

genetic drift—the random fluctuations in the frequency of the appearance of a gene in a small isolated population, presumably owing to chance, rather than natural selection.

immigration—the movement of individuals into a population.

k-selected—organisms that reproduce later in life, produce fewer offspring, and devote significant time and energy to the nurturing of their offspring.

logistic population growth—when populations are well below the size dictated by the carrying capacity of the region they live in, they will grow exponentially, but as they approach the carrying capacity, their growth rate will decrease and the size of the population will eventually become stable.

population density—the number of individuals of a population that inhabit a certain unit of land or water area.

population dispersion—refers to how individuals of a population are spaced within a region.

random dispersion—a type of population dispersion in which the position of each individual is not determined or influenced by the other members of the population.

replacement birth rate—the number of children a couple must have in order to replace themselves in a population.

r-selected—organisms that reproduce early in life and often and have a high capacity for reproductive growth.

total fertility rate—the number of children an average woman will bear during her lifetime; this information is based on an analysis of data from preceding years in the population in question.

uniform dispersion—a type of population dispersion in which the members of the population are uniformly spaced throughout their geographic region.

CHAPTER 6: RESOURCE UTILIZATION

agroforestry—when trees and crops are planted together, creating a mutualistic symbiotic relationship between them.

aquaculture—the raising of fish and other aquatic species in captivity for harvest.

Norman Borlaug—considered by many to be the founder of the Green Revolution.

bottom trawling—a fishing technique in which the ocean floor is literally scraped by heavy nets that smash everything in their path.

by-catch—any other species of fish, mammals, or birds that are caught that are not the target organism.

capture fisheries—fish farming in which fish are caught in the wild and not raised in captivity for consumption.

clear-cutting—the removal of all of the trees in an area.