1. Record Nr. UNINA990001262020403321

| | |
|---|---|
| Autore | Goodman, Roe |
| Titolo | Nilpotent Lie groups : Structure and Applications to Analysis / by Goodman Roe |
| Pubbl/distr/stampa | Berlin [etc.] : Springer-Verlag, 1976 |
| Collana | Lecture Notes in Mathematics ; 562 |
| Locazione | MA1 |
| Collocazione | C-20-(562 |
| Lingua di pubblicazione | Inglese |
| Formato | Materiale a stampa |
| Livello bibliografico | Monografia |

2. Record Nr. UNINA9910819308603321

| | |
|---|---|
| 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<br>0-19-958310-2<br>0-19-181009-6<br>0-19-162537-X |
| Descrizione fisica | 1 online resource (912 p.) |
| Altri autori (Persone) | BronmarkChrister<br>HanssonLars-Anders |
| Disciplina | 577.6 |
| Soggetti | Aquatic ecology<br>Chemical ecology<br>Marine chemical ecology |
| Lingua di pubblicazione | Inglese |
| Formato | Materiale a stampa |
| Livello bibliografico | Monografia |
| Note generali | Description based upon print version of record. |
| 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 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 scales7.5 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