

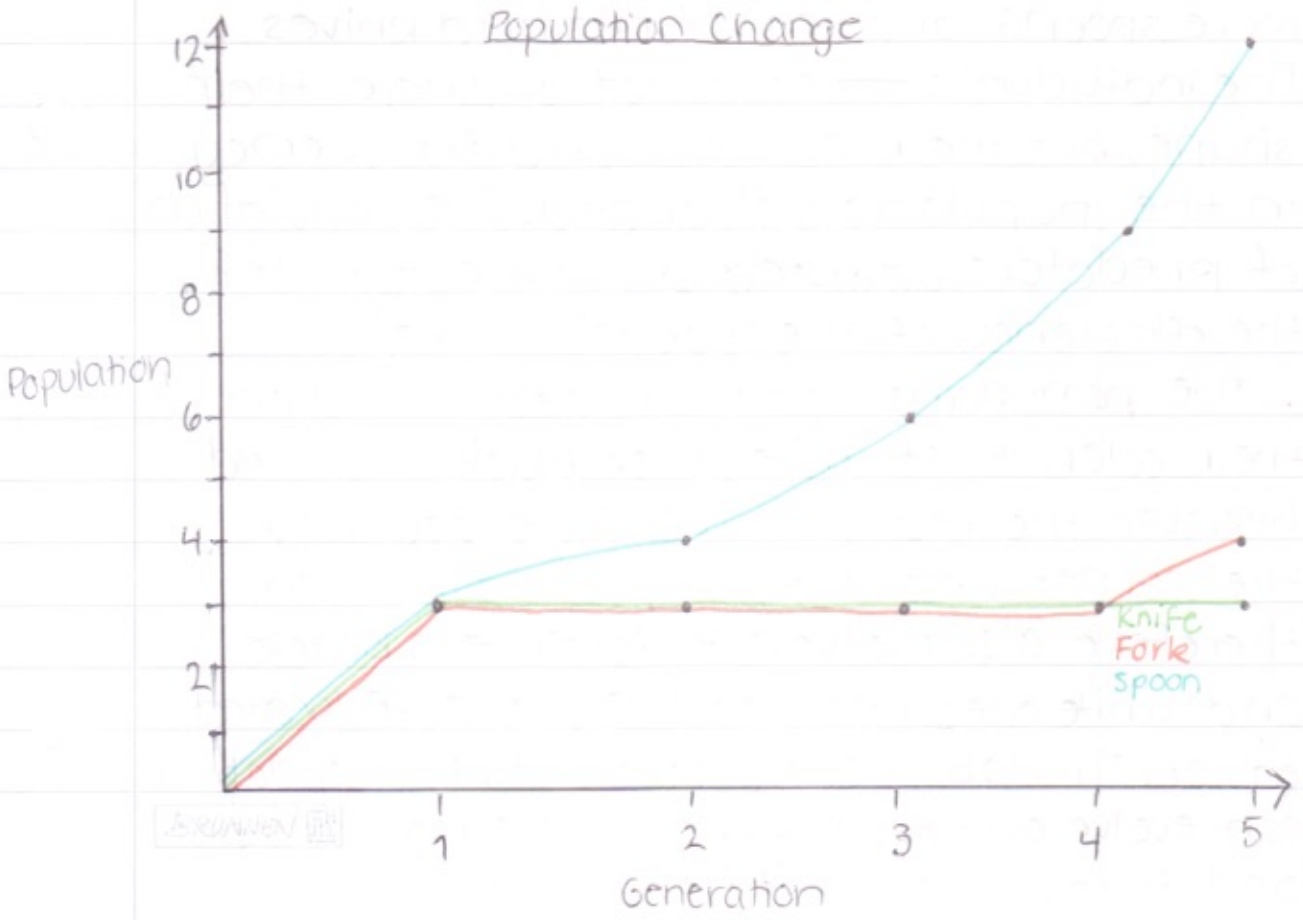
AP Bio Adaptation Lab



	Knife	Fork	Spoon
Gen 1	28 33 35	31 33 28	75 43 91
Next gen	3	3	4
Gen 2	25 28 31	28 26 28	68 33 71
Next gen	3	3	6
Gen 3	19 22 *	19 26 *	26 62 53 63 45 47
Next gen	3	3	9
Gen 4	29 19 *	17 42 22	61 15 42 37 39 49 43 56
Next gen	3	4	12

Make graph (line for knives, forks, spoons)

Write conclusion (1 page)



Conclusion

In this lab, students acted as predators and used a fork, knife, or spoon to hunt red, black, and white pom-pom balls on a red magical forest carpet. There were nine hunters to begin with and as each generation progressed, the "weakest" who got the least food died off and some of the stronger ones could mate and progress move on to the next level.

The results showed that the spoon predators got the most food and also produced the most offspring. The spoons survived and reproduced most efficiently because their way of catching pom-poms worked best. The knives and forks had a harder time hunting pom-poms, therefore got less food, reproduced less, and died faster.

Over time, the population evolved to harbor more spoons and less forks and knives. The individuals ~~it~~ could not change their shape, but their success and frequency in the population changed. The population of predators adapted over time to match the efficiency of the spoons' survival.

The pom-poms had to be eaten based on their color. First white, then black, then red because the red pom-poms blended into the carpet best. The pom-pom population therefore also evolved to foster less black and white ones because they could be located easier. This lab showed students how populations can evolve over time based on their environment and desirable traits for it.