

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910298430803321
Titolo	Termites and Sustainable Management : Volume 1 - Biology, Social Behaviour and Economic Importance // edited by Md. Aslam Khan, Wasim Ahmad
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cham : , : Springer International Publishing : , : Imprint : Springer, , 2018
ISBN	3-319-72110-0
Edizione	[1st ed. 2018.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (272 pages) : illustrations
Collana	Sustainability in Plant and Crop Protection, , 2567-9805
Disciplina	595.732
Soggetti	Entomology Agriculture
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references at the end of each chapters and index.
Nota di contenuto	1.Termites: An Overview -- 2. Termites Identification -- 3. Ecology of Termites -- 4. Termite Gut Microbiome -- 5. Lignocellulose Degradation by Termites -- 6. Termite Biology and Social Behaviour -- 7. Trail Pheromones in Termites -- 8. Cues Used by Subterranean Termites During Foraging and Food Assessment -- 9. Termite Preferences for Foraging Sites -- 10. Ecological Impacts of Termites -- 11. Termites as Food in Africa -- 12. Economic Importance of Termites and Termitaria in Mineral Exploration.
Sommario/riassunto	This Volume comprises 12 chapters in an attempt to bring available information on biology, social behaviour and economic importance of termites. Chapters in this book dealing with termites identification provide a review on most updated information of their systematics. Ecologically, termites interact with living and non-living surroundings and deliver a wide range of behaviors. In a separate chapter termites ecology is examined and explored. Termites depend on their gut microbes for digestion of complex polysaccharides of wood into simpler molecules. Information provided on termite gut microbiome and lignocellulose degradation constitutes an important contribution. Termite biology and social behaviour have been addressed comprehensively. Trail pheromones are responsible for the orientation

and recruitment of nestmates to the food sources. Once arriving at a potential food source, termites assess its quality using a different set of cues. A separate chapter on trail pheromones, cues used during foraging and food assessment, with preferences for foraging sites, contributes a wealth of information. Emphasis has been given on reviewing ecological benefits of termites in other chapters. The information with respect to termite species as an edible insect and the overall role it plays in food and nutrition security in Africa is quite informative. A separate chapter dealing with importance of termites and termitaria in mineral exploration constitutes a significant step in addressing the economic importance of this insect group.
