

iPlan: A Platform for Developing Localized Simulations to Support Interactive Learning about Climate Change A. R. Ruis, Wisconsin Center for Education Research, University of Wisconsin–Madison





Accessible Free, online, and easy to use



Local Works anywhere in the contiguous United States

Accurate Actual data, realistic models



Authentic Real-world STEM problem solving



Adaptable Fits any curriculum and meets NGSS and other standards

model at their own level. I loved the fact that we could model our community—I have been struggling to find ways to teach about ecological restoration, and its implications at the local level, that shows kids real world applications, and this tool really helped me do that. My students really buy into learning more when the topic at hand relates to where they live, play, and go to school." —A High School Science Teacher





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Customized Learning, Customized Assessment Because every *iPlan* simulation is unique, there is no pre-determined "best" solution to the land-use problem. We developed a method for analyzing learning processes that accounts for the unique features of each simulation while accurately modeling learners' approaches to addressing the problem.

example, are major drivers of emissions.

But this supply-side view is less helpful from a learning perspective as it obscures the activities that drive emissions. In *iPlan*, we recomputed GHG emissions on a demandside basis, reassigning emissions from power plants and shipping to housing, commercial, and industrial land uses. This helps students understand what actually drives GHG emissions, not just where they are emitted.

ways:

1. Climate Change Modeling. iPlan will model land-use changes and land-based adaptations under the anticipated local effects of climate change.

2. Land-Based Adaptations. iPlan will model not only land-use change but also land-based adaptations, such as shade tree planting or solar panel installation.

3. Adjacency & Asymmetry. iPlan will model more complex effects that account for adjacency and the asymmetric distribution of impacts within a region.

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A Pedagogical Approach to Modeling Anthropogenic Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Most GHG inventories compute emissions based on the points of origin. This means that power plants and commercial freight, for

Current & Future Work

Current work is expanding *iPlan* in three key

