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Bio 1 Term paper proposal

Camouflage: Winning at Hide and Seek

Organisms have evolved many different ways to avoid being detected and eaten by predators. One of these is called camouflage. Camouflage refers to when a prey organism attempts to blend in with the background. How does such a defense system work in a changing world? Snowshoe hares are large rabbits that live in the northern United States and Canada (Zimova et al. 2014). They are preyed upon by various species, particularly Canadian lynx (a large cat). To escape detection, snowshoe hares molt their fur color at the start of every winter from the brown color they have during summer, to a snowy white fur. The latter helps them blend in with a snow-filled environment. They then molt back to brown for the summer. Global climate change has caused the snow to arrive later in the fall and to disappear earlier in the spring than in the recent past, and so Zimova et al. (2014) wanted to know if this has affected when snowshoe hares change their coat color. For my term paper, I will examine this article plus two others on the topic of camouflage.

Literature Cited

Zimova, M., L.S. Mills, P.M. Lukacs and M.S. Mitchell (2014) Snowshoe hares display limited phenotypic plasticity to mismatch in seasonal camouflage. *Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences*. 281: 20140029*.

* Note that this article does not have page numbers like most articles that you will see. That is because it is in an electronic journal. Instead of page numbers, you cite the article number, which is 20140029. By the way, this is completely different than citing a website, something which you do not generally do in science.