

2026 Spring BIOL 1209

Section 10, Quiz 01

Name: _____

Date: _____

Time: 10 min

Max. points: 10

1. The table below shows some parameters and results of AMP modelling. Fill in the blank cells for 1a–1c. (4 pt)


	Fitness of AA	Fitness of Aa	Fitness of aa	p(A) at gen. 200	p(a) at gen. 200
1a	0.6		0.4	0.9	
1b	0.8	0.8	0.2	1.0	
1c	0.8	0.8	0.2		0.5

2. What **in-text citation** (in APA format) would you use for this reference? (3 pt)

J. V. Remsen, T. A. Parker, Arboreal Dead-Leaf-Searching Birds of the Neotropics, *The Condor: Ornithological Applications*, Volume 86, Issue 1, 1 February 1984, Pages 36–41, <https://doi.org/10.2307/1367341>


3. Circle 1 indication that the below reference is a primary source. (1 pt)

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JOURNAL ARTICLE

Arboreal Dead-Leaf-Searching Birds of the Neotropics

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J. V. Remsen, Jr., T. A. Parker, III

The Condor: Ornithological Applications, Volume 86, Issue 1, 1 February 1984, Pages 36–41, <https://doi.org/10.2307/1367341>

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Abstract

At least 11 species of birds in northern Bolivia and southern Peru are dead-leaf-searching "specialists": more than 75% of our foraging observations of these species have been of individuals searching for insects in dead, curled leaves suspended above ground in the vegetation. All known specialists of this kind belong to the families Furnariidae and Formicariidae. An additional six species, here called "regular users," exhibit dead-leaf-searching behavior in 25% to 75% of our foraging records. The number of specialists and regular users decreases with rising elevation in the Andes. Specialists disappear from the gradient between 2,000 m and 2,575 m, but regular users occur as high as 3,300 m, near timberline. As many as eight species of dead-leaf-searching specialists coexist in western

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Abundance and distribution of birds from comprehensive surveys of the Canadian Arctic,

4. What are two benchtop sterile practices you follow during replica plating? (2 pt)