SIM LIFE LAB BOOK

Grade: ____ Steep enough for skateboarding!

Starting Date: Mom says not till I'm 35

Finishing Date: _____

SimLife Lab Book

featuring:
The sample experiment Splatt,
which accompanies the tutorial in the SimLife™ manual,
and
SimLife Data Sheets

Splatt

The Goal Of This Experiment

To observe evolution through natural selection.

The Approach

Make two identical animal species—the subject and control—and apply environmental pressure to the subject in a way to try to influence the gene pool on the following genes:

Roaming

Turning

Turn Type

Turn Angle

The Plan Of Attack

The steps we'll be taking in setting up the experiment will be:

- Design and build the subject animal.
- Duplicate and rename the subject as the control animal.
- 3. Design and build the world needed for the experiment.
- 4. Modify the climate for optimum control.
- Change the laws of physics for optimum time passage and population limits.
- 6. Populate the world with the subject and control species.
- Record the starting genetic data for both populations.
- 8. Apply the environmental pressure for a number of generations.
- 9. Observe the results at two points in time.
- 10. Analyze the results.

Preparation

Start SimLife in Experimental Mode.



Step 1: Design And Build The Subject Animal

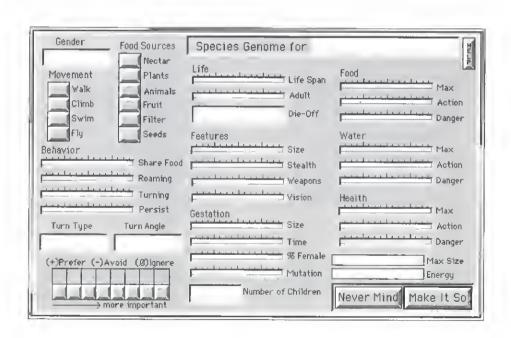
Animal Design Criteria

v		9-6	7
The subject animal will be called .	4	M	KEY

The design requirements for this animal aren't very demanding or critical in any way. It won't have any enemies to contend with, and it won't have to search or fight for food or water. All it needs to do is eat and reproduce and roam.

The Prototype Genome

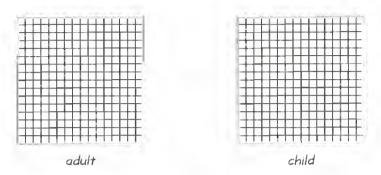
The subject animal has the following prototype genome:



The Icans

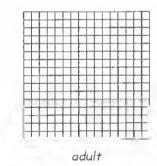
Its icons will look like:

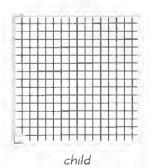
The subject animal will be represented in the Edit Window by the following icons:



Step 2: Duplicate And Rename The Subject As The Control Animal

The control animal will be genetically identical to the subject and will be called ______





Step 3: Design And Build The Warld Needed For The Experiment

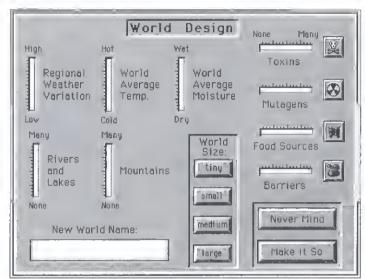
Warld Design Criteria

The world will be small, with no toxins, mutagens or barriers. There will be unlimited food and water, and enough room for the animals to move around and find mates.

Design Settings

The following settings will be used to generate the world:





The Landscape

Here is the finished world layout showing land, water and food sources.

			ø	
Color Kev	Land	Wat	 Food Sour	

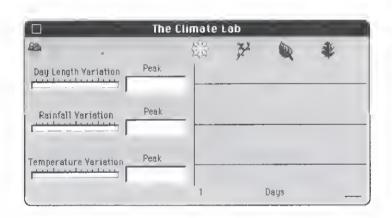
Step 4. Modify The Climate For Optimum Control

Climate Design Criteria

Nothing special, generally benign, won't affect the experiment in any way.

Climate Settings

The climate was set as shown below.



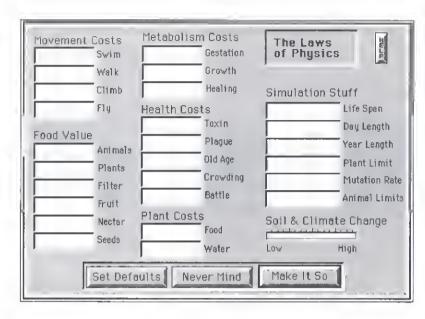
Step 5: Change The Laws Of Physics For Optimum Time Passage And Populotion Limits

Physics Design Criteria

Make life as easy as possible for our bugs. make time pass very quickly, limit life span, eliminate mutation and limit the total number of animals.

Physics Settings:





Step 6: Populate The World With The Subject And Control Species

Preparation

Pause the simulation and set simulation time to 0.

Population Strategy

Populate the world with 15 Splatts and 15 Controls as designed, then modify the prototype genomes for both species for genetic diversity in our genes of interest, and then populate the world with 15 more Splatts and 15 more Controls.

Genome Modifications

Here are the modifications for Splatt and Control:

- Set Roaming to 75%
- Set Turning to 75%
- Change Turn Type to Random
- Change Turn Angle to Mediumrhigh



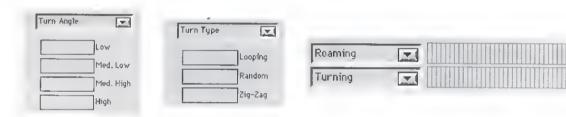
Step 7: Record The Starting Genetic Dato For Both Populations

Tick: 0 Day: 0 Year: 0

Splatt Population: _____



Control Population:



Step 8: Apply The Environmental Pressure For A Number Of Generations



Unpause the simulation, set the speed and let the smiting begin.

Smiting Philosophy

Try to only smite adult Splatts that hold still for a while or that go in a straight line for a while. Don't kill so many that the population gets too low.

Avoid smiting Controls.



Step 9: Take Data At Two Points In Time

0,00		70 701113 111 11111			
	Data Set 1	Tick:	Day:	Year:	-
Splott Populot	tian:				
	d. Law d. High	Looping Random Zig-Zag	Roaming Turning		
Control Populo	otion:				
	I. Low	Looping Random Zig-Zag	Roaming		
	Doto Set 2	Tick:	Day	Year	_
Splatt Populot	tion:				
	1. Low	Looping Random Zig-Zag	Roaming		
Cantral Papulo	ation:				
Turn Angle Low	d. Low	Looping Random Zig-Zag	Roaming		

Step 10: Analyze The Results



Summary Of Results:	
•	

What Worked?	
What Didn't Work, And Why?	
What Diant Work, And Why:	

Conclusions:	owo

If I Did It All Over Again, I'd:	
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	410
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SimLife Data Sheets

These data sheets are provided to help you record data in your experiments. You may copy them for your own use, but don't stand around outside schoolyards in a trenchcoat selling them to innocent students.

Instructions

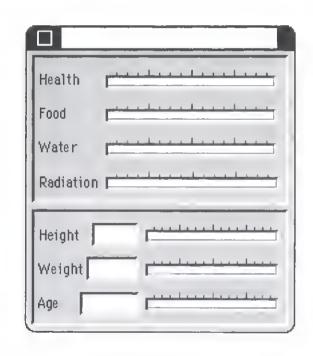
- Copy these data sheets as needed for your experiments and mark up the copies. Keep the originals
 in this Lab Book clean for future use.
- When there is a multiple choice button (such as World Size in the Build World Window), darken the
 active button.
- On Yes/No buttons (such as Food Sources in the Animal Genome Window), write in a "Y" or "N."
- Where a color key is provided (such as in the Map Window), fill in the little box with the color you are
 using and write what the color represents next to the little box.
- On slider bars, you can just draw in a dark vertical line to mark the setting, or get fancy and do the
 arrows and shaded bars.
- In the Variables Window, you may want to fill in the slider bars in the appropriate colors: green, yellow or red.
- When there is a blank in a Title Bar (such as in the Variables Windows), fill in the name of the species or organism.
- There isn't much space for pictures or icons in the Biology Labs, so you'll need to use fairly sharp colored pencils.
- Fill in multiple choice blanks (such as the Tiny/Huge/etc. choices in the Laws of Physics Window).
- In windows that only use icons to identify a species, room has been provided to write in the species name (so you won't have to use a magnifying glass to draw those tiny icons).
- In the Animal Genome Window, in the Behavior section, the Attracted To and Repelled By buttons are blank and the icons are numbered. Write in the + or on the buttons as needed, then write the species name for each icon in the matching numbered blank.
- In the Gene Pool Window, be sure to fill in both the individual gene group name as well as the gene names. Don't forget the checkmarks on the left for the species prototype settings.
- In the Graphs Window, be sure to write in the numbers for the graph along the right side.
- In the Graphs Window, use the blank icon spaces to color-code the four graphs.

SimLife Data Sheet Map Window

Name:		Page	of	
Date Created:		Experiment Start Time:		
Experiment Name:		Data Taken:	ay Year	
Experiment Step:			ay Year	
World Name: _				
	Map of the	World		
Color Kov				
Color Key:				
Comments:				

SimLife Data Sheet Variables Window – Plant

Name:	Page of
Date Created:	Experiment Start Time:
	Tick Day Year
Experiment Name:	Data Taken:
Experiment Step:	Tick Day Year



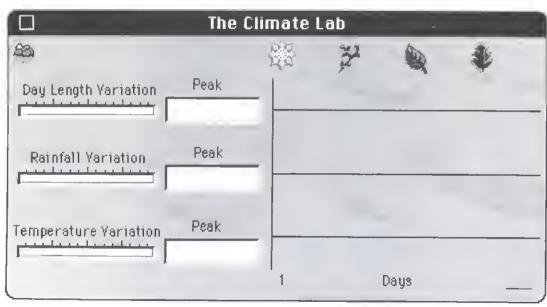
mments:	 		
-			

SimLife Data Sheet Variables Window – Animal

Name:		Page	of _	
Date Created:		•	nent Start 1	
		Tick	Day	Year
Experiment Name:		Data Ta	ken:	
Experiment Step:		Tick	Day	Year
	Health			
	Food		3	
	Water		=	
	Radiation			
	Radiation			
	Height	Harde		
	Weight			
			_	
	Age			
	Forage Count			
	Gestation			
Comments:				
	_			

SimLife Data Sheet Climate Lab

Name:	of
Date Created:	Experiment Start Time:
	Tick Day Year _
experiment Name:	Data Taken:
xperiment Step:	Tick Day Year
World Name:	



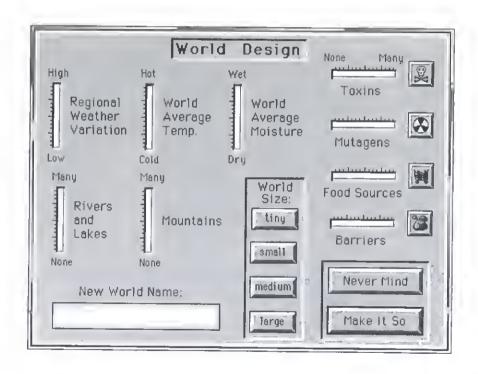
Comments:	 		

SimLife Data Sheet Laws of Physics Window

Name: Date Created: Experiment Name: Experiment Step:			Experiment Start Time: Tick Day Year	
			Data Taken Tick	: Day Year
Worl	d Name:			
Movemer	Swim Walk Climb Fly He Animals Plants Filter Fruit	Gestation Growth Healing ealth Costs Toxin Plague Old Age Crowding Battle ent Costs Food Water	Simulation Soil & Cli	ics E

SimLife Data Sheet World Design Window

Name:	of
Date Created:	Experiment Start Time:
	Tick Day Year
Experiment Name:	Data Taken:
Experiment Step:	Tick Day Year



SimLife Data Sheet Bio Lab – Plants

Name:	Page of
Date Created:	Tick Day Year
Experiment Name:	Data Faken:
Experiment Step: The Biology	Lab
Rename Rename Comments:	Gene Pool Diversity Mating Difference **Genes from Father Seeds Flowers Leaves No Leaves

SimLife Data Sheet Bio Lab — Animals

Name:	_	of _	
Date Created:	Experiment Start Time:		
Experiment Name:	Tick Day Year Data Taken:		_ Year
Experiment Step:	Tick _	Day	Year
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2 33	ran	Gene Po	
•		Mating Differen	oce
		% Genes	from
	17.00	Father	
	Adult		
	Child		
am manta.			
Comments:			

SimLife Data Sheet Diversity Window – Plants

Name:			_	Page	of _	
Date Created:				Experim	ent Start T	ime:
Experiment Name:				Tick	_ Day	_ Year_
				Data Tal		
Experimenf Step:					_ Day	Year _
	World Nai	me:				
		Die	versity			
	24	All Plants	All An	imals	े €	Y
		ĮĽ.			Help	
	Dec Tree i Shru u Gras us Wate E Tree e Shrul g Gras: e Wate	Descripting	O O O O Oropping No Nectar		oulation: 0 1 2-5 6-10 11-20 21-40 41-80 80 & up	
	Ų	Nectar	I No Nectar			

SimLife Data Sheet Diversity Window – Animals

Name:		Page	of _	
Date Created:		Experim	ent Start Ti	me:
Experiment Name;		Tick	_ Day	_ Year _
Experiment Name,		Data Tal	ken:	
Experiment Step:		Tick	Day	_ Year_
Wo	orld Name:			
] Diversity	. = -		
	All Plants All Al	nimals	Û IJ Help 1	
		Pop	ulation:	
	Eats Meat			
	Eats Fruit		1 2 - 5	
	Eats Seeds	_	6 - 10	
	Eats Plants	_	11-20	
	Filter Feeder	_	21 - 40 41 - 80	
	Elying Climbing Walking Swimming	_	30 & up	
	ming ming			
Į_)
Comments:				

SimLife Data Sheet Food Web Window – Main Links

Name:	Page of
Date Created:	Experiment Start Time:
Experiment Name:	Tick Day Year
	Data Taken:
Experiment Step:	Tick Day Year
World Name	
Predator Species Name	n icons igate h the web ain Links One Species ator Prey Prey Species Name Prey Prey Species Name Prey Prey Species Name

SimLife Data Sheet Food Web Window – One Species

Page of
Experiment Start Time:
Tick Day Year Data Taken:
Tick Day Year
Prey Species Name

SimLife Data Sheet Gene Pool Window

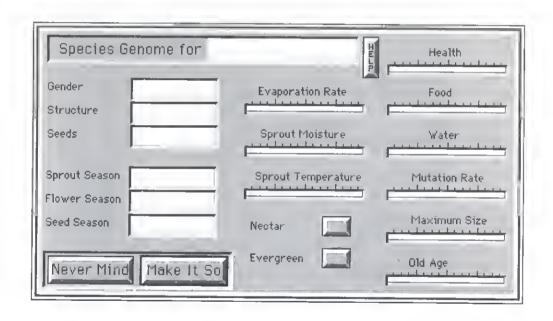
Name:	of of
Date Created:	Experiment Start Time:
Experiment Name:	Tick Day Year Data Taken:
Experiment Step:	Tick Day Year

	Gene Pool
	Help 1
Population Use Colors? No Species	Each slice represents a value for a gene's trait: Low High The height of each slice represents the percentage of the population using each of a gene's traits.

Comments:		 	 	

SimLife Data Sheet Genome Window – Plants

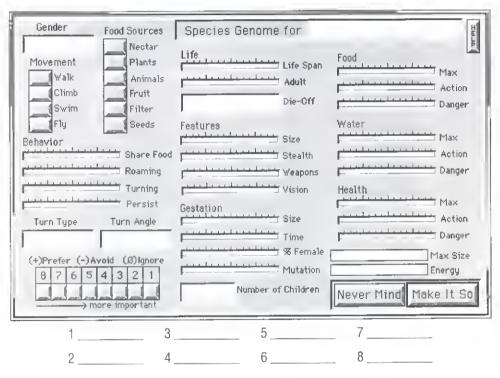
Name:	of
Date Created:	Experiment Start Time:
	Tick Day Year
Experiment Name:	Data Taken:
Experiment Step:	Tick Day Year



Comments: _	 	 	 	
_	 	 		
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SimLife Data Sheet Genome Window – Animals

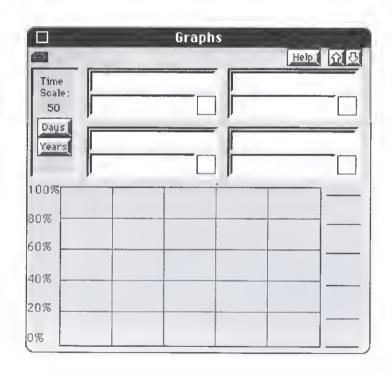
Name:	Page of
Date Created:	Experiment Start Time: Tick Day Year
Experiment Name:	Data Taken:
Experiment Step:	Tick Day Year



Comments:

SimLife Data Sheet Graphs Window

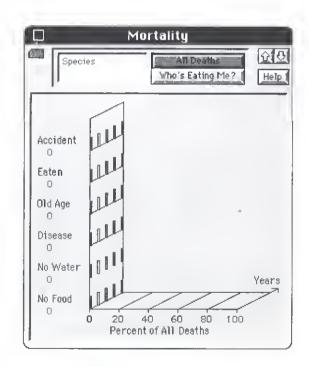
Name:	of of
Date Created:	Experiment Start Time:
	Tick Day Year
Experiment Name:	Data Taken:
Experiment Step:	Tick Day Year



Comments:	 	

SimLife Data Sheet Mortality Window

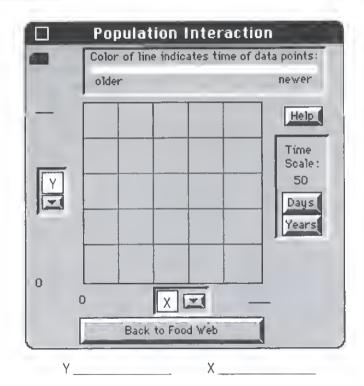
Name:	Page of
Date Created:	Experiment Start Time:
	Tick Day Year
Experiment Name:	Data Taken:
Experiment Step:	



Comments:	 				

SimLife Data Sheet Population Interaction Window

Name:	of of
Date Created:	Experiment Start Time:
Date of carea.	Tick Day Year
Experiment Name:	Data Taken:
Experiment Step:	Tick Day Year



Comments:		 	 	 	

