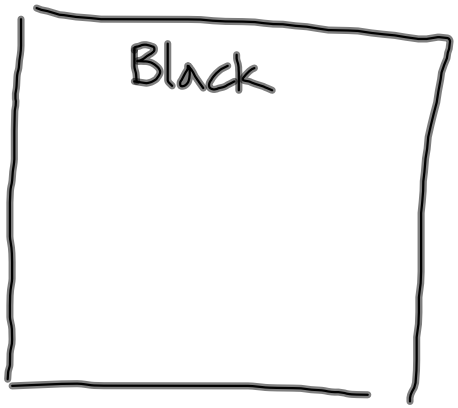

If you were to click randomly — you'd hit each color 1/8 of the time (no matter what the background color)

8 colors

8 dots of each color

red green blue pink

+6 +5 +7 6 . . .

Based on the statistical analysis of your data, it appears that dots are less likely to be "eaten" when they match the background color.

GENES

1. What makes the dots ("bugs") different colors? (Biologically)
2. Over time, what is happening to whatever makes the "bugs" different colors?

	Green	Red	Blue	Black
start	8	8 ($\frac{8}{32}=25\%$)	8	8
end	16 ($\frac{16}{21}=76\%$)	3	0	2
	green ↑	red ↓	number of blue genes ↓	black ↓

Gene frequency: the percentage of organisms in a population that have a gene of a certain type

We can (and do) observe changes in gene frequencies over time.