Record Nr. UNINA9910461091203321 Chemical ecology in aquatic systems / / edited by Christer Bronmark **Titolo** 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 577.6 Disciplina Aquatic ecology Soggetti Chemical ecology Marine chemical ecology Electronic books. Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Description based upon print version of record. Note generali Nota di bibliografia Includes bibliographical references and index. Nota di contenuto 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

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Sommario/riassunto

In recent years it has become increasingly clear that chemical interactions play a fundamental role in aquatic habitats and have farreaching 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