



QUBES – A virtual synthesis center catalyzing change in undergraduate quantitative biology education

Sam Donovan
University of Pittsburgh
HHMI Constellation Meeting: Advancing science students mastery of quantiative skills
March 8-10, 2017







Advancing Science Students Mastery of Quantitative Skills: A FACULTY DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVE

Co-Chairs:

Paul Overvoorde (Macalester College) | Muhammad Zaman (Boston University)

STUDIO OBJECTIVES:

- Provide participants with information about tools or approaches to assessing the quantitative skills of life science students.
- **Expand faculty capacity** to advance student mastery of quantitative skills through expert testimony and **peer-engaged discussion** on developing or adapting assessment tools that help gauge student's quantitative skills.
- Create action plans that either makes use of existing resources or that lead to a networked improvement community, white paper, or grant proposal.

Overview

Brief overview of QUBES with an emphasis on faculty mentoring networks

Project brainstorming activity

If we have time:

discussion of additional lessons learned.

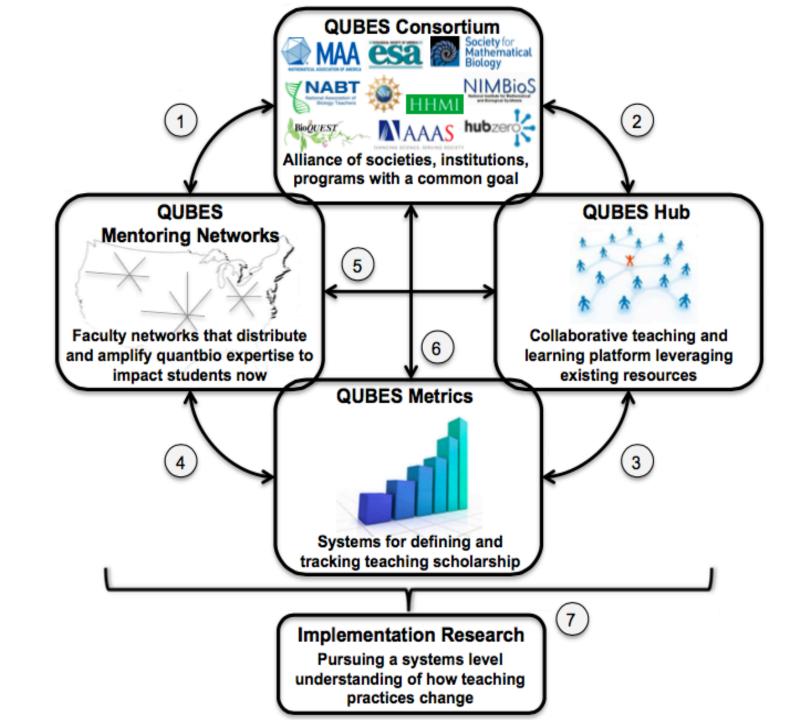
QUBES: A virtual synthesis center

Quantitative
Undergraduate
Biology
Education and
Synthesis

Synthesis Centers:

- Focus on big challenging problems
- Mobilze a community
 - Coordinate activities
 - Support collaboration
 - Provide key resources





Perceived barrier to getting more quantiative reasoning into biology

Access to high quality learning resources

- NSF has funded a diverse and robust collection of projects
- The barrier is not around finding them





Problems

No one was using it. Few had heard of it.

Thanks Google!

HE WEB IS A DOUBLE-EDGED SWORD FOR TEACHERS.

Linda Lai has seen it deliver wonderful answers to the toughest
questions posed by her third- and fourth-grade students at Edith
Bowen Laboratory School in Logan, Utah. But separating the
wheat from the vast amount of chaff on the Web takes time. Lai also
worries that her students may be exposed to inappropriate material as
they search for knowledge.

Mimi Recker, a professor of instructional technology at Utah State University in Logan, which runs the kindergarten through grade-5 lab school, knows that the Web poses many challenges for teachers. That's why she asked the U.S. National Science Foundation (NSF) to fund development of a Web-based tool to help teachers find, manage, and manipulate high-quality educational materials for use in the classroom. The software, called Instructional Architect (IA), is one of hundreds of research projects funded by NSF's National Science, Mathematics, Engineering, and Technology Education Digital Library (NSDL) program.

NSDL was launched in 2000 to help scientists and science educators tap into the rapidly expanding online world. Since then, the foundation has spent about \$175 million "to provide organized access to high quality resources and tools that support innovations in teaching and learning at all levels." In practice, that has meant three things: creating and main-

taining a Web site (nsdl.org) wif materials, including lesson pla teacher guides; providing suppor

Mervis, J. (2009). NSF rethinks its digital lirary. *Science*, *323*(5910), 54-58.

Real barrier to getting more quantiative reasoning into biology

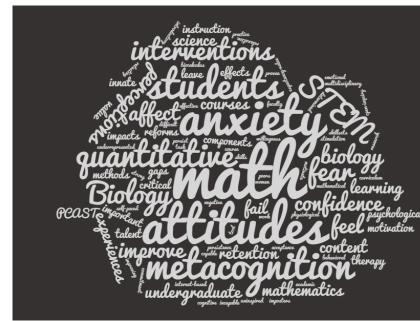
Faculty need support to:

- Develop their own skills and confidence, particularly around pedagogical content knowledge.
- Customize resources for use in their own speicalized teaching setting, with their particular student audience.



Supporting professional development around quantitative biology is particularly tricky

- Faculty barriers
 - Feel unprepared to teach quantitative reasoning
 - Overwhelmed by initial effort to learn new quantitative skills
- Student barriers
 - Math anxiety
- Evolving Science
 - Big data, new tools, ...
- Understanding workforce needs



QUBES is not ...

a static repository of teaching and learning resources.

QUBES is...

a collaborative workspace that supports teaching scholarship.

FACULTY MENTORING NETWORKS

Want to use real data in your classroom?



Join us at the Ecological Society of America annual meeting to kick-off an online network featuring hands-on, data-driven teaching modules!

Motivating quantitative biology with open-inquiry image analysis



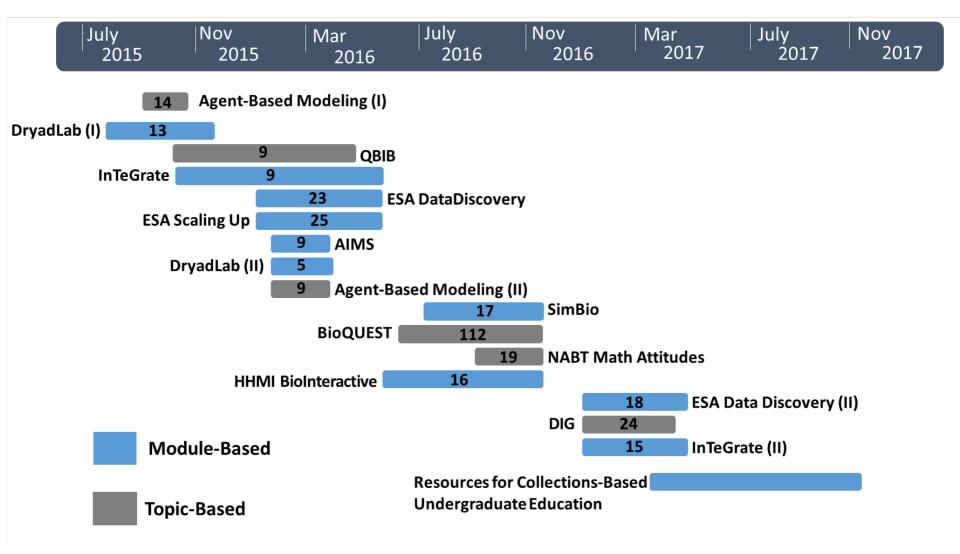
Learn the basics of image analysis, teach fascinating biology research stories, and get students motivated to do math and stats!

Teaching quantitative biology with agent-based models and NetLogo

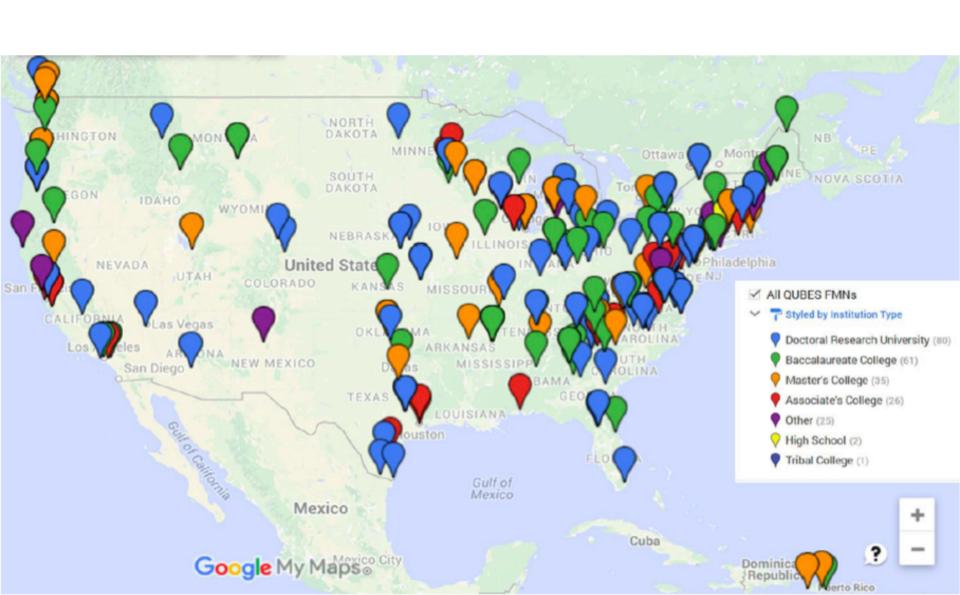


Learn the basics of agent/individual-based modeling, Netlogo programming, and how to get your students using models!

Past FMN Summary



FMN Participation



Reimagining Professional Development

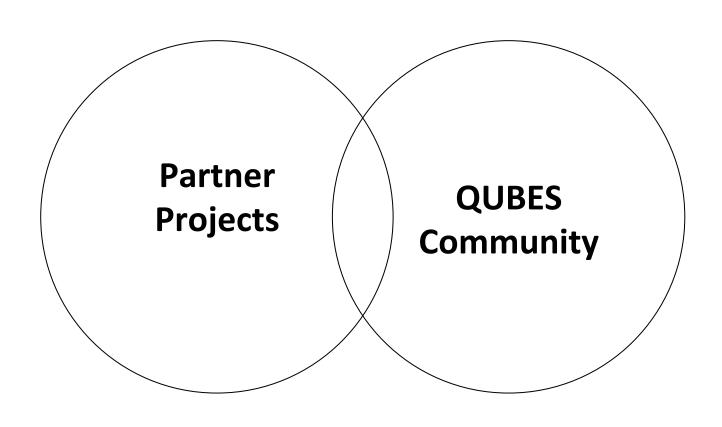
Move toward a model that promotes faculty engaging in teaching scholarship.

Move much of the activity online.

Emphasize faculty learning communities with access to disciplinary expertise.

Partner with existing projects that have resources and needs.

Mutalistic Relationships



FMN Design

The focus is on supporting faculty participation in a scholarly teaching project

- identifying a need or qustion to address
- reviewing a variety of existing resources
- learning new tools and techniques
- adopting and adapting materials for your teaching setting
- classroom implementation
- reflection, review and write-up

Social engineering in an online collaborative environment





This is a collaborative space for the InTeGrate Faculty Mentoring Network

InTeGrate Modules:

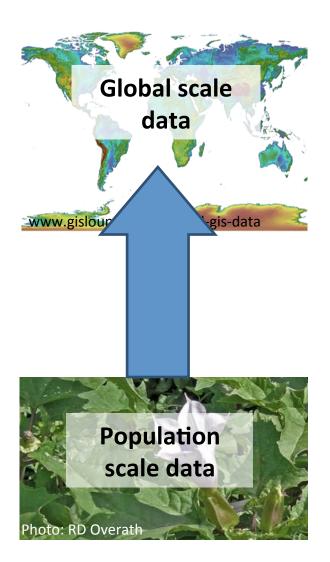
- 1. Environmental Justice and Freshwater
- 2. Interactions between Water, Earth's Surface, and Human Activity
- 3. Climate of Change: Interactions and Feedbacks between Water, Air, and Ice
- 4. Natural Hazards and Risks
- 5. A Growing Concern: Sustaining Soil Resources through Local Decision Making
- 6. Map Your Hazards!







ESA Faculty Mentoring Networks







Global temperature change

(Taub & Graham 2011)

Lake ice and global change

(Bohanan et al. 2005)

Avian local species richness

(Langen 2012)

Climate change effects on phenology

(Calinger 2014)

Population dynamics of bald eagles

(Beckstead et al. 2011)

Cemetery demography

(Lanza 2012)

PVA of a local plant population

(Charney & Record 2013)

Modules available at: http://tiee.esa.org

TIEE TEACHING ISSUES AND EXPERIMENTS IN ECOLOGY

Investigating the footprint of climate change on phenology and ecological interactions in north-central North America

Author: Kellen Calinger, 2014

learn more

Original published TIEE Module

12 derivative versions shared by FMN participants Implemented in Lecture







Implemented in Lab & Lecture









Implemented in Lab











Professional recognition and tracking scholarly Impact



Kerry Byrne

Oregon Institute of Technology

Kerry is an assistant professor in the Natural Sciences Department at Oregon Institute of Technology. There, she teaches courses in general biology as well as upper division courses in plant ecology, evolution, and botany. She received her B.S. in Environmental Biology in 2004 from the University of California, Davis, then worked as a plant ecologist for an environmental consulting firm before receiving her PhD in Ecology in 2012 from Colorado State University. Her research interests include global change biology and plant conservation, in addition to student learning, attitudes, and confidence in STEM education.

Module: Investigating the footprint of climate change on phenology and ecological interactions in north-central North America

http://ecoed.esa.org/index.php?P=FullRecord&ID=539

https://qubeshub.org/collections/post/1480

esa.org/fed/2016scholars/



April Conkey

Texas A&M University-Kingsville

I'm an Assistant Professor in the Department of Animal, Rangeland, and Wildlife Sciences at Texas A&M University-Kingsville. I earned B.S. and M.S. degrees in biology from Texas A&M-Kingsville and a Ph.D. degree in Wildlife and Fisheries Sciences from Texas A&M University, College Station. My research focuses on wildlife ecology, human dimensions, and education and outreach. I teach undergraduate level courses on Principles of Wildlife Management, Wildlife Management Techniques, Human-Wildlife Conflict Resolution, and a graduate level Teaching Methods course.

Module: Exploring the population dynamics of wintering bald eagles through long-term data

http://ecoed.esa.org/index.php?P=FullRecord&ID=320

https://qubeshub.org/collections/post/1486

Incubating learning resources



The NIBLSE community is coordinating an effort to collect, customize, and disseminate high quality bioinformatics learning resources. Below is collection of Bioinformatics Learning Resources including NIBLSE Incubators and CourseSource Bioinformatics resources.

[View the NIBLSE Core Competencies]

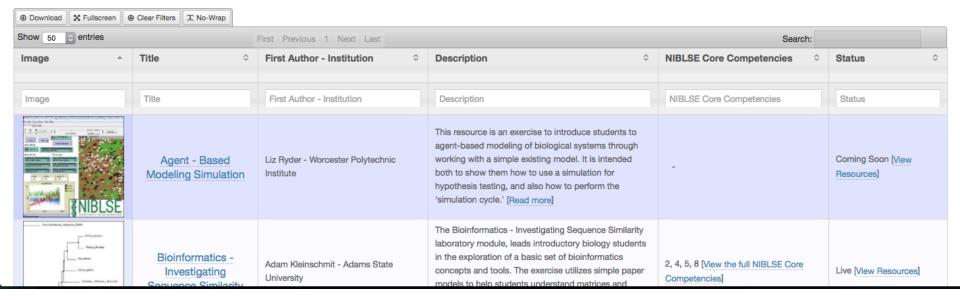


NIBLSE is working with the Quantitative Undergraduate Biology Education & Synthesis Project (QUBES) to establish learning resource "incubators" to nurture the development and dissemination of promising lesson materials.



NIBLSE is working with the <u>CourseSource</u> Project to articulate a <u>Learning Framework for Bioinformatics</u> which describes the learning goals and objectives relevant to undergraduate biological sciences majors.

■ NIBLSE Learning Resource Collection



Turn-key web 2.0 infrastructure

Overview

Members 68

Announcements

Collections

Forum

Files

Activity 25



The Network for Integrating Bioinformatics into Life Sciences Education (NIBLSE; pronounced "nibbles") is a National Science Foundation (NSF) Research Coordination Network for Undergraduate Biology Education (RCN-UBE). NIBLSE was formed in 2014. The long-term goal of NIBLSE is to establish bioinformatics as an essential component of undergraduate life sciences education by creating a permanent network of investigators to articulate a shared vision of the extent to which, and how best to, integrate bioinformatics into life sciences curricula. Specific objectives of the Network include identification of best practices for (1) preparation of students for bioinformatics instruction; (2) integration of bioinformatics into life science curriculum at all levels; (3) assessment of outcomes; and (4) preparation of faculty trained in life sciences to deliver curriculum in bioinformatics.



NIBLSE Learning Resource Collection

Get Involved

Learn about Incubators

Conference: August 2016

The NIBLSE Leadership Team

Mark Pauley (mark@niblse.org), University of Nebraska at Omaha Elizabeth Dinsdale, San Diego State University William Morgan, College of Wooster Anne Rosenwald, Georgetown University Eric Triplett, University of Florida





Initial brainstorming on your project plan

One of the goals of this meeting is to help the participants advance their own agendas with regard to improving undergraduate quantitative science education. This is an opportunity to articulate your agenda so that you enter the remainder of the meeting with a stronger sense of what you are hoping to take away from these interactions.

Briefly describe the goals of a project you are trying to advance.

Describe why you think this project is innovative or valuable.

List a few places where you think this project would benefit from outside expertise.

EDUCATION LIFE

Trying to Solve a Bigger Math Problem

By EMILY HANFORD FEB. 3, 2017



The New York Times

Algebra is clearly a stumbling block for many incoming college students. Nearly 60 percent of community college students end up in remedial math — that's more than double the number in remedial English. Four-year public colleges are not far behind. According to government studies, 40 percent of their incoming students take at least one remedial class;

33 percent are in math.

One explanation is obvious: limited academic preparation. Another is that much of the community college population is older, and rusty at factoring quadratics and finding inverse functions. Less obvious is that students end up in remediation who don't need to be there.

Remedial Coursetaking at U.S. Public 2- and 4-Year Institutions: Scope, Experiences, and Outcomes

NCFS 2016-405

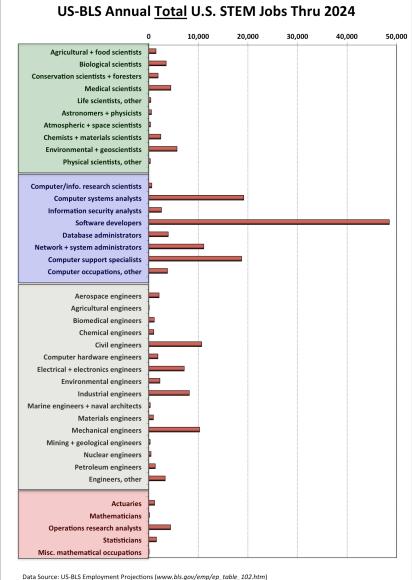
Many students who place into remidial math are considered "strongly prepared" and are more likely to graduate if they skip remedial courses.

INTERACTIVE FEATURE

Are You College-Ready?

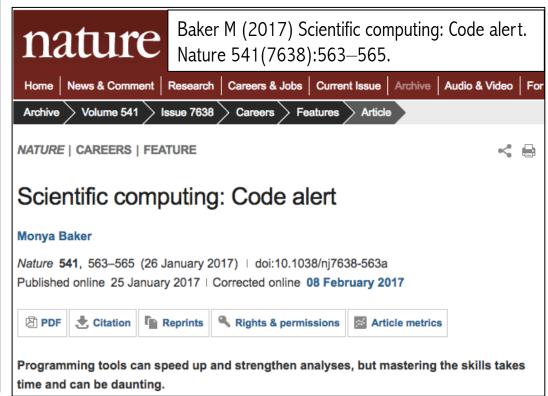
Place yourself, with sample math questions from the newly revised Accuplacer.



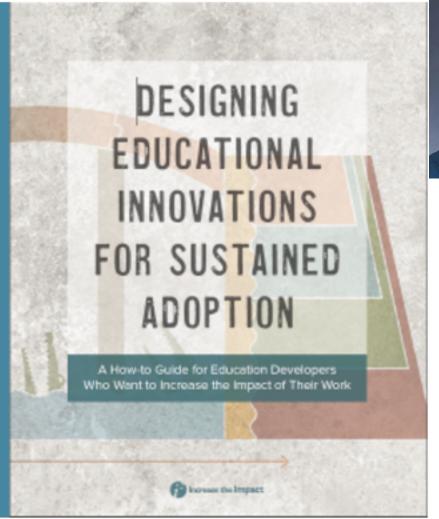


Employment predictions from the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics indicate that between now and 2024, 75% of new STEM jobs will involve computation.

https://www.bls.gov/emp/



"... researchers need to learn how to code — to formulate commands in a programming language that tell a computer what to do. Researchers who know just a bit of code gain access to a wealth of software packages that automate repetitive tasks and increase options for compiling, analysing, sharing and presenting data."





Charles Henderson
Western Michigan University

Efforts to improve undergraduate STEM teaching methods have generated many great ideas and materials, but few have caught on and achieved widespread use. Funding agencies are noticing the lack of propagation in funded projects and are calling for change.

Mistake No. 1: Concentrate on dissemination by telling.

Mistake No. 2: Ignore the literature on change and adoption of innovations.

Mistake No. 3: Focus on product development and ignore multiple factors that will hinder adoption.

Mistake No. 4: Wait until near the end of the project to begin work on promoting adoption.

http://www.increasetheimpact.com/

Summer faculty institute on quantiative reasoning in biology

https://qubeshub.org/groups/summer2017



July 23-28, 2017 Michigan State University, East Lansing









We all use models in the the classroom - visual, physical, mathematical, and symbolic representations abound in the curriculum. But are we making the best use of them as teaching tools? Scientists use models to explore new ideas, delve more deeply into complex phenomena, predict outcomes, explain events, structures and processes, and push past boundaries into the unknown (Odenbaugh, 2005). In a similar manner, students actively engaging with models use scientific concepts to explore complex systems and develop valuable skills in critical thinking, collaboration and communication. Models are an important component of science, however all models are only representations of reality. Effective and appropriate use of a model requires acknowledgement of the model's assumptions and limitations. Using models to teach requires making students aware of both what a model can tell us and what it cannot tell us.



The QUBES team

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QUBES partners, participants, & advisory board

QUBES is a team effort







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