

Holling (1959)

1. His p. 294, first full ¶. This sets the bar for a comprehensive theory of predation. Does his work on subsequent pages hurdle this bar?
2. p. 526. Further paragraphs and the next page outline the study system and its advantages. Thoughts?
3. His p. 298. Five sets of variables are listed, and then he dispenses with the latter 3. Is that OK here?
4. Fig. 7. He argues that prey density  $> D$  “escapes” predator regulation. What other ways can prey “escape” predator regulation?
5. Fig. 8. Types 1-3 remain widely discussed and used. Do these adequately describe different predator responses to prey populations?

Brooks & Dodson (1965) or “What Stan did during his summer vacation”

6. Table 1. Do alewives actually appear to shift zooplankton communities or is this weak evidence?
7. Their p. 30, top right. Why is this not found in the Great Lakes, too?
8. Their p. 30. The Size-Efficiency Hypothesis. Does this work for you?
9. Their p. 33. They attempt to generalize this beyond alewives and zooplankton. Do you buy it?

Schoener (1971)

10. 1<sup>st</sup> ¶. He establishes the needs for a currency, cost-benefit functions, and solution for an optimum. One point at a time: does he succeed?
11. Would you base a PhD dissertation today on observational records of predator activities with a stopwatch? Why not?
12. Is group size easily explained as a function of optimizing foraging efficiency?
13. How does this work transcend our readings of Holling or Hutchinson?
14. This review laid the foundation for optimal foraging theory, which has been productive. Does such an “economics” approach explain organismal ecology?