

Activity #3

Frogs on Floor Four!

Length:

One class period, with reading assignment

Prerequisite Activity:

None

Objectives:

- Calculate the direct and indirect costs of a coqui frog infestation at an imaginary resort, based on real life scenarios.
- Create a budget that approaches the invasive species issue from a businessperson's perspective.
- Present the budget and articulate reasoning behind decisions made to classmates.

Vocabulary:

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Alien	Eradicate	Native
Amphibian	Infestation	Nocturnal
Density	Invasive	

••• Class Period One: Developing Resort Budgets

In Advance:

Have students read Student Pages "A Most Unwanted Neighbor - Coqui Frogs," pp. (11-12) aloud in class or assign as homework.

Materials & Setup

"Coqui Calls" audio file on the DVD included in this curriculum or on www.hoikecurriculum.org.

For each student:

• Student Page "A Most Unwanted Neighbor - Coqui Frogs" (pp. 11-12)

For each group of four to five students:

- Student Pages "Frogs on Floor Four." (p. 8-10)
- One wild card (from the Teacher Background "Wild Card" page (pp. 4-7)

Instructions.

1) Play the "Coqui Calls" recording of coqui frogs for the class. Ask students if they know what the sound is. Tell them it is the mating call of the coqui frog (*Eleutherodactylus coqui*), pronounced: ee-looth-er-o-dact-y-lus co-kee. Ask students if they would be able to sleep while that sound continued through the night.



- 2) Review the reading assignment.
- 3) Tell students that they will be acting as the owners and managers of a large resort on Maui that is infested with coqui. They will investigate the financial costs of coqui frog outbreak, based on real numbers from a local resort's budget. Divide the class into groups of four to five students. Explain that each group is in charge of developing a budget for their imaginary resort.
- 4) Hand out the Student Pages "Control Strategies," and "Resort Budget" to each group. Have each group select a) a general manager who will facilitate the group's discussion and make sure it completes its assignment, b) one or two administrative assistants to do the math c) a secretary who will fill out the "Resort Budget," and d) a public relations spokesperson who will present the group's plan and rationale to the class. (They can also choose a name for their resort.) Tell them to fill out an annual budget, based on their hotel's expenses and revenues. Allow students to work together for 20 minutes.
- 5) After your students have completed their initial budget, tell them that midway through the year the coqui situation has changed. Pass out one wild card per group. Give groups 5-10 minutes to discuss how this might affect their strategy and revise their budget accordingly for the second half of the year. When they are complete, they will present their budgets and the reasoning behind their choices to the class.
- 6) When approximately 25 minutes of the class remains, have each group's spokesperson give a 3-5 minute overview of the group's budget.
- 7) At the end of class, ask students to discuss what they learned by doing this activity. Which choices turned out to be the most financially prudent and why?

Journal Ideas_

- All business owners need to prioritize expenses and estimate long and short term costs. Which of the coqui scenarios seemed likely to occur? Which seemed less likely? Why?
- Do you think legislation making it illegal to harbor coqui frogs on your property is a good idea? Why or why not?
- Can you think of other strategies for dealing with a coqui frog infestation at a resort? Describe.
- What other ways might invasive species affect people's finances?

Assessment Tools.

- Group participation and class presentations
- Student Pages "Resort Budget" and "Resort Budget Explanation"
- Journal entries

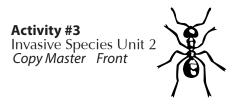
Activity #3 Invasive Species Unit 2



Teacher Version Resort Budget - Sample An

nswer Key	Kov	(for Control Strategy A "Do Nothing" with "Maui County Council" Wild Card)
	with "Maui County Council" Wild Card)	

	Base - Annual	Revision due to Coqui	Midyear Revision
Revenue			
200 rooms x \$300 x 365 x	100% occupancy	(80% occupancy)	
occupancy	21,900,000	17,520,000	
Food & Beverage (and	5,000,000	4,600,000	
other)			
Revenue Subtotal:	26,900,000	22,120,000	
10% tax (based on revenue	2,690,000	2,212,000	
listed above)			
Add Total Revenue:	29,590,000	24,332,000	
	20,000,000	24,002,000	
Expenses			
(Expenses in bold are fixed; the	v stay the same regardles	s of occupancy.)	
7.25% Occ tax	1,587,750	1,270,200	
4% GE tax	1,183,600	973,280	
Management Staff	2,700,000	2,700,000	
Housekeeping	2,200,000	1,176,000	
Landscaping/Engineering	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Reception, Bell Desk, Valet	2,200,000	1,176,000	
Utilities	1,900,000	1,520,000	
Laundry	420,000	336,000	
Pool Cleaner	50,000	50,000	
Phone and Internet	125,000	125,000	
Property Insurance	900,000	900,000	
Property tax (\$12 per	1,000,000	1,000,000	
\$1,000 of assessed value)	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Food & Beverage and Other	3,000,000	2,400,000	
(Sales, Administration)	- , ,	_,,	
Marketing Expenses	1,000,000	1,000,000	
County fine			10,000
Outside company to			5,000
spray citric acid \$200 per			
hour @ 25 hours			
Add Total Expenses	19,266,350	15,626,480	15,641,480
	40.000 070		0 000 500
<i>Net Income or Loss</i> (Total revenue minus	10,323,650	8,705,520	8,690,520
total expenses)			



Teacher Background Wild Cards

Cut out the following wild cards. Midway through class, pass out one card to each student group. The letters correspond to the strategies they chose initially. For example, if they chose A) Do Nothing, they should respond to the A) instruction on their wild card. Tell them to revise their budget accordingly for the second half of the year. When they are complete, they will present their budgets and the reasoning behind their choices to the class.

TripAdvisor reviews condemn Maui County Council has hotels with frogs, describing passed legislation making it horrors of sleepless nights. illegal to harbor frogs on your A: Reduce your occupancy revenue by 50 property. percent. **B or C:** Increase occupancy revenue by 25 A or E: Choose another strategy and pay the percent. Guests are booking rooms at your County \$10,000 in fines. hotel, rather than at those infested with coqui. **D:** No change in budget. Since your strategy **B** or C: No change in budget. keeps the frog population down but does not eliminate it entirely, you don't lose revenue, **D:** Choose another strategy and pay the but you don't gain any either. County \$500 in fines. **E:** Reduce your occupancy revenue by 30 percent; some of your advertising in favor of frogs was effective. Coqui frogs become accepted. Landscaping department plants areca palms infested A, B, C, or D: Reduce revenue by 5 percent. with frog eggs. While most guests have come to accept another pest, some still can't sleep with frog

A or E: No change in budget.

B: Pay employees \$600 to re-treat.

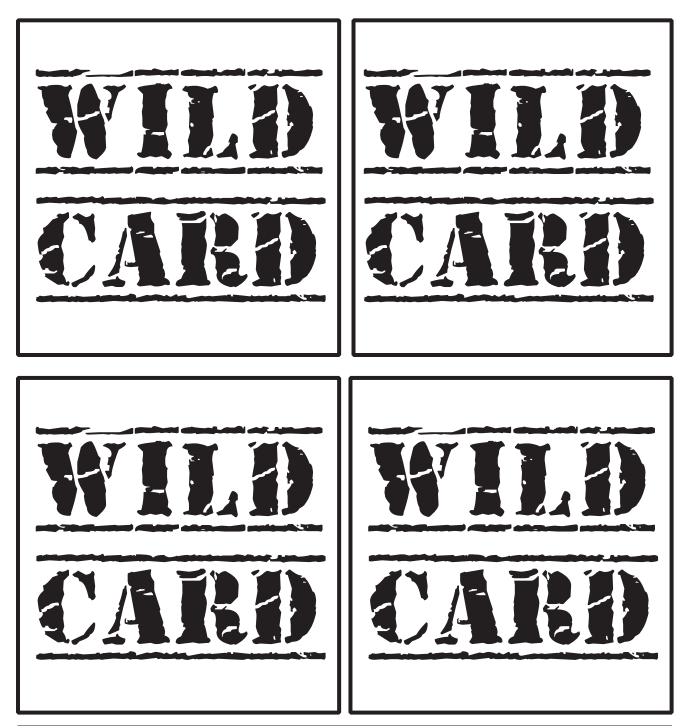
C: Pay outside company \$1,000 to re-treat.

D: The children's camp is overwhelmed and can't keep up with the growing frog population. Choose a new strategy and balance budget accordingly. (Include the expenses for both strategies.)

E: Increase revenue by 5 percent; now that people accept the frogs, your hotel is well positioned to be a tourist attraction.

noise and stop coming to Hawaii altogether.





Activity #3 Invasive Species Unit 2 Copy Master Front



Brown tree snakes invade Maui.

A or E: Now that Maui is crawling with snakes, nobody cares about the frogs, right? Wrong. Snakes feed on coqui and promptly infest your property. People are terrified to bring their children to your resort. Reduce occupancy by 85 percent.

B or **C**: No change in budget.

D: The camp counselors refuse to catch snakes and quit. Choose a new strategy.

Coqui frogs bring property values down; investors back out.

A: Go bankrupt.

B or C: You don't have frogs; no change in budget.

D: You have frogs, but in small enough numbers that they can be still be effectively controlled. Choose a new strategy.

E: Sell your company for a loss to frog researchers from Puerto Rico.

Neighbors sue when frogs infest their property.

A or E: Pay \$150,000 in legal fees, plus the cost of professional treatment (Control strategy C).

B or C: You don't have frogs; no change in budget.

D: You have a few frogs, but not enough to warrant a lawsuit. The judge dismisses the case. Pay \$500 in legal fees.







