



Oyster Restoration Science and Creativity Benchmarks

SC.6.N.1.

The processes of science frequently do not correspond to the traditional portrayal of “the scientific method.”

SC.6.N.2.

Because science is based on empirical evidence it strives for objectivity, but as it is a human endeavor the processes, methods and knowledge of science include subjectivity, as well as creativity and discovery.



Oyster Restoration Science and Creativity Vocabulary

Auger: A type of drill that has a special blade which helps remove the material that is being drilled.

Environment: The sum of conditions affecting an organism, including all living and nonliving things in an area, such as plants, animals, water, soil, weather, landforms, and air.

Estuary: A partly enclosed coastal body of brackish water with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the open sea.

Habitat: A place in an ecosystem where an organism normally lives.

Lagoon: a shallow body of water separated from a larger body of water by barrier islands or reefs.

Objectivity: Expressing or dealing with facts or conditions as perceived without distortion by personal feelings, prejudices, or interpretations.

Scientific method: Step-by-step technique for solving problems scientifically

Scientist: A person with expert knowledge of one or more sciences, that engages in processes to acquire and communicate knowledge.

Subjectivity: Modified or affected by personal views, experience, or background.

Spat: Attached *oyster* larvae are called *spat*. *Spat* are *oysters* less than 25 mm (0.98 in) long.



Oyster Restoration Science and Creativity Guiding Questions

1. How does oyster restoration use objective scientific information?
2. What part does creativity and discovery play in the researcher's quest for healthy oysters?
3. Explain why it is important to have objective processes and information as well as subjective ideas and solutions.