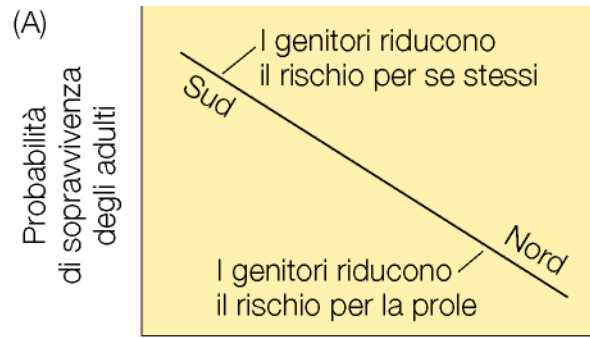
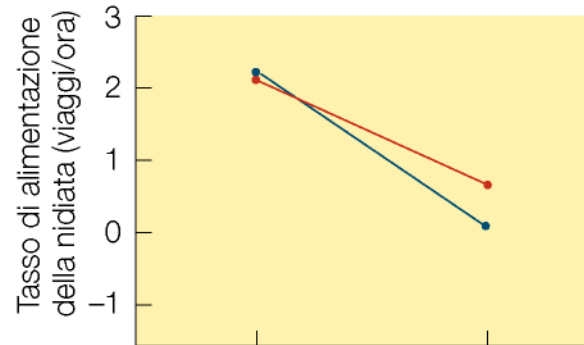


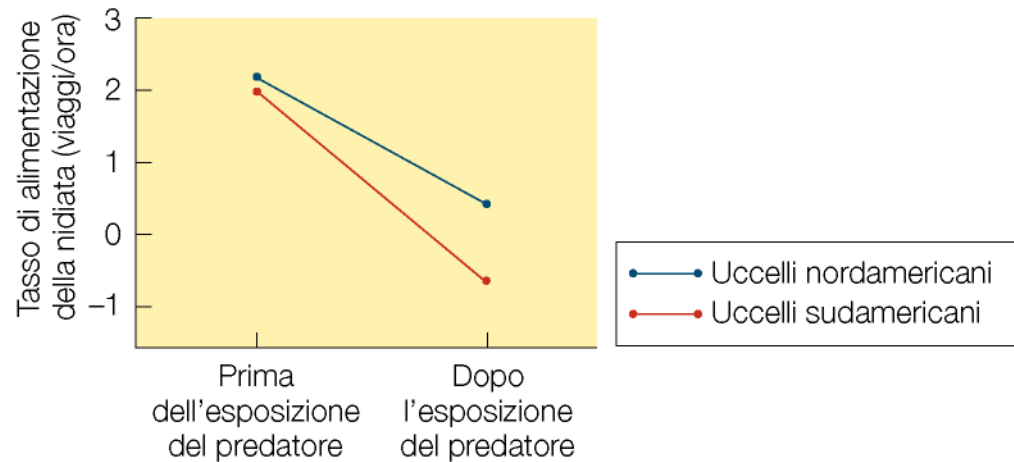
L'evoluzione delle cure parentali

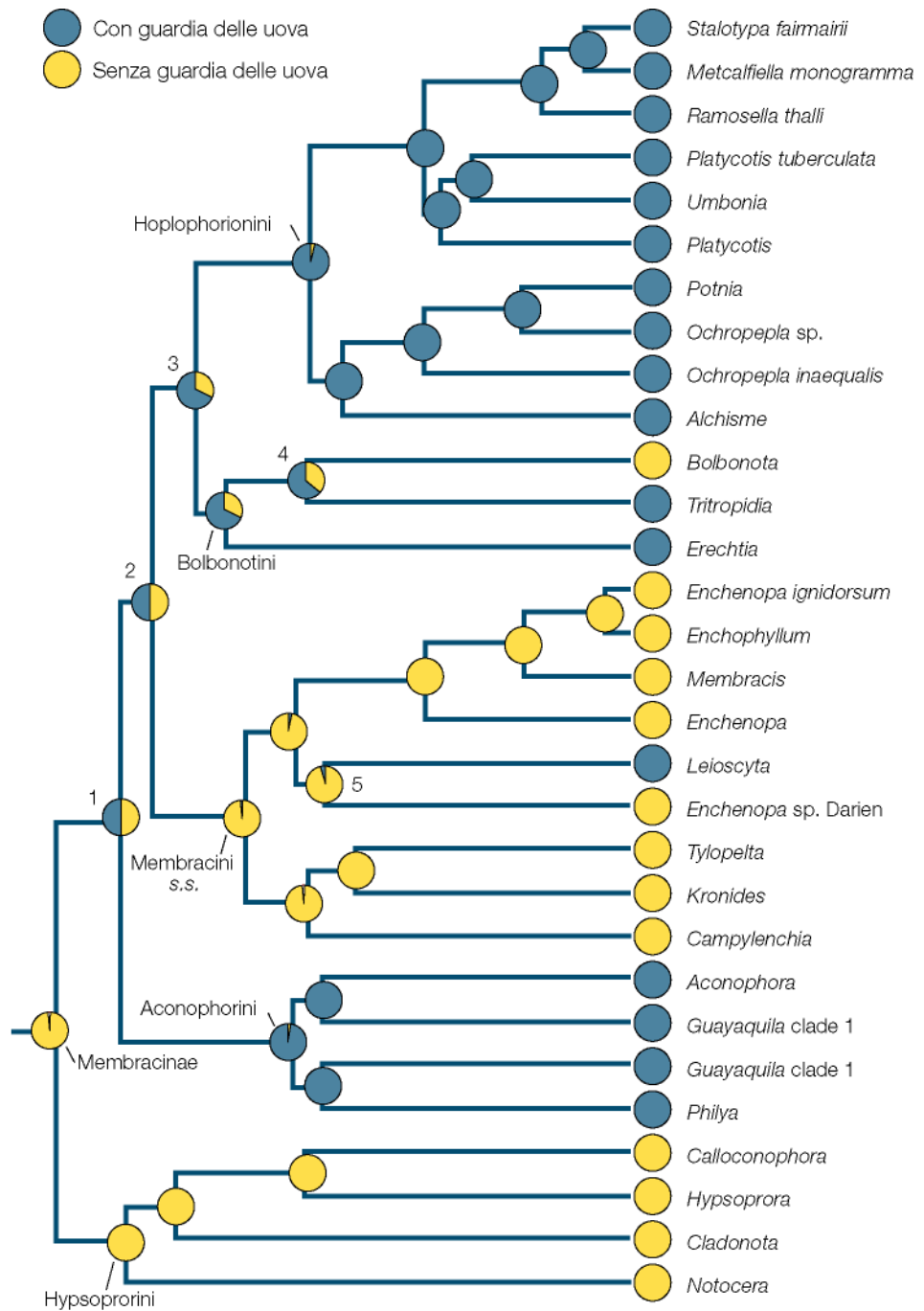


(B) Predatore della nidata



(C) Predatore degli adulti

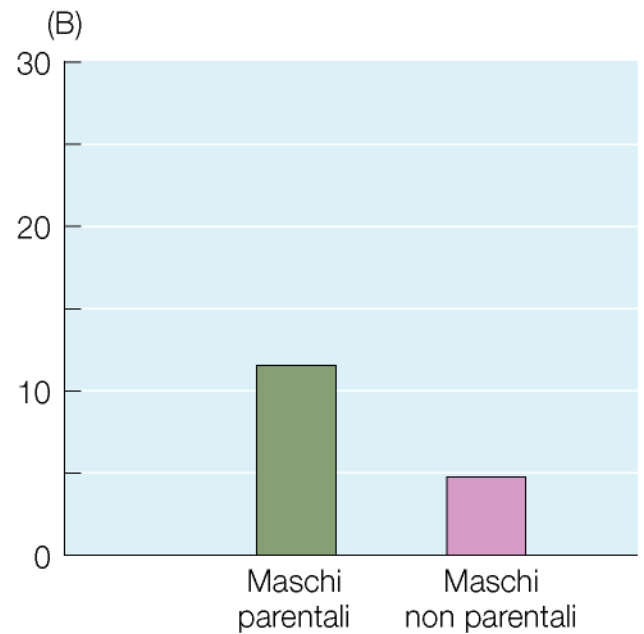
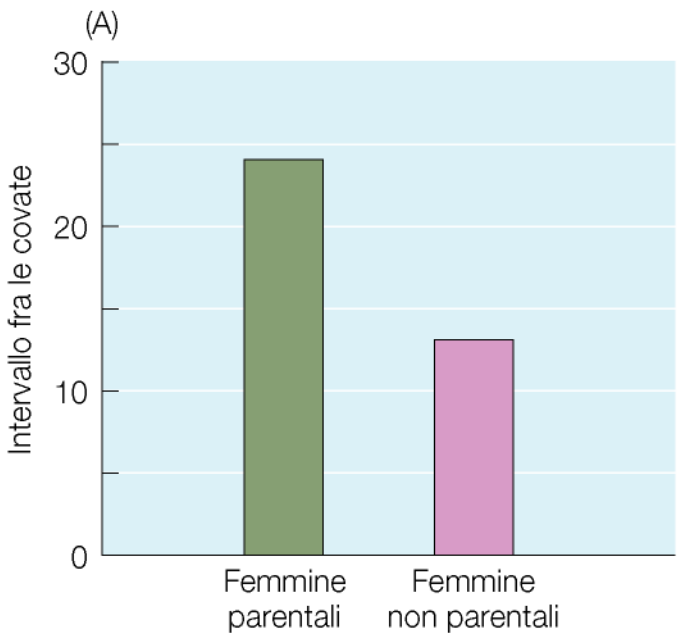




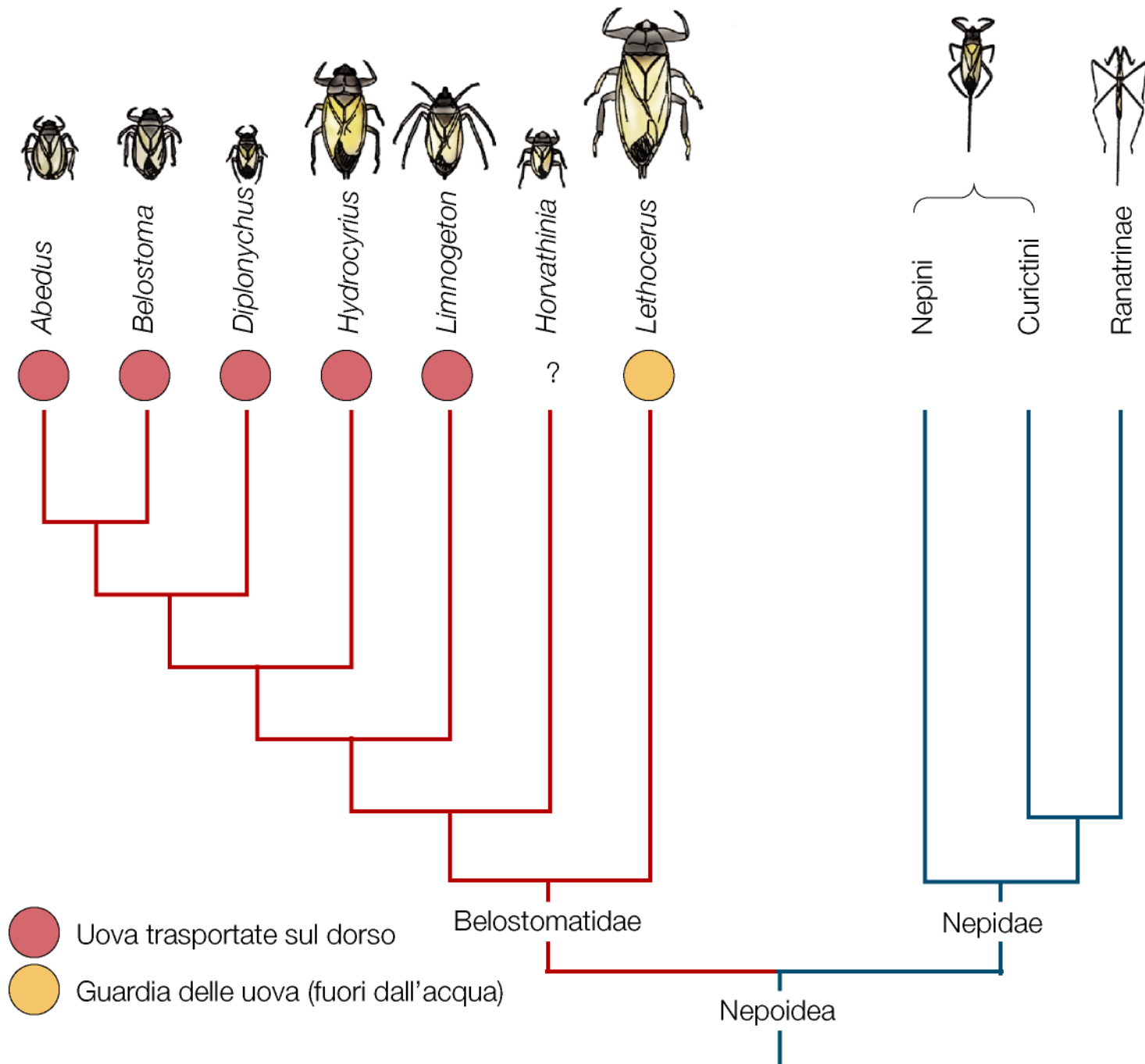




Sarotherodon galilaeus









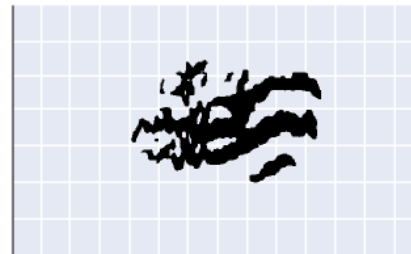
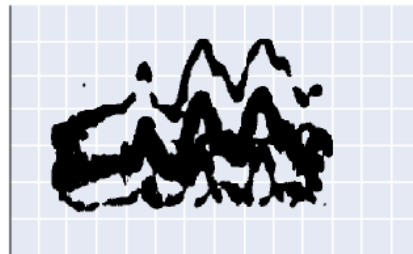
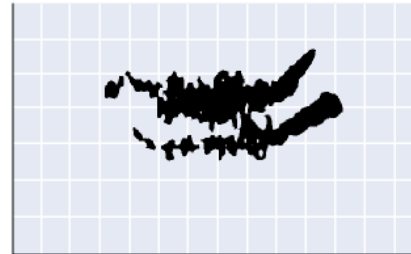
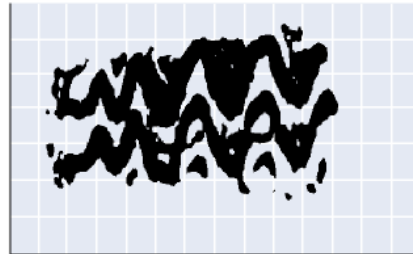
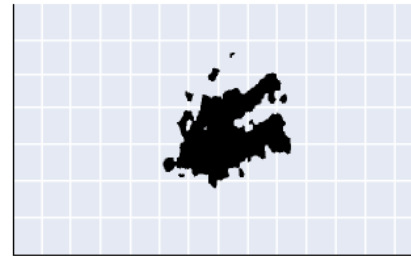
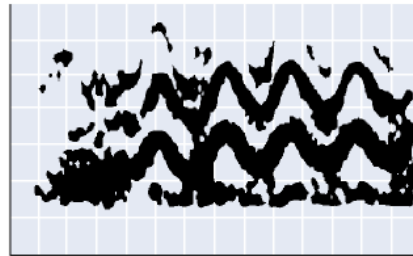
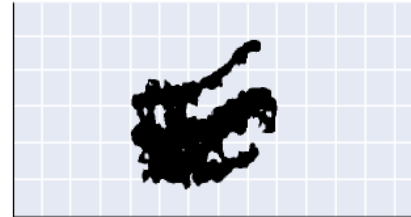
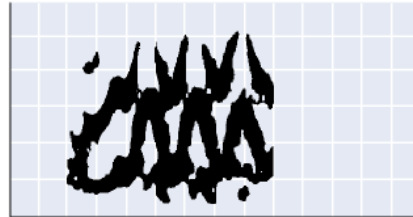




Rondine rupestre americana



Rondine comune

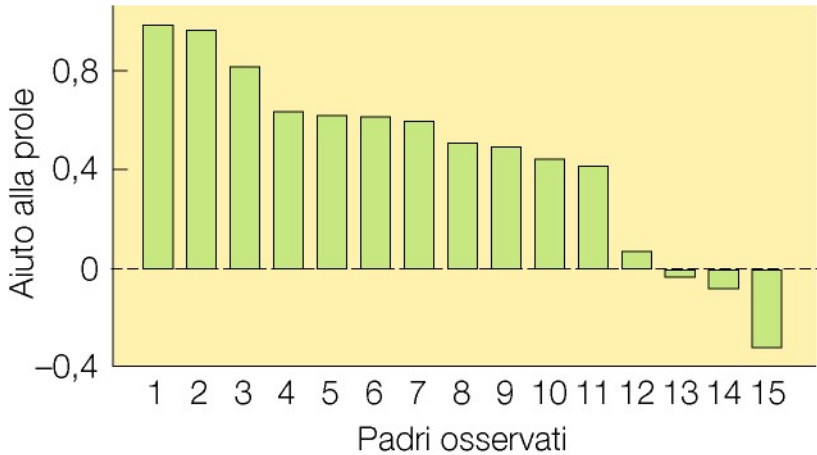


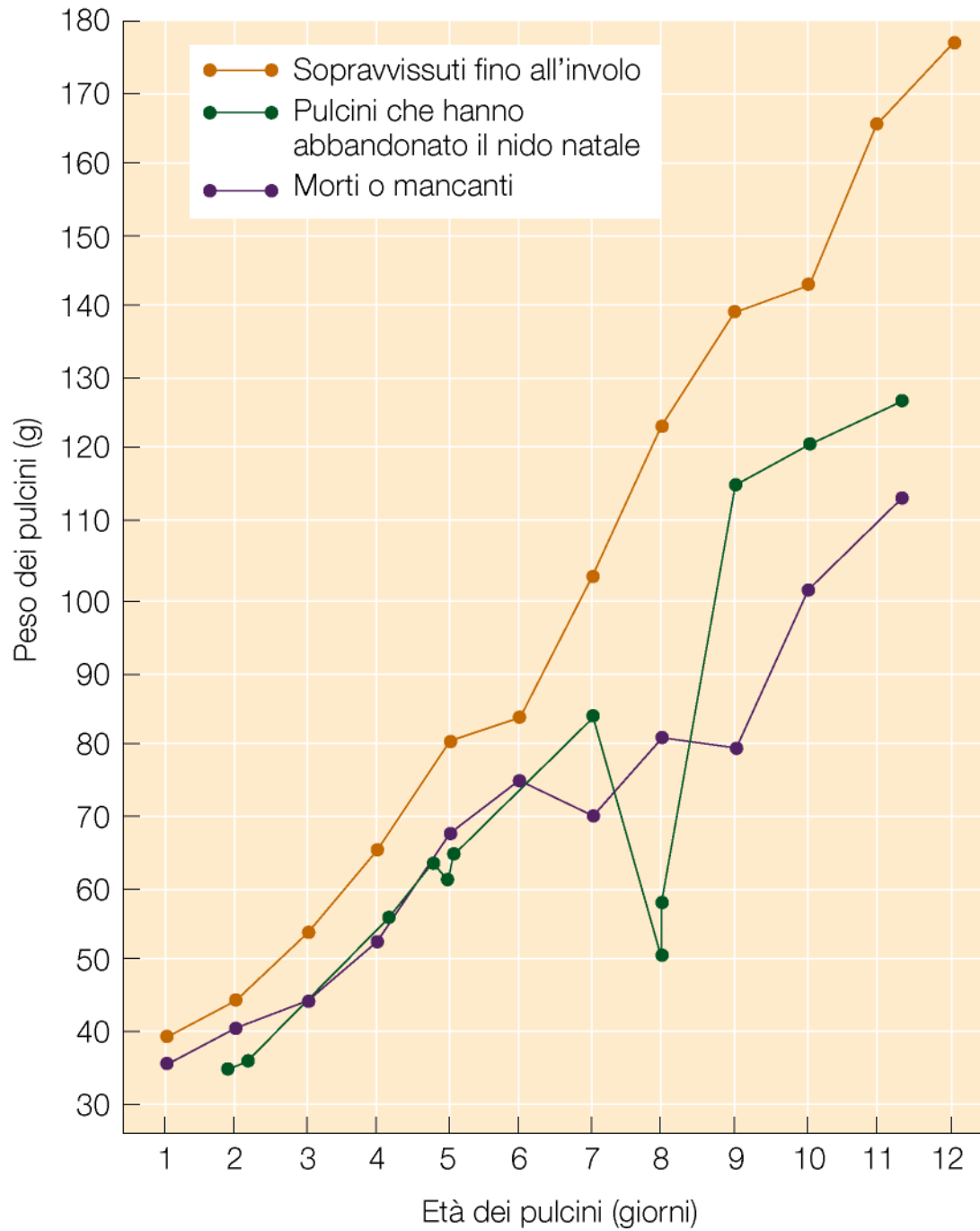
Frequenza sonora

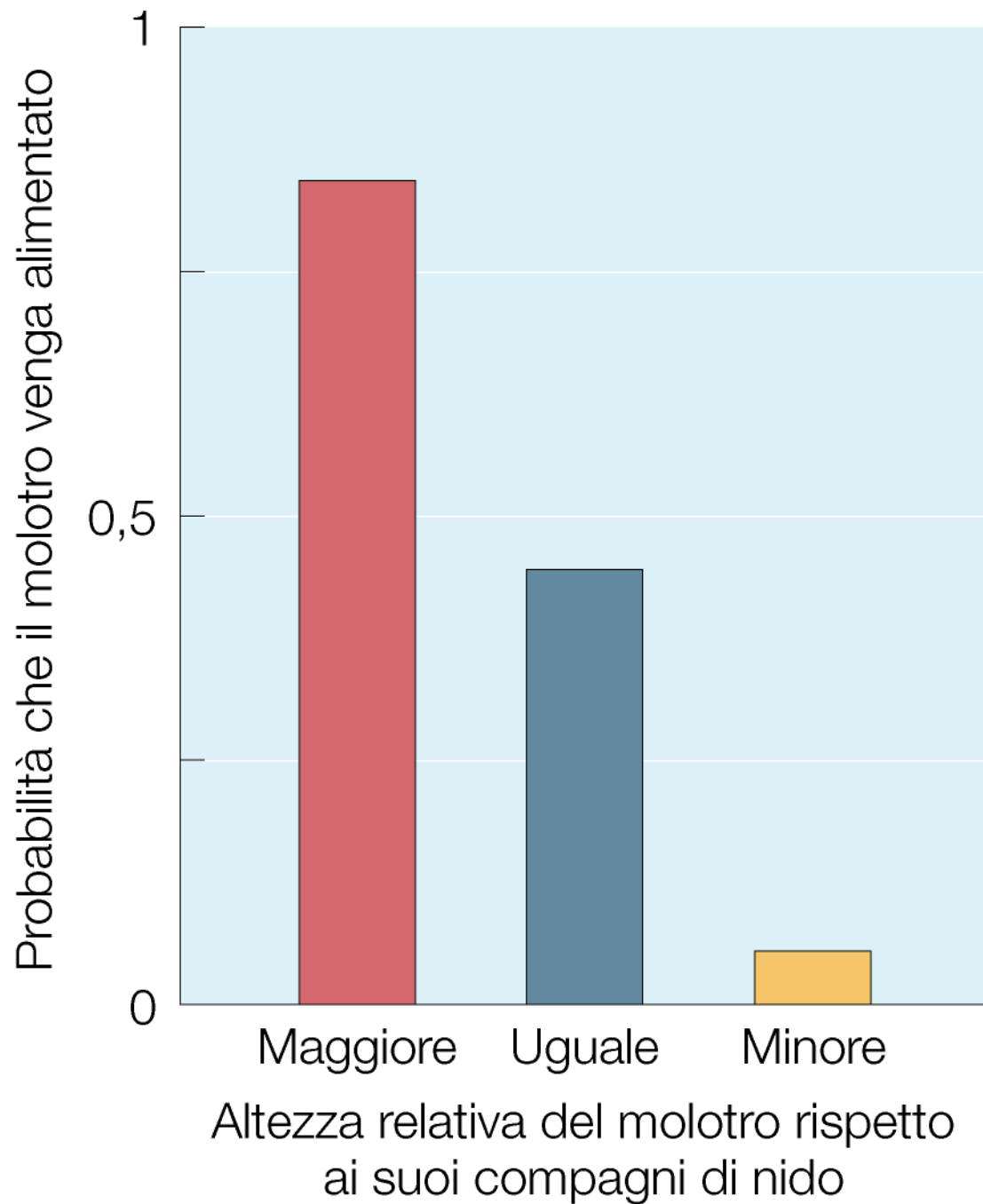
(A)

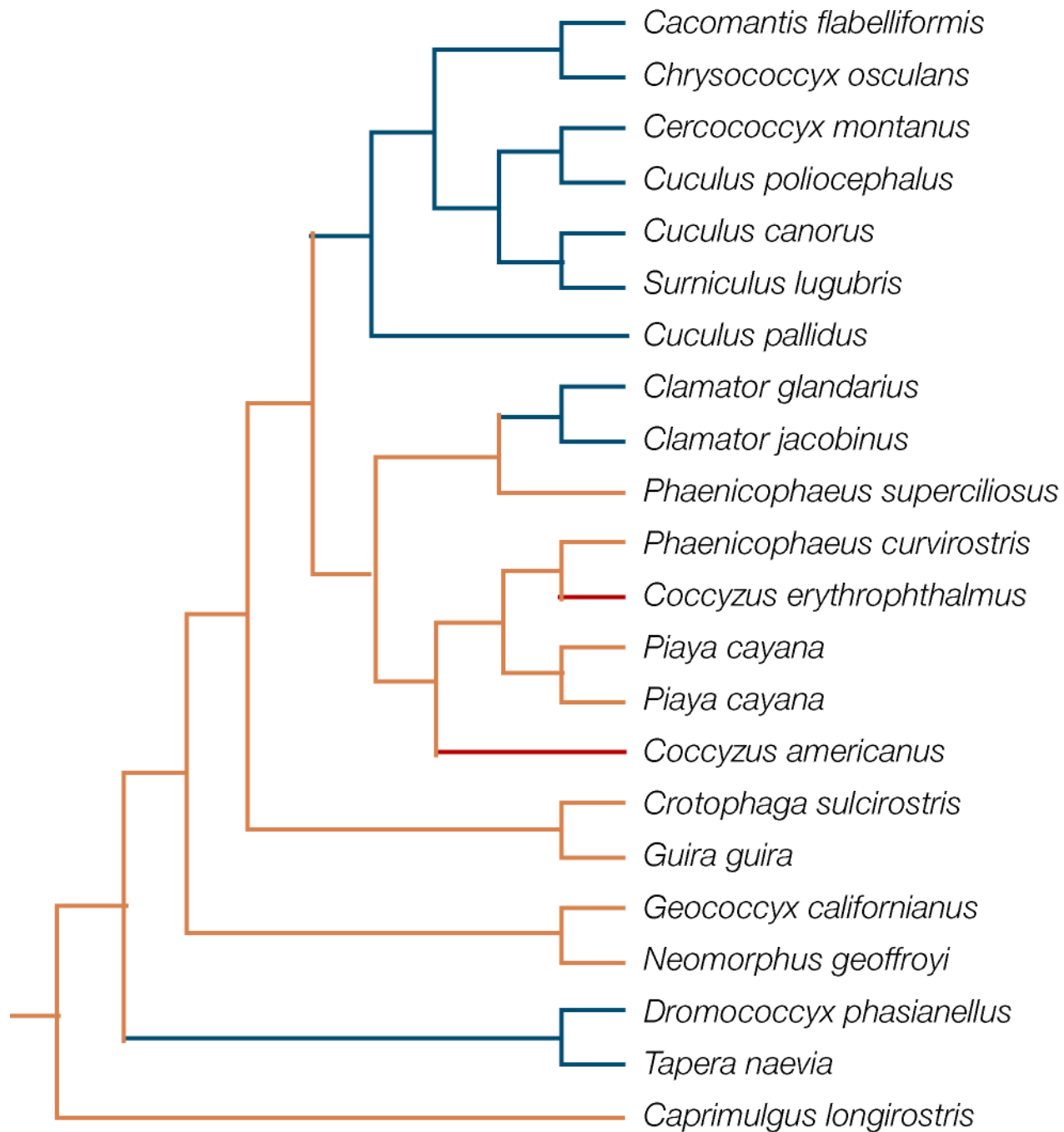


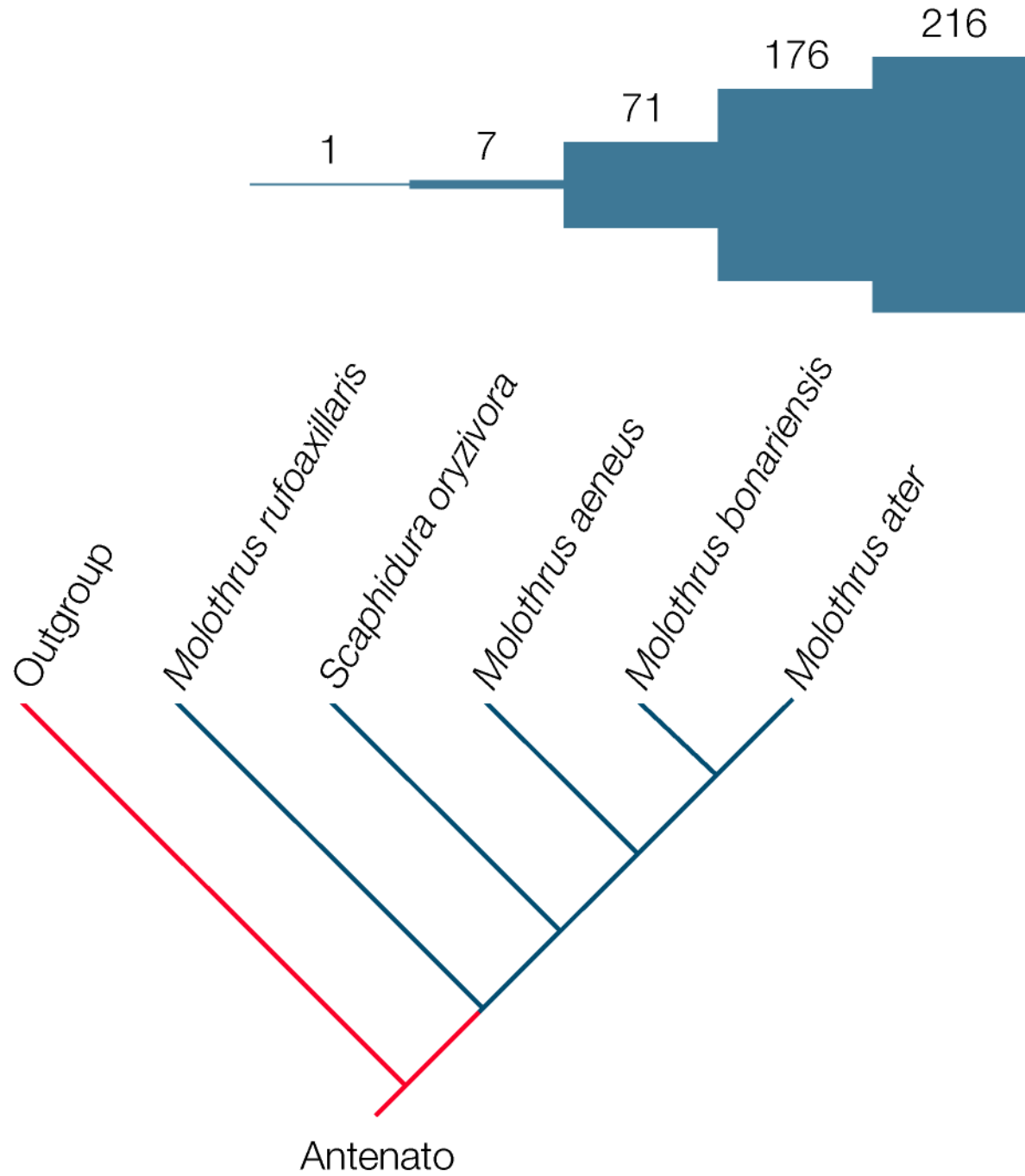
(B)













Vedova
coda a spilli



Astrilde
comune

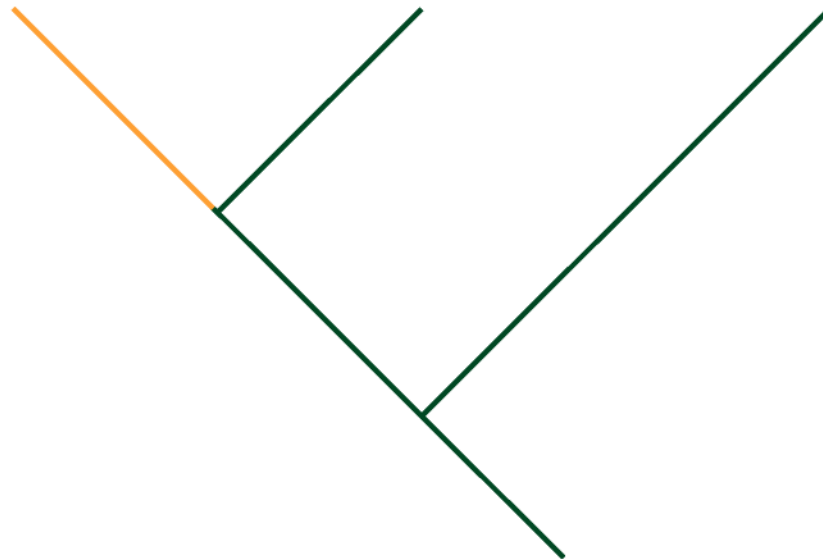


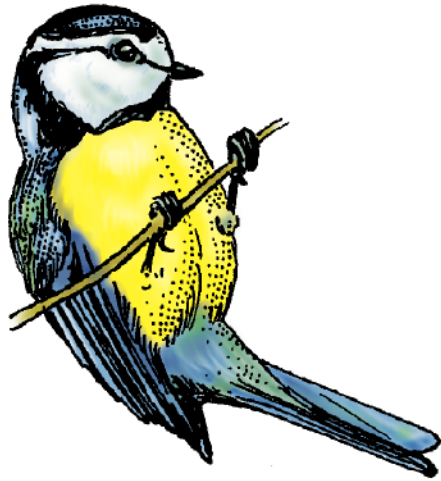
Passera
europea

Viduidae

Estrildidae

Ploceidae

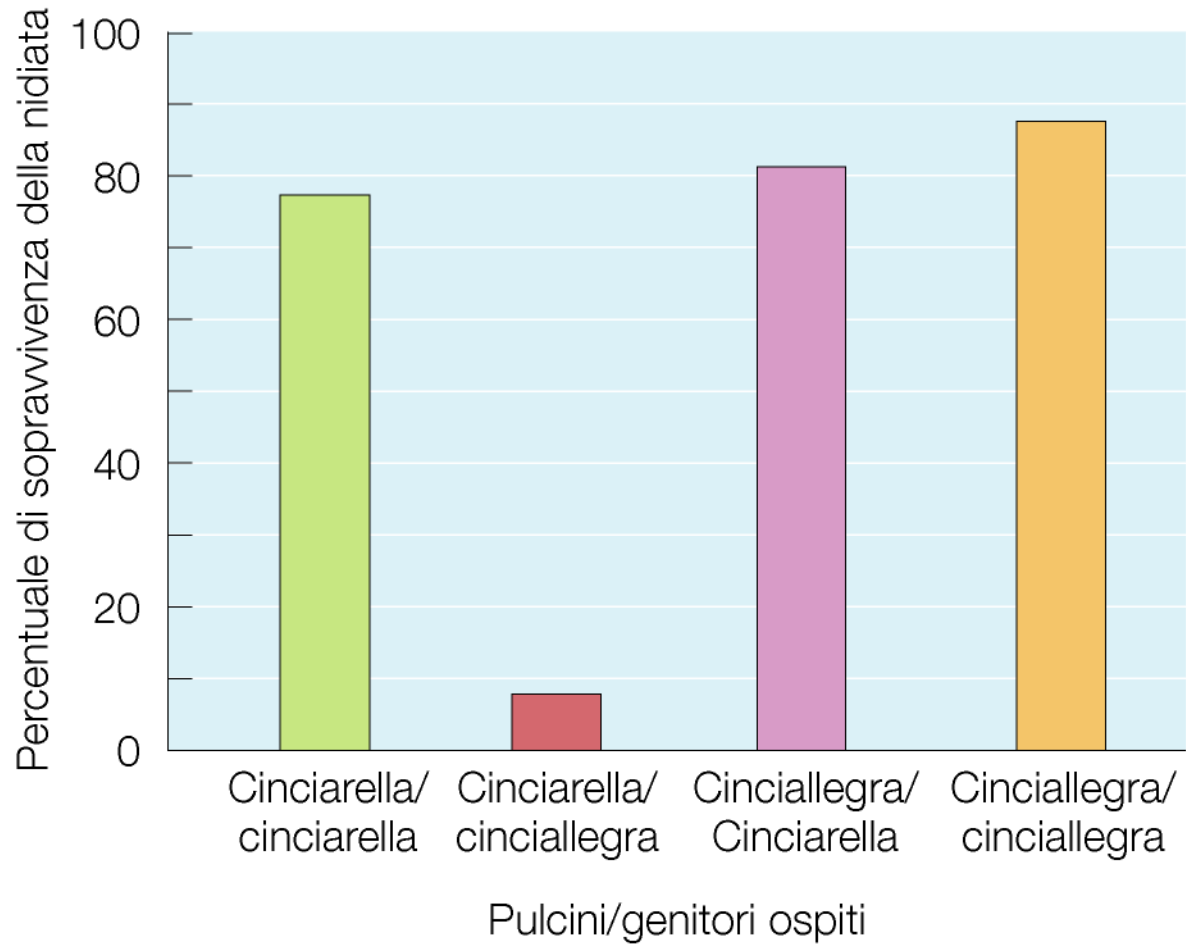




Cinciarella

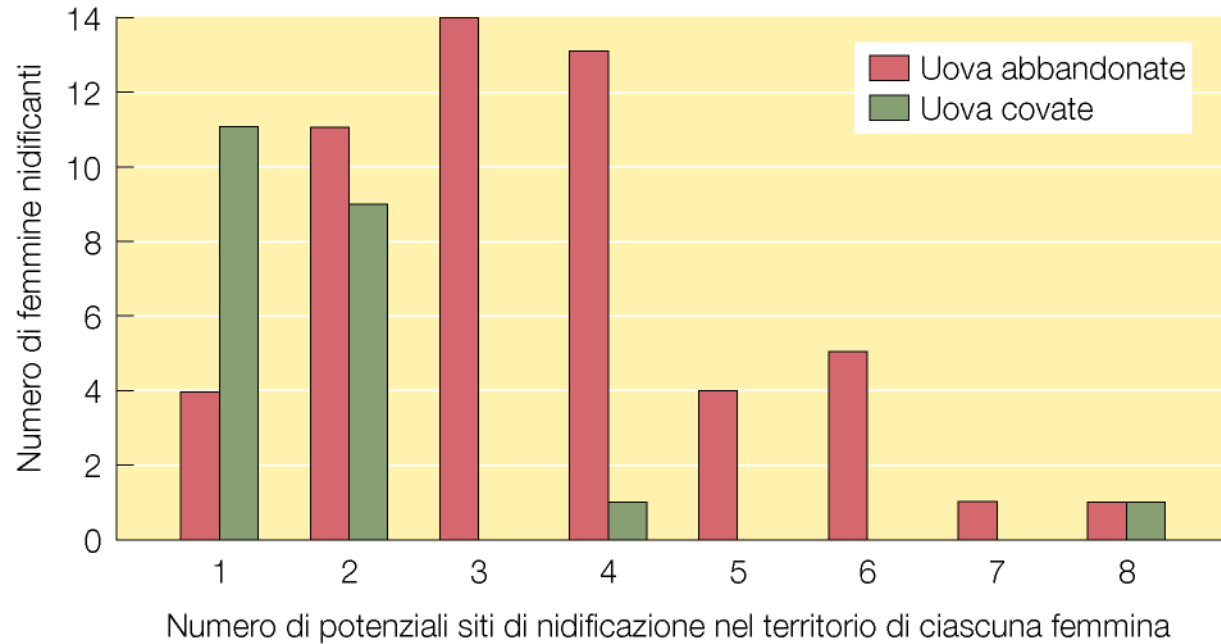


Cinciallegra



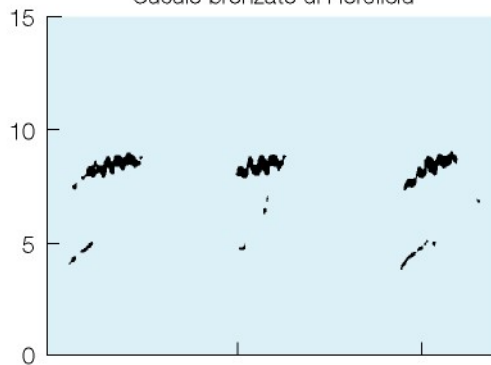


Protonotaria citrina

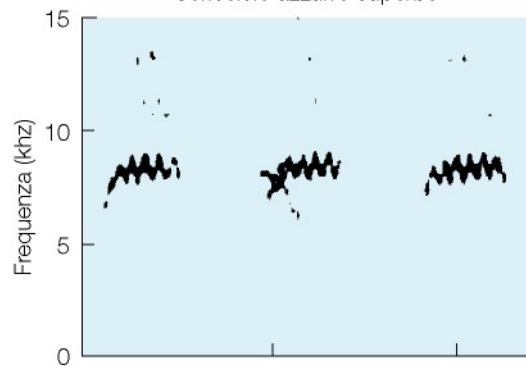




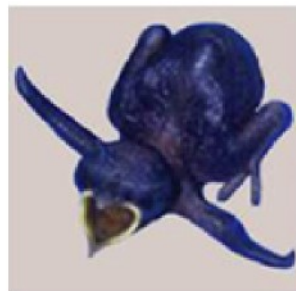
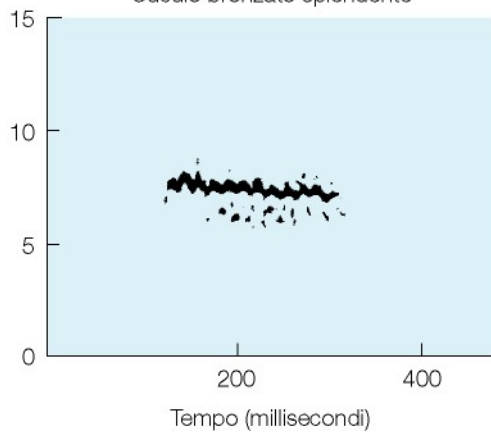
Cuculo bronzato di Horsfield



Scricciolo azzurro superbo



Cuculo bronzato splendente







Proporzione di fratricidi precoci

1
0,8
0,6
0,4
0,2
0

SM + SM

SM + SPA

SPA + SM

SPA + SPA

Combinazioni genitori/prole

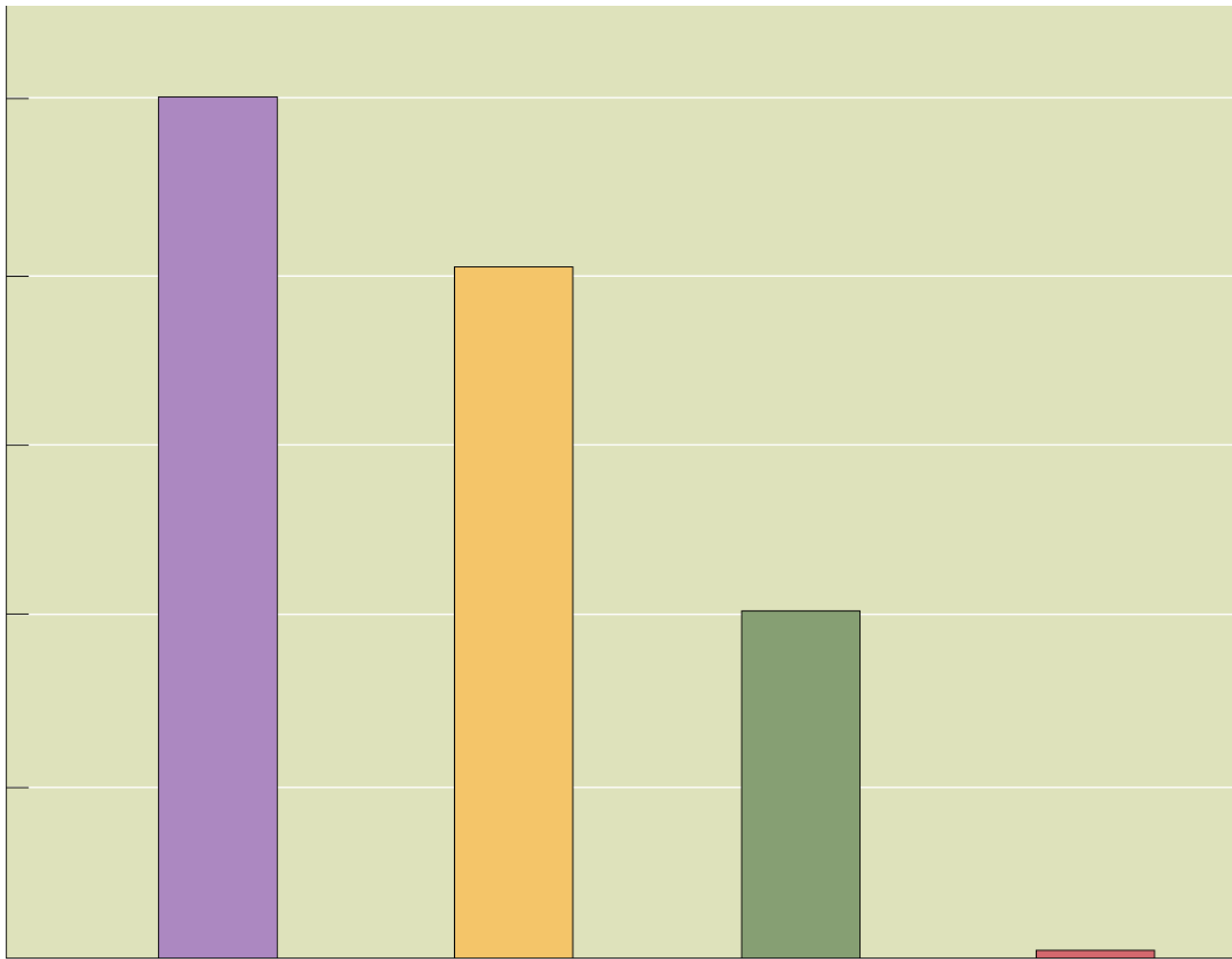


TABLE 12.1 *The effect of hatching asynchrony on parental efficiency in cattle egrets*

	Mean survivors per nest	Food brought to nest per day (ml)	Parental efficiency ^a
Synchronous brood	1.9	68.3	2.8
Normal asynchronous brood	2.3	53.1	4.4
Exaggerated asynchronous brood	2.3	65.1	3.5

Source: Mock and Ploger [834]

^aThe number of surviving chicks divided by the volume of food brought to the nest per day $\times 100$