# Bio 3SS Introductory material

### Overview

### 1 Course structure

### Course overview

- Lecture notes for each section will be available on AtL the evening before you need them
  - Check AtL frequently for announcements and new information
- The course co-ordinator is Marvin Gunderman
  - first contact for any administrative issues
  - gundermn@mcmaster.ca; LSB 116; x23556
- The professor is Jonathan Dushoff
  - Office hours MTh 11-12, or by appointment, LSB 332
  - dushoff@mcmaster.ca

# **Expectations of professor**

- Start and end on time
- Focus on conceptual understanding
- Make clear what terminology and facts must be learned
- Open to questions both in class (within reason) and at office hours
- Responsive to questions on class forums

### Expectations of students

- Don't talk while other students are talking, or while I am responding to student questions
- If you must talk at other times, be unobtrusive
- Don't use the internet for non-class activities
- Give the professor his 50 min
- Lectures are required
- Tutorials are required, unless otherwise specified
  - If you don't go to tutorials, don't bother us about anything covered in tutorials

### **Texts**

- The primary text for this course is the lecture notes
- You will be given readings, which will be posted to AtL
- You are required to have an Ecology textbook
  - Molles and Cahill, Second Canadian edition

# Structure of presentation

- $\bullet\,$  Required material will be clearly outlined in the notes
- Required terminology will be presented in **bold**
- General ideas and approaches presented in class may also be required;
  you should take notes on these in your own words

# Polling

- You can obtain extra credit by responding to in-class polls
  - Text from your cell phone, or answer on the web
- Why are you taking this class?

#### People 2

## Dushoff

- Loves math
- Lived in four countries
- Studies evolution and spread of infectious diseases
  - HIV, rabies, ebola, influenza, ...
  - http://lalashan.mcmaster.ca/theobio/DushoffLab/
  - https://twitter.com/jd\_mathbio

### **Students**

- What year are you in?
- What kind of career are you aiming for?

#### 3 Course content

#### Learning goals 3.1

- Ecology and population ecology
- Quantitative thinking
- Dynamical modeling

# What is ecology?

- Poll
- My answer

# What is population ecology?

- Poll
- My answer

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### Dynamical modeling

- Investigates the links between local, short-term processes, and large-scale, long-term outcomes
- Allows us to explore what assumptions we're making, and how assumptions affect the link

### Math

- Population ecology uses math
  - Math is a critical tool for linking processes to outcomes
  - Math will play a central role in the course
- We will keep it *simple* 
  - But we understand that simple does not always mean easy
- Review the math supplement

# Humans and abstract thought

- People are evolved to be concrete thinkers, not conceptual thinkers
- A goal of this course is to build conceptual thinking skills

# 3.2 Examples

### Malaria

- A nasty, mosquito-borne disease
- In some places (e.g., the southeastern US), it has been eradicated almost by accident
  - Mosquitoes are still present
- In other places it persists at high levels despite concerted efforts at elimination
- What factors determine when and where malaria spreads?

### Red squirrels

- Red squirrels are rapidly disappearing from England
  - Loss of suitable habitat?
  - Competition from gray squirrels introduced from North America?
    - \* Diseases carried by gray squirrels?
  - Some combination?
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eastern\_grey\_squirrels\_in\_Europe

### Cod fisheries

- The cod is a culturally and economically important ocean fish
- It was believed for a long time that cod fisheries were too big for human fishing to have a substantial impact
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Collapse\_of\_the\_Atlantic\_northwest\_ cod\_fishery

# **Populations**

• What population of organisms interests you?

# **Dandelions**

- $\bullet$  Start with one dandelion; it produces 100 seeds, of which only 4% survive to reproduce.
  - How many dandelions after 3 years?

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