**Active Learning Exercise 17.3**

to accompany

*Vertebrate Life*, Tenth Edition

Pough • Janis

**Lizard Foraging Ecology**

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**Activity**

Lizards typically use one of two strategies to forage: sit and wait, or widely foraging. These are exactly as they sound. A sit and wait lizard sits and waits for prey to come along, while a widely foraging lizard goes looking for prey. The physical characteristics of the lizards are adapted accordingly. The following chart lists these characteristics. Fill in the descriptions you think are appropriate for each strategy.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Character | Sit-and-wait | Widely Foraging |
| Speed of movements  (Low or high) |  |  |
| Sensory Modes  (vision, olfaction or both) |  |  |
| Exploratory behavior  (Low or high) |  |  |
| Types of prey  (mobile or sedentary, small or large) |  |  |
| Risk of predation  (low or high) |  |  |
| Body form  (stocky or elongate) |  |  |
| Endurance  (high or low) |  |  |
| Aerobic metabolic capacity: glucose carried by bloodstream  (high or low) |  |  |
| Anaerobic capacity: high or low stored glycogen |  |  |
| Heart mass  (small or large) |  |  |
| Daily energy expenditure  (high or low) |  |  |
| Size of home range  (small or large) |  |  |
| Social system  (territorial or not) |  |  |
| Reproduction:  Mass of clutch relative to mass of adult |  |  |