AQUARIUS
Sea Surface Salinity from Space

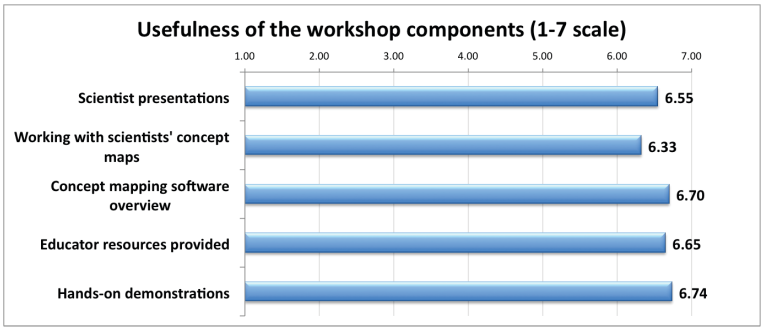
Educators Workshop June 3-4, 2011
NASA Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL) -Pasadena, CA

Overall Workshop Evaluation

A total of **52** Educators participated in the workshop.

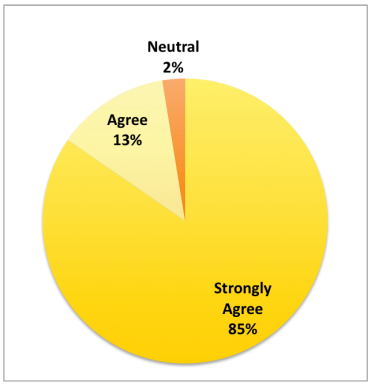
Of participants (n=40) that completed a post-workshop survey:

88% plan to use the subject matter covered in the workshop
85% plan to use the concept maps created at the workshop
95% plan to use the web resources presented

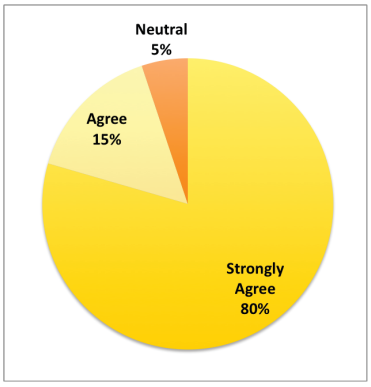


83% of participants thought the process of using concept mapping helped them "think through the topics they learned" during the workshop.

This NASA workshop has inspired me to bring NASA content into my classroom



I can immediately apply what I learned from this workshop to my teaching about science, technology or mathematics.



Educators gave an average of **6.29** out of **7** that they were likely to use concept mapping in their work.

Educators rated the workshop a **6.32** out of **7** for its effectiveness in helping them to "understand how concept mapping can be used to present ocean - climate science topics."

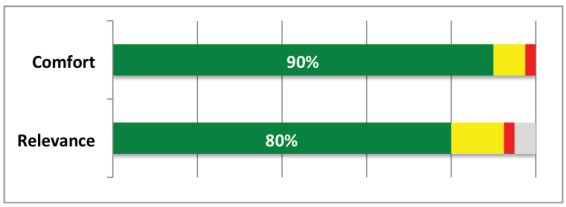
Ocean and Climate Literacy - Fundamental Concepts used in the workshop

The ocean has had, and will continue to have, a significant influence on climate change by absorbing, storing, and moving heat, carbon, and water.

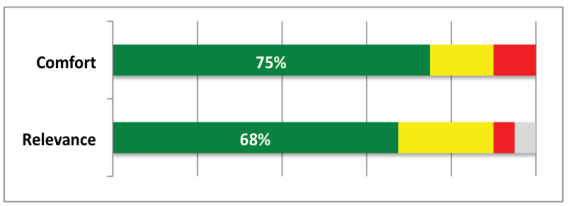
100% More comfortable
80% More relevant

The ocean is an integral part of the water cycle and is connected to all of Earth's water reservoirs via evaporation and precipitation.

90% More comfortable
80% More relevant



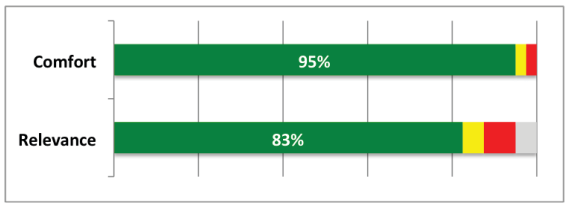
The ocean absorbs much of the solar radiation reaching Earth. The ocean loses heat by evaporation. This heat loss drives atmospheric circulation when, after it is released into the atmosphere as water vapor, it condenses and forms rain. Condensation of water evaporated from warm seas provides the energy for hurricanes and cyclones.



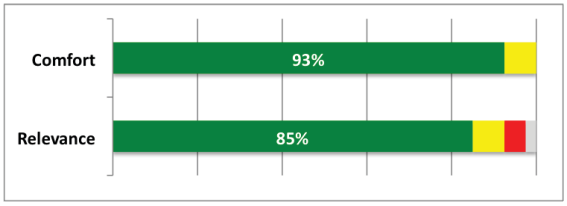
75% More comfortable
68% More relevant

The ocean has the capacity to absorb large amounts of solar energy. Heat and water vapor are redistributed globally through density-driven ocean currents and atmospheric circulation. Changes in ocean circulation can lead to significant and even abrupt changes in climate, both locally and on global scales.

95% More comfortable
83% More relevant



Most of Earth's water is in the ocean (97%). Seawater has unique properties: it is saline, its freezing point is slightly lower than fresh water, and its density is slightly higher.



93% More comfortable
85% More relevant

Use of mathematical models is now an essential part of ocean sciences. Models help us understand the complexity of the ocean and of its interaction with Earth's climate. They process observations and help describe the interactions among systems.

68% More comfortable
60% More relevant