Transcript for Video Clip 3.1

Teacher/video ID:	Wilde, 3.1_mspcp_gr.3.variations.traits_wilde_L5_c1
Content area:	Variation in traits
STeLLA strategy:	Engage students in analyzing and interpreting data and observations (STL strategy 4).
Context:	In this lesson on variation in traits, students use data from a simulation in which lizards eat beetles in a grassy environment and in a rocky environment. Students compare data on beetles of different colors that survive in the two environments.

Video Clip 1

Time Code	Speaker	Discussion
00:00:00	T	We are going to compare our rocky environment to our green environment. I know it's kinda hard to see.
00:00:07	T	In the end of our rocky environment, we ended with seven light purples. In the end of our green environment, we ended with four light purples.
00:00:18	T	So it seems like we had more purples left over in the rocky environment. In the rocky environment we had zero dark purples. And three dark purples left in our green environment.
00:00:32	T	So what does that say there? We had three left over in our green. We had zero left over in our rocky. What does that say? Ally, what does that say to us?
00:00:44	SN	That says that the … in the grassy environment, our dark purple popped out more.
00:00:58	T/S	It popped out more. OK. / And with the rocky environment it … I mean in the … in the rocky environment, it popped out more, and then in the grassy environment, it kind of blended in more.
00:01:13	T	It blended in a little more, [so] it was harder for the lizards to see.
00:01:16	S/T	Yeah. / OK. Then in blue, for rocky we have seven left over. Blue for green, we have three left over. What does that tell us? Tanner, what does that tell us?
00:01:29	SN	That the …
00:01:32	S	that apparently the blue has better camouflage in the rocky environment than the grassy environment.
00:01:40	T	OK. Good deal.
00:01:43	RW	
00:01:50	T	Then for green … in our rocky environment, we had six left over at the end. For green in our green environment, we have four left over in the end. That is not what I was predicting at all.
00:02:02	T	Who else was predicting something like that to happen? Or was anybody predicting something like that to happen?
00:02:08	T	For more left over in the rocky environment than the green environment for

		the green beetles. I was not expecting that.
00:02:18	T	How about black? We have zero left over in the rocky, which again, not expecting. And we only had one left over in the green.
00:02:27	T	So what does that say if we compare those two?
00:02:28	SN	Black.
00:02:30	T	That's pretty close. We had zero black in the rocky and one black in the green. That's pretty close, isn't it?
00:02:38	SN/SS/T	No. / Yeah. / Yeah. Not really what I was expecting though.
00:02:42	T	So why does a different piece of fabric mean that different beetles would get eaten?
00:02:51	T	Savannah, how come?
00:02:53	SN	Because if you have two different colors, like, let's say I have a blue fabric and a purple fabric.
00:02:58	T	Uh-huh.
00:02:59	S	And now I have ten blue beetles and six purple beetles. The blue might last a little longer in the blue [environment]. The purple might last a little longer in the purple [environment].
00:03:14	T	OK. All right. So I love Savannah's answer. She gave me a really good explanation. Does anyone else have an answer to why different fabrics mean different beetles are eaten?
00:03:28	T	Seems like I'm calling on the same people over and over. James, what do you think? Why do different fabrics mean different beetles are eaten?
00:03:36	SN	Because other beetles have better camouflage, or sometimes people just have really good vision, and they just see 'em.
00:03:47	T	OK. Maybe sometimes they just have good vision, and they're in the right place at the right time?
00:03:52	SN/SN	Yeah. / [Inaudible]
00:03:53	T	And that might've been what was happening this time around … was our beetles [lizards] have amazing, excellent vision. And they know which ones [beetles] look the tastiest.
00:04:01	SN	I didn't know the black and the … well I knew … well I knew the … I-I didn't know the dark purple and the black would've got all [eaten].
00:04:10	S	I thought the dark purple was gonna be a tie with the … with the dar … with the green, and the black was gonna be the least … first one.
00:04:20	T	You just think the black was gonna be the highest number left over?
00:04:22	S	Yeah.
00:04:23	T	I did, too. Tyler.
00:04:26	SN	Well, in the rocky environment, I thought green was gonna get eaten the most, and green was gonna be, like, black with all zero. But green was kind of towards the center, and black was more outwards.
00:04:41	T	Uh-huh.
00:04:42	S	And black, I think … thought when I was hunting, standed out.

| 00:04:47 | T/S | OK. / Because it was kind of tan, and in other spots, it had the black in the other spots. And I saw the black pop out the most because it was the darkest color. And I saw that one first. |
| 00:05:03 | T | OK. And maybe were you seeing the black when it was on the brown areas? Was that when you were seeing it? OK. |