



# Colorado AFNR Course Scope and Sequence

Course Name	Wildlife & Fish Management		Course Details	Level 3 course in the Natural Resources/Environmental Sc	ience Pathway
			Course = 0.50 Carnegie Unit Credit		
Course Description	development,	This course expands student learning to the principles of wildlife management. Students will gain knowledge in cardevelopment, leadership, personal development, communications, ecology, biology, zoology, and trends in wildlife management in relation to outdoor recreation.			
Note:	This is a sugg	pested scope and sequence for t cally adapted, make sure all ess	he course content. The content		nstructional
SCED Identification # All courses taught in a	18310 n approved CTI		60% of a semester instructiona ters, student presentations, field al Skills embedded into the cour	trips, remediation, or other con	tent topics.
_	this course ca	n be found at <a href="https://www.cde.">https://www.cde.</a>	state.co.us/standardsandinstr	ruction/essentialskills	
Unit Number, Title and Brief Description	Suggested % of Instructional Time	CTE or Academic Standard Alignment	Competency / Performance Indicator	Outcome / Measurement	CTSO Integration
Unit 1: Analyze the different elements in an Ecosystem and the relationship of those interactions in relation to Wildlife Management	8%	NRS.01. Plan and conduct natural resource management activities that apply logical, reasoned and scientifically based solutions to natural resource issues and goals.	NRS.01.01. Apply methods of classification to examine natural resource availability and ecosystem function in a particular region.  ELA: RST.11-12.1  RST.11-12.8  WHST.9-10.2  WHST.11-12.2  WHST.11-12.9	NRS.01.01.01.a. Summarize and classify the different kinds of natural resources using common classification schemes (e.g., living versus nonliving, renewable versus nonrenewable, native versus introduced, etc.).  NRS.01.01.02.a. Summarize the components that comprise all ecosystems.  NRS.01.01.02.b. Analyze the interdependence of organisms within an ecosystem (e.g., food webs, niches, impact of keystone species, etc.) and	





				assess the dependence of organisms on nonliving components (climate, geography, energy flow, nutrient cycling, etc.).  NRS.01.01.02.c. Conduct analyses of ecosystems and document the	
				interactions of living species and non-living resources.	
				NRS.01.01.03.b. Analyze how biodiversity develops through evolution, natural selection and adaptation; explain the importance of biodiversity to ecosystem function and availability of natural resources.	
				NRS.01.01.03.c. Evaluate biodiversity in ecosystems and devise strategies to enhance the function of an ecosystem and the availability of natural resources by increasing the level of biodiversity.	
Unit 2: Identifying different species and variety of plants and the impact of the health of the ecosystem.	10%	NRS.01. Plan and conduct natural resource management activities that apply logical, reasoned and scientifically based solutions to natural resource issues and goals.	NRS.01.02. Classify different types of natural resources in order to enable protection, conservation, enhancement and management in a particular geographical region.  ELA: RST.11-12.1  RST.11-12.8  WHST.9-10.2	NRS.01.02.03.a. Research and examine the characteristics used to identify wildlife and insects.  NRS.01.02.03.b. Apply identification techniques to determine the species of wildlife or insect.  NRS.01.02.03.c. Evaluate	
			WHST.11-12.2 WHST.9-10.7	the species of wildlife and insects present to assess	





			WHST.11-12.7 WHST.9-10.9 WHST.11-12.9 <u>MATH:</u> MA.HS.N.Q.A <u>SCIENCE</u> : SC.HS.3.9	the health of an ecosystem.  NRS.01.02.04.a. Research and examine the characteristics used to identify aquatic species.  NRS.01.02.04.b. Apply identification techniques to determine the species of an aquatic organism.  NRS.01.02.04.c. Evaluate the aquatic species present to assess the health of an ecosystem.
		NRS.04. Demonstrate responsible management procedures and techniques to protect, maintain, enhance, and improve natural resources.	NRS.04.01. Demonstrate natural resource protection, maintenance, enhancement and improvement techniques. <u>ELA:</u> RST.11-12.8 <u>RW.H2.1.2</u> <u>SCIENCE:</u> SC.HS.3.9  SC.HS.3.11	NRS.04.01.03.a. Identify and categorize characteristics of a healthy wildlife habitat.  NRS.04.01.03.b. Assess and apply methods of wildlife habitat improvement.  NRS.04.01.03.c. Devise a comprehensive improvement plan for a wildlife habitat.
Unit 3: Understand the relationship biogeochemical cycles impact on wildlife habitat and Aquatic ecosystems	8%	NRS.01. Plan and conduct natural resource management activities that apply logical, reasoned and scientifically based solutions to natural resource issues and goals.	NRS.01.02. Classify different types of natural resources in order to enable protection, conservation, enhancement and management in a particular geographical region.  ELA: RST.11-12.1  RST.11-12.8  WHST.9-10.2  WHST.9-10.2  WHST.9-10.7	NRS.01.02.05.a. Research and examine the characteristics used to identify non-living resources (e.g., soil types, climate, geography, etc.).  NRS.01.02.05.b. Apply identification techniques to determine the types of non-living resources in an area.





			WHST.11-12.7 WHST.9-10.9 WHST.11-12.9  MATH: MA.HS.N.Q.A  SCIENCE: SC.HS.3.9  NRS.01.03. Apply ecological concepts and principles to atmospheric natural resource systems. ELA. RST.11-12.1 RST.11-12.7 RST.11-12.8  MATH: MA.HS.N.Q.A MA.HS.S.ID.A MA.HS.S.IC.B  SCIENCE: SC.HS.3.4 SC.HS.3.7 SC.HS.3.11 SC.HS.3.12	NRS.01.02.05.c. Evaluate the non-living resources present in an area to determine the best practices for improving, enhancing and protecting an ecosystem.  NRS.01.03.01.a. Classify different kinds of biogeochemical cycles and the role they play in natural resources systems.  NRS.01.03.01.b. Assess the role that the atmosphere plays in the regulation of biogeochemical cycles.  NRS.01.03.01.c. Evaluate and make recommendations to lessen the impact of human activity on the ability of the atmosphere to regulate biogeochemical cycles.
Unit 4: Evaluating Wildlife habitat in relationship to ecology	8%	NRS.01. Plan and conduct natural resource management activities that apply logical, reasoned and scientifically based solutions to natural resource issues and goals.	NRS.01.05. Apply ecological concepts and principles to terrestrial natural resource systems.  ELA: RST.11-12.1 RST.11-12.7 RST.11-12.8  MATH: MA.HS.S.ID.A MA.HS.S.IC.A MA.HS.S.IC.B  SCIENCE: SC.HS.3.11 SC.HS.3.9	NRS.01.05.02.a. Compare and contrast the impact of habitat disturbances and habitat resilience.  NRS.01.05.02.b. Analyze and summarize examples of habitat disturbances and habitat resilience.  NRS.01.05.02.c. Interpret signs of habitat disturbances and resilience in an ecosystem and use these signs to assess the health of an ecosystem.





Unit 5: Understanding the roles of resource inventories and populations in wildlife management	8%	NRS.01. Plan and conduct natural resource management activities that apply logical, reasoned and scientifically based solutions to natural resource issues and goals.	NRS.01.02. Classify different types of natural resources in order to enable protection, conservation, enhancement and management in a particular geographical region.  ELA: RST.11-12.1  RST.11-12.7  RST.11-12.8  WHST.9-10.2  WHST.11-12.2  WHST.9-10.7  WHST.11-12.7  WHST.11-12.7	NRS.01.02.06.a. Research the purpose and value of resource inventories and population studies.  NRS.01.02.06.b. Apply procedures for conducting resource inventories and population studies.  NRS.01.02.06.c. Conduct an assessment of the resource inventories or population in a given area.
			NRS.01.06. Apply ecological concepts and principles to living organisms in natural resource systems.  ELA: RST.11-12.1 RST.11-12.8 WHST.9-10.2 WHST.11-12.2 WHST.9-10.5 WHST.11-12.5 WHST.9-10.7 WHST.11-12.7 WHST.9-10.9 WHST.11-12.9  SCIENCE: SC.HS.2.12 SC.HS.2.13 SC.HS.3.11	NRS.01.06.01.a.  Differentiate between population ecology, population density and population dispersion and describe the importance of these concepts to natural resource systems.  NRS.01.06.01.b. Analyze the factors that influence population density and population dispersion in natural resource systems.  NRS.01.06.01.c. Create a management plan for a population of a species in an ecosystem given its population density and population dispersion in natural resource systems.
Unit 5: Exploring the relationship between	8%	NRS.02. Analyze the interrelationships between	NRS.02.01. Examine and interpret the purpose, enforcement, impact and	NRS.02.01.01.a. Distinguish between the types of laws





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Government Agencies, human interactions, and	natural resources and humans.	effectiveness of laws and agencies related to natural resource management,	associated with natural resources systems.
Wildlife		protection, enhancement and	NRS.02.01.01.b. Analyze
Management		improvement (e.g., water	the structure of laws
managomont		regulations, game laws,	associated with natural
		historic preservation laws,	resources systems.
		environmental policy, etc).	resources systems:
			NRS.02.01.01.c. Evaluate
			the impact of laws
			associated with natural
			resources systems (e.g.,
			mitigation, water
			regulations, carbon
			emissions, game limits,
			invasive species, etc.).
		NRS.02.03. Analyze how	NRS.02.03.02.a. Research
		modern perceptions of	and assess how historical
		natural resource	figures played a prominent
		management, protection,	role in shaping how natural
		enhancement, and	resources are viewed and
		improvement change and develop over time.	used today (e.g., Aldo
		develop over time.	Leopold, Teddy Roosevelt,
			John Muir, Rachel Carson,
			Gaylord Nelson, etc.).
			NRS.02.03.02.b. Examine
			and describe the
			relationship between
			current trends in natural
			resource systems and
			historical figures that played
			a prominent role in shaping
			how natural resources are
			viewed and used today.
			NRS.02.03.02.c. Anticipate
			and predict how society's
			views and use of natural
			resources will continue to
			change as a result of





				historical figures and trends in modern society.
Unit 6: Analyzing the Economic impact of Wildlife Management	8%	NRS.02. Analyze the interrelationships between natural resources and humans.	NRS.02.04. Examine and explain how economics affects the use of natural resources.  ELA: RST.11-12.1 RST.11-12.7 RST.11-12.8 WHST.11-12.2 WHST.11-12.7 WHST.11-12.9 RW.H2.1.2  SCIENCE: SC.HS.3.9	in modern society.  NRS.02.04.01.a. Compare and contrast how the economic value of a natural resource affects its availability.  NRS.02.04.01.b. Assess whether economic value increases or decreases the conservation, protection, improvement and enhancement of natural resources.  NRS.02.04.01.c. Devise a plan to improve the conservation, protection, improvement and enhancement of natural resources based on economic value and
				practices.  NRS.02.04.02.a. Research the impact of the use of natural resources on local, state and national economies (e.g., outdoor recreation, energy production, preservation, etc.).  NRS.02.04.02.b. Assess the importance of the use of natural resources on local, state and national economies.  NRS.02.04.02.c. Anticipate and predict how changes to the availability of natural





Linit 7: analyzo the	8%	NRS.03. Develop plans to ensure sustainable production and processing of natural resources.	NRS.03.01. Sustainably produce, harvest, process and use natural resource products (e.g., forest products, wildlife, minerals, fossil fuels, shale oil, alternative energy, recreation, aquatic species, etc.).  ELA: RST.11-12.8  SCIENCE: SC.HS.3.9 SC.HS.3.11	resources because of human activity may impact a local, state and national economy.  NRS.03.01.02.a. Research and describe methods by which wildlife can be sustainably harvested (e.g., controlled harvests, hunting licenses, regulations, etc.).  NRS.03.01.02.b. Assess and apply techniques used to harvest wildlife in regards to sustainability, practicality and other factors.  NRS.03.01.02.c. Develop a method for the sustainable harvest of wildlife species.  NRS.03.01.08.a. Categorize aquatic species used for commercial and recreational purposes.  NRS.03.01.08.b. Analyze and apply techniques used to acquire aquatic species for their environmental, economic and social sustainability.  NRS.03.01.08.c. Develop recommendations for the sustainable harvest of aquatic species.	
Unit 7: analyze the harms to wildlife with the introduction	070	responsible management procedures and techniques to protect, maintain, enhance,	natural resource protection, maintenance, enhancement	NRS.04.01.03.a. Identify and categorize characteristics of a healthy wildlife habitat.	





of invasive species and diseases	and improve natural resources.	and improvement techniques. <u>ELA</u> : RST.11-12.8  RW.H2.1.2 <u>SCIENCE</u> : SC.HS.3.9  SC.HS.3.11	NRS.04.01.03.b. Assess and apply methods of wildlife habitat improvement.  NRS.04.01.03.c. Devise a comprehensive improvement plan for a wildlife habitat.
		NRS.04.02. Diagnose plant and wildlife diseases and follow protocols to prevent their spread.  ELA: RST.11-12.7  RST.11-12.8  WHST.11-12.7  WHST.11-12.8  WHST.11-12.9  MATH: MA.HS.N.Q.A  SCIENCE: SC.HS.2.6	NRS.04.02.02.a. Classify causes of diseases in wildlife and aquatic species and determine the correct authorities to whom some diseases should be reported.  NRS.04.02.02.b. Analyze a wildlife or aquatic species disease based on its symptoms, identify if the disease needs to be reported to authorities and determine which authorities it should be reported to.
			NRS.04.02.02.c. Create a management plan to reduce infection and spread of wildlife or aquatic species diseases in natural resource systems.
		NRS.04.03. Prevent or manage introduction of ecologically harmful species in a particular region  ELA: RST.11-12.1  RST.11-12.8  WHST.9-10.5	NRS.04.03.02.a. Identify and classify invasive species common to a particular region.  NRS.04.03.02.b. Analyze signs of the spread of invasive species, identify if it needs to be reported to





WHST.11-12.5 WHST.9-10.7 WHST.11-12.7	authorities and determine which authorities it should be reported to.
MATH: MA.HS.N.Q.A MA.HS.S.ID.A. MA.HS.S.IC.A MA.HS.S.IC.B SCIENCE: SC.HS.2.6 SC.HS.2.13	NRS.04.03.03.a. Research and summarize strategies and benefits of preventing the introduction of harmful species to a particular region.
	NRS.04.03.03.b. Assess and implement a plan for preventing the spread of harmful species for its effectiveness.

**CAS Academic Standards Alignment:** Online Version: <a href="https://www.cde.state.co.us/apps/standards/">https://www.cde.state.co.us/apps/standards/</a>; Download version: <a href="https://www.cde.state.co.us/apps/standards/">https://www.cde.state.co.us/apps/standards/</a>; Download version:

**Reading, Writing, and Communicating:** (RST/WHST are Common Core Standards aligned; http://www.corestandards.org/ELA-Literacy/RI/introduction-for-6-12/)

- RW.HS2.1.2 Integrate credible, accurate information into appropriate media and formats to meet an audience's needs.
- RST.11-12.1 Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of science and technical texts, attending to important distinctions the author makes and to any gaps or inconsistencies in the account.
- RST.11-12.7 Integrate and evaluate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., quantitative data, video, multimedia) in order to address a question or solve a problem.
- RST.11-12.8 Evaluate the hypotheses, data, analysis, and conclusions in a science or technical text, verifying the data when possible and corroborating or challenging conclusions with other sources of information.
- WHST.9-10.2 Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/ experiments, or technical processes.
- WHST.11-12.2 Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/experiments, or technical processes.
- WHST.9-10.5 Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
- WHST.11-12.5 Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.



- WHST.9-10.7 Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
- WHST.11-12.7 Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question) or solve a
  problem; narrow or broaden the inquiry when appropriate; synthesize multiple sources on the subject, demonstrating understanding of the subject
  under investigation.
- WHST.9-10.9 Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.
- WHST.11-12.9 Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.

#### Math:

- MA.HS.S-ID.A Interpreting Categorical & Quantitative Data: Summarize, represent, and interpret data on a single count or measurement variable.
- MA.HS.S.IC.A Making Inferences & Justifying Conclusions: Understand and evaluate random processes underlying statistical experiments.
- MA.HS.S-IC.B Making inferences & Justifying Conclusions: Make inferences and justify conclusions from sample surveys, experiments, and
  observational studies.
- MA.HS.N-Q.A Quantities: Reason quantitatively and use units to solve problems.

## Science:

- SC.HS.2.6 A complex set of interactions determine how ecosystems respond to disturbances.
- SC.HS.2.12 The environment influences survival and reproduction of organism over multiple generations.
- SC.HS.2.13 Humans have complex interactions with ecosystems and have the ability to influence biodiversity on the planet.
- SC.HS.3.4 Earth's systems, being dynamic and interacting, cause feedback effects that can increase or decrease the original changes, and these effects occur on different time scales, from sudden to very long term tectonic cycles.
- SC.HS.3.7 The role of radiation from the sun and its interactions with the atmosphere, ocean, and land are the foundational for the global climate system. Global climate models are used to predict future changes, including changes influences by human behavior and natural factors.
- SC.HS.3.9 Resource availability has guided the development of human society and use of natural resources has associated costs, risks, and benefits.
- SC.HS.3.11 Sustainability of human societies and the biodiversity that supports them requires responsible management of natural resources, including the development of technologies.
- SC.HS.3.12 Global climate models used to predict future climate change continues to improve our understanding of the impact of human activities on the global climate system.

#### **Essential Skills:**

## **Problem Solver:**





• Critical Thinking and Analysis: The ability to apply a deliberate process of identifying problems, gathering information, and weighing possible solutions, including: making choices rooted in understanding patterns, cause-and-effect relationships, and the impacts that a decision can have on the individual and others.

## Community Member:

- Civic Engagement: The ability to develop and apply knowledge, skills, and habits gained from experiences within communities of diverse perspectives to address issues, affect change, and/or solve problems.
- Global and cultural awareness: the ability to collaborate with individuals from diverse backgrounds and/or cultures to address national and global issues, and to develop complex, appropriate, and workable solutions.

#### Communicator:

Data Literacy: The ability to identify, collect, evaluate, analyze, interpret, present and protect data.

## **Empowered Individual:**

• Self-Management: The ability to manager one's emotions, thoughts, and behaviors effectively in different situations and to achieve goals and aspirations, including: the capacity to delay gratification, manage stress, stay positive and accountable, and feel motivation & agency to accomplish personal/collective goals.