Instructions for the Big Here Project

The Big Here is a series of 30+ questions designed to raise your awareness of the place you live in. It was created by Kevin Kelly, a long time participant in cyberculture. I have adapted his project for use in our Environmental Problems course, and my instructions for answering the questions are below.

Answer all questions for your primary place of residence. For most of you that would be your hometown, the place where you grew up. Or it might be where you last lived before coming to SRU or where you currently live. Whenever possible, provide answers for your place of residence or neighborhood, instead of larger places in the vicinity or region. The emphasis on local answers means that a knowledgeable parent, relative, friend, or neighbor are often better sources than web or library resources that provide information for a broader area although it is often useful to combine information from several sources.

Submit both paper and electronic copies. The hard copy should be single spaced and printed on both sides of the paper. Your last name followed by your first name should begin the file name of your electronic copy (e.g., ‘Johnson, Sarah--Big Here project’). Email the file to me at james.hathaway@sru.edu (preferred) or send it via the Desire to Learn Dropbox. Due date for both hard copy and electronic version: the beginning of the final exam period, Wednesday, May 7. The questions below are 10 or 20 points each, for a sum total of 400 points, but the syllabus states that 300 points are allocated for this project, so I will apply 75% of the Big Here score to your course total.

Here are some requirements. Include the full question at the beginning of each answer. Use Microsoft Word, not Works. Each answer should be carefully researched. Do your best to distinguish your ideas from those of your sources. Whenever you quote or paraphrase an author you must cite your source. To learn more about what, when, and how to cite, see Princeton University’s Academic Integrity website, and especially its Acknowledging Your Sources and When to Cite Sources sections. Each source must be referenced in a footnote at the relevant point in your answer.1 For example, an answer with three sources should have three footnotes, with each footnote being placed directly after each source as opposed to having one footnote at the end of the answer that includes the three sources. The URL (uniform resource locator or web address) you cite should link to the exact web page, not to the opening page of a website. Here is an example. Suppose you refer to the common dandelion in an answer and your source is the Native Plant Database at the Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center. This URL http://www.wildflower.org/plants/ is unacceptable because it points to the opening web page of the Native Plant Database. The correct URL would be http://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=taof, because it leads to the dandelion web page. If the web address stays the same as you click through a website, include the navigation in your citation.

Use the Chicago Manual format for citing web and other sources. The general model for citing web sources in footnotes in the Chicago style is as follows: Firstname lastname (if a name is available), Title of web page, publishing organization or name of web site, publication date if available, URL. Here is an example of the format to use in your footnotes:


1 How to insert footnotes in Microsoft Word: on the References tab, in the Footnotes group, click Insert Footnote.
The content of websites often changes, and no author may be provided. In such cases, the citation in your footnote should be in this format:


Other items likely to be cited in your footnotes are personal interviews and your own observations. For personal interviews, always include the personal names and relationship or title. Below are examples of how to cite a parent and an official:

John Doe (father), 9/1/2011.
Jane Roe (water safety engineer, Allegheny County Sanitary Authority), 9/1/2011.

If you are the source of information, use this format in your footnote:

Personal observations.

1) The Big Here: Point North (10 points)
You produce two images for this question. The first one is an overhead or oblique image of your primary place of residence at the neighborhood level, and it has a title including your name, full postal address, and latitude and longitude coordinates. Your dwelling should not dominate the entire image; instead there should be some sense of what’s nearby. The image should have a bar scale that reads 50 or 100 feet and it should have a north arrow. The second image is a much smaller locator map showing your hometown or county on a state map (see Wikipedia’s entry for your hometown for an example). Detailed instructions for making an image in Microsoft Word are as follows:
1. In a web browser, choose a web mapping service such as Bing, Google Maps, MapQuest, or Yahoo. Bing is usually best because it has an oblique or bird’s eye view for many locations. Another way to obtain maps is through Wikipedia’s GeoHack: find your city, town, or township and then click on the latitude and longitude coordinates.
2. Make an aerial or satellite image of your place of residence and surroundings. An overhead view is much better than Google’s street level view or MapQuest’s 360 view.
3. Zoom in or out as appropriate, with your dwelling in the center, and be sure the bar scale shows a reading of 50 or 100 feet (100 feet is usually better because it provides a clearer sense of your neighborhood)
4. Hold the Alt key, then press the Print Screen key to do a screen capture of the image (you will capture the browser window and all of its contents). On a Mac, you do Command-Shift-4. A free screen capture program for PCs I like is Wolfcoders ScreenSnag. Later versions of Windows have a snipping tool
5. Make Microsoft Word the active window
6. Paste the map into Word: menu bar/paste (shortcut: Ctrl V)
7. Customize the image so that it stretches across your page (a width of at least 6 inches and a height of at least 3.5 inches)
   a. crop (i.e., remove outer parts of) the image: select the picture, and a red Picture Tools button will appear at the very top of the window. Select the crop tool on the right hand side (it has two intersecting corners displayed on it)
   b. put the cursor on one of the image handles (small black bars on the perimeter of the image) and the cursor will change to the crop symbol
   c. left-click and drag on the image handles to remove parts of the image, but leave the north arrow and bar scale if possible

2 You can make images in older versions of Word, but the locations of some of the commands are different.
8. If necessary, reduce the size of the cropped image
   - Select a corner image handle and drag inward (warning: do not select an image handle other than one on a corner, because then your image will be distorted horizontally or vertically)
9. Put a border around the image: select the image/click red Pictures Tools button/Picture Border
10. If you can’t get a detailed image of your place of residence, do the best with what’s available. I realize that web mapping services do not cover all areas to the same degree of detail
11. Put a title above the image that includes your complete postal address and your latitude and longitude coordinates
   - For latitude and longitude, see Acme Mapper or Google Earth (this is free downloadable software). If Acme Mapper is unavailable, try Zonum’s MapTool
12. If it’s not obvious, indicate which residence is yours. For example, in Word you can use Menu Bar/Insert/Illustrations/Shapes and then choose an oval or star. The transparency of the circle can be adjusted by formatting the shape (select the oval or star with a left click/Yellow Drawing Tools button at the top of the window/Shape Fill).
13. Citation tip: if you use Bing, click on the Share button in the upper right to get a tiny URL

Follow a similar screen capture process for your locator map (it should be much smaller than your image—about the size of the one below). Or you may save the image from Wikipedia and insert it in Word: Menu bar/Insert/Illustrations /Picture and then use Menu bar/Insert/Illustrations /Shapes to indicate the where your town is on the map. The locator map should have a border (see 1.9 above). Here’s an example of an appropriately sized image using the Wikipedia map for Slippery Rock.

2) What time is sunset today? a sentence (10 points)
Find the time of sunset for your place of residence and list the date (weather web page for your area, maybe a local newspaper).

3) Trace the water you drink from rainfall to your tap. a paragraph or two (20 points)
See the recommendations in Kevin Kelly’s Big Here website. Part of your answer should include the three main aspects of a municipal water system: pumping, treatment (include the location of the treatment plant and the nature of the treatment), and distribution. If you do additional treatment in your home, describe that as well. If your water is provided on site, describe the well or other source and the treatment of water from that source.

4) When you flush, where do the solids go? What happens to the waste water? a paragraph or two (20 points)
You could research this topic in the library, on the web (e.g., howstuffworks.com), or you could ask a knowledgeable person (especially one who works at a treatment plant if that’s where your waste goes). Make sure to include the location of the treatment plant (if there is one) and include the specific treatment of the solids and waste water.

5) How many feet above sea level are you? one sentence (10 points)
You can try Zonum Solution’s web page or Google Earth. You should provide the elevation of your dwelling, not a figure for the broader area in which you live such as a town or city.

6) **What spring wildflower is consistently among the first to bloom here? a sentence or two (10 points)**

One definition of a wildflower is any native flowering plant that grows without intentional human aid. An important term here is “native.” Native means the plant has occurred in a natural habitat and geographic region for thousands of years. Thus some early blooming flowers in Pennsylvania like coltsfoot, crocus, snowdrop, lily of the valley, or daffodil are not wildflowers because they were brought here from other countries. Pennsylvania’s Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (DCNR) has a native plant website and wildflower.org is a good national site. Perhaps a local librarian or science teacher could help you. Your nearest library may well have a wildflower guide with maps and times of year for blooms.

7) **Name your watershed and provide a map of your watershed. Put your place of residence on your watershed map and provide your watershed address. How far do you have to travel before you reach a different watershed? one paragraph (20 points)**

Try to get the 8-digit code and name that corresponds to that code. Several possible approaches to this question involve the United States Geological Survey (USGS), Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), and other sources. First of all, this Environmental Protection Agency web page defines watersheds.

1. The best source is usually the USGS’s Science in Your Watershed. Zoom into the map until you get an 8-digit watershed. To find the name of your watershed, click “Additional Information for this Watershed” and the name will follow the 8-digit watershed number.
   a. Alternative source: The EPA has Surf Your Watershed, and this website also leads to your 8-digit watershed. This site has some information not available at the USGS site.
   b. Alternative source: If you live in PA, check the DEP’s watershed opening web page. This web page shows four large and three small watersheds. You can then zoom to your local area. The PA maps are not as detailed as those from the USGS or EPA, but they do have information not available in the above sites.
   c. Alternative source: You can also try an image search of your watershed name plus the word “map” (e.g., Potomac watershed map). Reduce the number of hits by doing an exact phrase search: put quotation marks around your search term (e.g., “Potomac watershed map”). This type of search may reveal a more detailed map than the sites above.

When you have found your watershed, copy the map with a right click and paste it into Word (or do a screen capture and crop it), put a border around it, and then indicate your place of residence on the map (see section 1.12 of question 1 above).

How do you find your watershed address? First, find your most local named stream at Acme Mapper (use the Topo layer) or use ArcGIS topo map. Then find where that stream or river drains to or connects. It might drain into another stream, river, or a lake. Continue to follow these bodies of water until you reach an ocean. Wikipedia stream or river articles will provide connecting information for bodies of water. The watershed address of my childhood home in Minnesota is Lake Minnetonka—Minnehaha Creek—Mississippi River—Gulf of Mexico—Atlantic Ocean.

Finally, estimate the distance it takes to get to the nearest watershed.

8) **Is the soil under your feet, more clay, sand, rock or silt? two or three sentences, up to a paragraph (10 points)**

The advice below came from a recommendation in Kevin Kelly’s website:

1. Dig, dammit
2. Ask a gardening neighbor
3. Ask a local builder or plumber
4. Local garden center
If you dig, choose a spot that has been minimally disturbed by such things as the construction of your home, gardening, or landscaping. Also, an exploration of the USDA soils site can be very helpful, and here’s a University of Idaho link to the 12 soil orders. Finally, the best answer is one that combines local observation together with information from soil websites.

9) **Before your tribe lived here, what did the previous inhabitants eat and how did they sustain themselves?** one or two paragraphs (20 points)
For North Americans, this question is probably best answered with information about Native Americans, and it’s best to find the specific tribal name, but you can be flexible in the way you approach this question. Use dates when possible. See the recommendations in Kevin Kelly’s Big Here website.

10) **Name five native edible plants in your neighborhood and the season(s) they are available.** one or two paragraphs (10 points)
The key word here is “native” (see question 5 above). For example, the apple is not native to Pennsylvania or the US—it came from central Asia—while the crabapple is native to Pennsylvania and the US. Pennsylvania’s DCNR page on native plants has a helpful discussion on native plants. A web search will yield online resources for this question. Offline, you may wish to consult Edible Wild Plants of Pennsylvania and New York by John Tomikel (Allegheny Press, 1973) or Edible Wild Plants of Pennsylvania and Neighboring States by Richard J. Medve and Mary Lee Medve (Pennsylvania State University Press, July 1990) at the Bailey Library Reserve Desk for a 2-hour loan.

11) **From what direction do storms generally come?** Two or three sentences or maybe a paragraph (10 points)
In addition to saying which direction the storms come from, during all times of the year, you could explain why they come from that direction(s). Note: Nor’easters do not affect western Pennsylvania.

12) **Where does your garbage go?** one paragraph (10 points)
See recommendations in Kevin Kelly’s Big Here website. Information should include who collects the garbage, what kind of business it is (private/municipal, small/large, etc.), how often it is collected, the name(s) and location(s) of the landfill(s), how the garbage is treated, and so on.

13) **How many people live in your watershed?** a sentence or two or maybe a paragraph (10 points)
Get a map of your watershed (see question 7 above). Several of these maps have political boundaries. You can get population data from the census website (see the upper right hand corner of the opening page). Precisely describe how you obtained the population or population estimate for your watershed.

14) **Where does the paper/plastic you recycle from your neighborhood ultimately end up?** one or two paragraphs (10 points)
Who collects it? When or how often is it collected? Which firms process it? Where are they located? Where does the paper/plastic eventually end up? See recommendations in Kevin Kelly’s Big Here website. If your area does not recycle its paper or plastic, then answer this question for Slippery Rock University.

15) **Point to where the sun rises and sets on both equinoxes and where it rises on the summer solstice?** two or three sentences, maybe a paragraph (10 points)
See About.com for information on equinoxes and solstices. The exact dates of the equinoxes and solstices are listed in Wikipedia’s equinox article. Online solar position calculators can provide the times of sunrises and sunsets. One example is the US Naval Observatory’s (USNO) Sun or Moon Altitude/Azimuth Table. When you have entered 1) the date, 2) a tabular interval of 1 minute, and 3) a location; you will get a table showing sun altitudes and azimuths. Sunrise has an altitude of 0° in the morning and sunset has an altitude of 0° in the evening. Remember that the USNO site does not factor in daylight savings time (“spring forward, fall back”). An azimuth of true north is 0° or 360°. Moving
clockwise, a point due east has an azimuth of 90°, south 180°, and west 270°. This site and this site show how to convert azimuths to directions. If you drill down to a particular city or town in Gaisma.com you’ll find a nifty diagram showing sun paths at various times of year. In your answer, provide the time of the equinox sunset and the solstice sunrise. In sum, you should provide 18 pieces of information: 3 dates, 5 times of day, 5 azimuths (a number in degrees, e.g., 135°), and 5 directions (e.g., SE).

16) Where is the nearest earthquake fault? When did it last move? If the fault is far away (e.g., out of state), indicate its location but ignore when it last moved and instead describe where and when the nearest earthquake occurred. three or four sentences, maybe a paragraph (10 points)
For earthquake faults, use this USGS seismic hazard map. It will show earthquake faults if you select the “Hazards map faults” layer on the lower left. To find a record of earthquakes anywhere in the US, go to this USGS earthquake information page, click your state, click the seismicity map link, and you will find recent quakes in your area. Other useful sources include this USGS page for information on faults and quakes in the Eastern US, and a site by PA’s Department of Conservation and Natural Resources on earthquakes.

17) Right here, how deep do you have to drill before you reach water? two or three sentences, maybe a paragraph (10 points)
See the recommendations in Kevin Kelly’s Big Here website. If you live near a stream or body of water, this question is easy. If you have a well, the depth of your well may not be an accurate answer, because the well driller may have gone through shallower veins of water that may not have been strong enough or clean enough to use (see the well driller’s log if you have access to it). If your water is supplied by a municipality, speak with a local water official. The USGS’s water data website has a section on groundwater that may be helpful, but is difficult to use.

18) Which (if any) geological features in your watershed are, or were, especially respected by your community, or considered sacred, now or in the past? one paragraph (10 points)
Begin by naming your watershed. Remember that “sacred” has a holy or religious connotation while “respect” is broader—to hold in high regard. If you have difficulty answering this for your watershed, you should use and name a larger watershed that includes your local watershed. Another possibility is to rewrite the question by going beyond the idea of a geological feature. For example, if there is no obvious feature such as a mountain, hill, bluff, cliff, large rock, river, stream, waterfall, or pond; you could consider other aspects of the natural environment such as flora (e.g., a forest or an especially significant flower or herb) or fauna (e.g., bear, cougar, eagle). Also, see the recommendations in Kevin Kelly’s Big Here website.

19) How many days is the growing season here (from frost to frost)? two or three sentences (10 points)
A site that may list frost dates for your area is World Climate. Begin with the USA Climate link and drill down to your town or a nearby town, and scroll to the bottom to the table with first last and frost dates. Here’s an example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First Frost</th>
<th>Last Frost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10% SE 20</td>
<td>10% APR 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50% OCT 07</td>
<td>50% MAY 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90% OCT 24</td>
<td>90% MAY 28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Another source that provides more detailed information is the US National Climatic Data Center. Select your state from the dropdown menu and find your town or a nearby one.

20) Name five birds that live here. Which are migratory and which stay put? one paragraph (10 points)
The best answer is one that lists birds seen in your neighborhood by you or other residents. To confirm if a bird is migratory or not, see the Cornell Lab of Ornithology site (search window is on upper right side of opening page). Also see the recommendations in Kevin Kelly’s Big Here website. If you have seen the birds you could say where you have seen them.

21) What was the total precipitation here last year? two or three sentences, maybe a paragraph (10 points)
Provide the total precipitation for the year 2013. This National Weather Service site can show precipitation maps for your area. Start beneath the map, select your Timeframe (Archive: Month/Year/2013/Full Year), your Product (Observed), and zoom to your location. Then select Counties, Rivers and Highway/City at the bottom edge of the map. Toggle the items in the product menu (i.e., Normal, Departure from Normal, etc.) for additional information about precipitation for 2013. You can compare data from the above site against the average annual precipitation by going to Weatherbase, World Climate, or WorldClimate (yes, this website is different from World Climate).

22) Where does the pollution in your air come from? a paragraph (20 points)
A big part of this question is geographical—what locations does your air pollution come from? Air pollution comes from local and regional sources and wind patterns are important. Your answer should include the facilities producing the pollution in those locations and what the pollutants are. An excellent starting point is the Environmental Protection Agency’s Scorecard. It is user friendly, but the data is a little dated. For more current information, see the EPA’s Air Data Interactive Map (requires a Google Earth plug-in, scroll to the bottom of the popup balloon to download data) or see the EPA’s Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Large Facilities website. The Pennsylvania chapter of the Sierra Club has a regional map of coal plants. Other potentially useful sites include the Environmental Integrity Project, Project Vulcan (you’ll need a Google Earth plug-in); and nationalatlas.gov (go to Map Maker, choose the Environment layer, and use the Identify button at the top of the window). Also see the recommendations in Kevin Kelly’s Big Here website.

23) If you live near the ocean, when is high tide today? one or two sentences (10 points)
Most of you can skip this one.

24) What primary geological processes or events shaped the land here? one or two paragraphs or more (20 points)
Wikipedia’s “United States physiographic region” will show the physiographic region in which you live. If you live in Pennsylvania, try the Department of Conservation and Natural Resource’s (DCNR) PA Geological Survey Interactive Map (Click the Map Layers button in the upper right, select Other Geology and experiment with the Physiographic Provinces and Sections layers). The Wikipedia and DCNR sites describe the landforms of your area, but they are just a start because it’s necessary to describe the processes that created or shaped these landforms. Wikipedia’s “Geomorphology” treats geological processes. Also see About.com’s Geology of the USA.

25) Name three wild species that were not found here 500 years ago. Also, name one exotic species that has appeared in the last 5 years. two or three sentences (10 points)
Wikipedia’s “Wildlife” article clarifies the term “wild species.” Wild species that have moved into your area are often invasive species. You can learn more about invasive species from the Wikipedia article on that topic or from this Pennsylvania DCNR link. You may also search the web for "species introduced to Pennsylvania" or "invasive species in Pennsylvania." Check Wikipedia or some other source to be certain if a species is introduced or invasive, and to ascertain if it’s found in your local area. Some

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3 “Exotic” means species accidentally or purposefully introduced to an area outside of their origin.
recommendations from Kevin Kelly’s Big Here website may be helpful, but some are inaccurate. For example, wild turkeys are mentioned, but they have lived in the eastern US for far longer than 500 years.

26) What minerals are found in the ground here that are (or were) economically valuable? two or three sentences, maybe a paragraph (10 points)
This question asks about minerals, which are defined as naturally occurring inorganic elements or compounds having an orderly internal structure and characteristic chemical composition, crystal form, and physical properties. You may include rocks, which are aggregates of minerals; as well as fuels. Pennsylvania’s DCNR website is helpful (other states probably have similar resources). Here’s a link to economic aspects of PA’s mineral resources. Do your best to include minerals found in your area as opposed to the state as a whole. Other sources include the Cochise College Virtual Geology Museum’s state by state index or the recommendations in Kevin Kelly’s Big Here website.

27) Where does your electric power come from and how is it generated? two or three sentences, maybe a paragraph (10 points)
“Where” has two senses. One is the name of the company that sells electricity to your household. The second is the location of your power company’s power generating facility or facilities. You may find information from your power company’s website, but they may not list the type(s) and location(s) of their power facility(ies). You could then try SourceWatch’s opening coal page and look up your power company or its owner. The Energy Information Agency’s (EIA) state profile website has the most detailed information. When you get to your EIA state map, make sure to experiment with the Layers (button is in upper left). Another EIA map leads to detailed information about particular power plants. Here are maps of Pennsylvania and Ohio power service territories although you may get power from outside your territory. The recommendations in Kevin Kelly’s Big Here website are helpful.

28) After the rain runs off your roof, where does it go? two or three sentences, maybe a paragraph (10 points)
Describe how the water travels and how far it travels to the nearest named watercourse or body of water (refer to question 7 above). See the recommendations in Kevin Kelly’s Big Here website.

29) Where is the nearest wilderness? Describe its character, including its size or area. When was the last time a fire burned through it? two or three sentences, maybe a paragraph (10 points)
Start with Wikipedia’s “Wilderness” article to understand the meaning of wilderness. The article links to a list of US wilderness areas. Wilderness.net maps that list. This list is based on a specific administrative definition. You may broaden the definition to include a “wild” place or one that has not been significantly modified by human activity so that you may write about a wilderness-like area that is closer to your residence in addition to your description of the nearest official wilderness. Include the approximate distance to the wilderness.

30) How many days till the moon is full? one or two sentences (10 points)
Try a weather web page for your area or maybe a local newspaper. Include the current date and the date of the full moon.

31) Name at least two species once found here that are known to have gone extinct. two or three sentences, maybe a paragraph (10 points)
Name at least two species and do not include extirpated species, i.e., ones that have disappeared from your area or state but still exist elsewhere. See the recommendations in Kevin Kelly’s Big Here website.

32) What other cities and landscape features on the planet share your latitude? two or three sentences, maybe a paragraph (10 points)
The other cities and landscape features (e.g., mountains, rivers, deserts, etc.) must be located outside of
your nation. What exactly is “your latitude”? First check your answer for question 1 (see 1.12 above). For the present question, it’s the closest full degree. One degree consists of 60 minutes, so at 30’ or less the current degree will be retained while 31’ or more would be bumped up to the next degree. For example, Slippery Rock’s exact latitude is 41° 3’ 49” N so we could call that 41°. Meadville, PA is 41° 38’ 32” N, so it would be 42°. Latitude may also be expressed singularly, with minutes and seconds expressed as a decimal number. In this form, Slippery Rock’s latitude is 41.063611 and Meadville’s is 41.642222.

Now look up your latitude in Wikipedia. If you live at 31° 3’ 49” N you would check the Wikipedia article for 31° parallel north. Then click “Map all coordinates from Google or Map up to 200 coordinates in Bing (these two links are in the upper right beneath the world map).

In your answer, provide the latitude, north or south; and the longitude, east or west; for where you live and for the cities and landscape features you find along your parallel of latitude. For landscape features, the latitude and longitude may be found in the Wikipedia article for that feature.

33) **What was the dominant land cover plant here 10,000 years ago?** two or three sentences, maybe a paragraph (10 points)
The climate 10,000 years ago was significantly different than that of today, so the natural vegetation of an area today is not a reliable guide to the past. You will need to do some web or library sleuthing or find someone knowledgeable to identify the vegetation of your area 10,000 years ago. It’s a challenge to find information at the local scale, but information is more widely available at the regional level.

34) **Name two places on different continents that have similar sunshine/rainfall/wind and temperature patterns to here.** one or two paragraphs (20 points)
Use the Koppen Climate Classification System to answer this question—this system sums up rainfall, temperatures, and sunshine. The Koppen system is explained on this About.com Geography web page and in Wikipedia’s article on Koppen climate classification. If you live in the US, use the Generalized Koppen Climate Classification by County map to identify the climate of your county. Then look at this Wikimedia world climate map to see similar places on other continents or this map (the first map is more accurate, but the second has labels although it inaccurately shows Pennsylvania as having no Dfa climates). For comparative sunshine do a Google image search of “world insolation map” or “world solar power map.” For wind, do a similar search for world wind maps or world wind power maps.

Your answer should 1) name the type of climate and provide its 3-letter Koppen designation (e.g., New Orleans, Louisiana has a humid subtropical climate with the designation Cfa), 2) say something briefly about that climate, and 3) include specific data about your place and the other two places.

35) **Write your own question and answer your question about your own environment.** one or two paragraphs (up to 10 bonus points)
Reread Kevin Kelly’s introduction to The Big Here for guidance. Your question should try to embed your place in a larger system as seen in the questions above. As Kevin Kelly mentioned, helpful websites which can provide local answers are wanted. You should provide information that will give others the tool or tools to answer the question, no matter where they live.