

c. What could you do to adjust your “rules” (model) to better fit the natural patterns?

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3. Compare your graphed data to the data of other groups in class.

a. Which parameters generally made the most difference?

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b. How could the initial parameters be changed to better simulate a natural system?

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c. If adjustments were made to a model in the middle of the simulation, how did the data then compare to the graphs of natural data?

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4. How would the graphs look different if the predator were cold-blooded? How could information on such differences be used in examining the fossil record of dinosaurs to determine if a species was warm- or cold-blooded?

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5. Design a predator-prey population experiment using a planktonic rotifer, such as *Brachinus calyciflorus*, as the predator and the single-celled green algae, such as *Chlorella vulgaris*, as the prey. Predict what would happen to the populations if:

a. a nutrient like nitrogen were added to the water. Explain why.

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b. the nitrogen levels were reduced. Explain why.

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