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## Further Readings for Ch. 45

- Cunningham, W. P., and Saigo, B. W. 2001. *Environmental science: A global concern*. Dubuque, Iowa: Wm. C. Brown Publishers. 7th ed. Provides scientific principles plus insights into the social, political, and economic systems impacting the environment.
- Dale, D. April 1999. Agent of ehrlichiosis, common in areas endemic for Lyme disease. *Scientific American Medicine* 22(4):3. Deer ticks also carry *Ixodes scapularis*, the agent of ehrlichiosis.
- deWaal, F. B. M. December 1999. The end of nature versus nurture. *Scientific American* 281(6):56. Article presents arguments about whether our behavior is shaped more by genetics or environment.
- Dugatkin, L. A., and Godin, J. J. April 1998. How females choose their mates. *Scientific American* 278(4):56. Female choice is studied in relation to a number of fish and bird species.
- Goldfarb, T. 2000 *Taking sides: Clashing views on controversial environmental issues*. 9th ed. Guilford, Conn.: Dushkin/ McGraw-Hill. This text examines the pros and cons and gives the history of 18 current environmental controversies.
- Holloway, M. March 2002. Ancient rituals on the Atlantic Coast. *Scientific American* 286(3):94. In May, the full moon brings horseshoe crabs ashore to mate, then migrating birds come to feast.
- Preston-Mafham, K. November 1998. Mating strategies of spiders. *Scientific American* 279(5):94. Article explores the behaviors used by spiders to woo cannibalistic mates.
- Rutowski, R. L. July 1998. Mating strategies in butterflies. *Scientific American* 279(1):64. Visual attributes (colorful wing patterns) and chemical signals (pheromones) play important roles in butterfly mating.
- Simpson, S. January 2001. Aquatic homebodies. *Scientific American* 284(1):22. New evidence is presented that baby fish and shrimp, which stick close to home, may be the key in saving coral reef biodiversity.
- Tallamy, D. W. January 1999. Child care among the insects. *Scientific American* 280(1):72. Article presents scientific observations of parental care and protection of young by arthropods.
- Topoff, H. November 1999. Slave-making queens. *Scientific American* 281(5):84. Certain parasitic ants that are unable to feed or care for themselves, survive because the queen invades other ant colonies and enslaves the members of that colony.
- Whiten, A. and Boesch C. January 2001. The culture of chimpanzees. *Scientific American* 284(1):60. Wild chimpanzees display social customs in group settings.