1. Record Nr. UNISA996466664203316

Autore	Haraux Alain <1949->
Titolo	Nonlinear evolution equations : global behavior of solutions / / Alain Haraux
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Berlin, Germany ; ; New York, New York : , : Springer-Verlag, , [1981] ©1981
ISBN	3-540-38534-7
Edizione	[1st ed. 1981.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (CCCXXXII, 316 p.)
Collana	Lecture Notes in Mathematics, , 0075-8434 ; ; 841
Classificazione	35K55 34G20
Disciplina	515.355
Soggetti	Evolution equations, Nonlinear - Numerical solutions Mathematical physics
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Bibliographic Level Mode of Issuance: Monograph
Nota di contenuto	Generalities and local theory -- The global existence problem -- Theory of monotone operators and applications -- Smoothing effect for some nonlinear evolution equations -- Schrödinger and wave equations with a logarithmic nonlinearity -- The linear case: Hilbertian theory and applications -- Some nonlinear monotone cases -- Some nonlinear, non monotone cases -- Autonomous dissipative systems -- General results for quasi-autonomous periodic systems -- More on asymptotic behavior for solutions of the nonlinear dissipative forced wave equation -- Boundedness of trajectories for quasi-autonomous dissipative systems -- Almost-periodic quasi-autonomous dissipative systems in a Hilbert space.

2. Record Nr. UNINA9910969159703321

Autore	Dhondt Andre A
Titolo	Interspecific competition in birds / / Andre A Dhondt
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Oxford, : Oxford University Press, 2011
ISBN	0191625299 9780191625299
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	xii, 282 p. : ill
Collana	Oxford avian biology series ; ; v. 2
Disciplina	598.156
Soggetti	Birds
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Cover -- Contents -- Introduction -- 1.1 The study of biotic interactions in nature -- 1.2 Criticism as to the importance of interspecific competition -- 1.3 Tits to the rescue -- 1.4 The paradox of competition as illustrated by Kluijver and Lack -- 1.5 The conflict on the importance of interspecific competition in North America -- 1.6 Conclusions -- 2 Definitions, models, and how to measure the existence of interspecific competition -- 2.1 Definitions: effects on individuals or populations? -- 2.2 Models and equations: logistic, theta logistic, and Lotka-Volterra -- 2.3 Conclusions -- 2.4 The structure of the rest of the book -- 3 Space as a limiting resource -- 3.1 Introduction -- 3.2 The Buffer Hypothesis was developed from studies of tit populations and is probably generally important -- 3.3 Winter social organization determines when space is limiting -- 3.4 Interspecific territoriality -- 3.5 Conclusions -- 4 Food as a limiting resource -- 4.1 Introduction -- 4.2 The classical case of beech mast: correlation is not causation -- 4.3 Experimental evidence that food does actually influence winter survival or the size of the following breeding population -- 4.4 Behavioural responses to winter cold and predation risk: costs and benefits of flocking -- 4.5 Individual responses to managing body fat reserves in the context of food availability and predator presence -- 4.6 Pre-breeding food supplementation effects on reproduction -- 4.7 Food manipulations during the breeding season -- 4.8 Predation by birds and other taxa can reduce food availability and thus have indirect effects -- 4.9 Food

supplementation experiments as a conservation tool -- 4.10 Conclusions -- 5 Nest sites as a limiting resource -- 5.1 Are nest sites limiting in cup-nesting species? -- 5.2 Are cavities limiting for cavity nesters?.
5.3 Are cavities in natural forests superabundant? -- 5.4 Studies of nest web communities -- 5.5 Conclusions -- 6 The effect of intraspecific competition on population processes -- 6.1 Intraspecific competition seems to be generally important in birds -- 6.2 Case studies show variation in what processes are affected by density-dependence -- 6.3 Density-dependence in introduced populations -- 6.4 Mechanisms resulting in density-dependence: the importance of habitat heterogeneity -- 6.5 Density-dependence in titmice -- 6.6 Conclusion -- 7 Studies of foraging niches and food -- 7.1 The early studies of foraging behaviour emphasized differences between species -- 7.2 In the 1970s observational arguments were used to document the existence of interspecific competition. These arguments only convinced the believers -- 7.3 Field and cage experiments provided conclusive evidence as to the effect of interspecific interactions on the foraging niches used -- 7.4 Measures of fitness-related traits are needed, however, to prove the existence of interspecific competition -- 7.5 The story of the coal tit on Gotland: alternative explanations can be right -- 7.6 Altitudinal replacement of closely related species -- 7.7 Seasonal variation in niche overlap -- 7.8 Effects of migrants on residents -- 7.9 Conclusions -- 8 Field experiments to test the existence and effects of interspecific competition -- 8.1 Effect of manipulation of cavities available on reproductive or foraging success of presumed competitors (Table 8.1) -- 8.2 Effect of resource manipulation on population size of presumed competitors: effects on single species (Table 8.2) -- 8.3 Studies of communities of cavity nesters: experiments in which natural cavities were blocked or nest-boxes added generated a diversity of results (Table 8.3).
8.4 Interactions between cavity and open nesters: does adding nest-boxes influence the density of open-nesting species? (Table 8.4) -- 8.5 Effects of direct removals on habitat use and population size of subordinate species (Table 8.5) -- 8.6 Competitive interactions between birds and species of a different class -- 8.7 Competition between burrow-nesting seabirds can have a severe impact on numbers: application of our understanding of interspecific competition for conservation (Table 8.9) -- 8.8 Heterospecific aggression and interspecific territories -- 8.9 Heterospecific attraction -- 8.10 Conclusions -- 9 Long-term experiments on competition between great and blue tit -- 9.1 Interspecific competition in tits: the origin of the idea -- 9.2 Is winter competition between great and blue tit for roosting sites only, for food only, or for both resources? -- 9.3 Experimental manipulations to vary the intensity of intra- and of interspecific competition -- 9.4 Effects of intra- and interspecific competition on blue tit density and demographic variables -- 9.5 Effect of intra- and interspecific competition on great tit density and demographic variables -- 9.6 How similar are the results of experimental and correlational studies? -- 9.7 Density and dispersal -- 9.8 What have we learned about competition between blue and great tit? -- 9.9 Concluding comments -- 10 Evolutionary effects of interspecific competition -- 10.1 Ecological character release and the Niche Variation Hypothesis -- 10.2 Testing the criteria for ecological character release -- 10.3 How rapidly can interspecific competition cause evolutionary changes in morphology? Observational data -- 10.4 How rapidly can interspecific competition cause evolutionary changes in morphology? Experimental data on selection pressures and

evolutionary change.

10.5 Community composition and interspecific competition -- 10.6 Interspecific competition and life-history traits -- 10.7 Conclusions -- 11 Concluding thoughts -- Appendix 1-Common and scientific names of bird species mentioned in the text -- Appendix 2-Common and scientific names of other species mentioned in the text -- Appendix 3-Detailed results of analyses summarized in Chapter 9. All pertain to the Ghent and Antwerp study sites in Belgium -- References -- Index -- A -- B -- C -- D -- E -- F -- G -- H -- I -- J -- K -- L -- M -- N -- O -- P -- Q -- R -- S -- T -- V -- W.

Sommario/riassunto

Provides a current, critical review of the importance of interspecific competition, considering the evolutionary effects of interspecific competition, its importance in structuring communities, and influence on the traits of individual species.