1.   What species did the Grants investigate for many years on the island of Daphne?

  - Finches

- Warbler finch

- Woodpecker finches

2.   What was the environmental change that happened on Daphne in 1977?

- A drought occurred in which no rain fell for the next 18 months.

      How did the species the Grants were investigating respond to this change?

  - Finches competed over a low food supply due to low vegetation. Overtime, smaller seeds were mostly consumed. With only the larger seeds left, birds with the smallest beaks are unable to eat and thus majority of these finches died during that drought. Because most of finch survivors were large beaked, the average beak size increased in the next.

3.   What was the environmental change that happened on Daphne in 1983?

- An El Nino that led to massive rain.

      How did the species the Grants were investigating respond to this change?

- The rain led to a huge change in vegetation. There was a low supply of bigger seeds, which led to food scarcity for finches with large beaks. Smaller finches, however, had no trouble picking up smaller foods.

4.     What two traits did the Grants investigate to better understand why so many different species of finch arose on the [Galapagos islands](https://polylearn.calpoly.edu/AY_2016-2017/mod/resource/view.php?id=297105)?

- The different sizes of beaks of the finches.

- Warbler finches have needlelike beaks to pick off tiny insects

- Woodpecker finches’ robust beak allows them to gather beetles.

- The female finches play songs that attract only males from their own species while being ignored by different finches.