***Active Habitat Selection:***

***Definition:***

* ***Passive Habitat Selection:*** Do not Make Active Choices about where to grow, they dispersed by some other Agent.
* ***Active Habitat Selection:*** An Organism is able to physically select where to live and breed.

***Habitat:***

The Place or Environment where an organism normally lives and grows.

***Key Elements (Habitat Contains):***

* Food
* Water
* Climate
* Physical Protection

***Viewpoints & Examples:***

1. ***Through Habitat Destruction, How Important Habitat Selection is when some of factors removed.***

***Example -> Shorebird, the Plover***

* It lays eggs in shallow depressions in the sand with little protection around them. If there are people or dogs on the beach, the eggs and fledglings in the nest are really vulnerable.
* Conservationists try to create a new habitat for them, and they make artificial beaches and sun in the area where are inaccessible to people and dogs.

1. ***There is an incidence where a habitat is made less suitable. Preference may not matter when there are two suitable habitats. Sometimes preference always correlate with greater reproductive success.***

***Example -> Blue Warbler***

* The younger Blue Warblers enjoy nesting in forests that have low shrub density, since the preferred spots, where there are a lot of shrubs, are taken by older, dominant birds.
* These older and dominant birds have significantly more offspring than those in low density areas, since the choice of where to nest does have an impact on the number of chicks they have.

1. ***When the number of competitors in the prime habitat reaches a certain point, then second habitat becomes as successful as the prime habitat. Just because there are fewer members of the same species living there.***

***Example -> Blackcaps***

* The Blackcaps can be found in two different environments. Their preferred habitat is forests near the edges of stream. They also live in pine woods away from water. While the reproductive success was the same on these two types of place.
* There had a much denser population in the preferred place which means more members of the same species competing for the resources, which lowered the suitability of the prime habitat even though it is their preferred habitat.

***Words：***

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| *Offspring* | ***后代*** |
| *Depression* | ***圭地*** |
| *Fledgling* | ***幼鸟*** |
| *Conservationist* | ***环保主义者*** |
| *Incidence* | ***发生率*** |
| *Shrubs* | ***灌木*** |
| *Chick* | ***小鸟*** |
| *Correlate with* | ***与。。。关联*** |