Definitions (answer 10 of 11) - SHORT ANSWERS (3 pts each).

1. Biodiversity

2. Countershading

3. Panmictic

4. Trophic Cascade

5. Iteroparous

6. Grazing

7. Landscapes

8. Aggressive Mimicry

9. Net Reproductive Rate

10. Protogyny

11. Vicariance

Bonus:
1. In many groups of fishes, males employ alternative life history strategies. Use a species, like the Caribbean bluehead wrasse or the blue gill sunfish, as an example to discuss trade-offs involved in alternative male strategies. In what ecological situations might a given strategy be more advantageous?

2. Please explain what optimal foraging in fish means? What is the relationship between generalists and specialists in relation to food abundance? What do we mean by a generalist versus a specialist?
3. In general, freshwater fishes are more threatened by extinction than salt-water fishes. Please explain three general life history characteristics of freshwater fishes versus salt-water fishes that would make them more vulnerable to extinction?

4. What are the four major causes of fish extinction?
5. One way to avoid predation is to discourage capture and handling. Four examples of ways that fish discourage capture and handling were discussed in class. Please list three of these methods and give an example of a group that utilizes each.

6. Freshwater fishes make up a significant contribution to the biodiversity of fishes (approximately 41% of the diversity) but have extremely limited habitats available (.0093% of all water is freshwater; there is also approximately 113,000 km2/species available in salt-water versus 15 km2/species in freshwater). Please explain what you think the reasons for these discrepancies in biodiversity in ecological, phylogenetic and geologic terms.