1. **STOP @ 8:00**

Theoptimal foraging modelhelps predict how an animal behaves when searching for food. Although obtaining food provides the animal with energy, searching for and capturing the food require both energy and time. The animal wants to gain the most benefit (energy) for the lowest cost during foraging, so that it can maximize its fitness. This model helps predict the best strategy that an animal can use to achieve this goal.

Based on what you have just seen, is this model applicable to plants as well as animals? Use evidence from the video to support your claim.

1. **STOP @ 13:05**

Animals use visual, audible, tactile, electrical and chemical signals to indicate dominance, find food, establish territory and ensure reproductive success.

How does the behavior of the dodder vine compare to the above statement?

1. **STOP @ 26:06**

Living systems have a variety of signal behaviors or cues that produce changes in the behavior of other organisms and can result in differential reproductive success. Read “**Herbivory Response”;** Chapter 39.5 (p.845-847) to reinforce the concepts discussed in the video.

Discuss two ways the wild tobacco plant exemplifies the above statement.

1. **STOP @ 35:28**

Animals use visual, audible, tactile, electrical and chemical signals to indicate dominance, find food, establish territory and ensure reproductive success.

Discuss how spotted knapweed and lupine plant behavior compare to the above statement.

1. **STOP @ 41:57**

Cooperative behavior tends to increase the fitness of the individual and the survival of the population.

Discuss how sea rocket behavior satisfies this statement by practicing altruism/kin selection.

1. **END OF VIDEO**

Responses to information and communication of information are vital to natural selection and evolution.

Discuss one example that supports the above statement.