# Phenological trends and climate change in Minnesota

Pam Freeman -- The College of St Scholastica

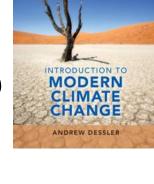






## **Background on course**

- Global Challenges, Scientific Solutions: Climate Change
  - -first semester biology majors course (+ allied students)
  - -enrollment between 16-25 / section
  - -approx. 30% first-generation students
  - -take nothing for granted, then all can participate



- Build skills and core competencies related to Vison and Change (NSF)
  - -apply the process of science
  - -use quantitative analysis and mathematical reasoning
  - -experience modeling and statistical approach

• What are the roadblocks that you or your students face re data?



Module was created at Project EDDIE workshop autumn 2019

#### Roadblocks:

Students often intimidated by data

- -how to ask a question
- -how to work with the data
- -how to utilize the technology/software



Ticket through the difficulty:

Scaffold approach

- -build confidence
- -build skill and capacity!



## Additional positives:

Build on student interest in plants (or 16 other groups)

Learn if and how climate change has affected species locally

#### What does the module look like?

- **Pre-homework** exercise (or in-class activity)
  - -time to explore webpage and learn about phenology
  - -time to download, practice moving within, and manipulating Excel (or Google Sheets)
  - -less pressure if new to topic and data sheets

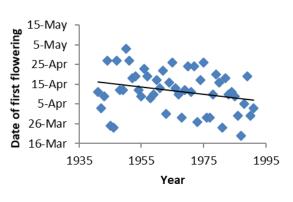


- Activity A Identify an answerable question and answer with data
  - -walk through American elm example together
    - -widespread, familiar (surprise, flowers!), lots of data available
  - -identify an answerable question given the data
  - -manipulate Excel and data sets
  - -build figures, and think about estimations and trends in data
  - -confront assumptions (predictions) about climate change









- Activity B Determine if change is significant
  - -short stats lesson of linear regression
    Is there a significant *dependent* relationship between flowering date and temperature?
  - -What is your prediction of the data?

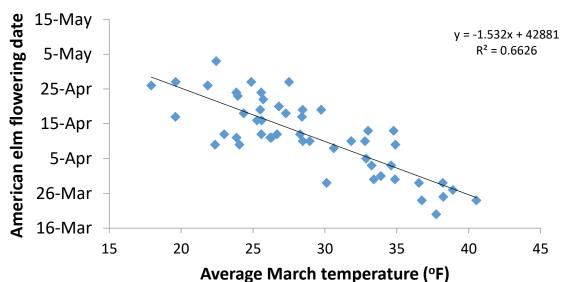


Figure 5. Elm flowering date and average March temperature from 1941-1991 in Ramsey Co, MN. As temperatures warm, first flowering date occurs earlier ( $r^2 = 0.66$ , p < 0.001).

(-If you are short on time, stop here and consider it a win!)

Activity C – Students choose a favorite species and "practice"
 -discussion of climate change impact on multiple species
 -take a look at all the figures from your classmates.

Which phenophases (if any) are now occurring earlier?

How do the data help you reach this conclusion? Why might this be the case?

Which phenophases (if any) are now occurring later?

How do the data help you reach this conclusion? Why might this be the case?

Which phenophases (if any) do **not appear to have changed**? How do the data help you reach this conclusion? Why might this be the case?

#### Relevance

- Builds on what is familiar to students find a familiar species
- Real data and real world example data from MN, direct impact
- Expect all to be successful assumes no prior experience
- Builds skills practice with data, spreadsheets, statistics
- Builds relationships lots of discussion and problem solving



Lilac blooming date

Wild rice seed drop date

https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/grass-sedge-rush/wild-rice https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Syringa vulgaris

## Does the module "work?"

- Students self-reported
  - -feeling more confident with data analysis and ability
  - -surprised how they could manipulate data and do own analysis
  - -surprised at how messy real data are
  - -surprised at now messy real data are
    -surprised how much some phenology had changed (and some did not!)
- Students remained engaged in activity
- Students engaged in discussed with peers and instructor

(More analysis of student confidence in class for presentation at AAC&U Transforming STEM Higher Ed meeting in Nov 2021)