

2.a Metabolic Rates

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Pre-class materials

 Read ahead

Before class, you can prepare by reading the following materials:

1. Prepare for our discussion on metabolic rates and size and scaling [reading assignment and questions](#). Note that there are readings from your textbook (Withers, 1992) as well as Hill Wise and Anderson ([HWA](#)). These are on the shared google drive.

Announcements/Reminders

- HW1 is [posted](#)
- You should have your book. \$20 from SoLS Office St. John 101.
- Turn in your Library Day worksheet in class.
- Labs this Week - Meet at Honolulu Zoo at 1:30pm. LMK if you need a ride from campus.
[Read Lab 2](#). Bring:
 - Your lab notebook
 - A timing device (e.g. your phone)
 - Sun screen, hat, and sunglasses. It will be hot and sunny!
 - Water
 - One hardcopy of Lab 1 to turn in

Week 2 Discussion Groups

Group	Partner 1	Partner 2	Partner 3
1	Kirsten	Adry	Maisie
2	Justin	Matthew	Alvin
3	Anna	Krystal	Morgan
4	Matthew	Christina	Sasha
5	Logan M	Richard	Logan B
6	Kylie	Garrett	

Successful Discussions

- Encourage equal participation
- Dig deeper into a subject
- Bring out everyone's ideas
- Explore and evaluate arguments
- Provide a forum for pitching ideas and practicing vocabulary
- Are interactive, evaluate strengths and soft-spots

Metabolism and how do we measure the cost of being alive?

<https://youtu.be/NRrgZQrEiWc?si=1jk4xxtXYrrzjq5N&t=90>



Discussion Questions

1. What is BMR and SMR? Why do we need both? What is the difference between BMR/SMR and RMR? What is AMR and MMR?
2. What is absolute aerobic scope and factorial aerobic scope? Is it specific to an activity? Why? What are the rough rules of thumb for how much higher RMR, AMR, and MMR are above BMR or SMR for active endotherms vs ectotherms? (Look in Withers). If you knew an animal's RMR and the types of activity it did, what strategy could you use to estimate DMR (Daily Metabolic Rate)?
3. We know that MR varies by animal size and taxonomic group. If we knew the cost of running in a 70kg human (let's say approximately 10x BMR), how can we use this information to estimate the cost of the same activity in a different animal? What is the justification?
4. What is direct and indirect calorimetry? Why can we measure metabolism by measuring an animal's heat production (think thermodynamics)? When we try to measure metabolism by measuring heat, or O₂, or CO₂ – which methods are good for aerobic vs. anaerobic metabolism?

AEROBIC RESPIRATION -- SUMMARY



Figure 1: Where metabolism comes from

(Aerobic) Metabolic Scope

describes the # times increase in max MR above BMR

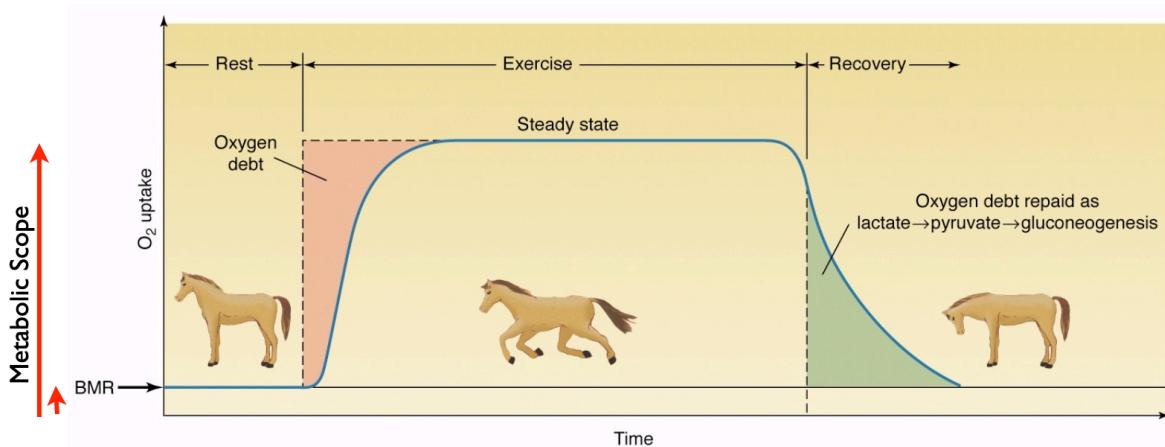


Figure 2: An example of Metabolic Scope

TABLE 4-10

Human basal metabolic rate and metabolic rate with various forms of graded activity. Values are $J \text{ min}^{-1}$. (Data from Passmore and Durnin 1955.)	
Basal	4.2
Lying at ease	6.3
Sitting at ease	6.7
Standing at ease	7.1
Walking: 1 km hr^{-1}	8.4
Driving car	11.7
Walking: 4 km hr^{-1}	14.2
Walking: 6 km hr^{-1}	20.9
Cricket batting	25.1
Walking: + 15% incline/3 km hr^{-1}	26.4
Tennis	29.7
Walking: 8 km hr^{-1}	33.5
Rapid marching	40.6
Squash	42.7
Climbing vertical ladder	48.1
Walking in loose snow: 20 kg load	84.5
Ax work: 51 blows min^{-1}	100.9
Carrying 60 kg upstairs	128.4

MR's are not directly comparable between individuals (differ in mass, sex, etc.)

But you can use the scope to calculate how many X some activity elevates BMR.

Figure 3: Table 4-10 from Withers 1992

Direct Calorimetry

Lavoisier & Laplace (1780)

heat loss calculated from mass of water and latent heat of melting ice.

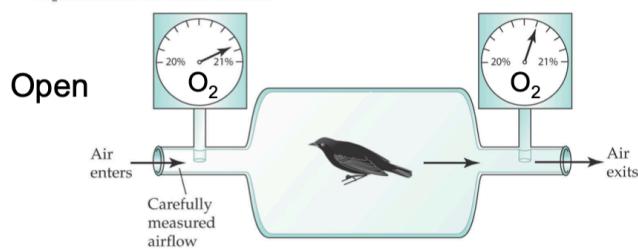
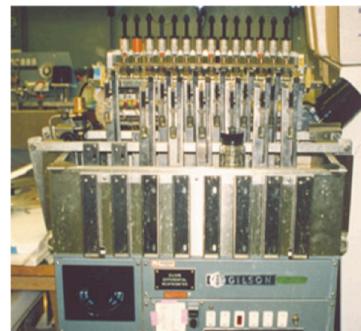


Indirect Calorimetry: Bomb Calorimeter



Energy content of:
food intake - waste excretion = metabolic rate (heat produced)

Indirect calorimetry: Respirometers



For Next Time

- Meet at the Honolulu Zoo at 1:30pm - in front of main entrance
- Add your fossil [here](#)
- Continue the discussion! NOTE: We will discuss Anaerobic metabolism last (Friday)
- HW1 due Friday