

Discover your inner Darwin: insect observation and collection

Open Entomology Project

22 June 2016

Background

Entomology is informed, enriched, and inspired by a broad knowledge of natural history, what Tewksbury et al. (2014) refer to as the “fundamental properties of organisms”. We cover insect natural history extensively in lecture discussions and lab exercises—what insects eat, how they reproduce, how to diagnose taxa, how taxa are related, adaptations they have, how they interact with symbionts, parasites, predators, *etc.* With respect to really understanding and appreciating insects, though, there is no substitute for time spent carefully observing these organisms in their natural environment and then in the lab, under the microscope.

For this exercise you will spend time—at least 4 hours—carefully observing and documenting the insect life in a 4 m² area. You will keep extensive field notes about what you see, and you will collect specimens that serve as vouchers for your observations and for the fauna represented in your area. This collection will be extended through subsequent collecting, the details of which are described below.

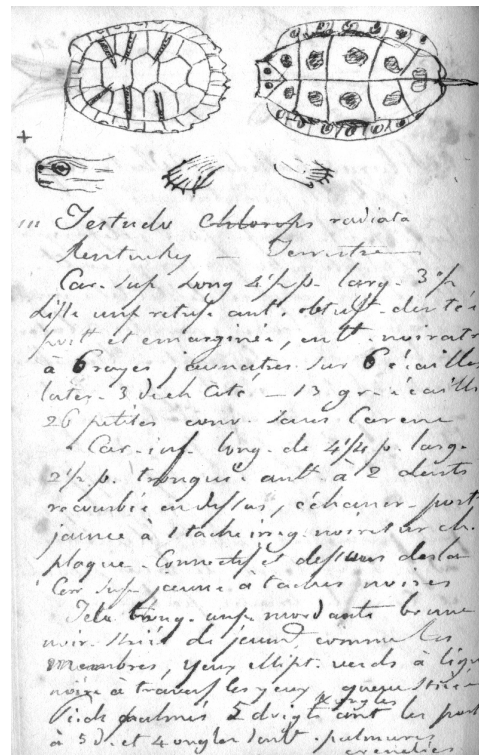


Figure 1: A page from Constantine Rafinesque's (1818) field notebook. What would a page from yours look like? See original image: <https://flic.kr/p/dbEePV>

Your assignment

Initial Proposal (20 pts.)

Spend five or ten minutes observing an ant nest, a flower, a spider web, or some other natural object. If you had a pencil and paper what kinds of data would you be recording? What would you sketch? Now imagine that this 5–10 minute exercise was extended into a deep, 4-hour (or longer) session, covering 4 m². Which habitat would you want to observe? What kinds of supplies and equipment would you need? Note that specialized collecting gear is available through the museum. Other questions to consider in your initial proposal:

- What are the minimum data you intend to record? How would a typical page in your notebook be organized?
- How would you collect specimens and label them in a way that they could be associated with the observations you made in your journal?
- How would you account for the arthropod fauna you weren't able to observe directly? It's important that you sample your plots extensively, growing your collection beyond those few arthropods you spent time observing.
- Photos, recordings, and video are not required for these observations. If you do have digital content from these sessions how will you make those available for a broad audience and in a sustainable way?

Write your ideas out on a piece of paper, and discuss the approach with your partner. This original proposal should be turned in to your instructors. Don't worry if it's rough around the edges!

Refined Proposal (30 pts.)

After discussing your approach with your partner(s) did you make any changes? Summarize your conversation and append it to a refined proposal. Make sure this final proposal is logically organized and well-written.

Field Notebook (100 pts.)

The notebook serves as the record of your natural history observations. It likely will contain substantial data about insects, but it may also include sketches, thoughts, stories, hypotheses, notes about what to do in future observations, *etc.* This component is a substantial portion of your grade for this exercise, and people will have free access to the final product. Any mistakes you make while writing must *NOT* be erased. A single line through the error is sufficient to indicate a mistake.

We will provide you with a field notebook that is archival and water resistant (Rite In The Rain No: 371FX, 4 5/8 × 7", 48 pages). This notebook is property of the Frost Entomological Museum and must be deposited there at the end of the semester. You should use only pencil or an archival ink (*e.g.*, Sakura® Pigma Micron®; <http://www.pigmamicron.com/museums>); neither of these are provided.

Collection (150 pts.)

You should collect specimens for each kind of insect you observed in your plot, especially if they are the subject of content in your field notebook (*i.e.*, they are vouchers for observations). You should also collect specimens of insects you *didn't* see but know occurred in your plot. To complete your collection find specimens of 40 insect families that did *not* occur in your plot, including 20 families we don't cover in lab.

Specimens must be determined minimally to family, and the collection should be accompanied by a spreadsheet. See the collection guidelines handouts for more details regarding specimen preparation, labeling, and organization.

Synthesis and highlights (50 pts.)

During each natural history session there were undoubtedly some insect(s) that you found extraordinarily compelling. It/they exhibited unusual behavior, for example, or had some unusual phenotype you want to know more about. You should take these specimens, determine them to species, and then research the phenomenon that you found interesting. The results should be summarized in a narrative written for a broad audience—for example, something you would see on a blog—and include references, sketches, photos, *etc.*

Further reading

Numerous authors have highlighted the importance of natural history knowledge for the life sciences. Agrawal (2014) and Wilcove and Eisner (2000) provide relatively simple yet compelling examples of the importance of insect observation. See also Schmidly (2005) and Barrows et al. (2016) for discussions of the importance of natural history as part of the broader life sciences curriculum. For a celebration of field notes, including examples from ecologists, ethologists, systematists, and other scientists see Canfield (2011). Be sure also to peruse Roberts (2013) for a fascinating read on the effects of deep, patient observation.

References

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- Wilcove, D. S. and Eisner, T. (2000). The impending extinction of natural history. *The Chronicle of Higher Education*. <http://chronicle.com/article/The-Impending-Extinction-of/4002>.