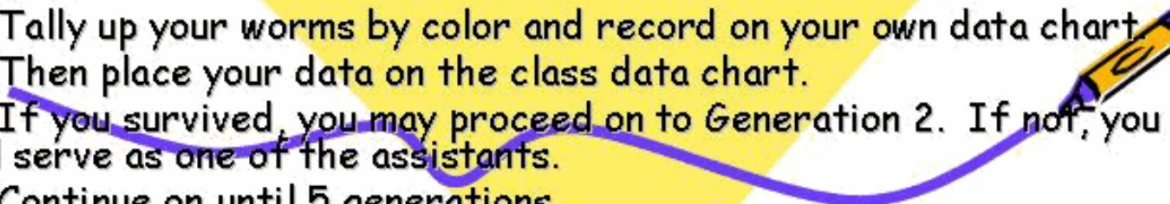




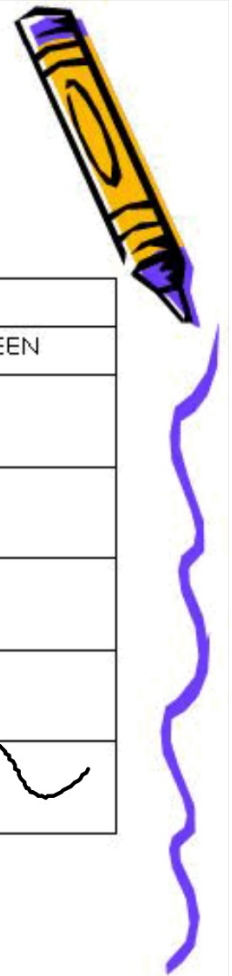
NATURAL SELECTION ACTIVITY

PURPOSE: *You fill this in...* 

PROCEDURE:

1. For the first generation, Mrs. Ramos will put 100 worms of each color out on the field.
 2. When Mrs. Ramos says, "go", that is the beginning of the 1st feeding frenzy
 3. Each student must collect a minimum of 20 worms in order to survive.
 4. Tally up your worms by color and record on your own data chart
 5. Then place your data on the class data chart.
 6. If you survived, you may proceed on to Generation 2. If not, you will serve as one of the assistants.
 7. Continue on until 5 generations.
- 

INDIVIDUAL DATA:



Generation	# of Worms Caught				
	RED	D. BROWN	L. BROWN	D. GREEN	L. GREEN
1	X	210	308		
2	X				
3					
4					
5					

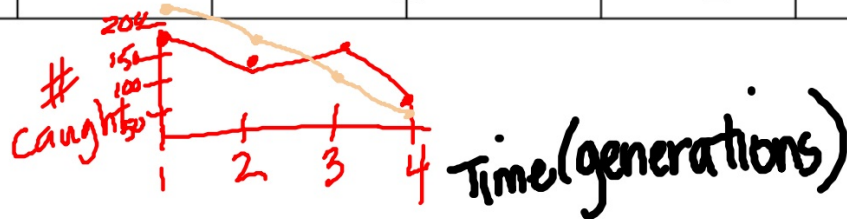


CLASS DATA:



300 of each
color except red

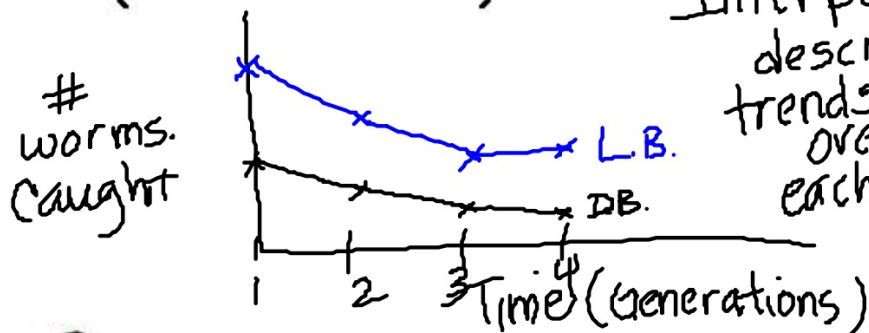
Generation	# of Worms Caught				
	RED	D. BROWN	L. BROWN	D. GREEN	L. GREEN
1	300	210	308	169	206
2	300	103	153	117	151
3	48	110	97	133	93
4	6	25	18	88	13
5					



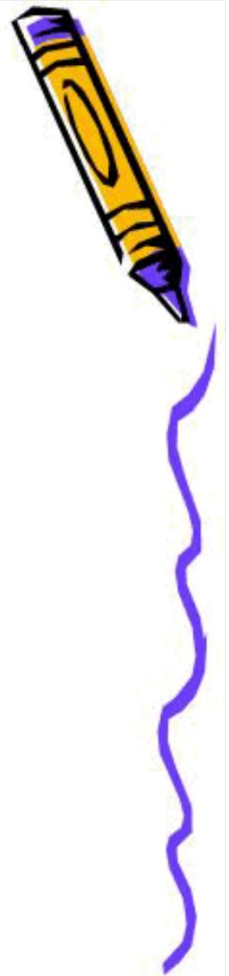
Data Analysis

GRAPH:

- Class data: # Worms vs. Time (Generations)



Interpret:
describe the trends overall for each color



Conclusion

- 1. What is natural selection?
- 2. What type of worm was "less fit" to survive? ~~Explain the type of adaptation it demonstrated.~~
- 3. What type of worm was "more fit" to survive? Explain the type of adaptation it demonstrated.
- 4. Describe the trend in the # of worms caught. Give possible reasons for the trends observed for each worm color.
- 5. Because we have not had a lot of rain, what would happen to the grass? How would this effect the worm populations.
- 6. What strategies or factors enhanced the survival of particular "birds"



Conclusion

- 7. Was your data similar to the class' data? Why or why not?
- 8. What was your personal experience of this activity? Did you survive? How many generations? Did you feel intimidated by the other birds? Etc...

