

FACTivity



In this FACTivity, you will do a project that is similar to what the scientists did in this study. The method you will use follows.

You will need five crayons or colored pencils. Suggested colors are black, purple, medium blue, light blue, and light yellow. However, any five colors going from darkest to lightest can be used.

Using a copy machine, make a copy of the following graphic:

Each of the squares represents one square kilometer of land. You will now calculate a wildness value for each square kilometer, based on the table on page 46. The qualities listed along the top are the same qualities used by the scientists in this study. Refresh your memory by

looking again at figure 4. The numbers in each square represent the value assigned to that square kilometer for each quality. Once again, look at figure 4 to see what the numbers represent.

Now complete this table by adding each row across and placing the sum in the last column. The sums represent the total wildness value of each square kilometer of land. Now color each of the squares with a crayon using the following key:

Yellow = wildness value 6-10

Light blue = wildness value 11-15

Dark blue = wildness value 16-20

Purple = wildness value 21-25

Black = wildness value 26-30

A	B	C	D
E	F	G	H
I	J	K	L
M	N	O	P

If you did not use these colors, substitute your own colors. The darker colors should be used for the higher wildness values.

When you have finished, hold a class discussion about the relative wildness of these 16 square kilometers of land. You can see that north, east, west, and south, are marked. The 16 square kilometers are also divided into four quadrants. In which quadrant is wilderness most likely located? (Is it the northwest, northeast, southwest, or southeast quadrant?) In which quadrant is the city most likely located? Discuss what kind of

land might be found in squares B, F, K, and O. What kind of land might be found in G, L, and P? You can compare actual wildness values from the table below to get even more information about each square kilometer.

Now look again at the national map (**figure 6**). That map was created using 16 million squares representing 16-million-square kilometers of the United States. As a class, discuss how what you have just done is similar to what the scientists did in this study. How is it different?

QUALITIES ► SQUARES ▼	Natural composition	Unaltered structure	Lack of pollution	Solitude	Remote- ness	Uncon- trolled processes	Total wildness score
A	2	2	2	1	2	1	
B	3	3	2	2	3	5	
C	4	5	5	4	4	5	
D	5	5	5	5	5	5	
E	2	1	1	1	2	2	
F	3	3	2	3	3	3	
G	4	4	4	4	4	5	
H	5	5	5	4	4	5	
I	1	1	1	1	1	1	
J	2	2	2	2	1	1	
K	3	3	3	3	3	3	
L	3	3	4	4	4	5	
M	1	1	1	1	1	1	
N	1	1	1	1	1	1	
O	3	1	1	3	3	1	
P	4	4	3	4	4	4	



If you are a Project Learning Tree-trained educator, you may use PLT Activity #35, "Loving It Too Much," as an additional activity resource.