

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9911019637703321
Titolo	Natural enemies : the population biology of predators, parasites, and diseases / / edited by M.J. Crawley
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Oxford ; ; Boston, : Blackwell Scientific Publications, 1992
ISBN	9786612278891 9781282278899 1282278894 9781444314076 1444314076 9781444314069 1444314068
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (594 p.)
Altri autori (Persone)	CrawleyMichael J
Disciplina	574.5 591.53
Soggetti	Predation (Biology) Predatory animals Population biology Parasitism Parasites Diseases Pests - Biological control
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di contenuto	Natural Enemies: The Population Biology of Predators, Parasites and Diseases; Contents; Contributors; Preface; Part 1: BACKGROUND; 1: Evolution of Exploiter-Victim Relationships; 2: Correlates of Carnivory: Approaches and Answers; 3: Population Dynamics of Natural Enemies and their Prey; 4: Foraging Theory; Part 2: POPULATION BIOLOGY OF NATURAL ENEMIES; 5: Large Carnivores and their Prey: the Quick and the Dead; 6: Birds of Prey; 7: Insectivorous Mammals; 8: Marine Mammals; 9: Marine Invertebrates; 10: Predatory Arthropods; 11: The Population Biology of Insect Parasitoids

12: Bloodsucking Arthropods 13: Spiders as Representative 'Sit-and-wait' Predators; 14: Macroparasites: Worms and Others; 15: Microparasites: Viruses and Bacteria; Part 3: SYNTHESIS; 16: Predator Psychology and the Evolution of Prey Coloration; 17: Natural Enemies and Community Dynamics; 18: Biological Control; 19: The Dynamics of Predator-Prey and Resource-Harvester Systems; 20: Prey Defence and Predator Foraging; 21: Overview; References; Index

Sommario/riassunto

This book is about disease and death. It is an ecologist's view of Darwin's vivid evocation of Nature, red in tooth and claw. An international team of authors examines broad patterns in the population biology of natural enemies, and addresses general questions about the role of natural enemies in the population dynamics and evolution of their prey. For instance, how do large natural enemies like wolves differ from small natural enemies like bacterial diseases in their effects on prey abundance? Is it better to chase after prey, or sit and wait for it to come to you? How should prey behave in o
