

### Visible Elements in Photo



- Loose gravel and crushed stone scattered across ground (light gray/white colored)
- Flowing water or muddy stream running through the gravel bed
- Dark, wet soil and sediment mixed with the gravel
- Green grass sprouting along the right edge of the disturbed area
- What appears to be a railroad tie or wooden beam visible at the top left corner

### Reasonable Inferences

- Water flow + loose gravel: Water is eroding and moving loose materials downhill; the gravel bed is not effectively containing or filtering the water.
- Grass at edges + bare center: Vegetation naturally stabilizes soil, suggesting the bare gravel area lacks natural protection against water movement.
- Muddy water + sediment mix: The soil structure is breaking down under water pressure, indicating a need for material organization or reinforcement.

### Engineering Task

#### K-2 Challenge:

Design a dam or wall using rocks, sticks, and soil to slow down water flowing down a slope. Your wall should stop water from washing away the gravel. Test it by pouring water from a cup and see if your wall holds up!

#### 3-5 Challenge:

Design a sediment filter or retention structure using rocks (minimum 2 sizes), soil, and natural materials that will reduce muddy water runoff by at least 50%. Your structure must fit within a 30 cm x 30 cm area, allow some water to drain through, and prevent gravel from washing away in at least 3 separate water tests. Measure water clarity before and after to determine success.

### EDP Phase Targeted

Ask / Define Problem — This photo shows a clear real-world problem: erosion and water runoff carrying sediment. Students should first investigate why the current slope fails to manage water (observation), then define what a better system needs to do before designing solutions.

### Suggested Materials

- Various sizes of gravel and small rocks
- Soil or potting mix
- Sticks or twigs
- Cups or containers for water testing
- Cheesecloth or coffee filters (for older grades)

- Clear containers to observe water clarity

### Estimated Time

K-2: 30–45 minutes (design + one or two water tests)

3-5: Two 40-minute sessions (design session 1, construction and testing session 2, with measurement and iteration)

### Why This Works for Teachers

This task directly addresses NGSS ETS1.B (Developing Possible Solutions) by requiring students to design a system that manages Earth materials and water flow, connecting engineering to observable environmental challenges.