



# Uncovering Florida's Fossil Past: Naturally Selecting Insects

Complete the following Data Table after each round of removal. Make sure to subtract those "dying" by the number available in the round prior.

For example, if 4 red insects are selected in round 1 then you would complete the following math:

$$\begin{array}{r}
 10 \text{ Red "Insects" (initial number in round 0)} \\
 - 4 \text{ Red "Insects" (number captured in round 1)} \\
 \hline
 6 \text{ Surviving Red "Insects"}
 \end{array}$$

If 2 more Red "Insects" are captured in round 2 than you would complete the following math:

$$\begin{array}{r}
 6 \text{ Red "Insects" (number survived in round 1)} \\
 - 2 \text{ Red "Insects" (number captured in round 2)} \\
 \hline
 4 \text{ Surviving Red "Insects"}
 \end{array}$$

## Surviving "Insect" Data Table

Round	Black "Insect"	Red "Insect"	Green "Insect"	White "Insect"	Yellow "Insect"
0	10	10	10	10	10
1					
2					
3					
4					

### Questions:

1. What "insect" did best in your environment? Why do you think that happened?
2. What "insect" did the worst in your environment? Why do you think that happened?
3. Does natural selection yield the same results in all groups? Why or why not?

