BIO3176 – Animal Behaviour
Key Words Survival and Feeding

Mobbing behaviour
Gulls
Colony defense
Adaptationist approach
Group selection
Cost-benefit analysis
Fitness effects of phenotype
Black-headed gull
Mobbing effectiveness
Comparative approach
Cliff-nesting
Phylogenetic trees
Parsimony
Occam's razor
Divergent evolution
Convergent evolution
Colonial swallows
Kittiwake
Ground squirrel
Pit viper
Heat-sensing organ
Warm tail decoy
Optimizing cost-benefit ratio
Flexible behaviour
Risk assessment
Risk dilution
Lepidopteran puddling
Group aggregation
Probability of predation
Mayflies
Emergence vs. survival
Group protection
Alarm pheromone
Africanized honey bee
Group defense
Sawfly larvae
Sequestration
Eucalyptus oil
Resin regurgitation
Camouflage
Substrate dependence
Melanic moths
Industrial melanism
Open bark
Bark notches
Prey detection
Body orientation
Trained Jays
Adaptive behaviour
Skipper
Fecal pellets
Frass
Odour detection
Glass beads
Darwinian puzzles
Stotting
Thompson's gazelle
Anti-ambush hypothesis
Alarm signal hypothesis
Social cohesion hypothesis
Confusion effect hypothesis
Pursuit deterrence hypothesis
Cheetah
White rump patch
Intra-specific communication
Inter-specific communication
Honest signaling
Anolis lizards
Push-up advertisement
Endurance capacity
'Come and get me' signaling
Optimality theory
Maladaptive phenotype
Bobwhite Quail
Covey size
Competition vs. movements
Foraging decisions
Cost-benefit analysis
Northwestern crows
Whelk
Evaluating decision-making
Adaptive foraging
Mussel
Oystercatcher
Optimal foraging

Decision-making parameters
Decision modeling
Refining parameters
Optimality model
Predictability
Ecological context
Dugong feeding
Predator presence
Suboptimal foraging
Risk effect
Elk
Wolves
Habitat quality
Decreased fitness
Frequency dependent selection
Sitters vs. rovers
Adaptive value
African cichlid fish
Frequency dependent selection
Conditional strategies
Spider webs
Orb spider
Zig-zag ornaments
UV reflection
Lure hypothesis
Camouflage hypothesis