



Module 4: Plant Growth, Management & Pest Control

Hands-On Activity Lesson C: Metabolic Simulation IPM Sprint

1

Teacher Guide (Page 1-3) & Rubric (Page 4-5) for HOA Module 4 Lesson C - HOA C1 Metabolic Simulation IPM Sprint (Game-Based Activity)

Grouping: Small groups (3–4 students)

Time Required: 35-40 minutes (one class period)

Teacher Guide

A. Activity Overview & Intent

Purpose:

This HOA utilizes the Digital Cell Puzzles app to extend Module 4, Lesson C, content on **plant growth, defense, and integrated pest management (IPM)** into a **game-based modeling exercise**.

Students work in teams to:

- Explore either:
 - **Prevent a Disease – Save our citrus trees!** (plant defense & pathogen disruption) or
 - **Cell Factory – Turn microbes into microscopic factories** (microbial production of useful compounds).
- Conduct **2–3 simulation “runs”** with different strategies.
- Interpret game outputs and connect them to:
 - **Growth–defense trade-offs**
 - **Biocontrol / IPM tools**
 - **IPM pyramid and action thresholds** for real citrus systems.

This HOA is optional but **strongly supports** Lesson C’s goals around system thinking, modeling, and translating cell-level mechanisms into field-scale decisions.

B. Alignment to Module 4 & Standards

- **Module 4 Lesson C Focus:**
 - Balancing **plant growth** and **defense**.
 - Using **IPM** to reduce chemical inputs and support long-term sustainability.
 - Understanding how **cellular processes** and **microbial tools** can be engineered to prevent disease.
- **What this HOA adds:**
 - Concrete practice with **digital models** of plant and microbial systems.
 - A playful context where students can **test hypotheses** and see immediate feedback.
 - A bridge between **cell biology, bioengineering, and field IPM decisions**.
- **NGSS / CTE connections (examples):**
 - MS/HS-LS1-1, LS1-2: Structure and function in cells.

- LS2-3: Cycles of matter and energy in ecosystems.
- ETS1: Engineering design.
- CTE: Agriculture & Natural Resources; Biotechnology; Environmental Resources.

C. Facilitation Notes

1. Framing the Activity

- Remind students of the **Lesson C narrative**:
 - Plants constantly allocate resources between **growth** and **defense**.
 - IPM aims to keep pests/diseases below damaging levels, rather than at zero, by employing a combination of tools.
 - Introduce **Digital Cell Puzzles** as:
 - “A way to think like a **bioengineer + plant pathologist** on fast-forward.”
 - A safe space to **try strategies, fail quickly, and improve**.
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2. Choosing Pipelines & Games

- Encourage **choice with intention**:
 - If you want them to stay closest to citrus and plant disease, steer more groups to **Prevent a Disease – Save our citrus trees!**
 - If you want a stronger connection to the circular economy / bio-based inputs, steer more groups toward **Cell Factory** (biofuel, shark-friendly vaccine, biodegradable plastic).
 - Each team should **stick to one pipeline** for the whole HOA to allow deeper exploration.
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3. Supporting Student Thinking

- Emphasize **evidence-based reasoning**:
 - “What did the run outputs show?” vs. “What do you *feel* is better?”
 - As they record runs, circulate, and ask:
 - “What changed between Run 1 and Run 2?”
 - “Did you reduce disease risk or increase product yield? What did you lose?”
 - “Where would this strategy sit on the IPM pyramid?”
 - Connect back to **real citrus systems**:
 - Many biocontrols or plant defense inducers start as **ideas at the cell level**.
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D. Differentiation & Extensions

- **For support/scaffolding**
 - Provide **sentence starters** on the Data Worksheet (e.g., “We changed ___ pathway, which caused...”).
 - Pre-select one pipeline (e.g., *Prevent a Disease*) for classes that are less comfortable with open choice.

- **For extension/enrichment**

- Have students compare **two pipelines** (Prevent a Disease vs. Cell Factory) in a short written reflection.
 - Ask advanced students to sketch how a **bioengineered microbial product** could become a new **IPM tool** (steps from lab → field trial → grower adoption).
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E. Teacher Reflection

After the activity, you might jot quick notes:

- Did the **Digital Cell Puzzles** app help students see cell-level processes in a new way?
- Were students able to **link the game to real-world citrus IPM decisions**?
- What would you change next time (timing, grouping, number of runs, etc.)?

Assessment & Rubric (Teacher-Facing)

You can score this HOA formatively (using a checklist) or summatively (on a 3-point scale). Below is a **single-point style** rubric with descriptors you can adapt.

Suggested Criteria (3 = Exceeds, 2 = Meets, 1 = Developing)

1. **Simulation Use & Data Quality**
2. **Interpretation of Trade-Offs (Growth–Defense / Yield–Sustainability)**
3. **IPM Strategy & Pyramid Placement**
4. **Threshold & Monitoring Plan**
5. **Communication & Collaboration**

Criterion	3 – Exceeds	2 – Meets	1 – Developing
1. Simulation Use & Data Quality	Team runs ≥2 well-documented simulations with clearly described settings. Data Collection Worksheet includes specific features from the app (e.g., named pathways, defense molecules, product yields). Comparisons between runs are precise and clearly justified with numbers or visual outputs.	Team runs at least 2 simulations and records main changes and outcomes. Data is generally clear, though some details are approximate or qualitative . Shows basic understanding of how their changes affected the outcome.	Only 1 run recorded, or records are very vague (e.g., “we changed stuff”). Limited or no mention of specific game outputs.
2. Interpretation of Trade-Offs	Clearly identifies trade-offs (e.g., more defense vs. slower growth; high product yield vs. more waste/energy use). Connects trade-offs to real-world constraints (grower budgets, yield stability, pesticide reduction).	Notes at least one trade-off between protection/product and some “cost”. Provides a reasonable explanation , even if not fully detailed.	Treats the “best” run as simply “ highest defense ” or “ highest product ” with no discussion of costs or side effects.

3. IPM Strategy & Pyramid Placement	Proposes a clear, realistic strategy (e.g., boosting a specific defense pathway or using a microbial product as a biocontrol). Correctly places it within the IPM pyramid and justifies the choice using both game data and real-world reasoning.	Identifies a reasonable strategy and places it on the IPM pyramid. Justification references outcomes from the game, though may be brief.	Strategy is unclear , purely hypothetical, or misaligned with IPM categories. Minimal or no explanation .
4. Threshold & Monitoring Plan	Writes a specific threshold rule (e.g., "If >10% of leaves show early symptoms for 2 weeks, then..."). Suggests a feasible monitoring method (scouting pattern, sampling plan, or use of decision support tools).	States a threshold in general terms (e.g., "If a lot of trees are sick..."). At least mentions monitoring in some form.	No threshold proposed, or threshold is unrelated to disease/pest risk. No monitoring plan .
5. Communication & Collaboration	Team share-out is clear, concise , and uses correct vocabulary (cell factory, defense pathway, pathogen, IPM, threshold). All team members contribute in some way.	Team explains their strategy and results understandably . Participation by more than one member.	Explanation is very brief or off-topic ; mainly one student speaks; others are disengaged .