

**InTeGrate**  
Interdisciplinary Teaching of Geoscience  
for a Sustainable Future



**Bringing engineers and geoscientists  
together to improve undergraduate  
teaching about sustainability**

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GSA, 2013

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**Interdisciplinary Teaching of Geoscience  
for a Sustainable Future**

- Geoscience must come together with other disciplines to address significant environmental and resource challenges.
- Integrating engineering and geoscience instruction
  - Provides a context for learning
  - Allows students to address complicated problems
  - Gives practice working in teams as they will encounter in the workforce



Barefoot Photographers of Tlaxcala

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**InTeGrate - A five-year community effort to  
improve geoscience literacy and build a  
workforce prepared to tackle environmental  
and resource issues**

InTeGrate supports the teaching of geoscience in the context of societal issues both within geoscience courses and across the undergraduate curriculum

GSA, 2013

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Teaching geoscience in the context of societal issues

- \*Makes role of geoscience in society explicit
- \*Interests a wider population of students
- \*Broadens role of geoscience in undergraduate curriculum

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Geoscience throughout the undergraduate curriculum

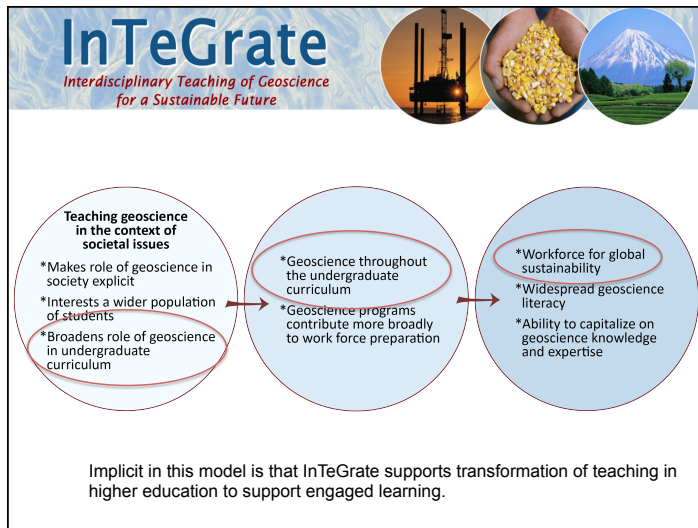
- \*Geoscience programs contribute more broadly to work force preparation

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Workforce for global sustainability

- \*Widespread geoscience literacy
- \*Ability to capitalize on geoscience knowledge and expertise

Implicit in this model is that InTeGrate supports transformation of teaching in higher education to support engaged learning.




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## Engineering, Sustainability and the Geosciences workshop

- Brought together engineers and geoscientists from 30 institutions
- Pre-workshop contributions from participants
  - Example activities, activity ideas, and course materials
  - Essays describing how they integrate geoscience and engineering to address sustainability in the classroom
- Contributions plus workshop discussions informed a set of InTeGrate web pages on strategies for interdisciplinary teaching about sustainability
- Addressing the differences in the 2 cultures was a key topic


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## Contrasting Interests

• <u>Geoscientist</u>	vs.	<u>Engineer</u>
• Why?		So what?
• Understanding		Significance
• Bedrock		Surficial deposits
• Where are outcrops?		How deep is bedrock?
• What process created it?		Is it still active?
<b>Past-oriented model: present is key to the past</b>		<b>Future-oriented model: recent past is key to near future</b>


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## 5 words to describe...

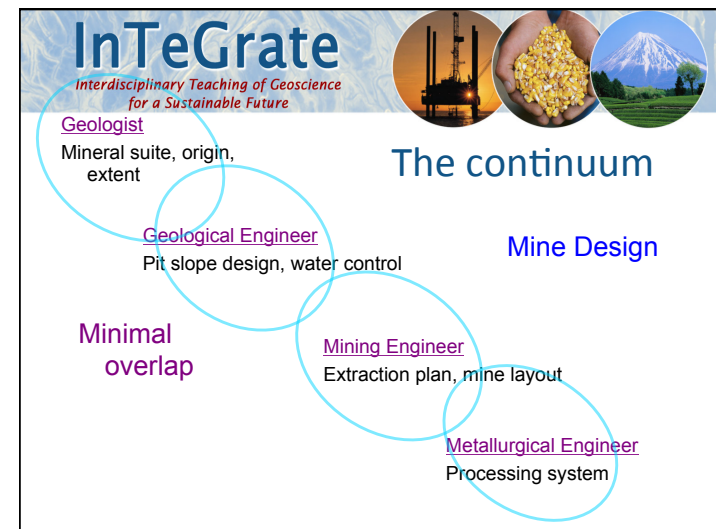
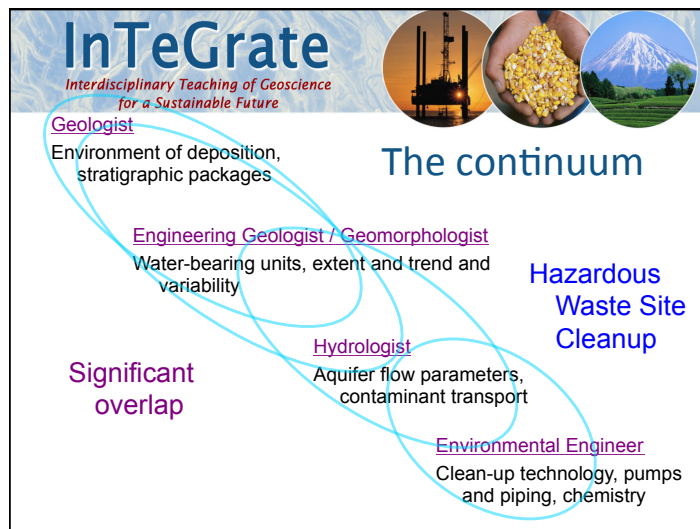
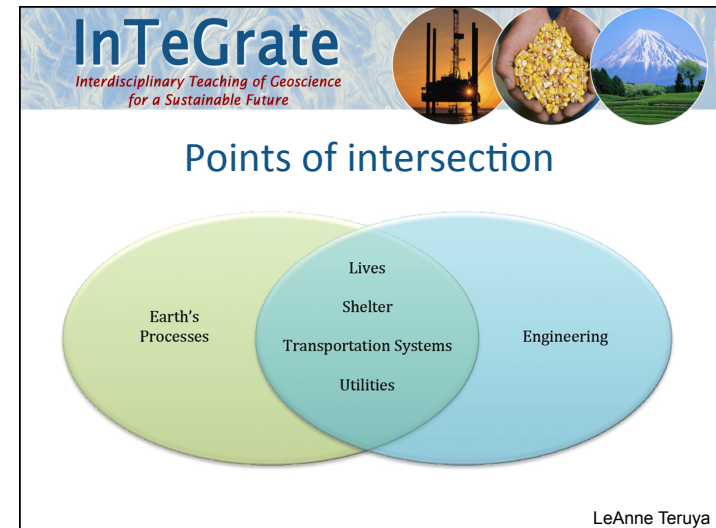
Engineering to geologists:	Geology to engineers:
• Practical (multiple constraints)	• Vast (ancient, large)
• Quantitative (need values to work with)	• Ambiguous
• Resourceful (how can we do this?)	• Cyclical (dynamic processes)
• Linear	• Observational (forensic)
• Solution-driven (have to pull the trigger sometime)	• Hypothesis-driven (hold competing thoughts in balance)

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## Two approaches to problem solving

- Engineers
  - Work to efficiently find an appropriate solution
  - Quantitative perspective
- Geoscientists
  - Focus on understanding the problem
  - Critical thinking about different possibilities or outcomes




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### Challenges communicating between cultures

- Areas of overlap reduce appreciation of need for other fields
- Value different parts of the problem-solving process (hypothesis – front end vs. solution – back end)
- Embracing ambiguity vs. focus on practicality
- Students want different things out of classes


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### What students want out of courses

<b>Geoscience:</b>	<b>Engineering:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tools to describe the landscape</li> <li>• Consideration of complex problems</li> <li>• Look at processes on a planetary scale</li> <li>• Appreciation</li> <li>• “I understand this”</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Problem-solving tools</li> <li>• Quantitative skill</li> <li>• Elegant, clever solutions</li> <li>• Know-how</li> <li>• “I can do this”</li> </ul>


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### Building a culture of collaboration

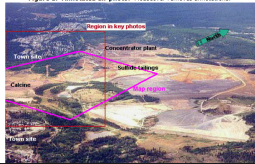
- Explicitly address the strengths of different disciplines
- Help students to recognize that different disciplines have different values, beliefs, and ways of solving problems
- Invite guest speakers from other disciplines
- Provide problems that require expertise from different disciplines for their solution
- Show the value of different parts of the problem-solving process, from the hypothesis through to the solution
- Acknowledge that students want different things out of classes
  - Provide a breadth of learning opportunities

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### Sample activities in collection

- Assessing Water Resource Demand in New York
- Physical model of the failure of an unreinforced structure during an earthquake
- Runoff Generation from Varying Land Surfaces
- Learning to integrate geophysics into engineering projects using a set of interactive, online, scenario-based resources



Francis Jones



## New module in development - Water Sustainability in Cities

- Topics include
  - Urban water systems, hydrology, and atmospheric interactions
  - Sustainable and resilient infrastructure
  - Planning and decision making
- Will be tested in both geoscience and engineering departments



## Summary

- Interdisciplinary teams are needed to provide sustainable solutions to critical environmental and resource issues
- Engineers and geoscientists have distinctively different roles, approaches and perspectives, and successful implementation relies upon mutual appreciation of these differences
- Community involvement in InTeGrate is leading to a new set of interdisciplinary resources for teaching about sustainability