1. Did anyone in your group take too many fish? How did that make you feel? Did everyone try to take as many as possible? Why or Why not? Does Society reward those with the “most”?

-In our group everyone tried to take as much as possible. I think they chose this option as a way to earn as much points as there was a prize in the end. Society does reward those with the most as the rich can afford more with the money they acquired.

2. Did anyone sacrifice the # of fish, for the good of the community? Why or Why not? Does society ever reward the type of person?

-No one in our group sacraficed any fish in our group. For the first round nobody chose to sacrifice the fish as we forgot the factor that fish need to multiply for the next season. If someone did sacrifice the fish, society does not reward this type of person as this person ends up with less money which in turn has less to afford on.

3. In Game two… how did your strategy change, if at all? Does it make a difference to know what the rewards are?

-We never got to reach the second game but knowing what the rewards are to get to the second round are helpful as we get more money with the more fish the multiply that season.

4. Is it possible to max the number of fish caught/ person and the number of fish remaining in the bond at the same time? Why or Why not?

-No it is not unless you catch all the fish in the pond, since they amount of fish you left will multiply each season.

5. What are some natural resources that are common resources?

-water -trees

-fish -cows

6. What are the global commons? Are these being used wisely? Why or Why not?

-The global commons are resources such as the oceans, air, and trees. These are not being used wisely as they are commonly used too fast without letting them grow at the same rate.

7. What can people do to use these resources most wisely?

-People can let the resources be used less giving them a time to grow back naturally; so instead of losing more, we stay at a steady pace.

8.Did a particular “type” of fish disappear faster than others? How does this relate to “economically valuable” species in nature and their extinction rates?

-The yellow fish seemed to disappear fast as they cost more. This relates to economically valuable species as the resources that cost more tend extinct on a faster rate than the less valuable.

Postlab:

For our group, this lab concluded in a one-round game. As no one in my group considered the factor of how fish are needed to multiply for more fish concluded our experiment at round one. This simulates the management of common sources in which the valuable resources are being used more often than the less valuable sources. Going back to the second sentence, the main idea of this simulation was to show that the valuable and common resources of the world are being used too quickly without hesitation before they are able to grow back. This is normal as these resources are used in everyday life. The relationship between human society and the environment is that humans tend to see the world as an abundant pile of free, nice resources. With that though going on through everyone’s brains, no one can really see what that nice pile of resources become after they are used, which is waste. The amount at which they are also used are also amazingly fast, which in turn ends up with less than the starting amount as they don’t regenerate as fast. One way to stop this is to slow down production giving plants, animals, and other resources time to grow. Another way is to allow the resources to cost more so the consumers won’t buy as much. This crisis is common around the world one being the deforestation, especially in brazil. We can stop this by making cattle ranching much more productive. As ranching uses a very large amount of trees, this can slow down the amount of wood needed as less ranches would be required.