Quiz 8

Grant proposal rough drafts are due on Friday!
Lions prey on animals, such as zebras and wildebeest, that feed primarily on grasses. Lions thus should be considered

a. primary consumers.
b. herbivores.
c. secondary consumers.
d. Both a and b
e. Both b and c
Question 2

Suppose you wanted to determine whether you had adequately sampled the species richness of a given community. Which of the following results would most likely lead you to conclude that the current sampling had adequately assessed the species richness?

a. A high Shannon index value
b. A low Shannon index value
c. A linear species accumulation curve
d. A species accumulation curve that leveled off
e. A high alpha diversity
Cougars prey on both white-tailed deer and mule deer. Because of their shared predator, the abundance of each species of deer is affected by the presence of the other species. This is an example of

a. a direct effect.

b. an indirect effect.

c. a trophic cascade.

d. Both a and c

e. Both b and c
Question 4

In their studies of a salt marsh community, Sally Hacker and colleagues found that removing ______ led to _______.

- a. *Juncus*; an increase in the abundance of *Iva*
- b. *Iva*; an increase in the abundance of *Juncus*
- c. *Juncus*; an increase in the abundance of aphids through indirect effects
- d. *Juncus*; a decrease in the abundance of aphids through indirect effects
- e. aphids; a decrease in the abundance of *Juncus*
Question 5

A species that has large effects on other species in the community by virtue of its high abundance and biomass is called a(n)

a. ecosystem engineer.
b. keystone species.
c. dominant species.
d. trophic facilitator.
e. strong interactor.
Question 6

Which of the following types of succession involves colonization of habitats devoid of life?

a. Primary
b. Secondary
c. Pristine
d. Facilitation
e. Abiotic
Question 7

In the succession that occurred in Glacier Bay, Alaska, nitrogen levels were highest at the ________ stage.

a. pioneer

b. *Dryas*

c. alder

d. oak

e. spruce
Question 8

In the succession that followed the eruption of Mount St. Helens, which organism played an important role as an ecosystem engineer?

a. The toad *Bufo boreas*
b. The frog *Rana cascadae*
c. The pocket gopher *Thomomys talpoides*
d. The salamander *Ambystoma gracile*
e. The newt *Taricha granulosa*
Question 9

Plants with bacterial symbionts that fix ________ are often important players in ________ stages of succession.

a. phosphorus; early
b. phosphorus; late
c. sulfur; early
d. sulfur; late
e. nitrogen; early
Question 10

Agents of change can vary in their
a. intensity.
b. frequency.
c. extent.
d. All of the above
e. None of the above