

A close-up photograph of a large fish, likely a grouper, swimming in an aquarium. The fish has a reddish-brown body with white spots and a wide, open mouth. In the background, several smaller, silver-colored fish are visible.

Biology and Behavior in fish

Types of hermaphroditism

- Protogyny- Female first
- Protandry –Male first
- Simultaneous –Can spawn as both at the same time

Sex change patterns

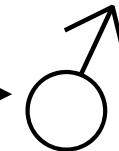
Immature



Mature



Mature



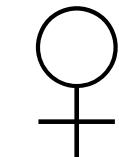
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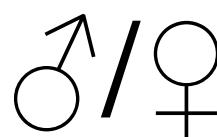
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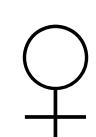
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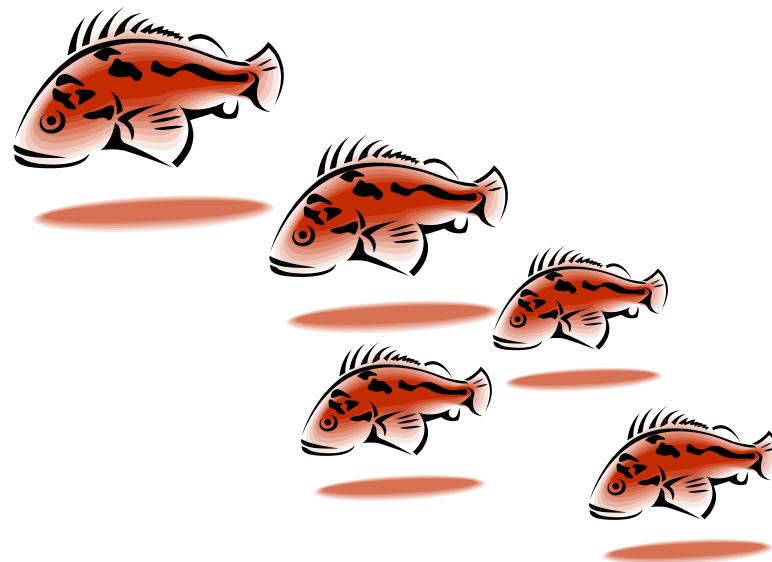
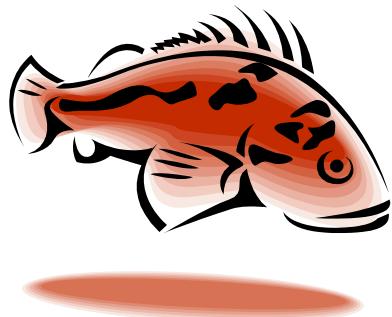
Mature



Mature



Social control of sex change

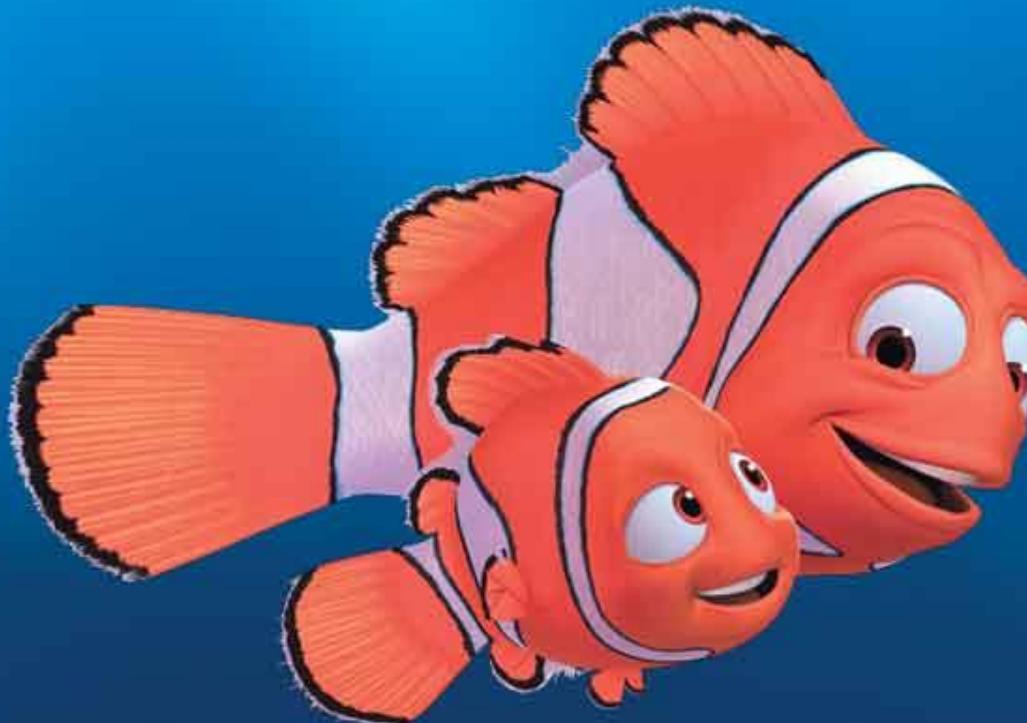


Social control of sex change

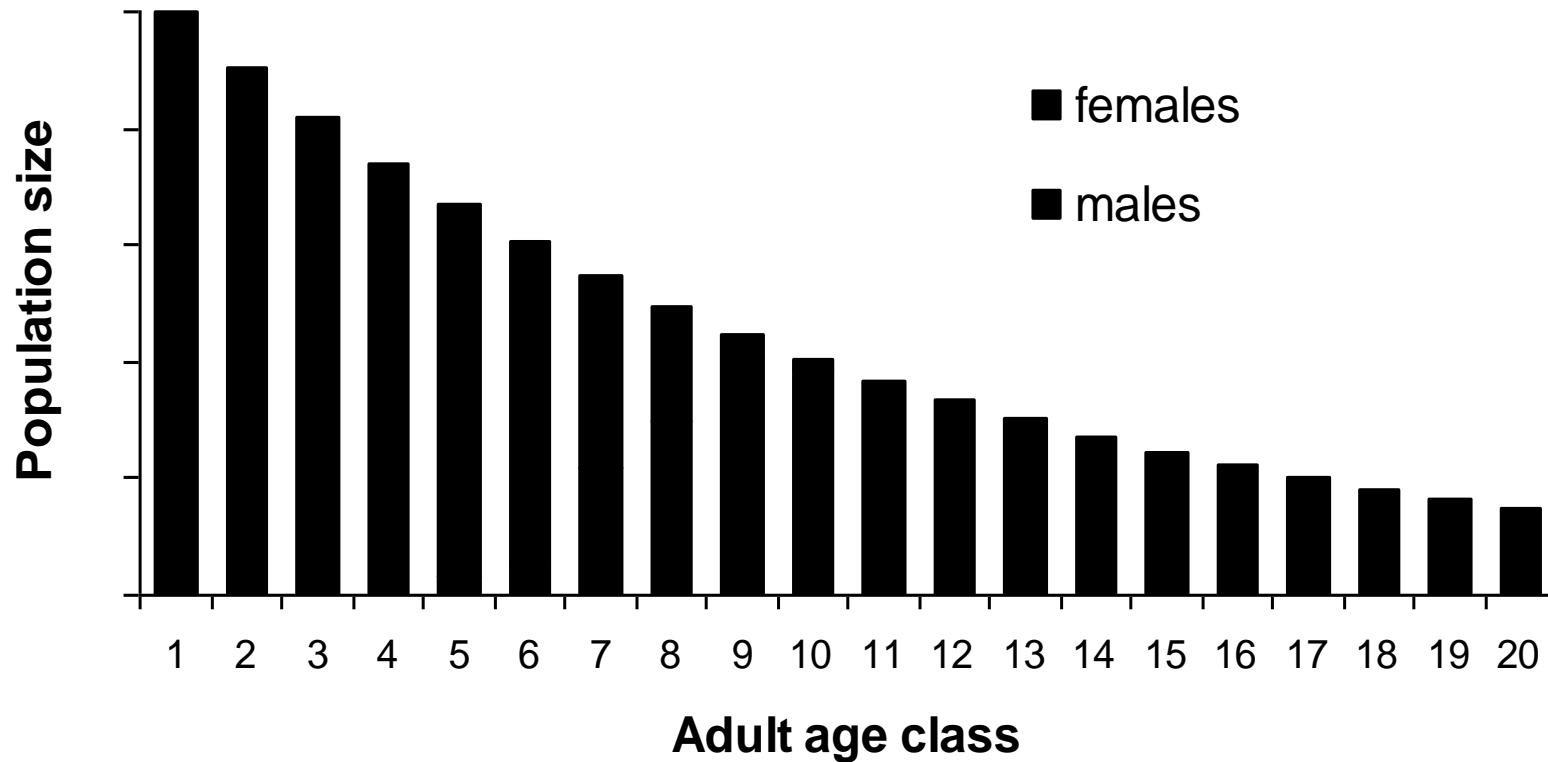
Warner and Swearer (1991)

- Behaviors exhibited within minutes
- Color changes within a day
- Mature sperm within 8 days
- Semsar, Godwin, Grober, Bass
 - Linked to Arginine Vasotocin production in the brain
 - Not necessarily linked to gonad production of steroids

Marlin explains to Nemo the sociological aspects of sexuality and parental role patterns within the context of the identity model for transgender and intersex inclusion

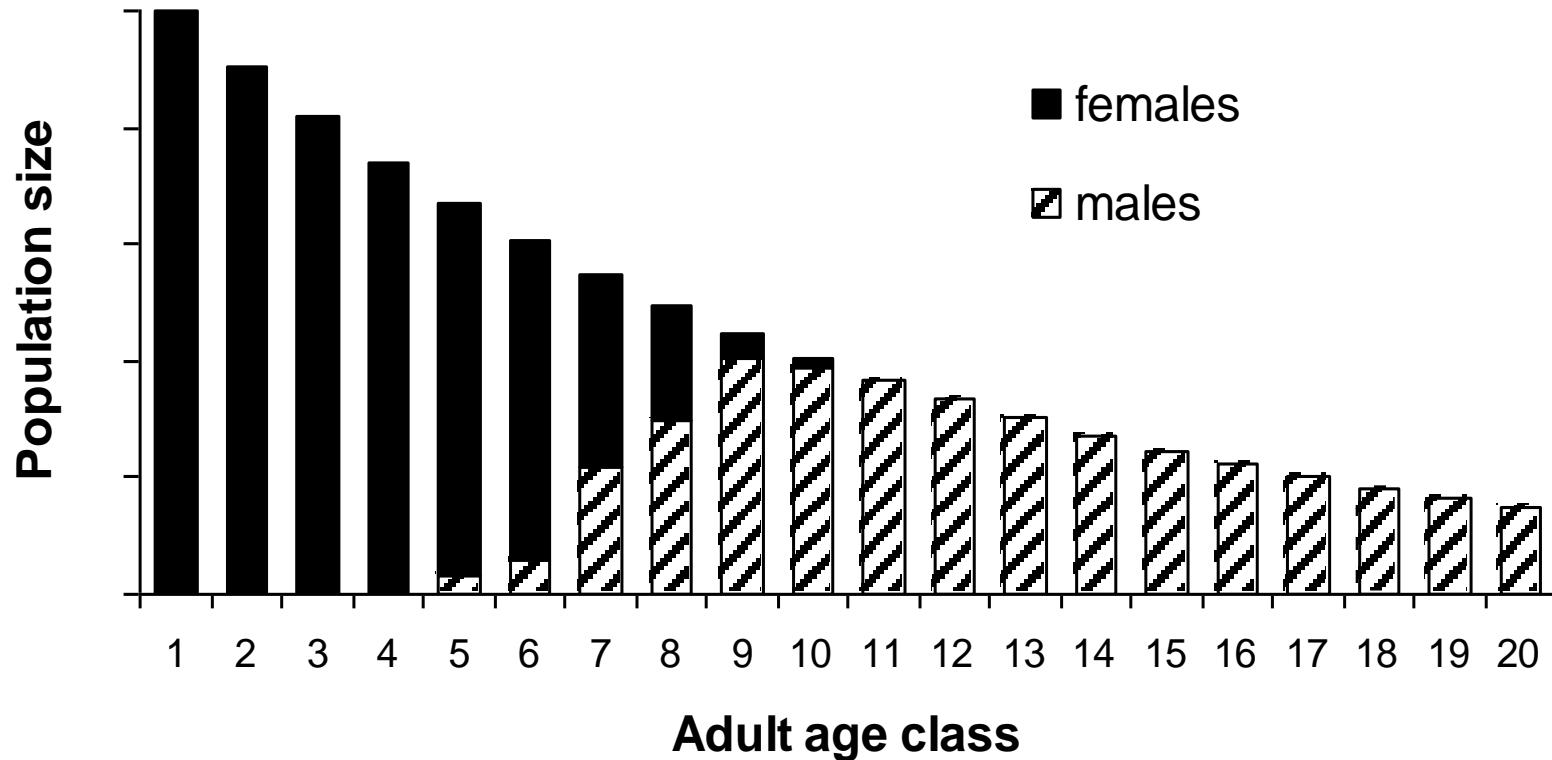


Gonochorist, M=0.1



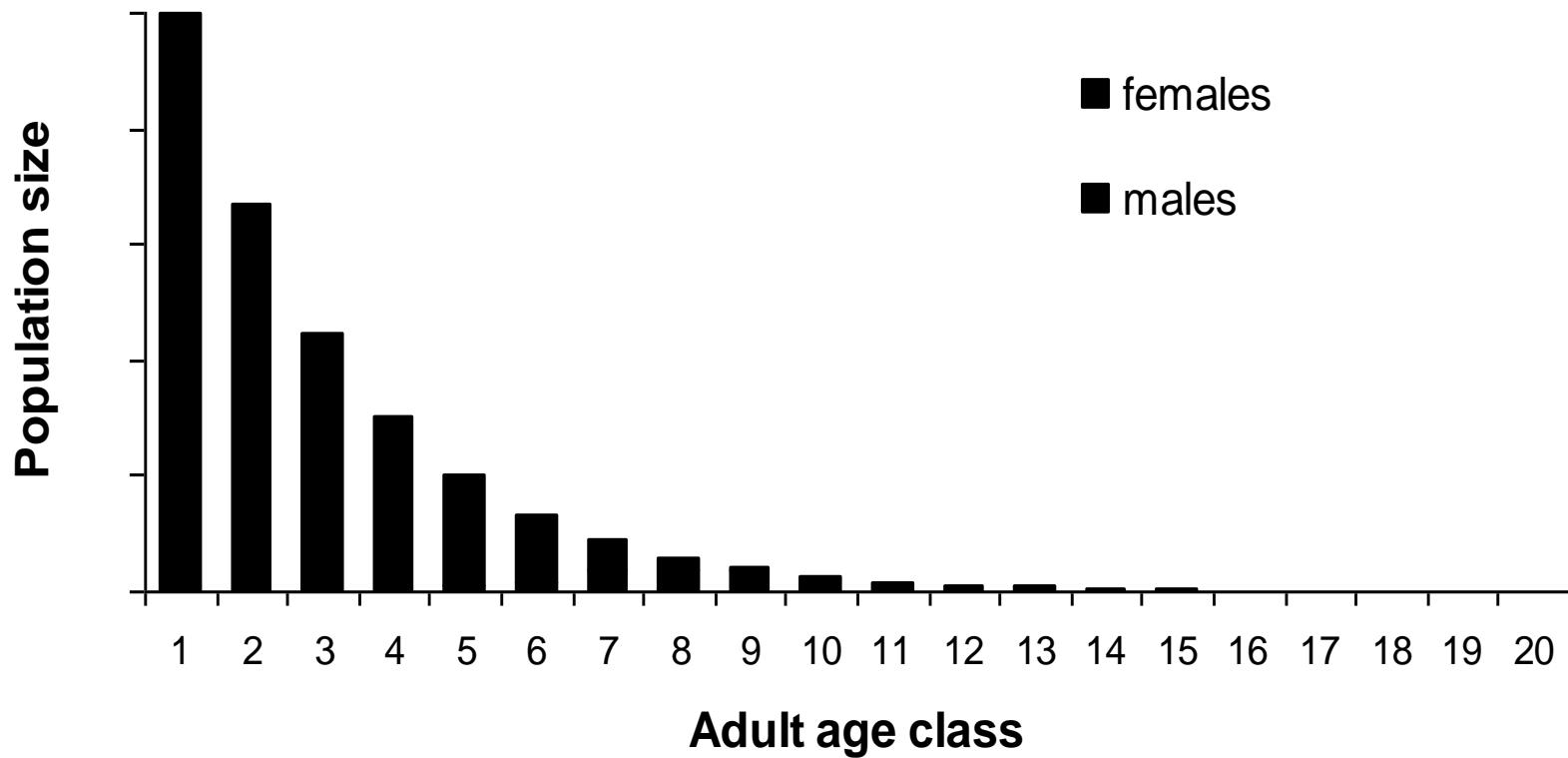
Sex ratio = 1:1 female:male

Hermaphrodite, M=0.1



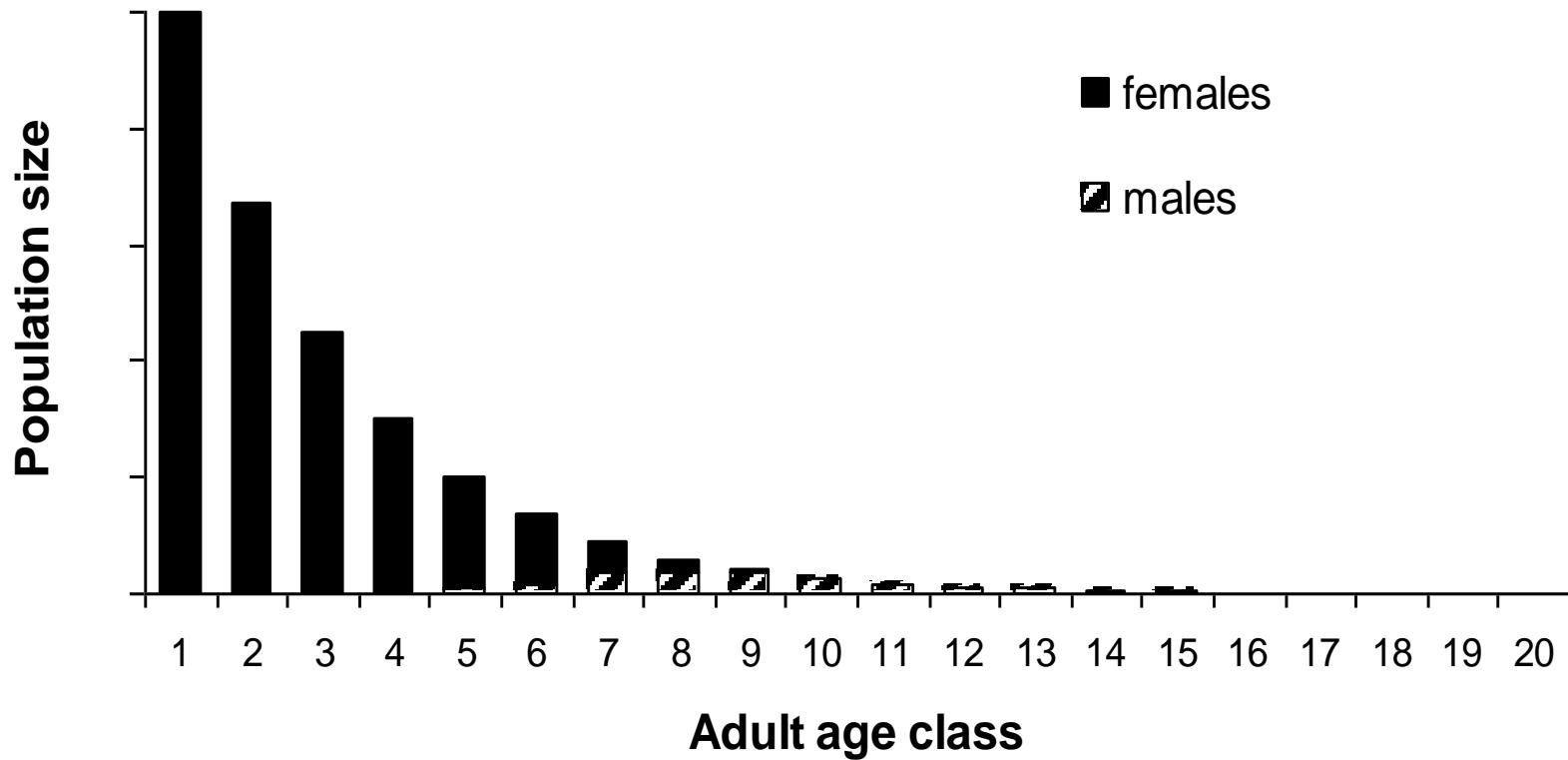
Sex ratio = 1.5:1 female:male

Gonochorist, M=0.1, F=0.3



Sex ratio = 1:1 female:male

Hermaphrodite, M=0.1, F=0.3



Sex ratio = 13:1 female:male

Behavior, physiology, and life history comparisons in four species of grouper: What do they mean for grouper management?

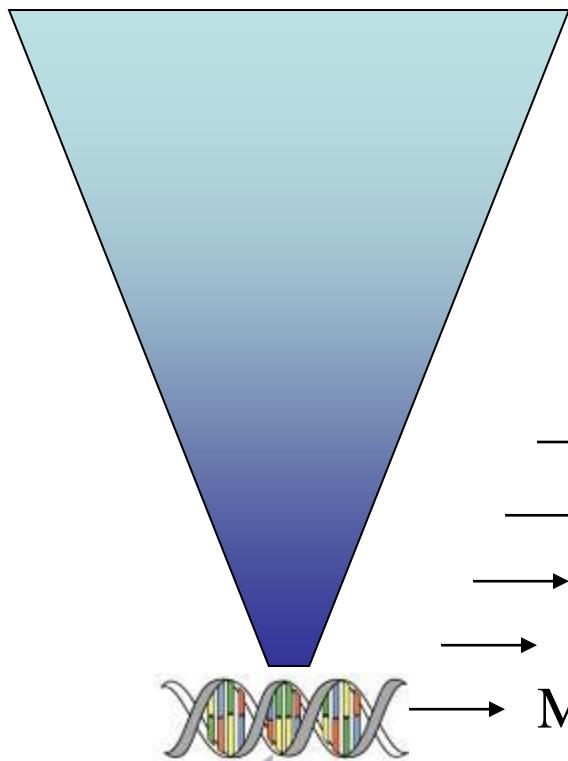
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Marine fisheries ecology at multiple scales of biological organization

→ Grand unifying theory



- Ecosystems
- Habitats
- Communities
- Species
- Populations
- Individual fitness
- Behavior
- Physiology
- Cell
- Molecule

Integration Management