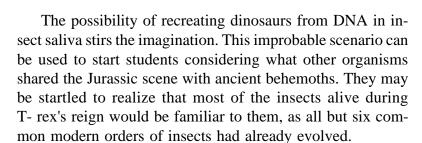
Behind Jurassic Park

by Paula Waggy Franklin High School



TIME: 50 minutes.

PROCEDURE:

- 1. With students working in pairs, pass out the cardboard or styrofoam strips with insects pinned to them but in the wrong time periods. As an alternative, students can use their own insect collections and receive empty strips.
- 2. Line each strip up with the marked sections matching the geologic time periods on the Geologic History of Insects sheet. Use the sketches on the sheet to help determine where to put each insect. Insect field guides can be used to check questionable specimens.

ASSESSMENT:

• Ask students to keep the strips lined up beside the Geologic History of Insects charts. Check for accuracy after they have rearranged the insects into the correct time periods during which they evolved. For most insects, a typical member of an insect order has been represented on the chart. Consider that all the other insects in that order evolved during the same time period. For instance, a yellow jacket would be placed beside the Triassic period where bees, wasps, and ants are listed. The exception is order *Orthoptera*. Most evolved during the Triassic period (i.e. crickets, mantids, katydids, etc.). However, the cockroach was 115 million years ahead of the rest of the order and evolved during the Carboniferous period.



OBJECTIVE:

 Match modern insects to the time period in which they evolved as an attention-getting introduction to geologic time.

Materials and Equipment:

- 8-10 pinned insect specimens
- Cardboard or styrofoam strips divided into sections which match the time periods on the Geologic History of Insects sheet
- Geologic History of Insects sheet

Further Challenge:

• Pick a geologic time period and research it to find out what type of plants lived then, what large and small land creatures inhabited the earth, and if any other flying creatures besides insects had appeared. Draw the environment on a poster or mural including as much detail and as many species as possible. This activity can take as long as five 50-minute class periods. Working in pairs on a posterboard is an effective way of accomplishing this. By the end of the activity after students have shared their research and art work, they have a good working knowledge of the geologic time periods.

Geologic History of Insects

(Insects are listed beside the period during which they first developed.)

CENOZOIC	Quaternary 2 million years ago					
CENC	Tertiary 65 million years ago	Bees bent antennae body quite hairy narrow waist and stinger	r			
MESOZOIC	Cretaceous 144 million years ago	Termites thick waist	Fleas small no wings	Butterflies & Moths		Ants bent antennae narrow waist
	Jurassic 208 million years ago	Earwigs wings do not cover abdomen		antennae often knobbed or feathery and scales on wings		
	Triassic 245 million years ago	Wasps bent anntennae narrow waist and stinge	Flies only two wings			
PALEOZOIC	Permian 286 million years ago	Caddisflies looks like brown moth but no scales on wings	Stoneflies aquatic insects two tails	Net-veined Insects	Beetles hard forewings soft hindwings	Hoppers small traingle between wings wngs do not overlap
	Carboniferous 360 million years ago	Cockroaches flattened body long antennae	Grasshoppers long, tough forewings large hind legs		_	triangle
	Devonian 408 million years ago	Springtails no wings small		slender abdomer.		between wings overlapping wings