

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910789418103321
Autore	Forbes Scott <1958->
Titolo	A natural history of families [[electronic resource] /] / Scott Forbes
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Princeton, : Princeton University Press, c2005
ISBN	1-283-13334-2 9786613133342 1-4008-3723-5
Edizione	[Course Book]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (249 p.)
Disciplina	306.87
Soggetti	Reproduction Reproduction - Social aspects Families Parental behavior in animals
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	"Third printing, and first paperback printing, 2007."
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Front matter -- Contents -- Preface -- Chapter 1. Blame Parents -- Chapter 2. The Optimistic Parent -- Chapter 3. Why Parents Play Favorites -- Chapter 4. How Parents Play Favorites -- Chapter 5. Family Conflict -- Chapter 6. Selfishness Unconstrained -- Chapter 7. Screening for Offspring Quality -- Chapter 8. Why Twins? -- Chapter 9. Fatal Sibling Rivalry -- Chapter 10. Family Harmony -- Chapter 11. Cannibalism and Infanticide -- Chapter 12. Brave New Worlds -- Chapter 13. Debunking the Family Myth -- Selected References -- Index
Sommario/riassunto	Why do baby sharks, hyenas, and pelicans kill their siblings? Why do beetles and mice commit infanticide? Why are twins and birth defects more common in older human mothers? <i>A Natural History of Families</i> concisely examines what behavioral ecologists have discovered about family dynamics and what these insights might tell us about human biology and behavior. Scott Forbes's engaging account describes an uneasy union among family members in which rivalry for resources often has dramatic and even fatal consequences. In nature, parents invest resources and control the allocation of resources among their offspring to perpetuate their genetic lineage. Those families sometimes

function as cooperative units, the nepotistic and loving havens we choose to identify with. In the natural world, however, dysfunctional familial behavior is disarmingly commonplace. While explaining why infanticide, fratricide, and other seemingly antisocial behaviors are necessary, Forbes also uncovers several surprising applications to humans. Here the conflict begins in the moments following conception as embryos struggle to wrest control of pregnancy from the mother, and to wring more nourishment from her than she can spare, thus triggering morning sickness, diabetes, and high blood pressure. Mothers, in return, often spontaneously abort embryos with severe genetic defects, allowing for prenatal quality control of offspring. Using a broad sweep of entertaining examples culled from the world of animals and humans, *A Natural History of Families* is a lively introduction to the behavioral ecology of the family.
