

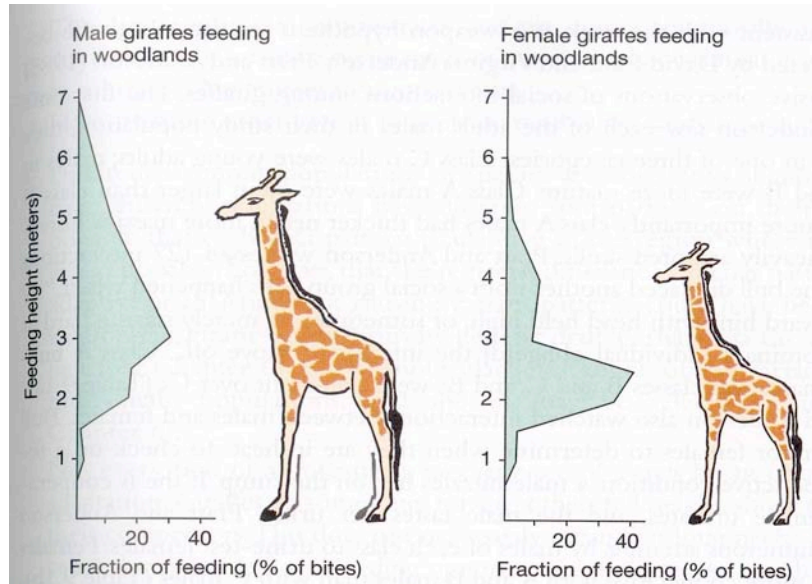
Das Studium der Adaptation

Thema 7

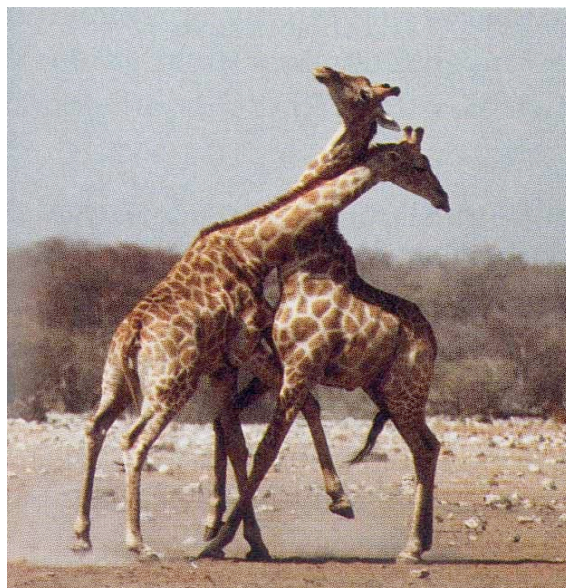


Jean Baptiste Pierre Antoine de Monet,
Chevalier de Lamarck
(1744 - 1829)





FH3, Fig 9.2



FH3, Fig 9.3

Table 9.1 Neck size and social interactions in giraffes

Males in class C are young adults; males in classes A and B are more mature. Class A males are often larger than class B males, but more importantly, class A males have stouter necks, more massive horns, and more heavily armored skulls.

(a) Neck size and male social interactions.

These numbers represent observations of one male displacing another from a social group.

A displaces B, A displaces C, or B displaces C	A displaces A, B displaces B, or C displaces C	B displaces A, C displaces A, or C displaces B
82	39	6

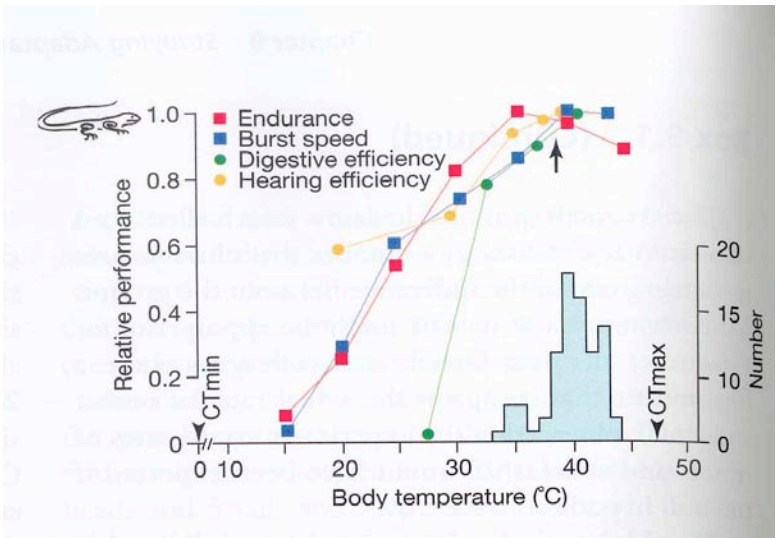
(b) Neck size and female choice.

These numbers represent observations of a male attempting to determine whether a female is in heat by tasting her urine. Urine testing of a female by a male requires the female's cooperation.

	Successful	Unsuccessful	% Successful
A bulls	34	22	60.7
B bulls	76	61	55.5
C bulls	45	89	33.6

Source: From Pratt and Anderson (1985).

FH3, Tab. 9.1



FH3, Fig 9.8

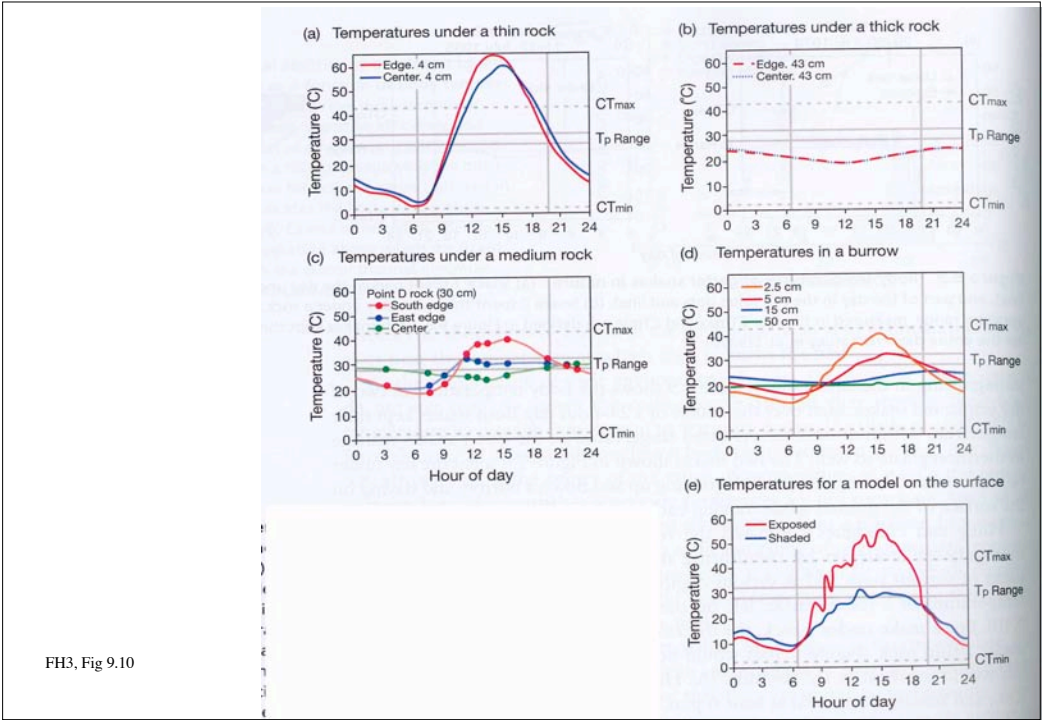


Table 9.2 Distributions of rocks available to snakes versus rocks chosen by snakes

Thin, medium, and thick rocks are equally abundant at Eagle Lake, but garter snakes retreating under rocks at night show a strong preference for rocks of medium thickness ($P < 0.05$; chi-square test with thin and thick rocks combined because of small expected values).

	Thin (<20 cm)	Medium (20–40 cm)	Thick (> 40 cm)
Rocks available to snakes	32.4%	34.6%	33%
Rocks chosen by snakes	7.7%	61.5%	30.8%

Source: From Table 1 in Huey et al. (1989b).

