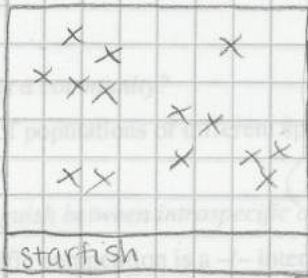
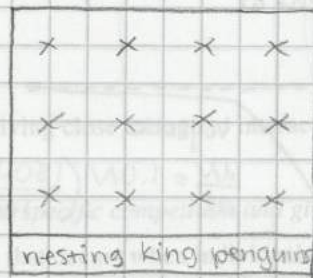


⑤ patterns of dispersion



clumped

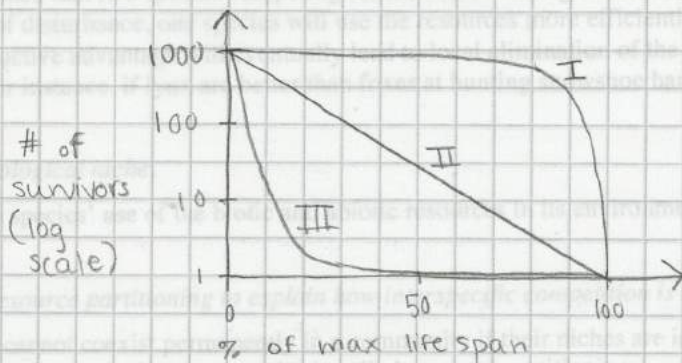


uniform

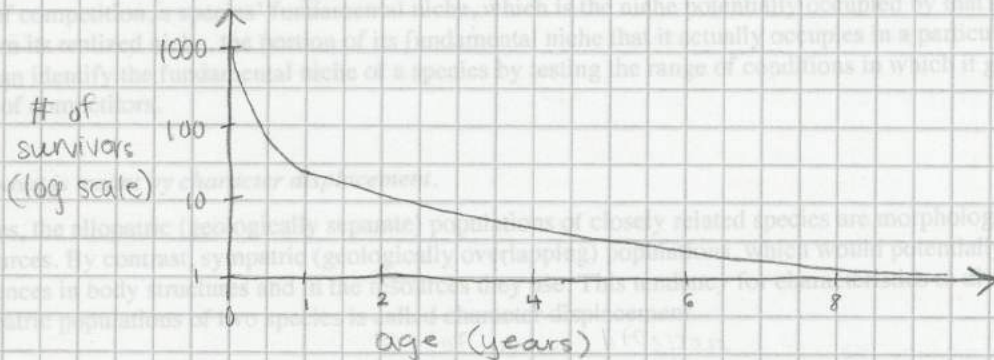


random

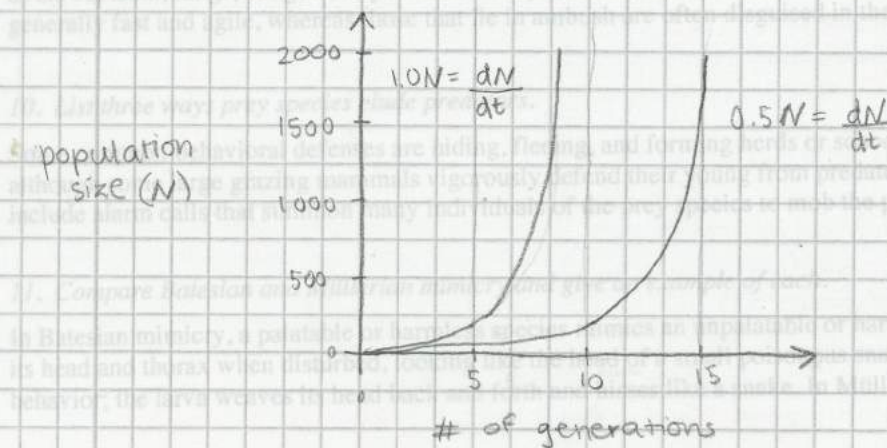
⑧ survivorship curves



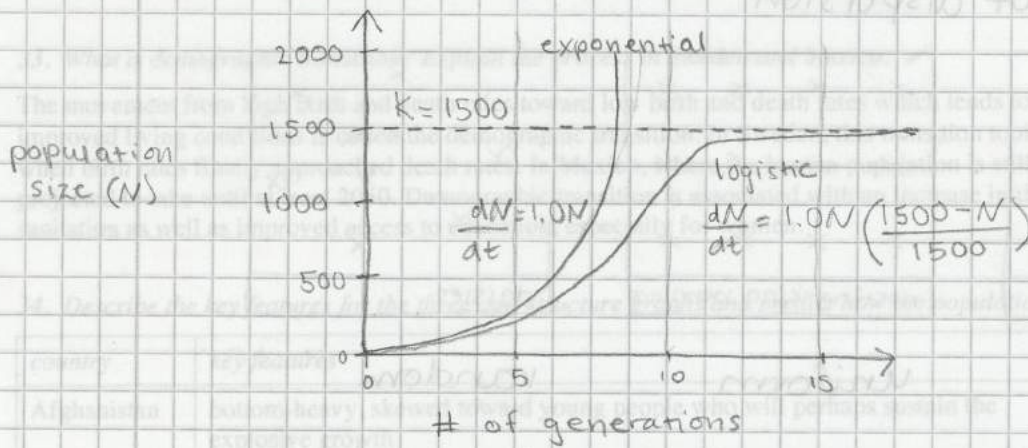
⑨ survivorship curve of open nesting songbird



⑩ exponential model



25) logistic model



25. Why do infant mortality and life expectancy vary so greatly between certain countries?

These differences reflect the quality of life faced by children at birth and influence the reproductive choices parents make. If infant mortality is high, two parents are likely to have more children to ensure that some reach adulthood.

26. Can the world's population sustain an ecological footprint that exceeds the average American footprint?

The ecological footprint concept measures the aggregate land and water area required by each person, city, or nation to produce all the resources it consumes and to absorb all the waste it generates. One way to estimate the ecological footprint of the entire human population is to multiply the average footprint of the average person by the population. The calculation yields approximately 2 hectares (ha) per person. Reserving some land for parks and conservation means reducing this allowance to 1.7 ha per person - the benchmark for comparing actual ecological footprints. People who consume more than this require more than 1.7 ha of produce, land, or services as unsustainable share. If Earth's resources support a typical ecological footprint for people in the United States is about 10 ha.