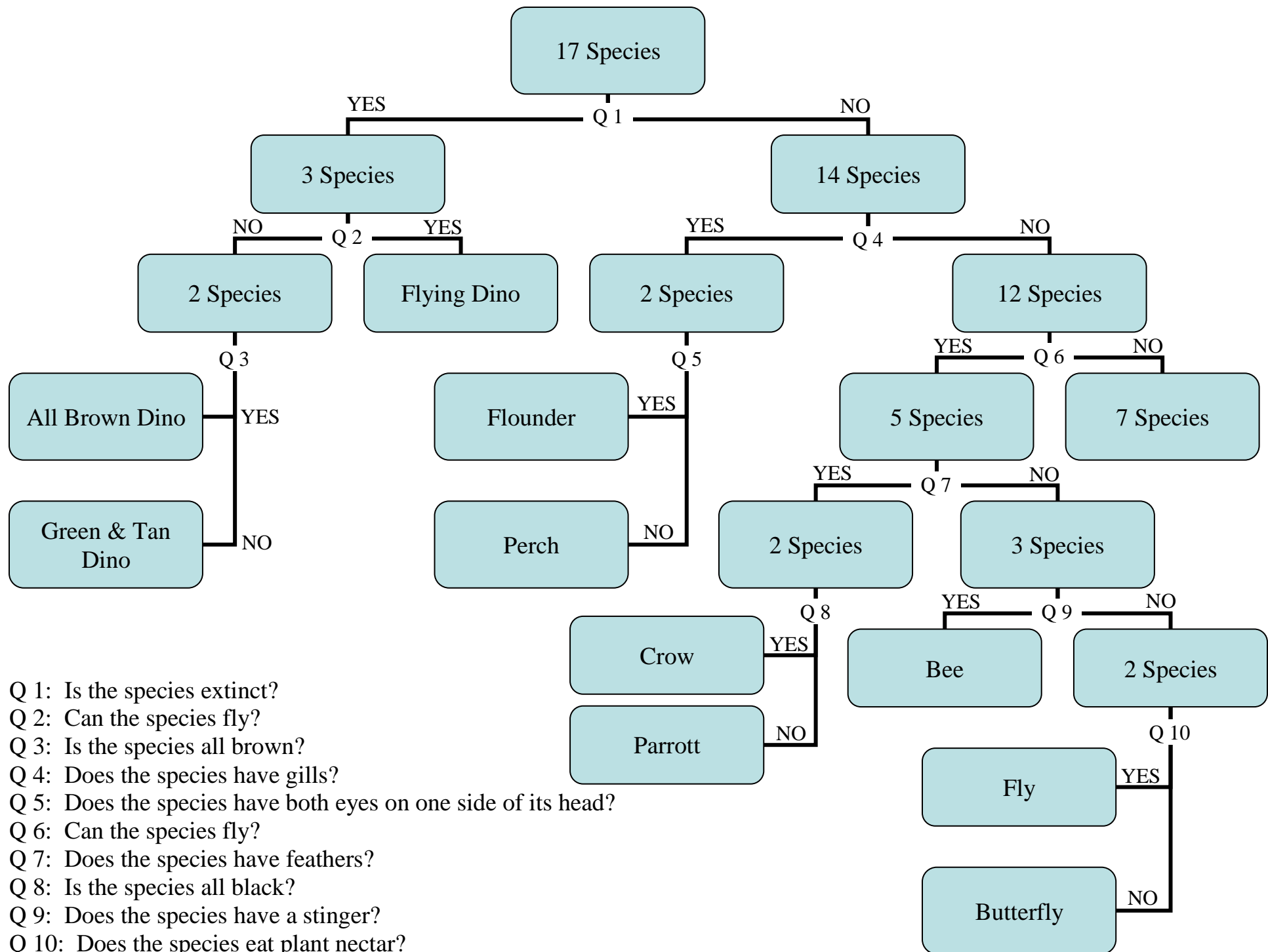


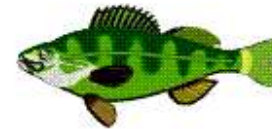
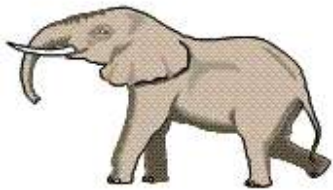
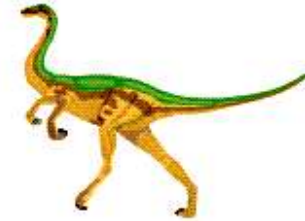
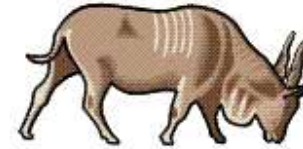
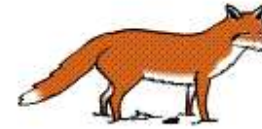
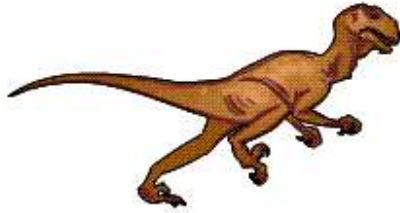
Bubble Diagram

Field Biology

Using the 14 plants that you collected on the scavenger hunt, you and your partner will each create a “bubble diagram”, which is a precursor to the next assignment. You can work with a partner to discuss your bubble diagram, but this is an individual assignment and you should each turn in your own copy of the bubble diagram. Bubble diagrams show how your plant samples can be divided into two sub-groups over and over until you reach individual species. When creating the bubble diagram, include the following:

1. Indicate which plants are in each group
2. Create a question that can be answered using ONLY visual observation of your plant sample
3. The question should be written so that it can be answered with either a “Yes” or “No”
4. The question should divide a larger group into ONLY two sub-groups
5. The questions should not include the plant name (for example: Has a typical maple leaf shape.)
6. The same question may be used more than once, but it must be used to separate different groups of plants
7. To help create a smaller bubble diagram, use a question key and place only the question number in the chart
8. Include the answer for each question in the bubble diagram
9. See the next page for an example of a bubble diagram that can be used to identify a random group of organisms





1a. The species is extinct.....go to 2

1b. The species is not extinct.....go to 4

2a. The species can fly.....*Flying dino*

2b. The species can not fly.....go to 3

3a. The species is all brown.....*Brown dino*

3b. The species is not all brown.....*Green-brown dino*

4a. The species has gills.....go to 5

4b. The species does not have gills.....go to 6

5a. The species has both eyes on one side of its head.....*Flounder fish*

5b. The species does not have both eyes on one side of its head.....*Perch fish*