1. Record Nr. UNINA990007440190403321

Titolo L'informazione parlamentare : sistema comunitario e modelli italiani /

<di>Nino Olivetti ... [et al.] ; a cura di M. Patrono e A. Reposo

Pubbl/distr/stampa Padova: Cooperativa libraria, 1983

Descrizione fisica 114 p.; 23 cm

Disciplina 328.1

Locazione DDCIC

Collocazione XXVI 195 CC

Lingua di pubblicazione Italiano

Formato Materiale a stampa

Livello bibliografico Monografia

Record Nr. UNINA9910461091203321

Titolo Chemical ecology in aquatic systems / / edited by Christer Bronmark

and Lars-Anders Hansson

Pubbl/distr/stampa Oxford;; New York:,: Oxford University Press,, 2012

ISBN 0-19-162416-0

0-19-958310-2 0-19-181009-6 0-19-162537-X

Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (912 p.)

Altri autori (Persone) BronmarkChrister

HanssonLars-Anders

Disciplina 577.6

Soggetti Aquatic ecology

Chemical ecology

Marine chemical ecology

Electronic books.

Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese

Formato Materiale a stampa

Livello bibliografico Monografia

Note generali Description based upon print version of record.

Nota di bibliografia

Nota di contenuto

Includes bibliographical references and index.

Cover Page; Title Page; Copyright Page; Contents; List of contributors; Chemical ecology in aquatic systems-an introduction Christer Bronmark and Lars-Anders Hansson; 1 Aquatic odour dispersal fields: opportunities and limits of detection, communication, and navigation Jelle Atema; 1.1 Odour dispersal: where are the molecules?; 1.2 Signal detection: accessing odour; 1.3 Odour information currents; 1.4 Navigation in odour fields; 1.5 Conclusion; References; 2 Information conveyed by chemical cues Eric von Elert: 2.1 Habitat and food finding 2.2 Induced defences in primary producers and bacteria2.3 Induced defences in animal prey; 2.4 Alarm cues in invertebrates; 2.5 Alarm cues in vertebrates; 2.6 Pheromones and quorum sensing; 2.7 Dispersal and settlement cues; 2.8 Pheromones; 2.9 Conclusions; References; 3 Pheromones mediating sex and dominance in aquatic animals Thomas Breithaupt and Jorg D. Hardege: 3.1 What is a pheromone?; 3.2 Production, transmission, and reception; 3.3 Sex pheromones in fish-spying males and the evolution of chemical communication

- 3.4 Sex pheromones in crustaceans-indicators of female receptivity and triggers of mate guarding3.5 Pheromones mediating dominance interactions; 3.6 Pheromones mediating spawning without courtship-Arenicola marina; 3.7 Pheromones mediating broadcast spawning; 3.8 Future perspectives and applications of pheromone research; References; 4 Chemical signals and kin biased behaviour Gabriele Gerlach and Cornelia Hinz; 4.1 Living with relatives; 4.2 Chemical components involved in kin recognition; 4.3 Concluding remarks; References
- 5 The use of chemical cues in habitat recognition and settlement Gabriele Gerlach and Jelle Atema5.1 Olfactory driven choice of settlement habitat in invertebrates; 5.2 Habitat recognition in coral reef fish; 5.3 Concluding remarks; References; 6 Migration and navigation Ole B. Stabell; 6.1 Introduction; 6.2 Bottom-dwelling animals; 6.3 Free-swimming animals; 6.4 Concluding remarks; References; 7 Death from downstream: chemosensory navigation and predator-prey processes Marc Weissburg; 7.1 Plumes-a very brief review; 7.2 Navigational strategies; 7.3 Ecological consequences
- 7.4 Chemosensory guidance at different scales 7.5 Concluding remarks; References; 8 The taste of predation and the defences of prey Linda Weiss, Christian Laforsch, and Ralph Tollrian; 8.1 Predation drives evolution of prey; 8.2 Daphnia as a model organism for studies of the ecology and evolution of phenotypic plasticity; 8.3 Synopsis and future directions; References; 9 The evolution of alarm substances and disturbance cues in aquatic animals Douglas P. Chivers, Grant E. Brown, and Maud C.O. Ferrari; 9.1 Alarm substances; 9.2 The chemistry of alarm substances
- 9.3 The ecology of alarm substances

Sommario/riassunto

In recent years it has become increasingly clear that chemical interactions play a fundamental role in aquatic habitats and have far-reaching evolutionary and ecological consequences. A plethora of studies have shown that aquatic organisms from most taxa and functional groups respond to minute concentrations of chemical substances released by other organisms. However, our knowledge of this ""chemical network"" is still negligible. Chemical interactions can be divided into two largersub-areas based on the function of the chemical substance. First, there are interactions where chemical substance