan	Oregon Environmental	Oregon Science Standards	OFDI Meteriole*	DIT 4 -4: -4:**	Project WILD Activities***
Concepts	Literacy Strands	(PEs)	OFRI Materials*	PLT Activities**	
3.D.2. Forestry practices can be controversial because of diverse perspectives as well as the complex nature of forest ecosystems.	3) Interconnectedness of people and the environment				Deer Dilemma
3.D.3. Oregon has had a history of conflict over forest management issues. For example, conflicts have arisen over the preservation of ancient or old-growth forests, the protection of endangered species, and whether logging is appropriate on public lands.	3) Interconnectedness of people and the environment				
3.D.3. Current issues related to forest management include the effects of timber harvest, wildfire, climate change and land uses, as well as the perception of these effects.	3) Interconnectedness of people and the environment			PK8: 32: A Forest of Many Uses	
3.D.4. Making sure to involve multiple perspectives in decision-making, especially with regard to Oregon's public forest lands, can lead to more effective problemsolving and result in more sustainable outcomes.	4) Personal and civic responsibility				Back from the Brink Natural Dilemmas Wildlife and the Environment: Community Survey
4.A.1. People have a reciprocal and complex relationship with forests: We both affect and are affected by forests.	3) Interconnectedness of people and the environment				Deer Dilemma Here Today, Gone Tomorrow
4.A.2. Everyone should have the opportunity to identify and explore their personal and cultural relationships with forests, and to spend time in forests. Accommodations such as paved paths, multi-language signage, and proximity public transportation help to ensure access to forests for all.	4) Personal and civic responsibility			EYE: Adopt a Tree Backyard Safari The Closer You Look PK8: 18: Tale of the Sun 21: Adopt a Tree 30: Three Cheers for Trees 31: Plant a Tree 54: I'd Like to Visit a Place Where 61: The Closer You Look T&M:	Learning to Look, Looking to See

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Oregon Forest Literacy Plan	Oregon Environmental	Oregon Science Standards	OFRI Materials*	PLT Activities**	Project WILD Activities***
Concepts	Literacy Strands	(PEs)	Of Ri Waterials	r El Activities	
				11: Community Explorers	
				12: Three Cheers for Trees	
				EU:	
				Treemendous Science!	
4.A.3. There are many ways	4) Personal and civic responsibility		Forest Essays, Grades 2-3	EYE:	
individuals can deepen our relationship with forests in				Adopt a Tree Backyard Safari	
Oregon, including learning about				Did You Notice	
forests, recreating in forests,				The Closer You Look	
volunteering for projects in and				THE GIOSEL TOU EOOK	
around forests, and recognizing				PK8:	
the ways forests enhance our lives.				31: Plant a Tree	
·				54: I'd Like to Visit a Place Where	
				89: Trees for Many Reasons	
4.A.4. We can look to forests to	3) Interconnectedness of people				
help us address some of the	and the environment				
challenges our society faces,					
including climate change,					
biodiversity loss, wildfire and					
human health issues.					
4.B.1. Everyone has a	4) Personal and civic responsibility		Sounds of the Forest	EYE:	
responsibility to treat forests with			Forest Essays, Grades 2-3	Adopt a Tree	
respect, and to be a conscientious				Backyard Safari	
steward of forests and forest resources.				Did You Notice The Closer You Look	
resources.				The closer fou Look	
				PK8:	
				36: Pollution Search	
				87: Earth Manners	
				89: Trees for Many Reasons	
				T&M:	
				11: Community Explorers	
4.B.2. Personal behaviors and	4) Personal and civic responsibility	K-ESS2-2. Construct an argument		EYE:	What You Wear is What They
actions directly impact the health		supported by evidence for how		Adopt a Tree	Were
and resiliency of our forests. Our consumer choices and		plant and animals (including		DK6.	
investments, how we interact with		humans) can change the environment to meet their needs.		PK8: 30: Three Cheers for Trees	
the land (e.g., trails, campgrounds		chandinent to meet their needs.		36: Pollution Search	
and forest habitat), how we use or		K-ESS3-3. Communicate solutions		54: I'd Like to Visit a Place Where	
conserve water, and how we use		that will reduce the impact of		81: Living with Fire	
fire can either harm or help		humans on the land, water, air		87: Earth Manners	
forests.		_			

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Concepts	Literacy Strands	(PEs)			
		and/or living things in the local		T&M:	
		environment.		12: Three Cheers for Trees	
4.B.3. As individuals or as	5) Investigate, plan and create a				
members of groups, we influence	sustainable future				
laws and policies affecting					
Oregon's forests. Individuals can					
have their say by voting, working					
with community officials, joining					
organizations that advocate for					
forests and weighing in when					
public opinion is sought.					
4.B.4. By learning about the	5) Investigate, plan and create a				
objectives for and perspectives on	sustainable future				
forest management at local,					
national and global levels,					
individuals can better engage in					
conversations and actions to					
sustain forests.					
4.B.5. We need a variety of	5) Investigate, plan and create a				
professionals and skilled workers	sustainable future				
to sustain our forests, including					
foresters, scientists, engineers,					
lawyers, information technology					
professionals, land managers,					
investors, educators,					
communications specialists, fire					
fighters, loggers, tree planters,					
truck drivers, mechanics and wood					
products manufacturers.					
Resources are available to learn					
about these valuable and					
rewarding careers.					

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