

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____

FINISHING YOUR BEE SCIENTIFIC PAPER

Results (Do not analyze here):

This section presents the results of the experiment but does not attempt to interpret their meaning.

- Have at least one table or figure.
- Title your tables and figures.
- Do not include a table and figure of the same data.
- Include statistics.
- Explain your tables/figures **in words**.
- Refer to your figures by number in your text.

Example Results Section:

Results:

Figure 1 shows that the number of bees that went on the control dish were 20, compared to the 10 bees that went to the sugar dish of the predator, 20cm *Drosefinia grotesca*. When we conducted a binomial test $p = 0.04$, so we rejected the null hypothesis.

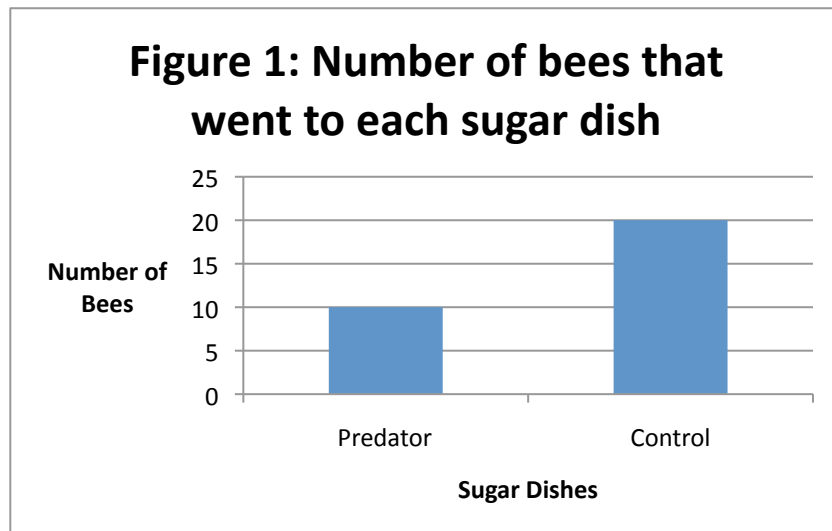


Figure 2 shows that number of that went on the control dish were 20, compared to the 10 bees that went to the sugar dish of the predator, 20cm *Drosefinia lessa*....

Conclusion (data analysis):

In this section, you are free to explain what the results mean or why they differ from what other workers have found.

- What do your results mean? Relate it back to your experimental question and prediction.
- Why do you think you got what you did?
- Explain what you might do differently next time or give suggestions for future experiments.

Conclusion:

Our hypothesis was that bees would avoid predators by sight. The results of the sugar dish preference test supported our hypothesis and matched our prediction that the bees did avoid the dish with the 20cm *Drosophina grotesca*, a common bee predator. When conducting a binomial test, the difference in the number of bees on the control dish versus the dish with the predator, could not be explained by chance. This data was consistent with the other groups that also had bee predator, *Drosophina lessa* (over 20cm) (See Figure 2). The data was inconsistent with one group, whose 22cm bee predator, *Apis eaticus*, was hidden in the corner of the white petri dish (Figure 3). This further gives evidence that bees avoid predators that they can see. We suggest that further studies be conducted to see the effect of camoflague on bee predator avoidance.