TABLE 32-1 Life history traits of several populations of the fence lizard *Sceloporus undulatus*

| | LOCATION | | | | | | | |
Trait	Arizona	Utah	Colorado	New Mexico	Kansas	Texas	Ohio	South Carolina
Clutch size	8.3	6.3	7.9	9.9	7.0	9.5	11.8	7.4
Clutches per year	3	3	2	4	1–2	3	2	3
Egg weight (g)	0.29	0.36	0.42	0.24	0.26	0.22	0.35	0.33
Relative clutch mass	0.22	0.21	0.23	0.21	0.28	0.27	0.25	0.23
Age at maturity (months)	12	23	21	12	12	12	20	12
Survival to breeding	0.07	0.05	0.11	0.03	0.10	0.06	0.03	0.11
Annual adult survival	0.24	0.48	0.37	0.20	0.27	0.11	0.44	0.49

(From Tinkle and Dunham 1986.)

TABLE 32-3	Cumulative egg production by individuals in a hypothetical population as a function of life span and age at first reproduction							
Age at first reproduction (years)	LIFE SPAN (YEARS)							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	10*	20	30	40	50	60	70	80
2	0	20	40	60	80	100	120	140
3	0	0	30	60	90	120	150	180
4	0	0	0	40	80	120	160	200
5	0	0	0	0	50	100	150	200
6	0	0	0	0	0	60	120	180

*Bold type indicates the most productive ages at first reproduction for a given life span.

TABLE 32-4	Numerical comparison of the strategies of slow growth/high fecundity and rapid growth/low fecundity in two hypothetical fish species

Characteristic	YEAR					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Slow growth/high fecundity						
Body weight	10	12	14.4	17.3	20.8	25.0
Growth increment	2	2.4	2.9	3.5	4.2	5.0
Weight of eggs	8	9.6	11.5	13.8	16.6	20.0
Cumulative weight of eggs	8	17.6	29.1	42.9	59.5	79.5
Rapid growth/low fecundity						
Body weight	10	15	22.5	33.8	50.7	76.1
Growth increment	5	7.5	11.3	16.9	25.4	38.1
Weight of eggs	5	7.5	11.3	16.9	25.4	38.1
Cumulative weight of eggs	5	12.5	23.8	40.7	66.1	104.2

Note: All weights in grams. Body weight + growth increment = next year's body weight. Cumulative weight of eggs to last year + weight of eggs = cumulative weight of eggs to this year. Growth increment and weight of eggs in each year are equal to the body weight.