



## Teacher Notes:

Partha has the best answer— he explains that a mutation must have occurred and because it was favorable for the rock environment, the blue frog reproduced and there were more blue babies in the population who continued to be more fit for the rocky environment.

Emily's answer is mimicking Lamarckism, the idea the animals can pass along traits acquired during their lives or that animals desires can effect their physiology.

Lydia's answer is a common misconception that animals in the same species can't look different. Humans and dogs are great examples of why that isn't true, as well as Darwin's finches. It also ignores genetic evidence.

Eric's answer is an interesting hypothesis but would need to be tested and doesn't really explain why there are green in one habitat and blue in another— we would need to know more about these predator snakes. Even if his idea is supported, it really just lends evidence to the correct answer that the color is a result of a mutation which was naturally selected for in the blueish environment.

## Extension/Challenge question for students:

If we have evidence that the original population of this species of frog in Belize was green, were the green and blue ones all over but each was selected for in different habitats or did each color morph appear independently?