Fig. 1. The frequency of conspicuous behaviors each fish displayed in a 30-min observational period in relation to the intensity of parasitism of Euhaplorchis californiensis (number of metacercarial cysts per fish brain). In the parasitized population (squares), the number of conspicuous behaviors increased with parasite intensity. All unparasitized fish (circles) had a smaller number of conspicuous behaviors than parasitized fish. The square directly left of the "2" represents two fish.

Lafferty & Morris, 1996

Fig. 2. The effect of predation on parasitized fish. The histogram shows the estimated frequency of infection intensities of the control (protected) and treatment (open) pens at the end of 20 d, indicating that parasitized fish were more likely to be eaten than unparasitized fish, and that highly parasitized fish were more likely to be eaten than lightly parasitized fish.

Lafferty & Morris, 1996

Fig. 3. A comparison of the proportion of fish estimated to have been eaten by birds after 20 d (total number missing in the open pen minus the number that escaped or died in the netted pen) showing that heavily parasitized fish were preyed on more frequently than lightly parasitized fish, which were preyed on more frequently than unparasitized fish. From left to right, percentages = 1/50, 10/45, and 37/46, respectively. Error bars are 95% confidence intervals indicating that all three groups were significantly different.

(Lafferty & Morris, 1996)