1. *Streptopelia capicola* females mating with *S. vinacea* males, were the start of hybridization between these two species. *This thesis, chapter 2.*

2. Hybrid vocalizations, that may deviate from typical parental species vocalizations, do not necessarily produce a fitness loss for their bearers. *This thesis, chapter 3.*

3. Non-songbirds do not learn to produce their species specific vocalizations, but they may learn which vocalizations to respond to. *This thesis, chapter 4.*

4. In non-songbirds, first generation hybrids may have vocalizations that closely resemble the typical species specific vocalizations of one parental species. *This thesis, chapter 5.*

5. When using AFLP markers, one must be cautious with interpretations concerning the identification of different types of hybrids (F1, F2 or backcrosses) when the numbers of diagnostic markers are low. *This thesis, chapter 2.*

6. When closely related species come into contact, behavioural barriers prevent hybridization only if enough conspecific mates are available.

7. The assumption that hybrids are unfit, is outdated.

8. Avian vocalizations that function in mate attraction and territorial defence may facilitate genetic exchange between closely related species.

9. Pre-mating barriers are most effective when post-mating barriers are in place.

10. In contrast to songbirds, birds that do not learn their vocalizations like doves, are ideal to study the role of behaviour in speciation.
11. At least several generations of selection are needed for a hybrid car to meet environmental demands better than the parental generation.

12. People find it self-evident to ensure their pets live long and comfortably, but are blissfully ignorant about how their food lives.

13. A personal energy quota is a constructive way to reduce CO2 emissions.

14. CO2 compensation’s main effect is more people flying with a clean conscience.