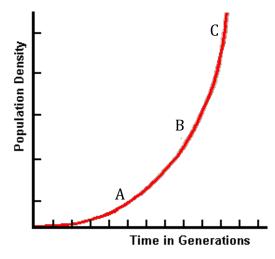
- 1) What are the assumptions of the geometric model of population growth? (circle all that apply)
 - a) The organisms reproduce and die continually
 - b) Resources are not limiting
 - c) The per capita growth rate is constant
 - d) Inere is a carrying capacity for the population
- 2) Where along the exponential growth curve (to the right) is the *per capita* growth rate (*r*) the highest?
 - a) Position A
 - b) Position B
 - c) Position C
 - d) Trick question! They all have the same per capita growth rate
- 3) If the birth rate in a population is at the replacement level, what is the value of r? 0



4) What happens to a population when λ < 1?

The population shrinks (it is below replacement of $\lambda = 1$, which is equivalent to r = 0)

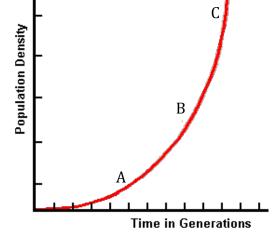
5) A population of lily pads in a pond doubled every day (i.e., think geometric growth). It took 30 days before the entire pond was covered with lily pads. How many days did it take for the pond to be half covered? 29

____ / 5pts

Quiz 6

Name _____

- 1) What are the assumptions of the geometric model of population growth? (circle all that apply)
 - a) The organisms reproduce and die continually
 - b) Resources are not limiting
 - c) The per capita growth rate is constant
 - d) There is a carrying capacity for the population
- 2) Where along the exponential growth curve (to the right) is the *per capita* growth rate (r) the highest?
 - a) Position A
 - b) Position B
 - c) Position C
 - d) Trick question! They all have the same per capita growth rate
- 3) If the birth rate in a population is at the replacement level, what is the value of r?



- 4) What happens to a population when $\lambda < 1$?
- 5) A population of lily pads in a pond doubled every day (i.e., think geometric growth). It took 30 days before the entire pond was covered with lily pads. How many days did it take for the pond to be half covered?