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| Altri autori (Persone) | StephensDavid W. <1955-> BrownJoel S <1959-> (Joel Steven) YdenbergRonald C |
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| Nota di contenuto | Foraging : ; an overview / Ronald C. Ydenberg, Joel S. Brown and David W. Stephens -- Models of information use / David W. Stephens -- Neuroethology and foraging / David F. Sherry and John B. Mitchell -- Cognition for foraging / Melissa M. Adams-Hunt and Lucia F. Jacobs -- Food acquisition, processing, and digestions / Christopher J. Whelan and Kenneth A. Schmidt -- Herbivory / Jonathan Newman -- Energy storage and expenditure / Anders Brodin and Colin W. Clark-- Provisioning / Ronald C. Ydenberg -- Foraging in the face of danger / Peter A. Bednekoff -- Foraging with others : ; games social foragers play / Thomas A. Waite and Kristin L. Field -- Foraging and population dynamics / Robert D. Holt and Tristan Kimbrell -- Community ecology / Burt P. Kotler and Joel S. Brown -- Foraging and the ecology of fear / Joel S. Brown and Burt P. Kotler -- On foraging theory, humans, and the conservation of diversity : ; a prospectus / Michael L. Rosenzweig |
| Sommario/riassunto | Foraging is fundamental to animal survival and reproduction, yet it is much more than a simple matter of finding food; it is a biological imperative. Animals must find and consume resources to succeed, and they make extraordinary efforts to do so. For instance, pythons rarely eat, but when they do, their meals are large-as much as 60 percent |

larger than their own bodies. The snake's digestive system is normally dormant, but during digestion metabolic rates can increase fortyfold. A python digesting quietly on the forest floor has the metabolic rate of a thoroughbred in a dead heat
