

Environmental and Natural Resources

Tennessee FFA Association | Career and Leadership Development Events



Environmental and natural resource education has a responsibility to educate the public and prepare students to enter careers in the environmental and natural resource industry. The purpose of the environmental and natural resource career development event is to foster student interest, promote environmental and natural resource instruction in the agricultural education curriculum, and provide recognition for those who have demonstrated skills and competencies as a result of environmental and natural resource instruction.

Event Rules

- Each team will be comprised of four members. All four scores will be used to determine the total team score.
- Under no circumstance will any participant be allowed to handle any of the items in the identification portion of the practicums. Any infraction of this rule will be sufficient to eliminate a team from the event.
- Participants will be assigned to group leaders who will escort them to various event-staging sites. Each participant is to stay with his or her assigned group leader throughout the event or until told to change leaders by the event superintendent.

Event Format

Equipment

- Participants must use the tools and equipment furnished at the event. Equipment that will be provided:
- A clipboard.
- Two sharpened No. 2 pencils.
- All other tools and equipment will be furnished for the event.



Objective Written Exam — 60 minutes (100 points)

The written exam will consist of fifty questions submitted by the event committee.

Identification — 60 minutes (100 points)

Students will identify fifty items. These may be pelts, bone, actual specimens, photos, footprint casts or scat from the following combined areas:

- Equipment list.
- Native species list.
- Invasive/non-native species list.

Annual Practicums

The following areas will be completed by each competitor.

Soil Profile — 30 minutes (100 points)

- Students will be furnished with a scorecard, and an interpretation guide to judge. Students will utilize information given to complete a national land judging card.
- Sample information will be given and students will utilize the information to complete all aspects of the land judging card. Example available at the end of the document.

Waste Management —30 minutes (100 points)

- Participants will be presented with various scenarios (agricultural producer, neighborhood, office building, manufacturing plant, etc.,) that generates waste material creating environmental threats.
- Participants will evaluate the nature of waste output to identify plausible options for reducing the rate of waste generation, recycling or providing potential alternative uses for the waste, treating the waste or disposing of the waste.
- Participants should be able to identify at least one benefit and one deterrent for each possible option that is offered.

Scoring

Αсτινιτγ	Individual Points	Total Team Points
Written exam	100	400
Identification	100	400
Individual Practicums-100 pts ea.		
Soil Profile	200	800
Waste Management		
TOTAL POSSIBLE POINTS	400	1600

Event participants are evaluated as follows:

Tiebreakers

Team

- Highest combined identification score
- Highest practicum score
- Highest combined exam score

Individual

- Highest identification score
- Highest practicum score
- Highest exam score

References

This list of references is not intended to be all-inclusive.

Other sources may be utilized, and teachers are encouraged to make use of the very best instructional materials available. The following list contains references that may prove helpful during event preparation.

- Past CDE materials and other resources are available on <u>FFA.org</u>.
- Managing Our Natural Resources. Camp and Daughtery. Delmar Publishers, Inc. 2009. Albany N.Y.
- Land Judging in Oklahoma. J.H. Stiegler, 4-H Member's Guide, Oklahoma Cooperative Extension Service, Division of Agricultural Sciences and Natural Resources, Oklahoma State University. 4H.HPS.101., <u>http://www.landjudging.com/2009/land_judging_manual_2009.pdf</u>
- Environmental Science: Fundamentals and Applications. Cengage learning. 2007.
- •___Applied Environmental Science, FFA.org/thecouncil/resources

Identification List

100 POINTS

Equipment

Water Quality

101. refractometer102. secchi disk103. water meter forphysical/chemical parameters (pH, conductivity and/or DO)

Aquatic

104. bottom dredges
105. fish measuring board
106. plankton net
107. seines
108. sieves *Wildlife*109. animal tags/bands

110. mammal traps
111. snake/reptile stick
112. radio telemetry unit
Weather
113. wind speed meters
114. barometer
Soils

115. abny level116. push probe117. soil auger118. soil color book

Native Species

Wildlife

201. armadillo 202. badger 203. beaver 204. bighorn sheep 205. bison 206. black bear 207. blacktail deer 208. bobcat 209. chipmunk 210. cottontail 211. covote 212. elk 213. fox squirrel 214. gray squirrel 215. gray wolf 216. grizzly bear 217. jack rabbit 218. mole 219. moose 220. mountain goat 221. mountain lion 222. mule deer 223. muskrat 224. opossum 225. pocket gopher 226. porcupine 227. prairie dog 228. pronghorn 229. raccoon 230. red fox 231. skunk 232. weasel 233. whitetail deer 234. woodchuck

Birds

301. bald eagle 302. blue jay 303. bluebird 304. brown thrasher 305. Canada goose 306. canvasback duck 307. cardinal 308. Cooper's hawk 309. Crissal thrasher 310. mourning dove 311. great blue heron 312. great horned owl 313. golden eagle 314. hummingbird 315. kestrel 316. least tern 317. mallard duck 318. osprey 319. pelican 320. purple martin 321. quail 322. red-tailed hawk 323. sand hill crane 324. blue-winged teal 325. turkey 326. whooping crane 327. wood duck

Native Species

Reptiles/Amphibians

401. alligator 402. alligator snapping turtle 403. black rat snake 404. bullfrog 405. collared lizard 406. common snapping turtle 407. copperhead snake 408. coral snake 409. corn snake 410. cottonmouth 411. crocodile 412. fence lizard 413. garter snake 414. green anole lizard 415. gray tree frog 416. rattlesnake 417. red eared slider 418. ring neck snake 419. rubber boa snake 420. scarlet king snake 421. Woodhouse's toad

Fish and Other Aquatic Animals

501. blue catfish 502. bream/bluegill 503. brown trout 504. carp 505. channel catfish 506. clam 507. crab 508. crappie 509. crayfish 510. flathead catfish 511. largemouth bass 512. lobster 513. salmon 514. shrimp 515. smallmouth bass 516. sturgeon 517. trout 518. walleye 519. yellow bullhead catfish

Invasive/Non-native species

Plants

601. broom snake weed 602. cheatgrass 603. Chinese tallow 604. cogon grass 605. English ivy 606. Himalaya blackberry 607. hydrilla 608. juniper 609. kudzu 610. leafy spurge 611. melaleuca 612. mimosa tree 613. purple loosestrife 614. Russian olive 615. saltcedar

Animals

701. Asiatic clam 702. Asian long-horned beetle 705. Chinese mitten crab 706. chukkar 707. English sparrow 708. European starling 709. feral hog 710. feral horse 711. fire ant 712. Gopher 713. Norway rat 714. Nutria 715. ring neck pheasant 716. sea lamprey 717. Tilapia 718. zebra mussel

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Soil Profile Scorecard

100 POINTS

Name				Member Number
Chapter		State		

	PAR	Т 1 (60 роімт	rs)		
Soil Fact	ors – Part 1 (Check Appropriate Box)	Soil Facto	ors – Part 1	(Check Appropriate	Box)
Points		Points			
	Texture		Permeabil	lity	
	Sur. Sub.		🗉 🛛 1. Rapi	d	
	🗉 🗆 1. Coarse		□ 2. Mod	lerate	
	□ □ 2. Moderately Coarse		□ 3. Slow	/	
	🗉 🗆 3. Medium		□ 4. Very	/ Slow	
	- 4. Moderately Fine				
	□ □ 5. Fine		Surface Ru	unoff	
			🗉 1. Rapi	d	
	Depth of Soil		□ 2. Mod		
	🗆 l. Deep		□ 3. Slow		
	2. Moderately Deep		🗉 4. Very	/ Slow	
	□ 3. Shallow				
	4. Very Shallow		Major Fact	tors That Keep Area	
			Out of Cla	ss 1	
	Slope		🗉 l. Textu	ure	
	I. Nearly Level 0-1%		🛛 🗠 2. Dep	th	
	□ 2. Gently Sloping 1-3%		🗉 3. Slop		
	I 3. Moderate Sloping3-5%		🗉 4. Eros		
	4. Strongly Sloping5-8%			neability	
	□ 5. Steep 8-15%		□ 6. Run		
	□ 6. Very Steep > 15%		🛛 7. Wet		
			□ 8. Floo	•	
	Erosion – Wind and Water		□ 9. Non	e	
	I. None to Slight				
	2. Moderate		-	ability Class	
	□ 3. Severe		□ 1. Class		
	4. Very Severe		□ 2. Clas		
			□ 3. Clas		
			□ 4. Clas	s IV 8. Class VIII	
			🗉 5. Clas	s V	

			Environmental and Natural Resources Revised: June 2023 G. Class VI 7. Class VII 8. Class VIII	
	Points		Points	
TOTAL POINTS PART 1				

COLD:

Soil Profile Scorecard

	Part 2 (40 points)					
commend	led Treatment – Part 1 (Check Appropriate Box)					
Points						
	Vegetative					
	I. Row crop/occasional soil conserving crop					
	 2. Row crop/frequent soil conserving crop 					
	3. Row crops not more than 2 out of 4 years					
	4. Row crops not more than 1 out of 5 years					
	5. Return crop residue to the soil					
	 6. Practice conservation tillage 					
	7. Establish recommended grass or grasses and legumes					
	 8. Proper pasture and range management 					
	9. Protect from burning					
	IO. Control grazing					
	II. Plant recommended trees					
	12. Harvest trees selectively					
	I3. Use only for wildlife or recreation area					
	Mechanical					
	14. Control brush or trees					
	I5. Terrace and farm on contour					
	I6. Maintain terraces					
	I7. Construction diversion terraces					
	18. Install drainage system					
	In 19. Control gullies					
	20. No mechanical treatment needed					
	Fertilizer and Soil Amendments					
	21. Soil amendments					
	22. Phosphorous [P]					
	23. Potassium [K]					
	24. Nitrogen [N]					
	25. Fertilizer or soil amendments not needed					

GRAND TOTAL POINTS - 100 (points possible)		
Total Points Part 1(60 points possible)		
Total Points Part 2 (40 points possible)		
	Revised, same 2025	AT

Judge's Name		Judge's Signature		Date
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Soil Profile Scorecard Example

Utilize the information below to complete the soil profile card provided. You will then utilize the information to also complete permeability, surface runoff, major factors that keep area out of class 1, land capability class, vegetative and mechanical land treatments, and fertilizer & soil amendments.

Surface Soil

Loose, very friable and the individual grains can be readily seen or felt. When squeezed between thumb and forefinger it feels gritty and will not ribbon or stain fingers.

Subsoil

Feels gritty but contains enough silt and clay to make moist soil hold together. If squeezed when moist, a mold can be formed which can be carefully handled without breaking. It forms no ribbon or very poor ribbon.

Depth of Soil

24 inches of soil can be penetrated by plant roots.

Slope

There is a 1.7-foot elevation change in 100 feet.

Erosion

Original topsoil was 8". Currently topsoil is 4".

Ph is 5.5 Phosphorus is 75 Potassium is 75 Nitrogen is deficient

Students would take the information above and complete the soil profile scorecard. <u>www.landjudging.com</u> will be a good resource. Go to practice, then the land cards for examples.

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