C. Group behavior has evolved because membership can
for individuals and their genetic relatives.

V. Types of Group Behaviors

A. **Behavior**

a. Individuals act together to to themselves by moving toward the center of the group.

b. The group seems to move together but are trying to

c. Examples:

1. = Fish swimming in same direction for social reasons

2. = Insects clumping together

3. = Birds group together

B. – groups move long distances for food, climate, or reproduction; ensures

C. **Hunting** - animals working together

a. Divides

b. Role

c. Smaller animals can take down large prey

VI. Positive Outcomes of Group Behavior

A. **Foraging**

a. The larger the group the can be

b. total catch

c. Protects kill from

B.

a. In water, animals moving together , reduce friction, and require less effort.

b. Birds use of previous bird to stay aloft

C. **Advantage**

a. Assist struggle with predator

b. Large group confuses and startles predator

c. Individuals scan for predators and give group more time for

d. " ;" predator less likely to attack a larger group

VII. Plant Behavior

A. = Growth/movement of plant in response to a stimulus

a. **Stimulus**-move stimulus

b. **Stimulus**-move from stimulus

B. Types of Tropisms

a. = response to

1. **Leaves** - move light (positive response)
2. Roots – move from light (negative response)

C. (Gravitropism) - response to

a. Roots-positive response

b. Stems and leaves-negative response

D. Other Tropisms: a. b.